

and narrowly edged with brown. A dark patch on the opercle and an oblique streak below it behind the maxilla, and another vertical one immediately below the middle of the eye.

In the adolescent and young these streaks are continued to below the chin, and in the interspace between these two lines are two subtriangular dark spots.

Hab.—Kurrachee (Manora rocks).

PSEUDOCROMIS PERSICUS—*Sp. nov.*

B. 5 D. $\frac{3}{30}$; Vent $\frac{1}{5}$; Pect. 18; L.l. $\frac{5}{10}$, not continuous; Anal $\frac{3}{19}$; L. T. 15. The height of the body equals the distance between the snout and the extreme hind edge of the preopercle, and is $4\frac{1}{2}$ times in the total length.

Length of snout equal to the diameter of the eye. Opercles scaly. Dorsal and anal fins produced posteriorly and pointed. All the rays of the anal, pectoral, ventral, caudal and the posterior rays of the dorsal branched; caudal fin covered with scales for one-half its length.

Colors.—Pale fleshy on the body. Head and snout brown, two longitudinal pale bluish white lines on the preopercle; a black spot behind the opercle with a vertical bluish white line through it, in its anterior third. Body covered with scattered blue spots. Dorsal, anal, and caudal fins with faint blue spots, not unlike broken up undulating lines. The young has a dark brown line running from the snout through the eye to the end of the dorsal fin, which disappears with age.

Hab.—The Persian Gulf. I am indebted to Captain Bishop, of the I. G. S. Patrick Stewart, for specimens of this fish, which were collected by him in the Persian Gulf, when repairing the Indo-European Telegraph cable.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW LIZARD FROM THE DANGS.


BY F. GLEADOW.

HEMIDACYLUS MURRAYI, *Sp. nov.*

Digits quite free; free distal joints of digits long; dorsal tubercles strongly keeled; not more than 8 lamellæ under the inner toe and 11 under the median toe; 5 (4—6) lamellæ under the inner, and 8 (7—9) under the median toe. Tubercles in 16—20 (14—22) longitudinal series.

Males with 6—8 femoral pores on each side.

Snout longer than distance between eye and ear opening, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ the diameter of orbit. Forehead concave. Ear opening oblique, less than half the diameter of the eye. Digits moderately dilated, the inner well developed. Rostral grooved, slightly broader than high. Upper labials 10—12. Lower labials 9—10. Nostril between the rostral, first labial, and three small tubercles similar to those on the muzzle. Back of head, and between eye and ear-opening, granular, with scattered conical or rounded tubercles. Eyelid distinct, granular. Pupil vertical. Chin-shields two pair, the first largest and in contact with the triangular mental and first labials. Second pair smaller opposite the second labials, reaching their posterior suture, but sometimes touching the first labials. Mental broader than the rostral. A row of decidedly enlarged scales along the lower labials, followed interiorly by others diminishing in size. Chin and throat with small granular scales. Upper labials bordered by a distinct row of tubercles slightly longer than those on the muzzle. Tubercles on the muzzle closely packed, smallest in front of the eye. Scales across middle of abdomen in 32—36 rows, each scale minutely 3—10 dotted. Back covered with granular scales interspersed with 16—20 (14—22) rows of keeled trihedral tubercles more conical on the flanks, and all less than half the diameter of the ear-opening in size. Limbs with scattered keeled tubercles. Tail longer than head and body, verticillate, grooved medially above, as far as 10 or more verticels. The first few verticels with 3—4 sharp conical keeled tubercles on each side, decreasing in number and size towards the tip. Sub-caudals enlarged, about 50—60 in number to tip of tail. Femoral pores 6—8 on each side, interrupted in the middle. The foreleg laid forward reaches nearly the nostril. Inner toe with 5 (4—6) lamellæ below. Median toe with 8 (7—9) lamellæ.

Color grey, with several dark bands across the back, the bands shaped somewhat like two crescents back to back, thus . Markings frequently variable or indistinct. A dark streak from nostril to eye, with three others diverging behind the orbit, the upper one sometimes produced over the shoulder; underparts white; tail banded.

Length—Head and body 65 mm. ($2\frac{3}{4}$ in), tail 75 mm. (3 in).

The above description is taken from 24 specimens, 8 males and 16 females, forming a nearly pure gathering from two localities, Pimpri and Garvi, in the "Dangs," a forest and mountainous region of

about 1,000 sq. miles, with a rainfall of about 100 inches, at the north-west extremity of the Syhadri or Ghat range, between Khandesh and Surat. The animal inhabits both trees and houses, living under loose bark, and in nooks and crannies. Its habits are chiefly nocturnal, though it may be caught in the day time. I believe I have it also from the town of Surat, but this locality requires confirmation.

I desire to name this new species after Mr. J. A. Murray, to whom I am indebted for a great deal of willing assistance during the past.

ZOOLOGICAL NOTES.

DELPHINUS LENTIGINOSUS. I have received a letter from Mr. Sinclair announcing the capture of a fine *Delphinus* on the Alibag Coast, which apparently is *lentiginosus*, and if so it is a very fine specimen, the skin of which is an acquisition to our Museum. The average length of this species is from seven to eight feet. I give Mr. Sinclair's careful measurements and description:—

Adult Male—Length between standards	10' 6"
* Greatest height exclusive of dorsal fin.....	1' 5"
Greatest circumference of pectoral region exclusive of fins	4' 3"
Height of dorsal fin	8"
Base length of dorsal, true horizontal	2' 3"
Extreme length of flipper, from front of axilla to tip	1' 3"
Greatest depth of fluke parallel to spine	9"
Greatest expanse of flukes.....	2' 3"

(Note that this is identical with base length of dorsal fin.)

Length of rostrum (restricted) 8". Spiracle single, fairly large, crescentic. A vertical line drawn through its posterior angles would cut the anterior angles of the eyes. Teeth numerous in both jaws, conical, not yet counted.

The shape is that of the genus; the caudal region is very much compressed, and its inferior and superior surfaces produced into what might be called rudimentary anal and dorsal fins.

Colour—Above (and below behind the anus) rather pale leaden gray, with numerous long drop-shaped spots. Of these the majority, especially on the rostrum, limbs, dorsal fin, and flukes, are pure white, the rest dark slate color or black.

Below, from the anus forward the general ground colour is white, much mottled on the belly with the dorsal ground colour, less so on the breast, and the mental region almost pure white; but there are a few black spots.

* This of course would be much greater in the water, the weight of the animal in shore depressing the anterior parts.



Gleadow, F. 1887. "Description of a new lizard from the Dangs." *The journal of the Bombay Natural History Society* 2, 49–51.

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