Ya Bibi and Mbuyuni and along the Tsavo river appear to have disappeared (probably migrated), and the large herds of impalla along the Tsavo have nearly all gone.

On the contrary, the greater and lesser kudu and the buffalo near Killakuni have undoubtedly increased, many calves having been seen.

To sum up, it may be stated that the war has seriously disturbed the game from their usual haunts, but with the exception of the rhinoceros, who, it is feared, will never recover, the damage is only temporary.

The above remarks, be it understood, only apply to the Mombasa area, and in no way apply to the area of country including Ol Doinnyo Erok, the Ol Egeju, L'Ado, or the Bissi river.

October 1915.

REPORT ON THE COLLECTION OF OPHIDIA IN THE SOCIETY'S MUSEUM

By A. Loveridge

It has been suggested that it would be well to publish from time to time in the Journals, lists of the specimens in the Museum, so that members and others may know what species we are in need of and assist the Society to complete its series by filling up the gaps. In future numbers we hope to publish lists of the Mammals, Birds, Lizards, &c.

It is greatly to be regretted that in the present list of snakes lack of space renders it impossible to place the donor's name opposite each specimen, as will be done in future lists. The best collections which have been received are those of Mr. H. J. A. Turner from Kakumega District, B.E.A., and the Hon. C. W. Hobley's collection from Kitui District. In the following list only snakes found in B.E.A. or Uganda are listed; there are a number of other species in the collection from West and South Africa, but these are omitted. A number of the specimens had been sent to the British Museum for identification last year, and these I brought back with me

in January. The Society is therefore indebted to Dr. Boulenger for determining all those in the following list marked with an asterisk.

There are no new species to record, but quite a number of interesting variations in scalation worth recording. The second and third columns record the length of body and tail respectively, the fourth the number of encircling scales at mid-body. For the benefit of members I might add that the ventrals are the broad scales along the belly (wanting in burrowing forms such as *Typhlops* and *Glauconia*). Caudals or sub-caudals are beneath the tail, and are usually paired. The number of scales bordering the upper lip (labials) are recorded in the last column, and where there are two numbers given it shows an azygous condition of scalation on the right and left sides. The letter 'M' after the length of the tail implies that that member has been mutilated and part of it is missing, which, it must be remembered, renders valueless the corresponding number of caudals.

Tropidonotus olivaceus (Banded Olive Snake).—The shortness of the tail in I 25 is remarkable. It is probable that the end is missing, but the stump has healed over so remarkably and become pointed that no trace of injury can be seen. Snakes, unlike lizards, do not regenerate their tails.

Boodon lineatus (Brown House Snake).—Most of the males in the collection are olive in colour, the larger females are plumbeous; there are quite a number of light sandy-brown specimens. By the numbers sent in to the Museum it would seem to be the commonest species. I think, however, that *Chlorophis neglectus* is commoner, but does not come under notice so much, as it spends most of its time in shrubs and bushes, away from the haunts of man and in the neighbourhood of streams.

Lycophidium capense (Cape Wolf Snake).—The range of ventral scalation as given in Boulenger's 'Catalogue of Snakes' is 164–189; this can now be extended to 162–202. I 410 has also 26 caudals.

Pseudaspis cana (Mole Snake).—In I 218, the fifth, not fourth, labiale nters the eye. Boulenger states, 'Sub-caudas 50–70,' whilst our four young specimens have respectively 39, 40, 43, 43 caudals. The range may therefore be increased 39–70.

Chlorophis (Green Snakes).—In the series of this genus from Kakumega we have some interesting irregularities. In the 'Catalogue of Snakes,' Vol. II, the description of the labials in *emini* is 'nine upper labials, 4th, 5th, and 6th entering the eye.' In *hoplogaster* 'eight upper labials, 4th and 5th entering the eye.' As will be seen from the data of one of our specimens of *emini* (I 38), there are nine labials on one side of the head and eight on the other; again, in I 39 there are nine and seven, whilst in two undoubted specimens of *emini* there are seven on both sides. In I 39 on the right side (7 labials) 3rd, 4th, and 5th enter the eye, the left side is normal. The same thing occurs in I 37. Andersson [1] refers to a similar scalation in a specimen of *emini* he obtained at Khartoum, but in his snake it is the left side that has eight labials, the right being normal. The two specimens, I 42 and I 43, might be referred to either species—*emini* or *hoplogaster*. In the number of ventrals and sub-caudals they incline to *emini*, but in labials to *hoplogaster*, for in I 42, 4th and 5th enter eye on the right side; 4th, 5th, and 6th on left. I 43, 4th and 5th enter on left side, and the right side is damaged. Just on going to press I have received from Mr. Turner nearly fifty examples of these two species from the Yala river. These I have carefully examined.

