

Typhlops weidholzi n. inedit., a new species
of *Letheobia* from the Republic of Cameroon,
and a synopsis of the genus
(Squamata: Serpentes: Scolecophidia: Typhlopidae)

Typhlops weidholzi n. inedit., eine neue Art der Gattung *Letheobia*
aus der Republik Kamerun und Synopsis der Gattung
(Squamata: Serpentes: Scolecophidia: Typhlopidae)

VAN WALLACH & RICHARD GEMEL

KURZFASSUNG

Im Zuge der Bearbeitung der Aufsammlungen von Alfred Weidholz durch Otto Wettstein wurde das Belegexemplar einer Blindschlange aus Kamerun vor knapp achtzig Jahren für eine Neubeschreibung als Typus gekennzeichnet. Im Archiv der Herpetologischen Sammlung des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien findet sich die handschriftliche Aufzeichnung dieser Beschreibung, die aber nie im Druck erschienen ist.

Die in dieser Handschrift wiedergegebene Beschreibung steht im Einklang mit der Diagnose der Autoren, welche die Einzigartigkeit des Exemplars und das Vorliegen einer unbeschriebenen Art der Gattung *Letheobia* bestätigt. Auf Grundlage der äußeren Morphologie wird eine Synopsis aller Arten der Gattung präsentiert.

ABSTRACT

In the course of examination and description of the collection of Alfred Weidholz by Otto Wettstein, a specimen of blind snake from Cameroon was labeled as *typus* nearly 80 years ago in preparation for the description of a new species. The archive of the Herpetological Collection at the Natural History Museum in Vienna contains the handwritten manuscript of this description, which never appeared in print.

This description is reproduced herein and used to confirm the uniqueness of the specimen, which is described as a new species of *Letheobia*. A synopsis of the external morphology is presented for all currently known species of *Letheobia*.

KEY WORDS

Reptilia; Squamata: Serpentes: Scolecophidia: Typhlopidae, *Letheobia weidholzi*, new species, systematics, taxonomy, distribution, history of science, Republic of Cameroon

INTRODUCTION

During the preparation of a new edition of an annotated type catalogue of amphibians and reptiles in the Herpetological Collection of the Vienna Natural History Museum (NMW) by the second author, a typhlopoid snake was discovered that was previously recognized as a new species by the former curator Otto WETTSTEIN. WETTSTEIN had planned on publishing a description of this species but never accomplished this intention. The entry for NMW 23492 in the museum catalogue reads: "*Typhlops weidholzi* Typus Poli b. Garoua N-Kamerun, 1938/39 Coll. A. Weidholz."

Since the description of "*Typhlops weidholzi*" was never published (*nomen ineditum*), it was not included in the former editions of the NMW type catalogues (TIEDEMANN & HÄUPL 1980, TIEDEMANN, HÄUPL & GRILLITSCH 1994 and TIEDEMANN & GRILLITSCH 1999). Its status was therefore investigated and the present examination of the specimen confirms that it represents an undescribed species new to science, which according to current taxonomy is a member of the genus *Letheobia*. The Republic of Cameroon forms the western border of the range of the scolecophidian genus *Lethe-*

obia, which is mainly a Central and East African taxon. *Letheobia caeca* (DUMÉRIL, 1856), *L. decorosa* (BUCHHOLZ & PETERS, 1875) and *L. zenkeri* (STERNFELD, 1908), are the only species in the genus definitely known from Cameroon, whereas *L. crossii* (BOULENGER, 1893) and *L. rufescens* (CHABANAUD, 1917), might occur within its borders due to proximity of specimens from Nigeria, the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (PERRET 1961; LEBRETON 1999; CHIRIO & LEBRETON 2007; WALLACH et al. 2014).

Alfred WEIDHOLZ and his herpetological contributions

Alfred WEIDHOLZ was a Viennese private banker, who together with his friend, director of the famous Zoo of Vienna (“Menagerie Schönbrunn”, “Schönbrunner Tiergarten”) Prof. Dr. med. Otto ANTONIUS, is revered as one of the pioneers of scientifically oriented zootechnics. WEIDHOLZ undertook seven trips from 1910–1938 to Africa, visiting the Maghreb countries, Central and West Africa and published several books of his adventurous journeys, which encompassed the region from the Chari River of the Central African Republic through Cameroon to Senegal (WEIDHOLZ 1935, 1941, 1943). The primary goal of his self-financed collecting activities was the procurement of live animals, especially hoofed and predatory animals, for the “Tiergarten Schönbrunn.” With the large animals he captured, he made a significant contribution to the zoo of Vienna. Additionally, the mammal and herpetological collections of the Vienna Natural History Museum received numerous valuable specimens from WEIDHOLZ, including more than 200 amphibians and reptiles. During this period, Otto WETTSTEIN was curator of the Herpetological Collection of the Natural History Museum in Vienna (EISELT 1967), he carefully curated WEIDHOLZ’s specimens and penned detailed descriptions of most species. He also sent some selected specimens to Robert MERTENS at the Senckenberg Museum (Frankfurt a. M.) for examination. As a result, several new species were described from WEIDHOLZ’s activities, namely *Afrixalus weidholzi* (MERTENS,

1938), *Emys orbicularis occidentalis* FRITZ, 1993, *Agama weidholzi* WETTSTEIN, 1932, *Macrovipera lebetina transmediterranea* (NILSON & ANDRÉN, 1988), and *Echis carinatus ocellatus* STEMMLER, 1970 (= *Echis ocellatus*, paratypes NMW 19378: 1, 2), also from the same locality of Poli, Cameroon, as was the NMW specimen of “*Typhlops weidholzi* n. sp.” Below, the authors present WETTSTEIN’s complete original description and its English translation by R. GEMEL:

“*Typhlops weidholzi* n. sp.

1 St. Poli b. Garoua, N-Kamerun

Nächstverwandt mit *T. crossii* Blgr.

Unterscheidet sich durch 24 (statt 22) Schuppen um den Körper, dadurch daß der Durchmesser d. K[örpers]. 61–62 mal in der Körperlänge (statt 54 mal) enthalten ist u. durch etwas andere Kopfseitenbeschilderung. Die Hinterränder des Nasale u. Praeoculare sind nicht eingebuchtet sondern fast gerade, das Oculare ist sehr klein und schmal. Das 3. der 4 Supralabialia ist lang und schräg gestellt und berührt das Oculare. Das 4. Supralabiale ist vom Oculare durch ein Schild getrennt, das man als Suboculare bezeichnen kann. Daß bei dem vorliegenden Exemplar diese 2 letztgenannten Schilder bis auf eine tiefe Einkerbung verschmolzen sind, dürfte meiner Meinung nach individueller Natur sein. Das große, quere Praefrontale ist mit dem Nasale in Kontakt, vom Präoculare durch 1, vom Oculare durch 2 kl. Schildchen getrennt.

Nasale ganz geteilt, Rostrale groß, seine Form, ebenso wie das Seitenprofil des Kopfes wie bei *crossii* (s. Blgr. Cat. I., Taf. III, Fig. 5). Kein Schwanzstachel. Der langgestreckte Körper ist vorne dünner als hinten, vorne 5 mm, hinten 6,5 mm dick. Die Durchschnittsdicke von 6 mm ist 61–62 mal in der Lg. enthalten, letztere beträgt (mit Schnur gemessen) ca. 373 mm. Farbe des Stückes in Alkohol einfarbig hell gelblich bräunlich. Diese Art steht zw. *T. crossii* und *T. sudanensis* K. P. Schmidt (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 49, 1923, p. 51). Letztere Art hat ein anderes Kopfprofil mit stumpfer Schnauze (s. Abb. bei Schmidt l. c. p. 52) ein viel kleineres Präoculare u. Oculare die anders gestellt sind.

