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XIII.—Descriptions of new reptiles and batrachians from Madagascar

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Island (a female) which may possibly belong to another species, since the band of spots on the primaries are much smaller and their colour less brilliant. Additional specimens can alone settle whether there is a second species in these islands.

Papilio orsippus, sp. n.

P. joeseæ similis, sed colore cæruleo saturiore et minus extensa, margine nigro latiore, macula nigra ad cellulæ anticarum finem haud insulata; subtus multo magis nigricantibus, anticis parte apicali vix pallidioris squamis albidis sparsim notatis, posticis margine externo pallido nullo. Exp. 5·2 in.

Hab. Solomon Islands, Aola in Guadalcanar Island (*C. M. Woodford*).

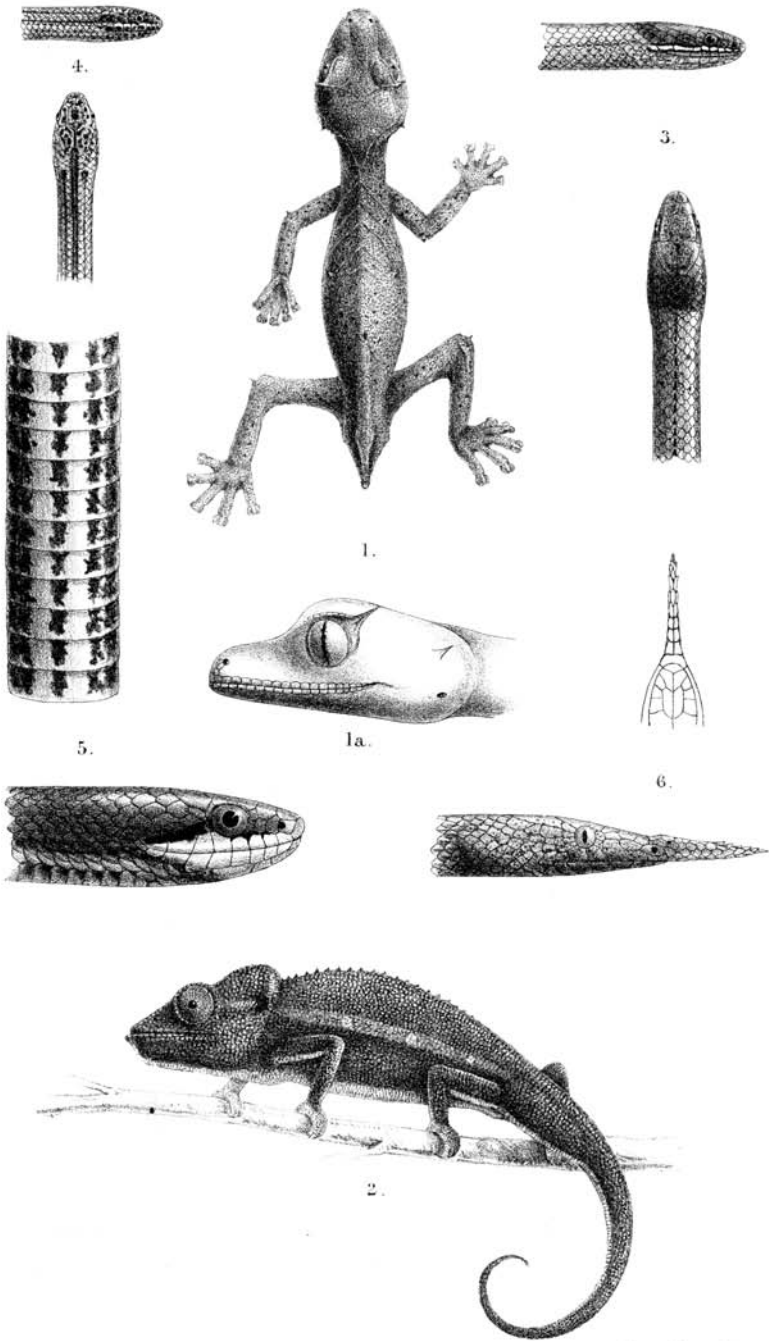
A single male specimen in beautiful fresh condition is in Mr. Woodford's collection. The species is closely allied to *P. joeseæ* of N. Australia and also to the insect from New Ireland which we attribute to *P. Montrouzieri* from Woodlark Island. From both of these it differs in having the under surface of the wings nearly uniform; the apical portion of the primaries, too, is very slightly paler than the rest of the wings.

