



The tadpole of *Physalaemus jordanensis* Bokermann, 1967 (Anura, Leiuperidae) from Campos do Jordão, Serra da Mantiqueira, Southeastern Brazil

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Physalaemus jordanensis was described by Bokermann (1967), based on specimens from “Lagoinha da Serra” (1500 m a.s.l.), Campos do Jordão, Serra da Mantiqueira, State of São Paulo, Brazil. Like other members of *P. gracilis* species group, presents a restricted geographical distribution (Nascimento *et al.* 2005), and after the 1980s, this species was no longer registered in the type locality. The species is assigned as “Data Deficient” in the Brazilian list of endangered species and the IUCN Red List (Nascimento & Verdade, 2004). Here we describe the tadpole of *Physalaemus jordanensis* from Campos do Jordão, State of São Paulo, Brazil, and compare it with the published morphological descriptions of the tadpoles belonging to the *P. gracilis* species group and sympatric species.

Tadpoles of *P. jordanensis* were collected using wire sieves in a temporary pond (3 x 1.5 m) in an open area, in a “*Campus Montanus*” environment, 1940 m a.s.l., at the “Céu Estrelado” Farm (22°43' 01.3"S and 45°27' 43.3"W), near to the Parque Estadual de Campos do Jordão, in February 2007.

A sample of five tadpoles was kept in laboratory in an aquarium, fed on ornamental fish food until metamorphosis, to confirm identification.

Voucher specimens are housed at the Coleção Científica de Anfíbios (DZSJRP-Tadpoles), of the Departamento de Zoologia e Botânica, Universidade Estadual Paulista, UNESP, *Campus* São José do Rio Preto (DZSJRP 1359.1). Terminology and morphometric variables follow Altig & McDiarmid (1999). Developmental stages were defined according to Gosner (1960). External morphology was described based on 10 specimens (Table 1). Internal oral features description is based on three specimens in the stages 37 and 38 (TL 20.03, BL 9.26; TL 19.09, BL 8.99; TL 29.16, BL 7.55), terminology follows Wassersug (1976).

Description of tadpole: Body ovoid in dorsal view and globular/depressed in lateral view (Figure 1A). Body about $38\% \pm 1.57$ (depending on the stage) of the total length. Snout rounded in dorsal and lateral views. Nostrils rounded, with opening directed dorsally. Eyes dorsal, laterally directed. Spiracle sinistral, medium-sized, narrow, with opening directed postero-dorsally, located at the middle third of the body; centripetal wall of the spiracle tube fused to the body wall. Vent tube broad, medial, attached to ventral fin, with dextral opening. Tail approximately $16\% \pm 9.73$ higher than body (depending on the stage). Tail long, about $61\% \pm 1.57$ of the total length (depending on the stage). Dorsal fin origin at the body-tail junction. Dorsal fin of moderate size, weakly convex. Ventral fin low, approximately parallel to caudal muscle. Caudal muscle poorly defined, semi-transparent in life. Fins slightly tapered, with rounded tip (Figure 1).

Oral disc: Antero-ventral, laterally emarginated and double emarginated ventrally. There is a single row of lateral and ventral papillae, bordering the oral disc. Marginal papillae small, simple and rounded. Submarginal papillae absent. Wide rostral gap. Jaw sheaths heavy, dark. Upper jaw sheath M-shaped; lower jaw sheath V-shape. Both wider than high; finely serrated. Rows A - 1 and A - 2 very similar in length, rows P - 1 and P - 2 very similar in length, and P - 3 slightly shorter than P - 1 and P - 2. Labial teeth dark, small and poorly spaced; slightly curved towards oral opening. Labial teeth row formula 2(2)/3(1) (Figure 1C).

Internal oral features: *Ventral buccal* (Figure 1D) – floor triangular; as long as wide. Infralabial papillae distributed in two pairs posterolaterally located with three papillae each, 1.5 times wider than long, with pustulated margins. Four tall conical lingual papillae, all equal in size, with pustulations along its margins, its length 10% the size of the buccal floor width (BFW). Buccal floor arena (BFA) trapezoid, six finger-like papillae on each side; largest ones located anteriorly. Its length about 13% the BFW. Three to five very small prepocket papillae. About 30-37 pustulations