

III.—*List of the Reptiles and Batrachians of South Africa, with Descriptions of New Species.*—By W. L. SCLATER, M.A., F.Z.S., Director. (With Plate V.)

THE following list of Reptiles has been compiled from Mr. Boulenger's catalogues of the British Museum collection, to which in each case a reference has been given, as well as to the original author of the specific name.

The species described since the publication of the catalogues have been added in their proper places, together with the reference to the original description.

The definition of South Africa as used in this list is Africa south of the Cunene River on the west, and of the Zambesi on the east, and therefore includes the whole of German South-West Africa, that part of the Chartered Company's territory and of Portuguese East Africa which lies south of the Zambesi, the Republics, and the Colonies.

On the whole this forms the most convenient boundary for our purpose, as it corresponds to what is politically considered to be included in South Africa, and although not a natural faunistic boundary, is easier to deal with than the tropic of Capricorn, which is the one often adopted.

Following the list will be found descriptions of a new species of Snake, Lizard, and Frog, the latter necessitating the formation of a new genus ; these specimens have been compared with their nearest allies in the British Museum, and my best thanks are due to Mr. Boulenger for great help and assistance in this matter.

The following table shows the number of types or cotypes in the South African Museum, and the numbers of species in the Museum as compared with the total number found in South Africa.

An asterisk prefixed to a species in the list indicates that it is not represented in the Museum.

	No. of Types or Cotypes.	No. of Species in S.A. Museum.	No. of Species not in S.A. Museum.	Total number in South Africa.
Chelonia .....	1	17	2	19
Emydosauria .....	0	1	0	1
Ophidia .....	3	64	16	80
Lacertilia .....	5	87	31	118
Batrachia .....	1	22	11	33
Total .....	10	191	60	251

## PART I.—LIST.

## CHELONIA.

## FAMILY I.—SPHARGIDÆ.

1. *Dermochelys coriacea* (Linn.); Cat. Chel., p. 10.—One specimen recently stranded in Table Bay, and presented to the Museum by Mr. P. C. Keytel.

## FAMILY II.—TESTUDINIDÆ.

2. *Cinixys belliana* Gray; Cat. Chel., p. 143.—A tropical African species recently obtained for the South African Museum from Mazoe, in Mashonaland, by Mr. J. ff. Darling.
3. *Homopus arcolatus* (Thunberg); Cat. Chel., p. 147.
4. *Homopus femoralis* Bouleng.; Cat. Chel., p. 147.
5. *Homopus signatus* (Walbaum); Cat. Chel., p. 148.
- \*6. *Testudo calcarata* Schneid.; Cat. Chel., p. 159.
7. *Testudo pardalis* Bell; Cat. Chel., p. 160.
8. *Testudo geometrica* Linn.; Cat. Chel., p. 162.
9. *Testudo verreauxi* Smith; Cat. Chel., p. 163.—The Museum possesses one shell of this apparently rare form from near Beaufort West.

10. *Testudo trimeni* Bouleng. ; Cat. Chel., p. 163.—The cotype of this species obtained by the Rev. G. H. R. Fisk from the mouth of the Orange River is in the South African Museum.
11. *Testudo tentoria* Bell ; Cat. Chel., p. 164.
12. *Testudo smithii* Bouleng. ; Cat. Chel., p. 165.
- \*13. *Testudo fiskii* Bouleng. ; Cat. Chel., p. 165.
14. *Testudo oculifera* Kuhl ; Cat. Chel., p. 165.
15. *Testudo angulata* Schweigg. ; Cat. Chel., p. 178.

FAMILY III.—CHELONIDÆ.

16. *Chelone imbricata* (Linn.) ; Cat. Chel., p. 183.—The Hawksbill is not common on the South African coast ; one specimen from False Bay, presented by Mr. C. A. Fairbridge, is in the Museum.
17. *Thalasso chelys caretta* (Linn.) ; Cat. Chel., p. 184.

FAMILY IV.—PELOMEDUSIDÆ.

18. *Sterno tharus sinuatus* Smith ; Cat. Chel., p. 194.
19. *Pelomedusa galeata* (Schoepff.) ; Cat. Chel., p. 197.

EMYDOSAURIA.

FAMILY I.—CROCODILIDÆ.

1. *Crocodylus niloticus* Laur. ; Cat. Chel., p. 283.

OPHIDIA.

FAMILY I.—TYPHLOPIDÆ.

1. *Typhlops braminus* (Daud.) ; Cat. Sn. i. p. 16.
2. *Typhlops verticalis* (Smith) ; Cat. Sn. i. p. 32.—The Museum possesses two specimens of this apparently rare ground snake, from Malmsbury, in the western part of the Colony, and from Delagoa Bay respectively.
- \*3. *Typhlops auchietæ* Bocage ; Cat. Sn. i. p. 40.
- \*4. *Typhlops mossambicus* (Peters) ; Cat. Sn. i. p. 41.

