

LYGOSOMA ANGUINUM (Theob.)

In addition to the types we have another specimen from Pegu and one from Amherst in Northern Tenasserim.

EUMECES SCUTATUS (Theob.)

E. tæniolatus, *Blanf. Res*, 2nd *Yark. Miss. Rept.* p. 19.

E. scutatus, *Blgr. Faun. Ind. Rept.*, p. 218.

The Museum has specimens from Sind (*Karachi Mus.*); Rajputana (*N. Bellety*); N. Kashmir (2nd. *Yarkand Miss.*); Chitral (*F. J. Daly*), and Afghanistan (*Dr. R. M. Green*). The species has frequently been confused with *E. tæniolatus*.

EUMECES TÆNIOLATUS (Blyth)

E. tæniolatus, *Blgr. Faun. Ind., Rept.*, p. 219.

Of this species we have only two true specimens, both from the Punjab Salt Range (*Theobald*). One has two, the other only one postmental; otherwise they agree closely, differing considerably from the preceding form.

SCINCUS MITRANUS, Anders.

S. mitranus, *Blgr., Cat. Liz.* iii, p. 393.

S. arenarius, *id., t.c.* p. 392; & *Faun. Ind., Rept.*, p. 221.

In his description of *S. mitranus* Anderson states that it has five supraoculars. The type, however, (the locality of which is doubtful) has six on one side of the head; while on the other traumatic injuries to the skin forbid an opinion. Specimens of Murray's *S. arenarius* from Sind agree in every other respect with this individual, which is, on the whole, well preserved.

CHALCIDES OCELLATUS (Forsk.)

There are a number of specimens (*purchased*) in the Museum said to come from Haldibari (Kooch-Bihar): their true *provenance* is doubtful but probably Indian. They belong to var. A of Boulenger's *Catalogue* (iii, p. 401), as also do Persian examples (*Blanford*), but are rather darker than examples from Palestine and Egypt.

LIZARDS OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON (II).

LACERTIDÆ.

156. *Tachydromus sexlineatus*, Daud. ... E. Himalayas; Assam; Burma.
157. " *septentrionalis*,* Gthr. Assam (= *T. tachydromoides* Schleg.
(*partim*) in Blgr., *Faun. Ind., Rept.*, p. 169).
158. *Acanthodactylus cantoris*, Gthr. ... N.-W. India.
159. " *micropholis*,§ Blanf. ... Baluchistan; Sind. [Berar.
160. *Cabrita leschenaultii* (M.-Edw.) ... S. India as far north as S. E.
161. " *jerdonii*, Bedd. ... Godavari Valley; Ellore.
162. *Ophiops jerdonii*, Blyth. ... Central and N.-W. India.
163. " *beddomi* (Jerd.) ... S. India; Bombay Presidency.
164. " *elegans*, Ménétr. ... Punjab.
165. " *microlepis*,§ Blanf. ... N. India from Katch to W. Bengal.
166. *Eremias guttulata* (Licht) ... Sind; Baluchistan.
167. " *brevirostris*§ (Blanf.) ... Punjab.
168. " *velox* (Pall.) ... Baluchistan.
169. " *fasciata*,§ Blanf. ... Baluchistan.
170. *Scapteira scripta*,* Strauch ... N. Baluchistan (*Antea*).
171. *Scapteira acutirostris*, Blgr. ... N. Baluchistan.
172. *Scapteira aporosceles*,*§ Alc. ... N. Baluchistan (Alcock & Finn,
& Finn *J.A.S.B.* (2) 1896).

SCINCIDÆ.

