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A NEW SPECIES BELONGING TO THE *SCINAX CATHARINAE* GROUP FROM THE STATE OF ALAGOAS, NORTHEASTERN BRAZIL (AMPHIBIA, ANURA, HYLIDAE)¹

(With 3 figures)

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ABSTRACT. A new species of *Scinax* belonging to the *S. catharinae* group is described from the State of Alagoas, Brazil, in the Mata Atlântica Biome. *Scinax skuki* sp.nov. most resembles *S. argyreornatus* and is characterized by small size (snout-vent length, males 14.6-17.1mm; females 20.0-24.2mm); snout mucronate in dorsal view and protruding in lateral view; presence of a narrow dark brown interorbital stripe; dorsal skin texture moderately rugose with larger conical tubercles on the snout, loreal region, upper lip, contour of supratympanic fold, flanks, and posterior region of the tympanum; outer metacarpal tubercle large and elliptical; inguinal gland not developed; nuptial pad poorly developed; hidden areas of the inguinal region, thigh, tibia, and foot, orange. The new species can be distinguished from *S. argyreornatus* mainly by distinct shapes of snout and outer metatarsal tubercle, and also by different modal webbing formula notation. This is the first record for the *S. catharinae* species group above the São Francisco River, northeastern Brazil.

Key words: Dendropsophini. *Scinax skuki* sp.nov. Taxonomy.

RESUMO: Uma nova espécie pertencente ao grupo de *Scinax catharinae* do Estado de Alagoas, nordeste do Brasil (Amphibia: Anura: Hylidae).

Uma nova espécie de *Scinax* pertencente ao grupo de *Scinax catharinae* é descrita do Estado de Alagoas, Brasil, no Bioma da Mata Atlântica. *Scinax skuki* sp.nov. se assemelha a *S. argyreornatus* e é caracterizada pelo tamanho pequeno (comprimento rostro-anal, em machos 14,6-17,1mm; em fêmeas, 20,0-24,2mm); focinho mucronado em vista dorsal e protruso em vista lateral; presença de estreita faixa interorbital marrom escuro; dorso moderadamente rugoso com tubérculos maiores e cônicos sobre o focinho, região loreal, lábio superior, prega supratimpânica, flancos e região posterior do tímpano; tubérculo metacarpal grande e elíptico; glândula inguinal não desenvolvida; calo nupcial

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fracamente desenvolvido; áreas ocultas da região inguinal, coxa, tíbia e pé cor laranja. A nova espécie pode ser distinguida de *S. argyreornatus* principalmente pela forma do focinho e do tubérculo metatarsal externo, e também pela fórmula das membranas interdigitais do pé. Representa o primeiro registro para o grupo de espécies de *S. catharinae* acima do rio São Francisco, nordeste do Brasil. Palavras-chave: Dendropsophini. *Scinax skuki* sp.nov.Taxonomia.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Scinax* Wagler, 1830 is the most speciose of the subfamily Hyliinae and currently comprises more than a hundred recognized species, which occur from Mexico to Argentina (FROST, 2011).

The genus *Scinax* is currently composed by two major clades: the *Scinax catharinae* clade and the *Scinax ruber* clade (*sensu* FAIVOVICH, 2002). The *S. catharinae* clade includes the *Scinax perpusillus* and the *Scinax catharinae* species groups (FAIVOVICH *et al.*, 2005). The *Scinax catharinae* species group includes 29 species distributed in eastern and central Brazil, northeastern Argentina, southern Paraguay, and Uruguay (FROST, 2011; POMBAL *et al.*, 2010). Most species are found in the Atlantic Forest Domain (*sensu* AB'SÁBER, 1977); two species (*S. centralis* and *S. skaios*) occur in the Cerrado biome, within the “gallery forest” (ALMEIDA & CARDOSO, 1985; POMBAL *et al.*, 1995; POMBAL & BASTOS, 1996; FAIVOVICH, 2005; POMBAL *et al.*, 2010).

