

PLESIOPHYSA, Fischer, 1883.

Animal unknown, with the exception of the radula; central tooth 5-cusped; middle cusp the largest; laterals 4-cusped, strong; marginals as the laterals.

Shell that of a *Physa*, fragile.

Distribution. Guadeloupe.

2. On some Specimens of Lizards in the Zoological Museum of Halle (Saale). By G. A. BOULENGER.

[Received March 6, 1889.]

(Plate XV.)

Having, at the request of Dr. O. Taschenberg, examined some specimens of Lizards belonging to the Museum of Halle, which have been named or described by Burmeister and Giebel, I beg leave to lay before the Society the results of my examination, and to append revised descriptions of two species from the Argentine Republic.

1. GONGYLUS MELANOGASTRICUS, Burmeister, Verz. Zool. Mus. Halle, 1850, p. 79 (*nom. nud.*), = *Chalcides viridanus*, Gravenh. The specimens are therefore not from Brazil, as stated by Burmeister.

I may add, from the examination of fresh specimens of this Lizard recently brought to me by Mr. E. B. Poulton, who collected them in Grand Canary Island, that the colour of the lower surface is a bright yellow, which turns to black after some time in spirit.

2. PLATYDACTYLUS ALBOMACULATUS, Giebel, Zeitschr. ges. Naturw. xvii. 1861, p. 59, from Banka, = *Gecko stentor*, Cantor.

3. PLATYDACTYLUS BURMEISTERI, id. *ibid.*, from the same locality, = *G. monarchus*, Schleg.

4. PLATYDACTYLUS DEISSNERI, id. *ibid.* p. 60, from the same locality, = *G. monarchus*, Schleg.

References to these three synonyms have been omitted from the British Museum Catalogue of Lizards.

5. GYMNODACTYLUS HORRIDUS. (Plate XV. fig. 1.)

Gymnodactylus horridus, Burmeister, Reise La Plata, ii. p. 522.

Head once and a half as long as broad; snout a little longer than the diameter of the orbit, as long as the distance between the eye and the ear-opening; forehead plane; ear-opening oval, oblique, half the diameter of the eye. The adpressed hind limb reaches the shoulder. Digits slightly depressed at the base, with well-developed

lamellæ. Head covered with large granules anteriorly, posteriorly with minute granules intermixed with round tubercles; rostral quadrangular, nearly twice as broad as long, with median cleft above; nostril pierced between the rostral, the first labial, and three nasals; eight or nine upper and six lower labials; mental trapezoid, followed by three transverse series on enlarged flat granules. Body covered above with small granules and large trihedral tubercles, which are about as broad as long, and form sixteen longitudinal series. Abdominal scales large, cycloid, imbricate, smooth, in sixteen longitudinal series in the middle of the body. No femoral or præ-anal pores. Tail cylindrical, with rings of large keeled tubercles. Pale brown above, with seven darker transverse bands separated by narrow interspaces; a dark band on each side of the head, from the nostril, through the eye, to above the ear; tail with five dark-brown cross bands; lower surfaces white.

| | millim. |
|------------------------------|---------|
| From snout to vent | 15 |
| Head | 17 |
| Width of head | 10 |
| Fore limb | 19 |
| Hind limb | 27 |
| Tail | 59 |

A single male specimen from Mendoza.

Closely allied to *G. fasciatus*, but differing in the larger granules on the forehead, the larger ventral scales, and the absence of regular chin-shields.

6. UROSTROPHUS SCAPULATUS. (Plate XV. fig. 2.)

Leiosaurus scapulatus, Burmeister, Reise La Plata, ii. p. 522 (♂).

Leiosaurus multipunctatus, Burm., ibid. p. 524 (♀).

Leiosaurus marmoratus, Burm., ibid. p. 524 (young).

Head once and two fifths as long as broad; snout rounded, with very short canthus rostralis; nostril nearer the end of the snout than the orbit; tympanum oval, larger than the eye-opening; upper head-scales smooth, smallest on the supraorbital region, in two or three series between the orbits; occipital not enlarged; a series of enlarged infraorbitals, second largest; eleven upper and as many lower labials. Gular scales small and granular, enlarged and flat near the labials and in front of the gular fold. Body subcylindrical; scales on upper surface very small, granular, of lower surfaces flat, slightly imbricate, all smooth. The adpressed hind limb reaches the ear in the male, the gular fold in the female. Tail as long as or slightly longer than head and body, not curly, covered with verticils of small, squarish, smooth scales. Pale olive above, uniform in the male, black-spotted in the female and young; tail with more or less distinct darker rings; lower surfaces whitish, throat of female spotted with black; a black vertical bar in front of the shoulder.

| | ♂. millim. | ♀. millim. |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total length..... | 228 | 200 |
| Head | 28 | 28 |
| Width of head | 20 | 20 |
| Body..... | 76 | 72 |
| Fore limb..... | 41 | 39 |
| Hind limb | 65 | 57 |
| Tail | 114 | 100 |

From the Sierra de Uspallata and the desert west of Catamarca.

Differs from *U. torquatus*, to which it is closely allied, in the longer head, shorter digits, and shorter tail.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XV.

- Fig. 1. *Gymnodactylus horridus*, with enlarged view of chin.
2. *Urostrophus scapulatus* ♀, with upper view of head.

3. On the occasional Persistence of the Left Posterior Cardinal Vein in the Frog, with Remarks on the Homologies of the Veins in the Dipnoi. By W. NEWTON PARKER, Ph.D., F.Z.S., Professor of Biology in the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

[Received March 8, 1889.]

According to the recent researches of Hochstetter¹, the postcaval vein arises in part independently ("Leberabschnitt"), and in part from that portion of one (Amniota) or of both (Amphibia) posterior cardinal veins which receive the venæ renales revehentes ("Urnierenabschnitt"). The part of the cardinals which lies anterior to the kidneys either disappears, or else gives rise to the azygos (and hemiazygos) veins.

In the Salamander, and apparently in most Urodeles, the right and left azygos are present normally, while in the greater number of Anura they disappear entirely in the adult. In *Bombinator*, however, they persist (Götte², Hochstetter), and this is also the case occasionally in *Alytes* and *Discoglossus*³.

Howes has recently described an interesting case of the persistence of the left azygos in a female of the Common Frog (*Rana temporaria*)⁴, the vessel being of large calibre and continuous anteriorly with

¹ "Beiträge zur vergl. Anat. u. Entwicklungsgeschichte des Venensystems der Amphibien und Fische," Morphol. Jahrbuch, Bd. xiii. 1887-8. "Ueber die Bildung d. hinteren Hohlvene bei den Säugethieren," Anat. Anz. ii. Jahrg. 1887. "Beiträge zur Entwicklungsgeschichte des Venensystems der Amnioten," Morphol. Jahrbuch, Bd. xiii. 1887-8.

² Entwicklungsgeschichte der Unke.

³ G. B. Howes, "On the Azygos Vein in the Anurous Amphibia," Proc. Zool. Soc. 1888, p. 122.

⁴ Loc. cit.



Boulenger, George Albert. 1889. "On some specimens of lizards in the Zoological Museum of Halle (Saale)." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1889, 143–145.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/91210>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/67491>

Holding Institution

Natural History Museum Library, London

Sponsored by

Natural History Museum Library, London

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.