

- 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.
 Black with large white spots. ISOZONUS Cope.
 †† Occipital shields not traversed by a black collar or half-collar. DISSOLEUCUS Cope.
 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
 Pailadelphia. 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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and along the adjacent edges of the scales of the second and third rows, indistinct on the sides, but distinct on the tail. Superior labials and throat yellowish; belly grayish, largely varied with black, which forms an irregular longitudinal band.

This is a more robust serpent than the well-known *brachyorrhos*, and has a shorter and thicker tail. While this has 21 urosteges, our specimen of the other has 32. The latter has the scales in 17 rows (15 Günther), and they are more elongate and imbricate; it has not the supplementary genaeal plate, and above all, the peculiar tuberculation of the ischiadic region. This exists elsewhere only—as far as we know—in the *Trachischium rugosum Gthr.*, of the Himmelayas, also a Calamarian, and is doubtless an assistance to the animals in burrowing in the earth, and among unyielding objects.

Another difference between this serpent and the *brachyorrhos* is seen in the less elongated form of the head of the former, the rather shorter labials, and much shorter genaeals. The eye, too, is a trifle longer, and more anterior. The coloration is quite different; we only note here, the absence of the large neck spots in *trachyrocta*.

One sp.

Ceylon.

Mr. Cuming.

HALDEA Baird & Girard. Type *H. striatula*.

Catal. Rept. Smiths. Inst. Serp. p. 122, 1853. *Conocephalus* Dumeril. Prodrome de la Classification des Reptiles Ophidiens, pp. 43 et 46, 1852, and Günther Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 17. Not of Thunberg, 1812, (Orthoptera.)

68. *H. striatula* B. ♂ *D. Conocephalus striatulus* D. & B., Erp. Gen. et Gthr. l. c.

Two sp.

S. Carolina.

Dr. Edwd. Hallowell.

One sp.

N. Carolina.

?

One sp.

Richmond, Va.

Smithsonian Inst.

One sp.

N. America.

?

TROPIDOCOLONION nobis. Type *T. lineatum*.

Microps Hallowell Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. viii. 1856. Not of Megerle, 1823, (Coleoptera Oedemeritæ.)

This genus is allied to *Ischnognathus* D. ♂ *B. Streptophorus* and *Elapoidis* agree with it in having divided urosteges, carinate scales and two internasals, but differ thus, *Streptophorus*, two post-, no preocular; *Elapoidis*, one post-, two preoculars; *Tropidocolonion*, two post-, one preocular.

69. *T. lineatum* nob. *Microps lineatus* Hallow. l. c.

Two sp.

Kansas.

Dr. Hammond.

STREPTOPHORUS D. & B. Type *S. Sebæ*.

Erp. Gen. vii. 514.

70. *S. Sebæ* D. ♂ *B. Elapoides fasciatus* Hallow. Journ. Acad. iii. 35, pl. 4.

One sp.

Honduras.

Dr. Woodhouse.

Two sp.

?

Gard. of Plants.

71. *S. atratus* nobis. *Coluber atratus* Hallow. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. ii. p. 245, 1845. *Streptophorus Drosii* D. & B. vii. 518, 1854, Günther l. c.

We are glad to be able to restore the name given by Dr. Hallowell to this species many years before that of the *Erpetologie Generale*. The specimen described by him is rather paler than the others—justifying the expression, "lead colored." The "six" superior labials is an anomaly, other specimens having seven. None of the specimens have the dark color on the chin and throat mentioned by Dumeril—but this is not probably an important character, as Günther does not allude to it.

Four sp.

Venezuela, within 200 miles of Caraccas.

Dr. Ashmead.

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72. *S. bifasciatus* D. ♂ B. vii. 520.—In this species the carinæ are very strong, and present on every row of scales. It is of a slender, elongate form as mentioned by its describers, resembling the species of *Ablabes* in its proportions. For this reason we question the propriety of removing this genus from the neighborhood of *Ichnognathus*, where Dumeril places it, and it is only the Calamarian form of *S. atratus* that induces us to consent to the position assigned by Günther. Our specimens of species being fresh, we will note: that the superior surface is not properly black, but deep slate; and that the collar and inferior labial plates are light yellow. The black upon the *gastrosteges* covers an extent rather wider than each white lateral band.

Three specimens, Jalapa, Mexico, Sr. Raphael M. De Oca.
One “ “ “ “ Mr. Pease.

TANTILLA Bd. & Grd. Type *T. coronata*.

Catalogue Serp., p. 131.

