

ganiaceæ, (Antonia,* Syringa) Ligustrinæ,* Gentianeæ (Chlora,* Nyctanthes) Jasmineæ, (Nolana? Cordiaceæ?), Bolivareæ, Apocynæ, Asclepiadeæ, (Erycibe,* Cuscuta?), Convolvulaceæ,* Cobæa,* Petunieæ,* Goodeniaceæ,* Plumbago,* (Phlox) Polemoniaceæ, Hydrophyllæ (Phacelia,* nuculiferæ: Heliotropium) Borraginææ.

PERSONATE: (Ajuga) Labiatæ (Lavandula,* Vitex) Verbenaceæ (Verbena stricta, bracteosa!), capsulares: Plantagineæ,* Globularia, Selagineæ, Stilbinæ, Rhinanthaceæ,* Orobanchææ,* Cytinæ,* (compar. Russeggera etc.) Acanthaceæ (Ruellia,* Trevirana) Gesneriaceæ (Columnæ,* Stenochilus etc.) Myoporinæ, (Duboisea myoporoides,*) Salpiglosseæ, Scrophulariææ, (Paulownia), Bignoniaceæ, (Eccremocarpus,* Martynia) Pedalinæ (Josephinia,* Datura) Solanææ, Primulaceæ (incl. Lentibulariææ.)

OLIVARES: Myrsinææ, Sapotææ, Ebenaceæ (Royena,* Unedo) Rhododendrea (Kalmia,* Epacris impressa) Epacrideæ, (Fabiana) Ericaceæ, (epigyn.) Vacciniææ, (apetal.) Loranthaceæ,* Santalaceæ,* (perigyn.)* (Phylicææ), Rhamnææ, Celastrinæ,* Hamamelidææ,* Pittosporææ,* Hippocrateaceæ,* Aquifoliaceæ,* (Nitriariææ, Putranjivææ?),* Empetreææ,* (Celtis, Ulmus, Fraxinææ?),* Oleaceæ,* (epigyn.) Nyssa,* Cornææ,* Styraceæ,* Rubiaceæ, Lonicereæ.*

TIARATÆ: (Viburnum,* Hydrangea) Hydrangeææ, Escalloniææ,* Dilleniaceæ,* Cunoniaceæ, Crassulaceæ, Saxifrageæ, Ribesiaceæ,* (Fuchsia) Onagrariæ (Lopezia),* Melastomææ, Cupheaceæ, Lagerstrœmiææ,* Puniceæ, Myrtaceæ,* Trapa,* Rhizophoreæ, Combretaceæ, Cactææ, Mesembryanthemum, (subhypogyn.) Portulacaceæ.*

COLUMNIFERÆ: (hypogyn.) Cistinææ,* Tiliaceæ, Byttneriaceæ, Sterculiaceæ, Malvaceæ, Gyrostemoneæ, Phytolaccaceæ,* Coriariææ,* Tremandreaæ,* Chailiteææ,* Erythroxyloææ,* Chlœnaceæ, Ternstrœmiaceæ, Dipterocarpeæ, Lophiraceæ,* (Soulameæ, Trigoniææ?)

ACERA: Polygalææ, (Vochysiaceæ?),* Meliantheææ,* Rhizoboleææ,* Æsculinææ,* Sapindaceæ,* Staphyleaceæ, (Acer platanoid.) Acerinææ, Malpighiaceæ,* Zygo-phylleæ, Rutaceæ, Diosmeæ (Bœnninghausenia),* Ptelea, (Amyridææ? Burseraceææ?)

AMYGDALIFERÆ: Anacardiaceæ, Xanthoxyleæ,* (Meliaceæ,* Cedrelaceæ,) (perigyn.) Aurantiaceæ, Simarubææ, Connaraceæ, Ochnaceæ,* Cœsalpinieææ, Mimoseææ, Papilionaceæ, Sophoreææ, Chrysobalanææ,* Amygdaliferæ (Prunus,* Spiræa) Roseæ (Rosa,* [epigyn.] Cratægus) Pomeææ.

Note on the collection of Reptiles from the neighborhood of San Antonio, Texas, recently presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences by Dr. A. Heermann.

By EDW. HALLOWELL, M. D.

This fine collection, due to the zeal and liberality of our fellow member, consisting of sixty-nine specimens, includes a number new to our Museum, and many duplicates. Nearly all the species have been described by Profs. Baird and Girard, in their various publications in this Academy and elsewhere, but one appearing to be new, viz., *Hyla semifasciata*. The following is the list of the generic and specific names.