173. *Mabuia bibronii* (Gray.) ... S. India; Ceylon.
174. *Mabuia doriae*, Blgr.... ... Upper Burma.
175. *Mabuia dissimilis* (Hallow) ... N. India from Sind to Bengal.
176. " *septemlineata* (Reuss) ... Sind.
177. " *noemecarinata*§ (Anders.) ... Mandalay.
178. " *beddomii* (Jerd.) ... S. India, north to S.-E. Berar.
179. " *vertebralis*, Blgr. ... Central India.
180. " *rugifera*§ (Stol.) ... Nicobars. [Nicobars.
181. " *multifasciata* (Kuhl) ... Assam; Burma; Andamans and
182. " *tytleri*, Blgr. ... Andamans; Calcutta (introduced?).
183. *Mabuia quadricarinata*, Blgr. ... Kachyen Hills, Upper Burma.
184. *Mabuia monticola* *§ (Theob.) ... Arakan; ? E. Himalayas (*Antea*).
185. " *anakular*,*§ Annand. ... Cachar (= *Euprepes longicaudatus*
Anders. *Antea*).
186. *Lygosoma indicum* (Gray) ... E. Himalayas; Hills of Assam and
Burma.
187. " *mitanense*,*§ Annand. ... Lower Burma, (*Antea*).
" *maculatum* (Blyth.) ... N. Bengal; E. Himalayas; Assam
Burma.
189. " *dussumieri*, D. & B. ... Malabar province.
190. " *olivaceum* (Gray) ... Tenasserim; Andamans; Nicobars.
191. " *cacharensis*,*§ Annand. ... Cachar (*Antea*).
192. *Lygosoma subcæruleum*,* Blgr. ... Travancore (Blgr; *Ann. Mag. N. H.*
1891, p. 289).
193. " *pulchellum* * (Gray) ... Tavoy (*Antea*).
194. *Lygosoma kachienense*, Blgr. ... Kachyen Hills, Upper Burma.
195. *Lygosoma melanostictum*, Blgr. ... Tenasserim; Tavoy.
196. " *sikkimense* (Blyth) ... W. Bengal (Paresuata Hills); E.
Himalayas; Simla.
197. " *himalayanum* (Gthr.) ... W. Himalayas; Kashmir; Central
Provinces.
198. " *tragbulense*,*§ Alc. ... Tragbal Pass, Kashmir (Alc., *Pamir*
Bound. Comm. N. H., p. 36).
199. *Lygosoma doriae*, Blgr. ... Upper Burma.

200. *Lygosoma ladacense* (Gthr.) ... Ladak.
 201. *Lygosoma laterimaculatum*, Blgr. ... S. India.
 202. *Lygosoma bilineatum*¹ (Gray.) ... "
 203. *Lygosoma beddomii*, Blgr. ... S. India.
 204. " *macrotympalum* § (Stol.) S. Andamans.
 205. *Lygosoma macrotis* (Steind.) ... Nicobars.
 206. *Lygosoma formosum**§ (Blyth) ... N.-W. Provinces; Punjab (*Antea*).
 207. " *taprobanense*, (Kel.) ... Ceylon.
 208. " *fallax*, Ptrs. ... "
 209. " *lineolatum* § (Stol.) ... Martaban, Lower Burma.
 210. " *comotti*, Blgr. ... Upper Burma; Tavoy.
 211. " *albopunctatum* (Gray) ... S. & E. India; Assam; Burma.
 212. " *punctatum* (Linn.) ... Peninsular India; Ceylon.
 213. " *guentheri* (Ptrs.) ... S. India; C. India; Bombay.
 214. " *cyaneolum**§ (Stol.) ... Burma.
 215. " *aguinum* § (Theob.) ... Pegu; N. Tenasserim.
 216. *Lygosoma calamus*, Blgr. ... Upper Burma.
 217. *Lygosoma lineatum* (Gray) ... Central Provinces.
 218. *Lygosoma punctatolineatum*,* Blgr. ... Bia-po, Burma (Blgr., *Ann. Mus. Genova*, 1893, p. 321.)
 219. *Ablepharus brandtii*, Strauch ... Punjab; Sind; Baluchistan.
 220. " *grayanus*, § (Stol.) ... Katch and Sind.
 221. *Ristella rurkii*, Gray. ... Anamalai Hills, S. India.
 222. " *travancorica*, Bedd. ... Travancore (hills).
 223. *Ristella guentheri*, Blgr. ... Madura (hills).
 224. *Ristella beddomii*, Blgr. ... S.-W. India (hills).
 225. *Tropidophorus berdmorei*, (Blyth) ... Lower Burma.
 226. *Tropidophorus yunnanensis*, Blgr. ... Kachyen hills, Upper Burma.
 227. *Eumeces scutatus* (Theob.) ... Sind; Katch; Punjab; Kashmir; Chitral.
 228. " *taeniolatus*§ (Blyth) ... Punjab Salt Range.
 229. " *schneideri* (Daud) ... Baluchistan.
 230. " *blythianus*§ (Anders.) ... ? Punjab; Afridi District.
 231. *Scincus mitranus*,*§ Anders. ... Sind (-*S. arenarius*, Murray. *Antea*).
 232. *Ophiomorus tridactylus* (Blyth) ... Punjab; Sind; Baluchistan.
 233. *Ophiomorus blandfordii*, Blgr. ... Baluchistan.
 234. *Chalcides ocellatus* (Forsk.) ... Sind.
 235. *Chalcides pentadactylus* (Bedd.) ... Beypore, Malabar.
 236. *Sepophis punctatus*, Bedd. ... Golconda and Godavari Hills.
 237. *Chalcideseptis thwaitesii* (Gthr.) ... Ceylon.
 238. *Acontias burtonii* (Gray) ... "
 239. " *monodactylus* (Gray) ... "
 240. " *layardii*, Kelaart ... "
 241. *Acontias sarasinorum*, F. Müller ... "

