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RE-DESCRIPTION OF AN *ABLEPHIARUS* FROM  
AUSTRALIA.

By J. DOUGLAS OGILBY.

*ABLEPHIARUS BOULENGERI*, *sp. nov.*\*

HABIT lacertiform; the distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb is rather less than one-half the distance between the axilla and groin. Head small; snout moderate, obtuse; rostral not projecting. Eye incompletely surrounded by granules. Nostril pierced in a nasal; supra-nasals present. Fronto-nasal large, forming a narrow suture with the rostral and a slightly broader one with the frontal; pre-frontals small; frontal pentagonal, forming a rounded angle posteriorly, not so long as the fronto-parietal and inter-parietal together, much larger than the prefrontals, and in contact with the two anterior supra-oculars; four supra-oculars, the second much the largest; six supra-ciliaries, the first large the last minute; fronto-parietal single, cordiform, followed by a moderate inter-parietal; parietals forming a median suture behind the inter-parietal; a pair of enlarged nuchals on either side; fifth upper labial beneath the eye, much larger than the others. Ear-opening large, oval, oblique, with no distinct anterior lobules. Thirty smooth scales round the middle of the body. Limbs moderately developed, pentadactyle; the adpressed limbs do not meet; subdigital lamella sixteen beneath the fourth toe. Tail not quite so long as head and body. *Colours*—Bronzy above, each of the scales of the back with a dull blackish spot, which on either side of the vertebral column form an indistinct darker band; tail without spots; a pale salmon-colored lateral band extending from the angle of the mouth, through the ear-opening, and passing above the fore limb to the groin, bordered above by a broader, below by a narrower black band; lips and cheeks freckled with black; upper surface of the limbs bronzy, with lighter and darker spots; lower sides of head and body white tinted with green, of tail salmon color, the last fifth silvery, spotted with black.

			Inches.		Millim.
Total length...	...	...	3.57	...	90
Length of head	...	...	0.33	...	8
Width of head	...	...	0.24	...	6
Length of body	...	...	1.52	...	38
Length of fore limb...	...	...	0.40	...	9
Length of hind limb	...	...	0.65	...	16
Length of tail	...	...	1.72	...	44

The beautiful Lizard described above is another of Mr. McCooey's discoveries at Brawlin. I have taken the liberty of dedicating

\*See foot-note \* p. 8.

the species to Mr. Boulenger, as a slight recognition of the impetus which he has given to herpetological science by formulating a definite method for the description of the species belonging to this interesting sub-order.

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REPORT OF A COLLECTING TRIP TO MOUNT  
KOSCIUSKO.

BY RICHARD HELMS.

*(Abridged from his Report to the Curator.)*

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LEAVING Sydney on the 5th February by night train, and reaching Michelago about 7 a.m., I proceeded without delay by coach to Cooma. On account of the boisterous weather of the previous night the roads were very bad, and the prospect of success in my undertaking, which almost entirely depended on fine weather, was therefore not very hopeful. All my boxes got saturated, which compelled me to unpack them to prevent the contents getting spoiled. This increased my discomfort, for anxious as I was to make my tour a success, particularly as it was my first for your Institution, the outset was so discouraging that it almost disheartened me. Moreover everyone predicted a long continuance of bad weather, this having been the usual experience in that part of the country after the breaking up of a long dry season. It is pleasing to relate, therefore, that since I left Cooma only a few rainy days have stopped my collecting, but I was at a great disadvantage in reaching the field of operations at such a late time of the season, when most of the shrubs and trees were past flowering. Another disadvantage was that I reached Jindabyne, the last settlement near the mountains at a time when everyone was engaged in harvesting, and consequently a considerable difficulty arose about getting a guide and packhorses to enable me to push on at once to the highest peaks of the range. I am however doubtful whether after all much has been lost, for whilst waiting to get a guide, &c., I put my time in well at another place, and what I missed from the highest altitudes, I gained in extra numbers where I collected, many of which also proved highly interesting. To collect successfully at these high altitudes, it is my opinion one ought to be there before the beginning of January, and stay at least during the whole of that month, when the floral development displays its greatest luxuriance. The high winds which commonly prevail at altitudes above 4,000 feet, are very detrimental to successful collecting; but occasionally almost dead calms are experienced, and during such periods insect life appears abundant.