ZOOLOGISCHE MEDEDEELINGEN

UITGEGEVEN DOOR

'S RIJKS MUSEUM VAN NATUURLIJKE HISTORIE

Deel XVI.	te LEIDEN	Aflevering 1-2.

I. — HERPETOLOGICAL NOTES I—IX.

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I. *Lygosoma nieuwenhuisii* VAN LIDTH DE JEUDE.

Mertens (1929, p. 215, note) mentioned already that the young *Lygosoma* from Sandakan Bay, North Borneo, which had been referred to *L. smaragdinum* Less. by Van Lidth de Jeude (1893, p. 252) did not belong to that species but that it was related to *L. nieuwenhuisii* Lidth (1905, p. 195). Comparison of this young specimen with the type of *L. nieuwenhuisii* proved that it belonged to this species. The description of the type must however be corrected in some minor points.

This single type-specimen was collected during the Dutch Scientific Expedition in Central-Borneo 1894 ('s Rijks Museum van Natuurlijke Historie, Herpet. n° 4455). The frontal is slightly shorter than the frontoparietals and interparietal together; it is in contact with three supraoculars, the suture with the left third supraocular being very small. Four supraoculars followed by a small scale which is the fifth supraocular of the descriptions by Van Lidth de Jeude and De Rooij (1915, p. 202). I do not believe that this scale can be called a supraocular; moreover other species described by De Rooij as possessing four supraoculars have this same small scale. Fourth toe with 18 (left) to 19 (right) lamellae below.

The length of head and body (snout to vent) is 64 mm., that of the tail 60 mm. (7,5 mm. reproduced) and not 57 mm. and 55 mm. as stated by both Van Lidth de Jeude and De Rooij.

The young specimen collected by Mr. J. Chr. Prakke near Sandakan Bay, North Borneo, may be described as follows: The earopening is very small; two very indistinct auricular lobules are present on one side while they are absent on the other. The supranasal is very small, it is wedged in between the nasal and the frontonasal, not reaching the rostral. This

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same condition is to be found on the right side of the head in the type. The frontal is slightly longer than the frontoparietals and interparietal together, but shorter than frontoparietals + interparietal + parietal. The frontal is quite distinctly in contact with the three anterior supraoculars. As in the type I count four supraoculars followed by a small scale. Right 7, left 9 supraciliaries. Frontoparietal shorter than interparietal. Parietals in contact; a pair of nuchals and on each side two temporals. Fifth upper labial below the eye, about one time and a half as high as the fourth upper labial. 24 Smooth scales round the body, the two vertebral series broadest. Praeanal scales slightly enlarged. Adpressed hind-limb reaches elbow. Tail broken. Fourth toe with 20 lamellae (both sides).

Colour (in alcohol): Head light olive, the sutures of the shields black. Back greenish anteriorly, iridescent, much lighter and tinted with brownish posteriorly. Two series of large black spots from nape to base of tail, the spots of a series separated from each other by one or two light scales, or the spots are confluent into a band which encloses the light scales. These two series are separated by a light vertebral band. The scales of the temples, neck and of the light vertebral band have dark borders forming a reticulation. A dorso-lateral light band. Lower parts of sides again darker, brownish, intermixted with numerous dark and light scales. Tail (broken) whitish with indistinct brownish cross-bars. Lower sides of head and body white, tinted with greenish on the belly. Soles of feet brownish. Length of head and body 34,5 mm.

As will easily be seen from the above this specimen agrees quite well with the type and only slight individual differences exist.

Literature:

Lidth de Jeude, Th. W. van, 1893: Notes Leyden Mus. XV, p. 252.
1905: id. XXV, p. 195.
Mertens, R., 1929: Zool. Anzeiger 84, p. 215.
Rooij, N. de, 1915: Reptiles of the Indo-Austr. Arch. I, p. 202.

II. ON SOME SNAKES FROM PULU BABI.

In July 1913 Dr. E. Jacobson collected some snakes on Pulu Babi (NB 2° 7′; EL 96° 40′) near the Island of Simalur. Some of them were identified by De Rooij (1917, p. 289; 1922, p. 231). In the Leiden Museum I found a bottle with three other species none of which has yet been recorded from this island.

Python reticulatus (Schn.),

1 ex., 's Rijks Mus. Leiden n° 5505.

Cerberus rhynchops (Schn.) (*Hurria rhynchops*).

1 ex., 's Rijks Mus. Leiden n^0 5482.

Dipsadomorphus dendrophilus (Boie) (*Boiga dendrophila*).

1 ex., 's Rijks Mus. Leiden n^0 5504.

This specimen has two postoculars on the left side of the head; on the right side the lower postocular has fused with the 5th upper labial; 2 + 2 temporals on the left side, right: 1 + 1 temporals, the posterior one clearly originated from the fusing of two superposed shields. The yellow crossbands are very narrow.

The three species are distributed as follows on Sumatra and the islands west off it:

	Simalur	P. Babi	Nias	Mentawei	Engano	Sumatra
Python reticulatus	×	×	×	×	—	×
Cerberus rhynchops	×	×	×	×	×	×
Dipsadomorphus dendrophilus	—	×	×	—	—	×

Literature:

Rooij, N. de, 1917: Rept. Indo-Austr. Arch. II, p. 289.
1922: Zoolog. Med. Leiden VI, p. 231.

III. SNAKES FROM THE MENTAWEI-ISLANDS.

The herpetological fauna of the Mentawei-Islands has been studied already by different authors. Boulenger (1894, p. 613) described a collection from Sipora, while De Rooij (1922, p. 232) recorded several species from Siberut. This same author (1917, p. 291; 1922, p. 232) gave a complete list of the snakes known from these islands. A collection from both Siberut and Sipora was examined by M. A. Smith (1926, p. 76) who added several species to the list of those known to inhabit the Mentawei-Islands. That the fauna is not yet completely known is shown by a small collection of snakes made on the island of Siberut by Capt. W. Ruinen, Dutch East Indian Army ret.. Ten specimens representing as many species were captured; three of these species are recorded here for the first time from the Mentawei-Islands, while three others were known already from Sipora but are new to Siberut.

Part of the specimens had been identified by Dr. Th. W. van Lidth de Jeude. For practical reasons I have used the nomenclature of De Rooij; between brackets I give the names as they are used nowadays by many authors. The nomenclature is yet far from stable. Some authors have used the name *Ahaetulla* for the genus named *Dendrophis* by De Rooij and *Passerita* for *Dryophis*. In a recent revision of the genus *Dendrophis*, Meise and Hennig (1932, p. 296) arrive at the conclusion that *Dendrophis* must keep this name while *Passerita* (and *Dryophis*) must be replaced by *Ahaetulla*. Till these generic names are placed in an official list I think it better to retain those that are well-known.

Dendrophis formosus Boie.

Dendrophis formosus formosus Meise & Hennig, Zool. Anz. 99, 1932, p. 286.

1 ex., Muara Siberut, VIII — 1912, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5524.

Recorded from both Siberut and Sipora by Smith.