5. *Typhlops bibronii* (Smith); Cat. Sn. i. p. 44.
6. *Typhlops schlegelii* Bianconi; Cat. Sn. i. p. 44; Boulenger, Ann. Mag. N. H. (6) ii. p. 139.
7. *Typhlops delalandii* Schleg.; Cat. Sn. i. p. 45.
8. *Typhlops mucroso* (Peters); Cat. Sn. i. p. 46.
9. *Typhlops schinzi* Boettg.; Cat. Sn. i. p. 47.—The Museum possesses a specimen of this snake obtained in Namaqualand.

## FAMILY II.—GLAUCONIIDÆ.

- \*10. *Glauconia distanti* Bouleng.; Cat. Sn. i. p. 62.
11. *Glauconia nigricans* (Schleg.); Cat. Sn. i. p. 67.
- \*12. *Glauconia conjuncta* (Jan); Cat. Sn. i. p. 67.
- \*13. *Glauconia scutifrons* (Peters); Cat. Sn. i. p. 68.

## FAMILY III.—BOIDÆ.

14. *Python sebac* (Gmel.); Cat. Sn. i. p. 86.

## FAMILY IV.—COLUBRIDÆ.

## SUB-FAMILY I.—COLUBRINÆ.

15. *Tropidonotus olivaceus* (Peters); Cat. Sn. i. p. 227.—Of this species, which has been hitherto only known from tropical Africa, the Museum has recently acquired a specimen from Salisbury, in Mashonaland, presented by Mr. G. A. K. Marshall.
16. *Ablabophis rufulus* (Licht.); Cat. Sn. i. p. 318.
17. *Lamprophis aurora* (Linn.); Cat. Sn. i. p. 321.
- \*18. *Lamprophis inoratus* Dum. and Bibr.; Cat. Sn. i. p. 321.
19. *Lamprophis fiskii* Bouleng.; Cat. Sn. i. p. 322.
- \*20. *Lamprophis fuscus* Bouleng.; Cat. Sn. i. p. 322.
21. *Boodon infernalis* Günth.; Cat. Sn. i. p. 330.
22. *Boodon guttatus* (Smith); Cat. Sn. i. p. 331.—Of this species, of which the type is no longer in the British Museum, the

South African Museum possesses an example from the neighbourhood of Cape Town, obtained some years ago, but only recently identified.

23. *Boodon lineatus* Dum. and Bibr.; Cat. Sn. i. p. 332.
- \*24. *Boodon mentalis* Günth.; Cat. Sn. i. p. 335.
25. *Lycophidium capense* (Smith); Cat. Sn. i. p. 339.
26. *Simocephalus capensis* (Smith); Cat. Sn. i. p. 345.
27. *Simocephalus nyassæ* Günth.; Cat. Sn. i. p. 347.—The Museum possesses examples of this snake from Natal and from Delagoa Bay, which extend the range of the species southward from East Africa, where it has been only hitherto known
28. *Lycodon aulicus* (Linn.); Cat. Sn. i. p. 352.—There is a specimen of this common Indian snake in the Museum, obtained from Delagoa Bay. It is not improbable that it has been brought thither by artificial means.
29. *Pseudaspis cana* (Linn.); Cat. Sn. i. p. 373.
30. *Chlorophis hoplogaster* (Günth.); Cat. Sn. ii. p. 93.
31. *Chlorophis natalensis* (Smith); Cat. Sn. ii. p. 94.
32. *Chlorophis irregularis* (Leach); Cat. Sn. ii. p. 96.—The Museum possesses two examples of this snake, hitherto recorded only from tropical Africa, obtained in Mashonaland by Mr. J. ff. Darling.
33. *Philothamnus semivariegatus* (Smith); Cat. Sn. ii. p. 99.
34. *Prosymna sundevallii* (Smith); Cat. Sn. ii. p. 247.
- \*35. *Prosymna frontalis* (Peters); Cat. Sn. ii. p. 248.
36. *Homolosoma lutrix* (Linn.); Cat. Sn. ii. p. 274.
37. *Homolosoma variegatum* Peters; Cat. Sn. ii. p. 276.
38. *Grayia lubrica*, sp. nov. (see below).

SUB-FAMILY II.—RHACHIODONTINÆ.

39. *Dasypeltis scabra* (Linn.); Cat. ii. p. 354.

