

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/273938470>

Notes on the Type Specimens of *Pipa carvalhoi* (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1937) (Anura, Pipidae)

Article in *Journal of Herpetology* · June 1989

DOI: 10.2307/1564033

CITATION

1

READS

81

1 author:



[Ulisses Caramaschi](#)

Federal University of Rio de Janeiro

209 PUBLICATIONS 2,131 CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE

Some of the authors of this publication are also working on these related projects:



Amphibians and reptiles of Brazil. [View project](#)



Morphology and Evolution Leptodactylidae [View project](#)

Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles

Notes on the Type Specimens of *Pipa carvalhoi* (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1937) (Anura, Pipidae)

Author(s): Ulisses Caramaschi

Source: *Journal of Herpetology*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (Jun., 1989), pp. 192-193

Published by: [Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles](#)

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1564033>

Accessed: 23/11/2010 14:54

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of JSTOR's Terms and Conditions of Use, available at <http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/policies/terms.jsp>. JSTOR's Terms and Conditions of Use provides, in part, that unless you have obtained prior permission, you may not download an entire issue of a journal or multiple copies of articles, and you may use content in the JSTOR archive only for your personal, non-commercial use.

Please contact the publisher regarding any further use of this work. Publisher contact information may be obtained at <http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublisher?publisherCode=ssar>.

Each copy of any part of a JSTOR transmission must contain the same copyright notice that appears on the screen or printed page of such transmission.

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *Journal of Herpetology*.

- MCCOY, M. 1980. Reptiles of the Solomon Islands. Wau Ecol. Inst., Handbook No. 7.
- PARKER, F. 1983. The snakes of western province. Wildl. Papua New Guinea 82:32-33.
- SAVIDGE, J. A. 1987. Extinction of an island forest avifauna by an introduced snake. Ecology 68:660-668.
- VOGT, R. C., AND R. L. HINE. 1982. Evaluation of techniques for assessment of amphibian and reptile populations in Wisconsin. In N. J. Scott, Jr. (ed.), *Herpetological communities*, pp. 201-217. U.S. Fish Wildl. Service, Wildlife Research Report 13.

Accepted: 14 October 1987.

Journal of Herpetology, Vol. 23, No. 2, pp. 192-193, 1989
Copyright 1989 Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles

Notes on the Type Specimens of *Pipa carvalhoi* (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1937) (Anura, Pipidae)

ULISSES CARAMASCHI, *Departamento de Vertebrados, Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, 20.942 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil.*

The original name proposed by Miranda-Ribeiro (1937a) for the species currently recognized as *Pipa carvalhoi* was *Protopipa carvalhoi*. This combination was utilized by Carvalho (1937), in describing the habitat and biology of the species. Based mainly on the reproductive mode of the species, which has a free-swimming larval stage, Miranda-Ribeiro (1937b) erected the genus *Hemipipa* to include it. The combination *Hemipipa carvalhoi* was utilized by Carvalho (1939) and Myers and Carvalho (1945); Paterson (1955) and Weigoldt (1976) utilized the combination *Pipa* (*Hemipipa*) *carvalhoi*. Dunn (1948) and Bokermann (1966) regarded the species as belonging to *Pipa*; this opinion was followed in Frost (1985), and supported by the Trueb and Cannatella (1986) morphological and phylogenetic analysis of the genus.

The type specimens of *P. carvalhoi*, however, are poorly known. Miranda-Ribeiro (1937a) did not specify the holotype and paratypes, but stated various localities where the specimens were collected in the State of Pernambuco, Brazil. This led Trueb and Cannatella (1986) to regard them as "syntypes," and comment that Cochran (1961) listed two paratypes in U.S. National Museum, but they were unaware that a lectotype was ever designated from among the syntypes.

The examination of Miranda-Ribeiro's syntypes of *P. carvalhoi* in the collection of the Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ) has clarified this problem. Specimen MNRJ 533 (Fig. 1) has a manuscript label by Miranda-Ribeiro regarding it as "Typo," and was collected at "Serra do Acahy, Poção, Pernambuco" in 1936 by Antenor Leitão de Carvalho. This specimen is here designated the lectotype, and the type-locality for the species is here restricted to Poção Municipality, State of Pernambuco, northeastern Brazil (08°11'S,



FIG. 1. *Pipa carvalhoi* (Miranda-Ribeiro). MNRJ 533, lectotype, dorsal view.

