

Reassessment of the taxonomic status of the genera *Ischnocnema* Reinhardt and Lütken, 1862 and *Oreobates* Jiménez-de-la-Espada, 1872, with notes on the synonymy of *Leiuperus verrucosus* Reinhardt and Lütken, 1862 (Anura: Leptodactylidae)

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Abstract

The taxonomic status of two leptodactylid frog genera is reevaluated. *Ischnocnema* Reinhardt and Lütken, 1862 is considered a junior synonym of *Eleutherodactylus* Duméril and Bibron, and the combination *E. verrucosus* (Reinhardt and Lütken, 1862) is proposed. *Oreobates* Jiménez-de-la-Espada, 1872 is revalidated, and the combinations *Oreobates quixensis* Jiménez-de-la-Espada, 1872, *O. simmonsii* (Lynch, 1974), *O. saxatilis* (Duellman, 1990), *O. sanctaecrucis* (Harvey and Keck, 1995), and *O. sanderi* (Padial, Reichle and De la Riva, 2005) are proposed. *Epsophus verrucosus* Miranda-Ribeiro, 1937 is synonymized with *Eleutherodactylus verrucosus* (Reinhardt and Lütken, 1862).

Key words: Amphibia; Anura; Leptodactylidae; *Ischnocnema*; *Oreobates*; Taxonomy

Introduction

WIDELY disjunct geographical distributions among closely related species are rare in the Neotropics. In general, a more detailed analysis reveals that these species are, in reality, members of distinct evolutionary lineages.

The geographical distribution of the species currently placed in the genus *Ischnocnema* Reinhardt and Lütken, 1862 presents such a gap. One species, *I. verrucosa* (Reinhardt and Lütken, 1862), occurs in Southeastern Brazil, and the other five, *I. quixensis* (Jiménez-de-la-Espada, 1872), *I. simmonsii* Lynch, 1974, *I. saxatilis* Duellman, 1990, *I. sanctaecrucis* Harvey and Keck, 1995, and *I. sanderi* Padial, Reichle and De la Riva, 2005, occur in the upper Amazon Basin in western Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru (Gascon, 1995; Frost, 2004).