Division of the Asian Snake Genera *Liopeltis* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Gongylosoma* Fitzinger, 1843 (Serpentes:Colubridae).

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**ABSTRACT**

The Asian genera *Liopeltis* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Gongylosoma* Fitzinger, 1843 as recognized at start 2013 have had a chequered taxonomic history, as outlined by Leviton (1964) for *Liopeltis* and Grismer et al. (2003) for *Gongylosoma*.

Species previously assigned to both genera have been removed and placed elsewhere by various authors. However a review of the remaining species within both genera show that there is sufficient evidence to warrant further division of both genera on the basis of strong morphological and biological differences between members.

As a result, in *Liopeltis*, what is perhaps the most divergent species is herein placed in its own monotypic genus, *Rossnolanus gen. nov.*

In terms of *Gongylosoma* the genus as recognized to date is divided three ways, with two new subgenera created and named according to the Zoological Code (Ride et al. 1999).

In turn all relevant genera are placed in a new colubrid tribe, namely Rossnolaniini, that also includes other genera including species formerly placed in *Liopeltis* and *Gongylosoma*.

The species *Liopeltis tricolor* Schlegel, 1837 is also herein divided into four subspecies, three formally named for the first time.

**Keywords**: Taxonomy; nomenclature; new tribe; Rossnolaniini; *Liopeltis*; *Gongylosoma*; new genus; *Rossnolanus*; new subgenera; *Paulelliottus*; *Avonlovellus*; new subspecies; *tricolor*; *philippinesiensis*; *brummeri*; *borneoiensis*.

**INTRODUCTION**

The Asian Snakes of the genera *Liopeltis* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Gongylosoma* Fitzinger, 1843 are diminutive and relatively uncommon snakes from the wetter South Asian region. Species within both genera as presently recognized have in the past been placed in a single genus (e.g. Boulenger 1890, 1894), with division of the group by most herpetologists only being done in the latter part of the twentieth century, this being done by resurrecting older available names.

Some species have in fact been transferred out, including the species *Cyclophiops doriae* Boulenger, 1888, returned to a monotypic genus as first described by Boulenger in 1888 and *Coluber porphyraceus* Cantor, 1839, held in with the *Liopeltis* group for many years and then transferred out to the genus *Orocryptophis* Utiger et al. 2005, noting it had been recognized as divergent for some time and in fact including more than one species-level taxon (Utiger et al. 2005).

For several reasons, including in part a relative lack of specimens in museums of the remainder of the species, these snakes have not been of much taxonomic interest in the latter part of the twentieth century.

However a wide-ranging audit of most of the world’s snake genera as popularly recognized showed that both genera contained divergent species worthy of taxonomic recognition in their own right, based on morphological and biological differences.

In terms of the genus *Liopeltis* the species *L. rappii* Günther, 1860, is significantly different from others in the genus, being of longer body-shape, more fossorial in habits and with a considerably smaller eye. Its head also differs significantly, including having just six as opposed to seven or eight upper labials.

As a result it is placed in a new monotypic genus, *Rossnolanus gen. nov.* defined and named according to the Zoological Code (Ride et al. 1999). The genus *Gongylosoma* also comprises two main groups. The first (nominal group), includes the species *Gongylosoma baliodeirus* Boie, 1827 the type species for the genus and *Gongylosoma scripta* (Theobold, 1868). The second group consists of the species *Gongylosoma mukutense* Grismer, Das and Leong, 2003, *Gongylosoma nicobariensis* (Stolicza, 1870)
and Gongylosoma scripta (Theobold, 1868), characterized by a body colour that fades from reddish brown anteriorly to greyish brown at the rear.

While my first view was to divide the genus along these lines, the second group of three also consists two different groups, that being G. nicobariensis which lacks a chevron-shaped nuchal band, anterior and posterior chin shields of the same size, five stripes anteriorly and a triangular postocular patch, versus the other two species (G. scripta and G. mukutense) which have these.

Therefore Gongylosoma is divided three ways into subgenera, according to the Zoological Code.

The differences between the three groups are in my view significant, based solely on morphological differences and almost certainly warrant division at the full genus level, but I have taken a conservative position (naming subgenera instead) in the absence of relevant molecular data for the relevant species.

There is also a likelihood that one of the two newly named subgenera should be treated as a full genus, with the other subgenus remaining within the group.

