

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HERPETOLOGY OF QUEENSLAND.

By C. W. DE Vis, M.A.

The following lizards are thought to have escaped observation hitherto.

GECKONIDÆ.

ÆDURA MONILIS.

Habit slender, elongate. Head much depressed, rather narrow ; snout longer than the postorbital region of the head, rather narrow and acute, twice the diameter of the eye. Ear orifice large, oval, horizontal, two-thirds the diameter of the eye. Limbs weak. Scales of the body above and below equal, large, one-fourth of the diameter of the eye, flat, hexagonal ; of the vertex similar ; of the snout larger. Rostral oblong with its upper angles truncated and with a median cleft above ; nasal and mental as in *Æ. tryoni* ; labials $\frac{10}{10}$. Tail subcylindrical, a little swollen in the middle, with a single small basal tubercle ; no preanal pores. Above pale brown with eight pairs of large round well-defined paler spots on the vertebral line, the last two pairs over the pelvis ; a series of smaller obscure spots on the dorso-lateral line.

Total length	... 125 mm.	Fore limb	... 18.5 mm.
Head, length	... 19	Hind limb	... 23
Head, width	... 14	Tail	... 47
Body	... 59		

The slender habit, weak limbs, large ear orifice, equal-sized scales and well-marked colouring tend to show that this is more than a variety of *Æ. tryoni*.

ÆDURA CINCTA.

Dorsals flat, as large as the ventrals ; no noteworthy differences from *Æ. marmorata* and *Æ. tryoni* in the rostral (save that the

rostral cleft is complete), nasal, labials, body, limbs and digits ; nor from *Æ. tryoni* in the mental. From the latter species it is thus distinguished : the scales of the head are as large as or larger than the dorsals, flat, sub-equal, roundish or oval ; the dorsals are one-seventh of the diameter of the eye ; preanal pores in the male 16-21 ; tail fusiform, arched above, more or less flattened below, constricted beneath behind the base ; the basal portion much swollen in the male and having one or two small tubercles on each side. Colouring a reappearance of the family pattern, dark vinous brown above with five pale cross bands, the anterior ones curving forward, that behind the occiput continued over the ear to the gape, the bands more or less dark-centred and white-edged ; the broader interspaces and the top of the head more or less pale spotted ; the dark ground colour passes as a band through the eye to the snout. In the young the colours are more contrasted and their limits better defined. The cross-bands may be reduced to pairs of oblong spots on the vertebral line.

Total length	... 130 mm.	Fore limb	... 22.5 mm.
Head, length	... 20	Hind limb	... 28
Head, width	... 16.5	Tail	... 55
Body	... 55		

Loc.—Charleville, S. W. Queensland.

Claim to specific rank is in this case founded on the complete cleft of the rostral, equal size of the vertical and dorsal scales, and reproduction of the gecko pattern of colouring obsolete in the other species of the genus.

AGAMIDÆ.

GRAMMATOPHORA INERMIS.

Habit stout. Head small ; snout longer than orbit, a third longer than upper eyelid ; nostril nearly central, directed dorso-caudad. Vertical diameter of tympanum a little shorter than upper eyelid ; sides of neck strongly plicate, no dorso-lateral fold. Body depressed ; limbs strong, short, the adpressed hind limb reaching the shoulder. Tail round, depressed at base, a little longer than head and body. Head scales rugosely sub-tubercular,

largest on centre of supraorbital region and on the snout; a few small isolated spines behind the tympanum, before it a line of thick cuneiform scales, and between this and the eye a second line. Gulars rhomboidal, smooth, smaller than ventrals, which also are smooth. Dorsals smooth, as large as ventrals, with a median line and scattered number of enlarged flat smooth scales, becoming on the sides thicker and sub-mucronate. Caudals above and below and scales of the limbs sharply keeled and subspinose. A series of 18 or 19 pores extending the whole length of the thigh, interrupted opposite vent. Brown or yellowish-white, densely reticulated with black or brown, the reticulations wider on the occiput. Tail with a series of dark rings above.

