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A NEW SNOUTED TREEFROG OF THE SPECIOSE GENUS *SCINAX* WAGLER (ANURA, HYLIDAE) FROM NORTHEASTERN BRAZIL

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ABSTRACT: A new species of *Scinax* is described from open formations of the coastal plains (Restingas) within the Tropical Atlantic Domain in northeastern Brazil. The new species most resembles *S. auratus* (Wied-Neuwied) and *S. juncae* Nunes and Pombal, and is diagnosed by the dorsal pattern of dorsolateral white stripes in dark-brown background, interocular white transversal stripe, and small scattered white blotches; snout rounded in dorsal view and profile; dorsal skin smooth; vocal sac smooth; presence of a few tubercles in a longitudinal way from the internal metatarsal tubercle to the heel; advertisement call with 7–8 notes; call dominant frequency 1.38 kHz. This new species can be easily distinguished from *S. auratus* and *S. juncae* by the different dorsal pattern, morphological traits, and advertisement call.

Key words: Hylinae; Restinga; *Scinax auratus* species complex; *Scinax cretatus*; Taxonomy

THE TREEFROG genus *Scinax* Wagler is the most speciose of the subfamily Hylinae and currently comprises >100 recognized species, which occur from Mexico to Argentina (Frost, 2010; Nunes and Pombal, 2010). In the *Scinax* review performed by Faivovich (2002), the former *Scinax ruber* species group (sensu Pombal et al., 1995*b*) was recognized as unnatural group and the *Scinax ruber* clade was defined to include the *Scinax rostratus* and *S. uruguayus* species groups, along with many species unassigned to any species group.

Six species belonging to the *Scinax ruber* clade, excepting the members of the *S. rostratus* and *S. uruguayus* species groups (sensu Faivovich, 2002), are distributed in the lowlands of the Atlantic Forest of northeastern Brazil: *S. alter* (Lutz, 1973), *S. auratus* (Wied-Neuwied, 1821), *S. cuspidatus* (Lutz, 1925), *S. eurydice* (Bokermann, 1968), *S. juncae* Nunes and Pombal, 2010, and *S. x-signatus* (Spix, 1824).

Herein, we describe a new species of *Scinax*, of the *S. ruber* clade, from the Atlantic Coast of northeastern Brazil, which is morphologically similar to *Scinax auratus* and *S. juncae*. We also provide the description of its advertisement call and comments on the species' natural history and taxonomy of the most similar species.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

We compared the new species to those belonging to the *Scinax ruber* clade documented from the lowlands of the Atlantic Coast of northeastern Brazil. We did not compare the new species to *Scinax x-signatus* for the reasons explained in Pombal et al. (1995*b*) and Pugliese et al. (2009).

The Brazilian museum acronyms of specimens and sound records examined, or cited in the text, are AL–MN (Adolpho Lutz Collection, housed at Museu Nacional), CFBH (Célio F. B. Haddad amphibian collection, deposited in the Universidade Estadual Paulista – Campus de Rio Claro, Rio Claro), LZV (Laboratório de Zoologia dos Vertebrados, Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto, Ouro Preto), MNRJ (Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro), MUFAL (Museu de História Natural da Universidade Federal de Alagoas, Maceió), MZUEFS (Museu de Zoologia da Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana, Feira de Santana), SUEFS (Sonoteca do Laboratório de Animais Peçonhentos e Herpetologia da Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana, Feira de Santana), UFBA (Museu de Zoologia da Universidade Federal da Bahia, Salvador), and ZUFRJ (Amphibian Collection of Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biologia, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro). The geographic coordinates of the specimens of the type series and referred specimens derive from Google Earth (ac-

cessed on 29 September 2010) based on the WGS84 datum.

We used 14 morphometric characters described in Duellman (2001) as modified by Napoli (2005): SVL (snout–vent length), HL (head length), HW (head width), ED (eye diameter), TD (tympanum diameter), UEW (upper eyelid width), IOD (interorbital distance), IND (internarial distance), END (eye–nostril distance), NSD (nostril-to-tip-of-snout distance), TL (tibia length), FL (foot length including tarsus), 3FD (third-finger disk diameter), 4TD (four-toe disk diameter). We also measured THL (thigh length; following Heyer et al., 1990), FAL (forearm length: straight-line distance between the elbow and the wrist), and HAL (hand length: straight-line distance between the wrist and the tip of the third finger). SVL, HL, HW, FAL, HAL, THL, TL, and FL were measured with Vernier calipers (0.05 mm of precision); all the other variables were measured with an ocular micrometer in a Zeiss stereomicroscope. All measurements are in millimeters. Standards for dorsal outline of the snout follow Heyer et al. (1990) and profile view follows (Duellman, 2001). Webbing formulae follow Savage and Heyer (1967) as modified by Myers and Duellman (1982).