Ord. CHELONII.

Fam. CHELONIDÆ.

STAUROTYPUS ODORATUS, (young.)

Ord. SAURII.

Fam. IGUANIDÆ.

SCELOPORUS SCALARIS, Wieg.

SCELOPORUS THAYERII, B. and G.

Fam. LACERTIDÆ.

CNEMIDOPHORUS GULARIS, B. and G.

Fam. CHALCIDIDÆ, (CYCLOSAURES, Duméril et Bibron.)

1st Sub. Fam. CYCLOSAURA PTYCHOPLEURA, D. & B.

OPHISAURUS VENTRALIS, var.

This specimen of *Ophisaurus* differs from the others in the collection of the Academy. Color olive beneath; sides black spotted, the spots in longitudinal rows, their posterior margins bordered with white; two olive colored longitudinal stripes along the back and greater part of tail; head blackish, white spotted above and upon the sides; body olive colored above, white spotted. Total length 26 inches; tail 18.

Ord. OPHIDIÆ.

(2d Sub. Ord. AGLYPHODONTES OU COLUBERIFORMES, D. and B.)

Fam. ISODONTIDÆ, D. and B. (Serpentes innocui.)

HERPETODRYAS ÆSTIVUS.

HERPETODRYAS FLAVIGULARIS.

ELAPHIS LINDENHEIMERII.

(Syn. SCOTOPHIS LINDENHEIMERII, B. and G.)

ABLABES TRIANGULUM, (var. EXIMIUS.)

Fam. LEPTOGNATHIDÆ, D. and B.

STORERIA, (ISCHOGNATHUS, D. and B.) DeKayi.

Numerous specimens.

Fam. SYNCRATERIDÆ, D. and B.

TROPIDONOTUS ORDINATUS, var.

(EUTAINIA MARCIANA, B. and G.)

TROPIDONOTUS ERYTHROGASTER.

5th Sub. Ord. SOLENOGLYPHES DITS THANATOPHIDES, D. and B. (venerosi.)

Fam. CROTALIDÆ.

CROTALUS CONFLUENTUS.

CROTALUS ATROX, B. and G.

TOXICOPHIS PUGNAX.

Ord. BATRACHII.

2d Sub. Ord. ANOURA.

1st Group. Les PHANEROGLOSSES, D. and B.

2d Fam. HYLIDÆ.

HYLA SEMIFASCIATA, nob.

Char. Of moderate size, larger than *lateralis*; snout less acute than in latter species; head depressed, snout rounded, nostrils small, considerably nearer to the extremity of the snout than the anterior margin of the orbit, a line and three-quarters apart; eyes not remarkably prominent; body elongated, smooth above.

except towards occiput; head granulated above; abdomen and under part of thighs largely granulated; tongue obcordate, notched posteriorly, free to some extent posteriorly and upon the sides, attached in front; vomerine teeth in two patches between the posterior nares; the latter subcircular; fingers webbed at their bases; toes more largely webbed, the web of the fourth toe extending to the distal extremity of the anti-penultimate phalanx.

Color. Bluish above, (probably green during life,) green upon the extremities; the greater part of abdomen and the under part of thighs ochraceous; chin and throat yellow; a white band extending above the margin of the upper jaw, passing beneath the eye, and terminating midway upon each side of the body; a white band commencing midway upon the posterior aspect of the tibia, extending along the outer margin of the tarsus and terminating at the base of the second phalanx of the fifth toe or a little beyond it; no stripe upon the tibia anteriorly.

Dimensions. Length of head $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth 7; length from extremity of snout to posterior extremity of body 2 inches $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; length of arm 5 lines; of forearm 5; of hand to extremity of longest finger $7\frac{1}{4}$; of thigh 1 inch 2 lines; of tibia 1 inch 1 line; of tarsus $7\frac{1}{2}$; of sole to extremity of longest toe 11 lines.

Habitat. Texas.

Gen. Remarks. This is a larger species than *Hyla lateralis*, the length of which, according to Daudin, is "un pouce et demi au plus." Dr. Holbrook's specimen, however, measured $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The largest specimen in the collection of the Academy measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, (Fr.) It is a much more slender animal than *semifasciata*. In *lateralis*, (*viridis*, Holb.) the lateral stripe extends as far as the anus, and there is a white band running the whole length of the tibia, both anteriorly and posteriorly. The anterior band is absent in *semifasciata*.

3d Fam. BUFONIDÆ.

BUFO NEBULIFER, Girard.