XIII.—*Descriptions of new Reptiles and Batrachians from Madagascar.* By G. A. BOULENGER.

[Plates V. & VI.]

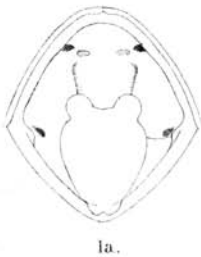
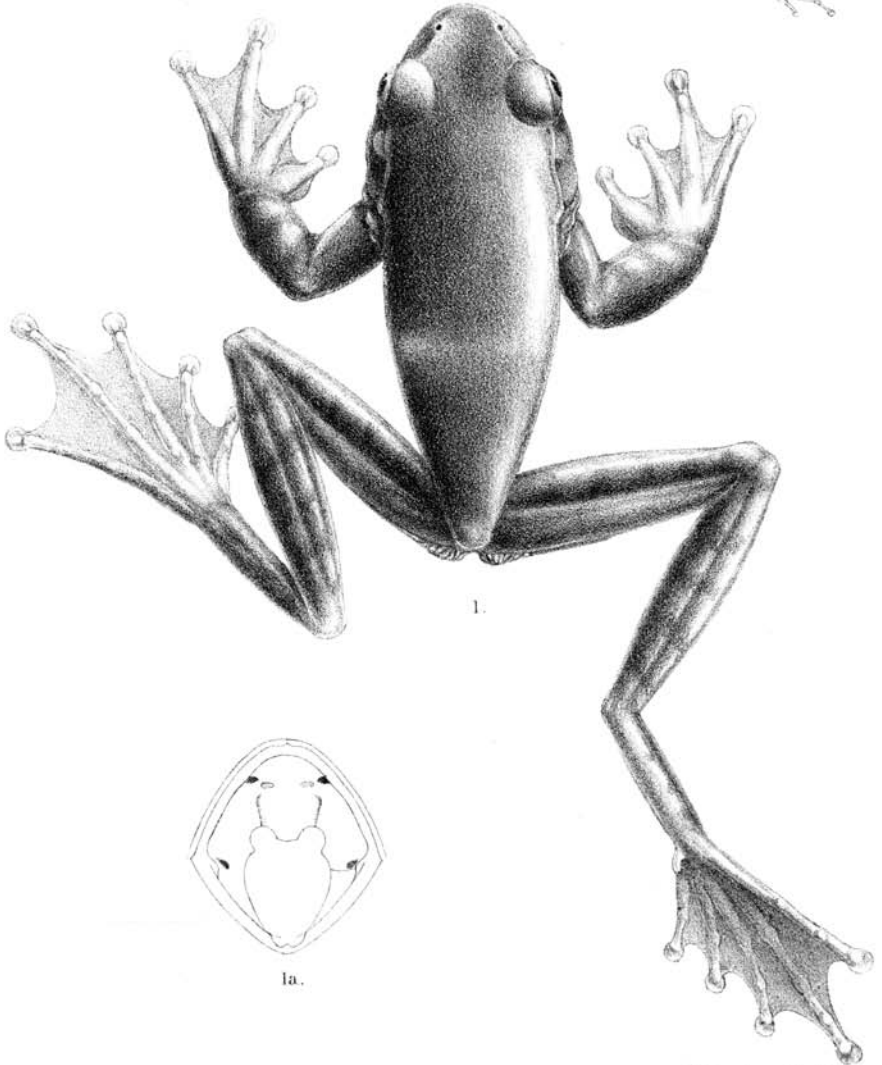
Uroplates phantasticus. (Pl. V. fig. 1.)

