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A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF AMPHIBIAN OF
THE FAMILY CYSTIGNATHIDAE.

By ALEXANDER G. RUTHVEN.

Several specimens of a tailless amphibian which evidently represents a new genus in the family Cystignathidae were secured by the Bryant Walker Expedition to the Santa Marta Mountains in 1913. The species is dedicated to Dr. George A. Boulenger, the eminent herpetologist, to whom the writer is greatly indebted for assistance in his studies in herpetology.

Cryptobatrachus, new genus.

Description: Pectoral girdle arciferous; episternum and sternum cartilaginous, the latter without a bony style; upper jaw toothed; sacral diapophyses cylindrical; terminal phalanges claw-shaped; outer metatarsals united; fingers free; toes fully webbed; all digits with large adhesive disks; pupil horizontal; tympanum exposed; tongue heart-shaped, slightly notched and

scarcely free behind; vomerine teeth in two straight, slightly separated series behind the choanae.

Type: Cryptobatrachus boulengeri, new species.

***Cryptobatrachus boulengeri*, new species.**

Diagnosis: Size moderate; head broad, broader than long, its length contained in the total length 2.7 to 2.9 times, twice to 2.4 times the length of the snout; snout rounded, with obtuse canthus rostralis. Interorbital space much broader than upper eyelid; eye large, the diameter contained in the length of the snout 1.2 to 1.5 times; tympanum distinct, the greatest diameter contained in the length of the snout between two and three times, in the diameter of the orbit between 1.8 and 2.3 times. Tongue heart-shaped, slightly nicked and attached behind; vomerine teeth in two straight, slightly separated series behind and not extending beyond the exterior margin of the choanae. Digits well developed and provided with adhesive disks; toes fully webbed; fingers free, first a little shorter than second; subarticular tubercles well developed; a large oval inner, and a small indistinct outer, metatarsal tubercle; the hind limb being extended along the side the tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the front of the orbit, the tip of the snout, or well beyond the latter. Skin above smooth, or finely wrinkled, or finely granular; a number of small tubercles in the region of the ear and a strong supratympanic glandular fold.

Habitat: Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia.

Type Specimen: Cat., No. 48530, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan; San Lorenzo, elevation of 4,500 feet, Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia; July 3, 1913; F. M. Gaige, collector.

Description of Type Specimen: A small adult. Head broad, a little broader than long, the length contained in the

total length 2.7 times, 2.2 times the length of the snout. Snout rounded, with obtuse canthus rostralis. Tympanum distinct, the greatest diameter contained in the length of the snout 3 times, in the diameter of the orbit nearly 2.3 times. Digits well developed, with large adhesive disks; the fingers free, first a little shorter than second; toes fully webbed; a large oval inner and a small indistinct outer metatarsal tubercle; the hind limb being extended forward the tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the tip of the snout. Skin of back finely wrinkled and smooth except for a few low tubercles on each side, derm of head a little rougher, on the upper eyelids and sides of snout distinctly granular; a well developed supratympanic ridge, and a few tubercles behind the angle of the mouth; belly granular. Color above brown with indistinct darker markings, and a black line along the supratympanic ridge; limbs brown with blackish cross-bars; belly white, immaculate; chin and throat mostly pale brown.

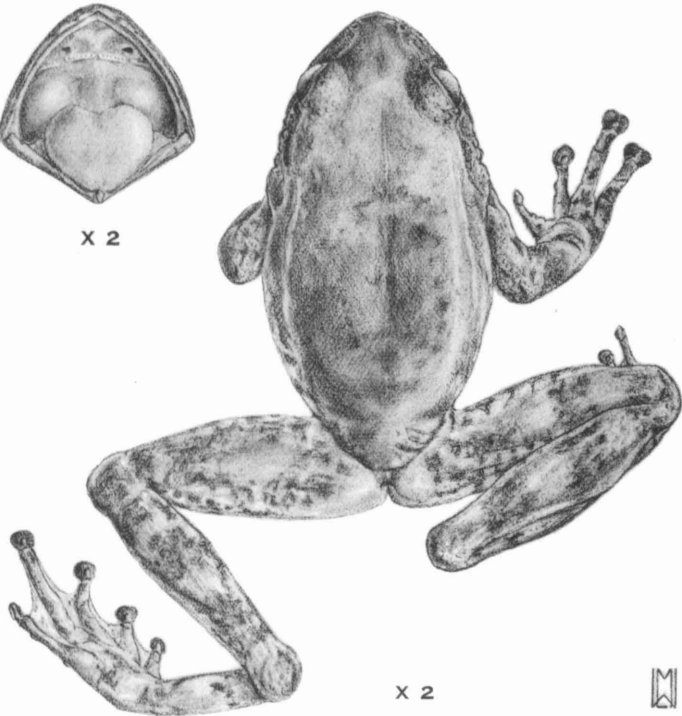
Total length, 34 mm.; length of head, 12.25 mm.; width of head, 13 mm.; length of snout, 5.5 mm.; hind limb to tip of longest toe, 59 mm.; fore limb to tip of longest finger, 22 mm.

Notes on Paratypes: Fourteen specimens of this form were obtained by the Bryant Walker Expedition in 1913, all at an elevation of about 5,000 feet on San Lorenzo. Two of these have been presented to the British Museum, and one to the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The differences in structure exhibited by the material have been adequately given in the diagnosis. The only differences in coloration in the preserved specimens are in the distinctness of the dark dorsal markings, which consist of an interocular band, a canthal streak, a vertical infraorbital bar, a supratympanic line, a poorly defined infra-tympanic streak, a broad chevron or cross band on the shoulders, a narrower chevron, stripe or spot in the lumbar region,

and a poorly defined stripe on the anterior region of the sides. Of these markings the supratympanic line is the most constant. The others may be distinct, indistinct or absent, and the dorsal chevrons or bands may be connected with each other on the sides or in the middle.



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