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A new species of Hatchet-faced Treefrog *Sphaenorhynchus* Tschudi (Anura: Hylidae) from Quadrilátero Ferrífero, Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil

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Abstract

A new species of *Sphaenorhynchus* is described from the Municipality of Mariana, State of Minas Gerais, Brazil. It is characterized by the vocal sac moderately developed, single, subgular, with longitudinal folds; white canthal and dorso-lateral lines delimited below by a dorsolateral black line from the tip of snout extending beyond the eye to gradually disappearing up to the flanks; and premaxilla and maxilla almost completely edentulous, each bearing 1–5 extremely small teeth. It is most similar with *Sphaenorhynchus orophilus*, from which it can be distinguished by having a less robust forearm in males; glandular subcloacal dermal fold; premaxilla and maxilla almost completely edentulous; and larvae with large marginal papillae in the oral disc. The new species occurs in natural ponds over ironstone outcrops (known as *canga*) on flat terrain, where males call from the floating vegetation.

Key words: *Sphaenorhynchus canga* sp. nov., advertisement call, tadpole, Espinhaço Range, Iron Quadrangle, morphology, taxonomy

Introduction

The Neotropical hylid frog genus *Sphaenorhynchus* Tschudi is a putative monophyletic taxon phylogenetically related to *Dendropsophus*, *Lysapsus*, *Pseudis*, *Scarthyla*, *Scinax* and *Xenohyla* (Faivovich *et al.* 2005; Wiens *et al.* 2006; Wiens *et al.* 2010; Pyron & Wiens 2011). Despite the many morphological synapomorphies that have been suggested for the genus (Duellman & Wiens 1992; Faivovich *et al.* 2005; Araujo-Vieira *et al.* 2015), its monophyly has been tested on the basis of a limited taxon sampling (*S. dorisae*, *S. lacteus* and *S. orophilus*; Faivovich *et al.* 2005; Wiens *et al.* 2006; Pyron & Wiens 2011), and relationships among its species remain uncertain.

Sphaenorhynchus includes 14 small greenish treefrogs (Frost 2015), three of which are widespread throughout the Amazon basin [*S. carneus* (Cope), *S. dorisae* (Goin), and *S. lacteus* (Daudin)]. *Sphaenorhynchus lacteus* is also present in northeastern Brazil (States of Maranhão and Piauí; Caramaschi *et al.* 2009; Benício *et al.* 2011) and Trinidad (recorded as *Hyla orophila* by Kenny 1969). One species, *S. platycephalus* (Werner), is known solely from the poorly preserved holotype originating in “South America” (Harding 1991). The remaining 10 species [*S. botocudo* Caramaschi, Almeida & Gasparini, *S. bromelicola* Bokermann, *S. caramaschii* Toledo, Garcia, Lingnau & Haddad, *S. mirim* Caramaschi, Almeida & Gasparini, *S. orophilus* (Lutz & Lutz), *S. palustris* Bokermann, *S. pauloalvini* Bokermann, *S. planicola* (Lutz & Lutz), *S. prasinus* Bokermann, and *S. surdus* (Cochran)] are distributed in the Atlantic Forest, from the northern portion of the State of Rio Grande do Sul to the State of Pernambuco (Frost 2015).