

dieser Sammlung fand sich ein Exemplar *Labidura riparia pallipes* Fabr. mit der Etikette: »Woronesh, 21. V. 1903 (sine data nominis collectoris).« Das Geschlecht des Exemplars läßt sich nicht bestimmen, da das Abdomen abgebrochen ist. Dieser neue Fundort liegt auf der Linie, welche die beiden äußersten Fundorte dieser Form im europäischen Rußland verbindet, das Astrachansche und Moskauer Gouvernement. Daher ist es wohl statthaft, anzunehmen, daß die Art *Labidura riparia* Pall.¹⁶ sich als dem ganzen centralen europäischen Rußland, seinen Schwarzerdegouvernements und seinen südöstlichen Teilen eigen erweist.

Moskau, Januar 1908.

2. Description of two new species of *Psammophis* from South Africa.

By Lewis Henry Gough Ph. D. Assistant in the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.

eingeg. 9. Sept. 1907.

Two new species of *Psammophis* were found when working out the collection of snakes belonging to the Transvaal Museum.

Psammophis thomasi n. sp. Snout once and two thirds as long as the eye. Rostral broader than deep. Internasals less than half as long as the praefrontals, frontal more than twice as long as broad (9,6 mm long, 4 mm broad in front, but only 2,6 mm in the middle), frontal longer than its distance to the end of the snout, and narrower in the middle than the supraocular (which measures 3,6 mm).

Parietals shorter than the frontal (measuring 8,7 mm). Nostril between 3 nasals, a large anterior and two small superimposed posterior. Loreal twice and a half as long as broad, separated from the internasals. One large praeocular, widely separated from the frontal. Suture between praefrontal and supraocular 1,5 mm long. The praefrontal is in contact with the loreal supraocular, and upper labials 3 and 4. Two postoculars.

Temporals, 1 + 1 or 2 + 1 (in the type right side 1 + 1 left side 2 + 1). A large shield behind and outside each of the parietals. Eight upper labials, 4th and 5th entering the eye, 6th largest. Two pairs of equal chinshields. A long suture between the first pair of lower labials behind the chinshields (2,5 mm), four lower labials in contact with the anterior chinshields. Scales, oblique, the outer rows much broader than the inner ones, in 17 rows.

Scales on the upper surface of the tail larger than the corresponding ones of the body. Ventrals 167, Anal divided Subcaudals in 92 pairs.

Length of type specimen 117 cm, of which 33,5 belong to the tail.

¹⁶ Und einige (wenn nicht alle) dieselbe begleitenden Formen.

Coloration. Olivebrown above, becoming gradually much lighter on the sides and below, where the brown tone becomes more blueish. The middle of the ventrals yellowish, especially in the second two-thirds of the body. Sides of the scales with black edges, on the outmost row the black edging is reduced to small spots on the ventral side, or even quite absent. The underside of the body finely speckled with black.

Head brown with a reddish tinge, pink behind the angle of the jaws. Parietals and postparietals with black spots.

Upperlip yellow, the upper half of each scale being brown like the rest of the head, the two colours separated by a broken dark line, the lower half with large, dark-edged brown marks. A faint yellow dark edged line on the canthus rostralis. Underlip and chin, and the first few ventrals yellowish with more or less rounded grey markings.

This snake formed part of a small collection received from Mr Thomas, Salisbury, Rhodesia, and has been named after the donor.

Psammodphis transvaaliensis n. sp. Snout once and two thirds as long as the eye. Rostral much broader than deep, visible from above. Nostril between two shields; internasals two thirds as long as the prefrontals. Frontal more than twice as long as broad, in the middle two thirds the width of the supraocular, much longer than its distance to the end of the snout, somewhat longer than the parietals, loreal about twice as long as deep; two praeoculars, the upper widely separated from the frontal; two postoculars; temporals $2 + 2$; eight upper labials, third, fourth and fifth entering the eye, four lower labials in contact with the anterior chientshields, which are shorter, but broader than the posterior.

Scales in 17 rows. Ventrals 171, Anal divided, proceeded by a single half scale, Subcaudals? The end of the tail had been lost during life and a terminal conical scale regenerated, only 9 pairs of subcaudals remaining.

The seven middle rows of scales, dark brown, tipped or edged with black. The top third of the row of scales fifth from middle of back black, lower two thirds of fifth row and upper two thirds of sixth row cream-coloured, outer third of this row black. The seventh and eighth rows dark brown, almost black at the tips. Upper half of outer row black, lower cream.

A black line along each side of the ventrals, the space between the black lines yellow. Lips and chin cream with black dots and markings, a black line runs along the upper edge of the labials across the rostral. Upper surface of the head light brown, with darker, blackedged markings, a lighter transverse band on the nape. The yellow lateral stripes originate at a short distance from the head, the

portion of the neck anterior to them with indistinct cross bars. The specimen was received by the Museum from Mr. Dryer. Louws Creek, Barberton District.

3. Das Plankton des Flusses Irtisch und seiner Nebenflüsse Bukon u. Tabol.

Von W. Zykoff, Prof. am Polytechnikum in Nowotscherkask.

(Mit 6 Figuren.)

eingeg. 10. März 1908.

Die Herren Dr. P. P. Suschkin und Stud. rer. nat. S. S. Tschetverikoff übergaben mir mit dem Plankton des Saisan-Sees ¹ 2 Planktonproben: die eine stammte aus der Mündung des Flusses Bukon, dem linken Nebenfluß des oberen Laufes des Flusses Irtisch, die andre aus dem Irtisch unterhalb Tschisty Jar; außerdem gab mir Herr Cand. rer. nat. N. J. Tschistiakoff 7 Planktonproben des unteren Laufes des Flusses Irtisch, aus der Mündung des Flusses Tabol und aus dem See, der einen Überrest (Altwasser) des Laufes des Irtisch bei Tobolsk bildet. Allen diesen Herren sage ich auch hier meinen besten Dank. Da das Plankton des Irtisch und seiner Nebenflüsse ganz unbekannt ist, so glaube ich, daß die Mitteilungen über das Plankton nicht ohne allgemeines Interesse sind.

I.

Die Mündung des Flusses Bukon. 6. Oktober 1904.

Microphyta.

Anabaena flos aquae Bréb. — s.²

Pediastrum duplex Meyen. — h.

Melosira-Faden. — z.

Tabellaria fenestrata Kütz. — z.

Synedra acus Kütz. var. *delicatissima* Grun. — z.

Fragilaria-Faden. — s. s.

Cladocera.

Diaphanosoma leuchtenbergianum Fisch. — s. s.

Hyalodaphnia cucullata Sars var. *kahlbergensis* Schoedl. — s. z.

Bosmina insignis Lillj. s. str. — z.

Eurycecrus lamellatus O. F. M. — s. s.

¹ Zykoff, W., Über das Plankton des Saisan-Sees. Zool. Anz. Bd. XXIX. 1905. S. 477.

² v, vereinzelt; s. s., sehr selten; s, selten; h, häufig; z, zahlreich; s. z., sehr zahlreich; m, massenhaft.

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