In this bird the upper part of the head, the wing coverts, tail coverts, and the upper part of the body are bright yellowish green bronze, except on the top of the head, which is rather duller. The throat is beautiful metallic shining amethyst color. The breast forming a kind of band across and communicating in a faint line on each side of the neck with the corner of the eye, is white, slightly tinged with chestnut. The flanks, legs and lower part of the belly are of the same color. The sides of the body under the wings are mixed, scale-like, with bronze, green and chestnut color. The quills are purplish gray black, the tail bright purplish black, the second and third feathers having edges of light chestnut, not reaching to the point, and giving them the appearance of being spatulate in form. The tail is composed of six feathers, two on each side about the same length, and the third about one-third shorter. The feet, nails, and bill are black. The bill is considerably curved. Total length 3½ inches, wing 1½, tail 1¼, bill 3/4.

The female is like the male in the color of the upper parts of the body. The throat and breast and abdomen are grayish white, tinged with chestnut, very pale on the last, sides under the wings light chestnut, mixed with bronze green towards the breast. The tail feathers are ten, light chestnut in their half towards the body, and the terminal half black, with the first and second widely tipped with white, and the third slightly. The middle feathers are bronze green. The female is about one-eighth of an inch shorter than the male.
554 PROCEEDINGS OF THE ACADEMY OF


One sp. Africa, ?


This species has three very narrow longitudinal light bands, which correspond in position with the vertebral, and light inferior borders of the dark lateral bands of the P. sibilans. These are not alluded to in any of Dr. Hallows's descriptions. This species appears to us to be closely allied to the sibilans, but has more the aspect of a tree snake, in the narrow, obliquely arranged scales, and rather larger eye.

One sp. Liberia, Dr. Goheen.
One sp. (young, Proc. 1857, p. 69,) " "

Tragops Wagler. Type T. prasinus.

Nat. Syst. Amphib. 1830, 184.

We have placed this genus and Passerita with Psammophis, on account of the similarity of dentition, and from the fact that the T. tropi dococcyx (Dryiophis Gthr.) "possesses the habit and physiognomy" of that genus, according to Dr. Günther, who has made known the species.


One sp. Java, Dr. Ruschenberger.
One sp. Anger, " "
One sp. Ceylon, Mr. Cuming in ex.
One sp. India, Dr. Burrough.

Var. laetus nobis. Anal shield entire. Colors much brighter and yellower than other specimens; otherwise similar.

One sp. Philippines, Mr. Cuming in ex.

Passerita Gray. Type P. mycterizans.


One sp. Madras, Mr. F. Brown.
One sp. India, Dr. Burrough.
One sp. Ceylon, Cuming ex.

We would direct the attention of herpetologists who have large suits of specimens of this species at their command, to the variations in the relative lengths of the tail and body. In our specimens from Madras and Ceylon, the length of the former is to that of the latter, about as one to two; in the specimen presented by Dr. Burrough, as one and one-third to two. In the latter, the lateral and superior surfaces of the proboscis are verrucose, and the body is more slender in proportion to its length.


Four specimens of this serpent from Ceylon agree in having a more attenuated form than the mycterizans. The tail is to the body, in length, as
one and one-third to two; the lateral and superior surfaces of the proboscis are verrucose. The head is very much attenuated. A dark brown band passes through the eye, and there is a diamond shaped blotch with a posterior elongation, on the top of the head.

**DRYPHIDINÆ.**

**Langaha Bruguère.** Type *L. nasuta*.

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<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td><em>Dryophis langaha</em> Schleg., 1837.</td>
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<tr>
<td>One sp.</td>
<td><em>Dryophis</em> Fitzinger. Type <em>D. fulgidus</em>.</td>
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<td><em>Oxybelis</em> Dum. Bibr. 1854.</td>
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170. *D. argentatus* Schleg.

One sp. Cayenne, Mr. Amory Edwards.


One sp. Brazil, Dr. McMurtrie.

