

breadth 11·5; interorbital breadth inside wings 17, between tips of wings 27; inter-temporal breadth 10·7; breadth of brain-case 27; posterior breadth between lips of meatus 35; diastema 24; palate length 29·5; palatal foramina 21×10 ; length of cheek-tooth series (alveoli) 14·5; antero-posterior diameter of bulla 13.

Typical locality. Wadi Agarib, just N.W. of Sokna.

Type. Male. No. 111. Killed 2 July, 1901.

This fine Hare, which is named in honour of Mr. Whitaker, to whose enterprise and generosity the whole of the Tripoli collection is due, is readily distinguishable from all its allies by its remarkable colour and the character of its incisors.

This species seems widely distributed in Tripoli, from Wadi Sofedjin in the north, to Timinint, near Sebha, in the south.

20. GAZELLA DORCAS, L.

12. ♀. Erdeul. 18/4/1.

44. ♀. Linzerat. 7/5/1.

45. ♀. Oum el Abid. 11/5/1.

85. 86. 87. ♀ ♂ ♂. El Koshby. 15/6/1.

119. 136. 137. 3 ♀. Limhursuk. 15-16/7/1.

21. AMMOTRAGUS LERVIA Pall.

108. ♂. W. Agarib. 29/6/1.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

Lepus whitakeri, p. 12.

2. A List of the Fishes, Batrachians, and Reptiles collected by Mr. J. ffolliott Darling in Mashonaland, with Descriptions of new Species. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

[Received April 14th, 1902.]

(Plates II.-IV.¹)

The fauna of Rhodesia is still so imperfectly worked out that all zoologists will feel grateful to Mr. Darling for the trouble he has taken in forming collections in the part of the country in which he has been residing for the past few years, viz. the district about Salisbury. The series of Fishes, Batrachians, and Reptiles, the names of which follow, was collected at Mazoë and between Umtali and Marandellas, and presented by him to the British Museum. Two Fishes, a Frog, a Tortoise, and a Lizard are new to science.

FISHES.

1. LABEO DARLINGI, sp. n. (Plate II. fig. 1.)

Body compressed, its depth nearly equal to the length of the head and contained 4 times in the total length. Head $1\frac{1}{2}$ as long as

¹ For explanation of the Plates, see p. 18.

broad; snout rounded, strongly projecting beyond the mouth, with scars of small horny warts; eye perfectly lateral, in the middle of the head, its diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ times in the length of the head, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in the width of the interorbital region, which is flat; width of mouth, with lips, $\frac{2}{3}$ that of the head; rostral flap and anterior border of lip not denticulated; lower lip with a series of papillæ forming a denticulation; inner surface of lip with numerous transverse plicæ, formed of closely-set obtuse papillæ; a minute barbel, hidden in the folds at the side of the mouth. Dorsal II 10, with strongly notched upper border; the longest ray exceeds the length of the head; fin equally distant from the nostril and the root of the caudal. Anal II 5, longest ray nearly as long as the head and reaching the root of the caudal. Pectoral subfalciform, as long as the head, not reaching the base of the ventral. Ventral nearly reaching the vent, its first ray falling under the seventh of the dorsal. Caudal deeply forked. Caudal peduncle scarcely longer than deep. Scales $36\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{6\frac{1}{2}}$; 4 series between the lateral line and the root of the ventral, 16 round the caudal peduncle. Olive-brown above, whitish beneath; fins dark.

Total length 160 millim.

A single specimen.

Very closely allied to *L. cylindricus* Peters, from the Zambesi, but body strongly compressed, eye occupying the middle of the head, and one scale more in the transverse series above the lateral line.

