

lis, costatis, costis 7; aperturá angustè lanceolatá; caudá mediocri. Lon. $0\frac{4}{10}$ unc.

The shell of this species is more attenuate than the last, and the mouth and beak longer and much narrower; seven strong ribs proceed from base to apex in the manner of those on *Pleurotoma septangularis*, to which it is nearly allied, but differs, besides form, in being spirally striated: it is nearly as strong. Its colour is dusky white, with obscure rufous spiral bands. Several specimens were dredged at the same time and place with the last.

VIII. *PATELLA?* *ANCYLOIDES.* *Nov. Sp. Forbes.* Plate II. fig. 16.

P. testá, tenuissimá, pellucidá, rotundatá, gibbá, albá, sub lente reticulatá, vertice versus marginem inflexo. Lon. 2 lin.

Possibly a *Lottia*. A shell so nearly resembling an *Ancylus*, that had I not dredged it, I should have looked on it as such. The apex is more incurved than in any of our other species of smaller *Patellæ*, and the shell much more conical. It was dredged along with the two last described species in Lamlash Bay, Arran.

XIII.—*Catalogue of the Species of Reptiles collected in Cuba by W. S. MacLeay, Esq.;—with some Notes of their Habits extracted from his MS.* By J. E. GRAY, Esq., F.R.S.

THE Catalogue is a continuation of the former one of Mammalia from the same island, published in a former Number of this work, vol. iv. p. 1.

It is worthy of remark that all the species described in the former paper are different from any mentioned in the Fauna of Cuba now in course of publication by M. Sagra. Several of the reptiles contained in this list appear to have been also found by that naturalist; but others which have been brought home by Mr. MacLeay we have reason to think have escaped his research.

As the species of the genus *Anolis* are difficult to distinguish, and as there are several species in the British Museum which I cannot refer with any certainty to the species described by

Messrs. Dumeril and Bibron, I have added to the paper a description of them.

REPTILIA.

CYCLURA.

1. *Cyclura carinata*, Harlan, Jour. Acad. Sci. Philad. iv. 242. t. 15. Iguana *Cyclura*, Cuv. R. A. ii. 45. Iguana (*Cyclura*) *carinata*, Gray, Griffith A. K. ix. 39.

Cyclura Harlani, Coct. Hist. Cub. Erp., t. 6. Dum. and Bibr. iv. 218.

Young *Lacerta nubila*, E. W. Gray, MS. Brit. Mus. *Cyclura nubila*, Gray, Griffith A. K. ix.

This is probably the *Guana* figured by Catesby in his Carolina, ii. 68. t. 64.

“Found in the Isle of Pines, where it occurs of a large size nearly 4 feet long, and in great numbers. It runs with extreme velocity: becomes easily domesticated. In confinement it would not eat any kind of meat, but was very fond of bread and biscuit.”—W. S. M.

LEIOCEPHALUS.

2. *Leiocephalus carinatus*, Gray, Phil. Mag. ii. 208. Synopsis of Griffith's A. K. ix. 42.

Holotropis microlophus, “Th. Cocteau in Sagra Hist. Cub. Rept. t. 5. ined.” Dum. and Bibr. Hist. Rept. iv. 264.

Roquet of Rochefort Hist. Nat. and Mor. des Antilles, 131.

Bibron by mistake refers my *Leiocephalus carinatus* to his *Holotropis Herminieri*, which has according to his description and figures the ventral scales strongly keeled. He considers that this specimen is the same as *Tropidurus Schreibersii* of Fitzinger's Catalogue.

The Cuban specimen agrees exactly with the specimens on which the species was established, except in being rather larger and in having one large in the place of 3 or 4 small plates in the centre of the muzzle behind the nose.

A second younger specimen has the smaller frontal plates rather different from either of the other specimens, and the tail is regularly brown-banded. It has no anterior odd plates between the two anterior pair.

