



A new species of the bromeligenous *Scinax perpusillus* group (Anura; Hylidae) from Serra do Brigadeiro, State of Minas Gerais, Southeastern Brazil

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Abstract

A new species of the bromeligenous *Scinax perpusillus* group is described from Serra do Brigadeiro, state of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil (20°43'13.5''S; 42°28'48.7''W). *Scinax cosenzai* **sp. nov.** is diagnosed by a combination of traits: moderate-size within the group (17.29–20.97 mm in males and 22.65–24.02 mm in females); head longer than wide; snout protruding in lateral view and slightly acuminate in dorsal view; prominent medial process between the nostrils; few tubercles scattered throughout the dorsal surface, including the head; ventral skin granulated, more intensively near the cloacal region; dorsum different tones of gray with dark bands; transversal dark bars along limbs; gular region with irregular dark pigmentation; in life, hidden portion of the thigh and tibia region with some irregular bright yellow colored patches; and a distinct advertisement call with 2–14 notes/call, call duration 177.62–2066.75 ms, 1–33 pulses/note and dominant frequency of 3375.91–4571.21 Hz. Additionally, notes on natural history are provided.

Key words: Amphibia, PESB, *Scinax cosenzai* **sp. nov.**, vocalization

Introduction

The genus *Scinax* Wagler is currently composed of 102 species of treefrogs (Frost 2011), ranging from southern Mexico to east-central Argentina (Faivovich 2002). The genus is divided into two large clades: the *S. ruber* and the *S. catharinae* clades (Faivovich 2002). The *S. ruber* clade contains the *S. rostratus* group, *S. uruguayus* group and a large number of species currently unassigned to any group. The *S. catharinae* clade contains the *S. catharinae* and the *S. perpusillus* groups (Faivovich 2002; Faivovich *et al.* 2005).

Peixoto (1987) proposed the *Scinax perpusillus* group, which is composed of small species that breed exclusively in bromeliads. A study of the phylogenetic relationships of *Scinax* presented by Faivovich (2002) did not adequately test the monophyly of the *Scinax perpusillus* group, because only one species of the group was available for his analysis. A monophyletic *S. perpusillus* group was also suggested by Pombal and Bastos (2003) based on vocalization data and by Alves-Silva and Silva (2009) supported by reproductive behavior characters.

Twelve species are currently recognized in the *S. perpusillus* group: *Scinax alcatraz* (Lutz); *S. arduous* Peixoto; *S. atratus* (Peixoto); *S. belloni* Faivovich, Gasparini and Haddad; *S. faivovichii* Brasileiro, Oyamaguchi and Haddad; *S. insperatus* Silva and Alves-Silva; *S. littoreus* (Peixoto); *S. melloi* (Peixoto); *S. peixotoi* Brasileiro, Haddad, Sawaya and Martins; *S. perpusillus* (Lutz & Lutz); *S. tupinamba* Silva and Alves-Silva; and *S. v-signatus* (Lutz). These species are distributed in the Atlantic tropical coastal forest, from the states of Espírito Santo to Santa Catarina, Brazil (Brasileiro *et al.* 2007b, Silva & Alves-Silva 2008; Faivovich *et al.* 2010).

Feio *et al.* 2008 and Lacerda *et al.* 2009 recognized a distinct species belonging to the *S. perpusillus* group in Parque Estadual da Serra do Brigadeiro, State of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil. Herein, we describe this new species, which is ecologically and morphologically most similar to *S. arduous* and *S. v-signatus*. In addition, description of the advertisement call and notes on natural history are provided.