useful as he can to the purposes of science, most liberally on its death presented to the National Collection, I was struck with observing that the pupils of its eyes are oblong and horizontal like those of the herbivorous quadrupeds, instead of being vertical like some of the Feline tribes; for in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society I observed that the pupils of the eyes of most of the Feline animals are round, and not elliptical and vertical as they are generally described.

We have lately received from M. Wahlberg a specimen of the water shrew from North Bothnia, which he considers as a *Sorex fodiens*. It is quite different in the length of the tail from our English species, which in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society I have called *Amphisorex Pennantii*, and I therefore propose to call it *A. Linneana*. They may be thus described:

*Amphisorex Pennantii*. Blackish-brown, upper lip and beneath white, legs blackish, feet grey, tail rather more than half the length of the body and head.

*Var.* With a white spot near the ears.

Body and head 39 to 42; tail 21 to 23 lines.


*Amphisorex Linneana*. Black, upper lip and beneath white, legs black, feet grey, tail two-thirds the length of the body and head.—*Var.* With a white spot behind each eye.—Body and head 47; tail 33 lines.

Inhab. North Bothnia.


[Continued from vol. i. p. 394.]

*E. (Antarchoglossae)*. Tongue contractile; head shielded; scales imbricate.

**Fam. IX. SCINCIDÆ.**

Tongue contractile; head shielded; rostral shield small; eye-lid distinct; belly and sides (and generally the back) covered with smooth uniform imbricate scales; vent transverse, linear, with scales in front.
Mr. J. E. Gray on the Slender-tongued Saurians.

* Muzzle produced, subacute, body fusiform, flat beneath, subangular on the sides (Scincidæ versæ).

Scincus. Ears small with scales in front; toes short, fringed on the sides.


Sphenops, Wagler. Ears none; toes subcylindrical.


** Muzzle rounded; body fusiform, rounded beneath; limbs 4, moderate; toes 5—5.

Celestus. Head with two pair of supernasal scales before the frontals; ears large; femoral pores none; scales finely radiately grooved; ears distinct.

Celestus striatus. Silvery.


Tachydosaurus, Gray. Brachydactylus, A. Smith. Head shields normal, (with one pair of supernasal shields) thick, convex and hard; scales hard, bony; femoral pores none; ears distinct.


Egerinia, Gray. Head shields normal, rugulose, subsquamose; scales of back and limbs three-keeled, of tail spinose, verticillate; femoral pores none; ears distinct.


Tiliqua, Gray. Head shields normal, regular; scales thin, three-keeled or smooth; femoral pores none; ears distinct.

a. Front of ears with 3 or 4 scales.

* Scales smooth, ear-scales rather large.

Tiliqua Whitii, Gray. Lacerta scincoides, Shaw, Zool. t. 81.


Tiliqua elegans, n. s. Pale; spots on the back, streak on sides of the neck and body whitish (brown?) in spirits; scales thin, smooth, in 8 series on the nape.

**Scales smooth; ear-scales small.**


**Scales smooth; ear-scales small.**

*Scincus cyanurus*. *Tiliqua cyanura*, Scincus cyanurus, Lesson.

New Guinea.

*Scincus undecim-striatus*, Kuhl.


Hab. —— Brit. Mus.

*Scincus vanicoriensis*. *Tiliqua vanicoriensis*, Lesson.


**Scales three-keeled; ear-scales small.**


*Scincus punctata*, n. s. *Tiliqua punctata*, n. s. Brown olive, whitish speckled, beneath silvery, scales brown edged; head pale, brown spotted; tail much longer than the body and slender; toes slender.


*Scincus maculata*. *Tiliqua maculata*. Olive brown, white spotted; tail elongate, tapering; toes thick.


India. China.

*Scincus subrufa*, n. s. *Tiliqua subrufa*, n. s. Pale whitish, with 6 rather interrupted brown streaks and a pale lateral streak; hind toes very unequal, elongate, slender.

Hab. —— Brit. Mus.

*Scincus affinis*, n. s. *Tiliqua affinis*, n. s. Pale brown, beneath paler; dorsal scales
three-keeled, ends truncated, three-toothed; hind toes unequal, elongated, rather slender.

**Hab.** — Brit. Mus.

*Tiliqua quinquestriata.* Pale olive with broad longitudinal streaks, beneath pale; sides of neck behind the ears black varied, chin brown, white spotted.

**Hab.** — Brit. Mus.

*Tiliqua Napoleonis.* Scincus Napoleonis, Cuv. Brown with three pale dorsal streaks; ear-scales four, large; scales three-toothed behind, three-keeled.

**New Holland.**

*Tiliqua punctata.* Pale brown, pale yellow beneath, sides of the neck and outside of limbs with small yellow spots; tail rather long, tapering; toes rather short, strong.

**Hab.** — United Service Museum.

***Scales 5 or 6-keeled, ear-scales large.***

*Tiliqua nigrolutea.* Scincus nigroluteus, Quoy.

**Jun.—Scinc. erucotis, Peron, MSS.**

**New Holland.**

*Tiliqua Kingii,* Gray. Scinc. Nicitensis, Cocteau, MSS. Dark brown with small pale spots at the tip of the scales, beneath pale, brown spotted; scales 4 or 5 ridged.

**New Holland.**

*Tiliqua Bibronii.* Scinc. Bibronii, Cocteau. Grey; nape with a black edged white line; sides of head and body with a whitish edged blackish streak; scales with 5 sharp keels.

