

perature of Central America proving, in their case, even a more effectual barrier to their progress southward than with the Red-toothed *Soricidæ*, examples of which, as we have seen, extend as far as Costa Rica. Looking at the small number of American species, and taking into consideration the fact that, while it is possible to imagine the highly differentiated New-World Moles as capable of being derived by modification from a common progenitor resembling those of the genus *Talpa*, the reverse being unimaginable, it follows that they, like the species of *Soricidæ*, were also most probably derived from the Palæarctic Region, whence their ancestor or ancestors found their way into North America by the same route as the Red-toothed Shrews. The close relationship existing between *Urotrichus* (*Neurotrichus*) *gibbsi*, from the Pacific slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and *Urotrichus talpoides* of Japan, points indubitably to a common ancestor for these species at least, and their limitation to the opposite shores of the same ocean to the route by which the parent form entered the New World.

3. On Reptiles, Batrachians, and Fishes from the Lesser West Indies. By G. A. BOULENGER.

[Received May 15, 1891.]

A first report on the Reptiles and Batrachians collected for the West Indies Exploration Committee was published in 1888¹ by Dr. Günther, dealing with collections made by Mr. Ramage in the Island of Dominica. A list of the Reptiles of Barbados was published by Col. Feilden in 1889². The present contribution deals with further collections received from Dominica (collectors Mr. G. A. Ramage and Dr. H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.Z.S.), St. Lucia (Ramage), and St. Vincent, Becquia and Moustiques (collected by Mr. H. H. Smith and presented to the British Museum by Mr. F. D. Godman).

I. DOMINICA.

The following species are additions to Dr. Günther's list.

1. HEMIDACTYLUS MABOUIA, Mor.

2. SPHÆRODACTYLUS MICROLEPIS, R. & L.

Snout pointed, as long as the distance between the eye and the ear-opening, once and a half the diameter of the orbit; ear-opening small, oval, vertical. Rostral moderately large, with longitudinal cleft above; nostril pierced between the rostral, the first labial, and three scales; three upper labials; four lower labials, the first longer than the three others together; mental large, its posterior border truncate and in contact with two scales. A small spine-like scale on the upper eyelid, above the middle of the eye. All the scales on

¹ Ann. & Mag. N. H. (6) ii. pp. 362-366.

² Zoologist, (3) xiii. pp. 295-298, 352 & 353.

the head, body, limbs, and tail very strongly keeled; scales on the snout larger than those on the back of the head; scales on the back and sides rhomboidal, not imbricate, small on the middle of the back, increasing in size towards the sides, where they are only a little smaller than the ventrals; the latter scales hexagonal and imbricate; 62 scales round the middle of the body. Tail cylindrical, tapering; upper caudal scales pointed and raised, giving the organ a roughish appearance; lower caudal scales larger, rhomboidal, imbricate; no subcaudal enlarged shields. Dark brown above, with some lighter dots; pale brown beneath.

	millim.
Total length	77
Head	10
Width of head	6
Body	27
Fore limb	11
Hind limb	14
Tail	40

This Gecko differs from *S. copii*, Stdr., of which male and female specimens were obtained by Mr. Ramage in Dominica, in the smaller dorsal scales, the strongly keeled ventrals, and the absence of subcaudal shields.

A single male specimen, collected by Dr. Nicholls.

3. *TYPHLOPS PLATYCEPHALUS*.

Typhlops platycephalus, Dum. & Bibr. vi. p. 293 (1844); Jan, Icon. Gén. Ophid. p. 18, livr. 3, pls. iv. & v. fig. 8 (1864).

Ophthalmidion fuscum, A. Dum. Cat. Méth. Rept. p. 203 (1851).

Typhlops fuscus, Jan, *op. cit.* p. 22, livr. 5, pls. v. & vi. fig. 4.