Tropidonotus chrysarchus Schleg. (*Natrix chrysarcha*).

1 ex., Muara Siberut, VIII — 1912, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5525.

The species was known already from Sipora, it is new to Siberut.

Coluber melanurus Schleg. (*Elaphe flavolineata* (Schleg.)).

1 ex., Muara Siberut, VIII — 1912, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5526.

This species and the following were recorded from Siberut by De Rooij; they are not yet known from Sipora.

Lycodon subcinctus Boie.

1 ex., Muara Siberut, VIII — 1912, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5523.

Dipsadomorphus drapiezii (Boie) (*Boiga drapiezii*).

1 ex., Muara Siberut, VIII — 1912, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5515.

The species was not yet known from the Mentawei-Islands nor from any of the other islands west off Sumatra. This specimen differs slightly from the description of the species as given by De Rooij (1917, p. 196). The praeocular is separated from the frontal and hardly reaches the upper side of the head. This is also the case in four other specimens (2 ex. Deli, Sumatra; 1 ex. Djambi, Sumatra; 1 ex. West Java) I examined in the Amsterdam Zoological Museum. The frontal is as long as its distance from the tip of the snout in one of the Deli specimens.

In that from Siberut as well as in the second specimen from Deli and those from Djambi and Java the frontal is longer than this distance. Probably these differences are subject to a variation with age, the frontal being comparatively longer in the young specimens.

The specimen from Siberut has the following scale counts: sq. 19, ventrals 269, subcaudals 154. Left: 7 supralabials, 3rd and 4th entering the orbit; right: 6 supralabials, the 3rd and 4th have fused and enter the orbit as a single shield.

Dipsadomorphus nigriceps brevicaudus (Smith) (*Boiga nigriceps brevicauda*).

1 ex. Muara Siberut, VIII — 1912, Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5516, ♂.

This subspecies was described from both Siberut and Sipora by Smith; it differs from the typical form in having fewer subcaudals. Besides the present specimen I examined the one mentioned by De Rooij from this island, one labelled: Mentawei-Archipelago, without further data and for comparison a specimen from Nias and four from Simalur.

The number of subcaudals in these specimens is as follows:

Siberut, leg. W. Ruinen,	Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5516 ♂	125
id. leg. E. Jacobson,	Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5219 ♀	113
Mentawei-Arch., ?	Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5568 ♂	124
Nias, leg. Kleiweg de Zwaan,	Mus. Amsterdam	133
Simalur, leg. E. Jacobson,	Mus. Amsterdam	142
id. id.	Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5171	135
id. id.	Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5172 ♀	125
id. id.	Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5173	136

If the sex of the specimens was not known one would not be able to distinguish the subspecies *brevicaudus* from the typical form. Both on Siberut and on Simalur specimens with 125 subcaudals occur but the specimen from Siberut is a male while that from Simalur is a female. The variation for the typical form is from 125 to 154 subcaudals, the low numbers occuring in females; the variation for the subspecies of the Mentawei-Islands ranges from 113 subcaudals in females to 125 in males.

Dipsadomorphus jaspideus (Dum. et Bibr.) (*Boiga jaspidea*).

1 ex. Muara Siberut, VIII — 1912, Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5487.

The species is here recorded for the first time from these islands. Of the neighbouring islands it is known from Sumatra and Nias.

Dryophis prasinus Boie (*Passerita prasina*) [1]).

1 ex. Muara Siberut, VIII — 1912, Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5522.

1) For the use of Dryophis, Passerita and Ahaetulla see p. 4.

This widely spread form had not yet been recorded from Siberut.

Chrysopelea chrysochlora (Schleg.) (*Chrysopelea pelias* (L.)).

1 ex. Muara Siberut, VIII — 1912. Mus. Leiden, n° 5521.

Not yet known from the Mentawei-Islands; the species lives also on Nias and Sumatra.

Ventrals 194, Subcaudals 113; right: 10 upper labials, 4th to 7th entering eye; left: 9 upper labials, 4th to 6th entering eye.

Trimeresurus hageni (Lidth).

1 ex., Muara Siberut, VIII — 1912, Mus. Leiden, n° 5517.

As recent studies have shown the South American *Lachesis mutus* represents a distinct genus for which the name *Lachesis* Daud. is to be reserved; the Asiatic species are united in a separate genus: *Trimeresurus* Lacép., while the name *Bothrops* Wagler is used for the remaining American species. Whether the latter two genera are really distinct remains still to be proved.

In 1886 (p. 53, pl. 2, fig. 6) Van Lidth de Jeude tentavily proposed the name *Bothrops hageni* for eight specimens from Sumatra and one from Banka which he believed to be distinct from *Trimeresurus sumatranus* (Raffl.); on p. 54 of the same paper, the author stated that it was quite well possible that these specimens were only young ones of the latter species. Boulenger (1896, p. 557) did not recognise *hageni* as a distinct species and placed it in the synonymy of *sumatranus*. There it remained until in 1922 (p. 252) Van Lidth de Jeude revived the name again. According to this author *hageni* shows the following differences from *sumatranus*: 1° only one or two upper labials are in contact with the subocular; 2° the scales of the head are not broadly bordered with black and therefore no black rings are formed on the head; 3° no black transverse bands on the back.

As these characters seem to be subject to a rather wide variation I was not yet convinced that *sumatranus* and *hageni* were really distinct. To check the characters I examined about 35 specimens in the collections of the Rijks Museum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden and the Zoological Museum, Amsterdam. I arrived at the conclusion that really two species exist; they can be distinguished as follows:

1. Three (3. 4. 5.), rarely two (4. 5.) supralabials in contact with the subocular; supranasals separated (rarely in contact with each other); back with black transverse bands; headscales

with broad black borders (Sumatra, Borneo, Mentawei?) . . . . . *T. sumatranus* (Raffl.).

2. One (3.) or two (3. 4.), rarely three (3. 4. 5.) or four (3. 4. 5. 6.) upper labials in contact with the subocular; supranasals in contact behind the rostral, rarely separated; no black transverse bands on the back; scales of head without broad black borders (Sumatra, Banka, Simalur, Batu-Islands, Mentawei-Isl.) . . . *T. hageni* (Lidth.).

The following specimens of *T. hageni* were examined by me:

SUMATRA.

1. Deli, 1 ex., type, leg. Dr. B. Hagen, Mus. Leiden, n^0 819.
2—7. id. 6 ex., leg. Hagen and Neeb, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5587.
8. id. 1 ex., juv., leg. Dr. B. Hagen, Mus. Leiden, n^0 4985.
9—10. id. 2 ex., leg. Prof. Dr. L. P. le Cosquino de Bussy, Mus. Amsterdam.
11—12. Serdang, 2 ex., leg. Jhr. F. C. van Heurn, 1920, Mus. Amsterdam (1 ex., in rather bad condition).

BANKA.

13. 1 ex., leg. Van den Bossche, 1861, Mus. Leiden, n^0 4697.

SIMALUR.

