



A new species of smooth horned frog, genus *Proceratophrys* Miranda-Ribeiro (Amphibia: Anura: Cycloramphidae), from the Atlantic Rainforest of eastern Bahia, Brazil

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Abstract

We describe a new species of smooth horned frog related to the *Proceratophrys appendiculata* complex, constituting the northernmost record of that complex for the Atlantic Forest remnants in eastern Bahia, northeastern Brazil, within a region known as Vale do Jiquiriçá. *Proceratophrys sanctaritae* **sp. nov.** is diagnosed from all congeners by the combination of medium size (snout–vent length 38.4–45.5 mm), single and long uni-cuspidate palpebral appendage, rostral appendage longer than upper lip width, presence of preocular crest, frontoparietal crest poorly developed, color of ventral surfaces, and acoustic parameters of the advertisement call.

Key words: Alsodinae, *Proceratophrys appendiculata* species complex, *Proceratophrys sanctaritae* **sp. nov.**, taxonomy, Vale do Jiquiriçá

Resumo

Descrevemos uma nova espécie de sapo-de-chifres pertencente ao complexo de *Proceratophrys appendiculata*, constituindo o registro mais setentrional desse complexo para os remanescentes de Floresta Atlântica do leste da Bahia, nordeste do Brasil, em uma região conhecida como Vale do Jiquiriçá. *Proceratophrys sanctaritae* **sp. nov.** é diagnosticada das demais espécies do gênero pela combinação do tamanho médio (comprimento rostró–cloacal 38,4–45,5 mm), apêndice palpebral único e longo, apêndice rostral mais longo que a largura do lábio superior, presença de crista pré-ocular, crista frontoparietal pouco desenvolvida, coloração das superfícies ventrais e parâmetros acústicos do canto de anúncio.

Introduction

The Neotropical genus *Proceratophrys* Miranda-Ribeiro currently comprises 20 species distributed in Brazil, northeastern Argentina, and Paraguay (Prado & Pombal 2008; Frost 2009). These species are usually ordered within two main phenetic groups, mostly characterized by the presence or the absence of a single and long palpebral (upper eyelid) appendage.

Species of *Proceratophrys* without a single and long palpebral appendage are combined in two species groups: the *P. bigibbosa* and *P. cristiceps* groups. The *Proceratophrys bigibbosa* species group occurs in southern Brazil and adjacent countries (Giaretta *et al.* 2000), and is characterized by a blunt and short snout, presence of postocular swellings, and large marginal tubercles on eyelids (Kwet & Faivovich 2001); comprises four species: *P. avelinoi* Mercadal de Barrio and Barrio, *P. bigibbosa* (Peters), *P. brauni* Kwet and Faivovich, and *P. palustris* Giaretta and Sazima. The *Proceratophrys cristiceps* species group is mainly