

BULLETIN

DU

Musée royal d'Histoire  
naturelle de Belgique

Tome XXIV, n° 24.

Bruxelles, juillet 1948.

MEDEDEELINGEN

VAN HET

Koninklijk Natuurhistorisch  
Museum van België

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A NEW FROG FROM PARÁ, BRAZIL,

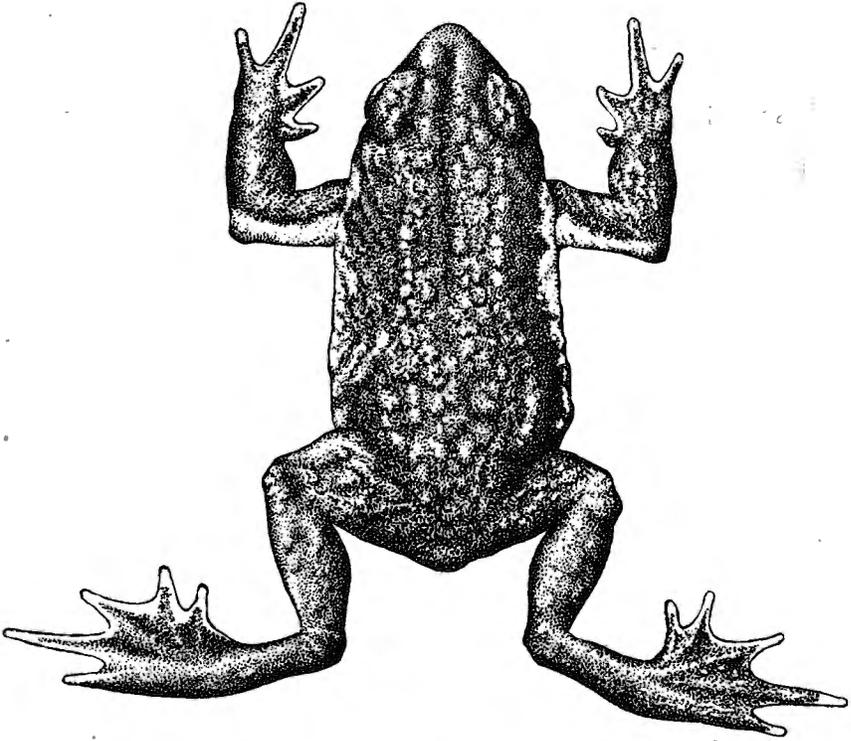
by Doris M. COCHRAN (Washington, D. C.).

Among the South American amphibians loaned to me for study by the Musée royal d'Histoire naturelle de Belgique are some strikingly-marked frogs collected by J. MASSART in 1922 in Pará, Brazil, which apparently represent a new subspecies of the genus *Atelopus*. I take pleasure in naming this subspecies for the collector.

*Atelopus moreirae massarti* new subspecies.

DIAGNOSIS. — Very closely allied to *Atelopus moreirae* MIRANDA-RIBEIRO, but differs in having a less truncate snout, the nostrils consequently being further back; in having a wider dermal expansion along the sides of the toes and fingers ending in a slightly greater web between the toes, and in being somewhat less smooth on the back.

DESCRIPTION. — Mus. Roy. Hist. Nat. Belg. I. G. 9308, Reg. 57, 7 specimens (A-G) from Castanhal Grande near Obidos, Grão Pará, Brazil, collected in February, 1922 by J. MASSART. Tongue less than  $1/2$  the diameter of the very narrow mouth opening, elongate, not indented on its free posterior border; snout fairly short, bluntly rounded when seen from above; upper jaw extending beyond lower; nostrils lateral, nearly twice as far from eye as from tip of snout, not visible from above, not projecting, separated from each other by an interval equal to their distance from eye. Canthus rostralis rounded but



Measurements (in millimeters) of *Ateolopus moreirae massarti*.

