



A new species of *Pristimantis* (Anura: Strabomantidae) from the Brazilian Cerrado

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Abstract

A new species of *Pristimantis* (Anura: Strabomantidae) from the *Pristimantis conspicillatus* group is described from the Cerrado biome in central Brazil. *Pristimantis ventrigranulosus* **sp. nov.** is found in riparian forests associated with a particular palm tree called “babaçú” (*Attalea speciosa*: Aracaceae) in northwestern Goiás state of Brazil. The new species is only known from the type locality: Fazenda Macaúba (16°35'23" S; 51°47'43" W, approximately 400 m above sea level), Piranhas Municipality in the state of Goiás. The new species differs from the other species in the *P. conspicillatus* group mainly by having, an homogeneously granular belly, Finger I > Finger II, dorsal skin coarsely shagreen, toe and finger fringes weakly developed or absent, presence of basal webbing and tarsal fold, single nuptial pad on thumb, moderately developed and round discs on Fingers III and IV, and higher dominant frequency than other *Pristimantis* with similar calls (ranging 3451.8–4334.8 Hz). The new species shows an advertisement call equal in structure to the calls of *P. dundeei*, *P. fenestratus*, *P. koehleri* and *P. vilarsi*. *Pristimantis dundeei* is transferred to the *P. conspicillatus* group.

Key words: advertisement call, Goiás state, *Pristimantis conspicillatus* group, *Pristimantis ventrigranulosus* **sp. nov.**

Introduction

The genus *Pristimantis* Jiménez de la Espada, 1870 comprises about 440 species distributed in Central and South America (Arteaga-Navarro & Guayasamin 2011; Frost 2011; Kok *et al.* 2011). Nowadays these species are subdivided in several species groups and series (Hedges *et al.* 2008). Hedges *et al.* (2008) redefined the content for the *Pristimantis conspicillatus* group proposed by Lynch & Duellman (1997), and recognized 37 species, ranging from Costa Rica to Bolivia, across the Andean hills, the Amazon and the Guianas. Padial & De la Riva (2009) recognized 17 species on the lowlands east of the Andes, including species traditionally placed in the *P. conspicillatus* group, like *P. crepitans* (Bokermann 1965), *P. dundeei* (Heyer & Muñoz 1999), and *P. peruvianus* (Melin 1941), which were removed from the group, and placed in the *P. peruvianus* species group by Hedges *et al.* (2008). *Pristimantis crepitans* and *P. dundeei* were the only species in the group known to inhabit the Cerrado, while under the current rearrangement, no other species in the *P. conspicillatus* group is now known to occur within the Cerrado.

In this study, we describe a new species assignable to the *Pristimantis conspicillatus* group on the basis of external morphology and advertisement call characters. We suggest that the new species is most similar to *P. dundeei* (Heyer & Muñoz 1999), *P. fenestratus* (Steindachner 1864), *P. koehleri* (Padial & De la Riva 2009), *P. samaipatae* (Köhler & Jungfer 1995), *P. vilarsi* (Melin 1941), and *P. zeuctotylus* (Lynch & Hoogmoed 1977), and that both the new species and *P. dundeei*, inhabitants of the Cerrado, belong to the *P. conspicillatus* group.