8. Contributions to Oriental Herpetology II.—*Notes on the Oriental Lizards in the Indian Museum, with a List of the Species recorded from British India and Ceylon.* Part I.—*By* Nelson Annandale, B.A., *Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum.* (With 2 plates.)

The collection of lizards in the Indian Museum is mainly Indian and Burmese, including examples of the great majority of the indigenous species; but interesting material from neighbouring countries, specially Persia, Eastern Turkestan, Yunnan, Siam and Malaya, is also included. Of forms from more distant regions only a comparatively small number are represented, one of the most noteworthy being the rare and peculiar Australian Ball-tailed Gecko, *Nephrurus asper*,[1] of which a good specimen was obtained in exchange with the Queensland Museum some years ago, under a wrong identification. The Skinks and Lacertidæ of Palestine, however, are well represented by the collection of the late Dr. J. Anderson. Regarding the majority of our Oriental specimens, an examination adds little to the systematic and geographical knowledge to be found in Mr. Boulenger's works. Of a few, however, this is not the case; for there are still parts of India—the country between northern Assam and southern Tenasserim is one of them—of which even the systematist has not yet exhausted the vertebrate zoology, and from which the Museum possesses specimens not examined critically until within the last few months.

In the light chiefly of Mr. Boulenger's volume in the "Fauna of India" and subsequent papers, it is no longer possible to maintain many of the older Indian naturalists' identifications, whether published or in manuscript, and he has recently pointed out that the names of two of the commonest of our Indian lizards cannot stand —that *Hemidactylus coctæi*, D. & B., the common house-lizard of Calcutta, must be known as *H. flaviviridis*, Rüpp, while *H. gleadovii*, Murray (which is even more abundant in some parts of India) is identical with *H. brookii*, Gray. I must express my personal obligations to Mr. Boulenger for examining certain Geckos about the correct identifications of which I was doubtful, notably the specimens on which the form *Gymnodactylus consobrinoides* is founded.

GECKONIDÆ.

Alsophylax pipiens (Pall.)

Gymnodactylus microtis, Blanford, *J.A.S.B.* XLIV (2), 1875, p. 193; and *2nd. Yark. Miss., Rept.*, p. 15, pl. ii, fig. 1.
Alsophylax pipiens, *Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.* i, p. 19.

Dr. Blanford does not record this species from Ladak, though it appears to be common in Eastern Turkestan; but there is a

[1] Its locality is given as Queensland.

specimen in the Museum (from Stoliczka's Yarkand collection), which bears a label corresponding to the locality "Kharbu, Ladak" in the register. By some error this individual is entered as *Gymnodactylus stoliczkæ*—a species so distinct from *A. pipiens* that it is hardly probable that any confusion can have been made between them. It is possible, however, that some accidental exchange of labels may have taken place, and the latter species must be recorded as belonging doubtfully to the fauna of British India. It is desirable, if it does occur in Ladak, that further specimens should be obtained. They are easily recognizable on account of the extremely small size of the ear-opening.

Distribution.—Turkestan; Transcaspia.

Gymnodactylus oldhami, Theob.

G. oldhami, *Theobald, Cat. Rept. Brit. Ind.*, p. 81. *Boulenger, Faun. Ind., Rept.*, p. 38.

The Indian Museum possesses the type and three other specimens of this Gecko. Except the type, they are from Lower Burma ("Tavoy," "Mintao," and "Tenasserim Expedition"); while the type is recorded as from S. Canara. This locality is more than doubtful. It was merely suggested to Theobald (*loc. cit.*) by Beddome, who did not take the species himself in South India.

Boulenger's "keys" in the "Fauna of India" and the "Catalogue" hold good for *G. oldhami*, *G. fasciolatus* and *G. variegatus*, the types of all of which are in the Indian Museum but have lately been examined by him.

Gymnodactylus marmoratus, Gray.

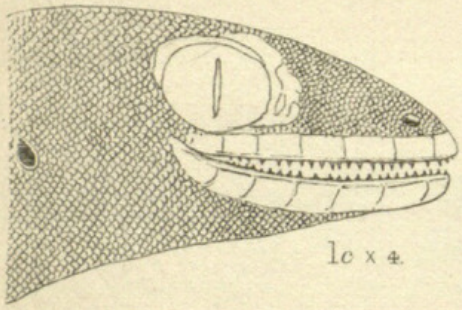
G. marmoratus, *Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.* i, p. 44.

The Museum has lately received specimens of this species from the Malay Peninsula in exchange with the Selangor State Museum. It is to be hoped that it will be sought for in Lower Burma.

Gymnodactylus consobrinoides, nov.

The description is based on two male specimens, both probably immature, obtained in Tavoy a number of years ago by one of the Museum collectors.