In the unlikely event that a subsequent or first reviser seeks to merge the two newly named subgenera within Gongylosoma, into a single genus, then Paulelliottus gen. nov. as defined herein is the name that must take priority.

There is also a likelihood that one of the two named subgenera most readily separated from the nominal form of the species and the subspecies Liopeltis tricolor borneoiensis subsp. nov. described herein by consistent differences in sculation.

For Liopeltis tricolor philippinensis subsp. nov. is most readily separated from the nominal form of the species and the subspecies Liopeltis tricolor borneoiensis subsp. nov. described herein by consistent differences in sculation.

For Liopeltis tricolor philippinensis subsp. nov. males have 149 ventrals (n=3), females have 148 ventrals (n=1); males have 116-125 subcaudals (n=3), females have 124 subcaudals (n=1); the tail length versus standard length is .55-.61 (n=2); compared to:

For Liopeltis tricolor boreonewiensis subsp. nov. males have 153-160 ventrals (n=4), females have 167-171 ventrals (n=2); males have 124-133 subcaudals (n=4), females have 127-133 subcaudals (n=2); the tail length versus standard length is .60-62 (n=2); compared to:

For Liopeltis tricolor tricolor males have 140-149 ventrals (n=3), females have 187 ventrals (n=1); males have 118-131 subcaudals (n=3), females have 108 subcaudals (n=1); the tail length versus standard length is .65-66 (n=2).
Liopeltis tricolor brummeri subsp. nov. is most readily separated from the other three subspecies by the following: In life, the upper lip and lower parts are whitish with at best a faint yellowish tinge as opposed to yellowish white to yellow in the other subspecies. In Liopeltis tricolor brummeri subsp. nov., the frontal shield is also a different shape to that seen in the other three subspecies. In the other three subspecies the anterior part of the frontal flares outwards to a noticeable degree, whereas in Liopeltis tricolor brummeri subsp. nov. the frontal either does not flare out or does so only slightly.

Obviously all four subspecies can be separated by distribution as well. Liopeltis tricolor philippinesiensis subsp. nov. is restricted to Palawan Island, the Philippines. Liopeltis tricolor borneoensis subsp. nov. is restricted to the island of Borneo and immediately adjacent offshore islands. Liopeltis tricolor tricolor occupies Java and immediately adjacent islands. Liopeltis tricolor brummeri subsp. nov. is found in Peninsula Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and immediately adjacent islands.

**Distribution:** Liopeltis tricolor borneoensis subsp. nov. is restricted to the island of Borneo and immediately adjacent offshore islands.

**Etymology:** Named in relation to where the subspecies occurs.

**Holotype:** A specimen at the Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ), Harvard, USA, specimen number: MCZ 11270 from the Limbang District, Sarawak on the island of Borneo. The Museum of Comparative Zoology allows access to its collection by scientists.

**Paratype:** A specimen at the Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, Singapore, specimen number: ZRC.2.2838, from Penang Hill, Penang, Peninsula Malaysia. This is a facility that allows access to its collection by scientists.

**Diagnosis:** Liopeltis tricolor brummeri subsp. nov. is most readily separated from the other three subspecies by the following: In life, the upper lip and lower parts are whitish with at best a faint yellowish tinge as opposed to yellowish white to yellow in the other subspecies.

In Liopeltis tricolor borneoensis subsp. nov. the frontal shield is also a different shape to that seen in the other three subspecies. In the other three subspecies the anterior part of the frontal flares outwards to a noticeable degree, whereas in Liopeltis tricolor brummeri subsp. nov. the frontal either does not flare out or does so only slightly.

**Liopeltis tricolor borneoensis subsp. nov.** is most readily separated from the nominal form of the species and the subspecies Liopeltis tricolor philippinesiensis subsp. nov. described herein by consistent differences in scalation.

For Liopeltis tricolor borneoensis subsp. nov. males have 153-160 ventrals (n=4), females have 167-171 ventrals (n=2); males have 124-133 subcaudals (n=4), females have 127-133 subcaudals (n=2); the tail length versus standard length is .60-.62 (n=2); compared to:

For Liopeltis tricolor philippinesiensis subsp. nov. males have 149 ventrals (n=3), females have 148 ventrals (n=1); males have 116-125 subcaudals (n=3), females have 124 subcaudals (n=1); the tail length versus standard length is .55-.61 (n=4); compared to:

For Liopeltis tricolor borneoensis subsp. nov. males have 140-149 ventrals (n=3), females have 187 ventrals (n=1); males have 118-131 subcaudals (n=3), females have 108 subcaudals (n=1); the tail length versus standard length is .65-.66 (n=2).