DIBAMIDÆ.

242. *Dibamus novæ-guinææ*, D. & B. ... Nicobars.

In the above list, as in that of the preceding families, a * opposite a name indicates that the species is new to the Indian fauna since 1890; a § that the Indian Museum possesses a type or co-type. Names in italics are those of species not represented in the collection.

¹ Y. Rama Chandran, M.A., student, Madras, has lately sent me a specimen of *L. bilineatum* which has, as he points out, 26 scales round the body. June 22nd, 1905.

² Including *L. fœx*. See Boulenger, *Ann. Mus. Gen.* (ii) xiii, p. 320.

In Boulenger's volume in the "Fauna of India" (1890), 221 species of Lizards are described; at present 242 appear to occur within the Indian Empire and Ceylon, but the grounds on which three of these are included are a little insecure. The majority of the species added have been new to science, but a few previously known from other parts of Asia have been recorded from Baluchistan. Several new forms have been described from the same neighbourhood several from Burma (chiefly from Lower Burma), one from S. India, two from the Andamans and one from Cachar. Undoubtedly novelties still remain to be discovered, especially in the extreme east of the Empire; and probably certain forms now regarded as solely Malayan will be found also in Tenasserim. Several forms, e.g. *Lygosoma zebratum* and *L. fex* have been shown to be at most varieties of previously described species.

Mr. Grey Pilgrim, of the Geological Survey of India, has lately collected in Eastern Arabia and presented to the Museum the following specimens:

<i>Uromastix microlepis</i> , (Blanf.)	...	One specimen.
<i>Varanus griseus</i> (Daud.)	...	"
<i>Eremias brevirostris</i> (Blanf.)	...	Two specimens.

I neglected to mention in the former part of this paper, that *Gymnodactylus khasiensis* has lately been recorded from Upper Burma by Boulenger, *Journ. Bombay N.H. Soc.*, xiii, p. 553.

July 26th, 1905.

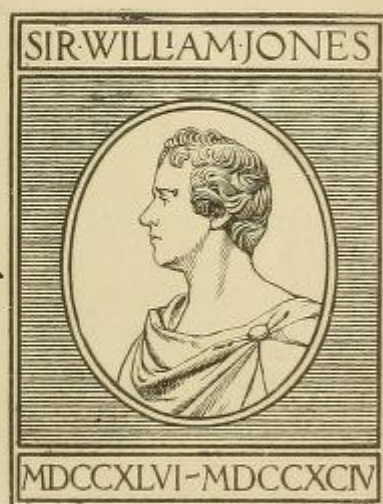
Note.—Through the kindness of Dr. A. Willey, F.R.S., Director of the Colombo Museum, I have lately had an opportunity of examining the types of Nevill's *Euprepes halianus*, a Ceylonese Skink regarding the systematic position of which Boulenger expresses a doubt. As they possess retractile claws, while otherwise agreeing with *Lygosoma*, I propose to place them in a new genus *Theconyx*, which will be fully described later in *Spolia Zeylanica*, the organ of the Colombo Museum. August 23rd, 1905.