Thirty-two of these were *C. emini*, of which seventeen were normal on the basis of two labials entering eye; the last specimen should be referred to *hoplogaster* were it not that the caudals number 112.

Number of Specimens	Number of Right Labials	Labials Entering Eye	Number of Left Labials	Labials Entering Eye
17	9	4, 5, 6	9	4, 5, 6
1	10	4, 5, 6	10	4, 5, 6
1	10	4, 5, 6	9	4, 5, 6
1	9	4, 5, 6	10	5, 6, 7
4	9	4, 5, 6	8	4, 5, 6
1	9	4, 5, 6	8	4, 5
5	8	4, 5, 6	8	4, 5, 6
1	8	4, 5, 6	7	3, 4, 5
1	5	2, 3	5	2, 3

[1] *Results of the Swedish Zoological Expedition to Egypt and the White Nile*, 1901, by L. G. Andersson.

Of the fifteen specimens of *C. hoplogaster* fourteen were normal, i.e. 8 labials on both sides, with the 4th and 5th entering eye. The abnormality consisted in labials being 9–8; 5th and 6th entering eye on the right side.

It seems highly probable that cases of interbreeding must occur between two so nearly related species inhabiting the same locality; on the other hand, the slight differences may be individual, and not specific. I am inclined to think that the two species merit specific rank, but that the labials are so liable to fusion and division that they are valueless for purposes of determination. In the near future I hope to obtain a number of living specimens to see if they interbreed in captivity and solve the question by an examination of their progeny.

Chlorophis neglectus (East African Green Snake).—Ventrals 149–173, caudals 77–126, instead of 'Ventrals 149–166 and caudals 77–114.'

Thrasops Rothschildi.—Our example of this scarce and recently described snake has 117 caudals as against 141 of the type.

Dasypeltis scabra (Egg-eating Snake).—This snake is extraordinarily variable in colouring; there are specimens of jet black, dark brown, and grey in the collection. In the Fort Hall district all the specimens I have seen were ringed with white speckles very similar to those in *Leptodira hotamboeia*. Mr. T. D. Nair sent in an interesting colour variation (I 341) which he assures me is quite common in the Giriama country; it has not been described to my knowledge:

Dorsally pinkish brown, each scale with two microscopic black specks at tip, laterally scales are vivid pink, the two outer rows of scales, like all the ventrals, freckled with white dots. Gular shields, as also anterior ventrals, white, gradually merging into pink posterior ventrals. Head scales pinkish brown, the frontal and parietal scales with faint traces of the typical markings. Upper labials pinkish except on the buccal border, thickly peppered with minute black spots. Lower labials pure white.

Tarbophis guentheri (I 132).—This specimen agrees with *T. obtusus* in having 23 scale rows instead of 21, but it possesses an entire anal.

Hemirhagerrhis Kelleri (I 100).—The 3rd, 4th, and 5th labials enter the eye. Ventrals are 188 as against 147–173; caudals 57 as against 61–78.

Rhamphiophis oxyrhynchus.—In the Catalogue of Snakes 110 is given as the maximum for caudals, whereas two of our specimens have 117 and 116 respectively.

Psammophis brevirostris (Short-snouted Sand Snake).—Ventrals given as 153–163 and caudals as 64–95 should be extended, 153–181 and 57–95.

Dispholidus typus (Boomslange or Tree Snake).—Another of the thirty-three South African snakes whose range extends to B.E.A. The very fine series collected by Mr. Turner from one locality show well the encroaching of black spots on the green scales, so that the same species may have a vivid green or jet black phase.

