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On 26 February 2015 A 23 47

Publisher Teylor & Francis

Informs Vd Registered in England and Wales Registered Yumber 1072954 Registered office Mortimer House 37 41 Mortimer Street

London WITSJH UK



Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 6

Rublication details including instructions for authors and automorphism into motion http://www.tandlenting.com/lectosh12

XXI.—Description of a new genus of elapine snakes from Woodlark Island, British New Guinea

G.A. Ebulanga (1935 Rubiohad online (1202-2012)

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Fig. 6. Plectotropis crassiuscula.

Fig. 7. Planispira admirabilis.

Fig. 8. Helicostyla (Corasia) subtenuis.

Figs. 9-9 b. Hypselostoma Éveretti.

Fig. 10. Amphidromus kalaoensis.

Fig. 11. Amphidromus Annæ.

Fig. 12. Buliminus selayarensis.

Fig. 13. Cyclotus vicinus.

Figs. 14, 14 a. Helicina kalaoensis.

XXI.—Description of a new Genus of Elapine Snakes from Woodlark Island, British New Guinea. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

TOXICOCALAMUS.

Allied to Ogmodon, Peters, and Glyphodon, Gthr. Maxillary extending forwards as far as the palatine, with six teeth gradually decreasing in length, the first a "perforated" poison-fang; mandibular teeth gradually decreasing in length. Head small, not distinct from neck; eye very small, with round pupil; nostril pierced between two nasals; no præocular; postfrontal bone absent. Body cylindrical, extremely elongate; scales smooth, without pits, in 17 rows; ventrals rounded. Tail short; subcaudals in two rows.

Toxicocalamus longissimus.

Rostral a little broader than deep, visible from above; internasals half as long as the præfrontals, which are in contact with the second and third upper labials and with the eye; frontal small, slightly broader than the supraocular, once and a half as long as broad, as long as its distance from the end of the snout, much shorter than the parietals; one postocular; temporals 1+2; six upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye; three lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which are a little longer than the Ventrals 299-305; anal Scales in 17 rows. posterior. divided; subcaudals 30-31. Tail ending in a compressed horny scute, which is keeled above. Grey-brown above, with darker streaks along the scales; sides whitish, each scale with a grey-brown streak; a yellowish bar across the snout; ventrals white, with two grey-brown longitudinal streaks.

Total length 650 millim.; tail 38.

Two specimens were obtained on Woodlark Island by Mr. A. S. Meek.