Herein, we describe a new species related to the *Scinax catharinae* group, collected at Área de Proteção Ambiental do Catolé e Fernão Velho, Municipality of Maceió, State of Alagoas, northeastern Brazil. The new species is morphologically similar to *Scinax argyreornatus* (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1926).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The Brazilian museum acronyms of specimens examined or cited in the text are: ALMN (Adolpho Lutz collection, housed in the Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro), CFBH (Célio F.B. Haddad amphibian collection, deposited in the Universidade Estadual Paulista, Campus de Rio Claro), MCT (Museu de Ciências e Tecnologia da PUCRS, Porto Alegre), MNRJ (Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro), MUFAL (Museu de História Natural da Universidade Federal de Alagoas, Maceió), MZUFV (Museu de História Natural “João Moojen de Oliveira”, Universidade Federal de Viçosa, Viçosa), ZUEC (Museu de História Natural “Professor Adão José Cardoso”, Universidade de Campinas, Campinas). Specimens used in the description or examined for comparisons are presented in the Appendix.

Abbreviations used for measurements of adult specimens are SVL (snout-vent length), HL (head length), HW (head width), ED (eye diameter), TD (tympanum diameter), UEW (upper eyelid width), IOD (interorbital distance), IND (internarial distance), END (eyenostril distance), THL (thigh length), TBL (tibia length), and FL (foot length, including tarsus). All the measurements are in millimeters and, except for FL, follow DUELLMAN (1970). Webbing formula notation follows SAVAGE & HEYER (1967), as modified by MYERS & DUELLMAN (1982). The specimens were examined for sexual determination noting the presence of secondary sexual characteristics (presence of vocal sac and vocal slits in males), and oocytes seen through the belly of females.

Comparisons of specimens referred to the new species with those of known species were based on observations of museum material and literature information available in ANDRADE & CARDOSO (1987), LUTZ (1973), BOKERMANN & SAZIMA (1973), CRUZ & PEIXOTO (1983), PEIXOTO & WEYGOLDT (1987), HADDAD & POMBAL (1987), CARAMASCHI & KISTEUMACHER (1989), CARVALHO-SILVA & PEIXOTO (1991), POMBAL & GORDO (1991), POMBAL & BASTOS (1996), FAIVOVICH (2005), PIMENTA *et al.* (2007), LOURENÇO *et al.* (2009), and POMBAL *et al.* (2010).

RESULTS

Scinax skuki sp.nov.

Figs.1-3

Holotype – BRAZIL, ALAGOAS, Área de Proteção Ambiental do Catolé e Fernão Velho (9°33'S, 35°47'W), Municipality of Maceió, State of Alagoas, northeastern Brazil, MNRJ 70000, adult male (Fig.1), collected on 30 June 2006, by M.G. De Lima and G.O. Skuk.

Paratopotypes – MNRJ 70001-70010, adult males, MNRJ 70011, adult female, collected with the holotype; MUFAL 2691-2692 (one male and one female, respectively), collected on 07 March 2006, by U.G. Silva, F.A.C. Nascimento, and M.B. Silva; MUFAL 4949-4950 (one female and one male, respectively), collected on 06 May 2005; MUFAL 4502-4508 (adult males), MUFAL 4509 (adult female), and 4510-4511 (adult males), collected on 13 June 2005, by M.G. De Lima and G.O. Skuk.

