

Zool. Anz 4

4. Diagnoses reptilium et batrachiorum novorum ab ill. Antonio Stumpff
in insula Nossi-Bé Madagascariensi lectorum.

Auctore Dr. O. Boettger.

~~Crotophaga~~ *Dromicus Stumpffi* n. sp.

1884:358-362

Dentes 2 posteriores maxillae superioris multo majores, sed non canaliculati nec spatio distincto ab anterioribus separati. — Temporalia 2 + 2. Squamae laeves, scrobiculis apicalibus parum distinctis 2 instructae. Frenale rhombicum; praeculare 1 pileum sed non frontale attingens, postocularia 2. Supralabialia 5, 4to et 5to sub oculo positis, 6to subtriangulari. Ventralia ad latera haud angulata. Cauda basi distincte angustior squamisque majoribus tecta quam ultima pars trunci.

Squ. 19; G. 1, V. 148 ad 155, A. $\frac{1}{1}$, Sc. $\frac{94}{94}$ ad $\frac{95}{95}$.

Supra sordide fuscus, aut parum distincte nigro reticulatus, marginibus squamarum solum lineolis albidis maculisque parvis nigris ornatis, aut praeterea collo seriebus 4 longitudinalibus macularum nigrarum parum distinctarum signatus; striga nigra postoculari labium superum album eleganter cingente. Infra ruber subalbicans unicolor, ventralibus antice solum ad suturam squamarum nigro marginatis.

Long. total. 750, capitis 21, trunci 492, caudae 237 mm.

Hab. in insula Nossi-Bé rarus (3 specim.).

~~Gerrhosaurus~~ *Gerrhosaurus rufipes*
Gerrhosaurus rufipes n. sp.

Corpus membraque compacta; caput breve, scutis pilei subtiliter vermiculato-rugosis, rostro obtuso. Frontoparietalia nulla; interparietale minimum, rarius nullum. Supralabialia 6, quarto sub oculo posito. Series longitudinales squamarum dorsalium valide sed subaequaliter striatarum 24—26; series transversales abdominis ab intermaxillari usque ad cloacam 46—48. Squamae partis inferioris caudae non carinatae. Sub utroque femore pori 12¹—13.

Badius, dorsum seriebus 3 punctorum nigrorum lineaque laterali albobunctata ornatum, latera corporis caudaeque praeterea hic illic punctis albis vel caeruleis irregulariter adspersa. Labialia alba, nigromaculata, ingluvies alba eleganter nigro longitudinaliter taeniata, abdomen subminiaturum, pars inferior caudae caerulea, manus pedesque laete rufae.

Long. total. 162, capitis usque ad parietalia 13, trunci 42, caudae 107, membri anterior. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, posterior 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. in insula Nossi-Bé satis frequens (12 spec.).

var. *subunicolor* m.

Squamae dorsales caudalesque validius carinato-striatae, carina media distinctiore. Squamae et partis inferioris caudae plerumque distincte carinatae. Sub utroque femore pori 10 subquadrati.

Supra aut unicolor fuscus aut indistincte nigro reticulatus, lateribus praecipue ad axillam punctis albis vel caeruleis obsoletis hic illic sparsus, infra totus caeruleus unicolor.

Long. total. 144 $\frac{1}{2}$, capitis ut supra 12, trunci 33 $\frac{1}{2}$, caudae 99, membri anterior. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, posterior. 28 mm.

Hab. cum typo sed rarior (2 spec.).

~~Ablepharus~~ *Ablepharus Boultoni* Desj. spec. var. *cognatus* m.

Differt a typo supralabialibus anterioribus multo longioribus quam altioribus, quarto nec quinto sub oculo posito. Internasale triangulare nec rhomboideum, antice truncatum, postice linea directa horizontali terminatum; frontale rhombicum. Series longitudinales squamarum 22; squamae praecanales 6, mediae majores. Caeterum et colore speciminibus var. B Duméril-Bibron simillimus.

Hab. in insula Nossi-Bé perrarus (1 spec.).

~~Phyllodactylus~~ *Phyllodactylus oviceps* n. sp.

