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XXXVII.—On the larva of *Molge Montandoni*

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Tylototriton Andersoni, sp. n.

Palatine series of teeth originating a little in front of the choanæ, close together and parallel in front, then slightly diverging, parallel again in the middle, strongly diverging behind. Tongue oval, free on the sides and slightly behind, rather large, its width half that of the mouth. Head as broad as long; snout obtusely acuminate, the lateral outline of the head subtriangular; a rather feeble obtuse ridge along the canthus rostralis and the fronto-squamosal arch; eye moderate; no labial lobes; a short but very prominent parotoid gland. Body twice and a half length of head, much depressed, closely covered with prominent warts of unequal size; vertebral ridge prominent; a series of 14 knob-like glands on each side, the tenth above the hind limb; some of these warts pierced by the extremity of the rib, as in *Molge* (*Pleurodeles*) *Waltlii*. A transverse gular fold. Limbs moderate; fingers and toes very short, depressed; fifth toe shortest, almost rudimentary; the hind limb stretched forwards reaches the elbow of the adpressed fore limb. Tail sharp-edged above and below, but without distinct crests, ending in an obtuse point; its length exceeding that of head and body. Black above and below; palms and soles and lower edge of tail orange.

	millim.
Total length	144
From snout to cloaca	67
Head	19
Width of head	19
Fore limb	24
Hind limb	25
Tail	77

A single specimen, which I suppose to be a female.

This species is named after Dr. J. Anderson, to whom science is indebted for the discovery of the remarkable newt on which he established the genus *Tylototriton* in 1871. It is easily distinguished from *T. verrucosus* in the triangular instead of semielliptical outline of the head, the less developed cranial ridge, the larger tongue, the shorter digits, and the rudimentary condition of the fifth toe.

XXXVII.—*On the Larva of Molge Montandoni*.

By G. A. BOULENGER.

MOLGE MONTANDONI is one of the few European newts the larva of which is still undescribed. Having been favoured this spring, by Professor von Mähely, with living examples

from Transylvania, I entrusted a few pairs to the care of Mr. S. Ling, in the Natural-History Museum, who succeeded in rearing some twenty larvæ, from which I am able to draw up the following description as a supplement to Dr. von Bedriaga's valuable contribution in the 'Zoologischer Anzeiger' for 1891.

M. Montandoni is more nearly allied to *M. palmata* than to any other species, but it is not without a certain superficial resemblance to *M. alpestris*, especially the female. The larva, however, resembles more that of *M. alpestris* than *M. palmata* in its physiognomy as well as in technical characters; but it differs from both species in their normal condition in having the contour of the tail more obtuse, as in *Salamandra maculosa*.

Larva of *Molge Montandoni*.

Habit short and stout, the distance between fore and hind limbs not twice the width of the head. Eye moderate, its diameter equalling or very slightly exceeding its distance from the nostril, which equals the internarial width; upper eyelid about half as wide as interorbital space, which is a little greater than internarial space. Digits not mucronate. Dorsal crest well developed, originating between the gills. Ten or eleven costal grooves between axilla and groin. Tail measuring less than half the total length, twice and a half to three times as long as deep, its terminal outline rounded or very obtusely pointed. Upper parts, including the gills, very dark, almost black, through crowding of the black dots; a series of small, round, yellowish spots along the lateral line; tail closely and uniformly spotted with blackish; belly transparent, rosy, spotless; iris golden, more or less obscured by blackish dots.

Total length 27 millim.; from end of snout to anus 14; length of head 5; width of head 4; from axilla to groin 7; depth of tail 4.

The larva is figured above, twice natural size.