

A NEW SPECIES OF FLYING LIZARD FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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The genus *Draco*, which constitutes a very characteristic part of the Malayan element in the fauna of the Philippine Archipelago, has hitherto been known to be represented there only by species having the nostrils lateral and turned outward. It is therefore very interesting to find in a shipment recently received from Dr. Edgar A. Mearns, U. S. Army, whose collecting has resulted in so many important additions to the Philippine biota, two fine specimens of a new species of *Draco* belonging to the other section of the genus in which the nostrils are directed upward and perfectly vertical.

DRACO MINDANENSIS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Nostril directed upward, vertical; tympanum scaly; head-scales subequal, without a Y-shaped series of scales on forehead; hind leg when adpressed forward extending beyond axilla; wing membranes pale brown above, without dark cross bands; male's gular appendage, broad, triangular, slightly longer than length of head.

Habitat.—Island of Mindanao, Philippine Archipelago.

Type.—Cat. No. 37388, U.S.N.M.; Datu Anib's place, near Catagan, northwest Mindanao, at base of Malindang Mountain, 1,100 feet altitude; May 11, 1906; Dr. E. A. Mearns, collector.

Description of type specimen.—*Adult male.* Snout as long as diameter of orbit; rostral wide and low, more than twice as wide as high, bordered behind by seven subequal, nearly regularly pentagonal scales and slightly in contact with first supralabial; nostril directed upward, perfectly vertical, separated from rostral by three rows of scales and from supralabial by three or four scales; interorbital space narrow; scales on top of head small, more or less keeled, with a slightly developed median series of larger, keeled scales on top of snout, but without any posterior, diverging branches; about five small scales in a line across the middle of the interorbital space

and about thirteen across the supraocular region, the outer ones being almost granules, the median ones larger, irregular hexagonal; a small, blunt spine at posterior end of superciliary margin; occipital shield scarcely differentiated, surrounded by subequal, keeled scales; tympanum hidden by small scales; fifteen supralabials; mental large, nearly as wide as rostral, triangular; a nuchal fold, but no median series of enlarged scales; upper surface of body covered with small, keeled scales, largest on the middle portion of the back, becoming gradually smaller on the sides toward the parachute, the larger about the same size as the ventrals; a few dorso-lateral enlarged scales barely indicated; the gular appendage broadly triangular, with posterior outline nearly straight, slightly longer than the head, the scales elongate, somewhat increasing in length toward the tip, where they almost reach the size of the ventrals; lateral neck fans very large, with rounded outline, the peripheral scales large and elongate above; fore legs long and slender, the wrist extending to the tip of the snout; extended hind leg reaches to the shoulder; posterior edge of tibia and femur strongly serrate, with a group of three large scales at the upper end near the body; tail nearly twice as long as head and body together. Color (in alcohol) above dull grayish brown, almost sepia, with pale rounded spots; on the back about five transverse series of whitish round spots alternating with four transverse series of larger, more conspicuous spots consisting of a median nearly lozenge-shaped spot with a large circular spot on each side; upper side of parachute slightly paler than the back and somewhat more reddish especially posteriorly, with numerous longitudinal whitish lines narrow and of uneven width, like very elongate beads on fine threads; underside whitish; throat brownish gray with indistinct paler spots; gular appendage pale yellow, with a fine dusky line on each scale on the anterior margin; no spots on underside of parachute; limbs and tail above cross-barred, dark grayish brown and whitish in strong contrast.

Dimensions.

	<i>mm.</i>
Total length.....	261
Tip of snout to vent.....	90
Vent to tip of tail.....	171
Width of head.....	13
Fore leg.....	45
Hind leg.....	55
Tip of snout to posterior end of jaws.....	19
Gular appendage.....	18

Remarks.—Another specimen (Cat. No. 37387, U.S.N.M., same locality and collector), also an adult male, agrees in all essential respects with the type, but the occipital scale is much better differen-

tiated, being a rounded plate almost as large as the nasal. The gular appendix is also a few millimeters longer. The color is also nearly identical, but there is a very distinct whitish line on the middle of the forehead and another across the supraocular region.

The present species is related both to *Draco quinquefasciatus* and to *Draco maximus*. It has the size of the former, and consequently is smaller than the latter. From the former it differs chiefly in the longer limbs, the differently shaped gular appendage of the male, and in coloration, lacking entirely, as it does, the dark cross bars on the parachute. From the latter it differs, besides in size, in the absence of the Y on the forehead, the fewer scales on the interorbital space, the shorter gular appendage, and in the paler color of the upper side of the parachute.