The advertisement calls of three specimens of the new species were recorded on 21 July 2001, by Flora A. Juncá (SUEFS 11.5/MZUEFS 675 at 1830 h, SUEFS 11.6/unvouchered record at 1900 h, SUEFS 11.7/MZUEFS 676 at 1930 h), with a SONY WM-D6 Digital Audio Tape coupled to a SONY EMC-MS907 Electret Condenser Microphone. We analyzed the tape with Avisoft-SASLab Light for Windows, version 3.74, and Sound Ruler 0.9.6.0. The vocalizations were digitized with sampling frequency of 11.025 kHz and 16 bits, and the audiospectrogram was made with Fast Fourier Transform length of 256 points, overlap 75%, frame 100%, and window Flat Top.

Species Description

Scinax **cretatus** *sp. nov.*
(Figs. 1–2)

Scinax aff. *alter*; Bastazini et al. (2007:463).
Scinax cuspidatus (non A. Lutz, 1925); Lima and Skuk (2006:490).
Scinax auratus (Wied-Neuwied, 1821) in part; Santana et al. (2009:246; fig. 2).

Holotype.—MNRJ 51346 (Fig. 1), adult male, Brazil, state of Bahia, municipality of Entre Rios, Porto Sauípe, 12°21′S, 37°53′W, at sea level, on 9–12 August 2005, collected by Milena Camardelli.

Paratypes.—All from the northern coast of the Brazilian state of Bahia: municipality of Entre Rios: MNRJ 51347–55, UFBA 5723–26, 5728–46 (adult males), UFBA 5727 (adult female), collected with the holotype; UFBA 6093, 6104, 6106, 6113–18 (adult males), 6071 (adult female), between 7 and 10 November 2005, collected by C. V. Bastazini and M. Camardelli. Municipality of Camaçari, Arembepe District (12°46′S, 38°10′W, at sea level): MZUEFS 674 (adult female), and 675–76 (adult males), on 21 June 2001, collected by F. A. Juncá; MZUEFS 1221–22 (adult males), on 20 December 2001, collected by A. S. Santana; UFBA 668–76 (adult males), on 7 May 2003, collected by M. F. Napoli, M. F. F. Napoli, M. Camardelli, P. M. Fonseca, I. C. S. Cruz, and C. B. S. Torres.

Referred specimens.—Brazil: state of Alagoas: municipality of Maceió (MNRJ 9926, MUFAL 6123); municipality of Passo de Camaragibe (CFBH 7345–48). State of Bahia: municipality of Cachoeira (CFBH 1460, 1464–66); municipality of Camaçari (UFBA 4400–4404); municipality of Itacaré (UFBA 7628–29); municipality of Itaparica (MNRJ 49652, UFBA 3163–66); municipality of Ituberá (UFBA 3907–09); municipality of Mata de São João (UFBA 4090, 5882); municipality of Salvador (MNRJ 49647–51, UFBA 425–28); municipality of Valença (MNRJ 38056, 43792–802, 43839). State of Paraíba: municipality of Mamanguape (MNRJ 18021–23, 49644–46). State of Sergipe: municipality of Brejo Grande (MNRJ 46556); municipality of Pirambú (LZV–A 1146–47, 1194–97).

Diagnosis.—A medium-sized species (adult males 25.8–34.7 mm SVL; adult females 29.2–32.5 mm SVL) of the *Scinax ruber* clade (sensu Faivovich, 2002), morphologically similar to *S. auratus* and *S. juncae*, diagnosed by the following combination of characters: dorsal color pattern with dorsolateral white stripes in dark-brown background, with interocular white transversal stripe and small

