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ABSTRACT
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CONTAINING
Notes on the Winter Bird Life
of Southeastern Texas

By T. Gilbert Pearson

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men affords an example of occasional terrestrial habits in this species.

Arrhyton vittatum (Gundlach & Peters)

Santiago (A. M. N. H. No. 2949). Collected by S. H. Hamilton.

This specimen agrees fairly well in coloration and scale count with *A. vittatum*, the median dorsal stripe being well defined. The dorsal scales are 17-17-17, the ventral plates 127, the subcaudals 72. The prefrontals are fused to form a single shield, but the beginning of the normal median suture is present anteriorly.

The close correspondence of this specimen with *A. redimitum* might furnish additional reason for assuming that that species was founded on an abnormal specimen. The subcaudals, however, are said to be 120 in the specimen of *A. redimitum* at Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, and if this count is correct, the species is probably a valid one.

A NEW CYCLURA FROM WHITE CAY,
BAHAMA ISLANDS

BY KARL PATTERSON SCHMIDT

In the course of the identification of the West Indian amphibians and reptiles in The American Museum of Natural History a specimen of *Cyclura* of an apparently distinct and undescribed species was found. This may be known as follows:

***Cyclura cristata*, new species**

Diagnostic Characters

Allied to *Cyclura rileyi* Stejneger; anterior head shields slightly enlarged, flat, not at all swollen; frontal not tubercular, scarcely enlarged; nuchal and dorsal sections of the dorsal crest subequal; dorsal crest interrupted on the shoulders and rump; twenty spines in the nuchal, sixty-six in the dorsal section of the crest; anterior dorsal spines fully as high as the posterior.

Range

White Cay (north of Watling's Island), Bahama Islands.

Type

A. M. N. H. No. 7238 (skin and skull), White Cay, Bahama Islands; T. B. Enders, donor, 1908.

Description of Type

Rostral wider than mental, broadly in contact with the nasals; nasals large, in contact on the median line; a pair of postnasals in contact, followed by a series of four enlarged scales on each side, the third the largest, separated by one or two rows of median scales; the last two of these series in contact with a small frontal; largest anterior head shields very slightly swollen; remaining head shields flat, rarely with a low tubercle; occipital slightly enlarged; a patch of enlarged temporals, of which the lower posterior scale is more or less tubercular; seven enlarged supralabials to the middle of the eye; ten enlarged sublabials; sublabials separated posteriorly from the enlarged chin shields by two rows of scales; posterior chin shields bluntly keeled or tubercular; canthal scales slightly enlarged; eleven scales in a vertical row between the upper labials and the last canthal; a large tubercular shield on each side beneath the eye; four tubercular shields on the anterior border of the ear opening; dorsal scales very small; a nuchal crest composed of twenty spines, the median longest (12 mm.); a dorsal crest, separated from the nuchal, of sixty-six spines, subequal, with the exception of the few first and last (the longest 9 mm.); crest on the base of the tail somewhat higher than on the back; tail sharply verticillate, four spinose median scales to each verticil; outer scales of limbs somewhat larger than the dorsals; keeled "comb" on the second toe of three lobes each; femoral pores, twenty-two.

Color dark gray, obscurely mottled with yellow, especially on the limbs and throat.

Length	730 mm.
Tail	410 mm.
Head	70 mm.

This species is closely related to *C. rileyi* from the neighboring Watling's Island, but appears to be readily distinguished by the high dorsal crest of fewer spines (sixty-six as compared with seventy-six) and the different arrangement of the anterior head shields. It belongs to the *carinata* group of more primitive *Cycluras*.