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REPORT ON THE REPTILES

COLLECTED BY THE LATE L. FEA IN WEST AFRICA

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

The collection of Reptiles made by Fea is quite as important, and naturally much more numerous in species, than that of Batrachians, on which I have reported above. It consists of 610 specimens, representing 108 species; 13 of which are described as new. One of the three new Amphisbaenids is so aberrant a form as to justify the establishment of a new genus.

The study of this collection again brings out the extreme similarity of the fauna of Fernando Po, especially at considerable altitudes, with that of the Cameroon Mountains and the differentiation of the species living on the islands of the Gulf of Guinea (S. Thomé, Prince's I^d, Anno Bon) from those of the mainland from which they have clearly been derived. Thus, apart from the almost cosmopolitan *Hemidactylus mabuia*, only four species, viz. *Sternotherus derbianus* (fide Bocage), *Mabuia maculilabris*, *Naia melanoleuca*, and *Dendraspis viridis*, are identical with continental forms, whilst the 13 others must be regarded as autochthonous.

A. Prince's I^d, S. Thomé, Anno Bon: *Lygodactylus thomensis*, Peters, *Lygosoma africanum*, Gray.

B. Prince's I^d, S. Thomé: *Hemidactylus greeffii*, Bocage, *Boodon bedriagae*, Blgr.

C. Prince's I^d: *Feylinia polylepis*, Bocage, *Typhlops elegans*, Peters, *Typhlops principis*, Blgr., *Gastropyxis principis*, Blgr.

D. S. Thomé: *Typhlops feae*, Blgr., *Typhlops newtonii*, Bocage, *Philothamnus thomensis*, Bocage.

E. Anno Bon: *Hemidactylus aporus*, Blgr., *Hemidactylus newtonii*, Ferreira, *Mabuia ozorii*, Bocage, *Philothamnus girardi*, Bocage.

CHELONIA

Testudinidae.1. **Cinyxis erosa**, Schweigg.

Cameroon: Buea, Cameroon M.^t, 600-1200 m.

French Congo: Fernand Vaz.

2. **Cinyxis belliana**, Gray.

Portuguese Guinea: Bolama.

The specimens belong to the var. *nogueyi* (*Homopus nogueyi*, Lataste) with four claws in the fore limb, which Siebenrock, Sitzb. Ak. Wien, CXII, 1903, p. 442, regards as a valid species. In connection with his remarks, I must observe that black radiating streaks are, in some of these specimens, associated with the presence of only four claws in the fore limb, whilst the short suture between the anal shields occurs also in specimens from Somaliland and Zululand in which the five claws are present.

Chelonidae.3. **Chelone imbricata**, L.

Cape Verde I.^{ds}: Fogo.

Pelomedusidae.4. **Sternothaerus derbianus**, Gray.

Portuguese Guinea: Bolama.

Cape Verde I.^{ds}: Small island in Praja Bay, S. Jago.

Trionychidae.5. **Cycloderma aubryi**, A. Dum.

French Congo: Fernand Vaz.

LACERTILIA

Geckonidae.6. **Hemidactylus bouvieri**, Bocourt.

Cape Verde I.^{ds}: Brava, 600-700 m.

7. **Hemidactylus boavistensis**, sp. n.

Closely resembling *H. bouvieri* in form and scaling, but digits rather more elongate and with more numerous lamellae, viz. 4 or 5 under the inner digit and 6 to 8 under the third and fourth, and the pair of chin-shields behind the symphyseal usually larger. Yellowish, reddish, or pale greyish brown above, usually speckled with dark brown and with five curved and wavy, brown, dark-edged cross-bands, the first from eye to eye across the occiput, the second on the nape; these bands may be interrupted by a series of dark brown spots along the middle of the back, or they may be very indistinct altogether: a dark brown streak on each side of the snout, with a yellowish streak above it; tail with more or less distinct crescentic dark bands above; lower parts white.

In *H. bouvieri*, the light streaks on the snout are absent and the dark band on the side of the head is prolonged as far as the nuchal dark band.

	♂	♀
Total length	millim. 81	83
Head	14	15
Width of head	10	11
Body	28	29
Fore limb	14	14
Hind limb	18	19
Tail	39	39

Several specimens from Boa Vista, from sea level to 600 m. altitude.

8. **Hemidactylus mabouia**, Mor.

S. Thomé: In town and up to 300 m.

9. **Hemidactylus greeffii**, Bocage.

