

A new species of *Dendrobates* (Anura: Dendrobatidae) from the Amazonian lowlands in Perú

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Abstract

We describe a new species of poison frog from Amazonian Peru. *Dendrobates uakarii*, **sp. nov.** is distinguished by the presence of paired parallel dorsolateral lines: one yellow oblique lateral and one red dorsolateral (on each flank), with one vertebral line, similar in color to the dorsolateral lines. Phylogenetic analysis show that *D. uakarii*, **sp. nov.** and closely related taxa (*D. ventrimaculatus* sp. aff. Shreve from Porto Walter, Brazil and another from Amazonas, Brazil) form the sister group to *D. fantasticus* Boulenger. This new species can be distinguished from its sister taxa on the basis of 19 unique mitochondrial gene nucleotide site substitutions. Comparisons between closely related species show a slight difference in call repetition rate and mean frequency.

Key words: *Dendrobates*, *duellmani*, *uakarii*, Amazonia, Peru, new species, taxonomy

Introduction

Amphibian species richness and endemism in the upper Amazon basin of Peru are extraordinarily high (Duellman and Mendelson 1995), as exemplified by the dendrobatid frogs inhabiting this area (e.g., Silverstone 1976; Schulte 1999; Vences *et al.* 2000). Over 40 species are currently known from Amazonian Peru (Morales 1995; Schulte 1999; Vences *et al.* 2000), which make up about 20% of the total number of dendrobatids described (cf. Glaw and Kohler 1998).

The members of the genus *Dendrobates* have long been considered to be comprised of at least three species groups that represent valid evolutionary entities: *tinctorius* group (Silverstone 1975 as modified by Myers and Daly 1979), *histrionicus* group (Myers *et al.* 1984) and *quinquevittatus* group (Caldwell and Myers 1990). In recent years there have been numerous phylogenetic investigations studying the evolutionary histories of these groups (Clough and Summers, 2000; Symula *et al.*, 2003; Vences *et al.* 2003; Roberts *et al.* 2006; Noonan and Wray 2006). These analysis revealed that many members of the *quinquevittatus* group are complexes of species displaying a high level of sequence