One sp. Veraguas, New Grenada, Mr. R. W. Mitchell.

One sp. Panama, Drs. Gallaer & Le Conte.

Two sp. S. America, Mr. Cuming in ex.

Two sp.

It is this species of Dryophis to which Prof. Baird alludes (Proc. Acad., 1859, 300) as having been obtained so far north as Guayamas, Sonora. A single specimen procured by Capt. Stone at that place is in the Mus. Smithsonian.


Two sp. Liberia, Dr. Goheen.

One sp. " Dr. Savage.

One sp. " Mr. E. T. Cresson.

Two sp. Gibson, Dr. Ford.

One sp. " Mr. Du Chaillu.

b. Scales carinate: *Dryophis, Fitz. Wagl.*

173. *D. fulgidus* Fitz.

One sp. Surinam, Dr. Hering.

One sp. Panama, Dr. Le Conte.

One sp. Tosalco, San Salvador, Capt. J. Dow.

The above specimens have ten upper labial shields. Günther gives nine as the ordinary number.

174. *D. brevirostris* n. sp.

Near the middle of the body, scales in fifteen rows; elsewhere in thirteen. Carination very faint anteriorly; visible upon five rows posteriorly. General form extremely slender; length of tail to that of body as two to three. Head small, muzzle short. No loreal, one post, one preocular, the latter reaching the vertical. Nostril near the middle of the nasal plate. Superior labials six, fourth and angle of third entering orbit; last very long. Inferior labials seven, suture of the first pair unusually long. Pupil round. Gastroteges 179; an entire anal, urosteges, 170. Total length 40 in. 6 1. Tail 16 in. 3 1.

1860.}
Coloration, greyish green, tinged with rufous upon the upper surface of head and body. A narrow black line passing back from the eye, parallel to the commissure of the mouth. No lateral stripe.

Habitat. Veraguas, New Grenada. From a valuable collection made in that place by R. W. Mitchell, Esq.

**AHAETULLINE.**

**CHRYSOSPELEA** Boie. Type **C. ornata.**


   One sp. Philippines, Mr. Cuming in ex.
   Var. B. Gthr.
   One sp. Siam, Dr. Ruschenberger.
   Two sp. ?

   One sp. E. Indies. Smiths. Inst.

**AHAETULLA** Gray. Type **A. picta.**


   One sp. near Calcutta, Dr. R. Coates.
   Three sp. Ceylon Mr. Cuming in ex.
   One sp. "(*Ular lidi of the Chinese)" Singapore, ?
   Five sp. Philippine Is. Mr. Cuming in ex.
   One sp. Java, Dr. Ruschenberger.
   One sp. ?

**THRASOPS** Hallowell. Type **T. flavigularis.**


In this genus the scales are arranged in subtransverse rows, and are carinate; in Philothamnus Smith, they are similarly arranged and smooth; in both genera the gastrosteges are weakly keeled, the urosteges scarcely at all. In *Gastropyxis nobis,* the scales are arranged quincunially and are keeled; the gastro- and urosteges sharply angulated. In all three the dentition is syncranterian. In Hapsidophrys, *Fisch.,* the frontal region is much arched; otherwise nearly similar to Thrasops.

178. **T. flavigularis** Hallow, l. c. *Dendrophis flavigularis,* Hallow, l. c. 1852, p. 205. We find no external character in this fine serpent which can, in our
opinion, justify its separation from the next succeeding species. This is interesting when we recollect that the Dryophis of the same region is congeneric with the South American form, and not with that inhabiting the East Indies; a fact pointed out by Dr. Günther, in his paper on the geographical distribution of reptiles.

Two sp. Gaboon, West Afr. Dr. H. A. Ford.