14. Sibigo, 1 ex. ♂, leg. E. Jacobson, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5175.
15. Sinabang, 1 ex., leg. E. Jacobson, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5174.
16. id. 1 ex., juv., leg. E. Jacobson, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5224.
17. id. 1 ex., leg. E. Jacobson, Mus. Amsterdam.

BATU-ISLANDS.

18. Simuk, 1 ex., leg. W. F. Schröder, Mus. Amsterdam.

NIAS.

19—20. West-Nias, 2 ex., leg. Kleiweg de Zwaan, 1910, Mus. Amsterdam.
21—26. Nias, 5 ex. + one head, leg. Kleiweg de Zwaan, 1910, Mus. Amsterdam.
27—32. Lelewua, 5 ex. + one head, leg. Kleiweg de Zwaan, 1910, Mus. Amsterdam.

MENTAWEI-ISLANDS.

33. Siberut, 1 ex., leg. W. Ruinen, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5517.

Of the true *T. sumatranus* (Raffl.) I had only 6 specimens for exami-

TABLE I.

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Trimeresurus hageni							
1. Deli, type	+	2	8	187	63	21	—
2. Deli	+	2	7	181	73	21	—
3. „	+	2	6	186	69	21	—
4. „	+	2	7	189	69	21	—
5. „	+	2	6	190	70	21	—
6. „	+	2	7	198	67	21	—
7. „	+	1	6	190	67	21	—
8. „	+	r. 4, l. 3	5	181	67	21	—
9. „	+	2	6	192	68	21	—
10. „	+	r. 2, l. 1	8	188	66	21	—
11. Serdang	+	2	5	?	?	?	—
12. „	—	2	6	188	66	21	—
13. Banka	+	2	7	185	78	21	—
14. Simalur. ♂	+	1	7	184	83	21	—
15. „	+	r. 2, l. 0	8	186	82	21	—
16. „	+	1	9	193	72	21	—
17. „	—	1	8	189	68	21	—
18. Batu-Isl.	+	3	5	183	82	21	—
19. Nias	+	2	6	191	67	21	—
20. „	+	r. 2, l. 1	6	196	66	21	—
21. „	+	2	5	177	78	21	—
22. „	+	2	5	183	77	21	—
23. „	+	2	4	190	65	21	—
24. „	+	2	5	197	66	21	—
25. „	+	r. 1, l. 2	6	186	83	21	—
26. „ head	+	2	6	?	?	?	?
27. „ ♂	+	2	7	184	77	21	—
28. „	+	2	7	189	67	21	—
29. „	+	r. 2, l. 1	7	190	68	21	—
30. „	+	r. 3, l. 2	7	183	74	21	—
31. „	+	r. 2, l. 1	6	189	63	21	—
32. „ head	+	2	6	?	?	?	?
33. Siberut	+	2	6	183	76	21	—
Trimeresurus sumatranus							
34. Sumatra	—	3	7	187	61	21	+
35. „	—	3	7	189	55	21	+
36. „	—	r. 2. l. 3	9	186	59	21	+
37 Borneo ♂	+	3	8	188	63	21	+
38. „	—	3	5	190	58	21	+
39. „	—	3	9	187	63	23	+

nation; one of these is the type specimen of *Trigonocephalus formosus* Müll. et Schleg.:

SUMATRA.

34. Near Padang, 1 ex., type of *Trigonocephalus formosus*, Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5588.

35. Balun (Muara Labu), VIII — 1914, 1 ex., leg. E. Jacobson, Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 4695.

36. Muara Sako, Korintji, IX — 1915, 1 ex., leg. E. Jacobson, Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5589.

BORNEO.

37. Long Petah, Central East Borneo, 1 ex., leg. H. C. Siebers, Mus. Amsterdam.

38—39. Nanga Raun, 4 — IV — 1894, 2 ex., leg. Büttikofer, Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 4696.

The chief characters of the specimens are best given in tabular form (table I):

In this table the roman numbers stand for:

I nasals in contact: +, or separated: —
II numbers of upper labials which are in contact with the subocular.
III number of scales between the supraoculars.
IV number of ventrals.
V number of subcaudals.
VI number of scale-rows.
VII transverse dark bands on back present: +, or absent: —

It will easily be seen from this table that the characters show a rather wide variation but nevertheless I believe that they are sufficient to separate the two species. Of the 33 specimens of *Trimeresurus hageni* only two have separated nasals; in one of these cases the supranasals are separated by two scales (each supranasal is probably divided into two scales), in the other they are separated by a single scale which shows a median incisure posteriorly. The number of supralabials which are in contact with the subocular varies from 0 to 4; 25 specimens have the same number on both sides of the head, while in the eight other specimens this number is different on the right and left side (Table II):

TABLE II.

		Number of supralabials				
number of specimens		0	1 (3.)	2 (3. 4.)	3 (3., 4., 5.)	4 (3., 4., 5. 6)
	on both sides	—	4	20	1	—
	on one side only	1	5	7	2	1

The numbers between brackets indicate which supralabials are in contact with the subocular; f. i. (3.) = third supralabial.

Two is the more common number, then following one; the other numbers being rather rare.

Of *Trimeresurus sumatranus* I did not have enough material at my disposal to make definite statements about the variation. Of the six specimens examined only one has two upper labials in contact on one side of the head, while on the other side there are three supralabials in contact with the subocular, like in the five other specimens. Moreover the two supralabials in the abnormal specimen are not the third and fourth as in *T. hageni* but the fourth and fifth; the third has been divided into two smaller shields, the upper of which separates the supralabial from the subocular. Another of these six specimens has the supranasals in contact behind the rostral, while in the other specimens they are narrowly separated by one or two scales (one behind the other).

In the numbers of the ventral shields no differences were found, but though the numbers of subcaudals overlap, I think that differences will be found between the two species. Two specimens of *hageni* could at once be recognised as males by the extruded hemipenis (nrs. 14 and 27 of table I), they have 83 and 77 subcaudals respectivily. In a male of *T. sumatranus* this number is 63. It is therefore quite well possible that the males of *sumatranus* will prove to have fewer subcaudals than those of *hageni*.

Colour: *Trimeresurus hageni* is light or rather dark green, the scales of the back are narrowly edged with black or the tips are black. The black borders may form a reticulation or narrow cross-lines on the back. The ventrals have sometimes black borders. A light lateral line is present, it is bordered below by a dark line or a series of dark spots. Tail with red and green spots or annuli. Sometimes a dark or light temporal streak from the eye to the corner of the mouth.

Trimeresurus sumatranus is much more vividly coloured. The scales of the head and the neck are broadly edged with black, so that oval or roundish light spots are formed which are bordered by black rings, or the scales are wholly black. The body is rather light green (or bluish

in alcohol) with very distinct black crossbands formed by black scales or the black borders of the scales. All scales have black tips or borders which may form a reticulation. The ventrals have black borders. The body scales sometimes show a whitish longitudinal streak, in this case the specimen has a great number of narrow white lines on the back.

