CHECK LIST OF THE REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS OF EAST AFRICA (UGANDA; KENYA; TANGANYIKA; ZANZIBAR).

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INTRODUCTION

"A check list is the lowest class of literature." Though more profound observations have long since faded from memory, the preceding remark — made to me by a former colleague at the National Museum of Wales — has, strangely enough, never been forgotten. Possibly I was startled by G. R. Brook’s dictum as the idea of a check list being considered as literature had never occurred to me. Nevertheless, however classified, a check list may serve a useful purpose in proportion to the time and care devoted to making it as free from error as may be humanly possible.

The present list owes its origin to a simple compilation of names extracted from such literature as was available to me in 1914, augmented by records of any specimens that had come my way. It was intended solely as a working basis for my personal use when I should reach East Africa. During the succeeding decade a number of additions resulted from my own field work. Upon my return from East Africa in 1923, I was urged by the then curator of reptiles at the British Museum, Dr. Joan B. Procter, to make it available to other workers.

Somewhat reluctantly I did so the following year, assuming I had seen the last of East Africa since I was proceeding to the United States. That check list, of which I never saw proof as it
was published in Kenya, certainly merited Brook's description. At that time, however, since it was the first list to cover the area, it was probably better than nothing!

The area covered was precisely the same as in the present list, viz:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Square Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kenya Colony and Protectorate</td>
<td>224,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanganyika Territory</td>
<td>360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda Protectorate</td>
<td>93,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zanzibar Protectorate</td>
<td>1,020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Giving a total area of 679,961 square miles

It is, therefore, but little more than a quarter the size of the continental United States, whose herpetofauna has been the subject of intensive study during the past century. East Africa, whose interior was largely a terra incognita sixty years ago, though only about a tenth of the area covered by the North American check list, straddles the equator. Consequently, though solely on an area basis, it enjoys a relatively richer herpetofauna, as shown by the following figures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Total number of forms listed as occurring in</th>
<th>East Africa in 1924</th>
<th>East Africa in 1957</th>
<th>North America in 1953</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turtles and Tortoises</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodilians</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizards and Chameleons</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>148</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snakes</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>275</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphibians</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>262</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>768</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including Pemba Island with an area of approximately 380 square miles.

2 3,022,387 square miles which, added to that of Canada (3,695,159 square miles) gives a total of 6,717,576 for North America—the area covered by the 1953 check list.
As so many species are common to more than one territorial area, a regional breakdown of the new figures naturally results in some duplication. So far as Zanzibar Island is concerned, the situation remains obscured by the earlier use of the word Zanzibar (= Negro coast) in a broader sense that covered the mainland littoral of Tanganyika Territory only forty miles away. If only some resident naturalist would conduct a thorough survey of the island's herpetofauna, the matter might be cleared up once and for all. Though the figures for the three offshore islands correspond fairly closely to those of Moreau and Pakenham (1941: 109), actually a number of names have been dropped on account of synonymy or for other reasons, while others have been substituted or added.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Uganda Protectorate</th>
<th>Kenya Colony</th>
<th>Tanganyika Territory</th>
<th>Pemba Island</th>
<th>Zanzibar Island</th>
<th>Mafia Island</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turtles and Tortoises</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodilians</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizards and Chameleons</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snakes</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caecilians</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toads and Frogs</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apart from the inflation of the figures for Zanzibar's herpetofauna for the reasons given above, offset to some extent by the fact that the reptiles of its dependent island Pemba are little known, it is clear that there is a definite relation between speciation and area.

3 The Amphibia are taken from a 1930 list published in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, pp. 7-32.

4 As no figures are given in the Check List of North American Amphibians and Reptiles, by K. P. Schmidt (ed. 6, University of Chicago Press), these are my own count in which are included the omitted forms in the addenda (1954, Copeia, pp. 304-306), but exclusive of recently introduced lizards (8 kinds) and frogs (3 forms).
At the time of the 1924 check list, when I arrived at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, that institution had only 161 of the 527 species and races now recognized. Today all but 33 are represented.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of listed forms represented in the Museum of Comparative Zoology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turtles and Tortoises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodilians</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lizards and Chameleons</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Toads and Frogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of this total of 527, I personally collected 413 in the field, while most of the remaining additions were obtained in exchange for duplicate material secured on the field trips I was privileged to carry out. The majority resulted from the itineraries being carefully planned to embrace not only type localities of our desiderata, but also type localities of many species or races that were inadequately described, or known only from one or two individuals. Topotypic series of these creatures resulted in 180 (73 + 107) alleged forms of reptiles and amphibians being relegated to the synonymy. Not always justifiably, though usually so. Nevertheless, anyone who proposes describing additions to the herpetofauna of East Africa, would be well advised to scrutinize with care the synonyms attributed to the species most nearly related to the allegedly new form.

It is important to note the distinction between the names listed in the generic synonymies, and those of species or races. Following the citations for the 135 genera (110 of reptiles; 25 of amphibians) recognized in the present list, are 527 additional
citations. While the majority are straight synonyms, with a sprinkling of *nomina nuda*, others represent well-defined groups regarded by me as of subgeneric status. This is, of course, a matter of opinion, and to some of them a few of my fellow workers may wish to accord generic rank. Intensive study of any small group is apt to result in observed differences assuming an undue importance, at least temporarily. To adjust one’s perspective it is advisable to evaluate the situation on a family basis.

In the 1924 check list no synonymies were supplied, so I trust their inclusion in the present one may serve a useful purpose. Is it too much to hope they may act as a deterrent to reckless describers like the late Ernst Ahl, of whose 95 ‘‘species’’ only 28 are considered valid? It is always possible that additional material may demonstrate that an occasional ‘‘synonym’’ represents a recognizable form, but ‘‘more material’’ is just as likely to have the opposite result. That 527 recognized forms should have 830 synonymys does not quite reflect the position, for more than half (274) have no synonymys whatever; on the other hand, several widely distributed species have a dozen or more each. It is but fair to say, however, that of these 13495 more or less useless names burdening the literature, not one was proposed by an African, but then neither was a single valid one!

This should not be construed as a reflection, for it is little more than a century since any one of the many indigenous tribes of the region had a written language. Not until 1848, I am informed, was the first of almost a hundred tongues in this area reduced to writing by a white immigrant. After all, following 300 years of civilizing contacts, it is doubtful whether an indigenous Indian described a single one of the 768 reptiles and amphibians that figure in the latest North American check list.

**Genera.** Chiefly for the benefit of herpetologists in Africa, working without benefit of library facilities, I have listed under each genus all of its synonymys known to me. After this check list was typed, I was given (through the courtesy of Dr. A. S. Romer) the opportunity to scan the extensive synonymys in an advance copy of his ‘‘Osteology of the Reptiles’’ (pp. xxi + 772: Chicago: 1956). This has enabled me to add between 20 and 30 synonymys of world-wide genera to the already lengthy lists. Gen-

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5 527 generic + 822 species or races.
erally speaking, I have avoided inclusion of variations due to misprints or misspellings, together with some emendations (cf. footnote to Chamaeleo on p. 36. A few names that appear in the "Osteology" are omitted after due consideration. Unquestionably, further additions will have to be made in the case of wide-ranging genera with species in Europe or Asia.

Many tedious hours have been spent in attempting to ascertain the correct genotypes for each name. Where no type species had been mentioned I have occasionally selected one with the words "by present designation." Such action should be regarded as tentative, for in some instances further research may reveal that a type has already been proposed in some publication I have overlooked. Had I but realized at the outset how much time this uncongenial task would take I might well have shirked it, invoking the elder Agassiz's wise counsel to "Study specimens, not books." Sound advice which he apparently overlooked when, in compiling his "Nomenclature Zoologicus" (1842-1847), he proposed innumerable emendations in the spelling of generic names.

However, the chief offenders were Fitzinger and Gray who, apparently vying with each other in creating monotypic genera, have each proposed about 90 names — in so far as this list is concerned. Of these only 14 and 11 respectively are here regarded as full genera. Their percentages of validity (15% and 12%) compare very unfavorably with the more discriminating work of Günther (10 out of 31 valid) and of Peters (8 out of 24), each of whom achieved approximately 33 per cent.

Fitzinger, taking some work like the "Erpétologie Générale," gave Duméril and Bibron as the authors of his type species. As they in turn attributed the authorship to Linnaeus or some other early worker, I have cited the original author of the name with a view to avoiding much unnecessary printing. For example, in the case of Psammorrhoa Fitzinger (1843), instead of saying: "Type by original designation: Agama aculeata Duméril & Bibron = Agama aculeata Merrem," I have cited Merrem only, omitting Duméril & Bibron. I ask forgiveness of those taxonomically-minded colleagues who may be shocked by such action.

In the course of compiling these generic synonymies, I came across several names that had priority over those currently in use. Rulings setting aside these older names should be obtained from
the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature without delay. They are:

*Thermophilus* Fitzinger (1843), not *Thermophila* Hübner (1816), antedates *Ichnotropis* Peters (1854) which has been in use as a genus of the LACERTIDAE for over a century.

*Ibiba* Gray (1825) antedates *Boiga* Fitzinger (part:1826), both having the same type: *Coluber irregularis* Merrem.

*Cerastes* Laurenti (1768), long associated with certain vipers, is quite unsuitable as a generic name for the docile opisthoglyphs currently known as *Psammophylax* Fitzinger (1843), both genera having the same type: *Coluber rhombeatus* Linnaeus.

*Philodendros* Fitzinger (1843), a most inappropriate name for the terrestrial snakes which have been known as *Dromophis* Peters (1869) for almost a century. Both genera have the same type: *Dendrophis praornata* Schlegel.

*Chloroechis* Bonaparte (1849) antedates *Atheris* Cope (1862), a name that has been in use for almost a century. Both genera have the same type: *Vipera chloroechis* Schlegel.

At this point I might also mention *Cobra lachesis* Laurenti (1768). This is an earlier name for *Bitis a. arietans* Merrem (1820), the common Puff Adder which ranges from the Cape to Morocco. Some years ago *Cobra* was rejected as generically applicable. It is regrettable that *lachesis* was not dealt with at the same time, for reasons I have given elsewhere and have repeated briefly in a footnote to *arietans*.

*Eminophis* Werner (1924, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 133, Abt. 1, p. 55), whose type (*E. lineolata* Werner) was said to have come from East Africa, was actually based on an Indian species — *Trachisuchum fuscum* (Blyth) — according to Malcolm A. Smith (1928, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (10) 1, p. 496).

**Specie and Races.** The 1924 check list was largely binomial, only 7 "varieties" (of Boulengerian nomenclature) and 28 subspecies being cited. Of the 527 reptiles and amphibians figuring in this new list no fewer than 259 are expressed as trinomials — a change reflecting a better understanding of relationships and ranges. Several names appearing in the earlier list, or subsequently recorded from East Africa, have been omitted after an examination of the material on which they were based revealed misidentifications — usually of a subspecific nature. It is to be
hoped that they will not be reinstated by enthusiastic amateurs without due cause. Various species or races, rather too numerous to list, are now synonymized for the first time.

It will be observed that citations are given in a carefully standardized format. Precise date of publication is sometimes a problem. For example, it may be noted that the dates I give for many of the 34 species (common to East and South Africa) described by Sir Andrew Smith will be found to differ from those given by Boulenger in his catalogues. My dates were obtained from a paper by F. H. Waterhouse (1880, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 489-491), "On the Dates of Publication of the parts of Sir Andrew Smith's 'Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa.'" The titles of some journals bear the name of the city of publication, e.g., Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris. Where omitted, and its absence may create difficulties, it has been added in parentheses, e.g., Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris). Where a figure carries no number or letter, to show that it has not been inadvertently omitted I have expressed it thus: Fig. —.

It seems scarcely necessary to point out that capitals for specific or subspecific names are no longer in general use. Like hyphenated names they appear that way in the synonymy only when that was the way they were originally printed; for example, a specific name like adolfifriderici may have appeared as Adolfi-friderici in the first instance.

The description of Gecko tuberculosus Daudin (1802) seems to agree with the characters of the Common House-Gecko of East Africa long known as Hemidactylus mabouia (Moreau de Jonnés: 1818). However, the latter name having been in continuous use for 150 years, it is to be hoped a ruling to set tuberculosus aside will be secured from the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

The only outstanding change meriting mention here is the use of Boaedon fuliginosus fuliginosus (Boie:1827) for the Common House-Snake, long known in East and South Africa as Boaedon lineatus lineatus Duméril & Bibron (1854). As the eastern reptile appears indistinguishable from the western, this vexatious change seems unavoidable.

Many extraterritorial species, even genotypes that are alien to Africa, are mentioned in footnotes or elsewhere. All are recorded
in the comprehensive Index which is the key to a mine of information that might be otherwise overlooked.

Ranges. In general, ranges are presented in a standardized format, the included countries — commencing with Spanish Morocco — being taken clockwise around the continent. Circumstances occasionally make deviations advisable as, for example where forest forms of western Kenya Colony extend due west to Gambia. Recent changes in political status such as Sudan (for the former Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), still differentiated by its spelling from the French Soudan, and Somalia (for Italian Somaliland) have been followed. Eritrea, however, though now merged with Ethiopia is faunistically so different that it appeared advisable to retain it as a separate entity. Other provinces that have been similarly treated are the huge units comprising the Union of South Africa, and sometimes it has seemed best to be specific with areas like the Gabon, instead of blanketing them in the vast region known as French Equatorial Africa. The territories comprising French West Africa also are at times listed individually.

When an animal occurs in any one of the four countries covered by this check list, that country is mentioned specifically. Though Mafia Island, lying south of Zanzibar, forms part of Tanganyika Territory, zoogeographically it is simpler to list it along with Pemba and Zanzibar Islands, from whose sultanate it was once administered. The word "coastal" is employed to denote the lowland zone extending from the Indian Ocean to the continental plateau. In width it varies considerably for a dozen degrees south of the equator. Its characteristic herpetofauna reaches inland as far as Lake Nyasa and even beyond.

It need hardly be pointed out that the ranges furnished are only as of 1956, and subject to extension as our knowledge increases. Caution should be exercised in extending them to include improbable records, for the distribution of many species is conditioned by well-defined habitat preferences. The nine principal faunal zones have been discussed elsewhere (Loveridge, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 79, pp. 481-541), and the majority of species in this check list assigned to one or more of the zones.

Our understanding of Hyperolius is so far from complete that to avoid misunderstandings as to the ranges of these sedge- or
tree-frogs I have departed from the format employed elsewhere by indicating with an asterisk (*) precisely those countries from which material of the particular species or race is present in the collections of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. As a further safeguard, countries included on the basis of unique records are followed, in parentheses, by the name of the responsible authority and the year in which he published the record. This procedure has also been used for members of the RANIDAE.

Footnotes. Primarily for the benefit of isolated workers in Africa, explanatory annotations have been given in the form of footnotes. These provide references to, or the reasons for, relatively recent taxonomic changes; others are intended to elucidate ambiguities or to account for seeming omissions, especially where due to erroneous records. A few refer to unsolved problems and indicate profitable lines of investigation that need to be undertaken.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The policy of submitting a check list, prior to publication, to the scrutiny of one’s colleagues is an admirable one. Unfortunately, most of those interested in African herpetology are overseas, besides which the time factor militates against putting the idea into practice in this instance. However, help has been received from various correspondents and colleagues, and I welcome this opportunity of expressing my deep appreciation for their assistance. My thanks go to: Mr. J. C. Battersby of the British Museum for his kindness in answering sundry questions. Dr. O. G. S. Davis of Purdue University for allowing me to see her manuscript synonymy of Python and Eryx. Dr. V. F. FitzSimons of the Transvaal Museum for information regarding certain South African amphibia, and early type localities not to be found on recent maps. Dr. Carl Gans of Harvard University for rectifying my concept of the genus Dasypeltis and permitting me to use his amended synonymy. Mons. Jean Guibé of the Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle for examining the Kenya specimen of Bufo latifrons. Henry Horn of Cambridge High and Latin School for his conscientious and painstaking work in checking citations, arranging the vast index, and related matters. C. J. P. Ionides, Esq., of Tanganyika Territory, whose
fine field work has added several new species to East Africa’s herpetofauna, and extended the known ranges of others. Miss J. B. MacKenzie and her staff in the library of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, for their ever willing help and skill in tracking down references to obscure or inadequately cited publications. Dr. Ernst Mayr of this museum for advice on various knotty problems of a taxonomic nature. Dr. Robert Mertens of Senckenberg Museum for answering questions respecting early German publications and Boettger types. Dr. H. W. Parker of the British Museum for sundry information, and for pin-pointing obscure localities in Ethiopia and Somalia. Mr. Benjamin Shreve, my colleague for the past twenty-five years, for friendly advice as to the gender and correct suffixes of sundry scientific names. Dr. M. A. Smith of the British Museum for scanning the pages relating to the synonymy of the HYDROPHIIDAE. Dr. E. E. Williams of Harvard University for examining the dentition of Cacosternum, and other favours. It is from our recently published revision of the CRYPTODIRA that the synonymy of the East African members of that suborder have been taken. Miss N. E. Wright of this museum for her pains-taking editorship of this manuscript.

Class REPTILIA
Subclass ANAPSIDA
Order TESTUDINATA
Suborder CRYPTODIRA
Family DERMOCHELYIDAE
Genus DERMOCHELYS Blainville


6 The oldest name for the entire group is TESTUDINES Batsch, 1788 (Anleit. Kennt. Thiere Mineral, 1, p. 437), rejected as being merely a nominative plural of Testudo. CHELONIA Macartney, 1802 (in Ross, Transl. Cuvier, List. Comp. Anat. 1, pl. iii) is discarded as likely to result in confusion with the genus Chelonia and with adjectives derived therefrom. Consequently, as the laws of priority are not applicable to ordinal names, TESTUDINATA Oppel, 1811 (Ordn. Rept., p. 3) is preferred.

7 Other suborders of TESTUDINATA are used by some herpetologists. On account of its peculiar carapacial structure they would isolate Dermochelys as suborder ATHECAE, all other turtles and tortoises being grouped under THECOPHORA. Such a separation has been considered undesirable by some anatomists and other recent workers.
print = 119). Type by monotypy: Testudo coriacea Linnaeus.


1832. Chelyra Rafinesque, Atlantic Journ., 1, p. 64. Type by monotypy: Testudo coriacea Linnaeus.

Dermochelys coriacea (Linnaeus) Luth or Leathery Turtle


1830. Dermatochelys porcata Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib., pl. i, figs. 1-23 (on p. 133 coriacea is used): No locality.


1899. Sphargis angusta Philippi, Anales Univ. Chile (Santiago), No. 104, p. 730, pl. i: Tocopilla, Chile.

Range. Indian and other tropical oceans, and, as an accidental visitor, the temperate seas.

Family CHELONIIDAE

Genus CHELONIA Brongniart


**Chelonia mydas** (Linnaeus) Green Turtle


**Range.** Indian and other tropical oceans and, as an accidental visitor, the temperate seas.

**Genus ERETMOCHELYS** Fitzinger


**Eretmochelys imbricata** (Linnaeus)  Hawkshell Turtle


Range. Indian and other tropical oceans and, as an accidental visitor, the temperate seas.

Genus CARETTA Rafinesque


1887. Thalassochelys tarapacona (sic) Philippi (identified by subsequent

1930. Caretta gigas Deraniyagala, Ceylon Journ. Sci., (B), 18, p. 66, figs. 4-6, pl. v: Gulf of Mannar, Ceylon.

Range. Indian and other tropical oceans and, as an accidental visitor, the temperate seas.

Genus LEPIDOCHELYS Fitzinger

1843. Lepidochelys Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 30. Type by original designation: Chelonia olivacea Eschscholtz.


Lepidochelys olivacea olivacea (Eschscholtz)

Olive Loggerhead


1899. Thalassochelys controversa Philippi, Anales Univ. Chile (Santiago), No. 104, p. 732: No locality.

1908. Caretta remivaga Hay, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 34, p. 194, pl. x, figs. 1-3; pl. xi, fig. 5: Ventosa Bay, Gulf of Tehuantepec, Mexico.

Range. Indian and other tropical oceans and, as an accidental visitor, the temperate seas.

Family TESTUDINIDAE

Genus TESTUDO Linnaeus


In place of the single genus Testudo some authorities would recognize several full genera (Testudo; Geochelone; Psammobates). Despite possibly ancient separation I personally prefer to regard these groups as of only subgeneric rank. However, this is merely my personal opinion; for those who think otherwise and consider Geochelone as a full genus, the only synonyms of it would be Centrochelys; Stigmochelys and Megachersine.


**Testudo pardalis babcocki** Loveridge Eastern Leopard Tortoise


**Range.** Sudan and Ethiopia, south through Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory to Natal, west through Cape Province to Southwest Africa where it meets with the typical form, but is dominant north of 25° S. and in southern Angola.

**Genus MALACOCHERSUS** Lindholm


**Malacochersus tornieri** (Siebenrock) Pancake Tortoise


**Range.** Rocky hills of Kenya Colony (Mathews Range south to Njoro, east to Midas Creek), and Tanganyika Territory (from Busisi, Smith Sound, southeast through Ugogo to Lindi).

**Genus KINIXYS** Bell


**Kinixys belliana belliana** Gray Bell’s Eastern Hinged-Tortoise  
1831. *Kinixys Belliana* Gray, Synopsis Reptilium, p. 69: No locality. (‘‘W. Africa’’, later added by Boulenger, appears doubtful.)


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9 As Procter’s Soft-shelled Land-Tortoise is known only from a single specimen, it is tentatively relegated to the synonymy on geographical grounds until someone can secure a series from the type locality, which should not be confused with the Ikikuyu just outside Dodoma. Not only is *M. procterae* strikingly different in coloration from every one of the more than a hundred *tornieri* I have seen, but also its head scation, especially its large and elongate prefrontals, is unique.
1931. *Kinixys jordani* Hewitt, Ann. Natal Mus., 6, p. 481, pl. xxxvii, figs. 7-9 (not 1-3 as stated): Isoka, Northern Rhodesia.


**Range.** Eritrea southwest to Natal, northwest through Bechuanaaland and Angola to French Cameroon where it meets with the western race (which has only four claws on forelimb). Madagascar.

**Kinixys erosa** (Schweigger) Western-Forest Hinged-Tortoise


**Range.** Uganda, west through the Belgian Congo to Gambia.

**Family TRIONYCHIDAE**

**Genus TRIONYX** Geoffroy


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10 Only synonyms based on African species are given here as it seems scarcely worth while to list the 24 additional ones involving American and Asiatic species. These can be found in the recently published revision of African Cryptodira (see Bibliography).
Trionyx triunguis (Forskal) Nile Soft-shelled Turtle


1837. Trionyx labiatus Bell, Monog. Testudinata, text to pls. — (= xviii-xx): Sierra Leone.


1948. Trionyx triunguis rudolfianus Deraniyagala, Spolia Zeylanica (Colombo), 25, 2, p. 30, fig. 5, pl. xii, fig. c: Ferguson’s Gulf, Lake Rudolf, Kenya Colony.

Range. Egypt and Eritrea south to Lake Rudolf, Kenya Colony; southwest to Lake Albert, Uganda; and Angola; northwest to Senegal. Accidental visitor along the Palestine coast of Asia Minor.

Genus CYCLODERMA Peters


Cycloderma frenatum Peters Zambezi Soft-shelled Turtle


Range. Southern Tanganyika Territory, west and south through Nyasaland (and possibly Northern Rhodesia) to Mozambique.
Suborder PLEURODIRA  
Family PELOMEDIUSIDAE  
Genus PELOMEDUSA Wagler  


Pelomedusa subrufa olivacea (Schweigger)\textsuperscript{11}  
Northern Marsh-Terrapin  

Range. Uncertain, but apparently a northern belt extending from Senegal to Eritrea and intergrading with the typical form in northern Uganda and northern Kenya Colony with occasional individuals cropping up in the south and Madagascar.  

Pelomedusa subrufa subrufa (Lacépède)  
Southern Marsh-Terrapin  
1792. Testudo galeata Schoepff, Hist. Testud., p. 12, pl. iii, fig. 1: "India orientale, Carolina," restricted to Cape Flats, Cape Province, South Africa.  

\textsuperscript{11} Some authorities would relegate this race and its forms to the synonymy of subrufa. It is separated here in order to stimulate inquiry as to whether or not 75 per cent of the northern population have their pectoral shields separated on the median line of the plastron — the sole character allegedly separating the two races. P. g. disjuncta, if indeed it actually came from Madagascar, may be a throwback for these do occur, though very rarely, within the range of the typical s. subrufa.
xix, figs. 2-2b: restricted by Mertens to Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.


1935. *Pelomedusa galacata orangensis* Hewitt, Rec. Albany Mus., 4, p. 332, pl. xxxi, fig. 3; pl. xxxii, figs. 3-4: Kimberley, Cape Province, South Africa.


**Range.** Dry savanna of southern Sudan east to British Somaliland, south through Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory to Natal, west through Cape Province to Southwest Africa, north and northeast to Belgian Congo.

**Genus PELUSIOS** Wagler


**Pelusios subniger** (Lacépède)


12 But see note under *Pelomedusa s. olivacea* (Schweigger).

13 From this synonymy I have removed *Sternothacrus niger* Dumérl & Bibron, together with its synonym *S. oxyrhinns* Boulenger, as they represent a valid West African species.
(new name for La Noiratre Lacépède): No locality.
1814. Emys castanca Schweigger, Prodromi Mon. Chelon., p. 45 (new
name for subnigra Daudin in Paris Museum): No locality.
p. 37: Gambia (restricted).
1851. Sternotherus nigrescens Bianconi (lapsus for nigricans
used in the
1886. Pelomedusa Jouberti Rochebrune, Vertebra nov. Africae occi-
dent., Part 3, p. 10: Noki, Congo River, Angola; Landana, Cabinda; and Mellacorée River, French Guinea.
1906. Sternothaerus nigricans seychellensis Siebenrock, in Voeltzkow,
Reise in Ostafrika, 2, p. 38: Gloriosa Island.
375, figs. 1a, 1e; pl. xxvi, figs. 2-3: Mpika District, Northern Rhodesia.
1931. Pelusios nigricans castanoides Hewitt, Ann. Natal Mus., 6, p. 463,
pl. xxxvi, figs. 1-2: Richard’s Bay, Zululand.
1932. Pelusios bechuanicus FitzSimons, Ann. Transvaal, Mus., 15, p. 37:
Thamalakane River at Mann, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Range. Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and islands of the Indian Ocean (Pemba; Zanzibar; Seychelles; Madagascar; Mauritius). In east, south to Zululand, Natal.

Pelusios sinuatus (Smith) Serrated Terrapin

1838. Sternotherus sinuatus A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., pl. i:
In rivers to the north of 25° S., South Africa.
locality.
(2) 15, p. 9, pls. i-ii: Bardera, Somalia.
fig. 1d, pl. xx, figs. 1-3: near Umsinene River, Zululand.
pl. ix, figs. 1-2: Isoka, Northern Rhodesia.

Range. Somalia, south through Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory to Natal, northwest to the eastern Belgian Congo.¹⁴

¹⁴ Unknown from Uganda and Lake Victoria, for early records from the Sesse Islands and Bukoba were based on misidentified subnigra.
Subclass ARCHOSAURIA
Order CROCODYLIA
Family CROCODYLIDAE
Genus CROCODYLUS Laurenti


Crocodylus cataphractus Cuvier Long-nosed Crocodile

15 Generally accepted by herpetologists in preference to LORICATA which has been applied to pangolins and other groups.

16 The skull from “Afrika ?” named Champse brevirostris (or Crocodilus krevirostris in the caption to figs.) Werner, 1933, Zool. Anz., 102, p. 100, figs. 1-2, has been identified as the Asiatic Crocodilus palustris Lesson by Wermuth, 1953, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 29, p. 472.


**Range.** Near Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika, Tanganyika Territory, west to Angola, northwest to Senegal.

**Crocodylus niloticus** Laurenti  Nile Crocodile


**Range.** Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory: also most lakes and rivers of Africa from about 20° N., south to Tugela River, Natal. Zanzibar and other islands (Seychelles; Comoros; Madagascar) of the Indian Ocean; also present in the Zerka River, Jordan.

Genus **OSTEOLAEMUS** Cope


**Osteolaemus tetraspis osborni** (Schmidt)

Eastern Broad-nosed Crocodile


**Range.** Western Uganda and eastern Belgian Congo.

Subclass **SYNAPTOSAURIA**

Order **SQUAMATA**

Suborder **SAURIA**

Family **EUBLEPHARIDAE**

Genus **HOLODACTYLUS** Boettger


**Holodactylus africanus** Boettger


19 As an accidental visitor: now mounted in the Peace Memorial Museum, Zanzibar.

20 Fortunately the only Uganda specimen was photographed prior to its escape. The typical form (*O. t. tetraspis* Cope) ranges from the western Belgian Congo and Angola, northwest to Senegal.

