

ZOOLOGISCHE MEDEEELINGEN

UITGEGEVEN VANWEGE

's RIJKS MUSEUM VAN NATUURLIJKE HISTORIE

Deel VI.

te
LEIDEN

Aflevering 4.

XVIII. — FAUNA SIMALURENSIS. REPTILIA

BY Dr. NELLY DE ROOIJ. (WITH 8 TEXTFIGURES).

The collection of reptiles from Simalur, made by Mr. Edw. Jacobson in 1913 is a very interesting one and consists of 35 species: *Lacertilia* 17, *Chelonia* and *Crocodilia* 2, *Ophidia* 16. Besides, some reptiles were collected at Pulu Babi, at Pulu Si Laut (one of the Cocos Islands, north off Simalur) and near Saibi on Siberut, one of the Mentawai Islands. In none of these islands, reptiles have been collected previously.

Publications about reptiles, collected in the other islands lying in a long line west off Sumatra exist:

- Nias.
1. Boulenger, in Ann. Nat. Hist. (5) XVI 1885, p. 388.
 2. Fischer, in Abh. Naturw. Ver. Hamburg Bd. IX Heft 1 1886, p. 3.
 3. Modigliani, in Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova (2) VII 1889, p. 113.
 4. Böttger, in Ber. Senckenb. Ges. 1889, p. 306.
 5. v. Lidth de Jeude, in Notes Leyden Mus. Vol. XII 1890, p. 253.
 6. Werner, in Jahresber. Ver. Magdeburg. 1892/93, p. 248.
 7. de Rooij, in Die Insel Nias bei Sumatra van Dr. Kleiweg de Zwaan, Bd. III 1915, p. 282.

Mentawai Islands (Sipora). Boulenger, in Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova (2) XIV 1895, p. 613.

Engano. Vinciguerra, in Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova (2) XII 1892, p. 517.

Reptiles collected on Simalur in 1913.

Gymnodactylus marmoratus (Kuhl).

Gonatodes kandianus (Kel.).

Hemidactylus frenatus D. B.

Hemiphyllodactylus typus Blkr.

Gecko monarchus (D. B.).

Ptychozoon homalocephalum (Crev.).

- Draco volans* L.
Aphaniotis acutirostris Modigl.
Aphaniotis fuscata (Ptrs.).
Calotes cristatellus (Kuhl).
Varanus salvator (Laur.).
Mabuia quinquecarinata Werner.
Mabuia multifasciata (Kuhl).
Lygosoma olivaceum (Gray).
Lygosoma atrocostatum (Less.).
Lygosoma relictum Vincig.
Dibamus novae- guineae D. B.
Cyclemys amboinensis (Daud.).
Crocodilus porosus Schn.
Python reticulatus (Schn.).
Xenopeltis unicolor Reinw.
Tropidonotus chrysargus Schleg.
Coluber melanurus Schleg.
Lycodon subcinctus Boie.
Calamaria elegans de R.
Calamaria simalurensis de R.
Calamaria lautensis de R.
Hypsirhina albonaculata (D. B.).
Cerberus rhynchos (Schn.).
Dipsadomorphus nigriceps (Gthr.).
Psammodynastes pictus Gthr.
Dryophis prasinus Boie.
Naja bungarus Schleg.
Lachesis sumatrana (Raffl.).
Lachesis puniceus (Boie).

Pulu Babi.

- Gonatodes kandianus* (Kel.).
Draco volans L.
Mabuia multifasciata (Kuhl).
Lygosoma olivaceum (Gray).
Lygosoma atrocostatum (Less.).
Crocodilus porosus Schn.
Dendrelaphis caudolineatus (Gray).
Platurus laticaudatus (L.).
Platurus colubrinus (Schn.).

Cocos Islands (Pulu si Laut).

Calamaria lautensis de R.

Saibi on Siberut — Mentawai Islands.

- Hemidactylus frenatus* D. B.
Gecko monarchus (D. B.).
Ptychozoon homalocephalum (Crev.).
Dendrophis pictus (Gmel.).
Coluber melanurus Schleg.
Lycodon subcinctus Boie.
Calamaria everetti Blgr.
Cerberus rhynchops (Schn.).
Dipsadomorphus nigriceps (Gthr.).
Amblycephalus malaccanus (Ptrs.).
Lachesis wagleri (Boie).

The greater part belongs to species, well known from Sumatra too: three small snakes however, are new species. They have been described for the first time in my larger publication: Reptiles of the Indo-australian Archipelago II, 1917, but in order to have a complete list, I will repeat these descriptions here in the systematical part.

SIMALUR.

1. *Gymnodactylus marmoratus* (Kuhl).

- Sinabang II. 1913. 2 spec. (♀ and juv.).
 Laut Tawar VIII. 1913. 1 spec. (♀).

One of the two specimens from Sinabang is a young one, measuring 60 mm.

Distribution. Nias, Engano, Sumatra, Java, Lombok, Borneo, Celebes, Morotai, Ceram, Kei Islands, Aru Islands, New Guinea; Malay Peninsula, Pinang, Christmas Island.

2. *Gonatodes kandianus* (Kel.).

- Sinabang III. 1913. 1 spec. (♀).
 Labuan Badjau VI. 1913. 1 spec. (♂).

Distribution. Nias, Mentawai Islands (Sipora), Engano; Ceylon, S. India.

The species has been known only from the Indian continent and Ceylon for many years. In 1892 Vinciguerra published a list of reptiles

collected in Engano, in this collection *Gonatodes kandianus* was present; since that time this small Gecko has been found in Sipora and in Nias also. Up till now it has not been known from Sumatra, though the whole series of small islands, mentioned above, is situated quite near the westcoast of Sumatra.

