

## ON WEST INDIAN REPTILES.

### *IGUANIDÆ.*

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BY SAMUEL GARMAN.

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THIS notice contains a list of the species of Iguanidæ at present represented in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Cambridge, Mass., with localities and notes, and with descriptions of such as are new or little known. It includes a tolerable proportion of all the species hitherto recognized as belonging to this region, together with quite a number that do not appear to have been described. The list was prepared some years ago, but, owing to uncertainty in regard to some of the species discovered in the early part of the century, the types being inaccessible and the descriptions insufficient, it was laid aside until it might be put into more satisfactory shape. The splendid catalogues of Doctor Boulenger, recently published, have made it possible to identify with confidence many species which previously were, in the absence of typical specimens, only conjectural. The Doctor's classification has been followed pretty closely in the main; the departures made are principally due to differences of opinion concerning names adopted or the relative rank of certain forms. In answer to objections that may be urged against bringing varieties as prominently forward as is usual with species, it may be said that the nature of the case seems to demand it; abrupt separation and isolation on the different islands and consequent absence of gradual shading of the varieties, one into another, appear to entitle them to more prominence.

Unless otherwise specified the collections were made by the writer.

*XIPHOCERCUS VALENCIENNII* *Dum. Bibr.*, 1837.

A female has transverse bands of light brown on the limbs, a band across the neck, another immediately behind the shoulders and another in front of the thighs on the flanks; the tail is ringed with brownish; between the eye and the ear on each side of the head there is a quadrangular space enclosed by four short narrow lines of brown; a streak of light color extends from the loreal region beneath the eye to the angle of the mouth; the gular fold is purple with a creamy border; the lips are black; the upper and the lower surface of the head are whitish; there are short, narrow longitudinal streaks of brown arranged in transverse series on the flanks; and along the median line of the back there are several small, transverse blotches of brownish, with others of light color.

On a young one, less than an inch in length of body, the markings are similar though much lighter; a light brown band crosses the supraoculars and passes downward through the eye across the lips; vertical lines of brown cross both lips in front of the eyes; the gular fold is of a pink tint. In this little one the goitre is comparatively large, although the short snout, not longer than the orbit, convex on the upper surface, the disproportionate size of the eye and the bulged, swollen appearance of the parietal region indicate that it had been but a short time out of the egg.

Kingston, Jamaica.

*ANOLIS EQUESTRIS* *Merrem*, 1820.

There are five large specimens in the collection which are referred to this species. One of the lot is said to

ANOLIS SEMILINEATUS *Cope*, 1864.

From Samana, San Domingo, M. A. Frazar.

NOROPS OPHIOLEPIS *Cope*; *Bocourt*.

Cuba, Prof. S. H. Scudder.

POLYCHRUS MARMORATUS *L.*; *Merr.*

Trinidad. Eleven specimens, C. S. Cazabon and S. Garman.

LIOCEPHALUS VITTATUS *Hallow.*; *Reinh. & Lütke*.

Cuba, and Matanzas, Cuba, C. J. Maynard and S. Garman.

LIOCEPHALUS MELANOCHLORUS *Cope*, 1862.

Jeremie, Hayti, Doctor Weinland; Tiburon, Hayti, by the writer.

LIOCEPHALUS PERSONATUS *Cope*, 1862.

Jeremie, Hayti, Doctor Weinland; Puerto Plata, San Domingo, M. A. Frazar.

LIOCEPHALUS CARINATUS *Gray*, 1827.

Cuba and New Providence, Bahamas, C. J. Maynard.

LIOCEPHALUS VARIUS *Garman*, 1887, Pr. Am. Phil. Soc.

Grand Cayman Island, W. B. Richardson.

URANISCODON PLICA *L.*; *Kaup*.

Trinidad.

CYCLURA CARINATA *Harl.*, 1824.

Turks Island, A. S. Bickmore.

There are combs on both third and fourth toes. Scales above the snout small and irregular; teeth serrated.

CYCLURA NUBILA *Gray*, 1831.

Cuba ?. Collector ?.

The plates above the snout are broad and flattened ; the combs appear on both third and fourth toes ; teeth serrated.

CYCLURA CORNUTA, *Daudin* sp.

*Metopocerus cornutus* Wagl.

Jeremie, Hayti, Dr. D. F. Weinland ; Navassa, Prof. S. F. Baird.

In the memoirs of the Mus. Comp. Zoöl., VIII, 1883 (Rept. and Batr. N. Amer., Introd., p. xiii) the writer called attention to the peculiar specialized corneous digging combs on the third and fourth toes of the hind foot of this lizard. Since that time this apparatus has been found by Professor Cope to mark the species of *Cyclura*, also of burrowing habits, and to afford a most important character in distinguishing them from the species of *Ctenosaura*.

IGUANA TUBERCULATA *Laur.*, 1768.

Trinidad, C. S. Cazabon ; Saba, F. Lagois ; St. Thomas, S. Garman ; Grenada, P. Gellinau.

The Grenada specimens are intermediate between *I. tuberculata* and *I. rhinolopha*. They have one prominent series of tubercles on the neck, and several scattered ones above the hinder extremity of the series. The tubercles on the snout are not so prominent as in *I. rhinolopha* from Central America, but the arrangement is the same. The tubercles on the neck are comparatively few as compared with those on Nicaraguan types.

IGUANA DELICATISSIMA *Laur.*, 1768.

Nevis and St. Barts, F. Lagois.

The eggs of these specimens are elongate, about one and seven-eighths inches by one and one-eighth.