

This article was downloaded by: [University of Auckland Library]
On: 13 October 2014, At: 13:27
Publisher: Taylor & Francis
Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number:
1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer
Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 6

Publication details, including instructions
for authors and subscription information:
<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah12>

XXIII.—Descriptions of new Brazilian batrachians

G.A. Boulenger

Published online: 12 Oct 2009.

To cite this article: G.A. Boulenger (1888) XXIII.—Descriptions of new Brazilian batrachians , Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 6, 1:3, 187-189, DOI: [10.1080/00222938809460705](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222938809460705)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222938809460705>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever

caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

XXIII.—*Descriptions of new Brazilian Batrachians.*

By G. A. BOULENGER.

Leptodactylus prognathus.

Tongue oval, nicked behind. Vomerine teeth in straight series behind the choanæ. Snout depressed, acuminate, very prominent, slightly longer than the diameter of the orbit; no canthus rostralis; nostril nearer the tip of the snout than the eye; interorbital space a little narrower than the upper eyelid; tympanum two thirds the diameter of the eye. Fingers moderate, first much longer than second; toes moderate, not fringed; subarticular tubercles well developed; two small metatarsal tubercles, inner oval, outer smaller and round. When the hind limb is stretched forwards along the body, the tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the anterior border of the orbit. Back with a few irregular, smooth, flat warts; a dorso-lateral glandular fold; a ventral discoidal fold. Greyish olive above, with blackish spots; a blackish cross band between the eyes; a blackish band from the end of the snout to the eye; a whitish band, between the latter and the blackish margin of the upper lip, extends from below the nostril to the arm; tympanum chestnut-brown, with a linear white border; glandular lateral fold whitish; limbs with blackish cross bands; lower surface white. Male with an external vocal sac on each side of the throat. From snout to vent 33 millim.

Very closely allied to *L. typhonius*, Daud., which differs, however, in the numerous longitudinal dorsal folds.

A single half-grown male specimen from Rio Grande do Sul, through Dr. v. Ihering.

The species recently named *L. glandulosus* by Cope is identical with that previously described by Boettger as *L. diptyx*.

Eupemphix nana.

Snout very feebly prominent; interorbital space broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum scarcely visible. Fingers moderate, first not extending beyond second; toes moderate, quite free, not fringed, tips obtuse; two very small, oval, blunt metatarsal tubercles; no tarsal tubercle, no tarsal fold. When the hind limb is stretched forwards along the body the tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the tympanum or the eye. Skin smooth; no parotoids; a flat, oval, lumbar gland, as in *Paludicola Bibronii*. Greyish above, with symmetrical

dark markings, viz. a Y-shaped one between the eyes and a †-shaped one on the back, and cross bands on the limbs; a deep black pink-edged ocellus on the lumbar gland; a black temporal band, and a series of black spots on the outer edge of the limbs; lower parts dirty white, throat closely marbled with brown; belly of female uniform, of male also marbled like the throat. Male with an internal subgular vocal sac and brown rugosities on the inner side of the inner finger.

From snout to vent 18 millim.

Two specimens (♂ ♀) from Lages, Santa Catharina, collected by Hr. Michaëlis.

The genus *Eupemphix*, Stdr. (= *Engystomops*, Espada), must, on account of the absence of teeth, be referred to the family Bufonidæ, although it is in every other respect identical with *Paludicola*, to which it stands in the same relation as *Pseudophryne* to *Crinia*; this shows that frog-families founded upon the presence or absence of teeth are artificial associations. I am acquainted with four species of *Eupemphix*, which may be distinguished as follows:—

- A. No tarsal tubercle; a lumbar gland; skin smooth.
 - a. Metatarsal tubercles large, compressed, sharp-edged, *E. Nattereri*, Stdr.
 - b. Metatarsal tubercles small, blunt *E. nana*, Blgr.
- B. A conical tubercle on the middle of the inner edge of the tarsus; no lumbar gland; upper parts warty.
 - a. Tarso-metatarsal articulation not reaching the end of the snout; tympanum hidden.. *E. pustulosa*, Cope.
 - b. Tarso-metatarsal articulation reaching beyond the end of the snout; tympanum more or less distinct *E. stentor*, Espada.

Hyla bivittata.

Tongue subcircular, notched and free behind. Vomerine teeth in two slightly oblique transverse series between the choanæ, which are of moderate size. Head moderate, as long as broad; snout rounded, as long as the diameter of the orbit; canthus rostralis obtuse, loreal region not very oblique; nostril nearer the end of the snout than the eye; interorbital space broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum moderately distinct, two fifths the diameter of the eye. Fingers webbed at the base; no projecting rudiment of pollex; toes two-thirds webbed; disks a little smaller than the tympanum; no tarsal fold. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the anterior border of the eye or the end of the snout. Skin smooth; belly and lower surface of thighs with large granules.

Greyish above, with two parallel darker bands along the back, more distinct in the young than in the adult, widening anteriorly and sometimes uniting on the interorbital region; upper surfaces more or less abundantly dotted with black; a dark line on each side from the end of the snout to the shoulder, passing through the nostril and the eye and above the tympanum; thighs and lower surfaces colourless. Male with a large external gular vocal sac.

From snout to vent 23 millim.

Several specimens from Lages, Santa Catharina, collected by Hr. Michaëlis.

In the number of the 'American Naturalist' for January 1888 (p. 80) the frog recently described by me as *Hyla Copii* is identified with *H. arenicolor*, Cope. If this identification is correct, I can only say that I am not to blame. *H. arenicolor*, Cope, is a mere name, proposed to replace that of *affinis*, Baird, preoccupied; on referring to the latter author's description, I find his *H. affinis* differs from my *H. Copii* in the following important points:—

H. affinis.—"Tympanum two thirds the size of the eye. Web of hand extending only to the third joint of the second finger." [The figure represents the fingers distinctly webbed at the base.] "No vermiculation on anterior and posterior faces of hind legs." (*Baird*.)

H. Copii.—"Tympanum hardly one third the size of the eye. Fingers without web. Hinder side of thighs mottled or vermiculated with brown.

As the type specimen of *H. affinis*=*arenicolor* is preserved in the United States National Museum, it is to be hoped that further information may be forthcoming to settle the question.

Siphonops Hardyi.

Teeth small, subequal. Snout rounded, moderately prominent, about as long as the distance between the eyes; latter distinct, tentacle in front of and close to the eye, neither above nor below. 104 circular folds, all complete. Uniform blackish.

Total length 145 millim.; greatest diameter of body 4 millim.

Well distinguished from *S. annulatus* by the more slender body, the position of the tentacle, and the uniform coloration, the annuli not being lighter.

Porto Real, province of Rio Janeiro. A single specimen was obtained by M. F. Hardy du Dréneuf.