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16. CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORIENTAL HERPETOLOGY III.—*Notes on the Oriental Lizards in the Indian Museum, with a List of the Species recorded from British India and Ceylon. Part 2.*—By NELSON ANNANDALE, B.A. (Oxon.), D.Sc. (Edin.), Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum.

The present is a continuation of my former paper with the same title, and deals with the remaining families of Oriental Lizards, viz., the Lacertidæ, Scincidæ and Dibamidæ. As before, I append a revised list of the species in the families dealt with which have been, or are here, recorded from British India and Ceylon, with their distribution within these limits. To the epithet 'Oriental' I have given a liberal interpretation, including under the category of Oriental Lizards all those forms which occur on the mainland of Asia or in the western section of the Malay Archipelago, but excluding those only known from New Guinea or Australia.

Dibamus is represented by two specimens, a male and a female, from the Nicobars. They do not call for any comment. As regards the Lacertidæ and Scincidæ, however, the series is a fine one, naturally richest in Indian and Burmese forms—we are rather poor in examples from Ceylon—but including a very considerable number of specimens from Palestine (collected and presented by the late Dr. J. Anderson, F.R.S.), from Persia¹ (mostly obtained by Dr. W. T. Blanford, F.R.S.) and from Eastern Turk-estan² (with a few exceptions, from the late Dr. F. Stoliczka). There are a few specimens also from Malaya, one or two from Singkip Island off Sumatra and several from Borneo; the last obtained from the Sarawak Museum, while those from Malaya and Singkip were either collected by one of the Museum collectors under the auspices of the late Professor J. Wood-Mason or were donated by the late Dr. Stoliczka. Otherwise the exotic (i.e., extra-Indian) part of the collection is of little importance; it consists of a considerable number of miscellaneous specimens from Australia and the two Americas and a few from Europe and Africa.

LACERTIDÆ.

TACHYDROMUS SEPTENTRIONALIS, Gthr.

T. haughtonianus, *Jerd.*, *P.A.S.B.*, 1870, p. 72; *Stol.*, *J.A.S.B.*, (2), 1872, p. 88.

T. tachydromoides (*part.*), *Blgr.*, *Cat. Liz.* iii., p. 5, and *Faun. Ind.*, *Rept.*, p. 169.

T. septentrionalis, *id.*, *P.Z.S.* 1899, p. 161.

¹ See Blanford, *Eastern Persia*, Vol. ii., Reptiles.

² *Id.*, *Scientific Results of the Second Yarkand Mission*, Reptiles.

The synonymy of the Indian species of *Tachydromus*, like that of many other genera, has been rendered obscure by imperfect descriptions. At least three closely related forms must be recognized as occurring within or near the borders of British India. They are (1) *T. sexlineatus*, Gray, recorded from Assam, Burma, Siam, the Western Himalayas, the Siamese Malay States, S. China, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, etc.; (2) *T. septentrionalis*, Gthr., known from S.-W. China and here recorded from Assam, and (3) *T. tachydromoides* (Schleg.), formerly believed to occur in Assam but probably confined, so far as our knowledge goes, to China, Korea and Japan. A very distinct species, *T. smaragdinus*, Blgr., from the Loo Choo Islands is represented in the Museum by a specimen given by the late Dr. J. Anderson.

T. tachydromoides was apparently included in the Indian fauna by Boulenger because he regarded it as synonymous with *T. haughtonianus*, which was described later. He also regarded *T. septentrionalis*, Gthr., at the time when he wrote his volume in the "Fauna," as identical with Schlegel's species; but more recently he has pointed out that Günther's species is really distinct, though very closely allied to the other. An examination of Jerdon's type in the Indian Museum shows that it is merely a specimen of *T. septentrionalis*, and, therefore, as Boulenger's more recent views seem to be correct, the name *T. tachydromoides* must be crossed out from the list of the Indian Lizards and *T. septentrionalis* inserted in its place.

Apparently the only specimen of *T. haughtonianus* recorded was the type, which I have examined. It is distinguished from specimens of *T. tachydromoides* by the absence of granules between the supraoculars and superciliaries and of a shield between the supraocular and the loreal. From *T. sexlineatus* it differs in having five rows of dorsal scales and a distinctly more elongated head. There is only one femoral pore on each side, but no small scales separate the outer rows of lateral plates. The specimen has four pairs of chin shields developed quite symmetrically—a condition I find also in two young specimens of *T. sexlineatus*, out of twenty-seven, young and adults, of this species examined. The coloration and proportions (except as regards the head) are practically identical with those of *T. sexlineatus*.