21 LACERTILIA of Owen (1842), Boulenger (1885) and others.


**Range.** Ethiopia and British Somaliland, south through Somalia to Kenya Colony.

**Family GEKKONIDAE**

**Genus STENODACTYLUS** Fitzinger

1826. *Stenodactylus* Fitzinger, Neue Class. Rept., pp. 13, 47. Type by tautonomy: *S. elegans* Fitzinger, new name for *Ascalabotes stenodactylus (sic)* Lichtenstein.


**Stenodactylus stenodactylus stenodactylus** (Lichtenstein)


1826. *Stenodactylus elegans* Fitzinger (new name for *Ascalabotes stenodactylus (sic)* Lichtenstein), Neue Class. Rept., p. 47.


1829. *Stenodactylus guttatus* Cuvier, Règne Animal, ed. 2, 2. p. 58, pl. iv, fig. 2: Egypt.


**Range.** Syria; Arabia; Egypt, west to Tunisia, south to Lake Rudolf, Kenya Colony.

23 Scortecci (loc. cit.), while stating that his two specimens from Lake Rudolf agree in most respects with *S. s. stenodactylus*, claims that they may be differentiated by two characters. His North African material had 9-10 upper labials, his Ethiopian geckos 13-14. The counts for twelve North African *S. s. stenodactylus* examined for my 1947 revision of the GEKKONIDAE, ranged from 9-15 (p. 46).

A new character used by Scortecci is the number of granules around midbody. In his North African specimens these were 85 and 96 respectively; in his Ethiopian geckos 105 and 106. Owing to the small and irregular size and disposition of these granules it is difficult to obtain the same number in two counts, but our material gives the following:

♂ (M.C.Z. 31395) Port Sudan, Sudan 91 or 95
♀ (M.C.Z. 31659) Ein el Weibeh, Israel 98 or 100
♂ (M.C.Z. 21909) Sfax, Tunisia 102 or 105
♀ (M.C.Z. 5234) “Dalmatia” 119 (A.L. and B.S.)
Genus **CNEMASPIS** Strauch


**Cnemaspis quattuorseriatus** (Sternfeld)


**Range.** Kenya Colony, south to central Tanganyika Territory, west through Uganda and Belgian Ruanda-Urundi to the Belgian Congo.

**Cnemaspis africana elgonensis** Loveridge

Elgon Forest-Gecko


**Range.** Western Kenya Colony to Mount Ruwenzori, western Uganda.

**Cnemaspis africana africana** (Werner)

Usambara Forest-Gecko


**Range.** Central Kenya Colony, south to eastern Tanganyika Territory.

The locality of this last gecko is no doubt erroneous, it having been received from a dealer in February, 1884.
Genus HEMIDACTYLUS Oken


1827. *Hemidactylus* Gray, Philos. Mag., (n.s.) 2, p. 55. The only species included is "*Gecko tubercolosus* Daud."


²¹ Oken, though only contrasting his own classification with that of Cuvier, frequently latinized the latter's vernacular names. In this instance he lists "Gecko ... Thecadractylus Hemidact. Platydact." The assumption that he intended "yllus" endings, rather than "yes," is open to question.

In his description of *Gecko tubercolosus*, Daudin (1802) states that it has narrow scales beneath the tail: this agrees with *mabouia* Moreau de Jonnès and excludes the confusion of some authors with *Gecko gecko* of Siam, for the latter has transverse rows of small quadrangular scales beneath its tail. Furthermore, under "G. mabouia Nob." Cuvier remarks in the 1820 edition of Règne Animal, that this gecko is called Mabouia des murailles in the islands, being found in all the warmer parts of America. A footnote adds that this is the "Mabouia des murailles" recently monographed by Moreau de Jonnès. I am not sure why Sherborn regarded *Hemidactylus* Gray, 1825, as a nomen nudum unless it is on account of the erroneous "Old Continent." For Gray furnishes a brief description, though possibly not diagnostic. The first use of the name *Hemidactylus* approved by Sherborn is that of Gray, 1827.


**Hemidactylus albobunctatus** Loveridge


**Range.** British Somaliland, south to northern Kenya Colony.

**Hemidactylus isolepis** Boulenger


**Range.** Ethiopia and British Somaliland, south through Somalia to Kenya Colony.

**Hemidactylus modestus** (Günther)


**Range.** Kenya Colony (known only from the type locality).

**Hemidactylus tropidolepis** Mocquard


**Range.** British Somaliland, south to the Tana River, Kenya Colony.

**Hemidactylus squamulatus squamulatus** Tornier.25

25 Though at one time I regarded this and the following form as races of *tropidolepis* Mocquard, since collecting the latter it seems advisable to treat the much larger *squamulatus* as distinct.
1896. **Hemidactylus squamulatus** Tornier, Die Kriechthiere Deutsch-Ost-Afrikas, p. 10: Kakoma, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory.

1896. **Hemidactylus bocagei** Tornier (not of Boulenger), Die Kriechthiere Deutsch-Ost-Afrikas, p. 12: Dalalani, Lake Natron, Tanganyika Territory.


**Range.** Northeastern Kenya Colony, south to central Tanganyika Territory.

**Hemidactylus squamulatus barbouri** Loveridge


**Range.** Coastal Kenya Colony from Malindi, south to Tanga. Tanganyika Territory.

**Hemidactylus frenatus** Duméril & Bibron

1836. **Hemidactylus frenatus** "Schlegel" Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., 3, p. 366: Java (restricted); South Africa, etc.


1843. **Hemidactylus (Phoepus) Bojeri** Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 106: Cape of Good Hope; Madagascar; Mauritius.


**Range.** Somaliland; Lamu Island; Seychelles; Mauritius; Madagascar; St. Helena and other islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans; Ceylon; southern India; Malay Peninsula; Indo-China; China; Korea (This wide distribution may be attributed to human agency).

**Hemidactylus puccionii** Calabresi


**Range.** Somalia and Zanzibar Island (? introduced).

**Hemidactylus citernii** Boulenger

**Range.** British Somaliland, south through Somalia to Kenya Colony (? introduced. Erroneously reported from Tanganyika and Zanzibar).

**Hemidactylus brookii angulatus** Hallowell


1885. *Hemidactylus stellatus* Boulenger, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., 1. p. 130, pl. xii, fig. 1: Gambia and West Africa.


**Range.** Sudan and Uganda, south to Tanganyika Territory, west through Belgian Congo to Angola and French Congo, northwest to Senegal and the Cape Verde Islands. (Its distribution is due in part to human agency. Another race occurs in the West Indies and South America; two in Asia.)
Hemidactylus turcicus macropholis Boulenger

Range. Ethiopia and British Somaliland, south through Somalia to Kenya Colony. (Another race occurs in Arabia, as does the typical form whose wide distribution in four continents is in part due to human agency.)

Hemidactylus ruspolii Boulenger


Range. Ethiopia and British Somaliland, south to northern Kenya Colony.

Hemidactylus tanganicus Loveridge

Range. Tanganyika Territory (known only from the large holotype).

Hemidactylus mabouia (Jonnés) Common House-Gecko


1825. Gecko aculeatus Spix, Animalia Nova Species Novae Lacerta., p. 16, pl. xviii, fig. 3: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

1825. Gecko cruciger Spix, Animalia Nova Species Novae Lacerta., p. 16: Bahia, Brazil.


**Range.** Possibly Eritrea and Ethiopia; certainly Somalia south through Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia Islands to Zululand; southwest through Transvaal and Bechuanaland to Angola; north and northwest to Liberia. (In West Africa, however, the distribution is spotty, presumably due to introduction at ports.) West Indies, Mexico, South America, Madagascar.

*Hemidactylus mercatorius* Gray  


**Range.** Coastal Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory; including Pemba Island (and almost certainly Zanzibar and Mafia Islands), the Seychelle and Aldabra Islands, Madagascar and Mauritius; south to Mozambique, inland to Nyasaland.

**Genus Lygodactylus** Gray


*Lygodactylus somalicus* Loveridge


**Range.** British Somaliland, south through Somalia to Kenya Colony.

*Lygodactylus scheffleri* Sternfeld


Range. Kenya Colony.

**Lygodactylus conradti** Matschie

Range. Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory.

**Lygodactylus angolensis** Bocage


Range. Tanganyika Territory, south to Southern Rhodesia, west through Bechuanaland to Angola and the Belgian Congo.

**Lygodactylus capensis** (Smith) Cape Dwarf-Gecko


Range. Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, south to Natal, west through northern Cape Province to Southwest Africa and Angola.

**Lygodactylus grotei grotei** Sternfeld


Range. Tanganyika Territory and Mafia Island, south to Mozambique.

**Lygodactylus grotei pakenhami** Loveridge
Pemba Island Dwarf-Gecko

**Range.** Pemba Island.

*Lygodactylus angularis angularis* Günther


**Range.** Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland, west to Northern Rhodesia.

*Lygodactylus picturatus gutturalis* (Bocage)


**Range.** Uganda and Tanganyika Territory (Ujiji only), west to French Congo. Portuguese Guinea.

*Lygodactylus picturatus keniensis* Parker


**Range.** Kenya Colony (north of the Uaso Nyiro).

*Lygodactylus picturatus ukerewensis* Loveridge


**Range.** Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory (in vicinity of Lake Victoria).

*Lygodactylus picturatus mombasicus* Loveridge


**Range.** Coastal Kenya Colony (meets with typical form at both Mombasa and Tanga), south to Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

*Lygodactylus picturatus picturatus* (Peters)

Yellow-headed Dwarf-Gecko


1896. *Lygodactylus picturatus* vars. griseus, septemlineatus and quin-
quelineatus Tornier (nomina nuda), Die Kriechthiere Deutsch-Ost-Afrikas, p. 15: No types or type localities designated.


**Range.** (Somalia ? or) Kenya Colony (coastal belt from Mombasa) south to Tanganyika Territory and Mozambique (chiefly coast, rivers and railways); Zanzibar and Mafia Islands. Northern Rhodesia and neighboring parts of the Belgian Congo (its present distribution has been complicated by transportation as eggs or adults through human agency).

*Lygodactylus picturatus williamsi* Loveridge
Turquoise-Blue Dwarf-Gecko


**Range.** Tanganyika Territory (known only from the holotype).

**Genus PHYLLODACTYLUS** Gray


*Phylodactylus wolterstorffi* (Tornier)


26 Altered by the then editor to *Williamsi* in some printings, to *williamsi* in others: both volume number and pagination were in error, so corrected in a subsequent issue by the new editor.


28 Through the kindness of Dr. Heinz Wermuth, I recently had the opportunity of examining the type and a paratype (now M.C.Z. 54700). They reveal some minor defects in Tornier's description, but though there is little to differentiate them from *P. inexpectatus* (Stejneger) of the Seychelles, direct comparison with a specimen of the latter (M.C.Z. 49198) shows that the two are distinct.
Range. Tanganyika Territory (known only from the four types).

Genus **EBENAVIA** Boettger


**Ebenavia** sp.²⁹

Range. Pemba Island.

Genus **PHELSUMA** Gray


**Phelsuma dubia dubia** (Boettger)


**Phelsuma madagascariensis parkeri** Loveridge


Range. Pemba Island.

Genus **HOMOPHOLIS** Boulenger


²⁹ Admission of this genus to the East African list rests solely on some geckos newly hatched from eggs, measuring 5 x 6 mm., found at Chokocho and Kinangaju, Pemba Island, by R. H. Pakeham (1947, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (11) 14. p. 135). The assignment to *Ebenavia* is unquestionably correct; it was made by H. W. Parker. At my request he very kindly re-examined them under very high magnification supplying me with a sketch and the substance of the following:

Scales of head multicarinate, uniform, their size corresponding to the larger body granules; the latter have some indications of a keel, all the dorsal granules appearing to be subimbricate with a surface sculpturing of minute papillae; among them are irregular rows of large rounded tubercles; no enlarged chin shields; no claws. Color above, pale straw, with or without a few, very faint, longitudinal lines that converge upon the base of tail; the dorsal color sharply demarcated from that on the sides of head, neck and flanks, this is dark sepia passing gradually into the light sepia of the undersurface; tail above displays some paired spots anteriorly, while posteriorly it is banded with darker and lighter. This is, of course, hatchling coloration and probably differs from that of the adult. Capture of some adults on Pemba is necessary to settle the point as to whether the species is distinct, or whether *inunguis* Boettger has been introduced from Nosy Be, Madagascar, and become established on Pemba.
LOVERIDGE: E. AFRICAN REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS


**Homopholus fasciata fasciata** (Boulenger)


**Range.** Northern Kenya Colony, south to Tanganyika Territory.

Genus **PACHYDACTYLUS** Wiegmann


**Pachydaulus bibronii turneri** (Gray)


**Range.** Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika Territory, south to Mozambique, west through Nyasaland; the Rhodesias; Transvaal; Bechuanaland and Orange Free State to Little Namaqualand and adjacent Cape Province, north through Southwest Africa to southern Angola.

**Pachydaulus tetensis** Loveridge


**Range.** Near Liwale, Tanganyika Territory, south to Mozambique (on south bank of the Zambezi).

**Pachydaulus tuberculosus** (Boulenger)

pp. 723, 727, pl. xlvii, fig. 2: Lower Congo.

**Range.** Tanga, Tanganyika Territory, southwest to Nyamkolo, Northern Rhodesia; west to Lower Congo River; Belgian Congo.

Family AGAMIDAE

**Genus AGAMA** Daudin


1843. *Planodes* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 18, 81. Type by original designation: *Agama agilis* Olivier.


Elimination of *Stellio* Laurenti (part), 1768, Syn. Rept., p. 56, was achieved by subsequent designation of its type as *S. saxatilis* Laurenti by Stejneger, in M. A. Smith, 1933, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. for 1932, 35, p. 619. *S. saxatilis*, being based on Seba, 1735, Locup. Rerum Nat. Thesaurus, 2, pl. lxxix, fig. 4, is declared unrecognizable. The genus *Stellio* has been used in other senses by Schneider (1792); Latreille (1802); Wagler (1830) and others. Intentionally omitted from the synonymy are obvious misspellings such as *Trapetus* Oken (1817); *Tapetus* Gray (1825); *Cyclosaurus* Wagler (1833).
designation: *Trapelus acyptius* Cuvier = *Agama mutabilis* Merrem.

1843. *Acanthocercus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 18, 84. Type by original designation: *Stellio cyanogaster* Rüppell.


Type by original designation: *Stellio cyanogaster* Rüppell.


**Agama rupPELLI occidentalis** Parker

Western Arboreal-Agama


Range. Southern Ethiopia to northern Kenya Colony.

**Agama rupPELLI septentrionalIS** Parker

Southern Arboreal-Agama


Range. Central and southern Kenya Colony.

**Agama hispida armata** Peters

Peters' Spiny Agama


Range. Tanganyika Territory, south through Mozambique; Nyasaland and the Rhodesias to Natal.

**Agama mossambica mossambica** Peters Mozambique Agama


31. *A. vaillanti* Boulenger is a synonym of *A. r. rupPELLI* Vaillant of Ethiopia and the Somalilands. Kenya records of *vaillanti* should be referred to one or other of Parker's races.

32. Early East African records of *hispida* or *hispida distanti* Boulenger should be referred to this race, the other two races being South African.

Range. Tanganyika Territory, south through northern Mozambique and Nyasaland to Northern Rhodesia.

Agama mossambica montana Barbour & Loveridge

Montane Rock-Agama


Range. Usambara and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Agama agama agama (Linnaeus) Common Rock-Agama


Range. Southern Sudan and Uganda, west to Nigeria, south to Angola.

Agama agama lionotus Boulenger Kenya Rock-Agama


Range. Eastern Uganda (Suk), southeast to Voi, Kenya Colony.

Agama agama usambarae Barbour & Loveridge Usambara Rock-Agama


33 The two young agamas from Athi Plains, Kenya Colony, referred to mossambica by Mocquard (1902, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), 9, p. 463) are possibly A. a. lionotus, a species that occurs there (M.C.Z. 44260-1).

34 I have long thought that montana is a full species but, pending a thorough revision of the entire genus, consider it is best left as described. A. m. mossambica occurs on the lower slopes of the Uluguru range.

35 While Cameroon specimens are unquestionably A. a. agama, our Gold Coast material seems nearer to the western race A. a. africana Hallowell. The question cannot be settled until a series from Ada Foah has been studied, being an area where the races meet.
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Comp. Zool., 50, p. 150, pl. ii, fig. 1: Soni, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Agama agama elgonis Lönnberg Elgon Rock-Agama

Range. Uganda and Kenya slopes of Mount Elgon, south to Usandawi in central Tanganyika Territory.

Agama agama dodomae Loveridge Dodoma Rock-Agama

Range. Central to southwestern Tanganyika Territory.

Agama agama ufipae Loveridge Ufipa Rock-Agama

Range. Western Tanganyika Territory (Lake Tanganyika).

Agama planiceps mwanzae Loveridge Mwanza Rock-Agama

Range. Northwestern Tanganyika Territory.

Agama planiceps caudospina Meek Elmenteita Rock-Agama

Range. Kenya Colony.

Agama annectens Blanford Eritrean Rock-Agama

Range. Eritrea, Ethiopia and the Somalilands, south to northern Kenya Colony.

Agama cyanogaster (Rüppell) Black-necked Arboreal-Agama
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Range. Eritrea, south through Ethiopia; Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory (apparently absent from the coastal islands of Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia!) to Natal, northwest through Bechuanaland to Ovamboland, Southwest Africa; Angola and Belgian Congo.

Family CHAMAELEONIDAE

Genus *CHAMAEOLEO* Laurenti


1843. *Triceras* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 15, 42. Type by original designation: *Chamaeleo oweni* Gray.

1843. *Furcifer* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 15, 42. Type by original designation: *Chamaeleon bifidus* Brongniart.

1843. *Bradypodion* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 15, 43. Type by original designation: *Chamaeleon pumilus* Latreille = *Lacerta pumila* Gmelin.


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36 CHAMAELEONTIDAE, derived from CHAMAELEONTES Fitzinger (1843: 41) is rejected. This family was for long referred to a separate suborder (RHIP'TOGLOSSA) on account of the peculiar projectile tongue possessed by all its members. In recent years, however, this separation has been considered of less significance than the obvious relationship to the AGAMIDAE, from which stock chameleons appear to have been derived.

37 A work specifically rejected from taxonomic purposes in rule 89 of the Internat. Comm. Zool. Nomencl. — cf. 1926, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 39, p. 103. Omitted are the numerous variations such as: *Chameleo* (Bonnaterre: 1789); *Camelco* (Bosc:1803); *Camaleo* (Duméril:1806); *Chameleon* (Fleming: 1822); *Chaelio* (A. Smith:1831); *chameleon* (Fitzinger:1843); *Camaelion* (Duméril & Bibron:1863); some intentional emendations, others due to carelessness.
Chamaeleo senegalensis senegalensis Daudin

Senegal Chameleon


**Chamaeleo senegalensis senegalensis** Daudin

A prehensile-tailed species, but with the bicuspid claws of a *Rhampholeon*; occupying an intermediate position between the two genera, hence *Bicuspid..*

**Range.** Sudan, east to Eritrea, south through Ethiopia to Uganda; Kenya Colony and western Tanganyika Territory. Recorded from Angola and the Belgian Congo, northwest to Sierra Leone (M.C.Z. material) and Senegal.

**Chamaeleo senegalensis anchietae** Boeage

Angola Chameleon


**Range.** Highlands of southern Tanganyika Territory, west through highlands of eastern and southern Belgian Congo to Angola.

**Chamaeleo gracilis gracilis** Hallowell Graceful Chameleon


40 I have not seen mertensi and marungensis which were based on scanty material (a ♀, ♂ and juvenile of the former, two ♀ ♀ of the latter), but I have compared a ♀ paratype of vinckei (M.C.Z. 53262) with a Tanganyika ♀ (M.C.Z. 31186) and failed to find differences that would justify its description.
Chamaeleo (Chamaeleo) Simoni Boettger, Ber. Offenbach Ver. Naturk., p. 175, footnote: Mountains of Ashanti, Gold Coast.

**Range.** French Somaliland, south through Uganda and Kenya Colony to northern Tanganyika Territory (Longido and Meru Mountains), west through the Belgian Congo (? and Angola) where it meets with the race *etiennei* Schmidt (characterized by spurless ♂♂) found around Banana; northwest (though not definitely reported from the French Congo; Nigeria and Dahomey) to Senegal.

**Chamaeleo dilepis roperi** Boulenger

Spurless Flap-necked Chameleon


**Range.** Eastern Kenya Colony (Meru to Tana River) and northeast Tanganyika Territory (around Kilimanjaro Mtn. only).

**Chamaeleo dilepis quilensis** Bocage (doubtfully distinct)


1887. *Chamaeleon parvilobus* Boulenger, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., 3. p. 449, pl. xxxix, fig. 5: Natal; French Congo; Cameroon.

**Range.** (in part, being based solely on material in the M.C.Z. from) Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Southern Rhodesia; Transvaal; Zululand; Natal; Southwest Africa; Angola; Belgian Congo; French Congo; French Cameroon.

**Chamaeleo dilepis dilepis** Leach

Spurred Flap-necked Chameleon

41 Distinguished only by the ♂♂ being spurless like the ♀♀; being identifiable only on the basis of adult ♂♂, records require careful screening and the range working out with considerable care.

42 As this form, whose ♂♂ are usually spurred, is separable from *d. dilepis* solely on the small size of its occipital flaps, subadult *d. dilepis* are apt to be reported as *d. quilensis* with resulting confusion. M.C.Z. material reveals both forms as present in five widely scattered countries. While a good series from a given locality is likely to be readily assignable to one form or the other, solitary specimens are often intermediate in the degree of flap development. That we are dealing with two sibling species seems improbable. FitzSimons (1943, Transvaal Mus. Mem., No. 1, pp. 155-156) resolves that dilemma by according *quilensis* varietal rank in order to indicate that it is something less than a subspecies. His volume should be consulted for records of both forms south of the Zambezi.

43 Other apparently valid races occurring on the periphery of British East Africa, and approached by individuals within the territories, are:

*Chamaeleo dilepis petersii* Gray, 1864, of Mozambique.

*Chamaeleo dilepis isabellinus* Günther, 1893 (1892), from the Shire Highlands of Nyasaland.

*Chamaeleo dilepis russpolii* Boettger, 1893, from Ogaden, Somalia.


Range. (in part, being based solely on material in the M.C.Z. from) Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Pemba and Zanzibar Islands; Nyasaland; Northern Rhodesia; Southern Rhodesia; Cabinda; Belgian Congo.

**Chamaeleo bitaeniat us bitaeniat us** Fischer

Side-striped Chameleon


Range. Ethiopia and Somalia, south through Uganda and Kenya Colony to northern and western Tanganyika Territory.

**Chamaeleo bitaeniat us elli to** Günther

Montane Side-striped Chameleon


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44 Owing to sexual or individual variation, members of the *bitaeniat us* group are exceptionally difficult to place. Most large series are likely to contain one or more individuals strikingly different from the rest, and such outstanding specimens are apt to receive names. In addition to those listed, or tentatively synonymized, here, two others have recently been described from neighbouring territories. These are *C. b. kinetensis* K. P. Schmidt (1943) from Mount Kineti at 10,458 feet, Imatong Mountains, southern Sudan, which appears to be intermediate between typical *bitaeniat us* and *b. elli to*; also *C. b. schoutedeni* Laurent (1952) from Kabunie Valley at 2400 metres, Kabobo Mountain, Albertville Territory, Tanganyika Province, Belgian Congo.

**Range.** Mountains (usually below 9000 feet) of western Uganda; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the adjacent Belgian Congo.

**Chamaeleo bitaeniatus rudis** Boulenger

Ruwenzori Side-striped Chameleon


Ruwenzori Mountains above 10,000 feet, Uganda.


**Range.** Mountains (usually above 9000 feet) of western Uganda; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the adjacent Belgian Congo.

**Chamaeleo bitaeniatus schubotzi** Sternfeld

Kenyaside-striped Chameleon


**Range.** Alpine zones of Mounts Kinangop and Kenya, Kenya Colony; Mounts Kilimanjaro and Nguru, Tanganyika Territory.

**Chamaeleo bitaeniatus hohnelii** Steindachner

High-casqued Chameleon


**Range.** Highlands (usually below 9000 feet) of eastern Uganda and Kenya Colony.

**Chamaeleo bitaeniatus altaeelgonis** Loveridge

Alpine High-casqued Chameleon

Range. Alpine zone (above 10,000 feet) of Mount Elgon, Uganda and Kenya Colony.

**Chamaeleo goetzei goetzei** Tornier
Tanganyika Goetze Chameleon

**Range.** Uzungwe; Ubena; Ukinga; Rungwe and Poroto Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

**Chamaeleo laterispinis** Loveridge  Spiny-sided Chameleon

**Range.** Uzungwe Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

**Chamaeleo incornutus** Loveridge  Ukinga Hornless Chameleon

**Range.** Ukinga; Rungwe and Poroto Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

**Chamaeleo tempeli** Tornier  Tubercle-nosed Chameleon


**Range.** Uzungwe; Ubena and Ukinga Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

**Chamaeleo melleri** (Gray)  Giant One-horned Chameleon

**Range.** Savanna Forests of Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland.

**Chamaeleo spinosus** Matschie  Rosette-nosed Chameleon
Range. Virgin Forests of Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaeleo tenuis Matschie Single Soft-horned Chameleon

Range. Virgin Forests of Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaeleo xenorhinus Boulenger
Single Welded-horn Chameleon

Range. Virgin Forests (above 6000 feet) of Ruwenzori Mountains, Uganda.

Chamaeleo fischeri excubitor Barbour
Kenya Hornless Chameleon


Chamaeleo fischeri uthmölleri Müller
Hanang Hornless Chameleon
1938. *Chamaeleon uthmölleri* Müller, Zool. Anz., 122, p. 20, figs. 1-2: Mount Hanang (Gurui or Guruwe) at 2300 feet, central Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Virgin forest of Mount Hanang, between Mkalama and Kondoa Irangi, Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaeleo fischeri tavetanus Steindachner
Kilimanjaro Two-horned Chameleon

45 Assuming that the sexing of the only known specimen is a ♂ as stated.


**Range.** Virgin forests of Teita Mountains, Kenya Colony, west to Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika Territory.

*Chamaeleo fischeri multituberculatus* Nieden

Western Usambara Two-horned Chameleon

1913. *Chamaeleon fischeri multituberculatus* Nieden, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, pp. 244, 248, figs. 27-29, pl. xv, fig. 7; pl. xvi, fig. 11: "Phillipshof bei Wilhelmsal," i.e. Magamba, near Lushoto, western Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

1913. *Chamaeleon fischeri werneri* Nieden (not of Tornier), Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, pp. 243, 248, figs. 19-26, pl. xv, fig. 6; pl. xvi, fig. 10: Ambangula and Mlalo, western Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

**Range.** Virgin forests of western Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

*Chamaeleo fischeri fischeri* Reichenow

Eastern Usambara Two-horned Chameleon


1913. *Chamaeleon fischeri vosseleri* Nieden, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, pp. 241, 247, figs. 11-18, pl. xv, fig. 5; pl. xvi, fig. 9: Amani; Bulwa; Nguelo in Usambara Mountains; Magrotto Mountain; Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.\(^{46}\)

**Range.** Virgin forests of eastern Usambara Mountains, south to Nguru Mountain, Tanganyika Territory.

*Chamaeleo fischeri uluguruensis* Loveridge

Uluguru Two-horned Chameleon


**Range.** Virgin forests of the Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

\(^{46}\) Restricted as the author also lists Ukami, which is in the Uluguru Mountains; and Usaramo, i.e. Dar es Salaam region, in error.
Chamaeleo fülleborni Tornier Poroto Three-horned Chameleon

**Range.** Ngosi Volcano, Poroto Mountains, Ukonde, Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaeleo werneri Tornier Uzungwe Three-horned Chameleon


**Range.** Uluguru and Uzungwe Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaeleo johnstoni johnstoni Boulenger
Ruwenzori Three-horned Chameleon


**Range.** Virgin forests of Uganda; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the adjacent Belgian Congo.

Chamaeleo jacksonii Boulenger
Kikuyu Three-horned Chameleon


**Range.** Highlands of Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaeleo deremensis Matschie
Usambara Three-horned Chameleon
Range. Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

**INTRODUCED**

*Chamaeleo oustaleti* Mocquard\(^4\) Malagasy Giant Chameleon


Range. Madagascar; but introduced into Ngong Forest, near Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

**Genus BROOKESIA** Gray\(^4\)


Type by monotypy: *Chamaeleo superciliaris* Kuhl.


Type by monotypy: *Chamaeleo spectrum* Buchholz.


Type by subsequent selection: *Brookesia nasus* Boulenger\(^4\)

**Brookesia kerstenii robecchi** (Boulenger)

Somalia Pigmy-Chameleon


**Range.** British Somaliland, south through Somalia to northern Kenya Colony.

**Brookesia kerstenii kerstenii** (Peters)

Kenya Pigmy-Chameleon

\(^4\) On April 11, 1951, Miss V. Hardy-Mason brought to the Coryndon Memorial Museum a giant chameleon which she had captured alive at Ngong in an area undergoing deforestation.