Head large, oviform in outline, deepest at the ocular region; interorbital space concave; snout once and three fourths the diameter of the eye; the distance between the eye and the ear equals that between the eye and the nostril; ear-opening minute, not larger than the nostril; supraciliary edge produced posteriorly in a long, triangular, horn-like lobe, the length of which equals half the diameter of the eye. Limbs slender; the adpressed hind limb reaches the shoulder. Digits one-third webbed. Body compressed, back tectiform; a slight, non-denticulated fold from axilla to groin. Scales finely granular, larger on the middle of the belly; a straight transverse ridge from the supraciliary horn to the interorbital region; three slight chevron-shaped ridges on the anterior



1. *Proplates fantasticus*. 2. *Chamaeleon gastrobenia*. 3. *Coronella torquata*.
4. *C. microps*. 5. *Dromicus baroni*. 6. *Langaha intermedia*.

Miscell. Br. J. Nat. Hist.



Misern Bros. del. et lith.

1. *Rhinophorus albilabris*. 2. *Mantella baroni*. 3. *Platypelis pollicaris*.

part of the back; a small spine-like tubercle above the ear, another at the elbow, and two or three on each side of the body; a larger conical tubercle at the knee. Seventeen upper and eighteen lower labials. Tail (apparently intact) not half so long as the head, compressed, ending in a tubercle. Reddish, with scattered black dots.

	millim.
Total length	65
Head	17
Width of head	12
Body	41
Fore limb	24
Hind limb	32
Tail	7

A single specimen, a gravid female. Collected by the Rev. R. Baron.

Scelotes macrolepis.

Snout very short, obtuse, not projecting; eye moderate; lower eyelid scaly; ear-opening minute, like the nostril; supranasals forming a median suture; a postnasal between the supranasal and the first labial; frontal more than twice as long as the frontonasal, much narrowed anteriorly and emarginate on each side by the first supraocular; no præ-frontals; four supraoculars; no frontoparietals; interparietal longer than broad, about half as long as the frontal, its convex anterior border fitting into an emargination of the frontal; third upper labial below the centre of the eye and entering the orbit. Eighteen scales round the middle of the body, the two median dorsal series broader than the others. Limbs pentadactyle, very short; the fore limb, stretched forwards, does not reach the ear; the length of the hind limb is one third of the distance between axilla and groin. Tail thick, a little longer than head and body. Rufous above, with longitudinal series of blackish spots; a pale dorso-lateral streak; lower parts whitish, with longitudinal series of dark brown dots, interrupted on the throat and middle of the belly, larger under the tail.

	millim.
Total length	74
Head	6
Width of head	3.5
Body	28
Fore limb	4
Hind limb	6
Tail	40

A single specimen (*R. Baron*).

Chamaleon gastrotaenia. (Pl. V. fig. 2.)

Casque feebly raised and rounded posteriorly, swollen, without crests; the distance between the commissure of the mouth and the extremity of the casque equals the distance between the former point and the nostril; snout pointed, without rostral appendage; canthus rostralis obtuse; no occipital lobes. Body coarsely granular; a dorsal crest of conical tubercles; no gular or ventral crest. No tarsal process. Tail a little longer than head and body. Upper half of body slaty grey, lower dark purple, the two colours separated by an ill-defined lighter band, along which are three small, round, whitish spots; inner surface of limbs pure white; a very broad white band, divided into two by a median grey band, extends from the chin to near the end of the tail.

	millim.
Total length	118
From end of snout to extremity of mandible	16
From end of snout to extremity of casque	20
Width of head	10
Body	40
Tibia	9
Tail	62

Two specimens, male and halfgrown (*R. Baron*).

The same collection contained several specimens of *Chamaleon Campani*, Grand., which enable me to supplement Böttger's excellent description with the statement that the male develops no secondary sexual characters.

Coronella torquata. (Pl. V. fig. 3.)

