

OCCASIONAL PAPERS OF THE MUSEUM OF
ZOOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW LIZARD OF THE
GENUS ALOPOGLOSSUS

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A single specimen of an apparently new species of the genus *Alopoglossus* was obtained by the University of Michigan-Williamson Expedition to Brazil in 1922.

Alopoglossus amazonius, new species

Diagnosis: Frontal, prefrontals and frontonasal meeting at a point; chin-shields, one anterior followed by three pairs, the first two pairs in contact; gular scales triangular, smooth; ventrals smooth, obtusely pointed; preanal scales forming a circular plaque of six scales, two strongly enlarged posterior scutes, preceded by two slightly enlarged scales, the two pairs flanked by a large scute; dorsal scales in 21 longitudinal rows (on the middle of the body), and 29 transverse rows (between the occiput and the sacrum inclusive); ventral scales in four longitudinal rows, 26 transverse rows (between the chin-shields and the preanal plates).

Type Specimen: No. 56,853, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan; Villa Murinho, Matto Grosso, Brazil; April 6, 1922; J. H. Williamson, collector.

Description of Type Specimen: Female. Head short; body elongate; limbs short; digits five, all clawed. Frontonasal large; a frontal; two prefrontals, meeting each other, the frontal and the frontonasal at a point; a pair of frontoparietals; an interparietal and two parietals, approximately equal in size, with longitudinal ridges; four supraoculars; two nasals; a small loreal; a frenoorbital; temporal scales strongly keeled; upper labials seven, third long; lower labials five; chin-shields large, one anterior and three pairs, the first two pairs in contact. Dorsal scales large, strongly keeled, sharply pointed, imbricate, in 17 longitudinal rows; 29 scales between occiput and sacral region, inclusive. Ventrals large, triangular, obtusely pointed or with a short point, in four longitudinal rows, 26 scales between the chin-shields and the preanals; gular scales triangular, smooth; preanals six, smooth, the group consisting of two large scutes preceded by a pair of slightly enlarged scales, the two pairs flanked by a large scute. Scales of limbs keeled, except those on the inferior surface of the femora and thighs. All but the base of the tail wanting, scales on base strongly keeled, except two on the median line immediately behind vent. Upper surfaces cinnamon brown with a few small black spots on the back and a row of black spots or an interrupted black stripe on the sides, beginning at the ear; a narrow black stripe from the end of the snout along the side of the head to the occiput; base of tail with a broad dorsal black stripe and some black spots on the sides; ventral surface yellowish white, immaculate.

Length of head and body.....	56 mm.
Length of head.....	13.5
Width of head.....	9.5
From end of snout to fore limb.....	21
Fore limb.....	15
Hind limb.....	27

Remarks: This form is apparently most nearly related to *A. festae* Peracca¹ and *A. buckleyi* O'Shaughnessy.² The characters which distinguish the species are well marked, if the single specimen is typical. The following synopsis will distinguish the forms as described:

Ventrals and gular scales keeled; third pair of chin-shields separated	
Temporals keeled; 18-20 longitudinal rows; eight preanals, four anterior and four posterior.....	<i>copei</i>
Temporals smooth; 21 longitudinal rows; seven preanals, four posterior and three anterior.....	<i>carinicaudatus</i>
Ventrals and gular scales smooth	
Third pair of chin-shields in contact	
26 longitudinal rows; temporals granular, convex; ventrals dilated transversely, quadrangular, five preanals, four posterior and one anterior.....	<i>festae</i>
Third pair of chin-shields separated	
29 longitudinal rows	<i>buckleyi</i>
21 longitudinal rows; temporals keeled, not granular; ventrals triangular with obtuse posterior angle; six preanals, a posterior pair and an anterior pair flanked by a large scute	<i>amazonius</i>

According to O'Shaughnessy, only two pairs of chin-shields are in contact in the type specimen of *A. buckleyi*, while Boulenger characterizes the species as having all three pairs in contact. At my request Mr. H. L. Parker kindly examined the type specimen, and reports that the posterior shields are separated. The type specimen of *A. festae* should be re-examined, since the shields when separated by small scales may be brought together by contraction of the skin, concealing the scales.

¹ *Bol. Mus. Torino*, XIX, 1904, No. 465, p. 7.

² *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1881, p. 233, pl. XXII, fig. 2. See also Boulenger, *Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.*, II, p. 385.

