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## A NEW CAECILIAN OF THE GENUS GYMNOPIS FROM BRAZIL

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Four caecilians from Brazil, recently sent me for identification by Mr. C. M. Bogert, represent an undescribed species of the genus Gymnopis and add that genus to the fauna of Brazil. It may be called

## Gymnopis braziliensis, new species

TYPE: A.M.N.H. No. 51751, collected in 1943 by Mr. E. T. Gilliard.

TYPE AND ONLY LOCALITY: Manaos, Brazil.

DIAGNOSIS: A small Gymnopis (to 260 mm.), slim (length/diameter ratio about 70); eye invisible; tentacle remote from nostril and close to lip; 145 to 149 primaries; 23 to 27 secondaries; similar to G. nicefori, but with fewer secondaries.

DESCRIPTION: The material is more or less desiccated and flattened, but I compute the length/diameter ratio of the type (260 mm. long) to be 65, and that of A.M.N.H. No. 51752 (228 mm. long) to be 76. The color is dark gray, lighter below; head whitish. No inner mandibular teeth can be made out.

			Complete
`A.M.N.H.	Pri-	Second-	Second-
Nos.	MARIES	ARIES	ARIES
51749	145	25	4
51750	146	<b>27</b>	6
51751	145	23	7
51752	149	<b>25</b>	6

**REMARKS:** Of the five South American species of *Gymnopis* now known, four have the eye usually invisible and the tentacle remote from the nostril and very close to eye when that can be seen. These are: *unicolor* Duméril, from the Guianas; *pricei* Dunn from the middle Magdalena; *nicefori* Barbour from the upper Magdalena and from the Cauca; and the present form.

They may be compared in a tabular form.

	Pri- maries		· Length/ Diameter	
French Guiana				
(eight)	108-120	55–74	27 - 39	
British Guiana	100	44	40	
Middle Magda-				
lena	108	<b>26</b>	36	
Upper Magdalena				
(five)	150 - 158	97–104	39–67	
Cauca	138	95	41	
Manaos (four)	145 - 149	23 - 27	65-76	

Quite possibly more material might indicate the necessity of separating the British Guiana form and the Cauca form.

The fifth species, G. albiceps from the Oriente of Ecuador, has visible eyes, and the tentacle is about halfway between eye and nostril. It has 124 to 125 primaries, 45 to 55 secondaries, and a length/diameter ratio of 35-46.

The "South American" specimen, referred by me to *unicolor* in my 1942 paper (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 91, p. 472), with 109 primaries, 22 secondaries, and length/diameter of 34, appears to be a specimen of *pricei*. It is A.M.N.H. No. 1335, and, as it was presented by the Director of the Georgetown Museum, may actually have been taken in British Guiana. A recent recount indicates 25 secondaries.

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