Distribution: It is not yet possible to make out which of the records of *Lachesis sumatranus* given by De Rooij (1917, p. 283) refer to *Trimeresurus hageni* (Lidth) or to *Trimeresurus sumatranus* (Raffl.). I have examined specimens of *hageni* from Sumatra, Banka, Simalur, Batu-Islands, Nias and the Mentawei-Islands. Probably Boulenger's record of *Trimeresurus formosus* from Sipora (Mentawei-Islands) refers also to this species. Of Borneo I examined only specimens of the true *Trimeresurus sumatranus*. This species occurs on Sumatra and Borneo. From Biliton and the Malay Peninsula I had no specimens for examination.

It is remarkable that the species are not known from the same localities. Among the ten specimens of *hageni* from Deli and the fourteen specimens from Nias no *sumatranus* was found.

To conclude this note on these snakes from the Mentawei-Islands I give a table showing the distribution on the neighbouring islands of the species that are new to the Mentawei-Islands and of those that are new to Siberut only.

	Simalur	Nias	Siberut	Sipora	Sumatra
Tropidonotus chrysarchus . . .	×	×	×	×	×
Dipsadomorphus drapiezii . . .	—	—	×	—	×
„ *jaspideus* . . .	—	×	×	—	×
Dryophis prasinus	×	×	×	×	×
Chrysopelea chrysochlora . . .	—	×	×	—	×
Trimeresurus hageni	×	×	×	×?	×

None of these species is known from Engano.

Literature:

Boulenger, G. A., 1894: Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova (2) XIV (XXXIV), p. 613—618.
1896: Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus. III.

Lidth de Jeude, Th. W. van, 1886: Notes Leyden Museum VIII, p. 53, pl. II, fig. 6.
1922: Zool. Med. Leiden VI, p. 251.

Meise, W., und Hennig, W., 1932: Zool. Anzeiger 99, p. 273—297.
Rooij, N. de 1917: Rept. Ind.-Austr. Arch. II.
1922: Zool. Med. Leiden VI, p. 232—235.
Smith, M. A., 1926: Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) XVII, p. 76—81.

IV. *Hemiphyllodactylus typus* BLKR.

After my paper on the genus *Hemiphyllodactylus* (Zool. Med. Leiden XIV, 1932, pp. 211—223) had been published I obtained a copy of R. E. Dickerson's "Distribution of Life in the Philippines" (Manila, 1928) in which E. H. Taylor gave an account of the distribution of the reptiles and Amphibians in the Philippine Islands. In this book several references to *Hemiphyllodactylus* are to be found. I also overlooked an anatomical paper by Woerdeman and a paper recording a specimen from Java by Rosen. Moreover the citations from Barbour's paper on the zoogeography of the East-Indies were not complete. Therefore the following additions to the synonymy of the genus and species must be made.

Synonymy of genus.

Hemiphyllodactylus Woerdeman, Arch. mikr. Anat. 95, Abt. I, 1921, p. 347; Taylor, in: Dickerson, Distrib. Life in the Philippines, p. 227, 228, fig. 54 (map), 1928.

Synonymy of *Hemiphyllodactylus typus* Blkr.

Hemiphyllodactylus typus, Woerdeman, Arch. mikr. Anat. 92, Abt. I, 1919, p. 241, and 95, Abt. I, 1921, p. 346, 409 (teeth); Kopstein, Treubia XIV, 1932, p. 81 (eggs); Burt & Burt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 63, 1932, p. 504.

Spathoscalabotes mutilatus, Rosen, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), XVI, 1905, p. 130; Barbour, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. XLIV, 1912, p. 14, 179.

Lepidodactylus ceylonensis, Barbour, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. XLIV, 1912, p. 20, 179.

Hemiphyllodactylus insularis, Taylor in: Dickerson, Distrib. Life Philipp., p. 223, 1928.

In Taylor's paper (l. c., explanation to fig. 54) the genus *Hemiphyllodactylus* is recorded from the island of Palawan. This is, as far as I am aware, the first record from this island. On the map in my paper this locality was not indicated.

V. THE HERPETOLOGICAL FAUNA OF PULU WEH.

Just off the northern point of Sumatra lie some small islands of which Pulu Weh with the harbour of Sabang is best known. De Rooij (1915,

1917) did not give a separate list of the reptiles from this island but she mentioned the locality in the descriptions of the species under Sumatra. Two species of lizards and eight snakes were mentioned by her. Van Kampen (1923, p. 279) mentioned three amphibians from Pulu Weh. Dunn (1927, 1928) mentioned two lizards and a toad. In 1927 Mertens described a new subspecies of *Sibynophis* (= *Polyodontophis*) *geminatus* and recorded two lizards and a toad. *Dendrophis pictus* was recorded from this island by me in 1931.

The late Dr. P. Buitendijk made several small collections on this island and the Rijks Museum van Natuurlijke Historie is greatly indebted to him for these and many other valuable specimens. For the greater part the specimens had been identified by Dr. Th. W. van Lidth de Jeude. Moreover I examined a snake and an amphibian collected by the late Dr. G. A. J. van der Sande, R. N., and a small collection of reptiles which was presented to the Zoological Museum, Amsterdam, by Mr. G. Hermans. The result is that I am able to add two lizards, one turtle, twelve snakes and two amphibians to the list of species known to inhabit Pulu Weh.

In the following I shall give an annotated list of all species known to inhabit the island. Those that are recorded for the first time are marked with an asterisk. In cases that I have not used the nomenclature of De Rooij and of Van Kampen the names used by these authors are given between brackets. If the species has been recorded from the island by another author, since the books by De Rooij and Van Kampen were published, the reference is given.

Hemidactylus frenatus Dum. et Bibr.

Mertens, 1927, p. 241.

**Gekko monarchus* (Dum. et Bibr.).

1 ex., ♀, leg. P. Buitendijk, 1925, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5574.

Gekko gecko (L.) (*Gecko verticillatus* Laur.).

De Rooij, 1915, p. 56—57.

Aphaniotis acutirostris Modigl.

Dunn., 1927, p. 3.

1 ex., III — 1912, leg. P. Buitendijk, Mus. Leiden, n^0 4957.

Calotes cristatellus (Kuhl).

De Rooij, 1915, p. 384.

Varanus salvator (Laur.).

De Rooij, 1915, p. 146—147.

Mabuia multifasciata (Kuhl.).

De Rooij, 1915. p. 384; Mertens, 1927, p. 241.

Lygosoma bowringii (Gthr.).

Riopa bowringii, Dunn., 1927, p. 10.

2 ex., 1 ex., 2 ex., leg. P. Buitendijk, Mus. Leiden, n^{os} 5573, 4958, 4977.

The scales on the body are smooth.

**Dibamus novae-guineae* Dum. et Bibr.

2 ex., ♂ ♀, leg. P. Buitendijk, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5555.

**Cuora amboinensis* (Daud.) (*Cyclemys amboinensis*).

1 ex., juv., VI — 1925, leg. P. Buitendijk, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5481.

**Typhlops mülleri* (Schleg.).

1 ex., leg. G. A. J. van der Sande, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5210.
1 ex., leg. G. Hermans, Zoolog. Mus. Amsterdam.

