

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A NEW SPECIES OF ELEUTHERODACTYLUS FROM
THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

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The presence of a new species among a collection of frogs sent to the United States National Museum from Santo Domingo was pointed out to me last summer by Dr. G. K. Noble of the American Museum of Natural History. On his subsequent visit to the island, he was able to secure a large number, and to take many splendid photographs of the living frogs in their natural surroundings. The species may be described as follows:

Eleutherodactylus abbotti, new species.

Diagnosis.—Toes free; chest smooth, belly granular; head moderate, without ridges; vomerine teeth in two slightly oblique groups behind and between the choanae; a large, loose subgular pouch extending in very prominent folds on sides of throat and forming a strong fold posteriorly between fore-limbs; first finger shorter than second.

Habitat.—Dominican Republic.

Type.—U. S. N. M. No. 65055, Laguna, Samaná Peninsula, Dominican Republic; Dr. W. L. Abbott, collector; May, 1922.

Description of type specimen.—Tongue very broad, emarginate behind; vomerine teeth in two short and very slightly oblique groups some distance behind choanae, their outer ends not extending beyond inner borders of choanae; head moderate, without ridges; a large, loose subgular pouch extending in very prominent folds on sides of throat and forming a strong fold posteriorly between fore-limbs; nostril much nearer snout than eye, its distance from eye nearly equalling diameter of latter; upper eyelid much narrower than interorbital space; tympanum equal to one-half the diameter of eye, its distance from eye somewhat less than its diameter; disks of fingers large; first finger longer than second; toes free; disks of toes large; first toe reaching slightly beyond first subarticular tubercle of second toe; subarticular tubercles well developed; two well-developed metatarsal tubercles; no plantar tubercles; no tarsal fold; bent limbs being pressed along sides, knee and elbow overlap; hind limb being extended along sides,

heel reaches beyond eye; hind limbs being placed vertically to axis of body, heels overlap considerably; a series of elongate glands forming an interrupted dorsolateral line from above tympanum to groin; a heavy oblique glandular ridge from posterior angle of eye to shoulder, below which is a shorter one from tympanum to humerus; skin above shagreened, with scattered irregular glandular tubercles especially on the flanks; throat, chest and anterior aspect of femur smooth, rest of underside coarsely granular.

Dimensions.

	mm.
Tip of snout to vent	19
Width of head	6
Tip of snout to posterior border of tympanum	7
Diameter of eye	2.4
Diameter of tympanum	1.2
Fore leg from axilla	11
Hind leg from vent	29
Vent to heel	18

Color (in alcohol).—Above brownish gray, with a line between orbits and a much darker x-shaped mark between the shoulders; a pale line from tip of snout, extending over canthus rostralis, outer edge of supraocular and along the glandular dorso-lateral line to the groin; a broad, dark brown band from tip of snout over loreal region to eye; an oblique dark line on supra-tympanal gland, expanding into a wide band on flanks; a very narrow, sharply defined light vertebral line from level of nostrils to vent, intersected above latter by a similar line on posterior aspect of femur, tibia and on sole of foot; lips brown with small pale dots; a pale line from tympanum to humerus extending over post-tympanal glands; limbs brownish gray, marbled and indistinctly cross-banded with paler color; underside whitish.

Remarks.—Two other specimens from the same locality resemble the type closely in dentition and proportions. No. 65056 is slightly more brownish, the x-mark on the back is more distinct and the pale vertebral line is lacking as well as the intersecting line on the hind leg. The general coloration of No. 65057 is much grayer, the whole snout in front of the interorbital dark band much paler than the back; the dorso-lateral line is paler and wider; the lores and lips are pale, the dark band on the side of the head being reduced to a blackish line from the tip of the snout along the canthus rostralis and supra-tympanal gland to the shoulder; the flanks are scarcely darker than the back; the vertebral line is also absent in this specimen as is likewise the line on the hind leg. The new species is named for its collector, Dr. W. L. Abbott.