Total length	... 101.5 mm.	Fore limb...	... 34 mm.
Head, length	... 24	Hind limb	... 54
Head, width	... 21	Tail	... 103
Body	... 74.5		

Loc.—Central Queensland (collected by Mr. C. W. de Burgh Birch).

Separated from *G. reticulatus*, to which it has a strong general resemblance, on account of its enlarged supra-orbitals and reduced number of preanal and femoral pores.

VARANIDÆ.

A *Varanus* from the Herbert Gorge corresponds so closely in structural characters with *V. acanthurus*, Blgr., that, so far as they are concerned, it is impossible to separate it. Yet the colouring, a mere dark vermiculation on a brown ground, is so entirely different from that of *V. acanthurus*, that it is difficult to believe it to be the same lizard.

SCINCIDÆ.

EGERNINA.

EGERNIA LAUTA, n. sp.

No distinct postnarial groove, a subnarial suture. Nasals forming a median suture; prefrontals likewise; frontal nearly twice as long as broad; much larger than the interparietal; five

supraoculars, the second largest; eight supraciliaries; a complete series of infraoculars; fifth and sixth upper labials subocular; three large temporals; three pairs of nuchals. Ear orifice shorter than eyelids, oval, with two large lobules anteriorly. Scales in 28 rows, dorsals striated, caudals more strongly so, laterals considerably the smallest. The ends of the adpressed limbs far apart. Tail cylindrical, nearly twice as long as head and body. Yellowish-olive above, with oblong spots of black forming interrupted longitudinal lines, alternating with lines of diamond-shaped yellow spots; on the tail the black lines are continuous, the yellow markings obsolete; a broad black streak below the eye to the ear, another on the edge of each jaw; sides of neck black, fretted with yellow; of body, marbled and streaked with yellow and black; beneath olive.

Total length	... 305 mm.	Fore limb	... 28 mm.
Head, length	... 27.5	Hind limb	... 38
Head, width	... 17.5	Tail	... 195
Body	... 82.5		

Loc.—Queensland.

This handsome lizard appears to be the northern representative of *E. luctuosa*, from which it is distinguishable by its longer limbs placed much further apart, smaller scales, strongly striated upper caudals, and other characters.

EGERNIA BUNGANA.

Head rather small; a postnarial groove and subnarial suture distinct. Frontonasal in contact with the rostral; prefrontals forming a median suture; frontal not twice as long as broad; considerably longer and broader than the interparietal; four supraoculars, second largest; nine supraciliaries, fifth supra-labial subocular; four pairs of nuchals. Ear orifice crescentic, three-fourths of the length of the eyelids, with three large lobules anteriorly. Scales in 30 rows, dorsals tri- or quadricarinate, not spinose; laterals smallest, smooth; upper caudals equal, gradually becoming smooth. The adpressed limbs overlap; digits moderate. Tail longer than head and body, compressed from the middle

posteriorly. Nearly uniform blackish-brown above, the upper angle of each dorsal scale black, forming in sequence longitudinal lines; beneath yellow.

Total length	... 665 mm.	Fore limb	... 78 mm.
Head, length	... 52	Hind limb	... 110
Head, width	... 46	Tail	... 368
Body ..	... 189		

Loc.—S. Queensland.

Aboriginal name "bungan." Grows to a much larger size than *E. major*; and, unlike its affine in structural characters, *E. striolata*, inhabits the mountain scrubs in the neighbourhood of Brisbane, *E. striolata* affecting low grounds in the vicinity of water.

EGERNIA RUGOSA.

