

Scales slightly rugose, not denticulate, $34\frac{3}{5}$; lat. l. $\frac{20}{3}$. Body with traces of six black cross-bars.

Total length 200 millim.

A single specimen.

BARILIUS GUENTHERI, sp. n. (Plate XLVII.)

Depth of body $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ in total length, length of head 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$. Snout $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 times as long as the diameter of the eye, which is 5 to 6 times in length of head, and 2 to $2\frac{1}{3}$ in interorbital width; præorbital not much smaller than the eye; præmaxillary extending to below centre of eye. Gill-rakers very short, rudimentary, 8 or 9 on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal I 10, not quite twice as distant from the end of the snout as from the base of the caudal fin. Anal II 18, originating below middle of dorsal, much deeper than the latter, the longest rays only a little shorter than the head. Caudal deeply forked. Scales 48–50 $\frac{10}{4}$. Silvery, with about 15 dark vertical bars; the membrane between the extremity of the last dorsal rays black.

Total length 260 millim.

Three specimens.

This fish, which equals in size the largest Indian species, *Barilius goha*, is closely allied to the West-African *Barilius* recently referred by Günther to the *Leuciscus bibie* of De Joannis.

3. On the Lizards of the Genus *Eremias*, Section *Boulengeria*.

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

[Received October 9, 1896.]

Since the publication of F. Lataste's paper in the 'Annali' of the Genoa Museum, in 1885—in which he did me the honour of connecting my name with a division of the large genus *Eremias*, characterized by a divided lower nasal shield, ventral shields in straight series, and strongly compressed toes—our acquaintance with these Lizards has made very great progress.

The numerous collections made within the last few years by Révoil, Ragazzi, Robecchi, Ruspoli, Bottego, Donaldson Smith, and Lort Phillips in Abyssinia, Somaliland, and Gallaland, the headquarters of the group, have added greatly to our knowledge of them, not only in showing the doubtful species and variety previously described, and which I had placed in the synonymy of *Eremias breunneri*, Peters, to be entitled to specific rank, but in bringing to light two more species, thus raising their number to five. Having lately received, through the kindness of the Marquis Doria and Dr. Gestro, large numbers of these Lizards, I have availed myself of the opportunity to recast detailed descriptions of all the species. The whole of the material I have worked from is either in the British Museum (specimens marked *) or in the Museo Civico of Genoa.

In addition to the characters mentioned above, all the species of this little group agree in having the head much depressed; the snout pointed; the nasals but slightly swollen; two præfrontal shields; the frontal strongly grooved; three large supraoculars; the lower eyelid scaly; the collar free; the scales on the upper surface of the leg or crus much larger than the dorsals; and one series of very large subcrural plates.

Synopsis of the Species.

- I. Upper head-shields smooth or nearly so; femoral pores 15-22.
 65-78 scales across the middle of the body; ventrals in 6 or 8 longitudinal series, the outer row, if present, formed of very narrow shields; upper caudal scales strongly keeled; subocular shield usually bordering the lip ... 1. *E. mucronata*, Blanf.
 53-60 scales across the middle of the body; ventrals in 8 longitudinal series, the outer narrowest but very well developed; upper caudal scales feebly keeled; subocular not reaching the lip 2. *E. erythrostickta*, Blgr.
- II. Upper head-shields rugose or striated.
 Upper head-shields rugose or sculptured; 72-82 smooth granular scales across the middle of the body; ventrals in 8 longitudinal series, the outer narrowest but very well developed; upper caudal scales strongly keeled; subocular not reaching the lip; femoral pores 17-22 3. *E. smithi*, Blgr.
 Upper head-shields coarsely striated; 53-67 keeled scales across the middle of the body; ventrals in 8 longitudinal series, the outer narrowest, but very well developed; upper caudal scales strongly keeled; subocular bordering the lip; femoral pores 13-18 4. *E. striata*, Ptrs.
 Upper head-shields finely striated; 65-68 keeled scales across the middle of the body; ventrals in 6 longitudinal series, an additional outer row, if present, formed of very narrow shields; upper caudal scales striated and strongly keeled; subocular not reaching the lip; femoral pores 20-24 5. *E. brenerri*, Ptrs.

1. *EREMIAS MUCRONATA*. (Fig. 1, p. 922.)

