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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW TAILLESS AMPHIBIAN
OF THE FAMILY DENDROBATIDÆ.

BY ALEXANDER G. RUTHVEN.

Several specimens of an undescribed amphibian were obtained in the Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia, by the Bryant Walker Expedition, in 1913. As will be seen from the description, the form falls under Boulenger's definition of the family Dendrobatidæ, but it differs from the known forms in this family sufficiently to warrant its recognition as the type of a new genus.

Geobatrachus, new genus.

Description: Pectoral girdle firmisternal; precoracoids present, very slender; omosternum and sternum cartilaginous.

Maxillary teeth none. Diapophyses of sacral vertebra not dilated. Tympanum concealed. Pupil horizontal. Tongue elongate, entire and free behind. Fingers and toes entirely free; terminal phalanges simple; toes four, occasionally a projecting rudiment of a hallux, the tips not or but little dilated, flattened into pointed disc-like structures.

Type: Geobatrachus walkeri, new species.

Geobatrachus walkeri, new species.¹

Description: Head short and broad; snout a little longer than the diameter of the eye, with angular canthus rostralis, upper surface flat or a little concave, loreal region oblique. Interorbital space broader than upper eyelid. Tympanum concealed. Fingers and toes short and stout; the first finger not extending as far as the second; tips of fingers and toes flattened, and sometimes a little enlarged, into pointed disc-like structures; a more or less distinct outer metatarsal tubercle. The hind limb being extended along the side ~~of~~ the tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the shoulder or falls short of that point. Skin above smooth or with low warts which are mostly confined to the lumbar region and sides, a fold from the eye to the insertion of the fore limb; belly coarsely granular. Uniform olivaceous black (3) above; ground color below dull white, this color more or less replaced by brown dots; chin and throat darker.

Total length (head and body) of the type specimen, 19 mm., length of hind limb (to tip of longest toe), 25.5 mm.

Habitat: Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia.

Type specimen: Cat. No. 47785, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan; San Lorenzo (altitude of 8,000 feet),

¹ Named for Dr. Bryant Walker, the conchologist.

Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia; July 19, 1913; Alexander G. Ruthven, collector.

Notes on habits: The summit of San Lorenzo is devoid of trees and the dominant plant is a species of Bromeliaceæ which attains a large size. The plants are connected by large stems, and it was beneath these stems and under stones in the treeless area and in the edge of the surrounding forest that the specimens of this species were found. That this habitat was a favorable one is indicated by the fact that eight specimens were found in an hour's time.

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