



A new species of *Osornophryne* (Anura: Bufonidae) from the Andean highlands of northern Ecuador

ANDREW G. GLUESENKAMP^{1,4} & JUAN M. GUAYASAMIN²

¹ 700 Billie Brooks Drive, Driftwood, Texas 78619 and Texas Memorial Museum, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712 USA. E-mail: andy@gluesenkamp.com

² Museo de Zoología, Centro de Biodiversidad y Ambiente, Escuela de Biología, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Av. 12 de Octubre y Roca, Aptdo. 17-01-2184, Quito, Ecuador. E-mail: jmguyasamin@gmail.com

Abstract

We describe a new species of the genus *Osornophryne* from the vicinities of Laguna de Puruanta and Laguna de San Marcos in the Andean highlands of northeastern Ecuador. The new species is the largest known member of the genus (female snout-vent length = 40.5–47.1 mm; males unknown) and is remarkable for having a smooth dorsal skin lacking conical tubercles and interspersed with numerous glandular pustules. The new species has a clutch size of about 30 eggs and is likely nocturnal.

Key words: Andes, Anura, Bufonidae, Ecuador, new species, *Osornophryne*

Resumen

Describimos una nueva especie del género *Osornophryne* de los bosques montanos cercanos a la Laguna de Puruanta y la Laguna de San Marcos en los Andes del noreste del Ecuador. La nueva especie es la más grande del género (longitud rostro-cloacal = 40.5–47.1 mm en hembras; machos desconocidos) y se caracteriza por tener un dorso liso con algunas pústulas glandulares y que carece de tubérculos cónicos. Esta especie tiene una puesta de aproximadamente 30 huevos y probablemente es activa durante la noche.

Palabras claves: Andes, Anura, Bufonidae, Ecuador, especie nueva, *Osornophryne*

Introduction

The bufonid genus *Osornophryne* is distributed from the Andes of central Colombia to central Ecuador (Hoogmoed 1987, Mueses-Cisneros 2003) and currently contains six recognized species: *Osornophryne antisana* Hoogmoed, *O. bufoniformis* (Peracca), *O. guacamayo* Hoogmoed, *O. percrassa* Ruiz-Carranza and Hernández-Camacho, *O. sumacoensis* Gluesenkamp, and *O. talipes* Cannatella. Members of this genus share the following character states: reduced number of presacral vertebrae (5 or 6); lateral crests of coccyx that are broadly expanded and fused to sacral diapophyses; a firmisternal pectoral girdle; digits of hands and feet nearly obscured by extensive webbing; and absence of the posterolateral process of the hyoid plate, parotoid glands, and auditory structures (tympanum, tympanic annulus, and stapes). In addition, some species present fusion of the atlas and axis, reduction in the number of phalanges in the manus and pes, sexual dimorphism, and inguinal amplexus (Ruiz-Carranza & Hernández-Camacho 1976, Hoogmoed 1987, Gluesenkamp 1995, Gluesenkamp & Acosta 2001).