Head moderate; a postnarial groove. Frontonasal in contact with the rostral; prefrontals forming a long median suture; frontal twice as long as broad, much longer than the frontoparietal, narrower than the second supraocular; head-shields thick, rugose, the hinder shields much subdivided; four supraoculars, the upper third of the third separated; frontoparietals distinct, each obliquely subdivided; interparietal nearly as large as the frontal, partially subdivided transversely, with a broad posterior edge and conspicuous ocellus; parietals in four and six subdivisions, followed by an irregular row of occipitals, and these by two pairs of enlarged nuchals; three rows of temporals, the anterior largest; supraciliaries five, the second largest, the first and second on one side subdivided; four or five infraoculars, the first largest and breaking joint with the fourth and fifth upper labials. Ear orifice as long as the eyelids, much concealed by three rhomboidal lobules. Scales thick, in 26 rows; dorsals obtusely quadricarinate, the four median rows subequal; laterals much smaller than the ventrals, posterior laterals obscurely pluricarinate. The adpressed limbs overlap; digits moderate. Tail cylindrical, considerably shorter than head and body; upper scales of the base keeled as the dorsals. Above uniform brown, on the sides paler and varied with yellowish scales; beneath yellowish, chin and throat with broad black spots.

Total length	... 321 mm.	Fore limb	... 34.5 mm.
Head, length	... 28	Hind limb	... 42.5
Head, width	... 22	Tail	... 99
Body, length	... 94		

Loc.—Herbert Gorge, (collected by Mr. K. Broadbent).

Resembles in many features *E. dorsalis*, Peters, but, apart from the ruggedness of the head shields, it differs in having a longer head and limbs, and a shorter tail.

TILIQUNA.

TILIQUA LONGICAUDA.

No postnarial groove. Rostral in contact with frontonasal; prefrontals forming a long median suture; interparietal narrower than the parietals; parietals widely separated posteriorly by the anterior occipitals, which are enlarged and triangular, and are followed by two or three pairs of occipitals much broader than long; four supraoculars; five supraciliaries; temporals subequal. Ear orifice shorter than the eyelids, without lobules. Scales in 30 rows, smooth; dorsals and ventrals equal. Forelimb shorter than the head, twice and one-third to twice and two-thirds in the length of the flanks. Tail longer than the head and body, compressed. Above yellowish, with five double cross bars between shoulder and hip; a broad bar in front of the ear, and another on the middle of the face through the eye, each joining its fellow on the throat and chin; a streak from the eye passing over the temple, and a pair of occipital streaks converging on the interparietal; parts of the head-shields broadly dark-edged: beneath pale brown. By confluence of the cross bands the whole upper surface of the body and tail may be black.

Total length	... 328 mm.	Fore limb	... 40 mm.
Head, length	... 41	Hind limb	... 46.5
Head, width	... 27	Tail	... 176
Body	... 111		

Loc.—Rockhampton, (collected by Mr. Jaggard); Johnstone River, (collected by Mr. W. H. Miskin).

The absence of the postnarial groove, and the length of the tail are sufficiently distinctive—indeed generically abnormal.

LYGOSOMINA.

HINULIA TIGRINA.

Habit slender. Head narrow ; snout long, deep, and rounded. Length anterior to axil once and one-eighth in the distance between the limbs. Rostral elevated, forming a straight suture with the frontonasal ; the latter much broader than long, with an angular posterior edge ; prefrontals forming together a long median suture ; frontal nearly as long as fronto- and interparietals together ; the last as long as the frontoparietals ; parietals meeting behind the interparietal, bordered by two pairs of scales and two temporals ; no nuchals ; four supraoculars, the first much the longest ; first and second in contact with frontal. Seven supraciliaries ; a single anterior loreal ; fifth supralabial subocular. Ear orifice three-fifths as long as eyelids, without lobules. Scales in 29 rows, laterals smallest, dorsals, especially two median rows, larger than ventrals, a pair of enlarged preanals. On adpression the fourth toe reaches the wrist ; subdigital lamellæ 26. Above coppery-brown, with a brighter dorsolateral edge from which proceed short narrow tranverse bars, broken up on the back into irregularly transverse streaks ; on the sides irregularly undulating fretted bands descending obliquely forwards from the dorsolateral edge—the line of markings resulting from the junction of these with the dorsal bars extends forwards to the eye.

Total length ... ? mm.

Fore limb ... 19 mm.

Head, length ... 16

Hind limb ... 29

Head, width ... 9.5

Tail (reproduced)

Body, length ... 51

Loc.—Geraldton, (collected by Dr. Bancroft).

In synoptical characters this species has its nearest ally in the Papuan *M. Maindroni*, Sauv.