LACERTA VIRIDIS (Laur.)

L. viridis var. *major*, Blgr., *Cat. Liz.*, iii, p. 17.

The Museum possesses three specimens from Mount Hermon (*J. Anderson*) of Boulenger's variety *major*. As there is in the British Museum a specimen of the variety (Gray's species) *strigata* from the same locality and collection, the two varieties must occur together. The only specimens of *strigata* in the Indian Museum come from Persia (*W. T. Blanford*) and are immature.

OPHIOPS SCHLEUTERI, Boett.

O. schleuteri, *Blgr., Cat. Liz.*, iii, p. 77.

O. elegans (part), *Werner, Zool. Jahrb. Syst.* xix, 1904, p. 334.

Among a large number of specimens of *Ophiops elegans* from Palestine and Asia Minor (*J. Anderson*) six individuals from Mount Hermon have the more numerous body scales and other peculiarities of *O. schleuteri*, Boett., answering very closely to the descriptions of this form, which was at one time believed to be peculiar to Cyprus. The differences between *O. elegans* and *O. schleuteri* are very small but seem to be constant; they can generally be perceived, by mere inspection, without actually counting the scales. Boulenger suggests that Boettiger's species may be only a variety, but it seems best to consider it for the present as a distinct species occurring side by side with *O. elegans*, which, however, has a very much wider range, extending from Turkey to North-West India.

The remaining Lacertids in the collection call for no special mention. Only two species, *Scapteira scripta*, Stranch, (of which we have two Indian examples) and *S. aporosceles*,¹ Alc. & Finn., both from Baluchistan, have been added to the Indian fauna since 1890.

SCINCIDÆ.

MABUIA RUGIFERA (Stol.)

M. rugifera, *Blgr., Faun. Ind., Rept.* p. 190.

A specimen from Perak (*Mus. colltr.*) has seven longitudinal whitish bands on the dorsal and lateral surfaces. The three innermost commence immediately behind the head, the next two on either side at the posterior margin of the orbit. At the posterior extremity of the body they become indistinct, disappearing on the tail. We have also a specimen, in which the colour has faded, from the Nicobars (*Stoliczka*).

MABUIA MULTIFASCIATA, (Kuhl)

M. multifasciata, *Blgr., Faun. Ind., Rept.*, p. 191; *S. Flower, P. Z. S.* 1899, p. 646.

The Museum possesses a large series of this common Indo-Malayan skink. The following table shows the number of specimens with tri- and quinquedecarinate dorsal scales respectively

¹ Alcock and Finn, *J.A.S.B.*, 1896 (2), p. 559.

from different localities Six specimens from Penang and two from Upper Burma have tricarinate dorsal scales :—

	Total No.	With 3 Keels.	With 5 Keels.	Percentage with 3 Keels.
Assam ...	13	12	1	92.3
Lower Burma ...	26	24	2	92.3
Andamans ...	14	3	11	21.4
Nicobars ...	5	5	0	100
Borneo ...	30	30	0	100

These figures show clearly, though the number of specimens examined is not very great, that while Assamese, Burmese and Bornean specimens agree with those from Malaya (*vide* S. Flower) in being mostly provided with tricarinate dorsal scales, there is a greater tendency among Andaman specimens for these scales to be quinquedecarinate, as I have already suggested.¹

MABUIA TYTLERI, Blgr.

M. tytleri, Blgr., *Faun. Ind., Rept.*, p. 191.

Of this Andaman Skink the Museum possesses seven adults and a young one. One of the adults was obtained in the Botanical Gardens near Calcutta by the late Dr. Anderson; but probably it had been introduced with specimens of living plants. As Boulenger had only Theobald's and Stoliczka's imperfect descriptions to go upon, it may be well to give a new diagnosis of the species, which is very distinct from any other.

