

X. — A NEW SPECIES OF LEPTOTYPHLOPS FROM SURINAM.

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In his paper on a collection of Reptiles and Amphibians from Surinam VAN LIDTH DE JEUDE (1904, p. 84) mentions a specimen of *Glauconia* (= *Leptotyphlops*) *macrolepis* PTRS. Examination of this specimen showed that it differs in several characters from that species and I believe it to be a species new to science which I propose to name in honor of Professor Dr. J. E. W. IHLE of the Zoological Laboratory, University of Amsterdam, who always takes such a kind interest in my work and whom I always find willing to help me with advice.

Leptotyphlops ihlei nov. spec.

Syn.: *Glauconia macrolepis*, VAN LIDTH DE JEUDE, Notes Leyden Museum XXV, 1904, p. 84. (non PETERS).

Type: A single specimen from Toegoemoetoe, Surinam, 19—II—1903, collected by the Saramacca Expedition; 's Rijks Museum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Herpet. n°. 4466.

Diagnosis: A *Leptotyphlops* of the group possessing supraoculars

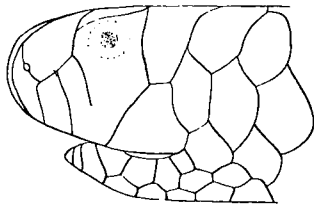


Fig. 1. *Leptotyphlops ihlei* n. sp., type, side view of head, 6 ×.

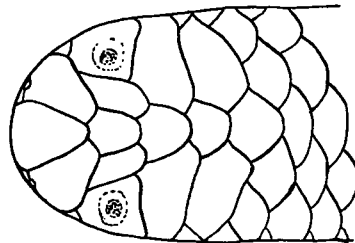


Fig. 2. *Leptotyphlops ihlei* n. sp., type, upper view of head, 6 ×.

and differing from the other South-American members of this group by the fusing of the basal parts of second upper labial and ocular. From *L. macrolepis* it differs, besides in the character mentioned, in the second upper labial which extends to the level of the eye and in the rostral which does not reach the level of the eyes.

Description: Snout rounded, projecting. Supraoculars present, not very large, separated by one scale, not in contact with the supralabials.

Rostral not quite reaching the level of the eyes. Nasal completely divided. Three upper labials, two in front of the ocular and one behind that shield; the basal part of the second supralabial has fused with that of the ocular and thus both shields together border the lip. The upper part of the second supralabial extends to the level of the eye. Eye clearly visible, slightly nearer to the supraocular than to the nasal. A large postocular on each side, below in contact with the third upper labial, above separated from its fellow by one scale. A similar, but somewhat smaller pair of scales behind the postoculars. Four lower labials; fourth largest and only to be seen when the jaw is lowered, — when the month is closed it is nearly completely covered by the upper lip. Fourteen scales round the body. Praeanal scale enlarged. Tail ending in a spine. Diameter of body contained $47.5 \times$ in the total length; length of tail contained about 12 times in the total length.

Colour (in alcohol): On the back the scales are dark brown with light edges which form a whitish reticulation. On the belly the white borders of the scales are much broader so that the belly appears to be white with regular longitudinal series of brown spots.

Total length 285 mm.; Tail 23 mm.; Diameter of body 6 mm.