**Liopeltis tricolor borneoensis subsp. nov.** is most readily separated from the other three subspecies by the following: In life, the upper lip and lower parts are whitish with at best a faint yellowish tinge as opposed to yellowish white to yellow in the other subspecies.

In Liopeltis tricolor borneoensis subsp. nov., the frontal shield is also a different shape to that seen in the other three subspecies. In the other three subspecies the anterior part of the frontal flares outwards to a noticeable degree, whereas in Liopeltis tricolor borneoensis subsp. nov. the frontal either does not flare out or does so only slightly. Obviously all four subspecies can be separated by distribution as well. Liopeltis tricolor philippinesiensis subsp. nov. is restricted to Palawan Island, the Philippines. Liopeltis tricolor borneoensis subsp. nov. is restricted to the island of Borneo and immediately adjacent offshore islands.

**Distribution:** Liopeltis tricolor borneoensis subsp. nov. is restricted to Peninsula Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and immediately adjacent islands.

**Etymology:** Named in honour of Marcus Brummer of Upwey, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia for his magnificent efforts in terms of highlighting police and political corruption in the Australian state of Victoria.

In the late 1990’s the Victorian police were routinely bashing political protesters, on instructions of their controlling government, led at the time by Premier Steve Bracks. The police were not enforcing the law of the land, but rather in...
This genus (Rossnolanus gen. nov.) is separated from Gongylosoma Fitzinger, 1843 (including the subgenera named below) by the fact that species in that genus have either 13 or 17 dorsal mid-body rows (depending on the subgenus as defined herein) without apical pits. Ventrals are not angulate laterally, the tail is moderate to long and the subcaudals are divided. 6 upper labials.

This genus (Rossnolanus gen. nov.) is separated from the genus Oreocephalus Ulter et al. 2005 by the fact that the latter has 19 as opposed to 15 dorsal mid-body rows.

Cyclophiops doriae Boulenger, 1888 (monotypic for the Boulenger-named genus) is separated from Rossnolanus gen. nov. by having 8 as opposed to 6 upper labials. Cyclophiops doriae Boulenger, 1888 also has a distinctively convex snout.

Rossnolanus gen. nov. is also diagnosed by the following suite of characters: Rostral is twice as broad as deep, being just visible from above. The nostril is between two nasals; suture between the internasals is a little shorter than that between the prefrontal; frontal slightly shorter than its distance from the end of the snout, a little shorter than the parietals; loreal is as long as deep or a little longer than deep; one praeocular; two postoculars, only the upper in contact with the parietal; temporals 1+1; 6 upper labials, the third and fourth entering the eye; four lower labials in contact with the anterior chin shields, which equal or a little exceed the posterior in length. 15 dorsal mid-body scale rows, 178-195 ventrals, divided anal and 60-75 divided subcaudals. The colour is brown above with a broad dark collar and a double series of transverse dark spots on the anterior part of the body; these markings being noticeably more distinct in young specimens. The venter is a uniform yellowish colour.

Distribution: The Himalayas, including, Nepal, India (Sikkim, Darjeeling, Himalachal Pradesh).

Etymology: Named in honour of Ross Nolan of Ringwood, Victoria, Australia in recognition of his civic ethics in being a whistle-blower of corruption in the Victorian Liberal Party and their private army, including heavily armed and highly corrupt Victorian Police Officers and a totally corrupt judiciary appointed by the politicians and who follow orders given to them to railroad innocent people and ensure that police protected thugs and criminals remain untouched by the law.

As a result of his blowing the whistle on the corruption, Liberal Party luminaries in Melbourne organised a campaign to discredit him via the Murdoch-controlled “hate press” (known best for the illegal phone hacking scandal in the UK) the end result being a total destruction of Nolan’s life and distinguished career as an aviation engineer. Nolan’s speciality was the development of “Flying Cars”.

Content: Rossnolanus rappii Günther, 1860 (monotypic for the genus)

GENUS GONGYLOSOMA FITZINGER, 1843

Type species: Coronella balioideira Boie, 1827.

