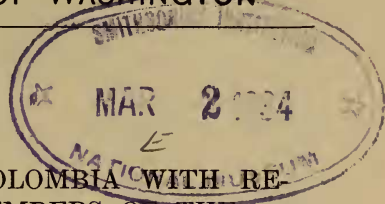


PROCEEDINGS
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A NEW ANADIA FROM COLOMBIA WITH RE-
MARKS ON OTHER MEMBERS OF THE
GENUS.

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Since the publication, in 1885, of Volume III of the Catalogue of Lizards in the British Museum no fewer than five species of *Anadia* (Family Teiidae) have been described. Unfortunately members of this genus are rarely obtained in series and most of the species were based on one or two individuals, nevertheless it appears likely that the majority are valid and the necessity of describing a tenth member of the genus makes it seem advisable to list the recognizable species with their known range of variation in the matter of scale counts. The new species may be known as

Anadia nicefori sp. nov.

Type, a male, no. 27,340, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, from Rio Garagoa at Macanal, Eastern Andes, Colombia. Collected by Brother Niceforo Maria (collector's number 64) in 1928.

Diagnosis.—Closely related to *A. bitaeniata* Boulenger (of Venezuela) from which it differs in having a

- (1) frontonasal much broader (not narrower) than long.
- (2) a divided (instead of single) nasal.
- (3) three (instead of four) posterior pairs of chin-shields, all three (instead of two) forming a median suture.
- (4) seven, or nine, according to method of counting (instead of 12-16) scales between posterior chin-shields and edge of collar.
- (5) six (not four) anterior and four (not six) posterior praeanales.
- (6) three (not eight to ten) femoral pores.
- (7) thirty-one (not 34-36) scales round mid-body.
- (8) thirty-two (not 34-40) longitudinal scale-rows.
- (9) coloration.
- (10) smaller size? See note on sex.

Description.—Habit lacertiform. Snout obtusely pointed, fronto-nasal much broader than long: praefrontals forming a median suture; four supraoculars, first smallest; frontals much longer than the frontoparietals, about the same size as the interparietal; a divided nasal; loreal single; a series of small infraorbitals; 7 upper and 6 lower labials, one single anterior and three pairs of chin-shields of which the last pair are the largest and all three pairs form a suture, 7 (or 9) transverse series of scales from the chin-shields to the edge of the collar; 8 collar shields; dorsal scales quadrangular but elongate, narrow; ventrals squarish, therefore broader than the dorsals; 31 scales round the middle of the body and 32 between the occiput and base of tail; 6 anterior and 4 posterior praeanales, a single scale being interposed between these two rows; caudal scales like those on the body. No praeanal and only 3 femoral pores distinguishable.

Color (in alcohol).—Head brownish with black smudges on each scale, the supraoculars almost entirely black; rest of upper surface black. Below white, a few black blotches on the labials and outermost scales of neck and belly and on all the posterior subcaudal scales.

<i>Measurements:</i> Length from snout to vent.....	32 mm.
Length of tail.....	64 mm.
Length of hind limb.....	10 mm.
Length of head.....	7.5 mm.
Width of head.....	5 mm.

Sex.—The testes being 3 x 2 mm. would rather argue that the lizard is mature though only a trifle over half the length of the type of *A. bitaeniatus*.

Food.—Remains of a spider and two beetle larvae were found in the stomach: these were examined by Mr. Nathan Banks who considers the former a *Theraphosid* and the latter probably carabid larvae or of a related family.

When attempting to discover the affinities of this lizard, it was found that the characters on which Boulenger based his key (Catalogue of Lizards, 1885, III, p. 398) are now misleading, though at that time embodying the known data. For example *rhombifera* is included under the section "four supraoculars" though the text states the solotype had only three, the first being absent. *A. bogotensis* is rightly in the section "two supraoculars" but an examination of 24 topotypic Bogotá lizards in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy shows that 25% of them have three, while a seventh has two on one side and semi-divided third on the other. In another series of 15 from Choachi, Colombia, only one has three supraoculars. These Choachi specimens are within the range of variation of the Bogotá lizards in having from 25 to 30 midbody scale rows and from 38 to 52 longitudinal ones (counting from the occipital scale to the second post anal ring of scales).

The character of the nostril being in a single nasal may not be very reliable as many Bogotá lizards exhibit a suture or semidivided state. As the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy only possesses a topotypic *A.*

pulchella and an *A. metallica* in addition to *A. bogotensis*, it seems inadvisable to attempt anything like a generic revision, particularly as the descriptions of most of the species were based on single examples. An attempt to form anything like a satisfactory key seems futile in face of our ignorance of the possible range of variation in these species, a tabular list may, however, serve some useful purpose.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Supraoculars</i>	<i>Mid-body Scale-rows.</i>	<i>Longitudinal Scale-rows.</i>
1. <i>metallica</i>	4	23-28	43-56
2. <i>ocellata</i>	4	30	58
3. <i>vittata</i>	4	30	58
4. <i>angusticeps</i>	4	32	60
5. <i>nicefori</i>	4	31	32
6. <i>bitaeniata</i>	4	34-36	34-40
7. <i>steyeri</i>	4	40-44	62-64
8. <i>pulchella</i>	3	41	43
9. <i>rhombifera</i>	3	48	33
10. <i>bogotensis</i>	2 (rarely 3)	38-52	25-30

1. *Anadia metallica* (Cope).

Chalcidolepis metallicus Cope, 1876, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., p. 116, pl. xxiv, fig. 5.

Aguacate Mountains, Costa Rica.

2. *Anadia ocellata* Gray.

Gray, 1845, "Cat. Lizards in Brit. Mus." p. 58; 1851, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., pl. vi, fig. 1.

Habitat unknown.

3. *Anadia vittata* Boulenger.

Boulenger, 1913, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 1033, pl. cvii, fig. 2.
Peña Lisa, Condoto, Choco, Western Colombia. (Alt. 300 feet.)

4. *Anadia angusticeps* Parker.

Parker, 1926, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) XVII, p. 550-1, text figs.
Gorgona Id., Western Colombia.

5. *Anadia nicefori* sp. n.

Rio Garagoa at Macanal, Eastern Andes, Colombia.

6. *Anadia bitaeniata* Boulenger.

Boulenger, 1903, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) XII, p. 420.
Escorial and Culatá, Venezuela. (Alt. 10,000 feet.)

7. *Anadia steyeri* Nieden.

Nieden, 1914, Sitz. Ges. Naturf. Freunde, p. 365.
Puerto Cabello, Venezuela (? sea level).

8. *Anadia pulchella* Ruthven.

Ruthven, 1926, Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Mich., 177, p. 1.
La Cumbre, Hacienda Vista Nieve, Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia. (Alt. 7,000 feet.)

9. *Anadia rhombifera* (Günther).

Cercosaurus rhombifer Günther, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p.
405, pl. xx, fig. A.

Western Ecuador.

10. *Anadia bogotensis* (Peters).

Ecleopus (Xestosaurus) bogotensis Peters, 1862, Abh. Berl. Acad.,
p. 217, pl. iii, fig. 3.

Sta. Fé de Bogotá, Colombia.