

The Lectotype of *Cystignathus hylodes* Reinhardt and Lütken, 1862

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Reinhardt and Lütken (1862) described *Cystignathus hylodes* on the basis of two specimens, one of which was lost by 1952 (Heyer, 1979:15; F. W. Braestrup, in litt.). The remaining specimen, ZMUC R 11105 (Fig. 1) was designated as the lectotype of *Cystignathus hylodes* (Heyer, 1979:15). The purpose of this note is to redescribe the lectotype and evaluate its taxonomic standing. Terminology follows Heyer et al. (1990).

The snout is nearly rounded in dorsal outline and rounded in profile. The canthus rostralis is indistinct. The loreal cross-section is convex. The tympanum is distinct, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ the eye diameter. The specimen lacks vocal slits and sac. The vomerine teeth are in two almost straight horizontal series between and posterior to the choanae. The vomerine tooth rows are separated by a distance much shorter than the length of a single vomerine tooth row. The first finger is much longer than the second; relative finger lengths are $II < I \cong IV < III$. Fingers I and II have rounded, non-expanded tips. Fingers III and IV are slightly but noticeably expanded into very small disks, lacking grooves. There are no secondary sexual characters (spines, asperities) on the thumb or chest. The dorsum has a fine shagreen texture with a scattering of white-tipped tubercles posteriorly. The supratympanic folds are barely evident. There are no visible longitudinal dorsal folds, but there are two dark bands, that in other *Leptodactylus*, are usually associated with dorsolateral folds. These dark bands extend from behind the eyes to just over halfway to the sacrum. There are no obvious glands. The venter is smooth except for the areolate seat-patch. No discoidal belly fold is evident. The toes have minimally expanded tips, formed into



FIG. 1. Dorsal and ventral views of lectotype (ZMUC R 11105) of *Cystignathus hylodes* Reinhardt and Lütken, 1862.

tiny rounded swellings, lacking grooves. The toes have well-developed lateral fringes joining to form basal webbing between the toes. The subarticular tubercles are moderately developed. The metatarsal fold is distinct. The tarsal fold is also distinct, extending about $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the tarsus. The dorsal surface of the shank has scattered white-tipped tubercles. The outer face of the tarsus is finely shagreened. The sole of the foot is slightly more shagreened than the tarsus.

The specimen appears to be somewhat faded. The upper lip is faintly barred. The tip of the snout is lighter than the rest of the upper lip, the light tip bordered by narrow, short, darker stripes. The dorsum has a quadrangular interorbital dark mark, broader and better defined anteriorly. The longitudinal bands described above are dark brown. There are two short dark mid-dorsal pin stripes between the shoulders and sacrum. A light mid-dorsal pin stripe extends about $\frac{1}{2}$ the distance past the sacrum to the vent. There are darker blotches with white-tipped tubercles in the post-sacral region as well. The upper flanks have a series of elongate darker spots behind the shoulders to the groin. The dorsal surfaces of the arms are uniform tan. The dorsal thigh surfaces are faded, but have faint cross stripes (which may have been bars before the specimen faded). The dorsal shank surfaces have faint, incomplete cross-bars. The throat is noticeably darker than the rest of the venter, with an irregular light brown reticulum. The chest has very few

scattered melanophores anteriorly, the rest of the chest and belly lack melanophores. The posterior surfaces of the thighs also appear faded, but some bold mottling (i.e., the dark and light areas are large, see Heyer, 1994) is in evidence.

Measurements of the lectotype in millimeters are: snout-vent length (SVL), 25.3; head length, 11.0; head width, 8.7; eye-midnostril distance, 2.9; greatest tympanum diameter (including annulus), 2.2; thigh length, 11.0; shank length, 12.1; foot length, 13.8.

The SVL I measured (25.3 mm) is identical to the measurement given by Reinhardt and Lütken (25 mm), virtually assuring that the remaining specimen, now lectotype, is in fact the specimen they used for the species description. F. W. Braestrup (in litt., 28 May 1978) wrote: "The lost specimen was slightly smaller than the one you have [= lectotype]."

Overall, the lectotype of *Cystignathus hylodes* is a nondescript small brown frog that looks like a species of *Leptodactylus* (*Cystignathus* is a strict synonym of *Leptodactylus*), but without external characters that allocate it to subfamily. However, X-rays of the lectotype reveal that it has a bony sternal style, thus placing it unambiguously within the Subfamily Leptodactyliinae. Within the subfamily, the characters of the lectotype are consistent with those of the genus *Leptodactylus* (e.g., horizontal pupil, toes fringed or free, no antibrachial or tarsal tubercles, a distinct tarsal fold,

