

both. The nasals are usually very much swollen. The largest specimen measures 10 inches, the body being 3·2 inches; length of head 0·7 inches; breadth of same near its base very nearly 0·5 inches; fore-limb 1·2 inches; hind-limb very nearly 2 inches; fourth hind-toe 0·7 inches.

3. EREMIAS [MESALINA] WATSONANA, n. sp.

Body and tail moderately slender and rather depressed throughout; shields of head smooth, or very slightly rugose. Rostral small, just reaching to the top of the head; nostril between an upper and lower nasal, followed by a third very small shield, all three are much swollen; anterior frontal single, hexagonal; a pair of posterior frontals forming a short suture; vertical bell-shaped, obtusely angular in front and with concave sides; supraciliaries two on each side, separated from the supraciliary edge by a row of small granules, and from the postfrontals by a small triangular shield situated near the canthus rostralis. A pair of anterior occipitals, each irregularly pentagonal, narrow anteriorly, and forming a suture; median occipital smaller than either of the anterior ones, ovately quadrangular, with the short anterior angle wedged in between the two anterior occipitals, followed by another little shield, separating the post-occipitals, each of which is irregularly triangular. Two loreals, the anterior one elongate and very narrow, the posterior larger and triangular, and may almost with equal propriety be taken as an ante-ocular. There are nine or ten upper labials, the fifth and sixth being largest and under the orbit; 7—9 lower labials, the fifth or sixth the largest, and followed by very much smaller shields; five pairs of chin-shields, the three first pairs forming a suture; the fourth pair is the largest. Ear spacious, its upper anterior edge provided with a long narrow shield.

Scales above and on the sides of the body granular, equal, convex, smooth, and arranged in transverse series, there being about 45 of them in one row round the middle of the body. Scales on the upper side of the extremities also small, but slightly keeled; those on the tarsi and on the anterior flanks of the feet enlarged and nearly smooth, while on the tail they are all enlarged, very sharply keeled and arranged in rings. The throat is covered with small, smooth scales; the belly with eight rows of enlarged, trapezoid shields, one row on either side being situated at the edge. Hinder side of femora with very small granular scales, lower side of tibiae with large ones; one very large preanal shield surrounded above and at the sides by a row of smaller shields; 12-15 femoral pores on each side of the thigh, narrowly separated in the preanal region; scales on the lower side of the basal portion of the tail smooth, but further on keeled.

The lower eyelid is covered with granules, except in the middle where there are some distinctly enlarged flat shields. Fold in front of the shoulder well developed, but less distinct on the lower side, and nearly obsolete in the middle; its lower edge has eight scales.

General colour, above, olive, with a slight brown tinge ; head with some indistinct blackish marks ; back with four alternating series of white spots, accompanied by blackish spots, the outer series on the edge of back being in both cases the better developed one ; sides with one or two series of pale spots margined with blackish ; both the white and dark series of spots have the inclination of forming continuous bands ; hinder side of thigh with a blackish stripe, and the tail with irregular dark marks ; the entire lower side uniform whitish with a greenish tinge.

Total length of a perfect specimen 6·5 inches, the body being 2·1 inches. In the largest specimen the body is nearly 2·5 inches long, and the head 0·6 inch. The fore-limb, when laid forward, reaches midway between the eye and nostril, very rarely as far as the latter ; and the hind-limb reaches the shoulder-fold, or half way between it and the ear. The toes on the fore-limb are rather short, but those of the hind-limb long and slender ; on both they are sharply keeled below. I have examined five specimens of this interesting form, all are similarly coloured.

The species belongs to the section of *Eremias* with the gular fold attached in the middle of the throat, and with one large preanal shield ; this group has been designated *Mesalina* by Gray, but I hardly think that the characters are of such importance as would necessitate a generic separation ; they are certainly variable in the different species of *Eremias*.

Externally, as regards structure, the present species only differs from *Gymnops** by the presence of lower eyelids, and from *Cabrita* by the small, granular, smooth scales. It is the first Indian species of *Eremias* known, and belongs to the desert fauna of the Panjáb Province. In coloration it closely resembles the Chinese *E. argus*,† Peters, but it is a more slender form, and shews a somewhat different arrangement in the head shields.

4. EUBLEPHARUS MACULARIUS, (Blyth).

Anderson in Proc. Z. S., 1871, p. 163.

General coloration of adult pinkish yellow ; a dark violet band on the neck, more or less extending on the head, two on the body, and a smaller one on sacral region ; the whole of the upper side of the head and body marked besides with irregular blackish brown spots or marblings ; tail similarly marbled, (reproduced, short, very stumpy, and not verticillate in the only specimen) ; sides of head and limbs above with smaller and fewer dark spots ; below, uniform yellowish white.

This is, Dr. Day informs me, rather rare in Sind. He met with it only in one house at Shikarpúr. It is, he says, very fond of residing under a tatty that is kept wet during the hot weather. It is called *Hun-kun*, or

* Compare antea, p. 74.

† See Steindachner in Sitzungsber. Akad. M. N. Klasse, Wien, lxii, 1870, p. 336 ; and also *Zootoca chalybdea*, Eichwald, Fauna Casp., pl. xi, figs. 1—3.