

and is only just separated from the nostril. In other specimens or in allied species, the nostril may very possibly be found to be at the point of junction of the three plates.

After the details already given in the case of *Cabruta*, I doubt much if these characters of the nasal shields are of generic importance. They appear to me to be at the most sectional or sub-generic characters. They are easily recognised, however, and are therefore convenient for classification. I am myself inclined to consider *Pseudophiops* as a sub-genus of *Ophiops*, and the present form as an additional sub-genus. If, however, *Pseudophiops* have generic rank, the present may also be considered a distinct genus.

GYMNOPS subg. nov. *Ophiopsis*.

*Naris inter dua scuta inflata, uno superiori, altero inferiori, posita, scuto tertio posteriori ad narem fere attingente. Palpebræ nullæ.*

6. **Ophiops** [**Gymnops**] **Microlepis**, sp. nov. Pl. xv, Figs. 1-5.

*O. scutis cerebralibus subplanis, haud rugatis, præfrontali unico, postfrontalibus suturâ solâ disjunctis, scuto nullo interveniente, occipitalibus parvis, quartam partem postoccipitalium subæquantibus, submentalibus utrinque 6 vel 7; squamis dorsalibus minutis, carinatis; præanali uno magno, altero vix minori ante eum; caudâ elongatâ, antice subquadratâ, postice rotundatâ, attenuatâ, corporem longitudine magis quam duplo excedente; dorso medio griseo, ventre albido, lateribus maculatis, lineâ albidâ utrinque ab superciliis ad lumbum decurrente, maculis fuscis supra et infra marginata, aliâ inferiori infra oculum oriente, vix post humerum distinguenda, fasciatis.*

Head of moderate length, muzzle depressed, rounded. Rostral shield large, running back below the nostril so that the lower nasal shield rests partly on the rostral, partly on the first labial. All the three nasal shields swollen, the two upper nasals meeting with a short suture behind the rostral. Post nasal small, on the *canthus rostralis*, semi elliptic, the rounded margin directed forwards and only just separated from the nostril; this shield is separated from the upper labials by the lower nasal, and abuts behind partly against the præfrontal, partly against the anterior loreal. Præfrontal hexagonal, single, concave in the centre. Postfrontals each about equal in size to the præfrontal meeting in a rather long su-

ture, without any intermediate shield. Vertical elongate with a longitudinal groove in the middle for the anterior half of its length, sides concave, posterior margin forming a salient angle. The two large supra-orbitals have a row of granules on their exterior margins, a small shield in front and one or two behind them. Occipitals small, each little more than a quarter the size of a postoccipital. Postoccipitals irregularly pentagonal with small shields between them, hinder edges straight, rather oblique.

Loreals two, the upper parts of both bent over to form the *canthus rostralis*, the anterior about half the size of the posterior, the latter in the specimen broken up below on each side into small shields. Temples covered with small inflated subcarinate scales with 3 or 4 small shields along the upper margin. Ear opening much higher than broad, one enlarged scale in front of the upper portion. Upper labials about 8, the 5th from the front much enlarged and below the orbit, lower labials 7 or 8. Mental shield large, chin shields in 6\* (? 7) pairs the first two (3) pairs meeting.

The fore leg laid back extends to the thigh, laid forward it reaches to the end of the snout, the hind toe comes just beyond the ear. The first three toes on the fore foot are graduated, the 4th is very little longer than the 3rd, the 5th about equal in length to the 2nd. All the toes are keeled and denticulate beneath, but not at the sides. In the hind foot, the first four toes increase regularly in length, the 5th is about as long as the 3rd.

There is a well marked fold in front of each shoulder, not vertical, but inclined obliquely upwards and backwards, with very small scales behind it and in front of the shoulder. There is no collar beneath the throat. Scales of the belly rhomboidal, in six rows, the four centre rows about equal in size, the lateral ones rather smaller. Dorsal scales strongly keeled, very small, much smaller than in *Cabrita Leschenaultii*, and not oblique as in that species, arranged in transverse rows; there being about 50 in each row. Scales of the tail much larger than those of the back, all strongly keeled. Two large plates in front of the anus, one before the other, the hinder being the largest. Femoral pores 14 on each side.