S. Thomé and Prince's Islands.

A very distinct species, characterized by the absence of clawed phalanx to the first finger, and by the pointed tubercles forming a regular serration along each side of the body and tail.

10. **Hemidactylus echinus**, O' Sh.

French Congo: Fernand Vaz.

11. **Hemidactylus fasciatus**, Gray.

French Congo: Fernand Vaz.

12. **Hemidactylus aporus**, sp. n.

Very closely allied to *H. bocagii*, Blgr., but dorsal tubercles larger, closer together, forming 16 to 20 more regular longitudinal series, and male without praeanal or femoral pores. 5 lamellae under the inner digit, 7 under the third and fourth. Pale brownish above, with six or seven darker vary transverse bands on the nape and body; similar bands on the tail, but gradually darker towards the end, where they may be almost black and form complete annuli.

	♂	♀
Total length millim.	114	88
Head "	16	13
Width of head "	11	9
Body "	38	31
Fore limb "	20	16
Hind limb "	25	19
Tail "	60	44

Several specimens from Anno Bon, from sea level to 500 m. The number of subdigital lamellae precludes identification with Bethencourt Ferreira's *H. newtonii*.

13. **Hemidactylus brookii**, Gray.

Portuguese Guinea: Bolama, Bissau, Rio Cassine.

Cape Verde Islands: St. Jago, Fogo.

14. **Lygodactylus conraui**, Tornier.

Fernando Po: Bahia de S. Carlos.

Previously known from Cameroon.

15. **Lygodactylus gutturalis**, Bocage.

Portuguese Guinea: Bolama.

16. **Lygodactylus thomensis**, Peters.

S. Thomé: In the town.

Anno Bon: North part and Pueblo, 400-500 m.

Prince's Islands: In the town and up to 300 m.

17. **Tarentola ehippiata**, O' Sh.

Portuguese Guinea: Farim.

18. **Tarentola delalandii**, D. & B.

Cape Verde Islands: S. Nicolao, Boa Vista, Rombos, S. Jago, Fogo, Brava.

This species varies much in lepidosis and in colour. Two extreme forms appear to require naming, although they pass into the typical form (Teneriffe, Madeira) by every possible gradation.

A. *var. rudis*. Tubercles very prominent, more or less distinctly keeled, almost spine-like on the tail, 16 or 18 in a transverse series in the middle of the body: temple with very distinctly defined enlarged tubercles. Four very distinct wavy or **W**-shaped dark cross-bands on the body, the median sinus bordering a light spot. From snout to vent: 88 millim. Fogo (S. Filippe), S. Jago (near Praja).

B. *Forma typica*. (Dumér. & Bibr. Erp. Gén. III, p. 324).

S. Nicolao, Boa Vista, Rombos, S. Jago (Pedra Badejo), Brava.

C. *var. boettgeri*. (Steindachner, Ann. Hofmus. Wien, VI, 1891, p. 301). Tubercles flat and smooth, more numerous and more irregularly disposed, 18 or 20 in a transverse series in the middle of the body; tubercles on the tail not more prominent than on the body; no well-defined tubercles on the temple. Transverse bars on back narrow and irregular, or ill-defined. From snout to vent: 62 millim. Fogo (S. Filippe and Igreja).

The contrast between examples of the two extreme forms, from the same locality, is very striking.

19. **Tarentola gigas**, Bocage.

Cape Verde Islands: Ilheo Raso.

Agamidae.

20. **Agama colonorum**, Daud.

Portuguese Guinea: Bissau, Rio Cassine, Farim.

Fernando Po: Punta Frailes, Basilé.

Varanidae.

21. **Varanus exanthematicus**, Bosc.

Portuguese Guinea: Bolama.

22. **Varanus niloticus**, L.

Portuguese Guinea: Bolama.

Amphisbaenidae.**23. *Amphisbaena oligopholis*, sp. n.**

Allied to *A. leucura*, D. & B., but nasal-prae-frontal and praeocular fused with upper labials, supraocular with ocular, postfrontals with occipitals, and temporals with upper labials; the head-shields consisting therefore of a small triangular rostral, a very small pentagonal frontal, and only five paired shields, viz. three large labials, the first pierced by the nostril, an ocular, and a

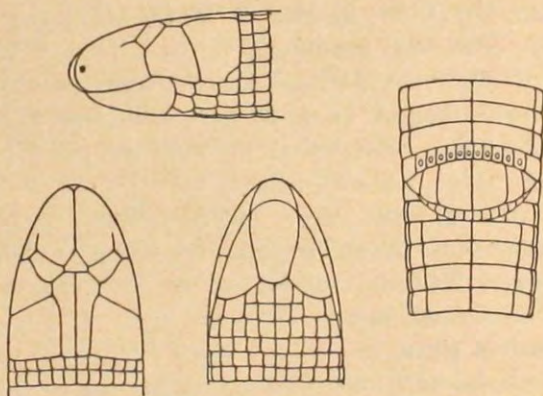


Fig. 4.