Diagnosis: Smallsnake, usually well under 60 cm in length. Maxillary teeth small, equal in size and numbering 15-30. Mandibular teeth are subequal. The head is short, not or scarcely distinct from the neck. The eye is small or moderate in size and may be less than half the length of the snout. The pupil is round, head shields are more-or-less normal. The body is cylindrical with smooth or feebly keeled scales in 15 dorsal mid-body rows without apical pits. Ventrals are not angulate laterally, the tail is moderate to long and the subcaudals are divided. 7-8 upper labials.

Separated from Rossnolanus gen. nov. by the fact that Rossnolanus gen. nov. has six as opposed to 7-8 upper labials. Liopeilis Fitzinger, 1843 has 15 dorsal-mid-body rows, which no Gongylosoma species has. Oreocephalus Ulter et al. 2005 is separated from Gongylosoma by having 19 dorsal-mid-body scale rows, as opposed to 13 or 17.

Cyclophiops Boulenger, 1888 is separated from Gongylosoma by having 15 dorsal-mid-body rows, which no Gongylosoma species has.

Distribution: Southern Asia, including south-east Asia.

Content: Gongylosoma balioideiri (Boie, 1827); G. longicauda (Peters, 1871); G. mukutense Grismer, Das and Leong, 2003; G. nicobariensis (Stoliczka, 1870); G. scripta (Theobold, 1868).
SUBGENUS PAULELLIOTTUS SUBGEN. NOV.
Type species: Ablabes longicaudus Peters, 1871.

Diagnosis: The subgenus Paulelliottus subgen. nov. is separated from all other Gongylosoma and Liopeltis by the presence of (1) a nuchal band, (2) a wide, trianually shaped postocular patch, (3) five, thin, white stripes consisting of a vertebral stripe and a pair of lateral and ventrolateral stripes, and (4) anterior and posterior chin shields of equal length and 13 dorsal mid-body rows.

The subgenus Avonlovellus subgen. nov. in common with Paulelliottus subgen. nov. has a dorsal body colour that fades from reddish anteriorly to gray-brown posteriorly. This is not the case in the remaining species of Gongylosoma.

Avonlovellus subgen. nov. is readily separated from all other Gongylosoma by having 17 rather than 13 dorsal mid-body rows. In turn and in common with all other Gongylosoma these snakes are diagnosed as follows: Smallish snakes, usually well under 60 cm in length. Maxillary teeth small, equal in size and numbering 15-30. Mandibular teeth are subequal. The head is short, not or scarcely distinct from the neck. The eye is small or moderate in size and may be less than half the length of the snout or more. The pupil is round, head shields are more-or-less normal. The body is cylindrical with smooth or feebly keeled scales in 13 or 17 dorsal mid-body rows (depending on the subgenus as defined herein) without apical pits. Ventrals are not angulate laterally, the tail is moderate to long and the subcaudals are divided. 7-8 upper labials.

Separated from Rossnolanus gen. nov. by the fact that Rossnolanus gen. nov. has six as opposed to 7-8 upper labials. Liopeltis Fitzinger, 1843 has 15 dorsal-mid-body rows, which no Gongylosoma species has. Oreocryptophis Uliger et al. 2005 is separated from Gongylosoma by having 19 dorsal-mid-body scale rows, as opposed to 13 or 17.

Cyclophiops Boulenger, 1888 is separated from Gongylosoma by having 15 dorsal-mid-body rows, which no Gongylosoma species has.

Distribution: Paulelliottus subgen. nov. occurs in Malaysia (West and East) and parts of Indonesia within these boundaries.

Etymology: Named in honour of Paul Elliott of Polyester bookstores in Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, Victoria, Australia in recognition for his courageous efforts in fighting government corruption by selling books about corruption banned by the government (illegally) and in the face of countless armed raids and falsified criminal charges by the local Victorian Police (see etymology for Avonlovellus gen. nov. below).

Content: Gongylosoma (Paulelliottus) longicaudus (Peters, 1871) (type species); G. (Paulelliottus) mukutenaes Grismer, Das and Leong, 2003.

SUBGENUS AVONLOVELLUS SUBGEN. NOV.
Type species: Ablabes nicobariensis Stolica, 1870.

