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V.—Descriptions of new reptiles and batrachians in the British Museum (Natural History).—Part III

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kinds, as I may remark in opposition to Iijima. Most of them are small and fusiform, but a good many are filiform, and more or less rolled up together. The two kinds are found together in the same cells, and both are also thrown off, for which reason I cannot regard them as developmental stages. As already stated, the bacilli are expelled under strong irritation, as, for example, when the animals are placed in Müller's solution, picric acid, picro-sulphuric acid, or chromic acid. In hardening them in corrosive sublimate, hot alcohol, or osmic acid, only the tips of a few bacilli usually make their appearance.

The musculature consists of an external layer of ring-muscles, external bundles of longitudinal muscles, and a great many internal longitudinal muscular fibres, to which are added dorso-ventral and transverse fibres.

In passing, I may state here that in *Bipalium diana* I have observed an encysted Nematode. In the unpaired limb of the intestine there was far forward the radula of a Gastropod. I can confirm von Kennel's statements as to the occurrence and the mode of opening of the vitelline glands.

I hope in the course of the year to publish a more detailed memoir, furnished with figures, upon the points here noticed, and in this I shall furnish more complete statements as to the histological characters of the nervous system and the sense-organs, which cannot well be done here without figures. I will also give the necessary notices of the literature and comparisons with other forms. I have lately received well-preserved material of some other Land-Planariæ.

V.—*Descriptions of new Reptiles and Batrachians in the British Museum (Natural History).*—Part III. By G. A. BOULENGER.

Anniella texana.

Head less depressed, snout more rounded than in *A. pulchra*. Nasal shield semidivided, a horizontal suture extending from the nostril to the second labial; frontal twice as broad as long; anterior supraocular nearly as broad as the distance which separates it from its fellow; interparietal and occipital divided (anomalously?) by a longitudinal suture; six upper labials—first very small, below the nasal, second largest and in contact with the præfrontal and a loreal, third

and fourth entering the eye; a narrow shield separates the third labial from the loreal; five lower labials. Twenty-eight scales round the middle of the body. No enlarged præanal scales. Tail ending obtusely, three eighths of the total length. Dark grey above, with three fine black longitudinal lines; sides and lower surfaces whitish.

From snout to vent 145 millim.; tail 85.

A single specimen from El Paso, Texas.

Eremias guineensis.

Snout moderate, obtusely pointed. Lower eyelid scaly. First upper labial in contact with the lower and posterior nasals and the anterior loreal; frontonasal separated from the rostral by the upper nasals; two præfrontals; two supraoculars; two series of small scales between the loreal and the anterior supraocular; a series of granules between the supraoculars and the supraciliaries; no occipital; no auricular denticulation; subocular bordering the lip, between the fourth and fifth upper labials; the three anterior pairs of chin-shields in contact. No gular fold; collar attached, distinct only at the sides. Scales granular, oval, sixty across the middle of the body. Ventral plates broader than long, in straight longitudinal and transverse series; ten longitudinal series, outer composed of smaller plates. Two consecutive enlarged præanals. The hind limb reaches the ear. One series of large and two of small subtibial plates. Twenty-one femoral pores on each side. Upper caudal scales strongly keeled. Head pale brownish above; three black bands, separated by narrower white ones, on each side along the temple and body to the groin, the two upper continued on the tail; the lower black band crosses the ear; a greyish, white-dotted vertebral band, edged on each side by a black line, which is separated from the broader black lateral band by a white line; limbs black above, with round white spots.

A single young specimen, from Brass, mouths of the Niger: from snout to vent 24 millim.; tail 36.

The origin of this specimen is of particular interest as filling up a gap in the distribution of the genus to which it belongs; no *Eremias* had yet been found on the west coast of Africa between the Sahara and the Congo.

CACOSTERNUM, g. n. (*Engystomatidarum*).

