

DESCRIPTIONS OF A NEW SNAKE AND A NEW FROG FROM SIAM.

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Simotes longicauda joysoni, subsp. nov.

Bodily configuration as in *S. cyclurus*. Nasal divided; portion of rostral visible above as long as its distance from the frontal; internasal suture slightly shorter than interpraefrontal suture; frontal longer than its distance to the end of the snout, as long as the parietals; loreal slightly longer than deep; 1 prae- and 2 postoculars; temporals 1+2 (or 1+1+2, anterior very small); 8 supralabials, 4th and 5th bordering the eye; 5 infralabials in contact with the chin-shields, the anterior pair of which are twice as large as the posterior.

Scales smooth, in 17 rows in the anterior part of the body, diminishing to 15 by fusion of the 4th and 5th rows above the ventrals shortly after mid-body is passed, and continued so to the vent. Ventrals 190, slightly angulate laterally, anal entire, subcaudals 47.

Colour (in spirits). Purplish-brown above, with ill-defined and broken-up black cross-bands, every alternate one of which is enlarged across the dorsum into a blotch. About 50 of these blotches upon the body and tail. Below yellowish white, with large black quadrangular spots which are mostly confined to the sides. Head markings similar to *S. cyclurus*, namely, a large dark-brown crescentic band in front, passing across the praefrontals and through the eyes, an oblique temporal streak, and a narrow Λ shaped mark on the nape, its apex on the frontal.

Total length, 760 mm.; tail 105.

Dentition. Maxillary teeth 12, steadily increasing in size from before backwards; palatine, 7; pterygoid, 14.

Type. Adult male, author's number 1.116, collected in the valley of the Maa Yome, Muang Ngow, N. Siam, in June 1917, by Mr. H. W. Joyson, after whom I have named it.

A second specimen was obtained by him a few days later, and although there are differences in colour between the two, on lepidosis it must be referred to the same species.

It is also a male, and differs from the type in the following particulars:—

Frontal shorter than the parietals, a subocular between the 3rd and 4th supralabials, 7 supralabials on the left side due to fusion of the 2nd and 3rd. Ventrals, 187; sub-caudals, 50.

Colour. Light brown above, the dorsal blotches hardly enlarged at all. Below, uniform yellowish-white.

Dentition. Maxillary, 11; palatine, 7; pterygoid, 14.¹

Total length, 670 mm., tail 100. Author's number, 2.119.

The type of *Simotes longicauda* is from the Man-Son mountains, Tonkin. I have not been able to compare my specimens with it, but in lepidosis they agree so closely with the description, that they must be referred to that species. Their colouration, however, is quite distinctive, and entitles them to subspecific rank.

As Mr. Boulenger's description² is probably not available to many members of this Society, I have given a detailed account of my own specimens. They will be presented to the British Museum.

***Rana cubitalis*, sp. nov.**

Diagnosis. Glandular lateral fold narrow and prominent, toes nearly entirely webbed, the tips with small but well developed discs. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches beyond the tip of the snout.

Nearest perhaps to *Rana guentheri* Boulenger, from which it differs in the position of the vomerine teeth, in the narrower and more prominent glandular lateral fold, in the longer hind limb, and in the larger terminal expansions to the toes.

Description. Vomerine teeth in two oblique groups between the choanae and extending posteriorly slightly beyond them, the interval between the groups equal to their distance from the choanae. Head longer than broad, snout as long as the orbit, obtusely pointed, canthus rostralis distinct, loreal region oblique and concave, nostrils distinctly nearer the tip of the snout than the eye, interorbital space equal to or a little narrower than upper eyelid, tympanum very distinct, nearly as large as the eye. Fingers and toes moderate, first finger considerably longer than second, toes nearly entirely webbed, tips of fingers

¹ Dentition of the left side only, in each case.

² Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) XII, p. 350 (1903).

and toes dilated into small but well developed discs. Subarticular tubercles well marked, a small, oval inner, and a small but quite distinct rounded, outer, metatarsal tubercle. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches beyond the tip of the snout, the heels overlap when the knee is fully flexed. Skin coarsely granular above, very coarsely granular upon the sides. A narrow and very prominent glandular dorso-lateral fold.

Males with external vocal vesicles and a large rounded gland on the inner side of the elbow.

Colour. Light clive (greyish in alcohol) above and on the sides, with an irregular chain of small black spots along each flank. Limbs with dark cross-bars, thighs behind marbled with dark brown. Below whitish. A dark streak along the canthus rostralis, and dark spots upon the lips. Tympanum dark brown.

Type locality. Doi Nga Chang, N. Siam. Type and para-type, adult males. Author's numbers, 1.106 and 2.107 respectively. Collected on the banks of a small stream, February, 1917, at about 500 metres elevation.

Dimensions in millimetres.

	Type	Para-type.
Snout to vent.....	68	66
Length of head (tympanum to end of snout) ...	23	23
Breadth of head.....	21	19.5
Snout.....	9.5	9.5
Eye.....	7	7
Tympanum.....	6	6
Elbow to tip of 3rd finger.....	31	25
Tibio-tarsal articulation to tip of 4th toe.....	53	50

The type will be presented to the British Museum.