

This genus comprises dwarf species of *Hyla*, in which the vomerine teeth have disappeared; its separation from *Hyla* is merely artificial, and not more justified than that of *Ixalus* from *Polypedates*, or of *Liophyla* from *Hylodes*. The species composing it also belong to similarly divergent types; and of the following Central-American forms, *Hylella fleischmanni* and *Hylella picta* are more nearly allied respectively to *Hyla prosoblepon* and *Hyla eximia* than they are to each other. That vomerine teeth may abnormally be absent in some species of *Hyla* and *Agalychnis* has been mentioned elsewhere. On the other hand, I think that species in which the tympanum with the tympanic cavity has been lost should be kept separate (*Cophomantis*, Peters).

1. *Hylella sumichrasti*.

Exerodonta sumichrasti, Brocchi, Bull. Soc. Philom. (7) iii. p. 20 (1879); Miss. Sc. Mex., Batr. p. 48, t. 15. fig. 2.

Hylella platycephala, Cope, Am. Phil. Soc. xviii. p. 267 (1879).

Hylella sumichrasti, Bouleng. Ann. & Mag. N. H. 1891, viii. p. 456.

Hab. MEXICO, Santa Efigenia and Tapana (*Sumichrast*).

Head short, broad, and flat; snout short, with distinct convergent canthi; tympanum distinct, its diameter about one-fourth of that of the eye. Fingers with a very short web; toes two-thirds webbed. When carried forwards, the heel reaches the eye. Upper parts smooth, lower areolate. Light ash-coloured above, yellowish below.

Width of head.	11 millim.
Length of body	33 „
„ hind limb.	45 „
„ hind foot.	19 „

2. *Hylella picta*, sp. n. (Tab. LXXIII. fig. C.)

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Trujillo*).

Head moderately broad, not depressed; snout moderately long, rather pointed, with subvertical sides, and with angular straight canthi convergent into a point, forming an acute angle; distance between the nostrils much less than the diameter of the eye, which equals its distance from the nostril; interorbital space not much broader than upper eyelid. Tympanum distinct, about one-fifth the area of the eye. Fingers with a rudimentary basal web, toes three-fourths webbed; no tarsal fold. Disks as large as, or larger than, tympanum. When carried forwards, the heel reaches the end of the snout. Upper parts smooth, lower granular. Back light purplish, with scattered, round, dark purple, lighter-edged spots of the size of the tympanum; on each side of the back a whitish line running along the canthus rostralis, above the tympanum, and becoming fainter in the groin; sides below this line darker than back; lower parts whitish; limbs mottled, concealed parts pigmentless.