

groups, which, as far as I can see, only differ in the elongation of the tail in the latter.

SECOND LIST OF SIAMESE REPTILES. BY DR. ALBERT  
GÜNTHER, FOR. MEM. ZOOL. SOC.\*

Having examined the Saurians, Ophidians, and Batrachians of M. Mouhot's collection, lately transmitted from Chartaboum, on the coast of Siam, to this country, I shall first describe the new species, and then add a complete list of the whole series. Typical specimens of them have been retained for the British Museum.

1. DRACO TÆNIOPTERUS.

Tympanum not scaly ; nostrils above the face-ridge, directed upwards ; a low longitudinal fold on the neck. Scales on the back of equal size, obscurely keeled. Gular sac covered with large smooth scales, uniformly coloured. Wings dark-greenish olive, with five arched black bands, not extending to the margin of the wing, some being forked at the base.

2. ACANTHOSAURA CORONATA.

The upper orbital edge serrated, without elongate spine posteriorly ; a short spine on each side of the neck ; a yellowish-olive band, edged with black across the crown, from one orbital edge to the other ; an oblique, short, yellowish band, broadly edged with brown, from below the orbit to the angle of the mouth.

This and the following species belong to the genus *Acanthosaura*, as defined by Dr. Gray (Catal. Liz. p. 240). The tympanum is distinct ; a short spine between it and the dorsal crest, which is rather low. No femoral or præanal pores. A short spine behind the orbital edge, and separated from it by a deep notch. Back and sides covered with small, smooth scales, slightly turned towards the dorsal line, and intermixed with scattered larger ones, which are keeled ; belly and legs with larger, keeled scales. Tail slightly compressed at the base, the rest being round and without crest ; all its scales are keeled, those on the lower side being oblong and provided with more prominent keels. Throat without cross-fold and without distinct longitudinal pouch ; a slight oblique fold before the shoulder.

3. ACANTHOSAURA CAPRA.

The upper orbital edge not serrated, terminating posteriorly in a long moveable horn ; no spine above the tympanum or on the side of the neck. Nuchal crest high, not continuous with the dorsal crest, which is elevated anteriorly. Crown and cheek without markings.

The tympanum is distinct ; no femoral or præanal pores. Back and sides covered with small, smooth scales, which become gradually

\* I take this early opportunity of remarking that I have convinced myself of the correctness of Messrs. Duméril and Jan's observation with regard to the dentition of *Herpeton* (see 'Annals,' ser. 3. vol. vii. p. 195). The groove of the posterior maxillary tooth can be distinctly seen even in the transparent teeth of fresh specimens, like those in the British Museum, when viewed with a strong magnifier from the front of the mouth.—Günther.



larger and more distinctly keeled towards the belly ; no large scales intermixed with the small ones, only a few appear to be a little larger than the rest. Tail slightly compressed at the base, surrounded by rings of oblong, keeled scales. Throat expansible ; a very slight fold before the shoulder.

#### 4. DILOPHYRUS MENTAGER.

Dorsal crest not interrupted above the shoulder, interrupted above the hip ; caudal crest as high as that on the back ; no large scales on the side of the neck ; sides of the throat with large convex or tubercular scales.

This species belongs to the genus *Dilophyrus*, Gray (Catal. Liz. p. 238). A high crest, composed of sabre-shaped shields, extends from the nape of the neck to the second fifth of the length of the tail, being interrupted above the hip. Scales on the back and the sides of equal size, very small, with an obscure keel obliquely directed upwards ; those on the belly smooth, on the lower side of the tail rather elongate, strongly keeled. Tympanum distinct. Throat with a cross-fold. Orbital edges and sides of the neck without spines. Tail transversely banded with black.

One stuffed specimen is 30 inches long, the tail occupying 21.

#### 5. TROPIDOPHORUS MICROLEPIS.

Snout rather narrow and produced. Scales on the back strongly keeled, the keels not terminating in elevated spines. Back of the tail with two series of moderately elevated spines, the series not being continuous with those on the back of the trunk. Scales of the throat smooth, or very indistinctly keeled. Tail with a series of plates below, which are much larger and broader than the scales of the belly. Three large præanals. A single anterior frontal (internasal)\*.

#### 6. SIMOTES TÆNIATUS.

Scales in nineteen rows. Brownish-olive, with a brown longitudinal dorsal band enclosing an olive-coloured line running along the vertebral series of scales ; another brownish band along the side of the body ; belly whitish, chequered with black.

