8. *Preliminary Notes on Reptilian Chromosomes.*

III. The Chromosomes of Some Lizards.

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Since the publication of my papers on the sex-chromosomes of some snakes and a lizard,[1) 2) 3)] I have been working on the chromosomes of some other lizards and have found so far that the chromosome-formulae of the following six species are:

Family	Species	Dipl-chrom.	Sex-chrom.
Lacertidae	Takydromus formosanus	38	XX
	T. septentrionalis	38	XX
Agamidae	Japarula swinhonis	46	XX
Gekkonidae	Hemidactylus bowringii	46	XX
	Gekko japonicus	38	XX
Scincidae	Eumeces latiscutatus	26	XX

The chromosome-complexes of Takydromus formosanus and T. septentrionalis are very similar to those of T. tachydromoides[3)] and also to those of the other members of the family Lacertidae,[4)] so that the state occurring in them is apparently constant of the whole family Lacertidae.

On the contrary, the chromosome-complexes of Hemidactylus bowringii and Gekko japonicus are somewhat different from each other notwithstanding that they both belong to the family Gekkonidae.

The males of all these lizards are homozygous with regard to the sex-chromosomes, and this is also the case with the snakes and lizard previously reported. Recently, Matthey[5)] has recorded the same type of sex-chromosomes in many lizards and snakes: therefore it is likely that the XX-type is a rule among the males of the whole groups of lizards and snakes.

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1) Mem. Coll. Sci., Kyoto Im. Univ., B, Vol. 6.
2) Proc., **3** (1927).
3) Ibid., Vol. 4.
4) Zeitschr. f. Zellforsch., Bd. 8.
5) C. r. Soc. Biol., T. 103.

Fig. 1.

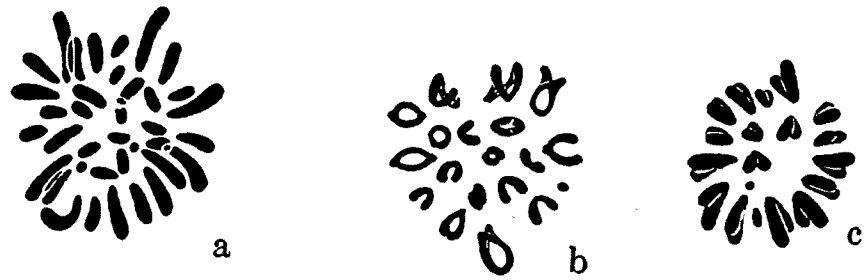


Fig. 2.

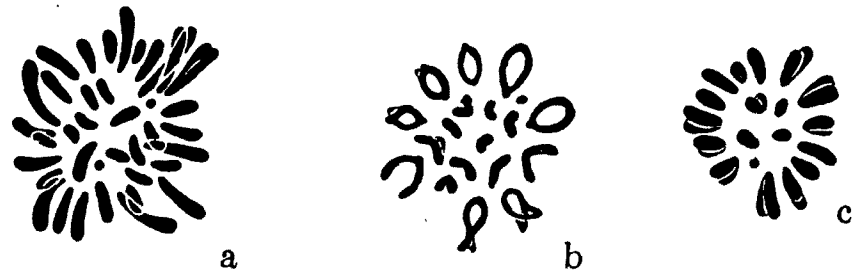


Fig. 3.

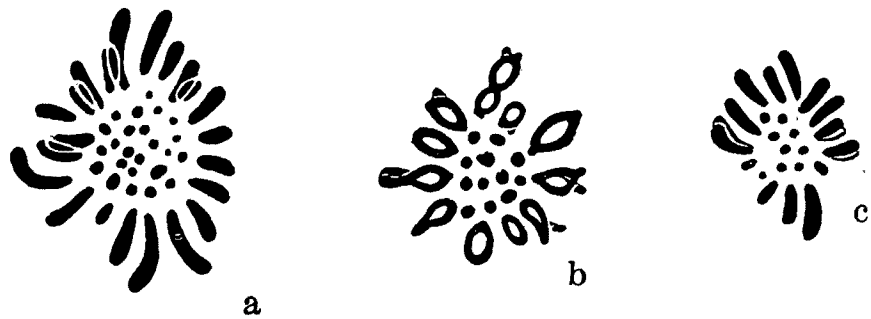


Fig. 4.

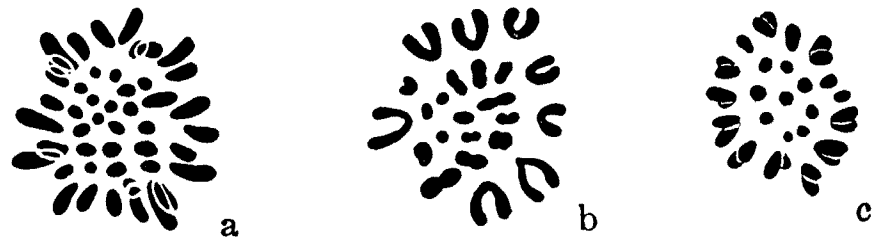


Fig. 5.

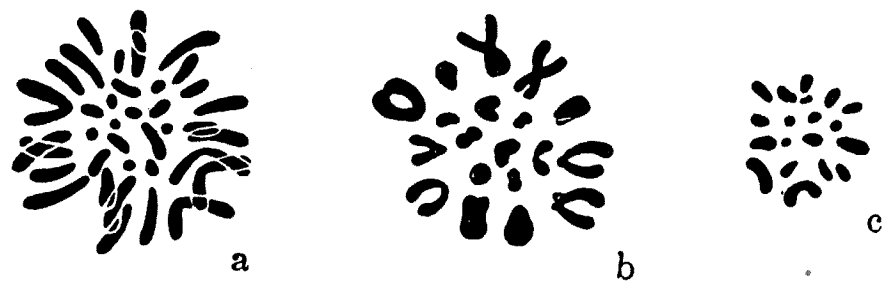
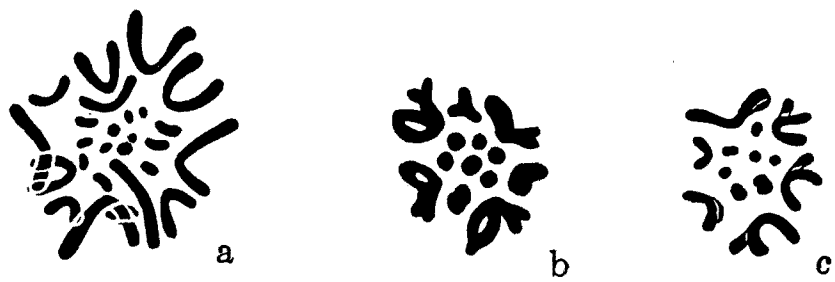


Fig. 6.



Chromosomes of the lizards, all in metaphase (a, Spermatogonium; b, First spermatocyte; c, Second spermatocyte).

Fig. 1, Takydromus formosanus; Fig. 2, T. septentrionalis; Fig. 3, Japarula swinhonis; Fig. 5, Gekko japonicus; Fig. 6, Eumeces latiscutatus.