Acanthodactylus mucronatus, Blanford, Zool. Abyss. p. 453, fig. (1870).

Eremias mucronata, Günther, Zool. Rec. 1870, p. 71; Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Genova, (2) xii. 1891, p. 9.

Eremias lugubris (non Smith), Vaillant in Révoil, Faun. Pays Comalis, Rept. p. 23 (1882).

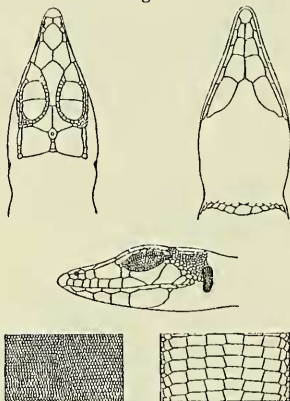
Pseudereimias lincolata, Boettger, Abh. Senck. Ges. xiii. 1883, p. 118.

Boulengeria mucronata, Lataste, Ann. Mus. Genova, (2) ii. 1885, p. 117.

Eremias brenerri (part.), Boulenger, Cat. Liz. iii. p. 86 (1887).

Head once and two-thirds to twice as long as broad. Upper head-shields smooth, or frontoparietals and parietals slightly sculptured; frontonasal as long as broad or longer than broad; anterior supraocular not bordered with granules; interparietal small, separated from the very small occipital by one or two small shields; an elongate shield on the outer border of the parietal; temporal scales granular, smooth; subocular usually bordering the lip, between the fifth and sixth or sixth and seventh, rarely seventh and eighth or eighth and ninth, upper labial shields; the subocular, however, sometimes excluded from the labial border, its

Fig. 1.

*Eremias mucronata.*

point wedged in between two labial shields; the two or three anterior pairs of chin-shields in contact. Collar with 6 to 12 shields. Dorsal scales granular, flat, smooth, 65 to 78 across the middle of the body. Six or eight longitudinal series of ventral plates, the outer series, if developed, formed of very narrow shields; 25 to 29 transverse series. A large median praeanal, sometimes replaced by three smaller shields forming a triangle. The hind limb reaches the eye or between the eye and the nostril; foot as long as the distance between the arm and the nostril or the tip of the snout, or slightly longer; scales on limbs uncarinate. 15 to 22 femoral pores on each side. Tail twice to twice and a half as long as head and body; upper caudal scales strongly keeled. Whitish, pale greyish, yellowish or pale buff above, dotted, marbled, or vermiculate with blackish or rust-red, with a more or less distinct dark, light-edged vertebral stripe; limbs with large dark marblings. Young with five dark dorsal stripes separated by

whitish ones, the vertebral uniform black, the others brown or blackish speckled with white; these markings sometimes persisting in adult females. Lower parts white.

	♂. millim.	♀. millim.
Total length	162	145
Head	14	12
Width of head	7.5	7
From end of snout to fore limb	22	19
" " " vent	50	47
Fore limb	18	17
Hind limb	42	40
Tail	112	98

First discovered by Blanford in the Anseba Valley, Abyssinia, this species has since been found in many localities along the Red Sea, as far north as Suakin and the Sinaitic Peninsula, and in Northern Somaliland.

The following table shows the dimensions and variations in lepidosis and number of femoral pores in the 17 specimens examined. An asterisk indicates that the specimen recorded is preserved in the British Museum:—

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.
♂. Anseba Valley (type) *	50	14	7.5	1	6, 7	67	9	25	18-18
" Alali	47	12	8	1	8, 6	71	12	28	16-15
" Beilul *	50	13	8	1	7, 7 ¹	70	8	27	19-18
" " *	50	13	8	2	7, 7 ¹	78	10	29	19-20
" Walker's Torrent * ..	46	12	7	1	6, 6	65	10	25	15-16
" Zaila *	45	11.5	7	1	6, 6	72	11	29	22-21
" Berbera *	49	13	8	2	6, 6	66	9	25	19-20
" " *	49	13	8	1	5, 5	70	10	26	18-18
" Laffarugh *	47	12	7	1	6, 5	68	7	25	22-22
" Sinai *	47	12	7.5	1	5, 6 ²	68	8	25	18-18
♀. Alali	46	12	7	1	7, 7 ¹	78	7	29	16-16
" " *	42	11	6.5	1	6, 6	73	6	28	15-16
" Beilul *	47	12	7	1	7, 7 ²	76	8	27	17-17
" Zaila *	42	11	6.5	1	6, 6 ¹	68	7	29	19-19
" Beilul *	30	9	5.5	1	6, 6 ¹	75	8	27	17-17
" Berbera *	34	9.5	5.5	1	6, 6	68	7	27	22-22
" " *	34	9.5	5.5	1	6, 6	65	7	26	16-18

¹ Subocular excluded from the lip on both sides.