This animal is the *Roquet* described by Rochefort, and referred to by Mr. MacLeay in his paper on *Urania* and *Mygale* in the Transactions of the Zoological Society 1831, where he observes, “It does not change its colour; nor, as far as I know, does it distend the throat like the genus *Anolis*, neither are the toes as in that genus supplied with oval discs for climbing, so that it is never seen on trees. Never-

theless Cuvier gives the name of *Roquet* to a species of his genus *Anolis*, which by the way is not the *Anolis* of Rochefort but his *Gobemouche*, so that the confusion is almost inextricable;" and he further observes, "the under side of the belly and legs is of a dirty cream-colour, becoming yellowish towards the extremity of the tail. The underside of the head and breast is marbled gray, as is the upper side of the head, and about 26 or 28 transverse faint dorsal bands, which on the dirty cream-colour ground become more conspicuous as they approach the extremity of the tail; its colouring in short is exactly that of the gray Madrepores which it haunts, and into the cavity of which it retires when alarmed. The largest I have seen have been more than a foot long." This description of the colouring shows how it differs when alive from the specimens we have to examine in spirits.

They live on the sea-coast: for Mr. MacLeay, when speaking of the sandy shore behind the belt of coral reefs, observes, "Here gray lizards of different sizes with saffron bellies and tails curled in spiral, peep from under the dusky flat stones which are generally sea-broken and time-worn pieces of *Madrepores*."

TROPIDURUS.

3. *Tropidurus (Leiolamys), Cubensis, n. s.*

Head shields many, keeled and imbricate. Scales of the back and sides broad rhombic, keeled; the keels forming oblique lines; back and tail slightly crested. Ears moderate with 3 or 4 scales in front. Temples with small keeled scales (discoloured) blueish chin and throat blueish white spotted; belly and underside of tail white. Two series of scales over the upper labial plates, the plate immediately under the eye of the upper series large, elongated. The underside of the toes with 3 or 4 keels.

ANOLIUS.

The genus ANOLIUS may be divided into genera and sections to facilitate the distinction of the species; and in making these divisions I have not adopted the characters used by MM. Dumeril and Bibron, as I found the table of the species given in their work of very little use to me for making out the species. Most of the specimens in our collection have the scales of the sides smaller than those of the back and belly, while these naturalists place only a single species as having this character.

The genus may be thus divided:—

I. XIPHOSURUS, *Fitzinger*.

The penultimate joint of the toes dilated, the back and tail with a

fin-like crest. Nostrils above the keel on the muzzle, the ventral shields imbricate.

1. *Xiphosurus velifer*. *Anolis velifer*, Cuv. R. A. t. 5. f. 1. A. Cuvieri, Merrem. Sides with a black spot.

2. *Xiphosurus Ricordii*. *Anolis Ricordii*, Dum. and Bibr. iv. 167. Sides with two broad black streaks.

II. DACTYLOA.

The penultimate joint of the toes dilated, the back and tail with a crest formed of a series of compressed scales; ventral scales flat, imbricate.

* *Scales small, granular, convex.*

1. *Dactyloa Edwardsii* = *Anolis Edwardsii*, Merrem, Edwards Glean. Head flat, shields keeled, green with 4 or 5 pale cross bands.

** *Scales large, flat, not imbricate.*

2. *Dactyloa equestris* = Le grand *Anolis à écharpe*, Cuv. R. A. ii. t. 5. f. 2. *Lacerta major e viridi cinerea dorso crista brevior donata*, Sloane Jam. 333. t. 232. f. 2. *Anolius equestris*, Merrem = *A. Rhodolæmus*, Bell Zool. Jour. ii. 285. t. 20. Supp. Head tubercular; shields conical, green; throat, pouch, and streak over the shoulder white.

Inhab. Cuba.

This species was first figured and described by Sloane in his History of Jamaica, and afterwards by Cuvier in his Animal Kingdom, and more lately Mr. Bell has described it as a new species under the name of *A. Rhodolæmus*. It appears to be common to several of the West Indian Islands as well as Cuba. Sloane's specimen was found in Jamaica.

"Basks on the trunks of trees in the same way as the next, called the *Chamæleon*, and may like it be made to live in confinement."—W. S. M.

III. CHAMÆLEOLIS, Cocteau.

The penultimate joint of the toes dilated, back and nape with a crest formed of a series of compressed scales. Ventral scales small, convex, granular.

1. *Chamæleolis Fernandinae*, "Coct. H. Nat. Cub., t. 12." = *Anolis Chamæleonides* Dum. and Bibr. iv. 168.

Inhab. Cuba.

This species was first described by Messrs. Dumeril and Bibron from specimens sent from Cuba by M. Sagra.