Micrelaps vaillanti.—The type, locality, and recognised habitat of this rare snake is Somaliland; unfortunately no data accompanied the specimen which I found at the Museum; it has 23 ventrals in excess of the maximum.

Dendraspis Jamesonii (Mamba).—I 195 is the head referred to by Sir F. J. Jackson in the *Journal,* Vol. IV, No. 7. Four of the Kakumega specimens are much lower than the minimum number of 99 caudals.

Bitis arietans (Puff Adder).—There seem to be three colour phases—a brick-red, a nut-brown, and a lemon-yellow. The eggs (I 398) were taken from a female killed on West Kenia; I removed 24 eggs from the right ovary, 14 from the left.

Atractaspis irregularis (Burrowing Adder).—Scales in 23 instead of 25 rows. Caudals 30 as against the maximum of 27.

Species still Required for the Museum Collection

Mr. Hobley has asked me to add a note on collecting snakes. They may be readily killed by a blow across the back; the head should on no account be struck, and the less it is battered the better the specimen. Unfortunately, many persons mistake the after-death muscular contortions as signs of vitality, and keep hammering away till there is little left to move. If caught alive, snakes will readily succumb to chloroform.

As soon as possible after death an incision should be made in the throat, another in the stomach region, and a third just anterior to the vent. The viscera may then be cut transversely with a pair of scissors, and can then be easily removed, when the snake will preserve much better. It can be kept in a 5 per cent. formalin and water solution or in methylated spirits. It is important not to crowd it into a small bottle for the first three or four days, and it should not be left in a strong light, or the colours will fade. The locality and date are important, and can easily be scribbled on a piece of stamp-paper, but most people will not take this trouble.

Typhlops.—There are at least half a dozen species found in the Protectorate of which we have no examples. These blind snakes are very worm-like in appearance and habits. The mouth is a semicircular slit on the underside of the head; head and tail are very much alike.

Glauconia.—Externally very similar to *Typhlops*, but distinguished by the absence of teeth in the upper jaw. Several species have recently been recorded from German East Africa and Somaliland, and it is highly probable that undescribed species are to be found in this country.

Colubrines.—There are about thirty-four species which have been recorded from B.E.A. or G.E.A. yet required; most of them are small, insignificant snakes. The chief desiderata among the front-fanged species are *Hydrus platurus* (black and yellow sea-snake), an eel-like reptile that has been occasionally cast up upon the coast; the tail is flat and rudder-like. *Elapechis niger* from Zanzibar, a sluggish and evil-looking snake with very small eyes, about two feet in length. *Dendraspis angusticeps* (common black or green mamba), which has been recorded from Mombasa and Taveta; it attains a length of thirteen feet, but is comparatively slender. With its near relatives it enjoys the reputation of being the most deadly snake in Africa; it is very active and has no hood. It is a common error in B.E.A. to apply the name 'Mamba' to the black-necked cobra (*Naia nigricollis*).

Viperines.—Our series of this family is almost complete with the exception of the burrowing vipers (*Atractaspis*), of which there are six not represented. *Causus defilippi*

(snouted night adder) is also required. A Uganda specimen in good condition of the beautiful *Bitis gabonica* (Gaboon viper) and a specimen of the recently described green tree viper, *Atheris woosnami*, from Ruwenzori, will complete the Viperidæ of British East Africa in the Museum Collection.

Localities.—Collections made on the German border, Tana river, Northern Guaso Nyiro, Jubaland, and Uganda will be certain to contain valuable material.

LIST OF THE OPHIDIA IN THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTION, DECEMBER 1915

TYPHLOPIDÆ

Typhlops								
*punctatus**	147	11	$\frac{1}{4}$	30	—	—	—	Kitui Dist.
punctatus	253	$10\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	25	—	—	4	Nr. Nairobi.
punctatus	102	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	30	—	—	—	—
punctatus	361	5	$\frac{1}{8}$	22	—	—	4	Mombasa.
*schlegelii**	148	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	36	—	—	4	Kitui Dist.
pallidus	142	$8\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	22	—	—	4	Mombasa.
unitæniatus	344	$9\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	25	—	—	4	Jilore.
unitæniatus	128	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	25	—	—	4	Kismayu.