Die Arten *T. feae* – *principis* – *crossii* – *weidholzi* – *sudanensis* – *somalicus* bilden

Typhlops weidholzi n. sp.
 1 St. Poli b. Garoua, N.-Kamerun
 Nächstunmündl mit *T. crossi* Blgr.,
 Unterschied sich durch 24 (statt 22)
 Schuppen um den Körper, und dadurch daß
 der Durchmesser d. H. 61-62 mal im
 den Körperlänge (statt 54 mal) ent-
 halten ist im. Der Kopf etwas anders
 Kopfseitenbeschaltung. Die Stirnlinie
 der Nasale u. Präoculare sind nicht
 einander berührt sondern fast gerade, das
 2
 Oculare ist sehr klein u. suboval. Das
 3. der 4 Supralabiale ist lang und
 schräg gestellt und berührt das Oculare.
 Das 4. Supralabiale ist vom Oculare
 durch ein Spalt getrennt, das man als
 Suboculare bezeichnen kann. Das 3.
 bei dem vorliegenden Exemplar liegt
 2 differenzieren sich durch die Beschaltung
 sind, die kleine durch die Messung
 individuell Natur sein. Das große,
 genau präoculare ist mit dem Nasale
 in Kontakt, vom Präoculare durch
 1, vom Oculare durch 2 kl. Schilde
 getrennt.
 Nasale ganz geteilt, Basale groß, seine
 Form, ebenso wie das Seitenprofil des
 Schlangenkopfes wie bei *crossi* (s.
 Blgr. Cat. I., Taf. III, Fig. 5). Wenn
 Schlangenzubehel. Der langgestreckte Körper
 ist etwas dünner als hinter, vorne 5 mm
 hinten 6.5 mm dick. Die Durchschnittdicke
 vom 6 mm ist 61-62 mal in der Lg.
 enthalten, letztere beträgt (mit Schwanz ge-
 messen) ca. 373 mm. Farbe des Körpers im
 Alkohol einfarbig gelblich-braunlich.
 Eine Art ~~ähnlich~~ ^{ähnlich} *T. crossi* und
~~ähnlich~~ ^{ähnlich} *T. sudanensis* K.P. Schmidt
 (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 49, 1923, p. 51)
 3
 Folgende Art hat ein anderes Kopfprofil
 mit stumpferer Schwanz (s. Abb. bei Schmidt
 l. c. p. 52) ein viel kleineres Präoculare
 u. Oculare die anders geformt sind.
 Die Arten *T. feae-principis-crossi-*
weidholzi-sudanensis-somalicus
 bilden sowohl morphologisch wie
 geographisch eine Reihe, die ihre Zusammen-
 gehörigkeit zu einem Formkreis wohl nicht
 zweifelhaft erscheinen lassen.

sowohl morphologisch wie geographisch eine Reihe, die ihre Zusammenziehung zu einem Formenkreis vielleicht berechtigt erscheinen lassen."

Typhlops weidholzi n. sp.

1 specimen from Poli, near Garoua, North Cameroon

Closely related to *T. crossi* Blgr. from which it is distinguished by 24 (instead of 22) scales around the body, the diameter of the body being 61-62 times (instead of 54 times) contained in the body length, and the somewhat differing lateral head scalation. Posterior margins of nasal and preocular not emarginate, almost straight instead, ocular very small and narrow. The 3rd of the four supralabials long, obliquely oriented and touching the ocular. The 4th supralabial separated from the ocular by a scale that might be named subocular. Both of the last mentioned scales are fused and only a notch is visible; this character is in my opinion individual. Prefrontal large, transversal and in contact with nasal; separated from preocular by one, from ocular by two, little scales.

Nasal completely divided, rostral large, its shape and the head in profile view like in *crossi* (see Blgr. Cat. I., Plate III, Fig. 5). No tail spine. Body elongate, anteriorly thinner than posteriorly; front part 5 mm, hind part 6.5 mm in diameter. The mean body diameter of 6 mm is 61-62 times contained in body length. Body length about 373 mm (measured with a cord). Color of the alcohol preserved specimen uniformly light yellowish-brown. This species is intermediate between *T. crossi* and *T. sudanensis* K. P. Schmidt (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 49, 1923, p. 51). The latter species has a different head profile and a blunt snout (see fig. in Schmidt l. c. p. 52), a much smaller preocular and ocular, which are arranged in a different way.

The species *T. feae-principis-crossi* - *weidholzi* - *sudanensis* - *somalicus* form a series both from their morphological features and geographical range, which may justify their assignment to a particular species complex.

In addition to the above manuscript description by WETTSTEIN (Fig. 1), WEIDHOLZ (1941: 114, Fig. 11) provided a photograph of the specimen (Fig. 2) and mentioned it in his book thusly:

Fig 1: The three pages of O. WETTSTEIN's unpublished handwritten manuscript in which he describes *Typhlops weidholzi* n. sp. Photos by R. GEMEL. (reduced to about 50 % of original size).

Abb. 1: Die drei Seiten von O. WETTSTEIN's unpublishertem handschriftlichem Manuskript, auf denen er *Typhlops weidholzi* n. sp. beschreibt. Fotos: R. GEMEL. (verkleinert auf etwa 50 % der Originalgröße).



Eine neue Wurm[sch]lange

Fig. 2: “A new blind snake“ as depicted in WEIDHOLZ (1941: 114, Fig. 11). Photo by R. GEMEL.

Abb. 2: “Eine neue Wurm[sch]lange“ wie in WEIDHOLZ (1941: 114, Abb. 11) dargestellt. Foto: R. GEMEL.

“Eine der von mir im Namschidlande gefundenen Wurm[sch]langen hat der Kustos am Naturhistorischen Museum zu Wien, Dr. Otto v. Wettstein, als neue Art beschrieben und *Typhlops weidholzi* benannt“ [One of the worm snakes I found in the region of the Namschids was described by the curator Dr. Otto v. Wettstein of the Natural History Museum in Vienna as a new species and named *Typhlops weidholzi*].

Article 16.1 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (IZCN 1999), stating that the intention to name a new taxon must be explicitly stated for it to be valid, indicates that WEIDHOLZ’s 1941 usage of the name *Typhlops weidholzi* constituted a *nomen nudum*. The authors therefore take this opportunity to officially describe the species and name it in honor of its collector, Alfred WEIDHOLZ.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Discussion of characters follows that of WALLACH (1995, 2003, 2005), FRANZEN & WALLACH (2002), and BROADLEY & WALLACH (2007b). Body length measurements were made to the nearest 1 mm; head shield and body diameter measurements made with digital calipers to 0.01 mm. Abbreviations of characters include LOA – total length, TL – tail length, MBD – midbody diameter, L/W – total length/midbody diameter ratio, T/LOA – relative tail length, TW – midtail diameter, TL/TW – relative tail width, ABD – anterior body diameter, MBD – midbody diameter, PBD – posterior body diameter, TMD – total middorsals, SC – subcaudals, DC – dorsocaudals, SIP – supralabial imbrication pattern, SL – supralabial, HW – head width at ocular level, RL – rostral length, RW – midscale rostral width, FL – frontal length, FW – frontal width. Supralabial imbrication patterns follow WALLACH (1993); T–0 and T–II illustrated in Figs. 3–6. Museum acronyms follow those listed in WALLACH et al. (2014) with the addition of NSP (Nairobi Snake Park, Republic of Kenya), SDSU (San Diego State University, California, USA) and TAU (Tel-Aviv University, Israel).