	1*	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
A	23	6	3	8	8	9	9.5	6	24	14	26.1	13.1	34.7	34.7	39.1	41.3	26.1	104.3	62.0
B (type)	25	5.5	2.5	8.5	9	10	10	6.5	28	17.5	22.0	10.0	34.0	36.0	40.0	40.0	26.0	112.0	70.0
C	23	5.5	3	7	8	8.5	9.5	6	24	14	23.9	13.1	30.5	34.7	39.1	41.3	26.1	104.3	62.0
D	22	5.5	3	8	8	9	9.5	6	24	14	25.0	13.7	36.3	36.3	40.9	43.2	27.3	109.5	63.6
E	23.5	6	3	8	8.5	9.5	10	5.5	24	14	25.5	12.8	33.9	36.2	40.4	42.5	23.4	102.1	59.5
F	24	6	3	7.5	8.5		9	6.5	25	14	25.0	12.5	31.2	35.4	37.5	37.5	27.1	104.2	58.3
G	26	6	3	8	8.5	9.5	10	6.5	25	17	23.1	11.5	30.7	32.7	36.4	38.3	25.0	96.2	65.5
										M =	24.4	12.4	33.5	35.1	39.1	40.6	25.9	104.7	63.0
										$\sigma$ =	1.34	1.16	2.13	1.17	1.49	1.91	.94	4.74	3.44
										V =	5.4	9.3	6.4	3.3	3.8	4.7	3.6	4.5	5.5
										$\sigma_M$ =	.51	.39	.80	.44	.56	.72	.35	1.70	1.30

- \*1. total length of head and body.  
 2. snout to posterior corner of eye.  
 3. diameter of eye.  
 4. width of head.  
 5. femur.  
 6. tibia.  
 7. foot from base of inner metatarsal tubercle.  
 8. hand.  
 9. hind limb.  
 10. fore limb.  
 11. snout to posterior corner to eye / total length.  
 12. diameter of eye / total length.  
 13. width of head / total length.  
 14. femur / total length.  
 15. tibia / total length.  
 16. foot / total length.  
 17. hand / total length.  
 18. hind limb / total length.  
 19. fore limb / total length.

distinct; loreal region flat and vertical. Eye large, prominent; diameter of eye aperture slightly less than its distance from end of snout, diameter of orbit a little greater; interorbital diameter wider than upper eyelid, a little wider than distance between nostrils. Tympanum not visible. Fingers distinctly webbed at base, the web extending narrowly along the sides of the fingers almost to the distal phalanx; 1<sup>st</sup> finger shorter than 2<sup>nd</sup>, which is shorter than the 4<sup>th</sup>; tips of fingers not dilated into disks; subarticular tubercles of fingers present but small; no metacarpal tubercle or ridge on forearm; toes webbed at base and fringed laterally, the tips not dilated, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> toes subequal, reaching only to base of antepenultimate phalanx of 3<sup>rd</sup>; subarticular tubercles of toes weak; outer metatarsal tubercle scarcely apparent; no tarsal ridge. Body stout, in postaxillary region equal to greatest width of head; when hind leg is adpressed, heel reaches to front of shoulder; when limbs are laid along the sides, knee and elbow are widely separated; when hind legs are bent at right angles to body, heels touch. Skin of upper parts with coarse, rounded warts; ventral surface with smaller tubercles, most distinct on chest, less apparent on posterior abdomen and lower surface of legs; a pair of prominent tubercles above anus; no supratympanic or dorsolateral ridges; no prominent skinfold across throat. Color in alcohol: Dorsum vandyke brown; sides paler; venter white with irregular large brown patches on chest and chin; palms and soles white; lower surface of femur white, the dark brown color of the leg meeting these white patches in a sharp line (figs. 1 and 2).

Because of the stiffness due to the preservative, the length of the fore and hind limbs cannot be very accurately measured. The dark ventral pattern is rather unsymmetrical in outline and varies likewise in extent, although its position on the throat and chest is constant.

A deformity occurs on the left hand of the paratype called B. The second and third fingers and adjoining parts of the hand have been lost apparently at an early age, but there is a distinct fingertip growing from the back of the hand.

While the color of these frogs in life is not known, it is probable that the ventral parts now bleached to white were yellow or orange.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM  
WASHINGTON, D. C.