

very distinct marks of growth; whorls $9\frac{1}{2}$, the upper ones smooth, somewhat flattened, the last three with numerous elevated spiral ledges, rather convex, especially the last; suture moderately impressed; aperture piriform, greyish white inside; columella somewhat bent in.

Length 32.5, diam. 12 mm.

Type locality. Kabaëna.

Specimens examined 23.

(32) *Melanoides crepidinatus ventricosulus*, subsp. n.

Distinguished from typical *M. crepidinatus* by its more slender general form and by its much more convex last whorls; adult specimens are always decollated.

Type locality. Mengkoka, S.E. Celebes.

Specimens examined 28.

(33) *Melanoides tuberculatus nudatus*, subsp. n.

A high smooth form of *M. tuberculatus*, nearly related to *M. tuberculatus seminudus*, Marts., but easily distinguished from it by its more convex whorls, deeply impressed suture, pointed apex, and by the nearly complete lack of spiral sculpture.

Length 34, diam. 12 mm.

Type locality. Segare Anak, Lombok.

Specimens examined 45.

LIV.—*Descriptions of new Reptiles from the Andes of South America, preserved in the British Museum.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

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Tropidurus holotropis.

Upper head-scales large, keeled; a series of four transversely enlarged supraoculars, more than half as broad as the supraocular region; occipital very large, as long as broad; anterior border of ear scarcely denticulated. A strong transverse gular fold; side of neck with imbricate keeled scales, directed backwards and upwards. Body moderately depressed; a vertebral crest, well developed on the nape, gradually decreasing in height on the body; dorsal scales

rather large, strongly keeled and mucronate, the keels directed obliquely towards the vertebral line; ventral scales smaller, also strongly keeled; 49 scales round the middle of the body. The adpressed hind limb reaches the eye. Tail cylindrical, without crest, covered with unequal-sized scales, the largest of which are smaller than the dorsals. Dark brown above and on the throat; small black spots on the back and on the hind limbs; a large, black, light-edged spot at the angle of the mouth; gular fold white in front, black behind; fore limb pale grey, with black bars; belly brownish.

	mm.
Total length	260
Head	19
Width of head	18
Body	56
Fore limb	43
Hind limb	60
Tail	185

A single specimen from Alpayaca, Rio Pastaza, E. Ecuador, 3600 feet, from the collection of Mr. M. G. Palmer.

Ptychoglossus brevifrontalis.

Head short ; snout subtruncate. Frontonasal broader than long ; præfrontals forming a short suture ; frontal not longer than broad, but slightly longer than the frontonasal or the frontoparietals ; interparietal nearly as broad as the parietals ; no occipitals ; a small loreal ; seven upper labials, third very long ; five lower labials ; chin-shields very large, one anterior and three pairs, the first two pairs in contact on the median line. Gular scales squarish, in 7 transverse series ; collar formed of 7 shields. Dorsal scales in 24 longitudinal and 33 transverse series ; ventrals a little longer than broad, in 8 longitudinal and 18 transverse series. Four præanals, median pair the larger. The hind limb reaches the wrist, the fore limb between the ear and the eye ; scales on limbs smooth. 14 femoral pores on each side. Brown above, mottled with black ; an interrupted yellowish streak on each side, from above the eye to the tail ; below it a black streak, broken up into spots towards the middle of the body ; lower parts white.

	mm.
Head.....	12
Width of head.....	10
From end of snout to fore limb.....	22
Fore limb.....	65
Fore limb.....	15
Hind limb.....	24

A single specimen from El Topo, Rio Pastaza, E. Ecuador, 4200 feet, from the collection of Mr. M. G. Palmer.

Leptognathus palmeri.

Body slender, strongly compressed. Eye large. Rostral broader than deep, just visible from above; internasals nearly half as long as the præfrontals; frontal slightly broader than long, shorter than its distance from the end of the snout and than the parietals; nasal divided; loreal a little deeper than long, bordering the eye, with a præocular above it; two postoculars; temporals 2+3; nine upper labials, fourth, fifth, and sixth entering the eye; first lower labial in contact with its fellow behind the symphysial; three pairs of chin-shields, anterior longer than broad. Scales in 15 rows, vertebrals enlarged but longer than broad. Ventrals 187; anal entire; subcaudals 120. Reddish brown, with broad blackish-brown annuli, edged with yellowish, on the anterior part of the body; further down these annuli are gradually replaced by pairs of large alternating spots which approximate on the vertebral line but are widely separated on the belly; head blackish brown, with yellowish-white bars on the labial shields and a few light dots on the loreal and temporal regions.

Total length 950; tail 310 mm.

A single male specimen from El Topo, Rio Pastaza, E. Ecuador, 4200 feet, from the collection of Mr. M. G. Palmer.