Three aspects of head and anal region.

narrow postfrontal; chin covered by a large elongate symphysial, of nearly equal width throughout⁽¹⁾, separating a pair of very large lower labials; a small, square second lower labial. 219 to 248 annuli on the body, 12 to 28 on the tail; an annulus on the body contains 18 segments, 10 above and 8 below the lateral lines, the two median ventrals three times as broad as long. Vertebral and lateral grooves distinct. 4 or 6 anal segments; 9 to 11 prae-anal pores (usually 10). Upper parts uniform pale brown; lower

(1) In *A. leucura* the symphysial is also single, but much narrowed behind. An allied species, of which the British Museum possesses examples from the Gold Coast and from Jebba, upper Niger, has been figured by Peters (Mon. Berl. Ac. 1879, p. 277 pl. —) as *A. leucura*; it differs in having the symphysial followed by a median chin-shield. For this species I propose the name *A. petersii*.

parts white in front, pale brown, or barred brown and white, further back.

Total length 165 millim.; tail 18.

Eight specimens from the Cassine River District, Portuguese Guinea.

From *A. muelleri*, Strauch, this species differs in the pentagonal frontal forming a suture with the ocular, in the fusion of the temporals with the corresponding labials and of the postfrontals with the occipitals, and in the number of segments in an annulus on the body (22 or 24 in *A. muelleri*); from *A. leonina*, F. Müll., in the fusion of the temporals with the labials and of the postfrontals with the occipitals, and in the number of segments in an annulus on the body (24 in *A. leonina*).

24. ***Amphisbaena bifrontalis***, sp. n.

Nasal, praefrontal, and praeocular fused with upper labials, as in the preceding, but a pair of frontals, a little broader than long, forming a suture with the small ocular and with a second upper labial, and followed by a pair of postfrontals and a pair of small occipitals; a third upper labial, separated from the frontal and

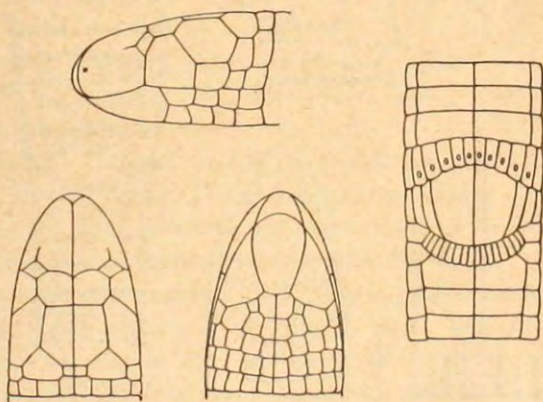


Fig. 2.

Three aspects of head and anal region.

postfrontal by a large temporal; a short horizontal cleft in front of the ocular; chin covered by a large elongate symphyseal but slightly narrowed and truncate behind, separating a pair of very large lower labials; a small, square, second lower labial.

237 annuli on the body, 13 on the tail; an annulus on the body contains 16 segment, 8 above and 8 below the lateral lines, the two median ventrals twice and a half as broad as long. Vertebral and lateral grooves distinct. Six anal segments, median pair very large; 10 preanal pores. Colourless.

Total length 140 millim., tail 10.

A single specimen from Fernand Vaz, French Congo.

Placogaster g. n.

Only eleven shields on the upper side of the head. A single series of broad ventral shields. Otherwise as in *Amphisbaena*, of which it should possibly be regarded as merely a subgenus.

23. **Placogaster feae**, sp. n.