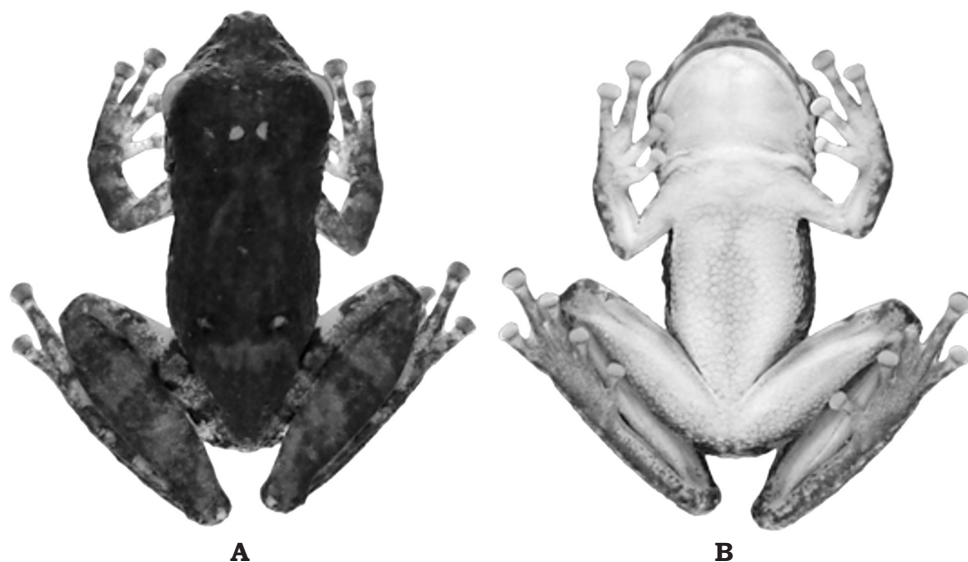


Fig.1- *Scinax skuki* sp.nov. (A) Dorsal and (B) ventral views of holotype, MNRJ 70000, adult male, SVL 15.8mm.

Diagnosis – The new species is diagnosed from other species of the *Scinax catharinae* clade by the following combination of traits: (1) small size (adult males SVL 14.6-17.1mm, females 20.0-24.2mm); (2) snout mucronate in dorsal view, protruding in profile; (3) nostrils protuberant; (4) canthus rostralis well marked; (5) presence of a narrow dark brown interorbital stripe; (6) hidden areas of the inguinal region, thigh, tibia, and foot, orange; (7) belly white; (8) throat with the same color of the belly, presenting scarce brown spots on the edge of the lower lip; (9) nuptial pad poorly developed; (10) outer metacarpal tubercle elliptical; (11) inguinal gland not developed; (12) webbing absent between fingers; modal webbing formula of toes I - II $1^{1/2}$ - 3III $1-2^{1/2}$ IV $2^{1/2}$ - 1V.

Comparison with other species – The smaller size of males differs *Scinax skuki* sp.nov. (SVL 14.6-17.1 mm) from *S. albicans*, *S. ariadne*, *S. catharinae*, *S. flavoguttatus*, *S. hiemalis*, *S. humilis*, *S. littoralis*, *S. luizotavioi*, *S. rizibilis*, *S. skaios*, *S. strigilatus*, and *S. tripui* (combined SVL 21.2-38.1 mm). The smaller size of females differs *Scinax skuki* sp.nov. (SVL 20.0-24.2 mm) from *S. hiemalis*, *S. humilis*, *S. littoralis*, *S. luizotavioi*, *S. rizibilis*, *S. skaios*, *S. strigilatus*, and *S. tripui* (combined SVL 26.3-45.5 mm). The snout mucronate in dorsal view differs *Scinax skuki* sp.nov. from *S. albicans*, *S. ariadne*, *S. berthae*, *S. brienti*, *S. carnevallii*, *S. catharinae*, *S. flavoguttatus*, *S. jureia*, *S. ranki*, *S. strigilatus*, and *S. trapicheiroi* (rounded), *S. heyeri*, *S. rizibilis*, *S. skaios*, and *S. tripui* (subovoid), *S. machadoi* (truncate), and *S. agilis*, *S. angrensis*, *S. argyreornatus*, *S. aromothyella*, *S. canastrensis*, *S. centralis*, *S. hiemalis*, *S. humilis*, *S. longilineus*, and *S. luizotavioi* (sub-elliptical). The inguinal gland not developed differs *S. skuki* sp.nov. from *S. centralis*, *S. hiemalis*, and *S. tripui* (developed). The nuptial pad poorly distinct differs *S. skuki* sp.nov. from *S. rizibilis* and *S. tripui* (developed and hypertrophied in *S. rizibilis*; developed in *S. tripui*). The presence of two oblique series of vomerine teeth differs *S. skuki* sp.nov. from *S. skaios* and *S. tripui* (two straight sets), and *S. ariadne* and *S. canastrensis* (two convex sets). Furthermore, the orange color on hidden areas of inguinal region, thigh, tibia, and foot differ living specimens of *S. skuki* sp.nov. from *S. skaios* and *S. tripui* (greenish), *S. brienti*, *S. humilis*, *S. obtriangulatus*, and *S. trapicheiroi* (bluish), and *S. ariadne* and *S. catharinae* (violet); the orange color in *S. argyreornatus* is observed only on hidden areas of inguinal region. The narrow dark brown interorbital stripe differs *S. skuki* sp.nov. from *S. angrensis*, *S. aromothyella*, *S. flavoguttatus*, *S. heyeri*, *S. humilis*, *S. kaustkyi*, *S. littoralis*, and *S. tripui* (interorbital blotch W-shaped, sometimes interrupted); *S. trapicheiroi* (interorbital blotch very large, extending onto the scapular region); and *S. centralis*, *S. ranki*, and *S. skaios* (inverted triangular interorbital blotch). The elliptical outer metacarpal tubercle differs *S. skuki* sp.nov. from *S. agilis*, *S. argyreornatus*, *S. aromothyella*, *S. centralis*, *S. littoralis*, *S. machadoi*, *S. ranki*, *S. rizibilis*, *S. skaios*, *S. strigilatus*, and *S. tripui* (bifid or heart-shaped).

