Fig. 6. Plectotropis crassiuscula. Fig. 7. Planispira admirabilis.

Fig. 8. Helicostyla (Corasia) subtenuis.

Figs. 9-9 b. Hypselostoma Everetti. Fig. 10. Amphidromus kalaoensis.

Fig. 11. Amphidromus Annæ. Fig. 12. Buliminus selayarensis.

Fig. 13. Cyclotus vicinus.

Figs. 14, 14 a. Helicina kalaoensis.

XXI.—Description of a new Genus of Elapine Snakes from Woodlark Island, British New Guinea. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

## TOXICOCALAMUS.

Allied to Ogmodon, Peters, and Glyphodon, Gthr. Maxillary extending forwards as far as the palatine, with six teeth gradually decreasing in length, the first a "perforated" poison-fang; mandibular teeth gradually decreasing in length. Head small, not distinct from neck; eye very small, with round pupil; nostril pierced between two nasals; no præocular; postfrontal bone absent. Body cylindrical, extremely elongate; scales smooth, without pits, in 17 rows; ventrals rounded. Tail short; subcaudals in two rows.

# Toxicocalamus longissimus.

Rostral a little broader than deep, visible from above; internasals half as long as the præfrontals, which are in contact with the second and third upper labials and with the eye; frontal small, slightly broader than the supraocular, once and a half as long as broad, as long as its distance from the end of the snout, much shorter than the parietals; one postocular; temporals 1+2; six upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye; three lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which are a little longer than the posterior. Scales in 17 rows. Ventrals 299-305; anal divided; subcaudals 30-31. Tail ending in a compressed horny scute, which is keeled above. Grey-brown above, with darker streaks along the scales; sides whitish, each scale with a grey-brown streak; a yellowish bar across the snout; ventrals white, with two grey-brown longitudinal streaks.

Total length 650 millim.; tail 38.

Two specimens were obtained on Woodlark Island by Mr. A. S. Meek.



Boulenger, George Albert. 1896. "Description of a new genus of Elapine snakes from Woolark Island, British New Guinea." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 18, 152.

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