

LAPHRIS EMARGINATA, Baly.

Of this species there are a few examples contained in the present collection, amongst which is a male, which differs considerably in the shape of the antennæ from the female sex ; these organs are longer and their intermediate joints are strongly flattened and triangularly dilated, although of the same elongate shape ; the broad, black or piceous band of the elytra is occasionally of nearly equal width instead of being deeply emarginate at its middle as in the type.

NOTES.

In my catalogue of Japanese Phytophaga (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1885, p. 752) several mistakes and omissions have been made, which I will here rectify, thus :—

Lema melanopa is left out, the species is, I believe, found in Japan.

Adimonia multicostata, Jac. (p. 755), is identical with *Galerucella punctatostriata*, Motsch. ; the species belongs, however, to *Adimonia*.

Monolepta flaviventris, Motsch. (p. 755), should have been placed in *Malacosoma*.

According to M. Fairmaire the following species described by him from China (1876) are synonyms :—

Paralina impressiuscula, Fairm., = *P. fallaciosa*, Stål.

Lina ignitincta, Fairm., = *Galeruca fulminans*, Mén.

Anthraxantha davidis, F., = *Mimastra cyanura*, Hope.

3. On the Scaling of the Reproduced Tail in Lizards.

By G. A. BOULENGER.

[Received June 5, 1888.]

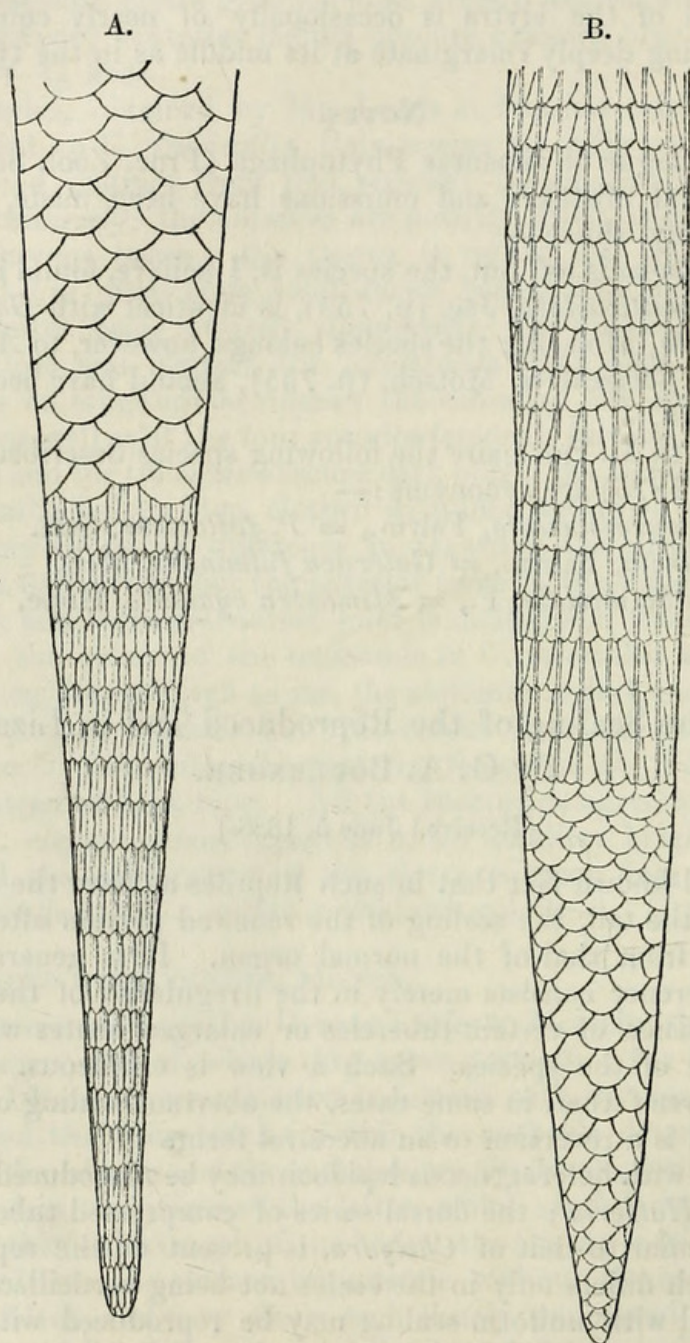
It is a well-known fact that in such Reptiles as have the power of reproducing the tail, the scaling of the renewed portion often differs considerably from that of the normal organ. It is generally held that the difference consists merely in the irregularity of the scaling, or in the absence of certain tubercles or enlarged scutes which are characteristic of the species. Such a view is erroneous. I have convinced myself that, in some cases, the aberrant scaling of the reproduced tail is a reversion to an ancestral form.

