

I. *Palæogean Realm.*

Two regions:—1. *Occidental* (=Palæarctic Region, excl. the Manchurian Subregion, + Ethiopian Region of Wallace); 2. *Oriental* (=Oriental + Australian Regions of Wallace).

II. *Neogean Realm.*

Nearctic + Neotropical Regions.

IX.—*Second List of Reptiles and Batrachians from the Province Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, sent to the Natural-History Museum by Dr. H. von Ihering**. By G. A. BOULENGER.

THE following species, which were not contained in the first list, formed part of a large collection made by Dr. von Ihering at S. Lorenzo, on the southern border of the Lagoa dos Patos. As before, such species as have not been recorded from Rio Grande do Sul by Hensel are marked with an asterisk.

REPTILIA.

CHELONIA.

*1. *Hydromedusa tectifera*, Cope.

Hydromedusa Maximiliani, Wagler, 1830, nec Mikan.

Chelodina Maximiliani, Dum. & Bibr. 1835.

Hydromedusa tectifera, Cope, 1869.

Hydromedusa platanensis, Gray, 1873.

Hydromedusa Wagleri, Günth. 1884.

Two specimens, adult male and young. In the latter, the nuchal is in contact with the first costal, whilst in the former it is so on one side only—a fact which justifies the view expressed in the above synonymy.

*2. *Thalassochelys caretta* (L.).

LACERTILIA.

ANISOLEPIS, g. n. Iguanidarum.

Tympanum distinct. Body cylindrical; no dorso-nuchal crest. Dorsal lepidosis heterogeneous, keeled; ventral scales

* Cf. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, xv. pp. 191–196.

large and keeled. A strong transverse gular fold; no gular sac. Head-scales small. Digits subcylindrical, with smooth lamellæ inferiorly. No femoral pores. Tail long, round. Lateral teeth tricuspid; no pterygoid teeth. No sternal fontanelle. Abdominal ribs.

Allied to *Enyalius*, *Urostrophus*, and *Liosaurus*, which have likewise smooth infradigital lamellæ, no femoral pores, and, like *Polychrus* and the Geckonidæ, abdominal ribs and no fontanelle in the sternum.

*3. *Anisolepis Iheringii*, sp. n.

Head small, body elongate. Nostril lateral, near the end of the snout; ear-opening moderately large, oval. Upper head-scales small and smooth, smallest on the supraocular region; occipital enlarged, suboval, about as large as the tympanum; upper labials eight, very low. Gular scales granular and keeled medially, larger and smooth anteriorly, gradually larger, rhomboidal, imbricate, and strongly keeled towards the gular fold, which is strong and straight. Median dorsal scales larger, irregular, imbricate, strongly keeled, the largest forming one or two indistinct longitudinal series on each side of the vertebral line; dorso-lateral scales very small, granular, keeled, unequal, intermixed with irregularly scattered enlarged scales. Ventral scales much larger than dorsals, equal, rhomboidal, imbricate, strongly keeled, the keels forming straight longitudinal series. The adpressed hind limb reaches the axilla or the shoulder. Tail more than twice as long as head and body, covered with equal keeled scales. Olive-brown above, with a series of triangular dark brown spots on each side of the vertebral line, forming a zigzag band; this is bordered externally with yellowish or reddish; the triangular spots may send forth narrow dark brown lines obliquely directed posteriorly down the sides; lower surfaces yellowish or coppery, the throat with a few blackish dots or longitudinal lines; tail above with a series of rhomboidal, dark, light-edged spots.

	millim.
Total length	245
Head	15
Width of head	10
Body	54
Fore limb	27
Hind limb	41
Tail	176

Two female specimens.

*4. *Mabuya dorsivittata*, Cope.

Originally described from Paraguay. Specimens from Uruguay are also in the Natural-History Museum.

OPHIDIA.

*5. *Geophis reticulatus*, sp. n.

Internasals not larger than postnasals; frontal broader than long; no preocular; two postoculars; seven upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye; temporals 1 + 2. Scales in fifteen rows. Ventrals 156; caudals 26. Pale brownish above, each scale edged with dark brown; an ill-defined dark brown collar; lower surfaces uniform whitish. Head and body 315 millim.; tail 40 millim.

A single specimen.

*6. *Ablabes Agassizii* (Jan).

Eirenis Agassizii, Jan.

Several specimens, representing two varieties of coloration. One is olive-grey, with the bands along the body very indistinct; the other is brown on the sides, with a whitish black-edged streak on each side of the back, which is brick-red between them. A specimen from Uruguay in the museum agrees perfectly with Jan's figure.

7. *Tomodon dorsatus*, D. & B.

8. *Herpetodryas carinatus* (L.).

*9. *Leptognathus ventrimaculatus*, sp. n.

Habit moderately slender, compressed. Internasals not half the size of the prefrontals; frontal as broad as long, about two thirds as long as the parietals; nasal undivided; loreal not twice as long as high, largely entering the eye; a small preocular may be present above the latter shield; two postoculars, upper largest; six upper labials, fifth largest, third and fourth entering the eye; lower labials eight, five anterior in contact with chin-shields; temporals 1 + 2. Scales smooth, in fifteen rows, the vertebral enlarged, hexagonal. Ventrals 156 or 161; caudals 45 or 48. Body with blackish-brown, large, transverse spots, or with two alternating series of such spots, separated by narrow pale brownish or whitish intervals; head blackish brown, veined with brownish white;

lower surfaces whitish, largely spotted with black. Head and body 360 millim.; tail 90 millim.

Two specimens.

10. *Bothrops alternatus*, D. & B.

Bothrops atrox, Hensel (part.?).

*11. *Bothrops biporus*, Cope.

BATRACHIA.

*1. *Paludicola fuscomaculata* (Steind.).

*2. *Limnomedusa macroglossa* (D. & B.).

*3. *Phyllomedusa Iheringii*, sp. n.

Very closely allied to *P. Burmeisteri*, but the head is smaller, not wider than the body, the snout less obliquely truncate, and the parotoids are scarcely prominent. The coloration is also different. Upper surfaces, the digital disks included, green; concealed parts of the body and limbs bright orange, with dark purple lines forming vertical bars or a wide-meshed network; a more or less distinct whitish line round the lower jaw and along the outer side of forearm and hand and tarsus and foot; lower surfaces pale yellowish, or grey spotted with yellowish. Male with an internal subgular vocal sac and blackish rugosities on the thumb. From snout to vent 67 millim.

Numerous specimens.

X.—On the "Tag" of *Cœlopleurus Maillardi*, Mich.

By Prof. P. MARTIN DUNCAN, F.R.S.

THE "tag" of an Urchin is that comparatively bare space on the test which is situated above, that is aborally to, the branchial slit or "cut."

It is a small, elongate, narrow space just on the edges of an interradium and an ambulacrum, and the ambulacro-inter-radial suture usually runs down it. As there are ten slits or cuts, there may be as many "tags." The structure is by no means universal, and there are groups of genera in which it does not exist. Mr. Percy Sladen and myself found the tag well



Boulenger, George Albert. 1885. "Second list of reptiles and batrachians from the province Rio Grande do Sul, sent to the Natural History Museum by Dr. H. van Ihering." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 16, 85–88.

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