The reptile, a male, measures 18\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches from end of snout to tip of tail, the latter forming 10 inches of the total. The snout does not terminate in a horn, but from the crown of the head between the eyes there rises steeply a helmet-like casque with strongly compressed median ridge. From behind this, along the spinal ridge and, to a lesser extent, along the prehensile tail, is a continuous serrated ridge formed of spinelike conical scales. A.L.

\(^4\) Though *Rhampholeon* is inseparable from *Brookesia* on the basis of the external characters cited by Günther and Boulenger, it may well rank as a subgenus on the basis of the anatomical differences described by Parker (1942, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 91, pp. 80-81, fig. 8). In this sense all East African short-tailed chameleons are probably referable to the subgenus *Rhampholeon* whose range is Tropical Africa and Madagascar.

\(^4\) As Angel designated no type for his genus *Evoluticauda*, I suggest the included *Brookesia nasus* be regarded as the type.

**Range.** Northern Kenya Colony, south to Tanganyika Territory.

**Brookesia nchisiensis** Loveridge Pitless Pigmy-Chameleon


**Range.** Virgin forests of southwestern Tanganyika Territory, south to Nchisi Mountain, Nyasaland.

**Brookesia brevicaudata** (Matschic) Bearded Pigmy-Chameleon


**Range.** Coastal Tanganyika Territory.

**Brookesia brachyura ionidesi** Loveridge Beardless Pigmy-Chameleon


**Range.** Southeastern Tanganyika Territory.

**Brookesia temporalis** (Matschic) Pitted Pigmy-Chameleon


**Range.** Virgin forests of Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

**Brookesia spectrum boulengeri** (Steindachner) Spectral Pigmy-Chameleon


**Range.** Virgin forests of western Uganda and eastern Belgian Congo.
Family SCINCIDAE

Genus MABUYA Fitzinger


1826. *Mabuya* Fitzinger (part), Neue Class. Rept., pp. 23, 52. Type by tautonomy: *M. dominicensis* Fitzinger = *Lacertus mabouya* Lacépède which Fitzinger lists as a synonym.

1826. *Spondylurus* Fitzinger, Neue Class. Rept., p. 23 only. Type by monotypy: *Scincus sloanii* Daudin.


**Mabuya quinquetaeniata obsti** Werner

Tanganyika Five-lined Skink*50*

* Only females and young are five-lined and blue-tailed, the males are strikingly different. The number of midbody scale-rows enables this inhabitant of rocky outcrops to be broken up into several races, however the change is so gradual that the limits have to be somewhat arbitrarily defined. North of Uganda one encounters typical *M. q. quinquetaeniata* (Lichtenstein), South of the Zambezi is *M. q. margaritifer* (Peters), described from Tete, Mozambique (cf. Loveridge, 1935, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 110, pp. 196-200, 308).


**Range.** Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Chapunani Island, Zanzibar (Tornier:1900), south through Nyasa-land to the Zambezi.

*Mabuya maculilabris maculilabris* (Gray)51

Speckle-lipped Skink.


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51 This species is much in need of critical study on a continental scale. *M. m. major*, designated as a subspecies by its author to distinguish it from the color varieties he named, appears to be a recognizable race, but when one attempts to define its range difficulties arise. Seemingly one must accept a great many forms based on average size and color (subject to fading), or reject them resolutely. In the Usambara Mountains and adjacent coast one meets with a robust and handsomely coloured form to which, rightly or wrongly, I have been applying the name "comoricensis Peters."

**Range.** Chiefly savanna areas of the southern Sudan and ?? Somalia (*fide* Calabresi:1915), south through Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory (for off-shore islands see races), west through Northern Rhodesia to Angola north and west to French Guinea.

**Mabuya maculilabris comorensis** (Peters)\(^52\)

Comoro Speckle-lipped Skink


**Range.** Chiefly virgin forest, or recently deforested, areas of coastal Kenya Colony (Mombasa), south through Tanganyika Territory (Usambara and Uluguru Mountains) also Zanzibar, Mafia, Comoro and Europa Islands to Nyasaland (gallery forest along Ruo River, Mlanje Mountain). Possibly Northern Rhodesia (Meruwantipa).

**Mabuya maculilabris alboteniata** Boettger\(^53\)

Pemba Speckle-lipped Skink


**Range.** Pemba Island.

**Mabuya maculilabris boulengeri** Sternfeld\(^54\)

Lindi Speckle-lipped Skink


**Range.** On tree-trunks in southeastern Tanganyika Territory (Kilwa to Mikindani, inland to Songea), also Nyasaland (Mtimbuka near Fort Johnston).

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\(^{52}\) See preceding footnote. Possibly the synonyms should be recognized.

\(^{53}\) Examination of a cotype (M.C.Z. 33528) and a dozen other specimens from seven localities on Pemba, reveal that this is a constantly recognizable color form; this has led me to reverse my synonymizing of it in 1928.

\(^{54}\) Its distribution suggests that *boulengeri* may be a full species; the exceptionally long tail is correlated with a more strictly arboreal life.


**Mabuya brevicollis** (Wiegmann)


**Range.** Sudan, east through Ethiopia and Eritrea to Aschik Island and Arabia, south through British Somaliland and Somalia to Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory.

**Mabuya planifrons** (Peters) 55


**Range.** Ethiopia, east to British Somaliland and Somalia, south through Kenya Colony to Tanganyika Territory. 55

**Mabuya megalura** (Peters) Grass-top Skink


**Range.** Ethiopia and Somalia, south through Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory to Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the adjacent Belgian Congo.

**Mabuya bayonii keniensis** Loveridge Eastern Bayon’s Skink 56

55 Specimens from northeast Tanganyika Territory are typical; in the remainder of the Territory southwest to Nyamkolo, Lake Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, they are intermediate towards *perrotetii* (Duméril & Bibron) as I have discussed elsewhere (1957, Tanganyika Notes & Records, No. 43, p. 4).

56 East African skinks formerly referred to *bayonii* (Bocage), differ from that Angola species in possessing tricarinate scales. Possibly the eastern form extends to the Belgian Congo (Laurent:1952) and northeastern Angola.

**Range.** Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory.\(^{56}\)

**Mabuya varia varia** (Peters)\(^{57}\) Savanna Variable Skink  


**Range.** Sudan, east to British Somaliland, south through Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory to Natal, west to Southwest Africa, north to Boma, Belgian Congo.

**Mabuya varia brauni** Tornier\(^{58}\) Ukinga Montane Skink  

**Range.** Tanganyika Territory (known only from the holotype).

**Mabuya irregularis** Lönnberg Alpine-meadow Skink  


**Range.** Alpine meadows of Uganda (Mount Elgon) and Kenya Colony (Mounts Kinangop and Kenya).

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\(^{56}\) The Museum of Comparative Zoology has a cotype of *isselii* with 3 (instead of 1) frontoparietals. Parker's comments (1942, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 91, p. 84) notwithstanding, I think the status of *hildebrandtii* is more probably that of a synonym than a full species. Its distribution scarcely permits of its being a recognizable race. All the available material should be restudied.

\(^{57}\) I am now inclined to think this skink may be a race of *bocagii* related to *M. b. mlanjensis* Loveridge of Nyasaland.
Mabuya striata striata (Peters) 39 Common Two-striped Skink

Range. Ethiopia and British Somaliland, south through Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika (also Pemba; Zanzibar and Mafia Islands) to Natal, west to Southwest Africa, possibly north to the Belgian Congo.

Genus RIOPA Gray 60
1843. Liosoma Fitzinger (not of Brandt:1834), Syst. Rept., p. 22.

59 This synonymy requires restudying and the range correlated with those of M. s. ellenbergeri Chabanaud of Zambezia, and the various forms described from Angola and Southwest Africa.
60 Treated by Boulenger (1887, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., 3, p. 220) as a “Section” of the genus Lygosoma. Subsequently, by common consent, raised to full generic status, an action confirmed by Malcolm A. Smith (1937, Rec. Indian Mus., 39, p. 227). It is in this sense it is used here. More recently Mittleman (1952, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 117, No. 17, pp. 8-10, 18-21), in a survey of Lygosomine genera, has suggested further subdivision to a quite unacceptable degree. He divides Riopa into six full genera. Of the species listed here he would retain only mabuiiformis and tanae. To Joschius he refers fernandi, sundevallii, modesta and pembana, reviving Eumecia for the reception of anchietae.
61 Scincus vosmaerii Cocteau, which Gray cites as a synonym, appears to be only a manuscript name.
Type by original designation: *Eumeces microlepis* Duméril & Bibron.


*Riopa mabuiiformis* Loveridge Mabuya-like Skink


**Range.** Kenya Colony (known only from the type series).

*Riopa tanae* Loveridge Tana-Delta Skink


**Range.** Coastal Kenya Colony.

*Riopa fernandi* (Burton) Red-and-black Skink


Range. Uganda and Belgian Ruanda-Urundi, west through Belgian Congo to French Guinea.

\textit{Riopa sundevallii sundevallii} (Smith)\textsuperscript{62}

Sundevall’s Writhing-Skink


Range. Sudan, east to French Somaliland (and Arabia), south through Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar and Mafia Islands to Natal, northwest through the Transvaal to Southwest Africa, north to French Equatorial Africa where one encounters intermediates with a western race.\textsuperscript{63}

\textit{Riopa modesta modesta} (Günther) Brown Writhing-Skink


Range. Ethiopia (1895) and Uganda (1902), east and south through Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory direct to Nyasaland; also recorded from Belgian Ruanda-Urundi (1912), the Belgian Congo (1952) and Angola (1937).\textsuperscript{64}

\textsuperscript{62}Omissions from the synonymy refer to the western subspecies.

\textsuperscript{63}R. \textit{s. guineensis} (Peters:1879), erroneously recorded from East Africa by Tornier (1896), is a barely recognizable form on the basis of fewer subdigital lamellae beneath the fourth toe. It (including \textit{chaperi} Chabanaud:1884) ranges from French Equatorial Africa (intermediates) west to Portuguese Guinea. In this connection the status of \textit{houyi} (Sternfeld:1916) and \textit{mocquardi} (Chabanaud:1917) require investigating.

\textsuperscript{64}The resemblance to \textit{sundevallii} of occasional examples of \textit{modesta} make it necessary to view with suspicion the five solitary records of its occurrence outside its customary range. British Somaliland records are referable to \textit{R. m. somalica} Parker (1942).
Riopa pembana (Boettger) Pemba Island Writhing-Skink
1913. Lygosoma (Riopa) pembanum Boettger, in Voeltzkow, Reise in Ostafrika, 3, p. 350, pl. xxiv, figs. 4-5: Pemba Island.
Range. Coastal Kenya Colony (probably introduced) and Pemba Island.

Riopa anchietae (Bocage) Western Serpentiform Skink
Range. Western Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, southwest to Northern Rhodesia and Angola, north to Belgian Congo.

Genus LYGOSOMA Hardwicke & Gray

Subgenus LEPTOSIAPHOS Schmidt

Lygosoma kilimense Stejneger Kilimanjaro Five-toed Skink

65 Departing from the custom employed elsewhere, I have omitted the lengthy and questionable synonymy of Lygosoma. Its East African representatives all belong to the subgenus Leptosiaphos, separated by Schmidt from Saiphos (correct spelling) of Gray:1831 whose range is restricted to southeast Asia and Australia. Mittleman (1952, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 117. No. 17, pp. 6, 20) regards Leptosiaphos as a full genus, separating it from Saiphos on characters I have had tested on 4 African species (177 specimens) and 6 Australian (22 specimens), and I found the following to hold good:
Ear-opening present though often minute; anal not or but slightly enlarged; range: East and Central Africa .............................................. Leptosiaphos
Ear-opening absent; anal noticeably enlarged; range: Malayæ; Indonesia; Australia ................................................................. Saiphos

66 De Witte, who subsequently (1953) secured 182 of these skinks, concurs with my action in synonymizing dewittei. L. gromerli, referred by its author to Riopa, had a longitudinally divided frontonasal and so simulated a pair of supranasals; its synonymizing with kilimensis can be regarded as provisional.


1934. *Siaphos dewittei* Loveridge (new name for compressicauda Witte, preoccupied), Copeia, p. 184.


**Range.** Virgin forest, usually on mountains, from southern Sudan through Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, west through the Belgian Congo to Congulu, Angola.

*Lygosoma kutuense* Lönberg    Kenya Five-toed Skink


**Range.** Kenya Colony (known only from the holotype).

*Lygosoma graueri graueri* Sternfeld    Ruanda Five-toed Skink


**Range.** Virgin forests of Uganda; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the adjacent Belgian Congo.

*Lygosoma meleagris* Boulenger*67    Ruwenzori Four-toed Skink


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*67* Dr. de Witte (1953) concurs with the synonymy as given here.
1935), 33, p. 138, figs. 39-40, pl. ii, figs. 4-6: Kamatembe, 6825 feet, Pare National Albert, Belgian Congo.

**Range.** Virgin forests of Uganda; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the adjacent Belgian Congo.

**Genus ABLEPHARUS** Fitzinger


*Ablepharus boutonii africanus* Sternfeld

Coral-rag Snake-eyed Skink


**Range.** Rocky coastal stretches of Somalia; Kenya Colony (including Manda, Lamu and Mombasa Islands); and Tan-

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68 Recently Mittlenian (1952, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 117, No. 17, pp. 15, 19), following Stejneger, has revived *Cryptoblepharum* as a full genus on the basis of its frontoparietal being fused with the interparietal, together with the size of its ear-opening. To me this seems a wholly unnatural division (cf. footnote to *A. wahlbergii*). It is customary to cite "Herp. Mexicana" for *Cryptoblepharum*, but Wiegmann gives *Cryptoblepharum* as a synonym of *Ablepharus* without intention of proposing a new genus.
ganyika Territory; also Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia Islands.


**Range.** Ethiopia and British Somaliland, south through Somalia, Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory (reported from Grave Island, Zanzibar, but possibly in error for boutonii africanus; also Mafia Island) to Natal, west to Southwest Africa, northeast through Angola to Belgian Congo. Unknown from Uganda.


**Range.** Central Tanganyika Territory (from Unyanganyi south to Saranda on the Central Railway).


69 A. *carsonii* is only tentatively referred to the synonymy. It was based on a single skink whose interparietal was fused with the frontoparietal, probably an individual aberration as *wahlbergii* is common at Abercorn, from which Fwamba is not very distant. The status of *A. tancredi* Boulenger (1909) from Dabarif, Ethiopia, and *A. wilsoni* Werner (1914) from Talodi, Sudan, also merit investigation as both are still known only from their respective holotypes.


They described *Proscelotes* for the reception of two species (*eggelli* and *ulu-guratenesi*), possessing a fronto whose lateral borders are impinged upon by the first supraoculars. This character holds good for every individual in our fairly extensive representation of the two species in question, so that *Proscelotes* might be regarded as a recognizable subgenus.

So far as this check list is concerned, Witte & Laurent would refer the two forms of *tetradactylus* to *Nephsis* which, together with *Horctosaurus* they raise to full generic rank, while synonymizing *Melanocephus* with *Scelotes*. A multiplicity of small genera emphasizes differences at the expense of relationships, though in this instance the authors claim that similarities are the result of convergences.
**H. capensis** Gray, which therefore antedates *Gongylus capensis* sp. n. of A. Smith:1849.\(^1\)


**Scelotes eggeli** Tornier Usambara Five-toed Scelotes


**Range.** Usambara Mountains Tanganyika Territory.

**Scelotes uluguruensis** Barbour & Loveridge

**Uluguru Five-toed Scelotes**


\(^1\) From the brief description, Dr. V. FitzSimons considers that *H. capensis* may well be a *Scelotes*. Mr. J. C. Battersby writes me that the type of *H. capensis* Gray, 1838, is not to be found in the British Museum, and apparently was not there in 1887 when Boulenger wrote the Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., 3. p. 209 and listed "*Tiliqua*" in the synonymy of *Lysomus*. In 1935 Malcolm Smith (Fauna Brit. India. Rept. Amph., 2. p. 216) transferred it to the synonymy of *Mabuya*, possibly on the assumption that it was identical with *Tiliqua capensis* Gray, 1830, which was also described from the Cape of Good Hope. The latter species, as *Mabuya capensis* (Gray), 1830, is in general use for *Scincus trivittatus* Cuvier, 1829, preoccupied by *trivittatus* Hardwicke & Gray.
Zool., 50. p. 167, pl. iv, fig. 6: Bagilo, 5000 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Scelotes tetradactylus tetradactylus (Peters)

Eastern Four-toed Scelotes

Range. Eastern Tanganyika Territory, south to Nyasaland.

Scelotes tetradactylus hemptinnei (Witte)

Western Four-toed Scelotes

Range. Near Ujiji, Tanganyika Territory, west to Belgian Congo.

Genus MELANOSEPS Boulenger


Melanoseps ater longicauda Tornier

Long-tailed Limbless-Skink

Range. Southern Kenya Colony and northern Tanganyika Territory (whether the skink from Uluguru Mountains should be included is uncertain).

Melanoseps ater rondoensis Loveridge

Rondo-Plateau Limbless-Skink

Range. Rondo Plateau, Tanganyika Territory.

Melanoseps ater matengoensis Loveridge  
Matengo-Highlands Limbless-Skink  
**Range.** Matengo Highlands, Tanganyika Territory.  

Melanoseps ater uzungwensis Loveridge  
Uzungwe-Mountains Limbless-Skink  
**Range.** Uzungwe Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.  

**Genus SCOLECOSEPS** Loveridge  

Scolecoseps acontias (Werner) Sandy-soil Limbless-Skink  
**Range.** Coastal (Dar es Salaam to Kilwa) Tanganyika Territory.  

**Genus ACONTIAS** Cuvier  
1817. Acontias Cuvier, Règne Animal, 2, p. 60. Type by monotypy: *Anguis meleagris* Linnaeus.  

Acontias percivali Loveridge Teita Mountains Limbless-Skink  
**Range.** Vicinity of Voi, Kenya Colony.  

**Genus FEYLINIA** Gray  
Feylinia currori elegans (Hallowell)\textsuperscript{73}

Western-Forest Limbless-Skink


**Range.** Uganda (Entebbe; Sesse Islands, etc.) and western Tanganyika Territory (Bukoba), west through the Belgian and French Congo.

Family CORDYLIDAE (inc. GERRHOSAURIDAE)\textsuperscript{74}

**Genus CORDYLUS** Laurenti


**Cordylus cordylus tropidosternum** (Cope)

Eastern Spiny-tailed Lizard


**Range.** Coastal Kenya Colony (near Malindi), south through Tanganyika Territory; Mozambique and Nyasaland to Southern Rhodesia (where it meets with *C. c. jonesii* and *C. c. rhodesianus*).

**Cordylus ukingensis** (Loveridge) Ukinga Spiny-tailed Lizard


**Range.** Southern Highlands of Tanganyika Territory.

\textsuperscript{73} Witte and Laurent (1943) make this a full species. The genus is in great need of comprehensive revision based on all available material. Our Entebbe specimen has the ocular in contact with the second labial; also 26 midbody scale-rows.

\textsuperscript{74} McDowell and Begert (1954, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 105, pp. 98-102) have advanced reasons for the merging of these two families. For synonymy of family names see Loveridge, 1957, Tanganyika Notes & Records, No. 43, p. 6.
Genus **GERRHOSAURUS** Wiegmann


**Gerrhosaurus major bottegoi** Prato

Eritrean Great Plated-Lizard


**Range.** Eritrea, south through Ethiopia and Somalia to Kenya Colony and central Tanganyika Territory.

**Gerrhosaurus major major** Duméril

Zanzibar Great Plated-Lizard


**Range.** Eastern Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island, south to northern Mozambique (at Lumbo and Tete).

**Gerrhosaurus major grandis** Bouleneger

Zululand Great Plated-Lizard


**Range.** Central (Morogoro) and southeast (Kilwa; Liwale; Tunduru) Tanganyika Territory, south through Mozambique (Amatongas) and the Rhodesias to Transvaal and Natal.

**Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus nigrolineatus** Hallowell

Black-lined Plated-Lizard


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75 East African records of *G. m. zechi* Tornier should be referred to *m. bottegoi*, as *m. zechi* is the somewhat darker form ranging from the southern Sudan and Belgian Congo west to Togo.

76 The extensive area of overlap with *G. m. major* is admitted and correct; it needs to be worked out in detail if *m. grandis* — apparently readily recognisable in the south — is to be maintained.
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delphia, p. 49: Gabon, French Congo.


Range. Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, south to the Transvaal, west to Southwest Africa, north to the French Congo.

Gerrhosaurus flavigularis fitzsimoni Loveridge
Kenya Yellow-throated Plated-Lizard


Range. Eastern Sudan and Ethiopia south through Kenya Colony to southern Tanganyika Territory. ? ‘‘Zanzibar.’’

Genus TETRADACTYLUS Merrem


1826. Saurophis Fitzinger, Neue Class. Rept., pp. 20, 50. Type by monotypy: Lacerta seps Linnaeus.


1843. Homodactylus Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 22. Type by original designation: Caitia africana Gray.


Tetradactylus fitzsimoni simplex Laurent
Congo Long-tailed Seps


Range. Southeastern Tanganyika Territory, west through Northern Rhodesia to eastern Belgian Congo.
Genus **CHAMAESAURA** Schneider


**Chamaesaura anguina tenuior** Günther Uganda Snake-Lizard


**Range.** Grasslands of eastern Belgian Congo, east through Uganda and Kenya Colony to the Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

**Chamaesaura miopropus** Bouleneger

Northern Rhodesia Snake-Lizard


**Range.** Grasslands of southern Tanganyika Territory, west through Northern Rhodesia to Angola.

**Family LACERTIDAE**

Genus **GASTROPHOLIS** Fischer


**Gastropholis vittata** Fischer Keel-bellied Ground-Lizard


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77 In his revision of this family, Bouleneger (1920, Monog. Lacertidae, 1, p. 2) stressed the difficulties attending any attempt to arrange the genera in a linear sequence. He placed *Nucrak* at the head of the list in the belief that it dated from the Oligocene. This idea arose from a specimen preserved in what was thought to be Baltic amber, whereas it was almost certainly in so-called "Zanzibar copal" from the Tanganyika coastlands.

**Range.** Coastal Tanganyika Territory and Mozambique (at Lumbo, unless separable). No definite record from Zanzibar Island.

**Genus BEDRIAGAIA** Boulenger


**Bedriagaia moreaui** Loveridge. Keel-bellied Tree-Lizard


**Range.** Tanganyika Territory (a canopy-dwelling species known only from the holotype and a second specimen found in the middle of Tanga township, so R. E. Moreau informs me — 6.ix.1944).

**Genus HOLASPIS** Gray


**Holaspis guentheri laevis** Werner

Eastern Serrate-toed Tree-Lizard


**Range.** Northeast Tanganyika Territory, south to Amatongas, Mozambique.

**Holaspis guentheri guentheri** Gray

Western Serrate-toed Tree-Lizard


**Range.** Uganda, southwest to Angola, northwest to Sierra Leone.

**Genus PHILOCHORTUS** Matschie

Philochortus intermedius rudolfensis Parker
Southern Shield-backed Ground-Lizard

Range. Northern Kenya Colony (known only from the holo-type).

Genus ALGYROIDES Bibron78


Algyroides alleni Barbour Alpine-meadow Lizard

Range. Above 9000 feet on mountains of Uganda (Elgon) and Kenya Colony (Aberdares; Kenya; Kinangop).

Algyroides africanus Boulenger Multi-scaled Forest-Lizard

Range. Uganda, west through the Belgian Congo to French Cameroon.

78 This name was proposed in a volume that appeared in 1833-1835. Sherborn gives 1833 for Algyroides, but Boulenger cites 1835, using the amended spelling (Algyroides) proposed by Dumérlil & Bibron, 1839, Erpét. Gén. 5, pp. 174, 192.
Notopholis was first proposed by Wiegmann in 1830 to replace his preoccupied Apistes, of which the type was Lacerta edwardsiana Dugès = Psammosaurus hispanicus Fitzinger. Consequently Notopholis Wiegmann, 1834, is a preoccupied homonym.
Algyroides vaureselli (Tornier)  
Sparser-scaled Forest-Lizard


**Range.** Western Uganda and western Tanganyika Territory, west through Belgian Ruanda-Urundi to the Belgian Congo.

Genus **LACERTA** Linnaeus


1688. *Thalesbris* Gistel (not Claus:1863), in Blicke, Leben Natur

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79 Six of these names indicated by asterisks and here regarded as subgenera, were treated as "Sections" by Bouleneger (1920, Monogr. Lacertidae, 1, p. 37) though, as he ignored Fitzinger's names, he used *Thetia* (instead of *Scelarccis*) and proposed *Gallotia* (instead of *Elaphropus*). The only East African species, *L. jacksoni* Bouleneger, he refers to *Podarcis*, while *vaureselli* Tornier (which he had not seen) was assigned to *Zootoca*. I have since shown that it is an *Algyroides*, though with affinities to *jacksoni* that makes one wonder whether they are not congeneric.


Lacerta jacksoni Boulenger  Jackson’s Lizard


Range. Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, west through Belgian Ruanda-Urundi to the Belgian Congo.

Genus NUCRAS Gray


Nucras boulengeri boulengeri Neumann^50 Uganda Savanna-Lizard


^50 If, as I believe, Nucras succinea Boulenger (1917, Ann. S. Africa Mus., 13, p. 195, footnote) was in Zanzibar copal (instead of Baltic amber as alleged), then that name should be added to the synonymy. However, the status of these synonyms needs clarification, for two color forms appear to be involved—the slender, rufous lizard frequenting laterite areas of Tanganyika where it is to be found on native paths, and a more robust, dark olive, multioceilate, northeastern race represented in the Museum of Comparative Zoology by a series from Lolta Plains (M.C.Z. 17985-9) to which the name ukereuensis Bolkay seems applicable. Why Bolkay’s single subadult ♀ holotype should have been so named is not clear. I saw no sign of the species during my short stay on Ukerewe Island in 1930.
figs. 1-4: Shirati, east shore of Lake Victoria, Tanganyika Territory.

**Range.** Uganda (east bank of Nile), east to Kenya Colony (Eldama Ravine), south through Tanganyika Territory (except around Kilosa) to the Rovuma River.


**Range.** Country around Kilosa, east-central Tanganyika Territory.

Genus **LATASTIA** Bedriaga


**Latastia longicaudata revoili** (Vaillant)\(^1\)

Southern Long-tailed Lizard


**Range.** (Northern limits uncertain; apparently arid areas of) Eritrea, south through Ethiopia and Kenya Colony to Ugogo, central Tanganyika Territory.

**Latastia johnstoni** Boulenger Nyasaland Long-tailed Lizard


\(^1\) *L. doriai* appears to be intermediate between *L. l. longicaudata* (Reuss) and *revoili* (Vaillant); whether it is subspecifically recognizable is somewhat doubtful though Parker (1942, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **91**, p. 69) inclines to think it may prove so. Geographically its position is far from clear and calls for more material from the general region.

Range. Central Tanganyika Territory, south through Mozambique; Nyasaland and both Rhodesias to the eastern Belgian Congo.

Genus EREMIAS Wiegmann


53 Five of these names, indicated by asterisks, correspond to “Sections” in Boulenger (1921, Monogr. Lacertidae, 2, pp. 227-231) though his Lampreremias is antedated by *Heliobolus* Fitzinger, whose names he ignored — and not without reason for seven of Fitzinger’s names are synonymous with *Mesalina* Gray.
Looveridge: E. African Reptiles and Amphibians


Eremias neumannii Tornier Neumann’s Sand-Lizard


Range. Ethiopia, south to Ngatana, Tana River, Kenya Colony.

Eremias spekii sextaeantiata Stejneger Northern Speke’s Sand-Lizard


Range. Southern Sudan and northern Uganda, east to British Somaliland, south through Somalia to northern Kenya Colony.

Eremias spekii spekii Günther Southern Speke’s Sand-Lizard


Range. Kenya Colony (south of Tana River), south to central Tanganyika Territory.

Eremias smithi Boulenger Smith’s Sand-Lizard


Range. Ethiopia and British Somaliland, south through Somalia to the Tana River, Kenya Colony.

Eremias striata Peters Peter’s Sand-Lizard


Range. British Somaliland, south through Somalia to the Tana River, Kenya Colony.

Genus Ichnotropis Peters

1843. Thermophilus Fitzinger (not Thermophila Hübner:1816), Syst. Rept., p. 21. Type by original designation: Tropidosaura capensis Duménil & Bibron = Algyra capensis A. Smith.

**Ichnotropis tanganicana** Boulenger

Tanganyika Rough-scaled Sand-Lizard


**Range.** Tanganyika Territory (known only from the holotype).

**Ichnotropis capensis bivittata** Bocage

Angola Rough-scaled Sand-Lizard


**Range.** Southern Tanganyika Territory, west through Belgian Congo to Angola, possibly north to French Congo.

**Ichnotropis squamulosa** Peters

Mozambique Rough-scaled Sand-Lizard


**Range.** Tanganyika Territory, south through Mozambique to Zululand, Natal, west through Transvaal and Bechuanaland to Southwest Africa, north to Angola.

