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DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW AUSTRALIAN
LIZARDS.

By J. DOUGLAS OGILBY.

1. *Gymnodactylus sphyrorus*, *sp. nov.*

Head rather large ; a strong transverse ridge crosses the occiput immediately behind the eyes, ending on either side in a blunt point placed at the postero-superior angle of the orbit ; from this runs forward an inwardly curved, elevated, supraciliary ridge which is continued on the snout by a conversely curved angular canthus rostralis ; these ridges form the margin on the forehead of an oval, and between the orbits of a subtriangular, depression ; loreal region concave ; the length of the snout is one and two-fifths

of the diameter of the eye, and the distance between the eye and the ear-opening is equal to that between the eye and a point midway between the nostril and the tip of the snout. Interorbital space broad, broader in comparison than in *G. platurus* or *G. cornutus*. Ear-opening a narrow vertical slit, about one third of the diameter of the eye. Body short and rather compressed, barely two and a third times the length of the head. Limbs long; digits rather short and thick, subcylindrical at the base, and but little compressed on the distal phalanges. Head covered with small granules intermixed with rounded tubercles, which are largest near the end of the snout; outer margin of the upper eyelid with two strong ridges upon which small tubercles predominate; two slight longitudinal folds on the sides of the neck and a vertical fold in front of the forelimb, all of which are more thickly studded with tubercles than are the surrounding parts; rostral hexagonal twice as broad as high, without any indication of median groove above; nostril directed posteriorly, bordered in front by a large nasal, which is larger than the first upper labial, and separated from the latter by a series of small granules; labials small, thirteen or fourteen upper and eleven lower; mental trapezoidal, bordered posteriorly by five small granules; body above covered by minute granules, intermixed with rounded and conical tubercles; limbs similarly protected, but with the granules larger and the tubercles smaller; below with flat subimbricate granules; no lateral fold. Tail short, broad, and thick, depressed, malleiform, not contracted at the base, from which the enlarged portion expands at right angles; the expanded portion is formed of six broad transverse ridges, and is quadrilateral; its length is three-fourths of its breadth, which is one-sixth more than that of the body at its broadest part; it ends almost as abruptly as it commences, and terminates in an attenuated point, which rises from the postero-inferior margin of the swollen portion, and is barely four-sevenths of its length; the tail is covered above by minute granules anteriorly and much larger flattened subimbricate granules posteriorly; on the former portion there are four regular transverse series of strong conical tubercles, on the latter a single series on each side near the margin; sides with an upper series of very strong conical tubercles, and a lower series of weaker ones; below with subimbricate granules; attenuated portion covered with small rounded granules.

Colors.—Head and neck above brown with darker and lighter marbling and most of the tubercles yellow; the sides pale yellowish-brown with irregular blackish bands, which are vertical on the former and horizontal on the latter; back brown with narrow yellowish transverse bands, mainly caused by the prevalence of that color on the tubercles; sides and limbs light brown streaked and marbled with darker brown; under surface dirty yellowish-

brown; tail above dark brown, the expanded portion with two broad light colored cross-bands; the anterior near its commencement, the posterior marking its termination; below dark brown densely spotted with yellow; the attenuated portion with two annular yellow rings.

Dimensions.

Total length	...	...	89 millim.
Length of head	...	...	18 "
Width of head	...	...	13 "
Length of body	...	...	42 "
Length of fore limb	...	...	24 "
Length of hind limb	...	...	30 "
Length of tail	...	...	29 "

Habitat.—Interior of New South Wales (Tumut?).

Type.—In the Australian Museum, Sydney.

The unique example described above forms one of a small collection lately forwarded to the Museum. The bottle which contained it is labelled "Tumut," but as the remaining bottles are unlabelled, and no information as to the sender is procurable, some doubt as to the true locality necessarily remains.

This species differs greatly from the other broad-tailed forms of *Gymnodactylus*, but is more closely allied to *G. milivusii*, than to *platyrus* or *cornutus*.

2. *GYMNODACTYLUS CORNUTUS*, *sp. nov.*

Head large, the snout depressed, the occiput raised above the level of the eye and forming with the snout a moderately convex surface the apical point of which is on a line with the posterior margin of the orbit; the length of the snout is one and three-fourths of the diameter of the eye; the distance between the eye and the nostril is greater than that between the eye and the ear-opening. Forehead and loreal region slightly concave; supraciliary region so much enlarged and elevated as to leave only a deep narrow fossa between the orbits. Ear-opening elongate-pyriform, vertical, five-eighths of the diameter of the eye. Body moderately elongate and attenuated, more than three and a half times the length of the head. Limbs long; digits strong, subcylindrical at the base, the distal portion strongly compressed and elevated; claws very strong. Head covered with small granules intermixed with conical or rounded tubercles; granules of the upper eyelid rather larger than those of the head, the tubercles numerous and rounded; a strong spinate knob, surmounted by a conical tubercle behind the eye; ear-opening protected in front and above by a tuberculated ridge; rostral subquadrangular, three times as broad as high, almost completely divided by a shallow median groove; nostril directed posteriorly, in contact

with the rostral and first labial; labials small, fifteen upper and thirteen lower; mental trapezoidal, bordered posteriorly by five enlarged granules. An arcuate row of six strong conical tubercles, each of which is encircled by smaller tubercles, on the nuchal region; body and limbs above covered with small granules, intermixed with rounded, conical, and spinose tubercles; below with flat granules; the two separated by a very distinct flap, the outer margin of which is ornamented with a series of triangular dermal appendages, each of which is provided with a similar smaller appendage in front and behind. Tail of moderate length, depressed, broad, leaf-like, strongly contracted at the base, and attenuated at the tip, covered above by minute granular scales, intermixed, except on a vertebral patch of the leaf-like expansion, with soft triangular appendages.