**Hab.** — Mus. Paris.


**Cape of Good Hope.**

b. Ears nearly hidden by the series of scales in their front being produced and pressed down on them, but without any distinct series for the purpose.

* Scales 3-keeled.

*Tiliqua Ascensionis.* Pale brown with dark transverse oblong spots, and 3 or 5 longitudinal streaks, the central streak broad, the others narrower; toes short, rather thick.

**Island of Ascension.**

Brit. Mus.
** Scales smooth.


*Tiliqua Stoddartii*. Scales smooth; pale olive, scales darker edged; upper part of sides, side of head, and base of the tail with broad black bands; upper lip, sides, throat, and beneath white; lips black spotted; limbs darker varied; toes unequal.

New Holland, Mr. Stoddart. Mus. Chatham.

*Tiliqua Vachellii*. Black with 3 longitudinal brown streaks, the middle one becoming wider behind, and marked with a row of small spots between the upper bands, and 2 rows of spots on each side, the lower ones largest; sides brown banded; head and lips pale, orbits and face shields black varied; beneath pale; tail pale, base slightly black spotted.


*Tiliqua leucopsis*. Ears deep, with 3 (rarely 4) unequal distinct white scales in front; scales smooth, olive, black varied; back with 2 black streaks interrupted with brown spots; edge of eyelids and scales in front of the ears pure opake white, beneath silvery; toes elongate, unequal; tail elongate, olive, the upper part of the base black spotted.


*Tiliqua australis*. Ears deep, with 4 unequal rather large white scales in front; scales smooth, brown edged; above olive with 4 blackish brown longitudinal streaks; the central streak silvery edged, and the two lateral ones only separated by a lateral silvery streak; the side brownish white dotted, beneath silvery; tail olive with two brown-edged silvery streaks on each side of its base.


*Tiliqua Buchananii*, Gray. Ears shallow, overlapped by 2 or 3 whitish superficial scales; scales smooth, olive, black lined; above black and olive varied; back with a broad black-edged silvery streak on each side; limbs, tail, and sides olive and black dotted, beneath silvery.


*Tiliqua trilineata*. Ears deep ——; scales hexangular, olive, darker edged, with 3 black longitudinal grooves; above olive, with narrow black lines between the scales; with a silvery, and below it a broad black, line along each side; beneath silvery; tail elongate, compressed; toes unequal, slender.

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c. Ear holes large, deep, not fringed in front.

* Scales smooth.

Tiliqua occidua. Lacerta occidua, Shaw, Zool. iii. 288.; Sloane, Jam. ii. t. 273. f. 9.
Tiliqua similis, Gray.
Hab. ——. Brit. Mus.
Tiliqua Bellii, n. s. Scincus Telfairii, Cocteau, MSS. Pale brown, mottled with darker brown and with pale oblique cross bands; beneath silvery; head uniform; toes short, thick; tail rather compressed; scales rather small in many series at the nape.
Tiliqua erythrocephala. Scinc. erythrocephalus, Gilliams, Jour. Acad. N. S. P. t. 18. f. 2.
Tiliqua Richardi. Scincus Richardi, Cocteau MSS. Bronze; head and neck with 4 black streaks.
Tiliqua Duperreyi. Scinc. Duperreyi, Cocteau MSS. Scales with 5 white lines like those of Gymnophthalmus.
Tiliqua microcephala, n. s. Olive, varied with black scales, marked with a narrow central streak and with an indistinct pale streak on each side of the back; beneath whitish; legs short; toes short, stout.
Tiliqua albolabris, n. s. Golden-green with a brown streak on each side the head and body (inclosing the eyes and ears) edged above and below with a pale streak; lips white; tail elongate.
Hab. ——. Brit. Mus.
Tiliqua Reevesii, n. s. Golden green with a pale spotted black
streak on each side of the head, body, and tail; beneath silvery; tail very long, slender; feet moderate.

*Tiliqua* *Sloanii*, Gray, Griff. Anim. Kingd. (non Syn.)
Hab. ———. Brit. Mus.

** Scales not keeled; finely closely striated.
*Tiliqua striata*. Brown; darker varied, sides with slight irregular dark edged white cross bands; ears large, open, round; limbs and tail brown varied.

*** Scales with a central keel and finely longitudinally striated.
*Tiliqua Jamaicensis*. Back pale brown; neck with 2, back with 8 dark edged pale cross bands; palms and soles with large tubercles; ears large, round.

**** Scales strongly 3-keeled.
*Tiliqua* *Fernandi*, Burton, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1837. Pale brown; sides of body brown varied and white spotted, of tail brown, white spotted; beneath white, throat brown streaked; toes short, thick, strong.
*Tiliqua interrupto-punctata*. Back olive brown, varied with two narrow pale streaks on each side; sides black, with three continued white streaks, the lower one broadest and most indistinct, the two upper ones continued on the base of the tail; beneath white; tail brown.
Africa, Sierra Leone.

[To be continued.]

*BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.*

*The Honey-Bee, its Natural History, Physiology, and Management.*
By Edward Bevan, M.D. Van Voorst, 1838. 12mo.

We are glad to see a new edition of this excellent work. The subject is one of never-failing interest; and if we may judge from the numerous treatises on bees yearly issuing from the press, both in separate volumes and as articles in scientific periodicals, the interest felt in these wonder-working insects appears to be on the increase. Dr. Bevan’s ‘Honey-Bee’ has contributed materially to produce this effect, for since the publication of Huber’s ‘Nouvelles

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