A few discrepancies will be noted below when comparing this report with WETTSTEIN’s description. For example, WETTSTEIN

calculated a L/W ratio of 61–62 whereas the authors of the present paper calculate it to be 96. All body and tail width measurements (and Table 1 data) are measured in the horizontal plane; if measured in the vertical plane, the L/W ratio comes to 65 (which corresponds exactly to WETTSTEIN’s results when considering shrinkage over time in preservative), indicating that WETTSTEIN measured the specimen in the vertical plane. Secondly, WETTSTEIN stated the nasal to be semidivided yet there is a minute suture connecting the nostril to the rostral. This difference is attributed to the better optics available today in modern microscopes. Lastly, WETTSTEIN reported that SL 3 was in contact with the ocular and SL 4 was separated from the ocular by a subocular. This discrepancy is due to terminology. The shields termed the ocular and subocular by WETTSTEIN, which he correctly stated to be fused with a vestigial notch separating them in the middle, since present on both sides of the head, are taken to be an elongate but reduced ocular shield. We do not consider a subocular to be present but to be fused with an even smaller ocular shield. In the present paper, the full official country names were not consistently used to improve readability.

RESULTS

Letheobia weidholzi sp. nov.
Weidholz's Pink Blindsnake
Figs. 13–17

Holotype.— NMW 23492, from Poli, Département de Faro, Région du Nord, Cameroun (8° 27' 16.4" N, 13° 15' 33.7" E, elevation 525 m), collected by Alfred Weidholz, between 1938–1939.

Diagnosis.— *Letheobia weidholzi* can be separated from all other members of the genus by the following combination of characters: dorsal and lateral head profiles tapered or pointed with keratinous keel on rostral, lateral head shields obliquely oriented to the vertical, and more than 650 total middorsals. Additional characters distinguishing it from other *Letheobia* with pointed snouts are: inferior nasal suture in contact with SL 2, length/width ratio greater than 95, and absence of an apical spine. As to the assignment to the genus *Letheobia*, see Discussion.

Description.— Female specimen, LOA 376 mm, TL 4.1 mm (TL/LOA 1.1%), horizontal ABD 4.4 mm, MBD 3.9 mm (L/W ratio 96), PBD 5.7 mm (vertical ABD 4.0 mm, MBD 5.8 mm, PBD 6.0 mm), TW 4.0 mm (TL/TW 1.0), scales smooth, imbricate and pitless in 26-24-24 rows, TMD 651, SC 9, and DC 11. The body diameter gradually increases from head to tail. The costal scales vary from 1.5–2.0 times as broad as long. Dorsal snout (Figs. 13, 15) tapered in profile with large rostral, approximately 3/4 of the head width at ocular level (dorsal RW 2.7 mm, HW 3.8 mm, RW/HW 0.71), slightly longer than broad (dorsal RL 3.65 mm, dorsal RW 2.9 mm, RL/RW 1.26), with nearly parallel sides that are angled posteriorly, terminating in a transverse border at the level of the ocular; frontal transversely elongated, 3.5 times as broad as deep (FW 1.6 mm, FL 0.45 mm, FW/FL 3.56), separating nasals middorsally; postfrontal small, barely larger than adjacent scales, twice as broad as deep and semilunar in shape; supraocular small (1/3 size of frontal) and transversely oriented, in contact with preocular and supranasal, lateral edge wedged between preocular and lateralmost postfrontal scale; a series of 6 small post-

frontal scales border the frontal and supraoculars, a narrow, moon-shaped scale along midline, bordered by 3 small scales on the left and 2 on the right (outermost two scales fused into a single scale).

In lateral view, snout (Figs. 14, 16) pointed, dorsal and ventral rostral strongly tapering to an anterior point forming an anteriorly-directed, horizontal keratinous keel or cutting edge; nasal semidivided, infranasal small and narrow, supranasal large and extending onto dorsum of head; inferior nasal suture originating from second supralabial on both sides of the head but it connects near the junction of first and second supralabial on the right side; superior nasal suture complete, extending across nostril-rostral gap; kidney-bean shaped nostril inferior, nearly horizontal in orientation, and directed laterally, overarched by weak *canthus rostralis* that extends only across the anterior portion of supranasal; width of supranasal slightly narrower than that of preocular, both of which are nearly twice as broad as the ocular (midscale length of supranasal 1.0 mm, preocular 1.1 mm, and ocular 0.6 mm); preocular and ocular obliquely oriented to the vertical; eyespot invisible; postoculars 2/2 (or 4/4 between last supralabial and frontal); supralabial imbrication pattern T–0, none of the supralabials overlapping the shields above them; SL 1 equal in size to SL 2, both rectangular in shape, SL 3 is three times the size of SL 1 or SL 2 and is also crescent-shaped, SL 4 is five times as large as the first or second SL (or 1.5 times the size of SL 3) and is typically fused, as in many typhlopids, with a body scale as indicated by the notch along the inferior border. Ventral surface of snout (Fig. 17) with broad, flat bell-shaped rostral (ventral RL 1.9 mm, ventral RW 1.8 mm, ventral RL/RW 1.06) with slightly concave lateral borders anteriorly and convex lateral borders posteriorly, the lip border with a notch for protrusion of tongue; mental enlarged, roughly twice the size of adjacent scales; vent bordered anteriorly by 5 scales; terminus of the tail is rounded, covered by a scale, and lacking an apical spine. Pigmentless coloration, presumably pink in life, now pale buff (KÖHLER 2012).

Table 1a: Synopsis of external morphological information of 38 *Lethobia* species including species group classification. Data based on ROUX-ESTÈVE (1974), BROADLEY & WALLACH (2007b) and V. WALLACH (unpublished data). Parentheses include rare condition and sample size in column TMD $x(n)$.

ASR – anterior scale rows; MSR – midbody scale rows; PSR – posterior scale rows; Red. – scale row reduction (yes – present, no – absent); SIP – supralabial imbrication pattern; TMD – total middorsal scale between rostral and terminal spine; TMD $x(n)$ – mean of total middorsals with sample size; SC – subcaudal scales; LOA – total length in mm; L/W – total length/midbody diameter ratio; L/W \bar{x} – mean of length/width ratios; T/LOA % – tail length/total length ratios as percent; RW/HW % – midrostral width/head width ratio at ocular level in percent; TL/TW % – tail length/midtail width ratio as percent.

Tab. 1a: Zusammenstellung von Angaben zur äußeren Morphologie von 38 *Lethobia* Arten sowie ihre Zuordnung zu Artengruppen. Die Daten stammen von ROUX-ESTÈVE (1974), BROADLEY & WALLACH (2007b) und V. WALLACH (unpubliziert). Klammern umfassen selten auftretende Werte und die Stichprobengröße in der Spalte TMD $x(n)$.

ASR – Schuppenlängsreihen vorne; MSR – Schuppenlängsreihen in Körpermitte; PSR – Schuppenlängsreihen hinten; Red. – Reduktion der Zahl von Schuppenlängsreihen (yes – ja, no – nein); SIP – Überlappungstyp der Oberlippenschilder; TMD – Schuppen in Rückenmitte zwischen Rostrale und Schwanzdorn; TMD $x(n)$ – Mittelwert von TMD, Stichprobengröße in Klammern; SC – Subcaudalschilder; LOA – Gesamtlänge in mm; L/W – Verhältnis Gesamtlänge/Durchmesser in Körpermitte; L/W \bar{x} – Mittelwert der Verhältnisse L/W; T/LOA % – Schwanzlänge in % der Gesamtlänge; RW/HW % – Rostralebreite in % der Kopfbreite auf Höhe des Oculare; TL/TW % – Schwanzlänge in % der Schwanzdicke in Schwanzmitte.

