

*Cyclura pectinata*, Wiegman. Herpet. Mex. p. 42, t. 2; Dum. & Bibr. Erp. Gén. iv. p. 221.

*Cyclura denticulata*, Wiegman. l. c. p. 43, t. 3.

*Cyclura articulata*, Wiegman. l. c.

*Cyclura acanthura*, Sumichrast, Arch. Sc. Phys. et Nat. xix. 1864, p. 49; Ann. & Mag. N. H. 1864, xiii. p. 500.

*Ctenosaura acanthura*, Gray, Cat. Liz. p. 191; Cope, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sc. Phil. xviii. p. 124; Bocourt, Le Naturaliste, 1882, p. 47; Boul. Cat. Liz. ii. p. 195, varr. A, B, D.

*Ctenosaura pectinata*, Gray, Cat. Liz. p. 191; ? Cope, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sc. Phil. xviii. p. 124; and Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xxii. 1885, p. 388; Bocourt, Miss. Sc. Mex., Rept. p. 140, and Le Naturaliste, 1882, p. 47; Sumichrast, Bull. Soc. Zool. v. 1880, p. 174.

*Ctenosaura teres*, Bocourt, Miss. Sc. Mex., Rept. p. 142, and Le Naturaliste, 1882, p. 47.

*Ctenosaura multispinis*, *brevirostris*, and *teres*, Cope, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. 1886, p. 266.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, California. — MEXICO, Tres Marias Is., Presidio, Mazatlan, Ciudad, and Ventanas (*Forrer*), Tierra Colorada in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), Colima (*Dugès*, in *mus. Paris*; *U.S. Nat. Mus.*), Putla (*Boucard*), Tehuantepec (*Sumichrast*), Tampico (*W. B. Richardson*), Vera Cruz (*Sallé*; *Méhédin*, in *mus. Paris*), Yucatan, Cozumel I. (*Cope*).

“Iguana negra” of the Creoles; “Guchachi-chévé” of the Zapotec Indians.

Tail subcylindrical; the spines of the broad rings moderately developed, the broad rings of the anterior verticelli separated by three or two narrow rings, rarely by one. Dorsal crest generally interrupted in the sacral region; if continuous, the continuity is effected merely by the low and somewhat enlarged scales of the median series. Scales of the calf of the leg very small. The coloration varies and changes with age. The ground-colour of the young is generally green, marbled with darker on the back, the dark markings forming more or less distinct, irregular cross bands, which are sometimes confluent, sometimes spotted with black, and about seven or eight in number on the back. With age the dark colour becomes more diffused and irregularly distributed over the body, at places entirely suppressing the ground-colour, which itself assumes a more olive tinge or changes into yellowish. Specimens from Tampico are uniform black when adult, and of a greenish-olive when young.

I have examined a great number of specimens, which I am unable to divide into species, although they by no means agree with one another in every point. The development of the crest, which by some authors has been used as a specific character, depends partly on age, partly on sex. The largest specimens I have seen, males as well as females, are thirty inches long, of which the tail takes two thirds. Shaw's type is still preserved in the British Museum, and said to be from California; also Bocourt has examined specimens from that country.