Both specimens have the ventral scales keeled; male with four praeanal and three femoral pores.

3. *Hemidactylus frenatus* D. B.

Sinabang	II. 1913.	6 spec.
"	III. 1913.	3 spec.
"	V. 1913.	6 spec.
"	VI. 1913.	2 spec.
"	VII. 1913.	9 spec. (2 juv.).
Lasikin	IV. 1913.	2 spec. (1 juv.).
Pulu Pandjang in Sinabang Bay	V. 1913.	1 spec.
Labuan Badjau	VI. 1913.	1 spec.
Sibigo	VIII. 1913.	3 spec.

Common throughout the whole of the Archipelago, Southern India, Philippines, China, the Bismarck Archipelago; South Africa, Somali and Madagascar.

4. *Hemiphyllodactylus typus* Blkr.

Sinabang	VII. 1913.	1 spec. (♀).
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Distribution. Nias, Sumatra, Borneo, Java.

5. *Gecko monarchus* (D. B.).

Sinabang	VI. 1913.	1 spec. (♂).
"	VII. 1913.	3 spec. (♂).

Common house-gecko.

6. *Ptychozoon homalocephalum* (Crev.).

Sinabang	1912.	1 spec. (♀).
"	III. 1913.	1 spec. (♀).
Lugu	VIII. 1913.	1 spec. (♂).

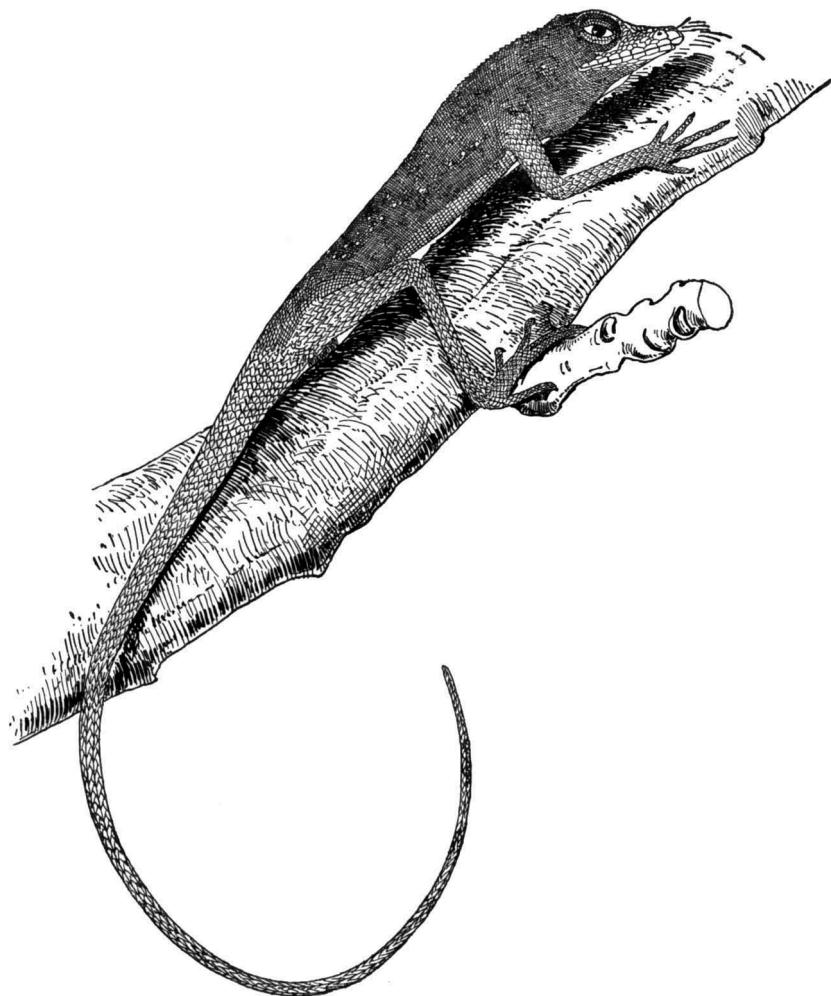
Occurring only in the western part of the Archipelago. Differing at first sight from the other species *Pt. horsfieldi* (Gray) in having a broad rounded flap at the end of the tail.

7. *Draco volans* L.

Labuan Badjau	VI. 1913.	1 spec.
Sinabang	VII. 1913.	1 spec.

Nom. indig. in the district Tapah: Apam apam.

8. *Aphaniotis acutirostris* Modigliani.



Sinabang	II. 1913.	3 spec.
"	III. 1913.	1 spec.

Sinabang	VI. 1913.	1 spec.
"	VII. 1913.	1 spec.
Tandjung Rabang	II. 1913.	1 spec.
Suha Lamatan	IV. 1913.	5 spec.
Labuan Badjau	VI. 1913.	1 spec.
Sibigo	VIII. 1913.	1 spec.

Nom. indig. in the district Tapah: Seng 'ung.

This rather rare lizard has been collected on Simalur in a large quantity. It is easily to be distinguished from the second species of *Aphaniotis* by its pointed snout with the pointed projecting scale at its tip.

9. *Aphaniotis fusca* (Peters).

Sinabang	II. 1913.	3 spec.
"	VII. 1913.	1 spec.
Suha Lamatan	IV. 1913.	3 spec.

Smaller than the preceding species; the snout is shorter and more rounded; two dark bands across the supraocular region.