**Python reticulatus* (Schn.).

1 ex., leg. P. Buitendijk, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5565.

Xenopeltis unicolor Reinw.

De Rooij, 1917, p. 39—41.

**Chersydrus granulatus* (Schn.).

1 ex., leg. P. Buitendijk, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5557.

Sibynophis geminatus insularis Mertens (*Polyodontophis*).

Mertens, 1927, p. 240.

Dendrophis pictus (Gmel.),

Dendrophis pictus striatus, Brongersma, Verh. Kon. Nat. Hist. Mus. Belg., buiten reeks V, fasc. 2, 1931, p. 32.

The specimen recorded by me as the variety *striata* is an individual variation of the typical form. In their recent revision of the genus *Dendrophis* Meise and Hennig (Zool. Anz. 99, 1932, p. 289) place the variety *striata* in the synonymy of *Dendrophis pictus pictus*. Van Lidth

de Jeude (Zool. Med. Leiden VI, 1922, p. 241) supposed that it may be a distinct species and perhaps he is right. In real *striata* the eye is larger than in *pictus* and the oblique bars are present on nearly the whole length of the body.

Tropidonotus vittatus (L.).

De Rooij, 1917, p. 88.

Coluber melanurus Schleg.

De Rooij, 1917, p. 99—101.

Elaphe flavolineata (Schleg.) of recent authors.

Oligodon purpurascens (Schleg.) (*Simotes purpurascens*).

De Rooij, 1917, p. 126–127.

Wall (Rec. Ind. Mus. XXV, 1923, p. 305—334) has shown that the genera *Simotes* and *Oligodon* can no longer be separated as the species of both possess pterygoid teeth. *Oligodon* has priority over *Simotes*.

Oligodon praefrontalis Wern.

De Rooij, 1917, p. 132—133.

**Ablabes tricolor* (Schleg.).

1 ex., leg. P. Buitendijk, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5558.

**Ablabes baliodirus* (Boie).

5 ex., leg. P. Buitendijk, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5559.

**Hypsirhina enhydris* (Schn.).

5 ex., leg. P. Buitendijk, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5556.

Cerberus rhynchops (Schn.).

De Rooij, 1917, p. 187—189.

Hurria rhynchops of recent authors.

1 ex., leg. Hermans, Zoolog. Mus. Amsterdam.

**Fordonia leucobalia* (Schleg.).

1 ex., leg. P. Buitendijk, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5562.

Dryophis prasinus Boie.

De Rooij, 1917, p. 206—207.

2 ex., leg. P. Buitendijk, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5564.
1 ex., leg. Hermans, Zoolog. Mus. Amsterdam.

**Chrysopelea ornata* (Shaw).

1 ex., I — 1917, leg. P. Buitendijk, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5539.
1 ex., leg. P. Buitendijk, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5560.
1 ex., leg. Hermans, Zoolog. Mus. Amsterdam.

Laticauda laticaudata (L.) (*Platurus lauticaudatus*).

De Rooij, 1917, p. 217.

1 ex., leg. Hermans, Zoolog. Mus. Amsterdam.

**Laticauda colubrina* (Schn.) (*Platurus colubrinus*).

1 ex. found in a tree, 500 m. from the sea-shore, leg. P. Buitendijk.

The bad condition of the head makes it very probable that this snake has been the prey of some large bird that brought it to the tree.

**Hydrophis fasciatus* (Schn.).

1 ex., leg. Hermans, Zoolog. Mus. Amsterdam.

**Pelamis platurus* (L.) (*Hydrus platurus*).

1 ex., leg. G. Hermans, Zoolog. Mus. Amsterdam.

**Naja bungarus* Schleg.

1 ex., leg. P. Buitendijk, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5566.

Bufo valhallae Meade-Waldo.

Van Kampen, 1923, p. 79, 279.

7 ex., leg. P. Buitendijk, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5571.

Bufo melanostictus Schn.

Van Kampen, 1923, p. 80—81, 279; Dunn, 1928, p. 2; Mertens 1927, p. 241.

8 ex., leg. P. Buitendijk, Mus. Leiden, n^0 5572.

**Microhyla inornata* Blgr.

2 ex., leg. P. Buitendijk, Mus. Leiden, n^{os} 4959, 5569.

Rana limnocharis Boie.

Van Kampen, 1923, p. 167—170, 279.

**Rhacophorus leucomystax* (Kuhl).

2 ex., leg. P. Buitendijk, Mus. Leiden, n° 5570.

This list amounts to 37 species. Two of these: *Oligodon praefrontalis* Werner and *Bufo valhallae* Meade-Waldo are known from Pulu Weh only. It is quite well possible that they will be discovered some day on Sumatra, as the herpetological fauna of Atjeh is still imperfectly known. Another species, *Sibynophis geminatus* (Boie), is also known from Sumatra but on Pulu Weh a distinct subspecies, *insularis* Mertens, occurs. The remaining 34 species are all in common with Sumatra.

Literature:

Brongersma, L. D., 1931, Reptilia, in: Résult. scient. Voy. Ind. Or. Néerl. Pr. Léopold de Belg., Verh. Kon. Nat. Hist. Mus. Belg., buiten reeks, V, fasc. 2, p. 32.

Dunn, E. R., 1927, American Mus. Novitates 288.

1928, American Mus. Novitates 315.

Kampen, P. N. van, 1923, The Amphibia of the Indo-Australian Archipelago, Leiden, E. J. Brill.

Mertens, R., 1927, Senckenbergiana, 9, p. 240—241.

Rooij, N. de, 1915, The Reptiles of the Indo-Australian Archipelago, vol. I, Lacertilia, Chelonia, Emydosauria, Leiden, E. J. Brill.

1917, id., vol. II, Ophidia.

VI. ON A HERPETOLOGICAL COLLECTION FROM THE SULA-ISLANDS.

Reptiles.

Kopstein (1927, p. 437) published a list of the reptiles from these islands and described some new species. In the Leiden Museum I found a small herpetological collection made by Mr. van Nouhuys. Unhappily no data are available as to from which of the islands the specimens came. Some of the species are recorded here for the first time from the Sula-Islands.

Gymnodactylus jellesmae Blgr.

1 ex., Mus. Leiden, n° 5593.

New to the islands.

Peropus spec. (*Gehyra spec.*).

1 ex.

This specimen belongs to a species of which I examined specimens from several other localities in the Moluccas, but I am not yet able to say what name it must bear.

Gekko vittatus Houtt.

1 ex., ♂, Mus. Leiden, n° 5594.

Draco lineatus Daud.

2 ♀♀, 1 ♂, Mus. Leiden, n° 5472.

New to the islands. The membranes of the females are dark brown above with longitudinal whitish lines, the membranes of the male have broad whitish crossbands and narrow longitudinal whitish lines.

Calotes cristatellus moluccanus Ptrs.

5 ex., Mus. Leiden, n° 5476.

Mabuia multifasciata (Kuhl).

1 ex., Mus. Leiden, n° 5475.