Diagnosis: The subgenus Paulelliottus subgen. nov. is separated from all other Gongylosoma and Liopeltis by the presence of (1) a nuchal band, (2) a wide, trianually shaped postocular patch, (3) five, thin, white stripes consisting of a vertebral stripe and a pair of lateral and ventrolateral stripes, and (4) anterior and posterior chin shields of equal length and 13 dorsal mid-body scale rows.

The subgenus Avonlovellus subgen. nov., monotypic for the species Gongylosoma (Avonlovellus) nicobariensis (Stolica, 1870) in common with Paulelliottus subgen. nov. has a dorsal body colour that fades from reddish anteriorly to gray-brown posteriorly. This is not the case in the remaining species of Gongylosoma.

Avonlovellus subgen. nov. is also readily separated from all other Gongylosoma by having 17 rather than 13 dorsal mid-body rows. Avonlovellus subgen. nov. is further diagnosed as follows: Rostral low, wide, not reaching the top of the head; nostril between two nasals; internasals about half the size of the prefrontals; frontal somewhat larger than the supraoculars; parietals about one forth larger than the frontal, in contact with both postoculars; loreal united with the postnasal; one preauricular and two postauriculars; temporals 1+2, 7 upper labials, the third and fourth entering the eye; both pairs of chin-shields are subequal in size. 17 dorsal mid-body scale rows. 189 ventrals, divided anal and 87 subcaudals. The anterior half of the body is reddish brown above grading to a blackish grey at the rear. Head above is blackish, the first three labials have yellow spots. There is a short broad yellow streak from behind and below the eye posteriorly to the angle of the mouth; a black collar, margined on both sides with an interrupted yellow band, of which the anterior is the most distinct; an indistinct series of blackish-grey dorsal spots, almost forming a dark undulating band; sides marbled and flecked blackish grey, this colour being separated from the upper brown one by a series of closely set black spots which are partially conspicuous on the posterior part of the body; chin dusky; lower parts yellow with a vermilion tinge, each ventral with a large black spot near the outer extremity (Stolica 1870).

In turn and in common with all other Gongylosoma these snakes are diagnosed as follows: Smallish snakes, usually well under 60 cm in length. Maxillary teeth small, equal in size and numbering 15-30. Mandibular teeth are subequal. The head is short, not or scarcely distinct from the neck. The eye is small or moderate in size and may be less than half the length of the snout or more. The pupil is round, head shields are more-or-less normal. The body is cylindrical with smooth or feebly keeled scales in 13 or 17 dorsal mid-body rows (depending on the subgenus as defined herein) without apical pits. Ventrals are not angulate laterally, the tail is moderate to long and the subcaudals are divided. 7-8 upper labials.

Separated from Rossnolanus gen. nov. by the fact that Rossnolanus gen. nov. has six as opposed to 7-8 upper labials. Liopeltis Fitzinger, 1843 has 15 dorsal-mid-body rows, which no Gongylosoma species has. Oreocryptophis Uliger et al. 2005 is separated from Gongylosoma by having 19 dorsal-mid-body scale rows, as opposed to 13 or 17.

Cyclophiops Boulenger, 1888 is separated from Gongylosoma by having 15 dorsal-mid-body rows, which no Gongylosoma species has.

Distribution: Known only from the holotype from the Nicobar Islands (India).


The three books had as their centrepiece the story of the Perth Mint Swindle, which is the popular name for the robbery of 49 gold bars weighing 68 kg from the Perth Mint in Western Australia on 22 June 1982. The bullion was valued at A$653,000 at that time (2011 US$2.02 million). According to the WA Police at the time, three brothers, Ray, Peter and Brian Mickelberg, orchestrated the robbery. The three went to trial and were found guilty of the conspiracy and sentenced in 1983 to twenty, sixteen and twelve years in jail respectively. Lovell took up the case and all three convictions were overturned in 2004, because they were able to show that there had been a conspiracy by corrupt Western Australia Police to frame them. The offending officers have not been charged.

The senior investigating officer in the case was highly corrupt and protected Detective Sergeant Don Hancock who was later promoted to head of the State Criminal Investigation Bureau (CIB). In September 2001 in an apparently unrelated
series of events and an act of Karma, Hancock was murdered when a bomb which had been planted under his car exploded outside his home in Lathlain, killing him and a friend Lou Lewis. The bomb had been planted by a member of the family of a man Hancock had ordered killed, the original victim being in a well-known bikie gang.

