This work presents a new insight into the Peruvian rhythm landó using different metrics taken mainly from the fields of computer science and mathematics that aim at quantifying rhythmic complexity, syncopation, and regularity.

The landó is a rhythm of elusive origin that regained importance in the late 20th century thanks to the Afro-Peruvian revival. After a period of stylization, three drum patterns emerged that this work compares to the one used in the first landó ever recorded, Samba Malató. The use of phylogenetic trees supports the uncertain history behind the landó, since none of these four rhythms seems to be the ancestor or generator of any of the others.

The landó in Perú is considered to be sensual, musically interesting and complex to perform. The use of measures such as metric complexity, inter-onset distances, and regularity verify how diverse the four rhythmic patterns for the landó are, and how each one of them has some interesting feature either musically or mathematically. To the knowledge of the authors it is the first time computer science metrics are applied to a Peruvian rhythm.