**Family VARANIDAE**

**Genus** *VARANUS* Merrem


*84 Eight of these names, indicated by asterisks, are valid subgenera according to Mertens (1942, Abhand. Senckenberg. Naturf. Ges., No. 460, p. 242: key) whose comprehensive and careful revision of the VARANIDAE has been of the greatest help.*
Type by tautonomy: *Lacerta dracaena* Linnaeus = *Tupinambis bengalensis* Daudin.


**Varanus niloticus niloticus** (Linnaeus) Nile Monitor


**Range.** Africa (exclusive of arid areas in the north and south-west, also the rain-forest region of the west\(^{87}\)), including Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar and Mafia Islands.

*Varanus exanthematicus microstictus* Boettger\(^{88}\)

Eastern Savanna-Monitor


**Range.** Ethiopia and British Somaliland, south through Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island to Mozambique (where it meets with the southern race, *V. e. albicularis* (Daudin)).

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\(^{85}\) Dr. V. F. FitzSimons, to whom I am indebted for the above information, informs me that this locality appears on Sparrman's map (1876) as "Agterbruintjes Hoogte."

\(^{86}\) Only the vernacular name is given, not "*Lacertus tupinambis*" as cited by some authors. In fact it is listed with the crocodilians in the Synopsis Methodica.

\(^{87}\) The only race, *V. n. ornatus* (Daudin), has a discontinuous distribution in the surviving patches of rain forest from the western Belgian Congo and Cameroons to Liberia. The species is referable to the subgenus *Polydaedalus*.

\(^{88}\) This is the monitor which for a century has been miscalled *Varanus ocellatus* (Heyden in Rüppell), a name that is actually synonymous with *V. e. exanthematicus* (Bosc) which ranges from Eritrea to Senegal.
Family AMPHISBAENIDAE

Genus ANCYLCOCRANUM Parker


Ancyclocranium barkeri Loveridge
Lindi Sharp-snouted Worm-Lizard

Range. Tanganyika Territory (known only from holotype).

Ancyclocranium ionidesi Loveridge
Kilwa Sharp-snouted Worm-Lizard

Range. Tanganyika Territory (known only from the type series).

Genus AMPHISBAENA Linnaeus


79 Seven of these names, indicated by asterisks, here regarded as subgenera, are considered full genera by Vanzolini (1951, Herpetologica, 7, pp. 113-123). Five of the six East African species would be assigned to as many different subgenera, with his Shresea replacing Zygnis Cope (preoccupied).


**Amphisbaena ionidesii** Battersby  Liwale Worm-Lizard


**Range.** Tanganyika Territory.

**Amphisbaena phylofiniens** Tornier  Ujiji Worm-Lizard


**Range.** Tanganyika Territory.90

**Amphisbaena mpwapwaensis** Loveridge  Mpwapwa Worm-Lizard


**Range.** Tanganyika Territory.90

**Amphisbaena ewerbecki** (Werner)  Mbanja Worm-Lizard


**Range.** Tanganyika Territory.90

**Amphisbaena rondoensis** Loveridge  Nchingidi Worm-Lizard


**Range.** Tanganyika Territory.90

**Amphisbaena orientalis** (Sternfeld)  Mikindani Worm-Lizard


**Range.** Tanganyika Territory.90

**Genus** Geocalamus Günther


90 Only from vicinity of the type locality.
Geocalamus acutus Sternfeld
Voi Wedge-snouted Worm-Lizard
1913. Geocalamus notoi Boettger, in Voeltzkow, Reise in Ostafrika, 3. p. 366, pl. xxvi, fig. 6: Moshi, Tanganyika Territory.
**Range.** Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory.

Geocalamus modestus Günther
Mpwapwa Wedge-snouted Worm-Lizard
**Range.** Tanganyika Territory.

Suborder SERPENTES

Family TYPHLOPIDAE

Genus TYPHLOPS Oppel


91 OPHIDIA of Macartney (1802), Boulenger (1893) and others.

92 Oppel ascribes the name to Schneider, but Schneider (1801) used Typhlops in a plural sense of family proportions. Oppel, by his inclusion of striatus, apparently regarded Typhlops as a masculine noun to which adjectival endings should conform. Despite Oppel’s views some scholars are confident it is feminine, however, I have hesitated to make any changes.

93 In case Fitzinger's (1843) designation or later ones be considered inadequate, the type of Typhline is hereby fixed as above to avoid any possibility of Typhlops septemstriatus Schneider being selected, for this would affect the use of Lepto-typhlops and LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE.


**Typhlops blanfordii blanfordii** Boulenger

**Ethiopian Blind-Snake**


**Range.** Eritrea and Ethiopia, south to northern Kenya Colony (at Moyale; *fide* Scortecci:1940).

**Typhlops blanfordii lestradei** Witte\(^2\) Ruanda Blind-Snake


**Range.** Uganda, west through Belgian Ruanda-Urundi to Belgian Congo.

**Typhlops schlegelii brevis** Scortecci

**Northern Schlegel’s Blind-Snake**

\(^{2}\) For detailed discussion of relationships with *adolfi* Sternfeld and *dubius* Chabanaud, see Loveridge, 1942, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 91, pp. 254-255, pl. II, fig. 2.

**Range.** Southern Sudan and Uganda (Lado Enclave); British Somaliland south through Somalia (probably to northern Kenya Colony).

*Typhlops schlegelii excentricus* Procter

Dark-bellied Blind-Snake


**Range.** Tanganyika Territory (an east-central area from Mpwapwa to Morogoro).

*Typhlops schlegelii mucruso* (Peters) 95

Eastern Schlegel’s Blind-Snake


**Range.** Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island, south to Mozambique north of the Zambezi River,96 west through Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to Angola.

*Typhlops punctatus punctatus* (Leach) 97

Spotted Blind-Snake


95 Owing to young individuals having rounded snouts resembling those of *punctatus*, they have often been reported as that species. Direct comparison of the types of the numerous synonyms of both species is very much needed.

96 An arbitrary boundary, for the two races merge in this vicinity. *T. s. schlegelii* (Peters) ranges over the whole of Africa south of the river.

97 Several other forms, which should perhaps be added to this synonymy, have been described in the last thirty-five years.

1845. *Onychophis Barrowii* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 133: "India?"


1864. *Typhlops lineolatus* Jan, Icon. Gén. Ophid., p. 24, and 1. livr. 9, pl. i, fig. 4: Sierra Leone.


**Range.** Forested areas of Uganda; montane forests of Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, southwest to Angola and northwest to Senegal (frequently recorded in error for other species).

**Typhlops punctatus gierrai** Mocquard

Usambara Spotted Blind-Snake


**Range.** Virgin forests of the Usambara and Uluguru Mountains (possibly the gallery forests of adjacent lowlands also), Tanganyika Territory.

**Range.** Kenya Colony (known only from the holotype; possibly an aberrant *punctatus* in which the preocular is separated from the upper labials by nasal and ocular).


**Range.** Kilwa and Liwale, Tanganyika Territory, southwest to Tete, Mozambique.


**Range.** Rondo Plateau, Tanganyika Territory.


**Range.** Somalia (where the race *ataeniatus* Boulenger also occurs), south through coastal Kenya Colony to Buhuri, northeast Tanganyika Territory.


**Range.** Tanganyika Territory (known only from the type locality).


**Range.** Ujiji, Tanganyika Territory, northwest to Medje, Belgian Congo.


98 *Typhlops opisthopachys* Werner (1917), allegedly from Tanga, has been shown by me to be a synonym of the Australian *pinguis* Waite.
Range. Southwestern Tanganyika Territory and Northern Rhodesia.

**Typhlops pallidus** (Cope)  Zanzibar Blind-Snake  
**Range.** Southern Sudan; coastal belt of Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory; Pemba and Zanzibar Islands.

**Typhlops uluguruensis** Barbour & Loveridge  
Uluguru Blind-Snake  
**Range.** Tanganyika Territory (known only from the type locality).

**Typhlops braminus** (Daudin)  
Brahmini or Flower-Pot Blind-Snake  
1838. *Onychocephalus Capensis* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., pl. ii, fig. 3; pl. liv, figs. 9-16: South Africa (‘‘Interior of’’ may be considered to be erroneous).  
1864. *Typhlops pammeces* Günther (new name for *tenue* Hallowell: pre-occupied), Rept. British India, p. 176, pl. xvi, fig. C.  
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(Stuttgart), 65. p. 60: Madagascar.


Range. Coastal zone of Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Mozambique and South Africa. On islands of Socotra; Zanzibar; Comoro; Madagascar and Mauritius.99 Southern Europe and Asia (Arabia to China); islands of the Indian Ocean; China Sea; Pacific Ocean (Mariana; Caroline; Marshall; Solomon; Hawaiian); West Indies; South America (Mexico to Argentina).

Typhlops lumbriciformis (Peters) Wormlike Blind-Snake


Range. Coastal Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar Island.100

Family LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE

Genus LEPTOTYPHLOPS Fitzinger


99 The world-wide distribution of this tiny snake is attributable to transport in soil surrounding the roots of introduced plants, at other times in ballast. Its first appearance in a country is apt to lead to redescription. The above list of synonyms is not necessarily complete. Possibly some of the five Typhlops with 20 midbody scale-rows, described from Ceylon by Taylor (1947, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 31, pp. 287-298) may be based on individual variants. The Malagasy species reuteri Boettger (1852), together with its synonym lenzi Boettger (1882), was removed from the synonymy by Mertens in 1922.

100 The snake from "Fwambo," i.e. Fwamba, Northern Rhodesia, assigned to lumbriciformis by Boulenger (1896, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., 3. p. 590), is actually referable to T. gracilis Sternfeld (1910) which occurs at nearby Abercorn.
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1853. Rena Baird & Girard, Cat. N. American Rept., p. 142. Type by subsequent designation: E. dulcis Baird & Girard.


Leptotyphlops conjuncta conjuncta (Jan) 101
   Jan’s All-black Worm-Snake


Range. Uganda (Entebbe); Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory south to Natal.102

Leptotyphlops boulengeri (Boettger)
   Manda Flesh-pink Worm-Snake

101 Occasionally East African specimens have been identified as distanti (Boulenger); nigricans (Schlegel); scutifrons (Peters) or signata (Jan).

102 In Transvaal this form meets with the western race L. c. distant (Boulenger) of Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland.

**Range.** Manda and Lamu Islands, Kenya Colony.

**Leptotyphlops emini emini** (Boulenger)

Emin's All-black Worm-Snake


**Range.** (Ethiopia and Somalia); southern Sudan; Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory (and Mafia Island), west through Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and eastern Belgian Congo to Nyamkolo, Northern Rhodesia.

**Leptotyphlops emini pembae** Loveridge

Pemba White-chinned Worm-Snake


**Range.** Pemba Island (abundant).

**Leptotyphlops longicauda** (Peters)

Long-tailed Flesh-pink Worm-Snake


**Range.** Coastal Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Mozambique, east through Nyasaland to Northern Rhodesia.

**Leptotyphlops fiechteri** (Scorteccei) White-bellied Worm-Snake


**Range.** Somalia, south to Lake Rudolf, Kenya Colony.

**Family BOIDAE**

**Subfamily PYTHONINAE**

**Genus PYTHON**

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103 Ethiopian and Somali snakes have a white-tipped tail, so may be sub-specifically distinguishable as suggested by Parker (1949).

104 Reported, with a question mark as to identification, from Somalia by Scorteccei (1939).

105 *Morelia* Gray (1842) is regarded as generically distinct. *Simalia* Gray (1849), *Aspidopython* A. B. Meyer (1874), and *Hypaspistes* D. Ogilby (1891) — all of which have *Boa amethystina* Schneider (1801), or synonyms of it, as type — are synonyms of *Liasis* Gray (1842), to which *amethystina* was transferred by Stull (1955).
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**Python sebae** (Gmelin) Common African Python

1789. *Coluber Sebae* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., ed. 13, 1, Part 3, p. 1118: (based on Seba, Thesaurus, 2, pl. excix, fig. 2) "America" (error).


1801. *Boa Hieroglyphica* Schneider, Hist. Amphib., 2, p. 266: Cairo, Egypt (by inference as taken from Seba).


**Range.** Africa south of Senegal, the Sudan and Eritrea; including Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory.

Subfamily BOINAE

Genus **ERYX** Daudin


**Eryx colubrinus loveridgei** Stull Kenya Sand-Boa


**Range.** Arid areas of Kenya Colony and northern Tanganyika Territory (at Kahe).

106 While the “Uganda” specimen in the Museum of Comparative Zoology possibly came from that country, as it was bought from a dealer in the days of the “Uganda Railway,” it may have come from Voi where the species is relatively common in the vicinity of the railway station.

**Family COLUBRIDAE**

**Subfamily COLUBRINAE**

**Genus BOTHROPHTHALMUS** Peters


**Bothrophthalmus lineatus lineatus** (Peters)

Red-and-Black Striped Snake


**Range.** Uganda, southwest through Belgian Congo to Angola, northwest (but with local races in the Cameroons) to French Guinea.

**Genus LYCODONOMORPHUS** Fitzinger

1843. *Lycodonomorphus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 27. Type by original designation: *Coronella rufula* Schlegel = *Coluber rufulus* Lichtenstein.
1893. *Ablahophis* Boulenger, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., 1, p. 318. Type by
monotypy: *Coluber rufulus* Lichtenstein.


**Lycodonomorphus bicolor** (Günther)

Tanganyika White-bellied Water-Snake


**Range.** Lake Tanganyika, Tanganyika Territory; also in lake off Northern Rhodesia; Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

**Lycodonomorphus rufulus whytii** (Boulenger)

Whyte’s Water-Snake


**Range.** Southern Tanganyika Territory and northern Nyasaland, south (? down eastern side of Lake Nyasa) to the Zambezi, Mozambique.

**Genus BOAEDON** Dumériel & Bibron


107 Boulenger (1893, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., 1, p. 327) gives 1853 when the Mem. Acad. Sci. Paris, 23, pp. 399-536 (reprint pp. 1-140), pls. i-ii, published M. Duméril’s "Prodoame de la Classification des Reptiles Ophidiens," but A. M. C. Dumériel there (p. 460) used only Boédon, the French form of the word, as was also the case with Eugnathes (p. 461) and Alopécion (p. 462).
Boaedon fuliginosus fuliginosus (Boie)¹⁰⁸
Common House-Snake

Range. Eritrea, south through Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Pemba; Zanzibar and Mafia Islands to Natal, west to the Cape, north (except for Southwest Africa where *B. f. mentalis* Günther occurs) and west to Senegal east to Eritrea.

Boaedon olivaceus (Duméril) Gaboon Water-Snake

Range. Uganda, southwest through the Belgian Congo to Angola, north and west to French Guinea.

Genus Lycophidon Fitzinger
1843. *Lycophidon* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 27. Type by original designation: *Lycodon horstokii* Schlegel = *L. capensis* A. Smith.
1844. *Lycophyldon* Agassiz, Nomen. Zool., Rept., p. 27. Emendation for ¹⁰⁸ Unfortunately there seems to be no way of avoiding the unwelcome fact that this name should be used for what is probably the commonest of African snakes. In part the species owes its lengthy synonymy to the variability of its coloration, the young usually differing from the adults: though at times the adults may retain the juvenile coloring, they are generally bright brown, dark brown or black. So far I have failed to separate an East African race, but trinomials are necessary as races occur in the rain-forests of West Africa (*B. f. virgatus* (Hallowell) Cameroon to Liberia), arid areas of Southwest Africa (*B. f. mentalis* Günther), and also of Arabia (*B. f. arabicus* Scortecci: if distinct).
Lycophidion Fitzinger: 1843.


Lycophidion meleagris Boulenger Speckled Wolf-Snake


Range. Usambara; Magrotto and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory, west through the Belgian Congo to Angola.

Lycophidion capense ornatum Parker Ornate Wolf-Snake


Range. Virgin forests of Uganda; western Kenya Colony and western Tanganyika Territory, west through Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the Belgian Congo to Angola. Also Gold Coast (M.C.Z. 49606, etc.).

Lycophidion capense uzungwense Loveridge

Red-snouted Wolf-Snake


Range. Uplands of northwestern (at Kibondo) and southern Tanganyika Territory.

Lycophidion capense capense (Smith) Common Wolf-Snake


Range. Egypt (Fayum only), east to Arabia, south through Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Pemba and Zanzibar Islands;\(^\text{109}\) to Natal, west to the Cape, northwest to French Guinea (possibly Portuguese Guinea and Senegal if \textit{L. c. gambiense} Rochebrune is included).

Genus \textbf{HORMONOTUS} Hallowell


\textit{Hormonotus modestus} (Duméril & Bibron)


Range. Uganda, southwest through Belgian Congo to Angola, northwest to French Guinea.

\(^{109}\) Parker (1949, Zool. Verh. Rijksmus. Nat. Hist. Leiden, No. 6, pp. 54-56) points out that it is doubtful whether the types of \textit{acutirostre} Günther (1868, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) I, p. 427, pl. xix, fig. D), though sent by Sir John Kirk from Zanzibar, originated there, for in a letter from Sir John (1867, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 952) he states he had a "valuable collection of snakes and insects from Mozambique" (italics H.W.P.). The collection was received at the British Museum in 1868. Parker adds that since 1867 no wolf-snakes with such low scale-counts as the cotypes of \textit{acutirostre} have been taken on Zanzibar Island. To which I might add that the sexing of some as given in the catalogue (1893, p. 338) is in error. In removing \textit{L. c. acutirostre} from this check list it is as well to draw attention to the fact that in the non-montane coastal belt of East Africa there is a population of \textit{capense} which can be separated from the more or less white-throated \textit{c. capense} of the Interior by their uniformly blackish-brown throat and undersurfaces. The Museum of Comparative Zoology has such specimens from Kilwazi; foot of Mbololo; Mallindi; Changamwe near Mombasa (seen); Kilosa; Morogoro; Bagamoyo; Zanzibar; Dar es Salaam; Mbanja near Lindi; Liwale; Tunduru and Uganw.

Parker mentions that the British Museum specimen with the lowest counts (\(\varphi:\text{V.156.C.20}\)) is from Kosi Bay, Zululand. Presumably the same snake that in 1898 Boulenier referred to \textit{semiannulis} Peters, with the qualification that it lacked the dark crossbars of the type from Tete, Mozambique. This was precisely the case with the eight snakes (\(\delta\), \(\delta\), \(\varphi\); \text{V.130-144.C.24-31}\) that I personally captured at Lumbo, Mozambique and referred to \textit{semiannulis} in 1923. If \textit{acutirostre} came from \textit{Mozambique} it is highly probable that the Lumbo snakes represent the same thing. This suggests that \textit{acutirostre} may be a synonym of \textit{semiannulis} which — except for a very questionable Angola record of 1898 — has not been taken since Peters described it over a hundred years ago. I failed to find any \textit{Lycophidion} during the month that I spent at Tete in 1949.
Genus MEHELYA Csiki


Mehelya capensis savorgnani (Mocquard)

Northwestern Cape File-Snake


1901. Simocephalus phyllophis Werner, Zool. Anz., 24, p. 301, figs. 3-4: Cameroon.


Range. Southern Sudan and southern Somalia, west through Kenya Colony; Uganda; Belgian and French Congo to French Cameroon.

Mehelya capensis capensis (Smith)

Southeastern Cape File-Snake


Range. Tanganyika Territory,110 south through Nyasaland to Natal, west through Bechuanaland to Angola.
Mehelya poensis (Smith) Western-Forest File-Snake

**Range.** Uganda southwest through Belgian Congo to Angola, northwest to French Guinea.\(^{110}\)

Mehelya stenophthalmus (Mocquard) Small-eyed File-Snake

**Range.** Uganda, west through Belgian Congo to Gold Coast: Portuguese Guinea.

Mehelya nyassae ( Günther) Nyasaland File-Snake

**Range.** Kenya Colony (Tana River: A.L. ); Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island, south through Mozambique, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia to the Transvaal and Natal. Also Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

Genus GEODIPSAS Boulenger\(^{111}\)


Geodipsas vauerocegae Tornier Usambara Forest-Snake

**Range.** Virgin forests of the Usambara; Magrotto and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Geodipsas procteræ Loveridge Uluguru Forest-Snake

\(^{110}\) Voelitzkow’s listing of "poensis" from Zanzibar is assumed to have been based on misidentified *c. capensis* from coastal Tanganyika ( = Zanzibar auct.).

\(^{111}\) Snakes of this genus possess (1) hypapophyses on the posterior vertebrae; (2) grooved maxillary teeth; (3) a forked sulcus spermaticus. In the last two characters they differ from *Natriciteres* to which they bear at least a superficial resemblance. Other species occur in the Cameroons and in Madagascar.
**Range.** Virgin forests of the Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Genus **NATRICITERES** Loveridge


*Naticiteres olivacea olivacea* (Peters) Olive Marsh-Snake

**Range.** Sudan east to Somalia, south through Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar and Mafia Islands to southern Rhodesia, northwest through Belgian Congo to the Gold Coast.

*Naticiteres olivacea uluguruensis* (Loveridge) Montane Marsh-Snake

**Range.** Montane forests and marshes of Tanganyika Territory, south to southern Rhodesia, west to Angola.

*Naticiteres olivacea pembana* (Loveridge) Pemba Island Marsh-Snake

**Range.** Pemba Island.  

112 The eight generic names that have been misapplied to snakes of this genus, are listed under the original (1953) citation of *Naticiteres.*  
113 A possibly untenable race depending on whether a majority of Pemba snakes have 15 midbody scale-rows: occasional individuals of the mainland montane form have 15.
Genus *COLUBER* Linnaeus\(^{114}\)


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\(^{114}\) *Coluber*, as employed here, is substantially the equivalent of "*Zamenis Wagler*" as used by Boulenger (1893, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., 1, p. 379). Unfortunately the type of *Zamenis* Wagler was designated by Fitzinger (1843, Syst. Nat., p. 26) as *Z. aesculapii* Wagler, a species that author specifically stated is the *Coluber aesculapii* of Lacépède, *not* of Linnaeus. This *C. aesculapii* Lacépède is commonly regarded as a synonym of what is now known as *Elaphe longissimus* Laurenti, so that *Zamenis* Wagler is primarily a synonym of *Elaphe* Fitzinger (1833, in Wagler, Descr. Icon. Amphib., text to pl. xxvii), whose type is *parryii* Fitzinger = *Coluber quatuorlineatus* Lacépède. Subsequent designation of *Natrix gemonensis* Laurenti as a type for *Zamenis Wagler*, by Orteburger (1928), Malcolm Smith (1943), also Inger and Clark (1943, Copeia, p. 143) is therefore untenable, and *Zamenis* Wagler is a synonym of *Coluber* only "in part."

Probably other names should be added to those listed here in the synonymy of *Coluber*. Four of them (together with "*Zamenis*") are regarded as subgenera by Inger and Clark (*loc. cit.*). On the other hand, *Chilotepis* Fitzinger, 1843, Syst. Rept., p. 26 (of which *Coluber cliffordi* Schlegel is the type by original designation) together with its synonyms *Spalerosophas* Jan, 1865, in De Fillippi, Viagg. Persia, p. 356 (whose type was designated as *S. microlepis* Jan in 1930 by K. P. Schmidt when reviving *Spalerosophas* and *Lorodon* (also *Torodon*) Jan, 1867, are removed from the synonymy as the *Chilotepis* group appears to warrant generic status.


**Coluber keniensis** Parker Lake Baringo Snake


**Range.** Kenya Colony (known only from the holotype).

**Coluber citerntii** (Boulenger) Somalia Snake


**Range.** Southern Somalia and northern Kenya Colony.\(^{115}\)

**Coluber florulentus smithi** (Boulenger)\(^{116}\)

Southern Flowered-Snake


**Range.** Ethiopia and Somalia, south to Kenya Colony.

Genus **MEIZODON** Fischer


**Meizodon semiornatus semiornatus** (Peters)\(^{117}\)

Southern Semiornate-Snake

\(^{115}\) Here reported from Kenya for the first time on the basis of a ♃ (M.C.Z. 51691) from Malen Murri with 21 midbody scale-rows; 219 ventrals; a divided anal; 87 subcaudal; 8 labials, the 4th and 5th entering the orbit. Total length 570 (432 + 138) mm. This snake unquestionably represents *citerntii*, previously known only from the holotype.

\(^{116}\) The 1896 record of "smithii" from Assab, Eritrea, is assumed to be based on a *C. f. florulentus* Geoffroy. Conversely, the "florulentus" recorded by Lönnberg (1911) from just north of the Uaso Nyiro (as Guaso Nyiri), and also a Lake Rudolf snake in the Nairobi Museum are almost certainly *C. f. smithi*, which I still think is only a race.

\(^{117}\) Trinomials are employed on account of a northern race — *M. s. plumbeiceps* (Boettger:1893) with *somalica* (Scortecci:1932) and *loveridgei* Bogert:1940 as synonyms — ranging from Sudan, Ethiopia and British Somaliland south through Somalia. Where the races actually meet remains to be defined, probably arbitrarily, as the sole character separating them appears to be the predominance of 1 + 2 temporals in the northern race, 2 + 2 in the southern. The Uganda record of Boulenger (1902) is extremely questionable as no specimen is known.


**Range.** Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, south through Mozambique to Nyasaland and the Rhodesias.

**Meizodon coronatus** (Schlegel) Western Crowned-Snake


**Range.** Kenya Colony and Uganda, west in equatorial belt (5° S. to 15° N.) to Senegal.

**Genus PHILOTHAMNUS** Smith


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118 Chlorophis Hallowell is regarded as a subgenus, usually recognizable by the absence of a sharply angular subcaudal keel along either side of the tail.
by monotypy: *H. bellii* Günther = *Chlorophis heterodermus* Hallowell.


**Philothamnus macrops** (Boulenger) Usambara Green-Snake


**Range.** Coastal Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island.

**Philothamnus heterodermus carinatus** (Andersson)

Thirteen-scaled Green-Snake


**Range.** Western Kenya Colony and Uganda, west through Belgian Congo to Fernando Po.

**Philothamnus hoplogaster** (Günther)

Southeastern Green-Snake


**Range.** Tanganyika Territory (south of the Usambara Mountains), south through Mozambique and the Rhodesias to Port Elizabeth, Cape Province, South Africa.

**Philothamnus irregularis battersbyi** Loveridge

Northeastern Green-Snake


**Range.** Sudan (east of the Nile), east through Ethiopia to Somalia, south through Uganda and Kenya Colony to (and including) the Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory, west to Lake Victoria.

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119 This is the common green-snake of the northeastern savannas which, with the preceding has been so long erroneously known as *Chlorophis neglectus* (Peters).
Philothamnus irregularis irregularis (Leach)

Western Green-Snake


1848. *Dendrophis (Philothamnus) albo-variata* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., pl. lxiv, figs. 3-3b; pl. lxv: South Africa towards Tropic of Capricorn (also Gold Coast; Sierra Leone; Gambia).


Range. In addition to western Uganda and western Tanganyika Territory: West and Central Africa south of 15° N. and north of 20° S. but following the Zambezi to the East Coast. More specifically: Senegal east to Metemma (introduced) on the White Nile south down the Rift Valley (Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika and both sides of Nyasa) into Southern Rhodesia, west to Damaraland, northwest to Senegal.

Philothamnus heterolepidotus (Günther) Slender Green-Snake


120 Suppressed by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in 1955. See Opinions and Declarations, 9, pp. 299-308.
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1923. *Chlorophis bequaerti* Schmidt (part), Bull American Mus. Nat. Hist., 49. p. 7.1, fig. 3: Niangara, Belgian Congo (based on an aberrant *heterolepidotus* with entire anal = the holotype; omit paratype ♀, a similarly aberrant *irregularis*).

**Range.** Southern Sudan; Uganda and western Kenya Colony, southeast to mouth of the Rovuma River, Tanganyika Territory: (?) Mozambique); west to Angola and northwest to Togo.

*Philothamnus semivariegatus dorsalis* (Bocage)\(^{121}\)

Striped Wood-Snake


**Range.** Angola, north to the Belgian and French Congo.

*Philothamnus semivariegatus semivariegatus* (Smith)

Spotted Wood-Snake


**Range.** Includes Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia Islands. Africa south of 16° N. except forested areas bordering the Gulf of Guinea, certain

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\(^{121}\) It is very doubtful if this form should be admitted to the East African list. It is included here to invite attention to the population (of which I took 22 specimens) around Mwaya, Lake Nyasa, Tanganyika Territory. In this series the temporal arrangement was predominantly that of *dorsalis*, though in markings they resemble typical *semivariegatus* in lacking the vertebral stripe which is apparently not constant even among West African *dorsalis*. 
islands therein and a vague coastal area from French Congo to Angola occupied by races, besides being absent from the Cape Peninsula region. More specifically Gambia east to Eritrea (though not recorded from Ethiopia), south to Natal and adjacent Cape Province, west and northwest (except for regions occupied by races) to Gambia.

