



A new *Scinax* Wagler belonging to the *S. catharinae* clade (Anura: Hylidae) from the State of Alagoas, northeastern Brazil

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Abstract

A new species of the *Scinax catharinae* group, morphologically similar to *S. strigilatus*, is described from Municipality of Murici (09°12'S, 35°52'W, 509 m a. s. l.), State of Alagoas, northeastern Brazil. *Scinax muriciensis* **sp. nov.** is characterized by the medium size (adult males SVL 27.0–28.9 mm), W-shaped interocular spot, green flash color in the inguinal region and hidden areas of thigh and shank, rounded snout in dorsal view, externally distinguished vocal sac, marked canthus rostralis, vomerine teeth in two straight series, non-developed nuptial pad, presence of supernumerary tubercles on feet, lack of externally well developed inguinal glands, foot webbing formula I – II 1^{1/2}–3⁺ III 1^{1/2}–2^{1/2} IV 2^{1/2}–1^{1/2} V. This is the northernmost distribution in the *Scinax catharinae* clade.

Key words: Hylinae, *Scinax muriciensis* **sp. nov.**, taxonomy, Atlantic forest, preserved areas

Resumo

Uma nova espécie do grupo de *Scinax catharinae*, morfologicamente similar a *S. strigilatus*, é descrita do Município de Murici (09°12'S, 35°52'W, 509 m a. s. l.), Estado de Alagoas, nordeste do Brasil. *Scinax muriciensis* **sp. nov.** é caracterizada pelo tamanho médio (comprimento rostro-cloacal de machos adultos 27.0–28.9 mm), mancha interocular em forma de W, colorido verde claro na região inguinal e nas áreas ocultas das coxas e tíbias, focinho arredondado em vista dorsal, saco vocal distinto externamente, canto rostral marcado, dentes vomerinos em duas séries retas, calo nupcial não desenvolvido, tubérculos supranumerários presentes, glândula inguinal não desenvolvida externamente, fórmula das membranas interdigitais do pé I – II 1^{1/2}–3⁺ III 1^{1/2}–2^{1/2} IV 2^{1/2}–1^{1/2} V. Esta representa a distribuição mais ao norte do clado de *Scinax catharinae*.

Palavras-chave: Hylinae, *Scinax muriciensis* **sp. nov.**, taxonomia, Floresta Atlântica, áreas preservadas

Introduction

The species of the genus *Scinax* Wagler occur from Mexico to Argentina and Uruguay; currently more than one hundred species are recognized (Frost 2011). These are placed in two clades: the *Scinax catharinae* clade and the *S. ruber* clade (Faivovich *et al.* 2005). The clade of *S. catharinae* is diagnosed by 90 transformations in nuclear and mitochondrial proteins and ribosomal genes (Faivovich *et al.* 2005). Additionally, morphological synapomorphies suggested by Faivovich (2002) include absence of the anterior process of the suprascapula, internal vocal sac, distal division of the middle branch of the *m. extensor digitorum comunis longus*, and insertion of the medial side of this branch on the tendon of the *m. extensor brevis medius digiti IV*. Presently, 29 species are placed in this clade (Pombal *et al.* 2010): *S. agilis* (Cruz & Peixoto), *S. albicans* (Bokermann), *S. angrensis* (B. Lutz), *S. argyreornatus* (Miranda-Ribeiro), *S. ariadne* (Bokermann), *S. aromothyella* Faivovich, *S. berthae* (Barrio), *S. brieni* (De Witte),