One sp. Omoa, Honduras, Dr. J. L. Le Conte. Two sp. loc ignot. Mr. Cuming in ex. 181. T. occidentalis nobis. Ahaetulla occidentalis, Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1859, p. One sp. Isth. Panama, Dr. J. L. Le Conte. One sp. ? Mr. Cuming in ex. ?Var. In a third specimen, locality unknown, an additional superior labial shield, and a postnasal longer than high, are the indices of greater elongation of the prefrontal, nasal and intermaxillary bones. In every other respect similar to the above. The proportions of body and color prevent its reference to T. ahaetulla. We await additional specimens before forming an opinion respecting it.

PHILOTHAMNUS Smith. Type P. semivariiegatus.

182. P. natalensis Smith l. c. pl. 64.

We are not convinced of the identity of this species with P. Chenonii (Leptophis Chenonii D. & B.) Dr. Leach's diagnosis of his Coluber irregularis in the appendix to Bowditch's Ashantee, will probably apply equally well to several species; hence, we cannot adopt his name without more evidence than has been offered. One sp. Africa. Mr. Cuming, in ex.

In this specimen the tail is rather longer in proportion to the body, than Dr. Smith describes. The length of the former is thirteen inches; of the latter, nineteen.

183. P. depressirostris nobis.

Scales smooth, in fifteen rows, arranged as in T. Mexicanus, more obliquely than in T. occidentalis. Length of tail to total length, as one and one-third to three. Muzzle elongate, depressed, truncate; rostral plate twice as broad as high. Postnasal longer than prenasal; loreal three times as long as high. One pre-, two postoculars. Nine superior labials, fifth and sixth entering the orbit. Eye very large, oval. Occipitals broad anteriorly, narrow and truncate posteriorly, about equal to the vertical in length. Dentition as in T. ahaetulla. Anal plate divided. Total length 45 in. 6.1.

Coloration. Above uniform deep green; beneath and upon the lips light green. An inconspicuous temple streak. A very delicate black line traverses the centre of each of the two rows of scales that bound the vertebral row, extending from the nape to the origin of the tail.

Habitat. Cocuyas de Veraguas, New Granada; one specimen, presented to the Academy by Mr. R. W. Mitchell.

1860.]
This species bears considerable resemblance to T. occidentalis, but is distinguished by prominent characters.

In the animal which is the subject of this description, an entozoon (Pentastomum gracile) had entered the right internal nostril, and penetrating the membranes of the meatus near its anterior orifice, had attached itself to the periosteum in the right posterior sinus of the intermaxillary bone. The body of the animal entirely filled the meatus, and extended as far as the mouth of the oesophagus of the serpent.

**Gastropyxis nobis.** Type G. smaragdina.

*Supra p. 556.*


Four sp. Gaboon, W. Africa. Dr. Ford.

One sp. Guinea. Mr. Du Chailliu.

One sp. Liberia. Dr. Goheen.

One sp.  

**Colubrinae.**

**Phymnomodon nobis.** Type P. chalceus.

Form slender, head moderately distinct. Cephalic plates normal: two nasals, a loreal, one preocular. Scales carinate, arranged quincunxually, those of the vertebral series not larger. Gastro- and urosteges not angulated; the latter divided, the postabdominal plate entire. Pupil round. Palatine teeth very little longer than pterygoids. Superior maxillary teeth minute posteriorly, becoming much longer anteriorly; none grooved.

In the system of the Erpetologie Generale, this genus might be placed near Euphractus D. & B. Its true affinities are not with Euprotodon and Lycophidium, but with Thamnophis Hallow., and Thamnophis Fitz. (*Eucaena* B. & G.), being distinguished from the latter principally by the dentition.

185. P. chalceus nobis.


**Coloration.** Olivaceous above, shading into leek green upon the flanks, and greenish-white upon the belly. A vertebral band of light green bordered with black extends from the occipital plates to the origin of the tail, involving one and two halves rows of scales. Another narrower and paler band extends upon the third and fourth rows of scales upon each side from the neck to origin of tail. This band is bounded above by an interrupted narrow black border. Temporal region lively green, plates of head and muzzle tinged with fulvous. Upper labials and preocular white: a narrow black postocular vitta. All the plates and scales above and below, refugent with a brilliant metallic lustre, as in Ahaetulla sp.