10. *Calotes cristatellus* (Kuhl).

Sinabang	II. 1913.	3 spec.
"	III. 1913.	2 spec.
Labua	III. 1913.	2 spec.
Sibigo	24. VIII. 1913.	1 spec.

Nom. indig. in the district Tapah: Seng 'ung; usually named Chameleon by the Europeans. A very common species.

11. *Varanus salvator* (Laur.).

Sinabang	II. 1913.	2 spec. (1 juv.) and 1 head.
"	III. 1913.	1 spec. (juv.) and 1 head.
"	VI. 1913.	1 head.
Labuan Badjau	VI. 1913.	1 skin.
Sibigo	VIII. 1913.	1 head.
"	1. IX. 1913.	1 head.
Sigulé	14. IX. 1913.	1 head.

The biggest specimen caught was 1.50 M.; the smallest measured 161 mm. from the tip of the snout to the anus.

12. *Mabuya quinquecarinata* Werner.

Sinabang	VII. 1913.	2 spec.
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Both specimens have among the head-shields a very small interpa-

rietal, so that the parietals form a suture in the middle; the latter are strongly keeled on their posterior part, smooth anteriorly. The species is rather rare and known from Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Malay Peninsula.

13. *Mabuia multifasciata* (Kuhl).

Sinabang	II. 1913.	2 spec.
"	III. 1913.	1 spec.
"	IV. 1913.	1 spec.
Labua	III. 1913.	1 spec.
Lasikin	IV. 1913.	2 spec.
Lugu	V. 1913.	1 spec.

Nom. indig. in the district Tapah: Hilé.

14. *Lygosoma olivaceum* (Gray).

Sinabang	II. 1913.	1 spec.
"	VII. 1913.	1 spec.
Ajer Pinang	III. 1913.	2 spec.
Labua	III. 1913.	1 spec.
Lugu	III. 1913.	1 spec.
Ajer Dingin	III. 1913.	1 spec.
Sibigo	17. IX. 1913.	1 spec.

Occurring from Tenasserim and the Philippines eastwards to Borneo and Java.

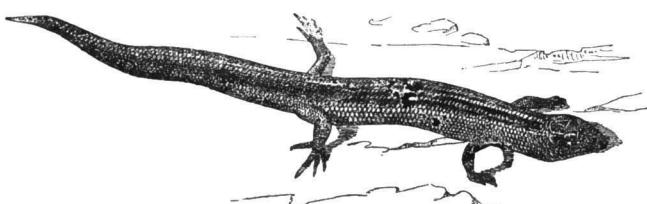
The greater part shows traces of transverse bands on the back and limbs, formed by pale black-edged ocelli. Lower parts bluish-green.

15. *Lygosoma atrocostatum* (Lesson).

Labuan Badjau	VI. 1913.	2 spec.
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A beautiful lizard, greenish with light and black spots and a broad black lateral band with some light spots in it.

16. *Lygosoma relictum* Vinciguerra.



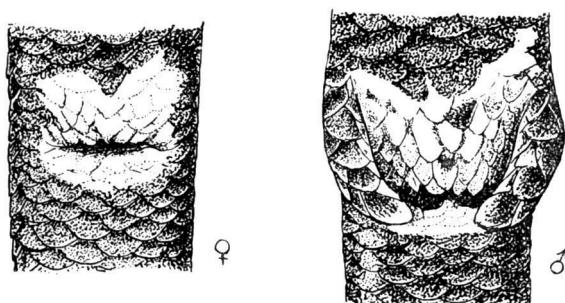
Sinabang II. 1913. 1 spec.

Distribution. Nias, Mentawai Islands (Sipora) and Engano.

This remarkable and rare lizard is still more restricted in its distribution than *Gonatodes kandianus*. The latter species occurs in the West-Sumatran islands and is known also from British India, whereas *Lygosoma relictum* has up till now only been found in the four small groups of islands west off Sumatra.

It has a long body with short and thin limbs, not meeting when adpressed; the lower eyelid has a transparent disk; the ear is only visible by a depression that is covered with scales. 20 smooth scales round the middle of the body. Brown above with four dark brown lines, the two median ones broad and bordering a light vertebral band. Total length 129 mm. (tail 73 mm.).

17. *Dibamus novae-guineae* D. B.



Sinabang	III. 1913.	4 spec. (3 ♀, 1 ♂).
"	VII. 1913.	2 spec. (1 ♀, 1 ♂).

The six specimens are dark brown; snout, anal region and tail yellowish. Two are ♂ and have large rudiments of hind limbs. The species is spread over the islands of the Archipelago between the Nicobars and New Guinea.

18. *Cyclemys amboinensis* (Daud.).

Sinabang	II. 1913.	4 spec. (1 juv.).
"	IV. 1913.	1 spec.

The shell of the largest specimen measures 204 mm.; the vertebral keel has disappeared except on the fourth and fifth vertebrals, where traces are visible. The shields are smooth. Three other specimens are somewhat smaller and show clearly the vertebral keel and two of them the lines on the shields. The young one has a high vertebral keel and traces of the two costal keels.

19. *Crocodilus porosus* Schn.

Sinabang	III. 1913.	1 skin.
Sibigo	VI. 1913.	1 spec. (juv.).
"	15. IX. 1913.	1 head. (juv.).

Crocodiles are rather common on Simalur and not shy. The specimen from Sinabang measured 3.05 M., it was a female with rests of a young buffalo in its stomach.

20. *Python reticulatus* (Schn.).