Description of holotype – Body slender, small size (SVL 15.8mm); head longer than wide (HL 39% of SVL); snout mucronate in dorsal view and protuberant in profile (Fig.2A-B); nostrils protuberant, dorsolateral, immediately posterior to tip of snout, tabs protruding visible in ventral view; canthus rostralis well marked, with tubercle between the corner of the eye and nostril; loreal region slightly concave; eyes large, protruding laterally, its diameter about 40% of head width; interorbital and internarial distances 45% and 24% of head width, respectively; tympanum large, its diameter approximately 38% of eye diameter, rounded and well defined, except in the upper portion; supratympanic fold

well marked, covering the top of the tympanic annulus, and with tubercles along its entire length; tongue large, oval, free laterally and posteriorly; vocal slits present; two oblique series of vomerine teeth between the large elliptical choanae; vocal sac single, median, subgular. Dorsal surfaces and flanks rugose, with large black tubercles on the snout, loreal region, upper lip, contour of supratympanic fold, posterior region of the tympanum, and flanks; inguinal gland not developed; external border of the forearm and foot with a row of rounded calluses. Ventral surfaces granular; cloacal region similar to the texture of the dorsum. Upper arm slender, forearm more robust than upper arm; hand (Fig.2C) with nuptial pad undeveloped; inner and outer metacarpal tubercles elliptical, outer slightly larger than inner; subarticular tubercles rounded, larger and conical in fingers I and IV; supernumerary tubercles present; webbing absent between fingers; finger discs large, wider than long; finger length in ascending order $I < II < IV < III$.

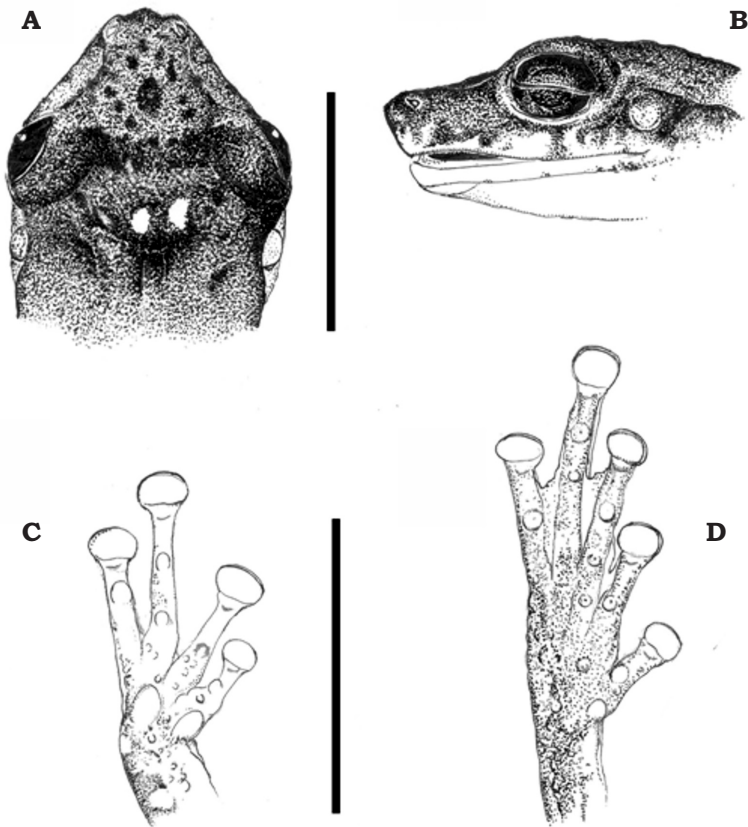


Fig.2- Holotype of *Scinax skuki* sp.nov., MNRJ 70000, adult male. (A) Dorsal and (B) lateral views of head, and ventral views of (C) hand and (D) foot. Scale 0.5 mm.