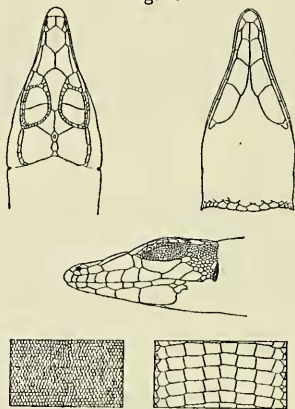
² Subocular excluded from the lip on one side.

A. Length from snout to vent (in millim.). B. Length of head. C. Width of head. D. Shields between interparietal and occipital. E. Upper labials anterior to the lower border or angle of the subocular (right and left). F. Number of scales across middle of body. G. Number of shields in collar. H. Number of transverse rows of ventral shields. I. Number of femoral pores (right and left).

2. *EREMIAS ERYTHROSTICTA*. (Fig. 2.)

Eremias erythrosticta, Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Genova, (2) xii. 1891, p. 10, pl. i. fig. 2.

Fig. 2.

*Eremias erythrosticta*.

Head once and two-thirds to twice as long as broad. Upper head-shields smooth; frontonasal longer than broad; three large supraoculars, anterior smallest and in contact with the præfrontal, loreal, and anterior supraciliary, but usually separated from the second supraocular by a series of granules, same as surround the disk formed by the second and third of these shields; interparietal and occipital small, separated from each other by one, two, or three small shields; an elongate shield on the outer border of the parietal; temporal scales granular, obtusely keeled; subocular not reaching the lip, above the sixth and seventh or seventh and eighth labials; the two or three anterior pairs of chin-shields in contact. Collar with 6 to 9 shields. Dorsal scales granular, round or hexagonal, juxtaposed, keeled, 53 to 60 across the middle of the body. Eight longitudinal series of ventral plates, the six principal broader than long, the outer narrower, but nevertheless very well developed; 24 to 27 transverse series. Præanal region usually covered with several irregular shields disposed in pairs; an enlarged median shield very seldom present. The hind limb reaches the eye, or halfway between the latter and the nostril; foot as long as the distance between the arm and the end of the snout; crural scales feebly keeled. 15 to 20 femoral pores on each side, usually 17 to 19. Tail more than twice as long as head and body; upper caudal scales very feebly keeled.

Adult sandy grey or buff above, with brick-red or black and red dots; tail uniform or spotted with bluish grey and black; lower parts white. Young with five grey longitudinal streaks, which may be broken up by round whitish spots.

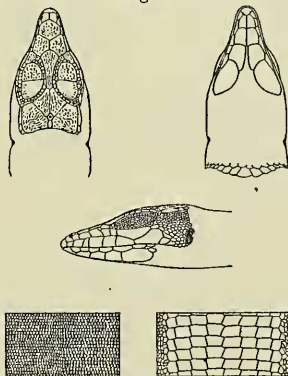
	♂. millim.	♀. millim.
Total length	182	145
Head	15	13
Width of head	9	7
From end of snout to fore limb	21	18
" " " vent	52	47
Fore limb	20	18
Hind limb	41	38
Tail	130	98

This species has only been obtained once, in numerous specimens, in Somaliland, on the route from Obbia to Berbera, by the Italian traveller Robecchi.

3 *EREMIAS SMITHI*. (Fig. 3.)

Eremias smithi, Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1895, p. 534, pl. xxix. fig. 4.

Fig. 3.



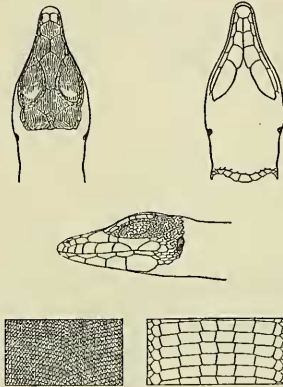
Eremias smithi.

