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On two new genera and species of lizards from South America and Borneo

Dr. Steindachner

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travelled in the direction of the germinal vesicle, which disappeared ; but the development went no further.

With this exception, I have never succeeded in discerning the body of the zoosperm in the interior of the vitellus. I do not think that it persists ; I much rather believe that the male centre is the product of the fusion of this body with a little vitelline protoplasm. The attraction that the zoosperm exerts upon the vitelline substance, and especially upon the female pronucleus, seems to me to be placed beyond doubt by observations that I have described. The mutual repulsion of the male centres appears to me to be a corollary of their attraction for the female centre, just as the repulsion exerted upon one another by the two poles of an amphiaser is the corollary of the attraction they exert upon the surrounding protoplasm.—*Comptes Rendus*, April 2, 1877, p. 569.

On two new Genera and Species of Lizards from South America and Borneo. By Dr. STEINDACHNER.

The genus *Tejovaranus* forms a transition towards the family Ameividae, and is distinguished from the typical Varanidae, which belong to the eastern hemisphere, by the presence of pterygoid teeth, by the elongate cordate form of the tongue, which has no sheath at the base, and by the size of the mental and rostral scutes and of the upper and lower labial scutes. Ventral scutes flat, quadrangular, in regular transverse rows, like the small slightly convex dorsal scutes. *Tejovaranus Branickii* is marked like *Tejus teguexin*, Linn., and has a large light-yellowish brown spot on the nape.

The genus *Lanthonotus* is characterized by the absence of an external ear. The head is depressed, oval, covered with very small, partly keeled scutes ; the back bears several rows of large tubercles, upon each of which lies, as if imbedded, a keeled horny scute ; the tongue is elongate cordate, papillose, without a sheath. The extremities and the toes are short, and the eye remarkably small. In the author's opinion, the genus *Lanthonotus* is the representative of a distinct family, which would most closely approach the Mexican Helodermidae.

Lanthonotus borneensis is tile-red on the back, and marked with brown on the yellow ventral surface. The skin of the back forms innumerable slight verruciform elevations, among which there are six, and in some parts eight, longitudinal rows of large tubercles, each of which bears a keeled scale. The flat ventral scutes are pointed behind and slightly imbricated. The tail is roundish.—*Anzeiger der kais. Akad. der Wiss. in Wien*, July 5, 1877.