One loreal shield ; one anterior and two posterior oculars ; eight

\* This is the third species of *Tropidophorus*. The two others are :—

1. *TROPIDOPHORUS COCHINCHINENSIS* (Cuv.) : Dum. Bibr. v. p. 556. pl. 57. f. 1.—*Tropidosaurus montanus*, Gray in Griffith, Anim. Kingd. ix. App. p. 35.

Snout rather obtuse. Scales on the back strongly keeled, the keels terminating in slightly elevated spines. Two series of moderately elevated spines along the middle of the back of the tail, the series being continuous with those on the back of the trunk. Tail with a band of large hexagonal plates below ; two large præanal scales. Two pairs of anterior frontal shields. Cochinchina.

2. *TROPIDOPHORUS GRAYI*, n. sp. (*T. cochinchinensis*, Gray, not Cuv.).

Snout rather narrow and produced. Scales on the back as well as those on the tail with an exceedingly strong, lamelliform keel, elevated and spinous posteriorly. Two series of spinous keels on the back of the tail, continuous with those on the back of the trunk. Tail with rhombic scales below, which are not much larger than those of the belly. Scales of the throat strongly keeled. Three large præanal scales. Two pairs of anterior frontal shields.

Philippine Islands. Three specimens in the British Museum.



upper labials, the third, fourth and fifth of which enter the orbit ; 155 ventral plates ; anal entire ; 44 pairs of subcaudals. Head with the markings characteristic of the genus ; each half of the dorsal band occupies one series of scales and two halves ; the lateral band runs along the fourth outer series, touching the third and fifth.

We were previously (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1860, p. 113) enabled to enumerate 25 species of Siamese Reptiles, which number is raised to 42 by the following list.

Those which have been mentioned in the account of the first collection are marked with an asterisk.

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| 1. <i>Dracunculus maculatus</i> ,<br>Gray.     | 12. <i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i> ,<br>Schleg.       |
| 2. <i>Draco tæniopterus</i> , Gthr.            | *13. <i>Gecko verus</i> , Merr.                     |
| 3. <i>Bronchocela cristatella</i> ,<br>Kuhl.   | 14. <i>Cylindrophis rufa</i> , Laur.                |
| 4. <i>Acanthosaura armata</i> ,<br>Gray.       | 15. <i>Python reticulatus</i> , Schneid.            |
| 5. — <i>coronata</i> , Gthr.                   | 16. <i>Simotes tæniatus</i> , Gthr.                 |
| 6. — <i>capra</i> , Gthr.                      | 17. <i>Homalopsis buccata</i> , L.                  |
| *7. <i>Calotes versicolor</i> , Daud.          | *18. <i>Tropidonotus quincunciatus</i> ,<br>Schleg. |
| 8. <i>Dilophyrus mentager</i> , Gthr.          | 19. <i>Dendrophis picta</i> , Gm.                   |
| 9. <i>Leiolepis Bellii</i> , Gray.             | 20. <i>Rana tigrina</i> , Daud.                     |
| 10. <i>Tropidophorus microlepis</i> ,<br>Gthr. | *21. <i>Oxyglossus lima</i> , Tschudi.              |
| 11. <i>Platyurus Schneiderianus</i> ,<br>Shaw. | *22. <i>Bufo melanostictus</i> , Schn.              |
|  | *23. <i>Polypedates maculatus</i> ,<br>Gray.        |

May 14, 1861.—Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., V.P., in the Chair.

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF HUMMING-BIRDS  
BELONGING TO THE GENUS HYPUROPTILA. BY JOHN GOULD,  
ESQ., F.R.S., ETC.

#### HYPUROPTILA UROCHRYSA.

Head and upper surface dark green, becoming of a bronzy hue on the wing- and tail-coverts ; wings purplish brown ; tail rich golden-bronze both above and beneath ; throat and breast grass-green ; thighs, vent, and under tail-coverts pure white ; upper mandible black ; under mandible fleshy-red, with a black tip ; tarsi yellow or flesh-colour.

Total length  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches ; bill  $1\frac{1}{8}$  ; wing  $2\frac{3}{4}$  ; tail  $1\frac{7}{8}$  ; tarsus  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

*Hab.* Panama.

*Remark.*—This species closely resembles the *H. Buffoni* in size and in the colouring of its body ; but the rich golden bronzy hue of its tail at once distinguishes it from that and every other species.

#### HYPUROPTILA ISAURÆ.

Head, all the upper surface, wing-coverts, flanks, and abdomen coppery-bronze, inclining to purple on the lower part of the back and upper tail-coverts ; wings purplish brown ; tail very dark bronze,



Günther, Albert C. L. G. 1861. "Second list of Siamese reptiles." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 8, 266–268.

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