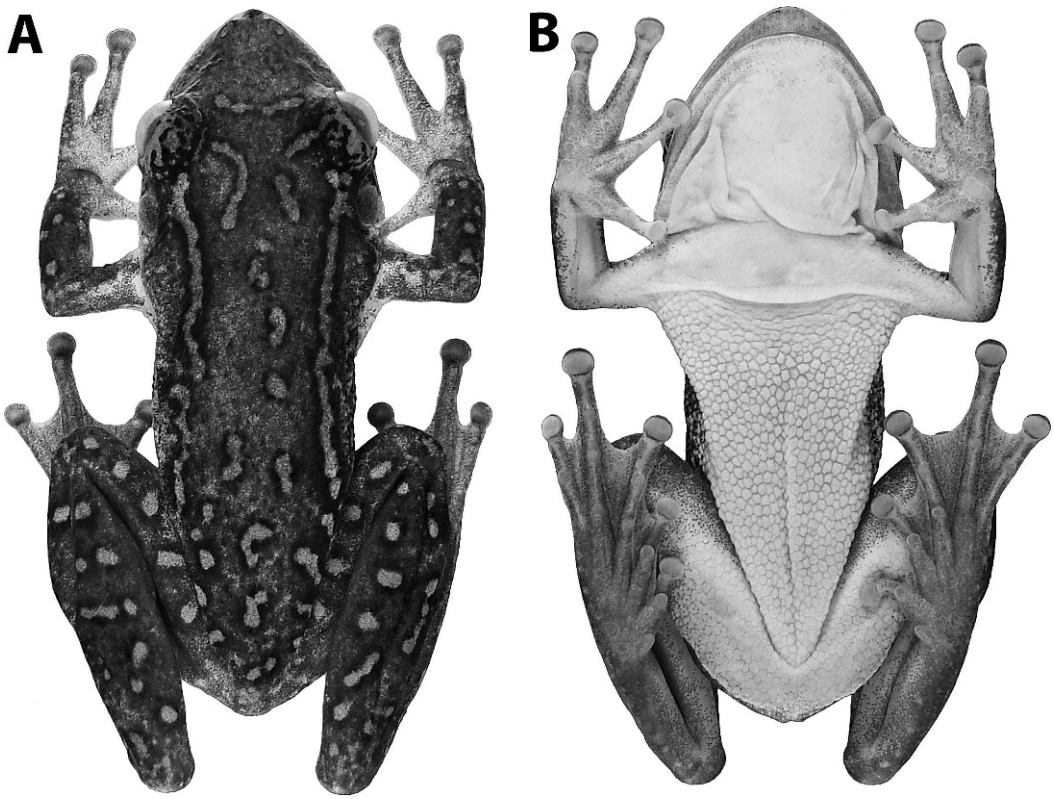

FIG. 1.—*Scinax cretatus* sp. nov. (A) Dorsal, and (B) ventral views of holotype, MNRJ 51346, adult male, SVL 33.0 mm.

scattered white blotches; snout rounded in dorsal and lateral views; dorsal skin texture smooth; vocal sac smooth; presence of a few tubercles in a longitudinal way from the internal metatarsal tubercle to the heel; advertisement call with 7–8 notes; call dominant frequency 1.38 kHz.

Scinax cretatus can be distinguished from *S. alter* by the different dorsal pattern (see Fig. 3 for a black and white photo) of dorsolateral white stripes in dark-brown background, with interocular white transversal stripe and small scattered white blotches (dorsum with background color olivaceous brown, presence of two pairs of longitudinal dark brown stripes with a light beige in the middle in *S. alter*; see Lutz, 1973), rounded dorsal snout view (subovoid in *S. alter*), *canthus rostralis* not marked (marked in *S. alter*), less developed vocal sac, presence of a few tubercles in a longitudinal position from the internal metatarsal tubercle to the heel (absent in *S. alter*), and higher number of notes (7–8 notes in *S. cretatus* vs. 1 note in *S. alter*; see Pombal et al., 1995*a*).

Scinax cretatus differs from *S. auratus*, one of the morphologically most similar species, by having a longer SVL in adult males from 25.8 mm to 34.7 mm (21.4–24.7 mm for *S. auratus*; $n = 20$ adult males in the present study), different dorsal pattern (dorsum with brown-yellowish or yellow-greenish background color, with an interocular blotch, two longitudinal dorsolateral lines, and a longitudinal sacral line, from sacral vertebrae to cloacae, all golden colored, in *S. auratus*; see Bokermann, 1969, and Lutz, 1973), rounded dorsal and lateral snout views (subovoid and protruding in *S. auratus*, respectively), less developed vocal sac, dorsal skin texture smooth (granulose in *S. auratus*), lower number of notes (7–8 notes in *S. cretatus* vs. 9 notes in *S. auratus*; see Bokermann, 1969, and Nunes et al., 2007), and lower dominant

