2. Calotes cristatellus, *Kuhl.*

Calotes cristatellus (Kuhl.), Barbour, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard., 1912, xliv.

To the long list of localities in the East Indies from which this species is recorded by Barbour (see above) must be added Dutch New Guinea. In the Museum Collection are ten specimens from "North West New Guinea, presented to the Trustees in 1889 by Captain Strachan."

3. Gonyocephalus spinipes, *A. Dum.*

A young specimen which is referred to this species with some doubt comes from Ourimbah, near Gosford, about 40 miles north of Sydney, New South Wales. This extends the range of the widely dispersed genus *Gonyocephalus* about two hundred miles southwards. The extension of the East Indian genus *Gonyocephalus* into New South Wales contrasts markedly with the distribution of other Papuan migrants such as *Rana papua*, *Austrochaperina*, and *Tropidophorus*, which remain confined to the north-east coast of Queensland.

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iii. ON A NEW CHELODINA FROM AUSTRALIA, WITH A KEY TO THE GENUS.

(Plate IV.)

Chelodina intergularis, *sp. nov.*

Carapace not depressed, evenly arched, oval, broadest at a line drawn through the middle of the fourth vertebral shield. No vertebral groove in the adult. Shields and bones with a network of anastomosing grooves. Third to seventh marginal shields of each side with weakly deflexed margins. Nuchal shield large, a little broader than long. First vertebral shield only as large as the second; it is 1mm. broader and 1mm. shorter than the second. Plastron a little more than twice as long as broad, broadly rounded anteriorly and feebly bayed between the gulars, considerably narrower than the carapace in that region; posterior lobe deeply bayed behind, and constricted in the region of the femoro-anal suture; about as wide as the anterior lobe, and a little more than half the greatest width

of the carapace ; the longest plastral shield is the intergular which is once-and-three-quarters as long as broad, longer than the pectorals, once-and-three-quarters as long as the suture of the pectorals, almost as long as its distance from the femorals ; it separates the gulars anteriorly, forming the median portion of the periphery of the anterior lobe. Humerals considerably larger than the gulars. The pectoral shields and their suture are slightly longer than the femorals and their suture. Suture between the abdominal shorter than that of any other pair of shields, twice-and-one quarter in the length of the intergular. Suture between the anals as long as that between the femorals. Depth of body twice-and-two-thirds in the total length. Soft parts, limbs and head absent.

Measurements in millimetres. Taken with callipers :—

Total length of carapace	192 mm.
Greatest width of same	132 mm.
Length of plastron, along median line..	142 mm.
Width of plastron, medially	72 mm.

Described from a single specimen consisting of a carapace and plastron, mostly devoid of shields. On the label is the somewhat vague locality "Australia ?"

Type :—In the Australian Museum, Sydney. Reg. No. R. 6255.

This new form combines the characters of several species. The outline is nearest to that of *C. expansa**, but in the condition of the first vertebral and the anal shields it approaches *C. novæ-guineæ*.† The nuchal shield and contour are much the same as in *C. siebenrocki*‡. From all the species of the genus, however, it is at once distinguished by the remarkable intergular shield, which completely separates the gulars anteriorly. In this character and in the condition of the first vertebral shield it approaches *Pseudemydura umbrina*,‖ Siebenrock. In the genus *Chelodina* the condition exhibited by the intergular in this species is approached only by *C. oblonga*,§ in which species it

* Boulenger :—Brit. Mus. Cat. Chel., 1889, p. 216.

† Boulenger :—*l.c.* p. 215, pls. v.-vi.

‡ Werner :—Verh. Zool-bot. Ges. Wien., Vol. 51, 1901, p. 602, tab. 5.

‖ Siebenrock :—Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien., No. 22, 1901, pl. 1., and S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien., Vol. exvi, 1907, p. 1207, Tab.

§ Boulenger :—*l.c.* p. 216.

sometimes almost separates the narrow gulars, but the elongate form and the size of the first vertebral shield of the latter enable us to easily distinguish the two forms. In the genus *Emydura* the intergular always separates the gulars, but in that genus the humerals meet behind it and form an extensive suture. The first vertebral too, is not broader than the second. I have no hesitation, however, in placing such a globose form in the genus *Chelodina*. The key here given serves to show the relationships of the seven species.