GLAUCONIDÆ

Glauconia								
emini	348	$10\frac{3}{8}$	1	14	—	—	3	Jilore.
emini	342	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	14	—	—	3	Jilore.
emini	254	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	14	—	—	—	Kyambu.
emini	245	7	$1\frac{1}{8}$	14	—	—	—	Parklands.
emini	255	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	14	—	—	—	Kyambu.
nigricans ?	326	3	$\frac{3}{8}$	14	—	—	4	Mombasa.

PYTHONIDÆ

Python								
sebæ (skin)	146	174	17	—	—	—	—	Machakos.
sebæ (tank)	145	124	15	86	272	72	14	Athi River.
Eryx								
*thebaicus**	149	$25\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	53	182	21	13	—
thebaicus	129	11	$1\frac{3}{8}$	48	173	27	13	Kismayu.
*thebaicus**	150	$9\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	51	162	24	13	—
thebaicus	97	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	46	165	23	13	—
*thebaicus**	151	6	$\frac{5}{8}$	47	162	24	12	—
*thebaicus** (head)	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	Taveta.

COLUBRIDÆ (*COLUBRINÆ*)

Tropidonotus								
olivaceus	24	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	19	147	53	8	Kakumega.
olivaceus	25	$13\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	19	147	28	8	,,
olivaceus	26	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$ M	19	145	43	8	,,

Boodon								
lineatus .	. 308	35	5	33	227	52	8	Nakuru.
*lineatus**	. 159	34¼	4¼	33	233	52	8	Kitui Dist
lineatus .	. 256	30¾	4¼	31	238	48	8	Kyambu.
*lineatus**	. 160	29½	4⅓	33	225	53	8	Kitui Dist.
*lineatus**	. 154	28⅓	4⅔	35	233	47	8	—
lineatus .	. 296	27½	4 M	34	232	51	8	Kabete.
lineatus .	. 374	25⅔	3⅞	33	237	54	9–8	Nairobi.
lineatus .	. 27	25	3¾	30	234	52	8	Kakumega.
lineatus	. 257	24¼	4¼	31	210	53	8	Kyambu.
*lineatus**	. 156	24	3⅝	35	239	52	8	—
*lineatus**	. 155	23⅝	4⅝	31	217	41	8	—
lineatus .	. 88	23¼	3¾	31	225	53	8	—
lineatus .	. 28	23	4⅓	30	221	63	8	Kakumega.
lineatus .	. 136	22½	4¼	23	220	59	8	Kyambu.
lineatus .	. 309	22¼	4	33	220	56	8	Nakuru.
lineatus .	. 258	21⅓	4⅔	31	207	58	8	Kyambu.
lineatus .	. 336	20½	4	31	212	62	8	Parklands.
lineatus .	. 310	20½	3¾	33	225	59	8	Nakuru.
*lineatus**	. 163	20¼	4¼	33	217	70	8	Machakos.
*lineatus**	. 161	20⅓	2¾ M	33	215	39	8	Mutha.
lineatus .	. 90	19	4¼	29	211	65	8	—
lineatus .	. 89	18¾	2⅞	29	230	55	8	—
lineatus .	. 259	18½	2⅓	31	240	50	8	Kyambu.
lineatus .	. 76	18¼	4⅓	31	216	69	8	Nairobi.
lineatus .	. 311	18	3⅝	33	221	72	8	Nakuru.
lineatus .	. 404	17	4	29	200	66	9–8	Voi.
lineatus .	. 380	18¾	2¾	26	170	53	8	Jilore.
lineatus .	. 29	15¾	2	30	227	51	8	Kakumega.
lineatus .	. 30	15½	2⅞	30	212	66	8	Kakumega.
lineatus .	. 31	15½	3	30	219	67	8	Kakumega.
lineatus .	. 75	14½	2⅞	33	224	68	9	Nairobi.
*lineatus**	. 153	14⅓	2⅓	31	231	54	8	Nairobi.
lineatus .	. 260	13½	2	31	230	53	8	Kyambu.
lineatus .	. 32	12¾	2¼	30	203	63	8	Kakumega.
*lineatus**	. 158	9	1⅞	30	217	68	8	—
*lineatus**	. 162	9	1⅞	33	235	56	8	—
lineatus .	. 91	8¾	1⅝	29	219	54	7–8	—
lineatus .	. 85	8½	1½	27	209	53	8	Mombasa.
lineatus .	. 130	6¾	1½	27	194	68	8	Kismayu.
Lycophidium								
capense .	. 368	16½	1⅞	17	185	30	8	Nairobi.
capense .	. 339	14½	3	17	202	55	8	Jilore.
*capense**	. 166	12½	1⅜	17	186	28	7–8	—
capense .	. 410	11	1¼	17	162	26	7	Mombasa.
*capense**	. 165	10½	2	17	194	43	8	Kitui.
capense .	. 340	5⅞	¾	17	158	38	8	Jilore.
Pseudaspis								
cana .	. 218	41⅜	9	29	184	50	7–8	Nakuru.
cana .	. 314	15⅜	2½	27	186	51	8	Nakuru.
*cana** .	. 206	14½	1¾	29	205	43	7	—
*cana** .	. 204	11½	1½	29	175	40	7–8	Kitui Dist.
*cana** .	. 205	11½	1½	29	172	39	7	—
cana .	. 315	9⅞	1⅜	29	182	43	8	Nakuru.
Chlorophis								
emini .	. 34	20	10	15	169	126	9	Kakumega.
emini .	. 35	18½	8¼	15	185	110	9	,,
emini .	. 36	16	7¾	15	179	118	9	,,