Lugu	III. 1913.	7 spec.
"	IV. 1913.	1 spec.
Lasikin	IV. 1913.	1 spec.
Lebang	IV. 1913.	1 spec.
Sinabang	V. 1913.	1 spec.
"	VII. 1913.	1 spec.

Nom. indig. Sawah-n-ètëm.

One of the 7 specimens from Lugu was caught in a poultry-house. Common between Penang and the Moluccas.

21. *Xenopeltis unicolor* Reinw.

Sinabang	1912.	1 spec. Dr. Riegen leg.
"	II. 1913.	1 spec.
"	IV. 1913.	1 spec. (juv.).
"	V. 1913.	1 spec. (juv.).
"	VII. 1913.	1 spec.
Labuan Badjau	VI. 1913.	1 spec.
Sibigo	VIII. 1913.	1 spec. (juv.).

Nom. indig. Soratu.

The smallest specimen, from Sinabang, measured 207 mm.

22. *Tropidonotus chrysargus* Schleg.

Sinabang	II. 1913.	2 spec.
"	VII. 1913.	1 spec.
Lugu	V. 1913.	2 spec.

23. *Coluber melanurus* Schleg.

Sinabang	II. 1913.	1 spec. (juv.).
"	III. 1913.	1 spec.
"	IV. 1913.	1 spec.
"	VI. 1913.	1 spec. (juv.).

Sinabang	VII. 1913.	2 spec.
Lasikin	IV. 1913.	1 spec.
Djabur Fulu	V. 1913.	1 spec.
Labuan Badjau	VI. 1913.	1 spec.
Sibigo	30. VIII. 1913.	2 spec.
,	10. IX. 1913.	1 spec.

Nom. indig. in the district Tapah: Sawah-n-ètém, the same name as for *Python reticulatus*.

A common snake. The red, black-edged vertebral band only visible in young specimens. Adults are brownish-black with some black spots on each side anteriorly.

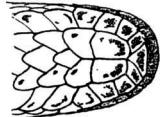
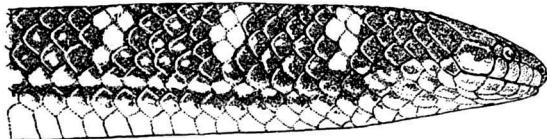
24. *Lycodon subcinctus* Boie.

Sinabang	II. 1913.	1 spec.
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25. *Calamaria elegans* de Rooij.

Rept. Indo-Austr. Arch. II 1917, pag. 158; fig. 64.

Ajer Dingin	VII. 1913.	1 spec.
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Diameter of the eye equals its distance from the mouth; rostral more broad than deep; frontal more long than broad, twice as broad as a supraocular, shorter than the parietals; one prae- and one postocular; five upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye; mental in contact with the anterior chin-shields; both pairs of chin-shields in contact. Scales in 13 rows; ventrals 133; anal entire; subcaudals 27. Tail ending in a point.

Brown above, with black spots in longitudinal series; outer row of scales with white spots, on the neck and anterior part of body six vertical white spots on each side. Lower surface yellow, each shield with a small brown spot on the outer ends; a dark median line along the tail. Length of head and body 167 mm.; tail 26 mm.

Type-specimen in the Zoological Museum, Amsterdam.

26. *Calamaria simalurensis* de Rooij.

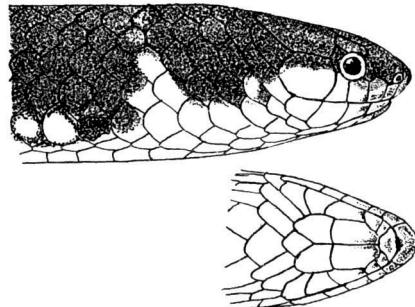
Rept. Indo-Austr. Arch. II 1917, pag. 159; fig. 65.

Sibigo VIII. 1913. 1 spec.

Diameter of the eye one time and one third its distance from the mouth; rostral more broad than deep; frontal more long than broad, twice as broad as a supraocular, shorter than the parietals; one praefrontal and one postocular; five upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye; mental in contact with the anterior chin-shields; both pairs of chin-shields in contact. Scales in 13 rows; ventrals 136; anal entire; subcaudals 27. Tail ending in a point.

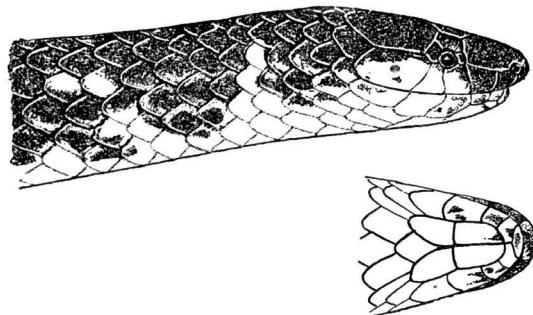
Dark brown above, with black spots in longitudinal series; outer row of scales with white spots; an indistinct narrow yellow collar on the nape, broadening on the sides. Lower surface yellow, each ventral (except the anterior) and subcaudal with a dark brown triangular spot on the outer end. Length of head and body 229 mm.; tail 34 mm.

Type-specimen in the Zoological Museum, Amsterdam.

27. *Calamaria lautensis* de Rooij.

Rept. Indo-Austr. Arch. II 1917, pag. 163; fig. 66.

Abail	IV. 1913.	1 spec.
Sibigo	VIII. 1913.	1 spec.