Lower eyelid scaly: a postnasal. Body stout, head large, triangular; snout moderate, obtusely pointed; cheeks swollen in the adult; tail long and slender, more than twice the length of head and body when perfect. Nostril behind suture between rostral and first labial; supranasals generally in contact behind rostral; anterior loreal not, or but slightly, deeper than posterior, in contact with second, sometimes also with first, labial; frontonasal slightly broader than long; præfrontals in contact mesially; frontal generally as long as frontoparietals and interparietal together, in contact with second supraocular; four supraoculars, second largest; superciliaris inclined to break up irregularly. Ear-opening crescentic, vertical, smaller than a lateral scale, without, or with small and indistinct, anterior lobules. Dorsal scales tricarinate, nuchals and laterals feebly keeled; 24 to 26 scales round centre of body, subequal. The hind limb reaches the axilla. Subdigital lamellæ smooth. *Coloration*: dorsal surface uniform greyish brown, spotted on both limbs with dark-brown and white; ventral surface dirty-white or greenish, tail dull-green or dull yellow.

¹ *J.A.S.B.* (2), 1904, Suppl., p. 19.

In the young there is a dark lateral stripe which gives the Lizard much the appearance of *Lygosoma maculatum*, with which, judging from specimens in the Indian Museum, it has sometimes been confused. Even a very superficial examination is of course sufficient to distinguish between the two forms. The dimension, at any rate in respect to length, appear to exceed those of *M. multifasciata*; but the tail is very brittle and none of our specimens seem to be quite perfect as regards this organ. The shape of its head is very different from that of this species.

M. tytleri appears to be much scarcer than *M. multifasciata* in the Andamans.

MABUIA MONTICOLA, (Theob.)

Euprepes monticola, Gthr., apud Theobald (nec. Günther) *Rept. Brit. Ind.*, p. 52.

The specimens described as *Euprepes monticola*, Gthr., by Theobald in his *Reptiles of British India* are quite distinct from that form, which is (as Boulenger states) a synonym of *Mabuia dissimilis* (Hallow). The following description is based upon Theobald's examples, three in number, and a young specimen from Arakan (*Mus. colltr.*).

Lower eyelid scaly: a postnasal. Habit slender; head very small; snout short, obtusely pointed; tail slender, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of head and body. Hind limb reaches the elbow of adpressed fore-limb. Supranasals meet behind rostral, fronto-nasal broader than long; præfrontals in contact behind fronto-nasal; four large supraoculars followed by one small one, second largest, in contact with frontal; parietals entirely separated by interparietals, with straight posterior termination; one pair of nuchals. Ear-opening subcircular, smaller than a lateral scale, with several feeble anterior lobules. Dorsal scales bi-, tri- or quinquedentate, generally with only two keels distinct 34 to 36 scales round centre of body. The colour has completely faded in the specimens.

Theobald's specimens have no history; possibly they come from the Eastern Himalayas or the hills of Assam.

MABUIA ANAKULAR, nom. nov.

Euprepes longicaudatus, Anderson (nec Hallow), *J.A.S.B.* (2) XL, 1871, p. 13.

The specimen described by Anderson as *Euprepes longicaudatus* represents a very peculiar form, resembling in its elongated and cylindrical shape some members of the genus *Lygosoma* but technically belonging to the genus *Mabuia*. As Anderson's name was preoccupied by Hallow, I have rechristened the species. The following description is based upon Anderson's specimen:—

Habit snake-like; limbs well developed, pentadactyle, hind limb reaching elbow of adpressed fore-limb; distance between tip of snout and fore-limb contained $1\frac{1}{2}$ times in distance between

axilla and groin. Head very small; snout short, obtusely pointed, convex above. Lower eyelid scaly; a postnasal. Supranasals separated by frontonasal. Prefrontals form a median suture; frontal shorter than frontoparietals and interparietal together; parietals meet behind interparietal, one pair of enlarged nuchals. Ear-opening a little smaller than eye-opening, longitudinal, without lobules. Thirty scales round centre of body; dorsals, laterals and nuchals with 4 to 6 keels, only two of which are at all strongly marked. Length from snout to vent 35 mm.; tail (now much broken) at least three times as long as, stout in comparison with, body.

One specimen from Cachar (*Mus. colltr.*).

Anderson was right in regarding this species as allied to Theobald's *Euprepes monticola*, from which, however, it is quite distinct.

