
[Plates XI. & XII.]

At the request of the Director of the Zoological Museum of Lund, Prof. D. Bergendal, I have determined and revised the collections of snakes in that Museum. The specimens not determined belong principally to collections made by Dr. Hj. Möller in Java (1897), by Dr. N. Holst in West Australia (1897), and by Bar. Eggers in Ecuador. Through the kindness of Dr. H. Wallengren I have further had the opportunity of examining some snakes in the Museum of Malmö. I have found five species and one genus not previously described. A description of these and notices respecting some specimens which differ from the typical examples form the subject of this paper. As regards the systematic classification and nomenclature, I have followed G. A. Boulenger, 'Catalogue of the Snakes in the British Museum,' vols. i.–iii. (1893–96). Some snakes were presented by private individuals, without any information as to habitats.

Fam. Typhlopidae.

   Java.

   West Australia.

   West Australia.

Fam. Boidæ.

   Java.

5. *Python molurus*, L.

   14 upper labials.


8. *Corallus caninus*, L.
   Maroni (Surinam).

Snout scarcely prominent. Upper head-scales small, convex, keeled. Eye bordered by 2 labials (sixth and seventh) and 11 scales. 25 scales round the upper lip. Four pairs of shields bordering the mental groove. Scales strongly keeled, in 31 rows. Ventral 146. Anal entire. Subcaudals 29. Brown above, with a dorsal series of large irregular black spots; two series of smaller ones on each side; yellow beneath, with large black spots. Total length 320 mm.; tail 35.

Ecuador.

A single specimen, belonging to the Museum of Lund, collected by Eggers, 1892, in Balao (Ecuador).


10. *Eunectes murinus, L.*

Brazil.

11. *Boa constrictor, L.*

**Fam. Iysiidae.**

12. *Ilysia scytale, L.*


Java.

**Fam. Xenopeltidae.**

14. *Xenopeltis unicolor, Reinv.*

Sumatra.

**Fam. Colubridae.**

Series *AGLYPHA.*

15. *Acrochordus javanicus, Hornst.*

Java.


Differs from the description in *Cat. Snakes* in having 8 upper labials, third, fourth, and fifth entering the eye.

Java.
   Oregon.

   Oregon.

19. *Tropidonotus saurita, L.*
   Total length of one specimen 970 mm.; tail 290.
   North America.

20. *Tropidonotus natrix, L.*
   Sweden.

   Java, Sumatra.

22. *Tropidonotus piscator, Schm., type C.*
   Scales sometimes feebly keeled or nearly smooth, reminding
   one of *Tr. Sancti-Johannis* (see Boul. Cat. Snakes, i. p. 230).
   Java.

   South Europe.

   Algiers.

25. *Tropidonotus Clarkii, B. & G.*


27. *Tropidonotus vittatus, L.*
   Java.

   Some specimens with third and fourth upper labials entering
   the eye.
   Java.

29. *Helicops angulatus, L.*

30. *Helicops modestus, Gthr.*


   The last two species differ from the descriptions by not
   having any hypapophyses in the posterior region of the dorsal
   column. In *H. leopardinus, Schleg.* (which is represented
   in the Lund Museum by a single specimen), the lower surface
   of the dorsal vertebrae in the posterior region has a lower
   keel (text-fig. 1, a), without any crest or tubercule projecting
below the condyle. In *H. modestus*, Gthr. (two specimens in the collections), the lower surface is smooth (fig. 1, b).

In the 'Catalogue of Snakes' Boulenger has laid stress upon the presence or absence of hypapophyses on the posterior dorsal vertebrae, and, so far as I know, he has continued to do so. Among the snakes I have had an opportunity of examining I have, however, found several specimens which differ from species already described only by the presence or absence of the hypapophyses in the posterior region of the dorsal column. That these ought not to be regarded as new species or genera is quite certain, and consequently the hypapophyses are not of such great importance for classification as has been supposed. More extended examination of other species and genera is required.

Fig. 1.

![Diagram of vertebrae in the posterior region of the dorsal column.](image)

Vertebrae in the posterior region of the dorsal column.

a. *Helicops leopardinus*, Schleg.
b. — *modestus*, Gthr.
c. *Tretanorhinus intermedius*, sp. n.
d. *Chrysopelea ornata*, Shaw, type A.

