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## The advertisement call of *Dendropsophus tritaeniatus* (Bokermann, 1965) (Anura: Hylidae)

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The *Dendropsophus rubicundulus* (Reinhardt & Lütken) clade (sensu Faivovich *et al.* 2005) currently comprises nine species (Martins & Jim 2004). Given that internal relationships of the clade are unknown, we follow the arrangement of Napoli and Caramaschi (1998, 1999a, 1999b), where five species are assigned to a *D. tritaeniatus* species complex: *D. tritaeniatus* (Bokermann), *D. araguaya* (Napoli & Caramaschi), *D. cerradensis* (Napoli & Caramaschi), *D. jimi* (Napoli & Caramaschi), and *D. rhea* (Napoli & Caramaschi). This species complex is always associated to permanent springs and streams in Brazilian Cerrado formations, sharing a small body size, and a dorsal pattern of two anterior brown stripes from the posterior corner of eyes to nearly the middle of body, followed by a single sacral stripe (Napoli & Caramaschi 1999a).

At present, within the *D. tritaeniatus* complex, only *D. jimi* has an advertisement call description, which was based on topotypic bioacoustic information (Martins & Jim 2004). Herein we describe the advertisement call of *D. tritaeniatus* from the Municipality of Chapada dos Guimarães (15°36'50''S, 55°28'14''W; approximately 680 m a.s.l.), State of Mato Grosso, Brazil, 70 km northeast in a straight line to its type locality (District of São Vicente, Municipality of Santo Antônio do Leverger, State of Mato Grosso).

Field works were carried out on 24 November 2012. Recordings were taken between 22:04–22:40 h, air temperature 20.5°C. We analyzed 119 calls from five recorded males. Advertisement calls were recorded with a Microtrack II digital recorder set at 48 kHz and resolution of 16 bits, coupled to a ME66/K6 directional microphone. Bioacoustic measurements were analyzed using Raven Pro 1.5 for Windows from The Cornell Lab of Ornithology (Bioacoustic Research Program 2012); spectrogram settings were Hanning window, 256 points resolution (FFT), and 85% of overlap. All other settings followed the 'default' of Raven. Sound figures were obtained in the Seewave package v. 1.5.9 (Sueur *et al.*, 2008), on the R platform (version 2.12.1) (R Development Core Team, 2011); Seewave settings were Hanning window, 256 points resolution (FFT), and 85% of overlap. Call terminology follows Duellman and Trueb (1986). Recordings and their voucher specimens (see Appendix) are housed in the Collection of frogs at the Museu de Biodiversidade do Cerrado of the Universidade Federal de Uberlândia.

The advertisement call of *D. tritaeniatus* (Figure 1A-C) is a 2–4 pulsed (mean 3.4; SD = 0.2; N = 119) structure, usually (85%) emitted in sequences of 2–11 calls (mean 3.9; SD = 1.2; N = 40), or rarely (15%) isolated. Considering isolated and sequenced calls, the emission ranged from 1–11 calls per sequence (mean 3.4; SD = 1.0; N = 47), at a rate of 12–30 calls per minute (mean 22; SD = 6.6; N = 5). The intercall interval in call sequences ranged from 0.3–0.5 seconds (mean 0.4; SD < 0.1; N = 69). Calls duration ranged from 17–49 ms (mean 32; SD = 4.8; N = 119). Pulse duration ranged from 3–14 ms (mean 9.9; SD = 1.0; N = 108), emitted at a rate of 82–133 pulses per second (mean 107.3; SD = 8.6; N = 119). Only the dominant frequency was present at 3937–4500 Hz (mean 4194; SD = 116.3; N = 119). Lower and upper limits of the dominant frequency ranged from 2924–3533 Hz (mean 3191; SD = 104.3; N = 101) to 4847–5612 Hz (mean 5248; SD = 122.2; N = 101).

The advertisement call of *D. jimi* described by Martins and Jim (2004) presented the following parameters: call duration ranging from 26–72 ms; composed of 3–9 pulses; pulse duration ranging from 3–6 ms; dominant frequency between 2900–5100 Hz; sequenced calls formed by 3–12 calls. *Dendropsophus tritaeniatus*, with regard to bioacoustic