	ASR	MSR	PSR	Red.	SIP	TMD	TMD $x(n)$	SC	LOA (mm)	L/W	L/W \bar{x}	T/LOA (%)	RW/HW (%)	TL/TW (%)
<i>L. zenkeri</i>	20	18	18	yes	T-0 2	50-281	260 (9)	9-10	105-150	35-52	46	1.7-3.0	32-35	1.0-1.2
<i>L. ulugurnensis</i>	24	22 (20-24)	22	yes	T-II	376-416	391 (6)	8-13	150-245	41-60	49	1.2-2.6	49-54	1.1
<i>L. leucosticta</i>	24	22 (24)	20	yes	T-II	336-396	366 (2)	9	222-230	38-47	43	1.0-1.6	36-44	1.0
<i>L. mami</i>	?	26	?	?	T-II	480-508	494 (2)	8	343-360	40	40	1.4-1.5	56	0.9
<i>L. angeli</i>	24	24	22	yes	T-0	508	508 (1)		332-365	73-75	74	1.4	52	1.1
<i>L. decorosa</i>	24	24 (30)	24	no	T-0	460-542	490 (11)	10-12	204-510	45-66	56	1.1-1.8	59-67	1.0-1.1
<i>L. jubana</i>	26	24	20 (21-22)	yes	T-0	391-439	424 (7)	5-8	211-510	44-57	49	1.0-1.4	66-75	0.7-1.0
<i>L. praeocularis</i>	26-28	24-28	24-26	yes	T-II (0)	423-545	507 (5)	7-11	337-438	44-85	61	0.9-1.9	70-81	0.9-1.0
<i>L. stejnegeri</i>	?	28 (26-30)	?	yes	T-II	479-548	590 (6)	10-12	296-465	42-65	57	1.0-1.5	60-71	0.8-1.1
<i>L. newtoni</i>	28 (27-29)	28 (26)	26-28	yes	T-0	446-567	509 (7)	10-12	280-400	50-70	61	1.0-2.0	50-61	0.8-1.2
<i>L. somalica</i>	30 (26)	28 (24-30)	28 (24)	yes	T-0/T-II	510-696	619 (11)	11-15	220-670	44-90	66	0.7-1.5	53-67	1.0-1.2
<i>L. crossii</i>	24-26	22-24	22-24	yes	T-0	455-513	482 (10)	8-13	238-310	54-96	71	1.0-1.9	48-71	1.0-2.0
<i>L. feae</i>	22 (23-24)	20 (21-22)	20 (21-22)	yes	T-0	406-480	442 (9)	8-12	169-330	51-76	65	1.0-1.5	47-57	0.9-1.2
<i>L. simoni</i>	20 (22)	20 (22)	20	both	T-0	403-488	451 (10)	9-14	160-239	49-91	71	1.0-2.2	51-67	0.9-1.7
<i>L. enyphaea</i>	24-26	20 (23)	20	yes	T-0	443-462	453 (3)	11-15	205-250	68-82	73	1.7-2.0	46-61	1.1-1.5
<i>L. episcopus</i>	22	20	20	yes	T-II	544-595	569 (8)	11-15	250-337	74-96	85	0.8-1.6	52-65	0.8-1.5

Table 1a (continued from preceding page). / Tab. 1a (Fortsetzung der vorangegangenen Seite).

	ASR	MSR	PSR	Red.	SIP	TMD	TMD	TMD	SC	LOA	L/W	L/W	T/LOA	RW/HW	TL/TW
						<i>x</i> (<i>n</i>)				(mm)	\bar{x}	\bar{x}	(%)	(%)	(%)
<i>Letheobia</i> n. sp. 1	26	22	22	yes	T-0	451 (1)	451	451	12	134	49	49	1.5	55	1.0
<i>L. largeni</i>	24	22	22	yes	T-0	432 (1)	432	432	10	274	65	65	1.5	60	1.3
<i>L. swahilica</i>	24	22	22	yes	T-0	376-396	386 (7)	376-396	8-12	123-191	49-62	54	1.1-2.2	54-65	0.8-1.5
<i>L. pallida</i>	24	22 (23-24)	22	yes	T-0	380-466	429 (15)	380-466	7-10	113-265	44-79	58	0.9-2.3	61-83	0.8-1.5
<i>L. torticensis</i>	26 (24-25)	22 (24)	22 (20)	yes	T-0	427-487	461 (14)	427-487	7-13	106-270	56-90	71	0.9-1.8	70-82	0.9-1.6
<i>L. pembana</i>	26	24	24	yes	T-0	353	353 (1)	353	10	158	53	53	1.6	56	0.8
<i>L. debilis</i>	22 (20)	20 (18)	20 (18-22)	yes	T-II	547-668	608 (5)	547-668	7-11	334-480	98-129	113	0.7-0.9	63-77	0.8-1.0
<i>L. mbeerensis</i>	20	20	20	no	T-0	670 (1)	670	670	20	280	62	62	2.9	55	2.0
<i>L. lumbriciformis</i>	18 (20)	18	18	no	T-0	465-641	565 (15)	465-641	11-17	252-450	38-94	66	1.3-1.7	64-76	0.8-1.2
<i>L. wittei</i>	20	20	20	no	T-II	488-511	501 (2)	488-511	5-6	285-310	68-85	77	0.7-0.8	66-73	0.8
<i>L. rufescens</i>	22 (20)	20	20 (22)	both	T-II	585-656	626 (6)	585-656	7-9	296-520	69-91	82	0.7-0.8	62-78	0.8-1.0
<i>L. akagerae</i>	22	22	22	no	T-0	834	834 (1)	834	13	458	131	131	1.3	58	—
<i>L. katangensis</i>	22	22	22	no	T-0	608	608 (1)	608	10	350-495	82-124	105	1.0	69	0.9
<i>L. gracilis</i>	22 (24)	22 (24)	22	both	T-0	629-737	683 (23)	629-737	8-14	237-550	60-111	89	0.7-1.1	59-76	0.7-1.3
<i>L. graueri</i>	24	24	24	no	T-0	454-622	535 (21)	454-622	7-15	198-450	58-89	71	0.9-1.8	61-81	0.7-1.2
<i>L. sudanensis</i>	26 (24-28)	24-26 (25-27)	24 (22-26)	both	T-0 (II)	569-713	630 (19)	569-713	8-13	172-520	54-95	75	0.9-1.9	59-73	0.8-1.7
<i>L. kibarae</i>	26 (24-28)	26 (24)	24	yes	T-0	562-645	603 (7)	562-645	7-11	191-525	56-87	71	0.7-1.3	68-71	0.6-1.1
<i>L. pauwelsi</i>	22	22	22	no	T-0	483	483 (1)	483	11	310	82	82	1.6	66	1.2
<i>Letheobia</i> n. sp. 2	24	22	22	yes	T-0	555-563	559 (1)	555-563	7	261	87	87	1.0	53	0.8
<i>L. caeca</i>	22	24 (22-26)	22	both	T-0	417-561	493 (47)	417-561	10-12	100-443	38-96	70	0.9-1.7	56-68	0.9-1.3
<i>L. acutirostrata</i>	24	24	24 (22-26)	both	T-0	440-513	477 (7)	440-513	9-13	320-447	46-96	64	0.9-1.8	66-89	0.8-1.6
<i>L. weidholzi</i> n. sp.	26	24	24	yes	T-0	651	651 (1)	651	9	376	96	96	1.1	71	1.0

Table 1b: Synopsis of external morphological and distribution information of 38 *Letheobia* species including species group classification. Data based on ROUX-ESTEVE (1974), BROADLEY & WALLACH (2007b) and V. WALLACH (unpublished data). Parentheses include rare condition.

