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differs specifically from that figured by them as belonging to *Lysidice ninetta* (Litt. de la France, ii. pl. 3 v. fig. 8).

Others are simple lancets, as fig. 7 of the same plate, except that the dilated head has but one curvature, and that the point is drawn out to much greater length and fineness.

The specimen above-described was found on an oyster dredged off Lee, near Ilfracombe, in September. It was rather inert, but crawled slowly about, and when much disturbed, threw itself into figure-8 contortions. No species of the genus is enumerated by Dr. Johnston in his Index to the Brit. Annelides (Ann. N. H. No. 108).

Class ZOOPHYTA.

Fam. CORYNIDÆ.

*Spadix Cocksii** (*S. purpurea*, mihi) is sufficiently numerous about the ledges under Binkleaf, adhering to the under surfaces of stones in the Laminarian zone. Some specimens can extend themselves to an inch and a half in length, and contract the papillose head to a lump almost globular. The papillæ of one which was active, and much extended, assumed, under the microscope, very distinctly the form of the tentacles in *Coryne*, each consisting of a somewhat thick, pellucid, cylindrical, flexible neck, and a terminal, globose, opaque head. Of its place in this family I have scarcely any doubt.

Weymouth, Nov. 1, 1853.

XXXVI.—*Descriptions of some undescribed species of Reptiles collected by Dr. JOSEPH HOOKER in the Khassia Mountains, East Bengal, and Sikkim Himalaya.* By J. E. GRAY, Ph.D., F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., P.B.S. &c.

DR. JOSEPH HOOKER, on his return from Thibet, Sikkim, and Khassia in Eastern Bengal, kindly sent the Reptiles he had collected to the British Museum: as several of them have proved to be hitherto unrecorded in our Systematic Catalogue, I herewith send you for publication in the 'Annals' short descriptions of the new species.

* Since the above was sent off, Mr. Cocks's note on this animal appeared in the November Number of the 'Annals.' The generic name *Arum* is not admissible, as it belongs to a well-known genus in botany; I gladly recognise, however, the superior claim of the specific appellation, which pays a deserved compliment to an excellent naturalist.

Fam. AGAMIDÆ.

Calotes Maria.

Calotes Maria, Gray, Cat. Lizards B.M. 243.

Hab. Khassia Hills, Affghanistan.

BIANCIA.

Head pyramidal, quadrangular, covered with small nearly equal keeled scales. Nostrils small, on the side below the nasal keel. Ear-drum hidden beneath the scales. Throat with a compressed pouch covered with uniform small keeled scales, not keeled or edged, with compressed scales in front. Nape with a crest of high, and back and tail with a crest of low compressed scales; sides of nape and cheeks spinous. Body and tail rather compressed. Scales of the back moderate, nearly uniform, rather unequal, keeled in rather oblique cross rows; of tail and outside of limbs rather larger; of under side of tail and belly much larger, rhombic, and more strongly keeled. Toes 5 · 5, elongate, unequal; femoral and preanal pores none.

This genus has most resemblance to *Calotes*, but is at once known from that genus, and the rest of the group of *Agamidæ*, by the absence of the ear-drum: the form and distribution of the colours put one in mind of the American genus of *Iguanidæ*, *Leilolemus*.

Biancia niger.

Black, yellow varied and banded. Head with a broad yellow band from eye to eye. Back, with angular cross bands and a streak from the back edge of the eye along the nape to the first cross band and lips, yellow. Chin and under side of body yellowish white.

Hab. Sikkim.

In young specimens the yellow colours form more distinct bands, the sides of the neck are yellow, with broad black streaks, including a yellowish central line, and the sides are black with large round yellow spots, leaving only a black net with roundish meshes between the spots.

JAPALURA.

Head subquadrangular, pyramidal, covered with small nearly equal keeled scales. Nostrils small, on the side below the nasal keel. Ears hidden under the skin. Throat lax, with a transverse fold behind, covered with small keeled scales which are much smaller behind. Nape, back and tail with a low crest of compressed scales; sides of the nape and cheeks spinose. Body

rather depressed. Scales of the back small, keeled, with scattered large keeled scales, sometimes placed in oblique cross rows; of outside of limbs larger, keeled, with some larger scales in cross series; of tail, of chest and belly larger, rhombic, keeled, the keels forming longitudinal ridges. Tail slender, with small keeled scales and some rather larger ones forming longitudinal ridges. Toes 5·5, unequal, elongate, slender; femoral and pre-anal pores none.

