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Description of a new lizard from the Genus *Nucras* Gray.

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Mr. K. KATONA, collector of the Hungarian Zoological Laboratory, lately sent a small collection of Amphibia and Reptiles from Schirati on the shores of Lake Victoria (German East Africa). I found in this collection a species of lizard unknown till to-day for which I propose the name of:

Nucras ukerewensis nov. sp. (fig. 1.) Body rather short; head not depressed, its length (to ear-opening) contained 4.2 times in the length from end of snout to vent. Head shields slightly rugose; two superposed postnasals; no granules between the

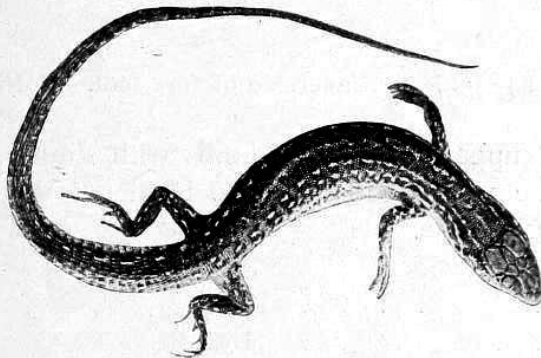


Fig. 1. *Nucras ukerewensis* n. sp. (Nat. size.)

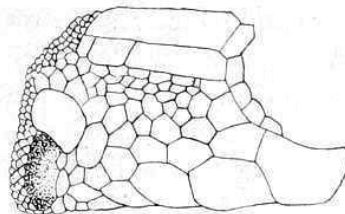


Fig. 2. Temporal region. (5/1 Nat. size.)

supraoculars and the supraciliaries; interparietal wedge-shaped, very long and narrow, its breadth contained 2.3 times in its length; its posterior point in contact with a very small, triangular occipital; subocular bordering the lip between the fourth and fifth upper labials; lower part of the temple (fig. 2.) covered with large, smooth shields, its upper part below the supratemporals granular; two very large superposed tympanic shields; two large and one small supratemporal on each side. Collar strongly toothed, the median shield very broad (fig. 3.).

Before the true collar four large strongly imbricate shield-rows are to be found.

These shield-rows are very conspicuous, because they form, together with the true collar, a fivefold one. Dorsal scales small, granular, smooth, larger on the sides, where they pass into the ventrals; 42 scales across the middle of the body; ventrals in 6 longitudinal and 32 transverse series; the median pair is much narrower, than the adjoining ones. The large praeanal, as well as the anal, girdled in a hemicircle by a series of small scales. Limbs short, the hind limb reaches the

wrist of the adpressed fore limb; foot shorter than the head (to occipital shield). The fingers of the fore limb slightly compressed and keeled, the toes strongly compressed and sharply keeled. Very characteristic is the series of 6–7 enlarged plates, (fig. 4.) which is to be seen on the inner side of the lower arm. 11 femoral pores on each side. The base of the tail thick, the other portion thin and whip-like; 1.7 times as long as head and body; upper caudal scales strongly keeled, basal subcaudals smooth.

Earthy-brown above, head-shields with black spots; double series of large black dots extend from the posterior-outer angle of the parietale and from the posterior corner of the eyes; these black dots are white in the centre; the

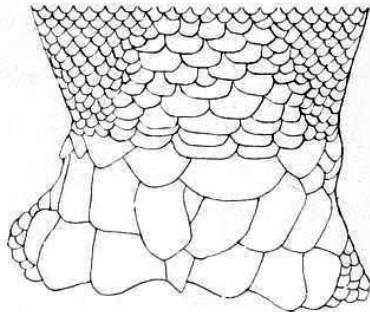


Fig. 3. Neck region. (5/1 Nat. size.)

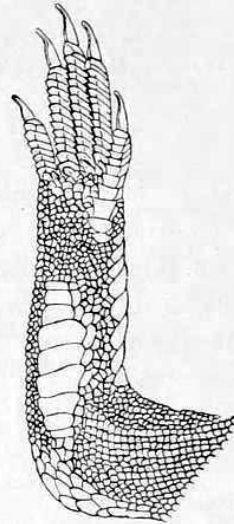


Fig. 4. Underside of fore foot. (5/1 Nat. size.)

same are indistinctly seen on the tail; upper surface of limbs with similar black dots. A brownish-white stripe along the middle of the back, bordered with small black spots on the sides; lower surfaces white.

	Dimensions	mm.
Total length		152
Head		13
Width of head		8.5
From end of snout to fore limb		19.5
From end of snout to vent		55.5
Fore limb		15
Hind limb		23.5
Foot		11
Tail		96.5

This lizard is very nearly related to *Nucras emini* Blgr.¹, but differs from it by its strongly toothed collar, 6 longitudinal ventral plates, shorter feet, the series of large plates on the lower surface of the fore limb and the coloration.

A single male specimen.

Hab. Schirati, on the east shores of the Victoria Nyanza, April, 1909. Type belongs to the Hungarian National Museum.

¹ Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 7. Vol. XIX. pag. 488.