



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3652.1.8>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:1B5EF82B-6B9D-4EF2-B237-005E4A3A3F05>

A new yellow species of glassfrog (Centrolenidae: *Nymphargus*) from the Amazonian slopes of the Ecuadorian Andes

JUAN M. GUAYASAMIN

Centro de Investigación de la Biodiversidad y Cambio Climático, Universidad Tecnológica Indoamérica, Av. Machala y Sabanilla, Quito, Ecuador. E-mail: jmguyasamin@gmail.com

Abstract

I describe a new glassfrog from the cloud forest of the Andes of southwestern Ecuador (Plan de Milagro–Gualaceo road; 3.0077°S, 78.53318°W), at elevations between 2140–2160 m. The new species is distinguished mostly by having a pale yellow dorsal coloration instead of the green that characterizes most centrolenids. Morphological traits (i.e., reduced webbing between Fingers III and IV and lack of humeral spines) support the placement of the new species in the genus *Nymphargus*.

Key words: Ecuador, Morona Santiago, New species, *Nymphargus*

Resumen

Se describe una nueva especie de rana de cristal de los bosques nublados andinos del suroriente del Ecuador (Carretera Plan de Milagro–Gualaceo; 3.0077°S, 78.53318°W), a elevaciones de 2140–2160 m. La nueva especie se distingue principalmente por su coloración dorsal amarilla, que difiere del color verde característico de la gran mayoría de centrolénidos. Caracteres morfológicos (i.e., membrana reducida entre los dedos III y IV de las manos, ausencia de espinas humerales) apoyan la ubicación de la nueva especie en el género *Nymphargus*.

Palabras claves: Ecuador, Especie nueva, Morona Santiago, *Nymphargus*

Introduction

The monophyletic family Centrolenidae is composed by 149 species (Guayasamin *et al.*, 2009; Frost, 2013). The great majority of this diversity is composed by species with a green dorsal coloration (Guayasamin *et al.*, 2009:Appendix IV), suggesting that the ancestral color condition in the family is having a green dorsum. Glassfrog species lacking the typical green pattern are oddities; some examples include: *Nymphargus anomalus* Lynch & Duellman 1973, *N. chancas* Duellman & Schulte 1993, *N. ignotus* Lynch 1990, and *N. rosada* Ruiz-Carranza & Lynch 1997. Few other species have dorsal coloration patterns that vary from pale green to yellowish green (*N. armatus* Lynch & Ruiz-Carranza 1996, *N. oreonympha* Ruiz-Carranza & Lynch 1991, *N. nephelophila* Ruiz-Carranza & Lynch 1991, *N. ruizi* Lynch 1993, *N. spilotos* Ruiz-Carranza & Lynch 1997). Below, I describe a new centrolenid species from the Amazonian slopes of the southern Andes of Ecuador; the new glassfrog is distinguished mostly by its dominant yellow dorsal coloration, with small yellow spots.

Methods

Terminology and Morphological data: Generic and family names follow the taxonomy proposed by Guayasamin *et al.* (2009). Specimens were sacrificed with 20% benzocaine, fixed and stored in 70% ethanol. Morphological