Genus **HAPSIDOPHRYS** Fischer


*Hapsidophrys lineata* Fischer  
Black-lined Green-Snake  
**Range.** Western Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, west through Uganda, southwest to Angola, north and west to French Guinea.

Genus **GASTROPYXIS** Cope


*Gastropyxis smaragdina* (Schlegel)  
Keel-scaled Green-Snake  
**Range.** Uganda, southwest through the Belgian Congo to Angola, north and west to Portuguese Guinea.

Genus **THRASOPS** Hallowell


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122 *Rhamnophis* is at best but a subgenus of *Thrasops*, the differences between the two being slight, as may be seen by comparing their respective characters given in my revision (1944, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **93.** pp. 124-138).
by monotypy: _R. aethiopissa_ Günther.


**Thrasops jacksonii jacksonii** Günther

**Western Black Tree-Snake**


**Range.** Western Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory (west of Lake Victoria), west through Uganda to the Belgian Congo.

**Thrasops jacksonii schmidtii** Loveridge

**Eastern Black Tree-Snake**


**Range.** Central Kenya Colony (virgin forests of Mount Kenya and Muthaiga near Nairobi).

**Thrasops aethiopissa elgonensis** (Loveridge)


**Range.** Western Kenya Colony to western Uganda.

**Genus SCAPHIOPHIS** Peters


**Scaphiophis albopunctatus albopunctatus** Peters

**Gray Beaked-Snake**


**Range.** Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, west through Belgian Congo to the French Soudan.

**Genus PROSYMNA** Gray


1849. _Temnorhynchus_ A. Smith (not of Hope:1837), Illus. Zool. S.
Africa, Rept., App., p. 17. Type by monotypy: T. sundewallii (misprint for sundevallii) A. Smith.


Prosymna pitmani Battersby  Multi-scaled Shovel-snout


Range. Southeastern Tanganyika Territory.

Prosymna ambiguа bocagii Bou勒enger  Central African Shovel-snout


Range. Southern Sudan and Uganda to northern and eastern Belgian Congo.

Prosymna ambiguа stuhlmanni (Pfeffer)  East African Shovel-snout


Range. Coastal Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island, south through Mozambique, Nyasaland and the Rhodesias to Zululand, Natal.

Prosymna ambiguа ornattissima Barbour & Loveridge  Ornate Shovel-snout


Range. Uluguru Mountains Tanganyika Territory.
Genus **Pseudaspis** Fitzinger


**Pseudaspis cana** (Linnaeus) Mole Snake


1768. *Coluber elegantissimus* Laurenti, Syn. Rept., p. 96: (based on Seba, Thesaurus, 1, pl. lxxxi, fig. 9) No locality.

1789. *Coluber ocellatus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., ed. 13, 1. Part 3, p. 1113: (based on Seba, Thesaurus, 2, pl. i, figs. 3 and 8) "Zeylon and Sina" (error).


**Range.** Uplands of Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, south to Natal, west to the Cape, north through Southwest Africa to Angola east through southern Belgian Congo.

Genus **Duberria** Fitzinger


**Duberria lutrix abyssinica** (Boulenger) Abyssinia Slug-eater


Range. Highlands of Ethiopia; Uganda; Kenya Colony and northern Tanganyika Territory,¹²³ west through Belgian Ruanda-Urundi to the Belgian Congo.

Dubberia lutrix shirana (Boulenger) Shire Slug-eater

Range. Highlands of southern Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland.

Genus GRAYIA Günther

Grayia smythii (Leach) Smyth’s Water-Snake

Range. Rivers and lakes of Sudan and Uganda, southwest to Angola, north and west to Senegal.

Grayia tholloni Mocquard Tholloni’s Water-Snake

¹²³ Though “Zanzibar” is included on a recent list, I cannot believe that this upland form (which occurs on Kilimanjaro and the Usambara Mountains) ever came from Zanzibar Island.
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\textbf{Range.} Rivers and lakes of Sudan; Uganda; western Kenya Colony and western Tanganyika Territory; west through the Belgian Congo to Angola.

\textbf{Genus BOIGA} Fitzinger$^{124}$


1826. \textit{Boiga} Fitzinger (part), Neue Class. Rept., pp. 29, 60. Type by subsequent designation: \textit{Coluber irregularis} Merrem.

1843. \textit{Dipsadomorphus} Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 27. Type by original designation: \textit{Coluber trigonatus} Schneider.

1843. \textit{Cephalophis} Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 27. Type by original designation: \textit{Dipsas dendrophila} Boie.

1843. \textit{Eudipsas} Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 27. Type by original designation: \textit{Dipsas cynodon} Boie.

1843. \textit{Macrocephalus} Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 27. Type by original designation: \textit{Coluber triangulatus} Schneider.

1843. \textit{Dipsas} Boie.


\textbf{Boiga blandingii} (Hallowell) Blanding’s Tree-Snake


1856. \textit{Dipsas fasciata} Fischer, Abhand. Nat. Ver. Hamburg, 3, p. 84, pl. iii, fig. 5: Pekí, Gold Coast.


\textsuperscript{124} Together with \textit{Oeodipsas} (here placed near \textit{Natriciteres}), the snakes from this point to the end of the \textit{COLUBRIDAE} (except for an occasional \textit{Aparallactus}) are backfanged. They constitute the \textit{OPISTHOGLYPHA} of Boulenger, by whom they were placed in a subfamily known as the \textit{DIPSADOMORPHINAE} (BOIGINÄE of later authors), a group since discarded as unnatural because of independent derivation.


**Range.** Uganda, southwest through the Belgian Congo to Angola, northwest to French Guinea.\(^{125}\)

**Boiga pulverulenta** (Fischer) Powdered Tree-Snake


**Range.** Uganda, southwest through the Belgian Congo to Angola, northwest to French Guinea.

**Genus DIPSADOBOA** Günther\(^{126}\)


**Dipsadoboa unicolor** Günther Günther’s Green Tree-Snake


**Range.** Uganda, west through Belgian Congo to French

\(^{125}\)Reported from Zanzibar in error by Boulenger (1896, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., 3, p. 77) and consequently followed by many authors.

\(^{126}\)For a key to the five species recognized by Laurent as of 1951, see Laurent, 1951, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., 44, p. 211. As of 31.xii.1956 I have not seen the description of the high-altitude *Dipsadoboa unicolor viridiventris* Laurent (mentioned by Curry-Lindahl, 1956, Ann. Mus. Royal Congo Belge, 42, p. 45, as about to be published).
Guinea (but as yet unrecorded from Nigeria: Dahomey and Liberia).  

Genus **TELESCOPUS** Wagler


**Telecopus dhara somalicus** (Parker)  

Southern Large-eyed Snake


**Range.** Southern Somalia and northern Kenya Colony.

**Telecopus semiannulatus semiannulatus** Smith

Eastern Tiger-Snake


**Range.** Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, south to Natal, northwest through Basutoland and Bechuanaland to

127 Only represented in the Museum of Comparative Zoology by examples from Uganda, Belgian Congo and the French Cameroons in the British Museum as of today.

128 The type from Ngatana was originally assigned by Boulenger (1896) to *Tarbophis scutulifer* Anderson, considered by Parker to be synonymous with the typical form described as *Coluber dhara* Forskal (1775, Deser. Anim., p. 14). Probably the two Kenya records of *Tarbophis obtusus* Boettiger (which is a synonym of *d. dhara*) from Njiri (Nyiir or Uaso Nyir) by Macquard (1902), and from Lodwar by Parker (1936) are referable to *T. d. somalicus*. My own early (1916-1917) records from Gobwen (now Gobuin) and Kismayu (now Chisimaio) were made prior to the transfer of those places to what is now Somalia.
Southwest Africa (where it meets with a subspecies), north to Angola and the Belgian Congo.

Genus **CROTAPHOPELTIS** Fitzinger

1843. *Crotaphopeltis* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 27. Type by original designation: *Coronella rufescens* Schlegel = *Coronella hotamboeia* Laurenti.


**Crotaphopeltis werneri** (Boulenger)


**Range.** Usambara Mountains and vicinity, Tanganyika Territory. (known only from the types).

**Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia kageleri** Uthmöller


**Range.** Vicinity of Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika Territory.

**Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia tornieri** (Werner)

*Sylvicoline White-lipped Snake*


**Range.** Virgin forests of the Usambara and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory, south to Misuku Mountains, northern Nyasaland.

**Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia hotamboeia** (Laurenti)

*Savanna White-lipped Snake*


129 The included species present gradual stages of habitus from the slender and attenuated arboreal forms like *C. duchesnii guineensis* to the moderately stout terrestrial *C. h. hotamboeia*. A revision of the entire complex of this genus in relation to *Telescopus*, *Dipsadoboa*, *Boiga* and their included species, together with a fresh evaluation of generic characters, is much needed. Piecemeal studies result only in inconclusive reshuffling of forms.

130 I suspect that the record of *Diphas obtusa* from Usambara (Werner:1895), repeated by Tornier (1896) was based on this specimen.

(based on Seba, Thesaurus, 1, pl. xxxii, fig. 6): No locality.

1833. *Coluber bicolor* Leach in Bowdich, Miss. Ashantee, p. 493: "‘Fantee,’ i.e. Fanti, Ashanti, Gold Coast.


**Range.** Southern Sudan and Uganda.

**Genus** CHAMAETORTUS Günther


**Chamaetortus aulicus aulicus** Günther. Cross-barred Tree-Snake


**Range.** Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island south through Mozambique.

131 The relationship to *C. h. hotambocia* is obscure and a series is needed to demonstrate that they really can be distinguished.

132 Trinomials are used as Mons. J. Guibé assures me (30.V.1956) that the young snake described in 1916 as *C. a. ellenhergeri* by Chabanaud appears to be correctly assigned. As its type locality "Lambargne," Gabon, is well over 1500 miles from the nearest point where *aulicus* is known to occur, I suggest that there may be an error in the type locality, more especially as *Mabuya striata ellenhergeri* was taken by the same collector on the Zambezi at Lealui, Northern Rhodesia.
Genus **DISPHOLIDUS** Duvernoy

1829. *Bucephalus* A. Smith (not Baer:1827), Zool. Journ., 4. p. 441. Type by monotypcy (as other included species are synonyms) : *B. typus* A. Smith.


**Dispholidus typus** (Smith)\(^{133}\)

Boomslang or Back-fanged Tree-Snake

1829. *Bucephalus typus* A. Smith, Zool. Journ., 4. p. 441: Old Latakoo, South Africa.\(^{134}\)


\(^{133}\) That six of the synonyms should have been described from South Africa by Sir Andrew Smith, bears testimony to the astonishing variation in color, due in part to differences of age or sex. I have personally taken four striking variants in, or near, a single avenue of trees at Morogoro, Tanganyika Territory. The all-black phase that occurs there, bears, both in color and scalation, so close a resemblance to the aglyphous *Thrasops jacksonii* that one wonders if descent, rather than convergence, is not the explanation.

The two races recently described by Laurent, are listed here because a paratype of one form comes from Tanganyika Territory. Possibly they are recognizable but their status requires to be studied in relation to the species as a whole, something I have not been able to do. The range of *typus*, as here understood, is as extensive as that of *Crotaphopeltis h. hotamboecia* and nearly as great as that of *Bitis a. arietans*, neither of which seems divisible to any appreciable extent.

\(^{134}\) Old Latakoo, or Lattakoo as it was sometimes spelled in the early days, is more correctly rendered as Lithako. It was the principal kraal of the Batsaping tribe, approximately 27° S., 24° E., i.e. between Kuruman and Taungs, northern Cape Province.

**Range.** Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia Islands; indeed almost all Africa south of about 15° N. (though unrecorded from Dahomey; Sierra Leone and Gambia).

**Genus THELOTORNIS** Smith

Type by monotypy: *T. capensis* A. Smith.  
Type by monotypy: *Leptophis kirtlandii* Hallowell.

*Thelotornis kirtlandii kirtlandii* (Hallowell)  
**Northern Vine-Snake**\(^{135}\)  

**Range.** Somalia, south through Uganda and Kenya Colony to northern Tanganyika Territory (where it meets and merges with the southern race) southwest to central Angola, north and west to Portuguese Guinea.

*Thelotornis kirtlandii capensis* Smith  
**Southern Vine-Snake**  

**Range.** Southern Tanganyika Territory and Mafia Island.  

\(^{135}\) A name slightly preferable to Bird-Snake, for, though its principal prey may consist of birds and nestlings at certain seasons or in some localities, elsewhere chameleons and other reptiles figure largely in its menu.
south (except in area occupied by *T. k. oatesii* Günther) to Natal, northwest to northern Southwest Africa and southern Angola (where it meets and merges with the northern race).

**Genus HEMIRHAGERRHS** Boettger\(^{136}\)


**Hemirhagerrhis kelleri** Boettger  Stripe-bellied Snake


**Range.** Ethiopia and British Somaliland, south through Somalia to Mombasa and Voi, Kenya Colony.

**Hemirhagerrhis nototaenia nototaenia** (Günther)

**Eastern Spot-striped Snake**


**Range.** Sudan and British Somaliland south through Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory to Mozambique and Bechuanaland, north through the Rhodesias to Belgian Congo.

**Genus PSAMMOPHYLAX** Fitzinger\(^{137}\)


137 Technically *Cerastes* is correct, but in view of its application to the horned vipers of North Africa for so long (I have over 160 citations in this sense between 1880 and 1950), to use it for the more or less innocuous opisthoglyphous grass-snakes of East and South Africa seems to imply a pedantic devotion to legality. In view of the medical implications involved in anti-*cerastes* serum and the frequency with which the name *Cerastes* has appeared in medical literature, it should be rejected, or Stejneger's solution of the difficulty accepted.
Psammophylax tritaeniatus multisquamis (Loveridge)\(^{134}\)

Many-scaled Grass-Snake


**Range.** Highlands of Ethiopia and Kenya Colony, south (in highlands) to the Central Railway, Tanganyika Territory.

Psammophylax tritaeniatus variabilis Günther\(^{135}\)

Gray-bellied Grass-Snake


**Range.** Highlands of Tanganyika Territory (south of the Central Railway), south (in highlands) to Mozambique and Nyasaland.

Psammophylax tritaeniatus tritaeniatus (Günther)

White-bellied Grass-Snake


**Range.** Dry savanna of Tanganyika Territory, south to Natal, west to Southwest Africa, north to Angola, east through southern Belgian Congo to Lake Tanganyika.

Genus RHAMPHIOPHIS Peters


\(^{134}\) Many early Kenya and Tanganyika records appeared as *Rhagerrhis tritaeniata*; my own first captures were erroneously recorded as *Psammophis brevirostris*. Boulenger’s (1896:649) record of *Trimerorhinus tritaeniatus* from “Uganda,” like others from the same source, should read Kenya Colony.

\(^{135}\) The “*Trimerorhinus rhombatus*” record of Sternfeld (1910) from Ukinga, southern Tanganyika Territory, was almost certainly based on a misidentified *P. t. variabilis*, the form which is abundant throughout the southern highlands.
Rhamphiophis acutus acutus (Günther)
Southern Striped Beaked-Snake

Range. Southern Tanganyika Territory west through Northern Rhodesia to Angola, northeast through the Belgian Congo to Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

Rhamphiophis rubropunctatus (Fischer)
Red-spotted Beaked-Snake

Range. Sudan east to British Somaliland, south through Somalia and eastern Kenya Colony to northeastern Tanganyika Territory, and (fide Moreau and Pakenham) Zanzibar Island.

Rhamphiophis oxyrhynchus rostratus Peters
Eastern Brown Beaked-Snake


1870. Coelopeltis porrectus Jan, Icon. Gén. Ophid., livr. 34, pl. ii, fig. 1: Africa?

Range. Sudan east to Somalia, south through Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island to Mozambique, west through Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to southeastern Belgian Congo.

Rhamphiophis oxyrhynchus oxyrhynchus (Reinhardt)
Western Brown Beaked-Snake


Range. Uganda, west through northern Belgian Congo to Nigeria; Togo; Gold Coast; French Soudan.

Genus DROMOPHIS Peters

1843. Philodendros Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 26. Type by original

Unfortunately this name is antedated by Philodendros, a most misleading name for a terrestrial snake that bears a strong resemblance to Psammophis. The sooner a ruling to reject Philodendros can be obtained, the better.
designation: *Dendrophis praecornata* Schlegel.


**Dromophis lineatus** (Duméril & Bibron)

Buff-striped Grass-Snake


**Range.** Sudan and Uganda, south along Lake Tanganyika, Tanganyika Territory to northern Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, northwest through the Belgian Congo to Portuguese Guinea (though as yet not recorded from the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone).

**Genus PSAMMOPHIS** Boie 1819


1826. *Psammophis* Fitzinger, Neue Class. Rept., pp. 29, 30. Type according to Boie: *Coluber sibilans* Linnaeus.


Owing to some confusion as to authorship I have cited all three of the earliest records: Fitzinger attributes the name to Boie.


**Psammophis punctulatus trivirgatus** Peters

Southern Speckled Sand-Snake


**Range.** British Somaliland and Somalia, south through Uganda (?) and Kenya Colony to Arusha and Same, Tanganyika Territory.

**Psammophis sibilans sibilans** (Linnaeus) Hissing Sand-Snake


1827. *Coluber auritus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Rept., in Descr. Égypte, pp. 147, 151, pl. viii, fig. 4: Egypt.


**Range.** In suitable savanna country from Egypt south through Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island to Natal; northwest to Southwest Africa and on to Mauretania (outside of forested areas occupied by *P. s. philipsii*); east to the Sudan.
Psammophis subtaeniatus sudanensis Werner
Northern Stripe-bellied Sand-Snake

**Range.** Drier regions of the southern Sudan and southern Ethiopia, south through Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar and Mafia Islands, to northern Mozambique and Nyasaland.\(^{142}\)

Psammophis biseriatus tanganicus Loveridge
Western Link-marked Sand-Snake

**Range.** Southern Libya, southeast through the Sudan to Eritrea, British Somaliland and Ethiopia (where it meets with *P. b. biseriatus* along the Ethiopian-Somali border north of the Nogal River); south through Uganda to western Tanganyika Territory.

Psammophis biseriatus biseriatus Peters
Eastern Link-marked Sand-Snake

**Range.** Somalia, south through eastern Kenya Colony to northeastern Tanganyika Territory (where it meets with *P. b. tanganicus* in the vicinity of Lake Manka).

Psammophis angolensis (Bocage) Pigmy Sand-Snake

**Range.** Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island, south to Mozambique, west through Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to Angola and the Belgian Congo.

\(^{142}\)The typical form *P. s. subtaeniatus* Peters (with its synonyms *P. moniliger* var. *bilineatus* Peters: 1867; *P. bocagii* Boulenger: 1895; and *P. transvaalensis* Gough: 1908), characterized by three labials entering the orbit, occurs in central Mozambique and extends right across southern Africa south of the Zambezi.
Genus **CALAMELAPS** Günther\(^{143}\)


**Calamelaps unicolor unicolor** (Reinhardt)\(^{144}\)

Seventeen-scaled Purple-Glossed Snake


**Range.** Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, west to Sierra Leone.

**Calamelaps unicolor warreni** Boulenger

Nineteen-scaled Purple-glossed Snake


**Range.** Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, south through Mozambique and the Rhodesias to the Transvaal and Zululand, Natal.

**Calamelaps unicolor polylepis** Bocage

Twenty-one scaled Purple-glossed Snake


\(^{143}\) Under the name of *Choristocalamus*, Witte and Laurent (*loc. cit.*) would revive Smith's monotypic genus *Choristodon* on the grounds that it has retained an anterior temporal, a seventh upper labial, and posterior sublinguals — characters that seem inadequate to me.

On the other hand their action in synonymizing *Rhinocalamus* with *Calamelaps* has much to commend it, but the genotype — which is the only species known to me — occupies so intermediate a position in relation to certain other genera that I have preferred to retain it until further work has been done on the group.

\(^{144}\) Only 17-scaled snakes occur in West Africa north of the Equator; in the east they appear to be associated with the surviving montane or gallery forests, but occasional individuals (about one in twenty) occur at Liwale in southeastern Tanganyika Territory where 19-scaled specimens predominate. For these the name *C. u. warreni* is retained — at least until its distribution is worked out in relation to that of *C. u. polylepis* which appears to have only 21 scales in Angola.

**Range.** Tanganyika Territory (fide a single old record from Tukuyu), south to Nyasaland; Southern Rhodesia; Angola.

Genus *RHINOCALAMUS* Günther


*Rhinocalamus dimidiatus* Günther


**Range.** Tanganyika Territory (known only from the type locality).

Genus *MICRELAPS* Boettger


*Micrelaps bicoloratus* Sternfeld


**Range.** Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory (N.E. of Lake Manyara).

Genus *AMBLYODIPSAS* Peters


*Amblyodipsas katangensis ionidesi* Loveridge


**Range.** Tanganyika Territory.
Genus *Miodon* Duméril


*Miodon collaris collaris* (Peters) Pale-collared Snake-eater


**Range.** Southwestern Uganda, west to Cameroon and possibly Nigeria.

*Miodon collaris christyi* Boulenger Eastern Snake-eater


**Range.** Central Uganda, south to western Tanganyika Territory, west to eastern Belgian Congo.

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145 It is impossible at this time to investigate the numerous changes proposed by Witte and Laurent (1947, Mem. Mus. Roy. Hist. Nat., 29, pp. 58-89) but two *M. gahonensis* (M.C.Z. 49727, 53737) from the Gold Coast (which they would perhaps assign to *neuwiedii* Jan) have 218 and 233 ventrals respectively, while two *Q* (M.C.Z. 53738, etc.) have 247 and 259. This would appear to effectively dispose of the alleged race *M. g. schmidtii* Witte and Laurent from the Congo. On zoogeographical grounds, together with size and color pattern, I accept their separation of *gahonensis* from the *collaris* group, but not on the basis of adult eye diameter — being at least twice its distance from the mouth in *gahonensis*, as opposed to less than twice its distance in *collaris, fulvicollis*, etc. Our material fails to support this allegation for the first two *collaris* — taken at random — had eye diameters that were included 1½ (M.C.Z. 42956: Congo) to 2 or rather more than 2 times (M.C.Z. 9254: Cameroon) their distance from the border of the mouth — a very poor character indeed.
Miodon collaris graueri Sternfeld
Central-Lake-Region Snake-eater

**Range.** Central Uganda, southwest to eastern Belgian Congo (L. Kivu).

Genus CHILORHINOPHIS Werner\(^{147}\)


Chilorhinophis gerardi tanganyikae Loveridge
Tanganyika Two-headed Snake

**Range.** Western Tanganyika Territory (Ujiji), south to Northern Rhodesia (Nyamkolo), west to southern Belgian Congo (Lukonzolwa).

Chilorhinophis carpen teri liwalensis Loveridge
Liwale Two-headed Snake

**Range.** Southeastern Tanganyika Territory.

Genus APARALLACTUS Smith


\(^{146}\) Entebbe may be viewed with suspicion for Capt. C. R. S. Pitman, who resided at Entebbe for many years, failed to find it there and doubts its occurrence. Allegedly Grauer, like some other collectors, failed to label his material immediately. The nearest point to Entebbe from which the Museum of Comparative Zoology has *e. graueri*, is Kingani, 5000 feet, near Fort Portal (M.C.Z. 54737: coll. J. H. Blower, Esq. xl.1955).

\(^{147}\) The Amani, Usambara Mountains, record of the Sudanese *butleri* is believed to have been based on a misidentification, possibly of an *Aparallactus werneri*. 


*Aparallactus modestus* (Günther) 148

Western-Forest Centipede-eater


148 Material of *modestus* in the Museum of Comparative Zoology lends no support whatever to the action of Witte and Laurent (1947, pp. 99, 103) in reviving *ubangensis* as a race of *modestus*, to whose synonymy I had relegated it in 1944 (p. 187). The lower labials do not conform to their key and, taken from East to West we find the parietals is in contact with the 5th upper labial only (1 side) or 5th and 6th (5 sides) or 6th upper labial (2 sides) in Uganda snakes. 5th only (2 sides) on a *♀* (M.C.Z. 53994) from Mayala, B. C. parietal in contact with 6th upper labial (M.C.Z. 42944) at Makala, B. C. 5th and 6th (4 ex.) or 6th upper labial (2 ex.) at Bitye, F. C. 5th and 6th (1 ex.) at Accra, G. C. 5th and 6th (1 ex.), 6th upper labial (1 ex.) in Liberia.

In other words, both *m. modestus* and *m. ubangensis* occur in Liberia; Gold Coast (or possibly not *m. modestus*); French Cameroon; Belgian Congo and Uganda.


**Range.** Uganda, west to Sierra Leone.

*Aparallactus lunulatus lunulatus* (Peters)

Southeastern Plumbeous Centipede-eater


**Range.** Sudan and Belgian Congo, south to Uganda (Mt. Rom) and Tanganyika Territory; Mozambique; Nyasaland; the Rhodesias and Transvaal.

*Aparallactus lunulatus concolor* (Fischer)

Northeastern Plumbeous Centipede-eater


**Range.** Sudan, east to Eritrea, south through eastern Kenya Colony to northern Tanganyika Territory.

*Aparallactus jacksonii jacksonii* (Günther)

Kilimanjaro Centipede-eater


**Range.** Southern Ethiopia, south through Kenya Colony to Tanganyika Territory.\(^{149}\)

\(^{149}\) A race (*A. j. oweni* Loveridge) occurs at Torit in the southern Sudan.
Aparallactus werneri Boulenger  Usambara Centipede-eater
Range. Eastern Tanganyika Territory.

Aparallactus turneri Loveridge  Malindi Centipede-eater
Range. Coastal Kenya Colony (from Lamu to Mombasa).

Aparallactus guentheri Boulenger  Zanzibar Centipede-eater
Range. Coastal Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and "Zanzibar," south to Nyasaland.

Aparallactus capensis capensis Smith  Cape Centipede-eater
Range. Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar and Mafia Islands; south through Mozambique; Nyasaland and the Rhodesias to Cape Province (East London), northwest through Bechuanaland to Angola.

Subfamily DASYPELTINAE

Genus DASYPELTIS Wagler 151

150 A. guentheri was based on the ring-necked young, uluguruensis on the uniformly plumbeous adult.

151 Statements to the contrary notwithstanding, the gender of Dasypeltis is feminine. At the time this check list goes to press the genus is undergoing revisionary study by Carl Gans.


**Dasypeltis scabra** (Linnaeus)\(^{153}\) Common Egg-eater


\(^{153}\) Dr. Gans points out that the species *scabra*, which may possibly be subject to some racial subdivision, includes the specimens that in 1942 I referred to “*s. scaber*” and “*s. palmarum*.” It is on Dr. Gans’ advice that *medici* and *fasciata* are now treated as full species.

Finkenstein Farm near Windhoek, Southwest Africa.

Range. Southern Arabia and Somalia, south to Natal, west to the Cape, northwest to the Gold Coast, east through the southern Sudan to Ethiopia.

**Dasypeltis medici lamuensis** Gans


Range. Reddish laterite or gray alluvial soils of coastal Somalia, south through Kenya Colony to the vicinity of Kilimanjaro on the frontier of Tanganyika Territory.

**Dasypeltis medici medici** (Bianconi)


Range. Reddish laterite soils of the Kenya Colony — Tanganyika Territory frontier (as far inland as Kilimanjaro); Zanzibar and Mafia Islands; south to Mozambique and Nyasaland.

**Dasypeltis fasciata** (Smith) Western-Forest Egg-Eater


Range. Western Uganda, west through the Belgian Congo and Cameroons to Gambia.
Family ELAPIDAE

Genus ELAPSOIDEA Bocage


**Elapsoidea sundevallii güntherii** Bocage Western Garter-Snake


**Range.** Northern and Western Tanganyika Territory, through western Kenya Colony and Uganda, west to Senegal.

**Elapsoidea sundevallii loveridgei** Parker Northeastern Garter-Snake


**Range.** Central and eastern Kenya Colony.

**Elapsoidea sundevallii nigra** Günther Eastern Garter-Snake


**Range.** Virgin forests of the Usambara; Magrotto and Uluguru Montains, eastern Tanganyika Territory.

**Elapsoidea sundevallii decosteri** Boulenger Southeastern Garter-Snake


**Range.** Southern Province of Tanganyika Territory, south through Mozambique, Nyasaland and the Rhodesias to the Transvaal.

Genus BOULENGERINA Dollo


LOVERIDGE: E. AFRICAN REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

159. Type by monotypy: B. stormsi Dollo.


Boulengerina annulata stormsi Dollo — Tanganyika Water-Cobra


Range. Lake Tanganyika and its shores off Tanganyika Territory and Belgian Congo. 