INS – inferior nasal suture contact (PO – preocular, R – rostral shield, 1 – supralabial 1, 2 – supralabial 2); PO – number of postoculars; DHP – dorsal head profile (R – rounded, T – tapered, P – pointed); LHP – lateral head profile (R – round, B – blunt, BP – bluntly pointed, P – pointed; AP – acutely pointed, CP – conically pointed); CK – keratinous keel on rostral (yes – present, no – absent); AK – orientation of cutting edge of keel to horizontal plane in degrees (0° – 0° or anteriorly directed, 33° – 33° angle, 45° – 45° angle, 90° – 90° or ventrally directed); Eye – eyespot (yes – present, no – absent); LHS – orientation of lateral head shields (V – vertical, O – oblique); PO:O – relative size of preocular and ocular (approximately equal (=) in size, preocular slightly (>) , moderately (>>), or greatly (>>>)) larger than ocular; ocular slightly (<) larger than preocular); AS – apical or terminal spine (O – absent, 1 – tiny or minute, 2 – moderate); C – coloration (B – brown dorsum, P – pigmentationless); R-E 1974 – species group classification after ROUX-ESTEVE (1974) (T – *Typhlops*, R – *Rhinotyphlops*); Sp. Grp. – proposed species groups; Distribution – countries with known presence; Elevation – known elevation in meters (leading minus – below sea level).

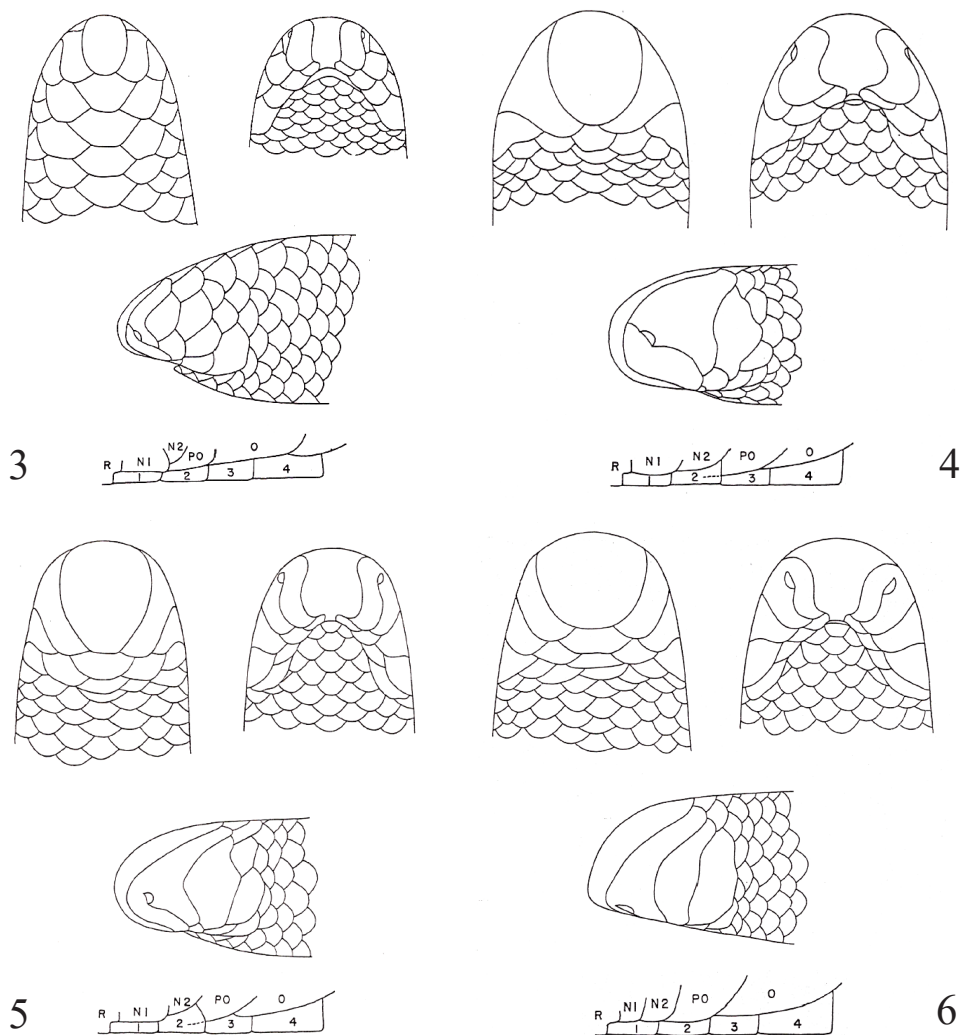
Tab. 1b.: Zusammenstellung von Angaben zur äußeren Morphologie und Verbreitung für 38 *Letheobia* Arten sowie ihre Zuordnung zu Artengruppen. Die Daten stammen von ROUX-ESTEVE (1974), BROADLEY & WALLACH (2007b) und V. WALLACH (unpubliziert). Klammern umfassen selten auftretende Werte.

INS – Naht des Nasale unterhalb der Nasenöffnung hat Kontakt mit (PO – Präoculare, R – Rostrale, 1 – Supralabiale 1, 2 – Supralabiale 2); PO – Postocularen; DHP – Kopfprofil von dorsal (R – gerundet, T – kegelig, P – spitz zulaufend); LHP – Kopfprofil von lateral (R – abgerundet, B – stumpf, BP – stumpf gespitzt, P – zugespitzt; AP – scharf zugespitzt, CP – kegelig gespitzt); CK – Kiel auf dem Rostrale (yes – vorhanden, no – fehlend); AK – Ausrichtung der Schneidekante des Kieles zur Horizontalebene in Grad (0° – 0° oder nach vorne gerichtet, 33° – 33° Winkel, 45° – 45° Winkel, 90° – 90° oder nach ventral gerichtet); Eye [Auge – Augenfleck] (yes – vorhanden, no – fehlend); LHS – Ausrichtung der seitlichen Kopfschilde (V – vertikal, O – schräg); PO:O – relative Größe von Präoculare zu Oculare (etwa gleich groß (=), mäßig (>)) oder deutlich (>>)) größer als Oculare, Oculare etwas größer (<) als Präoculare); AS – Schwanzdorn (O – fehlend, 1 – winzig, 2 – mäßig entwickelt); C – coloration [Färbung] (B – Rücken braun, P – farblos); R-E 1974 – Artengruppeneinteilung nach ROUX-ESTEVE (1974) (T – *Typhlops*, R – *Rhinotyphlops*); Sp. Grp. – hier vorgeschlagene Artengruppeneinteilung; Distribution / Verbreitung – Länder mit bekanntem Vorkommen; Elevation – bekannte Höhenlage (führendes Minuszeichen – unter dem Meeressniveau).