Like the Chameleons the chin and belly are crested beneath, but

the crest consists of two series of elongate scales; those on the chin are much larger than those on the belly.

“Found always basking on the trunks of trees in forests near the sea side on the north coast of Cuba. It generally basks with its head downwards and is exceedingly alert. It will live in confinement.”—W. S. M.

IV. ANOLIS.

The penultimate joint of the toes dilated. Back and nape simple or with a low crest formed of two diverging series of short triangular scales. Ventral scales flat, imbricate.

The specimens of this genus which we have in the British Museum may be thus divided into groups and described.

A. Crest produced along the back.

a. *Tail much compressed, irregularly serrated above. Ventral scales square, smooth.*

1. *Anolis maculatus*. Scales of the back convex, of the sides smaller, granular; blueish, black-spotted; lips, streak over ears and shoulders white; and a streak from the back of the eyes, over the ears black.

Inhab. —.

b. *Tail compressed, regularly serrated above, and many keeled beneath. Ventral scales ovate, keeled.*

2. *Anolis occipitalis*. Scales of the back many-sided, keeled, of the sides smaller, elongate; brown, beneath blueish-white; occipital pit large, rounded, toothed, head shields smooth.

Inhab. West Indies. Presented by Thomas Bell, Esq.

c. *Tail subcompressed, slightly serrated above. Ventral scales square, smooth.*

3. *Anolis similis*. Scales of the back rather convex, of the sides rather smaller; olive green with a few black spots; head shields rather convex.

Inhab. —.

4. *Anolis Alligator* (Dumeril and Bibron, iv. 134?). Scales of the back polygonal, nearly flat, of the sides smaller; green scattered with white spots; head shields flat with two series of large close transverse convex shields between the eyes.

Inhab. —.

B. Crest only on the nape or wanting.

a. *The ventral scales ovate, keeled.*

* *Tail roundish without any central crest.*

5. *Anolis porcatus*. Scales of the back moderate, hexangular, keeled,

of the tail large, keeled, keels forming continued ridges; muzzle elongate with five very prominent keels; brown or green with irregular black cross lines on the back, and a streak on the side of the neck, beneath (and sometimes the dorsal line) silvery.

Inhab. Cuba and "Texas."

"Found on the leaves of trees jumping from branch to branch after insects. It is also found on garden walls lying in wait for flies."—Mac Leay, MSS.

**** Tail roundish with a slight central crest.**

6. *Anolis Richardii*, Dum. and Bibr. Herp. Scales of the middle of the back ovate, keeled, of the sides small, granular, of tail small, keeled; nape slightly crested; head short, muzzle shelving with four slight crests; blueish-grey, crown black, beneath whitish.

Inhab. —.

***** Tail compressed, slightly crested.**

7. *Anolis punctatus*. Scales of the back small, six-sided, keeled, of the sides rather smaller, similar; of the base of the tail small keeled; nape scarcely keeled; head depressed; head shields keeled; blue, white-spotted, belly and hind limbs whitish.

Inhab. —.

8. *Anolis nebulosa* = *Dactyloa nebulosa*, Wiegmann, Herp. Mex. A. Sagrei, Coct. = Dum. and Bibr. Herp. iv. Scales of the back rather rhombic, keeled; of the sides rather smaller, similar; of the tail and limbs larger, keeled; nape scarcely keeled; head short, shelving, shields keeled; pale brown (back of young with two series of triangular brown spots,); throat brown, lined.

Inhab. Cuba and Texas.

"On garden walls seeking for flies."—W. S. MacLeay.

9. *Anolis lineatopus*. Scales of the centre of the back small, slightly keeled; of the sides smaller, granular; head elongate; muzzle slightly four-keeled with strongly keeled scales; pale brown with five longitudinal paler streaks; sides of the tail varied with triangular spots; throat brown, lined.

Inhab. —.

Very like *A. nebulosa*, but the head is more depressed and with more keeled shields, and the scales are smaller.

10. *Anolis maculatus*, Gray. *A. marmoratus*, Gray MSS. not Dum. and Bibr. Scales of the middle of the back small, hexangular, keeled; of the sides smaller; of the tail and limbs larger, keeled; nape slightly keeled; head elongate; muzzle shelving, slightly four-

keeled; shields elongate, keeled; brown with transverse white spots or streaks; head white spotted.

