

men which has undergone repair of the arms we find that the restored portions are of a much lighter colour than the rest of the animal.

As to the cause of the considerable variations here noted I can offer no suggestion: though Dr. Murray dredged in various lochs, and noted certain differences in the fauna, I have not yet any evidence that the variations of *A. Chiajii* have any obvious relation to difference of locality; specimens taken at one spot differ greatly among themselves.

LVIII.—*Description of a new Snake from Afghanistan.*

By G. A. BOULENGER.

*Lytorhynchus Ridgewayi.*

Head small, distinct from neck; snout pointed, strongly projecting. Rostral very large, four-sided; the lower side longer than the upper, deeply concave; the lateral sides angularly emarginate, concave, with a trace of a short longitudinal cleft; the posterior angle wedged in between the pair of frontonasals, which form a short suture. A single præfrontal, twice and a half as broad as long; frontal large, pentagonal, a little longer than broad, its straight anterior border twice as long as the greatest width of the supraoculars; parietals slightly longer than the frontal; nostril very indistinct, but, by pressing, fluid is expelled from the upper half of the oblique suture between the two nasals; of the latter shields the anterior is more than twice as large as the second; a small loreal; three præoculars, upper largest and in contact with the frontal; a subocular; two or three postoculars; seven upper labials, none in contact with the eye, three posterior largest; two anterior temporals, upper smallest; three or four temporals in contact with the parietal. Six infralabials on each side in contact with the chin-shields, the posterior pair of which is the smallest and separated by two pairs of scales. Nineteen rows of scales. Ventrals 174; anal divided in one specimen, single in the other; subcaudals 46 pairs. Upper surfaces pale buff, with brown, black-edged, symmetrical markings; an anchor-shaped marking on the head, the crescentic portion extending from one angle of the mouth to the other, passing through the eye and crossing the frontal and præfrontal; the longitudinal branch expands in a large



spot on the middle of the parietals, and bifurcates on the nape; large transverse spots disposed at regular intervals on the body and tail, and alternating with smaller ones on the flanks; lower parts uniform white.

Total length 425 millim.; tail 70.

Two specimens from Chin-Kilak, Afghanistan, collected by Dr. Aitchison, on the Afghan Boundary Commission.

Named after Sir J. W. Ridgeway.

Unless this species be made the type of a new genus, on account of the coalesced præfrontals, it is difficult to decide whether to refer it to *Lytorhynchus* or to *Acontiophis*. But I am satisfied that both genera should be united, as they agree in every important point, and particularly in the dentition, the structure of the nostril, and the (vertical) shape of the pupil. The synonymy of the genus *Lytorhynchus*, as understood by me, is as follows:—

*Lytorhynchus*, Peters, Mon. Berl. Ac. 1862, p. 272.

*Chatachlein*, Jan, Elenco, p. 45, 1863.

*Acontiophis*, Günth. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1875, p. 232.

*Catachlæna*, Blauf. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1881, p. 678.

LIX.—*Descriptions of two new Species of Hyponomeutidæ from the Solomon Islands.* By A. G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

THE two following species of moths formed part of Mr. Woodford's recent consignment.

*Corinea reæ*, sp. n.

Allied to *C. aurata*, but the primaries, basi-abdominal half of secondaries, and body of a bright coppery metallic golden colour, the external sixth of primaries brilliant purplish black, the apical half of secondaries smoky greyish, with a cupreous lustre in certain lights; costa silvery white: head, pectus, and legs chocolate-brown, spotted with white: primaries below largely suffused with brown, which, however, changes to golden in certain lights. Expanse of wings 26 millim.

Alu.

*Corinea Mathewi*, sp. n.

Allied to *C. basalis* of Vollenhoven (Tijd. voor Ent. vol. ii. pl. ix. fig. 5, 1863); it differs as follows:—basal half only of



Boulenger, George Albert. 1887. "Description of a new snake from Afghanistan." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 20, 413–414.

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