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## TWO NEW SNAKES FROM AUSTRALIA.

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(Figures 1-2.)

TYPHLOPS MINIMUS, *sp. nov.*

(Figure 1.)

Head rounded and blunt. Snout evenly rounded. Nostrils inferior, the nasal cleft median, extending a little beyond the nostril and in contact with the second labial. Rostral more than half as wide as the head from above, and extending backwards to the level of the eyes; it is sub-circular, the sides evenly curved and rounded posteriorly; from the lower aspect it is about as broad as long. Scales in 16 rows round the body. Total length 170 mm., width of body about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

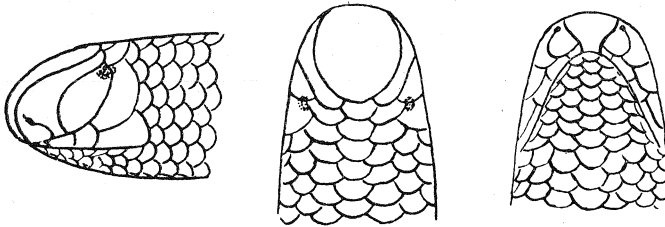


Figure 1.

*Typhlops minimus*, *sp. nov.*

*Colour*.—Head and tail, or tail only, dark brown, almost black. Body yellowish-brown, distinctly striated with dark longitudinal lines.

*Locality*.—Groote Eylandt, Gulf of Carpentaria, North Australia. Described from three specimens collected by the Rev. H. E. Warren during December, 1928. The paratypes do not vary from the holotype.

*Affinity*.—*T. minimus* is closely related to *T. guentheri* Peters, but differs mainly in having fewer scales round the body, and in the shape and relative size of the rostral shield.

Holotype in the Australian Museum, Reg. No. R. 9692; paratypes, Reg. No. R. 9693, 2 specimens.

*RHYNCHŒLAPS CAMPBELLI*, *sp. nov.*

(Figure 2.)

Snout prominent, shovel-shaped, obtusely pointed from above, the lateral edges very sharp. Rostral broader than deep, its upper portion forming an acute angle posteriorly, which is wedged deeply between the internasals: it is as long as its distance from the frontal. Internasals broader than deep, a little smaller than the prefrontals, which are also broader than deep. Frontal shorter than its distance from the end of the snout, shorter than the parietals but longer than the suture between those shields. It is more than three times as wide as the supraoculars, which are very small. The nasal is semi-divided, the division being from the nostril to the lower half of the shield. There are five upper labials, the third and fourth entering the eye; two postoculars;

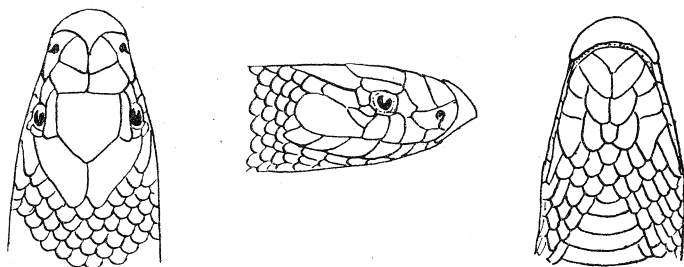


Figure 2.

*Rhynchaelaps campbelli*, *sp. nov.*

one preocular; temporals 1 + 1. There is a small shield wedged between the fourth and fifth labial and the lower postocular, but it does not reach to the lip. Three lower labials are in contact with the anterior chin-shield, which is about as large as the posterior.

Ventrals 153; subcaudals 18 pairs; scales 17 rows; anal divided. Total length 140 mm.

*Colour* (in spirits).—Straw coloured above with a brown blotch on the head, a broad one 8 scales deep on the neck, and about thirty narrow, oblique, and irregular ones across the dorsal surface of the body and tail. The lower parts are whitish.

*Locality*.—A single specimen from Almaden, Queensland, collected in December, 1928, by Mr. W. D. Campbell, after whom it is named.

Holotype in the Australian Museum, Reg. No. R. 9387.

*Affinity*.—*R. campbelli* appears to be most closely related to *R. fasciolatus*, the Western Australian species, but differs in having a semi-divided nasal, which is in contact with the preocular.

Key to the species of RHYNCHCELAPS.

Scales in 15 rows.

- Temporals 1 + 1; dark cross bars on dorsal surface ..... *bertholdi*  
 Temporals 2 + 2; a reticulate pattern on dorsal surface ..... *fusicollis*

Scales in 17 rows.

Nasal semi-divided.

- A shield between the 4th and 5th upper labials ..... *campbelli*

Nasal entire.

- Nasal not in contact with preocular ..... *fasciolatus*  
 Nasal in contact with preocular.

- Frontal longer than broad, twice as broad as supraocular .....  
 ..... *australis*

- Frontal as broad as long, at least thrice as broad  
 as supraocular ..... *semifasciatus*

*R. fasciolatus* and *R. bertholdi* are restricted to south-west Australia.

*R. fusicollis* is known only from north-east Queensland.

*R. campbelli*, of which there is only one specimen, is from central Queensland. *R. semifasciatus* is a Western Australian species, and *R. australis* is known from the eastern parts of Queensland and New South Wales.