



A new species of *Pristimantis* (Anura: Strabomantidae) from Andean cloud forests of northern Peru

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Abstract

We describe a new species of *Pristimantis* from cloud forests of the eastern versant of the Andes in northern Peru. The type locality lies in Quebrada del Vino, Provincia San Ignacio, Departamento Cajamarca, Peru. The new species is most similar to *P. crucifer*, *P. eriphus*, *P. flavobracatus*, *P. leucorrhinus*, *P. lucasi*, and *P. vilcabambae*, with which it shares the presence of large conical eyelid tubercles, ulnar tubercles, and heel and tarsal tubercles as well as flash colours on the groin surrounded by bold black stripes and white stripes. The new species can nonetheless be distinguished from all of them by, having tympanic membrane and annulus, by males having nuptial pads and vocal slits, and by having finger discs scarcely enlarged and truncated with ungual flap not indented.

Key words: Andes, new species, *Pristimantis crucifer*, *Pristimantis eriphus*, *Pristimantis flavobracatus*, *Pristimantis leucorrhinus*, *Pristimantis lucasi*, Terrarana

Introduction

The eastern versant of the Andes is one of the most diverse areas of the world (Myers *et al.* 2000), and it houses one of the more diverse vertebrate groups, if not the most diverse one: the genus *Pristimantis*. *Pristimantis* designate a clade of frogs (Hedges *et al.* 2008) of over 440 species, ranging from Honduras to Bolivia, that constitutes the largest clade of amphibians named as a genus, containing 7% all frog species and ca. 25% of those in the Neotropics (Frost 2011). Most species in the genus have been described from Andean Colombia, Ecuador, and northern Peru (Frost 2011), and many new species are still being described from the Andes or elsewhere (e.g. Duellman & Chaparro 2008; Guayasamín & Funk 2009; Padial & De la Riva 2009; Lehr *et al.* 2009; Terán-Valdez & Guayasamín 2010; Arteaga-Navarro & Guayasamín 2011; Kok *et al.* 2011).

In Peru, *Pristimantis* are found from the Amazon or the Pacific Coast to the páramos above 3500 masl (Duellman & Lehr 2009). The cloud forests of Cordillera Oriental in Central Peru, although largely unexplored, houses a large number of endemic species of *Pristimantis* and related species in the family Strabomantidae (Duellman & Lehr 2009). Here, three distinct, conspicuous, and probably related *Pristimantis* species were described recently: *Pristimantis flavobracatus* (Lehr *et al.* 2006), *Pristimantis leucorrhinus* (Boano *et al.* 2008), and *Pristimantis lucasi* (Duellman & Chaparro 2008). These three species are characterized by their tuberculate skin, and by having large and conspicuous conical tubercles on the eyelids, forearms, heels, and tarsus. Also, all the three species were described from cloud forests around Oxapampa (Departamento Pasco). *Pristimantis flavobracatus* is only known from the type locality in the Selva Alta Ecoregion at elevations around 1770 masl; *P. leucorrhinus* occurs at higher elevations, in cloud forests around 2500 masl; and *P. lucasi* inhabits the elfin forests of the