This species may be regarded as an exaggeration of the type known as *Amphisbaena* (*Ophioproctes*) *liberiensis*, Blgr., with which it agrees in the absence of frontal shields but differs in the fusion of the ocular with the large paired shield which covers

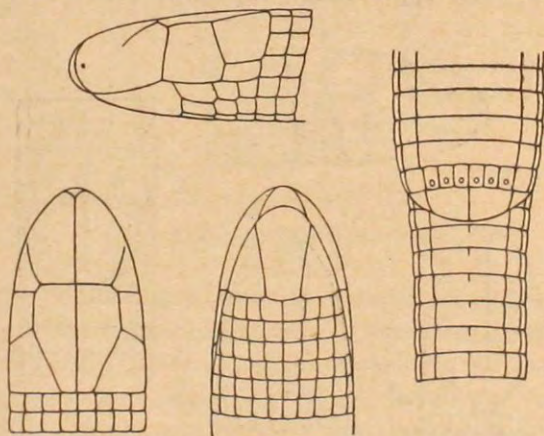


Fig. 3.

Three aspects of head and anal region.

the whole of the snout in addition to the small azygous rostral, in the fusion of the occipitals with the postfrontals, and in the fusion into one of the two broad ventral segments of each annulus on the body. 252 to 258 annuli on the body, 9 to 24 on the

tail; an annulus on the body contains 19 segments, 12 above and 7 below the lateral lines, the median ventral 6 times as broad as long. Vertebral and lateral grooves distinct. 4 anal segments; 6 præanal pores. Pale brown above, white beneath.

Total length 175 millim.; tail 15.

Nine specimens from the Cassine River District, Portuguese Guinea.

26. **Monopeltis magnipartita**, Peters.

French Congo: Fernand Vaz.

Gerrhosauridae.

27. **Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus**, Hallow.

French Congo: Fernand Vaz.

Scincidae.

28. **Macroscincus coctæi**, D. & B.

Cape Verde Islands: Ilheo Razo.

29. **Mabuia fogoensis**, O' Sh.

Cape Verde Islands: S. Nicolao.

30. **Mabuia stangeri**, Gray.

Cape Verde Islands: Boa Vista, Ilheo Razo.

31. **Mabuia spinalis**, sp. n.

Snout short, obtuse. Lower eyelid with an undivided transparent disk. Nostril behind the vertical of the suture between the rostral and the first labial; a postnasal; anterior loreal usually in contact with the first labial; supranasals in contact behind the rostral; frontonasal broader than long; praefrontals in contact with their inner angles or forming a short suture; frontal as long as frontoparietals and interparietals together, in contact with the second and third, or first, second, and third supraoculars; four supraoculars, second largest; four or five supraciliaries; frontoparietals distinct, larger than the interparietal; parietals forming a suture behind the latter shield; a pair of nuchals; fifth or sixth upper labial largest and below the eye. Ear-opening oval, nearly as large as the eye, with a few slightly projecting granules on the anterior border. Nuchal and dorsal scales strongly tricarinate; 36 or 38 scales round the middle of the body, subequal. The

hind limb reaches the wrist or the elbow of the adressed fore limb. Subdigital lamellae smooth. Tail about once and a half the length of head and body. Olive above, with or without small black spots; a more or less distinct black vertebral line and a pale streak on each side of the back from the supraciliary edge to the base of the tail; below this light streak a dark or black streak which is again edged with lighter below; sides of neck, and sometimes of body, with small white spots; white spots on the hinder side of the thighs; lower parts yellowish white.

Total length	146 millim.
Head	13 "
Width of head	9 "
Body	47 "
Fore limb	18 "
Hind limb	26 "
Tail	86 "

Nine specimens from Fogo, Cape Verde Islands, obtained at Igryea and S. Philippe.

This species is allied to *M. stangeri*, but easily distinguished by the presence of only one true subocular, the smaller number of scales round the body, and the presence of a dark vertebral line.

32. **Mabuia delalandii**, D. & B.

Cape Verde Islands: S. Jago, Rombos, Fogo, Brava.

33. **Mabuia vaillanti**, Blgr.

Cape Verde I.^{ds}: Fogo, Rombos.

34. **Mabuia maculilabris**, Gray.

S. Thomé: Vista Alegre, 200, 300 m., Ribeira Palma, 300 m. Agua Izè, 400-700 m.

Prince's Islands: Bahia do Oeste, 100-200 m., Roça Infante Don Henrique, 100-300 m.

35. **Mabuia ozorii**, Bocage.

Anno Bon: From sea level to 500 m.

36. **Mabuia raddonii**, Gray.

Portuguese Guinea: Bolama, Rio Cassine, Farim.

Fernando Po: Punta Frailes.

French Congo: Fernand-Vaz.

There is every passage between the typical form, with a sharply defined white lateral band, and the *var. aeneofusca*,

Peters, in which it is totally absent. The same variation is shown by the specimens of *M. albilabris* from Fernand Vaz.

