TWO NEW SNAKES FROM ASSAM.

BY

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(WITH A PLATE.)

(Read before the Bombay Natural History Society on the 25th July 1907.)

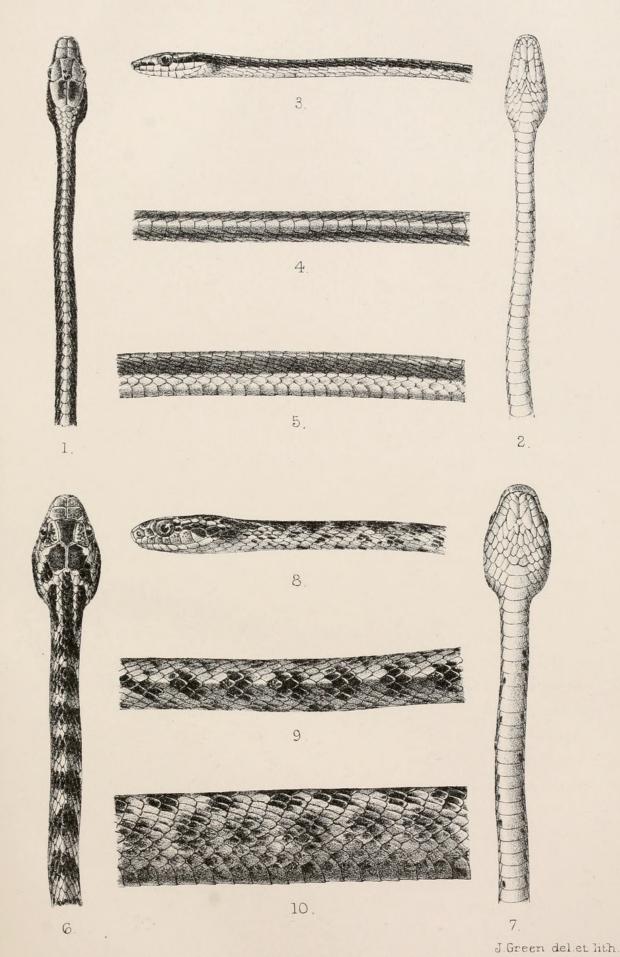
Within a month I have had the good fortune to acquire two snakes new to science.

The first was one of four snakes which had been preserved in spirit some years, and stowed away as rubbish in a godown. My written appeal for snakes in the Dibrugarh Club brought these specimens back to recollection. The habitat is almost certainly Tinsukia.

Dipsadomorphus quincunciatus.

This snake is a very typical *Dipsadomorphus* but differs from all others previously described. The divided anal shield alone will distinguish it from all the other known Indian species.

Description.—Rostral: Touches six shields, the sutures made with the anterior nasals being one-fourth longer than those made with the internasals. Internasals: Two; suture between them three-fourths that between the præfrontal fellows; two-thirds the internaso-præfrontal suture. Præfrontals: Two; the suture between them subequal to the præfronto-frontal; in contact with internasal, postnasal, loreal, præocular, supraocular, and frontal. Frontal: Touches six shields, the fronto-supraocular sutures being about one-fourth longer than the rest. Supraoculars: Length equal to breadth; from half to two-thirds that of the frontal. Nasals: Two subequal shields, touching the 1st and 2nd supralabials. Loreal: One; rather higher than long. Praeocular: One. barely reaching crown. Postoculars: Two. Temporals: Small scalelike; two superposed anteriorly. Supralabials: Eight on the right side, with the 3.d, 4th and 5th touching the eye. Nine on the left side with the 4th, 5th and 6th touching the eye. Posterior sublinguals: Greater than anterior; in contact with the 5th, 6th and 7th infralabials; in contact with one another in front. Infralabials: The 7th is the largest of the series, is rather broader than the posterior sublinguals, and in contact with 3 scales behind. Costals: Two heads-lengths behind head 19. mid-body 19, 2 heads-lengths before vent 15. In the step from 19 to 17 the uppermost row is absorbed into the vertebral; from 17 to 15 the



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1-5 Dendrelaphis biloreatus. 6-10 Dipsadomorphus quincunciatus.





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