	INS	PO	DHPLHP	CK	AK	Eye	LHS	PO:O	AS	C	R-E 1974	Sp. Grp.	Distribution/Verbreitung	Elevation (m)/ Höhenlage (m)
<i>L. zenkeri</i>	PO	1-2	R	R	no	no	V	-	O	P	T I	<i>zenkeri</i>	S Cameroon	20-620
<i>L. uluguruensis</i>	2	3 (5)	R	R	no	no	V	>>>	1	P	T II	<i>leucosticta</i>	E Tanzania	760-1,000
<i>L. leucosticta</i>	2	3	R	R	no	yes	V	<	O	P	T II	<i>leucosticta</i>	Guinea, Liberia	100
<i>L. manni</i>	2	3-4	R	R	no	no	V	>	1	B	T V	<i>decorosa</i>	W Liberia	100
<i>L. angeli</i>	2	2	R	R	no	no	V	>	1	B	T V	<i>decorosa</i>	SE Guinea	500
<i>L. decorosa</i>	R (1)	4	R	B	no	no	V	>	1	B	T V	<i>decorosa</i>	Cameroon, W Central African Republic	10-1,775
<i>L. jubana</i>	1	3-4	R	B	no	yes	V	<	1	B	T V	<i>decorosa</i>	S Somalia	20
<i>L. praeocularis</i>	1-2	3-5	T	P	yes	0	V	<	1	P	R V	<i>praeocularis</i>	E Nigeria, S Congo, SW Dem. Rep. Congo, NW Angola	200-700
<i>L. stejnegeri</i>	1	2-3	T	P	yes	0	V	<	1	P	R V	<i>praeocularis</i>	E Congo, W Dem. Rep. Congo	300-500
<i>L. newtoni</i>	2	3-4	P	P	yes	0	V	-	O	P	R IV	<i>simoni</i>	São Tomé Is., Rolas Is.	5-515
<i>L. somalica</i>	1-2	4-6 (3)	P	P	yes	0	V	-	1	P	R IV	<i>simoni</i>	Ethiopia	600-2,300
<i>L. crossii</i>	2	4 (3-5)	P	P	yes	0	V	-	O	P	R IV	<i>simoni</i>	S Nigeria, central Togo	55-545
<i>L. feae</i>	1-2	2-3	P	AP	yes	0	V	-	O	P	R IV	<i>simoni</i>	São Tomé Is.	165-1,220
<i>L. simoni</i>	2	2 (3)	P	AP	yes	0	V	>	O	P	R IV	<i>simoni</i>	Israel, Palestine, NW Jordan, W Syria	-250 to 965
<i>L. erythraea</i>	2	3 (4)	P	CP	yes	0	V	>>>	O	P	R IV	<i>simoni</i>	N Eritrea	1,800-2,200
<i>L. episcopus</i>	2	2 (3-4)	P	AP	yes	0	V	>>>	O	P	R IV	<i>simoni</i>	SE Turkey	500-640

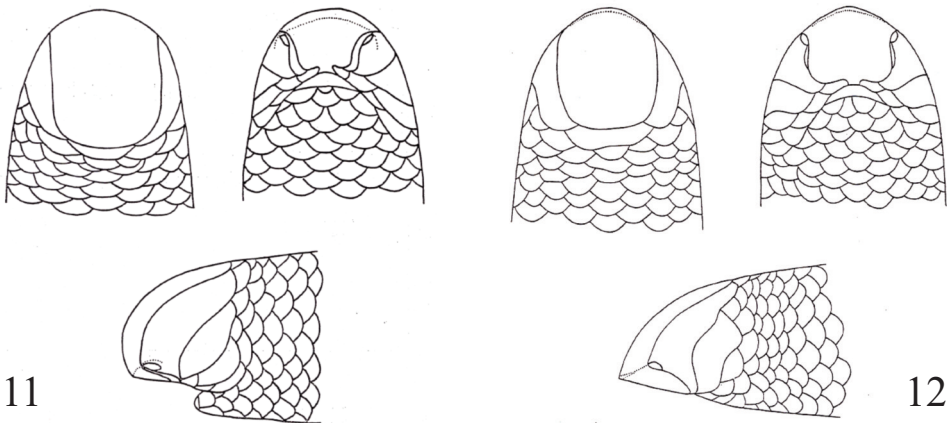
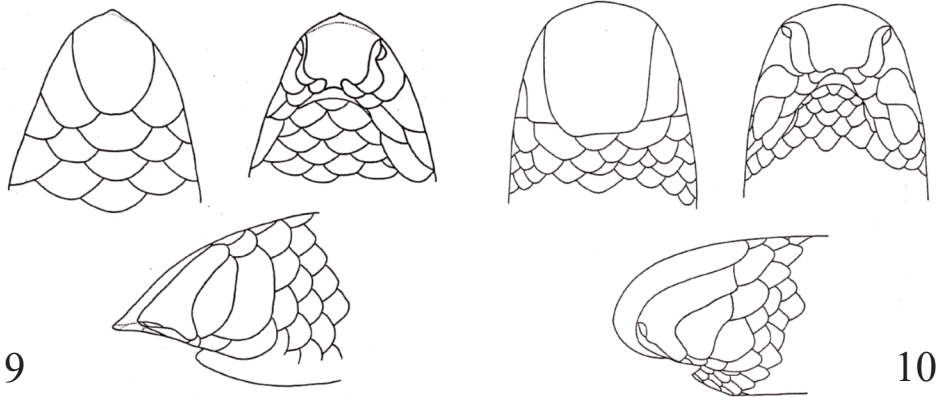
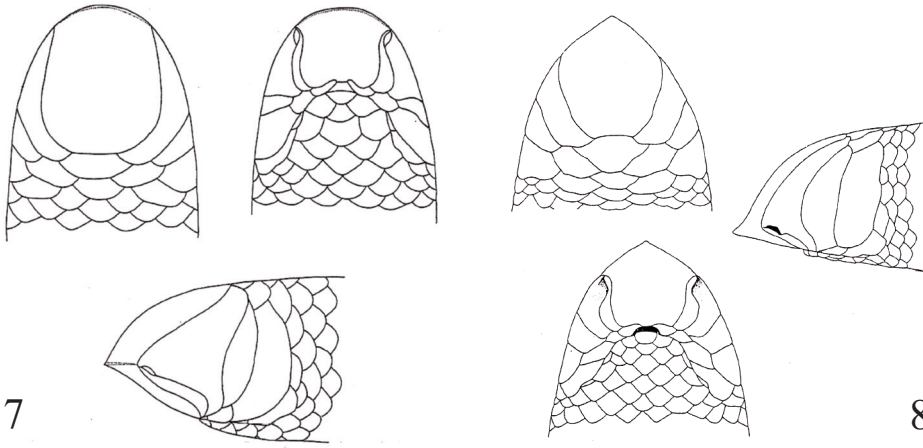
Table 1b (continued from preceding page). / Tab. 1b (Fortsetzung der vorangegangenen Seite).