Chlorophis (*cont.*)								
emini . .	37	12	6	15	179	122	8–9	Kakumega.
emini . .	39	10⅞	4¾	15	181	116	7–9	,,
emini . .	41	10½	4⅛	15	179	112	7	,,
emini . .	38	9⅝	4½	15	179	115	7	,,
emini . .	40	8	4½	15	178	117	8	,,
sp. . .	42	19¾	9	15	178	116	8–9	,,
sp. . .	43	11¾	5⅛	15	183	109	8	,,
hoplogaster .	46	24½	9¾	15	166	96	8	,,
hoplogaster .	44	22¾	9¼	15	165	97	8	,,
hoplogaster .	45	22	8¾M	15	168	79	8	,,
neglectus .	320	29½	8⅛M	15	171	64	8	Nakuru.
neglectus .	371	24	10	15	167	110	8	Nairobi.
neglectus .	392	24	9½	15	172	95	8	Tumu Tumu.
neglectus .	312	22	11¼	15	163	113	8	Nakuru.
neglectus .	362	21¾	11⅞	15	165	125	8	Nairobi.
neglectus .	363	21¾	6⅝M	15	168	63	8	,,
neglectus .	303	20⅞	9⅝	15	168	112	8	,,
neglectus .	364	20¾	9¾	15	165	116	8	,,
neglectus .	372	20¼	9	15	163	112	8	,,
*neglectus** .	169	20⅛	8M	15	166	88	8–9	,,
neglectus .	234	19⅞	9¼	15	173	113	7–8	,,
neglectus .	219	19¾	8¾	15	165	116	8	Kitui Dist.
neglectus .	373	19¾	8¼	15	170	99	8	Nairobi.
neglectus .	313	19⅝	7¾	15	160	82	8	Nakuru.
neglectus .	297	18½	9½	15	166	114	7	Kabete.
*neglectus** .	168	18½	8M	15	168	96	8	—
neglectus .	393	18¼	8⅛	15	168	104	8	Tumu Tumu.
neglectus .	394	18	7¼M	15	166	90	8	Tumu Tumu.
neglectus .	235	17¼	9	15	168	117	8	Nairobi.
neglectus .	236	17¼	8⅞	15	163	111	8	,,
neglectus .	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	,,
*neglectus** .	167	10⅜	4¼	15	171	104	9	—
neglectus .	138	7½	3⅛	15	172	126	8	,,
irregularis .	441	21	12⅛	15	164	142	9	Yala River.
irregularis .	432	21	10⅞	15	168	128	9	,,
irregularis .	442	20¼	11¼	15	164	139	9	,,
irregularis .	443	20	11½M	15	168	112	9	,,
irregularis .	444	20	9¼	15	164	128	9	,,
Philothamnus								
semivariegatus	411	24½	15½	15	117	162	9	Mombasa.
semivariegatus	329	9⅝	4⅞	15	196	132	9	Longido.
semivariegatus	381	9½	5½	15	166	151	9	Jilore.
Jacksoni .	181	41½	18⅝	17	179	110	8	—
Rhamnophis								
Jacksoni .	47	39	17	19	194	143	8	Kakumega.
Thrasops Rothschildi	48	26⅝	12⅜	15	163	117	8	Kakumega.
Coronella semiornata	131	7⅝	2½	21	182	85	8	Kismayu.
Grayia								
tholloni . .	420	21¼	14¾	15	142	113	8	Yala River.
tholloni . .	42	12⅛	9⅝	15	136	128	8	,,
tholloni . .	422	10¼	6¾	15	147	122	8–9	,,

