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A NEW AMPHIBIAN OF THE GENUS ELEUTHEROD-  
ACTYLUS FROM THE SANTA MARTA  
MOUNTAINS, COLOMBIA.

BY ALEXANDER G. RUTHVEN.

The species described in this paper was found in the Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia, by the Bryant Walker Expedition of the University of Michigan in 1913. The specimens are in the Museum of Zoology and the British Museum (Natural History).

*Eleutherodactylus delicatus*, new species.

*Diagnosis*: Size very small; head more than one third the total length, as broad as long; nostril much nearer to end of snout than eye; snout acuminate, a little less than half the length of the head; diameter of eye about three-fourths of the length of the snout. Vomerine teeth in two groups behind the choanae; tongue sub-circular, entire behind. Tympanum concealed or indistinct. Digits well developed and provided with disks, disks of toes small, those of the fingers well developed; toes free; first finger shorter than second; the tibio-tarsal ar-

ticulation reaching the middle of the orbit when the leg is extended along the side. Skin finely granular above, coarsely granular below; a few low warts on the upper eyelids; no fold across chest. Pale brown above with a blackish brown stripe from the end of the snout to the lateral region of the breast and a dark brown anal patch; ground color of the belly dull white, the chin, throat, pectoral region and under surface of hind limbs densely speckled with brown.

*Habitat*: Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia.

*Type Specimen*: Cat. No. 50159, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan; San Lorenzo (5,000 ft.), Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia; July 21, 1913; Alexander G. Ruthven, collector.

*Description of Type Specimen*: Head as broad as long, the length contained in total length 2.4 times; snout acuminate, with distinct canthus rostralis, its length entering the length of the head 2.2 times; diameter of eye  $\frac{7}{8}$  the length of snout. Tongue sub-circular, entire behind; vomerine teeth in two small groups behind the choanae. First finger shorter than second; toes free; disks of toes small, those of fingers well developed, width of disk of third finger a little more than one third the diameter of eye; tibio-tarsal articulation reaching the middle of the orbit when leg is extended along the side. Skin finely granular above with a few low warts on the upper eyelid, no glandular folds; belly coarsely granular, no fold across chest; inner and outer metatarsal tubercles present. Above light brown without distinct markings, lower region of sides dull white, sides of head pale brown, this color forming vertical bands with narrow white interspaces beneath the eyes and in front of the eyes displaced by a few white spots on the edge of the jaw and by a vertical white line on the end of the snout; a broad fuscous band extending from the end of the snout.

along the canthus rostralis, to the lateral regions of the breast, and an anal patch of fuscous black; hind limbs and forearms conspicuously cross-banded. Ground color of lower surfaces dull white, the chin, throat, pectoral region, and under surface of hind limbs densely speckled with brown.

Total length, 11 mm.; length of head, 4.5 mm.; width of head, 4.5 mm.; length of snout, 2 mm.; foreleg to tip of longest finger, 7 mm.; hindleg to tip of longest toe, 17 mm.

*Remarks:* Three specimens of this species were obtained by the Bryant Walker Expedition, of which one has been deposited in the British Museum and two are in the University of Michigan collection. They were taken at altitudes of 4,500 and 5,000 feet on San Lorenzo. The specimens are all small and may be immature but the bones are apparently well ossified, the vomerine teeth are distinct, and no larval characters are noted.