Digitus omnes unguiculati, pergraciles, recti, sub serie singula lamellarum transversarum instructi; disci scansorii trapezoidales, sulco longitudinali bipartiti, subplani. Pholidosis heterogenea. — Caput corpore parum latius, oblongo-ovatum, postice rotundatum, media parte latissimum, oculis valde eminentibus, rostro acutiusculo, depresso. Membra pergracilia. Pupilla verticalis; rostrale convexo-trapezoidale, superne latius; supralabialia 14; mentale triangulare; infralabialia 12. Submentalia 2 longe producta, ad latera binis vel ternis, postice uno scutello sexanguli minoribus secuta. Orbitae distinctae, sulco circumscriptae; occiput cute non adstrictum, tuberculis hic illic sparsum. Dorsum seriebus longitudinalibus irregularibus tuberculorum subovalium obtusorum et vix carinatorum 6 pluribusque valde indistinctis dorsolateralibus ornatum; latera membraque tuberculis modicis graniformibus, haut carinatis, venter squamis laevibus, satis parvis, rotundatis instructus. Cauda subuliformis, verticillata, supra basi modo, ut videtur, seriebus 6 spinularum parvarum armata, caeterum squamis majoribus rectangularibus tecta.

Supra canus, subtus fusco pulverulentus; caput vario modo nigro eleganter signatum, signo Ψ-formi in occipite; dorsum fasciis latis 4 nigris M vel W-formibus, media parte subinterruptis, cauda annulis

latis 11 nigris irregulariter ornata. Membra vario modo nigro maculata annulataque.

Long. total. 76, capitis $15\frac{1}{2}$, trunci $23\frac{1}{2}$, caudae 37, membr. anterior. 17, poster. 23 mm. Lat. max. capitis 9, trunci $7\frac{1}{2}$, caudae $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. in insula Nossi-Bé perrarus (1 spec.).

Scalabotes madagascariensis n. sp. ♂

Valde affinis Sc. thomensi Peters (Monatsber. Acad. Berlin, 1880. p. 795, Fig. 1), sed membris, ut videtur, brevioribus et phalange antepenultima digiti quarti pedis serie duplici lamellarum 4 nec 5 transversalium instructa. Internasalia 3 in transversum posita neque unicum; squamae menti anteriora multo majora quam ventralia. ♂ poris analibus 7 in serie parum angulata positus instructus. Nulla series media squamarum majorum in parte inferiore caudae.

Supra aut fusco-aut olivaceo-cinereus, indistincte nigro marmoratus maculatusque, sed fascia transversa ante oculos, taeniis 4 obliquis parallelis inter oculum axillamque, puncto reniformi in occipite semper distinctioribus. Cauda semiannulis ca. 7 nigrescentibus ornata. Subtus albescens unicolor, ingluvie aut punctis paucis nigris hic illic sparsa (♀) aut unicolore (♂). Labialia fusco adspersa, cauda subtus tota cinereo pulverulenta.

Long. total. 69, capitis usque ad aurem 8, capitis + trunci 31, caudae 38, membri anterior. 11, posterior. $13\frac{1}{2}$, manus 4, pedis 6 mm.

Hab. in insula Nossi-Bé rarus (2 spec.).

Stumpffia nov. gen. *Hylaplesinarum* (?).

Habitu gen. *Dendrobatis* Wagl., sed discis scansoriis obsoletis. Lingua subfungiformis, duabus partibus sulco profundo transverso partitis exstructa magnitudine fere paribus; anteriore triangulari palato adhaerente, lateribus solum liberis; posteriore crassiuscula, orbiculari, postice acutiuscula, integra, excepta parte antica tota liberrima. Dentes maxillares palatalesque nulli. Tympanum, parotides aperturaeque tubarum non conspicuae. Digiti liberi, apice truncati, tertii manus mediique pedis extrema parte leviter dilatati. Metatarsus nec tuberculis nec calcare armatus.

✓ *Stumpffia psologlossa* n. sp.

Caput breve, obtuse triangulare, cum corpore confusum. Aperturæ nasales internae laterales, orbiculares, externae inter se valde distantes, laterales, media parte inter rostrum oculosque sitae. Cutis laevis;

postica pars abdominis internaëque partes femorum leviter granulato-glandulosae. Digitus primus manus minimus, secundus quartusque parvi subaequales, tertius magnus, vicinis duplo longior. Digiti pedis graciles, tertio quintum longitudine distincte superante.

