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NEW REPTILES AND A NEW SALAMANDER FROM CHINA¹

BY KARL PATTERSON SCHMIDT²

The collections of the several expeditions to China of The American Museum of Natural History contain a number of new species of reptiles. In addition to these I include here a preliminary notice of a new salamander presented to the Field Museum of Natural History by Mr. Robert B. Ekvall. More extended descriptions of the following species will be included in a forthcoming detailed report on the collections of reptiles thus far accumulated by Mr. Clifford H. Pope and other members of the Third Asiatic Expedition under the leadership of Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews.

TESTUDINATA

Geoclemys grangeri,³ new species

TYPE.—A. M. N. H. No. 23481; Yenchingkau, Wanh sien, Szechwan, 1500 feet altitude; November, 1921; Walter Granger.

DIAGNOSIS.—Differs from *Geoclemys reevesii* in having the axillary shield larger than the inguinal; the small occipital shields much smaller than in *reevesii*; and the spots of the plastral shields much smaller and more sharply defined. The gular suture more than twice that of the humerals; first marginal broadest; bridge a little longer than the posterior lobe of the plastron.

SAURIA

Sphenomorphus leveretti,⁴ new species

TYPE.—A. M. N. H. No. 30201; ♂; mountains south of Nodoa, Hainan; July 30, 1923; Clifford H. Pope.

DIAGNOSIS.—Allied to *Sphenomorphus indicus*, from which it may be distinguished by its more elongate snout; the longer and more pointed frontal; the greater extension of the rostral shield on the upper surface of the snout; the longer dorsal and nuchal scales; twenty-two sharply keeled lamellæ beneath the fourth toe; and a more spotted pattern, the lateral black band of *indicus* being represented only by more numerous black spots, while the mid-dorsal area is heavily spotted with black, without the median black line occasionally found in *indicus*.

¹Publications of the Asiatic Expeditions of The American Museum of Natural History. Contribution No. 41.

²Of the Field Museum of Natural History.

³Named for Mr. Walter Granger, Chief Paleontologist of the Third Asiatic Expedition.

⁴Named for Rev. William J. Leverett of the American Presbyterian Mission, Nodoa, Hainan, in recognition of his invaluable aid to the work of the Expedition.

***Leiolopisma septentrionalis*, new species**

TYPE.—A. M. N. H. No. 21451; Hsing Lung Shan, Eastern Tombs, Chihli Province, China; August 1 to 15, 1921; Clifford H. Pope.

DIAGNOSIS.—Body elongate, limbs failing to meet by half the length of the arm; digits five; head wider than the neck; an undivided transparent shield in the lower eyelid; no supranasals; ear opening without denticles; dorsal scales smooth, in twenty-eight rows around the body; a pair of enlarged preanals; anterior loreal smaller than the second; fifteen lamellæ beneath the fourth toe; sides dark brown, back light metallic brown, the dorso-lateral line where the two colors meet not straight, regularly scalloped; throat with brown spots.

***Leiolopisma monticola*, new species**

TYPE.—A. M. N. H. No. 20998; Snow Mountain Village, 9000 feet altitude, Likiang, Province of Yunnan, China; November, 1916; R. C. Andrews and Edmund Heller.

DIAGNOSIS.—Body elongate, limbs weak, separated when adpressed by the length of the arm; digits 5; head wider than the neck; an undivided transparent shield in the lower eyelid; no supranasals; ear opening without denticles; dorsal scales smooth, slightly larger than the ventrals, in twenty-four rows around the body; a pair of enlarged preanals; anterior loreal longest; frontal in contact with the anterior two supraoculars; fronto-parietals larger than the interparietal; 12 lamellæ beneath the fourth toe; back light brown with rows of darker spots; sides dark brown; venter very dark gray.

***Lygosaurus salsburyi*,¹ new species**

TYPE.—A. M. N. H. No. 30198; ♂; Nodda, Hainan, China; January-July, 1923; Clifford H. Pope.