## SUB-FAMILY III.—DIPSADOMORPHINÆ.

40. *Pythonodipsas carinata* Günth.; Cat. Sn. iii. p. 45.
41. *Tarbophis semiannulatus* (Smith); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 51.—This snake does not appear to have been hitherto recorded from South Africa. The Museum possesses specimens from Barberton, in the Transvaal, and from Delagoa Bay, presented by Dr. P. Rendal and Mr. J. de Costa, respectively.
42. *Leptodira hotambœia* (Laur.); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 89.
43. *Amplorhinus multimaculatus* Smith; Cat. Sn. iii. p. 125.
44. *Trimerorhinus rhombeatus* (Linn.); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 138.
45. *Trimerorhinus tritæniatus* (Günth.); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 139.
46. *Rhamphiophis multimaculatus* (Smith); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 148.
47. *Psammophis notostictus* Peters; Cat. Sn. iii. p. 156.
- \*48. *Psammophis trigrammus* Günth; Cat. Sn. iii. p. 159.
49. *Psammophis sibilans* (Linn.); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 161.—This snake, which is found in tropical Africa and Egypt extends southwards to Mashonaland, whence the Museum has received specimens. The allied form found in the Colony is assigned by Mr. Boulenger to *P. notostictus*.
50. *Psammophis furcatus* Peters; Cat. Sn. iii. p. 164.
51. *Psammophis brevirostris* Peters; Cat. Sn. iii. p. 166.
52. *Psammophis crucifer* Boie; Cat. Sn. iii. p. 169.
- \*53. *Psammophis jallæ*, Peracca, Bol.; Mus. Turin xi. No. 225 [Rhodesia].
54. *Thelotornis kirtlandii* (Hallow.); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 185.
55. *Dispholidus typus* (Smith); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 187.
- \*56. *Calamelaps concolor* (Smith); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 246.
57. *Macrelaps microlepidotus* (Günth.); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 255.
58. *Aparallactus capensis* Smith; Cat. Sn. iii. p. 259.

## SUB-FAMILY IV.—HYDROPHIINÆ.

59. *Hydrus platurus* (Linn.); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 267.—This sea-snake has been caught in both Table and False Bays.

SUB-FAMILY V.—ELAPINÆ.

60. *Elapechis decosteri* (Bouleng.); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 360.—Of this species the Museum possesses the original type from Delagoa Bay, presented by Mr. J. de Costa.
- \*61. *Elapechis sundevallii* (Smith); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 360.
62. *Naja haie* (Linn.); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 374.—This, the tropical African form of cobra, extends as far south as Delagoa Bay, from whence the South African Museum is indebted for a specimen to Mr. J. de Costa.
63. *Naja flava* (Merr.); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 376.—This is the commonest form of cobra, and is found throughout the Colony.
64. *Naja nigricollis* Reinh.; Cat. Sn. iii. p. 378.—This is the cobra of Natal and the east coast.
- \*65. *Naja auchietæ* Bocage; Cat. Sn. iii. p. 387.
66. *Sepedon hæmachates* (Lacép.); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 389.
67. *Aspidelaps lubricus* (Laur.); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 390.
68. *Aspidelaps scutatus* (Smith); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 391.
69. *Homorelaps lacteus* (Linn.); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 409.—This, the garter snake, is better known under its old name of *Elaps hygeæ*.
- \*70. *Homorelaps dorsalis* (Smith); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 410.
71. *Dendraspis angusticeps* (Smith); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 437.

FAMILY V.—VIPERIDÆ.

72. *Causus rhombeatus* (Lichtenst.); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 467.
73. *Causus defilippii* (Jan); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 469.
74. *Bitis arietans* (Merr.); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 493.
75. *Bitis peringueyi* (Bouleng.); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 495.—The type of the species obtained near Walfisch Bay, is in the South African Museum, presented by Mr. L. Péringuey.
76. *Bitis atropos* (Linn.); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 495.
77. *Bitis inornata* (Smith); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 496.
78. *Bitis cornuta* (Daud.); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 497.
79. *Bitis caudalis* (Smith); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 498.

- \*80. *Bitis gabonica* (Dum. and Bibr.); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 499.  
 81. *Atractaspis bibronii* (Smith); Cat. Sn. iii. p. 515.