As was shown by Smith (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1927, p. 215) *Mabuia rudis* Blgr. is a synonym of *Mabuia multifasciata* (Kuhl) and the former species must be struck from the list of species known from these islands.

Lygosoma smaragdinum (Less.).

1 ex., Mus. Leiden, n° 5597.

Kopstein referred the specimen he examined to *Lygosoma smaragdinum celebense* De Rooij = *L. s. acutirostre* Oudemans. The present specimen is of a greyish-olive colour on the back with 4—6 series of rather small squarish black spots. The snout is rather pointed but only five supralabials are present in front of the subocular and not 6 or 7 as often is the case in *acutirostre* (Mertens, Zool. Anz. 84, 1929, p. 214). The length of head and body is 109 mm. I believe this specimen to be an individual variant of *L. s. moluccarum* (Barbour).

Lygosoma nigrilabre Gthr.

1 ex., Mus. Leiden, n° 5474.

The species is here recorded for the first time from these islands. 44 Scales round the body, praefrontals forming a suture. The adpressed hindlimb reaches halfway between shoulder and ear-opening. No real

nuchals, but the scales behind the parietals are transversely dilated. The base of the fourth toe is covered with ordinary scales, the distal part with 27 keeled lamellae. Length of head and body 61 mm.; tail 35,5 mm. No dorso-lateral dark band, but a dorso-lateral series of dark spots beginning behind the ear; flanks with whitish spots.

Lygosoma werneri Voigt.

Lygosoma cyanurum var. *werneri*, Voigt, Sitz. Ber. Ges. natf. Fr. Berl. 1912, p. 5.
" " , part., De Rooij, Rept. Ind. Austr. Arch. I, 1915, p. 253.
" *kordoanum*, Sternfeld, Abh. Senckenb. natf. Ges. XXXVI, 1920, p. 407, 411, pl. 31, fig. 6.
Lygosoma cordoanum (*kordoanum*), Kopstein, Zool. Mededeel. Leid. IX, 1926, p. 91.
" (*Emoa*) *cyanurum* (*cordoanum*), Kopstein, Treubia IX, 1927, p. 440.
" *lessonii*, Parker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) XV, 1925, p. 299; Baker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10) II, 1928, p. 297.
" *werneri*, Schüz, Abh. Mus. Dresden 17, 1929, n° 2, p. 7.
" *werneri triviale*, Schüz, l. c., p. 8.
" *triviale*, Schmidt, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. 311, Zool. Ser. XVIII, n° 9, 1932, p. 186.

26 ex., Mus. Leiden, n^{os} 5595, 5596.

After Sternfeld (l. c.) had shown that two species had been confused under the name *L. cyanurum* many authors have dealt with this problem and the species with the fewer infradigital lamellae has changed of names several times and still its nomenclature is not quite cleared. I have used the name applied to this species by Schüz who lately dealt very extensively with it.

A very interesting variation occurs in the series from these islands. In this species, as in many related ones, the frontoparietals and the interparietal have fused into one single shield. Of the 26 specimens I examined from the Sula-Islands 12 specimens show however a distinct interparietal. Kopstein (1926, p. 93; 1927, p. 440) mentions 14 specimens from these islands but he does not mention whether an interparietal is present or absent. If we take these specimens to have been normal we see that on the Sula-Islands 30 % of the specimens are abnormal (have a distinct interparietal). For comparison I examined 377 specimens from various other localities in the Archipelago to see if this variation was common among them, but only two specimens with an interparietal were found. One was among a series of 28 specimens from Morotai; the interparietal was however distinctly irregular, while in those from the Sula-Islands the shield is perfectly regular. The other I found among 30 specimens from Timor; the shield is regular. Three other specimens from

Morotai show a trace of an incisure in the posterior part of the large fronto-parietal. The specimens with a distinct interparietal from Morotai and from Timor represent 3,6 % and 3,3 % respectively of the number of specimens I examined from these islands. It is very remarkable that on the Sula-Islands this abnormality occurs in about 9 times as many specimens. If we consider the two abnormal specimens from Morotai and Timor in comparison to the 377 specimens I examined from the various localities in the Archipelago (exclusive of the Sula-Islands) they represent only 0,6 % of the total number. Probably this percentage is still much lower as Sternfeld (l. c.), Parker (l. c.) and Kopstein (1926) who examined 67, 82 and 100 specimens respectively, do not mention an interparietal; they all dealt with the question of separating the two species confused under the name *L. cyanurum* and of course they tried to find differences between them, so that if they had found specimens possessing an interparietal they would almost surely have mentioned it.

Lygosoma sanana Kopst.

1 ex., Mus. Leiden, n° 5473.

This specimen agrees very well with the description given by Kopstein (1926, p. 97; 1927, p. 441) and with the two types which are now in the Leiden Museum.

28 Scales round the body; 9 lamellae under the 4th toe.

Length of head and body	33 mm.
Length of tail	40 + mm.
Snout to forelimb	11 mm.
Axilla to groin	19 mm.
Forelimb	7 mm.
Hindlimb	10 mm.

Amphibia.

Mertens (1930, p. 142) described the Amphibians collected by Kopstein on Sula-Sanana; he enumerates three species.

Rana (*Rana*) *modesta* Blgr.

1 ex., Museum Leiden, n° 5464.

Rana (*Platymantis*) *rugata* v. Kamp.

1 ex., Museum Leiden, n° 5465.

The nomenclature of this species is very much confused. The species

was originally described as *Hylodes corrugatus* A. Duméril (Ann. Sc. nat., (3) XIX, 1853, p. 176), later Günther (Cat. Batr. Sal. Brit. Mus. 1858, p. 95, pl. VIII, fig. B) described it again under the name *Platymantis plicifera*. Later the following names were used for it:

Platymantis plicifera var. *Pelewensis*, Peters, Monatsber. Akad. Berl. 1867, p. 33.
„ *corrugata* var. *papuensis*, Meyer, Monatsber. Akad. Berl. 1874, p. 139.
Cornufer corrugatus, Boulenger, Cat. Batr. Sal. Brit. Mus. 1882, p. 110
„ „ , v. Mehely, Termesz. Füzetek XX, 1897, p. 411, pl. X, figs. 1, 2.
Platymantis corrugata, Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) I, 1918, p. 373.

Van Kampen (Amph. Indo-Austr. Arch., 1923, p. 190) considered *Platymantis* to be a subgenus of *Rana*, but as at that time both the names *corrugata* and *plicifera* [1]) had been used already in connection with the generic name *Rana* he proposed a new name: *Rana rugata* for the present species. Mertens (1930, p. 142, 144) uses again the name *Platymantis corrugata*.

Art. 35 of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature which must be applied to the present case leaves room for different explanations as to the meaning of the word "previously", therefore I prefer to use Van Kampen's name till the International Commission has rendered an opinion on this subject.

Of the four species which are new to the islands, two are typical for the Celebian element of the fauna: *Lygosoma nigrilabre*, *Gymnodactylus jellesmae* (also known from the small island of Kabaena near Celebes). *Draco lineatus* is known from Celebes and Borneo on one side and several of the Moluccas on the other side. The *Peropus* species is widely spread on the Moluccas.

