

1. NUCRAS EMINI.

Nucras delalandii, Tornier, Zool. Jahrb., Syst. xiii, 1900, p. 593.

Nucras emini, Bouleng. Ann. & Mag. N. H. (7) xix, 1907, p. 488; Nieden, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl. vii, 1913, p. 76; Bouleng. Ann. S. Afr. Mus. xiii, 1917, p. 199.

Nucras ukerevensis, Bolkay, Archivum Zool. (Budapest), i, 1909, p. 13, figs.

Nucras tessellata, Sternf. in Schubotz, Wiss. Ergebn. Deutsch. Z.-Afr. Exped. iv, 2, p. 222 (1912).

But for the longer tail, proportions much as in *Lacerta agilis*. Head a little broader than deep, $1\frac{2}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, its length 4 to $4\frac{1}{3}$ times in length to vent in males, 5 times in females; snout obtuse; cheeks swollen in the male. Pileus twice as long as broad. Body scarcely depressed. Hind limb reaching the wrist or the axil in males, the limbs barely meeting when adpressed in females; foot as long as the head or a little longer; digits feebly compressed. Tail usually twice as long as head and body.

Nasals in contact behind the rostral; frontonasal broader than long; præfrontals usually forming a median suture, or, rarely, frontal narrowly in contact with the frontonasal; frontal $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{2}{3}$ times as

Head $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ times in length to vent; foot not longer than head; parietal foramen usually absent; 34 to 42 scales across middle of body; ventrals in 32 to 37 transverse series; transversely enlarged plates under the fore-arm absent or small 2. *N. delalandii*, M. Edw., p. 13.

Head $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 times in length to vent; foot shorter than head; 45 to 53 scales across middle of body; ventrals in 27 to 34 transverse series 3. *N. boulengeri*, O. Neum., p. 16.

- II. A series of 2 to 7 small scales between the supraoculars and the superciliaries; 40 to 60 scales across middle of body; transversely enlarged plates under the fore-arm.

Head $3\frac{3}{8}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ times in length to vent; not or but little broader than deep; foot not or but slightly longer than head; parietal foramen usually present; ventrals in 27 to 34 transverse series; 20 to 26 lamellar scales under the fourth toe 4. *N. intertexta*, A. Smith, p. 17.

Head 4 to $4\frac{2}{5}$ times in length to vent, considerably broader than deep; foot considerably longer than head; parietal foramen usually absent; ventrals in 25 to 33 transverse series; 25 to 31 lamellar scales under the fourth toe. 5. *N. tessellata*, A. Smith, p. 24.

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Nasals in contact behind the rostral; frontonasal broader than long; prefrontals usually forming a median suture, or, rarely, frontal narrowly in contact with the frontonasal; frontal $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{2}{3}$ times as

long as broad, as long as its distance from the end of the snout; frontoparietals much shorter than the frontal; parietals $1\frac{2}{3}$ to 2 times as long as broad; interparietal 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad; occipital very small.* Four supraoculars,† first and fourth small, first in contact with the frontal; 4 or 5 superciliaries, in contact with the supraoculars. Two superposed postnasals; anterior loreal not half as long as second; subocular not or but little narrower beneath than above, between the fourth and fifth upper labials; two large upper temporals, first much longer than second and in contact with the fourth supraocular, or separated from it by a small shield; lower temporal scales rather large, upper smaller and granular; a large tympanic shield. 4 or 5 large and vertically elongate scales in the middle of the lower eyelid.

Parietal foramen and pterygoid teeth present.

Gular scales much enlarged towards the collar, 18 to 21 between the symphysis of the chin-shields and the median collar-plates; no gular fold. Collar serrated, composed of 7 to 10 plates.

Scales on body granular, round or squarish, smooth, enlarged on the lower part of the side and passing gradually into the ventral plates; 42 to 45 scales across the middle. Ventral plates in 6 or 8 longitudinal and 28 or 29 transverse series in males, 32 in females. Two large præanal plates, one before the other, and a single semicircle of smaller plates.

A series of 7 or 8 transversely enlarged plates on the lower surface of the fore-arm. Scales on upper surface of tibia smaller than dorsals. 10 to 12 femoral pores on each side. 17 to 20 lamellar scales under the fourth toe.

Upper caudal scales rather broad, slightly oblique, strongly keeled, posterior border very obtusely pointed or rounded.

The specimens examined differ in the coloration. The type of *N. emini*, a half-grown male, is pale reddish-brown above, with very small black dots and a faint trace of a light vertebral streak; a black lateral band from the eye to the root of the tail, edged with a light streak above and beneath, and bearing a series of white spots with a tendency to run together into a streak; limbs with small dark brown spots on vermiculations; tail reddish; lower parts white. The other specimens agree better with Bolckay's figure of *N. ukerevensis*. Dark brown above, with a continuous or interrupted white vertebral streak; four series of small white, black-edged spots on each side, the upper and lower corresponding to the light streaks of the pre-

* Absent in the male from Bissel.

† Only 3 in the male from Bissel, the (normally) first being absent.

ceding specimen; hind limb with small white, black-edged ocellar spots; lower parts white.

Measurements (in millimetres):

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
From end of snout to vent	46	63	60	68	65
" " fore limb	16	23	22	21	20
Length of head	11	15	15	14	13
Width of head	7	10	10	9	9
Depth of head.	6	9	9	8	8
Fore limb	15	20	19	19	17
Hind limb	24	26	27	27	25
Foot	14	15	15	14	14
Tail	—	134	—	—	—

1. ♂, L. Victoria (type). 2. ♂, Loika. 3. ♂, Bissel. 4. ♀, Kagiado. 5. ♀, Longido West.

Particulars of Specimens Examined.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	5.	7.
Hgr. ♂ L. Victoria (type)	46	42	28	8	18	12	18
♂ Loika	63	42	29	10	21	11-10	17
„ Bissel, N.M.	60	44	28	10	20	10-11	19
♀ Kagiado, „	68	45	32	9	21	?	20
„ Longido West, „	65	43	32	9	20	10	18

1. Length from end of snout to vent. 2. Number of scales across middle of body. 3. Transverse series of ventral plates. 4. Plates in collar. 5. Gular scales in a straight line between symphysis of chin-shields and median collar-plate. 6. Femoral pores (right and left if differing in number). 7. Lamellar scales under fourth toe.

Habitat.—East Africa. The type is from the southern shore of Lake Victoria, where it was found by Emin Pasha. A second specimen, from Loika, from the collection of Mr. W. P. Lowe, is preserved in the British Museum. A third specimen, from Shirati, east shore of Lake Victoria, has been described and figured by Bolkay as *N. ukerevensis*. I have also examined three specimens, recorded above, collected by Mr. A. Loveridge for the Nairobi Museum.

The lizard from Kakoma, ex-German East Africa, shortly noticed by Tornier under the name of *N. delalandii*, is referred by Nieden to this species; it is stated to have 40 scales across the body, 30 transverse series of ventral plates, 14 femoral pores, and the foot a little longer than the head. Specimens from Ukamba and Taita,

also referred by Nieten to this species, have 42 to 51 scales across the body, 26 to 31 transverse series of ventral plates, and 12 to 14 femoral pores. Sternfeld's "*N. tessellata*" is from the Kilimanjaro district.