\* In the only specimen obtained there are six chin shields on one side, seven on the other.

Tail rather more than twice the length of the head and body, measured from the nose to the anus.

The dimensions of the specimen obtained are :

	in.
Whole length,.....	7.2
Length of head from end of nose to hinder margin of postoccipitals, .....	0.55
,, from end of nose to ear, .....	0.55
Breadth of head at superciliary ridge, .....	0.25
Length of head and body from nose to anus, ....	2.1
do. of tail from anus, .....	5.1
do. of fore leg and foot to point of finger, ....	0.9
do. of longest finger, .....	0.3
do. of hind leg and foot,.....	1.5
do. of longest toe, .....	0.55

In colour, the head above and the middle of the back are grey, marked towards the sides with dusky brown, especially on the margin of two narrow white lines, one running backwards from the hinder part of each superciliary ridge to the insertion of the tail, where it becomes lost in a broader pale reddish band. These bands a little way down the tail unite above and all the upper part of the tail becomes reddish. The sides of the head, body and tail are spotted with dusky, the spots on the head and body being fewer below, and another white line less well marked than the upper one runs from below the eye just above the shoulder, becoming much less distinct behind; below this, in life, there are on the sides a few green spots mixed with dusky specks which fade in spirit. Lower parts white.

*Loc.* But a solitary specimen of this curious Lizard was found at Korba in Biláspúr, the eastern part of the Chhatisgarh division, Central Provinces.

*Ophiops microlepis* may be distinguished from *O. Jerdoni* by the differences in the nasal plates, by the head shields being flat and not ribbed, by the post-frontals having no intermediate shield, by the smaller occipitals, and by the narrow shields between the post-occipitals, whereas in *O. Jerdoni*, the intermediate plate is half the breadth of a post-occipital.

Other differences are the much smaller scales, the more numerous chin shields, the proportionally longer limbs and much longer tail, and the more numerous femoral pores. In *O. Jerdoni*, the length from the nose to the anus is 1.65 inch, of the tail from the anus 2.4. In *O. microlepis*, as before, the head and body measure 2.1, tail 5.1 inches.

Of the two new species of *Pseudophiops*, described by Dr. Jerdon, only a few characters have been given, but these shew other differences from *O. microlepis*, besides those of the nasal plates, which are similar, it may be presumed, to those of *O. Jerdoni*. In *Pseudophiops Theobaldi* there is a shield intercalated between the posterior frontals, and the proportions of body to tail are 5 to 7. *P. Beddomei* has two anterior frontals, and the head still shorter and more triangular than in *Jerdoni*. The reverse of the latter is the case in the present species.

