

DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW LIZARDS AND A NEW SNAKE
FROM SIAM.

BY MALCOLM SMITH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

WITH A PLATE.

***Lygosoma tersum*, sp. nov.**

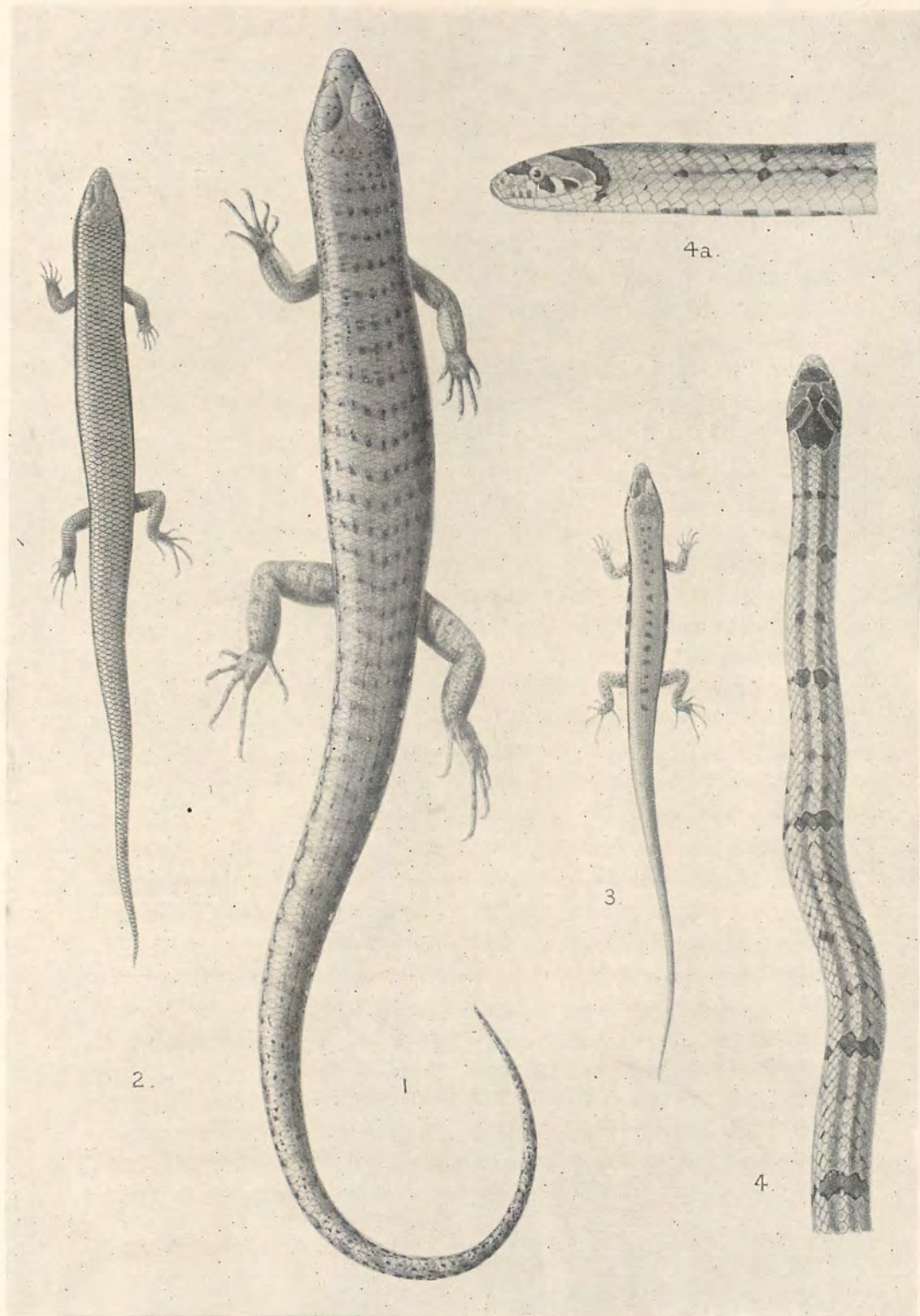
Section *Hinulia*. Distance between the snout and the fore limb $1\frac{1}{4}$ times in distance between the axil and groin. Limbs well developed, pentadactyle. The hind limb reaches the elbow. Lower eyelid scaly. No supranasals. Snout obtusely pointed; rostral convex, forming a curved suture with the frontonasal; præfrontals forming a median suture or just in contact; frontal very narrow behind, as long as the frontoparietals and and interparietal together; parietals in contact behind the interparietal; no nuchals. Four large supraoculars. Fifth and sixth supralabials largest and subocular. Ear opening oval, $\frac{2}{3}$ size of eye opening; no lobules. 34 smooth scales round the middle of the body, laterals smallest, dorsals largest. A pair of enlarged præanals. Digits fairly long, compressed, 19 obtusely keeled lamellæ beneath 4th toe.

Colour. Dark brown above, uniform or with indistinct darker brown and black spots and variegations, the spots tending to be, arranged in longitudinal lines. Flanks lighter, with or without similar markings. Below white. Lips with dark vertical bars at the sutures.

Length. Snout to vent, 92 mm., tail 170.

Described from two specimens taken in the mountains of Nakon Sritamarat (Khao Wang Hip), Peninsular Siam. Altitude about 1000 feet.

The species is allied to *Lygosoma indicum* from the Eastern Himalayas, Assam, Burma and Siam, from which it differs in its larger size, in the number of scales round the body, and very distinctly in colouration.



