

about one-third of the length of the shell, within white; lip curved forward and forming a very conspicuous, subacute tip near its base; columella well rounded, a thick callous deposit covering the umbilicus.

Length 2 inches; breadth  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

*Hab.*—Illinois. My Cab.; Cab. Hugh Cuming, London.

*Obs.*—This is the most ponderous species in the genus, far exceeding *P. ponderosa*, Say, in that respect; compared with that species it is not only much more solid and heavy, but its spire is proportionally more elongate, whorls more convex, while the body whorl is less ventricose, and the aperture is uncommonly small for a *Paludina* of its size; the body whorl is disposed to be angulated near its middle; all the whorls are more or less shouldered and the lines of growth are very conspicuous; the body whorl is obscurely striate concentrically, and its surface thereby modified so as to present a faintly sculptured appearance, and the striæ being somewhat finely undulated the appearance under a microscope is very pleasing.

Supplement to "A Catalogue of the Venomous Serpents in the Museum of the Academy," etc.

BY E. D. COPE.

Species 19. *Teleuraspis Castelnaui Cope*. Another specimen, obtained in a collection made between Fort Riley and Pike's Peak, Kansas, with *Sceloporus undulatus*, *Ablabes occipitalis*, *Bascanion flaviventris*, etc. As the same collection, however, contained a specimen of *Liophis reginæ*, the occurrence of the South American serpent in question was doubtless the result of accident or mistake.

P. 345. After *Elaps altirostris* insert

64. *E. Hemprichii Jan*, Rev. et Mag. de Zoologie, 1858, p. 524.  
One spec. Surinam. Dr. Colhoun.

Our specimen differs from those described by Prof. Jan with respect to the number of gastrosteges included in the black rings. In those the central ring covers but one plate; in ours, four, the lateral ones six or seven. The great breadth of these rings compared with the light spaces, distinguishes it at once from any other species which we have seen. The muzzle is short, and the nostrils widely separated. Total length 11 inches. Gastrosteges 181, anal 1, urosteges 27.

P. 346, species 51. A more careful examination of the two specimens here assigned, with a mark of doubt, to *Elaps Marcgravii*, has convinced us that neither of them belong to that species, and that they are in fact distinct from each other. The smaller we believe to be undescribed. After *filiiformis Gthr.* it is the most slender South American *Elaps*. Upon comparing it with a young *E. lemniscatus*, which has a head of the same size, the proportions of the body and tail are nearly similar, but the number of sets of rings is rather less. The head is not so broad posteriorly, and the occipital plates are a little more elongate. The principal difference, however, lies in the distribution of colors on the head. This is entirely black above and below as far as three scales behind the occipitals, except a yellow band behind the post-oculars. This covers the sixth upper labial, one temporal above it, anterior third of the occipitals, hinder edge of superciliaries, and greater part of the vertical. Superior labials seven, third and fourth coming into the orbit. Distance from the black of the head to first ring, eleven scales. Eight sets of rings, the middle not twice as wide as the external ring, which is as broad as the yellow interval. Gastrosteges 197; anal 1; urosteges 19 pair. Length 11 in. 9 l.

We propose calling this species *Elaps melanogenys*.

One specimen, presented by Dr. Wilson; locality unknown.

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*E. Gravenhorstii* Jan, loc. cit. p. 524, resembles this species, but has a black half-collar only, and a longer tail. The preocular is very small, separated from the nasal by the contiguous post-frontal and superior labial. In our species the preocular is unusually large, and in contact with the nasal.

Species 53. The three specimens here referred to *frontalis* *D. & B.* belong to a species nearly allied to *lemniscatus*, apparently undescribed. The most prominent differences are, the exact equality of the black rings in width, the shorter intervals between the triads, and the position of the first ring which touches the occipital and last labial shields. In *lemniscatus*, its vars. *frontalis* and *baliocoryphus*, in *Marcgravii* and *decoratus*, the first black ring is several scales behind the angle of the mouth, the intermediate space being red; also the central ring of each three is wider than the external. Distance between the middle and outer of the three rings in our specimens of *lemniscatus* two and three scales; in *isozonus* (as we now call this serpent) four. In the former the anterior part of the occipitals is crossed by a black band; in the latter they are entirely white, (red?), except a little black at the posterior ends.

*E. isozonus nob.*—Sets of rings twelve. No. 1, gastrosteges 201; anal 1, entire; urosteges 28, first 9 entire. No. 2, 218; anal 1, divided; urosteges 26. No. 3, 213 gastrosteges; anal 1, divided; urosteges, 29, two entire. We do not know the part of South America inhabited by this serpent.

