

which the ground-colour appears as narrow areas of a dark olive-grey; irregular black spots and round light dots are present on the upper surface and sides of the tail.

The type specimen is figured on Pl. XXIX. fig. 8, and the upper view of head on Pl. XXVIII. fig. 9.

The narrower head appears to be the only constant character by which this lizard can be distinguished from the Corsican var. *bedriagæ*, but it is sufficient for preventing us, at present, from uniting the two forms. It is also remarkable that the five known specimens agree in having the rostral broadly in contact with the frontonasal, a character which occurs but exceptionally in the var. *bedriagæ*.

VII.—NORTH AFRICA.

(Plate XXIX.)

Algeria is inhabited by a small form of *Lacerta muralis* very similar to the Iberian var. *bocagei*, except that the light dorso-lateral streaks are not so close together on the body. Specimens of this form from Oran and Tlemsen have been described as "variété verte" by F. Doumergue, 'Essai sur la Faune herpétologique de l'Oranie,' p. 124 (1901); while others, from Mascara, distinguished by the blackish-brown colour of the upper parts, have been named by the same author var. *fusca* (p. 125), a name already occupied. I have been favoured with the loan of two specimens from Mascara, and I have lately had an opportunity of examining a large number of lizards collected by Mr. Riegenbach in the Tamaruth Valley, Atlas of Morocco, which agree on the whole very closely with the Algerian specimens, and I have given a description of them, with figures, in the 'Novitates Zoologicae,' 1905, p. 75, pl. ii.

Specimens which I received long ago from Tangier, through M. H. Vaucher, differ considerably from the preceding, and probably deserve varietal distinction. I propose for them the name var. *vaucheri*, whilst retaining the name var. *bocagei* Seoane for the other specimens from Morocco and Algeria. A var. *tiliguerta* has been reported from Tunis, but I have reason to doubt the correctness of the locality.

Var. BOCAGEI¹.

My material consists of numerous specimens from the Tamaruth Valley, Atlas of Morocco (Riegenbach), several specimens from Tlemsen near Oran (J. Anderson), two (types of var. *fusca* Doumergue) from Mascara, and a few from the following Algerian localities in the Lataste Collection: Plateau de Sersou, Aumale, Setif, Daya, Tebesa.

The depth of the head, in the tympanic region, equals the distance between the centre of the eye and the tympanum. The hind limb reaches the shoulder or the

¹ See above, p. 361.

collar in males, the wrist or elbow of the adpressed fore limb, or the axilla, in females; the length of the foot is once and one-sixth to once and one-third the length of the head.

The lepidosis is the same as in specimens from Spain and Portugal. Four is the normal number of upper labial shields in advance of the subocular¹; the series of granules between the supraciliaries and the principal supraoculars is complete or the first supraciliary is in contact with the second supraocular; the parietal shield is usually in contact with the upper postocular²; the masseteric shield is usually present, and often large, in the Moroccan specimens, and usually absent in those from Algeria. The edge of the collar shows no trace of denticulation, forming a perfectly even border³; 23 to 30 scales and granules along the middle line between the symphysis of the chin-shields and the median collar. The scales on the back are smooth or faintly keeled, 53 to 68 in number across the middle of the body, 3 and 4 transverse series corresponding to the length of a ventral shield, 40 to 60 to the length of the head. Ventral plates in 6 or 8 longitudinal, and 25 to 32 transverse series. Anal plate usually bordered by a single semicircle of small plates, rarely by two. Scales on upper surface of tibia a little smaller than dorsals; 16 to 22 femoral pores on each side; 22 to 28 lamellar scales under the fourth toe. Upper caudal scales rather strongly keeled, truncate; 26 to 34 scales in the fourth or fifth whorl behind the granules of the anal region.

Doumergue describes the Oran specimens as yellowish green above, with a greenish-yellow dorso-lateral streak, bordering a brown lateral band, the belly bluish white. In the Moroccan and Algerian specimens examined by me (in spirit), the colour is brownish, grey, or yellowish green, with two more or less distinct whitish streaks on each side, the upper extending to the supraciliary edge, the lower passing through the eye, separated by a dark brown band or by crowded black spots; the dorsal space between these light streaks is at least as great on the body as on the nape; brown or black dorsal spots are often present on the back, but they are irregularly disposed, or affect a paired disposition, never forming a vertebral line; upper surface of head uniform or spotted with black. Black ventral spots, if present, small and restricted to the sides. Tail with or without black and white spots, which may be very conspicuous and regular on the sides.

In the pattern of coloration, the North-African specimens often closely resemble the var. *liolepis* from Spain, but a dark vertebral line or series of spots is invariably absent, as in the Spanish and Portuguese specimens of the var. *bocagei*.

¹ One specimen from Tlemsen has 5 anterior upper labials on both sides; there are 5 on one side only in three specimens from the Tamaruth Valley, while there are only 3 on one side in a fourth.

² Nine exceptions from Tamaruth Valley, one from Sersou.

