



A new species of *Pristimantis* (Anura: Strabomantidae) from the Amazonian lowlands of northern Peru (Region Loreto and San Martín)

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Abstract

A new species of *Pristimantis* from the Amazonian lowlands of northern Peru (Regions of Loreto and San Martín) is described. The new species has a snout-vent length of 32.6–36.5 mm ($n = 3$) in adult females, and 20.0–25.1 mm ($n = 4$) in adult males. It differs from all *Pristimantis* of the Amazonian lowlands in having a contrasting life coloration pattern of black with white or whitish blue blotches in axilla, groin, anterior and posterior surfaces of the thighs and concealed surfaces of the tibia.

Key words: Amazonian lowlands, *Pristimantis* new species, Region Loreto, Region San Martín

Resumen

Se describe una nueva especie de *Pristimantis* de los llanos amazónicos del norte de Perú (Regiones Loreto y San Martín). La nueva especie mide 32.6–36.5 mm ($n = 3$) de longitud hocico—cloaca en hembras adultas y 20.0–25.1 mm ($n = 4$) en machos adultos. Esta especie difiere de los demás *Pristimantis* de los llanos amazónicos por tener un patrón de coloración contrastante de manchas negras con puntos blancos o claro azulados en las axilas, caras anteriores y posteriores de las ingles y partes escondidas de las tibias.

Palabras claves: Llanos amazónicos, *Pristimantis* nueva especie, Región Loreto, Región San Martín

Introduction

The *Región* Loreto is located in the Amazonian Lowlands of northeastern Peru and borders Ecuador, Colombia, and Brazil. With a surface of 368.852 km² it is by far the largest of Peru's 24 *Regiones* (formerly called *Departamentos*). The herpetofauna in the area around Iquitos is well studied due to its relatively easy access. Dixon & Soini (1986) summarized the reptile species of the Iquitos region and Rodríguez and Duellman (1994) the anuran fauna. Álvarez *et al.* (1999) have documented the herpetofauna of the Reserva Nacional Allpahuayo-Mishana along the lower Nanay River west of Iquitos. In contrast, northern Loreto is poorly known from a herpetological point view, with the exception of the report by Duellman & Mendelson (1995) on the headwaters of Tigre and Corrientes rivers, an amphibian and reptile inventory in the Pucacuro watershed (Rivera *et al.* 2001) and a rapid inventory in the upper Nanay, Mazán and Arabela watersheds (Catenazzi & Bustamante 2007). Additional rapid inventories in other parts of Loreto include Matsés (Gordo