Body moderately stout, with 12 or 13 costal grooves; the length of the head to the gular fold is one-third of the distance of the latter from the vent. Head longer than wide. Limbs well developed, digits entirely connected by membrane. Tail cylindrical, longer than the body. The series of palatine teeth nearly meet in the middle, and do not extend outwards beyond the choanæ; parasphenoid teeth confluent into a single group. Black; upper parts light rufous, sharply defined from the black sides, sprinkled with black, the black forming indistinct longitudinal bands; throat and chest with minute whitish specks.

12. Spelerpes rufescens.

Œdipus rufescens, Cope, Proc. Ac. N. Sc. Philad. 1869, p. 104; Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xviii. p. 267 (1879); Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 32, p. 8.
Spelerpes rufescens, Bouleng. Batr. Grad. p. 71.

Hab. Mexico, Vera Cruz, Orizaba, Cordova, Tehuantepec (Sumichrast), Tabasco and Chiapas (Dugès).

Body stout, with 12 costal grooves; head longer than wide. Limbs weak, digits entirely connected by membrane. Tail cylindrical, shorter than the body. The series of palatine teeth meet nearly in the middle and do not extend outwards beyond the choanæ; parasphenoid teeth in two approximate patches, narrowing in front and but little divided behind. Black, upper parts with a rufous cast; brown below, with white specks. (After Cope.)

Perhaps not distinct from S. lignicolor.

13. Spelerpes yucatanus.

Spelerpus (Œdipus) yucatanus, Peters, SB. Ges. nat. Fr. Berlin, 1832, p. 137. Spelerpes yucatanicus, Bouleng. Batr. Grad. p. 72; Zoolog. Record for 1882, Rept. p. 26.

Hab. Mexico, Yucatan (Mus. Brit. et Mus. Berol.).

Habit rather slender; body with 12 costal grooves; head longer than wide; limbs rather weak, digits entirely united by a broad web; tail cylindrical. The series of palatine teeth sweep outwards in a curve, but not beyond the choanæ, and nearly meet in the middle; they are separated from the parasphenoid group, which is not medially divided. Upper parts reddish-grey, powdered with purple; lower parts and sides blackish, with whitish specks irregularly distributed.

Known from two specimens; very closely allied to S. variegatus.