Diameter of the eye equals its distance from the mouth; rostral about as broad as deep; frontal more long than broad, twice as broad as a supraocular, shorter than the parietals; one praefrontal and one postocular; five upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye; first lower labial in contact with its fellow behind the mental; both pairs of chin-shields in contact. Scales in 13 rows; ventrals 123—146; anal entire; subcaudals 24—27. Tail ending in a point.

Brown or greyish above; with small darker spots; on the nape two or three white vertical spots, sometimes indistinct; a white streak on the posterior labials; outer row of scales with white spots. Lower surface yellow or reddish, each shield with a small dark spot on the outer ends; a broad dark median line along the tail. Length of head and body 245 mm.; tail 33 mm.

The specimen from Abail has V. 130; Sc. 25, that from Sibigo V. 134; Sc. 27.

28. *Hypsirhina albomaculata* (D. B.).

Sinabang	I. 1913.	2 spec.
"	II. 1913.	4 spec.
"	III. 1913.	3 spec.
"	V. 1913.	1 spec.
Sibigo	VIII. 1913.	1 spec.

None of these eleven specimens have divided praefrontals; three have 25 rows of scales round the body, whereas the number usually is 27 rows. The largest measures 760 mm. The species is restricted in its distribution to Simalur, Nias and Sumatra (found near Padani).

29. *Cerberus rhynchos* (Schn.).

Sinabang	I. 1913.	1 spec.
"	II. 1913.	1 spec. caught in a swamp
"	III. 1913.	6 spec. on the beach.
"	IV. 1913.	1 spec.
"	V. 1913.	3 spec.
Labuan Badjau	VI. 1913.	1 spec. (juv.).
Sibigo	VIII. 1913.	2 spec.
"	12. IX. 1913.	1 spec.
Lasikin in Tapah		1 spec. caught on the beach.

Nom. indig. Sawah butah-hè. Feeds on fish.

30. *Dipsadomorphus nigriceps* (Gthr.).

Sinabang	II. 1913.	1 spec.
Lugu	III. 1913.	1 spec.
Lasikin	IV. 1913.	1 spec.
Laulo	VIII. 1913.	1 spec.
Sibigo	23. VIII. 1913.	2 spec.

Spread over the whole of the island. Some of the specimens are uniformly greyish-brown, throat yellow, lower surface olive; others are reddish, speckled with black and with some round black spots on the back anteriorly.

31. *Psammodynastes pictus* Gthr.

Sibigo	VIII. 1913.	1 spec.
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Seems to be rare on the island.

32. *Dryophis prasinus* Boie.

Sinabang	II. 1913.	5 spec.
"	III. 1913.	1 spec.
"	IV. 1913.	2 spec.
Lugu	II. 1913.	1 spec.
"	III. 1913.	2 spec.
Lasikin	IV. 1913.	1 spec.
Sibigo	31. VIII. 1913.	2 spec. (1 juv.).

Nom. indig. Sawah lèul.

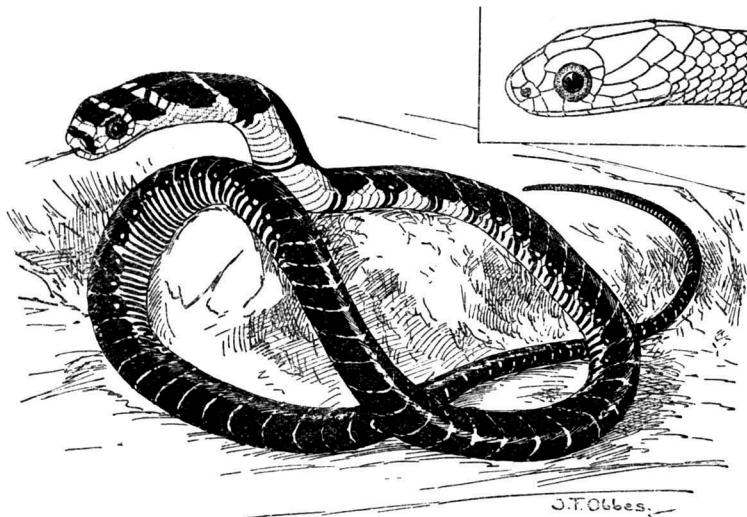
Common throughout the archipelago. Among this collection young specimens, half-grown and full-grown are present. One of the last mentioned reaches a length of 1910 mm.

33. *Naja bungarus* Schleg.

Sinabang	III. 1913.	2 spec. (juv.).
Lasikin	IV. 1913.	1 spec.
Busung	IV. 1913.	1 spec.

Both young specimens are black with narrow yellow oblique lines; on the nape a broad yellow transverse band; on the head four yellow transverse bands, consisting of round and oval spots, one across the parietals, a second across the supraoculars and the frontal, a third across the praefrontals and the fourth across the rostral and nasals. Chin and throat yellow; ventrals and subcaudals yellow with blackish borders. A

row of yellow spots on the outer row of scales. The large specimen from Busung measures 3.12 M. (tail 70 cm.); the smallest from Sinabang 501 mm.



34. *Lachesis sumatranaus* (Raffles).

Sinabang	1912.	1 spec. Dr. Riegen leg.
"	II. 1913.	2 spec. (juv.).
"	III. 1913.	2 spec. (1 juv.).
"	VII. 1913.	1 spec.
Salur	V. 1913.	1 spec.
Sibigo	VIII. 1913.	1 spec.

Nom. indig. Birīt tiu.

The color is olive-green above, olive or yellowish below; the yellow lateral streak sometimes indistinct; tail red.

35. *Lachesis puniceus* (Boie).

Rept. Indo-Austr. Arch. II 1917, p. 286.