Genus NAJA Laurenti


Naja haje haje (Linnaeus) — Egyptian Cobra


156 The locality data for the two British Museum specimens allegedly from Nyasaland had best be regarded with suspicion pending confirmation. Mr. J. C. Battersby informs me (16.i.57) that they were collected by Surgeon H. M. Hanschell, R.N., for the London School of Tropical Medicine which, in 1926, turned them over to the British Museum.

157 Stejneger (1936, Copeia, p. 140) states that Laurenti's six included species are all synonyms of Coluber naja Linnaeus. Prior action by Boie (1826, Isis von Oken, col. 981) in designating Vipera haemachatae Latreille as type of Naja is inadmissible.

Included in the synonymy by some authors is Lepidon Swainson (1839, 2, p. 245). However, no type was designated, the name simply appearing in a key between Naia and Elaps with the scant description: Head broad, neck not expansive. If East African this might apply to Pseudohaje or Elapsoidea.
Range. Spanish Morocco east to Egypt, south through Uganda, Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island. In fact almost all Africa except for the area of *N. h. barotsensis* Angel (with 15 midbody scale-rows) known only from Lealui, Northern Rhodesia; and the area occupied by *N. h. anchietae* Bocage (with 17 midbody scale-rows) which ranges through the Rhodesias, Bechuanaland, Southwest Africa and Angola. Another race occurs in Arabia.

**Naja nigricollis pallida** Boulenger Pink-or-red Spitting-Cobra


Range. On red murram soils from northern Ghana and Sudan east to British Somaliland, south through Kenya Colony (Voi to Kibwezi) to Tanganyika Territory (vicinity of Longido Mountain).

**Naja nigricollis nigricollis** Reinhardt Common Spitting-Cobra


1895. *Naja nigricollis* var. *occidentalis* Bocage, Herp. Angola Congo, p. 155; Dondo; Huilla; Humbe; Quisange; and Quilengues, Angola.


Range. Savanna areas of almost all Africa south of 25° N. (except where occupied by recognizable races), thus including Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Pemba and Zanzibar Islands.

158 Specimens from Mangasini and other localities in Tanganyika Territory are listed among the paratypes. Like most cobras *nigricollis* is very variable as regards color, and several striking variants may occur in a single locality. Many races not listed here have been described. An overall study of the genus is much to be desired.
Naja melanoleuca Hallowell  Black-and-White Cobra


**Range.** Forested areas of much of Africa south of 15° N. in the West, to the Equator in the East, including Uganda, Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island.

**Genus PSEUDOHAJE** Günther


**Pseudohaje goldii** (Boulenger)  Black Forest-Cobra


**Range.** Forested areas of Uganda, southwest to Southwest Africa, northwest to Nigeria.

**Genus DENDROASPIS** Schlegel


159 The few specimens I have taken in the southeast (Mikindani, T. T.; Nyasaland) were a variegated brown, not black as at Kalmosi, K. C. Whether the brown cobras really occupy a well-defined range so that Laurent's name might be applied to them, is not clear. Material in the Museum of Comparative Zoology suggests there is no such division in scale-counts between southeast and west as is shown by Laurent's data.

160 Date uncertain, but communicated by Schlegel to a meeting held on March 13, 1848 (fide Brongersma, 1936, Zool. Meded., 19, p. 136).
**Dendroaspis jamesoni kaimosae** Loveridge

Eastern Jameson’s Mamba


**Range.** Western Kenya Colony, west through Uganda to Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the eastern Belgian Congo.

**Dendroaspis angusticeps** (Smith) Common Green Mamba


**Range.** Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island, south through Mozambique, Nyasaland and the Rhodesias to Natal.\(^{161}\)

**Dendroaspis polylepis antinorii** Peters\(^{162}\)

Northern Brown-Mamba


**Range.** Eritrea, south through Ethiopia and British Somaliland to Mount Moroto, northeastern Uganda, and Murri, northern Kenya Colony.

**Dendroaspis polylepis polylepis** Günther

Southern Brown-Mamba


**Range.** Southern Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, south through Mozambique; Nyasaland and the Rhodesias to Natal, west to Southwest Africa, northeast through Angola to the eastern Belgian Congo.

\(^{161}\) This is the correct distribution, confused for a century by the inclusion of records pertaining to *D. p. polylepis*, etc.

\(^{162}\) For discussion on the validity of this race, see Parker (1949, Zool. Verh. Rijksmus. Nat. Hist. Leiden, No. 6, p. 98). This, and typical *polylepis* are the snakes commonly called “Black Mambas,” though they are not black; the young are grey green, somewhat darker than the vivid fresh green of young and adult *angusticeps*. 
Family HYDROPHIIDAE

Genus PELAMIS Daudin


1817. _Ophinaeetes_ Rafinesque, Amer. Monthly Mag., 1, p. 432. Type by present designation: _O. luteus_ Rafinesque.\(^{164}\)


_Pelamis platurus_ (Linnaeus) Parti-colored Sea-Snake


1799. _Hydrus Bicolor_ Schneider, Hist. Amphib., 1, p. 242 (based on Seba, 1735, Thesaurus 2, pl. lxxvi, fig. 2): Mexico?

1817. _Pelamis schneideri_ Rafinesque (new name for _Hydrus bicolor_ Schneider, var.), Amer. Monthly Mag., 1, p. 432.

1817. _Ophinaeetes luteus_ Rafinesque, Amer. Monthly Mag., 1, p. 433: No locality.\(^{165}\)

1837. _Hydrophis pelamis_ Schlegel (new name for _Anguis platura_ Linnaeus), Essai Phys. Serp., 1, p. 508.


1872. _Hydrophis bicolor var. maculata_ Jan, Icon. Gén. Ophid., livr. 40, pl. iii: Indian Ocean.


\(^{164}\) Rafinesque states that his new genus differs from _Pelamis_ in its "carinated or angular abdomen," and the species _luteus_ is characterized as "entirely yellow." It, and doubtless some or all of the other "species" of _Ophinaeetes_ he describes, is apparently but a variant of the highly variable _Anguis platura_ Linnaeus.

\(^{165}\) As pointed out in the preceding footnote to the genus _Ophinaeetes_, possibly several other "species" attributed to this genus are also synonyms that should be added to the above list.


**Range.** Indian and other tropical oceans as far as the coast of Mexico in the Pacific Ocean. Occasionally temperate seas such as those of South Africa and around New Zealand in the southern hemisphere; as far north as the Russian Coast Province in the northern hemisphere.

Family VIPERIDAE

Genus ATRACTASPIS Smith


*Atractaspis microlepidota microlepidota* Günther

Small-scaled Burrowing-Adder

I am unaware of any actual specimens of *platurus* from Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory or Zanzibar Island; reported "sea-snakes" invariably proved to be highly colored muraenid eels. However, *P. platurus* has been taken along the Red Sea coast of Somalia; in the Seychelles and Madagascar, while "It is known from all parts of the coast of East Africa, where it is not uncommon south of the equator," according to Malcolm Smith (1914, Fauna British India, 3, Serpentes, p. 477).

Laurent, in his revision of the genus *Atractaspis* (1950:10) regards *fallax* as an eastern race of *microlepidota*, whose typical form he restricts to the southern Sudan, but I am far from happy regarding the numerous races of *microlepidota* postulated by Laurent. In the first place the type locality of *fallax* is not in Tanganyika Territory as assumed by Laurent, but "drei Tagereisen von Kiriana" and that is clearly shown on the map of Von der Decken's itinerary (1869, Reisen in Ost-Africa, 1, part 1, map iii; also cf. part 2, 1871, pp. 64, 435) as about halfway between Bura and Mombasa. In later years (1897) Tornier corrupted the spelling to "Kiriamo."

When adequate series are available it is interesting to note the extensive range of variation of typical *microlepidota*. For example 14 ♀ ♂ from Torit, Sudan, have a ventral range of 216-293; subcaudals 25-29; 9 ♀ ♂. also from Torit, have 233-242 ventrals; 21-24 subcaudals. The sexes and extremes have been carefully checked in these snakes (M.C.Z. 53533-53557).


**Range.** Southern Sudan, east through Ethiopia to Somalia, south to Kenya Colony.

*Atractaspis irregularis bipostocularis* Boulenger

Eastern Variable Burrowing-Adder


**Range.** Kenya Colony and northwest Tanganyika Territory, west through Uganda and Belgian Ruanda-Urundi to the eastern Belgian Congo.

*Atractaspis aterrima* Günther

Western-Forest Burrowing-Adder


163 Unknown from Uganda, for Lodwar, though west of Lake Rudolf is in Kenya Colony (not Uganda as stated by Parker:1949:109); the unique ♀ with 37 midbody scale-rows and 245 ventrals, allegedly from "Lake Tanganyika" according to Sir John Kirk who sent it to the British Museum, is scarcely assignable to this form.

169 Proceeding from east to west across Africa there is a gradual, but definite, increase in scale-rows from 21 (Fort Hall) to 25-27 (*i. irregularis* at Ganta, Liberia). *A. bipostocularis* was founded on a juvenile with two postoculars (no second specimen has been taken in fifty years). I regard this condition as aberrant, for in our series of 23 *m. microlepidota* from Torit, Sudan, two ♀♀ (M.C.Z. 53554-5) have two postoculars on the right side of the head but the normal single scale on the left. If this view is accepted, then the name *bipostocularis* should take precedence over *conradi* (which was also founded on an aberrant individual as I demonstrated by collecting normal "irregularis" on Ukerewe Island. Apart from Laurent's Eritrean *i. angeli*, and his *i. velensis* from the Congo, which are both apparently recognizable by high ventral counts, the question arises as to how many forms one should recognize — 21-23, 25-27, or just two, viz. 21-23 with some overlap of 25 in Uganda and eastern Congo, and 25-27 for the western *i. irregularis* (inc. parkeri Laurent, if the subcaudal counts are not found to overlap with more material).
Range. Virgin forest of Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory, northwest to Uganda, west to Portuguese Guinea.

Atractaspis bibronii rostrata Günther
Zanzibar Bibron's Burrowing-Adder

Range. Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory (Zanzibar coast; possibly Zanzibar Island), south to Mozambique (north of the Zambezi), west through Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to southern Belgian Congo.

Genus CAUSUS Wagler


Causus rhombeatus (Lichtenstein) Rhombic Night-Adder


170 To this form all East African records of bibronii (to which can be added Tornler's misidentifications of "irregularis" from Tanga, etc.) are referable. Laurent has shown that rostrata is distinguishable by normally having 23 mid-body scale-rows (rarely 21 or 22), whereas b. bibronii A. Smith—with a range south of the Zambezi to Angola—has 21 scale-rows (rarely 23).

171 I am not prepared to say that this common reptile, which (except for Eritrea, Southwest Africa, and the offshore islands) has been reported from every political unit in Africa south of 20° N., does not break up into some races. I would point out, however, that small populations of uniformly colored, and presumably striped individuals also, are scattered over much of the range and occur together with normally marked specimens. They do not seem to be any more entitled to racial recognition than Vipera dorsalis Gray does in Britain.


**Range.** Sudan east to British Somaliland, south through Uganda, Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory to Natal, northwest to Angola and French West Africa (Mauretania and French Soudan).

*Causus resimus* (Peters) Velvety-green Night-Adder


**Range.** Sudan, east to British Somaliland, south through Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory to Mozambique, west through Northern Rhodesia to eastern Belgian Congo and Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

*Causus defilippii* (Jan) Snouted Night-Adder


**Range.** Coastal Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island (at Mtende), south through Mozambique; Nyasaland and the Rhodesias to Natal.

*Causus lichtensteinii* (Jan)


**Range.** Western Kenya Colony and Uganda, west to Spanish Guinea; French and British Cameroons; Nigeria; Liberia.
Genus **VIPERA** Laurenti


1843. *Chersophilis* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 28. Type by original designation: *Vipera elegans* Daudin = *Coluber russelli* Shaw.


**Vipera hindii** Boulenger Montane Viper

Fort Hall, 4000 feet, Kenya Colony.\textsuperscript{172}

Range. Kinangop and Aberdare Mountains, Kenya Colony.

**Vipera supercilialis** Peters Lowland Viper


Range. Kinangop and Aberdare Mountains, Kenya Colony.\textsuperscript{301}

Genus **BITIS** Gray


**Bitis worthingtoni** Parker Kenya Horned Viper


Range. Uplands of Kenya Colony.

**Bitis arietans arietans** (Merrem)\textsuperscript{174} Puff Adder


\textsuperscript{172}One wonders whether the type actually came from Fort Hall, or was merely sent by Dr. S. L. Hinde when stationed there.


\textsuperscript{174}Actually the correct name is *lachesis*, which has been used less than a dozen times since it was revived by Stejneger. As it has long been associated generically with the Tropical American pit-vipers, the sooner it is officially suppressed the better. Between 1849 and 1949 *Bitis arietans* has been consistently used over 250 times in the literature. The English name, which has come to stay, is also somewhat unfortunate for, while the burrowing-adders and night-adders are all oviparous, the "puff adder" is a truly viviparous "viper."


**Range.** Africa (outside forested areas) from southern Morocco east to Arabia; south (except for an undefined area centering about British Somaliland where *B. a. somalica* Parker occurs) through Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory (and possibly Zanzibar on the basis of a single specimen collected by Kirk, though not necessarily on the island) to Natal, west through Cape Province, northwest to Morocco.

*Bitis arietans somalica* Parker


**Range.** British Somaliland, south to northern Kenya Colony.

*Bitis gabonica gabonica* (Duménil & Bibron)

Central African Gaboon Viper


**Range.** Southern Sudan and Uganda; eastern Tanganyika Territory south to Mozambique; west through Northern Rhodesia to Angola; north and West to Togoland where (or in the Gold Coast) it meets with the race *B. g. rhinoceros* Schlegel which ranges westward to French Guinea.

*Bitis nasicornis* (Shaw) Nose-horned Viper


175 Also known as the River-Jack; the name Rhinoceros Viper, though properly pertaining to the West African race of Gaboon Viper, is best abandoned as it has been so often applied to the Nose-horned Viper.

176 'Zanzibar' was included by me in 1924 on the basis of Sternfeld's 1910 listing. Doubtless his record, like that of Boulenger in 1896, referred to the opposite coast (now Tanganyika) as it is unknown on the island today. Sternfeld also lists *gabonica* from Damaraland, i.e. Southwest Africa, and Stevenson-Hamilton includes it in the herpetofauna of Kruger Park, Transvaal. Both are omitted from the above range pending confirmation.

**Range.** Southern Sudan; western Kenya Colony; Uganda; southwest through Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the Belgian Congo to Angola; north and west to French Guinea (but unrecorded from Togo and Sierra Leone).

**Genus ECHIS Merrem**


**Echis carinatus pyramidum** (Geoffroy)

*Egyptian Saw-sealed Viper*


1837. *Vipera echis* Schlegel, Essai Phys. Serp., 2. p. 583, pl. xxi, figs. 10-11: Africa; Arabia; Bengal, India.

**Range.** Northern India, west through Persia and Arabia to North Africa, south in arid regions to northern Kenya Colony; Uganda and Gold Coast.177

**Genus AHERIS Cope**


177 Possibly the Gold Coast form is separable. *E. c. carinatus* Schneider occurs in a limited area around Madras, India.

178 *Chlorocchis* was rejected by Boulenger on the grounds that it was inadequately described. However, Bonaparte refers to the green color of this true, but arboreal, viper from Ashanti, and his evident intention was to erect a genus whose type by tautonomy was *Vipera chlorocchis* Schlegel.
Atheris squamiger (Hallowell) Green Bush-Viper 179

**Range.** Western Kenya Colony and Uganda; west through Belgian and French Congo to Cameroons and Fernando Po; south to Angola.

Atheris nitschei nitschei Tornier Great Lakes Bush-Viper

**Range.** Uganda; western Tanganyika Territory; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi; Belgian Congo.

Atheris nitschei rungweensis Bogert
Rungwe Mountain Bush-Viper

**Range.** Southwest Tanganyika Territory; Misuku Mountains, northwest Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

179 Though commonly referred to as "tree-vipers," so far as my experience goes these snakes are usually found in bushes or shrubbery at the forest-edge. Possibly trionomials should be applied to this form if it can be demonstrated that *chlorococchis* (Schlegel) is but a western race ranging from the Gold Coast to Liberia.

**Range.** Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.  


**Range.** Uzungwe and Ukinga Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Class **AMPHIBIA**

Order **GYMNOPHIONA**

Family **CAECILIIDAE**


**Schistometopum gregorii** (Boulenger)  


**Range.** Coastal Kenya Colony, south to Wami River near Bagamoyo, and Rufigi River near Kilindi, Tanganyika Territory.


180 The Togo and Gold Coast records are rejected pending definite capture.


182 *Hypogrophis guentheri* Boulenger, 1882, described as from "Zanzibar," has been shown by Parker, 1941, to be a synonym of *H. rostrata* (Cuvier) of the Seychelles. It is consequently omitted from this list.

183 The reasons for amalgamating these three "species," following the collection of toptotypes of all three, will be found in Loveridge, 1936, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 79, pp. 375-378.

**Range.** Taita Mountains, Kenya Colony.


**Range.** Kenya Colony (known only from the type locality).


**Range.** Usambara and Magrotto Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.


**Range.** Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

**Genus SCOLECOMORPHUS** Boulenger


**Range.** Usambara; Magrotto and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.


**Range.** Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.
Scolecomorphus kirkii uluguruensis Barbour & Loveridge

**Range.** Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

*Scolecomorphus kirkii kirkii* Boulenger

**Range.** Highlands of southwestern Tanganyika Territory;\(^{184}\) Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia (Nyamkolo *fide* Pitman).

**Order SALIENTIA**

**Suborder OPISTHOCHOELA**

**Family PIPIDAE\(^{185}\)**

**Genus XENOPUS** Wagler


*Xenopus clivii* Peracca Eritrean Smooth Clawed-Frog


**Range.** Eritrea, south through Ethiopia to Lake Rudolf, Kenya Colony.

*Xenopus laevis borealis* Parker Kenya Smooth Clawed-Frog


**Range.** Kenya Colony.

*Xenopus laevis victorianus* Ahl Tanganyika Smooth Clawed-Frog

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\(^{184}\) I regard Nieden’s record of *Bdellophis vittatus* from Ubena as a misidentified *kirkii* for I personally collected this species on the Mufindi-Njombe road, in addition to a large series from Nyasaland.

\(^{185}\) Formerly referred to the suborder AGLOSSA, the African tongueless frogs are separated by some authors as XENOPIDAE. Besides PIPIDAE the OPISTHOCHOELA includes only the DISCOGLOSSIDAE.

**Range.** Uganda; Kenya Colony and western Tanganyika Territory, west to Belgian Congo.

*Xenopus laevis bunyoniensis* Loveridge

**Range.** Highland lakes of southwest Uganda; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and Belgian Congo.

*Xenopus laevis petersii* Bocage

**Range.** Southwestern Tanganyika Territory, southwest through Northern Rhodesia to Angola.

*Xenopus muelleri* (Peters) Müller’s Smooth Clawed-Frog

**Range.** Southern Sudan (at Gondokoro); Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar and Mafia Islands; Mozambique south to Transvaal (*fide* Mertens); west through Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to Angola; north and west in arid areas to Dahomey (*fide* Chabanaud).

**Suborder PROCOELA**

**Family BUFONIDAE**

**Genus BUFO** Laurenti\(^{186}\)


\(^{186}\) *Bufo* of von Rosenhof appears to have been ignored as pre-Linnaean and not consistently binomial. *Hylaplesia* Schlegel, 1826 (which antedates Bold, 1827) has been relegated to the synonymy of *Dendrobates* by Davis (1935, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 20, p. 88), whose genus *Cacophryne* (*Type: Hyla borbonica* Tschudi) is a synonym of *Leptophryne* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept. p. 32. Type by original designation: *Bufo cruentatus* Tschudi. *Phryniscus* Wiegmann, 1834, whose type by monotypy is *P. nigricans* Wiegmann = *Atelopus steltzneri* Weyenberg, is also one of the *ATELOPODIDAE*. *Scutiger* Theobald, 1868, was removed from the synonymy by Boulenger.
equals and antedates *B. calamita* Laurenti.


1843. *Phrynomorphus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 32. Type by original designation: *Bufo leschenaultii* Duméril & Bibron = *Bufo guttatus* Schneider.


1843. *Peltophryne* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 32. Type by original designation: *Bufo peltoccephalus* Duméril & Bibron, i.e. Tschudi.


1843. *Chilophryne* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 32. Type by original designation: *Bufo d'orbignyi* Duméril & Bibron.


**Bufo carens** Smith


**Range.** Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, south to Natal, northwest through Bechuanaland to the Belgian Congo.

**Bufo brauni** Nieden  Dead-leaf Toad


**Range.** Virgin forests of the Usambara; Magrotto and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

**Bufo regularis regularis** Reuss  Egyptian Square-marked Toad


187 Sometimes attributed to Bole, but his *pantherinus*, as well as its use by Tschudi (1838), constitute *nomina nuda*. 

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187 Sometimes attributed to Bole, but his *pantherinus*, as well as its use by Tschudi (1838), constitute *nomina nuda*. 

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**Range.** Except in the northeast (Morocco and Tunisia), present in all African countries from Algeria (Hoggar and Air) and Libya (Fezzan) east to Egypt, south through Uganda, Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory, Pemba and Zanzibar Islands, to Natal and the Cape, though in some areas as more or less recognizable races, of which many have been described.

*Bufo regularis marakwetensis* Roux189


**Range.** Kenya Colony (known only from the two type ♂ ♂).

*Bufo funereus* Bocage


**Range.** Uganda, southwest to Angola; northwest to Cameroon and Fernando Po (also Dahomey according to Chabanaud:1916).

*Bufo camerunensis camerunensis* Parker


**Range.** Uganda, west to Liberia (but as yet unrecorded from Dahomey and Togo).

*Bufo latifrons* Boulenger  Spiny-flanked Toad


**Range.** Kenya Colony;190 French Congo; French and British Cameroons.

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188 Revived by Laurent (1952, Herpetologica, 8, p. 53) as a full species sympatric with *regularis*. After careful reappraisal of the paratypes, together with the large series that led me to synonymize *kisoloensis*, I find Laurent's allegedly differential characters offer no grounds for recognizing *kisoloensis*.

189 Without toptypical material it is unwise to suggest that this is a recognizable race, a full species, or perhaps a synonym of *regularis* or some allied species.

190 The inclusion of this species rests on a toad taken on Mount Kinangop between 2600 and 2700 metres, according to Angel (1925, Rept. et Batr., p. 56, in "Voyage de Ch. Alluaud et R. Jeannel en Afrique Orientale (1911-1912). Resultats Scientifiques. Vertebrata" (Paris). At my request Mons. Guilbé has kindly re-examined this 85 (not 55) mm. specimen, and states (19.1.1957) that in all respects it agrees with the definition of *latifrons* set forth in Parker's (1936, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 153) key, which should be consulted to avoid confusion with *B. c. camerunensis* Parker.
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**Bufo steindachnerii** Pfeffer

**Range.** Somalia, south through coastal Kenya Colony to Tanganyika Territory.

**Bufo vittatus** Boulenger

**Range.** Lower Egypt; Uganda and western Tanganyika Territory.

**Bufo parkeri** Loveridge

**Range.** Tanganyika Territory (known only from the type series).

**Bufo urunguensis** Loveridge

**Range.** Tanganyika Territory (known only from the type series).

**Bufo ushoranus** Loveridge

**Range.** Tanganyika Territory (known only from the type series).

**Bufo lindneri** Mertens

**Range.** Tanganyika Territory (known only from the type ♂ and ♀).

**Bufo lönnergi lönnergi** Andersson

**Range.** Kenya Colony.

**Bufo lönnergi nairobiensis** Loveridge

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191 On geographical grounds this race is very doubtfully distinct, since it has now been taken on Mount Kinangop and the Mau.

**Range.** Kenya Colony.

**Bufo mocquardi** Angel


**Range.** Kenya Colony.\(^{192}\)

**Bufo taitanus taitanus** Peters\(^{193}\)


**Range.** Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory (Iramba Plateau); Mozambique (Chifumbazi).

**Bufo taitanus uzunguensis** Loveridge


**Range.** Uzungwe, Ubena and Poroto Mountains, southern Tanganyika Territory.

**Bufo micranotis micranotis** Loveridge


**Range.** (Possibly Coastal Kenya Colony on basis of tadpoles from Diani Beach); Tanganyika Territory.

**Bufo micranotis rondoensis** Loveridge


**Range.** (Coastal Kenya Colony if Diani Beach tadpoles are referable to this race); Rondo Plateau, Tanganyika Territory: Jangombe Swamp, Zanzibar (in M.C.Z.).

**Bufo anotis** Boulenger


\(^{192}\)The Angola record of Monard (1937) is certainly erroneous. This little toad is quite distinct from *nairobiensis*.

\(^{193}\)Many species or races of earless toads have been recorded under this name from neighbouring territories, including Songosongo Island, Tanganyika Territory. All such require careful reappraisal before being included in the range. Other races occur in Nyasaland and Mozambique.
Range. Kilwa, Tanganyika Territory and Southern Rhodesia.\(^\text{194}\)

Genus NECTOPHRYNOIDES Noble


Range. Usambara; Magrotto and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.


Range. Uluguru; Uzungwe; Ukinga; Rungwe and Poroto Mountains. Tanganyika Territory.

Suborder DIPLASIOCOELA

Family RHACOPHORIDAE\(^\text{196}\)

Genus CHIROMANTIS Peters


\(^{194}\) My early (1925) record of the occurrence of this species in western Tanganyika Territory was based on misidentified *vittatus* (Bukoba) or the subsequently described *ushoranius* (Ushora).

\(^{193}\) Dar es Salaam is rejected pending confirmation. It may be observed that both *werthi* and some of the cotypes of *vivipara* were allegedly collected in Dar es Salaam by Werth. Werth was a chemist who had a shop in Dar es Salaam. Possibly, like other residents at the coast, he may have spent a vacation at one or other of the mission stations in the nearby Uluguru Mountains where both species occur—and failed to label his specimens. Alternatively some of these arboreal toads may have been brought to Dar es Salaam in clumps of bamboos for planting in the Botanical Gardens. That they would survive is unlikely.

\(^{195}\) Includes POLYPEDATIDAE. Though included families are predominantly diplasiocoelous, occasional members of the RHACOPHORIDAE and MICROHYLIDAE have procoelous vertebrae. Formerly the four African families of this check list were grouped together as FIRMISTERNIA, but even that arrangement had its arciiferal exceptions.

Laurent (1951, Revue Zool. Pure Afr., 45, p. 129) suggests a new grouping in which he would remove *Hyperolius* to a new family, the HYPEROLIDAE, and with it place such rapid genera as *Astylosternus*, *Arthroleptis*, *Hemisus*, etc.
Chiromantis rufescens (Günther)

Western Foam-nest Tree-Frog


**Range.** Uganda,\(^{197}\) west through the Belgian Congo to Nigeria.

Chiromantis xerampelina Peters

Southeastern Foam-nest Tree-Frog


**Range.** Coastal Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island, south through Mozambique, Nyasaland and the Rhodesias to Zululand, Natal.

Chiromantis petersii kelleri Boettger

Northern Foam-nest Tree-Frog


**Range.** Ethiopia and British Somaliland south through Somalia to northern Kenya Colony.

Chiromantis petersii petersii Boulenger

Central Foam-nest Tree-Frog


\(^{197}\) The only Uganda record is that of Loveridge (1942) for a nest taken in Budongo Forest, northwestern Uganda. In 1902 Boulenger listed *xerampelina* from Uganda (apparently without supporting material), but it is far removed from the range of that species.


**Range.** Kenya Colony (south of the equator), southwest to central Tanganyika Territory.\(^{198}\)

**Genus LEPTOPELIS** Günther


**Leptopelis gramineus** (Boulenger)\(^{190}\)


\(^{198}\) It might be pointed out that Kenya is included solely on the basis of the types of *albescens*, *fasciatus* and *pygmaeus*. Much of Ahl's material was subadult and it was on the descriptions that I synonymized them with *petersii* in 1933 (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **74**, p. 390). When the opportunity occurs to examine the Pokomoni type it should be compared with *C. p. kelleri*; also with *xerampelina* which I obtained in series at nearby Witu. The Ikoma *fasciatus* is certainly *p. f. petersii*, but the Teita specimen was apparently referred to *xerampelina* by an earlier worker. Teita and nearby Kibwezi are faunistically similar, so *pygmaeus* is likely to be specifically identical with the Teita frog.

\(^{190}\) Admitted to this list on the somewhat slender evidence of four tadpoles from Domorso waterhole near Moyale, recorded by Scortecci in 1940. In the same paper he records four juveniles from Javello Plain near Aghereiamariani. The only other Ethiopian record is that of Parker (1930) for Wonrambouechi.
Range. Ethiopia and Somalia, south to northern Kenya Colony.

Leptopelis bocagii ( Günther)

Range. Kenya Colony (from Northern Uaso Nyiro), south through Tanganyika Territory to Nyasaland, west through Northern Rhodesia to Southwest Africa, north through Angola to the Belgian Congo.