Head once and a half or once and three-fifths as long as broad. Upper head-shields rugose, sculptured and pitted, but not striated; frontonasal as long as broad; three large supraoculars, first in contact with second or separate, the second and third forming together an oval disk surrounded with granules which here and there may be in two rows; interparietal usually separated from the occipital by one or two small shields; an elongate shield on

Eremias hochneli, Stejneger, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xvi. 1894, p. 719.

Eremias striata, Bouleng. Ann. Mus. Genova, (2), xvii. 1896, p. 18.

Fig. 4.

*Eremias striata.*

Head once and a half to once and three-fourths as long as broad. Upper head-shields striated, but more coarsely than in *E. breneri*, in this respect intermediate between the latter and *E. smithii*; frontonasal a little broader than long; anterior supraocular not bordered with granules, the two others bordered with granules except on their horizontal sutures; interparietal small but much larger than the occipital, from which it is often separated by an additional small shield; an elongate shield on the outer border of the parietal, variable in length and sometimes so short or broken up as to be indistinguishable; temporal scales granular, obtusely keeled; subocular bordering the lip, between the fifth and sixth or sixth and seventh upper labials¹; the three anterior pairs of chin-shields in contact². Collar with 9 to 12 shields, usually 10 or 11. Dorsal scales rhomboidal, juxtaposed, keeled, 53 to 67 across the middle of the body. Eight longitudinal series of ventral plates, outer narrow; 25 to 28 transverse series. A large median præanal, sometimes followed by another or a pair, the three forming a triangle.

¹ Between the fourth and fifth on one side in one of the specimens described by Peters.

² *Eremias hochneli* is founded on a specimen which, in my opinion, represents an individual anomaly in the mental pholidosis, as Mr. Stejneger himself has suggested. The first lower labial meets its fellow behind the symphyseal, having fused with the first chin-shield, whilst the third chin-shield has also fused with the corresponding lower labial.

The hind limb reaches the eye, or between the eye and the nostril; foot as long as the distance between the arm and the nostril or the tip of the snout. 13 to 18 femoral pores on each side. Tail twice and a half to three times as long as head and body; upper caudal scales strongly keeled, basal subcaudals smooth. Cream-colour or pale buff above, with seven brown or black stripes as wide as or wider than the interspaces between them; lower parts white. Young striped black and white above; belly black or blackish, at least on the sides.

	♂. millim.	♀. millim.
Total length	155	154
Head	11	10
Width of head	7	6.5
From end of snout to fore limb.....	17	16
" " " vent	43	40
Fore limb	15	14
Hind limb	34	31
Tail	113	114

The type specimens were obtained at Brava, Somaliland, by the late German traveller Hildebrandt. I have examined 13 specimens from Lugh, Somaliland, collected by Dr. Bottego. The dimensions and variations in scaling and number of femoral pores in these 13 specimens are here tabulated:—

	A.	B.	O.	D.	E.	F.	G.	II.	I.
♂. Lugh	42	11	7	1	6	63	12	26	18-17
" " *	40	10	7	1	6	58	11	25	15-15
" " 	40	11	7	...	5	55	10	25	15-15
" " 	40	11	7	1	6, 5	57	11	26	14-14
" " 	40	11	7	1	5	56	11	26	15-14
" " 	38	10	6	...	6	67	10	25	15-14
" " 	35	9.5	6	1	5	63	11	25	17-16
♀. " " *	40	10	6.5	1	5	65	10	26	15-14
" " 	40	10	6.5	...	6	56	11	26	17-17
" " 	39	10	6.5	...	5, 6	66	9	27	15-15
" " 	39	10	6.5	1	5	53	10	28	16-15
Yg. " " *	25	8	4.5	1	5	61	9	26	13-14
" " 	23	7	4	1	6	58	10	27	17-18

A. Length from snout to vent (in millimetres). B. Length of head. C. Width of head. D. Shield between interparietal and occipital. E. Upper labial shields anterior to subocular. F. Number of scales across middle of body. G. Number of shields in collar. II. Number of transverse rows of ventral shields. I. Number of femoral pores (right and left).

