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III.—Description of two new Chamœleons from Nossi Bé Madagascar

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days. Nearly every specimen possesses a pair of tubular filaments inserted on each side of the zoarium, about midway between the margin and the summit on the upper surface; each tube is about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long, and in some cases attached to the tubes of an annelid, and in others to fragments of shell. Some of the specimens have begun to form new attachment-tubes, which are about three times the height of the cœcia. Each tube is seen to be lined with a layer of sarcode similar to that seen in the growing offshoots in *Victorella pavidæ*, S. Kent, consisting of granular and fusiform bodies which form a kind of network. The tube appears to grow out of an avicularium either at the side or in front of the zoœcial orifice. After repeatedly counting the number of tentacles I find that they vary from thirteen to fifteen. The pore above the mouth is covered by a membrane, and the marginal row of zoœcia have the peristome produced below into an acute, triangular, hyaline point.

III.—*Description of two new Chamæleons from Nossi Bé, Madagascar.* By G. A. BOULENGER.

[Plate II.]

Chamæleon Guentheri. (Pl. II. fig. 1, ♂; fig. 2, ♀.)

Casque elevated posteriorly, with strong, curved parietal crest; the distance between the commissure of the mouth and the extremity of the casque equals the distance between the end of the snout and the posterior border of the orbit; lateral crest strong and distinct all round the head, strongest and tubercular on the canthi rostrales; upper head-scales very unequal in size; the snout terminating in the male in a short, horizontal, bony process, broader than long, half as long as the diameter of the eye, concave above (like the frontal region, of which it is the continuation), and notched mesially; a mere indication of this rostral process in the female; casque angular posteriorly; no trace of occipital lobes. Body covered with moderate-sized granules intermixed with numerous slightly enlarged ones. A dorsal crest of large conical tubercles, stronger in the male than in the female; a strong ventral crest, interrupted from or subcontinuous with a less developed gular crest. No tarsal process. Tail longer than head and body. Uniform black.

3.

1.

2.

Mintern Bros. del. et lith.

1,2. CHAMÆLEON GUENTHERI. 3. CHAMÆLEON BOETTGERI.

	♂. millim.	♀. millim.
Total length	260	237
From end of snout to extremity of mandible	30	27
From end of snout to extremity of casque	41	33
Greatest width between lateral cranial crests	16	13
Depth of skull (mandible included)	27	21
Width of head	19	16
Body	95	80
Tibia	21	17
Tail	135	120

Several specimens, male, female, half-grown, and young.

Chamaeleon Boettgeri. (Pl. II. fig. 3.)

Casque scarcely elevated posteriorly; no well-marked crests; occiput convex, forehead concave; upper head-scales very unequal in size; a compressed, rounded, scaly dermal lobe on the end of the snout in both sexes, as in *C. nasutus*; the length of this appendage a little less than the diameter of the eye; a rather large occipital dermal lobe, not notched mesially. Back and sides with unequal-sized, small, flat granules; ventral granules equal; limbs with scattered, distinctly enlarged, round, flat tubercles; male with a dorsal crest of widely separated, isolated, soft spines; no gular nor ventral crest. No tarsal process. Tail a little longer than head and body. A blackish streak on each side of the head, passing through the eye; male with a light lateral band.

	♂. millim.	♀. millim.
Total length	110	94
Length of head	18	15
Rostral appendage	4	3
Width of head	8	7
Body	37	35
Tibia	8	7
Tail	55	47

Three specimens, two males and one female.