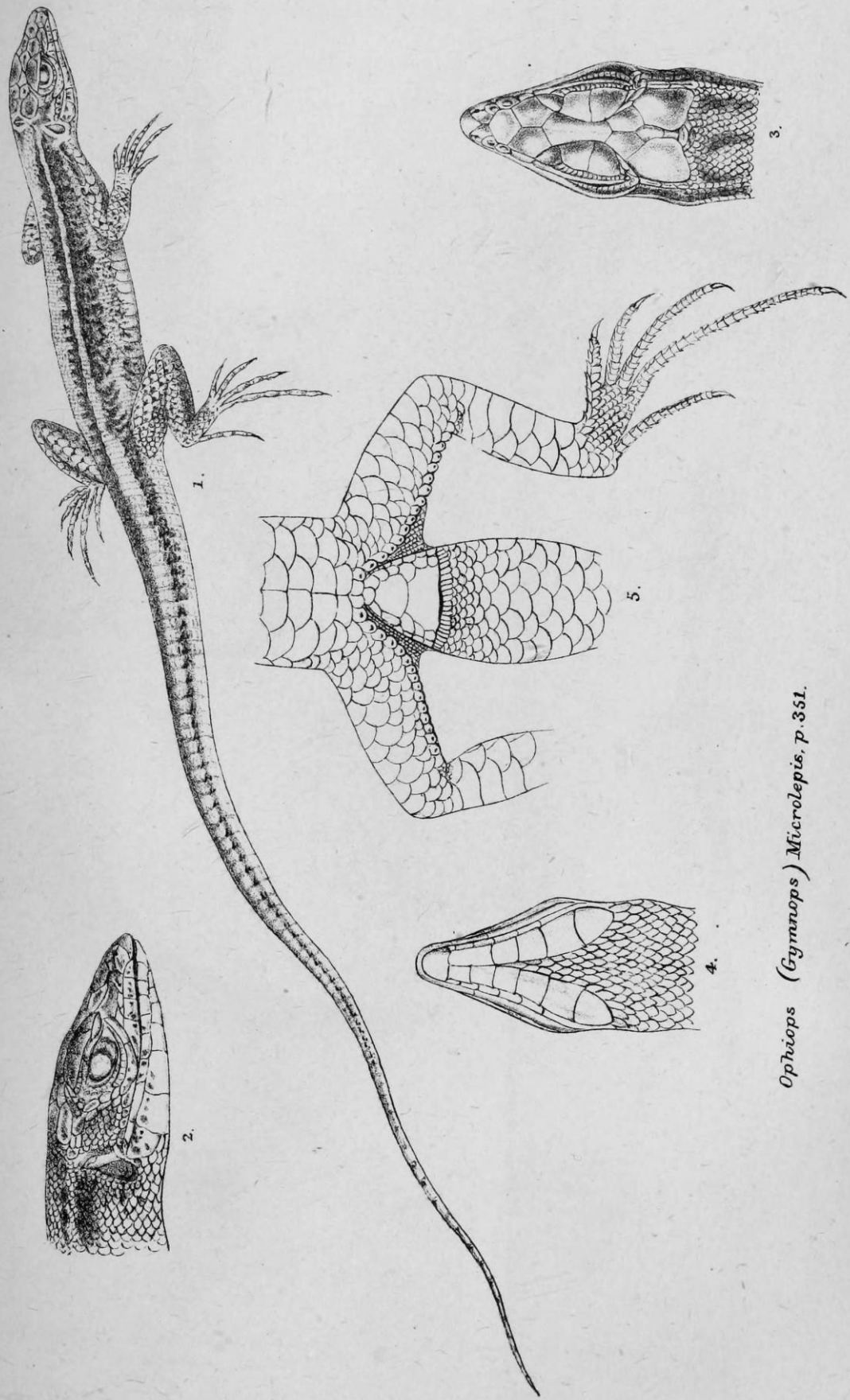
7. *Euprepes innotatus*, sp. nov. Pl. xvi, Fig. 9.

*E. parvus*, figurá coloreque *E. macularii similis*, dorso olivaceo, lateribus purpurascenti-brunneis, ventre flavo, (vel albo?), linea albescenti utrinque superciliari postice et antice productá, alia inferiori breviori ab aure ad humerum decurrente; palpebrá inferiori mediá translucente, lineis impressis haud notatá; squamis in 32 seriebus longitudinalibus, dorsalibus quinque carinatis.

I am indebted to Dr. Anderson for calling my attention to this species, which I had overlooked amongst several specimens of *E. macularius*, Blyth. I have unfortunately but a single example, it differs, however, so much from the two Indian *Euprepes*, with transparent lower eyelids, previously described, viz., *E. trilineatus*, Gray and *E. Beddomei*, Jerdon, that I see no resource but to consider it new.

*Desc.* A pair of small supranasal shields; the single præfrontal touches the rostral, but is just separated from the vertical by the post-frontals.\* Opening of the ear not very small, with two or three minute denticles in front. Lower eyelid with a transparent disk. Scales in 32 longitudinal series and in 32 transverse rows between the axils: dorsal scales with 5 (here and there with 4 or even \*3)

\* This is not a character of much importance, and I find it varies much, in other species, in different individuals.



*Ophiops (Gymnops) Microlepis*, p. 351.