

ART. VII.—*Description of two new Species of Lizards  
from Central Australia.*

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OPHIDIOCEPHALUS, gen. nov.

Parietal bones distinct. Tongue nicked at the tip, inferiorly with six longitudinal ridges bearing papillæ. Ear hidden. Rudiments of hind limbs externally. Head with symmetrical plates. Scales smooth, cycloid, hexagonal, imbricate, all similar, subequal. No præanal pores.

*Ophidiocephalus* adds a new genus to the Australian family of snake-like lizards (*Pygopodidæ*). Its nearest ally is *Delma*. In *Delma*, however, the ear is exposed, and there are two median series of transversely enlarged ventral scales.

*O. tæniatus*, sp. nov.

Snout very prominent, pointed, as long as the distance behind the eye of the posterior border of the parietals; no distinct canthus rostralis; eye very small, without a distinct circular scaly lid; ear hidden. Tail about once and one-half the length of the head and body. The rudimentary limbs as long as the distance between the eye and the nostril. Rostral large, projecting, triangular, twice as broad as high; nostril pierced between the first labial, the nasal, and the fronto-nasal; a pair of narrow nasals, a pair of narrow fronto-nasals and a pair of large pre-frontals; frontal large, hexagonal, about as long as its distance from the rostral; a pair of large parietals; a pair of temporals and a pair of enlarged scales separated by a small azygos scale border the parietals; two supra-orbitals, a loreal, a post-ocular and a series of small scales between the eye, the labial, and the loreal; six upper labials, the fourth below the eye, and five lower labials; mental large, truncate behind; first lower labials narrow, not meeting behind the mental. Sixteen longitudinal rows of scales around the middle of the body, subequal. Dorsal surfaces uniformly cream-coloured; lateral and ventral brownish-grey, each scale with a light border.

DIMENSIONS.

Head...	...	...	...	8 mm.
Width of head	...	...	...	4.5 „
Body...	...	...	...	94 „
Tail ...	...	...	...	160 „
Hind-limb	...	...	...	2.5 „

*Locality.*—Charlotte Waters.

*Diplodactylus conspicillatus*, sp. nov.

Head short, high, convex; snout pointed, deep, longer than the distance between the eye and the ear-opening; canthus rostralis sharply defined; diameter of orbit two-thirds the length of the snout; ear-opening small, rounded. Body moderate; limbs slender, meeting or slightly overlapping when adpressed. Digits not much depressed, with small rounded tubercles below; the apex not dilated, with two small oval plates inferiorly, all clawed. Upper surfaces covered with small granular scales, largest and flattest on the middle of the back. Rostral large, hexagonal, not twice as broad as high, with trace of median cleft above; nostril pierced between seven or eight nasals, the superior and the anterior swollen, the latter largest and transversely dilated, the posterior small, granular; a polygonal plate between the nasals behind the rostral; one anterior upper labial distinct, but all the other scales bordering the gape above and below are quite indistinguishable from the surrounding small granules or scales; mental large, nearly as large as the rostral, produced and rounded behind; no distinct lower labials or chin-shields; abdominal scales very small, not so large as mid-dorsal. Tail short, suboval, discoid, convex above, flat beneath, with rings of small muriform scales, most regular and convex and largest above, flat and imbricate below. No pores. Males with cluster of about eight small conical scales on each side of base of tail. Pinkish-grey above, with irregular, more or less transverse, brownish-black reticulations, a whitish streak along the canthus rostralis; sides and upper surfaces of limbs dotted with creamy-pink; under surfaces whitish, immaculate.

## DIMENSIONS.

	A	B
Total length ...	61 mm.	73 mm.
Head ...	11·5 „	12 „
Width of head ...	8·5 „	9 „
Body ...	34·5 „	42 „
Fore-limb ...	16 „	16 „
Hind-limb ...	18·5 „	18 „
Tail ...	15 „	19 „

*Locality.*—Charlotte Waters.

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