Hind limbs slender, sum of thigh and tibia lengths slightly greater than snout-vent length (SVL 89% of THL+TBL); tibia longer than thigh, its length 60% of SVL; foot large (Fig.2D), its length 72% of SVL; inner and outer metatarsal tubercles elliptical, inner twice the size of outer; subarticular tubercles rounded; supernumerary tubercles small, scattered; toe length in ascending order I <II <V <III <IV; toe disks elliptical, wider than long; webbing formula I - II $1^{1/2}$ - 3III 1- $2^{1/2}$ IV $2^{1/2}$ - 1V.

Color in life (Fig.3) – Dorsal surfaces brown, interorbital region with a narrow dark brown stripe; longitudinal dark brown stripe under canthus rostralis; presence of black tubercles on the snout, loreal region, and upper lip margin; black tubercle also present on the canthus rostralis; dark brown and whitish beige vertical bars alternating from the inferior margin of the eye to the border of the upper lip; sinuous longitudinal dark brown stripe from posterior corner of eye to midbody, joining to transversal, curved, dark brown stripe extending to the inguinal region; dark brown blotch on sacral region; on flanks, longitudinal white stripe from posterior corner of eye to inguinal region, and dark brown stripe also from posterior corner of eye to midflank; axilla (only in female), hidden areas of inguinal region, thigh, tibia, and foot, orange; belly and throat uniformly white; light brown pigmentation on the corner of the mouth, edge of the jaw, and lower lip; dorsal surfaces of arm, hand, thigh, tibia, and foot with transverse dark brown bars on whitish beige background; iris pale to dull bronze, with median horizontal and vertical black streaks; a yellow-gold line around the pupil.

Color in preservative (70% alcohol) – Color similar in life, but darker. Orange color was lost, becoming beige; vertical and horizontal streaks on iris were maintained; line yellow-gold around the pupil was fade.

Measurements of holotype (in mm) – SVL 15.8, HL 6.2, HW 5.7, ED 2.3, TD 0.9, UEW1.3, IOD 2.5, IND 1.4, END 2.1, THL 8.2, TBL 9.5, FL 11.4.

Variation – Specimens are congruent respecting the morphologic characters. Each set of vomerine teeth may have four to five projections. Females showed a small orange spot on the axilla. Descriptive statistics of measurement variables from 22 adult males and four females in table 1.

Distribution – Known only from the type locality, in the Área de Proteção Ambiental do Catolé e Fernão Velho (9°33'S; 35°47'W), Municipality of Maceió, State of Alagoas, northeastern Brazil.

Remarks – Up till now, the few species of the *Scinax catharinae* group that occur in northeastern Brazil were *S. agilis*, *S. argyreornatus*, and *S. strigilatus*, all in the State of Bahia. *Scinax skuki* represents the northernmost record for this species group and the first one above the São Francisco River.

Etymology – The specific name honors the late herpetologist Dr. Gabriel Omar Skuk Sugliano, for his contribution to the knowledge of Brazilian herpetofauna.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Scinax agilis – BRAZIL: BAHIA, Belmonte (MNRJ 46853–54); Porto Seguro (MNRJ 29803). ESPÍRITO SANTO, Guarapari (MNRJ 43094-95); Linhares (MNRJ 4146, 14210-13, paratypes).



Fig.3- Topotype of *Scinax skuki* sp.nov., adult female, (A) Dorsal, (B) ventral, and (C) lateral views; photographed in life (specimen not recognized among the specimens of the type series) by M.G. De Lima.

TABLE 1. Descriptive statistics of adult males and females of *Scinax skuki* sp.nov. Mean (\bar{x}), standard deviation (SD), and range (minimum - maximum) of measurements (in mm).

