

The following papers were read :—

1. Descriptions of new Reptiles from the Madras Presidency.

By Lieut.-Colonel R. H. BEDDOME, C.M.Z.S.

[Received June 25, 1877.]

OLIGODON TRAVANCORICUM, n. sp.

Belly with quadrangular black spots. Scales in seventeen rows; labials seven (the sixth does not enter the labial margin), one loreal, one anteocular, two postoculars; temporals 1 + 2. Head with symmetrical black markings; a black band over the postfrontals and vertical, descending through the eye; and another black band descends to corner of mouth. Body brown, with about twenty-nine nearly regular cross bars of black edged with white, each being the breadth of two scales.

Hab. South-Travancore mountains, 3000 feet elevation.

A single specimen only was found; the position of the sixth labial away from the labial margin is probably not constant. Dr. Günther states that it occurs in *Simotes venustus*; but in two specimens of that Snake now in my collection it is excluded in one but not in the other.

GYMNODACTYLUS JEYPORENSIS, n. sp.

Of stout form. Body covered with large hexagonal or nearly square scales in only about eighteen rows across, a few about the vertical line being a little reduced in size; scales of the belly smaller and rounded behind, in about thirty series across. Head covered with small, bead-like, rounded scales; upper labials ten, the last two very small; lower labials seven, the last minute; median lower labial large, pointed behind, with a large pair of chin-shields behind it; subcaudals larger than the scales of the belly. Tail with two tubercles on each side close to the vent; pupil elliptic; opening of the ear subhorizontal. Colour of a light grey, irregularly blotched with dark brown; head with small blotches; nape with two large lunate blotches, one behind the other; body with three 8-shaped blotches, which, however, do not meet, and smaller intermediate markings; tail irregularly blotched.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; no femoral nor præanal pores.

Hab. Jeypore hills.

A single example was captured in a wood on the top of the Patinghe hill, 4200 feet elevation. In coloration somewhat like *G. collegalis* (mihi); but that species has fine granular scales, in about fifty series across the back. This is a larger and stouter species, with more the facies of a *Eublepharis*, but without eyelids.

BUFO TRAVANCORICUS, n. sp.

Crown flat, without any bony enlargement; snout triangular, projecting; canthus rostralis not very distinct; first, second, and third

fingers of about equal length; third nearly double as long; carpus with a very large smooth tubercle; toes webbed; metatarsus with two small tubercles; no fold on the tarsus; tympanum very small; parotoid elongate, rather indistinct, four times as long as broad. Body and belly covered with warty tubercles; the arms and legs quite spiny. Colour blackish brown; the thighs, arms, and legs beautifully marbled with carmine; the tubercles of the body often tipped with the same colour; those of the belly often whitish.

Length of body $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, hind legs 2 inches.

Hab. Travancore.

A single specimen was captured, under an old rotten log, in dense moist forests, above the Ayen-Coil pass (Travancore), at about 2500 feet elevation; its nearest ally is the *B. kelaartii*, a Ceylonese species.

In the same forest was captured a fine large species of *Dendrophis*, with almost exactly the coloration of *Ptyas mucosa*, and no trace of a yellowish lateral band; the scales in fifteen rows, the vertical row very much enlarged and hexagonal, and the two next rows rather enlarged; but as the plates of the head are in every way quite similar to those of *Dendrophis pictus*, and it does not seem to differ from that species in any thing but coloration; I do not like to consider it a new species; it is, however, a new variety, I think.

2. Contributions to the Ornithology of the Philippines.—

No. I. On the Collection made by Mr. A. H. Everett in the Island of Luzon. By ARTHUR, Marquis of TWEEDDALE, F.R.S., President of the Society.

[Received July 16, 1877.]

(Plates LXXII. and LXXIII.)

Mr. Everett, so favourably known as an able, energetic and zealous field-naturalist, and as one of the foremost explorers of the fauna of Borneo, arrived in the Island of Luzon in the beginning of this year, and, after overcoming the official difficulties which sometimes obstruct scientific investigations in the Philippine Islands, commenced collecting zoological specimens at Monte Alban and San Mateo, stations not far from Manilla. Among other objects Mr. Everett secured some 361 specimens of birds in part of the month of January, in February, and in the beginning of March, 1877. These he has kindly consigned to me; and I propose to give an account of them, adding in each instance the original notes on the labels made by Mr. Everett. Eighty-five species are represented in the collection; and although the neighbourhood of Manilla might with justice be considered as having been exhausted by former collectors, Mr. Everett has discovered three undescribed species, besides adding many more to the already known Luzon, and a few to the Philippine avifauna.

In my memoir on the Birds inhabiting the Philippine Archi-



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