

Supraciliary region with a few pointed tubercles. Sides of the body areolated, abdomen smooth. Disks of the fingers and toes very small. Inner finger a little longer than the second. Two metatarsal tubercles, of which the outer is nearly obsolete. No subarticular tubercles. Length of the body rather exceeding the distance between the vent and heel. Upper parts slate- or dull mauve-coloured, with an irregular black mark below the eye, a curved black band above the tympanum, a few small symmetrical black spots on the side of the body, and a light interorbital cross-band. Hind limbs with obscure dark cross-bands; hinder part of the hind limbs, soles, and vent black, marbled with white or greyish. Abdomen white, reticulated with brown.

One specimen with a white vertebral line.

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Length of body	66 millim.	32 millim.
Distance between vent and heel	58 „	30 „

This description is taken from two females, both obtained by Mr. Underwood, of which the larger agrees best with Cope's description of *L. megacephalus*, the smaller with his *L. pelviculus*. They are, however, specifically identical, and the slight difference in the formation of the cephalic crests, on which Cope founded his species, is, in my opinion, merely due to age. Moreover, I strongly suspect that the following Copean species is also merely nominal, and ought to be united with *H. megacephalus*.

25. *Hylodes gulosus*.

Lithodytes gulosus, Cope, Journ. Ac. N. Sc. Philad. viii. p. 112 (1875).

Hab. COSTA RICA, Pico Blanco, alt. 6000 feet (*Gabb*).

Said to differ from *H. megacephalus* in the following points:—Head rather smaller; no dermal folds on the back. A black spot across the tympanum, and one under the eye; lower parts brown, irregularly marbled with white.

Known from a single female specimen, body 103 millim. long.

Species the determination of which requires further confirmation.

Hylodes griseus.

Hyla grisea, Hallow. Proc. Ac. N. Sc. Philad. 1860, p. 485.

Hylodes (*Craugastor*) *griseus*, Cope, ibid. 1863, p. 48.

Lithodytes griseus, Cope, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 32, p. 16 (1887).

This is a Brazilian frog; its occurrence within the Central-American limits is extremely doubtful, and rests solely on a very short statement by Cope, who enumerates it as a Nicaraguan species.

Hylodes longipes.

Batrachyla longipes, Baird, U. S. & Mex. Bound. Surv. p. 35, t. 37. figg. 1-3 (without description).

Epirhexis longipes, Cope, Journ. Ac. N. Sc. Philad. vi. p. 96 (1866).