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A NEW SPECIES OF *OSTEOCEPHALUS* STEINDACHNER, 1862 (ANURA, HYLIDAE), FROM BRAZILIAN AMAZONIA

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ABSTRACT. Treefrogs of the genus *Osteocephalus* have been the focus of several taxonomic and phylogenetic studies, especially in the last two decades. These recent studies have shown that the diversity of this charismatic Amazonian genus is still largely underestimated. Through the evidence of morphological and molecular data, we describe a new species of the *Osteocephalus alboguttatus* species group from the Purus-Madeira Interfluvium, southwestern Brazilian Amazonia. The new species differs from other *Osteocephalus* by having a small body size (snout-vent length 32.1–44.1 mm), skin texture non-sexually dimorphic, dorsum smooth with a few scattered small tubercles, vocal sac single and subgular, frontoparietal ridges not externally visible, and a dark tan brown iris with lighter vermiculation. The rapid increase in the number of new frog species described from the Purus-Madeira Interfluvium highlight the importance of sampling poorly explored and remote areas in Amazonia, as well as the value of supporting taxonomic research to accelerate species documentation in face of the biodiversity crisis.

KEY WORDS: Amazonas; Arapixi Extractive Reserve; bamboo-dominated forests; *Osteocephalus alboguttatus* species group; Purus-Madeira Interfluvium; taxonomy

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Osteocephalus* Steindachner, 1862 (Amphibia, Anura, Hylidae), harbors 28 treefrog species distributed across Amazonian lowland rainforests and Andean foothills (Jungfer et al., 2013; AmphibiaWeb, 2021). The first attempt to recognize the diversity in this genus was made by Goin (1961), who provided a key to the genera of hylid frogs, with diagnosis to *Osteocephalus*, including skin texture, shape of vocal sac in males, and cranial osteology. Under this

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A NEW SNOUDED TREEFROG OF THE GENUS *SCINAX* (ANURA, HYLIDAE) FROM THE WHITE-SAND FORESTS OF CENTRAL AMAZONIA

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ABSTRACT. We describe through integrative taxonomy a new species of snouted treefrog of the genus *Scinax* from white-sand forests of the Rio Negro Sustainable Development Reserve in Central Amazonia, Brazil. The new species is phylogenetically related to other *Scinax* with striped eyes and pulsed advertisement calls. It differs from other Amazonian species mainly by having snout-vent length 21.6–25.4 mm ($n=11$) in adult males and 24.8–27.0 mm ($n=9$) in females, snout subacuminate in dorsal view, a dark brown lateral stripe on each flank (fading posteriorly), brown tadpoles with labial keratodont row formula 2(2)/3 and keratodont row P-2 longer than P-1 and P-3, and an advertisement call consisting of a single pulsed note with a call duration of 502–652 ms, 79–105 pulses/note and a dominant frequency of 3,811–4,543 Hz. The new species clusters within a major, well-supported phylogenetic clade grouping several candidate and recently described species as well as species previously included in the former *Scinax staufferi* species group (viz., *S. cruentomma*, *S. fuscumarginatus*, *S. staufferi*, and *S. wandae*). The phylogenetic relationships and structural pattern in the advertisement calls of these species highlight the need for a redefinition and reevaluation of the monophyly of the *S. staufferi* species group.

KEY WORDS: bioacoustics; integrative taxonomy; morphology; Rio Negro Sustainable Development Reserve; *Scinax staufferi* species group; tadpoles

INTRODUCTION

Diversity and taxonomy of the Amazonian snouted treefrogs of the genus *Scinax* Wagler, 1830 have attracted the attention of biologists for decades (e.g., Duellman, 1972a; Fouquette and Delahoussaye, 1977; Duellman and Wiens, 1993; Faivovich, 2002; Fouquet et al., 2007; Ferrão et al., 2016; Acosta-Galvis, 2018; Lopes et al., 2020). Nevertheless, results of the most recent studies show that species richness of the

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