37. **Mabuia albilabris**, Hallow.

French Congo: Fernand Vaz.

38. **Mabuia perroteti**, D. & B.

Portuguese Guinea: Bolama, Bissau, Farim.

39. **Mabuia polytropis**, Blgr.

Fernando Po: Punta Frailes.

40. **Lygosoma africanum**, Gray.

S. Thomé: Agua Izé, Vista alegre, 200-300 m., Ribeira Palma, 400-600 m.

Prince's Islands: Bahia do Oeste and Roça Inf. D. Henrique, 100-300 m.

Anno Bon: 400-500 m.

41. **Lygosoma reichenovii**, Peters.

Fernando Po: Musola, 500-700 m.

42. **Lygosoma breviceps**, Peters.

Fernando Po: Basilé, 400-600 m.

38 scales round the body. 56 or 57 in Peters's original description being probably a misprint for 36 or 37.

43. **Lygosoma fernandi**, Burt.

Cameroon: Buea.

Fernando Po: Punta Frailes.

44. **Lygosoma guineense**, Peters.

Portuguese Guinea: Rio Cassine.

A single specimen with very short hind limbs and 9 keels on the dorsal scales. From snout to vent 77 millim.; head 12; fore limb 11; hind limb 14.

45. **Melanoseps occidentalis**, Peters.

Fernando Po: Musola, 500-700 m.

Anelytropidae.

46. **Feylinia currori**, Gray.

Cameroon: Buea.

French Congo: Fernand-Vaz.

Second upper labial (instead of third) sometimes in contact with the ocular.

47. **Feylinia polylepis**, Bocage.

Prince's Islands: Bahia do Oeste and Roça Inf. D. Henrique, 100-300 m.

A very distinct species, characterized by the narrower snout and the subequal size of the three azygous shields on the head (præfrontal, frontal, and interparietal). 28 to 30 scales round the middle of the body. End of snout and end of tail often white.

RHIPTOGLOSSA.

Chamæleontidae.

48. **Chamæleon senegalensis**, Daud.

Portuguese Guinea: Rio Cassine.

49: **Chamæleon gracilis**, Hallow.

Portuguese Guinea: Bolama, Bissau, Farim, Rio Cassine.

50. **Chamæleon dilepis**, Leach.

French Congo: Fernand-Vaz, Libreville.

51. **Chamæleon cristatus**, Stutchb.

Fernando Po: Musola.

52. **Chamæleon montium**, Buchh.

Cameroon: Victoria, Buea, 600-1200 m.

53. **Chamæleon feae**, sp. n.

Casque raised and acutely pointed posteriorly, without parietal crest; the distance between the commissure of the mouth and the

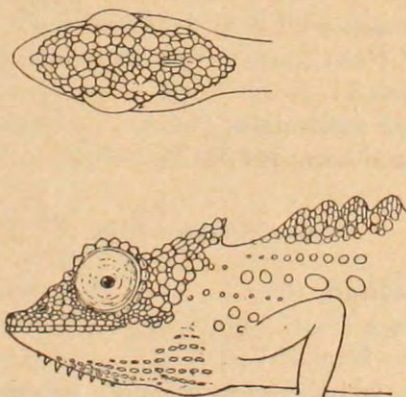


Fig. 4.

Male, side view of head and anterior part of body, and upper view of head.

extremity of the casque equals the length of the mouth; lateral crest strong, tubercular, the tubercles pointed, subtriangular; no horns; upper head-scales large, very unequal in size; no trace of occipital lobes. Body covered with granular scales intermixed with large, round, flat tubercles of irregular size; male with a high scolloped fin-like crest on the back and with a straight-edged one on the basal fourth of the tail, these crests supported by the produced neural spines of the vertebræ; the scales on the dorsal crest large, flat, unequal in size; no crest in the female. No ventral crest; a short crest of conical tubercles behind the chin. No tarsal process. Tail a little longer than head and body in the male, a little shorter in the female.

Greyish, without any markings.

	♂	♀
Total length millim.	203	152
From end of snout to extremity of mandible	24	19
" " " " " " casque	29	24
Depth of skull (mandible included)	19	15
Width of head	13	11
Body	74	61
Tibia	16	14
Tail	105	72

One male and three females from Moka, Fernando Po, 1300-1500 m. altitude.

This new Chameleon is closely related to *C. montium*, differing in the absence of rostral horns in the male and of their representative tubercles in the female, and in the presence of a short gular crest.