One sp. Siam. Dr. W. S. W. Ruschenberger.

**Philodryas** Wagler. Type P. Olfersii.

As Wagler's name, Chlorosoma, as applied to this genus, is etymologically untrue, we have followed Dr. Günther in employing the name which immediately succeeds it in the "Natürliches Syst."


188. P. crassifrons nobis.

Expression slightly homalopsine: the eyes more anterior and vertical, the muzzle shorter, and the labials higher than is usual among tree-snakes. Vertical plate nearly as broad as long; occipitals broad, rounded. Postoculars two; preocular not reaching the vertical. Postfrontals broad transversely, inferiorly bordered by the postnasals and third upper labial, suture with the former longer. Superior outline of the rstral rounded. Nostril a slit; nasals confluent, posterior inferior angle acute. Loreal none. Superior labials eight, all higher than long, except the first and last; eye over the fourth and fifth, small. One large and three small temporals bound the external border of each occipital. Inferior labials ten or eleven, sixth largest, last two or three very small. Pre-genalals longer than the posterior pair. Scales in nineteen longitudinal rows, smooth; gastrosteges undulate near their extremities, obtusely keeled. Gastrosteges 206, one divided anal, urosteges 123.

Coloration. Above uniform dark green, beneath greenish-white, chin tinged with yellowish.

One sp. Cayenne. Gard. of Plants. (as Dryophylax viridissimus)

In the proportions of the body, this serpent much resembles the P. viridissimus, but even assuming that the absence of the loreal shield is accidental, the proportions of the head and plates are different from those seen in our specimens of that species, and in the published figures of it.

Gonyosoma Wagler. Type G. oxycephalum.

Nat. Syst. Amphib. p. 184, 1830.

189. G. oxycephalum Wagler. G. viride do. Descr. et Icon. Amphib, pl. 9. One sp. Java. Dr. W. S. W. Ruschenberger. This specimen has 27 and 28 rows of scales upon the anterior part of the body.

Chlorophis Hallow. Type C. heterodermus.


Body cylindrical, tail not long; head rather short, eyes large. Scales smooth, anteriorly in oblique transverse series. Nasals two, nostrils between; loreal large; one pre-, two postoculars. Gastrosteges faintly angular; anal plate entire, urosteges divided. Dentition syncranterian.

We are inclined to regard the arrangement of the plates upon the muzzle of the specimen from which Dr. Hallowell drew up his diagnosis, as abnormal. Another specimen from Guinea exhibits the plates as described. This genus seems to differ from Hapsidophrys Fischer, in having a shorter tail, as well as smooth scales.


Lioptelis Fitz. Type L. tricolor.


This genus differs from Chlorophis in having a single nasal plate, more 1860.]
depressed head, equal teeth, and bifid anal plate. It seems to include Herpetodryas tricolor Schleg., Cyclophis calamaria Gthr., Cyclophis major Gthr., and the species below-mentioned. The scales are not keeled and the general form is less elongate than in Opheodrys Fitz.


The most frequent anomaly in the arrangement of the plates of the head of this species is the union of the nasal and loreal. Two labials are sometimes confluent and the preocular is occasionally divided.

**Opheodrys Fitz.**


Dromicus Bibron. Type D. fugitivus.

Sagra's Hist. d'Ile Cuba, 1840, p. 221.


Var. Gthr. One sp. Trinidad. Dr. S. W. Mitchell. One sp. ?


One sp. Jamaica. Dr. Fisher. Four sp. ?


Drymonius Fitz. Type D. margaritiferus.


a. One preocular plate.

One sp. Omoa, Honduras. Dr. Le Conte.
One *"* Honduras. Dr. Woodhouse.
One *"* Panama. Dr. Le Conte.
Three *"* Central America. Mr. Cuming, in ex.


