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A NEW GEKKONID LIZARD AND A NEW BRACHYCEPHALID FROG FROM COLOMBIA

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Among the collections of reptiles and amphibians received from Colombia during the past few years, there are included a number of new forms. The greater part of this material was sent to the American Museum through the kindness of Brother Nicéforo Maria while at Medellín. One collection, however, was made by Mr. R. D. O. Johnson in the Atrato River region. The Johnson collection includes a very

distinct new species of the genus *Lathrogecko*, a genus which I have recently had occasion to discuss in some detail (Noble, 1921, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 4). The Nicéforo Maria collections include a remarkable new species of *Phyllobates*, a form closely resembling some of the larger species of *Dendrobates* such as *D. trivittatus*. The species of *Phyllobates* have recently been revised by Barbour and Noble (1920, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., LXIII, pp. 395-427). It will be noted that the species described below differs from the other forms of *Phyllobates* both in its large size and in its nearly uniform coloration.



Fig. 1. *Phyllobates nicefori*. Dorsal surface of the type. About natural size.

Phyllobates nicefori, new species

DIAGNOSIS.—Size rather large; color uniform bluish gray (probably greenish in life) above and below; sometimes a few pale spots on the throat, sides of head and upper arm; tibio-tarsal articulation reaching the middle of the eye.

TYPE.—A. M. N. H. No. A-14028; adult ♀; from town of Andes,¹ Colombia, South America; April 1921; Brother Nicéforo Maria.

¹This town, which I have not been able to find on any map, is probably in the vicinity of Medellín.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Snout truncate, a little longer than the greatest diameter of the eye; distance between the tip of the snout and nostril contained one and one-third times in the distance between nostril and eye; loreal region vertical; inter-orbital space one and one-third times as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum two-thirds the greatest diameter of the eye, its upper margin grading into a feeble supratympanic fold, not sharply set off by a ridge as in the case of the ventral margin. Discs of digits small, about one-third the diameter of the tympanum; the first finger a trifle longer than the second; two metatarsal tubercles, the inner a little more distinct and a little longer than the outer; a feeble tarsal tubercle; tibio-tarsal articulations marking the middle of the eye. Skin smooth both above and below, except for a few small transverse folds on the abdomen which are probably due to fixation.

Color above and below uniform bluish gray (probably blue-green in life); no indication of any spots or markings.

MEASUREMENTS

Tip of Snout to Vent.....	42 mm.
Greatest Width of the Head.....	14 “
Axilla to Tip of Longest Finger.....	25 “
Groin to Tip of Longest Toe.....	59 “

The species is represented in our collections by a single paratype in addition to the type. The former is a little larger than the latter and exhibits a few ill-defined spots of yellow on the throat, sides of the head, and upper surfaces of the forearms.

Lathrogecko microlepis, new species

DIAGNOSIS.—Readily distinguished from the other species of *Lathrogecko* by its minute dorsal scales which are strongly keeled or strongly tubercular; ventral scales about three times as large as the dorsals, smooth, imbricate; uniform brownish above except for two pale occipital spots and some dark spottings on the tail; some pale spottings on side of the head; ventral surface whitish, suffused with brown, the dark tone forming a vermiculation on the sides of the chin and throat and a network on the abdomen.

TYPE.—A. M. N. H. No. R-18229; adult ♀; from Rio Quesado, Atrato River region; October 31, 1920; R. D. O. Johnson.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Size very small; snout pointed; distance from tip of snout to anterior corner of eye greater than distance from tympanum to posterior corner of same; greatest diameter of the eye equal to distance between eye and nostril; ear opening small, oblique, about one-third the greatest diameter of the eye; rostral large, cleft above, the cleft joining a small transverse furrow as if the posterior edge of the rostral was beginning to cut off two additional scales; the rostral bounded posteriorly by a small median scale, a pair of larger laterals and the nostrils; three supralabials and four infralabials to the middle of the eye; ten granular scales of the loreal region bordering the supralabials as far as the anterior corner of the eye; anterior and dorsal superciliaries enlarged and conical, three or four of these forming low spines over the eye; mental followed by three enlarged scales of which the median is the largest; gular granules small, about equal to those of the occipital region,

smaller than the granules of the body. Body cylindrical, dorsal surface of the body covered above with small, keeled, or at least conical granules; twenty-four mid-dorsal scales contained in the distance between tip of snout and middle of eye; these scales counted in a straight line parallel to the main axis of the body; ventral surface of the body covered with large, smooth, imbricating scales; only six mid-ventral scales contained in the distance between snout and middle of eye; ventral surface of tail similar to ventral surface of the body; sides and dorsal surfaces of the tail covered with smaller scales; ventral surfaces and anterior surfaces of thighs covered with scales similar to the ventrals but smaller; posterior surfaces of thighs granular.

Color above uniform grayish brown, a series of white flecks on the labials and sides of the head, some of these continued on the neck region as a small stripe; two ill-defined occipital spots; a scattering of small white spots on the upper surface of the head; sides of the body uniform brown as the dorsal surface except for a few feeble dark blotches, these blotches most distinct in the lumbar region; sides of the tail blotched with dark brown; ventral surface whitish, a suffusion of brown on the throat, tending to form a feeble network around the periphery; abdomen and ventral surfaces of the thighs and tail suffused with brown, the color usually limited to the edge of each scale.

MEASUREMENTS

Tip of Snout to Vent.....	25.0 mm.
Tip of Snout to Ear-Opening.....	6.0 "
Greatest Width of the Head.....	4.0 "
Forelimb from Axilla.....	5.0 "
Hind Limb from Groin.....	9.5 "

The species is represented in our collections by only a single specimen. This was captured on the ground as it was running over wet leaf-mould on the forest floor near the River Quesado.

The species is readily distinguished from *L. xanthostigma* Noble and *L. sanctæ-martæ* Ruthven by its very fine and strongly keeled dorsal lepidosis, and by its short head and different coloration.