Snout short, obtuse; eye small. Frontal once and two thirds as long as broad, considerably longer than its distance from the end of the snout; præfrontals longer than the internasals; rostral moderate, scarcely visible from above; loreal as deep as long; one præ- and two postoculars; a single anterior temporal; eight upper labials, fourth and fifth entering the orbit; five lower labials on each side in contact with the chin-shields, of which the posterior pair is larger than the anterior. Scales in 17 longitudinal series, without apical pores. Ventrals 186; subcaudals 67. Pale brown, vertebral zone (seven scales wide) darker; a series of small black spots forms a vertebral line, and another runs on each side along the third series of scales (counting from the ventrals); upper surface of head mottled with blackish; a white streak along

the upper half of the labials, from below the nostril to the commissure of the mouth, edged above with black; a blackish cross band, three scales wide, behind the head; belly white, with minute, irregularly scattered, black dots, disappearing towards the tail, larger and more numerous towards the throat, which is brownish, with white, black-edged markings.

Total length 41 centim., in which the tail enters for 9.

A single specimen (*R. Baron*).

Coronella microps. (Pl. V. fig. 4.)

Snout short, obtuse; eye small. Frontal once and a half as long as broad, considerably longer than its distance from the end of the snout; præfrontals longer than the internasals; rostral moderate, posterior angle visible from above; loreal as deep as long; one præ- and two postoculars; a single anterior temporal; eight upper labials, fourth and fifth entering the orbit; five lower labials on each side in contact with the chin-shields, which are subequal in length. Scales in 19 longitudinal series, without apical pores. Ventrals 137-143; subcaudals 40-47. Pale brown, with six or eight dark brown longitudinal lines, the median pair bordering a band of darker brown than the ground-colour; upper surface of head with dark brown variegations; a dark brown streak on each side of the head, passing through the eye, bordered below by a white streak; upper lip dark brown; throat brown, with white markings; belly pale brown, each shield with a darker anterior margin.

Total length 140 millim., in which the tail enters for 28.

Two young specimens (*R. Baron*).

Dromicus Baroni. (Pl. V. fig. 5.)

Frontal once and a half as long as broad, as long as its distance from the end of the snout; internasals and præfrontals subequal in length; loreal a little deeper than long; two præ- and two postoculars; three temporals in contact with the parietal, the two anterior resting on a larger temporal; eight upper labials, fourth and fifth entering the orbit; six lower labials on each side in contact with the chin-shields, of which the posterior pair is larger than the anterior. Scales in 19 longitudinal series, without apical pores. Ventrals 162; subcaudals 72. Blackish brown above, powdered with yellowish; ventrals, median third yellowish, with a series of large, more or less confluent, black spots; rest blackish, with yellowish posterior edge; subcaudals tessellated black and yellow.

Total length 73 centim., in which the tail enters for 17.
A single specimen (*R. Baron*).

Langaha intermedia. (Pl. V. fig. 6.)

Intermediate between *L. nasuta* and *L. crista-galli*. Rostral appendage half as long as the head, tapering to a sharp point and serrated above at the end, of equal depth throughout the basal half; the length of the appendage thrice and one third its depth. In other respects like its allies. Scales 19; ventrals 142; subcaudals 125. Coloration as in *L. crista-galli*.

A single specimen, measuring 85 centim.
Nossi Bé.

Rhacophorus opisthodon.

Vomerine teeth in two strong oblique series behind the level of the choanæ, which are large. Head large, much depressed; snout rather long, truncate; canthus rostralis distinct, straight; loreal region concave; nostril much nearer the end of the snout than the eye; interorbital space broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum large, three fourths the diameter of the eye. Fingers with a very indistinct rudiment of web; toes nearly entirely webbed; disks rather large, measuring about three fifths the diameter of the tympanum; a small inner metatarsal tubercle. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches between the eye and the nostril. Skin smooth, belly and lower surface of thighs granular; a strong fold from the eye to the shoulder. Brown above, with blackish marblings; loreal and temporal regions blackish; a whitish streak on the upper lip, from below the eye to below the tympanum.

From snout to vent 87 millim.

A single female specimen.

Rhacophorus albilabris. (Pl. VI. fig. 1.)

