

ZOOLOGY.—*New genus and species of South American snakes contained in the United States National Museum.* AFRANIO DO AMARAL, Inst. Butantan and Mus. Paulista, S. Paulo, Brazil. (Communicated by L. Stejneger).

A careful study recently made of a large number of unidentified South American snakes contained in the United States National Museum has afforded me the opportunity to find several forms which appear to be new to science.

Acknowledgment is hereby extended to Dr. L. Stejneger and Miss D. Cochran for inviting me to identify the collection and for their kind assistance throughout my study.

Rhadinaea albiceps, sp. nov.

Head slightly distinct from neck; snout short, moderate. Maxillary teeth increasing in size posteriorly; mandibular teeth subequal. Rostral nearly twice as broad as deep, scarcely visible from above; internasals small, half as long as the praefrontals; frontal a little longer than broad and longer than its distance from the end of the snout, shorter than the parietals; nasal divided; loreal a little longer than deep; one praecocular not reaching the upper surface of the head; one small subocular below the praecocular; postoculars 2, the lower very small; temporals 1 + 2; upper labials 8, the 4th and 5th entering the orbit; 1st lower labial in contact with its fellow behind the symphyseal, the 5 lower labials contiguous to the anterior chin-shields which are a little longer than the posterior. Scales smooth, without pits, in 17 rows. Ventrals 121, rounded laterally; anal divided; subcaudals 122 pairs.

Seal brown above, with two whitish stripes on each side, the outer running from the side of the nape to the tip of the tail on the 1st row of scales, the inner, not so marked, running only up to middle of the tail on the 5th row of scales; head whitish up to the occiput, with a brown spot between the anterior temporal and the 7th upper labial; whitish yellow beneath; sides of the ventrals brown.

Type: Adult ♂, no. 22,446 in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, sent, probably from Ecuador, by Mark B. Kerr, in May, 1895.

Total length 350 mm.; tail 154 mm. (3/7 of the total).

This species is closely allied to *R. decorata* (Gthr.), from which it differs in coloration and in the proportional size of the chin-shields. Its dorsal markings are like those of *Erythrolamprus labialis* Werner,¹ from Ecuador.

Sibynomorphus macrostomus, sp. nov.

Body slender, laterally compressed; head somewhat distinct from neck; pterygoid teeth present; eye large. Rostral broader than deep, scarcely visible from above; internasals half as long as the praefrontals; frontal hexagonal, a little longer than broad and longer than its distance from the end of the snout, shorter than the parietals; nasal entire; loreal large, a little longer than deep; no praecocular; postoculars 2; temporals 2 + 3; upper labials 10/11, the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th entering the orbit; 1st lower labial in contact with

¹ Werner. Über n. o. s. Rept. d. nat. Mus. Hamburg, 1: 237. 1909.

its fellow behind the symphysial; 4 pairs of chin shields, anterior longer than broad, others subequal. Scales in 15 rows, vertebral moderately enlarged; ventrals 204; anal entire; subcaudals 98 pairs.

Clove brown with 34 cream-buff annuli which sometimes show small brown spots; head clove brown; occiput, lips, and throat cream-buff, irregularly spotted with brown.

Type: ♀, no. 14,047 in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, caught in Ecuador by Dr. Wm. H. Jones and sent with other snakes to Prof. Cope in July, 1886.

Total length 240 mm.; tail 63 mm.

This is allied to *S. hammondii* (Blgr.),² *gracilis* (Blgr.),³ and *palmeri* (Blgr.),⁴ which also are from Ecuador, *S. articulatus* (Cope),⁵ type from Costa Rica, *S. barbouri* Amaral,⁶ type from Alagoas, Brazil, and *S. peruanus* (Boettger),⁷ type from Peru. It differs from *hammondii* and *gracilis* in having a higher number of temporals, upper labials, and chin-shields, a lower number of subcaudals, and many more light rings on the body; from *palmeri* in having a higher number of upper labials, chin-shields, and ventrals; from *articulatus* in having a higher number of upper labials (only three labials enter the orbit in *articulatus*) and a lower number of subcaudals; from *barbouri* in coloration and in having a higher number of upper labials; and, finally, from *peruanus* in coloration and in having a higher number of upper labials, ventrals, and subcaudals.