DIAGNOSIS.—Very closely allied to *Lygosaurus sowerbyi* Stejneger, recently described from Fukien Province, from which it may be distinguished by the greater number of subdigital lamellæ. *L. salsburyi* has from nineteen to twenty-one smooth lamellæ beneath the fourth toe, as compared with fifteen or sixteen in *sowerbyi*.

SERPENTES***Sibynophis hainanensis*, new species**

TYPE.—A. M. N. H. No. 27788; ♂; Nodda, Hainan, China; December 1922-July 1923; Clifford H. Pope.

DIAGNOSIS.—Closely allied to *Sibynophis collaris*; maxillary teeth 40; rostral just visible from above; upper labials 8; parietals in contact with the lower post-ocular on each side; ventral plates 167; caudals 115.

***Natrix andrewsi*,² new species**

TYPE.—A. M. N. H. No. 28255; ♂; mountains south of Nodda, Hainan, China; July 30, 1923; Clifford H. Pope.

¹Named for Dr. Clarence G. Salsbury of the American Presbyterian Mission, Nodda, Hainan, who also rendered important aid to the work of the Expedition.

²Named for Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, Leader of the Third Asiatic Expedition.

DIAGNOSIS.—Subgenus *Macropophis* Boulenger; maxillary teeth 37, uniform in front, the last gradually enlarged; body very slender; eye large; all the scales strongly keeled, in nineteen rows; ventral plates 164; caudals 118; anal divided; prominent vertical white bars in front of and behind the eyes.

***Natrix helleri*,¹ new species**

TYPE.—A. M. N. H. No. 20149; ♀; Tengyueh, 5500 feet altitude, Province of Yunnan, China; April 24, 1917; R. C. Andrews and Edmund Heller.

DIAGNOSIS.—Closely allied to *Natrix subminiata* of Java and southeastern Asia, from which it is distinguished by a higher number of ventral scales, 163–172, compared with 132–157 in *subminiata* as here restricted.

Dorsal scale rows 19, the outer smooth, the median rows sharply keeled; ventrals 163–172; anal divided; caudals 75–86; upper labials 7–9, three entering the eye; a single preocular; three postoculars; temporals 2–2; general color uniform olive, with reddish markings on the neck, chiefly confined to the skin between the scales.

***Natrix nivalis*, new species**

TYPE.—A. M. N. H. No. 21021; ♀; Snow Mountain Village, 9000 feet altitude, Likiang, Province of Yunnan, China; November, 1916; R. C. Andrews and Edmund Heller.

DIAGNOSIS.—Directly derived from *Natrix nuchalis*, from which it is distinguished by the lower number of ventral plates, and a proportionately broad and short frontal. Dorsal scales weakly keeled, in 17 rows; ventrals 150–152; anal divided; caudals 43–54; upper labials 6, the fifth very large; one preocular; postoculars 1–3; temporals 1–1 or 1–2; general color dark olive-brown, without markings at the base of the scales; venter dark gray, the median part black.

***Natrix popei*,² new species**

TYPE.—A. M. N. H. No. R 27763; ♂; Nodoo, Hainan, China; December 1922–July 1923; Clifford H. Pope.

DIAGNOSIS.—Closely allied to *Natrix vibakari* and to *Natrix sauteri* of Formosa; maxillary teeth 20, the last gradually enlarged; anal divided; scales in nineteen rows; one or two anterior temporals; eight upper labials; fourth and fifth entering the eye; ventral plates 130–137; subcaudals 78–86; apical pits very faint, small, absent on most scales.

***Elaphe osborni*,³ new species**

TYPE.—A. M. N. H. No. 21073; ♀; Tengyueh, Province of Yunnan, China; May 10, 1916; R. C. Andrews and Edmund Heller.

DIAGNOSIS.—Most closely allied to *Elaphe hodgsoni* (Günther) and *Elaphe taniura* Cope.

¹Named for Mr. Edmund Heller, Assistant Curator of Mammals, Field Museum of Natural History.

²Named for Mr. Clifford H. Pope, Assistant in Zoölogy, Third Asiatic Expedition.

