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drooping, comparatively large; tongue, ocelli, and maxillary
palpi invisible; forehead with a projecting fringe of hairy
scales; antennae broken; hind tibiae with a broad expanding
tuft of hairs in the middle.

Type Isopteryx discoloralis, Wlk. xxxiv. p. 1315.

[To be continued.]

LVIII.— On the Galapagos Lizards of the Genus Tropidurus.
By G. A. Boulenrer.

I have lately reexamined the specimens of Tropidurus
brought home by Darwin and Commander Cookson, with the
view of testing the value of the supposed new species from
the Galapagos Islands recently described by Cope* and by
Baur†. The specimens known from the Galapagos Islands
were referred by Steindachner and myself to two species, T.
Grayi, Bell, and T. pacificus, Stdr., the form with two light
dorsal stripes described by Peters in 1871, from Chatham
Island, as Craniopeltis vivitata being regarded as a variety
of T. Grayi. It is this very form which has been redescribed,
from the same island, by Cope under the name of Tropi-
durus lenmiscatus, sp. n., without any reference whatever to
Peters's description. What is almost worse is Baur's bold
statement, "Üeber Tropidurus (Craniopeltis) livitatus (sic),
Peters, dessen Fundort unbekannt ist †, kann ich kein Urteil
abgeben." Is it too much to expect from herpetologists
in America that they will look up the literature, and
avoid quoting, as if seen by them, works to which they
have not referred, as is evidently the case with Dr. Baur?
I should also like to know where the latter gentleman
has found T. pacificus quoted by me from Albemarle.
I do not believe in most of the characters set forward
by Baur to distinguish different species in the different
islands; his statements are to a great extent contradicted by
the typical specimens themselves, as when he says that the
striped form, from Chatham Island, has 55–61 scales round
the middle of the body, and that the specimens with 65 scales

† Biol. Centralbl. x. p. 475 (1890).
‡ Peters states in his original description, "Das einzige mir vorlie-
gende Exemplar . . . stammt von der Galapagosinsel Chatham" (MB.
Berl. Ac. 1871, p. 645.)

mentioned by me will prove to belong to the Charles-Island form, which has no stripes, whereas as a matter of fact it is precisely our unique adult striped individual (*T. bivittatus* = *lemnisca tus*) which has the 65 scales. Here again we see that Baur has omitted to refer to Bell’s original description in the ‘Zoology of the ‘Beagle,’” where *T. Grayi* is figured in a perfectly recognizable manner; otherwise he would not have been embarrassed to guess whether the name *Grayi* was made to apply to the striped form rather than to the spotted one. And finally, whilst I trust nobody will contest the accuracy of the localities given by Commander Cookson, accompanied by dated labels, the specimens from Abingdon Island agree perfectly with Bell’s *T. Grayi* and Steindachner’s *T. pacificus,* forms held by Dr. Baur to be restricted to Charles and Bindloe respectively.

As the striped form, *T. bivittatus* (*T. Grayi,* spec. *b,* of my ‘Catalogue’), appears to be distinguished constantly, apart from the coloration, by its larger scales on the sides of the neck and by the upper head-scales being more broken up, I think it best to restore it to the rank of a species distinct from *T. Grayi.* But I feel justified in rejecting all Baur’s new species as based on mere slight varieties of *T. Grayi* and *T. pacificus,* as will appear from the following synonymy; I also give the number of scales round the middle of the body in the various specimens preserved in the British Museum.

1. *Tropidurus Grayi.*


1. Darwin’s specimen, the type figured by Bell. No doubt from Charles Island. ♂. Sc. 63.
2. Darwin’s specimen, probably from the same locality. ♂. Sc. 65.
2. *Tropidurus bivittatus.*

*Leiocephalus Grayi,* part., Bell, l. c.
*Tropidurus Grayi,* part., Steind. l. c.; Boulen. l. c.
*Tropidurus lemniscatus,* Cope, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. xii. p. 145 (1889);
Baur, l. c.

1. Darwin's specimen, probably from Chatham Island.  
♂. Sc. 65.


*Tropidurus pacificus,* Steind. l. c. p. 313, pl. ii. figs. 2 and 3; Boulen.  
l. c. p. 175.
*Tropidurus abingdoni,* Baur, l. c.

1. Abingdon Island, Commander Cookson.  
♂. Sc. 91.
2. Ditto.  
♂. Sc. 95.

**LIX.—On Anabiosis.** By Prof. W. Preyer, of Berlin.*

The fact of anabiosis, i. e. the revivification of perfectly lifeless organisms and their parts, the condition of which differs from ordinary apparent death in the total suspension of the whole of the vital processes, was experimentally established by me more than twenty-five years ago; and since that time I have substantiated it in my lectures and various papers, and have also drawn attention to its great theoretical importance †. I attach especial weight to the proof which I have furnished of the difference between the two antitheses of life, namely:

i. Lifeless and capable of living = anabiotic.

ii. Lifeless and incapable of living = dead.

* Translated from the 'Biologisches Centralblatt,' Bd. xi. no. 1, Feb. 1, 1891, pp. 1-5.