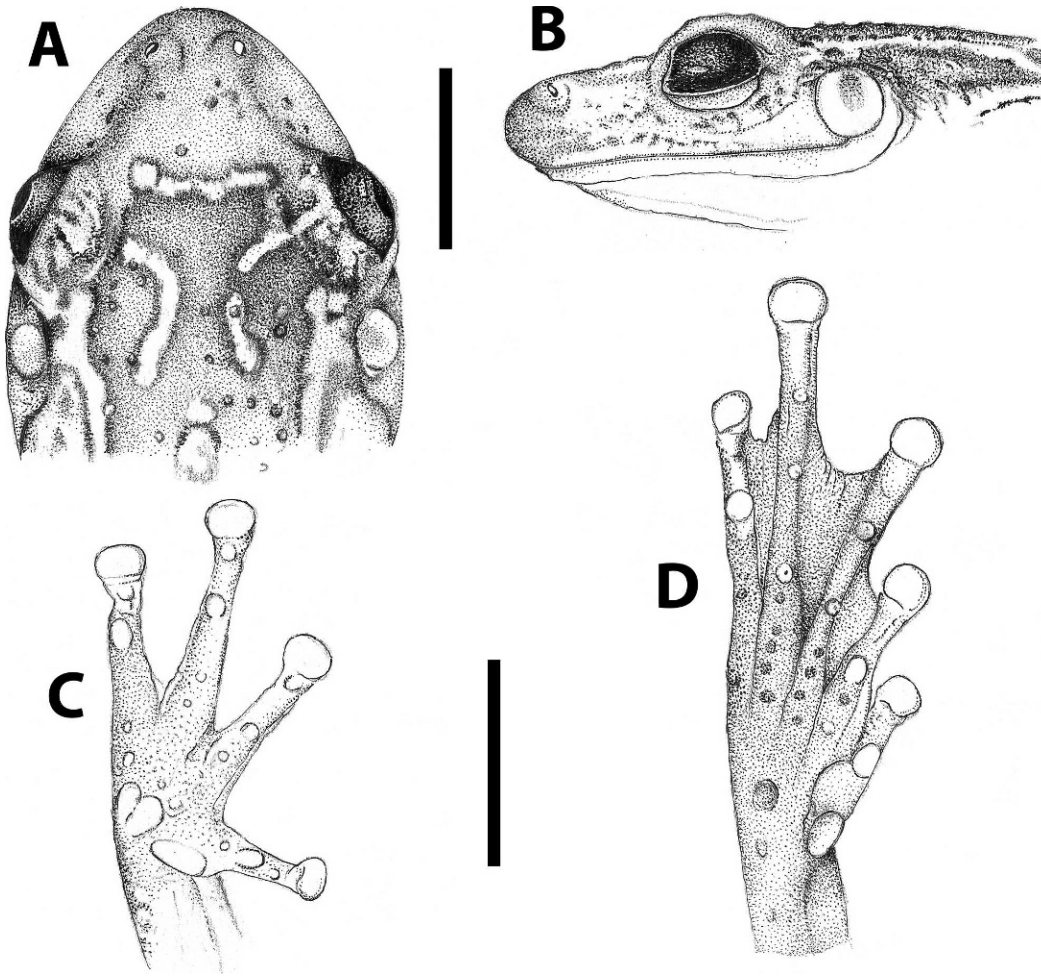

FIG. 2.—Holotype of *Scinax cretatus* sp. nov., MNRJ 51346, adult male. (A) Dorsal, and (B) lateral views of head, and ventral views of (C) hand, and (D) foot. Scale 0.5 mm.

frequency (1.38 kHz in *S. cretatus* vs. 4.00–4.35 kHz in *S. auratus*; Nunes et al., 2007).

Scinax cretatus can be distinguished from *S. cuspidatus* by the larger SVL of adult males (*S. cuspidatus* SVL 22.1–24.9 mm; 18 adult males in the present study), different dorsal pattern (dorsum with olivaceous-greenish background color with brown irregular stripes or inverted parenthesis on thoracic region in *S. cuspidatus*; see Lutz, 1973), snout rounded in profile view (vs. protruding in *S. cuspidatus*), less developed vocal sac, and higher number of notes (7–8 notes in *S. cretatus* vs. 1 note in *S. cuspidatus*; Pombal et al., 1995*a*), and lower dominant frequency (1.38 kHz in *S. cretatus* vs. 2.30–4.00 kHz in *S. cuspidatus*; Pombal et al., 1995*a*).

Scinax cretatus differs from *S. eurydice* by the smaller SVL of adult males (*S. eurydice* SVL 39.6–51.2 mm; 21 adult males in the present study), different dorsal pattern (dorsum with brown-greyish background color with two pairs of inverted dorsolateral brown parenthesis on thoracic region, and a few additional large brown spots in *S. eurydice*; see Lutz, 1973), absence of a yellow flash color on the posterior surfaces of the thighs and hidden portions of shanks in life (present in *S. eurydice*), *canthus rostralis* not marked (marked in *S. eurydice*), less developed vocal

FIG. 3.—Topotype of *Scinax cretatus* sp. nov. photographed in life (unvouchered photo) by Flora A. Juncá.

sac, higher number of notes (7–8 notes in *S. cretatus* vs. 3 notes in *S. eurydice*; Pombal et al., 1995*a*), and lower dominant frequency (1.38 kHz in *S cretatus* vs. 2.80–3.40 kHz in *S. eurydice*; Pombal et al., 1995*a*).