Diagnosis.—A form closely allied to *G. pulchellus* and the Bornean species *G. consobrinus*. There is no trace of a præanal groove; probably the adult male has an almost straight series of præanal and femoral pores, uninterrupted in the middle line and numbering about 26; in the young male these are represented by depressions in a row of enlarged scales. The dorsal tubercles are smaller than in *G. pulchellus* and less distinctly keeled; the ventrals are larger; the ventral region is not marked off by a line of enlarged tubercles; the



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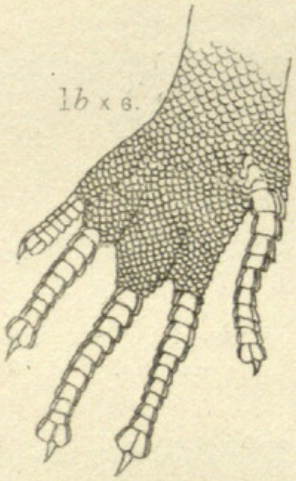

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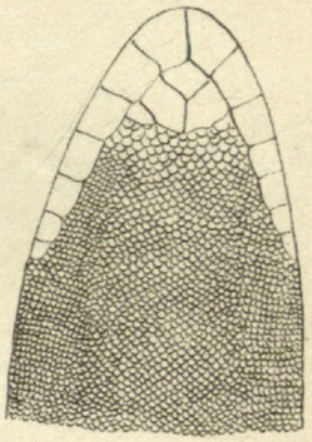

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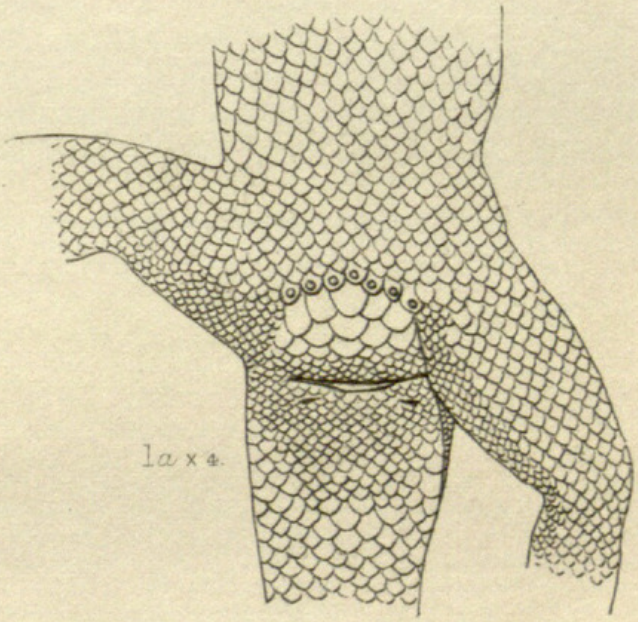

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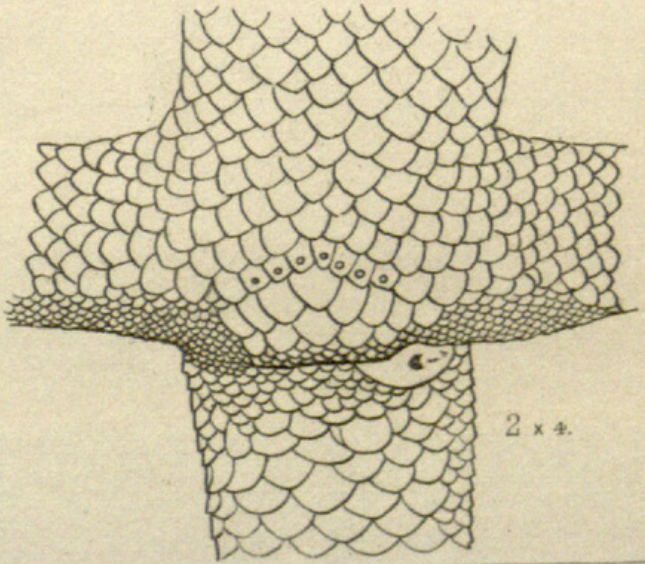

