As regards a living frog or toad the most obvious parts of the body would be the head with the broad mouth and the outstanding eyes, and the limbs, especially the hind legs with their characteristic form (fig. 6 K ). We shall see that just these details also play the most important roll in conventionalizing the motive, although the Santarem material also shows another type of frog for the execution of which the characteristic form of the limbs seem to have played no roll at all. The legs have entirely disappeared or have remained as apophysis which serve to hold the animal figure onto the sides of a clay vessel. In retribution the fluted or plain body has been powerfully executed, a technic which gives the frogs of this type the appearance of a beetle,


Fig. 2. Vessel from Santarem with frog placed so that it is turned towards the mouth of the vessel. G. M. 24. 16.42. 1/2.
or something similar. In the Santarem ceramics frogs of this "insect type" are very common. In "L'Archéologie du Bassin de l'Amazone" by Nordenskiold we find on pl. XXVI a series of this type from various places within the territory of Santarem. The author describes them as follows (op. cit., p. 49): "Grenouilles qui avaient dû être appliquées, comme décorations, sur des vases du genre de ceux qui ont été représentés sur la planche précédente. Certains de ces modelages ressemblent plutôt à de grands scarabées; la stylisation en est sans doute la cause." In figs. 2 and 3 we can see how frogs of this "insect type" have been placed turned towards the mouth on the sides of clay vessels. We also find an exampel of this frog type in fig. 4 A . Fig. 4 serves in general to present samples of varying types of frogs heads which are to be found in the Santarem material. We find that the broad frog head as a rule is easily recognized even though certain details change considerably. The eyes are portrayed in different ways; likewise the anterior of the mouth. In the aforementioned case we see two elevations at the mouth, similar to those

