

surfaces exceedingly roughened, especially towards the base, by longitudinally acute and broken ridges. Root composed of an antero-posterior pair of fangs confluent half their length. Length of largest tooth $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; length of crown 10 lines, breadth $12\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

POLYGONODON, Leidy.

2. POLYGONODON VETUS, Leidy.

Based on a specimen of the crown of a tooth found in the marl (cretaceous) of Burlington Co., by L. T. Germain, Esq.

Length three times the breadth; transverse section elliptical; with trenchant borders; with six planes on one side and seven on the other. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch. May it be an incisor of *Mososaurus*?

ISCHYRHIZA, Leidy.

3. ISCHYRHIZA MIRA, Leidy.

Based upon an imperfect specimen of a remarkable tooth apparently of a fish, obtained by L. T. Germain, Esq., from the cretaceous green sand of Burlington County.

Crown of the tooth when perfect, apparently, laterally compressed conical, invested with smooth shining enamel. Fang more robust than the crown, curved pyramidal, quadrate in section, with the base rugged and divided antero-posteriorly. Pulp cavity expanded within the fang, closed below, and narrowing towards the crown. Probable length of tooth when entire about 2 inches; length of fang $10\frac{1}{2}$ lines, breadth of its base 8 lines.

4. SPHYRÆNA SPECIOSA, Leidy,

Founded on a specimen of the crown of an anterior tooth obtained by E. Davis, Esq., from the miocene marl of Cumberland County. Posterior border of the crown nearly straight or slightly sigmoid, trenchant border minutely denticulated, sides towards the base striated, apex semi-barbed. Length 4 lines, breadth 2 lines.

EDAPHODON.

5. EDAPHODON MIRIFICUS, Leidy.

Based on eight specimens of upper and lower maxillary bones, found in the Green Sand of New Jersey.

The superior maxillaries are $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long in the median line and 2 inches wide posteriorly; and they present the matrices of three teeth. The inferior maxillaries are $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep; and besides the matrices of the three large teeth, they present two or three apparent small ones near the apices of the bones, and another small one to the inner side of the largest tooth.

Notes on the Reptiles in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philad'a.

By EDW. HALLOWELL, M. D.

Fam. GECKOTIDÆ.

Gen. HEMIDACTYLUS, Cuvier, Wagler, Gray, Wiegmann.

Section DACTYLOPERES ou a ponce comme tronquès (Peropus Wiegmann.)

A. H. DACTYLOPERES à lames sous-digitales entieres. D. & B.

Duméril and Bibron mention but one species belonging to this division, viz., *Hemidactylus ouallensis*, inhabiting Oualan, Tahiti, Vanicoro and Tongatabou. It differs very materially from the one about to be described. I do not find any species of *Hemidactylus* inhabiting Jamaica in the Catalogue of Reptiles in the British Museum, by Mr. Gray.



Hallowell, Edward. 1856. "Notes on the reptiles in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia." *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 8, 221.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/18246>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/12112>

Holding Institution

MBLWHOI Library

Sponsored by

MBLWHOI Library

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.