COLUBRIDÆ (*DASYPELTINÆ*)

Dasypeltis								
*scabra** . .	171	30	4⅛	23	224	48	6–7	Kitui Dist.
scabra . .	261	26	3⅝	23	223	52	7	Kyambu.
scabra . .	316	25½	3½	23	220	54	7	Nakuru.

Dasypeltis (*cont.*)								
*scabra** . .	221	25¼	3½	23	227	51	7	Kitui Dist.
*scabra** . .	220	24	3⅜	23	224	52	6–7	Kitui Dist.
scabra . .	298	23¾	4	23	220	54	7	Kabete.
scabra . .	341	22¼	4	23	221	72	7	Jilore.
*scabra** . .	170	20¾	4¾	23	213	65	7–8	—
scabra . .	73	11	1⅜	23	223	54	7–8	Kakumega
scabra . .	262	8⅜	1⅜	23	215	55	7	Kyambu.
scabra . .	77	(Skin)						

COLUBRIDÆ (*DIPSADOMORPHINÆ*)

Tarbophis								
guentheri .	132	26½	6	23	229	77	10	Gobwen.
obtusus . .	133	7½	2⅛	23	224	82	9	Kismayu.
obtusus . .	133	7½	1¾	21?	226	79	10	Kismayu.
Dipsadomorphus								
blandingii .	280	62¼	16⅛	23	269	115	9	West Africa.
blandingii .	281	20	5⅜	23	265	120	9	,,
blandingii .	282	19½	5	21	274	126	9	,,
? reticulatus .	330	(head)		—	—	—	7	Longido.
Leptodira								
*hotambœia** .	172	17¾	2¾	19	166	43	8	Kitui Dist.
hotambœia .	317	16⅝	2¼M	21	175	41	8	Nakuru.
hotambœia .	412	14¼	2½	19	161	42	8–7	Mombasa.
hotambœia .	81	13¾	2⅜	19	169	47	8	Parklands.
hotambœia .	328	13	2⅛	19	171	47	8	,,
hotambœia .	80	6	⅞	19	173	45	8	,,
Hemirhagerrhis								
Kelleri . .	100	16¼	3⅝	17	188	53	8	—
*Kelleri**. .	173	12	3½	17	156	68	8	Kitui Dist.
Amplorhinus								
nototænia .	134	13½	4⅞	17	167	86	8	Kismayu.
nototænia .	103	5½	2	17	177	85	8	—
Rhamphiophis								
*oxyrhynchus** .	174	34	16¾	17	180	117	8	Fort Hall.
oxyrhynchus .	413	25¾	12	17	166	104	8	Mombasa.
oxyrhynchus .	405	21¼	9⅝	17	183	109	8	Voi.
oxyrhynchus .	414	17¼	8	17	170	109	8	Mombasa.
*oxyrhynchus** .	207	9⅝	4	17	178	116	8	—
Psammophis								
notostictus (skin)	178							
subtæniatus .	415	30¼	16¼	17	159	107	8	Gazi.
subtæniatus .	416	24½	12¼	17	164	106	8	Gazi.
subtæniatus .	175	20	10⅛	17	157	107	8	—
sibilans . .	226	28⅜	12	17	167	95	8	—
sibilans . .	263	27¾	12	17	175	102	8	Kyambu.
sibilans . .	264	26¼	11	17	168	101	8	Kyambu.
sibilans . .	318	25¼	12	17	180	115	8	Nakuru.
*sibilans** .	176	20⅝	10¼	17	160	109	8	Kitui Dist.
*sibilans** .	224	21¼	8¾	17	167	93	8	Machakos.
sibilans . .	99	15¼	8	17	170	121	8	Taveta.
*sibilans** .	223	13	5	17	171	98	8	—
sibilans . .	338	12¼	5¾	17	161	106	8	Jilore.
*sibilans** .	222	9½	3¾	17	158	90	8	Kitui Dist.
sibilans . .	227	9⅜	3⅝	17	167	100	8	—
brevirostris .	295	30½	6	17	178	57	8	Parklands.
brevirostris .	225	23¾	5⅜	17	176	59	9	—
brevirostris .	375	22½	5⅛	17	172	60	8	Nairobi.