32. *Tretanorhinus intermedius*, sp. n. (Pl. XII. fig. 2)

Without any hypapophyses on the posterior dorsal vertebrae (text-fig. 1, c).

Yellow beneath, with brown dots, anteriorly dark, with an indistinct black median line. Total length 520 mm.; tai 120. Central America.

   Nasal entire.
   Java.

34. *Lycodon aulicus*, L.

   Java.

   Java.

37. *Zamenis constrictor*, R.
   Eight upper labials, fourth and fifth entering the eye. North America.

   South Carolina.

   Entirely black.

   Algiers.

41. *Zamenis hippocrepis*, L.
   Algiers.

42. *Drymobius bifossatus*, Raddi.
   Loreal longer than deep. Frontal shorter than the parietals. Total length 1720 mm.; tail 500.


44. *Coluber fasciatus*, sp. n. (Pl. XI. fig. 2.)
   Rostral broader than deep. Internasals much shorter than the prafrontals. Praefrontals large. Frontal once and two thirds as long as broad, much longer than its distance from the end of the snout. Nasal entire. Loreal a little longer than deep. One praecocular. Two postoculars. Temporals 2 + 2. Eight upper labials, third, fourth, and fifth entering the eye. Five lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields. Posterior chin-shields in contact anteriorly.
Scales smooth, in 17 rows, with two apical pits. Ventrals without or with a rather indistinct lateral keel, 179. Anal divided. Subcaudals 100, in two rows. Dark brown above, with narrow indistinct white (in spirit) cross-bands, extending on the ventrals. These bands are caused by large white edges to the scales. Lighter beneath. Head with white streaks and spots.

Total length 305 mm.; tail 30.

Ecuador.

A single specimen, belonging to the Museum of Lund, collected by Eggers in Balao (Ecuador), 1892.

45. *Coluber lutus*, B. & G.

North America.

46. *Coluber obsoletus*, Say.

Scales rather feebly keeled.

North America.

47. *Coluber oxycephalus*, Boie.

Java.


Java.

49. *Herpetodryas carinatus*, L.

50. *Dendrophis pictus*, Boie.

Java.

51. *Dendrophis formosus*, Boie.

Java.

52. *Dendrelaphis subocularis*, Blgr.

Java.

A single specimen, ventrals 160.


Java.

Five specimens, collected by Dr. Hj. Møller, 1897. The genus Dendrelaphis had not previously been found in Java.


55. *Leptophis occidentalis*, Gthr.


West Indies.
57. *Dromicus rufiventris*, D. & B.
West Indies.

58. *Liophis albiventris*, Jan, type A.
Ecuador.

Argentine.

60. *Liophis typhlus*, L.
Brazil.


62. *Liophis reginae*, L.
Brazil.


64. *Xenodon Merremii*, Wagl.
Brazil.

Two specimens have scales very feebly keeled, but do not differ in other structural characters.
United States of America.

66. *Aporophis lineatus*, L.

Argentine.

68. *Rhadinuea cobella*, L.


70. *Urotheca lateristriga*, Berth.
Ecuador.

71. *Dimades plicatilis*, L.

Europe.

73. *Coronella triangulum*, Daud., type A.
North America.

74. *Cemophora coccinea*, Blumenb.
The supraoculars fused with the frontal.
75. *Simotes octolineatus*, Schn.
    Java.

76. *Contia vernalis*, Harl.
    Total length 580 mm.
    North America.

77. *Homalosoma luteum*, L.

78. *Petalognathus nebulatus*, L.
    Brazil.

    North America.

80. *Calamaria Linneci*, Boie.
    Java.

**Series Opisthoglypha.**

81. *Hypsicirrhina enhydris*, Schn., type A.
    East Indies.

82. *Homalopsis bucca*, L.
    Java (one specimen with a length of 840 mm. from the snout to the anal; tail stumped); East Indies.

83. *Cerberus rhynchos*, Schn.

84. *Gerardia Prevostiana*, Eyd. & Gerv.