Species 54. The specimen here described as *Elaps baliocoryphus* is, as we now believe, a variety of the *lemniscatus*. It resembles the figure of the var. *frontalis* *D. & B.* (“*Marcgravii*” *Pr. Max.*) in *Abbild. Naturgeschichte Brasiliens*, differing in having an additional red (white) band across the fronts of the occipitals. Whether *Marcgravii* *D. & B.* be a variety of *lemniscatus*, as believed by Dr. Günther, or not, the latter is certainly liable to great variation in the distribution of colors on the head.

In place of *E. baliocoryphus*, insert

54. *E. filiformis* Günther, Proc. Z. S. 1859, p. 86.

The head of our specimen is so badly mutilated that the characters could not be made out without difficulty. We are, however, much gratified to be able to record our probable possession of the interesting species described as above. It may be known from other American Elapses by its excessively elongate form and the possession of but one postocular. In a few particulars it differs from Dr. Günther's description. The nasal plates are two: two temporals bound the upper border of the sixth labial shield, the anterior of which reaches the postocular. There is no light-colored band across the post-frontals. Triads of rings nineteen, disposed as in the description.

Preocular acute anteriorly, just touching the nasals; hence the post-frontals are bent down, and almost reach the labials. Third, fourth and fifth superior labials narrow and high, eye resting on the suture of the last two. Gastrosteges 308; anal 1, divided; urosteges 42. Length 21 in. 9 l.

One sp.

?

Dr. Wilson.

To assist further in the identification of the species of *Elaps* having the rings arranged by threes, we have prepared the following table. Those marked with an asterisk are not in the Museum of the Academy.

A. Postoculars two.	
Head compressed, lanceolate.	
Labials not reaching the occipitals.	ALTIROSTRIS Cope.
	Head depressed.
Sixth superior labial reaching the occipital.	*DECORATUS Jan.
Sixth superior labial not reaching the occipital.	
† Posterior part of occipitals included in a black collar or half-collar.	
a. Neck surrounded by a narrow yellow ring.	

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- Cephalic plates black; an imperfect postocular cross-band. \*ELEGANS Jan.
- Red, bordered with black. SURINAMENSIS Cuv.
- b. Neck covered by the black collar.
- Post-frontals touching the labials. \*GRAVENHORSTII Jan.
- Post-frontals not touching the labials;
- Genieal shields entirely black. MELANOGENYS Cope.
- Red or yellow;
- Scales between middle and outer black ring red. ISOZONUS Cope.
- Black with large white spots. DISSOLEUCUS Cope.
- †† Occipital shields not traversed by a black collar or half-collar.
- a. Rings absent on the belly, divided and alternating above. ALTERNANS D. & B.
- b. Rings entire;
- The middle one of each three more than twice as wide as the outer. \*DUMERILII Jan.
- Not more than twice as wide as the outer,
- But twice as wide as the red spaces between the triads. HEMPRICHHI Jan.
- Not twice as wide.
- First black ring just touching occipitals ISOZONUS Cope.
- Some distance behind them;
- Before the eyes uniform black. \*MARGRAVII D. & B.
- A red band. LEMNISCATUS Schn.
- B. Postoculars one.
- Body very slender. FILIFORMIS Gthr.
- Species 57. *Platurus fasciatus* Daud., add  
One sp. Raiatea. Dr. J. Wilson, U. S. N.
- Species 63. *Pelamis bicolor* Daud., add  
One sp. Pacific coast of Panama. Dr. J. Wilson, U. S. N.

We correct the following typographical errors in the Catalogue:—

Page 332, line 20, for "those" read these.

" 333, " 35: for "Proteroglyphis" read Proteroglyphes.

" 338, " 12: for "Dr. Coleman Pemberton" read Dr. J. P. Coleman.

" 338, " 19: for "plants" read flanks.

" 341, *Pelias berus*: for "var. niger Bell," read var. *prester* Linn.

" 342, line 11: for "BRACHYCRANION," read BRACHYCRANION.

" 343, " 19: for "H. pallidiceps Gray" read H. *pallidiceps*, Gthr.

" 343, " 33: for "SEPEDON Cuvier" read SEPEDON Merrem.

" 344, *Bungarus fasciatus*: for "Three sp." read Five sp.

" 345, line 37: for "E. Bertholdi," read E. *Bibroni*.

" 347 " 5: for "Hydrophia," read *Hydrophis*.

Catalogue of Colubridæ in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences of  
Philadelphia. I. Calamarinæ.

BY E. D. COPE.

4. COLUBRIDÆ.

*Essential char.*—Superior maxillary bone horizontal, articulating with the anterior frontal by a lateral process; its anterior prolongation bearing teeth neither perforated nor channelled for the reception of a venom duct. The posterior prolongation uniting to the ectopterygoid by a horizontal, oblique

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