

of which the tail takes $11\frac{1}{2}$. The figures marked C, on Plate VIII., show the four dorsal series of scales and the two pairs of inguinal pores.

TACHYDROMUS MERIDIONALIS. (Plate VIII. fig. D.)

This species has hitherto been confounded by Herpetologists with *T. sexlineatus*; we have four specimens before us, which show that the characters by which we distinguish this species are constant. It is as slender as the species from the East Indian Archipelago, with the snout produced and with the tail exceedingly long. The arrangement of the head-shields is the same in all the four species, except that *T. japonicus* has four pairs of chin-shields: one præfrontal, two postfrontals, one vertical, two pairs of occipitals with one or two odd central ones, the anterior occipitals being much smaller than the lateral. The nasal opening is in a single shield, immediately above the first labial; one frænal, one anteorbital, six upper and five lower labials; temples covered with very small keeled scales. The scales on the back are rounded behind; a strong ridge along each of the series of scales. The scales on the throat are similar to, and gradually pass into, those of the belly, the collar being very indistinct; there is a small fold before each shoulder. The ventral shields are subquadrangular, imbricate, obtusely pointed behind, and arranged in twelve longitudinal and twenty-five transverse series. The scales on the tail are arranged in rings and strongly keeled, the keels forming continuous ridges as on the back and belly. Limbs slender, rather feeble; the anterior do not extend to the end of the snout, nor the posterior to the axil. Claws very feeble. Only one inguinal pore on each side.

Back brownish olive; a dark-brown band runs from the snout, through the eye, above the tympanum, to the loin; this band is separated from the colour of the back by an iridescent lateral stripe.

This species is found in Southern China, and probably also in Cochinchina.

Length of the head 5 lines, of the trunk 18 lines, of the tail $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The two figures marked D, on Plate VIII., show the four dorsal series of scales and the single inguinal pore on each side.

TACHYDROMUS SEPTENTRIONALIS. (Plate VIII. fig. E.)

This species, the most northern of the *Tachydromi*, is more closely allied to the Japanese species than to any other; yet it is so different from the latter in several respects, that it could not be referred to Gray's genus *Trachysaurus*, established for *T. japonicus*. In form it is much less slender than *T. meridionalis* and *T. sexlineatus*; in the arrangement of the head-shields it differs but little from *T. meridionalis*: there is a small detached shield between anteorbital and eye, and there are seven upper and six lower labials. The two vertebral series of scales are much smaller than the lateral ones. The ventral shields are as strongly keeled as those on the back, and arranged in twenty-eight transverse and in eight longitudinal

series; there are, however, two other rudimentary series of small, keeled scales on each side of the belly. The fore limbs extend to the end of the snout, the hind limbs nearly to the axil. The claws are feeble, and each has at its base a small, dilated disk belonging to the skin of the toe.

Back brownish- or greenish-olive; a brown band, darkest on its edges, runs from the nostril through the eye to the tympanum, and is soon lost. There is a green, iridescent, black-edged band on each side of the back in old specimens. Lateral parts greenish, the lower yellowish.

Two specimens have been procured at Ningpo.

Length of the head $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of an inch, of trunk 2 inches, of tail (reproduced) 7 inches. We have given a figure of the whole animal; and outlines of the lower jaw, of the anal region, and of a portion of the back, to show the six dorsal series of scales.

CABRITA, *Gray*.

Nostrils on the ridge of the snout, between an upper and lower nasal plate, both being rather swollen; a small hinder nasal. Eyelids present; collar none, only a small fold before each shoulder. Ventral scales four-sided, smooth, longitudinally arranged. Femoral pores. Toes 5—5, keeled beneath, not toothed on the sides.

I have not had an opportunity of examining this Lizard, which is known from descriptions drawn up by Milne-Edwards, Bibron, and Gray.

CABRITA LESCHENAULTII.

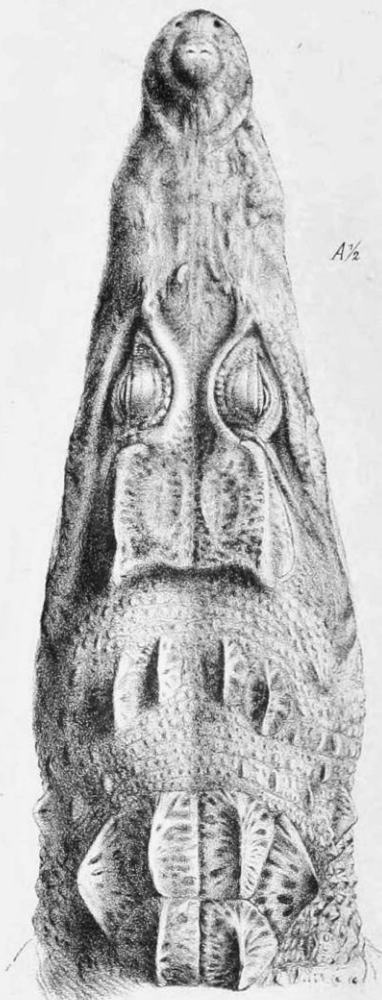
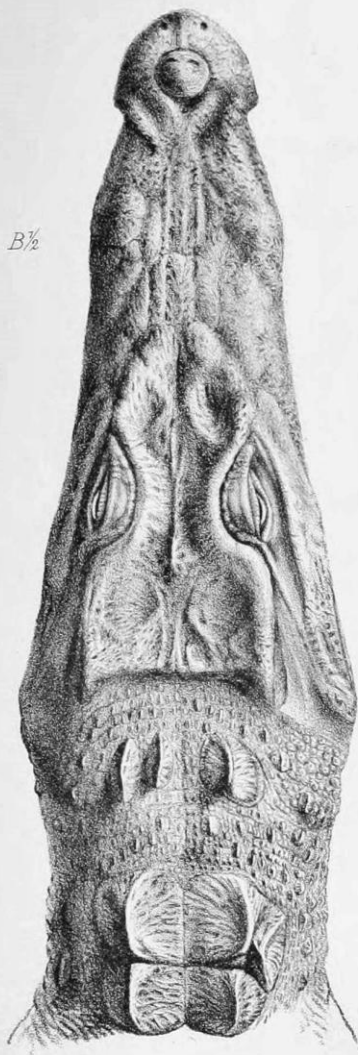
Lacerta leschenaultii, *Milne-Edw. Ann. Sc. Nat.* xvi. pp. 80, 86. pl. 6. fig. 9 (head).