## LACERTILIA.

### FAMILY I.—GECKONIDÆ.

1. *Chondrodactylus weiri* Bouleng., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1887, p. 340.
2. *Chondrodactylus angulifer* Peters; Cat. Liz. i. p. 11.
3. *Ptenopus garrulus* (Smith); Cat. Liz. i. p. 15.
4. *Phyllodactylus porphyreus* (Daud.); Cat. Liz. i. p. 87.
- \*5. *Phyllodactylus lineatus* Smith; Cat. Liz. i. p. 92.
6. *Cedura africana* Bouleng., Ann. Mag. N. H. (6) ii., 1888, p. 137.  
 —The Museum possesses one of the original specimens described by Mr. Boulenger from Namaqualand, presented by Mr. R. Nightingale.
7. *Cedura nivaria* Bouleng., Proc. Zool. Soc. 1894, p. 608, pl. xlvii. fig. 1.
- \*8. *Hemidactylus mabouia* (Moreau de Jonnés); Cat. Liz. i. p. 122.
9. *Lygodactylus capensis* (Smith); Cat. Liz. i. p. 160.
- \*10. *Homopholis wahlbergii* (Smith); Cat. Liz. i. p. 191.
11. *Homopholis macrolepis* Bouleng.; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 489.—The cotype of this species from Delagoa Bay is in the South African Museum
12. *Pachydactylus bibronii* (Smith); Cat. Liz. i. p. 201.
13. *Pachydactylus capensis* (Smith); Cat. Liz. i. p. 202.
14. *Pachydactylus formosus* Smith; Cat. Liz. i. p. 203.
15. *Pachydactylus rugosus* Smith; Cat. Liz. i. p. 204.
16. *Pachydactylus ocellatus* (Cuv.); Cat. Liz. i. p. 205.
17. *Pachydactylus maculatus* Smith; Cat. Liz. i. p. 206.
- \*18. *Pachydactylus mentomarginatus* Smith; Cat. Liz. i. p. 207.
19. *Pachydactylus mariquensis* Smith; Cat. Liz. i. p. 207.



20. *Pachydactylus fasciatus* Bouleng., Ann. Mag. N. H. (6) ii. 1888, p. 138.—The Museum possesses the cotype of this species, described by Mr. Boulenger, from Namaqualand.
- \*21. *Pachydactylus affinis* Bouleng., Ann. Mag. N. H. (6) xvii. p. 21 (1896)
- \*22. *Pachydactylus lævigatus* Fischer, J. B. Hamb. Wiss. Anst. v. 1885, p. 15.
- \*23. *Colopus wahlbergii* Peters; Cat. Liz. i. p. 208.
24. *Elasmodactylus namaquensis*; sp. nov. (see below).
25. *Rhoptropus afer* Peters; Cat. Liz. i. p. 217.
26. *Rhoptropus ocellatus* Bouleng.; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 490.

FAMILY II.—AGAMIDÆ.

27. *Agama hispida* (Linn.); Cat. Liz. i. p. 349.
28. *Agama brachyura* Bouleng.; Cat. Liz. i. p. 350.
29. *Agama aculeata* Merr.; Cat. Liz. i. p. 351.
30. *Agama armata* Peters; Cat. Liz. i. p. 352.
31. *Agama atra* Daud.; Cat. Liz. i. p. 352.
32. *Agama planiceps* Peters; Cat. Liz. i. p. 358.
33. *Agama atricollis* Smith; Cat. Liz. i. p. 358.
- \*34. *Agama microterolepis* Bouleng., Ann. Mag. N. H. (6) xvii. p. 22 (1896) [Transvaal].

FAMILY III.—ZONURIDÆ.

35. *Zonurus giganteus* (Smith); Cat. Liz. ii. p. 253.
36. *Zonurus cataphractus* (Boie); Cat. Liz. ii. p. 255.
37. *Zonurus cordylus* (Linn.); Cat. Liz. ii. p. 256.
38. *Zonurus polyzonus* (Smith); Cat. Liz. ii. p. 257.
- \*39. *Zonurus capensis* (Smith); Cat. Liz. ii. p. 258.
- \*40. *Zonurus jonesii* Bouleng., Ann. Mag. N. H. (6) vii. p. 417 (1891) [Transvaal].

- \*41. *Zonurus vittifer* Reichenbach, Zool. Anz. 1887, p. 372 [Zulu-land].
42. *Pseudocordylus microlepidotus* (Cuv.); Cat. Liz. ii. p. 259.
43. *Platysaurus capensis* Smith; Cat. Liz. ii. p. 261.—The Museum possesses one example of this species from Victoria West, obtained by Mr. R. M. Lightfoot; it appears to have been hitherto known only from the unique type in the British Museum.
- \*44. *Platysaurus guttatus* Smith; Cat. Liz. ii. p. 262.
45. *Chamæsauro cænea* (Fitzing.); Cat. Liz. ii. p. 263.
46. *Chamæsauro didactyla* Bouleng., Proc. Zool. Soc. 1890, p. 82, pl. xi. fig. 1.
47. *Chamæsauro anguina* (Linn.); Cat. Liz. ii. p. 264.
48. *Chamæsauro macrolepis* (Cope); Cat. Liz. ii. p. 264.