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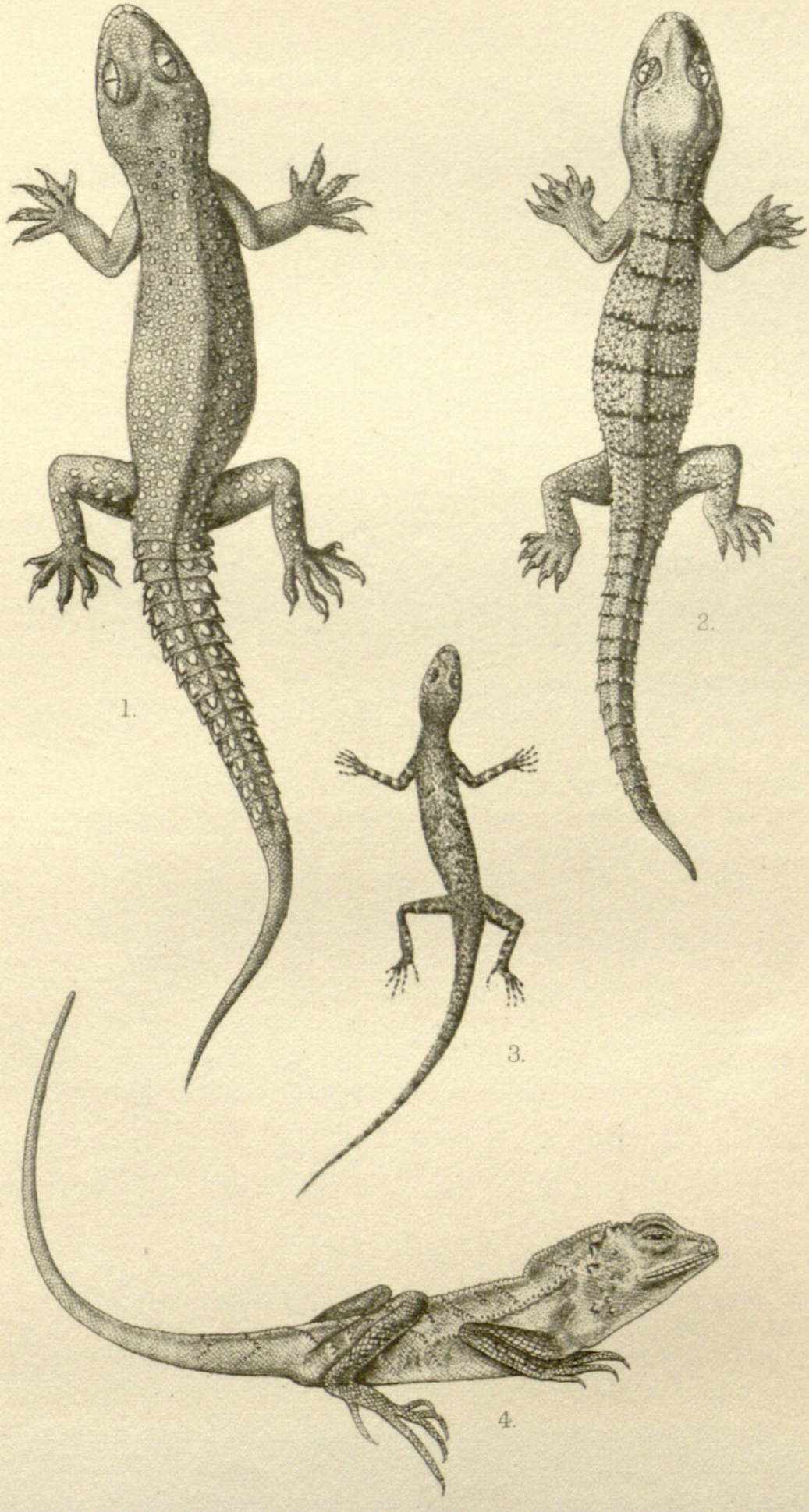
A.C. Chowdhary, del.

Photogravure, Survey of India Offices, Calcutta, May 1905.

1. PHYLLODACTYLUS BURMANICUS. 2. PHYLLODACTYLUS SIAMENSIS.



A. C. Chowdhary, del.

Photogravure, Survey of India Offices, Calcutta. May 1905.

1. HEMIDACTYLUS SUBTRIEDROIDES. 2. HEMIDACTYLUS TRIEDRUS. FROM ELLORE.
3. GONATODES ANDERSONII. 4. JAPALURA ANDERSONIANA.

plates on the ventral surface of the tail are not separated from the scales of the sides, as they are in *G. pulchellus*, by heterogeneously shaped, slightly enlarged scales. The head is very slightly depressed in the frontal region. In the types the colours have faded; the dorsal surface is dirty grey-brown, with nine darker cross-bars, edged with dirty white, on the body, and ten or eleven on the tail; on the body they are considerably narrower than the interspaces, but on the tail they become gradually broader from before backwards; the enlarged dorsal tubercles are pale; the lower surface is dirty pale brown.

Measurements (Immature male).

Total length	...	...	112	m.m.
Body ...	...	...	36	,,
Tail ...	...	...	62	,,
Head ...	...	...	14	,,
Breadth of head	...	...	9	,,
Fore-limb ...	...	...	15	,,
Hind limb ...	...	...	24	,,

I have not been able to compare the specimens with examples of *G. consobrinus*; but Mr. Boulenger regards them as representing a species intermediate in some respects between *G. pulchellus* and *G. consobrinus*. On the whole, the points in which they differ from the former seem to tend rather in the direction of the latter's characteristic peculiarities.

GONATODES ANDERSONII, Annand. (Plate II, fig. 3).

G. andersonii, *Annandale*, *J.A.S.B.* (2) suppl., 1904, p. 21.

Since the description of this form was written two additional specimens, both from Narcondam, have been presented to the Museum by Mr. C. G. Rogers. They agree well with the types and differ in the same respects as they do from *G. kandianus* and *G gracilis*. On the whole they show that the Andaman (or Narcondam?) form is undergoing what is probably a parallel evolution to that which has produced *G. gracilis*.

PHYLLODACTYLUS BURMANICUS, Annand. (Plate, I, fig. 1).

P. burmanicus, *Annandale*, *Ann. Mag. N. H.* (7) XV, 1905, p. 28.

Since I described this species another specimen, from the same locality and collection, has been found in the Museum. It is also a male. The proportions of the head differ somewhat from those of the type, so that these cannot any longer be considered as specific characters. The number of lamellæ under the fourth toe is smaller than in *P. siamensis*, being 8 or 9 in the specimens examined (see figs. 1b, 2*a*, Pl. I).

The possession by the males of this species and of *P. siamensis*, Blgr., of præanal pores marks the two forms off as constituting a very distinct section of the genus *Phyllodactylus*, if not a separate genus. I take this opportunity to figure certain structural details, as *P. europæus* is the only other species of which I have examined specimens. *P. siamensis* and *P. burmanicus* are the only forms known from the Indian Region.

Hemidactylus triedrus (Daud.) (Plate II, fig. 2).