Psammophis (*cont.*)								
brevirostris .	98	22	4¾	17	181	65	8	—
brevirostris .	319	22	5 M	17	168	55 M	8	Nakuru.
brevirostris .	355	18¼	4¼	17	170	59	8	Parklands.
brevirostris .	265	12	3	17	173	58	8	Kyambu.
brevirostris .	266	11¾	2½	17	179	58	8	Kyambu.
biseriatus .	95	21½	14¼	15	147	133	9	—
biseriatus .	96	21	12 M	15	151	112	9	—
*biseriatus** .	180	21	9½ M	15	145	85	9	—
*biseriatus** .	178	19⅝	12	15	150	118	9	Kipini.
*biseriatus** .	179	18	8 M	15	156	86	9	Taveta.
biseriatus .	249	13¾	8½	15	149	126	9	Tsavo.
biseriatus .	250	13⅛	7	15	152	103	9	Tsavo.
biseriatus .	78	(skin)						
*biseriatus** .	177	(head)						
Thelotornis Kirtlandi	345	17¾	11¼	19	160	148	8	Jilore.
Dispholidus								
typus (*Var. F*)	52	44½	14¼	19	176	104	7	Kakumega.
typus (*Var. E*)	51	34¾	11⅜	19	179	110	7	,,
typus (*Var. D*)	50	34	11	19	178	107	7	,,
typus (*Var. C*)	49	34	11⅛	19	184	110	7	,,
typus (*Var. A*)	390	27¾	9¾	17	181	107	7	Fort Hall.
typus (*Var. A*)	382	17¾	5½ M	19	160	78	7	Jilore.
typus (*Var. A*)	183	(head)						
Micrelaps vaillanti	101	16	1	15	226	23	7	—
Aparallactus								
Jacksoni .	244	8⅜	1¾	15	142	41	7	Nr. Nairobi.
*concolor** .	185	11¼	3⅝	15	226	23	7	Kitui Dist.
*concolor** .	184	9⅜	2⅝	15	153	57	7	—

COLUBRIDÆ (*ELAPINÆ*)

Elapechis								
Guentheri .	53	20	1¾	13	163	24	7	Kakumega.
*Guentheri** .	188	18½	2	13	155	23	7	Nairobi.
*Guentheri** .	187	17⅛	1⅜	13	154	16	7	Nairobi.
Guentheri .	83	17	1½	13	156	20	7	Njoro.
*Guentheri** .	186	15½	1⅝	13	154	22	7	—
Guentheri .	367	6½	⅝	13	157	28	7	Nairobi.
Naia								
haie (head) .	331	—	—	—	—	—	—	Longido.
melanoleuca .	54	53	10	19	218	59	7	Kakumega.
melanoleuca .	55	52½	10	19	221	62	7	,,
melanoleuca .	56	52½	10	19	212	58	7	,,
melanoleuca .	57	51	10	19	212	59	8	,,
melanoleuca .	58	49	11	17	211	70	7	,,
*melanoleuca** .	189	36⅝	6⅞	19	213	60	7	—
melanoleuca .	59	23	4½	19	202	60	7–8	Kakumega
nigricollis .	332	46⅝	8½	25	192	60	7	Longido.
*nigricollis** .	193	40½	9	21	193	60	7	Nairobi.
nigricollis .	125	40½	8⅞	21	188	60	6	Nairobi.
*nigricollis** .	192	39	7½ M	21	199	54	6–8	Kitui Dist.
nigricollis .	137	14½	3⅛	21	188	57	6	Nairobi.
nigricollis .	360	13¾	3	21	187	59	6	Nairobi.
*nigricollis** .	191	11¾	2¾	21	184	64	6	Elorabethuli.
nigricollis .	84	10	2⅛	21	185	58	6	Nairobi.
*nigricollis** .	190	(head)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dendraspis								
*Jamesonii** .	195	(head)	—	—	—	—	—	Kyebe.

