

sion ; and it is not improbable that the Eel of the Jordan will prove to be of the same species as that of the Nile.

Descriptions of the New Species.

ZOOTOCA TRISTRAMI.

Dorsal scales distinctly imbricate, smooth, those along the vertebral line half as large as the loreal shield ; ventral shields in nine longitudinal and in twenty-eight transverse series. Collar rather indistinct, and not continued across the middle of the chest. Gular scales between the chin-fold and the collar large ; those between the chin-fold and the chin very small. Temple with granular scales ; an oblong shield along the outer margin of the occipital. Vertical cuneiform, tapering behind. Upper parts brownish red, with irregular black and white markings, arranged in cross bands on the sides, and not continued across the vertebral line.

Length of body $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Lebanon.

SEPS MONODACTYLUS.

Limbs extremely small, not divided into toes : the anterior scarcely half as long as the snout ; the posterior as long as a scale. The middle of the trunk surrounded by twenty scales. Uniform olive-green above, whitish below. Otherwise similar to *S. tridactylus*.

Galilee, Merom, Mount Hermon.

RHYNCHOCALAMUS (g. n. *Calamaridarum*).

Body rather elongate, cylindrical ; head small, not distinct from neck ; tail of moderate length. Rostral shield enlarged, without longitudinal keel, far produced backwards between the anterior frontals ; two pairs of frontal shields ; one nasal. Scales smooth, in fifteen rows ; subcaudals in two rows. Maxillary teeth few in number, comparatively strong, subequal in size ; the posterior broad at the base, with an impression, but without longitudinal groove ; palatine teeth none.

RHYNCHOCALAMUS MELANOCEPHALUS.

Head small, depressed, triangular, the snout being somewhat pointed. Eye small, with round pupil. Frontal shields of moderate size, the posterior not twice as large as the anterior ; vertical six-sided, with a very obtuse angle in front, and with a pointed one behind, rather longer than broad ; occipitals not much longer than vertical, rounded behind. Nasal oblong ; loreal squarish, one anterior and one post-ocular. Six upper labials, the third and fourth entering the orbit, and the sixth being the largest. Temporals 1 + 1. There are two pairs of chin-shields ; but the posterior are small, almost scale-like, only half the size of the anterior, and separated from each other by a scale ; there are three pairs of lower labials, in contact with the anterior chin-shields. Scales with a single minute apical groove. Ventrals 218 ; anal bifid ; subcaudals 54. Upper