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LII—Descriptions of new Reptiles and Batrachians collected by Mr. P. O. Simons in the Andes of Ecuador

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spots on the upper lip, below the eye; large blackish-brown partly confluent spots on the back; sides dark brown, light-edged above; limbs dark brown, with rather indistinct darker cross-bars; throat brown, belly brownish white.

From snout to vent 65 millim.

A female specimen, full of ripe eggs 3 millim. in diameter, from Mount Kina Balu, 4200 feet.

Nearest allied to *L. Fœæ*, Blgr. Distinguished by the smaller head, the distinct tympanum, the longer digits, and the absence of a large horn-like tubercle on the upper eyelid.

LII.—*Descriptions of new Reptiles and Batrachians collected by Mr. P. O. Simons in the Andes of Ecuador.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S

Stenocercus Simonsii.

No pterygoid teeth. Anterior border of ear with three or four conical scales forming a strong denticulation. Middle supraocular scales broader than long; no enlarged occipital. Sides of neck irregularly folded; a transverse fold in front of the collar, which is narrowly interrupted in the middle. Body depressed; a slight dorsal denticulation or low vertebral crest. Nuchal, lateral, and anterior dorsal scales very small, granular, obtusely keeled; on the back the scales become gradually much larger, rhomboidal, subimbricate, obtusely 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 the dorsals. The hind limb, stretched forwards, reaches the ear or the eye, fifth toe not extending as far as second. Tail nearly twice as long as head and body, rounded, tapering; caudal scales large, strongly keeled, mucronate, spinose, arranged in rings. Grey-brown above, with five or six black cross-bars, which may be interrupted on the vertebral line, the first descending to the collar-fold; dark and light marblings on the side of the neck and between the dorsal bars; a light black-edged streak from below the eye to above the ear; limbs and tail with blackish cross-bars; lower parts whitish, with rather indistinct olive-grey spots on the chin and throat.

From snout to vent 70 millim.; head 19; width of head 12; fore limb 31; hind limb 49.

Two specimens from Oña, 6500 feet altitude.

Liocephalus rhodomelas.

Upper head-scales small, obtusely keeled; nasal separated from the rostral; no large supraoculars; parietals broken up. Sides of neck not plicate, covered with pointed, imbricate, keeled scales. A well-developed dorsal crest. Dorsal scales large, mucronate, strongly keeled, the keels forming straight longitudinal lines; laterals quite as large; ventrals a little smaller, smooth; 45 scales round the middle of the body. Gular scales nearly as large as dorsals. The hind limb, stretched forwards, reaches the ear or the eye. Tail feebly compressed, crested at the base only. Pale brown above, with black chevron-shaped markings, pointing backwards, across the back; sides with small black spots; a more or less marked black and white spot or ocellus above the fore limb; loreal and subocular region cream-colour, the edge of the mouth black; gular region cream-colour, streaked with blackish, with a median black patch followed by a pink one; a black bar across the pectoral region, confluent with a black stripe along the middle line of the belly, widening on the præanal region and continued under the hind limbs; sides of belly pink. These ventral markings absent in the young.

Total length 232 millim.; from snout to vent 87; head 20; width of head 14; fore limb 34; hind limb 56.

Four specimens from Ofña, 6500 feet.

I avail myself of this opportunity to observe that the lizard from Mr. Simons's collection recently described by me as *Ameiva leucostigma* (P. Z. S. 1899, p. 517, pl. xxviii.) is a *Cnemidophorus*, and is identical with *C. lentiginosus*, Garm. (Bull. Essex Inst. xxiv. 1892, p. 92), as pointed out to me by my friend Count Peracca.

Frosterapis tricolor.

