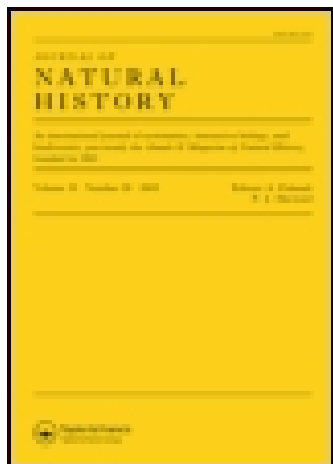


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LXXI.—Descriptions of new lizards in the collection of the British Museum

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Cercopidæ.

Tomaspis bogotensis, sp. n.

Black, obscurely finely greyishly pilose; tegmina with two costal pale ochraceous spots situate respectively about one-third from base and one-third from apex; head and pronotum with a distinct central longitudinal ridge, head distinctly foveately hollowed on each side of the central ridge; pronotum transversely wrinkled and finely punctured; scutellum foveately depressed; face prominent, compressed, centrally longitudinally ridged, transverse striations distinct; posterior tibiæ with a strong spine before apex.

Long. 8 mm.

Hab. Bogota (*I. M. Vargas Vergara*).

Allied to *T. ruida*, Dist., from Ecuador.

This species is locally known by the name of "Mion," and is most destructive to pasture-land.

LXXI.—*Descriptions of new Lizards in the Collection of the British Museum.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

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Gymnodactylus asper.

Agrees very closely with *G. miliusii*, Bory, except in the much larger and spine-like tubercles on the back and tail, and in the coloration, the upper parts being uniform yellowish, without any markings. The size of the specimen on which this species is founded exceeds that of the largest *G. miliusii* preserved in the British Museum.

	mm.
Total length	185
Head	32
Width of head	25
Body	78
Fore limb	40
Hind limb	48
Tail	75

Milparinha, Western New South Wales, from the collection of Mr. P. Schrader.

Pygopus schraderi.

Readily distinguished from *P. lepidopus* by the smaller scales, the dorsals further differing in being but feebly keeled, and in the shorter tail. 29 scales round the body, 97 pairs of large ventrals. 14 femoral pores. Pale reddish brown above, head with large dark brown blotches above, one on the occiput being connected with a broad crescentic dark brown band on the nape; a dark brown bar on the lips below the nostril, a second below the eye, and a spot between the latter and the nuchal band, which involves the ear.

From snout to vent 65 mm. ; tail 60.

A single young specimen, also from Milparinha, received with the *Gymnodactylus asper*.

Gerrhonotus gadovii.

Head-shields smooth; three large præfrontals forming a triangle or the azygous shield (= frontonasal) in contact with the frontal; two pairs of shields between the azygous præfrontal and the rostral, with or without a small shield between the anterior pair; nasal well separated from the rostral; two superposed postnasals; two or three loreals; two or three outer supraoculars and four to six supraciliaries; ten or eleven upper labials. Side of neck with granular scales. Lateral fold very strong. Dorsal scales in 16 or 18 longitudinal series (8 on the nape), the 8 median series strongly keeled, the others feebly keeled; 42 to 48 transverse series from occiput to base of tail. Ventral scales nearly as large as dorsals, in 12 longitudinal series. The adpressed fore limb reaches the eye or not quite so far; hind limb one-half to three-fifths the distance between axilla and groin. Tail subquadrangular and often a little compressed at the base, once and three-fifths to once and two-thirds as long as head and body; upper caudal scales nearly as strongly keeled as the dorsals. Brown or brownish olive above, with small darker spots or lichen-like darker and lighter variegations; sides with dark and light spots, often with black, light-edged vertical bars, which may be produced obliquely, as chevrons, on the back; a dark brown or black streak on each side of the head, passing through the eye, bordered below by a yellowish-white streak extending to the angle of the mouth; upper lip more or less spotted or speckled with brown or black; lower parts yellowish or greenish white, more or less profusely dotted or spotted with black.

Total length	mm. 240
Head	23
Width of head	16
Body	69
Fore limb	22
Hind limb	29
Tail	148

Two specimens were obtained at Omilteme, Guerrero, Southern Mexico, by Dr. H. Gadow a few years ago, and I referred them to *G. liocephalus*. A number of specimens, from the same locality, contained in a collection made by Mr. H. H. Smith, and recently presented to the British Museum by Mr. F. D. Godman, show the necessity of proposing for them a new specific name. *G. liocephalus* differs in the more elongate body, with more numerous transverse series of scales, in the longer head, and in the coloration.

Lygosoma kitsoni.

Section *Riopa*. Body elongate, limbs moderate; the distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb is contained about once and a half in the distance between axilla and groin. Snout short, rounded. Lower eyelid scaly. Supranasals present, small; rostral broadly in contact with the frontonasal, which forms a narrow suture with the frontal; latter as long as or a little longer than the frontoparietals, in contact with the first and second supraoculars; four supraoculars; eight supraciliaries, first largest; frontoparietals distinct, larger than the interparietal; parietals in contact behind the interparietal, followed by a pair of nuchals; fifth upper labial largest and below the eye. Ear-opening small, oval, with two or three small projecting lobules in front. 30 smooth scales round the body, subequal in size. Præanals not enlarged. The adpressed limbs fail to meet. Digits short; fourth toe a little longer than third, with 11 lamellæ inferiorly. Tail tapering from the base, not more than once and a half as long as head and body. Brown above, with some small blackish spots on the vertebral region and a dark brown lateral band edged above with lighter; lower parts white.

Total length	mm. 120
Head	10
Width of head	7
Body	40
Fore limb	10
Hind limb	15
Tail	70

This species is described from two specimens: one obtained in the Western Province of Southern Nigeria by Mr. A. E. Kitson, and presented by him in 1908; the other from Bibi-anaha, Gold Coast, presented by Dr. H. G. F. Spurrell in 1912.

LXXII.—*Description of a new Cyprinodont Fish from the Sobat River.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

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Haplochilus kingii.

Depth of body $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 times in total length, length of head 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ times. Head flat above; snout very short, shorter than eye, which equals postorbital part of head; mouth directed upwards, lower jaw projecting; interorbital width $1\frac{1}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times diameter of eye; præorbital $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter of eye. Dorsal 6-7, originating $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 times as far from eye as from root of caudal, above middle or posterior third of anal; longest ray about $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. Anal 11-12. Pectoral about $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head, extending to beyond base of ventral; latter small, equally distant from end of snout and from root of caudal. Caudal rounded, as long as or a little longer than head. Caudal peduncle a little longer than deep. 26-27 scales in longitudinal series, 16 round body in front of ventrals. Yellowish, the scales on the sides and back finely edged with brown, the black powdered with brown; fins whitish, dorsal, anal, and caudal sometimes blackish (males).

Total length 34 mm.

This little fish is very closely related to *H. schoelleri*, Blgr., and *H. loati*, Blgr. It was discovered in a khor on the Sobat River by Mr. H. H. King, Entomologist to the Sudan Government Department of Education, who has presented five specimens to the British Museum.