2. BARBUS TRIMACULATUS Peters.

3. BARBUS RHODESIANUS, sp. n. (Plate II. fig. 2.)

Depth of body $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{2}{3}$ times in the total length, length of head 4 to $4\frac{2}{3}$ times. Snout rounded, feebly projecting beyond the mouth, $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the head; diameter of the eye $3\frac{2}{3}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ times in the length of the head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{2}{3}$ in the interocular width; mouth rather small, its width half that of the head, with thin lips, with two pairs of subequal barbels measuring about half the diameter of the eye. Dorsal III 8-9, third ray not at all enlarged, smooth; the fin, which is equally distant from the eye and the root of the caudal, has the free edge notched and its longest ray measures $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the head. Anal II 5; the longest ray measures $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{6}$ the length of the head and nearly reaches the root of the caudal when folded. Pectoral a little shorter than the head, not reaching the ventral, the first ray of which falls below the anterior third of the dorsal. Caudal forked. Caudal peduncle about $1\frac{1}{2}$ as long as deep. Scales 30-32 $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{5\frac{1}{2}}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 between the lateral line and the root of the ventral, 12 round the caudal peduncle. Dark olive-brown above, silvery below; fins dark.

Four specimens, measuring from 117 to 280 millim.

Allied to *B. marequensis* Smith, *B. altianalis* Blgr., and *B. bowkeri* Blgr. Differs from all three in the shorter barbels and

fewer scales in the lateral line; also from the first two by the weak third simple dorsal ray, and from the third in the smaller mouth with thinner lips.

4. *CLARIAS GARIEPINUS* Smith.

BATRACHIANS.

1. *XENOPUS LEVIS* Daud.
2. *BUFO REGULARIS* Reuss.
3. *BREVICEPS MOSSAMBICUS* Peters.
4. *RANA ADSPERSA* Bibb.
5. *RANA ANGOLENSIS* Bocage.
6. *RANA DARLINGI*, sp. n. (Plate III. fig. 1.)

Vomerine teeth in two slightly oblique, oval groups close together, just behind the level of the choanæ. Head moderate, depressed; snout as long as the diameter of the orbit, obtusely acuminate, projecting; nostril a little nearer the end of the snout than the eye; loreal region slightly concave; interorbital space a little narrower than the upper eyelid; tympanum very distinct, nearly as large as the eye. Fingers and toes moderate, with blunt tips; first finger extending a little beyond second; toes two-thirds webbed; subarticular tubercles small; a small oval inner metatarsal tubercle and a very indistinct, round outer one. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches between the eye and the tip of the snout. Skin smooth; no distinct dorso-lateral fold. Pale grey above, black on the sides, the limit between the two shades sharply defined; a white labial streak from the tip of the snout to the arm; limbs freckled and spotted with dark brown; throat and breast grey-brown, belly marbled with grey-brown.

From snout to vent 53 millim.

Two female specimens.

7. *PHRYNOBATRACHUS NATALENSIS* Smith.
8. *RAPPIA MARMORATA* Rapp.

REPTILES.

1. *STERNOTHERUS SINUATUS* Smith.
2. *HOMOPUS DARLINGI*, sp. n. (Plate IV.)

Shell depressed, more than twice as long as deep, of subequal depth throughout, posterior margin feebly serrated; dorsal shields not swollen, with deep concentric grooves; a moderate-sized nuchal; vertebral shields broader than long, as broad as or a little broader than the costals; anterior plastral lobe truncate and $\frac{2}{3}$ the width of the bridge, posterior slightly notched and about $\frac{1}{2}$ that width; suture between the abdominal shields

longest, between femorals shortest; gular shields smaller than anals; axillary and inguinal shields rather large. Beak scarcely hooked; a large frontal and a pair of præfrontal shields. Fore limbs with moderately large imbricate scales of very unequal size, the largest raised and nail-like; no enlarged tubercles on the back of the thighs; fore limb with five claws, hind limb with four. Carapace black, each shield with a yellowish-brown areola; plastron black and yellow, with a median yellowish marking with dentate borders and speckled with olive-grey; head and limbs dark olive, the horny sheath of the jaws, the claws, and the larger scales on the fore limbs yellowish.

Length of carapace 93 millim.

A single female specimen.

This very distinct species is most nearly related to *H. signatus* Walb., from which it differs, apart from the coloration, in the large frontal shield and the absence of a large conical tubercle on the back of the thigh.