Snout depressed, projecting, squarely truncate, as long as the eye, with angular canthus rostralis and vertical loreal region; nostril nearer the end of the snout than the eye; interorbital space broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum perfectly distinct, its greatest diameter two thirds that of the eye. First finger not extending beyond second; toes free; terminal disks and subarticular tubercles of fingers and toes rather small; two small metatarsal tubercles. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the eye when the hind limb is stretched forwards. Skin smooth. Lemon-yellow; a black lateral band, from the end of the snout to the groin, passing through the eye and the tympanum; another more or less

broad black band along each side of the back, confluent or not with a black spot on the upper eyelid; mouth with a narrow black edge; belly and limbs marbled with black or with a wide-meshed black network; base of arm, lumbar region, and lower surface of tibia vermilion-red; back of thighs vermilion above, black beneath.

From snout to vent 20 millim.

Four specimens from Porvenir, Bolivar, western slope, about 5800 feet.

Phyllodromus vertebralis.

Snout rounded, feebly projecting; canthus rostralis obtuse; loreal region very slightly oblique; nostril nearer the tip of the snout than the eye; interorbital space a little broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum rather indistinct, its diameter a little more than half that of the eye. Fingers and toes rather short, with small disks and feeble subarticular tubercles; first finger not extending beyond second; toes free; two feebly prominent rounded metatarsal tubercles and an oblique curved fold from the inner metatarsal tubercle to the middle of the tarsus. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the shoulder or the tympanum. Skin smooth. Grey above, with or without darker spots; a dark lateral band, edged above with whitish, from the end of the snout to the groin, passing through the eye and over the tympanum; a fine whitish vertebral line; hinder side of thighs mottled with brown; upper lip and lower parts white. Male with an internal vocal sac.

From snout to vent 20 millim.

Several specimens from Cañar, 8400 feet altitude.

Hylodes crucifer.

Tongue oval, entire. Vomerine teeth in two small oblique oval groups behind the level of the choanæ. Head as long as broad; snout pointed, projecting; canthus rostralis distinct, curved; loreal region concave; interorbital space a little narrower than the upper eyelid; tympanum distinct, two fifths the diameter of the eye. Fingers and toes moderate, with large transversely oval disks and feeble subarticular tubercles; first finger not extending as far as second; toes free. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the tip of the snout. Skin with scattered large prominent warts, disposed symmetrically, the most conspicuous of which are subconical and situated on the upper eyelid, below the tympanum, and

at the tibio-tarsal articulation; belly areolate. Pale brownish above, with a large cross-shaped (✕) marking from between the eyes to the sacral region; a dark canthal streak; upper lip with vertical dark bars; limbs with very sharply defined oblique dark brown cross-bars; lower parts brownish, much marbled with dark brown.

From snout to vent 19 millim.

A single specimen from Porvenir, Bolivar, 5800 feet.

LIII.—*New Species of Cladophyllia, Prionastræa, and Styliina.* By J. W. GREGORY, D.Sc., F.G.S.

1. *Cladophyllia Birleyæ*, sp. n.
(From the Atherfield Clay.)

A few years ago Miss Birley lent me a coral which had been collected by herself and Miss Copeland from the Atherfield Clay of the Isle of Wight. A section was cut, but showed no trace of internal structure; and Miss Birley kindly allowed me to retain the specimen until a more convenient time. Some further sections have recently been prepared, and they fortunately show the structure and affinities of the coral.

Diagnosis.—Corallum a large crowded hemispherical tuft. The branches are cylindrical, fairly thick, and sinuous; they dichotomize repeatedly. Calices circular, shallow.

Septa coarsely dentate, and some appear to be slightly cribriform. The septa occur in four complete cycles. One septum is continued across the centre of the corallite, where it expands; in some corallites trabeculæ from other septa unite with this larger septum, giving the appearance of a parietal columella. Dissepiments scanty.

Dimensions.—

Diameter of corallum . . .	75 by 85 mm.
Height " " . . .	50 mm.
Diameter of corallite . . .	3-5 "
" " calice . . .	2 "
Depth " " . . .	1 "
Number of septa . . .	Up to 48

Distribution.—Atherfield Clay, Atherfield, Isle of Wight.
Coll. Miss Birley.