

REPTILES.

*Eremias Brenchleyi.*

The supranasals meet, separating the præfrontals from the rostral; præfrontals not confluent; a small azygos shield between the postfrontals. Six upper labials in front of the infraocular, which forms a part of the free margin of the lip; the sixth labial only about half the size of the infraocular. Eyelid entirely scaly. Collar formed by eight scales, subequal in size. Ventral scutes forming thirty-one transverse and twelve longitudinal series. Præanal region covered with small scales. Fore limb reaching nearly to the extremity of the snout when stretched forwards; hind limb extending to the axil of the fore limb. Upper parts brownish olive, with an indistinct series of light-coloured ocelli on each side of the back; a well-defined whitish band commences behind the eye, passes through the tympanum, and runs along each side of the body to the axil of the hind leg. Hinder side of the thighs with a few whitish ocelli on a black ground.

A single adult female was obtained in Mongolia.

*Eremias multiocellata.*

The supranasals meet, separating the single præfrontal from the rostral; præfrontals confluent into a single shield; a small azygos shield between the postfrontals. Six upper labials in front of the infraocular, the narrow lower corner of which enters the free margin of the lip; the sixth labial as large as the infraocular. Eyelid entirely scaly. Collar formed by a central larger and numerous smaller lateral shields. Ventral scutes forming thirty transverse and eighteen longitudinal series. Præanal region covered with small scales. Fore limb reaching nearly the extremity of the snout when stretched forwards; hind limb extending to the axil of the fore limb. Greenish olive above, with numerous more or less perfect black rings enclosing a lighter centre. A somewhat irregular, whitish, black-edged band along each side of the body, from the eye to the axil of the hind limb.

A single specimen was obtained in the desert of Gobi, on the route from Sumé to the Tola river.

*Euprepes haplorhinus.*

This species would appear to represent a distinct generic division; but more than enough genera have been distinguished by names in the Scincoid family, and I am unwilling to increase their number without being fully convinced of the generic value of the distinctive characters.