36°42'W). The lectotype is an adult female without eggs on dorsum; the general condition is good, with the fingertip papillae perfectly distinguishable; two crossed incisions on the ventral skin allow the sternal apparatus to be examined; the color is uniform gray above, and the venter is white.

Measurements of the lectotype (in mm): snout-vent length 57.7; head length 11.4; head width 15.1; internarial distance 2.3; eye-nostril distance 4.5; eye diameter 3.0; interorbital distance 7.2; arm length 9.3; hand length 11.4; thigh length 26.5; tibia length 23.4; tarsus length 15.1; foot length 25.1.

Additionally, I examined the following specimens, all labeled by Miranda-Ribeiro and cited in the original description of the species, which are therefore regarded as paralectotypes: MNRJ 534, 5842-5843, and MNRJ 536, respectively from Rio Branco (665 m above sea level) and Capueira (840 m), both localities in Garanhuns Municipality (08°50'S, 36°30'W), collected in 1936 by Otto Schubart; MNRJ 535, 6741-6744, from Poção Municipality (1000 m; 08°11'S, 36°42'W), collected in 1936 by Antenor Leitão de Carvalho; MNRJ 537, 538, 6776-6797, from Casinhas Municipality (580 m; 07°45'S, 35°40'W), collected in 1936 by Antenor Leitão de Carvalho; all localities in the State of Pernambuco, Brazil. The snout-vent length of the lectoparatypes ranges from 21.0 to 48.6 mm. The specimens in the U.S. National Museum listed by Cochran (1961) as paratypes are in reality paralectotypes.

Acknowledgments.—This research was conducted during tenure of a CNPq Grant (Proc. 300405/84-ZO). Christopher J. Tribe reviewed the manuscript. Olga C. Brasiliense made the photograph.

LITERATURE CITED

- BOKERMANN, W. C. A. 1966. Lista anotada das localidades tipo de anfíbios brasileiros. Serviço de Documentação—RUSP, São Paulo. 183 pp.

- CARVALHO, A. L. DE. 1937. Notas oecologicas e zoogeographicas sobre vertebrados do nordeste brasileiro. *O Campo* (Mar.):12-15.
- . 1939. Notas sobre *Hemipipa carvalhoi* Mir.-Rib. (Batrachia Anura: Pipidae). 1ª parte. *Bol. Biol. S. Paulo, N. Ser.* 4(3):394-414.
- COCHRAN, D. M. 1961. Type specimens of reptiles and amphibians in U.S. National Museum. *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* 220:1-291.
- DUNN, E. R. 1948. American frogs of the family Pipidae. *Amer. Mus. Novitates* 1348:1-13.
- FROST, D. R. (ed.) 1985. Amphibian species of the world. A taxonomic and geographical reference. Allen Press, Inc., and The Association of Systematics Collections, Lawrence. 732 pp.
- MIRANDA-RIBEIRO, A. DE. 1937a. Sobre uma coleção de vertebrados do nordeste brasileiro. Primeira parte: peixes e batrachios. *O Campo* (Jan.):54-56.
- . 1937b. Ainda os batrachios do nordeste. *O Campo* (Mar.):26.
- MYERS, G. S., AND A. L. DE CARVALHO. 1945. Notes on some new or little-known Brazilian amphibians, with an examination of the history of the Plata salamander, *Ensatina platensis*. *Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, N. Ser., Zoologia* 35:1-24, 18 figs.
- PATERSON, N. 1955. The skull of the toad, *Hemipipa carvalhoi* Mir.-Rib. with remarks on other Pipidae. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 125, Part 1:223-252.
- TRUEB, L., AND D. C. CANNATELLA. 1986. Systematics, morphology, and phylogeny of genus *Pipa* (Anura: Pipidae). *Herpetologica* 42:412-449.
- WEIGOLDT, P. 1976. Beobachtungen zur Biologie und Ethologie von *Pipa* (*Hemipipa*) *carvalhoi* Mir. Rib. 1937 (Anura, Pipidae). *Z. Tierpsychol.* 40:80-99.