H. subtriedrus, *Stoliczka*, *J.A.S.B.*, XLI (2), 1872, p. 93.

H. triedrus, *Boulenger*, *Cat. Liz.* i, p. 133, and *Faun. Ind.*, *Rept.*, p. 89. Annandale, *Ann. Mag. N. H.* (7) XV, p. 30.

There is a fair series of this Gecko in the Indian Museum, but unfortunately most of the specimens are without localities. One labelled "near Ellore" and named, apparently by Stoliczka, *Hemidactylus subtriedrus*, agrees closely with Jerdon's description of that species, which, however, is not definitive. It agrees with Boulenger's definition of *H. subtriedrus* in having ten labials, a head more depressed than that of typical specimens of *H. triedrus* and rather smaller ventral scales; but it differs in having only seven infradigital lamellæ under the thumb, nine under the middle finger, and nine under the middle toe. It may, therefore, be regarded as intermediate between the two forms. The fact that it is from the Ellore district suggests the possibility that other specimens of an intermediate character occur and that *H. subtriedrus* is not specifically distinct. Possibly it is one of the two specimens referred to by Stoliczka in the reference quoted; but it is not the one figured. Its donor's name was originally omitted in the Museum register, but "Dr. Stoliczka" has been written in in pencil at a later date.

Hemidactylus karenorum (Theob.)

A specimen from Cachar, Assam (*Wood-Mason*). Previously known from Pegu.

Lepidodactylus ceylonensis, Blgr.

Specimens from "Hills between Burma and Siam" and from Tavoy (Museum collector).

List of Geckos from Sinkip Island.

The following species were taken on Sinkip Island, which lies some little distance off the east coast of Sumatra, by the late Prof. J. Wood-Mason's collector:—

1. *Gymnodactylus feæ*, Blgr. (3 specimens).
2. *Hemidactylus frenatus*, Gray (numerous specimens).
3. *Hemidactylus platyurus* (Schneid.) (numerous specimens).

EUBLEPHARIDÆ.

Eublepharis hardwickii, Gray

I find it hard to ascertain the exact range of this somewhat rare species. The Museum has specimens from the following localities:—Quetta; Khorda, Orissa; Ganjam; the Sunderbans, near Calcutta. Very few of the Indian lizards are found both in Baluchistan and Lower Bengal.

AGAMIDÆ.

Pyctolæmus gularis, Ptrs.

A male from Goalpara, Assam (*H. L. Houghton*).

The male differs from the female only in the development of the gular pouch, which commences in a vertical line with the centre of the eye and terminates behind at the anterior border of the shoulder girdle. It can be folded into the surface of the throat so as to be very inconspicuous, but is evidently capable of great distention; the three pairs of gular folds which characterize the female are well marked on its sides. Its general colour is black, but these folds and the lower border are dirty white: the specimen, however, is much faded.

Acanthosaura lamnidentata, Blgr.

A lamnidentata, *Boulenger*, *Faun. Ind. Rept.*, p. 126; and *Ann. Mus. Geneva* (2) xiii, p. 317.

Coloration is no guide in the identification of this species. Specimens of *A. lamnidentata*, *A. armata* and *A. crucigera*, may all be coloured [1] (at any rate if faded) exactly alike, as the series in the Museum shows. This series bears out Boulenger's contention, that the relative length of the superciliary spine affords a constant distinction between *A. lamnidentata* and *A. crucigera*, though the two forms are otherwise practically identical. In *A. armata* the spine is considerably longer than in either.

The Museum possesses characteristic specimens of *A. armata* from "Burma" (*Major Berdmore*) and from Mergui *(Anderson)*. The latter is the one recorded in the *Fauna of Mergui*, i, p. 343.

Japalura andersoniana, nov. (Plate II, fig. 4).

This species is founded on two male specimens collected by Col. Godwin-Austen in the Duffla Hills (Assam-Bhutan Frontier). The late Dr. J. Anderson recognised it as new, but neither gave it a name nor described it.

Diagnosis.—Body rather slender, strongly compressed; hind-limb long, reaching to the tip of the snout or beyond. Snout

[1] But compare my note in *Fascic. Malay.—Zool.* 1, p. 154.

slightly longer than the diameter of the orbit, obtuse; rostral and superciliary ridge prominent, continuous; the latter succeeded behind, after an interval, by a large conical tubercle, round which several others of smaller size are grouped. There are two other prominent tubercles between the top of the head and the tympanic region on each side. A curved line of smaller tubercles outlines the inner margin of the superciliary region and a flat or slightly depressed sub-circular area is similarly marked off on the snout. All the scales are keeled; those on the sides are small, with five oblique rows of larger and more prominent scales running downwards and forwards from the base of the dorsal crest to or beyond a longitudinal line of similar scales; between every two of these rows there is another, which is much shorter and does not reach as much as half way down the body. The dorsal surface of the limbs is covered with rather large heterogeneous scales, the larger of which show a tendency to be arranged in V-shaped series; the scales on the belly and ventral surface of the limbs are larger than those on the sides; the tail is covered with small, imbricate, leaf-shaped scales, which are not enlarged below. The nuchal crest is well developed (in the male), consisting of a fold of skin covered with three or four parallel horizontal rows of flat, smooth scales, the uppermost of which are larger than those below them and form a feebly serrated ridge; the dorsal crest is much lower, consisting of a single row of similar scales. There is no gular pouch and no distinct gular fold.