    Internasals shorter than the prefrontals. Three preoculars, upper largest and reaching the frontal. Three suboculars; three postoculars. Temporals 2 + 2. Eight upper labials. Scales in 27 rows. Ventrals 213. Anal divided. Sub-caudals 80, the anterior single. Brown above, yellow beneath; with irregular black or dark brown spots; the posterior ventrals with dark brown or black dots.
    Total length 710 mm.; tail 130.
    Madagascar.
    A single specimen belonging to the Museum of Lund.

86. *Trimorphodon biscutatus*, D. & B.


88. *Dipsadomorphus multimaculatus*, Boie.
    Java.
91. *Leptodira annulata*, L.
92. *Oxyrhopus petolarius*, L.
93. *Oxyrhopus trigeminus*, D. & B.
94. *Oxyrhopus clælia*, Daud.
Subcaudals 80.
Brazilia.
97. *Tomodon ocellatus*, D. & B.
Total length 1300 mm.
99. *Philodryas viridissimus*, L.
100. *Philodryas Olfersii*, Licht.
102. *Trimerorhinus rhombeatus*, L.
103. *Cœlopeltis monspessulana*, Herm.
Algiers.

**Anisodon, gen. nov.**

Hypapophyses throughout the vertebral column, represented on the posterior dorsal vertebrae by a well-developed crest, projecting below the condyle. Solid maxillary teeth anteriorly small, increasing in size and followed by an interspace, after which the teeth are very small; the last two large and grooved, situated below the posterior border of the eye. Mandibular teeth unequal, the anterior largest and separated from the rest by a short interspace. Head distinct from neck. Snout pointed. Eye rather large. Body cylindrical. Tail moderate. Scales smooth, in 17 rows. Subcaudals in 2 rows.

Java.

104. *Anisodon Lilljeborgi*, sp. n.* (Pl. XI. fig. 3.)

Rostral much broader than deep. Internasals as long as broad, shorter than the præfrontals. Nasal entire. Loral

* I take the liberty of naming this snake after the celebrated Swedish zoologist Prof. W. Lilljeborg, who has determined the old collections of snakes in the Museum of Lund.
irregular. Frontal nearly twice as long as broad, longer than its distance from the rostral, nearly as long as the parietals. One praecocular. Two postoculars. Supraocular large. Temporals 2 + 2. Eight upper labials; second and third reaching the praecocular; third, fourth, and fifth entering the eye. Three lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields.

Fig. 2.

Anisodon Liljebergi, gen. et sp. n.

a. Maxillary and anterior part of the mandible.
b. Hypapophysis in the posterior region.


Total length 490 mm.; tail 95.

Java.

Two specimens, belonging to the Museum of Lund, collected by Dr. Hj. Møller in Tjibodas (Java), 1897.

105. Macroprotodon cucullatus, Geoffr.
Algiers.

106. Dryophis xanthozona, Boie.
Java.

In the 'Catalogue of Snakes,' vol. iii. (1896), Boulenger says:—"Anal entire (rarely divided)." Of the ten specimens which are preserved in the collections no less than nine have the anal divided.

107. Dryophis prasinus, Boie.
Java.

108. Oxybelis acuminatus, Wied.

109. Chrysopelea ornata, Shaw, type A. (Pl. XI. fig. 1; and text-fig. 1, d, p. 171.)

Hypapophyses present throughout the vertebral column,
Mr. N. Rosén on the Snakes in the

represented on the posterior dorsal vertebrae by a well-developed crest, projecting below the condyle. Ventral 222. Subcaudals 131.

Sumatra.

A single specimen, belonging to the Museum of Malmö, collected by C. Richter, 1895.

110. Chrysopela ornata, Shaw, type D.

111. Erythrolamprus Æsculapii, L.

South America.

112. Homalocranium melanoccephalum, L.

Ecuador.

Series PROTEROGLYPHA.

113. Hydric platurus, L.

Coast of Java.

The two specimens belonging to the Museum of Lund have respectively 51 and 59 scales round the body. In the 'Cat. of Snakes' Boulenger states the scale-rows of this snake to be 45 to 47. The two specimens also differ from the description in 'Cat. Snakes' by having the frontal shorter than the parietals. In coloration they agree with the type E.

