

orbital part of head; interocular width 3 times the diameter of eye and twice the distance between the nostrils; maxillary barbel extending a little beyond the base of pectoral. Skin of head and anterior part of body covered with small tubercles. Dorsal I 6; spine not serrated, $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of head; length of adipose fin $1\frac{1}{2}$ in its distance from the dorsal. Anal 12. Pectoral as long as the head, nearly reaching the ventral, its spine $\frac{3}{4}$ as long, and with 8 or 9 strong serrations on the inner edge. Caudal deeply notched. Caudal peduncle $2\frac{1}{2}$ as long as deep. Olivaceous; two broad dark brownish transverse bands, one below the dorsal, the other below the adipose fin; dorsal with an intramarginal series of dark spots; anal and pectorals with similar but less distinct spots; small dark spots on the caudal.

Hab. Tunting.

A single specimen, 65 mm. in total length.

This is the first Chinese species of the genus *Glyptosternum* to be described. Of the Indian species with which I have compared it, it is nearest to *G. botia*, Ham. Buch.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

Fig. 1. Gymnostomus kreyenbergii.

Fig. 2. Gobio wolterstorffi.

Fig. 3. Glyptosternum sinense.

XVI.—*Descriptions of new South-American Reptiles.*

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Lepidoblepharis peraccae.

Upper parts and throat covered with uniform very small granules, smallest on the back of the head and on the throat, largest on the snout*; lower parts and tail covered with large, imbricate, cycloid, smooth scales (18 across the middle of the body). Rostral and symphyseal shields large, the former with short median cleft above, the latter with two clefts behind; four upper and three lower labials, first very large. Upper eyelid and limbs as in *L. festæ*, Peracca. Dark brown above, paler brown beneath, blackish on the upper part of the sides; a whitish streak on each side, from the eye to the base of the tail, where it unites with its fellow; upper surface of head with dark symmetrical markings.

* In *L. festæ*, of which one of the types has been entrusted to me for comparison by Count Peracca, the largest granules are on the back. The specimen from Chimbo, N.W. Ecuador (Coll. Rosenberg), in the British Museum, differs in having the dorsal granules unequal in size

	mm.
Total length	40
Head	7
Width of head	4
Body	16
Fore limb	7
Hind limb	9
Tail	17

A single specimen of this new species, named in honour of the founder of the Eublepharid genus *Lepidoblepharis*, was obtained at Los Mangos, S.W. Colombia, altitude 300 m., by Mr. M. G. Palmer.

Anolis palmeri.

Head twice as long as broad, slightly shorter than the tibia; forehead concave; no frontal ridges; upper head-scales small, rugose or feebly keeled; scales of the supraorbital semicircles feebly enlarged, keeled, separated by three or four series of scales; supraocular scales small, the larger distinctly keeled; occipital enlarged, nearly as large as the ear-opening, separated from the supraorbital scales by five or six series of scales; canthus rostralis angular, canthal scales five; loreal rows five; five upper labials to below the centre of the eye; ear-opening moderate, oval. Gular appendage large; gular scales small. Body scarcely compressed; no dorso-nuchal fold. Scales on the back and sides minute, granular; ventrals much larger, juxtaposed, rather strongly keeled. The adpressed hind limb reaches between the ear and the eye; digital expansions moderate; 16 or 17 lamellæ under phalanges ii. and iii. of the fourth toe. Tail rounded, covered with keeled scales, without enlarged dorsal series. Male with enlarged postanal scales. Uniform green above, whitish below.

	♂. mm.	♀. mm.
Total length	165	167
Head	14	14
Width of head	7	7
Body	38	38
Fore limb	25	24
Hind limb	40	40
Tail	113	115

Two specimens, male and female, from Los Mangos, S.W. Colombia, collected by Mr. M. G. Palmer.

Resembles *A. chloris*, Blgr.

Anolis scapularis.

Head not quite as long as broad, slightly shorter than the tibia; forehead concave; frontal ridges distinct; the larger upper head-scales strongly keeled; scales of the supraorbital semicircles enlarged, separated by two series of small scales; about twelve enlarged, strongly keeled supraocular scales; occipital large, larger than the ear-opening, separated from the supraorbital scales by three series of scales; canthus rostralis sharp, canthal scales four; loreal rows six; seven upper labials to below the centre of the eye; ear-opening moderate, oval. Gular appendage large; gular scales small. Body compressed; no dorso-nuchal fold. Scales granular, very minute on the sides, larger and keeled on the vertebral region, larger still and smooth on the belly. The adpressed hind limb reaches the posterior border of the eye; digital expansions moderate; 14 lamellæ under phalanges ii. and iii. of the fourth toe. Tail slightly compressed, with keeled scales, the median dorsal series of which is enlarged. Male without enlarged postanal scales. Pale golden, with bright yellow gular appendage; a brown cross-band between the eyes, some dark blotches on the back, and an oval blackish spot above the insertion of the arm; tibia with dark and light oblique bars.

	mm.
Total length	110
Head	12
Width of head	7
Body	31
Fore limb	18
Hind limb	31
Tibia	10
Tail	77

A single male specimen from the Province Sara, Eastern Bolivia, altitude 600 metres. From the collection of Mr. J. Steinbach.