	INS	PO	DHPLHP	CK	AK	Eye	LHS	PO:O	AS	C	R-E 1974	Sp. Grp. <i>Letheobia</i>	Distribution / Verbreitung	Elevation (m) / Höhenlage (m)
<i>Letheobia</i> nov. sp. 1	2	3-4	R	no	—	yes	O	>	O	P	R VI	<i>pallida</i>	Central Nigeria	135
<i>L. largeni</i>	2 (1)	4	R	no	—	no	O	>	1	P	R VI	<i>pallida</i>	W Ethiopia	515
<i>L. swahilica</i>	2	3-4	R	no	—	no	O	>	1	P	R VI	<i>pallida</i>	SE Kenya, NE Tanzania	0-50
<i>L. pallida</i>	1-2	3-4	R	no	—	no	O	>	1	P	R VI	<i>pallida</i>	Zanzibar Is.	0-55
<i>L. toritensis</i>	1-2	4 (3-5)	R	no	—	no	O	>	1	P	R VI	<i>pallida</i>	SE South Sudan	620-1,200
<i>L. pembana</i>	2	4	R	no	—	no	O	>	2	P	R VI	<i>pallida</i>	Pemba Is.	0-100
<i>L. debilis</i>	2	3-4	R	B	no	—	O	>	1	P	R VI	<i>pallida</i>	S Central African Republic	400-800
<i>L. mbeerensis</i>	2	3	R	B	no	—	O	>>	O	P	R VI	<i>pallida</i>	Central Kenya	1,220
<i>L. lumbriciformis</i>	2 (1)	3-4 (2-5)	R	B	yes	0	O	>>>	1	B	R VI	<i>gracilis</i>	SE Kenya, NE Tanzania, Zanzibar Is.	0-55
<i>L. wittei</i>	2	3 (4)	R	B	yes	90	no	O	>	1	P	R VI	NW Dem. Rep. Congo	520
<i>L. rufescens</i>	2	3 (4-6)	R	B	yes	45/90	no	O	>	O	P	R VI	W Central African Republic, N Dem. Rep. Congo	430-650
<i>L. akagerae</i>	1	4	R	B	yes	45	no	O	>	1	P	R VI	E Rwanda	1,290
<i>L. kattangensis</i>	2	4	R	B	yes	45	no	O	>	1	P	R VI	SE Dem. Rep. Congo	930
<i>L. gracilis</i>	2 (1)	3 (4-5)	R	B	yes	45	no	O	>	1	P	R VI	SW Tanzania, SE Dem. Rep. Congo, NE Zambia	600-1,600
<i>L. graueri</i>	2 (1)	3-4 (2-5)	R	B	yes	45	no	O	>>	1	P	R VI	E Dem. Rep. Congo, W Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, W Tanzania	700-2,500
<i>L. sudanensis</i>	2 (1)	4-6 (3)	R	B	yes	45/90	no	O	>>	1	P	R VI	NE Dem. Rep. Congo	700-1,300
<i>L. kibarae</i>	2 (1)	4 (3-5)	R	BP	yes	45	no	O	>>>	1	P	R VI	SE Dem. Rep. Congo	700-1,250
<i>L. paunwelsi</i>	1	3	T	BP	yes	45	no	O	>>>	1	P	R V	Central Gabon	580
<i>Letheobia</i> nov. sp. 2	2	4	T	BP	yes	33	yes	O	>	O	P	R V	NE Central African Republic	600
<i>L. caeca</i>	R	3-4	T	P	yes	0	no	O	>	1	P	R V	S Cameroon, Eq. Guinea, W Gabon, S Congo	65-1,300
<i>L. acutirostrata</i>	1	3-4	T	P	yes	45	no	O	>	1	P	R V	N & W Dem. Rep. Congo	150-600
<i>L. weidholzi</i> nov. sp.	2	3	T	P	yes	0	no	O	>	O	P	R V	N Cameroon	525



Figs. 3–12: Dorsal, ventral and lateral views of the heads of ten species of *Letheobia* after ROUX-ESTÈVE (1974). In brackets, the species group which is represented by the taxon. The supralabial imbrication pattern (SIP) is indicated and illustrated below head views 3–6.
 Abb. 3–12: Dorsal-, Ventral- und Lateralansichten der Köpfe von vier *Letheobia*-Arten nach ROUX-ESTÈVE (1974). In eckigen Klammern die Artengruppe, für welche das Taxon stellvertretend abgebildet ist. Der Supralabial-Überlappungstyp (SIP) ist angegeben und unterhalb der Kopfansichten 3–6 dargestellt.

- 3 – *Letheobia zenkeri* (STERNFELD, 1908) [*L. zenkeri*]; T–0 SIP.
 4 – *Letheobia uluguruensis* (BARBOUR & LOVERIDGE, 1928) [*L. leucosticta*]; T–II SIP.
 5 – *Letheobia manni* (LOVERIDGE, 1941) [*L. decorosa*]; T–II SIP.
 6 – *Letheobia decorosa* (BUCHHOLZ & PETERS in PETERS, 1875) [*L. decorosa*]; T–0 SIP.
 7 – *Letheobia stejnegeri* (LOVERIDGE, 1931) [*L. praeocularis*].
 8 – *Letheobia somalica* (BOULENGER, 1895) [*L. simoni*].
 9 – *Letheobia feae* (BOULENGER, 1906) [*L. simoni*].
 10 – *Letheobia pallida* COPE, 1869 [*L. pallida*].
 11 – *Letheobia rufescens* (CHABANAUD, 1917) [*L. gracilis*].
 12 – *Letheobia caeca* (DUMÉRIL, 1856) [*L. caeca*].



Habitat.— The type locality is grassland with scrub trees around 500 m elevation. It is found within the humid Sudan-Guinea Savanna biome or the Tropical Wet-Dry Savanna (Aw) climate of KÖPPEN (1884). The wet season occurs from late April to early October with a mean annual precipitation of 1,000 mm. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures year-round are 21.7 °C and 34.5 °C (\bar{x} = 28.1 °C), respectively, with the cool season coinciding with the wet season (dry season occurs during the hottest months of November to March with no precipitation). Data from OLDENBORGH (2018) for WMO station (code 64860.1) near Poli for the years 1934–1996, available at <<https://climexp.knmi.nl/getprcpall.cgi?id=someone@somewhere&WMO=64860.1&STATION=POLI&extraargs=>>>.

Comparisons.— Reference to Table 1 reveals that *L. weidholzi* is closest in scale counts to *L. graueri* (STERNFELD, 1913), and *L. gracilis* (STERNFELD, 1910), and closest in head profiles to *L. acutirostrata* (ANDERSSON, 1916), and *L. praeocularis* (STEJNEGER, 1894). *Letheobia weidholzi* differs from *L. graueri* (of Uganda, Tanzania and SE Democratic Republic of the Congo) in having an anterior scale row reduction (26-24-24 vs. 24-24-24), a higher number of mean total middorsal scales (651 vs. 535), a slightly more attenuate body (L/W ratio 96 vs. 58–89), a tapered dorsal head profile (vs. round), a pointed lateral head profile (vs. blunt), an elongate ocular shield (vs. small scale), and absence of an apical spine (vs. present). It differs from *L. gracilis* (of SE Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zambia) in the numbers of anterior and midbody scale rows (26 vs. 22–24 and 24 vs. 22), having fewer mean middorsal scale counts (651 vs. 685), a tapered dorsal head profile (vs. round), a pointed lateral head profile (vs. blunt), an elongate ocular shield (vs. small scale), and absence of an apical spine (vs. present). *Letheobia weidholzi* differs from *L. acutirostris* (of the Democratic Republic of the Congo) in middorsal scale count (651 vs. 440–513, \bar{x} = 477), inferior nasal suture contact (SL 2 vs. SL 1), and in absence of an apical spine (vs. present). It differs from *L. praeocularis* (of Democratic Republic of the Congo and Angola) in number of middorsal scales (651

vs. 423–545, \bar{x} = 507), in orientation of lateral head shields (oblique vs. vertical), in having the preocular larger than the ocular (vs. smaller than ocular), and absence of an apical spine (vs. present).

Within the borders of, or in proximity to, Cameroon are six species of *Letheobia*: *L. caeca*, *L. crossii*, *L. decorosa*, *L. rufescens*, *L. zenkeri* and an undescribed species (nov. sp. 2). *Letheobia weidholzi* can be distinguished from *L. caeca* by a greater number of middorsals (651 vs. 417–561, \bar{x} = 493), fewer subcaudals (9 vs. 10–12), higher length/width ratio (96 vs. 46–87, \bar{x} = 70), location of inferior nasal suture contact (SL 2 vs. R), and absence of apical spine (vs. present). It can be separated from *L. crossii* by having more total middorsals (651 vs. 455–513, \bar{x} = 482), a larger length/width ratio (96 vs. 54–96, \bar{x} = 71), a tapered dorsal profile (vs. pointed), and obliquely oriented lateral head shields (vs. vertically). *Letheobia weidholzi* can be identified in comparison with *L. decorosa* by anterior and posterior scale row reductions (vs. none), more total middorsals (651 vs. 460–542, \bar{x} = 490), fewer subcaudals (9 vs. 10–12), a more attenuate body (L/W 96 vs. 45–66, \bar{x} = 56), a broader rostral shield (RW/HW 0.71 vs. 0.59–0.67), location of contact of inferior nasal suture (SL 2 vs. R or SL 1), snout tapering or pointed in both profiles (vs. rounded or blunted), presence of a horizontal keratinous cutting edge to rostral (vs. absence), lateral head shield with oblique orientation (vs. vertical), preocular larger than ocular (vs. equal in size), and absence of apical spine (vs. present). Compared to *L. rufescens*, *L. weidholzi* can be identified by a greater number of scale rows (26-24-24 vs. 20-20-20 or 22-20-22), a T-0 supralabial imbrication pattern (vs. T-II), a tapered tail length ratio (1.1 % vs. 0.7–0.8 %), and tapered or pointed head profile (vs. rounded or blunted). *Letheobia weidholzi* can be separated from *L. zenkeri* by number of scale rows (26-24-24 vs. 20-18-18), total middorsals (651 vs. 250–281), total length (376 mm vs. 130–150 mm), length/width ratio (96 vs. 41–52), relative tail length (1.1 % vs. 1.7 %), relative rostral width (0.71 vs. 0.32), location of contact of infranasal suture (SL 2 vs. subocular), number of post-oculars (3 vs. 1–2), head profiles (tapered/