Scinax cretatus can be distinguished from *S. juncae*, the other morphologically most similar species, by the different dorsal pattern (dorsolateral yellowish stripes in darker greenish-brown background, with interocular yellow transversal stripe in *S. juncae*; see Nunes and Pombal, 2010), snout rounded in lateral view (semicircular in *S. juncae*), less developed vocal sac, absence of tarsal fold (present in *S. juncae*), higher number of notes (7–8 notes in *S. cretatus* vs. 4–5 notes in *S. juncae*; Nunes and Pombal, 2010), and lower dominant frequency (1.38 kHz in *S. cretatus* vs. 3.57–3.79 kHz in *S. juncae*; Nunes and Pombal, 2010).

Description of holotype.—Body moderately slender (Fig. 1A and B); medium-sized (33.0 mm SVL); head longer than wide; snout rounded in dorsal view and profile; nostrils dorsolateral, elliptical, slightly protruded; *canthus rostralis* not marked and straight; loreal region slightly concave; eyes protuberant; tympanum visible, nearly circular; supratympanic fold slightly evident, from the posterior corner of the eye to the shoulder (Fig. 2A and B); vocal sac single, median, subgular, and few developed (Figs. 1A and 2B); vocal slits laterally on mouth floor; tongue large, cordiform, notched posteriorly, barely free; vomerine teeth in two straight series closer to each other, below to the choanae; choanae oval. Pectoral fold present. Arm slender, forearm moderately robust (Fig. 1A and B); fingers slender, medium-sized, poorly fringed, absence of pigmented spicules on the finger I; relative lengths I < II < IV < III; disks of the finger nearly rounded and medium-sized; inner metacarpal tubercle single, medium-sized, elliptical; outer metacarpal tubercle divided, the two parts ovoid-shaped; subarticular tubercles simple, elongated in fingers I and IV, and rounded in fingers II and III; supernumerary tubercles rounded and vestigial (Fig. 2C). Legs moderately robust (Fig. 1A and B); toes slender and long, relative lengths I < II < V ≤ III < IV; toes disks nearly rounded, medium-sized; webbing formula I2–2II1–2^{+}III1^{+}–2^{+}IV2^{+}–1V; foot with inner metatarsal tubercle single, oval, and medium-sized; outer metatarsal tubercle simple, conic, and rounded; subarticular tubercles single and rounded; supernumerary tubercles single, small and rounded (Fig. 2D). Skin on dorsum smooth, with scattered granules; gular region, under surfaces of arms, and tibia regions smooth; skin on venter and inferior region of thigh strong granulated.

Color in life of the holotype.—Background color dark-brown. Two fragmented large and white dorsolateral stripes, from the posterior corner of the eye to the inguinal region; several white blotches are scattered on the dorsal region, including forelimbs and hindlimbs. A white blotch below the eyes and annulus tympanicus. Ventral region cream. Iris brown.

Color in preservative of the holotype.—The same life coloration, but the color became faded.

Variation.—The morphology of the specimens of the type series is very similar. Some paratypes have the nostrils upon a smaller elevation than that of the holotype; the shape of finger disks can be more rounded; there is a small variation in the number of supernumerary tubercles. The shape of the dorsolateral stripes varies from (A) a narrow and fragmented dorsolateral and interocular stripes, with small blotches scattered on dorsum, to (B) a less fragmented broad dorsolateral and