Accepted: 14 October 1987.

Journal of Herpetology, Vol. 23, No. 2, pp. 193-195, 1989
Copyright 1989 Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles

A New Subspecies of *Celestus costatus* (Sauria: Anguidae) from the República Dominicana

ALBERT SCHWARTZ, 10000 S.W. 84th Street, Miami, Florida 33173, USA.

JEREMY F. JACOBS, Department of Vertebrate Zoology, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. 20560, USA.

Schwartz and Thomas (1975) gave the distributions of the Hispaniolan diploglossine lizards; they included most species in the genus *Diploglossus*. Strahm and Schwartz (1977) later showed, using osteoderm configuration and structure, that most of the Antillean diploglossines should be placed in the genus *Celestus*. The most widely distributed of the Hispaniolan diploglossines is *Celestus costatus* Cope. This species occurs not only on the Hispaniolan mainland but also on several of the satellite islands (Ile-à-Vache, Ile de la Tortue, Isla Saona); in each of these cases the islet is occupied by a distinctive subspecies.

In the course of field work in eastern República Dominicana, the junior author and Ronald I. Crombie collected on Isla Catalinita, a tiny (about 1 km long and 300 m wide) islet in the Bahía de Catalinita between Isla Saona and mainland La Altagracia Province. Two specimens of a distinctive *Celestus costatus* were collected in July 1975. For these lizards we propose the name

Celestus costatus aenetergum ssp. nov.

Holotype.—USNM (National Museum of Natural History) 197323, an adult male, from Isla Catalinita, just south of center of island, inland, La Altagracia Province, República Dominicana, 27 July 1975, Jeremy F. Jacobs and Ronald I. Crombie. Original number USNM/FS 040875.

Paratype.—ASFS (Albert Schwartz Field Series) V26958, adult male, from Isla Catalinita, northern tip; same date and collectors as holotype.

Definition.—A subspecies of *C. costatus* characterized by a metallic bronzy dorsum, heavily dotted with black, nuchal lines barely indicated, throat slightly lineate but venter yellow and unlineate, and apparently moderate size.

Distribution.—Known only from Isla Catalinita.

Description of Holotype.—An adult male with SVL of 92 mm and tail length of 126 mm, the distal one-quarter regenerated; scales between mental and vent 86; scales around body at midbody 36; lamellae under fourth toe 17; length of left arm 15 mm, right arm missing; 4 pairs of chin shields; 15 scales (including lateral half-scales) in dorsal band at midbody; head length 16.1 mm, head width 12.7 mm; angular subocular scale between supralabials 6 and 7 on both sides. Head broad (head width/head length ratio 0.79). Head scalation as for species. Dorsal body and caudal scales keelless and striate with about 25 longitudinal striae. Ventral scales subcycloid, ranging from very weakly striate to almost smooth.

In life, the dorsal ground color was distinctly bronzy, and the preserved specimen still shows this condition. The back has randomly scattered black dots, somewhat more dense near the lateral margins of the dorsal field, and coalesced laterally to form short bars. The upper surface of the head is brown with some darker brown suffusions from the eyes posteriorly but without distinct pattern. The lateral edges of the dorsal field are pale creamy, this color beginning just behind the eyes and becoming less obvious posteriorly. The upper surface of the tail is, basally, irregularly marked with dark brown, and, after about its proximal quarter, the brown markings form incomplete chevrons; the regenerated portion of the tail is grayish brown and unpatterned dorsally. There is a conspicuous and contrasting black "mask" from the lores over the temples (and above the auricular openings), bordered below on the head by a white supralabial stripe (within which the edges of the supralabial scales are demarcated by gray). The "mask" extends as an anterior lateral band to just posterior of the forelimb insertion, where it begins to fade into a dull brownish band that includes about 14 vertical rows of whitish dots, the regularity of the rows decreasing anterior to the groin. The upper surface of all limbs is dark brown to black with scattered pale tan flecks. The venter was pale yellow in life; the throat has a few remnant gray longitudinal lines lat-