Dendraspis (*cont.*)								
*Jamesonii**	194	61¾	17⅛	17	213	94	8	—
Jamesonii	60	57⅜	18¼	19	218	107	7	Kakumega.
Jamesonii	61	53½	15⅜	19	214	99	7	,,
Jamesonii	62	51	14⅝	19	217	98	7	,,
Jamesonii	63	49⅝	13¾ M	19	218	72	7	,,
Jamesonii	65	42	8⅛ M	19	218	70	6–7	,,

VIPERIDÆ

Causus								
rhombeatus	334	23½	2½	19	149	24	6	Parklands.
rhombeatus	242	23½	2⅜	19	150	22	6	,,
rhombeatus	82	21	2½	19	150	28	6	,,
rhombeatus	378	20¾	2⅜	19	146	25	6	,,
rhombeatus	377	20¼	2¼	19	150	25	6	,,
rhombeatus	267	20¼	2¼	19	147	26	6	Kyambu.
rhombeatus	359	19⅝	2⅛	19	151	23	6	Nairobi.
rhombeatus	252	15¼	1¾	19	148	26	6	,,
rhombeatus	365	15	1½	19	151	22	6	,,
rhombeatus	335	11⅛	1⅛	19	149	24	6	Parklands.
rhombeatus	337	11	1⅛	19	150	22	6	,,
rhombeatus	251	9¼	1	19	151	24	6	Nairobi.
rhombeatus	358	—	—	—	—	—	—	Parklands.
resimus	383	17	1⅞	21	139	21	6	Jilore.
resimus	288	15	1⅜	19	134	18	6	West Africa.
resimus	346	14⅜	1⅜	21	143	19	7	Jilore.
Lichtensteinii	66	24⅛	2	15	147	18	6	Kakumega.
Lichtensteinii	197	11⅛	¾	15	150	18	6	—
*Vipera Hindii**	198	10½	1¼	25	133	26	8–9	Aberdares.
Bitis								
*arietans**	199	37½	4	31	143	27	16–17	Kitui Dist.
*arietans**	200	33¼	2⅜	33	137	18	14	Kitui Dist.
arietans	369	29¾	4½	32	130	31	15	Mbgathi River.
arietans	350	29⅜	4	34	134	26	14	Thika.
arietans	376	28¾	3¾	30	134	26	13–14	Kyambu.
arietans	370	10	¾	32	131	19	13	Nairobi.
arietans	323	7¾	⅝	31	130	32	14	Nakuru.
arietans	323	7¾	⅝	31	130	32	14	Nakuru.
arietans	324	6½	1	31	127	21	14	Nakuru.
arietans	104	(head, brick-red var.).						
arietans	327	(head, normal brown var.).						
arietans	398	(38 eggs).						
gabonica	289	31	4	35	132	33	15–14	West Africa.
nasicornis	67	36	3	35	127	17	18	Kakumega.
nasicornis	68	36	3	35	127	19	18	,,
nasicornis	201	29	2⅜	37	128	18	18	Yala River.
nasicornis	69	19	1½	35	127	17	17–19	Kakumega.
nasicornis	202	14	1⅝	36	124	26	17	Kitui Dist.
nasicornis	70	(5 heads)		—	—	—	—	Kakumega.
nasicornis	290	(1 head)		—	—	—	—	West Africa.
Atheris squamiger	71	17¼	2 M	19	158	32	9	Kakumega.
Atractaspis								
irregularis	92	20⅝	1¾	23	253	30	5	—
*rostrata**	203	13¼	⅕ M	23	225	24	5	Kitui Dist.
microlepidota	93	18	1¾	33	233	35	7	—
microlepidota	72	9¾	1	33	236	35	6	Kakumega.
microlepidota	349	9¾	¾	33	240	29	5	Serengetti.