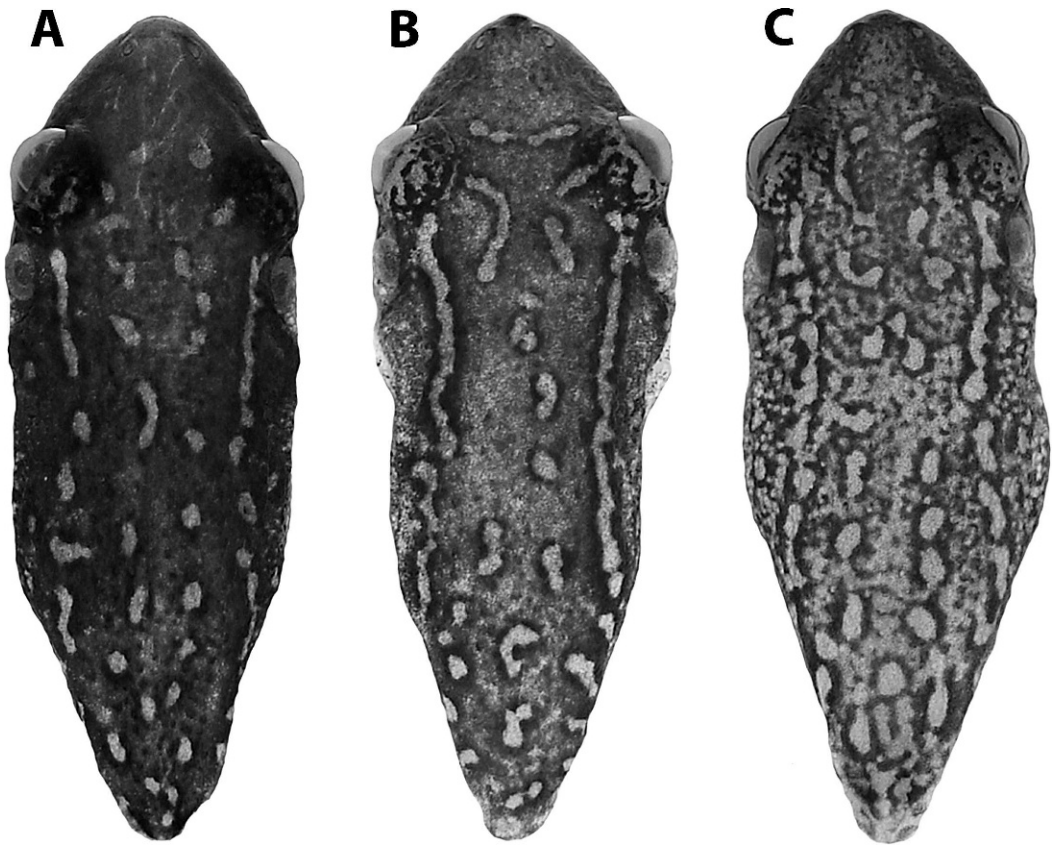

FIG. 4.—Topotypical dorsal color patterns of *Scinax cretatus* sp. nov.

interocular stripes, with elongated blotches on dorsum and background slightly faded, until (C) broader fragmented dorsolateral and interocular stripes, with bigger blotches on dorsum and coloration paler than that of the holotype (see Fig. 4). The variation of the measurement data are presented in Table 1.

Advertisement call.—The following description is based on 30 calls from three adult males (10 per male; see Material and Methods for recording data) from the District of Arembepe, municipality of Camaçari, state of Bahia, Brazil (about 40 km southwards from the type locality).

The advertisement call is a short trill of notes with 7–8 multipulsed notes (Fig. 5). The call duration ranges from 0.19 s to 0.23 s (0.20 ± 0.01; n = 30 calls), being emitted in short intervals from 0.25 s to 0.57 s (0.38 ± 0.09; n = 23 intervals), or sporadically from 2.53 s to 7.46 s (4.71 ± 1.87; n = 6 intervals). Notes duration ranges from 0.02 s to 0.05 s (0.03 ± 0.001; n = 74 notes). The call has dominant frequency of about 1.38 kHz (n = 30 calls). Although always present in less intensity than the main peak (dominant frequency), the call presents another visible peak of intensity at 2.79 kHz (see Fig. 5A). Because of narrow band filter analyses, Fig. 5 shows artifacts that could be misleadingly interpreted as a harmonic structure (see Vielliard, 1993).

Distribution and habitat.—Known from the coastal lowlands of northeastern Brazil, from the state of Pernambuco to the south of the state of Bahia (north to the Jequitinhonha River; Fig. 6). The distribution area is associated to the Tropical Atlantic Domain (sensu Ab'Sáber, 1977) and one of its components, the "restingas" (sand dunes covered by herbaceous and arbustive-arboreal vegetation near the beaches; sensu Araújo, 1992). *Scinax cretatus* inhabits bromeliads and shrubs at

TABLE 1.—Descriptive statistics (in mm) of *Scinax cretatus* sp. nov. *n* = number of specimens analyzed. See abbreviations in Materials and Methods.