³Named for Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of The American Museum of Natural History, whose personal interest in the Museum's Asiatic Expeditions has greatly furthered their work.

Body form not specialized, ventrals not angulate, head distinct from neck; dorsal scales faintly but sharply keeled, in twenty-one rows; ventrals 215-225; anal divided; caudals 77-79; supralabials 8, 4th and 5th entering the eye; preoculars 2; postoculars 2; temporals 2-3; color fawn, with black transverse bars anteriorly and longitudinal lines posteriorly; no black line through the eye.

***Gonyosoma caldwelli*,¹ new species**

TYPE.—A. M. N. H. No. 21010; ♂; Yenping, Fukien Province, China; 1916; H. R. Caldwell.

DIAGNOSIS.—Very closely allied to *Gonyosoma melli* (Vogt) from Kwangtung and to *Gonyosoma frenata* Günther of the Khasi Hills.

Head and body elongate, body compressed; ventrals sharply angulate; snout obliquely truncate, projecting; dorsal scales very faintly keeled, in nineteen rows; ventrals 223; anal divided; caudals 108 (? +); supralabials 8, 3rd, 4th, and 5th entering the eye; no loreal; one preocular; two postoculars; temporals 1-2; uniform green above and below, with a black stripe through the eye.

***Boiga sinensis*, new species**

TYPE.—A. M. N. H. No. 23495; ♂; Fukien Province, China; 1921; H. R. Caldwell.

DIAGNOSIS.—Head short and broad, the snout longer than the diameter of the eye; body compressed, tail long; ventrals not angulate; anterior palatine teeth slightly enlarged; posterior pair of chin shields much smaller than the anterior; dorsal scales smooth, oblique, in twenty-one rows, the mid-dorsal row not enlarged; ventrals 230; anal divided; caudals 127; preoculars 3; postoculars 2-3; temporals very small, 4 to 6 in the first row, 6 to 7 in the second, not regularly arranged; ground color light reddish brown, with three series of darker brown spots.

***Trimeresurus stejnegeri*,² new species**

TYPE.—A. M. N. H. No. 21054; ♂; Shaowu, Fukien Province, China; 1916; R. C. Andrews and Edmund Heller.

DIAGNOSIS.—Differs from the widespread *Trimeresurus gramineus*, with which it has hitherto been confounded, in the very small shields between the chin shields and the first ventral plate, the smaller and more widely separated supranasals, the distinct first labial (which in south Chinese *gramineus* is frequently fused with the nasal), and the usual uniform green coloration of the side of the head.

***Trimeresurus yunnanensis*, new species**

TYPE.—A. M. N. H. No. 21058; ♂; Tengyueh, Yunnan Province, China; May 18, 1917; R. C. Andrews and Edmund Heller.

DIAGNOSIS.—Closely allied to the preceding species, and distinguished from *T. gramineus* by the same characters. It is distinguished by having only nineteen rows of

¹Named for Mr. Harry R. Caldwell, who is largely responsible for the Expedition's Fukien collections.

²Named for Dr. Leonhard Stejneger, Head Curator of Biology, United States National Museum, as a small tribute to his invaluable contributions to Oriental herpetology.

dorsal scales at mid-body, and twenty-one on the neck, compared with twenty-one at mid-body and 23-25 on the neck in *T. stejnegeri*. The average number of ventral plates, 155-160, is perhaps somewhat lower in *T. yunnanensis*.

CAUDATA

***Batrachuperus tibetanus*, new species**

TYPE.—F. M. N. H. No. 5900; adult female; near the Tibetan border of Kansu, southwest of Titao, 9000 feet altitude, in Hwang Ho drainage; December, 1923; Robert B. Ekvall.

DIAGNOSIS.—Closely allied to *Batrachuperus sinensis*, from which it may be distinguished by the more posteriorly situated vomerine teeth; the more depressed head; the fourteen costal grooves; the absence of horny covering on the palms and soles, only the tips of the digits having a horny epidermis; the somewhat longer tail, .49-.52 of the total length; and the much lighter coloration.

