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## Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 8

Publication details, including instructions  
for authors and subscription information:  
<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah14>

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Published online: 08 Sep 2009.

To cite this article: G.A. Boulenger F.R.S. (1911) III.—Descriptions of  
new Reptiles from the Andes of South America, preserved in the British  
Museum , Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 8, 7:37, 19-25, DOI:  
[10.1080/00222931108692903](http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222931108692903)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222931108692903>

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**III.—Descriptions of new Reptiles from the Andes of South America, preserved in the British Museum.** By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

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*Hemidactylus leightoni.*

Snout obtuse, longer than the distance between the eye and the ear-opening, about once and a half the diameter of the orbit; forehead concave; ear-opening oval, more than half diameter of eye. Body and limbs moderate. Digits rather short, free, inner well developed; 5 lamellæ under the first toe, 7 under the fourth. Snout granular, the granules much larger on the sides of the frontal concavity; back of head with minute granules intermixed with round tubercles; rostral completely divided into two by a median cleft; nostril bordered by five small scales; 9 or 10 upper and 8 or 9 lower labials; symphysial triangular, embraced by a pair of rather large chin-shields forming a median suture behind it; a smaller chin-shield on each side of the median pair. Upper parts of body granular, with numerous large trihedral, strongly keeled tubercles, smaller than the interspaces between them, disposed in oblique transverse series; ventral scales smooth, roundish, imbricate, about 40 across the middle of the belly. Tail slightly depressed, with transverse rows of enlarged pointed tubercles above, with a series of transversely enlarged plates below. Pale greyish above, with small dark brown spots and dots; a rather indistinct dark streak on each side of the head, passing through the eye; lower parts white.

	mm.
Total length .....	125
Head .....	18
Width of head .....	13
Body .....	42
Fore limb .....	20
Hind limb .....	26
Tail .....	65

A single female specimen taken at Honda, Magdalene R., Colombia, 300–400 feet, by Sir Bryan Leighton and presented by him to the British Museum.

*Anolis boettgeri.*

Head twice as long as broad, as long as or slightly longer than the tibia; forehead concave; no frontal ridges; upper head-scales rugose and more or less distinctly keeled; scales

of the supraorbital semicircles strongly enlarged, in contact with each other on the median line and with the occipital; several enlarged, keeled, supraocular scales, in contact with the supraorbitals, or separated from them by a series of granules; occipital as large as the ear-opening; canthus rostralis angular, central scales five or six; loreal rows five or six; six to eight upper labials to below the centre of the eye; ear-opening large, oval. Body scarcely compressed; no crest. Dorsal scales very small, juxtaposed, keeled, scales of flanks smaller still, granular; ventrals much larger than dorsals, smooth. The adpressed hind limb reaches the eye, or between the ear and the eye; digits rather feebly dilated; 18 or 19 lamellæ under phalanges II and III of the fourth toe. Tail roundish, covered with uniform keeled scales, which are larger beneath. Greyish or olive, with six or seven angular dark cross-bars on the back, the chevrons pointing forwards, or with a broad yellow or orange vertebral stripe; limbs with dark cross-bars; yellowish white beneath, with scattered greyish spots, usually more numerous on the throat.

	mm.
Total length .....	230
Head .....	18
Width of head .....	9
Body .....	50
Fore limb .....	29
Hind limb .....	50
Tibia .....	16
Tail .....	162

Four female specimens from Huancabamba, E. Peru, above 3000 feet, collected by Mr. Enrique Boettger.

Distinguished from its allies *A. ortonii*, Cope, and *scapularis*, Blgr., in the occipital plate being in contact with the enlarged scales of the supraorbital semicircles.

*Anolis ventrimaculatus.*

Head twice as long as broad, as long as the tibia; forehead deeply concave; no frontal ridges; upper head-scales small and keeled; scales of the supraorbital semicircles feebly enlarged, separated in the middle by four series of scales; no enlarged supraocular scales; occipital very small; canthus rostralis angular, canthal scales six; loreal rows eight; seven upper labials to below the centre of the eye; ear-opening large, oval. Body feebly compressed; no crest. Dorsal scales minutely granular, keeled, scarcely larger than the laterals; ventrals much larger, juxtaposed, smooth. The

adpressed hind limb reaches the tip of the snout; digits rather feebly dilated; 20 lamellæ under phalanges II and III of the fourth toe. Tail roundish, covered with uniform keeled scales, which are larger beneath. Dark purplish brown above, white, dotted and vermiculated with black beneath.

	mm.
Total length (tail reproduced) .....	95
Head .....	16
Width of head .....	8
Body .....	41
Fore limb .....	28
Hind limb .....	54
Tibia .....	17

A single female specimen and a very young one from the Rio San Juan, Choco, S.W. Colombia, collected by Mr. M. G. Palmer.

