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Ogilby, J. Douglas, 1890. Report on a zoological collection from the Solomon Islands. Part II. Reptilia. Batrachia. Pisces. Crustacea. Insecta. Echinodermata. *Records of the Australian Museum* 1(1): 5–7. [31 March 1890].

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more coppery hue than in those figured in the British Museum Catalogue, Vol. iv., pl. xi., representing *P. castaneiventris* (Verr.).

DICCEUM ENEUM, Pucher. et Jacq.

This handsome species was first described from a female by Hombron & Jacquinot, in Voy. au Pôle Sud., pl. 22, fig. 4, 1845, under the name of *Dicée bronzé*, and afterwards by Pucheran and Jacquinot, Voy. au Pôle Sud. Zool. p. 97 (1853), as *D. eneum*.

DENDROCHELIDON MYSTACEA, Less.

A peculiar and interesting form which seems to be dispersed over the whole of the Solomon Islands, the Louisiades, Southeastern New Guinea, the New Britain Group, and also in the Malay Archipelago. It nests in trees, much after the habit of the Wood-Swallows (Artanus), and the nest is made of sticks and twigs; the eggs, 3 or 4 in number, are oblong, and white without any markings.

Part II.

By J. Douglas Ogilby.

Reptilia.

Crocodilus Porosus, Schn. One immature example.

Gehyra Oceanica, Less. One specimen.

Gecko vittatus, Houtt. Seven specimens.

VARANUS INDICUS, David. Two specimens.

Corucia Zebrata, Gray. One specimen.

Lygosoma smaragdinum, Less. Six specimens.

- " CYANURUM, Less. Two specimens.
- ,, CYANOGASTER, Less. Two specimens.

Lygosoma striato-fasciatum, sp. nov.

Habit stout; the distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb is contained once and two-fifths in the distance between the axilla and groin. Snout short, obtusely rounded. Loreal region vertical. Lower eyelid scaly. Nostril pierced between a nasal and a supra-nasal, the latter being the smaller. Fronto-nasal one-fourth broader than long, forming an equally broad suture with the rostral and the frontal; prefrontals small; frontal heptagonal, the two posterior sides forming a right angle, in contact with the two anterior supraoculars, and rather shorter than the frontoparietals and parietals together; four supraoculars, the second slightly larger than the third; eight supraciliaries, the first the largest; frontoparietals distinct, equal in length to

the interparietal; parietals forming a suture behind the interparietal; a pair of nuchals and a pair of temporals bordering the parietals; sixth upper labial beneath the middle of the eye, and not larger than the others; upper labials completely separated from the lower eyelid by a row of scales equal in size to the supraciliaries. Ear-opening oval, vertical, about one half of the size of the eye-opening, with five small lobules anteriorly. Thirtythree smooth scales round the middle of the body; dorsal scales much larger than the laterals and ventrals, which are of equal size; preanals not enlarged. The adpressed hind-limb overlaps the wrist; digits moderate, compressed; sub-digital lamella twenty-three under the fourth toe. Tail rather short and stout. not much longer than the head and body. Colours—Above yellowish-brown, below ereamy-white; a series of vertical violet bars on the labials; a violet band from the angle of the mouth, inclining inwards along the throat, and not reaching quite so far backward as the fore limb; a similar, but shorter and more indistinct, parallel band from the sixth upper labial; upper surface with seven narrow dark-blue longitudinal bands, which cease about half way along the tail, and correspond to the intersection of the series of scales; a few similar, but less conspicuous bands between the limbs; fifteen rather irregular broad dark brown transverse bands on the body continued for some distance down the sides; outer surfaces of limbs with narrow dark blue longitudinal lines.

		Inches.	Millim.
Total length		 14.66	 372
Length of head		 1.22	 31
Width of head		 0.88	 22
Length of body		 5.59	 142
Length of fore lim	b	 1.75	 44
Length of hind lin	11)	 $2 \cdot 35$	 60
Length of tail		 7.85	 199

This Lizard belongs to the sub-genus Riopa, and though undeniably closely allied to Dr. Gunther's Eumeces albefasciolatus, hitherto recorded from Northern Australia, New Ireland, and the Duke of York and Solomon groups, still, putting aside the very distinct pattern of coloration, I consider that the differences cited sufficiently justify me in describing the species as new. These differences are as follows:—(1) The greater comparative length between the tip of the snout and the fore limb; (2) the reduced number of supraoculars; (3) the equality in size between the interparietal and either frontoparietal;* (4) the non-enlargment of the sixth upper labial; and (5) the distinct overlapping of the adpressed limbs.

^{*}This character is not prominently brought out in the figure of the head shields in the latest British Museum Catalogue.

Enygrus carinatus, Schn. One specimen.

BIBRONI, H. & J. Two specimens.

DENDROPHIS CALLIGASTER, Gnth. One immature example.

DIPSAS IRREGULARIS, Merr. Six specimens.

HOPLOCEPHALUS PAR, Blgr. Three specimens.

Batrachia.

RANA GUPPH, Blyr. One specimen.

" opisthodon, Blyr. Four specimens. The very interesting account given by Mr. Boulenger of the curious breeding habits of this Frog will well repay perusal. (See Trans. Zool. Soc. xii. p. 51.)

Ceratobatrachus guentheri, Blyr. Three specimens.

HYLA MACROPS, Blgr. One specimen.

Pisces.

Chatodon vittatus, Bl. One specimen.

Gobiodon rivulatus, $R\ddot{u}pp$. One specimen.

Amphisile strigata. Gnth. Nineteen specimens.

Heliastes lepidurus, C. V. One specimen.

FIERASFER HOMH, Rich. One specimen.

OPHICITHYS COLUBRINUS, Bodd. One specimen.

Crustacea.

Mr. Whitelegge has determined the members of this Class as follows:—

Gelasimus vocans, Fabr. Seventy-five specimens.

MATUTA VICTRIX, Fabr. Thirteen specimens.

CALAPPA HEPATICA, Linn. Three specimens.

THALASSINA MAXIMA, Hess. One specimen.

BIRGUS LATRO, Herbst. One specimen.

Insecta.

Mr. Olliff reports as follows:—"The Collection contains a few interesting Longicorns, chiefly belonging to the genus *Batocera*, and one or two *Dynastide* which are new to the Collection, but the majority are well-known forms."

Echinodermata.

The only species represented is-

Archaster typicus, M. & T. Four specimens.