

# A New Agamid Lizard from Queen Victoria Springs, Western Australia

By L. GLAUERT, F.R.Z.S.

During a recent visit to the Queen Victoria Springs area, Mr. W. H. Butler collected five specimens of *Diporiphora* which appear to be undescribed, differing considerably from *Diporiphora winneckeii* which might be expected to occur in that area.

## Family AGAMIDAE

Genus DIPORIPHORA Gray, 1842.

*Diporiphora* Gray, Zool. Miscell. 3, April 1842, p. 53. Haplotype, *D. bilineata* Gray from Port Essington, Northern Territory.

*Diporiphora* Agassiz, Nomencl. Zool., 1846, Index Univ., and of authors.

## DIPORIPHORA REGINAE, sp. nov.

The lizard is slender, the distance between the tip of the snout and the fore limb 1.1 to 1.4 in distance between the axilla and the groin; head slender, canthus rostralis sharp, covered with strongly keeled scales except on the canthus rostralis and over the eye where they are plate-like, largest between the eyes; nostril nearer to the eye than to the tip of the snout; tympanum small, oval, not half the size of the eye; a slight fold on the side of the neck; a distinct gular fold; dorsal scales strongly keeled, the keels forming regular slightly converging lines along the back; chin-shields smooth, gular scales and ventrals strongly keeled with a small spine; laterals smallest, ventrolaterals largest, ventrals smaller than the dorsals.

Limbs rather elongate, when adpressed they overlap, the fore limb reaches the nostril, the hind limb reaches to the eye; the hind foot about as long as the fore limb; the scales almost forming fringes to the digits. Tail long, twice and one half as long as the head and body. Scales strongly keeled, the keels forming lines along the appendage to the tip; no preanal or femoral pores.

In life the lizards have a very vivid coloration, the upper surface being dark olive brown, more greyish on the head with two bright yellow bands extending from the nape to the tail. The under surface is whitish, uniform or with a few faint longitudinal markings; the limbs above are coloured like the back, below they resemble the ventral surface of the body. On each side of the base of the tail there is a bright coral-red patch about an inch in length, it does not extend on to the body or limbs and is probably the nuptial dress of the male during the mating season. There is no trace of a light band between the axilla and the groin. The colours gradually fade in spirits to an almost uniform yellowish brown with faint indications of the dorsolateral bands. There is no trace of banding on the tail. The new species differs from the other *Diporiphora* spp. with a gular fold in its proportions and marked coloration.

## MEASUREMENTS IN MM.

	Head and body	Tail	Fore limb	Hind limb	Length
R.12960 .....	71	158	27	45.5	227
R.12961 .....	57	140	22.5	45	197
R.12962 .....	57.5	147	23	43	204.5
R.12963 .....	56	143	23	43	199

*Type material:* R.12961 is designated the holotype and R.12962, R.12963 and R.12964 paratypes; R.12960 (another paratype) is badly preserved and swollen and R.12964 immature. All these are in the collection of the Western Australian Museum.

*Locality:* Karin Rock, 14 miles from Cunderlee Mission in the Queen Victoria Springs area, Western Australia.