Coloration—Dorsal surface dirty brown, rather dark, brighter on the head, feebly marbled on the sides, pale on the ventral surface; pale, dark-edged lines radiating from the eyes.

Measurements ♂.

Total length (tip of tail injured)	...	...	119	mm.
Head	...	...	20	,,
Width of head		...	11	,,
Body	...	...	33	,,
Fore-limb	...	...	29	,,
Hind limb	...	...	52	,,

This species can be distinguished easily from *J. planidorsata* by its compressed body and long hind limbs.

Salea horsfieldii, Gray

Specimens from Moulmein (*Stoliczka*) and from "Hills near Harmatti, Duffla Expedition" (*Godwin-Austen*).

Calotes microlepis, Blgr.

Of this species, previously known from the hills of northern Tenasserim, the Museum possesses a specimen from Manipur (*R. D. Oldham.*)

Calotes versicolor (Daud).

C. gigas, *Blyth, J.A.S.B.* XII, 1853, p. 648.

C. gigas (*under* C. mystaceus), *Boulenger, Faun. Ind., Rept.* p. 138. C. versicolor *id., op. cit.*, p. 135.

I have examined several hundred specimens of this common lizard. They came from nearly all parts of India and Ceylon, from Malaya and Pitsanuloke in Siam. With these I have compared Blyth's types of *C. gigas* (which are in the Indian Museum), with the result that I find the two forms to belong clearly to the same species. There is no oblique fold in front of the shoulder in Blyth's specimens, and therefore they cannot be associated with *C. mystaceus*, as Boulenger, who had had no opportunity of examining them, thought probable.

The types of *C. gigas*, which are adult males, differ from the majority of specimens only in having the secondary sexual characters more fully developed; the scales (especially those on the throat) are heavily keeled and inclined to be lanceolate in outline, the crest is very high, the cheeks are greatly swollen, the size above the average. The large series examined shows that in Lower Bengal (and probably in Assam, Burma and Malaya), the males of *C. versicolor* rarely if ever reach an extreme degree of development in these respects; but no exact line can be drawn. We have specimens from Sind, from South and North-West India and from Ceylon which agree almost exactly with Blyth's, while a much larger number are intermediate in character. Dr. Blanford's examples from Baluchistan (*Eastern Persia* ii, p. 313) belong to this intermediate phase; but specimens from Calcutta have the male characters even less marked. The extreme phase (*gigas*) probably bears much the same relation to *versicolor* as *Gonyocephalus humii* (Blyth) does to *G. subcristatus* (Stol).

Calotes yunnanensis, nov.

C. maria (*part.*), *Anderson, Anat. Zool. Res. Yunnan Ex.*, p 806.

Among the lizards collected by Dr. Anderson in Yunnan I find a *Calotes* which does not agree with any published description. It is registered in the Museum books as *C. maria* and is the only specimen from Yunnan now in the collection which at all resembles this species. It differs, however, in certain respects from the descriptions and from specimens from Assam, and I think that (in the present state of systematic nomenclature) it is worthy of a specific name. Anderson states that the specimens of *C. maria* which he took in Yunnan were compared with the types of the species; but what has become of the rest of them I have been unable to discover. As regards several important points the new form is intermediate between *C. maria* and *C. jerdonii*; but it has a distinct though rather short and shallow oblique fold in front of the shoulder covered with granular scales. Were it not that the presence or absence of such a fold is a very constant character in other members of the genus,

the specimen would practically break down the distinction between the two species, or would have to be regarded as an aberrant example of *C. maria.*

Diagnosis.—Upper head scales moderate, smooth, imbricate, slightly enlarged on the superciliary area; two parallel rows of enlarged, erect scales on the temple, the posterior few of each series ending in short spines; the lower series is separated from the tympanum (in the type) by three rows of small scales. Tympanum nearly half the diameter of the orbit. Gular pouch not developed; gular scales strongly keeled, larger than ventrals, equalling dorsals. A rather short and shallow oblique fold in front of shoulder; dorso-nuchal crest well developed anteriorly, the longest spines (just behind the head) measuring between half and two-thirds the diameter of the orbit. Fifty-six scales round the centre of the body; dorsal and lateral scales feebly keeled, directed upwards and backwards; ventrals much smaller than dorsals, strongly keeled. The adpressed hind limb reaches the anterior border of the orbit; third and fourth fingers nearly equal. Tail round, slender, very long. Colour green (faded in the type), with pale (red ?) markings on the sides and on the knees and elbows.

Measurements ♂.

Total Length	...	...	405 Mm.
Head ...	...	...	34 ,,
Width of head	...	...	17 ,,
Body ...	...	...	65 ,,
Tail ...	...	...	305 ,,
Fore-limb ...	...	...	53 ,,
Hind limb ...	...	...	68 ,,

Calotes rouxii, D & B.

C. rouxii, *Boulenger, Faun. Ind., Rept.*, p. 142.
Several specimens from Travancore (*Beddome*).

Agama megalonyx (Gthr.)

A. megalonyx, *Boulenger, Cat. Liz.*; i. p. 347.
Two specimens from the Perso-Baluch frontier (*Dr. Turnbull* and *Col. Wahab*).

Agama lirata (Blanf.)