Unicolor var. Two sp. Surinam. Mr. Wood.
Two *"* Caraccas. Mr. Ashmead.
One *"* ?
One *"* Veragua, N. Grenada. Mr. R. W. Mitchell.

Banded var. One *"* Caraccas. Mr. A. B. Durand.
One *"* ? Mr. Cuming, ex.

In the banded variety a light band runs along the fourth row of scales. In our second specimen the light color of the abdomen involves the first two rows, leaving a narrow brown band upon the third row, below the light one.


One sp. Caraccas. Mr. Ashmead.
Two *"* ?


One sp. South America. ?


One sp. Georgia. ?
One sp. Young. S. Carolina. Dr. Blanding, ("Coluber reticulatius.")


Three sp. Texas. Dr. Heermann.
Two sp. Cross-Timbers, Ind. Ter'y. Dr. Woodhouse.
One sp. Cape St. Lucas, Lower Cal. Smithsonian Inst.

In one of the specimens from Texas, the anterior part of the tail, and part of the body are lustrous black; in all three the teeth are of a light sea-green color, at their bases. In the specimen from Cape St. Lucas, the head is deep brown; a light line extends anterior to the eye, and one along the median upper labials, which sends a vertical branch to the postoculars. Throat and chin brown with yellow variations, anterior part of the body crossed for a short distance by incomplete cross bands. (Vid. Hallowell, U. S. Pac. R. R. Surv. Rept. x. Williamson's Exp. Reptiles, p. 12.)


The fundamental pattern of coloration in this species consists in a unicolor 1860.
dorsal region, and lineated sides, a dark line running through the centre of each row of scales upon the latter region and upon the ends of the gastrosteges. The intervals between these lines may be variously shaded. When a light color appears between each, we have the form taniatus. (U. S. Pac. R. R. Expl. Rept. x. Beckwith's Rept. Pl. xxii.) When the intervals involving the ends of the gastrosteges, the first, second and half the third rows of scales, are dark, half the third and fourth being bright yellow, we have lateralis or Schottii. (Mex. Bound. Surv. pl. 17.) Sometimes only the interval between the lines of the second and third rows is dark; sometimes this occurs, the inferior half of the first row being also shaded. The uniform olive brown of the back is formed by the confluence of the widened longitudinal bands; the exterior basal portions of the dorsal scales, are however sometimes yellow, like the ground upon the sides.

One sp. California. Dr. Heermann.
One sp. Arizona. Smith's Inst.

HERPETODRYAS Boie. Type H. carinatus.

Bullet. de Sci. Nat. et Geol. Octob., 1826, p. 237. Macrops Wagl. Nat. Syst. Amphib. 1830, p. 204. H. carinatus (Boie) Schlegel. Herpetologists have distinguished two species as confounded in the H. carinatus of Schlegel's Essai, and have characterized them as possessing, the one, smooth scales, the other, carinate. After a careful study of our specimens, we have arrived at the conclusion that there is no ground for regarding one series of specimens possessing carinæ upon the scales, as representing a species distinct from another series, whose scales are keelless. Specimens in which two or three labials enter the orbit and which have the anal divided, differ in this respect, as do also those with an entire anal plate, and three or two upper labials entering the orbit. A specimen from near Rio Janeiro is obviously Natrix scurrula of Wagler, (Spix, Serp. Braz. pl.) Another specimen from Surinam is quite as slender as Ahaetulla pica. In color, specimens vary from black olivaceous with a yellow dorsal line, and spots upon the first row of scales upon the tail, to gray brown with oblique transverse bands. A specimen received from the Garden of Plants, exhibits two preoculars, and three or four postoculars. That a careful anatomical investigation may demonstrate the existence of several species among these individuals, is not improbable.

Besides the synonymes ordinarily quoted under the "species" fuscus and carinatus, there may be added, Coluber Spixii Hallowell, Proc. Phil. Acad. ii. p. 241, and C. Pickeringii Hallow. l. c. p. 242.