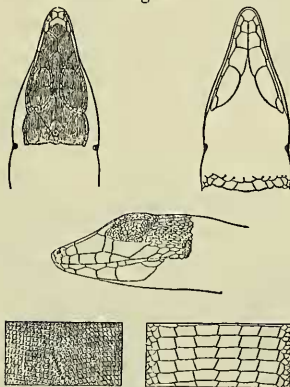
5. EREMIAS BRENNERI. (Fig. 5, p. 929.)

Eremias brenneri, Peters, Mon. Berl. Ac. 1869, p. 432; Bouleng. Cat. Liz. iii. p. 86 (1887) [part.]; and Ann. Mus. Genova, (2), xii. 1891, p. 8; Stejneger, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xvi. 1894, p. 719; Bouleng. Ann. Mus. Genova, (2), xvii. 1896, p. 18.

Boulengerina brenneri, Lataste, Ann. Mus. Genova, (2), ii. 1885, p. 117.

Eremias edwardsii, Mocquard, Mém. Cent. Soc. Philom. p. 115, pl. xi. fig. 1 (1888).

Fig. 5.

*Eremias brenneri*.

Head once and two-thirds to twice as long as broad. Upper head-shields closely and finely striated; frontonasal as long as broad or longer than broad; anterior supraocular not bordered with granules; interparietal small, in one specimen divided into three, separated from the very small occipital by another small shield; an elongate shield on the outer border of the parietals; temporal scales granular, keeled; subocular not reaching the lip, wedged in between the sixth and seventh upper labials; the two or three anterior pairs of chin-shields in contact. Collar with 7 to 9 shields. Dorsal scales rhomboidal, juxtaposed or subimbricate, keeled, some even tricarinate, 65 to 68 across the middle of the body. Six longitudinal series of ventral plates, with a rudimentary outer series; 25 to 27 transverse series. A more or less enlarged median præanal. The hind limb reaches the eye or the nostril; foot as long as the distance between the arm and the end of the snout; scales on the limbs strongly pluricarinate. 20 to 22 femoral pores on each side (23 or 24 in the types of *E. edwardsii*). Tail twice to twice and a half as long as head and body; upper caudal scales strongly keeled and striated.

In the immature specimen (Obbia-Berbera), examined by me in 1891, the coloration resembles strikingly that of the young *Acuthodactylus boskianus*. Six reddish-white lines along the body, separated by broader black interspaces or stripes, along each

of which runs a series of small round whitish spots; limbs with a black network enclosing large round reddish-white spots; tail striped with black at the base, uniform coralline-red in its posterior half; lower parts uniform white. In the adult female (Brava) now before me the upper parts are of a nearly uniform isabelline colour, with mere traces of the dark stripes and spots of the young, all of which, however, can still be distinguished, and the tail is coloured like the body.

The following are the dimensions of the two specimens described by me; both belong to the Genoa Museum:—

	♀. millim.	Hgr. millim.
Total length	153	155
Head	12	10
Width of head.....	7.5	5
From end of snout to fore limb.....	18	14
" " " vent	48	45
Fore limb	18	15
Hind limb	36	30
Tail	105	110

The type specimen came from Brava (*R. Brenner*, one of the companions of C. von der Decken). The types of *E. edwardsi* are noticed simply as from Somaliland (*Révoil*). A single specimen from the Tana River (*Chanler*) has been recorded by Stejneger. I have lately been able to examine two specimens, one from Brava, the original locality (*Bottego*), and one from between Obbia and Berbera (*Robecchi*).

4. On an apparently New Deer from North China, in the Menagerie of the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey.
By R. LYDEKKER, B.A., F.R.S., &c.

[Received September 10, 1896.]

(Plates XLVIII. & XLIX.)

During a visit to Woburn Abbey in August last, His Grace the Duke of Bedford directed my attention to a large male Deer recently purchased from a dealer, and said to have been obtained from the neighbourhood of Pekin. The animal, although not fully adult, is larger than any example of the Red Deer that I have seen, but appears undoubtedly to belong to the same (*Elaphine*) group of the genus *Cervus*, although its antlers are only in the stage of development permanently characteristic of the *Pseudovine* group—that is to say, they have but four tines each. At this time the general colour of the fur—which is short, smooth, and glossy—was bright reddish bay, and there was no trace of a light disk on