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A new species of *Stereocyclops* Cope (Anura, Microhylidae) from Southeastern Brazil

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Abstract

A new species of *Stereocyclops* is described from the Zona da Mata Regional Airport (21°31'S, 43°11'W; 408 m a.s.l.), Municipality of Goianá, State of Minas Gerais, Southeastern Brazil. *Stereocyclops palmipes* sp. nov. is characterized by its medium size (SVL 43.7–48.5 mm in males; SVL 48.4–56.7 mm in females); in males, large, numerous dermal spines concentrated in the inferior border of mandible, forming a band; dermal spines scattered on ventral surfaces of body, arms, fingers, legs, toes, and pericloacal region of males, and agglomerate only in pericloacal region and ventral surfaces of thighs in females; fringes and interdigital membranes of toes developed; color pattern composed by two mid-dorsal, poorly defined, dark brown stripes from the inguinal regions to head, passing on the occipital dermal fold and reaching the upper eyelid.

Key words: Amphibia, Gastrophryninae, *Stereocyclops palmipes* sp. nov., Southeastern Brazil, taxonomy

Introduction

The microhylid frog genus *Stereocyclops* Cope, 1870 “1869”, endemic to the Atlantic Forest biome of eastern Brazil, is currently composed by two species: *S. incrassatus* Cope, 1870 “1869”, distributed from the State of Pernambuco, through the states of Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia, and eastern State of Minas Gerais, to northern State of Espírito Santo (Moura *et al.* 2010; Frost 2011); and *S. parkeri* (Wettstein 1934), occurring through the State of Rio de Janeiro to the São Sebastião island, in the coast of the State of São Paulo (Sawaya & Haddad 2006; Frost 2011).

In this paper, we describe a new species of *Stereocyclops* from three localities in the State of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil.

Material and methods

Specimens examined for comparisons are deposited in the following Brazilian collections: MNRJ (Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro); MZUSP (Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, São Paulo); MZUFV (Museu de Zoologia “João Moojen de Oliveira”, Universidade Federal de Viçosa, Viçosa, Minas Gerais); EI (Coleção “Eugenio Izecksohn”, Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, Seropédica, Rio de Janeiro). Specimens examined for comparisons are listed in the Appendix.

Measurements were taken with calipers to the nearest 0.1 millimeter (mm) and are: SVL (snout–vent length); HD (head length); HW (head width); IND (internarial distance); END (eye to nostril distance); UEW (upper eyelid width); ED (eye diameter); IOD (interorbital distance); FAL (forearm length); HAL (hand length); THL (thigh length); TL (tibia length); TAL (tarsus length); FL (foot length). Snout profile standards followed Heyer *et al.* (1990). Webbing formula followed Savage and Heyer (1997).