Sinabang	1912.	1 spec. Dr. Riegen leg.
"	V. 1913.	1 spec.
"	VII. 1913.	1 spec.
Lugu	IV. 1913.	1 spec.
Sibigo	VIII. 1913.	1 spec. (juv.).

Nom. indig. Sawah tadung bisa.

11, 13 or 14 scales between the supraoculars; second labial bordering the labial pit.

Pulu Babi.

NB $2^{\circ} 7'$; EL $96^{\circ} 40'$.1. *Gonatodes kandianus* (Kel.).

Pulu Babi IV. 1913. 1 spec. (♀)

The ventral scales are keeled in this specimen; it is a small one of 25 mm. from snout to vent.

2. *Draco volans* L.

Pulu Babi IV. 1913. 1 spec.

3. *Mabuia multifasciata* (Kuhl).

Pulu Babi IV. 1913. 2 spec.

4. *Lygosoma olivaceum* (Gray).

Pulu Babi IV. 1913. 1 spec.

5. *Lygosoma atrocostatum* (Less.).

Pulu Babi IV. 1913. 1 spec.

6. *Crocodilus porosus* Schn.

Pulu Babi IV. 1913. 1 skin.

The animal shot on Pulu Babi, a male, had a length of 3.40 M. The tail measured 1.82 M.

7. *Dendrelaphis caudolineatus* (Gray).

Pulu Babi IV. 1913. 1 spec. (juv.).

Pulu Babi VII. 1913. 1 spec. (juv.).

8. *Platurus laticaudatus* (L.).

Telok Berandang on Pulu Babi IV. 1913. 3 spec.

The number of ventral shields varies between 232 and 239; the largest specimen measures 637 mm.

9. *Platurus colubrinus* (Schn.).

Telok Berandang on Pulu Babi IV. 1913. 2 spec.

Ventrals 224 and 231; greatest length 1386 mm.

Cocos Islands (Pulu Si Laut).

1. *Calamaria lautensis* de Rooij.

(For description see p. 227).

Pulu Si Laut	VI. 1913.	2 spec.
" " "	21. VIII. 1913.	1 spec.
	Ventrals	Subcaudals
a.	130	26
b.	123	24
c.	146	13 (tail broken)
		Length (tail)
		237 mm. (28)
		220 mm. (28)
		259 mm. (14)

Specimen *a.* is light grey, *b.* and *c.* brown.

Type-specimen in the Zoological Museum, Amsterdam.

Siberut-Mentawai Islands.

1. *Hemidactylus frenatus* D. B.Saibi on Siberut 1913. 1 spec. (σ^{\prime})

Not yet known from the Mentawai Islands.

2. *Gecko monarchus* (D. B.).Saibi on Siberut 1913. 1 spec. (σ^{\prime})

Not yet known from the Mentawai Islands.

3. *Ptychozoon homalocephalum* (Crev.).Saibi on Siberut 1913. 1 spec. (σ^{\prime})

Not yet known from the Mentawai Islands.

4. *Dendrophis pictus* (Gmel.).

Saibi on Siberut 1913. 1 spec.

Not yet known from the Mentawai Islands.

5. *Coluber melanurus* Schleg.

Saibi on Siberut 1913. 1 spec.

Not yet known from the Mentawai Islands.

6. *Lycodon subcinctus* Boie.

Saibi on Siberut 1913. 3 spec. (2 juv.).

One young specimen has a transversely divided loreal on both sides, and a larger specimen on the right side only. Not yet known from the Mentawai Islands.

7. *Calamaria everetti* Blgr.

Saibi on Siberut 1913. 1 spec.

Not yet known from the Mentawai Islands.

8. *Cerberus rhynchos* (Schn.).

Saibi on Siberut 1913. 1 spec. (juv.)

Also known from Sipora-Mentawai Islands.

9. *Dipsadomorphus nigriceps* (Gthr.).

Saibi on Siberut 1913. 1 spec.

Not yet known from the Mentawai Islands.

10. *Amblycephalus malaccanus* (Ptrs.).

Saibi on Siberut 1913. 1 spec.

Not yet known from the Mentawai Islands.

11. *Lachesis wagleri* (Boie).

Saibi on Siberut 1913. 1 spec. (juv.)

Not yet known from the Mentawai Islands.

SPECIES	Simalur, Pulu Babi	Nias, Pulu Nako	Sipora, Siberut	Engano	Sumatra
LACERTILIA.					
<i>Gymnodactylus marmoratus</i> (Kuhl) . . .	×	×	—	×	—
<i>Gonatodes kandianus</i> (Kel.)	×	×	—	—	—
<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i> D. B.	×	—	—	—	—
" <i>garnoti</i> D. B.	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Gehyra mutilata</i> (Wiegm.)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Hemiphyllodactylus typus</i> Blkr.	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Lepidodactylus ceylonensis</i> Blgr.	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Gecko monarchus</i> (D. B.)	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>stentor</i> (Cant.)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Ptychozoon homalocephalum</i> (Crev.) . .	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Draco volans</i> L.	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>modiglianii</i> Vincig.	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>haematopogon</i> Gray	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Aphanotis acutirostris</i> Modigl.	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>fusca</i> (Ptrs.)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Harpesaurus ensicauda</i> Werner	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Gonycephalus chamaeleontinus</i> (Laur.) .	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>grandis</i> (Gray)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Calotes cristatellus</i> (Kuhl)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Varanus salvator</i> (Laur.)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Mabuia quinquecarinata</i> Werner	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>rugifera</i> (Stol.)	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>rudis</i> Blgr.	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>multifasciata</i> (Kuhl).	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Lygosoma modiglianii</i> Blgr.	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>anomalopus</i> Blgr.	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>olivaceum</i> (Gray)	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>vittigerum</i> Blgr.	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>atrocostatum</i> (Less.)	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>relictum</i> Vincig.	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Dibamus novae-guineae</i> D. B.	—	—	—	—	—
OPHIDIA.					
<i>Typhlops lineatus</i> Boie	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>braminus</i> (Daud.)	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>nigroalbus</i> D. B.	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Python reticulatus</i> (Schn.).	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Xenopeltis unicolor</i> Reinw.	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Polyodontophis geminatus</i> (Boie) . . .	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Dendrophis pictus</i> (Gmel.)	—	—	—	—	—
" " var. <i>striata</i> Cohn	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Dendrelaphis caudolineatus</i> (Gray) . . .	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Zaocys fuscus</i> (Gthr.)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tropidonotus trianguligerus</i> Boie . . .	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>chrysargus</i> Schleg.	—	—	—	—	—