3. LYGODACTYLUS CAPENSIS Smith.

4. PACHYDACTYLUS AFFINIS Blgr.

Several specimens, from between Umtali and Marandellas, enable me to supplement the description of this Gecko given in 1896¹ from a single specimen obtained in the Rustenberg district of the Transvaal.

Naso-rostrals in contact; 8 to 10 upper labials; 7 lower labials. Tail feebly depressed, tapering to a fine point, covered with equal smooth scales, which are hexagonal and juxtaposed on the upper surface, roundish and subimbricate on the lower surface. Pale brown above, with round blackish spots intermixed with smaller round white spots; a blackish streak on each side of the head, passing through the eye; lower parts white.

Total length	90 millim.	Fore limb	13 millim.
Head	12 „	Hind limb	17 „
Width of head ...	9 „	Tail	45 „
Body	33 „		

5. AGAMA ACULEATA Merr.

6. AGAMA KIRKI Blgr.

7. AGAMA ATRICOLLIS Smith.

8. PLATYSAURUS GUTTATUS Smith,

A male specimen, measuring 110 millim. from snout to vent, tail 170. Differs from the type in having the fronto-nasal forming a short suture with the rostral, separating the nasals, and in the absence of a shield between the interparietal and the occipital, which are in contact with each other. 18 femoral pores

¹ Ann. & Mag. N. H. (6) xvii. 1896. p. 21.

on each side. Back dark grey, with lighter dots; limbs and belly black; tail orange.

9. *ICHTNOTROPIS LONGIPES*, sp. n. (Plate III. fig. 2.)

Closely allied to *I. capensis* Smith, with which it entirely agrees in the scaling, but body shorter and limbs longer, the hind limb, if pressed against the body, reaching between the ear and the eye. Foot much longer than the head. 36 to 40 scales round the middle of the body. 9 or 10 femoral pores on each side. Pale grey-brown above, tinged with orange on the sides of the back, which is unspotted; a black streak along each side, from the tip of the snout, through the eye, to the anterior fourth of the tail; a second black streak along the upper lip, extending to the shoulder and separated from the upper one by a white streak; some large black spots on the hind limbs; lower parts white.

Total length	.....	160 millim.	From end of snout	
Head	.....	13 "	to vent.....?	49 millim.
Width of head	...	8 "	Fore limb	..... 19 "
From end of snout			Hind limb	..... 33 "
to fore limb.....	21 "		Tail	..... 111 "

This new Lizard is represented by three male specimens.

10. *GERRHOSAURUS FLAVIGULARIS* Wiegman.

11. *MABUIA QUINQUETENIATA* Licht.

12. *MABUIA VARIA* Peters.

13. *MABUIA STRIATA* Peters.

14. *LYGOSOMA SUNDEVALLI* Smith.

15. *ACONTIAS MELEAGRIS* L.

16. *CHAMÆLEON DILEPIS* Leach.

17. *TYPHLOPS SCHLEGELI* Bianc.

18. *TYPHLOPS MUCRUSO* Peters.

19. *GLAUCONIA NIGRICANS* Schleg.

20. *BOODON LINEATUS* D. & B.

21. *PSEUDASPIS CANA* L.

22. *CHLOROPHIS NATALENSIS* Smith.

23. *PHILOTHAMNUS SEMIVARIEGATUS* Smith.

24. *PROSYMNA AMBIGUA* Bocage.

25. *DASYPELTIS SCABRA* L.

26. *TRIMERORHINUS TRITENIATUS* Gthr.

27. PSAMMOPHIS SIBILANS L.

Uniform olive-brown above, down to the ends of the ventral shields, which are unspotted; lips yellowish, spotted with olive-brown.

28. DISPHOLIDUS TYPUS Smith.

29. APARALLACTUS CAPENSIS Smith.

30. APARALLACTUS GUENTHERI Blgr.

31. NAIA HAIE L.

A perfectly typical young specimen, with 21 scales across the neck, 19 across the body, 190 ventrals, and 60 caudals. Neck black, body brown above with indistinct darker spots, yellowish beneath. A large specimen from Salisbury, presented by Col. Rhodes some years ago, answers to Peters's var. *annulifera*.

