

78. *Platyglossus hortulanus*, Lacép.
79. ——— *opercularis*, Gthr.
80. ——— *trimaculatus*, Q. & G.
81. ——— *notopsis*, K. & v. H.
82. ——— *nigromaculatus*, Gthr.
83. *Julis amblycephalus*, Blkr.
84. ——— *umbrostigma*, Rüpp.
85. ——— *dorsalis*, Q. & G.
86. *Gomphosus varius*, Lacép.
87. *Coris Greenoughii*, Gthr.
88. *Fierasfer Homei*, Richards.
89. ——— *gracilis*, Blkr.
90. ——— *parvipinnis*, Kaup.
91. *Belone depressa*, Gthr.
92. *Ophichthys colubrinus*, Bodd.
93. *Muraena Petelli*, Blkr.
94. ——— *fimbriata*, Benn.
95. ——— *undulata*, Lacép.
96. ——— *flavomarginata*, Rüpp.
97. *Gymnomuraena marmorata*, Lacép.
98. *Doryichthys sculptus*, Gthr.
99. ——— *excisus*, Kaup.
100. *Balistes aculeatus*, L.
101. ——— *rectangulus*, Bl. Schn.
102. ——— *undulatus*, Mungo Park.
103. *Monacanthus scopas*, Cuv.
104. ——— *longirostris*, Bl. Schn.
105. ——— *melanocephalus*, Blkr.
106. *Tetrodon papua*, Blkr.
107. ——— *Valentini*, Blkr.
108. *Ostracion cubicus*, L.

XLIII.—On some little-known Snakes from Natal.

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

I AM indebted to Mr. Queckett, Curator of the Durban Museum, for an opportunity of examining a large collection of Snakes from the neighbourhood of Durban, comprising examples of several little-known species upon which it is deemed advisable to offer some remarks.

Simocephalus capensis, Smith.

A fine male specimen, measuring 1210 millim.; tail 165. Frontal slightly longer than broad, four fifths the length of

the parietals; the præfrontals have a tendency to divide, a cleft extending along half of their length from the posterior angle of the internasal; loreal square; two præoculars, upper smaller; two postoculars; temporals 1+2; seven upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye. Scales in 15 rows (19 on the neck). Ventrals 208; subcaudals 47. Dark olive-brown, with a yellow vertebral stripe.

Philothamnus semivariatus, Smith.

A female specimen, measuring 940 millim.; tail 310.

This is of interest as the first specimen received from Natal, the original locality whence the species was described by Andrew Smith. It agrees with the types in the black markings, but differs in the ground-colour being entirely of a bright grass-green above. Temporals 2+2; nine upper labials, fourth, fifth, and sixth entering the eye. Ventrals 178; subcaudals 125.

Macrelaps microlepidotus, Gthr.

Two fine female specimens, the larger measuring 1 metre (tail 110 millim.). This is remarkable in having the rostral nearly twice as broad as deep, its upper portion measuring one third its distance from the frontal. Both have the post-ocular in contact with the anterior temporal and 25 rows of scales. Ventrals 168, 162; subcaudals 27, 33.

Elapechis Sundevallii, Smith.

I have now several specimens before me, which differ much in coloration. The adult (up to 880 millim.; tail 55) are dark brown above, with narrow white cross-bars nearly equidistant or approximate in pairs, their number varying from 48 to 69; one specimen has the belly marbled with brown. A young specimen (250 millim.) is alternately barred black and white, the two bars of equal extent, the edges of the white ones of a purer white, which no doubt persist to form the narrow bars of the adult. In some of the specimens the upper part of the rostral measures only two thirds its distance from the frontal. Ventrals 165-184; subcaudals 22-25.

This snake has recently been recorded from the Upper Zambesi by Peracca (Boll. Mus. Torin. xi. 1896, no. 255).

Naia nigricollis, Reinh.

I have recently recorded this species from the De Kaap

Goldfields, Transvaal, where a young specimen was collected by Dr. Percy Rendall. Its discovery in Natal extends its habitat further to the south.

Two specimens are in the collection, belonging to the var. *mossambica*, Peters :—An adult female, uniform brown, with a broad black cross-bar under the neck, preceded and followed by a narrow, imperfect one; 27 scales round the neck, 23 round the body; ventrals 187; subcaudals 61. A young, grey above, yellowish beneath, with several irregular black bars under the neck; 29 scales round the neck, 25 round the body; ventrals 195; subcaudals 58.

Dendrospis angusticeps, Smith.

Four specimens :—

1. ♂ (2360 millim.). Scales in 21 rows; ventrals 253; subcaudals 117; 3 præ- and 3 postoculars; fourth labial entering the eye. Blackish brown above.
2. ♂ (1890 millim.). Scales in 19 rows; ventrals 209; subcaudals 107; 3 præ- and 4 postoculars; fourth labial entering the eye. Green above.
3. ♂ (1750 millim.). Scales in 20 rows; ventrals 205; subcaudals 100; 3 præ- and 4 postoculars; fourth labial entering the eye. Pale olive above.
4. ♀ (1600 millim.). Scales in 19 rows; ventrals 209; subcaudals 99; 2 præ- and 4 postoculars; third and fourth labials entering the eye. Green above.

XLIV.—*Note on a new Antelope.*

By the Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD.

Bubalis Neumanni, sp. n.

Mr. A. H. Neumann, during his recent travels in some of the most interesting parts of Africa, on the east shore of and to the north-east of Lake Rudolph, met with a Hartebeest which I cannot refer to any of the already known forms, and which I wish to name after its discoverer. I have before me two skulls with horns, of a male and of a female, and parts of the skin of the body.

The horns differ widely from those of *Bubalis major* (Blyth), of West Africa, and *B. buselaphus* (Pall.), of Northern Africa and Arabia, in being slenderer and in their tips being inverted, instead of pointing outwards or straight behind. The nearest ally seems to be *B. tora* (Gray) of Upper Nubia,



Boulenger, George Albert. 1897. "On little-known snakes from Natal." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 20, 374–376.

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