

Hab. Olympia, Washington State, July 2, 1896 (*Trevor Kincaid*).

Allied to *E. interruptus*, Rob., but basal joints of antennæ not red, legs with much more black, postscutellum without a tooth, &c.

Phileremus americanus, Cresson.

Hab. Beulah, N. M., at flowers of *Apocynum androsaemifolium*, July 8 (*W. P. Cockerell*).

New to New Mexico. Cresson's description is not sufficiently detailed, but I think my identification is certainly correct. This species and *P. mesilla*, Ckll., are to all intents and purposes *Epeolus* with two submarginal cells. I am convinced that these insects stand nearer to *Epeolus* as restricted by Robertson than that genus does to *Triepeolus*.

The black band on the first abdominal segment is much less produced laterally in *P. americanus* than in *P. mesilla*. The fringes of erect hairs on the fourth and fifth ventral segments of *P. mesilla* are white. While *P. americanus* flies in summer in the Canadian zone, *P. mesilla* is a spring insect of the Middle Sonoran; a male before me was collected at Mesilla Park, N. M., May 7, at flowers of *Dithyrea Wislizenii*. It has the face densely covered with white hair.

The female of *P. mesilla* has not been described; but I have a specimen (Ckll. 2810) collected at flowers of *Sophia* at Mesilla Park. The abdomen is longer than in the male, and the hind margins of the first four segments are broadly orange, with a coppery lustre, and practically hairless, though perhaps denuded. More than the apical half of the fifth segment is orange, and the very distinct white lunule is bordered behind by brown. The pygidial plate is truncate. The knees, tibiae, and tarsi are all ferruginous. The flagellum is ferruginous, darker above. The disk of the mesothorax is dark brown, and the two light stripes are very distinct; in the male there are two very large light patches on the anterior part of the mesothorax.

1904
III.—Description of a new Genus of Frogs of the Family
Dyscophidæ, and List of the Genera and Species of that
Family. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

[Plate II.]

COLPOGLOSSUS.

Pupil vertically elliptic. Tongue large, oval, entire and free behind, forming a plicate pouch at the point of its poste-

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rior attachment. Palatine teeth forming a long transverse series narrowly interrupted in the middle. Two denticulate transverse dermal folds in front of the pharynx. Tympanum hidden. Fingers free, toes webbed at the base, the tips not dilated; outer metatarsal bound together. Coracoids strong; praecoracoids very weak, ligamentous; no omosternum; sternum a large cartilaginous plate. Diapophyses of sacral vertebra moderately dilated.

Colpoglossus Brooksii. (Pl. II.)

Habit very stout; head strongly depressed, once and two thirds as broad as long; eye small, interorbital width three times the width of the upper eyelid. Fingers short, obtusely pointed, first shorter than second; subarticular tubercles indistinct; a large, oval, inner metacarpal tubercle. Toes short, blunt, with a very short basal web; subarticular tubercles feebly prominent; a rather large and very prominent inner metatarsal tubercle. The tarso-metatarsal articulation reaches the eye. Skin of head and body granulate, of belly and limbs smooth. Yellowish above, elegantly marked with dark brown lines, which form a network on the sides and limbs; a)-(shaped dark brown, light-edged marking on the head and nape, each of the longitudinal branches bifurcating in front and behind; two chains of small black spots, some with light centre, along the middle of the back; lower parts white, throat with wrinkle-like transverse brown lines.

From snout to vent 50 mm.

A single specimen from Bidi, Sarawak, discovered by Mr. Cecil J. Brooks in a hole whilst prospecting, and presented by him to the British Museum.

The discovery of a member of the family Dyscophidæ in Borneo is a very important addition to our knowledge, all the members of this natural group being inhabitants of Madagascar, with the exception of the Burmese *Calluella guttulata*. So many genera and species have been added to this family since the publication of the British Museum Catalogue (1882) that a complete list, such as is here appended, will be welcome to herpetologists and to students of geographical distribution.

1. Pupil vertical; palatine teeth in long transverse series.
 - A. Praecoracoids ossified; tips of fingers and toes not dilated.
 - a. Sternum large.
1. *Dyscophus*, Grand. 1872. —Madagascar.
 1. *insularis*, Grand. 1872.
 2. *Guineti*, Grand. 1875.
 3. *Autongüü*, Grand. 1877.

4. *Grandidieri*, Blgr. 1896.
 5. *Alluaudi*, Mocq. 1901.
- b. Sternum small.
2. *Calluella*, Stol. 1872.—Burma.
 1. *guttulata*, Blyth, 1855.
- B. Præcoracoids not ossified.
 a. Sternum large; tongue forming a pocket behind; tips of fingers and toes not dilated.
3. *Colpoglossus*, Blgr. 1904.—Borneo.
 1. *Brooksii*, Blgr. 1904.
 b. Sternum small; tips of fingers and toes dilated.
4. *Plethodontohyla*, Blgr. 1882.—Madagascar.
 1. *notosticta*, Gthr. 1877.
 2. *inguinalis*, Blgr. 1882.
 3. *brevipes*, Blgr. 1882.
- II. Pupil horizontal.
- A. Palatine teeth in long transverse series.
 a. Præcoracoids ossified; tips of fingers and toes dilated.
 a. Fingers and toes free.
5. *Mantipus*, Peters, 1883.—Madagascar.
 1. *Hildebrandti*, Peters, 1883.
 β. Fingers and toes webbed at the base.
6. *Platyhyla*, Blgr. 1889.—Madagascar.
 1. *grandis*, Blgr. 1889.
 2. *verrucosa*, Mocq. 1901.
 b. Præcoracoids not ossified; tips of fingers and toes not dilated.
7. *Phrynocara*, Peters, 1883.—Madagascar.
 1. *tuberatum*, Peters, 1883.
- B. Palatine teeth in one or two small groups or absent; præcoracoids ossified; tips of fingers and toes dilated.
 a. Two small groups of palatine teeth.
8. *Platypelis*, Blgr. 1882.—Madagascar.
 1. *Coranii*, Blgr. 1882.
 2. *pollicaris*, Blgr. 1888.
 b. A single small group of teeth in the middle of the palate.
9. *Cophyla*, Blgr. 1880.—Madagascar.
 1. *phyllodactyla*, Blgr. 1880.
 c. No teeth on the palate.
10. *Anodontohyla*, F. Müll. 1892.—Madagascar.
 1. *Boulengeri*, F. Müll. 1892.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

Colpoglossus Brooksii, upper view, natural size. a, open mouth ($\times 2$);
 b, lower view of hand ($\times 2$); c, sternal apparatus ($\times 12$).