Supra cinerea nigro maculata: taenia transversa inter oculos; dorsum seriebus 4 longitudinalibus macularum magnarum extrinsecus albedo-marginatarum, internis majoribus et inter se magis approximatis; membra in transversum fasciata. Infra cana nigro-fusco vermiculata, branchiis inferioribus nigrescentibus albopunctatis.

Long. corporis 16, membri anterior. $8\frac{1}{2}$, posterior. $22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. in insula Nossi-Bé rarissima (1 spec.).

→ *Mantidactylus granulatus*
Limnodytes granulatus n. sp.

Habitu gracili *L. madagascariensis* D. B., sed rostro acutiore, discis scansoriis duplo fere majoribus, pollice majore quam digitus secundus manus, cuti dorsi densissime granulata etc. discrepans. — Dentes palatales duos acervos formantes suborbiculares, inter se et a choanis spatio lato separati, satis longe infra choanas positi. Lingua longa, piriformis, postice profunde bifurca. Aperturæ tubarum aequa magnitudine, sed angustiores quam choanarum. Aperturæ nasales apici rostri devexi $\frac{1}{3}$ intervalli magis approximatae quam oculis. Canthus rostralis distinctus, regione frenali longitudinaliter valde concava. Tympanum $\frac{1}{2}$ orbitae magnitudine superans. Plica cutanea arguta obliqua, parum angulata ab oculo super tympanum ad regionem humeralem decurrens; altera angustissima secundum utramque partem dorsi. Cutis cranio non adhaerens, supra undique granulis densissimis scabris, in dorso hic illic, in femoribus praecipueque in tibiis distinctius seriatim dispositis, induta, infra abdominis et femorum postica tantum parte modice glandoso-granulata. Membrum posterius antice projectum calce apicem rostri distincte superans. Digiti manus graciles, liberi, primus secundo paulum minor; disci scansorii pro genere magni. Cutis natatoria plus quam $\frac{2}{3}$; digitus quintus pedis tertium longitudine vix superans. Articuli subdigitales valde prominentes. Planta manus tribus, pedis unico tuberculo instructa, caeterum sublaevis.

Supra aut cinereo- aut badio-fuscus aut griseo-isabellinus, nigro-adspersus, semper macula distinctiore W-formi in cervice taeniaque lata nigra secundum canthum rostralem usque ad plicam cutaneam regionis humeralis ornatus. Latera nigrescentia; membra taeniis crebris angustis nigris fasciata. Infra excepto ventre sordide albo unicolore penitus nigro maculatus marmoratusque; semper maculis 4 magis distinctioribus in transversum positus inter insertiones membrorum anteriorum.

Long. total. $43\frac{1}{2}$, membri anterior. $29\frac{1}{2}$, poster. $57\frac{1}{2}$, manus $13\frac{1}{2}$, femoris $25\frac{1}{2}$, tibiae $27\frac{1}{2}$, pedis $37\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. in insula Nossi-Bé satis frequens (5 spec.).

Francofurti ad Moenum, sexto Calendae Majas 1881.