54. **Rhampholeon spectrum**, Buchh.

Fernando Po: Musola.

OPHIDIA.

Typhlopidae.

55. **Typhlops elegans**, Peters.

Prince's Island: Roça Inf. D. Henrique, 200-300 m.

56. **Typhlops punctatus**, Leach.

Portuguese Guinea: Rio Cassine, Cacheu (Forms *Aa*, *Ab*, *Ac*, of British Museum Catalogue).

Cameroon: Buea (Form *Ac* of Brit. Mus. Catalogue).

French Congo: Fernand Vaz (Forms *Bb* and *Bc* of Brit. Mus. Catalogue).

The largest specimen (Form *Bb*, Fernand Vaz) measures 600 millim., diameter of body 25.

57. **Typhlops feae**, sp. n.

Snout very prominent, obtusely pointed, with sharp cutting edge and inferior nostrils. Head-shields finely granulated; rostral very large, its upper portion longer than broad, its lower portion as broad as long; nostril close to the rostral; nasal completely

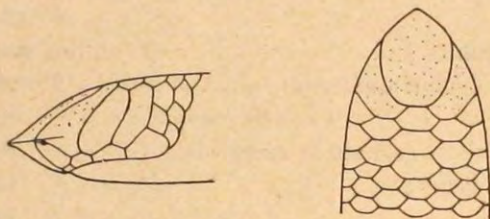


Fig. 5.

Upper and side views of head.

divided, the cleft proceeding from the second labial; præocular present, as large as the ocular, but smaller than the nasal, in contact with the second and third labials; eyes not distinguishable; seven scales on the top of the head, including the præfrontal and the supraoculars, subequal in size and a little larger than the scales on the body; four upper labials. Diameter of body 51 times in the total length; tail as long as broad, without terminal spine. 20 scales round the body. Colourless.

Total length 205 millim.

A single specimen from Vista Alegre, San Thomé, 200-300 m. Allied to *T. crossii*, Blgr., from Nigeria.

58. **Typhlops principis**, sp. n.

Agrees in most respects with the preceding, but snout longer and acutely pointed, the upper portion of the rostral once and three fourths as long as broad, its lower portion longer than broad; præfrontal, frontal, and supraocular slightly enlarged, the other

scales on the top of the head not larger than those of the body.

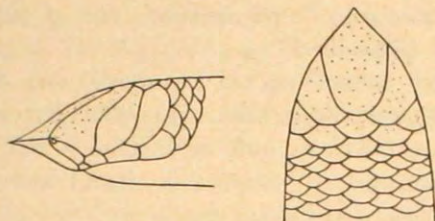


Fig. 6.

Upper and side views of head.

Diameter of body 62 to 66 times in the total length. 22 scales round the body. Colourless.

Total length 330 millim.

Two specimens from Roça Inf. D. Henrique, Prince's Island, 100-300 m. altitude.

59. *Typhlops newtonii*, Bocage.

S. Thomé: Ribeira Palma.

Glauconiidae.

60. *Glauconia gestri*, sp. n.

Snout rounded; supraocular present, nearly twice as broad as long, nearly as large as the ocular, and in contact with the second labial; rostral not much broader than the nasal, not extending to the level of the eyes, which are very indistinct; nasal divided;

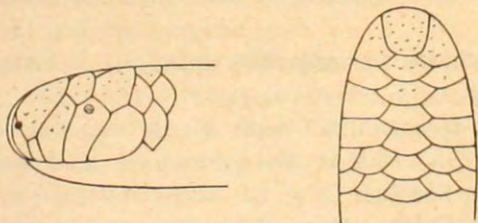


Fig. 7.

Upper and side views of head.

ocular bordering the lip; three labials, two in front of and one behind the ocular; second labial nearly as large as the ocular;

five lower labials. 14 scales round the body. Diameter of body 38 to 43 times in the total length, length of tail 19 to 22 times. Dark brown above, pale brown beneath; end of tail whitish.

Total length 130 millim.

Two specimens from Fernando Po (Basilé and Musola, 400-700 m.) and one from Buea, Cameroon, 900-1200 m.

Allied to *G. sundevalli*, Jan, as figured in the *Iconographie Générale*; distinguished by the larger second and fourth upper labials and the divided nasal.

Boidae.

61. **Python sebae**, Gmel.

Portuguese Guinea: Bolama, Rio Cassine.

62. **Calabaria reinhardti**, Schleg.

