



Taxonomic identity of *Cochranella petersi* Goin, 1961 and *Centrolenella ametarsia* Flores, 1987

JUAN M. GUAYASAMIN¹, DIEGO F. CISNEROS-HEREDIA² & SANTIAGO CASTROVIEJO-FISHER³

¹Museo de Zoología, Centro de Biodiversidad y Ambiente, Escuela de Biología, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Av. 12 de Octubre y Roca, Aptdo. 17012184, Quito, Ecuador. E-mail: jmguyasamin@gmail.com ²King's College London, Department of Geography, Strand, London WC2R 2LS, UK. E-mail: diegofrancisco_cisneros@yahoo.com ³Evolutionary Biology Centre, Department of Evolutionary Biology, Uppsala University, SE-752 36 Uppsala, Sweden. E-mail: santiago.castroviejo@ebc.uu.se

Abstract

We assess the taxonomic status of *Hyalinobatrachium petersi* and *Cochranella ametarsia* based on the examination of type material and recently collected specimens. We conclude that the material assigned to them is morphologically undistinguishable from two previously described species (*Cochranella pulverata* and *Cochranella oyampiensis*, respectively) and, therefore, are junior synonyms.

Key words: Centrolenidae, *ametarsia*, *Cochranella*, *Hyalinobatrachium*, *oyampiensis*, *petersi*, *pulverata*, Synonymy

Resumen

Evaluamos el estatus taxonómico de *Hyalinobatrachium petersi* y *Cochranella ametarsia* basándonos en el examen de material tipo y de especímenes recientemente colectados. Concluimos que el material asignado a dichas especies es morfológicamente indistinguible de dos especies previamente descritas (*Cochranella pulverata* y *Cochranella oyampiensis*, respectivamente) y por lo tanto son sinónimos de éstas.

Palabras claves: Centrolenidae, *ametarsia*, *Cochranella*, *Hyalinobatrachium*, *oyampiensis*, *petersi*, *pulverata*, Sinonimia

Introduction

Species identity is often times confused because descriptions are based on few individuals that may present atypical characteristics and/or are inadequately preserved. In the family Centrolenidae Taylor, 1951, several of such cases have been reported (e.g., Cisneros-Heredia & McDiarmid 2007b; Kok & Castroviejo-Fisher 2008). Herein we focus on two such cases. Goin (1961) described *Cochranella petersi*, currently placed in the genus *Hyalinobatrachium* (Ruiz-Carranza & Lynch 1998), based on a single adult female (B.M.1902.5.27.24) collected at Río Durango, northwestern Ecuador. He differentiated *H. petersi* from all species known at the time by its extensive webbing between the outer fingers and absence of vomerine teeth. We also address the status of *Centrolenella ametarsia*, currently in the genus *Cochranella* (Ruiz-Carranza & Lynch 1991), described by Flores (1987) based on a single adult male (MCZ 96522) collected in the Amazonian lowlands of Colombia. Flores (1987) differentiated *C. ametarsia* from *C. oyampiensis* (Lescure, 1975) by several characters including webbing between Fingers III and IV, color of visceral and ventral parietal peritonea, exposure of tympan-