

Lizard was obtained by W. Elliott, Esq., near Coonoor. Its colours in spirits are of a pale pearl-grey, with a row of black spots on its back, another row on its sides somewhat larger and white, edged black. Length of one $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of which the tail is 3."

ACANTHODACTYLUS CANTORIS.

Head of moderate length, with the snout narrowed; body and root of the tail rather depressed; limbs well developed.

Rostral shield bent backwards on the upper surface of the snout, with an obtuse angle behind; supranasals meeting each other behind the rostral; præfrontal nearly square; posterior frontals longer than broad, each with an obtuse longitudinal keel; vertical bell-shaped, broadest in front, narrow and elongate behind, with two convergent obtuse keels. Superciliaries three, the anterior of which is small; they are separated from the orbital margin by a narrow strip of small scales. Two pairs of occipitals: the anterior pair small, triangular, the posterior twice as large and subquadrangular; a very small central occipital is also present. The nostril is situated between the supranasal, the first labial, and a small post-nasal. Eight upper labials; an elongate shield below the orbit and above the fifth, sixth, and seventh labials. The mental shield is nearly as long as broad; seven rather narrow lower labials; a series of five chin-shields runs along the inner side of the labials (the third is the largest); the first three pairs of these chin-shields touch each other in the median line, whilst the shields of the fourth and fifth pairs are separated from each other by small, smooth scales. These scales gradually increase in size towards the collar, and those in front of the collar are as large as the anterior ventral scales. Scales on the cheek obtusely keeled, small, but much larger than those on the neck; no lobules or larger scales in front of the ear.

All the scales on the upper side of the body are strongly keeled, imbricate, obtusely pointed behind; they are exceedingly small on the neck, but become gradually larger towards the middle and hind part of the body; they form thirteen longitudinal rows in the middle of the back, the keels forming continuous lines. The scales on the side of the trunk are much smaller than those of the back, and keeled. Ventral scales in twelve longitudinal series in the middle of the belly, smooth, square; those near the throat are rhombic. Præanal region covered with scales similar to those near the collar, the last being larger than the others. The scales of the tail are keeled and disposed in rings.

Twenty pores on each side; the perforated scales form a continuous angular series across the præanal region. The fore limbs extend to the front edge of the orbit, if laid forwards, the hind limbs to the collar. The hind toes are very distinctly serrated along their external margins.

Greenish olive above, with reticulated blackish lines; uniform whitish below.

Total length 7 inches:—head 7 lines; tail $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; fore limb 11 lines; fourth (longest) finger $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines; hind limb 18 lines; third toe $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines; fourth (longest) toe 6 lines; fifth toe 5 lines.

The British Museum received the example on which I have founded this species from the East India Collection, to which it had been presented by Dr. Cantor; it is stated to be from Rannuggar.

FAMILY OF CORDYLES—*ZONURIDÆ*.

Head covered with regular, symmetrical, many-sided shields. Tongue flat, nicked. Scales of the back and tail large, squarish; sides with a distinct longitudinal fold; scales of the belly square or roundish, in cross bands. Tail rounded. Ears distinct; eyes diurnal, with lids.

Only one species of this family is found in the East Indies.

PSEUDOPUS.

Pseudopus et Hyalinus, *Merrem*.

Seps (part.) et *Ophisaurus*, *Daudin*.

Pseudopus, *Ophisaurus*, et *Dopasia*, *Gray*.

Ophiseps, *Blyth*.

Body and tail long, snake-like, without limbs, or with only one pair of rudimentary hind legs. Scales quadrangular, arranged in transverse series.

Three species only of this very remarkable genus are known: one from North America, *Ophisaurus ventralis*, with the palatine teeth in a broad band; the second from South-Eastern Europe and Northern Asia, *Pseudopus pallasii*, with rudimentary hind limbs; and, finally, the *Ps. gracilis* from Khasya.