32. NAIA NIGRICOLLIS Reinh.

33. CAUSUS RHOMBEATUS L.

34. CAUSUS DEFILIPPII Jan.

35. BITIS ARIETANS L.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE II.

- Fig. 1. *Labeo darlingi*, p. 13, natural size.
2. *Barbus rhodesianus*, p. 14, reduced $\frac{1}{2}$.

PLATE III.

- Fig. 1. *Rana darlingi*, p. 15, natural size.
1 a. " " Side-view of head, natural size.
2. *Ichnotropis longipes*, p. 17, natural size.
2 a. " " Upper view of head, $\times 1\frac{3}{4}$.
2 b. " " Side-view of head, $\times 1\frac{3}{4}$.
2 c. " " Anal region, $\times 1\frac{3}{4}$.

PLATE IV.

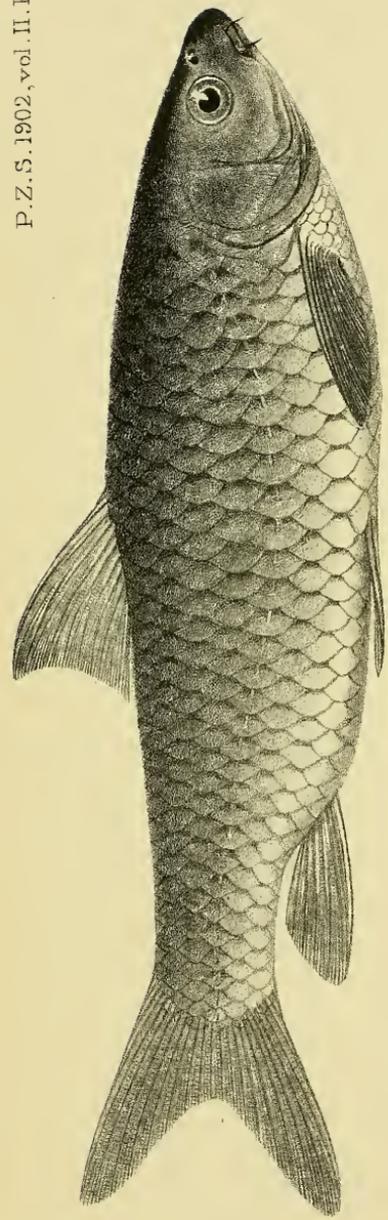
Homopus darlingi, p. 15, natural size, upper and lower views.

3. On the Ornithological Researches of M. Jean Kalinowski in Central Peru. By Graf HANS VON BERLEPSCH and JEAN STOLZMANN.

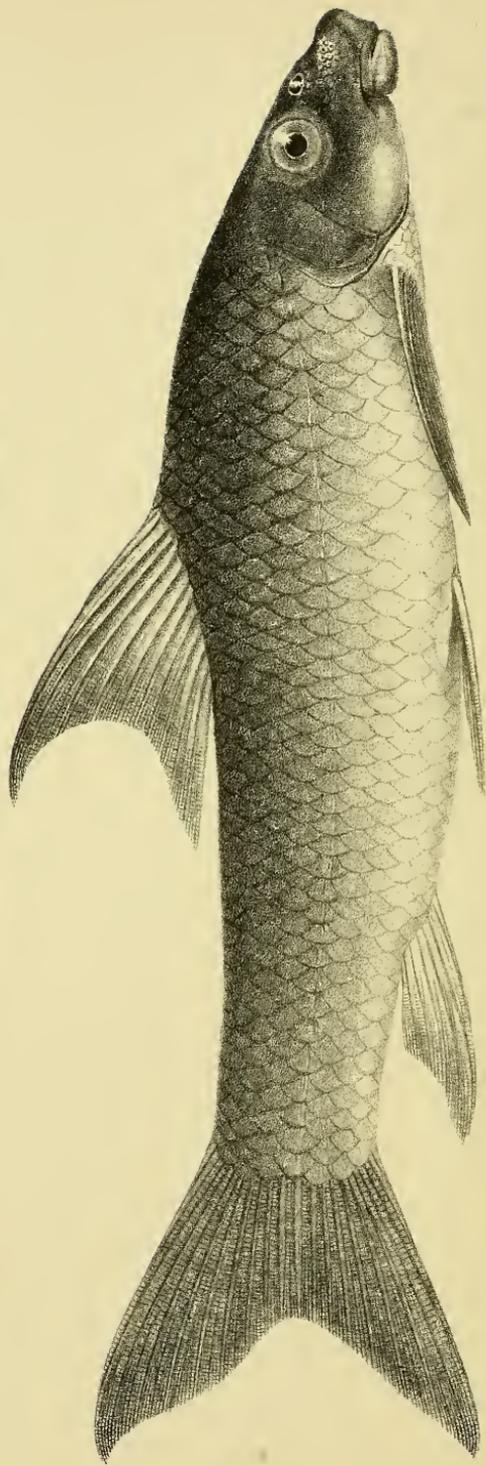
PART II. (continued from P. Z. S. 1896, p. 388.)

