



A new *Phyllomedusa* Wagler (Anura, Hylidae) with reticulated pattern on flanks from Southeastern Brazil

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Abstract

We describe a new species of *Phyllomedusa* with reticulated pattern on the flanks from the State of Minas Gerais and provide data on its advertisement call, habitat, and tadpole. The new species differs from other species of the *Phyllomedusa hypochondrialis* group in color pattern, size, advertisement call, and breeding site. *Phyllomedusa oreades* topotypes and *P. megacephala* differ from the new species by lacking a reticulate pattern bordering the upper jaw and encircling the eyes. In *P. ayeaye* and *P. itacolomi* the hidden parts of legs present circular cells while in the new species this pattern is barred. The call of the new species has shorter notes than that of *P. megacephala*. The new species is smaller than *P. centralis*, *P. megacephala*, and *P. itacolomi*. From *P. oreades* topotypes, the new species differs also by presenting a broader reticulated stripe on flanks; a better defined reticulated pattern on throat, belly and ventral surfaces of hind limbs, and less projected nostrils. In life, the new species present dark blue reticulation on flanks, not black as in *P. centralis*, gray as in *P. ayeaye* or deep purple as in *P. itacolomi*. The new species is a pond breeder while *P. centralis*, *P. megacephala* and *P. oreades* are stream breeders. It can be distinguished from the remaining species of the *P. hypochondrialis* group by presenting a reticulate pattern bordering the upper jaw and eyes and orange cells with dark blue reticulations on flanks.

Key words: Brazil, *Phyllomedusa*, new species, advertisement call, tadpole morphology

Introduction

The species of the *Phyllomedusa hypochondrialis* group (Cruz, 1982; Frost, 2007; Caramaschi, 2006) that have a reticulated pattern on the hidden parts of legs and/or flanks are *P. ayeaye* (Lutz 1966), *P. centralis* Bokermann 1965, *P. itacolomi* Caramaschi, Cruz & Feio 2006, *P. megacephala* (Miranda-Ribeiro 1926), and *P. oreades* Brandão 2002. Each of these is restricted to a specific mountain range (> 900 m) in southeastern and central Brazil (Bokermann, 1965; Lutz, 1966; Brandão, 2002; Caramaschi *et al.*, 2006). The description of *P. megacephala* was based solely on the holotype, but Caramaschi (2006) redescribed it based on specimens from the Serra do Cipó (State of Minas Gerais). Herein we recognize a new species of *Phyllomedusa* with a reticulated pattern on flanks from the State of Minas Gerais and provide data on its habitat, tadpole and advertisement call. We also describe the advertisement call of *P. megacephala* and comment on the morphology of *P. ayeaye* and *P. oreades*, including tadpoles of the former.