A. lirata, *Boulenger, Faun. Ind., Rept.*, p. 150.
Four specimens from Sind (*Murray ?*) agree very closely with the type, which is in the Indian Museum. Probably this species does not reach the full dimensions of *A. melanura*; its tail is more slender and proportionately longer.

Agama. sp.

There are two specimens of a large *Agama* in the collection which represent a species allied in some respects to *A. nupta*, De Fil. As their origin is uncertain I prefer to leave them unnamed. The numbers on their museum labels have been originally entered in the register without particulars, but "Dr. W. T. Blanford. Persian collection ?" has been written in at a later date in pencil and the collector's labels attached to them resemble those of the Persian Collection.

They differ from specimens of *A. nupta* (of which I have examined a large series) chiefly in the character of their dorsal lepidosis. There is along the vertebral line a narrow band of enlarged scales which widens slightly from before backwards. These scales are not homogeneous or arranged in any order, but differ largely *inter se* both in size and in development; they are strongly mucronate and their bases do not overlap; some of them have almost the character of retroverted spines. Similar scales are scattered on the sides of the posterior part of the body, and there are others, which have a rather larger base, on the postero-lateral surface of the thighs. The majority of the dorso-lateral scales are extremely minute, but the antero-lateral scales of the thighs are large, imbricating, leaf-shaped, homogeneous and strongly keeled. The other characters are those of *A. nupta*.

Agama nupta, De Fil.

A. nupta, *Boulenger*, *Faun. Ind. Rept.*, p. 151. *Alcock* and *Finn*, *J.A.S.B.* lxv (2), 1896, p. 555.

The verticillation of the tail, at any rate in old specimens, may be practically absent. The coloration is frequently an almost uniform brownish-black. The Museum processes a characteristic but imperfect specimen from Chitral (*Dr. G. M. Giles*)

Liolepis bellii (Gray)

L. bellii, Boulenger, Fascic. Malay. Zool. 1, p. 155. *Annandale* and *Robinson*, *ibid.* (note). *Annandale*, *P. Z. S.*, 1900, p. 857, and *Ann: Mag. N. H.* (7) XV, 1905, p. 32.

We have several immature specimens from Burma which exhibit the characteristic "juvenile livery" so well marked in examples from the Malay Peninsula.

List of Agamidæ taken on Sinkip Island by Wood-Mason's Collector.

1. *Draco quinquefasciatus* (Gray) (numerous specimens).
2. *Aphaniotis fusca* (Ptrs.) (one specimen).
3. *Calotes jubatus* (D. & B.) (one specimen).

ANGUIDÆ.

Ophisaurus apus (Pall.)

The known range of this species is from Dalmatia to Afghanistan, from near the Indian border of which we have a specimen; but it probably occurs also in adjacent parts of India. There are several specimens in the Indian Museum which have come from the Alipore Zoological Gardens, unfortunately without any definite history; but the probability is that they are from North-Western India.

Ophisaurus gracilis (Gray)

Of *O. gracilis* the Museum possesses a large series, which exhibits great variation as regards colour. Judging from a collection recently made by Major Alcock, this species is common near Darjeeling. Major Alcock tells me that it is extremely sluggish and generally "shams dead" when handled.

VARANIDÆ.

Varanus dumerilii (Müll.)

The only specimen we possess is immature, being the type of Blanford's *Varanus macrolepis*. It is very desirable that further examples should be obtained, as the other Indian species of the family are represented by large series.

LIZARDS OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.[1]

GECKONIDÆ.

1.	Teratoscincus scincus* (Schleg.) ...	(Alcock and Finn, *J.A S.B.*, 1896.) Baluchistan.
2.	Ceramodactylus affinis, Murray* ...	(*iid, ibid.*) Baluchistan.
3.	Stenodactylus orientalis, § Blanf. ...	Sind.
4.	*Stenodactylus lumsdenii*, Blgr. ...	Baluchistan.
5.	Alsophylax pipiens * (Pall.)? ...	Ladak? (*Antea.*)
6.	„ tuberculatus, § (Blanf.)	Sind, Baluchistan.
7.	Gymnodactylus fedtschenkoi, Strauch.	Panjab Salt Range.
8.	Gymnodactylus scaber (Rüpp). ...	Sind.
9.	„ brevipes, § Blanf. ...	Baluchistan.
10.	„ kachensis, § Stol. ...	Katch; Baluchistan; Sind.
11.	„ stoliczkæ, Steind. ...	Upper Indus Valley.
12.	„ lawderanus, § Stol. ...	Almorah and Kumaun.
13.	„ nebulosus, Bedd. ...	S. India and Ceylon.
14.	*Gymnodactylus jeyporensis*, Bedd ...	Jeypore.
15.	„ *deccanensis*, Gthr. ...	Bombay Presidency.

[1] A * denotes an addition to the Indian fauna since 1890; a § that a type or co-type is in the Indian Museum. The names of species not represented in this collection are printed in italics.