Cameroon: Buea, 600-1200 m.

Fernando Po: Basilé, Bahia de S. Carlos.

Colubridae.

63. **Tropidonotus fuliginoides**, Gthr.

Cameroon: Victoria, Buea, 600-1200 m.

Fernando Po; Musola, 500-700 m.

64. **Tropidonotus depressiceps**, Werner.

Cameroon: Buea, 600-1200 m.

Fernando Po: Musola, 500-700 m.

The specimens, from Cameroon, described by Werner, had 33 to 35 pairs of sutural shields; a male from Fernando Po has 38 pairs.

65. **Hydræthiops melanogaster**, Gthr.

French Congo: Fernand-Vaz.

The single specimen, a female, has 25 scales across the body. Ventrals 150; subcaudals 42. The light lateral streak reddish brown.

66. **Boodon lineatus**, D. & B.

Portuguese Guinea: Bolama, Rio Cassine.

67. **Boodon bedriagæ**, sp. n.

The *Boodon* of S. Thomé, which has been referred by Barboza du Bocage and Greeff to *B. capensis*, by Jan to *B. quadrilineatus*, and by Bedriaga to *B. lineatus*, constitutes a

distinct species, which occurs also on Prince's Island. An excellent detailed description has been given by Bedriaga (O Instituto, XXXIX, 1892, p. 32), and the head is accurately figured by Jan (Icon. Ophid. 36, pl. II, fig. 3). The species differs from *B. lineatus* in the third upper labial constantly entering the eye (only very exceptionally in *B. lineatus*) and in the markings of the head, the light lateral streaks uniting on the præfrontal shields, the greater part of the snout being light-coloured, with darker spots, and a dark streak through the nostril, whilst in *B. lineatus* the dark brown area of the top of the head extends to the internasals. The præocular, which is often divided, rarely reaches the frontal. Belly more or less spotted with brown. Scales in 27 to 31 rows; ventrals 208-243; anal entire; subcaudals 61 to 71 pairs.

5 specimens from S. Thomé (vista Alegre and Ribeira Palma, 200-300 m.) and 3 from Prince's Island.

68. **Boodon fuliginosus**, Boie.

Portuguese Guinea: Rio Cassine.

69. **Lycophidium irroratum**, Leach.

Portuguese Guinea: Rio Cassine.

The belly may be uniform dark brown or black.

70. **Lycophidium semicinctum**, D. & B.

Portuguese Guinea: Bolama.

The specimens belong to the *var. albomaculata*, Sldr.

71. **Lycophidium fasciatum**, Gthr.

Fernando Po: Bahia de S. Carlos, 400 m., Musola, 500-700 m.

French Congo: Fernand Vaz.

In one of the specimens, the loreal enters the eye, between the third labial and the præocular.

72. **Lycophidium elapoides**, Gthr.

Cameroon: Buea, 600-1200 m.

A single male specimen. Ventrals 232; subcaudals 72. Frontal scarcely longer than broad; temporals 1 + 2.

73. **Bothrolycus ater**, Gthr.

Cameroon: Buea, 600-1200 m.

74. **Simocephalus poensis**, Smith.

French Congo: Fernand Vaz.

75. **Gonionotophis vossii**, Boettg.

Portuguese Guinea: Rio Cassine.

76. **Chlorophis irregularis**, Leach.
Portuguese Guinea: Bolama, Bissau.
77. **Chlorophis heterodermus**, Hallow.
Portuguese Guinea: Rio Cassine.
Fernando Po: Bahia de S. Carlos.
78. **Philothamnus semivariegatus**, Smith.
Cameroon: Victoria.
79. **Philothamnus thomensis**, Bocage.
S. Thomé.
80. **Philothamnus girardi**, Bocage.
Anno Bon.
81. **Gastropyxis smaragdina**, Schleg.
Cameroon: Buea, 600-1200 m.
French Congo: Fernand-Vaz.
82. **Gastropyxis principis**, sp. n.



Fig. 8.

Side view of head.

Closely allied to the preceding, but eye a little smaller and body and tail more slender. Ventrals 183-191; subcaudals 170-177. Two or three postocaudals. Olive green above, with a black line on each side of the head, passing through the eye; upper lip and lower parts yellowish green.

Total length 1150 millim.; tail 450.

Three specimens from Prince's Island.

This snake has been referred by Barboza du Bocage to *G. smaragdina*.