Snout rounded, rather depressed, strongly projecting; nostrils lateral. Rostral about one third the width of the head, extending to the level of the eyes; nostril between two nasals, the anterior of which is in contact with the first and second labials; præocular present, a little narrower than the nasal or the ocular, in contact with the third labial only; eyes distinct; upper head-scales not or scarcely enlarged; four upper labials. Diameter of body 40 to 50 times in the total length; tail as long as broad or a little longer than broad, ending in a spine. 24 scales round the body. Blackish brown above and below, uniform or with a few of the scales of the middle ventral row white; lower surface of snout and anal region usually white.

Of this little known *Typhlops*, originally described from Martinique, numerous specimens were obtained by Mr. Ramage and Dr. Nicholls. The largest measures 360 millim.

4. *OXYRHOPUS PLUMBEUS*, Wied.

Hitherto recorded only from Trinidad in the West Indies.

5. *TRIGONOCEPHALUS LANCEOLATUS*, Daud.

II. ST. LUCIA.

Collected by Mr. Ramage.

1. *HEMIDACTYLUS MABOUIA*, Mor.
2. *THECADACTYLUS RAPICAUDA*, Houtt.
3. *SPHÆRODACTYLUS MICROLEPIS*, R. & L.

We have stated above that the male specimen from Dominica bears no other markings but a few light dots. The St. Lucia specimens, although agreeing entirely in structure with the above, differ in having a black interscapular band, which may be preceded by a pair of whitish spots; this black band is usually edged with lighter behind. But then the Dominica specimens again differ among themselves; some have large black or dark brown symmetrical markings or angular bands on the head and nape, and V-shaped black bands on the throat, whilst others have a uniform pale brown head and a white throat. These differences are not sexual, the head-markings only being not so dark in the females as in the males. Dark spots or cross-bands may be present on the back.

This is evidently the most widely distributed of the West-Indian *Sphærodactyli*, since it is now known from St. Croix (*Lütken*), Dominica, and St. Lucia.

4. *ANOLIS ALLIGATOR*, D. & B.

Anolis luciae, Garman, Bull. Essex Inst. xix. 1887, p. 34.

5. *GYMNOPHTHALMUS PLEII*, Bocourt.

Like Mr. Garman I find the St. Lucia specimens to be referable to *G. pleii*, described by Bocourt as from Martinique, and not to *G. luetkenii*, of the same author, from St. Lucia.

6. *MABUIA AGILIS*, var. *LUCIÆ*, Garm.

Mabuia luciae, Bull. Essex Inst. xix. 1887, p. 51.

This form must be regarded as a variety of *M. agilis*. The four specimens obtained by Mr. Ramage differ from the typical form of this species in having two or three pairs of nuchals; but as Mr. Garman says in his description "one or two pairs of nuchals," it is clear the character is not constant. The black lateral band is absent, as in a specimen from Barbados. In one specimen the frontonasal is in contact with the rostral; in the three others, the internasals are in contact behind the rostral. Two specimens are males; they have 28 scales round the middle of the body, 59 and 63 from chin to vent: the two others are females, and have 30 scales round the body, 64 and 69 from chin to vent.

7. *LIOPHIS FUGITIVUS*, Donnd.

Dromicus ornatus, Garman, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc. xxiy. 1887, p. 280.

Inhabits Guadeloupe, Martinique, and St. Lucia. Our specimens

from St. Lucia have 188–196 ventrals and 82–89 subcaudals. The Cuban *Dromicus cursor* of Bibron (in R. de la Sagra) is a distinct but allied species, *Liophis andreæ*, R. & L., recently renamed *Dromicus cubensis* by Garman. These two forms cannot be generically separated from *Liophis*, Wagl. (type *L. reginæ*, L.). The genus *Dromicus*, Bibr., of which I take *D. angulifer*, Bibr., to be the type, may be distinguished by its enlarged anterior mandibular teeth.

8. *OXYRHOPUS PLUMBEUS*, Wied.

9. *LEPTODACTYLUS PENTADACTYLUS*, Laur.

10. *HYLA RUBRA*, Daud.

