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The type locality of *Scinax dolloi* (Werner, 1903) (Anura, Hylidae)

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Hyla dolloi was described by Werner (1903) based on two female specimens housed at the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles in Brussels, Belgium (IRSNB 6481). The locality of these syntypes was referred as *Brasilien (leider nicht genauer bekannt)*, in free translation, Brazil (unfortunately nothing more precise is known). Since then, the type locality of the species was generically cited as in the original description (e.g., Nieden 1923; Harding 1983), as “Brasil” (e.g., Bokermann 1966; Duellman, 1977; Frost 1985), or “Brazil” (e.g., Lutz 1973). Moreover, besides treated as a “Doubtful species” by Lutz (1973), *Hyla dolloi* was considered a “name not associated with any known species” in a note by W.E. Duellman presented in Frost (1985). The combination *Scinax dolloi* (Werner, 1903) was established by Faivovich *et al.* (2005) and the species was included in the *Scinax ruber* clade, among the species not assigned to a species group, although considering that *Scinax dolloi*, *S. hayii*, and *S. perereca* form a morphologically similar group of species.

Lang (1990) cited the two specimens housed in the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles in Brussels, Belgium (re-numbered IRSNB 1017), collected on 30 July 1897 by Van Den Driesse, as syntypes of *H. dolloi*. In a Comment, he pointed out that “although the original type-description list specifically that no specific locality is known the register ‘Haut Maringá, Brésil’ [‘High Maringá, Brazil’] as locality data” [*sic*]. This apparently led Frost (2013 and early versions) to associate the type locality of *S. dolloi* to the State of Paraná, Southern Brazil. In fact, Maringá is currently a well-known locality of the State of Paraná, but the City of Maringá (1232’S, 3800’W; 32 m a.s.l.; WGS84 datum) was created only in 1947 and recognized as a municipality in 1951 (IBGE 2008). For instance, surely this was not the locality noted in the register of *S. dolloi*.

On the other hand, in the southern State of Rio de Janeiro, in the region bordering the State of Minas Gerais, there is the complex of three villages, named Mauá, Maromba, and Maringá, which together constitute the general region of Visconde de Mauá, as part of the municipalities of Itatiaia and Resende. The name Visconde de Mauá is a homage to Irineu Evangelista de Souza (1813–1889), first Baron and later Viscount of Mauá, who received the lands of the region in 1870 as a concession of the Imperial Government to explore wood for charcoal production. In 1889, in the ends of the Imperial Government, his son Henrique Irineu de Souza installed a colonial nucleus in the region formed by families of European immigrants. The initiative has failed and most of the colonists returned to their native countries, but this time lapse is congruent with the date of collect of the syntypes. In 1908, the Federal Government purchased the lands of Henrique Irineu de Souza and created the Colonial Nucleus Visconde de Mauá in a second attempt to receive European colonists. This nucleus finished in 1916 and the three villages continued independently. Currently, the villages of Mauá and Maromba belong to the Municipality of Resende and the Village of Maringá to the Municipality of Itatiaia. It is very plausible that frog specimens collected by some of the earlier colonists in the region of Maringá have been sent to the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles in Brussels, Belgium, and studied by Franz Werner (1867–1939).

Facing the evidences, the type locality of *S. dolloi* is here suggested to be restricted to the Village of Maringá (approximately 2219’S, 4435’W; ca.1130 m a.s.l.; WGS84 datum), Municipality of Itatiaia, in the Mantiqueira Mountain Range, State of Rio de Janeiro, Southeastern Brazil. The data from specimens of this locality match with the geographic information (*haut* means “high” in French) and the morphology of the syntypes of *S. dolloi* (J. Faivovich, personal communication).