Vomerine teeth in two very small widely separated transverse groups behind the level of the choanæ. Head large; snout rounded; canthus rostralis angular; loreal region concave; nostril equally distant from the eye and the end of the snout; eye large; interorbital space broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum half the diameter of the eye. Fingers much depressed, extensively webbed; the web between the two outer fingers extends to the disks, that between the second and third from the middle of the latter to the disk of the former; toes

webbed to the disks ; disks as large as the tympanum ; sub-articular tubercles moderate ; a small inner metatarsal tubercle. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the tip of the snout. Skin smooth above, granular on the throat and belly ; the gular granules very unequal in size ; a strong fold from the eye to the shoulder ; a slight dermal ridge along the outer side of forearm and tarsus. Bluish above (green in life), limbs with rather indistinct narrow darker cross bands ; a white streak round the upper lip and along the outer side of forearm and tarsus ; lower parts pale brownish. Male with an external vocal sac on each side behind the angle of the mouth.

From snout to vent 75 millim.

A single male specimen. Eastern Imerina (*R. Baron*).

Mantella Baroni. (Pl. VI. fig. 2.)

Differs from *M. betsileo* in having the skin of the back smooth, not granular, and in coloration. Head, body, fore limbs, and femora black ; tibiæ, tarsi, and feet reddish (vermilion during life ?) ; a greenish streak along the supraciliary edge and the canthus rostralis, continuous with its fellow on the other side ; a very large, circular, greenish spot at the shoulder, continued as a band along the upper surface of the fore limb to the wrist ; another similar large spot at the groin, continued on the femur ; three roundish greenish spots on the chin, a pair on the belly, one under the elbow, and one under each thigh ; upper surface of tibia and tarsus with irregular, large, black spots or cross bars. Male with an internal subgular vocal sac.

From snout to vent 27 millim.

A single male specimen (*R. Baron*).

Platypelis pollicaris. (Pl. VI. figs. 3, 3 a.)

Head as long as broad ; snout rounded, as long as the diameter of the eye ; canthus rostralis scarcely distinct ; inter-orbital space a little broader than the upper eyelid ; tympanum two fifths the diameter of the eye. Fingers with a rudiment of web, first shorter than second, third much longer than the others, the tips dilated in rather large round disks ; a large, oval, compressed tubercle or rudimentary inner finger ; toes short, one-third webbed ; inner metatarsal tubercle narrow, very feebly prominent. The tarso-metatarsal articulation reaches beyond the end of the snout. Skin smooth. Brownish above, with small darker and lighter marblings ;

thighs and lower surfaces uniform pale brownish. Male with internal vocal sacs.

From snout to vent 26 millim.

A single male specimen (*R. Baron*).

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE V.

Fig. 1. Uroplates phantasticus.

Fig. 1 a. Uroplates phantasticus. Side view of head, $\times 2$.

Fig. 2. Chamæleon gastrænia.

Fig. 3. Coronella torquata. Upper and side view of head and anterior part of body.

Fig. 4. Coronella microps. Upper and side view of head and anterior part of body.

Fig. 5. Dromicus Baroni. Side view of head and lower view of segment of body.

Fig. 6. Langaha intermedia. Side view of head and lower view of rostral appendage.

PLATE VI.

Fig. 1. Rhacophorus albilabris.

Fig. 1 a. Rhacophorus albilabris. Open mouth.

Fig. 2. Mantella Baroni.

Fig. 3. Platypelis pollicaris.

Fig. 3 a. Platypelis pollicaris. Open mouth, $\times 2$.

XIV.—*On the Affinity of the North-American Lizard-Fauna.*
By G. A. BOULENGER.

In my paper "On the Geographical Distribution of the Lacertilia," published in the 'Annals' for August 1885, I made the following remarks:—"The Neogean Realm may, in this summary review, be described in few words. Its fauna is very uniform as regards groups of higher rank, and the changes from the centre towards the North and South are very gradual. And it is noteworthy that the Central-American fauna (of which the North-American is but an offshoot) presents a greater variety of types than South America; thus it possesses representatives of every one of the eleven families which occur in the realm, viz. Geckonidæ, Eublepharidæ, Iguanidæ, Xenosauridæ, Anguidæ, Aniellidæ, Helodermatidæ, Xantusiidæ, Teiidæ, Amphisbænidæ, and Scincidæ; whereas South America lacks the small groups Eublepharidæ, Xenosauridæ, Aniellidæ, Helodermatidæ, and Xantusiidæ.