16. *Gymnodactylus albofasciatus*, Blgr. ... S. Canara.
17. Gymnodactylus oldhami, § Theob. ... Lower Burma.
18. „ triedrus, Gthr. ... Ceylon.
19. „ frenatus, Gthr. ... „
20. „ khasiensis § Jerd. ... Assam; Upper Burma.
21. „ rubidus, § (Blyth.)... Andamans.
22. *Gymnodactylus peguensis*,* Blgr. ... (Boulenger, *Ann. Mus. Genova* (2) xiii.) Pegu.
23. Gymnodactylus pulchellus (Gray). ... Bengal (?); and Lower Burma.
24. „ consobrinoides,*§ Annand. ... Tavoy. (*Antea.*)
25. „ variegatus § (Blyth). Lower Burma.
26. „ feæ, * Blgr. ... (Boulenger, *op. cit.*), Pegu.
27. „ fasciolatus§ (Blyth.) Western Himalayas.
28. Agamura cruralis, § Blanf. ... Baluchistan.
29. „ persica * (A. Dum.) ... (Alcock and Finn, *op. cit.*) Baluchistan.
30. Pristurus rupestris, § Blanf. ... Sind; Central India (?)
31. Gonatodes indicus (Gray) ... Nilgiris, S. India.
32. „ wynadensis (Bedd.) ... Wynaad „ „
33. *Gonatodes sisparensis* (Theob.) ... Nilgiris „ „
34. Gonatodes ornatus (Bedd.) ... Malabar.
35. „ marmoratus (Bedd.) ... Malabar District.
36. „ mysoriensis (Jerd.) ... Mysore.
37. „ kandianus (Kelaart.) ... Ceylon; S. India, and Preparis I.
38. „ andersonii,* § Annand. ... (Annandale, *J.A.S.B.*, (2) suppl. 1904) Andamans.
39. „ gracilis (Bedd.) ... Ceylon and S. India.
40. „ jerdonii (Theob.) ... „ „ „
41. „ littoralis (Jerd.) ... Malabar District.
42. Phyllodactylus burmanicus,*§ Annand. ... (Annandale, *Ann. Mag. N.H.*, 1905), Tavoy.
43. Callodactylus aureus, Bedd. ... N. Arcot.
44. Ptyodactylus homolepis, § Blanf. ... Sind and Baluchistan.
45. Hemidactylus reticulatus, Bedd. ... S. India.
46. „ gracilis, § Blanf. ... Central Provinces.
47. „ frenatus, D. & B. ... S. and E. India; Burma; Ceylon.
48. „ brookii, Gray. ... (=H. gleadovii, Murray.) All India and Ceylon.
49. „ turcicus (Linn.) ... Sind.
50. „ persicus, § Anders. ... „
51. „ maculatus, D. & B. ... Deccan and S. India.
52. „ triedrus (Daud.) ... Central and S. India; Ceylon.
53. *Hemidactylus substriedrus*, Jerd. ... S. India.
54. Hemidactylus subtriedroides,*§ Annand. ... (Annandale, *op. cit.*), Upper Burma.
55. „ depressus, Gray. ... Ceylon.
56. „ leschenaultii, D. & B.... All India, Burma (?) and Ceylon.
57. „ flaviviridis, Rüpp. ... (=H. coctæi, D. & B.), All India.
58. „ giganteus, § Stol. ... Malabar district.
59. „ bowringii (Gray) ... E. India and Burma.
60. „ karenorum (Theob.) ... Pegu; Cachar.
61. „ garnotii, D. & B. ... Sikhim and Burma.
62. „ platyurus (Schneid.) ... E. India; Burma and Ceylon.
63. Teratolepis fasciata,§ Blyth. ... Deccan and Sind.
64. Gehyra mutilata (Wiegm.) ... N.E. India; Burma and Ceylon.
65. Lepidodactylus ceylonensis, Blgr. ... Burma and Ceylon.
66. „ aurantiacus (Bedd.) S. India.
67. „ lugubris (D. & B.) ... Burma and Ceylon; Andamans and Nicobars.

68. *Hoplodactylus duvaucelii* (D. & B.) ... Bengal (?)
69. Hoplodactylus anamallensis (Gthr.) Anamallays, S. India.
70. Gecko verticillatus, Laur. ... N.E. India; Burma.
71. „ stentor (Cant.) ... ... Chittagong, Burma; Andamans and Nicobars.
72. „ monarchus (D. & B.) ... Ceylon.
73. Ptychozoon homalocephalum (Crev.) Lower Burma; Andamans (?) and Nicobars.
74. Phelsuma andamanense § (Blyth.) ... Andamans.

EUBLEPHARIDÆ.

75. Eublepharis hardwickii, (Gray.) ... Peninsular India; Baluchistan.
76. „ macularius, § Blyth. .. Punjab and Sind; Chitral.

AGAMIDÆ.