Literature:

Kopstein, F., 1927: Die Reptilien-Fauna der Sula-Inseln, Treubia IX, 1927, p. 437—446.

Mertens, R., 1930: Die von Dr. F. Kopstein auf den Molukken und einigen benachbarten Inseln gesammelten Froschlurche, Zool. Mededeel. Leid. XIII, 1930, p. 141—150.

VII. NEW LOCALITY-RECORDS.

RIOU.

A collection of reptiles from Riou was presented to the Museum by Mr. A. H. G. Blokzijl. Three species and a subspecies of snakes and one lizard are here recorded for the first time from this island.

1) *Rana corrugata*, Peters, Monatsber. Ak. Berl. 1863, p. 412.
Rana plicifera, Boulenger, Cat. Batr. Sal. Brit. Mus. 1882, p. 464.

Dendrophis pictus striatus Cohn.

1 ex., Mus. Leiden, n° 5551.

Perhaps a distinct species (cf. Van Lidth de Jeude, Zool. Med. Leiden, VI, 1922, p. 241). The typical form is also represented in this collection.

Ablabes tricolor (Schleg.).

1 ex., Mus. Leiden, n° 5545.

7 supralabials, 3rd and 4th entering orbit; the praefrontal is in contact with the second upper labial. Probably the 2nd and 3rd upper labials have fused and thus only 7 supper labials are present instead of the normal number of eight.

Ablabes baliodirus (Boie).

1 ex., Mus. Leiden, n° 5553.

Pseudorhabdium longiceps (Cant.).

3 ex., Mus. Leiden, n° 5552.

The species was recorded by Chasen and Smedley from Pulu Galang in the Riou-Archipelago (J. Mal. Br. R. As. Soc. V, 1927, p. 353—359).

Draco volans L.

1 ex., Mus. Leiden, n° 5706, rec. Dec. 1886.

BILLITON.

A collection of snakes was made on this island by Dr. Vorderman; 6 species are new to the island.

Xenopeltis unicolor Reinw.

1 ex., Mus. Leiden, n° 5629.

Dendrophis pictus pictus (Gmel.).

2 ex., Mus. Leiden, n° 5630.

Dendrelaphis caudolineatus Gray.

1 ex., Mus. Leiden, n° 5631.

Tropidonotus maculatus Edeling (*Natrix maculata*).

1 ex., juv., Mus. Leiden, n° 5702, subc. 105.

Hypsirhina alternans (Reuss).

1 ex., Mus. Leiden, n° 5703.

Psammodynastes pictus Gthr.

2 ex., Mus. Leiden, n° 5704.

Known already from the island.

Dryophis prasinus Boie.

2 ex., Mus. Leiden, n° 5705.

BANKA.

Varanus salvator (Laur.).

1 ex., juv., leg. P. Buitendijk, received 3 — II — 1929, Mus. Leiden, n°. 5627.

Bungarus flaviceps Reinh.

1 ex., leg. P. Buitendijk, rec. 3 — II — 1929, Mus. Leiden, n° 5628.

The specimen is in a rather bad state, part of the head is wanting.

JAVA.

In the List of Reptiles of Java (Appendix III, to: Dammerman, On the Zoogeography of Java, Treubia XI, 1929, p. 66) *Zamenis mucosus* (L.) was recorded only from West- and Central-Java. A specimen in the Leiden Museum (n° 4843) collected at Sumber Arun and presented to the Museum by the late Dr. P. Buitendijk, shows that its range extends also over East Java.

MANIPA.

A small island to the west of Ceram. Three snakes, collected by Hoedt in 1865, are recorded for the first time.

Dendrophis pictus pictus (Gmel.).

1 ex., Mus. Leiden, n° 5621.

Dipsadomorphus irregularis (Merr.) (*Boiga irregularis*).

1 ex., Mus. Leiden, n° 5622.

Chrysopelea rhodopleuron Boie.

2 ex., Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5625.

BOANO.

A small island lying near the northwestern coast of Ceram. De Rooij did not record any reptiles from this island. The following species were collected there in 1863 by Mr. Hoedt.

Python reticulatus (Schn.).

1 ex., Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5538.

Enygrus carinatus (Schn.).

2 ex., Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5580.

Cylindrophis rufus (Laur.).

2 ex., Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5460.

Dendrophis pictus pictus (Gmel.).

2 ex., Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5579.

Dipsadomorphus irregularis (Mer.) (*Boiga irregularis*).

2 ex., Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5581.

Lygosoma smaragdinum moluccarum (Barbour).

2 ex., Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5598.

HALMAHEIRA.

Tropidonotus elongatus Jan.

3 ex., leg. Bernstein, 1866, Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 4800.

BATANTA.

Stegonotus batjanensis (Gthr.).

1 ex., Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5583.

Ventrals 229, subc. 93, sq. 17, temp. 1 + 2, 1 prae —, 2 postoc., supralab. 8 (3. 4. 5.).

Gonyocephalus auritus Meyer.

1 ex., leg. Bernstein, Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5592.

SALAWATTI.

Gonyocephalus dilophus (D. B.).

2 ex., (1 juv.), leg. Bernstein 1866, Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5616.

Gonyocephalus auritus Meyer.

4 ex., leg. Bernstein 1866, Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5613.

Tropidonotus elongatus Jan.

1 ex., leg. Bernstein, 1866, Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 4801.

Stegonotus batjanensis Gthr.

1 ex., leg. Bernstein, 1866, Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5586.

Ventrals: 218, subc. 86 +, sq. 17, temp. 1 + 2, 1 prae —, 2 postoc., supralab. 8 (3. 4. 5.).

VIII. ON SOME REPTILES FROM WETAR.

In June 1898 the Leiden Museum bought a small collection of reptiles made on the island of Wetar by Mr. Schädler. At the time the collection was not studied and though it does not contain any new species, some of the forms are interesting enough to be reported on.

Gekko gecko (L.) (*Gecko verticillatus* Laur.).

3 ex., collector's number: 0.30 W., 0.33—0.34 W., Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5601.

Lygosoma florense barbouri (Dunn).

5 ex., coll. n⁰ 0.35—0.39 W., Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5532.

Lygosoma fuscum (Dum. et Bibr.).

1 ex., ♀, coll. n⁰ 0.41 W., Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5533.

Ablepharus boutonii leschenault Coct.

Ablepharus boutoni furcata M. Weber, De Rooij, Rept. Ind. Austr. Arch. I 1915, p. 274.

Ablepharus boutonii leschenault Mertens, Zool. Jahr. Syst. 61, 1931, p. 156—159, pl. 3, fig. 22, 23.

3 ex., coll. n⁰ 0.43—0.45 W., Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5531.

All three specimens have 6 supraciliaries.

Cylindrophis boulengeri Roux.

2 ex., coll. n° 0.51—0.52 W., Mus. Leiden, n° 5529.