This genus has much the appearance of the African *Agama*, but differs from them in the ears being covered with the skin and scales.

Japalura variegata.

Pale brown in spirits; varied with dark irregular brown streaks on the side of the neck. Back and tail with irregular dark brown bands, edged with a narrow white line. Legs with broad dark brown cross bands. Lips, chin and beneath whitish brown.

Hab. Sikkim Himalaya.

Fam. SCINCIDÆ.

Tiliqua rufescens, Gray, Cat. Rept. B.M. 109.

Lacerta rufescens, Shaw.

Hab. Sikkim Himalaya.

Common in most parts of India. Mr. Hodgson sent it from Nepal.

Hinulia Indica.

Pale brown, with a few dark spots; sides with a broad black streak edged above with a very narrow white line on the upper part of each side, beneath white, lower part of the sides pale brown, white dotted and marbled; lower eyelid white edged; eyebrow shields 4·4.

Hab. Sikkim Himalaya.

Plestrodon Sikkimensis.

A square scale between the nasal and loreal. Ears denticulated in front, dark green, with metallic reflections near the head and on the sides of the back; sides with a broad black streak minutely speckled with bright metallic green. Chin whitish-green on the side, and black spotted. Crown, cheeks and lips olive, with black edges to the shields.

Hab. Sikkim.

The two other species of this genus belonging to the section with the additional cheek-shield are from North America, but one of them, *P. quinquelineatus*, is also found in Japan and

Australia, being the only instance on record of a lizard having such an extensive geographic range; some have supposed that it may have been introduced by American ships to the two latter localities.

Fam. ZONURIDÆ.

Sect. 1. *Pseudopina*.

DOPASIA.

Head pyramidal; super-nasal shields small, numerous, three pair; the first pair with a small central intermediate super-rostral scale; the hinder pairs broader, transverse; a small central frontal scale, with a larger scale on each side in front of the large hinder frontal plate. Nostrils lateral, in a small nasal plate. Ears very small, open. Cheeks and temples covered with small scales. Vertebral shield elongate, surrounded by a series of smaller shields; occipital shield triangular, with an oblong shield on each side, and a small triangular one behind it. Eyelids distinct, covered with thin imbricate scales. Body cylindrical, with a deep groove on each side. Scales keeled, becoming smoother. Limbs none.

Dopasia gracilis.

Brown; back with a few small white-edged dark spots; sides with a broad continued blackish streak to the end of the tail.

Pseudopus gracilis, Gray, Cat. Rept. B.M. 56.

Hab. Khassia Hills.

Believing that this species had the rudimentary hinder limbs of the European and Northern Asiatic genus *Pseudopus*, I referred it to that genus when I described it in the Catalogue of Lizards in the Collection of the British Museum; a more cautious examination of a better specimen has shown that it has no such members, and hence agrees with the American genus *Ophiosaurus* or Glass Snake: some peculiarities in the scales of the head induce me to separate it from that genus and form one for it. This is not the only instance of a similarity of the Northern Indian reptiles with those of the New Continent.

Fam. COLUBRIDÆ.

Coronella puncticulatus.

Pale brown, closely minutely black punctulated with obscure rather distant narrow dark cross bands placed in pairs; beneath paler. Ventral shields very obscurely keeled on each side, the keels marked by a continued whitish streak, and often with a square black spot occupying all the shield above the keel. Tail

rather short, ending in a conical rather compressed horny point ; subcaudal plate two-rowed. Eye moderate, pupil round.

Hab. Khassia.

Coronella callicephalus.

Pale brown ; lips and beneath paler. Head brown, with a distinct central black band on the crown, and a streak from the back edge of the eyes extending over the temple to the first cross band. Back with a black streak on each side which is very narrow and interrupted, commencing about the middle of the body, and becoming gradually broader and more continuous until it forms a rather broad streak on each side of the upper surface of the tail ; and with very broad rather irregular blackish cross bands edged with a narrow black and pale yellow front and hinder margin. Scales smooth, ventral shield rounded. Eyes moderate ; head-shields distinct ; superciliary shield triangular ; one anterior and one posterior ocular shield and a distinct square loreal shield ; the hinder nasal shield larger than the loreal ; subcaudal shields two-rowed.

Hab. Khassia.

Psammophis collaris.