SPECIES	Simalur, Pulu Babi	Nias, Pulu Nako	Sipora, Siberut	Engano	Sumatra
<i>Coluber melanurus</i> Schleg.	×	×	×	—	×
" <i>oxycephalus</i> Boie	—	×	—	—	×
" <i>enganensis</i> Vincig.	—	—	—	×	—
<i>Lycodon subcinctus</i> Boie	×	×	×	—	×
" <i>albofuscus</i> (D. B.)	—	×	—	—	×
<i>Sinotes octolineatus</i> (Schn.)	—	×	—	—	×
" <i>purpurascens</i> (Schleg.)	—	×	×	—	×
<i>Oligodon trilineatus</i> (D. B.)	—	—	—	—	×
<i>Ablabes tricolor</i> (Schleg.)	—	—	—	—	×
" <i>baliodirus</i> (Boie)	—	—	—	—	×
<i>Pseudorhabdium longiceps</i> (Cant.)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Calamaria lumbricoidea</i> Boie	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>stahlknechti</i> Stol.	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>elegans</i> de R.	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>simalurensis</i> de R.	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>everetti</i> Blgr.	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>lautensis</i> de R.	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Hypsirhina albomaculata</i> (D. B.)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cerberus rhynchos</i> (Schn.)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Dipsadomorphus dendrophilus</i> (Boie)	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>nigriceps</i> (Gthr.)	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>jaspideus</i> (D. B.)	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>cynodon</i> (Boie)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Psammodynastes pulverulentus</i> (Boie).	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>pictus</i> Gthr.	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Dryophis prasinus</i> Boie	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Dryophiops rubescens</i> (Gray)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Chrysopela ornata</i> (Shaw)	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>chrysochlora</i> (Schleg.)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Platurus laticaudatus</i> (L.)	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>colubrinus</i> (Schn.)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Naja bungarus</i> Schleg.	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Doliophis bivirgatus</i> (Boie)	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>intestinalis</i> (Laur.)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Haploelura boa</i> (Boie)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Amblycephalus malaccanus</i> (Ptrs.)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Lachesis sumatrana</i> (Raffles)	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>puniceus</i> (Boie)	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>wagleri</i> (Boie)	—	—	—	—	—
CHELOMIA.					
<i>Cyclemys dhor</i> (Gray)	—	—	—	—	—
" <i>amboinensis</i> (Daud.)	—	—	—	—	—
EMYDOSAURIA.					
<i>Crocodilus porosus</i> Schn.	—	—	—	—	—

About the question of distribution of animals over and their origin in the small islands along the west coast of Sumatra different opinions exist. The reptile-fauna is rather well known, since some large collections have been made during the last twenty years, so that I will try to give my conclusion on some points with regard to that group of animals.

Werner¹⁾ gives as his opinion that the islands got their fauna from Sumatra with this restriction, that each island is inhabited by those reptiles which live in a part of Sumatra next to the island, so that the islands between them show very different species. This fact may be explained by the circumstance that these species have a very restricted distribution in Sumatra. Other authors agree to this hypothesis. Barbour²⁾ concludes that the groups of islands have never been united and have never formed a bridge between Java and continental India across the Nicobars without Sumatra, because their reptile-fauna has too much resemblance to that of Sumatra. Van Kampen³⁾ has the same explanation with regard to the batrachians. Barbour supposes that the different groups of islands have been in connection with Sumatra, independently one from the other, so that they got their reptiles and batrachians from that small part of Sumatra that corresponds with the bridge. Simalur was connected with the mainland across the Banjak Islands; Nias had a direct connection with the region of Sibolga; the Mentawai Islands were united and connected with Sumatra by means of the Batu Islands, so that three peninsulae existed, a north-western, a western and a south-western one. A support for this hypothesis could be found in the results of the soundings of the Valdivia. The sea north and south of Nias is deeper than the water between that island and the mainland; the Mentawai Islands are separated from Sumatra by a sea of 200—2000 M. depth, whereas the water between Siberut and the three largest Batu Islands is not deeper than 6—150 fths.

