

large dorsals on each side, except one which has two on one side while a third row may be made out on the other side. The small dorsal rows may be 3-2,3-2-1, 2-2, or most frequently 2-1. The ventrals are in eight rows, keeled, with two or three rows of smaller keeled laterals above them on each side. Eleven have a single, large, smooth preanal, while one has two keeled scales. The labials usually are 6-6, but may be 6-7 or 5-6. The rostral touches the internasal in eight and is separated in four. All twelve have the first large supraocular separated from the loreal by a small plate, except No. 16499. This supraocular is in contact with the first superciliary in ten specimens, while in the other two it is separated by a row of small granules.

Takydromus stejnegeri Van Denburgh

This is the Formosan lizard now known as *Takydromus septentrionalis*, the one-pored species which has just been compared with *T. formosanus* under the latter heading.

Takydromus septentrionalis originally was described by Dr. Günther from specimens from Ningpo, Che-kiang, China. In the Academy's collection are twelve specimens from the vicinity of Hu-chau, in the same province as the type locality, which show that the Formosan species is quite distinct from that found on the mainland. The principal points of difference are: that the large dorsal rows are only two on each side in the mainland specimens, while they always are three in those from Formosa; the rostral usually touches the internasal in the Hu-chau specimens, but usually is separated in the Formosan; the mainland species is larger and differs in coloration.

Diagnosis.—General form not much elongate; chin-shields in three pairs; a single inguinal pore; large ventrals in eight rows, keeled; anterior supraocular usually not separated from superciliary by granules; enlarged lateral scales above the ventrals; rostral usually not touching internasal; general color olive or brownish with or without lateral and dorsolateral light lines.

Type.—California Academy of Sciences, No. 18417. **Taipeh, Formosa**, March 10, 1909.

Description.—Rostral separated from internasal by anterior nasals; nostril between anterior and posterior nasals; two loreals, posterior larger, separated from the anterior large supraocular by a small plate; two large supraoculars, in contact with frontal, anterior in contact with first superciliary, other superciliaries separated by a row of granules; six supralabials, fifth very large, under eye; temporals moderate, keeled; three pairs of postmentals; back with three rows of large keeled scales on each side, separated by smaller keeled scales, which are in two rows anteriorly—one row on the middle of the back—and none posteriorly; laterals granular except three rows of keeled scales above the ventrals; ventrals strongly keeled, in eight longitudinal and twenty-eight transverse rows; preanal single, large, smooth, with two smaller plates on each side; one inguinal pore on each side; limbs moderate, the hind leg carried forward reaches the shoulder; tail about three and two-thirds times as long as head and body, covered with strongly carinate scales.

The color above is brownish olive becoming lighter yellowish brown on the head, tail, and limbs. The large dorsals are marked with dark brown, which in places forms narrow dark lines along the keels of the scales. A light greenish white line starts at the superciliaries, runs along the upper half of the outer and lower half of the second row of large dorsal scales to the base of the tail. A second light streak starts at the nostril, crosses the loreals, the lower eyelid, the lower part of the ear-opening, and the side of the body, partly on and partly above the upper row of enlarged laterals. It is bordered above by a narrow black line from the nostril to a point above the axilla. It passes, in part, below the ear-opening. There are black lines on the posterior surfaces of the limbs. The lower surfaces are greenish white, becoming yellowish on the tail.

Length to anus	51	mm.
Length of tail.....	184	"
Snout to ear-opening	12.5	"
Width of head	7	"
Fore leg	20	"
Hind leg	28	"
Base of fifth to end of fourth toe.....	12	"

Variation.—What has been said in connection with *T. formosanus* need not be repeated here. In the one hundred and five specimens at hand the postmentals are in three pairs, except in two specimens (Nos. 18488, 18547) in which they are 3-4. The inguinal pores are 1-1, except in No. 18360 which has 1-2. The anterior supraocular is in contact with the superciliaries on both sides in ninety-five specimens, on one side only in one specimen, and separated on both sides in nine specimens, including one (No. 25046) of ten specimens from the Pescadores, where *T. formosanus* has not been found. The large ventrals are in eight keeled rows, with two or three rows of smaller enlarged laterals above them. The large dorsals always are in three rows on each side. The small dorsal rows are almost always two anteriorly, but almost never more than one, and often none, posteriorly. There may be only one small row anteriorly. The rostral is separated from the internasal in

ninety-eight specimens, in contact in seven. The large preanal is a single smooth plate in seventy-seven specimens, a large plate with two keels in twenty-four, two keeled scales in three, and two smooth scales in one. Of forty-seven specimens from Formosa examined, the loreal meets the large anterior supraocular on both sides in two, on one side in three, and not at all in forty-one. The supralabials normally are six, but show a very strong tendency toward reduction to five.

The collection contains specimens from Taipeh, San Shi Ka, Taihoku, Polisia, Koshun, Tainan, and Takao, Formosa, and the Pescadores. Those recorded formerly by mistake from Keelung are really *T. formosanus*.

It is with much pleasure that this lizard is named for Dr. Stejneger, who first recorded it from Formosa, and has given an excellent description in his Herpetology of Japan (p. 232).

Takydromus formosanus Boulenger

This lizard was first described by Boulenger, in 1894, from several specimens collected by Mr. Holst at Taiwan, Formosa. Dr. Stejneger was inclined to question its distinctness from a series of nine lizards from Taipe, Formosa, which he records as *Takydromus septentrionalis* Günther, although he thought it best to regard them as distinct until further evidence came to hand. This view of Dr. Stejneger was certainly a very natural one, and Dr. Boulenger deserves much credit for recognizing the two forms as distinct, with the limited material which he had for study.

Alcoholic specimens of the two species resemble each other so closely in squamation and coloring that, even with more than two hundred and eighty specimens, I at first regarded them as representing a single species with pores varying from one to two in number. It was only upon more critical study that the fact that there were two quite distinct species became evident.

There seem to be only three points of value in distinguishing the two forms. These are the number of pores, the separation by granules of the large anterior supraocular and the superciliary scales, and the position of the dark and light lines where they cross the ear-opening. In all other respects the two species seem to be alike except that *T. formosanus* seems