LYGOSOMA MACULATUM, (Blyth)

L. maculatum, *Blgr., Faun. Ind., Rept.*, p. 196.

Comparison with other specimens (of which we have a very large series), shows that those from Narcondam (see Annandale, *J.A.S.B.*, (2) 1904, *Suppl.*, p. 13) belong to this species. Boulenger says (*loc. cit.* and similarly in the *Catalogue of Lizards* iii, p. 242), "distance between end of snout and fore-limb equals $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times distance between axilla and groin." This is obviously a *lapsus calami*, for the latter distance is the greater.

LYGOSOMA MITANENSE, sp. nov.

Diagnosis—

Allied to *Lygosoma indicum*, with which it agrees in lepidosis, except that it has 42 smooth scales round the centre of the body, the dorsals being considerably larger than the laterals or the ventrals. The hind limb reaches a point midway between the shoulder and the ear. Length from tip of snout to fore-limb is contained about $1\frac{1}{4}$ times between axilla and groin. The tail, which is laterally compressed, is more than twice the length of the head and body. The type is much discoloured but appears to have been marked in much the same way as *L. maculatum*.

Dimensions of type—

Total Length	...	130	mm.
Head	...	10	"
Body	...	34	"
Tail	...	91	"
Fore-limb	...	16	"
Hind Limb	...	25	"
Breadth of Head	...	6.5	"

A single specimen from Meetan, Lower Burma (*Tenasserim Expt.*).

LYGOSOMA DUSSUMIERII var. *CONCOLOR*, var. nov.

We have a specimen from Canara (*Col. Beddome*) which perhaps differs sufficiently from others to be given a varietal name, though the differences may be due to age. The rostral is convex; the dorsal and lateral surfaces are of an almost uniform pale bronze marbled on the sides of the neck with white, a colour which appears in the same manner on the labials and the sides of the tail; the size is greater than that of any other specimen I have seen (snout to vent 57 mm; tail 105 mm.).

LYGOSOMA OLIVACEUM var. *GRISEUM*, (Gray).

The only specimen of this variety in the Museum is one from Sinkip Island (*J. Wood-Mason*). Mr. Boulenger has kindly examined it. Specimens from the Andamans and Nicobars belong to the typical variety.

LYGOSOMA CACHARENSE, sp. nov.

Diagnosis.

Subgenus *Keneuxia*, Gray.

Habit lacertiform; limbs well developed, pentadactyle; hind limb reaches wrist of adpressed fore-limb. Distance between tip of snout and fore-limb contained $1\frac{1}{2}$ times in distance from axilla to groin. Snout short, obtuse, convex above; lower eyelid scaly; no supra- or postnasals. Præfrontals meet behind rostral; frontal as long as frontoparietals and interparietal together; frontoparietals meet behind parietal; so enlarged nuchals. Fifth and sixth upper labials beneath eye, enlarged. Ear-opening almost as large as eye-opening, oval, vertical. Twenty-four smooth, subequal scales round centre of body, nonimbricate laterally; præanals slightly enlarged. Tail less than twice the length of head and body. *Coloration*—dark-brown above, with darker lateral line; paler below:—

Total Length	...	...	118 mm.
Head	...	...	10 "
Body	...	...	35 "
Tail	...	...	73 "
Fore-limb	...	...	12 "
Hind Limb	...	...	23 "
Breadth of Head	...	...	7 "

One specimen from Nemotha, Cachar (*J. Wood-Mason*).

LYGOSOMA PULCHELLUM (Gray)

L. pulchellum, *Blgr., Cat. Liz.* iii., p. 254, pl. xvii, fig. 1.

I have been somewhat surprised to find an example from Tavoy (*Mus. colltr.*) of this extremely beautiful and distinct little Skink, which was described from the Philippines. It agrees

closely both as regards lepidosis and proportions (actual and relative) and as regards coloration with Boulenger's description and figures. Major Alcock has kindly examined some of its most characteristic features with me.

LYGOSOMA SIKKIMENSE (Blyth)

There is a specimen from Simla in the Indian Museum, wrongly identified as *L. doriae*. I am not aware that the species has been recorded hitherto from the Western Himalayas.

LYGOSOMA TRAGBULENSE, Alc.