Allied to *A. gemmosus*, O'Sh., and *maculiventris*, Blgr.

### *Anolis macrolepis.*

Head once and two-thirds as long as broad, as long as the tibia; forehead concave; frontal ridges feeble, short; upper head-scales very unequal in size, small and keeled on the snout, large and rugose on the occiput; scales of the supra-orbital semicircles strongly enlarged, separated in the middle by one series of very small scales, and in contact with the occipital; two or three very strongly enlarged, rugose and keeled supraocular scales; occipital very large, much larger than the ear-opening; canthus rostralis short, canthal scales two or three; loreal rows six; seven upper labials to below the centre of the eye; ear-opening moderately large, oval. Body scarcely compressed; no crest. Dorsal scales very large, flat, juxtaposed, squarish or hexagonal, feebly keeled or striated; lateral scales small, granular, keeled; ventrals also granular, keeled, much larger than laterals, much smaller than dorsals. The adpressed hind limb reaches the eye; digits feebly dilated; 15 or 16 lamellæ under phalanges II and III of the fourth toe. Tail roundish, covered with uniform keeled scales, which are larger beneath. Brown above, with more or less distinct darker angular cross-bands pointing backwards; a dark streak on each side of the head and neck, passing through the eye, followed on the body by large dark spots, below which there is a whitish longitudinal streak; hind limbs with oblique dark cross-bands; lower parts white.

	♂. mm.	♀. mm.
Total length (tail reproduced) . . . .	105	115
Head . . . . .	12	15
Width of head . . . . .	7	9
Body . . . . .	23	40
Fore limb . . . . .	17	25
Hind limb . . . . .	32	47
Tibia . . . . .	12	15

A female from Novita, Rio Tamaná, Choco, S.W. Colombia, 150–200 feet, and two young males from Condoto, in the same district, 150 feet, collected by Mr. M. G. Palmer.

Allied to *A. pæcilopus*, Cope, and *notopholis*, Blgr., also from Colombia.

*Stenocercus boettgeri*.

No pterygoid teeth. Anterior border of ear with four or five conical scales forming a denticulation. Middle supra-ocular scales not or but little enlarged transversely; no enlarged occipital. Sides of neck irregularly folded; a transverse fold in front of the collar, which is broadly interrupted in the middle. Body depressed; a slight dorsal denticulation or low vertebral crest. Nuchal and lateral scales very small, granular, feebly keeled; dorsal scales much larger, rhomboidal, subimbricate, strongly keeled, not mucronate, merging into the caudals, the keels forming oblique lines converging posteriorly. Gular and ventral scales rhomboidal, imbricate, smooth, the ventrals as large as or a little larger than the dorsals. The hind limb, stretched forwards, reaches the ear, or between the shoulder and the ear; fifth toe not extending as far as second. Tail once and a half to once and three-fourths as long as head and body, rounded, tapering; caudal scales large, strongly keeled, not or but very shortly mucronate, arranged in rings. Olive above, with more or less distinct darker cross-bars accompanied by transverse series of small pale greenish spots; a black band on the collar-fold; throat marbly bluish green; belly pink.

	mm.
Total length . . . . .	225
Head . . . . .	23
Width of head . . . . .	15
Body . . . . .	48
Fore limb . . . . .	41
Hind limb . . . . .	60
Tail . . . . .	154

Several specimens from Huancabamba, Peru, collected by Mr. E. Boettger.

Very closely allied to *S. simonsii*, Blgr., but form more slender, dorsal scales more strongly keeled, and caudal scales not spinose.

*Echinosaura palmeri*.

Snout pointed, longer than broad; frontonasal divided into two by a longitudinal suture; one pair of elongate præfrontals, a large frontal, twice as long as broad, a pair of small frontoparietals, two supraoculars, the rest of the upper surface of the head with unequal-sized flat scales; frontonasals striated, the other head-shields smooth; nasal single, followed by a large loreal; a series of suboculars; five upper and four lower labials; an azygous chin-shield, followed by two pairs, the anterior of which is large. Dorsal scales minutely granular, with interrupted series of large keeled or conical tubercles; four series of these tubercles on the nape; numerous tubercles on the limbs. Ventral shields smooth, in 8 longitudinal and 27 transverse series. Three transverse series of anal shields. 6 femoral pores on each side. Enlarged tubercles on tail keeled, few, forming transverse series. Dark brown above, with two longitudinal series of large pale spots; belly pale brownish, spotted with black.

	mm.
Total length .....	147
Head .....	17
Width of head .....	10
From end of snout to fore limb .....	26
From end of snout to vent .....	62
Fore limb .....	18
Hind limb .....	27
Tail (reproduced) .....	85

A single male specimen from Noananoá, Rio San Juan, Choco, S.W. Colombia, 100 feet, from the collection of Mr. G. Palmer.