Colors.—Chestnut- or blackish-brown above, with five large angular whitish spots, undulated or marbled with brown, the first and smallest on the nuchal region, the fifth between the hind limbs; a whitish band from behind the eye to the ear-opening, and another along the side of the neck immediately in front of the fore limb; labials white, marbled with dark brown; limbs above with indications of lighter cross-bars; tail with three broad whitish transverse bands above; below white, uniform or minutely spotted with brown.

Dimensions.

Total length	...	...	210 millim.
Length of head	...	...	37 "
Width of head	...	...	31 "
Length of body	...	...	90 "
Length of fore limb	...	...	66 "
Length of hind limb	...	...	72 "
Length of tail	...	...	83 "

Habitat.—Bellenden-Ker Ranges, North-eastern Queensland.

Type.—In the Australian Museum, Sydney.

The first examples of this fine Gecko which came under my notice formed part of a collection obtained by Messrs. Cairn and Grant during the autumn of 1889 in the locality indicated above; these were determined, on a cursory examination, as "*Gymnodactylus platurus*, northern form" (vide Rec. Austr. Mus. i. p. 30). A fine example since forwarded, with other material, to the Museum by Mr. Day, coupled with the fact that at the time of its arrival I was engaged on a revision of the Australian Geckos, induced me to pay more attention to this form, with the result that I find it to be very distinct from *G. platurus*, its nearest ally, with which it has evidently been confounded, and which also ranges at least as far northwards as the Bellenden-Ker one of the

specimens collected by Messrs. Cairn and Grant being specifically inseparable from the southern Leaf-tailed Gecko.

Five out of the six specimens available for examination had reproduced tails, that of the remaining example being as described above; whether this lepidosis is normal or abnormal is, under the circumstances, rather a difficult question to decide, but the fact that I have before me an example of *Gymnodactylus platyrus* which though fully adult and with a longer and more attenuated tail than prevails in the ordinary run of specimens, has this vertebral patch as fully developed as in the specimen described; it seems, therefore, probable that this locally unarmed patch may or may not be present in individuals of the same species, since other undoubted specimens of *G. platyrus* show little or no sign of it.

3. *DIPLODACTYLUS INTERMEDIUS*, *sp. nov.*

Head oviform, convex; snout rounded, much longer than the distance between the eye and the ear-opening, from once and three-fourths to twice the diameter of the orbit; eye large; ear-opening of moderate size, round. Body and limbs rather strong. Digits depressed, with large transverse lamellæ inferiorly, seven or eight under the fourth toe, the two or three anterior subcordiform, the middle two transversely oblong, and the basal ones divided into two subcircular plates; the plates under the apex of the digits large, together cordiform. Upper surfaces covered with moderate-sized, juxtaposed, round or oval granules, distinctly smaller on the nuchal region intermixed on the back with large conical tubercles, forming two regular longitudinal series, which extend a short distance along the tail. Rostral subquadrangular, completely divided mesially; nostril pierced between the rostral, first labial, and three nasals, the anterior of which is much the larger, and is separated from its fellow by a transverse oval granule, which is rarely split in two; eleven to thirteen upper and ten to twelve lower labials; mental small, triangular or trapezoidal, not or but little larger than the adjacent labials; no regular chin-shields. Lower surfaces covered with small juxtaposed granules largest on the chin, smallest on the throat. Males with a curved series of preanal pores, five or six on each side, interrupted in the middle, and with from two to four large granules on each side of the base of the tail. Tail short, subcylindrical, covered with small granules; seventeen more or less regular transverse bands of strong tubercles, the anterior band connecting the terminal points of the dorsal and basi-caudal longitudinal series.

Colors.—Upper surfaces bluish-gray, with irregular lines and patches of black scales; all the tubercles yellow; lower surfaces gray, closely dotted with black or brown, each dot representing a granule.

Dimensions.

Total length	...	...	100 millim.
Length of head	...	...	16 "
Width of head	...	...	11·5 "
Body	..	...	47 "
Fore limb...	...	...	22·5 "
Hind limb	...	...	27 "
Tail	...	...	37 "

Habitat.—Interior of New South Wales.

The species here described belongs to the tuberculated section of the genus, but differs in several constant characters from each of the three described forms belonging to that section; from *ciliaris* it is manifestly different in the absence of spinous tubercles on the supraciliary region, while from *strophurus* it is equally well distinguished by the presence of tubercles on the tail; its nearest ally, therefore, is *spinigerus*, whose place it would appear to take in the interior of this Colony; from that species, however, it differs in the following, among other, characters:—The snout is very much longer; the dorsal tubercles form two regular longitudinal series; there are eleven to thirteen upper and ten to twelve lower labials only; and the tail is armed with transverse rows of strong tubercles; while in *spinigerus* the snout is only a little longer than the diameter of the orbit, the tubercles are irregularly scattered over the dorsal surface, there are thirteen to fifteen upper, and as many lower labials, and the caudal tubercles are arranged in a single longitudinal series on each side of the tail and are black.