In 2002, midway through a State Royal Commission into police corruption commenced in part as a result of material detailing WA Police corruption including the Mickleberg matter, published in chapters dedicated to the WA Police in the books *Victoria Police Corruption and Victoria Police Corruption-2* (Hoser 1999a, 1999b), a retired police officer who had been at the centre of the case, Tony Lewandowski, made a confession of his involvement in fabricating evidence which was used to help frame the brothers. Lewandowski’s senior officer during the investigation was Don Hancock, who with Lewandowski, were the only persons present at the brothers’ interviews following the Mickleberg arrests. Lewandowski was subsequently charged with attempting to pervert the course of justice, making false statements, fabricating evidence and perjury. In May 2004, just before facing trial Lewandowski apparently committed suicide though there has been some speculation as to whether or not this may have been staged to cover his (possible) murder. Although Lewandowski is now deceased, it was ultimately through Lewandowski’s confession, Hancock was directly implicated in fabricating evidence in the Mickleberg case.

In July 2004 the Western Australian Court of Criminal Appeal quashed the brothers’ convictions after seven unsuccessful attempts. The judge ruled that with the suppression of their sentence, they were entitled to a presumption of innocence. The Assistant Police Commissioner, Mel Hay, expressed disappointment with the decision which prompted a threat of a defamation lawsuit from the brothers. The brothers subsequently sued the Western Australian government for libel, and as part of the settlement, the West Australian police issued a public apology in December 2007.

After lodging claims for compensation, in January 2008 State Attorney-General Jim McCleary offered $500,000 in ex-gratia payments to each brother for the “injustice done to them”. The payment followed $658,672 paid to cover legal costs of their two appeals. The Mickleberg’s lawyer had asked $950,000 in compensation for Ray and $750,000 for Peter.

Meanwhile, in WA, Lovell’s books were all banned illegally by the State Government and police who had all copies seized and destroyed. From Victoria, myself and others distributed books through the postal system into WA.

The police union collected a levy of $1 per week from each member to fund legal action against Lovell and his publishers and distributed the proceeds only to press publications of the book and these proceedings, illegal in initiation by the police ran for many years. The WA Police Union raised in excess of a million dollars and also diverted a far greater sum of tax-payer’s funds to enforce the bans on the book and associated legal actions. While websites such as “Wikipedia” state that the ban has been lifted, the fact is that as of 2013, state police across Australia still routinely raid major bookshops with all Lovell titles being on the ongoing “banned, seize and destroy” list.

In Melbourne, the owner of the Polyester Bookshop in Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, Paul (Gonzo) Elliott was raided and charged and fined by the Victoria police after being found selling copies of the Lovell books.

**Content:** Gongylosoma (Avoniovellus) nicobarisennis (Stoliczka, 1870) (monotypic).

**TRIBE ROSSNOLANINI TRIBE NOV.**

**Terminal taxon:** Ablabes raptii Günther, 1860

**Defined herein as Rossnolanus raptii** (Günther, 1860).

**Diagnosis:** Separated from other snakes by the following suite of characters: Smallish terrestrial or subarboral snakes, growing to usually well under 60 cm in total length. Maxillary teeth small, equal in size and numbering 15-30. Mandibular teeth are subequal. The head is short, not or scarcely distinct from the neck. The eye is small or moderate in size, and may be more than half the length of the snout or alternatively less. The pupil is round, head shields are more-or-less normal. The body is cylindrical with smooth or feebly keeled scales in 13-23 dorsal-mid-body rows without apical pits. Ventrals are not angulate laterally, the tail is moderate to long and the subcaudals are divided. 6-8 upper labials.

Nasal shield may be single, semidivided or divided.

**Distribution:** Southern and south-east Asia.

**Etymology:** See for the genus Rossnolanus gen. nov. above.

**Content:** Rossnolanus gen. nov.; Cyclophlops Boulenger, 1888; Gongylosoma Fitzinger, 1843; Liopeltis Fitzinger, 1843; Oreocryptophis Uliger et al. 2005.

**FIRST REVISER NOTE**

In the unlikely event that a subsequent reviser seeks to merge the two newly named subgenera within Gongylosoma, then *Pauillettus* is than name that must take priority.

**REFERENCES CITED**