## FAMILY IV.—VARANIDÆ.

49. *Varanus albigularis* (Daud.); Cat. Liz. ii. p. 307.
50. *Varanus niloticus* (Linn.); Cat. Liz. ii. p. 317.

## FAMILY V.—AMPHISBÆNIDÆ.

- \*51. *Amphisbæna violacea* Peters; Cat. Liz. ii. p. 446.
- \*52. *Amphisbæna quadrifrons* Peters; Cat. Liz. ii. p. 447
53. *Monopeltis capensis* Smith; Cat. Liz. ii. p. 455.

## FAMILY VI.—LACERTIDÆ.

54. *Tropidosaura montana* (Gray); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 51.
55. *Nucras tessellata* (Smith); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 52.
56. *Nucras delalandii* (M.-Edw.); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 53.
57. *Ichnotropis capensis* (Smith); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 78.
58. *Ichnotropis squamulosa* Peters; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 79.
- \*59. *Eremias lugubris* (Smith); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 84.
60. *Eremias suborbitalis* Peters; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 90.

61. *Eremias namaquensis* Dum. and Bibr.; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 91.
- \*62. *Eremias undata* (Smith); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 92.
63. *Eremias pulchella* Gray; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 93.
- \*64. *Eremias lineo-ocellata* Dum. and Bibr.; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 94.
- \*65. *Eremias burchellii* Dum. and Bibr.; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 95.
66. *Eremias capensis* (Smith); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 96.
67. *Scapteira knoxii* (M.-Edw.); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 109.
68. *Scapteira depressa* (Merr.); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 110.
69. *Scapteira serripes* (Peters); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 111.
70. *Scapteira ctenodactyla* (Smith); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 115.
- \*71. *Scapteira cuneirostris* Strauch; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 116.

FAMILY VII.—GERRHOSAURIDÆ.

72. *Gerrhosaurus validus* Smith; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 121.
73. *Gerrhosaurus flavigularis* Wiegman; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 122.
74. *Gerrhosaurus typicus* (Smith); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 123.
75. *Tetradactylus seps* (Linn.); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 124.
76. *Tetradactylus tetradactylus* (Lacép.); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 125.
77. *Tetradactylus africanus* (Gray); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 125.
78. *Cordylosaurus trivittatus* (Peters); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 126.
79. *Cordylosaurus subtessellatus* (Smith); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 126.

FAMILY VIII.—SCINCIDÆ.

- \*80. *Mabuia stangeri* (Gray); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 157.
81. *Mabuia homalocephala* (Wiegman); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 170.
82. *Mabuia peringueyi* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. N. H. (6) ii. p. 139 (1888).—The cotype from Damaraland presented by Dr. Marloth is preserved in the Museum.
- \*83. *Mabuia gruetzneri* (Peters); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 171.
- \*84. *Mabuia trivittata* (Cuv.); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 195.

85. *Mabuia occidentalis* (Peters); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 196.  
 86. *Mabuia varia* (Peters); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 202.  
 87. *Mabuia chimbana* Bouleng.; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 204.  
 88. *Mabuia striata* (Peters); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 204.  
 89. *Mabuia sulcata* (Peters); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 206.  
 90. *Mabuia acutilabris* (Peters); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 208.  
 91. *Lygosoma sundevallii* (Smith); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 307.  
 92. *Ablepharus wahlbergii* (Smith); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 350  
 \*93. *Scelotes capensis* (Smith); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 412.  
 \*94. *Scelotes tridactylus* Bouleng.; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 413.  
 \*95. *Scelotes caffer* (Peters); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 413.  
 96. *Scelotes bipes* (Linn.); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 414.  
 \*97. *Scelotes guentheri* Bouleng.; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 414.  
 \*98. *Scelotes inornatus* (Smith); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 415.  
 99. *Scelotes arenicola* (Peters); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 415.  
 \*100. *Scelotes bicolor* (Smith); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 416.  
 101. *Herpetoseps anguinus* Bouleng.; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 416  
 \*102. *Sepsina grammica* Cope; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 421.  
 103. *Acontias meleagris* (Linn.); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 427  
 104. *Acontias plumbeus* Bianconi; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 428  
 105. *Acontias lineatus* Peters; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 428.  
 106. *Acontias grayi* (Bouleng.); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 428.  
 107. *Typhlacontias punctatissimus* Bocage; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 429.

FAMILY IX.—ANELYTROPIDÆ.

108. *Typhlosaurus lineatus* Bouleng.; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 432.  
 \*109. *Typhlosaurus cæcus* (Cuv.); Cat. Liz. iii. p. 434.  
 110. *Typhlosaurus vermis* Bouleng.; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 434.

FAMILY X.—CHAMÆLEONTIDÆ.

