

NOTE ON IDIOPHOLIS COLLARIS MOCQUARD

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With one textfigure

Two species of the genus *Idiopholis* Mocq. have been described of which *I. collaris* Mocq. is said to differ from *I. everetti*, Shelf. chiefly in possessing a small azygous shield between the internasals, and in having a yellowish-white collar (De Rooij, 1917, p. 142). Both species apparently are very rare. During his expeditions in Central Borneo (1894-1900) Dr. A. W. Nieuwenhuis on the Upper Mahakkam river collected two small snakes

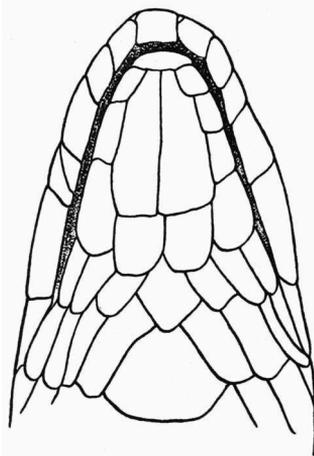


Fig. 1. *Idiopholis collaris* Mocq., ♂, lower view of head. $\times 7$.

which must be referred to this genus, and which agree with *I. collaris* in having a whitish collar, while they agree with *I. everetti* in lacking the azygous shield between the internasals. As these specimens also agree with the description of *I. collaris* as given by De Rooij (1917, p. 142, fig. 58) with regard to the relative length of the anterior chinshields, I have referred them to this species. The scarcity of this species in collections justifies the publication of the following notes on these two specimens (♂, ♀ Mus. Leiden, Herp. reg. no. 8304 a, b).

In specimen a the frontal is about as long as the prefrontals, and equals $\frac{3}{8}$ the length of the parietals; in specimen b the frontal is slightly longer than the prefrontals, and equals half the length of the parietals. The nasals are in contact with each other; they are about half as long as the parietals. Both specimens have two postoculars; one large temporal, which is separated from the postoculars by the fifth upper labial and the parietal forming a long suture. The anterior chinshields are twice as long as the posterior. There are six upper labials, the

third and fourth bordering the eye. In specimen a 3 (right) or 4 (left) lower labials are in contact with the anterior chinshields, while in specimen b this number is 3 on both sides. In both specimens the number of dorsal scale rows is 15 over the whole length of the body. Ventrals 121 in specimen a, 131 in specimen b (of this latter specimen the eighth ventral covers only half the width of the belly). Anal undivided. Subcaudals: 13/13+2+1/1+1+16/16+3+4/3+1 (specimen a), 29/30+1 (specimen b).

Specimen b has 18 maxillary teeth, the posterior very slightly longer than the anterior.

The colour is as described by De Rooij (1917, p. 142); the yellowish white collar (in spirit) is distinct. A dark line along the middle of the lower surface of the tail.

Length of head and body 167 mm (specimen a), 175 mm (specimen b); tail 41 mm (a), 27 mm (b).

LITERATURE

- ROOIJ, N. DE, 1917. The Reptiles of the Indo-Australian Archipelago, vol. 2, *Ophidia*. Leiden, XIV + 344 pp., 117 figs.
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