

black, tibiæ yellow. Wings clear, very slightly tinged yellowish brown.

Length 16 mm.

Face black, with dull brown tomentum and yellowish-brown pubescence, some black hairs on the upper part of cheeks and under antennæ; beard yellowish brown. Palpi dull brownish black with black pubescence, stout, ending in a short point. Antennæ black, with long and slender third joint and hardly any tooth; the first two joints with long black pubescence; the subcallus the same colour as the face. Forehead about three times as long as broad, the same width throughout, dull blackish brown with yellowish-brown tomentum and long black pubescence; the frontal callus small, reddish brown, oval, the line proceeding from it indistinct; the vertex black, with tubercle. Eyes covered with short yellowish-brown pubescence. Thorax black, shining, with no stripes; the dorsum nearly bare; shoulder-spots reddish with some yellowish-grey hairs, which are continued round the base of the thorax; sides with black pubescence; breast black, with greyish-yellow pubescence and some black hairs. Scutellum shining, black. Abdomen black, somewhat shining; the first segment narrowly red at the sides; the second segment broadly red at the sides with narrow reddish segmentations; the following segments with extremely narrow, grey-haired segmentations. Legs black; tibiæ yellowish with apices black; the femora with greyish pubescence; the tibiæ with dense whitish pubescence, on their black apices and on the tarsi it is black. Wings hyaline, the yellowish-brown colouring is chiefly round the longitudinal veins of the fore border and is very faint; veins and stigma brown.

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L.—*Description of a new Elapine Snake from Australia.*

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

TWO years ago I described in these 'Annals'\* a new Elapine snake discovered by Mr. W. Stalker near Alexandria, in the Northern Territory of the colony of South Australia, and which formed part of a small collection presented to the British Museum by Sir W. Ingram, Bart., and the Hon. John Forrest. That snake was named *Denisonia forresti*. Mr. Stalker has continued collecting in the same district, and

\* Ser. 7, vol. xviii. 1906, p. 440.



I have now the pleasure of describing another snake of the same group, but of much larger size, and to connect with it the name of Sir W. Ingram.

*Diemenia ingrami.*

Eye rather small, its diameter equal to its distance from the oral border and one third the length of the snout. Snout rounded, strongly projecting beyond the lower jaw, with feeble canthus. Rostral broader than deep, the portion visible from above measuring about one half its distance from the frontal; internasals a little shorter than the præfrontals; frontal bell-shaped, as broad as the supraocular, once and two thirds as long as broad, as long as its distance from the end of the snout, three fourths the length of the parietals; nasal divided, separated from the single, deeply grooved præocular; two postoculars; temporals 1+2; six upper labials, second in contact with the præfrontal, third and fourth entering the eye, fifth narrowly separated from the parietal, sixth very large; four lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which are larger than the posterior. Scales in 17 rows on the body, in 21 on the neck. Ventrals 205; anal divided; subcaudals 65 pairs. Uniform dark brown above and on the outer ends of the ventral shields, some of the scales lighter in the centre, yellow beneath.

Total length 1510 mm.; tail 240.

A single specimen from Alexandria.

LI. — *Note on the Type Specimen of a Blind Snake, Helminthophis wilderi (Garman), from Brazil.* By A. G. HAMMAR.

IN the course of studies of South-American snakes in the Museum of Cornell University, I had the opportunity to examine the type specimens of *Typhlops wilderi*, Garm. Since this species is not recognized in the literature, and has been referred to in Boulenger's 'Catalogue of Snakes,' i. p. 7, in a footnote, as insufficiently characterized, I have made a careful study of the specimens and give below a new description, which will bring it into its proper systematic position.

Due to the presence of two very large prefrontals, *Typhlops wilderi*, Garm., must be included under the genus *Helminthophis*, Peters, Boulenger, Cat. of Snakes, i. p. 4.



Boulenger, George Albert. 1908. "Description of a new elapine snake from Australia." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 1, 333–334.

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