77. Draco maculatus (Gray.) ... Assam and Burma.
78. „ blanfordii, Blgr. ... Tenasserim.
79. „ norvillii, *§ Alc. ... ... (Alcock, (2) *J.A.S.B.* LXIV.) Upper Assam.
80. „ dussumieri, D. & B. ... Malabar Coast.
81. „ tæniopterus, Gthr. ... Tenasserim.
82. Sitana ponticeriana, Cuv. ... India and Ceylon (not in Himalayas).
83. Otocryptis bivittata, Wiegm. ... Ceylon.
84. *Otocryptis beddomii*, Blgr. ... S. India.
85. Ptyctolæmus gularis, Ptrs. ... Assam.
86. Cophotis ceylanica, Ptrs. ... Ceylon.
87. Ceratophorus stoddartii, Gray. ... Ceylon (mountains only.)
88. „ tennentii, Gthr. ... Ceylon.
89. „ aspera, Gthr. ... Ceylon.
90. Lyriocephalus scutatus (Linn.) ... Kandy district, Ceylon.
91. Gonyocephalus subcristatus (Blyth.) Andamans and Nicobars.
[G. humii (Stol.) = G. subcristatus (aged individuals), Annandale, *J.A.S.B.* (2), 1904, suppl.]
92. *Gonyocephalus bellii* (D. & B.) ... Bengal.
93. „ *grandis* (Gray.) ... Pegu.
94. Acanthosaura armta (Gray) ... Burma.
95. „ crucigera, Blgr. ... Tenasserim.
96. „ lamnidentata, Blgr. ... Lower Burma.
97. *Acanthosaura minor* (Gray.) ... Sikhim and Assam.
98. „ *kakhiensis* (Anders.)... (= Calotes feæ, Blgr.) Burma.
99. Acanthosaura major (Jerd.) ... W. Himalayas.
100. „ tricarinata § (Blyth.) Sikhim.
101. Japalura andersoniana, *§ Annand. (*Antea*), N.E. Assam.
102. „ variegata, Gray ... Sikhim, Assam and Bengal.
103. „ planidorsata, Jerd. ... Assam; Sikhim.
104. Salea horsfieldii, Gray ... S. India; Ceylon (?); Burma; N. E. Assam.
105. „ anamallayana (Bedd.) ... Animalay and Patni Hills, S. India
106. Calotes microlepis, Blgr. ... Lower Burma; Manipur.
107. „ cristatellus (Kuhl.) ... Tenasserim.
108. „ jubatus (D. & B.) ... Nicobars.
109. „ versicolor (Daud.) ... All India, Burma and Ceylon.
[C. gigas, Blyth = C. versicolor (Daud.)]
110. Calotes maria, Gray ... ... Assam.
111. „ jerdonii, Gthr. ... ... „
112. „ emma, Gray ... ... Burma and Assam.

113. Calotes mystaceus, D. & B. ... S. India, Ceylon, Andamans and Nicobars.
114. *Calotes grandisquamis*, Gthr. ... Malabar.
115. Calotes nemoricola, Jerd. ... Nilgiris; Malabar.
116. *Calotes ceylonensis* (F. Müller) ... Ceylon.
117. Calotes liolepis, Blgr. ... ... ,,
118. *Calotes andamanensis*,* Blgr. ... (Boulenger, *Ann. Mag. N.H.*, 1891) Andamans.
119. Calotes ophiomachus (Merr.) ... Ceylon; S. India; Nicobars.
120. ,, nigrilabis, Ptrs. ... Ceylon.
121. *Calotes liocephalus*, Gthr. ... ,,
122. Calotes rouxii, D. & B. ... ... Bombay Presidency; Travancore.
123. ,, elliotii, Gthr. ... ... S. India.

[Calotes feæ, Blgr. = Acanthosaura kakhiensis (Anders.)]

124. Charasia dorsalis (Gray) ... S. India (hills).
125. ,, blanfordiana, Stol. ... Central India.
126. ,, ornata (Blyth) ... Central and North-Eastern India.
127. Agama isolepis, Blgr. ... ... N.W. India.
128. ,, rubrigularis § (Blanf.) ... Sind.
129. ,, megalonyx * (Gthr.) ... Baluchistan (*Antea*).
130. ,, tuberculata, Gray ... Kashmir and W. Himalayas.
131. ,, dayana (Stol.) ... ... Foot of W. Himalayas.
132. ,, himalayana (Steind.) ... Upper Indus Valley.
133. ,, agrorensis § (Stol.) ... N. W. India (high altitudes).
134. ,, melanura (Blyth) ... Sind; Panjab; W. Himalayas.
135. ,, lirata§ (Blanf.) ... ... Sind; Baluchistan.
136. ,, nupta, De Fil. ... ... ,, ,, ; Chitral.
137. ,, caucasica (Eichw.) Baluchistan.
138. Phrynocephalus olivierii., D. & B. ... Baluchistan.
139. ,, theobaldi, Blyth ... Upper Indus Valley.
140. ,, caudivolvulus (Pall.) Ladak.
141. ,, ornatus, Blgr. ... N. Baluchistan.
142. ,, maculatus, Anders. ,, ,,
143. ,, euptilopus, *§ Alc. & Finn ,, ,, [Alcock and Finn, *op. cit.*]
144. ,, luteoguttatus, Blgr. ,, ,,
145. Liolepis bellii (Gray) ... ... S. India; Burma.
146. Uromastix hardwickii, Gray ... N. W. India.
147. ,, asmussii* (Strauch) ... Baluchistan [Alcock and Finn, *op. cit.*].

ANGUIDÆ.

148. Ophisaurus gracilis (Gray) ... N.E. India; Sikhim; Assam Upper Burma.
149. ,, apus * (Pall.) ? ... N.W. India ? (*Antea.*)

VARANÆ.

150. Varanus griseus (Daud.) ... N.W. India (deserts).
151. ,, flavescens (Gray) ... N. India; Burma.
152. ,, bengalensis (Daud.) ... Peninsular India and Ceylon; Burma ?
153. ,, nebulosus (Gray) ... Central Provinces (?); Bengal; Burma.
154. ,, dumerilii (Müll.) ... Tenasserim.
155. ,, salvator (Laur.) ... N. E. India; Ceylon; Burma Andamans and Nicobars.

(*To be continued.*)