HINULIA AMBIGUA.

Habit rather stout ; limbs moderate ; length anterior to forelimb four-fifths of the distance between the limbs. Snout short, rounded ; a single nasal ; frontonasal broader than long, forming

a narrow suture with the rostral, a broader one with the frontal ; frontal as long as fronto- and interparietals together ; these shields distinct, subequal ; four supraoculars on one side, five on the other, the two or the three anterior in contact with the frontal ; nine supraciliaries on one side, eight on the other ; parietals in contact posteriorly, bordered by two pairs of scales and a temporal ; no enlarged nuchals ; anterior loreal single on one side, double on the other ; fifth and sixth supralabials subocular. Ear orifice oval, two-thirds as long as the eyelids, with three minute granules on one side, none on the other. Scales in 32 rows, all smooth ; dorsals equal, laterals smallest ; a pair of much enlarged preanals. The adpressed limbs overlap ; digits rather short ; fourth toe with 23 lamellæ. Tail of moderate thickness. Pale brown above, with nine darker crossbands nearly as broad as the intervals ; about 27 on the tail ; beneath buffy white.

Total length	... 132 mm.	Fore limb	... 14 mm.
Head, length	... 12	Hind limb	... 20
Head, width	... 7	Tail	... 80
Body	... 40		

Loc.—Charleville, S. W. Queensland.

Evidently nearly allied to the western species, *H. richardsonii*, but with larger scales, shorter body, and longer limbs.

HINULIA DOMINA.

Habit rather stout, with moderately long limbs. Length anterior to fore limb eight-ninths of the distance between the limbs. Snout long, rounded. Frontonasal broader than long, forming a broad suture with the rostral ; prefrontals forming a long median suture ; frontal not twice as broad as long, as long as the fronto- and interparietals together ; four supraoculars, the first much the longest, the first and second in contact with the frontal ; seven supraciliaries ; parietals forming a suture behind the interparietal, bordered each by an occipital and a temporal ; no nuchals ; fifth and sixth supralabials subocular. Ear orifice oval, shorter than the eyelids, without lobules. Scales in 30 rows, smooth ; median pair of dorsals enlarged ; caudals smooth. A pair of

enlarged preanals. The adpressed hind limb reaches the elbow; digits long, compressed; subdigital lamellæ 22. Brown above, with a few scattered dark spots on the back; a series of larger spots on the dorsolateral line; sides with indistinct bands of spots descending vertically from the dorsolateral line; lips with blackish spots or short bars.

Head, length ... 15 mm. Fore limb ... 21.5 mm.

Head, width ... 9 Hind limb ... 27

Body, length ... 51.5 Tail reproduced.

Loc.—Queensland.

In a synoptical view this species stands next to *H. tenuis*, but is perhaps more closely allied to *H. elegantula*, from which it differs in the following points:—relative shortness of head and neck, separation of prefrontals, absence of nuchals, greater length of limbs and digits.

MOCOA SPECTABILIS.

Habit slender, elongate; snout rather elongate, rounded. Length anterior to fore limb more than two-thirds of the distance between the limbs. Nasal lateral, nostril subcentral; frontonasal broader than long, in contact with the rostral (the suture being as broad as the frontal), and by a rather narrow suture with the frontal; frontal longer than broad, as long as the fronto- and interparietals together; these three shields distinct, subequal; four supraoculars, the second largest, but rather shorter than the third, first and second in contact with frontal; parietals forming a short suture behind the interparietal, followed by a pair of nuchals; seven supraciliaries; fourth upper labial largest and subocular; palpebral disc occupying middle third of the eyelid. Ear orifice rounded, shorter than the palpebral disc. Scales in 22 rows, smooth, laterals smallest, median pair of dorsals sometimes distinctly enlarged. The adpressed limbs overlap or hardly meet; digits rather short; fourth toe with 20 to 24 more or less divided lamellæ. Tail moderately thick, not half as long again as head and body. Rich buffy or bronzy brown above, uniform or with scattered black angular spots, which are

larger, and form a line on the dorsolateral edge; some of the scales paler, and on the upper surface of the tail forming a more or less regular series of pairs of pale spots; sides with or without oblique streaks of dark brown; a dark brown line from the snout through the eye to the neck; beneath pale brown; a white streak on the hinder basal surface of thigh; dorsal scales with four or five pigment streaks.