	♂ (n=22)			♀ (n=4)		
	\bar{x}	SD	Range	\bar{x}	SD	Range
SVL	16.2	0.6	14.6 - 17.1	22.0	1.9	20.0 - 24.2
HL	6.1	0.3	5.3 - 6.6	7.8	0.8	7.0 - 8.6
HW	5.6	0.4	4.8 - 6.0	7.2	1.1	5.9 - 8.2
TD	0.8	0.0	0.7 - 0.9	1.1	0.1	1.0 - 1.1
ED	2.0	0.1	1.7 - 2.2	2.3	0.0	2.3 - 2.4
UEW	1.4	0.1	1.1 - 1.5	1.7	0.2	1.4 - 2.0
END	2.1	0.2	1.8 - 2.4	2.6	0.3	2.3 - 3.0
IND	1.4	0.1	1.3 - 1.6	1.8	0.2	1.6 - 2.0
IOD	2.2	0.2	1.9 - 2.6	2.5	0.2	2.3 - 2.7
THL	7.7	0.6	6.4 - 8.7	9.8	1.4	8.2 - 11.1
TBL	8.9	0.5	8.0 - 9.9	11.4	1.8	9.6 - 13.3
FL	11.1	0.4	10.1 - 11.6	14.7	1.6	13.0 - 16.4

Abbreviations defined in text.

Scinax angrensis – BRAZIL: RIO DE JANEIRO, Angra dos Reis (MNRJ 2018-2512); Mangaratiba (MNRJ 43504-08); Parati (MNRJ 44115-17).

Scinax albicans – BRAZIL: RIO DE JANEIRO, Cachoeiras de Macacu (MNRJ 40080-82); Nova Friburgo (MNRJ 23393-96); Parque Nacional da Serra dos Órgãos, Teresópolis (MNRJ 4053, paratype; MNRJ 39930-35).

Scinax argyreornatus – BRAZIL: BAHIA, Canavieiras (MNRJ 40303-40308, 40494-40496, 40498-99); Guaratinga (MNRJ 26470, 26497, 37928); Ilhéus (MNRJ 36895-904, 36907-08, 46552, 51728-29); Porto Seguro (MNRJ 25603, 25606-08, 25610-12, 26462, 28909, 37934). ESPÍRITO SANTO, Cariacica (MNRJ 27892, 27960-62, 27963); Colatina (MNRJ 0113, 0114 (lectotype); MNRJ 5097-5100, paralectotypes); Guaçuí (MNRJ 30865); Linhares (MNRJ 30489-92, 34915-18, 56090-108); Sooretama (MNRJ 35009). MINAS GERAIS, Goianá (MNRJ 39211); Marliéria (MZUFV 2565-69, 4359-65, 4370). RIO DE JANEIRO, Angra dos Reis, (MNRJ 49654-55); Cachoeiras de Macacú (MNRJ 49521, 49523, 64634); Duque de Caxias (MNRJ 43980, 60735-36, 60738, 61911); Macaé (MNRJ 43980); Magé (MNRJ 27112, 54797, 54802, 54987-88, 54990, 55222, 55245, 56161-62); Maricá (MNRJ 49729, 52115-16); Niterói (MNRJ 49518, 51542-43); São Francisco do Itabapoana (MNRJ 54148-54); Saquarema (MNRJ 57988-89). SÃO PAULO, Cananéia (MNRJ 10685); Ilha Bela (MNRJ 23655); Pariquera-Açú (MNRJ 64805-06); São Sebastião (MNRJ 23656); Ubatuba (CFBH 1050, 1309-14, 1316, 1319, 2198-204; ZUEC 2345, 8947-51, 8960-83, 9871, 9878-81). SANTA CATARINA: Florianópolis (MCT 7714, 7716, 7719, 7721, 8240).

Scinax ariadne - BRAZIL: RIO DE JANEIRO, Teresópolis (MNRJ 55654). SÃO PAULO, São José do Barreiro (MNRJ 4051, paratype; MNRJ 43611).

Scinax aromothyella – ARGENTINA: MISIONES, San Vicente (MNRJ 56445, paratype).

Scinax berthae – ARGENTINA: BUENOS AIRES, Punta Lara (MNRJ 3590, paratype), San Isidro (MNRJ 59527-28). BRAZIL: SÃO PAULO, Botucatu (MNRJ 34761-65). RIO GRANDE DO SUL, Santa Maria (MNRJ 39897).

Scinax brieni – BRAZIL: SÃO PAULO, Paranapiacaba (AL-MN 2592-94, topotypes).

Scinax canastrensis – BRAZIL: MINAS GERAIS, São Roque de Minas (MNRJ 4147, holotype; MNRJ 4148, paratype).