Ten sp. Surinam. Dr. Hering.
Three sp. (Types Hallow. sp.) Near Caraccas. Mr. Ashmead.
One sp. ("Dendrophis viridis B. B.") Para. Col. Abert.
One sp. Surinam. Dr. Colboum.
One sp. Rio Janeiro.
One sp.? Gard. Plants in ex.
Three sp.?

204. H. sebastianus nobis.

As a representative of its genus, this species is of a very elongate and compressed form, with the scales arranged in transverse series, and with two medial dorsal rows, larger than the others; the dentition isodont. The specific characters are as follows: tail one-third the total length. Scales large, in ten longitudinal rows, entirely smooth. Anal shield entire. Head distinct from the neck, lanceolate. Eye large, superciliaries prominent. Upper head shields large. Vertical elongate, broad anteriorly, lateral borders concave, convergent. Post-frontals bent upon the sides. Rostral as high as broad. Nostril between two nasals, each of the latter higher than broad. Loreal rectangular, longer than high. One preocular scarcely reaching the vertical. Postoculars two, inferior largest; the two bounded posteriorly by the [Dec.
occipital and a large temporal plate. As second large temporal, separating the last upper labial from the occipital. Superior labials nine, fourth, fifth and sixth entering the orbit; seventh subtrigonal, last two elongate. Inferior labials ten; post-genial longer than anterior. Gastrosteges not angulated, 153 in number.

**Coloration.**—A light brownish fulvous, paler on the belly, darker upon the occipital region.

One specimen, native country unknown, but may perhaps prove to be from Eastern Asia or Malaysia.

**Zaoecys nobis.** Type *Z. diumnades*.

Form slender, vertebral line angular. Two medial series of dorsal scales; those of the sides quincuncially arranged. Two nasals, one loreal, two preocular shields.

The large isodont serpents which have the median dorsal line elevated into a ridge, and the sides compressed more or less "en toit" appear to us to be naturally distinguished as follows:

A. Two median dorsal series of scales.

Herpetodryas. Scales in more or less transverse series, one preocular.

Zaoecys. Scales in quincunx; two preoculars.

B. One median dorsal series of scales.

Ptyas. Preoculars two or more.

a. Not more than one loreal or preocular

Spilotes. Scales in sub-transverse series; head very distinct from neck; loreal trapezoidal.

Colognathas. Scales quincuncial; head but little distinct; loreal trapezoidal.

Gonyosema. Loreal three times as long as high or absent; muzzle very acute.

In proposing the name Zaoecys for the Coryphodontes carinatus and fuscus of Gunther. and in retaining Fitzinger’s name Ptyas for the C. Blumenbachii and C. korros of the Erpetologia General, we are giving expression to an opinion long held by us, as to the unnatural association of species in the so-called genus Coryphodon, of those authors. In it we find cylindrical terrestrial serpents united with compressed subarboricole species, upon a peculiarity whose value as an index of nature appears to us entirely imaginary. The very nature of the coryphodontian type of dentition as distinguished from the isodontian and syncranterian would lead us to infer its inconstancy; and it does exist, we believe, in species claimed to be isodont; e.g. in the genera Lampropeltis, Drymobius, etc.

**205. Z. diumnades nobis.** Coluber diumnades Cantor, 1842. “C. nigromarginatus Blyth, 1855.” Coryphodon carinatus Gthr., 1858.

Three sp. Ningpo, China. Dr. McCartee.

Besides the species of this genus, and of Herpetodryas, *Dendrophis pseudodipass* of Bianconoi, from Mosambique, possesses two medial dorsal series of scales.

**Ptyas Fitz.** Type *P. mucosus*.

**Systema Reptilium, p. 26, 1843.**


One sp. East Indies. Mr. Yarrow.

One sp. (80 in.) Siam, Dr. Ruschenberger.

One sp. ?

1860.]
Spiolotes Wagler. Type S. pullatus.


One sp. Brazil, Dr. Strain.
One sp. Surinam, Mr. Keller.
One sp. S. America, Mr. Cuming in ex.
Two sp. "?