Total length	... 134 mm.	Fore limb	... 10.5 mm.
Head, length	... 10.5	Hind limb	... 18
Head, width	... 6	Tail	... 81.5
Body	... 42		

Loc.—Gympie.

Differs from *H. mustelina*, O'Shaugh., in its proportions and style of colouring, and in the greater number of lamellæ under the fourth toe.

MOCOA DELICATA.

Habit slender; snout short, obtuse, depressed. Rostral low; nasofrontal much broader than long, forming a straight broad suture with the rostral, and a narrow one with the frontal; frontal small, as long as the frontoparietal, which is single; interparietal incompletely separate, moderate in size; supraoculars four, the second much larger than the first, first and second in contact with the frontal; seven supraciliaries; parietals forming a long suture behind the interparietal; one or two pairs of nuchals; fifth supralabial largest and subocular. Ear orifice a little shorter than the eyelids, without lobules. Scales in 24 rows, smooth, laterals smallest; a pair of enlarged preanals. The adpressed limbs barely meet; 20 smooth lamellæ under the fourth toe. Tail one-fourth longer than head and body. Pale olive brown, above minutely and sparsely brown-spotted in longitudinal lines; sides rather dark, defined above by a narrow blackish above obscurely pale-edged line commencing at the eye: beneath pale bluish-brown.

Total length	... 85 mm.	Fore limb	... 11 mm.
Head, length	... 7.5	Hind limb	... 14.5
Head, width	... 5	Tail	... 47
Body	... 30.5		

Loc.—Warro, Central Queensland, (collected by Mr. Blackman).

But for its enlarged preanals, would be comparable with *M. guichenoti*, but on direct comparison its slenderer form, feebler limbs, and entirely different physiognomy shew that its affinity to *guichenoti* is by no means close.

HETEROPUS VERTEBRALIS.

Habit stout. Snout moderately short, rounded; the length anterior to the fore leg is contained once or once and a seventh in the distance between the limbs. Frontonasal broader than long, forming a long suture with the rostral; frontal as long as the frontoparietal; prefrontals nearly in mutual contact or forming a long intersuture; interparietal distinct, moderately small; four supraoculars, first longer than the second; seven supraciliaries; parietals forming an intersuture posteriorly; fifth or sixth upper labial subocular. Ear orifice smaller than palpebral disk, with a complete fringe of small pointed lobules or only a few anteriorly. Scales in 38 or 40 rows; dorsals bi- tri- or quadricarinate; laterals bicarinate and smallest. Digits moderate; 23 lamellæ under the fourth toe. Preanals slightly enlarged. Tail cylindrical, tapering, shorter than head and body. The adpressed hind limb reaches the wrist or beyond. Dark olive grey above with longitudinal rows of blackish mottlings, between which the paler ground colour forms a vertebral, and a pair of sublateral lines on the back: beneath white, passing suddenly into the dark hue of the upper surface.

Total length	... 118 mm.	Fore limb	... 17 mm.
Head, length	... 13.5	Hind limb	... 22
Head, width	... 9.5	Tail	... 69
Body, length	... 36.5		

Loc.—Chinchilla, Darling Downs.

Differs from *H. fuscus* in proportions, style of colouring, number of subdigital lamellæ, &c.

NOTE ON HETEROPUS.

Heteropus fuscus, Gr. In the light of the description of *H. fuscus* now in our hands (B. M. C. Liz., 2nd ed. vol. iii. p. 283), the writer has no difficulty in accepting the identification with it of his *H. maculatus*. The account of the variations in colouring shown by the lizard might, however, have been amplified with advantage.

Heteropus rostralis, m., is by no means to be identified with *H. rhomboidalis*, Pet., a rather common lizard on the North Coast. *H. rostralis* has the interparietal distinct.

