This article was downloaded by: [University of Auckland Library]
On: 03 November 2014, At: 17:26
Publisher: Taylor & Francis
Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number:
1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer
Street, London W1T 3JH, UK

Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 7

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah13>

LVII.—A new name for the common Agama of the Transvaal

G.A. Boulenger F.R.S.

Published online: 28 Sep 2009.

To cite this article: G.A. Boulenger F.R.S. (1902) LVII.—A new name for the common Agama of the Transvaal , Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 7, 9:53, 339-339, DOI: [10.1080/00222930208678601](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222930208678601)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222930208678601>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not

be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

wide as the central black annulus, which is double the width of the outer; the space between the parietal shields and the first black annulus only $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of the head; upper head-shields all black, edged with white in front.

Total length 685 millim.; tail 45.

A single female specimen from Cruz del Eje.

This snake is closely allied to *E. frontalis*, D. & B., from which it differs principally in having the first lower labial separated from its fellow by the symphysial.

16. *Lachesis Neuwiedii*, Wagl.—Cruz del Eje.

LVII.—*A new Name for the Common Agama of the Transvaal.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

I HAVE hitherto identified with *Agama hispidus*, Linn., the small Agama which occurs in abundance about Pretoria, and which agrees very closely with that species in the very short head and the shortness and proportions of the fingers and toes. Renewed examination shows, however, that not only does the Transvaal lizard constantly possess a yellowish vertebral band which is absent in the one from the Cape and lack the wide-meshed dark network on the belly characteristic of the young of the latter, but structural characters exist by which specimens from both parts of South Africa can be recognized quite apart from the coloration. These characters are to be found in the larger size of the ear-opening and the absence or feeble development of the keels on the ventral scales in the Transvaal Agama. In bestowing a name on the species now distinguished, I cannot choose a better one than that of the naturalist who has paid so much attention to the fauna of the Transvaal, and to whom the British Museum is indebted for the first specimens of this lizard, which I propose to designate as *Agama Distanti*. The specimens examined by me are from Pretoria and Rustenburg. The largest male measures 82 millim. from snout to vent, tail 100; the largest female 85 and 63.

The lizard from the Modder River described by Prof. Barboza du Bocage as *Agama pulchella* (Jorn. Sc. Lisb. [2] iv. 1896, p. 116), which has also a light vertebral band and faintly keeled ventral scales, has longer hind limbs, the fourth toe longer than the third, and is probably not separable from *A. aculeata*.