These specimens agree quite well with the description of this species as given by Roux (1911, p. 500) and De Rooij (1917, p. 38). The frontal is slightly broader than long in one specimen and just as broad as long in the other; its anterior border is convex and the shield thus becomes foursided. 20 Scale-rows around the body. The diameter of the eye equals about one half its distance from the nostril.

Elaphe subradiata (Schleg.) (*Coluber subradiatus*).

1 ex., coll. n° 0.29 W., Mus. Leiden, n° 5527.

Scales in 23 rows, ventrals 249, subcaudals 97, three upper labials entering orbit.

Several authors (Boulenger, 1897, p. 506; Roux, 1911, p. 502; Dunn, 1927, p. 2; Smith 1927, p. 221; Mertens, 1930, p. 298) have described specimens in which three upper labials entered the orbit instead of two. Besides the specimen mentioned above I examined 23 specimens from Timor, Rotti, Sumba and Flores. In respect with the number of supralabials bordering the orbit they show the following variation:

TIMOR: 14 specimens (Leiden Mus. n^{os} 403, 434, 435, 524, 525, 5708, 5709); of these, 13 specimens possess a subocular and thus only two labials enter the orbit. In one specimen the 4th and 5th supralabials are separated from the orbit by one large subocular on the left side, on the right side the 4th upper labial is separated from the orbit by a rather large subocular, the 5th supralabial by a small subocular; only the 6th upper labial enters the orbit.

ROTTI: 1 specimen (Leiden Mus. n° 976) subocular present on the right side, two upper labials entering orbit; on the left side three supralabials enter the orbit.

SUMBA: 3 specimens (Zool. Mus. Amsterdam); in two of these the subocular has fused with the 4th upper labial and thus three labials enter the orbit; in the third specimen the fourth upper labial is separated from the orbit by the subocular on both sides.

FLORES: 5 specimens: 3 specimens with two labials entering the orbit; 1 specimen with three supralabials and 1 specimen with left three and right two upper labials bordering the orbit.

All specimens from Timor and Rotti have the scales in 23 rows, those from Sumba and Flores have 25 scale-rows.

I agree with Dunn and Mertens that *E. enganensis* Vinciguerra can not be maintained as a distinct species.

Lycodon aulicus capucinus Boie.

Lycodon aulicus var. *D.* Boulenger, Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus. I, 1893, p. 353.

1 ex., coll. n⁰ 0.47 W., Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5528.

Trimeresurus gramineus (Shaw) (*Lachesis gramineus*).

3 ex., coll. n⁰ 0.28 W., 0.31—0.32 W., Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5530.

sq. 21	V. 169	A 1	Subc. 58	supraoculars narrow
21	164	1	58	id.
21	161	1	74	id.

Dunn (1927, p. 5) considers *Trimeresurus fasciatus* (Blgr.) as a subspecies of *gramineus* and refers his specimens from Komodo and Wetar to it. For the present moment I think it better to use *gramineus* for the specimens with narrow supraoculars and to consider *fasciatus* to be a distinct species. A large series from the type locality of *fasciatus* should be examined before any definite conclusions can be drawn.

Literature:

Boulenger, G. A., 1897, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), XIX, p. 506.
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IX. CONTRIBUTION TO THE HERPETOLOGY OF THE BABBER-ISLANDS.

A small collection of reptiles and amphibians was made in the Babber-Islands by Mr. Schädler and bought by the Leiden Museum in July 1898. De Rooij (1917) and Kopstein (1926) do not mention any snakes from these islands, it is therefore very interesting that the present collection contains four species of snakes.

Cylindrophis boulengeri Roux.

1 ex., coll. n⁰ 0.69 B., Mus. Leiden, n⁰ 5542.

Scales in 20 rows; 7 subcaudals. The frontal is just as long as broad. The diameter of the eye equals one third of its distance from the nostril. The yellow spots on the nape are nearly confluent. Vertical yellow spots on body; anterior subcaudals yellow, posterior ones black.

Up to the present time the species had only been recorded from the island of Wetar.

Dendrophis calligaster keiensis Mertens.

Mertens, Senckenbergiana VIII, 1926, p. 277; Meise und Hennig, Zool. Anz. 99, 1932, p. 279.

2 ex., coll. n° 0.62 B., 0.65 B., Mus. Leiden, n° 5602.

sq. 13	V 214	Subc. 142	temp. 2 + 2
13	211	115 +	2 + 2

The first specimen has 10 supralabials on the right side, 9 on the left, 5th and 6th bordering the eye on both sides. The second specimen has seven upper labials on the right side, two shields have fused so that a very large 5th upper labial enters the orbit, the large 6th upper labial partly encloses a small triangular shield which borders the lip; on the left side 8 supralabials are present, one large shield enters the orbit, a small incisure above and below indicates that it originated from the fusing of two shields.

The lateral dark band on the head is indistinct in one specimen and nearly absent in the other.

Lycodon aulicus capucinus Boie.

1 ex., coll. n° 0.66 B., Mus. Leiden, n° 5603.

Oligodon forbesi (Blgr.) (*Simotes forbesi*) [1]).

2 ex., coll. n° 0.63 B., 0.70 B., Mus. Leiden, n° 5604.

Description of first specimen: sq. 17, V. 165, A. 1, Subc. $^{3}/_{3} + 2 + {}^{45}/_{45} + 1 = 51$; temporals 1 + 2; postoculars 2; 7 upper labials, 3rd and 4th bordering eye.

A dark spot between the eyes, an oblique dark band below the eye and another behind the eye. Two brown bands, on the back beginning behind the parietals; these bands are rather broad, each of them covers $^{1}/_{2} + 1 + {}^{1}/_{2}$ scale rows; they are separated from each other by $^{1}/_{2} + 1 + {}^{1}/_{2}$ scale rows of a lighter colour. A narrow brown line is present on the borders of the 3rd and 4th scale rows. A lateral series of spots on the ventrals.

Second specimen: sq. 17, V. 170, A. 1, Subc. 45 pairs; postoc. 2; 6 upper labials, 3rd and 4th entering the orbit. The postoculars are bordered behind by a single temporal, but a second large shield is partly wedged in between the 5th and 6th upper labial, so that the formula of the temporals becomes 2 + 2.

1) For the use of the name *Oligodon* see p. 15.

The markings are very indistinct. The bands on the back cover only one scale-row; posteriorly they are more distinct and cover $1 + {}^1/_2$ scale row. The interspace between the dorsal bands is much lighter.

Gekko gecko (L.) (*Gecko verticillatus* Laur.).

2 ex., coll. n^0 0.60—0.61 B., Mus. Leiden, n^0 5605.

Tiliqua gigas keiensis Oudemans.

3 ex., coll. n^0 0.67 B., 0.73—0.74 B., Mus. Leiden, n^0 5707.

The species had not yet been recorded from these islands.

Rana papua Less.

2 ex., coll. n^0 0.71 B., 0.75 B., Mus. Leiden, n^0 5606.

The second specimen is a male with a rather indistinct flat humeral gland. Frogs had not yet been recorded from these Islands.

Literature:

Kopstein, F., 1926, Zoolog. Meded. Leiden IX, pp. 71—112.
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