Inhab. —.

b. *Ventral scales keeled, square; tail rather compressed, slightly crested.*

11. *Anolis stenodactylus*. Scales of the middle of the back small, elongate, keeled; of the sides granular: nape slightly double-ridged; muzzle depressed, slightly four-keeled, shield irregular; toes very slender; blueish, beneath whitish.

Inhab. Jamaica.

c. *Ventral scales smooth, subovate; tail rather compressed, slightly crested.*

12. *Anolis reticulatus*. Scales of the middle of the back small, angular, keeled; of the sides granular; nape slightly 2-ridged; ventral shields subovate; muzzle depressed, slightly 4-keeled; shields smooth; blue, black spotted and varied; throat brown, lined.

Inhab. —.

d. *Ventral scales smooth, four-sided; tail rather compressed, slightly crested.*

13. *Anolis aeneus*. Scales small, elongate, slightly keeled, rather smaller on the sides; nape rounded; muzzle depressed with a lozenge-shaped impression, shields smooth, flat; shields between the eyes without any shields between them; golden brown, black dotted, beneath yellowish, brown spotted.

Inhab. —.

V. DRACONURA, Wagler.

Penultimate joints of the toes slightly dilated; back and nape not crested; tail round.

1. *Draconura nitens*, Wagler. *Anolis refulgens*, Schn. Dum. and Bibr. iv. 91.

Inhab. —.

VI. NOROPS, Wagler.

Toes not dilated, the fourth longer than the third; scales many, keeled, imbricate, of the sides smaller; back and tail not crested.

1. *Norops auratus*, Wagler. *Anolis auratus*, Daud. iv. 69.

Inhab. —.

AMIEVA.

8. *Amieva trilineata*. Abdominal plates ten-rowed; olive brown with 3 very narrow distinct silvery lines, with a series of irregular black spots on the upper part of the sides, beneath silvery; a band of small granular scales between the lower labial and the gular shields.

Young with three distinct streaks on the back, the central one being rather the broadest; the upper part of the sides with black net-work leaving a series of round olive spots.

Inhab. Cuba.

This species differs from all the other species of the genus we have in the British Museum in colour as well as in the peculiarity of the band of granular sides between the lateral and gular shields.

“Found under large stones in woods, and always on the ground looking for insects under the brushwood.”—W. S. M.

ALLIGATOR.

9. *Alligator fissipes*. Caiman fissipes, *Spix. Braz. t. 3.* Champsia fissipes, *Wagler Icon. t. 17.*

Alligator Sclerops, *Br. Max. Abild. Braz. t. 69.* Crocodilus Sclerops, *Schinz. Nat. Rept. t. 12.* copied from *Pr. Max.*

Alligator Cynocephalus, *Dum. and Bibr. Rept. iii. 87.*

“Occurs sometimes 25 feet long.”—W. S. M.

TESTUDO.

10. *Gopher Tortoise*, Bartram. *Testudo Polyphemus.*

Inhab. Cuba.

Lives in domestication.

AMPHISBÆNA.

11. *Amphisbæna punctata*, Bell Zool. Journ. iii.

Inhab. Cuba.

XIV.—*Characters of Five new Species of Orchidaceous Plants from Dominica.* By Prof. LINDLEY.

IN a small but interesting collection of dried plants of *Orchidaceæ*, collected in the island of Dominica, for the possession of which I am indebted to Prof. Henslow, there are the following new species.

1. *STELIS scabrida*; folio oblongo bidentato marginato basi cuneato caule longiore, racemo filiformi stricto folio longiore, bracteis ovatis amplexicaulibus acutissimis, petalis vertice scabridis labelloque lævi truncatis, antherâ pubescente.

2. *PLEUROTHALLIS aristata**; cæspitosa, folio ovali acuto

* Since this was in type, I have found this plant described and figured, under the same name which had been given it by me, in the 2nd volume of this work, p. 329, t. 15, by Sir W. Hooker. There are however differences enough between the two definitions to induce me to let my own remain.



Gray, John Edward. 1840. "Catalogue of the species of reptiles collected in Cuba by W. S. MacLeay, esq.; with some notes on their habits extracted from his MS." *Annals of natural history* 5, 108–115.

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