

through the lower part of the ear-opening, to the shoulder, sometimes continued on the side of the body. A black streak on the hinder side of the thigh. Lower parts yellowish or greenish white.

Measurements, in millimetres.				1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
From end of snout to vent	..	..	..	41	45	44	50	45	52
" " " fore limb	..	..	..	16	17	17	21	18	19
Head	..	..	..	10	12	10	13	11	12
Width of head	..	..	..	6	7	6	8	7	7
Depth of head	..	..	..	5	6	5	6	6	6
Fore limb	..	..	..	14	15	15	18	16	16
Hind limb	..	..	..	20	22	21	26	23	23
Foot	..	..	..	11	12	10	15	13	13
Tail	..	..	..	87	—	122	165	138	140

1. ♀, Taiwanfoo, type. 2. ♂, C. Formosa, type. 3. ♀, C. Formosa, type. 4. ♂, Taipeh, co-type of *T. stejnegeri*. 5. ♂, Punkiho. 6. ♀, Kanshirei.

Particulars of specimens examined.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
♀, Taiwanfoo, type	41	36	8	10	32	10	23	2	24
♂, Central Formosa, type	45	35	7	8	29	12	22	2	25
♀ " " "	46	36	7	10	30	10	24	2	24
" " " "	44	37	8	10	31	11	28	2	24
" " " "	41	38	7	10	30	11	29	2	24
♂, Taipeh, co-type of <i>T. stejnegeri</i> .	50	34	6	8	28	11	26	1	29
" Tainan, " "	47	36	7	10	29	11	26	1	26
" Punkiho	45	35	7	10	27	11	20	1	25
♀, " "	32	34	7	10	22	12	25	1	25
" Kanshirei ¹	52	33	8	10	30	10	23	1	24
" Tamsui	44	37	8	8	30	12	25	1	24

Table as on p. 212.

Habitat. Formosa and Pascadores Islands.

T. formosanus is very closely allied to *T. septentrionalis*, differing in the presence of 6 series of large plates along the back instead of 4, and by the frequent presence of 10 series of ventral plates instead of 8. The size is smaller and the green colour is absent from the sides. I am convinced that Van Denburgh's proposal to separate this species into two, one with normally two femoral pores (*T. formosanus*), the other with one (*T. stejnegeri*) is untenable, the general agreement being too great and the supposed distinctive characters too slight and too inconstant to justify such a course.

6. *Tachydromus khasiensis*, sp.n.

Tachydromus sexlineatus, part., Bouleng. Cat. Liz. iii, p. 4 (1887), and Faun. Ind., Rept., p. 169 (1890); Günth. Ann. and Mag. N.H. (6) i, 1888, p. 167.

Body scarcely depressed. Head about $1\frac{3}{4}$ times as long as broad, its depth equal to the distance between the centre of the eye and the tympanum, its length

¹ This specimen was received from the Museum of the California Academy under the name of *T. stejnegeri*. Yet in his description Van Denburgh refers all the specimens from Kanshirei to *T. formosanus*, thus showing the uncertainty in distinguishing the two supposed species. The author rightly observed that unfortunately no one of the distinctive characters is absolutely constant in all specimens.

4 to $4\frac{1}{3}$ times in length to vent in males, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 times in females; snout pointed, with sharp canthus and nearly vertical loreal region, as long as the postocular part of the head. Pileus twice as long as broad. Neck narrower than the head. Hind limb reaching the wrist in females, the elbow in males; foot as long as the head. Tail a little over twice the length of head and body.

Nostril pierced between 3 to 5 shields. Rostral usually entering the nostril; upper head shields rugose; frontonasal broader than long, not or but slightly broader than the internarial space; præfrontals forming an extensive suture; frontal as long as or shorter than its distance from the end of the snout, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as broad, of subequal width throughout or a little narrower behind than in front; parietals $1\frac{1}{3}$ to $1\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as broad; interparietal $1\frac{1}{3}$ to 2 times as long as broad, much longer than the occipital, which may be broader. 3 supraoculars, first longer than the second and usually in contact with the second loreal; 3 superciliaries, second longest; no granules between the supraoculars and the superciliaries. Nasal forming a suture with its fellow behind the rostral and with the anterior loreal above the postnasal, which may be very small or absent, in which case the loreal borders the nostril; anterior loreal shorter than the second; 3 or 4 upper labials¹ anterior to the subocular, which is not or but little narrower beneath than above. Temporal scales moderately large or rather small, hexagonal, keeled; 1, 2, or 3 large upper temporals, first sometimes in contact with the fourth supraocular; a long and narrow tympanic shield.