Syn. BUFO GRANULOSUS, B. and G.—Proceed. A. N. S. vol. vi. p. 173.

Char. Head triangular, depressed, about as broad as long, with two sharp elevated ridges extending from the extremity of the snout along the inner margin of the eyelids; this ridge bifurcates about two-thirds of the distance along the inner margin, the external branch terminating in a thick ridge immediately above the tympanum, which itself sends off a prolongation anteriorly, passing down between the orbit and the tympanum, and terminating on a level with the inferior margin of the former; the supra-orbital ridge sends off also anteriorly a prolongation or branch, which passes down obliquely in front of the orbit, terminating in a line with its inferior border, leaving a triangular space upon the side of the head anteriorly; the internal branch above terminates on a level with the superior margin of the parotid gland about a line from it, and reaches nearly to the posterior margin of the occiput; the extremities of the two are two lines and a half apart posteriorly. These elevated and well defined ridges produce several well marked depressions, or rather concavities, the one long and broad, upon the middle of the upper part of the head, the other two lateral and posterior, and much smaller, the posterior margin formed in part by the anterior margin of the parotids; nostrils small, just within the anterior extremity of the supra-orbital ridge; tympanum rather small, round, very apparent; no teeth in the upper or lower jaw; no palatine or vomerine teeth; internal nares rather large, suboval; a slightly elevated ridge in front; upper jaw notched anteriorly; tongue long, narrow, broader posteriorly, erectile, not notched behind, attached in front, free to some extent laterally; eustachian foramina triangular in shape, rather smaller than anterior nares apparently; extremities moderate; toes 4—5, first and fourth finger longest; two subpalmar tubercles, with a well marked ridge in the middle; fourth toe much the longest; posterior extremities webbed at the base, the web of the fourth toe reaching to the base of the ante-penultimate phalanx; no webs anteriorly; body moderately robust, thickly covered

with warts; parotids small, covered with pores; under parts thickly covered all over with granulations.

Coloration. Brownish black above, with a yellowish dorsal band extending from the occiput to near the anus; on either side of this a number of jet black blotches, not always very distinct; head olive colored above or fuscous, a black spot in front of each parotid and upon occiput, in the latter situation sometimes coalescing so as to form an irregular band; the spots in front of the parotids not always present; an olive colored irregular broad band upon the sides, commencing at the parotids and extending upon the thighs; thighs mottled posteriorly with yellow; extremities broadly banded with brown, and narrowly with yellow; under parts ochraceous. In a specimen procured from Prof. Agassiz, and deposited in the Academy by Dr. Holbrook, the ground color of the body above is black, the dorsal and lateral bands fuscous, extremities banded with black, under parts fuscous.

Dimensions of largest specimen. Length 3 inches (Fr.) from extremity of snout to posterior extremity of body; length of head 1 inch 2 lines; greatest breadth 1 inch 2 lines; length of arm 8 lines; of forearm 9 lines; of palm of hand to extremity of longest finger 8 lines; of thigh 1 inch 1 line; of tibia 1 inch 1 line; of tarsus $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines; of sole to extremity of longest toe 1 inch.

Hab. Texas. Seven specimens in Museum of Acad. Nat. Sciences.

Gen. Remarks. This toad is decidedly South American in its type, differing entirely in the configuration of the head from any of the North American species.

It is remarkable, as we have before observed, that the fresh water turtles in Texas and New Mexico appear to be so rare, and we have as yet received none of the Salamandridæ from either of these regions, with the exception of an Ambystoma, viz., *A. nebulosum*.