114. Hydrophis gracilis, Shaw.

115. Enhydris Hardwickei, Gray. (Pl. XII. fig. 1.)

One specimen, with six very feebly grooved small maxillary teeth.

116. Distria longissima, sp. n.

Head moderate. Body much elongated. Rostral about as broad as deep. Nasals shorter than the frontal, more than twice as long as the suture between the prefrontals. Frontal a little more than twice as long as broad, as long as its distance from the end of the snout, shorter than the parietals. One preocular. Two postoculars. Two anterior temporals. Eight upper labials; third, fourth, and fifth entering the eye, second largest and reaching the prefrontal. Two pairs of chin-shields; posterior a little longer than the anterior, in contact anteriorly. Scales smooth, imbricate, 31 round the neck, 35 round the middle of the body. Ventral 320, smooth. Greyish green, with dark cross-bands, broadest on the middle, narrowing on the sides.

Total length 1650 mm.; tail 120.

Habitat unknown. A single specimen belonging to the Museum of Lund.
   Australia.
   Ventrals 167–168.


   Australia.
   One specimen differs from the description of the genus *Denisonia* in having the poison-fangs followed by 7 small solid teeth. Boulenger states (Cat. Snakes) the number to be 3 to 5.

120. *Denisonia Gouldi*, Gray.
   West Australia.

121. *Denisonia fasciata*, sp. n.
   Eye moderate. Rostral broader than deep, visible from above. Internasals shorter than the prefrontals, broader than long. Frontal once and one fourth to once and one third as long as broad, shorter than its distance from the rostral, shorter than the parietals, much broader than the supraoculars. Nasal entire, narrowly in contact with the preocular. Two postoculars, upper in contact with the parietal. Six upper labials, second and third in contact with the preocular, third and fourth entering the eye. Temporals 2+1 or 2, lower anterior wedged in between the fifth and sixth upper labials. Three lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields. The posterior chin-shields separated by scales, about as long as the anterior. Scales in 17 rows. Ventrals 153–165. Anal entire. Subcaudals 28–31. Yellow (? in spirit), with large indistinct brown spots or cross-bands.
   Total length 410 mm.; tail 47.
   West Australia.
   Two specimens, belonging to the Museum of Lund, collected by Dr. N. Holst, 1897.
   Seems to be closely allied to *D. maculata*, Stdr.

   West Australia.

   West Australia.

   Java.
125. *Bungarus candidus*, L.
   Java.
   Of the eight specimens in the collections there are seven with dark annuli on the tail (not cross-bands). Frontal shorter than its distance from the rostral. The coloration on the head a little variable.

126. *Naia melanoleuca*, Hallow., type A.
   Gaboon.
   Some scales with white dots and edges.

   Java.
   One black specimen.

128. *Doliophis bivirgatus*, Boie, type C.
   Java.

   Java.

130. *Elaps fulvius*, L., type A.
   North America.

   Brazil.

132. *Elaps frontalis*, D. & B.
   Argentine.

133. *Elaps lemniscatus*, L.

*Fam. Amblycephalidae.*

134. *Dipsas infrenalis*, sp. n.

in two rows. Colour? (in spirit), with dark cross-bands, extending on the ventrals.
Total length 390 mm.; tail 100.
A single specimen, belonging to the Museum of Lund. Habitat unknown.

Fam. Viperidae.

135. Vipera berus, L.
   Europe.

   Algiers.

137. Ancistrodon rhodostoma, Boie.
   Java.

138. Lachesis lanceolatus, Lacép.
   West Indies.
   One specimen with small shields on the anterior part of the head.

139. Lachesis atrox, L.
   Maroni.

140. Lachesis alternatus, D. & B.
   One specimen with a $\mathbf{\kappa}$-shaped light marking.

141. Crotalus terrificus, Laur.
   Well-developed shields between the internasals and the praefrontals.

142. Crotalus horridus, L.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

Plate XI.

Fig. 1. Chrysopelea ornata, Shaw, type A.
Fig. 2. Coluber fuscatus, sp. n.
Fig. 3. Anisodon Lilljeborgi, gen. et sp. n.

Plate XII.

Fig. 1. Enhydris Hardwickii, Gray.
Fig. 2. Tretanorhinus intermedius, sp. n.