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James Green, Del.

1. *Lygosoma tersum*.

2. *L. herberti*.

3. *L. rupicola*.

4. 4a. *Simotes barroni*.

***Lygosoma herberti*, sp. nov.**

Section *Riopa*. Distance between the end of the snout and fore-limb $1\frac{4}{5}$ times in distance between the axil and groin. Limbs well developed, pentadactyle, not meeting when pressed against the body. Snout obtuse; lower eyelid scaly; supranasals present, in contact behind the rostral; frontonasal in broad suture with the frontal, the latter as long as the frontoparietals and interparietal together; praefrontals small and widely separate; parietals in suture behind the interparietal; no nuchals. Four large supraoculars. Fifth supralabial subocular and very long, nearly as long as the three preceding it together. Ear opening small, round. 28 scales round the middle of the body, subequal, dorsals with 5 strong keels, laterals less strongly keeled. Præanals barely enlarged. Digits moderate, compressed; fourth toe a little longer than third, with 14 obtusely keeled subdigital lamellæ.

Colour. Bronze-brown above, light brown below. A faint dark dorso-lateral band, passing through the eye and best marked over the shoulder. Sides of neck, body and tail with indistinct pale spots, each spot being confined to a scale

Length. Snout to vent, 54 mm., tail 64.

Described from a single specimen obtained at the foot of the Nakon Sritamarat mountains (Khao Wang Hip), Peninsular Siam.

This species is nearest to *Lygosoma boweringii*, from which it differs in the carination of the scales as well as in colour.

I have named this species after Mr. E. G. Herbert, to whose collaboration and help in collecting during the past two years, I owe much.

***Lygosoma rupicola*, sp. nov.**

Section *Liolepisma*. Distance between the end of snout and fore-limb $1\frac{1}{2}$ times in distance between axil and groin. Limbs well developed, pentadactyle; the hind limb reaches the elbow. Snout obtusely pointed. Lower eyelid with an undivided transparent disc. No supranasals. Rostral convex, forming an almost straight suture with the frontonasal; praefrontals forming a median suture; frontal very

narrow behind, shorter than the frontoparietals and interparietal together. Nuchals feebly enlarged. Four large supraoculars. Fifth and sixth supralabials largest and below the eye. Ear opening large, oval, nearly as large as the eye opening; no lobules. 36 smooth scales round mid-body, laterals scarcely, if any, smaller than dorsals or ventrals; a pair of enlarged præanals. Digits rather long, 17 to 18 obtusely keeled lamellae beneath the 4th toe.

Colour. Light brown above, with a series of largish, irregularly shaped, black spots down the middle of the back; upon the neck they are paired. A dark brown or black band starting from behind the eye, and broadening as it passes along the upper half of the flank on to the base of the tail, where it disappears. It is broken at intervals by light spots. Below white. Tail light yellowish brown, (pinkish in life). Labials with faint dark spots at the sutures.

Length. Snout to vent 34 mm., tail 58.

Described from a single specimen taken among lime-stone rocks at Chong Kae, near Paknampo, Central Siam.

The species is allied to *L. melanosticum*, Blgr., from northern Tenasserim and Siam, from which it differs in the longer limbs, smaller size, and very distinctly in colouration.

A second specimen of this lizard has been taken at Hin Lap in the Dong Rek mountains, E. Siam. It agrees in every particular with the type.

Simotes barroni, sp. nov.

Nasal divided; portion of rostral visible above equal to or less than the interprefrontal suture, which is longer than the internasal suture; frontal longer than its distance to the end of the snout, shorter than the parietals; loreal as long as deep or a little longer than deep; 1 præ- and 2 post-oculars; no sub-ocular; 1 long anterior temporal, followed by a pair; 7 supra-labials, the 3rd and 4th entering the eye; 4 infralabials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which are twice as long as the posterior. Scales smooth; in 17 rows in the middle of the body, in 15 rows two heads' lengths in front of the vent. Ventrals 141—146; anal single; sub-caudals 39—44.

Colour; above light brown, with a series (10-11 on the body and 3 on the tail) of large dark brown, black-edged spots placed

transversely across the body. They are more or less indented mesially, and confluent with a smaller spot on either side. Between each spot are 3 indistinct cross bands, produced by a black edging to some of the scales. Below yellowish-white (coral red in life) with black quadrilateral spots on either side. Head with dark brown, light-edged marks of the *Simotes* pattern, namely; a broad crescent on the snout, passing through the eyes on to the lips, an oval spot on the top of the head, confluent or not with an oblique band passing on to the sides of the throat, and with the apex of a heart-shaped mark on the nape.

Total length 380 mm., tail 70.

Described from 3 specimens taken at Hup Bon, E. of Sriracha S. E. Siam, by Mr. P. A. R. Barron, to whom I have dedicated the species.

This snake has been found also at Sriracha, at Koh Lam, a small island near, and at Muak Lek (alt. 900 ft.) in the Dong Rek range, E. Siam. The specimen from Muak Lek has 160 ventrals, two specimens from Sriracha 33 and 34 subcaudals respectively, whilst a third has only 135 ventrals. The formula will therefore now read; ventrals 135-160, sub-caudals 32-44. One specimen from Sriracha has 8 supra-labials on each side with the 4th and 5th entering the eye. Three more have 7 on one side, 8 on the other. In one Sriracha specimen there are no large dorsal spots on the anterior three-quarters of the body.

Types of all the above named species are being deposited in the British Museum with Mr. G. A. Boulenger, to whom I am indebted for confirming my belief that they were new to science.