some roughnesses of the bone which may be taken as indicating a tendency towards tooth-formation.

2. Dermophis gracilior, sp. n. (Tab. LXXVI. fig. B.)

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (Champion).

Habit moderate, the circumference of the body being nearly one-sixth of its length. Snout with rounded margin, projecting, shorter than the distance between the eyes. Tentacle very little nearer to the eye than to the nostril. No teeth within the mandibulary main series, which is composed of 26 teeth. 162 circular folds, of which the 40 anterior and 22 posterior are complete; from about the fortieth anterior annulus a secondary series of incomplete folds interrupted on the abdomen makes its appearance, the folds gradually approaching the median line of the abdomen until, towards the end of the body, they become complete and indistinguishable from the folds of the main series. Plumbeous above, paler or whitish below, the annuli not marked with black.

CŒCILIA.

Cæcilia (L.), Wagl. Syst. Amph. p. 198; Peters, MB. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1879, p. 934.

Eyes distinct or hidden under the skin; tentacle valvular, in a horseshoe-shaped pit, below the nostril; rudimentary scales imbedded in the skin; a few teeth in the mandible behind the main series.

1. Cœcilia isthmica.

Cœcilia rostrata, Günth. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 417 (nec Cuv.).

Cæcilia isthmica, Cope, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xvii. p. 91 (1877); Bouleng. Batr. Grad. p. 94, t. 6. fig. 1.

Cœcilia guentheri, Peters, MB. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1879, p. 936.

Hab. Panama, Isthmus of Darien, eastern side (Cope).-W. Ecuador.

Habit moderately stout, the circumference of the body being about one-tenth of its length. Snout subtruncated, very prominent, shorter than the distance between the eyes. Eyes distinct. 124–142 circular folds, interrupted on the back and belly, the last 16 or 18 being complete. Two teeth behind the main series of the mandible, near the symphysis. Plumbeous, paler below.

^{* 660} millim., in Cat. Batr. Grad. (1882) p. 94, seems to be a misprint.