from it in the form and length of the head, in the markings on the head and neck, and in having a more depressed shell.

This Terrapin (*Emys fuliginosa*) differs so much in the form of the jaws, that it is necessary to consider it the type of a new genus, characterized by the depth and length of the groove of the upper jaw, and the sharp simple edge of the lower jaw. It may be called

**Mauremys.**

The head elongate, covered with a smooth skin; nose with the nostrils near the upper edge; crown flat; eyes lateral, large, and very prominent; pupils circular.

Upper beak high, lower edge slightly arched, with an acute notch in the centre.

Lower beak convex, rounded below in front, scarcely reaching the angle of the mouth.

Palate slightly concave; inner nostrils near the middle of the palate, oblong, with a concavity behind each; alveolar edge of the upper jaw with a deep groove, with a strong acute ridge on the underside, extending nearly the whole length of the margin. The alveolar edge of the lower jaw sharp and narrow, broader, shelving inwardly in front.

(1) **Mauremys fuliginosa.**


(2) **Mauremys laniaria.**

4. Report on two Collections of Indian Reptiles.  
By Dr. Albert Günther, F.R.S., F.Z.S.  

(Plates XXXVIII., XXXIX., XL.)

The British Museum has lately received two most valuable collections of Indian Reptiles. One was presented by Dr. A. H. Leith, who collected for a number of years at several localities, of which the following require notice:—

1. Deesa, a military station in Ghozerat.
2. Matheran, a hill 2500 feet high, thirty miles east of Bombay.
3. Mahabuleshwur, 4500 feet above the level of the sea, some fifty miles south of Bombay.
4. Kotree, on the western bank of the Indus, opposite to Hyderabad.

This collection contained, beside several of the most common Reptiles, sixty-four species (most of them in numerous examples), which are enumerated in the following list. Four are undescribed.

The second collection was made by R. H. Barnes, Esq., in Ceylon. I do not give a list, as it would not advance our previous knowledge
1. Dendrophis caudolineolata.
2. Dipsas barnesi.
of the geographical distribution of known species. Singularly enough two of the Snakes proved to be undescribed, showing that the zeal of a collector is rewarded even in localities apparently well explored.

I. List of the Species collected by Dr. Leith.

2. Testudo leithii, sp. n. Sindh.
4. Emys grayi, sp. n. Bussora.
5. Emys trijuga, Schweigg.
10. Garialis gangeticus, Gm. Indus.
15. Chiameia lineata, Gray. Matheran, Belgaum.
   Var. hardwickii (Gray). Kandesh.
   Var. fasciolata (Gthr.). Sindh, Kurrachee.
24. Teratolepis (g. n.) fasciata, Blyth. Sindh.
27. Typhlops exiguus, Jan*. Belgaum.
28. Stenostoma macrorhynchum, Jan*. Sindh.
35. Cyclopis nasalis†, Gthr. Matheran.
37. Ptyas nucoa, L. Bombay.

* I am indebted to Prof. Peters for the determination of these two species.
† One preocular only, but ventrals 150–160.

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