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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF
LIZARD FROM BRITISH GUIANA.

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Two specimens of a lizard which is apparently undescribed are in the collections made by the Bryant Walker Expedition to British Guiana in the summer of 1914. The form belongs to the family Teiidae and is evidently nearly related to the genera *Iphisa* and *Tretioscincus*, but it differs from both of these genera sufficiently to warrant its recognition as the type of a new genus.

Calliscincopus, new genus.

Description: Habit of *Tretioscincus*. Tongue rather elongate with sagittate head and bifid tip. Head with large regular shields. Anterior nasal plates separated by a fronto-nasal. Praefrontals small, widely separated, the frontal and frontonasal plates forming a suture. Frontoparietals present. Nostril in lower part of a semidivided nasal. Limbs well developed, inner finger rudimentary, clawless. Ear exposed. Eyelids with well developed lids, the lower with a transparent disk. Dorsal and lateral scales smooth, imbricate, rounded,

and subequal on the body and tail; the dorsals enlarged, more or less truncate and in two rows on the anterior region of the neck. Ventral and subcaudal scales rounded, imbricate, subequal, smooth. No collar fold. Male with femoral pores.

Type: Calliscincopus agilis, new species.

Calliscincopus agilis, new species.

Description: Male. Body moderately elongate. Head flattened, 1.35 times as long as broad, the length about 2.5 times the length of the snout and contained $4\frac{3}{4}$ times in the length of the head and body. Frontonasal very broad, the width 1.5 to 1.7 times the length. Praefrontals small, subtriangular, separated by nearly the entire width of the frontal. Frontal a little longer than the frontonasal. Parietals very large. Interparietal trapeziform. A row of infraorbitals. Supraoculars two, the first the larger. A single loreal. Chin shields one anterior and three pairs, all in contact or the last pair narrowly separated. Dorsal and lateral scales smooth, rounded, imbricate, subequal on the body; the dorsals much larger than the laterals, more or less truncate, and in two rows on the anterior region of the neck. Ventrals smooth, imbricate, a little larger and more elongate than the dorsals. Caudal scales rounded, smooth, imbricate, subequal. Tail a little more than half of the total length. Male with four femoral pores on each side.

The color of the type specimen in life was as follows: Above bistre becoming darker in the lumbar region. A light stripe on each side from the end of the snout to the base of the tail; this stripe chamois on head and neck, deep chrysolite green on the body, and narrowly margined above with black on neck and body. Sides of head, neck and body, and the dorsal surface of limbs, black, on the neck this band margined below with a line of amber yellow. The scales in the submental region dull

white (about to be shed). Throat light lumiere green, the outer scales with a black base, the middle ones with small black spots at the base. Belly and ventral surface of limbs lumiere blue, the base of each scale black. Tail proximally diva blue with three black bands—continuations of the dorsal and lateral dark areas—diminishing in width and disappearing about the middle, distally entirely induline blue.

The measurements of the type specimen are as follows: total length 143.5 mm., length of head 11.5 mm., width of head 8.5 mm., length of snout 4.75 mm., length of tail 88 mm.

Habitat: Sand ridges on the Demerara River, British Guiana.

Type specimen: Cat. No. 47798, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan; sand ridge near Dunoon, British Guiana; August 24, 1914; Alexander G. Ruthven, collector.

Notes on paratype: A second specimen differs from the type only in size and brightness of color. The length of the head and body is 45 mm., the length of the head 9.5 mm., the width of the head 7 mm., and the length of the snout 3.75 mm. The tail has been reproduced. In life the specimen had the same color pattern as the type, but the head was cinnamon brown above, the dorsal region from the occiput to the middle of the back Prout's brown, the lumbar region black; the lateral stripe was antimony yellow on the head, straw yellow on the shoulder, and course green on the body; the chin as well as the throat was light lumiere green, and the tail was amparo blue.

Habits: This lizard was only found in the woods on the sand ridges. But six individuals were observed in the course of the field work, and only two of these were captured. All of those seen were on trees and stumps, and were very agile and shy, quickly seeking concealment at the slightest alarm. The actions are very skink-like, so much so that individuals

could be distinguished from the young of *Mabuia aurata* in the field only by the brighter coloration.

Remarks: This form is near the genera *Iphisa* and *Tretioscincus*. It differs from both of these genera in having small and widely separated praefrontals and a semidivided nasal, from *Tretioscincus* also in having relatively larger scales on the dorsal region of the neck and a larger frontal and frontonasal, and from *Iphisa* in having subequal dorsal scales on the body and ventral surface and a small number of femoral pores. On the whole it seems to be nearest to *Tretioscincus* and it bears a superficial resemblance to *Tretioscincus bifasciatus* Dum.