This genus appears to be quite distinct from *Rhabdosoma* D. ♂ B., being characterized by a more slender body, longer tail, divided anal, and a loreal plate, either united to the postfrontals or wanting. The latter two peculiarities also distinguish it from *Rhabdion* D. ♂ B. Posterior maxillary teeth equal to the anterior, smooth. Perhaps *Rhabdosoma elaps* Gthr. l. c. 241, belongs here; its anal scute is, however, entire.

73. *T. Hallowelli* nob. *Tantilla gracilis* Hallow., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. viii. p. 246.

This species is accurately described as cited, and the differences between it and *T. gracilis* pointed out. These, we think, are of specific value, and accordingly name it after Dr. Hallowell, as a slight recognition of his many valuable contributions to herpetology.

The form of this species is more like that of *Haldea striatula* B. ♂ G., than *Carphophiops amoena*. The locality, "Indianola," assigned by Dr. Hallowell, is probably a mistake, being copied from Baird & Girard's Catalogue. We have one specimen brought from Kansas by Dr. Hammond.

74. *T. reticulata* nob.—Vertical plate broad, slightly angular in front, projecting posteriorly for half its length between the occipitals. Occipitals and both pair of frontals rather broad. Rostral broad, visible from above. Nostril in the posterior part of prenasal; postnasal in contact with first and second superior labials, preocular, post- and prefrontals. Two postoculars, upper one in contact posteriorly with the occipital, the lower touching one temporal. A second temporal equal to the first, and a third very small one behind it. Superior labials, seven last largest, third and fourth entering the orbit both low. Four genaeals, anterior in contact with inferior rostral. Scales in fifteen rows, last one slightly larger. Gastrosteges 148, postabdominal 1 divided, urosteges 67 pair. Total length 10 in. 3 l.; tail 3 in.

Color above chestnut brown, much darker posteriorly, extending upon the tips of the gastrosteges. Anteriorly the scales are edged with darker, presenting a reticulated appearance. Central dorsal row of scales lighter, forming a pale vitta, disappearing on the tail. Third and fourth rows on each side also lighter, forming indistinct bands. A collar of the same pale yellow brown crosses the ends of the occipitals. Cephalic plates clouded and edged with darker; a deep brown mark extending from the occipitals to the mouth across the yellowish labials. Beneath pale yellow, deepening posteriorly.

One specimen, Cocuyas de Veraguas, New Grenada, R. W. Mitchell.

This species seems to be much like the *T. coronatum* B. ♂ G., but has a much longer tail, and broader head-shields; the upper post-ocular, not the lower, is in contact with the temporal in the latter. See Pacif. R. R. Report, x. Reptiles, pl. 38, fig. 96.

1860.]

RHABDOSOMA D. & B. Type *R. semidoliatum*.

Erpet. Gen. vii. 90.

75. <i>R. semidoliatum</i> D. & B.		
Two specimens,	Mexico,	?
Six " "	Jalapa, Mexico,	Sr. R. M. De Oca.
One " (young)	" "	Mr. Pease.

This species appears to be very common in central Mexico. The spaces between the black spots on the dorsal region, described by authors as white, are in life of a beautiful vermilion color.

76. *R. fuliginosum nobis*. *Coluber fuliginosus* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. ii. p. 243, 1845. ? *Isoscelis et Rhabdosoma maculatum* Günther, Cat. Brit. Mus. 204, 241, 1858.

Six superior maxillary teeth on each side in a continuous series, the anterior longer than the posterior, but not longer than the middle two. Seven inferior maxillaries on each side regularly increasing in length anteriorly. This peculiar dentition induced us to consider this serpent a Lycodont, but subsequent examination and comparison with Dr. Günther's description of his *Rhabdosoma maculatum* has persuaded us that the two species are very similar, possibly identical. The most material difference is, that the *maculatum* has seven superior labial plates, the *fuliginosum* six. Of those of the latter, the third is elongated, and with the fourth entering the orbit. Geniæ one pair; vertical broader in front than its greatest length. Postoculars two, temporals three; loreal long and narrow. Color reddish brown, a darker shade crossing each occipital obliquely and uniting behind them into a dorsal band, which is soon broken into spots. These are obsolete on the middle and hinder part of the body. No lateral series of spots. Belly immaculate. See Hallowell l. c.

One specimen, Near Caraccas, Dr. S. A. Ashmead.

77. *R. torquatum* D. & B. vii. p. 101. "*Brachyorrhos torquatus* H. Boie, Erpét. de Java."