83. **Hapsidophrys lineata**, Fisch.
Cameroon: Buea, 600-1200 m.
84. **Rhamnophis æthiops**, Gthr.
Cameroon: Buea, 600-1200 m.
85. **Thrasops flavigularis**, Hallow.
Cameroon: Victoria.
Fernand Po: Moka, 1300-1500 m.

The half-grown specimen from Cameroon is pale brown above, variegated with black, the tail black with round yellow spots; the adult from Fernando Po is uniform black.

86. **Grayia smythii**, Leach.
French Congo: Fernand Vaz.

A young specimen with black belly and Λ -shaped whitish markings on the sides. Scales in 19 rows. 9 upper labials, fourth bordering the eye.

87. **Dasypeltis scabra**, L.

Portuguese Guinea: Rio Cassine.

Two specimens, belonging to the *var. fasciolata*, Peters.

88. **Dipsadomorphus pulverulentus**, Fisch.

Cameroon: Victoria.

French Congo: Fernand Vaz.

89. **Dipsadoboa unicolor**, Gthr.

Cameroon: Victoria.

Fernando Po: Musola, 500-700 m.

90. **Leptodira hotamboëia**, Laur.

Portuguese Guinea: Bissau.

91. **Dromophis lineatus**, D. & B.

Portuguese Guinea: Bissau, Rio Cassine.

92. **Psammophis sibilans**, L.

Portuguese Guinea: Bolama, Rio Cassine, (Form **E** of Brit. Mus. Catalogue).

French Congo: Fernand Vaz. (Form **F** of Brit. Mus. Catalogue).

93. **Psammophis elegans**, Shaw.

Portuguese Guinea: Bolama.

94. **Thelotornis kirtlandii**, Hallow.

Fernando Po: Bahia de S. Carlos.

95. **Dispholidus typus**, Smith.

Portuguese Guinea: Rio Cassine.

The single specimen is uniform green (*var. viridis*, Smith).

96. **Elapops modestus**, Gthr.

Cameroon: Buea, 600-1200 m.

French Congo: Fernand Vaz.

97. **Calamelaps feae**, sp. n.

Rostral large, much broader than deep, the portion visible from above as long as its distance from the frontal; internasals much broader than long, much shorter than the præfrontals; frontal once and one third as long as broad, longer than its distance from the end of the snout, shorter than the parietals; supraocular small; nasal divided; a very small postocular; a single temporal; five upper labials, second forming a suture with the

posterior nasal and the præfrontal, second and third entering the eye, fourth largest and forming a suture with the parietal; four

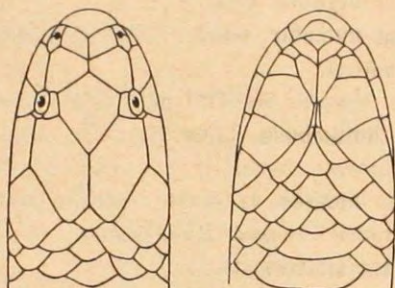


Fig 9.

Upper, lower, and side views of head.

lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, fourth very large and narrowly separated from its fellow. Scales in 15 rows. Ventrals 196; anal divided; subcaudals 23. Uniform black.

Total length 610 millim.; tail 50.

A single male specimen from Rio Cassine, Portuguese Guinea.

98. **Elapechis guentheri**, Bocage.

Portuguese Guinea: Rio Cassine.

99. **Naia melanoleuca**, Hallow.

Portuguese Guinea: Bolama, Farim.

Fernando Po: Musola, 500-700 m.

San Thomé: Agua-Izè, 400-700 m.

100. **Naia nigricollis**, Reinh.

Portuguese Guinea: Bolama.

101. **Dendraspis viridis**, Hallow.

Portuguese Guinea: Bolama.

102. **Dendraspis jamesonii**, Traill.

Cameroon: Victoria.

Viperidae.

103. **Causus rhombeatus**, Licht.
Portuguese Guinea: Rio Cassiné.
104. **Causus lichtensteinii**, Jan.
Cameroon: Buea, 600-1200 m.
French Congo: Fernand Vaz.
105. **Bitis arietans**, Merr.
Portuguese Guinea: Bolama.
106. **Bitis nasicornis**, Shaw.
Fernando Po: Moka, 1300-1500 m.
107. **Atheris squamiger**, Hallow.
Fernando Po: Moka, 1300-1500 m.
French Congo: Fernand Vaz.
108. **Atractaspis aterrima**, Gthr.
Portuguese Guinea: Bolama.

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