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LXV.—On Two new Snakes from Borneo

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extending beyond second; toes very long and slender, one-third webbed, the web extending to the base or middle of the basal phalanx; subarticular tubercles small; a small, oval, inner metatarsal tubercle; a very small, more or less indistinct, outer metatarsal tubercle. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches beyond the tip of the snout; tibia about two thirds the length of head and body. Back with six or eight glandular longitudinal folds, outer strongest; a glandular fold from beneath the eye to the shoulder. Olive-brown above, with blackish spots and longitudinal streaks on the body; a black stripe from the tip of the snout to the flank, passing through the eye; a broad orange vertebral stripe; upper lip and outer glandular dorsal fold yellow; no cross-bars on the limbs; lower parts yellowish white, immaculate. Male with two blackish external vocal sacs, projecting through slits below the lower jaw.

From snout to vent 46 millim.

Several specimens from Entebbe, 3800 feet, presented to the British Museum by Sir Harry Johnston, K.C.B.

LXV.—On Two new Snakes from Borneo. By R. SHIELFORD, M.A., Curator of the Sarawak Museum.

Agrophis saravacensis, sp. n.

Snout obtusely pointed. Rostral largo, its breadth nearly equal to its depth; præfrontals large, nearly as long as the frontal; frontal large, rhomboidal, slightly longer than broad, shorter than the parietals. Supraocular and postocular very small; five upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye, fifth largest and forming a suture with the parietal. Anterior chin-shields in contact with the symphyseal and with three lower labials, longer than the posterior chin-shields. Scales in 15 rows. Ventrals 113; anal entire; subcaudals 26. Tail pointed. Dark brown, strongly iridescent; a red blotch on each side of the head just above the angle of the jaw, and an irregular red band on the neck.

Total length 142 millim.

Hab. Kuching, Sarawak. The type and only known specimen is deposited in the Sarawak Museum.

The species is allied to *Geophis albonuchalis* (Gthr.)*, which has recently (Zool. Rec. 1896) been referred by Mr. Boulenger to the genus *Agrophis*.

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, vol. xvii. p. 229 (1896).

Idiopholis Everetti, sp. n.

Snout short and obtuse. Rostral narrow, deeper than broad; no azygous shield between the internasals; frontal once and a half as broad as long, as long as the prefrontals, less than half as long as the parietals; six upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye, fifth largest and forming a suture with the parietal; anterior chin-shields only slightly longer than the posterior. Scales in 15 rows. Ventrals 133; anal entire; subcaudals 25. Uniform dark bluish grey, ventral surface of head and neck slightly paler.

Total length 155 millim.

Hab. Sawa, N. Borneo (*A. Everett*). The only specimen is preserved in the British Museum (Natural History).

The species differs from *I. collaris* (Mocq.) by its broader frontal, by the absence of an azygous shield between the internasals, by its shorter tail, and by its coloration.

LXVI.—*Natural History Notes from the Royal Indian Marine Survey Ship 'Investigator,' Commander T. H. Heming, R.N., commanding.*—Series III., No. 5. *An Account of the Trawling Operations during the Surveying-season of 1900-1901.* By A. F. McARDLE, B.A., M.B., Capt. I.M.S., Surgeon-Naturalist to the Survey.

DURING the season fourteen deep-sea trawls were made in over 100 fath., of which eleven were in water over 500, and five in water over 1000 fath. deep. This may seem to be no very great number for some months' work, but it must be borne in mind that surveying is the principal work of the R.I.M.S. 'Investigator,' and this takes up so much of her time that trawling must necessarily be to her of secondary importance and relegated more or less to the background. Except, too, when she is on her way to the surveying-ground, or from one surveying-ground to another, she is working between the coast and the hundred-fathom line, rendering deep trawling impossible. A combination of circumstances is thus necessary before deep-sea trawling can be undertaken on the ship—she must be in deep water, have time to spare for the operation, and favoured with fine weather.

Of the collections made during the season the Fishes and the Crustacea (with the exception of the Paguridæ) were worked out during the recess; the Mollusca, Starfishes,