This appears to be the first record of this South-American Tree-Frog in the West Indies. Two female specimens were sent by Mr. Ramage.

III. ST. VINCENT.

Collected by Mr. H. H. Smith.

1. *HEMIDACTYLUS MABOUIA*, Mor.

2. *THECADACTYLUS RAPICAUDA*, Houtt.

3. *SPHÆRODACTYLUS VINCENTI*, sp. n.

Snout acutely pointed, as long as the distance between the eye and the ear-opening, once and a half the diameter of the orbit; ear-opening small, roundish. Rostral large, with longitudinal cleft above; nostril pierced between the rostral, the first labial, and two scales; three upper and three lower labials; mental large, its posterior border truncate and in contact with two or three scales. A small spine-like scale on the upper eyelid, above the middle of the eye. Upper head-scales small, keeled, largest on the snout. Dorsal scales moderately large, rhomboidal, juxtaposed, keeled, larger on the sides, where they are about half the size of the ventrals; latter hexagonal, imbricate, smooth; 55 to 60 scales round the middle of the body. Tail cylindrical, tapering; upper caudal scales pointed and keeled; a series of enlarged subcaudal shields. Brown above, head lighter; a pale, dark-edged V-shaped marking may be present at the base of the tail; lower parts pale brown, the scales edged with darker; tail coral-red, all over or only on the lower surface.

	millim.
Total length	55
Head	8
Width of head	5
Body	20
Fore limb	8
Hind limb	10
Tail	27

Several specimens were obtained in damp forest, under rotting leaves.

4. *ANOLIS ALLIGATOR*, D. & B., var. *VINCENTI*, Garm.*Anolis vincentii*, Garm. Bull. Essex Inst. xix. 1887, p. 46.5. *ANOLIS RICHARDII*, D. & B.*Anolis griseus*, Garm. l. c. p. 36.6. *IGUANA TUBERCULATA*, Laur.7. *AMEIVA SURINAMENSIS*, Laur.*Ameiva aquilina*, Garm. l. c. p. 3.8. *MABUIA AURATA*, Schn.*Mabuia ænea*, Gray, Garman.

Two specimens. These have the supranasals separate, as described by Garman; but these shields are in contact with each other in the type specimen of *M. ænea* from St. Vincent. The keels on the scales almost obsolete.

9. *XIPHOSOMA HORTULANUM*, L.10. *COLUBER BODDAERTII*, Sentz.

Ventrals 192, 200; subcaudals 92, 120.

11. *HERPETODRYAS CARINATUS*, L., var. *VINCENTI*.

More slender than the type. Ventrals 168, 166; subcaudals 155, 148. Three postoculars; temporals 1+2; three labials entering the eye. Blackish brown or black above; upper lip and gular region yellowish; belly plumbeous or blackish.

Continental specimens of this species have usually 145–160 ventrals, 125–140 subcaudals, and two postoculars. However, as we have in the British Museum a specimen from Venezuela with 164 ventrals and 171 subcaudals which is otherwise not separable from *H. carinatus*, I must regard the St. Vincent specimens as referable to a variety rather than to a distinct species. Specimens from Guadeloupe and Trinidad do not differ from the typical *H. carinatus*.

Five species of *Herpetodryas* may be distinguished, as shown by the following synopsis:—

I. Scales in 12 rows; anal usually divided.

Four or more rows of scales keeled 1. *sexcarinatus*, Wagl.Scales smooth, or only the two middle rows
keeled 2. *carinatus*, L.

II. Scales in 10 rows.

Anal entire; scales smooth, or only the two middle
rows keeled 3. *fuscus*, L.Anal divided; scales smooth 4. *melas*, Cope.Anal divided; scales keeled 5. *grandisquamis*, Ptrs.12. *HYLODES MARTINICENSIS*, Tsch.13. *LEPTODACTYLUS CALIGINOSUS*, Gir.*Leptodactylus validus*, Garm. l. c. p. 14.