Leptopelis anchietae (Bocage)

Range. Southwestern Tanganyika Territory,200 west to Angola, north through Belgian Congo to the Bamenda District of French Cameroon.

Leptopelis argenteus (Pfeffer)201

Range. Coastal (Bagamoyo to Ruponda) Tanganyika Territory.

200 Known only from a single record from the southwest (Ahl's type of brevipalmatus) for the frogs assigned to anchietae by Tornier (1896) were made paratypes of signifer by Ahl = vermiculatus (Boulenger).
**Leptopelis concolor** Ahl\(^{202}\)


**Range.** Coastal Kenya Colony, south to Mikindani, Tanganyika Territory.

**Leptopelis flavomaculatus** (Günther)\(^{203}\)


**Range.** Kenya Colony (Ngatana), south through Tanganyika Territory to Mozambique, west through Nyasaland to Southern Rhodesia; also eastern Belgian Congo.

**Leptopelis aubryi** (Duméril)


**Range.** Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi, west to Angola, north to Cameroon, west (with gaps) to French Guinea.

**Leptopelis notatus christyi** (Boulenger)


\(^{202}\) The Mombasa record of *natalensis* (Smith) by Peters (1869) is probably referable to *concolor*, the two species being superficially very alike.

\(^{203}\) Based on a juvenile, while the synonym was described from an adult; it serves to emphasize the striking age variation presented by members of this genus.

\(^{204}\) The types (M.C.Z. 13561-71), which neither I nor others who have examined them can distinguish from Cameroon *aubryi* except in size, were never seen by Ahl who had no representatives of the "species."

\(^{205}\) The name *cubito-albus* should be restricted to the cotypes from Zima, Cameroon.
Range. Virgin forests of Uganda.

*Leptopelis vermiculatus* (Boulenger)


**Range.** Virgin forests of the Usambara, Magrotto and Rungwe Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

*Leptopelis karissimbensis* Ahl


**Range.** Virgin forests of southwest Uganda; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the Belgian Congo.

*Leptopelis parkeri* Barbour & Loveridge


**Range.** Virgin forests of Usambara and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

*Leptopelis uluguruensis* Barbour & Loveridge


206 The numerous specimens from Usambara localities listed as *rufus* Reichenow by Nieden (1915) are referable to *vermiculatus*.

207 Some early and one recent record of *rufus* Reichenow are referable to this species.

**Range.** Virgin forests of Usambara and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

**Genus HYLAMBATES** Duméril


**Hylambates maculatus** Duméril Red-blotched Black Frog


**Range.** Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar Island; Mozambique and Nyasaland; Zululand, Natal.

**Hylambates verrucosus** Boulenger


**Range.** Uganda and eastern Belgian Congo (fide Noble; also Witte).

**Genus KASSINA** Girard


This genus, so frequently redescribed on the basis of juveniles or adults in which the vomerine teeth are absent, is much in need of a comprehensive revision.

The description of *Paracassina* was based on two frogs (*senegalensis*) from Toro, Uganda, which Perraca had misidentified as *Cassina obscura* Boulenger. Consequently, as pointed out by Parker (1930, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 31), *Paracassina* cannot be referred to the synonymy of *Mocquardia* Ahl (new name for *Rothschildia* Mocquard, preoccupied by *Rothschildia* Grote).


**Kassina senegalensis** (Duméril & Bibron)\(^{210}\)


**Range.** Sudan, east to Ethiopia (and possibly British Somaliland), south through Uganda, Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory to Natal, west to Cape Province, north to Cameroons, west (with some gaps) to Senegal.

**Genus AFRIXALUS** Laurent\(^{213}\)

\(^{210}\) Dr. V. FitzSimons informs me (22.x.56) that he regards *Cassina s. intermedi* Werner (1898) as a synonym of *vocalii* Boulenger, while *K. poweri* Hoffman (1944) was based on a specimen of *Hyembates maculosus*.

\(^{211}\) Dr. R. Mertens has found the type of *maculosus* to be a juvenile *senegalensis*.

\(^{212}\) Dr. R. Laurent recently (1954) revived *angeli* (which I synonymized in 1936) as a subspecies, but on grounds that appear unlikely to stand the test of a thorough, continent-wide study of this group. Such a revisionary examination may well result in additions to the foregoing synonymy.

\(^{213}\) Originally proposed as a subgenus without designation of type. Whether there is sufficient justification for the separation by Laurent of *Acanthixalus* (for *spinosus* Buchholz & Peters) or *Heterixalus* (for Malagasy members formerly assigned to *Megalixalus*) remains to be seen. *Megalixalus* is certainly monotypic with *seychellensis* as the only species.

**Afrixalus fornasinii fornasinii** (Bianconi)  
Mozambique Banana-Frog  

**Range.** Coastal Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia Islands; Mozambique; Natal and extreme eastern Cape Province (unless *spinifrons* proves to be a recognizable race).

**Afrixalus fornasinii dorsalis** (Peters)  
Cameroon Banana-Frog  

**Range.** Uganda, west through Belgian Congo to French Guinea.

**Afrixalus fulvovittatus leptosomus** (Peters)215  

214 April, 1849, according to Sherborn, but Bianconi (1859, Mem. Accad. Sci. Bologna, 10. p. 498) claims the name (with a single i ending) was first published on 4.ii.1847.  
215 In earlier times there was much confusion regarding these frogs; both names were freely applied to specimens from the eastern seaboard which were, in reality, *A. b. brachycnemis* Boulenger. The only places in East Africa where I have encountered *leptosomus* is at Kaimosi, K. C., and Ujiji, T. T. The latter were recorded by me as *brachycnemis*, and I am indebted to Dr. Laurent for examining them and pointing out that they are actually juvenile *leptosomus*.  

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**Range.** Sudan; Uganda; western Kenya Colony; western Tanganyika Territory, west to Angola, north to the Cameroons, and possibly Dahomey (fide Laurent).  

**Afrixalus brachynemis brachynemis** (Boulenger)  
Short-limbed Banana-Frog  


**Range.** Eastern Kenya Colony; eastern Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar and Mafia Islands; Mozambique; Nyasaland.

**Afrixalus uluguruensis** (Barbour & Loveridge)  
Montane Banana-Frog  

**Range.** Virgin forests of Usambara; Magrotto and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

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216 A. *f. fulvovittatus* (Cope), inc. *cittiger* Peters, ranges from northern Nigeria west to Senegal.

217 Many early East African records of "*fulvovittatus" and "*leptosomus" refer to this species. Trinomials are used on account of the western A. b. *wiedholzi* (Mertens:1938), of which *Megalixalus schoutedeni* Laurent is a synonym. As the range of typical *brachynemis* is largely confined to the coastal region inland to Lake Nyasa, I (1953) was probably wrong in synonymizing the slightly larger A. b. *orophilus* Laurent from the Central African highlands.
Genus HYPEROLIUS Rapp\textsuperscript{218}


A. Species represented in the Museum of Comparative Zoology by material (often types, paratypes or topotypes) from those countries indicated by an asterisk (*) in *Range*.

**Hyperolius viridiflavus viridiflavus** (Duménil & Bibron)


\textsuperscript{218}This, to me the most perplexing of all African genera, is still the least understood and most unsatisfactory. In 1931 *Hyperolius* was reviewed by Ernst Ahl, who described 98 additional species, many of which were composites of distinct forms having somewhat similar patterns. Ahl failed to realize that the juvenile livery of many “species” or races is indistinguishable, though differing markedly from that of their respective subadults, which again may be totally unlike the mature frogs. The males of the latter sometimes have entirely different markings from those of their own females.

In 1931 Ahl published two voluminous papers, that in Das Tierreich (No. 53, Amphibia Anura, III, xvi + 477 pp.) bears the date “March 1931,” and, having figures of the numerous species, is the more useful. The other (Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, pp. 1-332), presumably intended to appear first for it carries the abbreviation “spec. nov,” after each of the new names, is dated “1 April 1931.” From it one can obtain type localities and get an idea of what paratypic material (in many instances mistakenly called “cotypes”) was at the author’s disposal. The seemingly meticulous, and extremely detailed descriptions actually do not cover the variations of Ahl’s available material; often they are flagrantly careless and misleading. It is but fair to warn workers that the keys in Das Tierreich are worse than useless, being based on characters of a trivial or variable nature common to a host of forms that differ solely in their striking color patterns. When Ahl’s series of “cotypes” was adequate, a selection of them was obtained in 1932 by exchange for the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The availability of this material made it possible for me to synonymize almost 50 of Ahl’s alleged species; Laurent has similarly dealt with some others. We have not always agreed; in some instances, no doubt, because of the composite nature of Ahl’s “species,” its faded condition, or other cogent reasons.

Laurent, who has done more work on this genus than anyone, has himself proposed at least 90 new *Hyperolius*. Following a decade of bewildering nomenclatorial changes in which species were synonymized or revived as racial entities of this or that form, which in turn was liable to be demoted to subspecific rank of something else, Laurent (1951) endeavored to bring order out of chaos by assigning many of these names to subspecific status of much earlier forms like *marmoratus, viridiflavus*, etc. In preparing this check list I hoped to follow Laurent in this laudable effort, but encountered so many geographical difficulties that — in the interests of stability — it seemed advisable to adhere to binomials except where I have previously used trinomials.

Departing from the format used elsewhere in this check list, I have divided these sedge- or tree-frogs into two groups. The first (A) contains those species or subspecies represented by material in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (indicated by an asterisk*) that, as of today, do not seem capable of further synonymization. The *ranges* given have usually been restricted to the country of origin of the type series and its synonyms, together with those countries from which I have, or have seen, material whose identifications I have been able to verify. From what I have said, I hope it will be clear to enthusiastic local amateurs that ranges should not be extended by the inclusion of early extra-territorial records of the same “species,” even though identified by a competent herpetologist of the period. Such book work merely perpetuates confusion.

To the second group (B, see p. 354) are assigned those “species,” usually known only from a single holotype, that I have not seen. In some instances it is possible that the species in question may not even be referable to *Hyperolius*, whose horizontal pupil is the only external character differentiating it from *Afrixalus* — whose pupil is vertical.

**Hyperolius pachyderma** Werner


1931. *Hyperolius phrynoderma* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 344, fig. 218: No locality, but collected by Deutsche Zentral-Afrika Expedition.


Range. *Sudan; *Uganda; *Kenya Colony; *Belgian Congo.

**Hyperolius picturatus** Peters


Range. *Western Kenya Colony; *Uganda; *Belgian Congo; *French Congo; Sao Thomé; *French Cameroon; Togoland; Gold Coast; *Ivory Coast! *Liberia; *Sierra Leone.

**Hyperolius marginatus** Peters


Range. Montane marshes of southern *Tanganyika Territory; Mozambique and Nyika Plateau, northern *Nyasaland.

**Hyperolius goetzii** Ahl

1931. *Hyperolius goetzii* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 413, fig. 286: Uhehe, Tanganyika Territory.

219 With respect to the first two names (*Rappia pachyderma* was based on a juvenile of generalized appearance), I have followed Laurent (1951) who regards *pachyderma* as a race of *viridiflavus*. Hitherto I have referred to this frog as *rossii*.

220 The alleged example from Pemba Island, reported by Boettger (1913), on being re-examined by Mertens (1940) was found to be a juvenile *Afrixalus f. fornasini*. 
Range. Uplands of *Kenya Colony and *Tanganyika Territory.

**Hyperolius discodactylus** Ahl
1931. *Hyperolius discodactylus* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 363, fig. 239: Rugege Forest, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi, and west of Lake Edward, Belgian Congo.

Range. *Ruwenzori Mountains, Uganda; *Belgian Congo.

**Hyperolius montanus** (Angel)


**Hyperolius pantherinus** (Steindachner)

Range. Kenya Colony (known only from the holotype: photo in M.C.Z.).

**Hyperolius bayoni** (Boulenger)

Range. *Uganda, southwest to Belgian Ruanda-Urundi (also reported from Mozambique by Parker in 1931).

**Hyperolius kivuensis** Ahl
1931. *Hyperolius kivuensis* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 280, fig. 151 (34 mm. ♂, Kandt coll.): Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo.
1931. *Hyperolius kwidjiwiensis* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 296, fig. 172 (32 mm. ♀, Schubotz coll.): "Kwidjiwi," i.e. Idjwi Island.

222 In 1931 Laurent regarded *kwidjiwiensis* (with which he would include *kandti*) as distinct. He would transfer *koehi* to the synonymy of *schubotzi* Ahl (in whose synonymy I place the 37 mm. *macrodactylus*). The series of frogs from Nyamkolo, Lake Tanganyika, N. Rhodesia which in 1930 I referred to *rhodoscelis* in error, appear to be indistinguishable from Kivu frogs.
Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo.

1931. *Hyperolius kandti* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 327 (33 mm. \( \delta \). Kandt coll.): Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo.

1931. *Hyperolius kochi* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 405 (33 mm. \( \delta \). Koehl coll.) Kisenyi, Lake Kivu, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

**Range.** *Southwest Uganda; western Tanganyika Territory; Northern Rhodesia; eastern Belgian Congo; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.*

*Hyperolius variabilis* Ahl223


1931. *Hyperolius wettsteini* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 343, fig. 217: Bukoba, Tanganyika Territory.

1931. *Hyperolius mohasicus* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 360, fig. 236: Lake Mohasi, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.


**Range.** Montane meadows of southwest *Uganda; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and adjacent *Belgian Congo.*

*Hyperolius latifrons* Ahl224

1931. *Hyperolius latifrons* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 335, fig. 208: Bamboo forest at 2400 metres, near Mheabu Gahama village, Mount Karisimbi, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

1931. *Hyperolius karissimbienensis* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 348, fig. 223: Bamboo forest at 2400 metres, near Mheabu Gahama village, Mount Karisimbi, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

**Range.** *Western Tanganyika Territory; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and *Belgian Congo.*

*Hyperolius multicolor* Ahl225

1931. *Hyperolius multicolor* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 367, fig. 243: Bamboo forest at 2400 metres, near Mheabu Gahama village,

223 Considered a race of *viridiflavus* by Laurent (1951) who would add *punctatissimus* Ahl and *flaroguttatus* (part) to the above synonymy. While Ahl’s material was often composite I scarcely think it warrants such action; however, *wettsteini* and *monticola* are added fide Laurent.

224 Both *latifrons* and *karissimbienensis* were based on juveniles of 21 and 23 mm. respectively, Laurent (1951) regards *karissimbienensis* as a distinct race of *viridiflavus* to which he would add *multicolor* Ahl.

225 Our cotype and series of *multicolor* from Lake Bunyoni (with whose identification Laurent concurs) do not support its synonymization with "*karissimbienensis."
Mount Karisimbi, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

**Range.** Montane meadows of southwest *Uganda; *Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and adjacent Belgian Congo.

**Hyperolius bitaeniatus** Ahl


**Range.** Southwestern Tanganyika Territory and nearby *Northern Rhodesia.

**Hyperolius fueelleborni** Ahl

1931. *Hyperolius fueelleborni* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 349, fig. 224: ‘‘Langenburg,’’ i.e. Manda, Lake Nyasa, Tanganyika Territory.

**Range.** Region around northern end of Lake Nyasa, southwest *Tanganyika Territory.

**Hyperolius mariae** Barbour & Loveridge


**Range.** Coastal *Tanganyika Territory and *Zanzibar Island.

**Hyperolius flavoguttatus** Ahl

1931. *Hyperolius flavoguttatus* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 369, fig. 245: Bukoba, Tanganyika Territory.

**Range.** *Kenya Colony and *Tanganyika Territory.

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226 At one time (1943) Laurent thought *bitaeniatus* might be a synonym of *rhodoscelis* Boulenzer (with which he correctly synonymizes undulatus Boulenzer). A comparison of our undulatus cotype with our cotype of *bitaeniatus* convinces me they are distinct. We have also a good series of quite typical *bitaeniatus* from Abercorn. More recently (1951) Laurent has, mistakenly I think, referred *bitaeniatus* to the synonymy of *H. mariae* Barbour & Loveridge.

227 Laurent (1951) refers fueelleborni to the synonymy of nyassae Ahl. We have cotypes of both and I cannot agree; to my thinking “nyassae” is a synonym of *rhodoscelis* (Boulenger).

228 Laurent (1951) adds noblei Ahl to the synonymy; I adhere to my (1936) alignment of it with puncticulatus (Pfeffer).

229 My earlier record from Lake Nyasa was based on a misidentified fueelleborni.

230 All that the Museum of Comparative Zoology has is a bleached cotype from Bukoba; a correctly colored toptype from Mount Kenya, and a frog from Mount Mbololo somewhat doubtfully attributable to flavoguttatus. These do not suggest that Laurent is correct in synonymizing flavoguttatus with variabilis Ahl.
Hyperolius udjidjiensis Ahl\textsuperscript{231}.

1931. *Hyperolius udjidjiensis* Ahl (part), Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 370, fig. 246: restricted to Ujiji, Tanganyika Territory.

**Range.** *Tanganyika Territory.*

Hyperolius striolatus Peters\textsuperscript{232}


1931. *Hyperolius pulchromarmoratus* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 367, fig. 242: "British East Africa" (Hübner of Kibwezi).


1931. *Hyperolius rhodoscelis* (Boulenger)


1931. *Hyperolius breviceps* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 316, fig. 190 (at least the paratypes from Eldama Ravine, Kenya Colony, are *rhodoscelis*: "Tschimbo" = Chimbo, Mozambique.


**Range.** *Southern Sudan; Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; Mozambique; *Angola; southern *Belgian Congo.

\textsuperscript{231} From Ujiji we have a topotype series consisting of a ♀ and five ♀ ♀ that I collected in 1939. I regard them as distinct from *striolatus* with which species Laurent (1931) would synonymize *udjidjiensis* (part). It seems questionable whether Ahl’s cotype from Kibwezi is conspecific.

\textsuperscript{232} To the synonymy of *striolatus*, Laurent would add *symetrica, platyrhinus, asper* and the Baringo specimen of *breviceps* Ahl. Geographically this seems plausible but is incorrect unless the species is dichromatic.
Hyperolius punctatissimus Abl

1931. Hyperolius punctatissimus Abl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 299, fig. 174: restricted to Bukoba, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. *Tanganyika Territory.

Hyperolius vermicularis Abl


1931. Hyperolius vermicularis Abl (new name for vermiculata Pfeffer, preoccupied by an Angolan species), Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 275, fig. 145.

Range. *Kenya Colony; Zanzibar Island.

Hyperolius marmoratus ommatostictus Laurent


Range. *Tanganyika Territory.

Hyperolius argentovittis Abl

1931. Hyperolius argentovittis Abl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 345, fig. 220: Ujiji, Tanganyika Territory.

1931. Hyperolius callichromus Abl (part), Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 375, fig. 248: Western banks of "Russisi," i.e. Ruzizi River and northwest shores of Lake Tanganyika, Belgian Congo.

233 Laurent (1951) would synonymize this also with variabilis Abl, but our solitary specimen from Kabare, Bukoba District, seems to show relationship with striolatus rather than with variabilis.

234 Laurent (1951) would add scriptus Abl to the synonymy. However, I failed to meet with vermicularis in the vicinity of Tanga (from whence came the holotype of scriptus), obtaining our abundant material from seven localities north of Mombasa.

235 The Museum of Comparative Zoology topotypes (M.C.Z. 21699-11) were taken at the same time as the type series. Kibongoto is not very high, viz. 1300 metres, roughly 4225 feet.

236 In their tibial pattern our long series of argentovittis topotypes form a link with the speckled tibial pattern exhibited by our callichromus cotypes (M.C.Z. 17630-1). In the opposite direction — on the southeast shore of Lake Tanganyika — the even larger series I captured at Nyamoko are remarkably uniform, displaying a single red-brown streak on the tibia that is only occasionally broken up into two or three elongate blotches. Some of our cotypes of brieni Laurent (1943, Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, (1) 4, fasc. 2, p. 119, fig. 35 only), viz $\delta$ and $\Phi$ (M.C.Z. 26264, 26266) have a dorsal pattern, and differ but slightly in tibial pattern, from argentovittis. Yet our other cotypes of brieni $\delta$ and $\Phi$ (M.C.Z. 26263, 26265), also from Nyonga, Upper Luapula, have the verniculated dorsal patterns so admirably portrayed in Laurent’s figure 37. They are unquestionably referable to the same form as the frogs from Kabengere, Belgian Congo, that I have referred to graucr Abl. Either brieni is a composite, being part argentovittis and part graucr, or the species is dichromatic, in which case Laurent is correct in adding graucr to the synonymy of argentovittis and brieni should go too. Our cotype (M.C.Z 17633) of decipiens Abl from the Ruzizi lends no support to Laurent’s synonymizing of that species with argentovittis.
Range. *Tanganyika Territory; *Northern Rhodesia; *Belgian Congo.

**Hyperolius puncaticulatus substriatus** Ahl
Northern Broad-striped Sedge-Frog
1931. *Hyperolius substriatus* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 358, fig. 234: Magrotto Mountain, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Coastal *Kenya Colony (Malindi), south through the Usambara Mountains to Morogoro, *Tanganyika Territory; *Zanzibar Island.  

**Hyperolius puncaticulatus puncaticulatus** (Pfeffer)
Southern Broad-striped Sedge-Frog
1931. *Hyperolius noblei* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 400, fig. 275: Kilwa, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Zanzibar Island; Uluguru and Rungwe Mountains of *Tanganyika Territory; Misuku; Nyika and Mlanje Mountains of *Nyasaland.

**Hyperolius argus ahli** Loveridge
Northern Argus-spotted Sedge-Frog


**Hyperolius argus argus** Peters
Southern Argus-spotted Sedge-Frog

237 M.C.Z. 17162 from Mwera, Zanzibar Island, is undoubtedly referable to this form. It remains to be seen which race is dominant on the island.

238 I disagree with Laurent’s action in removing noblei from the synonymy of puncaticulatus to that of mariae Barbour & Loveridge. Uganda and other records outside the range given here, are considered questionable.

239 For a coloured plate showing the striking sexual dichromatism of this race, whose ♀ is green flecked with black, see Loveridge (1942, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 91, pl. iii).

240 Admission to this list depends on the identification of the juveniles from Mafia Island reported by Parker (1937), and from the ♀ from Zanzibar recorded by Laurent (1943) ; both are somewhat questionable. My Tanganyika material identified as argus by Procter (1920), and consequently some of my own, were actually referable to p. substriatus Ahl (1931). See Parker (1931, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pl. 1) for astonishing age and sexual dichromatism in a near topotypic series.


**Range.** *Mozambique; *Nyasaland.

*Hyperolius concolor sansibaricus* (Pfeffer)

Northeastern Straw-or-Green Sedge-Frog


**Range.** *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar Island. 241

*Hyperolius concolor tuberilinguis* Smith 212

Southeastern Straw-or-Green Sedge-Frog


**Range.** Southern *Tanganyika Territory; Mozambique; *Nyasaland; *Natal.

*Hyperolius parkeri parkeri* Loveridge

Northeastern Brown-or-Green Sedge-Frog


211 The Uganda record of Roux (1910) must be considered doubtful.

212 The Charre series on which Laurent based his *smaragdinus*, were originally referred by Parker (1931) to *concolor* (Hallowell) of Liberia. With this determination I can find no fault as Liberian and Natal frogs appear indistinguishable though it appears advisable to treat them as distinct until we know more of the intermediate races—of which *kivunensis* may well be one. The 133 frogs from Kitaya, on some of which Laurent based his *loveridgei*, were originally assigned by me to *c. citrinus* Günther.
**Range.** Coastal *Kenya Colony, south to Dar es Salaam, *Tanganyika Territory.

**Hyperolius parkeri rovumae** Loveridge

Southeastern Brown-or-Green Sedge-Frog


**Range.** Coastal (Kilwa to Kitaya) *Tanganyika Territory.

**Hyperolius nasutus** Günther

Sharp-and-blunt-snouted Sedge-Frog


**Range.** Ethiopia (*fide* Parker); Uganda (*fide* Loveridge); *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; *Nyasaland; *Northern Rhodesia; *Southern Rhodesia; *Angola; *Belgian Congo; French Cameroon (*fide* Mertens:1940); Liberia (as *nasutus* subsp. Laurent:1951); French Guinea (as *oxyrhynchus* subsp. Laurent:1951).

**Hyperolius pusillus** (Cope)

Transparent Pigmy Sedge-Frog


243 The brown ♂ and green ♀ with white side-stripe are shown in color on plate iii, together with the two sexes of the typical form which lacks a light side stripe.

244 The heavily spotted *milnei* from northeast Kenya may appear to differ from *pusillus* of Natal, but so many intermediate conditions occur along the 2000 miles that separate them it seems advisable to ignore subspecies. Many West African frogs have been referred to *pusillus* in error.


**Range.** Coastal *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; *Nyasaland; *Natal and adjacent *Cape Province.

B. Species usually known only from the original description, frequently based on a single individual. This list is alphabetically arranged.

*Hyperolius albifrons* Ahl


**Range.** Mafia Island (*fide* Parker: 1937).

*Hyperolius albofrenatus* Ahl

1931. *Hyperolius albofrenatus* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 315, fig. 189 (coll. Ule or Uhl): "German East Africa."

**Range.** Tanganyika Territory.

*Hyperolius albolabris* Ahl


**Range.** Tanganyika Territory.

*Hyperolius bergeri* Ahl


**Range.** Kenya Colony.

*Hyperolius glandicolor* Peters


**Range.** Kenya Colony.

*Hyperolius guttolineatus* Ahl


1931. *Hyperolius marmoratus guttolineatus* Laurent (*lapsus* for gut-
Hyperolius marmoratus campylogrammus Laurent


Range. Kenya Colony.

Hyperolius quadratamaculatus Ahl


Range. Tanganyika Territory.

Hyperolius scriptus Ahl


Range. Tanganyika Territory.

Hyperolius tornieri Ahl

1931. *Hyperolius tornieri* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 304, fig. 179: Ukami, i.e. Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory.

Hyperolius viridiflavus pitmani Laurent


Range. Uganda.

Family RANIDAE

Genus ARTHROLEPTIDES Nieden


Type by monotypy: *A. martiensseni* Nieden.

Arthroleptides martiensseni Nieden

Usambara Montane-torrent-Frog

245 To which Laurent would assign the Mount Mbololo frog that I refer with misgivings to *flavoguttatus* Ahl.

246 This is employed in its generally accepted sense. Laurent (1951, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., 45, p. 120) has proposed radical changes in which he would transfer *Arthroleptis* and *Hemisus* to a new concept, the HYPEROLIIDAE.

**Range.** Rocky montane streams of Usambara, Magrotto and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

*Arthroleptides dutoiti* Loveridge Elgon Montane-torrent-Frog

**Range.** Rocky montane streams of Mount Elgon, Kenya Colony.

**Genus RANA Linnaeus**


1843. *Hydrophylax* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 31. Type by original designation: *Rana malabarica* Tschudi.


\(^{247}\) Amended to *Hylorana* by various authors.


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Club, 10, p. 14. Type by original designation: P. alleni Barbour & Loveridge.\(^2\)

monotypy: *A. cotti* Parker = Rana *floweri* Boulenger.

Type by designation of Parker in 1936: *Rana beccarii* Boulenger.

159. Type by monotypy: *Rana goliath* Boulenger.

**Rana albolabris albolabris** Hallowell

Disk-toed White-lipped Frog

153.

142 (53.5 mm. ex.): Cameroon.\(^2\)

**Range.** Southern *Sudan; Uganda; western Tanganyika Territory (Bukoba); west to Angola (where it meets with the race a. *parkeriana* Mertens), north to Cameroon, west to Portuguese Guinea.\(^2\)

**Rana galamensis bravana** (Peters)

3: 'Barawa,' i.e. Brava, Somalia.


**Range.** Somalia; coastal *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; *Pemba Island; *Zanzibar Island; Mozambique; Nyasaland; Northern Rhodesia; eastern *Belgian Congo.

**Rana galamensis galamensis** Duméril & Bibron

\(^2\) Based on a subadult without vomerine teeth; the frog is now known as *Rana crassipes alleni* Barbour & Loveridge.

\(^2\) Apparently attributed to Nieden in error.

\(^2\) *C. leptus* is unquestionably a synonym as may be seen from the figure subsequently (1905) published by Andersson. Less certain was Noble's action in synonymizing *R. zenkeri* Nieden, 1908, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 3, p. 497 (92 mm. adult and 8 others), from Bipiudi, Cameroon, for it appears recognizable. The Museum of Comparative Zoology has both from Metet, Cameroon.

\(^2\) Of this common arboreal frog the Museum has examples from Sudan: Belgian and French Congo; French Cameroon; Nigeria; Ivory Coast; Liberia; Sierra Leone.


**Range.** *Sudan;* *Uganda;* Belgian Congo; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi; French and British Cameroon; Nigeria; *Gold Coast;* French Guinea; Portuguese Guinea; *Gambia;* Senegal.

