

10. *Spelerpes variegatus*. (Tab. LXXV.)

Salamandra variegata, Gray, in Griffith's Anim. Kingd. ix. p. 107.

Ædipus variegatus, Gray, Batr. Grad. p. 48; Cope, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 32, p. 8.

Spelerpes variegatus, Strauch, Salam. p. 84; Bouleng. Batr. Grad. p. 73.

Bolitoglossa mexicana, var., Dum. et Bibr. Erpét. Gén. t. 104. fig. 1.

Spelerpes mexicanum, Brocchi, Miss. Sc. Mex., Batr. p. 113, t. 18 bis. figg. 1-4.

Geotriton carbonarius, Cope, Proc. Ac. N. Sc. Philad. 1860, p. 373.

Ædipus carbonarius, Cope, l. c. 1869, p. 103; Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xviii. p. 267 (1879).

Ædipus salvinii, Gray, Ann. & Mag. N. H. 1868, ii. p. 297.

Spelerpes salvini, Brocchi, l. c. p. 117, t. 18. figg. 3-4.

Spelerpes sp., Müller, Verh. naturf. Ges. Basel, 1878, p. 645, t. 3. figg. C & D; 1883, p. 298
(*S. salvini*).

Spelerpes mülleri, Brocchi, l. c. p. 116, t. 20. figg. 3-5.

Spelerpes punctatum, Brocchi, l. c. p. 115.

Spelerpes attitlanensis, Brocchi, l. c. p. 115, t. 19. figg. 3-4.

Hab. MEXICO, city of Mexico (*Doorman*), Jalapa (*Höge, Trujillo*), Orizaba and Tehuantepec (*Sumichrast*); BRITISH HONDURAS (*Wickham*); GUATEMALA, Pacific coast (*Salvin*), Atitlan and Alta Vera Paz (*Bocourt*); COSTA RICA, San Carlos * (*Underwood*).

Body rather slender, with 12 or 13 costal grooves; the length of the head to the gular fold is two-sevenths or less of the distance of the latter from the vent; head longer than wide; limbs weak; digits very short, enveloped in a broad web; tail cylindrical. Series of palatine teeth extending outwards beyond the choanæ, separated from the parasphenoid teeth, which form one undivided group. Black below and on the sides; back buff-coloured, the two colours sharply defined; an elongate triangular or subtriangular black spot occupies almost invariably the crown of the head and nape of the neck, and is more or less produced behind. The buff-coloured dorsal portion is either uniform or, more commonly, black-spotted, the spots being irregular as regards number, shape, size, or distribution: they may be large and few in number (as in var. *salvini*, fig. D), or confluent and covering nearly the whole back (Pacific coast, fig. B), or confluent into two longitudinal bands (British Honduras, fig. A), or confluent into a median band with lateral transverse branches (fig. C). In the latter variety the black lateral and lower parts are finely marbled with whitish.

The variations of colour are extremely diversified, and do not seem to be connected with special localities. The illustrations given here represent only some of the most striking aberrations from the typical form.

11. *Spelerpes lignicolor*.

Spelerpes (*Ædipus*) *lignicolor*, Peters, MB. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1873, p. 16.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Champion*).

* A specimen from this locality, named *Spelerpes morio*, is in the Nat. Hist. Mus.