One sp. Saturn, Dr. Strain.
One sp. Surinam, Mr. Keller.
One sp. S. America, Mr. Cuming in ex.
Two sp. "?

One sp. S. America, ?

One sp. S. America, ?

One sp. Caracas, Mr. G. W. Boulton.
Our specimen differs from Günther's type, in having the carination of the dorsal scales quite weak, the lateral borders of the vertical plate but little concave, the last two upper labials confluent on both sides, and nearly all the scales on the anterior half of the body with yellow centres.

213. S. melanurus Dum. & Bibr.
One sp. Panama, Drs. Gallager & Le Conte.
One sp. Caracas, Mr. Ashmead.
This species is certainly very nearly allied to the S. corais, but we cannot at present agree with Günther in regarding it as the young of that species. The corais is stouter in form, and does not probably exhibit a black tail, and black lines upon the neck, at any age.

One sp. (very large) Surinam, Dr. Hering.
One sp. (half grown) "
One sp. (very young) Dr. Colhoun.
In the young specimen there are forty-one pairs of oblique dark grey cross-bands on the body above.

Independently of color, this species differs from corais in the shorter loreal, longer inferior postocular, and longer external longitudinal border of occipital plate. The fifth and seventh superior labials are entirely separated by the sixth.
One sp. Eagle Pass, Texas, Smithsonian Inst.

One sp. Georgia, Dr. Holbrook.

Coeognathus Fitzinger. Type C. radiata.


This specimen agrees exactly with Herr Schlegel's description, though sent with the label "C. radiatum, Var. B, D. & B."

216. C. limicola nobis.
Our single specimen differs slightly from descriptions in the arrangement of the colors upon the upper surface of the body. Hence we append the following notes.

Scales small, entirely smooth, in twenty-seven longitudinal series. Tail two-ninths the entire length. Head slightly distinct, acute. Rostral plate rather prominent, as high as broad, visible from above. Two small supplemental plates between it and the prefrontals: the latter as long as broad. Postfrontals longer than broad; superciliaries narrow; vertical rather broad anteriorly, elongate, the lateral borders straight, and so convergent as to render it almost trilateral. Occipitals elongate truncate posteriorly, two elongate temporals bound the external border. Nasals two, large, nostrils between; loreal longer than high, the posterior border curved oblique. Preocular large, reaching the vertical, rugulose; postoculars two. Superior labials ten, eye sitting on the fifth, sixth and seventh; eighth longer than high, ninth higher than long, both bounded above by an elongate temporal. Inferior labials twelve, seventh largest; pregenecials longer than postgeneicals. Postabdominal scute entire. Gastrosteges 223, a little recurved upon the sides; urosteges 88 pair. Total length, 29 in. 3 l., of tail 6 in. 6 l.

Coloration. Under surface light yellow, with a few black specks upon the extremities of the scales anteriorly. Above a delicate fawn brown, the two inferior rows of scales paler. Anterior to the middle of the body, the scales of the rows between the third and tenth assume a darker shade; this becomes a distinct lateral band posteriorly, and extends to the extremity of the tail. On the anterior third of the body, the skin, upon being stretched, exhibits the following pattern. Pale trigonal areas, alternating and extending from the median line to the ninth row of scales upon each side. A series of small light spots upon the eighth row alternates with these. Lower down, opposite to the first, are diamond shaped pale areas, and a second row of larger alternating spots upon the second, third and fourth rows of scales. The spots of this and of the upper series become larger anteriorly, and are bordered above and below with black; the pale areas become obsolete. There are two parallel black lines upon the neck; one oblique, upon each side of the neck; one extending from the eye to the mouth, upon the upper border of the eighth superior labial, and an obscure one upon the common suture of the occipitals.

One sp. Ceylon, Mr. Cuming in ex.


Six sp. Italy, Dr. Wilson. (Bp. Coll.)