Superior labials eight, fourth and fifth coming into the orbit. One postocular; one pair of geniæ. The color of our specimen is a very deep brown, so dark that the transverse series of black spots can only be seen in certain lights. The opalescent play of colors is unusually beautiful on this account. Beneath dark brown, posteriorly finely punctulated with darker.

One specimen, Surinam, Dr. Hering.

78. *R. crassicaudatum* D. & B. vii. 103.

Seventeen longitudinal rows of scales; two postoculars; seven superior labials, third and fourth entering the orbit. In these important particulars our specimen is similar to those of Dumeril, but the coloration is totally distinct. Though much bleached by the alcohol, the animal was, probably, pale brown, each scale tipped with darker, with a dorsal vitta of the same extending from the occipitals to the end of the tail. Beneath yellow, immaculate.

One specimen, Surinam, Dr. Hering.

CARPHOPHIPS Gervais. Type *C. amoena*.

Dict. Nat. Hist. Univers. (dir. par M. C. D'Orbigny,) iii. p. 191, 1843. *Carphophis* Dumeril, Prodrome de la class. des Rept. Ophidiens, pp. 43 et 46, 1852. Erp. Gen. vii. p. 131, 1854. Günther l. c. 17, 1858. Not of Gervais l. c. 191, 1843. *Celuta* B. & G., Cat. Serp. 129, 1853.

This genus is characterized by Gervais as cited, who refers to Dumeril and Bibron; but we cannot find it published by the latter prior to 1852. *Carphophis Gerv.* has the characters of *Calamaria Boie*, and hence cannot be applied to the *Coluber amoenus* Say.

79. *C. amoena nobis*. *Coluber amaenus* Say, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. iv. 237. *Calamaria amoena* Schl. Ess. Phys. Serp. 31. *Brachyorrhos amoenus* Holbr. Am. Herp. iii. 115. *Carphophiops vermiformis* Gervais, Dict. Univ. d'Hist. Nat. iii. 191. *Carphophis amoena* Dum. & Bibr. vii. 131. *Celuta amoena* B. & G. l. c. 129.

Four specimens,	Pennsylvania,	?
Two “	“	Drs. Holbrook and Hallowell.
“ “	Beesley's Point, N. J.,	Mr. Samuel Ashmead.
One “	Cape May Co., N. J.,	Mr. Tiffany.
“ “	Virginia,	Jno. Cassin, Esq.
Two “	S. Carolina,	Smithsonian Institution.
One “ (young)		Dr. Harlan.

VIRGINIA Bd. & Grd. Type V. Valeriae.

Catal. Rept. p. 127.

This genus is characterized by the elongated form of the shields of the head, and the distinctness of the latter from the body. There are two small nasal plates, as in *Rhabdosoma*.

80. *V. Valeriae* Bd. & Grd. l. c.

One specimen, ?

HOMALOSOMA Wagl. Type *H. lutrix*.

Nat. Syst. Amph. 190, 1830.

81. *H. lutrix* D. & B. vii. p. 110.

Two specimens, Cape of Good Hope, Garden of Plants.

OLIGODON Boie. Type *O. subquadratum*.

Isis 1827, p. 519.

82. *O. sublineatum* D. & B. vii. p. 57.

One specimen, Ceylon, Mr. Cuming.

Genera 11. Species 18. Specimens 54.

The stoutness of the body and tail, and the shortness of the latter, the indistinctness of the head, and the general firmness and rigidity, are characters by which the greater number of the species of this sub-family may at once be recognized. But as in some genera, certain of these peculiarities vanish, thus approximating them to other groups, we have followed M. Dumeril in employing the dentition, which is here quite characteristic. Elsewhere, however, it evidently fails to characterize natural groups, as urged by Dr. Günther in his invaluable catalogue of the Colubrine snakes in the British Museum. We have, therefore, omitted the genera *Rhinostoma*, *Phimophis** and *Homalocranon*, which have the posterior superior maxillaries grooved, and are perhaps more nearly allied to *Scytale*. A single specimen of *Scytale coronatum*, of a variety near that called *S. Newiedii* in the *Erpetologie Generale* was described by us, Proc. of this Acad., 1859, p. 294, as *Olisthenes ephaeus*. Our conviction of its generic distinctness was grounded upon the peculiar form of the rostral plate, which while offering strong characters among some serpents, here varies with the individual.

* *Phimophis Guerinii*, the only species. It is *Rhinosimus Guerinii* of Dumeril and Bibron, but the generic name was applied to certain species of *Curculionidæ*, by Latreille, more than fifty years previously.