L. himalayanum var. *tragbulense*, Alcock, *Report N. H. Pamir Bound. Comm.*, p. 36, pl. II, figs. 1, 1a.

Out of eleven specimens of *Lygosoma* collected on the Tragbal pass by Dr. G. M. Giles four belong to Alcock's variety *tragbulense*, while the remainder represent the typical *L. himalayanum*. Some of the latter are very much smaller than those of *tragbulense*, which, as well as the types, are fairly well grown. The coloration, therefore, cannot be due to youth; and though variety in coloration in itself is not a safe specific difference in the Skinks, it may be taken, when it is very distinctive, as an additional reason for separation if combined with differences in scaling. The greater number of subdigital lamellæ on the fourth toe which Alcock noted in his specimens, is constant, as are also the characteristic dorsal and lateral stripes, while the ventral scales have not the obscure dark edging common in *L. himalayanum* but are of an opaque white. There may be two scales under the eye; but this character is not constant.

LYGOSOMA BEDDOMII, Blgr.

The only specimen in our collection which can be assigned to this species differs from the descriptions in that the limbs do not meet when adpressed. Otherwise it conforms to Boulenger's diagnosis.

LYGOSOMA FORMOSUM (Blyth)

Mocoa formosa, Blyth, *J.A.S.B.*, (2) xxii, p. 651; *Blgr.*, *Faun. Ind., Rept.*, p. 205.

The following description is based on the three types of Blyth's imperfectly described species:—

Subgenus *Emoa*, Gray.

Habit stout; head moderate; snout obtusely pointed; limbs well developed, overlap slightly; head and body about $\frac{3}{5}$ length of tail. Lower eyelid with an undivided transparent disk, no supra or postnasals. Nostril behind suture between rostral and first labial; rostral forms a straight or nearly straight suture with frontonasal; præfrontals in contact; frontal in contact with

1st and 2nd supraculars; 4 supraoculars, 2nd longest; 6 to 8 superciliaries, subequal; frontoparietals distinct; no enlarged nuchals. Dorsal scales smooth, larger than ventrals or laterals; 30 to 34 scales round centre of body. *Coloration*—Dorsal surface olive-green or pale-brown, spotted with dark-brown and white; a dark lateral band, also spotted with white; ventral surface and tail pale-brown or olive-green.

From Mirzapore (North-West Provinces) and Wazirabad, Punjab.

LYGOSOMA ATROCOSTATUM (Gray)

L. atrocostatum, *Blgr., Cat. Liz.* iii., p. 295; *S. Flower, P.Z.S.* 1899, p. 649.

L. jerdonianum, *Blgr. t. c.*, p. 300.

L. singaporense, *id., t. c.*, p. 297.

In addition to Stoliczka's type of *Mabouya jerdoniana* from Pulau Tikus (Rat Island) off Penang, we have a specimen from Sinkip Island (*J. Wood-Mason*) which resembles it closely on the whole but has only 34 scales round the centre of the body, and six specimens from Borneo (*Sarawak Mus.*). These Bornean and Sinkip specimens have a single frontoparietal, while this scale is only partially divided in Stoliczka's. One of the Bornean specimens has supraoculars. I agree with Flower in regarding *L. jerdonianum* as a synonym of *L. atrocostatum*, to the synonymy of which I would also add *L. singaporense*, though I have not seen a specimen of the last.

L. atrocostatum does not appear to have been recorded from Sumatra, where it probably occurs, being found on Sinkip.

LYGOSOMA CHINENSE (Gray)

L. chinense, *Blgr., Cat. Liz.* III, p. 318.

A specimen from Hong Kong (*J. Wood-Mason*) must, I think, be referred to this species. It has 4 supraoculars, and the coloration is as follows:—dorsal surface pale brown; lateral surfaces and tail mottled with dark brown and white; a dark lateral line starting from below the eye and becoming indistinct behind the fore-limb; ventral surface yellowish.

LYGOSOMA LINEOLATUM (Stol.)

A specimen from Martaban is probably one of the types, but is entered in the Museum register simply as purchased, which is the case with other types of Stoliczka's.

LYGOSOMA COMOTHI, Blgr.

A specimen from Tavoy (*Mus. colltr.*) agrees with Boulenger's description except that the fifth, not the sixth, upper labial is under the centre of the eye. The species does not appear to have been recorded from Lower Burma.