Allied to *A. ortonii*, Cope.

Polychrus liogaster.

Agrees in most respects with *P. marmoratus*, L., but ventral scales smooth or very faintly keeled. Dorsal scales feebly uni-, bi-, or tricarinate; gular crest very distinct in the male, less so in the female. 10 to 12 femoral pores on each side. Male green, with a broad reddish-brown vertebral band; females olive or reddish brown with angular darker cross-bars on the back; two black lines from the eye to the neck,

widening behind, the upper passing above, the lower below the ear-opening; a black longitudinal streak on each side of the throat.

	♂. mm.	♀. mm.
Total length	505	520
Head	31	33
Width of head	18	20
Body	104	117
Fore limb	54	62
Hind limb	70	78
Tail	370	370

Three specimens (male, female, and young) from the Province Sara, Eastern Bolivia, altitude 750 metres, collected by Mr. J. Steinbach, and two (females) from Chancamayo, Eastern Peru, collected by Mr. C. Schunke. The female from Bolivia laid ten white eggs with parchment-like shell, regularly elliptical in shape; longitudinal diameter 29 mm., transverse diameter 14.

Polychrus acutirostris, Spix, is also represented in Mr. Steinbach's collection from the Province Sara.

Liophis opisthotænia.

Eye moderately large; snout short. Rostral broader than deep, visible from above, internasals broader than long, shorter than the præfrontals; frontal once and two thirds as long as broad, longer than its distance from the end of the snout, a little shorter than the parietals; loreal deeper than long; one præocular (exceptionally divided) and two postoculars; temporals 1+2; seven upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye; four lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which are a little shorter than the posterior. Scales in 17 rows. Ventrals 149-151; anal divided; subcaudals 64-66. Olive above, bluish grey on the sides, with or without black and light spots; a black, light-edged lateral streak along the posterior part of the body and the tail; upper lip white, edged with a blackish line above, which may expand into a nuchal spot; lower parts white.

Total length 395 mm.; tail 95.

Two specimens from Merida, Venezuela, 1600 m., from Sr. Briceño's collection.

Atractus melas.

Snout pointed. Rostral small, a little broader than deep, just visible from above; internasals small, as long as broad; præfrontals longer than broad; frontal as long as broad, as

long as its distance from the end of the snout, much shorter than the parietals; loreal three times as long as deep; no præocular; two postoculars; temporals 1+2; seven upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye; a single pair of large chin-shields, in contact with the symphysial and, on each side, with four lower labials. Scales in 17 rows. Ventrals 146; anal entire; subcaudals 25. Uniform black.

Total length 235 mm.; tail 25.

A single female specimen from Los Mangos, S.W. Colombia, altitude 300 m., by Mr. G. Palmer.

Leptognathus schunkii.

Body slender, strongly compressed. Eye large. Rostral broader than deep, just visible from above; internasals about half as long as the præfrontals; frontal as long as broad or a little broader than long, as long as its distance from the end of the snout, much shorter than the parietals; nasal divided; loreal as long as deep or a little deeper than long, bordering the eye; a præocular above the loreal; two or three postoculars; temporals 1+2; eight or nine upper labials, third, fourth, and fifth, or fourth, fifth, and sixth entering the eye; first lower labial in contact with its fellow behind the symphysial; three pairs of chin-shields, anterior longer than broad. Scales in 15 rows, vertebrals much enlarged but not twice as broad as long. Ventrals 177-188; anal entire; subcaudals 90-102. Black, with whitish irregular annuli, which may be interrupted on the back and belly; these annuli may be speckled with black, and the black specks may become so crowded on the posterior part of the body as to reduce the white annuli to mere outlines; head black above, with yellowish spots or dots and a yellowish line across the snout; sides of head yellowish, spotted with black; a whitish band dotted with black across the nape.

Total length 920 mm.; tail 240.

Three specimens from Chanchamayo, E. Peru, collected by Mr. C. Schunke.

Apparently closely allied to *L. boettgeri*, Werner, from the same locality.

Mr. Schunke's collection from Chanchamayo also contains a snake agreeing in every respect with Tschudi's *Liophis tæniurus*, as figured by Jan. This shows that the species must be referred to the genus *Aporophis*, as proposed by Cope. The specimens referred by me to *Liophis tæniurus* in the 'British Museum Catalogue of Snakes' cannot be separated from *L. albiventris*, Jan.



Boulenger, George Albert. 1908. "Descriptions of new South-American reptiles." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 1, 111–115.

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