

TWO QUEENSLAND SNAKES.

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(Figures 1-5.)

This brief paper contains a description and figures of a new species of *Glyphodon*, and a redescription of *Denisonia muelleri* Fischer, which is figured herein for the first time. There also is a reference to the disposition of the pre- and postfrontal bones in relation to the frontal and the orbital periphery in the above and allied genera.

Glyphodon Günther.

Glyphodon, Günther, Cat. Col. Snakes Brit. Mus., 1853, p. 210.

Boulenger, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., Vol. 111, 1896, p. 313.

A specimen belonging to this genus, collected by Mr. H. G. Barnard at Duaringa, Queensland, in company with Mr. J. R. Slevin, California Academy of Sciences, differs sufficiently from other well-known forms to warrant its being described as a new species. The head of a second specimen from Cooktown also agrees in detail with the Duaringa specimen. This head has been used to examine the cranial characters, but it is only necessary to mention here that the pre- and postfrontal bones meet in a broad suture, thereby excluding the frontal from the orbital periphery. Boulenger, in a footnote, makes reference to this character, but does not refer to the disposition of these bones in the closely allied genus *Pseudelaps*, now *Aspidomorphus*,¹ in which I find that they also meet, but only in a narrow suture. It might be mentioned that in some, if not all, species of *Demansia* the pre- and postfrontals form a broad suture, whilst in some species of *Denisonia* examined they do not meet, and the frontal enters the orbital periphery. This suggests that a most interesting and illuminating problem is to be solved by the examination of a complete series of skulls of Australian snakes.

The specimen before me shows that the maxillary does not extend quite as far forward as the palatine. The fang is followed by six teeth. The anterior mandibular teeth are enlarged, and much more so than in *Aspidomorphus*. The head is slightly distinct from the neck.

The eye is small with a vertically elliptic pupil. The nasal shield is slightly grooved but not divided.

¹ It was recently pointed out by L. D. Brongersma in his Contributions to Indo-Australian Herpetology (Zool. Med. Mus. Leiden, xvii, 1934), p. 223, that the name *Pseudelaps* must give way to *Aspidomorphus*.