Olive, very minutely black speckled, forming darker edges to the scales, and a broad rather darker band on the lower part of each side ; a broad band across the nape, two indistinct narrow bands across the crown, a series of spots on the middle of the front of the back along each side of the ventral shield, becoming confluent behind into a more or less continued narrow streak on the side of the tail, and a narrow streak on each side of the face through the middle of the eyes to the temple, black. Lips, under part of body, and band across the temple and behind the black nuchal spot, white ; scales smooth, thin. Head rather short. Eyes moderate, pupil round, one anterior and two posterior ocular shields and one small loreal shield.

Hab. Khassia.

In *young* specimens the vertebral spots are continued to the tail ; there is a series of very small black specks on each side of the middle of the front ventral shield, and the labial shields are dark-edged. The upper end of the ventral shield is olive and minutely speckled like the lateral scales.

Coluber radiatus.

Old and young.

Hab. Sikkim ; Khassia Hills.

Herpetrodryas frenatus.

Green ; lips and beneath white. Head with a broad black streak

across the eye to the side of the neck. Eyes rather large. Scales smooth; ventral shield obtusely keeled on each side, with an opaque white narrow streak at the keel.

Hab. Khassia.

Like *H. tricolor*, Schlegel, Phys. Serp. 187. t. 6. f. 16. 18, from Java, and *H. Olfersii*, Schlegel, l. c. 183. t. 7. f. 14. 5, from the Brazils, in colour, but has a larger eye than the former, and not so large a one compared with the size of the head as the latter, besides other characters.

Tropidonotus umbratus.

Hab. Sikkim; Terai.

Tropidonotus stolatus.

Hab. Khassia.

Fam. CROTALIDÆ.

* *Second labial shield very high, forming the front of the suborbital pit, the third large; back uniform greenish, with a white lateral streak.*

1. *Trimesurus viridis*, Lacép.; Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus.

Green beneath, white sides, with a white and brown nearly continuous lateral streak; superciliary shield large, oblong.

Coluber gramineus, Shaw, and

Vipera viridis, Daud., both from Bodroo Pam (Russell, Ind. Serp. i. t. 97. f. 10).

Hab. Sikkim Himalaya.

Appears to be spread over all parts of continental India.

The lower half of the lowest series of scales is bright brown, the upper half of the tip white, forming, with the indistinct spot on the lower edge of the second series of lateral scales, the white lateral streak; the superciliary shield is large.

2. *Trimesurus elegans.*

Green, beneath paler, whitish; scales of the back moderate, smooth, not keeled, the lateral series rather broader, the first lateral series green, with a small white spot on the hinder part of the upper edge forming an interrupted lateral line; the superciliary shield very small, rudimentary, linear.

Hab. Sikkim.

Known from the former species by the small size of the superciliary shields, the smooth scales, and the narrowness of the lateral streak, and by the absence of the reddish brown streak beneath it.

** *Second labial shield very high, forming the front of the suborbital pit, the third large; back uniform, without any white lateral streak.*

3. *Trimesurus bicolor*.

Green; lips, chin and beneath whitish, without any lateral streak; scales keeled; superciliary shield rather narrow, small.

Hab. Sikkim?

This species is much larger than any of the white-streaked species I have seen.

Parias maculata.

Pale brown (in spirits); back, a central series of large broad irregular black spots, rather cross-shaped in front, and more transverse and band-like behind, and with two series of smaller squarish spots on each side; belly pale brown, darker marbled, with a rather wavy broad brown streak on each side. Head black, with a narrow white streak from the eyebrows to the ears, and a streak from the back edge of the eyes to the gape. Lips white varied. Tail, end pale brown.

Hab. Sikkim.

Length 10 inches, but probably young. In the older specimens the colours may not be so defined; the second labial shield very large, edging the frontal pit; the shields on the front of the nose three, distinct, the central one small, the others large; superciliary shields large, they and the scales all smooth.

Fam. BUFONIDÆ.

Bufo scaber, Daud.

Hab. Sikkim, 9000 feet above the sea.

This species is common in most parts of India, also in Java.

Fam. CÆCILIADÆ.

Ichthyophis glutinosus, Gray, Cat. Brach. B.M. 60.

Cæcilia glutinosa, Linn. *C. viscosa*, Latr.

Hab. Khassia.

I do not see any difference between this and the specimen from Ceylon. Dr. Cantor records it as found in Singapore and Assam.