Heteropus bicarinatus, Macl., (= *H. albertisii*, Pet. and Dor.) is not infrequent at Herberton.

Heteropus peronii. Considered as a *Lygosoma*, this species must lose the duplicate name *peronii*. *H. lateralis*, m., is quite distinct. *Myophila vivax* placed in the same synonymy, is a naked-eyed scinc. *H. blackmanni*, m., is fairly identifiable by the description given l. c. p. 286. We may call it therefore either *Lygosoma blackmanni* or *Heteropus peronii*, according to our judgment.

The following key to the Queensland species may be useful :—
Palpebral disc not larger than the ear orifice.

Interparietal distinct.

Dorsals tri- or quadricarinate, or nearly smooth.

Toes cylindrical, with broad lamellæ..... *fuscus*.

Toes compressed with narrow lamellæ..... *rostralis*.

Dorsals bicarinate..... *bicarinatus*

No interparietal..... *rhomboidalis*.

Palpebral disc larger than the ear orifice.

Dorsals sharply keeled.....

Dorsals bicarinate..... *peronii*.

Dorsals tricarinate.....

First supraocular longer than the second *vertebralis*.

First supraocular shorter than the second

Scales in 28 rows..... *lateralis*.

Scales in 32 rows..... *pectoralis*.

Dorsals smooth or feebly keeled... ..

Scales in 30 rows *mundus*

Scales in 34 rows..... *tetradactylus*.

ANOMALOPUS LENTIGINOSUS.

Hind limb minute, undivided; fore limb a little longer, didactyle. Snout moderate, rounded. Lower eyelid scaly. Nostril in antero-inferior quarter of a large nasal. Rostral produced between the nasals, in contact with the fronto-nasal, which is much broader than long, and forms a broad suture with the frontal; frontal nearly as broad as long, broader than the supraoculars, shorter than the fronto- and interparietals together, and in contact with two supraoculars; four supraoculars; five supraciliaries; fronto-parietals distinct, equal in size to interparietal; parietals forming a suture behind interparietal; no enlarged nuchal; four large suboculars. Ear hidden. Scales in 20 rows, smooth, dorsals largest, a pair of enlarged preanals. Tail thick, longer than head and body. Pale reddish-brown, paler brown beneath, uniform or with the sides and under-surface of tail freckled with minute brown spots; a trace of a pale band across the occiput conspicuous in the young.

Total length ... 198 mm.

Fore limb ... 2.5 mm.

Head, length ... 9.5

Hind limb ... 1.5

Head, width ... 5.5

Tail ... 10.3

Body, length ... 84.5

Loc.—Brisbane.

OPHIOSCINCUS FRONTALIS.

Snout elongate, conical, subacute. Rostral elevated, in contact with frontonasal; nostril in the lower angle of the nasal. Pre-frontals nearly or quite in contact with each other; frontal longer than or as long as broad, forming a suture with the first supraciliary and first supraocular; fronto- and interparietals distinct, the latter rather the larger; four supraciliaries; parietals meeting behind interparietal, bordered laterally by a pair of temporals; no enlarged nuchals. Ear hidden. Eyelids as long as first labial. Scales in 30 rows, smooth; ventrals and laterals subequal; a pair of enlarged preanals. Tail thick, obtusely pointed. Ashy-grey or reddish-grey above; yellowish beneath, the colours more or less

distinctly defined, sometimes separated by a blackish band nearly meeting its fellow on the throat, and then rising through the eye to the upper surface of the head. Head pale, frequently with a dark spot behind the temple.

Loc.—Geraldton (collected by Dr. T. Bancroft).

GYMNOPHTHALMINA.

ABLEPHARUS TIMIDUS.

Habit elongate, slender. Limbs tridactyle, very feeble. Snout moderate, conical, rounded. Granules around the eye reduced to two or three on the anterior angle. Nasals largely in contact behind the rostral; frontonasal much broader than long, as broad as the frontal; the latter as long as the fronto- and interparietals together; frontoparietal single; interparietal distinct; prefrontals small, widely separated; parietals meeting behind the interparietal; two or three pairs of nuchals; four or five supraciliaries, the penultimate largest. Ear orifice indicated, but very minute or quite closed. Scales in 20 rows, smooth; dorsals largest. Tail longer than the head and body. Bronzy olive-brown above, each dorsal scale with a median black dot, sides dark, edged above with a black dorsolateral line running through the eye to the snout; beneath greenish grey.

