

the same form; the last segment or active polyp is campanulate and is supplied with cylindrical, ciliated arms arranged in a circle around the mouth.

URNATELLA GRACILIS, Leidy.

Stems single, or in groups up to six in number, attached at the lower extremity by means of a sienna colored granular substance. Urniform segments .225 m.m. long by .18 m.m. broad, becoming smaller towards the free end of the stems; body portion of each urniform segment translucent whitish, with sienna colored transverse striæ and punctæ, and having on each side near the bottom a rounded process, the remains of former branches; the narrow top and bottom portion of the segments brown in color and annulated. The antepenultimate and penultimate segments and their branches oblong, translucent. Polyp .225 to .45 m.m. long, campanulate; expanded mouth circular, the diameter equal to the length of the body, surrounded by fourteen cylindrical, ciliated, retractile arms. Stems up to 4 m.m. in length.

Habitation.—On the underside of stones in the river Schuylkill below low water, in Philadelphia city.

PLUMATELLA VESICULARIS, Leidy.

Cœnœcium radiating and branching, attached, colorless and transparent; each segment slightly dilated and much broader than the protuberant orifices of exit. Length of the segments about 1 m.m., breadth 1 m.m. Animal colorless. Ova oval lenticular, (with an annulus but without spines.)

Habitation.—Found in the Schuylkill river with the preceding, on the under side of flat stones.

Remarks.—This species of *Plumatella* is as limpid as the water in which it lives; and it resembles rows of colorless vesicles with a whitish line passing through their axis. Frequently it is observed with rows of imbricated blackish eggs instead of the latter line. Patches are found from a quarter of an inch to two inches square.

Notices of new Reptiles from Texas.

By EDWARD HALLOWELL, M.D.

Family LACERTIDÆ.

Genus CNEMIDOPHORUS, Dum. et Bib.

Cnemidophorus guttatus, nob.

Char.—Head olive color; body greenish olive, with eight lines of the same color; intermediate spaces upon sides brown; sides presenting numerous white spots arranged in longitudinal rows; under surface dark blue, marked with white; of anterior extremities deep blue; of posterior extremities and of tail white; scales of the body very small; subgular fold margined with a row of large smooth scales; several smaller rows anterior to them; eight rows of scales upon the abdomen; 16 femoral pores on each side very distinct.

Dimensions.—Length of head 1 inch; greatest breadth $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; length of head and body to vent $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; of tail $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; of anterior extremities 1 1-8th in.; of posterior $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Habitat.—Texas.

Gen. Obs.—Readily distinguished from *Ameiva sexlineata*; allied to *Cnemidophorus*, but the latter is without spots.

Family CROTALIDÆ.

Genus CROTALUS, Linn.

Crotalus ornatus, nob.

Char.—Three large plates in front of upper part of head on each side; nasals large; posterior part of head covered with smooth scales; rostral rather large; eighteen supralabials, the 6th, 7th and 8th the largest; a small plate between the rostral and first supralabial and anterior frontal; 27 rows of scales; ground

color slate or grayish above, with transverse, brown, lozenge-like bands, their external margins extending to the abdomen with intermediate yellow spots and yellowish markings enclosed within the brown, sometimes two in number; the brown lozenge-like spots become indistinct posteriorly and contain no yellowish spots, giving to this part of the upper portion of the body a sombre appearance, compared with the beautiful variegated robe of the rest; about 17 of these distinct brown lozenge-like spots may be counted upon the back; tail entirely black; throat and chin white; abdomen light straw color without spots, but shaded with grayish. 194 abdom. scut.; 3 bifid post-abdom. scut.; 19 subcaudal; 7 rattles in the present specimen.

Dimensions.—Breadth of head posteriorly $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; length of head $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; of body 3 feet 5 inches; of tail 2 inches; of rattle 1 inch.

Habitat.—Near Pecos River, N. W. Texas.

The reptiles above described were found by Dr. Heermann, Naturalist to the expedition for the survey of a railroad route to the Pacific, under command of Lieut. Parke, U. S. Top. Eng.

Descriptions of new Reptiles from Guinea.

By EDWARD HALLOWELL, M.D.

Family VIPERIDÆ.

Genus ECHIS *Merrem*.

Char.—Subcaudal plates in a single row; nostrils minute, in suture of two small scales; the anterior frontal shields minute, smooth; pupil round; eyes surrounded by small scales; supraciliary shields small, scale-like or single, elongated and distinct; scales elongate, keeled at the tip. (Gray.)

Echis squamigera, nob.

Sp. char.—Rostral plate much more extended in the transverse direction than vertically; eleven distinct plates along the margin of the upper jaw, of which the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th are the largest; the inferior margin of the eye opposite to the 4th, 5th and 6th; eye surrounded with scales, of which the two anterior are the largest, and of nearly equal size; anterior genials much narrower than the posterior; neck contracted; body slender, compressed, thicker in the middle, with 18 rows of lanceolate and strongly carinated scales; the lateral and inferior rows do not differ in size from the rest, and are also carinated; tail short and tapering with strongly carinated quadrangular scales.

Coloration.—Olive green above, darker upon the tail, the scales for the most part tipped with yellow; posterior half of body with numerous transverse yellow fasciæ, about half an inch apart.

Abdom. scuta 155; 1 præ-abdom. single; 1 post-abdom. bifid; 58 single plates under the tail.

Dimensions.—Length of head 1 inch; breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; length of body $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches; of tail 4 inches; circumference at middle $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Habitat.—Near the river Gaboon, Guinea. One specimen, presented by M. P. Bellonni Duchailu.

Gen. obs.—This is evidently not the *Echis pavo*, or *Echis varia* of Reuss, Mus. Senkenberg., band 1, p. 157, 160. It has a certain resemblance to the figure of the *Vipera pyramidarum*, Descript. de l'Égypte, t. 7, fig. 1, but the scales upon the head in that figure are represented as all of the same size, and the markings upon the body are not the same. It has no resemblance to the *Horatta Pam* of Russell, Indian Serpents fig. 11. It is well characterized by the larger scales upon the vertex. But two species of *Echis* have been heretofore described.

Fam. HYLADÆ.

Hyla punctata, nob.

Gen. char.—Head large, depressed; eyes very large and prominent; skin smooth, for the most part above, with a few small scattered tubercles, quite



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