Besides the above we have recently received from Dr. Hammond, of the U. S. Army, stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, a further collection of reptiles, viz., *Crotaphytus collaris*, two specimens. One of these has a double interrupted black collar, the body above marked with transverse lines of white spots, the interspaces minutely white spotted; chin and tail marked with bluish; abdomen, under parts of extremities and tail immaculate; intermaxillary teeth small, followed by others larger, conical, the posterior teeth tricuspid; palatine teeth very remarkably developed; tongue slightly notched in front and free, emarginate posteriorly; eighteen femoral pores on each side. Three specimens of *Phrynosoma Douglassii*, one of *Cnemidophorus gularis*, B. and G., one of *Ophisaurus ventralis*, (striatulus, Cuv.,) two of *Coryphodon constrictor*, (young,) one 1 foot 10 lines in length, with the usual markings; one of *Elaphis confinis*? (*Scotophis confinis*, B. and G.,) 1 foot 2 inches 8 lines in length; 25 rows of scales; abdom. scut. 233; sub. caud. 62; 29 black blotches upon body, 8 upon tail, a smaller intermediate lateral row of black spots on each side; abdomen black spotted. (We have recently received the same species from Dennisville, Cape May County, New Jersey, presented by our fellow member S. Ashmead. In this specimen, which is smaller, there are from 25 to 27 rows of scales.) One of *Ablabes triangulum*, (var. *calligaster*;) 25 rows of scales; a triangular spot with its base resting on the frontal; the apex extending one and a half lines behind the posterior margin of the occipitals, and two long blotches commencing about half a line behind the post-oculars, each about three-fourths of an inch in length; transverse blotches narrow. One fine specimen of *Coronella*, similar to the one described in the last number of the Proceedings, but much larger, measuring 1 foot $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and two inches in circumference. (The red blotches in this specimen are for the most part much wider apart, the black rings approaching each other near and upon the tail; in one spot near the tail the red has almost totally disappeared.) One *Coronella Sayi*, (young,) var. see Marcy's Report, pl. vii. One *Heterodon nasicus*. One *Bufo punctatus*, (young of *Americanus*.) Three *Ambystoma*, (var. *luridum*,) and two *Siredons*. These

specimens are stouter than those in the collection of the Academy from Santa Fé, New Mexico, (lichenoides, Bd.?) The ground color is yellowish mingled with olive, the surface minutely punctated with small black dots; the surface of head, body and tail covered with innumerable pustulations; these are much less distinct upon the abdomen; the small lichenoid patches are quite distinct. Notwithstanding the greater narrowness of the head and body in the Santa Fé specimens, and less obtuse muzzle, we are not prepared to consider them specifically distinct from those from Kausas—(Bridger's Pass, expedition in summer of 1856.) The Coronella, Heterodon, Ophisaurus and specimens of Ambystoma, are all marked from Bridger's Pass. The others from neighborhood of Fort Riley, Kansas.

A short time ago we received from Dr. Miles, of the town of Flint, Michigan, a small collection of reptiles, including *Tropidonotus ordinatus*, *parietalis*, *liberis*, *Herpetodryas vernalis*, *Storeria occipito-maculata*, B. and G., and one Scinck, which appears to be new, and of which the following is a description:

PLESTIODON VITTIGERUM, nob.

Char. Color grey above, with three broad lighter colored stripes extending the whole length upon the back, and becoming lost upon the tail; two narrower ones upon the sides; a broad black band between the external of the dorsal vittæ and the inferior lateral stripe; under parts white.

Description. The head is of moderate size, slightly swollen at the temples; the rostral plate rounded, heptagonal, broader than long; two supero-nasals contiguous; a broad internasal; two fronto-nasals; a frontal pentangular, broader in front, the sides slightly excavated; two fronto-parietals somewhat larger than the fronto-nasals; an inter-parietal longer than broad; two parietals; nostril between two plates; a naso-frenal; two frenals, the second larger but not so high as the first; two freno-orbitars; eight superior labials; five supra-ocular plates; body moderate; tail longer than head, neck and body; 28 rows of broad and smooth hexagonal scales, rounded posteriorly; three or four scales in front of the auricular openings; third and fourth fingers of nearly equal length, fourth toe the longest.

Coloration. Head grayish, obscurely spotted and maculated with black; dorsal vittæ margined with interrupted spots of black; extremities maculated with black above; a narrow white stripe upon the thigh posteriorly; under parts white, immaculate.

Dimensions. Length of head 7 lines; breadth $5\frac{1}{2}$; length of body to vent 2 inches 1 line; of tail 3 inches 10 lines; of arm $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; of forearm 3 lines; of palm to extremity of longest finger 4 lines; of thigh 4 lines; of leg $3\frac{3}{4}$; of sole to extremity of longest toe 6 lines.

Habitat. Neighborhood of Flint, Michigan. One specimen in Mus. Acad. presented by Dr. Miles.

Gen. Remarks. This may possibly be a variety of *Plestiodon quinquelineatus*; it differs, however, much from the latter in the coloration, and in the greater breadth of the scales.

Description of a new genus of Colubri-form Serpents from California.

By EDW. HALLOWELL, M. D.

Gen. LAMPROSOMA.

Char. Teeth of equal length, posterior ones not channelled; head small, snout rounded, internasals somewhat smaller than prefrontals; frontal short and broad; nostril in a single plate; a long and narrow frenal; one antocular, two postoculars; body long and slender, depressed; scales smooth, quadrangular, brilliant; tail short, obtuse; subcaudal scutes bifid.