Well distinguished from the type of the genus, *E. horrida*, Blgr., by the different head-shields, the absence of a double vertebral ridge, the less spine-like tubercles on the throat and body, and the smooth ventral shields.

*Prionodactylus spinalis*.

Snout short; body moderate. Upper head-shields smooth; frontonasal single; præfrontals forming a median suture; frontal not or but slightly longer than the frontonasal; frontoparietals smaller, much smaller than the interparietal and parietals, which are subequal or the latter the broader;

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three occipitals, median smallest; postoccipitals not or but feebly enlarged; three supraoculars, the first as large as or larger than the third, with which it is sometimes in contact on the outer side of the second; nostril in a single or divided nasal; a single loreal and a freno-orbital; upper temporals large; 7 or 8 upper and 5 or 6 lower labials; chin-shields, one anterior and 3 or 4 pairs; the two first pairs forming a suture; none of the gulars strongly enlarged transversely; 9 or 10 collar-shields. Dorsal scales rather strongly keeled, narrow, elongate tetragonal or hexagonal with very obtuse angles; lateral scales very small; 38 to 45 scales, including ventrals, round the middle of the body, 39 to 46 from occiput to base of tail. Ventral plates in 12 longitudinal and 19 to 21 transverse rows; the two median plates as long as broad, the others gradually narrowing towards the sides. Two anterior and 4 to 6 posterior præanal plates. Subdigital lamellæ smooth. 7 to 10 femoral pores on each side in males, 0 to 7 in females. Caudal scales quadrangular, upper keeled, lower smooth. Olive above, usually with a lighter, black-edged vertebral band, widening towards the head, of which it occupies the upper surface; sides of males often with small black ocellar spots with white centres; belly greyish, more or less profusely spotted with black; lower surface of hind limbs and tail often red.

	♂. mm.	♀. mm.
Total length .....	180	166
Head .....	17	13
Width of head .....	12	9
From end of snout to fore limb ....	24	22
" " " " vent .....	70	66
Fore limb .....	20	18
Hind limb .....	24	23
Tail .....	110	100

Numerous specimens from Huancabamba, E. Peru, above 3000 feet, collected by Mr. E. Boettger.

This species differs from all those previously referred to the genus *Prionodactylus* in the number (12) of the longitudinal rows of ventral plates and in the shape of the dorsal scales.

*Leptognathus sancti-joannis.*

Body strongly compressed. Eye moderate. Rostral a little broader than deep, not visible from above; internasals half to two-thirds as long as the præfrontals; frontal as long as broad, nearly as long as its distance from the end of the snout, shorter than the parietals; nasal divided; loreal deeper



than long, separated from the eye by two superposed præ-oculars, below which a subocular may be present; two (rarely three) postoculars; temporals 2+2 or 3; eight or nine upper labials, fourth and fifth or fifth and sixth entering the eye; first lower labial in contact with its fellow behind the symphysial; two or three pairs of chin-shields, first a little longer than broad. Scales in 15 rows, vertebrales strongly enlarged, but not twice as broad as long. Ventrals 176-194; anal entire; subcaudals 77-101. Blackish brown, with light cross-bands or rings, which are narrow and white on the anterior part of the body and then become gradually broader and brown edged with white; first light bar across the occiput; head dark brown above, with light vermiculations and some black spots and a bar across the forehead; a broad black bar below the eye,

Total length 600 mm.; tail 140.

Several specimens from Pueblo Rico, slopes of San Juan River, Colombian Choco, 5200 feet, from the collection of Mr. G. Palmer.

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IV.—*On some Freshwater Entomostraca from Egypt and the Soudan.* By ROBERT GURNEY, M.A.

[Plate II.]

OUR knowledge of the Entomostraca of the Nile Valley is exceedingly small, and the following list of species is offered as a slight contribution to its extension. The species mentioned are derived from two sources—(1) from my own collections in Upper Egypt, and (2) from small collections made by my brother, Mr. Eustace Gurney, in the White Nile and the Blue Nile near Khartoum in 1902.

My own collections were made in Egypt in the months of February, March, and April of 1907 and 1909. During these visits I examined various pools of fresh water from Luxor northwards, as well as the Nile itself near Luxor and the Birket el Kurun in the Fayûm.

My investigations were not so complete as could be wished, owing to the distraction of other interests, the Fayûm in particular deserving much more attention; but I believe they present a fairly complete picture of the Entomostracan fauna of the region at that season of the year. They show that the fauna is not very varied, and that, like the physical