

## IV. COLUMBÆ.

127. COLUMBA RUFINA, Temm.

Nanegal. In the stomach "fruit and grit."

128. ZENAIDA HYPOLEUCA, Bp.

Calacali. "Very common; stomach contained small seeds and grit."

## V. GALLINÆ.

129. ORTALIDA MONTAGNII, Bp.

Nanegal and above Puellaro. At latter place "common;" gizzard contained a fruit called *Mora*, which is a species of *Rubus*, according to Dr. Jameson.

130. RHYNCHOTIS PERDIX (Mol.)?

Calacali and Puellaro. "*Perdix*: in gizzard, seeds of various sizes and grit. Said to be common high up in the mountains, where they are taken by dogs; I have never seen them except in pairs."

Nearly allied to *R. perdix* of Chili, but probably of a different species.

## 9. ON A NEW SNAKE FROM THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.

BY DR. ALBERT GÜNTHER.

The genus *Herpetodryas*, being composed of those *Dryadidæ*, which have the maxillary teeth of equal length and entirely smooth, comprises snakes from America and from Madagascar. The following species comes from the Galapagos Islands, and appears to be the only Snake as yet known to inhabit that group\*.

## HERPETODRYAS BISERIALIS.

*Diagnosis*.—Scales in nineteen rows; eight upper labials, three posterior oculars. Light brown, with a dark brown dorsal band, serrated on the anterior portion of the trunk, and formed by a double series of spots on the middle and on the posterior part of the back. A dark brown streak from the eye across the cheek. Belly irregularly dotted with brown.

\* The first mention of a Snake on these islands seems to be in Dampier's 'Voy. Round the World,' ed. 7. vol. i. 8vo. Lond. 1729, p. 103:—"There are some Green Snakes on these islands; but no other land-animal that I did ever see."

Darwin says in his Journ. of Research., p. 381, speaking on the Zoology of the Galapagos Islands—"There is one snake which is numerous; it is identical, as I am informed by M. Bibron, with the *Psammophis temminckii* from Chile." Although subsequently, in the 'Erpétologie Générale,' nothing is mentioned by Duméril and Bibron about the occurrence of *P. temminckii*, or of any other snake, in these islands, that determination of Bibron may possibly be correct. If such be the case, there are two species of Snakes in that group of islands.

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