Calosaura leschenaultii, *Dum. & Bibr. Erpét. gén.* v. p. 262.

Cabrila brunnea, *Gray, Ann. Nat. Hist.* i. p. 282.

Two loreals; the central occipital very small. The lower eyelid transparent; temples with small, hexagonal, keeled scales of equal size. Dorsal scales keeled, rhombic. Ventral scales in six longitudinal and twenty-five or twenty-six transverse series. Vent covered with a larger central scale, surrounded by other small ones. Fifteen or sixteen femoral pores. Brown, with two broad whitish bands on each side, the upper arising from the superciliary and running along the side of the back, the lower proceeding from below the eye and ear along the middle of the side.

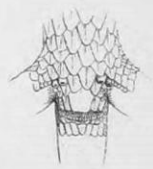
Total length $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of head and trunk 2 inches.



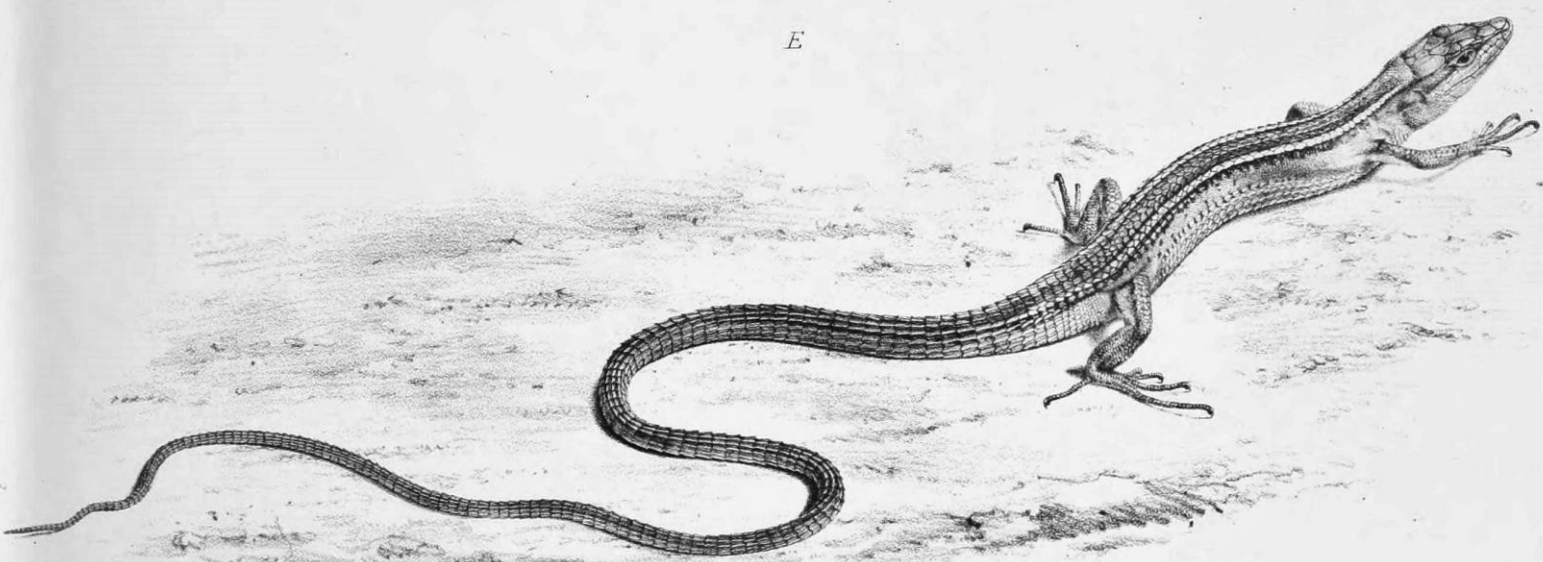
D



E



C



G.H.Ford

W. Westimp

A. *Crocodilus palustris*. B. *Crocodilus siamensis*
C. *Tachydromus sex-lineatus*. D. *T. meridionalis*. E. *T. septentrionalis*