Key to the species of the genus *Chelodina*:—

A. Intergular more than twice as long as the suture between the pectorals.

B. Front lobe of plastron much narrower than the carapace. Suture between the anals twice as long as that between the pectorals and humerals, which are equal. *C. novæ-guineæ*, Blgr.

Suture between anals a little longer than that between the femorals, but much longer than that of the pectorals. *C. steindachneri*, Sbnrk.*

B.B. Front lobe of plastron nearly as wide as the front lobe of carapace. *C. longicollis*, Shaw.

A.A. Intergular not twice as long as the suture between pectorals.

C. First vertebral shield markedly broader than second. Gulars in contact.

d. Plastron (without bridge) twice as long or less than twice as long as broad.

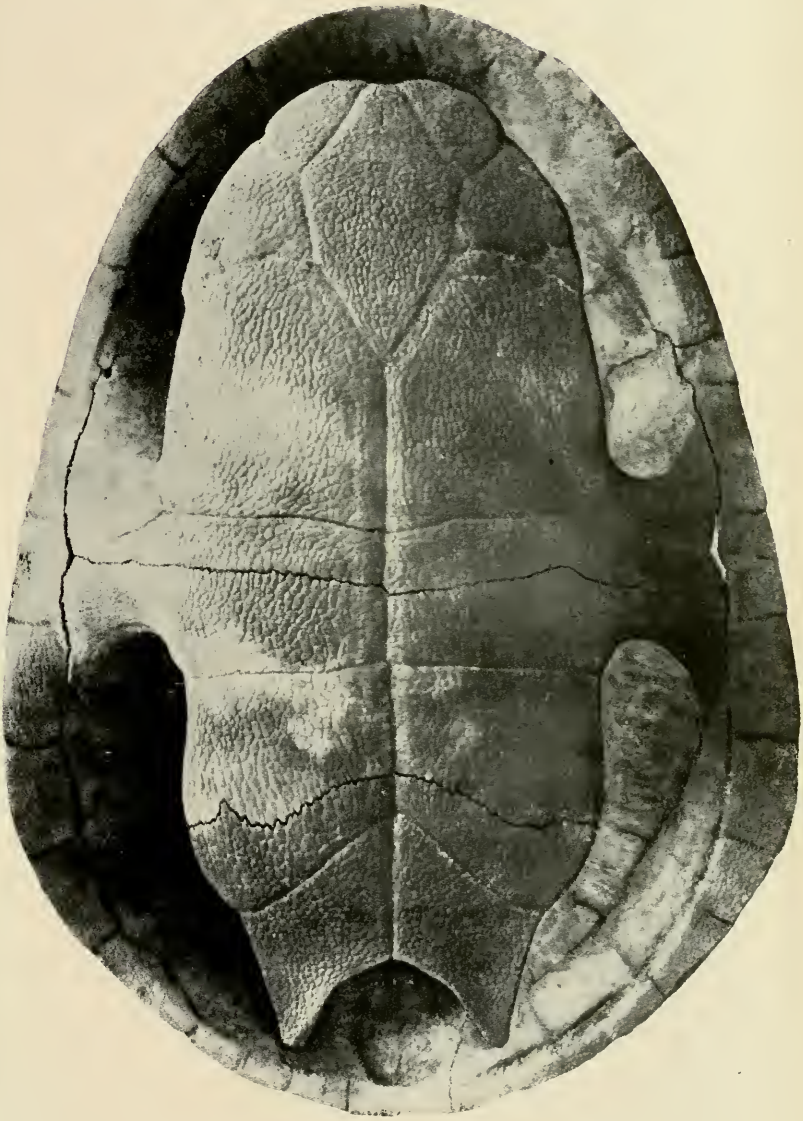
Second and third vertebrals longer than broad. *C. expansa*, Gray.

Second and third vertebrals broader than long. *C. siebenrocki*, Werner.

dd. Plastron more than twice as long as broad. Second and third vertebrals considerably longer than broad. *C. oblonga*, Gray.

C.C. First vertebral shield as long as and as broad as second. Gulars separated by the intergular. *C. intergularis*, Fry.

* Siebenrock:—K. Ak. Wiss. Wien (Math-naturw.) Anz. No. xviii. 1914, p. 1.



Chelodina intergularis, Fry.