

## 2. *Uta irregularis*.

*Phymatolepis (Uta) irregularis*, Fischer, Abhandl. nat. Ver. Brem. vii. 3, 1882, p. 232, t. 17. figg. 1-4; Boul. Cat. Liz. ii. p. 216.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Highlands.

I have not examined a specimen of this species.

## 3. *Uta bicarinata*.

*Phymatolepis bicarinatus*, A. Dum. Arch. Mus. viii. p. 549, t. 23. fig. 2; Bocourt, Miss. Sc. Mex., Rept. p. 165, t. 17 bis. figg. 9, 9 a, b; Sumichrast, Bull. Soc. Zool. v. 1880, p. 176.

*Uta bicarinata*, Cope, Proc. Ac. N. Sc. Phil. xvi. p. 177; Boul. Cat. Liz. ii. p. 215; Cope, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. 1885, p. 379.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Presidio, Ventanas, Ciudad in Durango (*Forrer*), Cuernavaca, Matamoros Izucar (*Ferrari-Perez*), Puebla (*Boucard*), Jalisco, North of Rio Santiago (*Richardson*), Tehuantepec (*Sumichrast*).

An arboreal species according to Sumichrast.

## SCELOPORUS.

*Sceloporus*, Wiegmann, Isis, 1828, p. 369.

*Tropidolepis*, Cuvier, Règne Anim. 2nd edit. ii. p. 38.

The Reptiles of this genus are, after the *Anoles*, the most numerous represented type of Lizards in Central America. Northwards they extend far into the United States, but southwards they have not been found beyond the limits of Central America. Sumichrast writes about the Mexican species observed by him as follows:—"The *Scelopori* are natives of the Central Tablelands and Alpine districts, comparatively few being found on the warm plains of the coast. On the eastern or Atlantic side *Sceloporus variabilis* is the only one which is to be found in the tierra caliente of Vera Cruz. On the Pacific side of the isthmus of Tehuantepec I collected but three species, viz., *Sceloporus variabilis*, *S. melanorhinus*, and *S. siniferus*. In the vicinity of Orizaba (Vera Cruz), but to a height varying between 1200 and 2500 metres, *Sceloporus malachiticus*, *formosus*, *microlepidotus*, and *scalaris* are to be found. Others, as *Sceloporus horridus* and *S. æneus*, are at home on the dry and sterile plains of the plateau, and people, with Rattlesnakes and Tapayaxins (*Phrynosoma*), the rugged lava deposits known as *malpaës* (bad lands) or the monotonous fields of Agave. Although most of the species are strictly humivagous lizards, others dwell in trees, and spend most of their life in them: such is the case with *Sceloporus melanorhinus* and some others."

Many of the species, perhaps the majority, are ovoviviparous.

No other genus of Lizards offers greater difficulties in distinguishing the numerous species, races, or forms, and these difficulties are almost insurmountable when it is attempted to take into consideration species vaguely defined and without distinct indication of the locality where the type was found. But little difficulty is met with when