111. *Chamæleon parvilobus* Bouleng. ; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 449.
112. *Chamæleon melanocephalus* (Gray) ; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 457
- \*113. *Chamæleon gutturalis* Smith ; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 457.
114. *Chamæleon taniobronchus* Smith ; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 458.
115. *Chamæleon pumilus* Daud. ; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 458.
116. *Chamæleon ventralis* Gray ; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 459.
- \*117. *Chamæleon damaranus* Bouleng. ; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 460.
118. *Chamæleon namaquensis* Smith ; Cat. Liz. iii. p. 462.

BATRACHIA.

FAMILY I.—RANIDÆ.

1. *Rana natalensis* (Smith) ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 30.
2. *Rana delalandii* (Tschudi) ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 31
3. *Rana adspersa* (Tschudi) ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 33
4. *Rana fuscigula* Dum. and Bibr. ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 50.
- \*5. *Rana angolensis* Bocage ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 50.
- \*6. *Rana oxyrhynchus* Smith ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 51.
7. *Rana grayi* Smith ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 53.
8. *Rana fasciata* (Tschudi) ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 54.
- \*9. *Rana queckettii* Bouleng., Proc. Zool. Soc. 1894, p. 643,  
pl. xxxix. fig. 1 [Natal].
10. *Helophryne purcelli*, gen. et sp. nov. (see below).
- \*11. *Phrynobatrachus natalensis* (Smith) ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 112.
- \*12. *Phrynobatrachus ranoides* Bouleng., Proc. Zool. Soc. 1894,  
p. 644, pl. xxxix., fig. 2 [Natal].
13. *Arthroleptis wahlbergii* Smith ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 117.
- \*14. *Arthroleptis boettgeri* Bouleng. ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 118.

15. *Rappia horstockii* (Schleg.) ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 120.
16. *Rappia marmorata* (Rapp.) ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 121.
- \*17. *Rappia tuberinguis* (Smith) ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 125.
- \*18. *Rappia cinctiventris* (Cope) ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 126.
- \*19. *Rappia pusilla* (Cope) ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 127.
20. *Megalixalus spinifrons* (Cope) ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 130.
- \*21. *Cassina senegalensis* (Dum. and Bibr.) ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 131.
22. *Cassina wealii* Bouleng. ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 131.
23. *Hylambates natalensis* (Smith) ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 135.

FAMILY II.—ENGYSTOMATIDÆ.

- \*24. *Phrynomantis bifasciata* (Smith) ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 172.
25. *Breviceps gibbosus* (Linn.) ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 176.
26. *Breviceps verrucosus* Rapp. ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 177.
27. *Breviceps mossambicus* Peters ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 177.
28. *Hemisus guttatum* (Rapp.) ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 178.
29. *Cacosternum nanum* Bouleng., Ann. Mag. N. H. (5) xx. p. 52 (1887).

FAMILY III.—BUFONIDÆ.

30. *Bufo regularis* Reuss ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 298.
31. *Bufo angusticeps* Smith ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 300.
32. *Bufo carens* Smith ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 301.

FAMILY IV.—DACTYLETHRIDÆ.

33. *Xenopus lævis* (Daud.) ; Cat. Bat. Sal. p. 456.
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PART II.—DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

GRAYIA LUBRICA, sp. nov.

Plate, fig. 1, 1a.

Rostral broader than deep just visible from above, internasals longer than broad, longer than the præfrontals; frontal about twice as long as broad, longer than its distance from the end of the snout, considerably shorter than the parietals; loreal longer than deep; one præ- two postoculars; temporals 1 + 2; upper labials eight, fourth and fifth entering the eye; four lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields which are about the same length as the posterior; scales in 19 rows on the anterior part of the body; ventrals 177; anal undivided; tail in the unique specimen incomplete so that the number of subcaudals cannot be given.

Colour, dark shining black above, a narrow yellow line on either side of head behind the eye; below yellow with a narrow ill-defined dark line running the whole length of the body along the centre of the ventrals. The two outer rows of scales spotted and blotched with black.

Length of type, 800 mm.; with tail complete would doubtless reach 1,000 mm.

The colouration and general appearance of this snake differs considerably from that of *Grayia smythii*, from which it further differs in the number and arrangement of the temporal and upper labial shields, the higher number of ventrals and the undivided anal.

From another species described by Dollo (Bull. Mus. Belg. iv. 1886, p. 158) as *Grayia giardi*, the present species differs in the number of its postoculars described in that form as being three in number, but the description given is too inadequate to make a thorough comparison between the two forms.

The type and unique specimen (Register No. 2,009) was obtained by Mr. M. Watermeyer at Tsomo in the Transkei district of the eastern part of Cape Colony, and is preserved in the South African Museum. The genus is new to South Africa; the other species are *G. smythii* from West Africa and Angola, *G. furcata* from the Congo district, and *G. giardi* from Lake Tanganyika.