3 pairs of chin-shields, first and second in contact in the middle. 17 to 22 gular scales in the median line, anterior narrow, juxtaposed, smooth or faintly keeled, posterior increasing in size, imbricate, keeled, and merging gradually into the collar, the plates of which are very distinct, pointed, keeled, and 10 or 11 in number.

Dorsal plates truncate or shortly mucronate behind, in 6 or 8 longitudinal series on the neck, in 4 on the body. Ventral plates obtusely pointed or shortly mucronate, strongly keeled, in 12 longitudinal and 22 to 25 transverse series. Sides with one upper and one lower series of smaller keeled scales and a median granular area. 26 to 28 plates and scales round the middle of the body. Præanal plate rather large, smooth or feebly bicarinate, bordered by a semicircle of small keeled plates.

Upper surface of limbs with rhombic keeled scales. 2 or 3 femoral pores on each side. Subdigital lamellæ single, 19 or 20 under the fourth toe.

Caudal scales strongly keeled and mucronate, the keels forming 4 very strong ridges on the upper surface of the basal part of the tail; the whorls nearly equal in length, the fourth or fifth containing 14 or 16 scales.

Olive above, with a yellowish or greenish white, usually black-edged dorso-lateral streak starting from the superciliary edge; a dark lateral band from the nostril, through the eye and involving the upper half of the ear-opening, to the tail, edged below by a light streak. Lower parts greenish white (in spirit). Tail reddish in the young.

¹ 3 in two specimens, 4 in two, 3-4 in the two others.

Measurements, in millimetres.				♂	♀
From end of snout to vent	..	..	..	48	51
" " " " " fore limb	..	..	..	19	17
Head	..	..	..	11	10.5
Width of head	..	..	..	6.5	6
Depth of head	..	..	..	5	5
Fore limb	..	..	..	16	15
Hind limb	..	..	..	20	21
Foot	..	..	..	11	11
Tail	..	..	..	—	108

Particulars of specimens examined.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
♂	48	27	4	12	24	11	21	3.2	19
"	48	26	4	12	24	10	19	3	?
"	44	26	4	12	22	11	18	2	19
♀	53	28	4	12	23	10	22	2	20
"	51	28	4	12	25	10	21	2	19

Table as on p. 212.

Habitat. Khasi hills, near Assam. Six specimens, from the collection of Dr. T. C. Jerdon, are preserved in the British Museum. Jerdon referred them to *T. sexlineatus* (Proc. As. Soc. Beng. 1870, p. 72).

This species may be regarded as intermediate between *T. tachydromoides* and *T. sexlineatus*, as observed by Günther in 1888: "Specimens of *T. sexlineatus* from Khassya, in the British Museum, have on the whole a somewhat shorter and less tapering snout, also shorter toes than the typical form, and approach in these respects *T. meridionalis*."

7. *Tachydromus smaragdinus*, Blgr.

Tachydromus smaragdinus, Bouleng. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1887, p. 147, pl. xvii, fig. 2, and pl. xviii, fig. 1, and Cat. Liz. iii, p. 509 (1887); Günth. Ann. and Mag. N.H. (6) i, 1888, p. 168; Stejneger. Herp. Japan, p. 236, fig. (1907); Van Denb. Proc. Calif. Ac. (4) iii, 1912, p. 247.

Body scarcely depressed. Head twice or nearly twice as long as broad, its depth equal to the distance between the centre of the eye and the tympanum, its length $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 times in length to vent in males, 4 to $4\frac{1}{4}$ times in females; snout acutely pointed, with sharp canthus and nearly vertical loreal region, a little longer than the postocular part of the head. Pileus $2\frac{1}{5}$ to $2\frac{1}{3}$ times as long as broad. Neck narrower than the head. Hind limb reaching the elbow or the axil in females, the axil or the shoulder in males; foot a little longer than the head. Tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{3}$ times as long as head and body.

Nostril pierced between 3 or 4 shields. Rostral sometimes entering the nostril; frontonasal as long as broad or longer than broad; præfrontals forming a usually extensive suture; frontal as long as or a little shorter than its distance from the end of the snout, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 times as long as broad, narrower behind than in front; parietals $1\frac{1}{3}$ to $1\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as broad, often separated from the very small occipital by one