III. Mittheilungen aus Instituten, Gesellschaften etc.

1. Zoological Society of London.

7th June, 1881. — The Secretary called the attention of the meeting to the opening of the Insectarium in the Society's Gardens, which had taken place on the 25th April, and read a report on the insects that had been reared and exhibited there, drawn up by Mr. W. Watkins, the Superintending Entomologist. — Mr. F. M. Balfour, F.Z.S., read a paper on the development of the skeleton of the paired fins of Elasmobranchs, considered in relation to its bearings on the nature of the limbs of the Vertebrata. The object of the investigations recorded in this paper was explained by the author to be twofold — viz., on the one hand to test how far the study of the development of the skeleton of the fins supported the view which had previously been arrived at by the author to the effect that the paired fins were the specialised and highly developed remnants of a once continuous lateral fin on each side; and on the other to decide between the views of Gegenbaur and Huxley and Thacker and Mivart as to the primitive type of fin-skeleton. The author pointed out that the results of his researches were entirely favourable to the view that the paired fins were structures of the same nature as the unpaired; and that they gave a general support to the views of Thacker and Mivart. They clearly showed that the pelvic fins retain more primitive character than the pectoral. Conclusions were drawn somewhat adverse to the views recently put forward on the structure of the fin by Gegenbaur and Huxley, both of whom considered the primitive type of fin to be most nearly retained in *Ceratodus*, and to consist of a central multisegmented axis with numerous rays on its two sides. It appeared in fact, that the development of the skeleton demonstrates that a biserial type of fin like that of *Ceratodus* could not have been primitive, but that it must have been secondarily derived from a uniserial type, by the primitive bar along the base of the fin (the *basipterygium*) being rotated outwards, and a second set of rays being developed on its posterior border. — Mr. W. T. Blandford, F.Z.S., read some notes on a collection of Persian Reptiles recently added to the British Museum, amongst which was an example of a new species of Lizard, proposed to be called *Agama persica*. — A communication was read from the Rev. O. P. Cambridge, C.M.Z.S., on a new Spider of the family *Theraphosidae*. The chief interest attaching to this Spider was the fact that it had lived in the Gardens of the Society from March to October, 1880. Mr. Cambridge proposed to name the species *Homocomma Stradlingii*, after Dr. Stradling, who had brought the specimen in question home from Bahia. — Mr. G. E. Dobson, C.M.Z.S., read a paper on the pharynx, larynx, and hyoid bones in the *Epomophori*, indicating some very remarkable peculiarities of structure, in which these Bats appear to differ not only from all other Chi-

roptera, but from all other mammals. Pharyngeal air-sacs were also described in the males of *Epomophori monstrosus*, *Franqueti*, and *comptus*. — Mr. J. Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S., read the third of the series of his memoirs on the Mollusca procured during the «Lightning» and «Porcupine» expeditions 1868—70. The present paper contained an account of the families from *Kellidae* to *Tellinidae*. Eleven new or hitherto unfigured species were described. The geographical, hydrographical, and geological distribution of the species enumerated were fully given. — Mr. F. C. Selous read a paper on the South African Rhinoceroses, based upon specimens collected and observations made during nine years' hunting in Southern and South-central Africa. Mr. Selous had come to the conclusion that in these countries only two well-marked species of *Rhinoceros* existed — namely the square-mouthed *Rhinoceros simus*, and the prehensile-lipped *R. bicornis*. — P. L. Selater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of London.

May 5th, 1881. — Mr. C. Stewart exhibited and described an ovum of *Helix haemastoma*, remarkable for its great size as compared with that of the animal. The generative organs are also peculiar. — Mr. George Busk gave an abstract of a «Descriptive Catalogue of *Cellepora* collected on the «Challenger» Expedition», in which some thirty-one species of this Polyzoan genus are referred to. Of these the North-Atlantic yields three from depths ranging from 51 to 450 fathoms. The South Atlantic furnishes five species from 500 to 600 fathoms. Of seven species from the immediate neighbourhood of Kerguelen Land (or so-called South Indian Region) three were got from depths ranging from 20 to 150 fathoms. From the Australian Region eleven species, with one exception (*C. solida*), obtained from two to four fathoms. Only two species obtain from the North Pacific Region, respectively 18 to 310 fathoms. From the South Pacific 304 species have been derived, 45 to 150 fathoms being the extremes of depths, save in the case of *C. magellensis* from 1325 fathoms. Mr. Busk arranges the «Challenger» *Celleporae* into five sections distinguished by the general habit of the Zoarium, viz.: 1. Encrusting or foliaceous expanded; 2. Hollow or more or less cylindrical; 3. Branched, solid; 4. Of massive irregular growth; 5. Fusiform. He describes among others some thirty new species, and observes that as a whole the genus *Cellepora* of this Expedition appear to belong to comparatively shallow water.

Anniversary Meeting, May, 24. — Prof. Allman delivered his anniversary address, his subject being «Recent Advances in our knowledge of the Development of the Ctenophora».

3. Gesuch

lebender Scorpione und in Spiritus gut conservirter Arachniden.

Der Unterzeichnete wird für Zusendung lebender Scorpione durch die Post zum Kauf oder Tausch sehr dankbar sein und wendet sich deshalb an die Gefälligkeit seiner Collegen. Eben so wird er sehr gern