[Received March 26, 1902.]

Nous continuons ici notre rapport sur les résultats des investigations ornithologiques de M. Jean Kalinowski au Pérou (1890-93), dont la première partie a été lue devant la Société en mars 1896.



2.

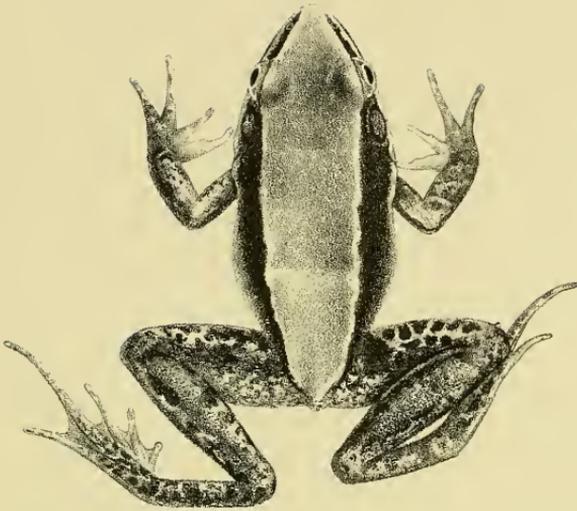


1.

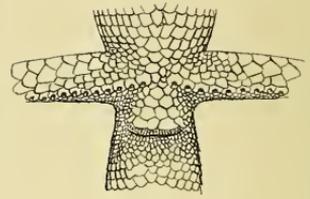
1. LABEO DARLINGI. 2. BARBUS RHODESIANUS.

Madern Bros. imp.

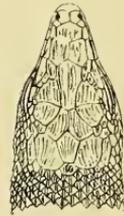
F. J. Smit del. et. lith.



1.