Allied to *L. alternans*, Fisch. Distinguished by the shorter frontal, the divided nasal, and the absence of a lower præocular. Distinguished from *L. boliviana*, Werner, from Bolivia, by the shorter frontal and the presence of two superposed anterior temporals.

Leptognathus polylepis.

Body slender, rather strongly compressed. Eye large. Rostral broader than deep, scarcely visible from above; internasals nearly half as long as the præfrontals; frontal as long as broad, a little longer than its distance from the end of the snout, much shorter than the parietals; nasal divided; loreal as long as deep, bordering the eye, with a præocular above it; two postoculars; temporals 2+3; nine upper labials, fourth, fifth, and sixth entering the eye; first lower labial in contact with its fellow behind the symphysial; three pairs of chin-shields, anterior a little longer than broad.

Scales in 19 rows, vertebrals not enlarged. Ventrals 199; anal entire; subcaudals 94. Black, with narrow, whitish, black-spotted cross-bars above, widening or bifurcating on the sides; a few whitish spots on the upper lip, behind the eye; belly lineolate with white.

Total length 950; tail 240 mm.

A single female specimen from Huancabamba, E. Peru, above 3000 feet, from the collection of Mr. E. Boettger.

Allied to *L. alternans*, Fisch. Distinguished from all the species of the genus by the number of rows of scales.

Lachesis pleuroxanthus.

Head short, cordiform; snout turned up at the end, with sharp canthus. Rostral a little deeper than broad; nasal divided; upper head-scales small, feebly imbricate, smooth on snout and vertex, feebly keeled on occiput, larger and more decidedly keeled on temples; supraocular large, separated from its fellow by 8 series of scales; internasals separated by a pair of apicals; two or three series of scales between the eye and the third and fourth upper labials; loreal pit separated from the upper labials; latter 7. Scales rather feebly keeled, in 23 rows. Ventrals 144; anal entire; subcaudals 49 pairs. Tail not prehensile. Greyish above, bright yellow on the sides, which bear Λ -shaped dark grey markings, some of which meet on the back, each branch terminating in a black spot; a dark streak, light-edged above, from the eye to the angle of the mouth; sides and lower surface of head bright yellow, without spots; belly closely mottled with blackish, with a series of large black spots on each side.

Total length 350; tail 55 mm.

A single female specimen from Alpayaca, Rio Pastaza, E. Ecuador, 3600 feet, from the collection of Mr. M. G. Palmer.

Closely allied to *L. microphthalmus*, Cope. Distinguished by the larger eye, the shorter body, and the feebly keeled scales.

Lachesis chloromelas.

Snout rounded, with sharp canthus. Rostral as deep as broad; nasal divided; upper head-scales keeled; a large supraocular; 5 or 6 longitudinal series of scales between the supraoculars; small frontal and parietal shields sometimes present; two series of scales between the eye and the third and fourth upper labials; temporal scales strongly keeled;

7 upper labials, second forming the anterior border of the loreal pit. Scales strongly keeled, in 23 or 25 rows. Ventrals 178-187; anal entire; subcaudals 41 (♀) -63 (♂), partly single, partly in pairs. Tail prehensile. Yellowish green above, speckled with black, with large black irregular spots, some of which may form cross-bars; the spots very large on the top of the head, separated by narrow lines of the ground-colour forming symmetrical markings; a broad black band on each side from the eye to the angle of the mouth; lower parts greenish yellow, speckled or spotted with black; end of tail bright yellow.

Total length 740; tail 110 mm.

Three specimens from Huancabamba, E. Peru, above 3000 feet, from the collection of Mr. E. Boettger.

Closely allied to *L. peruvianus*, Blgr.; distinguished by the rounded snout without raised canthus, the presence of two series of scales between the eye and the labials, and the very different coloration.

LV.—*A Contribution to the Knowledge of the Fauna of Bromeliaceæ.* By HUGH SCOTT, M.A. (Cantab.), F.L.S., F.E.S., Curator in Entomology in the University of Cambridge. *Including Descriptions of new Insects by W. L. DISTANT, F.E.S., and the late R. SHELFORD, M.A., F.L.S.*

[Plate X.]

THE fauna inhabiting the spaces between the bases of leaves of Monocotyledonous plants in the tropics offers for investigation a fascinating field, in which that of the Bromeliaceæ is pre-eminent in its interest. The curious funnel-like form and closely fitting leaf-bases of these plants, adapting them for the holding of water and organic detritus, their distribution throughout the richest parts of the Neotropical Region, their vast numbers of individuals and frequent epiphytic habit, all lead to the expectation that they may contain a rich and interesting series of animal forms.

In a recent article* on "les Broméliacées épiphytes

* C. R. Ac. Sci., tome cliii. no. 20, 1911, p. 960: this article also contains interesting remarks on the means by which Bromeliaceæ may have become peopled by their fauna, &c.



Boulenger, George Albert. 1912. "Descriptions of new reptiles from the Andes of South America, preserved in the British Museum." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 10, 420–424.

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