Measurements	Holotype	Males (*n* = 79)	Females (*n* = 10)
SVL	33.0	31.6 ± 1.9 (25.8–34.7)	30.7 ± 1.2 (29.0–32.3)
HL	12.3	11.6 ± 0.7 (9.3–13.0)	11.5 ± 0.6 (10.2–12.4)
HW	11.1	10.6 ± 0.6 (8.7–11.7)	10.5 ± 0.7 (9.2–11.5)
ED	3.5	3.3 ± 0.2 (2.8–3.8)	3.5 ± 0.2 (3.2–4.0)
END	3.6	3.5 ± 0.2 (3.0–4.0)	3.4 ± 0.2 (3.0–4.0)
TD	1.9	1.9 ± 0.2 (1.5–2.2)	2.0 ± 0.1 (1.8–2.1)
UEW	2.7	2.7 ± 0.3 (2.2–3.3)	2.7 ± 0.2 (2.5–3.0)
IOD	3.7	3.4 ± 0.3 (2.8–4.0)	3.3 ± 0.3 (2.8–3.7)
IND	2.1	2.1 ± 0.1 (1.8–2.4)	2.1 ± 0.1 (1.9–2.2)
NSD	1.3	1.3 ± 0.1 (1.1–1.7)	1.2 ± 0.1 (1.0–1.5)
FAL	6.3	5.9 ± 0.4 (5.0–6.7)	6.0 ± 0.5 (5.3–6.7)
HAL	9.1	8.4 ± 0.6 (7.0–9.6)	8.1 ± 0.5 (7.2–8.7)
3FD	1.3	1.4 ± 0.2 (1.1–1.8)	1.4 ± 0.2 (1.1–1.7)
THL	15.4	14.4 ± 1.0 (12.0–16.2)	14.2 ± 0.9 (12.4–15.8)
TL	17.3	15.9 ± 1.2 (12.3–18.5)	15.8 ± 0.9 (14.4–17.4)
FL	23.1	21.3 ± 1.5 (17.3–24.8)	20.8 ± 1.3 (18.7–22.9)
4TD	1.5	1.4 ± 0.1 (1.1–1.7)	1.4 ± 0.2 (1.1–1.7)

coastal restingas, forest edges, and lakes boundaries inside the forest (Bastazini et al., 2007).

Etymology.—The specific epithet given from the Latin adjective "cretatus" (meaning "marked with chalk, whitened"), in allusion to the dorsal color pattern of this new species.

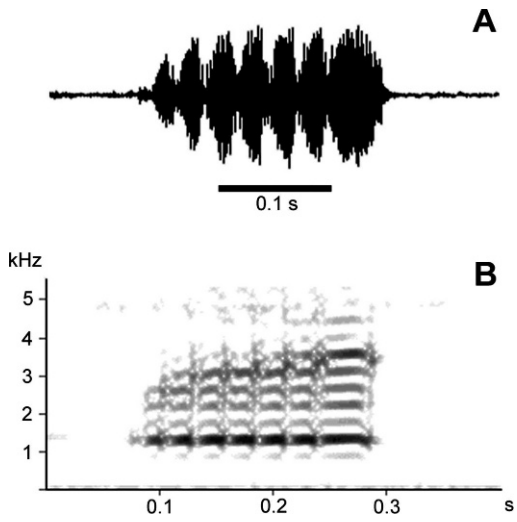

FIG. 5.—(A) waveform, and (B) audiospectrogram of the advertisement call of *Scinax cretatus* sp. nov., SUEFS 11.5, municipality of Arembepe, state of Bahia, Brazil, recorded on 21 July 2001. Air temperature 23°C.

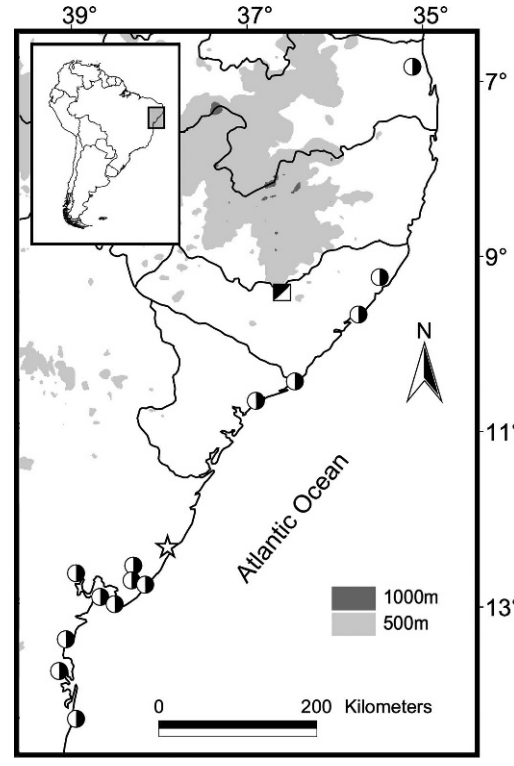

FIG. 6.—Geographic distribution map of *Scinax cretatus* sp. nov. along the Atlantic Forest coastal plain of northeastern Brazil. Star = type locality; square = tadpole record from Alves et al. (2004).