### *Rana wittei* (Angel)


**Range.** Montane marshes of Ethiopia (*fide* Angel); *Kenya Colony and eastern* Belgian Congo.

### *Rana fuscigula chapini* Noble

Montane-forest-stream Dusky-throated-Frog


**Range.** Forest streams of *Ethiopia;* *Uganda;* *Kenya Colony;* *Tanganyika Territory and* Belgian Congo.

### *Rana fuscigula angolensis* Bocage

Savanna-stream Dusky-throated-Frog


**Range.** *Uganda;* *Kenya Colony;* *Tanganyika Territory;* 

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252 Possibly not separable from *f. fuscigula* from which it is distinguished only by its longer hind legs, a character which it shares with *f. chapini."

253 Though *queueketti* was synonymized by Boulenger himself with *f. fuscigula*, with which it appears to agree in limb length, Dr. V. F. Fitzsimons informs me (22 x 56) that it does not in the least resemble typical *fuscigula* and should, in his opinion, be assigned to the synonymy of *f. angolensis*. He regards *f. fuscigula* as being more or less confined to the Cape; unfortunately short-limbed individuals are present throughout much of the range of *f. angolensis.*
Mozambique; *Nyasaland; Northern and Southern Rhodesia; Bechuanaland; *Transvaal; *Natal; *Orange River; *Cape Province; *Angola; *Belgian Congo; *Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

**Rana fuscigula fuscigula** Duméril & Bibron

Short-limbed Dusky-throated-Frog


**Range.** Owing to long confusion with *R. f. chapini* and *R. f. angolensis* little reliance can be placed on records in the literature. I have examined the material on which those from Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory were based and found them to be *R. f. chapini*. I have collected frogs conforming to *f. fuscigula* at Mushongero, Lake Mutanda, southwest *Uganda* (which may be an area of intermediates as *f. angolensis* was also present there); *Nyasaland; *Bechuanaland Protectorate; *Orange River; *Cape Province.

**Rana christyi** Boulenger


**Range.** *Uganda and *Belgian Congo.

**Rana oxyrhynchus gribinguiensis** Angel

Montane-forest Sharp-nosed-Frog


**Range.** Streams in montane forest, or recently deforested areas, of *Uganda; * Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory: *Nyasaland; *Belgian Congo; French Congo; French Equatorial Africa; *French Cameroon; Nigeria; Ivory Coast; *Liberia.

**Rana oxyrhynchus oxyrhynchus** A. Smith

Savanna Sharp-nosed-Frog


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**Range.** Chiefly in streams of lowland or plateau savanna in the *Sudan*, Eritrea, *Ethiopia*, French and *British Somaliland*, Somalia, *Uganda Protectorate*, *Kenya Colony*, *Tanganyika Territory*, *Pemba*, Zanzibar and Mafia Islands, *Mozambique*, *Nyasaland*, Northern and *Southern Rhodesia*, Bechuanaland Protectorate, *Transvaal*, *Natal*, *Cape Province*, Southwest Africa, Cabinda, Angola, Belgian Congo and *Belgian Ruanda-Urundi*. Reported from almost every country in Africa south of 15° N., but many western records may have resulted from confusion with the montane forest race listed above or with *R. o. superciliaris* Günther of Sierra Leone.

*Rana floweri* Boulenger254


**Range.** *Egypt* (Giza: M.C.Z. 3138-40), Sudan, *Kenya Colony*, *Tanganyika Territory*, *Mozambique*. (I regard the French Cameroon record of Monard, 1951, confirmed by Laurent, as somewhat questionable.)

*Rana mascareniiensis mascariensiis*255 Dumééril & Bibron

Common Mascarene-Frog

254 For long confused with *o. oxyrhynchus*, from which *floweri* may be distinguished by the fine black vermiculations on its buttocks and shorter hindlimb, whose tibio-tarsal articulation, when directed forwards, reaches only to the eye or nostril (in *o. oxyrhynchus* to end of snout, usually far beyond).

255 Unless a Q (M.C.Z. 28622) from Liwale, southeastern Tanganyika Territory is correctly assigned, so far as I am aware the perfectly valid species or subspecies *R. mascareniiensis mossambica* Peters (1854), together with its synonyms trinodis var. Böttgeri Pfeffer (1898) and vernayi FitzSimons (1932) does not occur in the area covered by this list. However, early records from British East Africa of the Senegalese species trinodis Boettger (1881), of which schubotzi Sternfeld (1917) is a synonym, may have been based on mossambica.


1857. *Rana savignyi* Jan, Cenni. Mus. Civ. Milano, p. 52 (probably Egypt, but this work is not available to me).


**Range.** *Egypt; *Sudan; *Ethiopia; *Uganda; *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; *Zanzibar and Mafia Islands; *Madagascar; *Mozambique; *Nyasaland; *Northern and *Southern Rhodesia; *Transvaal; *Angola; *French Congo; *Nigeria; *Gold Coast; *Ivory Coast; *Liberia; *Sierra Leone.

Besides which it has been reported from almost every country in Africa, but due to confusion with closely related forms I have listed only those countries represented in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

**Rana mascareniensis venusta** Werner

Primary-forest Mascarene-Frog


**Range.** Primary or gallery forested areas of the southern Sudan; *Uganda; *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory, west through *Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and *Belgian Congo; *French and British Cameroon to Lagos, Nigeria.

**Rana mascareniensis uzungwensis** Loveridge

Montane Mascarene-Frog


**Range.** Upland marshes of southern *Tanganyika Territory;* *Nyasaland;* *Southern Rhodesia;* *Angola;* Belgian Congo and Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

**Rana loveridgei** (Laurent)\(^{256}\)

1954. *Ptychadena loveridgei* Laurent, Ann. Mus. Roy. Congo Belge, 34. p. 14, pl. i, fig. 4; pl. ii, fig. 1; pl. iii, figs. 3-4: Tare, Busanza, ca. 1800 metres, Astrida region, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

**Range.** Southwest Uganda; *Tanganyika Territory;* Belgian Ruanda-Urundi; Belgian Congo; Angola.

**Rana ansorgii** Boulenger


**Range.** Southwest *Tanganyika Territory;* Mozambique; *Nyasaland;* *Northern Rhodesia;* *Angola* north to Lower Congo River and Katanga, Belgian Congo.

**Rana fasciata merumontana** Lönnberg

Northern Tanganyika Striped Grass-Frog


**Range.** Montane meadows of northern *Tanganyika Territory.*

**Rana fasciata fülleborni** Nieden

Southern Tanganyika Striped Grass-Frog


**Range.** Montane meadows of southern *Tanganyika Territory* and *Nyasaland.*

**Rana stenocephala** Boulenger Uganda Striped Grass-Frog


**Range.** *Uganda* (known only from the type locality).

\(^{256}\) Whether this is a valid "species" remains to be seen; it is based in part on small ♀ paratypes of *R. m. uzungwensis* Loveridge (see above) from Dabaga and Kigogo, T. T. However, Laurent had abundant material and the countries given in the range are taken from his paratypes.
**Rana occipitalis** Günther  Groove-crowned Bullfrog

**Range.** Reported from French Morocco; Algeria; Libya; *Sudan; Eritrea; *Uganda; Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; *Northern Rhodesia; Angola; Cabinda; *Belgian and French Congo; French Equatorial Africa; Sao Thomé; Fernando Po; *French and British Cameroon; Dahomey; Togo; *Gold Coast; *Liberia; *Sierra Leone; French and Portuguese Guinea; *Gambia; *Senegal.

**Rana adspersa edulis** (Peters) Eastern Burrowing-Bullfrog

**Range.** Somalia, south through *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; *Mozambique; Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to the Zambezi River.⁴²⁷

**Rana delalandii delalandii** (Duméril & Bibron)

Delaland’s Burrowing-Frog


**Range.** Arid savanna regions in French West Africa (at Agadez: *fide* Guibé), west through the Sudan to Eritrea; south through *Ethiopia; British Somaliland; Somalia; Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Mozambique; Southern Rhodesia; Bechuanaland; Transvaal; Orange River; Cape Province to Southwest Africa where it meets with the race *R. d. cryptotis* Boulenger.

*Rana tuberculosa* (Günther)\(^{258}\) Angolan Burrowing-Frog


**Range.** "Lake Tanganyika;" Angola.

*Rana ornata ornata* (Peters)

Northern Orinate Burrowing-Frog


**Range.** Somalia; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory;

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\(^{258}\) Miss A. G. C. Grandison informs me (29.xi.56) that Boulenger himself synonymized *pulchra* with *tuberculosa*—of which we have only Angolan material. In details our frogs do not agree too well with the description of *pulchra*, and the relationship with *delalandii* requires investigation.

\(^{259}\) New name for *H. ornatissima* Nieden (not of Bocage), proposed by Boulenger, sight unseen.
*Belgian Congo; French Equatorial Africa (det. A.L.); Togo;
*Gold Coast.

**Genus PHRYNOBATRACHUS** Günther\(^{260}\)


**Phrynobatrachus perpalmatus** Boulenger


**Range.** Sudan; *Tanganyika Territory;* Mozambique; *Nyasa**

Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia Islands; Mozambique; Northern Rhodesia; French Equatorial Africa (*fide* Sternfeld: 1917); *French and British Cameroon;* also reported from Gold Coast (Witte: 1919); French Guinea (Klaptoetz: 1913; Chabanaud: 1921); Gambia (Witte: 1919); Senegal (Mertens: 1938).

**Range.** Pemba Island.

**Range.** From 5000 (at Nairobi) to 11,000 feet (on Mount Kenya), in highlands of Kenya Colony.

**Range.** *Uganda* (Budongo Forest) and Belgian Ruanda-Urundi, west through *Belgian Congo to Cabinda, north and west through French Congo; Rio Muni; Fernando Po; *French and British Cameroon; Togo; Gold Coast; *Liberia to *Sierra Leone.

**Range.** Usambara and Magrotto Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.  

²⁶¹ Frogs from the Uluguru Mountains of Tanganyika, referred with a query to *ogensis* Boulenger by Barbour and Loveridge (1928), are referable to *acridoides*. The two species are so similar that one is inclined to doubt all West African records of "acridoides."

²⁶² Frogs from Ruwenzori and Ruanda-Urundi referred to *krefftii* by Nieden (1915) were subsequently renamed *versicolor* by Ahl (1924).
Phrynobatrachus dendrobates (Boulenger)


**Range.** *Uganda*; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the *Belgian Congo.*

Phrynobatrachus versicolor Ahl

**Range.** *Uganda*; *Belgian Ruanda-Urundi* and the *Belgian Congo.*

Phrynobatrachus graueri (Nieden)

**Range.** Western *Kenya Colony* and *Uganda,* west through *Belgian Ruanda-Urundi* to the *Belgian Congo.*

Phrynobatrachus natalensis (Smith)


**Range.** *Sudan*; *Ethiopia*; *Uganda*; *Kenya Colony*; *Tanganyika Territory*; *Zanzibar Island*; *Mozambique*; *Nyasaland*; *Northern and Southern Rhodesia*; *Bechuanaland*; *Transvaal*; *Natal*; *Orange River*; *Cape Province*; *Southwest Africa*; *Angola*; *Belgian Congo*; *Belgian Ruanda-Urundi*; *French.

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263 The record from Accra, Gold Coast, of Deckert (1938), certainly requires verification.

264 That is, Kaimosi and the Yala River region of Kakamega; the Mount Kinangop record of Angel (1925) is unacceptable.
Cameroon; Dahomey; Togo; *Liberia; *Sierra Leone; French Guinea; Portuguese Guinea; *Gambia; French West Africa.

**Phrynobatrachus keniensis** Barbour & Loveridge


**Range.** Upland meadows (Kikuyu; Molo; Mt. Kinangop; Mt. Kenya and Uplands) of Kenya Colony.

**Phrynobatrachus bottegi** (Boulenger)


**Range.** Ethiopia and Somalia.

**Phrynobatrachus minutus** (Boulenger)


**Range.** Sudan; Somalia; *Uganda; *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar Island; *Northern Rhodesia; Transvaal (Mertens:1937); Angola (Monard:1937); *Belgian Congo. Also recorded from French Equatorial Africa (Sternfeld:1917); French Guinea (Chabanaud:1921) and Portuguese Guinea (Boulenger:1906), but all three require investigation.

**Phrynobatrachus rungwensis** (Loveridge)


**Range.** Southwestern *Tanganyika Territory and adjacent *Belgian Congo.

265 Records from Uganda (Peracca:1909; Boulenger:1911) and Belgian Congo (Noble:1924) require verifying. I examined the Kibongoto, T. T. specimens of Lönnberg (1907) and found they were based on minutus together with some juvenile natalensis. The record from Singida, T. T. (FitzSimons:1930) was also a juvenile natalensis.

266 A series of frogs from Lukafu received from the Congo Museum as guterosus Chabanaud, a species described from French Guinea.
Phrynobatrachus ukingensis mababiensis FitzSimons


Range. Marshes, chiefly upland, of southern *Tanganyika Territory; Mozambique; *Nyasaland; *Northern Rhodesia; *Bechuanaland; *Natal; *Belgian Congo.

Phrynobatrachus ukingensis ukingensis (Loveridge)


Range. Virgin forests of Ukinga and Rungwe Mountains, southern *Tanganyika Territory and Misuku Mountains, northern Nyasaland.

Phrynobatrachus rouxi (Nieden)


Range. Uganda and adjacent *Belgian Congo.

Genus ARTHROLEPTIS Smith


Frogs from Nyamkolo, southeast end of Lake Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, topotypic of moorii Bouleger — to which I (1933) referred them in error — are referable to mababiensis. The extensive series from the Uzungwe, Ubena and Ukinga Mountains assigned by me (1933) to parvulus Bouleger, are also mababiensis, the description of which appeared only after my manuscript had gone to press. Subsequently I had the opportunity of examining the types of moorii and parvulus in the British Museum.

The Mount Kenya record of Angel (1925) is considered doubtful.

Laurent (1954, Ann. Mus. Congo, Zool., 1. Misc. Zool. H. Schouteden, p. 35) presents a chart setting forth the osteological characters by which he separates schoutedenella, at one end of the series, from Arthroleptis: his own (Coracochichus being intermediate between the extremes. His arrangement involves the transfer to Schoutedenella of at least a dozen Arthroleptis. The differences (doubtless with many minor variants yet to be discovered) are of such a nature that a subgeneric status appears to be the more logical way to escape the confusion arising from frequent transfer of species from one "genus" to another.


1940. *Arthroleptulus* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., 34, p. 87. Type by present designation: *Arthroleptis xenodactylus* Boulenger (also included is the specimen of *xenodactyloides nkukae* misidentified as *A. schubotzi* by Loveridge).

**Arthroleptis xenodactylus** Boulenger


**Range.** Forest floor from sea level to 6000 feet in *Tanganyika* Territory; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the *Belgian* Congo.

**Arthroleptis xenodactyloides nkukae** Loveridge


**Range.** Forest floor in the Uzungwe; Ukinga and Rungwe Mountains, southern *Tanganyika* Territory.

**Arthroleptis reichei** Nieden


**Range.** Virgin forests of Uzungwe; Ukinga; Rungwe and

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270 I have compared topotypes of *xenodactylus* with topotypes (M.C.Z. 21718-21) of *sylvatica* from the original series collected by de Witte (in February, 1925) and see no justification for regarding *sylvatica* as distinct.
Poroto Mountains, southern *Tanganyika Territory and Misuku Mountains, northern *Nyasaland.

**Arthroleptis poecilonotus** Peters


**Range.** Virgin forests of southern *Sudan; *Uganda;* west through *Belgian and *French Congo; Fernando Po; *French and British Cameroon; *Nigeria; Dahomey; Togo; Gold Coast; *Ivory Coast; *Liberia; and *Sierra Leone to Portuguese Guinea.

**Arthroleptis adolfifriderici adolfifriderici** Nieden


**Range.** Virgin forests of (Mbololo Mountain) *Kenya Colony and (Usambara; Magrotto; Uluguru and Poroto Mountains) *Tanganyika Territory; west to Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the *Belgian Congo.

**Arthroleptis stenodactylus whytii** Boulenger

271 Included on the basis of a not-too-well-preserved frog (M.C.Z. 25402) that I took at Mubango, Mahira Forest.

272 Trinomials are employed because of a southeastern race (A. a. *francei* Loveridge:1953) occurring in Ruo River forest, Mlanje Mountain, Nyasaland.

273 This montane-forest, burrow-breeding *Arthroleptis* differs from typical s. *stenodactylus* in having a metatarsal tubercle that is usually shorter than, though occasionally as long as, the inner toe; also the tibio-tarsal articulation of its forward-pressed hindlimb reaches the tympanum or, rarely, the eye. On the other hand, the lowland-savanna, burrow-breeding, s. *stenodactylus* has a metatarsal tubercle that is usually longer than the inner toe, though in juveniles it is occasionally only as long as the toe; the tibio-tarsal articulation of its addpressed hindlimb reaches only to the elbow or shoulder, very rarely as far as the tympanum.

Owing to the difficulty of separating juveniles, and the general similarity of the two forms, much confusion exists in the literature. *A. whytii* itself was a composite of the two races; *uluguruensis* was described by me owing to reliance on Ahl's advice when he said that my Uluguru frogs were not subspecifically identical with *bonnebergi* — of which I had no cotypes at that time. Now the Museum of Comparative Zoology has many topotypes of both *whytii* and all its synonyms.
LOVERIDGE: E. AFRICAN REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS


1939. Arthroleptis ukamiensis Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 308, fig. 3: (Type ♀ 33 mm.) Ukami, i.e. Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Virgin forests of Usambara; Magrotto; Uluguru; Rondo and Ruungwe Mountains, *Tanganyika Territory; also Misuku; Mlanje and Cholo Mountains, *Nyasaland; Mozambique and Chirinda Mountain. *Southern Rhodesia.271

Arthroleptis stenodactylus stenodactylus Pfeffer275


Range. Dry savanna, chiefly on the coastal plain, of *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; Mozambique; *Nyasaland; *Northern Rhodesia; *Belgian Congo.276

Genus CACOSTERNUM Boulenger


271 Credibly reported from the Belgian Congo by de Witte (1934), though possibly typical stenodactylus of which we have examples from Kanyama, R. C.

275 A. elegans, described from four 19 mm. frogs, is tentatively listed in the synonymy in the hope that someone, bearing in mind the possibility they may be juvenile s. stenodactylus, will restudy the material.

276 Also reported from French Cameroun and Sierra Leone by Angel (1940), possibly owing to confusion with variabilis Matschie.
Cacosternum boettgeri boettgeri (Boulenger)\(^{277}\)


**Range.** Occurs in both upland savanna and arid regions of East Africa, viz. Somalia; *Uganda; *Kenya Colony; BechuanaLand Protectorate; *Transvaal; Natal (? and/or the race *albiventer* Hewitt); *Orange River; Basutoland; *Cape Province; *Southwest Africa.

**Genus HEMISUS** Günther


**Hemisus marmoratus marmoratus** (Peters)

**Eastern Sharp-snouted Frog**


**Range.** *Sudan; Eritrea; *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar Island; *Mozambique; *Nyasaland; Southern Rhodesia; BechuanaLand Protectorate; *Transvaal; southeast Belgian Congo (Angola records are presumably referable to the western race).

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\(^{277}\) From Kundelungu Plateau research station at 1750 metres, in Katanga, southeast Belgian Congo. Laurent (1950, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., 44, p. 138) has described a single 14 mm. frog as *C. telecupi*. It is said to differ from *boettgeri* by (1) lacking maxillary teeth; (2) by the absence of markings on its hindlimbs. It is true that limb markings are present in our extensive representation of *boettgeri* from southern Africa. In East Africa, however, markings are both present (M.C.Z. 25478 — 3 ex.) and absent (M.C.Z. 25479 — 2 ex.) in a series from Kinangop Plateau (11,000 feet). In another Kinangop series markings are present in 17 frogs, absent in 3 (M.C.Z. 16104, 16107, 16109). My colleague Dr. E. E. Williams finds maxillary teeth present in all sizes of those he has examined.
Hemisus marmoratus guineensis Cope

Western Sharp-nosed Frog


Type in Vienna Museum: Guinea (by inference).


Range. *Western Tanganyika Territory; Angola; *Belgian Congo; French Congo; French Equatorial Africa; *French Cameroon; Nigeria; Dahomey; *Gold Coast; *Liberia; *Sierra Leone; French Guinea; Portuguese Guinea; Gambia; Senegal.

Family PHRYNOMERIDAE

Genus PHRYNOMERUS Noble


Phrynomerus bifasciatus bifasciatus (Smith)


278 The status of the African genus Phrynomerus has been a chequered one. In 1858 (as Brachymerus) it was made the type of a family (BRACHYMERIDAE) by Günther (Cat. Batr. Sal. Brit. Mus., p. 124), only (as Phrynomantis) to be merged in the family ENYSTOMATIDAE by Boulenger (1882, Cat. Batr. Sal. Ecaud. Brit. Mus., p. 172). In 1931 (as Phrynomerus) it was given subfamily rank (PHRYNOMERINAE) in the BREVICIPITIDAE by Noble (Biology of the Amphibia, p. 538), later to be raised to full family status (PHRYNOMERIDAE) by Parker (1934: Monograph of the Frogs of the Family MICROHYLIDAE, p. 9) principally on account of its intercalary phalanges, a character it shares with the RIACOPHORIDAE.


280 Bianconi subsequently claimed that this description first appeared on February 4, 1847, in Mem. Accad. Sci. Ist. Bologna, 1, p. 498 (a publication not available to me).
Range. Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar and Mafia Islands; south to Zululand; west to Cape Province; northwest through Southwest Africa to Angola and the Belgian Congo.  

Family MICROHYLIDAE

Genus CALLULINA Nieden


Callulina kreffi Nieden


Range. Usambara, Magrotto and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Genus SPELAEOPHRYNE Ahl


Spelaeophryne methneri Ahl Scarlet-snouted Black Frog


Range. Eastern Tanganyika Territory.

Genus PROBREVICEPS Parker


Probreviceps macrodactylus macrodactylus (Nieden)

1926. Breviceps macrodactylus Nieden, Das Tierreich, 49, Anura, 2, p. 281. The western race microps Peters, has been reported from the Belgian Congo, Sudan and the *Gold Coast (M.C.Z.).

282 This name, originally spelled MIRCIRHYLIDAE by Günther (1858, Cat. Batr. Sal. Brit. Mus., p. 121), was amended and used by Parker (1943, Monograph of the Frogs of the Family MICROHYLIDAE) for the family that, following Noble, I have hitherto consistently called BREVICIPITIDAE of Cope (part). It is typified by Rana gibbosa Linnaeus = Breviceps gibbosus (Linnaeus), the only member of the family known to him in 1758.

The argument for retaining BREVICIPITIDAE advanced by Dunn (1935, Copeia, p. 108) appears to be fallacious, being based on a misconception of Parker's reasons for selecting MICROHYLIDAE. It is necessary only to add that the sole species included by Günther in his MIRCIRHYLIDAE was Microhyla achatina Tschudi of Java.
Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.


**Range.** Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

**Probreviceps macrodactylus loveridgei** Parker


**Range.** Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

**Probreviceps macrodactylus rungwensis** Loveridge


**Range.** Rungwe Mountain, Tanganyika Territory.

**Probreviceps uluguruensis** (Loveridge)


**Range.** Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

**Genus BREVICEPS** Merrem


**Breviceps mossambicus** Peters Mozambique Short-headed Frog


**Range.** Tanganyika Territory, south to Natal, northwest through Southern Rhodesia to Angola and the Belgian Congo.
Genus PARHOPLOPHRYNE Barbour & Loveridge


Parhoplophryne usambarica Barbour & Loveridge


Range. Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Genus HOPLOPHRYNE Barbour & Loveridge


Hoplophryne rogersi Barbour & Loveridge

Usambara Banana-Frog


Range. Usambara and Magrotto Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Hoplophryne uluguruensis Barbour & Loveridge

Uluguru Banana-Frog


Range. Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.
LIST OF SPECIES OR RACES STILL UNREPRESENTED IN THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE

LIZARDS

*Hemidactylus albopunctatus* Loveridge  
Ebenavia sp.  
*Chamaeleo bitaeniatus schubotzi* Sternfeld  
*Chamaeleo fischeri uthmollerii* L. Müller  
*Chamaeleo fischeri fischeri* Reichenow  
*Mabuya varia brauni* Tornier  
*Lygosoma kutuensis* Lönneberg

*Philochortus intermedius rudolfensis* Parker  
*Ichnotropis tanganiciana* Boulenger

HAUD, British Somaliland  
Chokocho, Pemba Island  
Mt. Kenya at 14,000 feet  
Mt. Hanang at 2,300 feet  
Kutu Village nr Fort Hall, K.C.

Kaliokwell River, K.C.  
Lake Tanganyika

SNAKES

*Leptotyphlops fiechteri* Scortecci

*Duke of Abruzzi's Villa, Somalia*  
Ngatana, Tana River, K.C.  
Usambara Mountains, Tang. Terr.

Tukuyu, s.w. Tang. Terr.

TOADS AND FROGS

*Bufo regularis marakwetensis* Roux  
*Bufo lindneri* Mertens  
*Leptopelis gramineus* (Boulenger)  
*Hylambates verrucosus* Boulenger  
*Hyperolius albifrons* Ahl  
*Hyperolius albofrenatus* Ahl  
*Hyperolius albolabris* Ahl  
*Hyperolius bergeri* Ahl  
*Hyperolius glandicolor* Peters  
*Hyperolius guttolineatus* Ahl  
*Hyperolius marmoratus campylogrammus* Laurent  
*Hyperolius pachydermus* Werner

Mt. Marakwet at 2500 m., K.C.  
Badditu to Dime, Somalia  
Mabira Forest, Kyagwe, Uganda  
“Africa” Mafia Island, T.T.  
Tanganyika Territory  
Kwa Buosh or Bnorch, T.T.  
Uaso Narok, Kenya Colony  
Teita, Kenya Colony  
Tanganyika Territory  
Bura, 1050 m., Teita, K.C.  
Gondokoro, Sudan; also U.; K.C.
Hyperolius pantherinus (Steindachner) Laikipia, Kenya Colony
Hyperolius quadratomaculatus Ahl Mohoro, Tanganyika Territory
Hyperolius scriptus Ahl Tanga, Tanganyika Territory
Hyperolius tornicri Ahl Uluguru Mountains, T.T.
Hyperolius viridiflavus pitmani Laurent Lake Bunyoni, s.w. Uganda
Phrynobatrachus bottegi (Bouleuger) Avata River, Somalia
Phrynobatrachus rouzi Nieden N.W. Buddu Forest, Uganda

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

of revisionary studies or other contributions likely to be useful to anyone taking up the study of East African herpetology. Those selected have all been published since G. A. Boulenger’s nine-volume series of catalogues on the collections in the British Museum (1882-1896).

Boulenger, G. A.
1915. A List of the Snakes of East Africa, north of the Zambesi and south of the Soudan and Somaliland, and of Nyassaland. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 611-640, figs. 1-3. (Still the handiest aid to an approximate identification of most snakes, though the nomenclature is even more obsolete than the spelling of Zambezi, Sudan and Nyasaland.)
1920-21. Monograph of the Lacertidae. (British Museum), 1, pp. x + 352; 2, pp. viii + 451. (Contains good descriptions of most of the 21 East African forms, but the nomenclature is binomial; geographical races are treated either as full species or ‘‘varieties,’’ a term variously employed.)

Laurent, Raymond

Loveridge, Arthur

*An asterisk indicates that it occurs in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya Colony.
The Museum of Comparative Zoology would be glad to offer an exchange for examples of any of the foregoing 32 desiderata.

1930. A List of the Amphibia of the British Territories in East Africa . . . with Keys for the Diagnosis of the Species. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 7-32. (Rather useless; as at least 40 species have been added, and some removed, since 1930.)


1944. Further Revisions of African Snake Genera. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 95, pp. 119-247. (Deals with Rhamnophis; Thrasops; Duberria; Thelotornis; Calamelaps; Miodon; Aparallactus; Elapsoidea and Paranaja.)

1947. Revision of the African Lizards of the Family Gekkonidae. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 98, pp. 1-469, pls. i-vii. (This revision, like its predecessors, contains keys to the species together with a synopsis of all that is known of their life history, enemies, parasites, etc.)

LOVERIDGE, A., and E. E. WILLIAMS

MERTENS, Robert
1942. Die Familie der Warane (Varanidae), III. Taxonomie. Abhand. Senckenberg. Naturf. Ges., No. 466, pp. 237-391. (Nos. 462 and 465, the first two parts of this exhaustive treatise by a foremost herpetologist, deal with the skull, etc. etc. They also appeared in 1942.)

MERTENS, Robert and Heinz Wermuth

MOREAU, R. E. and R. H. W. Pakenham

PAKENHAM, R. H. W., see R. E. MOREAU and R. H. W. Pakenham

PARKER, H. W.

PITMAN, C. R. S.

WILLIAMS, Ernest E., see A. Loveridge and E. E. Williams

WITTE, G. F. de, and R. Laurent