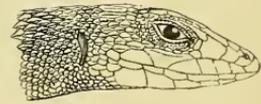
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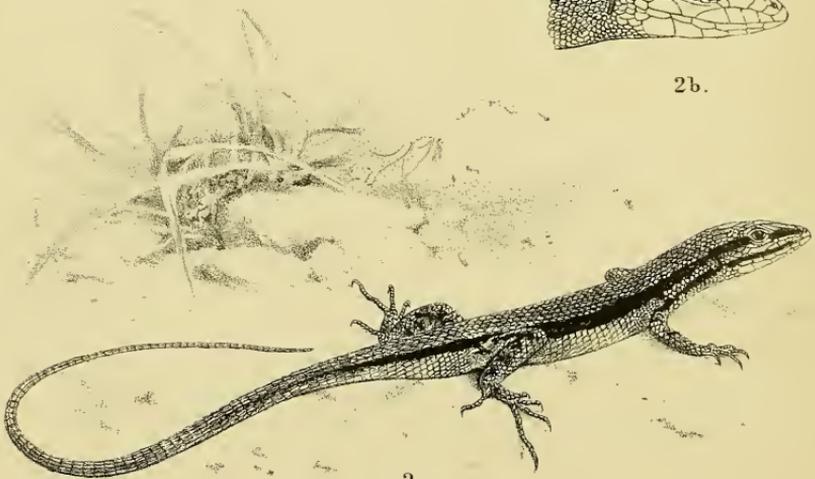
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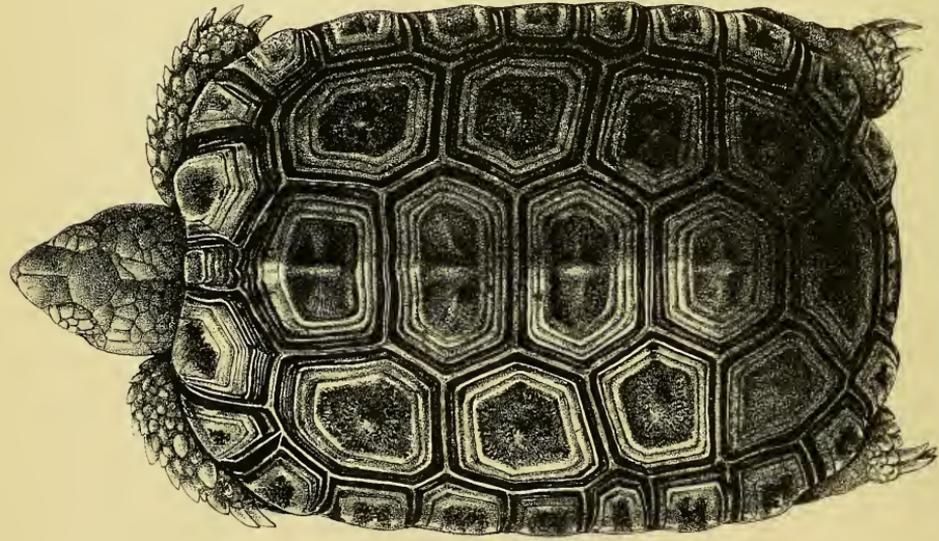
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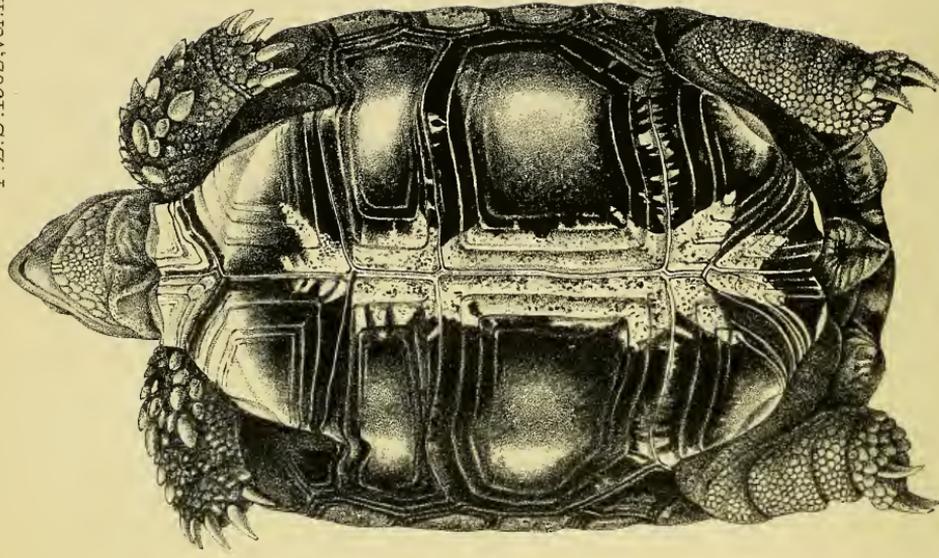
2b.



2.



J. Green del. et lith.



HOMOPUS DARLINGI.

Microm. Bros. imp.