ELASMODACTYLUS NAMAQUENSIS, sp. nov.

Plate, fig. 2, 2a, 2b.

Body stout, limbs short; head longer than broad, depressed, quite distinct from the neck; snout obtuse, longer than the distance of eye

to ear-opening, not quite twice the diameter of the ear-opening; ear-opening slightly oval, its greatest diameter half that of the eye, upper part of the snout covered with granules larger than those of the occiput, and having no markedly larger tubercles interspersed among them; nostril pierced between the rostral, the first labial and three other small scales; rostral rather broader than deep, no median cleft, upper margin scalloped; ten upper and ten lower labials; mental large with rounded posterior border, no chin-shields; throat covered with small granules; body, limbs, and tail covered with granules and tubercles of unequal sizes, the latter fairly evenly distributed, and becoming more conical and pointed on the hinder part of the body, the limbs and tail; vertebral line with no tubercles; belly covered with subquadrangular small smooth scales, juxtaposed but not imbricate; digits of moderate size, not very unequal in length, the distal joint being dilated into an ovate disc on the upper surface of which are two enlarged scales which protect the pouch into which the very minute claws can be retracted, under surface of the toes with a series of transverse lamellæ, the number on the median toe of the hind foot being thirteen.

Colour.—Above grey with traces of darker spots, some of the large tubercles being black, traces of transverse bands on the tail, below uniform dirty white.

Measurements.—From snout to vent, 80 mm.; tail, 60 mm.; head, 22 mm.; width of head, 16 mm.; fore limb, 28 mm.; hind limb, 33 mm.

This species of Gecko differs from *Elasmodactylus tuberculatus*, Boulenger,\* the only species of the genus hitherto described in the slightly different arrangement of the plates round the nostrils, in having dorsal tubercles more widely scattered and more distinct in size, and in their being conical and pointed on the posterior part of the body, also in the number of transverse lamellæ beneath the toes.

The type of this species (No. 935 of the Museum register) was obtained in Namaqualand, in the Colony, by Mr. W. C. Scully, and there also exists in the Museum a second specimen, of which, however, the history is unfortunately unknown.

The genus is new to South Africa, the only other species of the genus, *E. tuberculatus* above referred to, having been obtained in the Lower Congo district.

#### HELEOPHRYNE, nov. gen., Ranidæ.

Pupil vertical. Tongue free rounded behind. Vomerine teeth present. Tympanum not visible. Fingers free. Toes webbed to

\* Proc. Zool. Soc. 1894, p. 727.



tips. Tips of fingers and toes dilated considerably into regular discs. Outer metatarsals separated from web.

This genus seems most allied to *Rhacophorus*, from which, however, it differs in possessing a vertical pupil and free fingers. From *Nyctibatrachus* and *Hylambetes* it differs in having a rounded tongue, and from *Cassina* in having dilated toes.

HELEOPHYNE PURCELLI, gen. et sp. nov.

Plate, fig. 3, 3a.

Snout obtuse, about as long as the orbital diameter, canthus rostralis rounded, interorbital space a little broader than upper eyelid; tympanum not visible; fingers free, ending in broad, flat, somewhat truncate triangular expansions or discs. Toes completely webbed and discs well developed, but not quite so large as those of the fingers and less triangular; subarticular tubercles oval and fairly large, inner metatarsal tubercle oval and well developed, outer absent. The tibio-tarsal joint reaches the end of the snout if the hind limb be carried forward; skin smooth above, granular beneath, especially on the belly.

Vomerine teeth in two linear groups between the choanæ, as in *Rana grayi*; maxillary teeth present; tongue rounded behind.

Colour (in spirit) purplish with darker round, faintly white edged spots of the same colour; hind limbs cross-barred with darker purple bands below yellowish white.

The type and unique specimen (No. 1313 of the Museum register) was obtained by Dr. W. F. Purcell in the Jonkers Hoek Valley near Stellenbosch, and is now preserved in the Museum.

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

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FIG.

1. *Grayia lubrica*, sp. nov., from above.
- 1a. " " side view of head.
2. *Elasmodactylus namaquensis*, sp. nov., from above.
- 2a. " " hind foot from above.
- 2b. " " " from below.
3. *Heleophryne purcelli*, gen. et sp. nov.
- 3a. " " mouth opened to show tongue and vomerine teeth.

Fig. 1a.



Fig. 1.

