

PROCEEDINGS
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TWO NEW SPECIES OF CALAMARIA FROM BORNEO.

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While studying a collection of reptiles received from Dr. W. L. Abbott and collected by Mr. H. C. Raven in Borneo, I came upon two species of *Calamaria* which seem to be new to science.

Calamaria ventralis, new species.

Diagnosis.—Ventrals 249; no preocular; a small but distinct postocular; diameter of eye less than half its distance from mouth; four upper labials, third and fourth entering eye; frontal as broad as long, three times as wide as supraocular, shorter than parietals; symphyisial in contact with anterior pair of chin-shields.

Type.—U. S. N. M. No. 51637; Sungai Merah, Borneo; H. C. Raven, collector.

Description.—Rostral well visible from above; frontal as broad as long, three times as wide as supraocular, shorter than parietals; no preocular; a small but distinct postocular; diameter of eye less than half its distance from the mouth; four supralabials, second and fourth largest, third and fourth entering eye; two pairs of chin-shields in contact with each other, the anterior pair in contact with the symphyisial; scales in 13 rows; ventrals 249; anal entire; subcaudals in 14 pairs; tip of tail blunt. Color (in alcohol) dark gray above, each dorsal scale with a lighter streak in the center; a white lateral stripe on the outer half of the second and the inner half of the first scale rows; several white spots on each side toward the anterior part of the body, the first large and prominent, the second smaller, the others decreasing and appearing only as scattered white scales toward the middle of the body; top of head uniform grayish; upper lip and temporal region white; a white band around the tail interrupted narrowly on the upper surface; underside of tail with two light stripes; a white spot on tip of tail; ventrals anteriorly light brown, spotted with dark on the edges and in the mid-ventral line, the amount of dark color increasing toward the middle of the body, the light areas becoming more and more effaced with the darker color towards the tail; occasional scales on the ventral surface entirely or partly pure white.

Remarks.—This species has a greater number of ventral plates than any

other member of the genus excepting *C. gracillima*, which has 300 to 320 ventrals. *C. gracillima* has a very small supraocular confluent with the postocular. In *C. ventralis* the supraocular is of moderate size and is perfectly distinct from the postocular.

C. loyii, the only other comparable species, has the first three upper labials subequal, the third only entering the eye. *C. ventralis* has a large second labial and a very small third labial, both of which enter the eye.

***Calamaria raveni*, new species.**

Diagnosis.—Ventrals 172; a very minute preocular; a distinct postocular; diameter of eye less than its distance from mouth; five upper labials; frontal as broad as long, four times as broad as supraocular, much shorter than parietals; first pair of lower labials separating symphysial from chin-shields.

Type.—U. S. N. M. No. 51638; Sungai Merah, Borneo; H. C. Raven, collector.

Description.—Rostral well visible from above; frontal as broad as long, four times as broad as supraocular, much shorter than parietals; a very minute preocular; one postocular; diameter of eye less than its distance from the mouth; five supralabials, third and fourth entering eye; first pair of lower labials separating symphysial from chin-shields; two pairs of chin-shields in contact with each other; scales in 13 rows; ventrals 172; anal entire; subcaudals in 16 pairs; tip of tail bluntly pointed. Color (in alcohol) purplish gray above, a white lateral band on the second and third rows of scales; some of the scales of the first row white-centered; head white above, with grayish spots from the frontal to the rostral and around the eyes; tail pure white above, gray beneath, with white mottling on the subcaudals; ventrals white, their ends irregularly blotched with purplish gray.

Remarks.—The new species bears rather close resemblance in scale-formula and in coloration to *Calamaria lumholtzii*, also from Borneo, recently described by L. G. Andersson (Meddel. Zool. Mus. Kristiania, Nr. 7, 1923). Dr. Andersson says that the ventral plates of *C. lumholtzii* are "uniform light," while in *C. raveni* the outer edges of the ventrals are purplish gray, this color occasionally covering the whole of a ventral plate. *C. lumholtzii* is said to have no preocular, while *C. raveni* possesses a minute but very distinct preocular.

The new species is named in honor of its collector, Mr. H. C. Raven.