219. *E. tanjurus nobis.*

As in many other serpents of Eastern Asia, the maxillary and mandibular teeth become gradually longer anteriorly. Head slightly distinct, lanceolate, muzzle obtuse. Tail one-fifth the total length, flat beneath. Twenty-five rows of scales, those from the ninth to the sixteenth keeled. Rostral plate broader than high, the labial suture one-third the nasal, less than the prefrontal. Eight superior labials, fourth and fifth bounding the orbit. Seventh much longer than high, bounded above by a long temporal, and by a short one, which also bounds the eighth labial. Postoculars two, superior largest. Preoculars two, as in other species of the genus, the superior very large, its horizontal diameter greater than the length of the loreal. The latter plate much longer than high. Postfrontals large, bent upon the sides. *Anterior 1860.*
border of the vertical shorter than the straight, convergent lateral; posterior angle obtuse. Supercriilies large. Occipitals elongate, external borders convergent, bounded by two long temporals. Inferior labials ten, eleven, or twelve. Gastrosteges 232; one divided anal; urosteges 101 pair. Total length of specimen from Ningpo 64 in., tail 13 in.; specimen from Siam 30 in., tail 6 in., 3 lines.

Coloration. Above, an olivaceous ash, or clay color, more olive anteriorly. A blackish lateral band extends from the tip of the tail, throughout the posterior third of the body, where it extends from the second to the ninth rows of scales, reducing the ground color to a dorsal stripe of three or four scales in width. It is divided by a number of irregular narrow vertical lines, at regular distances. The superior border is prolonged upon the anterior two-thirds of the body as an irregular, narrow, longitudinal black band, connected with that of the opposite side by similar short transverse bands at distances of four or five scales. Irregular black borders and centres of the median lateral scales, are the only indications of the inferior part of the lateral band anteriorly. Gastrosteges tipped with black anteriorly; the central parts become gradually darker posteriorly, but finally give place to a yellow median band which extends to the tip of the tail. This is bounded by a blackish band on each side, which is separated from that of the sides by another yellow one, which involves the tip of the gastrosteges, and first row of scales. The only marking upon the head is a black postocular vitta, which extends along the upper borders of the labials and no farther, parallel to the commissure of the mouth. Pectus, throat, chin and superior labials yellowish.

One sp. Ningpo, Dr. McCartee.
One sp. Siam, Dr. J. E. Simple, U. S. N.

We can find no notice of this fine serpent, except a brief description appended to specimen c under Elaphis virgatus of the British Museum Catalogue. This specimen, which is from Chikiang, China, most probably belongs to the present species. Elaphis virgatus differs from taeniurus in its more elevated rostral with more equal borders, its shorter loreal and preocular, etc.

E. blineatus Hallowell, Proc. Acad., 1860, p. 497, from Japan, is nearly allied to, if not a variety of, E. quadrivirgatus Gthr.

Note.—In these Proceedings, 1860, p. 241, we characterized a genus of serpents from West Africa, having entire urosteges, under the name Pariaspis. This name we find must give way to Elapops, Gthr., of a few months prior date; vid. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1859, 151. E. modestus Gthr., appears to differ from E. plumbeater in having but one postocular, two temporals bounding the occipital instead of one, and in color. In the latter species there is no shade of olivaceous. The plate represents a rather broader vertical and perhaps a smaller rostral. We look for further specimens to substantiate these differences.

Oxyrhinus melanocrotalus nobis, l. c., p. 260, is apparently Crotophophelitis rufescens Fitz. The latter genus differs from Sibon in its entire anal plate. Phimothyra nobis, l. c., p. 255, is intended to take the place of Salvadora Bd. & Grd., the latter name having been previously applied by Linnaeus to a genus of plants.

Phyllobates auratus, l. c., p. 372, was erroneously stated to inhabit Chili. It has as yet been found only on the Island of Taboga, Bay of Panama.

We are authorized to state that Lampropeltis multiirrata Kennicott, l. c., p. 248, is a misprint for L. multiirrata Kenn.