

*Nectophryne macrotis.*

Head small, a little longer than broad; snout short, prominent, obliquely truncate; canthus rostralis strong; loreal region vertical, concave; interorbital space broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum very distinct, quite as large as and close to the eye. Fore limb very slender, as long as the distance between the eye and the vent. Fingers moderate, webbed at the base, dilated and truncate at the end; first finger very short, half as long as second; toes three-fourths webbed, less strongly dilated than the fingers; a flat inner metatarsal tubercle. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the posterior border of the eye. Above with scattered small warts irregular in size; beneath granulate. Olive above, spotted with black; some of the warts red; limbs barred with black; yellowish beneath, much spotted with black.

From snout to vent 28 millim.

A single female specimen from the Akar River.

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XXVI.—*Descriptions of Two new Snakes from Usambara, German East Africa.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

*OLIGOLEPIS*, gen. nov.

Allied to *Xenurophis*, Gthr. Maxillary teeth 30, small, closely set, equal; mandibular teeth equal. Head distinct from neck; eye large, with round pupil. Body cylindrical; scales finely striated, without pits, oblique, in 13 rows; ventrals rounded. Tail rather long; subcaudals in two rows.

*Oligolepis macrops.*

Eye nearly as long as the snout. Rostral nearly twice as broad as deep, just visible from above; internasals broader than long, a little shorter than the præfrontals; frontal once and a half as long as broad, longer than its distance from the end of the snout, slightly shorter than the parietals; loreal twice as long as deep; one præ- and two postoculars; temporals 1+2; nine upper labials, fifth and sixth entering the eye; five lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which are shorter than the posterior. Scales in 13 rows on the body, in 4 rows on the tail. Ventrals 148; anal divided; subcaudals 75. Olive above, with rather irregular light cross-bars; upper lip and lower parts white.

A single young specimen, measuring 215 millim.; tail 57.



*Aparallactus Wernerii*.

Diameter of the eye greater than its distance from the oral margin. Rostral twice as broad as deep, the portion visible from above nearly half as long as its distance from the frontal; internasals much shorter than the præfrontals; frontal once and a half as long as broad, longer than its distance from the end of the snout, as long as the parietals; nasal entire, in contact with the præocular; two postoculars, in contact with the anterior temporal; temporals 1+1; six upper labials, second and third entering the eye; first lower labial in contact with its fellow behind the symphysial; two pairs of chin-shields, the anterior broader and a little longer and in contact with three lower labials. Scales in 15 rows. Ventrals 147-160; anal entire; subcaudals 32-41. Blackish above, with a deep black, somewhat light-edged nuchal collar; upper lip blackish below the eye, yellowish in front and behind; lower parts uniform yellowish.

Total length 390 millim.; tail 65.

Two specimens, male (V. 147; C. 41) and female (V. 160; C. 32).

The genus *Aparallactus*, Smith, 1848, is identical with *Uriechis*, Peters, 1854, as I have pointed out before. Eleven species may be distinguished:—

## I. Two præfrontals.

## A. Symphysial not in contact with the chin-shields.

1. Two postoculars, in contact with a temporal; nasal entire, in contact with the præocular.

Third and fourth upper labials entering the eye. 1. *A. Jacksonii*, Gthr. (E. Africa.)

Second and third upper labials entering the eye. 2. *A. Wernerii*, Blgr. (E. Africa.)

2. A single postocular; one labial in contact with the parietal.

Nasal entire, not in contact with the præocular. 3. *A. concolor*, Fischer. (E. Africa.)

Nasal divided, in contact with the præocular. 4. *A. lunulatus*, Ptrs. (E. Central Africa, Mozambique.)

## B. Symphysial in contact with the chin-shields.

1. Third and fourth upper labials entering the eye.

Nasal divided; ventrals 154-180; subcaudals

51-59..... 5. *A. Guentheri*, Blgr.\* (E. & C. Africa, Angola.)

\* *Uriechis capensis*, part., Günther, 1888, Bocage, 1895.



- Nasal entire; ventrals 191; subcaudals 44 . . . . . 6. *A. Bocagii*, Blgr. \*  
(Angola.)
- Nasal entire; ventrals 138-166; subcaudals  
37-53 . . . . . 7. *A. capensis*, Smith †.  
(E. & S.E. Africa.)
2. Second and third upper labials entering  
the eye.
- Ventrals 110-149; subcaudals 21-40 . . . . . 8. *A. nigriceps*, Ptrs.  
(Mozambique, Nyassaland.)
- Ventrals 161; subcaudals 41 . . . . . 9. *A. punctatolineatus*,  
Blgr. † (Angola.)
- II. A single præfrontal.
- Frontal as long as its distance from the end of  
the snout . . . . . 10. *A. lineatus*, Ptrs.  
(Guinea.)
- Frontal longer than its distance from the end of  
the snout . . . . . 11. *A. anomalus*, Blgr.  
(Gold Coast.)

The types of the new snakes described above are in the British Museum, and formed part of a small collection on which Dr. F. Werner has recently reported (Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xiv. 1895, p. 190). I take this opportunity to observe that the lizard described as *Gymnodactylus africanus*, Werner, is a *Gonatodes*, closely allied to the Indian *G. ornatus*. It should stand as *Gonatodes africanus*.

XXVII.—*The Subfamilies, Genera, and Species of the Copepod Family Ascomyzontidæ, Thorell: Diagnosis, Synonymy, and Distribution.* By Dr. WILH. GIESBRECHT, Naples.

Tribus AMPHARTHANDRIA, Giesbr. 1892.

Both anterior antennæ of male transformed into clasping-organs, adapted for copulation.

Family Ascomyzontidæ, Thorell, 1859.

Lips forming a siphon, produced or not into a shorter or longer suctorial tube. Mandible stilet-shaped, enclosed in the siphon. Head coalescent with first thoracic segment. Abdo-

\* *Uriechis capensis*, part., Bocage.

† *Cercocalamus collaris*, Günther.

‡ *Uriechis capensis*, part., Bocage.



Boulenger, George Albert. 1895. "Descriptions of two new snakes from Usambara, German East Africa." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 16, 171–173.

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