Total length	...	86·5 mm.	Fore limb	...	3·5 mm.
Head, length	...	5	Hind limb	...	7·5
Head, width	...	3·5	Tail	...	44·5
Body	...	37			

Loc.—Charleville.

PYGOPODIDÆ.

DELMA TINCTA.

Rostral triangular, two-thirds as long as broad; supranasals of each side confluent, forming a median suture; nostril between first supralabial and two nasals. Prefrontal as large as or larger than frontal, seven-sided, broader than long or considerably longer than

broad; posterior angle of frontal a rectangle; parietals larger than or about equal in size with the frontal; two successive band-like scales on the oblique hinder edge of each parietal; two large supraorbitals separated from the eyelid by two enlarged supraciliaries; five supralabials, the third elongate and subocular; four infralabials, the anterior pair meeting below in a suture. Scales in 12 rows. Abdominal scutes twice as broad as long, in 48-55 pairs; no preanal pores; a smaller median scale wedged in between the enlarged preanals. Snout obtuse, shorter than the postorbital portion of the head; canthus rostralis very obtuse. Ear orifice small, considerably shorter than the eye, oblique, elliptical. Tail long, more than three times as long as the head and body. Olive suffused with salmon colour, in spirits fading to yellowish, and deeply staining the liquor; upper surface of head and neck black, interrupted by four yellow bands, one occupying the muzzle, the second before the eye, the third behind the eye, the fourth across the occiput, a fifth separates the colours of the head and body; the anterior divisions of the black ground colour descend on the lower lip; beneath salmon colour, passing into yellow.

Length of head	...	...	...	6 mm.
Body	...	...	...	31
Tail ...	...	...	...	136

Loc.—Normanton, Gulf of Carpentaria; Springsure, Central Queensland.

DELMA PLEBEIA.

Rostral triangular or subpentagonal; nostril between the first supralabial and three nasals; two pairs of supranasals forming a median suture; frontonasals large, descending on the face; loreal large, in contact above with the prefrontal, which is larger than the frontal, seven-sided, as broad as long; frontal seven-sided, as broad as long, smaller than the parietals, between which it enters posteriorly; parietals with three large scales on the lateral edges; two supraorbitals; a circumorbital ring of which the two or three supraciliaries are enlarged, and separate the supraorbitals

from the granular eyelid ; a series of four small scales between the postnasal and the orbit ; seven supralabials, of which the fourth generally, the third occasionally, is elongate and subocular ; five lower labials, the three anterior very large, the first generally meeting its fellow in a suture beneath ; mental larger than rostral, triangular. Snout obtuse, shorter than the distance of the eye from the hinder edge of the ear orifice ; canthus rostralis very obtuse. Ear orifice small, shorter than the diameter of the eye, elliptical, oblique. Tail moderate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ times as long as the head and body. Rudimentary hind limb shorter than the snout. No preanal pores ; no median preanal scale. Scales in 14 rows, occasionally 16 ; abdominal scales 50-55, generally 53. Above olive, scales frequently dark-edged, giving the skin a reticulated appearance ; the banded markings of the head represented in adults by a pair of dark blotches on each lip, and occasional dark spots or faint traces of a bar across the occiput ; beneath yellowish anteriorly, salmon colour for the greater part posteriorly. Young subjects have sometimes the dark grey and pale barring of the head pretty distinct.

Length of Head	...	...	...	11 mm.
Body	...	...	...	95
Tail	...	...	...	277

Loc.—Brisbane, Gympie.

There are sufficient constant differences from *D. frazeri* to lead us to regard it as more than an eastern variety of that species.



De Vis, Charles Walter. 1888. "A contribution to the herpetology of Queensland." *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 2, 811–826.
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