That a tail with heterogeneous lepidosis may be reproduced as such, is shown by *Hatteria* ; the dorsal series of compressed tubercles, so strikingly similar to that of *Chelydra*, is present on the reproduced portion, which differs only in the scales not being verticillate.

That a tail with uniform scaling may be reproduced with diversified scales is exemplified by a large number of Scincoids and some Geckoids, which, having a tail covered with subequal scales, develop on the new portion a ventral, or both a ventral and a dorsal, series of large transverse scutes, such as exist normally in other species of the same or of allied genera.

All Lacertidæ, Gerrhosauridæ, and Scink-like Anguidæ, so far as I am aware, reproduce a caudal scaling true to their type.

A very striking example of reversion is exhibited by the Teioid genus *Gymnophthalmus*. It is necessary first to say that this genus, though agreeing with the Chalcidine Teiidae in general structure, presents the scaling, and a most deceptive appearance, of a Scincoid, and has therefore been placed in the latter group, to which it



Tails of (A) *Gymnophthalmus quadrilineatus* and (B) *Ophisaurus gracilis*, with reproduced terminal portion.

bears, however, not the slightest affinity. Now, the character of the reproduced tail, with which I was not acquainted when I arrived at my conclusions respecting the affinities of this genus

with *Heterodactylus*, affords a striking confirmation of the correctness of these conclusions. As may be seen from the drawing (fig. A, p. 352), the scaling of the reproduced tail of *Gymnophthalmus* is that of a *Heterodactylus* or Cercosaurine Teioid.

Another example (see fig. B, p. 352) is afforded by the tail of *Ophisaurus* (*Pseudopus*), a genus which I have, following Cope, placed in the same family as the Slow-worm (*Anguis*). Here we have a Lizard with verticillate scales, the tail of which, when reproduced, assumes the cycloid scaling of its Diploglossine and, no doubt ancestral, allies.

According to the taxonomic arrangement of all the older and of many modern authors, such tails as are represented in the above figures exhibit, on the same individual, a 'chassé-croisé' of the characters of two primary divisions, viz. the "*Cyclosaura*" (normal tail of *Ophisaurus* and reproduced tail of *Gymnophthalmus*) and the "*Geissosaura*" (normal tail of *Gymnophthalmus* and reproduced tail of *Ophisaurus*).

It will be useful in future to pay greater attention to the scaling of the renewed tails of Lizards, as it may, in some cases, afford a clue to the affinities of genera or species to one another.

4. Note on the Sternal Gland of *Didelphys dimidiata*.

By FRANK E. BEDDARD, M.A., Prosector to the Society.

[Received June 5, 1888.]

At a recent meeting of this Society (see P. Z. S. 1887, p. 527) I described the external appearance and the minute structure of a peculiar gland in *Myrmecobius*, situated just above the anterior end of the sternum.

I have now to record the presence of a gland occupying a similar position in another Marsupial, viz. *Didelphys dimidiata* (Wagner). Mr. Thomas has directed my attention to the presence of this gland and requested me to report upon its minute structure.

One of the drawings which I now exhibit (fig. 1, p. 354) represents the head and anterior region of *Didelphys dimidiata* and shows the position of the sternal gland.

The second drawing (fig. 2) represents the gland magnified more highly.

The integument in this region appears to the naked eye to be entirely devoid of hairs, and the skin is furrowed in various directions. The latter figure may be compared with fig. 2 of my paper upon the sternal gland of *Myrmecobius* (P. Z. S. 1887, p. 528). The orifices of the glands upon the exterior are by no means so plain as in *Myrmecobius*. It is of course possible that the appearance of the glandular patch in *Didelphys* owes its difference from the appearance of the corresponding structure in *Didelphys* to the state of contraction of the skin—caused by the alcohol in which the animal was preserved.

In *Myrmecobius* the glandular patch upon the integument had a



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