Barbourina, gen. nov.

Head slightly distinct from neck; eye moderate, with vertically elliptical pupil. Maxillary teeth 8, subequal, followed, after a short interspace, by a pair of sword-like, moderately enlarged grooved fangs, situated just behind the vertical of the posterior border of the orbit; mandibular teeth small, subequal. Body cylindrical; scales smooth, without pits, in 17 rows, vertebral enlarged throughout the body, about one and one-third as broad as long. Tail moderate; subcaudals in two rows.

Barbourina has the same general physiognomy of *Pseudoboa* Schneider, 1801, from which, however, it may be separated by the dorsal pholidosis and the dentition.

It is named in honor of Thomas Barbour, the distinguished herpetologist of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Barbourina equatoriana, sp. nov.

Snout round and scarcely projecting. Rostral a little deeper than broad, its portion visible from above equal to 1/3 its distance from the frontal; internasals twice as broad as long, half as long as the praefrontals; frontal a little longer than broad and longer than its distance from the end of the

² Boulenger. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 6: 110. 1920.

³ Boulenger. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 9: 57. 1902.

⁴ Boulenger. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 10: 422. 1912.

⁵ Cope. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia. 1868: 135.

⁶ Amaral. Proc. N. E. Zool. Club. 8: 92. 1923.

⁷ Boettger. Kat. Rept. Mus. Senckenb. 2: 128. 1898.

snout, a little shorter than the parietals; nasal entire, in contact with the praeocular (on the right) which does not reach the upper surface of the head; no loreal; 2 small postoculars, subequal; temporals 2 + 3; 7 upper labials, the 3d and 4th entering the orbit; 2d touching the praefrontal on the left; 1st lower labials in contact with its fellow behind the symphysial; 4 lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields which are a little longer than the posterior. Scales in 17 rows. Ventrals 204, rounded laterally; anal entire; subcaudals 75 pairs.

Pinkish-yellow (red?) above, all the scales tipped with black; head brown above, with a yellowish-white band occupying the parietals, temporals, the 3 posterior upper labials, and the occiput, and followed by a dark blotch on the nape; chin dark; throat and lower surface of the body and tail yellowish-white.

Type: ♂, no. 62,790 in the collection of the U. S. National Museum sent from Guayaquil, Ecuador, by F. W. Goding, in April, 1920.

Total length 300 mm.; tail 60 mm.

Elapormorphus suspectus, sp. nov.

Rostral as deep as broad, the portion visible from above $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as its distance from the frontal; internasals broader than long, their suture half as long as the single praefrontal; frontal one and half times as long as broad, a little shorter than its distance from the end of the snout, much shorter than the parietals, which are more than twice as long as broad; praeocular 1, in contact with the entire nasal; postoculars 2; temporals 1 + 1; upper labials 6, the 2d and 3d entering the orbit; 4 lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which are a little longer than the posterior. Scales in 15 rows. Ventrals 212; anal divided; subcaudals 31 pairs.

Pale brown above, speckled with black, with a black narrow punctuate vertebral line, and a broad black lateral band from the side of the neck to the tip of the tail, covering the 4th and the lower half of the 5th scale rows; the 3 rows of scales below this band entirely yellowish-white; head dark brown above, with a yellow, black-edged occipital collar; lower lip spotted with dark brown; ventrals black, light-edged; a black bar across the base of the tail; lower surface of the tail yellowish-white with a black narrow line along the middle.

Type: ♂, no. 48,939 in the U. S. National Museum, collected in Pilár, near Córdoba, Argentina, by Dr. C. C. Craft, and received on May 15, 1912.

Total length 308 mm.; tail 28 mm.

This species is closely allied to *E. lemniscatus*, from which it differs greatly in coloration.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ACADEMY AND AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

360TH MEETING

The 360th meeting was held November 1, 1923, with President Howard in the chair and 32 persons present.

Program: R. E. SNODGRASS: *Insect musicians, their music and their instruments.*