Pupil horizontal. Tongue pyriform, free and notched behind. Palate toothless, without dermal ridges. Tympana-

num hidden. Fingers and toes free, tips not dilated. Outer metatarsals united. No præcoracoids; coracoids slender; sternum extremely small, cartilaginous. Diapophysis of sacral vertebra strongly dilated.

Cacosternum nanum.

Habit ranoid. Head of moderate size; snout rounded, without canthus rostralis; loreal region slightly concave; interorbital space broader than the upper eyelid. Fingers and toes slender, with obtuse tips and strong subarticular tubercles; first finger shorter than second; a rudiment of web between the toes; a round inner metatarsal tubercle; no tarsal fold. Tarso-metatarsal articulation reaching the tip of the snout. Skin smooth; a strong fold from the eye to the shoulder. Pale olive or greyish above, with darker spots, forming more or less distinct cross-bands on the limbs; a dark temporal spot, edged with whitish inferiorly; throat and lower surface of legs grey, with a whitish network; belly whitish, with a few large grey spots, and on each side a few smaller black ones. Male with a subgular vocal sac.

Two male specimens, measuring 19 millim. from snout to vent, from Vleis, Kafraria; presented by F. P. M. Weale, Esq.

Bufo Muelleri.

Closely allied to *B. pulcher*, Blgr. Crown without bony ridges; snout short, obliquely truncate, with perpendicular lores; interorbital space broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum very indistinct. Fingers rather long, somewhat widening and truncate at the end, first much shorter than second; toes rather short, webbed to the tips, which are slightly swollen; metatarsal tubercles two, flat and very indistinct; the membrane bordering the inner toe extends as a fine fold along the tarsus. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the anterior border of the orbit. Skin nearly smooth above, granular inferiorly; no parotoids. Black above, with lighter wavy lines or marblings, and with round white dots on the sides and limbs; throat and belly marbled with brown. Male with a subgular vocal sac.

From snout to vent 30 millim.

A single male specimen from Mindanao, Philippine Islands. Received from the Natural History Museum of Basle. I have named the species in honour of my friend Dr. F. Müller, the learned curator to whose efforts is due the prominent position now held by the Herpetological Collection of the Basle Museum.

Hyla Copii.

Tongue circular, nicked and free behind. Vomerine teeth in two short transverse groups in the middle between the choanæ. Head broader than long, rather strongly depressed; snout rounded, as long as the diameter of the orbit; canthus rostralis very feebly marked; loreal region concave; inter-orbital space as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum very distinct, half the diameter of the eye. Fingers free, toes three-fourths webbed; disks smaller than the tympanum; subarticular tubercles moderate; a very distinct fold along the inner side of the tarsus. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the eye. Upper surfaces with small smooth warts; lower surfaces (gular sac included) closely granulate; a strong fold across the chest. Greyish olive above, with more or less distinct darker spots or marblings on the head and body, and cross-bands on the limbs; hinder side of thighs with small brown mottlings; front half of throat brown. Male with a large external gular vocal sac.

From snout to vent 42 millim.

Two male specimens from El Paso, Texas.

This species, which I have pleasure in dedicating to the celebrated American herpetologist, resembles *H. versicolor*, from which it is at once distinguished by the absence of web between the fingers.

VI.—*A List of fifty Erotylidæ from Japan, including thirty-five new Species and four new Genera.* By GEORGE LEWIS, F.L.S.

THE first descriptions of Japanese Erotylidæ were published by Mr. G. R. Crotch in 1873; and since then, as the country has been gradually opened for inland travel, species have been added from time to time until the present day, when the list contains fifty species. Marseul's Catalogue for Europe gives twenty-three species, and Heyden's for Siberia twenty-four; but the last and the present list can have no pretension to completeness. The majority of the known Erotylidæ are from the New World.

Japan is a country which is in many ways favourable to the group, as the damp elevated forests which occupy large areas in the mountainous districts produce quantities of fungi from the early days of spring to the last days of autumn.