IV. BECQUIA AND MOUSTIQUES, GRENADINES.

Collected by Mr. H. H. Smith.

1. HEMIDACTYLUS MABOUIA, Mor. Becquia.
2. ANOLIS ALLIGATOR, var. GENTILIS, Garm. Becquia.
Anolis gentilis, Garm. l. c. p. 34.
3. XIPHOSOMA HORTULANUM, L. Becquia.
4. COLUBER BODDAERTII, Sentz. Moustiques.
Ventrals 198; subcaudals 117.

*List of Fishes obtained in Fresh Water on Dominica and
St. Vincent.*

I. DOMINICA.

Collected by Mr. G. A. Ramage and Dr. H. A. A. Nicholls.
Presented to the British Museum by the West Indies Exploration
Committee.

1. PRISTIPOMA CROCRO, C. & V.
2. SICYDIUM PLUMIERI, Bl.
3. ELEOTRIS DORMITATRIX, Bl. Schn.
4. ELEOTRIS GYRINUS, C. & V.
5. GOBIESOX CEPHALUS, Lacép.
6. AGONOSTOMA MONTICOLA, Bancr.
7. ANGUILLA LATIROSTRIS, Risso.

II. ST. VINCENT.

Collected by Mr. H. H. Smith. Presented to the British Museum
by Mr. F. D. Godman.

1. MESOPRION GRISEUS, C. & V.
2. PRISTIPOMA CROCRO, C. & V.
3. GERRES RHOMBEUS, C. & V.
4. GERRES ARGENTEUS, B. & G.
5. SICYDIUM PLUMIERI, Bl.
6. GOBIUS BANANA, C. & V.
7. ELEOTRIS DORMITATRIX, Bl. Schn.
8. ELEOTRIS GYRINUS, C. & V.

9. GOBIESOX CEPHALUS, Lacép.
10. MUGIL BRASILIENSIS, Ag.
11. AGONOSTOMA MONTICOLA, Bancr.
12. CITHARICHTHYS SPILOPTERUS, Gthr.
13. SOLEA INSCRIPTA, Gosse.
14. ANGUILLA LATIROSTRIS, Risso.

4. On the *Lycænida* of the Solomon Islands.

By HAMILTON H. DRUCE, F.E.S.

[Received May 19, 1891].

(Plates XXXI. & XXXII.)

The present list is based on a large number of these Butterflies obtained in the Solomon Islands by Mr. C. M. Woodford, and now in Messrs. Godman and Salvin's collection, to which are added some few collected by Mr. Gervase Mathew, R.N. The large majority of the species are peculiar to these islands, whilst some few, such as *Lycænesthes emolus*, Godt., *Zizera gaika*, Trimen, and *Tarucus plinius*, Fabr., have, as is well known, a very extended range. Forty-two species are here enumerated, 21 of which I have described as new.

The type-specimens are all in Messrs. Godman and Salvin's collection.

HYPOCHRYSOPS, Feld.

HYPOCHRYSOPS CRATEVAS.

Hypochrysops cratevas, H. H. Druce, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1891, p. 191, pl. x. ff. 16-18, pl. xi. f. 16.

Aola, Guadalcanar I.

HYPOCHRYSOPS ARCHITAS.

Hypochrysops architas, H. H. Druce, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1891, p. 191, pl. x. ff. 2, 3.

Fauro I.

HYPOCHRYSOPS SEUTHES.

Hypochrysops seuthes, H. H. Druce, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1891, p. 192, pl. xi. ff. 4, 5.

Uru Bay and Tyoh, Malaita I.

HYPOCHRYSOPS ALYATTES.

Hypochrysops alyattes, H. H. Druce, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1891, p. 193, pl. xi. ff. 6-8.

Aola, Guadalcanar I.



Boulenger, George Albert. 1891. "On reptiles, batrachians, and fishes from the lesser West Indies." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1891, 351–357. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1891.tb01759.x>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/99645>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1891.tb01759.x>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/70322>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Biodiversity Heritage Library

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>.