Scinax catharinae – BRAZIL: SÃO PAULO, São José do Barreiro (MNRJ 2084-87); Guaratuba (MNRJ 35106-107). SANTA CATARINA, Corupá (MNRJ 168); Florianópolis (MNRJ 55639); Guaratuba (MNRJ 1789); São Bento do Sul (MNRJ 1738, 1801-03, 9475, 44411-14).

Scinax carnevallii – BRAZIL: MINAS GERAIS, Caratinga (MNRJ 4201-09); Marliéria (MNRJ 4182, holotype; MNRJ 4183-200, paratypes).

Scinax centralis – BRAZIL: GOIÁS, Silvânia (MNRJ 17465, holotype; MNRJ 17466-75, paratypes, MNRJ 32239-44, topotypes).

Scinax flavoguttatus – BRAZIL: RIO DE JANEIRO, Cambuci (MNRJ 51483-84); Duque de Caxias (MNRJ 53688-03); Parque Nacional do Itatiaia, Itatiaia (MNRJ 59457); Petrópolis (MNRJ 57575-76); Reserva Ecológica de Guapiaçu, Cachoeiras de Macacu (MNRJ 46536, 53311); Teresópolis (MNRJ 53950-58). SÃO PAULO, Serra da Bocaina, São José do

Barreiro (AL-MN 2090, holotype; AL-MN 2091, paratype; MNRJ 23404-07, topotypes).

Scinax hiemalis – BRAZIL: SÃO PAULO, Botucatu (MNRJ 30645-75, 40008-09); Campinas (MNRJ 5973-74, topotypes); São Sebastião (MNRJ 32530-32).

Scinax humilis – BRAZIL: RIO DE JANEIRO, Duque de Caxias (MNRJ 1478, paralectotype); Guapimirim (MNRJ 23411-12, 40095-103, 47987, 59027-29); Mangaratiba (MNRJ 39886-91); Nova Iguaçu (MNRJ 2248, lectotype).

Scinax jureia – BRAZIL: SÃO PAULO, Estação Ecológica Juréia-Itatins, Iguape (MNRJ 14202-03, paratypes).

Scinax kautskyi – BRAZIL: ESPÍRITO SANTO, Reserva Biológica de Duas Bocas, Cariacica (MNRJ 27889-30, 27956).

Scinax longilineus – BRAZIL: MINAS GERAIS, Belo Horizonte (MNRJ 16003-07, 30966-69); Poços de Caldas (MNRJ 4060, holotype; MNRJ 40618, topotype).

Scinax luizotavioi – BRAZIL: MINAS GERAIS, Peti, São Gonçalo do Rio Abaixo (MNRJ 4473-508, 4509-16, paratypes; MNRJ 32462-74, 36781-804, 50619-21, 52361-63, 56475-78); Serra do Caraça, Catas Altas (MNRJ 4210, holotype; MNRJ 4211-16, paratypes).

Scinax machadoi – BRAZIL: MINAS GERAIS, Serra do Cipó, Jaboticatubas (MNRJ 17476-77, paratypes; MNRJ 39696, topotype).

Scinax ranki – BRAZIL: MINAS GERAIS, Poços de Caldas (MNRJ 49657, topotype).

Scinax rizibilis – BRAZIL: SÃO PAULO, Parque Estadual Intervales, Ribeirão Grande (MNRJ 28131-52); Ribeirão Branco (MNRJ 18224-25, 17654); SANTA CATARINA, Rio Vermelho (MNRJ 50150-97).

Scinax strigilatus – BRAZIL: BAHIA, Fazenda Pedra Formosa, Ibirapitanga (MNRJ 38098).

Scinax obtriangulatus – BRAZIL: MINAS GERAIS, Brejo da Lapa, Itamonte (MNRJ 4035, holotype of *Hyla catharinae simplex*).

Scinax skaios – BRAZIL: GOIÁS, Santa Rita do Novo Destino (MNRJ 54471 holotype; MNRJ 54472-74 paratopotypes).

Scinax trapicheiroi – BRAZIL: RIO DE JANEIRO, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 3615-17, 3618-25, syntypes); Magé (MNRJ 56154-55).

Scinax tripui – BRAZIL, MINAS GERAIS, Ouro Preto (MNRJ 42890 holotype; MNRJ 48743-45, 48762-67).

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