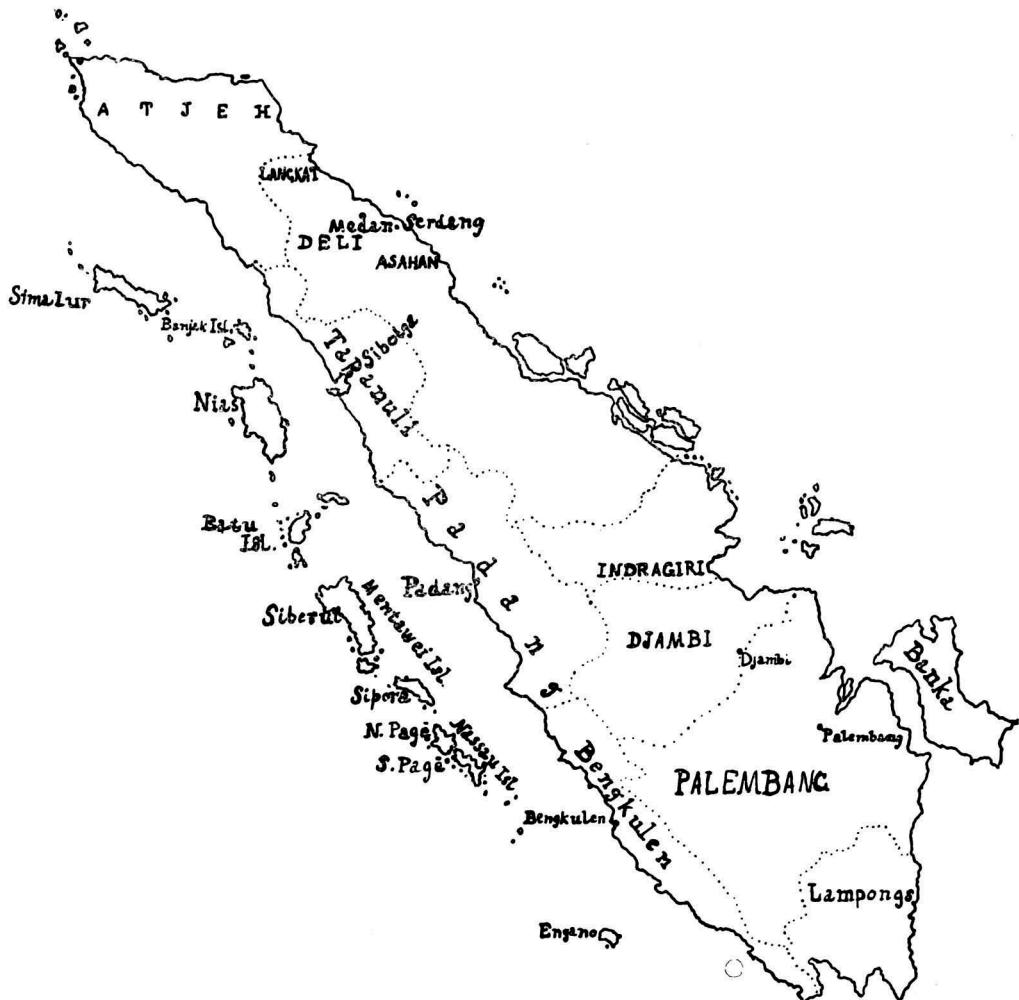
The big collections of reptiles from Nias and Simalur and some animals caught in Siberut made it possible for me to say something about their distribution. The greater part of these reptiles are sumatran forms, so that I agree to the fact that Sumatra has given the inhabitants to the small groups of islands. But I think that the islands have been united because of the occurrence of two lizards: *Gonatodes kandianus* and *Lygosoma relictum*. The first is a gecko living in S. India, Ceylon, Simalur, Pulu Babi, Nias, Sipora and Engano; the second a

1) Zool. Jahrb. Syst. Bd. XIII 1900, p. 507.

2) Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harv. Coll. Vol. XLIV n°. 1 1912.

3) Notes Leyden Mus. Vol. XXXVI 1914, p. 262..

skink that is found in Simalur, Nias, Sipora and Engano only. These two cases contradict the supposition that the islands have always been separated and have the same inhabitants as the corresponding parts of Sumatra, and the occurrence of *G. kandianus* in the islands and in



Ceylon and S. India also, shows that a connection with western parts has existed. It is always possible of course that both species also inhabit Sumatra also but up till now have not yet been found because its western coast is not so well known faunistically as the rest. Some small collections made during the last years between Sibolga and Padang

and in the southern part of Atjeh, that are at my disposal are a proof of it. *Lepidodactylus ceylonensis*, only known from Engano, Java, Borneo, the Malay Peninsula, Burma and Ceylon, was captured by Mr. Jacobson in the Padang Highlands near Fort de Kock, and cannot be used any longer as a proof for the supposition of a Java-continent connection without Sumatra. Another case is found in *Lygosoma vittigerum*, formerly thought autochthon for Sipora, but afterwards found near Kuala Teku and Ginting Bidai in the Malay Peninsula and in Sarawak in Borneo. It is possible that this species lives in Sumatra also. Both cases show that the fauna of the larger Indian islands is not yet totally known.

Returning to our question of the regional distribution of the inhabitants to the islands, I can finally name a snake: *Dendrophis pictus* var. *striata*. This form from Asahan in Deli was present in collections originating from Deli and Serdang, but also from Djambi and Nias. Notwithstanding its occurrence in places so far away from each other, this variety is very rare; from each place I got only one specimen. It is again a contradiction of the hypothesis, for Djambi and Nias lie far away from each other.

With regard to the reptiles I suppose that the separated islands formerly were united and with Sumatra too by means of a broad bridge towards the present districts Tapanuli and Padang. The Batu Islands were separated from Sumatra at a later time than the other parts; their reptile-fauna includes: *Varanus dumerili*, *Geoemyda spengleri*, *G. spinosa* and *Dipsadomorphus dendrophilus*, all thorough sumatran forms.

Amsterdam, Oct. 1920.