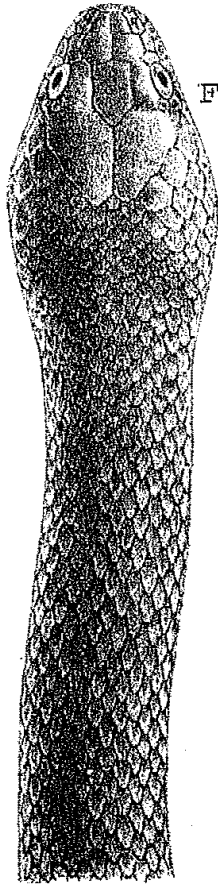


Fig. 2.

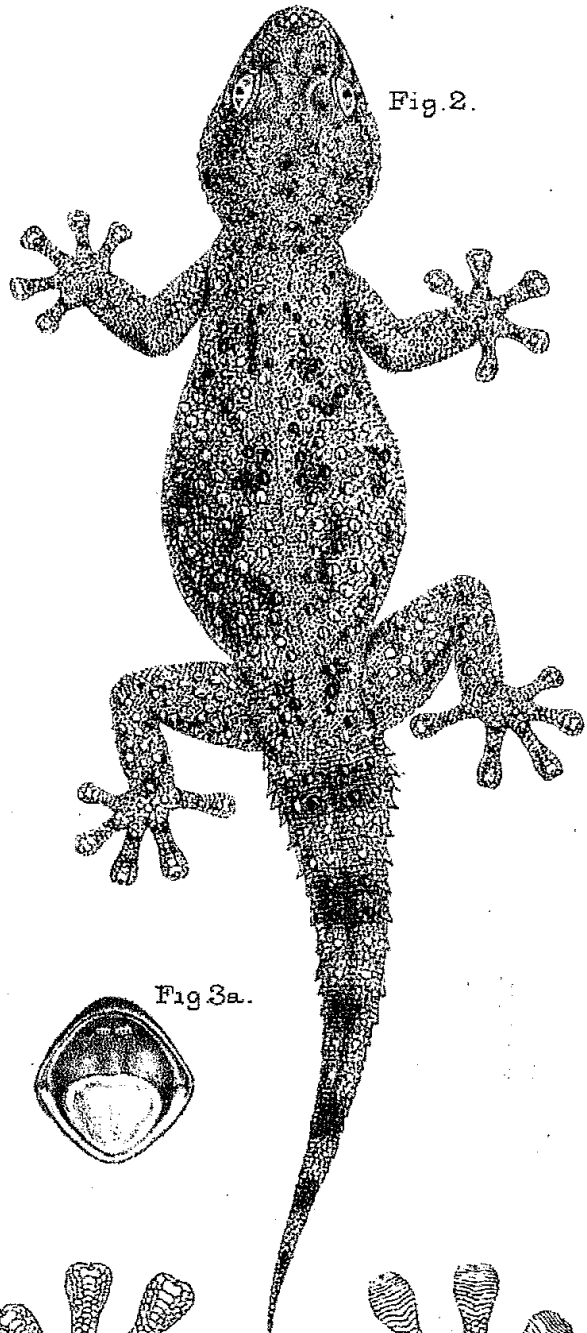


Fig. 3a.

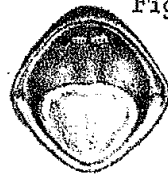


Fig. 3.

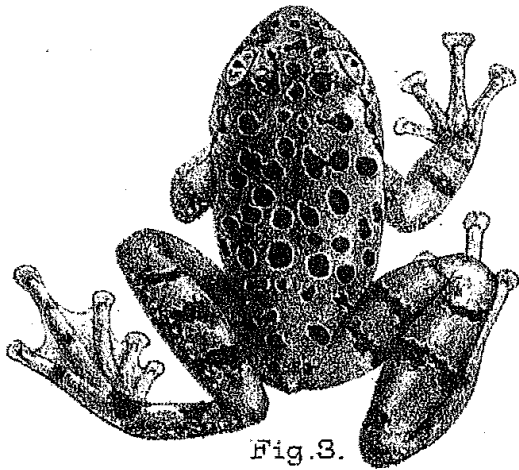


Fig. 2a.

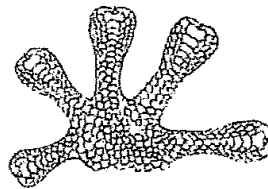
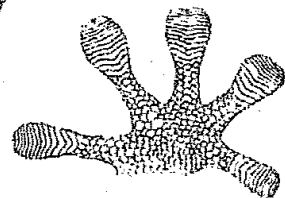


Fig. 2b.



P.J. Smit del. et lith.

West, Newman imp

1. *Grayia lubrica*. sp. nov.
2. *Elasmodactylus namaquensis*. sp. nov.
3. *Heleophryne purcelli*. gen. et sp. nov.