³ The collar-shields are very small and irregular in two specimens from Aumale.

Particulars of some of the specimens examined:—

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Tamaruth Valley . . . ♂	52	57	8	28	9	29	18-19
„ „ . . . „	51	58	8	25	9	29	20-21
„ „ . . . „	51	61	6	27	10	26	17-18
„ „ . . . „	50	55	6	27	8	24	19-18
„ „ . . . „	50	59	8	27	10	27	20
„ „ . . . „	50	65	6	26	10	30	20-19
„ „ . . . ♀	52	64	6	31	8	30	20-21
„ „ . . . „	50	58	6	30	8	26	17
„ „ . . . „	48	55	6	29	9	28	18
„ „ . . . „	47	55	6	28	8	27	19-17
„ „ . . . „	46	57	6	30	9	25	16
„ „ . . . „	45	56	6	32	10	28	17
Tlemsen ♂	56	56	6	25	11	24	18-17
„ „	54	61	6	27	8	27	18
„ „	52	65	6	27	10	29	21
„ „	48	60	6	25	10	27	19-18
„ ♀	56	57	6	30	9	27	19
„ „	56	55	6	30	11	26	18-19
Mascara ♀	51	61	6	29	9	25	17
Sersou ♂	46	61	6	25	10	27	19-21
„ ♀	48	60	6	28	9	24	16-17
Aumale ♀	57	57	6	30	12	26	17-16
„ „	50	65	6	30	11	27	17-18
Setif ♂	56	59	6	27	11	26	18-19
„ „	47	65	6	28	11	27	20-22
Tebesa ♀	42	56	6	30	11	26	17

1. Length from snout to vent (in millimetres). 2. Number of scales across middle of body.
 3. Longitudinal series of ventral plates. 4. Transverse series of ventral plates. 5. Number of plates in collar. 6. Gular scales and granules on a line from symphysis of chin-shields to collar.
 7. Number of femoral pores (right and left).

Measurements:—

	1.	2.	3.	4.
From end of snout to vent	51	46	52	56
„ „ „ fore limb	20	17	21	21
Length of head	13	10	14	12
Width of head	8	7	9	8
Depth of head	6	5	7	6
Fore limb	18	15	20	17
Hind limb	27	22	30	26
Foot	15	13	17	14
Tail	89	83	95	87*

* Tail reproduced.

1. ♂. Tamaruth Valley. 2. ♀. Ditto. 3. ♂. Tlemsen. 4. ♀. Ditto.

Specimens from the Atlas of Morocco have been figured by me in 'Novitates Zoologicae,' xii. 1905, pl. ii.; one from Tlemsen, near Oran, is represented on Pl. XXIX. fig. 10.

Var. VAUCHERI.

Like the preceding, this variety differs but little from the typical form, the principal distinction being in the smaller scales.

The head is rather short, not more than once and a half as long as broad, and moderately depressed, its depth, in the tympanic region, equalling the distance between the eye and the tympanum. The hind limb reaches the shoulder in males, the elbow of the adpressed fore limb in females; foot once and one-sixth to once and one-third the length of the head.

Head-shields as in the typical form, but parietals rather shorter, usually but little longer than broad; series of granules between the supraciliaries and the principal supraoculars complete, or first supraciliary in contact with the second supraocular; parietal in contact with the upper postocular, except in one specimen; masseteric shield present, except in one specimen; four upper labials anterior to the subocular (one specimen has five on one side, another has three).

Dorsal scales finely granular, distinctly keeled, 61 to 73¹ across the middle of the body, 3 and 4 transverse series corresponding to one ventral plate, 36 to 50² to the length of the head. Ventral plates in 6 longitudinal series. Scales on upper surface of tibia a little smaller than dorsals. 23 to 26³ lamellar scales under the fourth toe. Upper caudal scales moderately or strongly keeled, truncate or very obtusely pointed posteriorly.

Olive-grey above, with small black spots or reticulations; a more or less defined dark lateral band, bordered above by a whitish streak or series of white spots; no vertebral line or median series of spots; hinder side of thighs with round white spots; two series of white, black-edged spots along each side of the tail; belly uniform white in both sexes, or with a few scattered black dots; throat with black dots.

Particulars of specimens examined (as in preceding table):—

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
♂	52	68	6	26	10	30	18-19
„	49	70	6	24	10	25	17-18
♀	51	61	6	30	9	26	18-17
„	51	67	6	32	11	29	18-17
„	50	73	6	30	10	24	13-15
„	50	68	6	30	10	28	15-16

¹ 76 in the specimen from Algarve, described above, p. 365.

² 57 in the specimen from Algarve.

³ 28 in the specimen from Algarve.

Measurements :—

	♂.	♀.
From end of snout to vent	52	50
" " " fore limb	21	19
Length of head	13	10
Width of head	9	7
Depth of head	6	5
Fore limb	19	15
Hind limb	30	24
Foot	16	13
Tail	98	83

A female specimen is figured on Pl. XXIX. fig. 9.



