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The tadpole of *Bokermannohyla lucianae* (Napoli & Pimenta 2003) (Amphibia, Anura, Hylidae)

EDNEI DE ALMEIDA MERCÊS^{1,4}, FELIPE CAMURUGI², GILVANA SANTOS BARRETO^{1,5},
MIRCO SOLÉ³ & FLORA ACUÑA JUNCÁ^{1,6}

¹Programa de Pós-graduação em Zoologia, Departamento de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana, Av. Transnordestina, 44036-900, Feira de Santana, Bahia, Brasil.

²Programa de Pós-graduação em Ciências Biológicas, Departamento de Sistemática e Ecologia, Centro de Ciências Exatas e da Natureza, Universidade Federal da Paraíba, 58051-900, João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brasil. E-mail: camura86@hotmail.com

³Departamento de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz, Rodovia Jorge Amado, km 16, 45662-900, Ilhéus, Bahia, Brasil. E-mail: msole@uesc.br

⁴crillbio@yahoo.com.br

⁵gilsantosbarreto@gmail.com

⁶florajunc@gmail.com

Bokermannohyla lucianae (Napoli & Pimenta 2003) belongs to the *Bokermannohyla circumdata* species group (Faivovich *et al.* 2005) that currently contains 19 species: *B. ahenea* (Napoli & Caramaschi 2004), *B. astartea* (Bokermann 1967), *B. capra* Napoli & Pimenta 2009, *B. caramaschii* (Napoli 2005), *B. carvalhoi* (Peixoto 1981), *B. circumdata* (Cope 1871), *B. feioi* (Napoli & Caramaschi 2004), *B. gouveai* (Peixoto & Cruz 1992), *B. hylax* (Heyer 1985), *B. ibitipoca* (Caramaschi & Feio 1990), *B. izecksohni* (Jim & Caramaschi 1979), *B. lucianae* (Napoli & Pimenta 2003), *B. luctuosa* (Pombal & Haddad 1993), *B. nanuzae* (Bokermann & Sazima 1973), *B. napoli* Carvalho, Giaretta & Magrini 2012, *B. ravida* (Caramaschi, Napoli & Bernades 2001), *B. sagarana* Leite, Pezzuti & Drummond 2011, *B. sazimai* (Cardoso & Andrade 1982), *B. vulcaniae* (Vasconcelos & Giaretta 2005). Although species of this group are usually related to altitudinal riparian environments within the Atlantic Forest biome (Napoli & Pimenta 2009), some species occur near to the sea level (e.g. *B. capra* and *B. lucianae*) (Camurugi *et al.* 2010, Dias *et al.* 2011). Until now, tadpoles of 11 species of the *B. circumdata* species group have been formally described (Gaiga *et al.* 2013, Mongin & Carvalho-e-Silva 2013). Herein we describe the previously unknown tadpole of *B. lucianae* and compare it with tadpoles of other species of the group.

We collected *B. lucianae* tadpoles in October 2012 at a stream in an Atlantic Forest fragment in Una Biological Reserve (15°10'57.54"S, 39°03'36.18"W; 67 m a.s.l.), Una Municipality, Bahia State, Northeastern Brazil, which corresponds to the type locality. So far, *B. lucianae* is the only species of the genus recorded in the Una Biological Reserve area and surroundings (Napoli & Pimenta 2009, Dias *et al.* 2011, M. Solé, personal communication). The other species of *Bokermannohyla* occurring nearest to *B. lucianae* is *B. capra*, also in the Atlantic Forest of Bahia State, but without overlapping distribution (Napoli & Pimenta 2009, Dias *et al.* 2011). In order to allow a correct identification, two tadpoles in stages 41–42 (Gosner 1960) were raised in the laboratory until metamorphosis was completed, after seven days. We could compare the froglets of *B. lucianae* from Una with froglets of *B. capra* from Santa Terezinha and Igrapiúna Municipalities, Bahia State. Despite the froglets of both species showing immaculate anterior and posterior surfaces of the thighs (diagnostic characteristic for *B. lucianae*), there is a very distinct color pattern in dorsal view: froglets of *B. capra* have small dark brown regularly scattered dots while the froglets of *B. lucianae* show irregular dark brown spots (Fig. 1A, 1B). The studied specimens are housed at the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana (lot MZFS 1105).

The morphological description follows Altig (1970) and McDiarmid & Altig (1999). The external morphology was based on 15 tadpoles in Gosner stages: 25 (n = 7), 26 (n = 2), 27 (n = 2), 28 (n = 2), 31 (n = 1), 36 (n = 1). The measures were obtained from the six tadpoles in the stages 26–28 (Gosner 1960). The following measurements were taken in millimeters using a stereoscopic microscope coupled with an ocular micrometer (min–max, average ± standard deviation): total length (TL = 35.9–46.4, 39.6 ± 3.6), body length (BL = 11.3–15.5, 13.7 ± 1.4), body maximum height (BH = 5.0–6.5, 5.9 ± 0.6), body maximum width (BW = 5.6–7.5, 7.0 ± 0.8), tail length (TAL = 23.4–30.9, 25.9 ± 2.9), maximum tail height (MTH = 6.0–6.8, 6.5 ± 0.4), tail musculature height (TMH = 3.0–4.5, 4.0 ± 0.5), dorsal fin height (DFH = 1.9–2.3, 2.1 ± 0.2), ventral fin height (VFH = 1.4–2.1, 1.7 ± 0.3), interorbital distance (IO = 2.6–3.1, 2.9 ± 0.2),

(marginal papillae in double row in *B. lucianae*) and *B. ibitipoca* have similar dorsal and ventral fin maximum heights and slightly truncated snout in lateral view (dorsal fin taller than ventral fin and snout rounded in lateral view in *B. lucianae*).

Tadpoles of *B. lucianae* are distinct from the other tadpoles of the *B. circumdata* species group mainly because of the labial tooth formula: 2(2)/5(1) in *B. carvalhoi* (stage 31, Peixoto 1981) and *B. nanuzae* (stage 34, Bokermann & Sazima 1973); 2(2)/3(1) in *B. luctuosa* (stage 25, Pombal Jr. & Haddad 1993) and *B. vulcaniae* (stage 26–27, Gaiga *et al.* 2013); 2(2)/3 in *B. gouveai* (stage 30–37, Costa *et al.* 2010).

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