Remarks.—According to Alves et al. (2004), *Scinax alter*, *S. auratus*, *S. crospedospilus*, and *S. cuspidatus* are similar with respect to larval and adult morphological traits, osteology, vocalization, and breeding biology, but they did not list in which characters. This presumed similarity and misidentification of museum specimens has led several authors to mistake their identification. Bastazini et al. (2007) referred to specimens of *S. cretatus* as *Scinax* aff. *alter* based on specimens from the municipality of Mata de São João, state of Bahia (UFBA 5780–5814, 5843). Although *S. alter* has been considered as a species complex (see Pombal et al., 1995*a*,*b*), *S. cretatus* does not share the same variation in characters exhibited by *S. alter* (IN, unpublished data). Therefore, *S. cretatus* is not here considered a member of the *S. alter* species complex. Santana et al. (2009) referred to specimens of *S. cretatus* as *S. auratus* based on specimens from the municipality of Pirambú, state of Sergipe (LZV–A 1146–47, 1194–97; see fig. 2 of Santana et al., 2009), and Lima and Skuk (2006) cited the presence of *S. cretatus*, identified as *S. cuspidatus*, in the municipality of Marechal Deodoro, state of Alagoas (MUFAL 6122–23; also analyzed in the present study). Previously, Lutz (1973) pointed out the similarity between *S. auratus* and *S. cuspidatus* and called this complex "smooth-skinned forms with pointed snout." Despite the similarity of *S. auratus* and *S. cuspidatus*, the former species is larger, has a different advertisement call, and a very distinct dorsal color pattern (see comparisons). *Scinax cuspidatus* also does not share the variation in characters shown by *S. auratus* (see comparisons). Thus, *S. cuspidatus* is not here considered a member of the *S. auratus* species complex. Bokermann (1969) and Lutz (1973) commented about geographic variation within *S. auratus*, which showed us the need for revision. We conducted studies on the species *S. auratus* in which we recognized different morphological patterns among the populations previously referred to *S. auratus* and showed that there were two different species associated with that name, including the recently described *S. juncae* (Nunes and Pombal, 2010). We, therefore, now recognize three species in the *S. auratus* complex: *S. auratus*, *S. cretatus*, and *S. juncae*.

The tadpole of *Scinax auratus* was described by Alves et al. (2004) from a population of the municipality of Quebrangulo, state of Alagoas, northeastern Brazil (ZUFRJ 7291). Considering the sympatric geographical distribution of *S. auratus* and *S. cretatus* (Atlantic Forest above the Jequitinhonha River valley to the state of Pernambuco; Juncá, 2006; Lutz, 1973; see the additional examined material in Appendix I), it is possible that the tadpole described by Alves et al. (2004) could be assigned to *S. cretatus*, pending further examination.

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Appendix I

Specimens Examined

Scinax alter.—**BRAZIL**, Espírito Santo, Santa Leopoldina: (MNRJ 4030 holotype, 14288–99 and 4031–32 paratopotypes, CFBH 1350–1351 topotypes), Santa Teresa: (MNRJ 24804–06, 26088, 28358–59, 30111–21, 30878, 34924–25, 38384–89, 40620–22, 40767, 43767).

Scinax auratus.—**BRAZIL**, Alagoas, Passo de Camaragibe (MNRJ 9853–60), Rio Largo (MNRJ 38552–53), São Miguel dos Campos (MNRJ 36679–80, 36732, 36745–47); Bahia, Amargosa: (UFBA 6481–87), Cachoeira: (UFBA 7582–83), Camaçari: (UFBA 897–901), Candeias (MNRJ 48660–62), Catu (MNRJ 37924–25), Conde (MNRJ 36297–303), Entre Rios: (UFBA 5970, 6138), Maracás: (MNRJ 31991–95, 35977–99 topotypes), Mata de São João: (UFBA 3004–05, 4024–25, 4074, 4324–29, 4623–24, 4917, 4966–69), Salvador: (MNRJ 44647–48, UFBA 6060); Pernambuco, Cabo de Santo Agostinho (MNRJ 54365), Moreno (MNRJ 57226–33); Paraíba, Mamanguape (MNRJ 18051–52, 18055–58); Sergipe, Itaporanga D'Ajuda (MNRJ 4683), Santa Luzia do Itanhy (MNRJ 17962, 17966).

Scinax cuspidatus.—**BRAZIL**, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro: (AL–MN 299–302 syntypes, 27092–99, 27100 topotypes), Maricá: (MNRJ 29050–52, 29113–20, 32136–41, 33229–48, 35656–65, 48947–54, 49041–43).

Scinax eurydice.—**BRAZIL**, Bahia, Maracás: (MNRJ 4050 Paratype, MNRJ 16021–34, 22656–60, UFBA 2360–76, 2916–18, 48669 topotypes), Feira de Santana: (MZUEFS 1743), Morro do Chapéu: (MZUEFS 1811–12, 1833).

Scinax juncae.—**BRAZIL**, Bahia, Igrapiúna: (MNRJ 54400 holotype, MNRJ 51504–05, 53912–14, MZUEFS 2818, 2821, 2823, 2882, 2886–88, 2890 paratypes), Jussari (MNRJ 44941), Boa nova (MNRJ 46530).