pointed vs. rounded), horizontal keratinous edge present on rostral (vs. absent), lateral head shield orientation (oblique vs. vertical), and preocular larger than ocular (vs. equal in size). From *Letheobia* nov. sp. 2, *L. weidholzi* can be distinguished by the numbers of midbody scale rows (24 vs. 22), total middorsals (651 vs. 451) and subcaudals (9

vs. 12), total length (376 mm vs. 134 mm), length/width ratio (96 vs. 49), relative tail length (1.1 % vs. 1.5 %), relative rostral width (0.71 vs. 0.55), head profiles (tapered/pointed vs. rounded/blunted), horizontal keratinous keel on rostral (present vs. absent), eyespot (absent vs. present), and lateral head shield orientation (oblique vs. vertical).

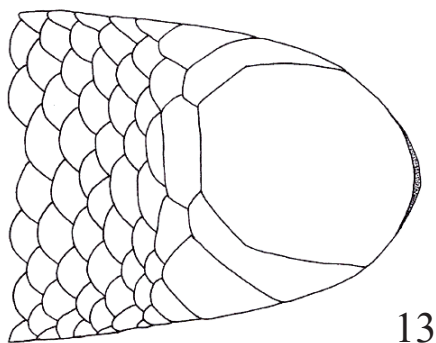
DISCUSSION

Sceloporphidians, most of which are small to miniature in size, are fossorial and semi-fossorial vertebrates that form the basal group of snakes (VIDAL et al. 2010; PYRON et al. 2013; ZHENG & WIENS 2016). They are phylogenetically the most primitive living snake group and currently are divided into five families: Anomalepididae (with 18 species), Leptotyphlopidae (119 species), Gerrhopilidae (18 species), Xenotyphlopidae (one species), and Typhlopidae (261 species) (VIDAL et al. 2010). Among the cosmopolitan Typhlopidae, the following genera (and approximate number of species) are currently recognized (HEDGES et al. 2014; PYRON & WALLACH 2014; WALLACH et al. 2014): *Acutotyphlops* (5 species), *Afrotyphlops* (23±4 species), *Amerotyphlops* (15 species), *Anilius* (50 species), *Antillotyphlops* (12 species), *Argyrophis* (11 species), *Cubatyphlops* (12 species), *Cyclotyphlops* (one species), *Grypotyphlops* (one species), *Indotyphlops* (22 species), *Letheobia* (34±1 species), *Madatyphlops* (13±4 species), *Malayotyphlops* (13 species), *Ramphotyphlops* (19 species), *Rhinotyphlops* (6 species), *Typhlops* (22 species), and *Xerotyphlops* (5 species).

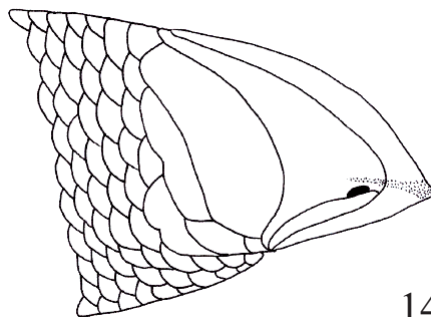
Within the subfamily Afrotyphloinae, endemic to Africa, except for the extralimital *Letheobia episcopus* (FRANZEN & WALLACH, 2002) and *L. simony* (BOETTGER, 1879), all typhlopids except *Typhlops coecatus* JAN, 1864, and *Madatyphlops calabresii* (GANS & LAURENT, 1965), *M. cuneirostris* (Peters, 1879), *M. leucocephalus*, (PARKER, 1930), and *M. platyrhynchus* (STERNFELD 1910) can be referred to one of three genera: *Afrotyphlops*, *Letheobia*, or *Rhinotyphlops*. Allocation to one of these

three genera is complicated due to the fact that synapomorphies are unknown for any of them. Species at the extreme ends of the generic spectrum are easily recognizable but with some 65 species involved, there is an overlap of diagnostic characters for certain taxa, resulting in controversy about their correct affinity. However, in general, *Afrotyphlops* is characterized by dark brown or black dorsal pigmentation, posterior scale row reduction, large body size (400–900 mm), thick body (L/W 20–50), distinct eyes with pupils, and mainly T–II SIP; *Rhinotyphlops* is characterized by light brown or pigmentless dorsum, with or without posterior scale row reduction, moderate body size (< 500 mm), moderate body width (L/W 30–75), indistinct eyes (usually a black dot), and mainly T–0 SIP; *Letheobia* is characterized by a pigmentless or pink body, normal absence of posterior scale row reduction, small body size (200–500 mm), thin body (L/W 45–130), absence of eyes, and mainly a T–0 SIP and an keratinous keel on the rostral.

The genus *Letheobia* COPE, 1869, an Africa endemic with two extralimital species in the Middle East, now comprises 34 or 35 recognized species (with at least two undescribed taxa, see Table 1): *L. acutirostrata* (ANDERSSON, 1916), *L. akagerae* DEHLING et al., 2018, *L. angeli* (GUIBÉ, 1952), *L. caeca* (DUMÉRIL, 1856), *L. crossii* (BOULENGER, 1893), *L. debilis* (JÖGER, 1990), *L. decorosa* (BUCHHOLZ & PETERS in PETERS, 1875), *L. episcopus* (FRANZEN & WALLACH, 2002), *L. erythraea* (SCORTECCI, 1928), *L. feae* (BOULENGER, 1906), *L. gracilis* (STERNFELD, 1910), *L. graueri* (STERNFELD, 1913), *L. jubana* BROADLEY & WAL-



13



14



15



16



17

LACH, 2007, *L. kibarae* (WITTE, 1953), *L. largeni* BROADLEY & WALLACH, 2007, *L. leucosticta* (BOULENGER, 1898), *L. lumbriciformis* (PETERS, 1874), *L. manni* (LOVERIDGE, 1941), *L. mbeerensis* MALONZA et al., 2016, *L. newtoni* (BOCAGE, 1890), *L. pallida* COPE, 1869, *L. pauwelsi* WALLACH, 2005, *L. pembana* BROADLEY & WALLACH, 2007, *L. praeocularis* (STEJNEGER, 1894), *L. rufescens* (CHABANAUD, 1917), *L. simoni* (BOETTGER, 1879), *L. somalica* (BOULENGER, 1895), *L. stejnegeri* (LOVERIDGE, 1931), *L. sudanensis* (K. P. SCHMIDT, 1923), *L. swahilica* BROADLEY & WALLACH, 2007, *L. toritensis* BROADLEY & WALLACH, 2007, *L. uluguruensis* (BARBOUR & LOVERIDGE, 1928), *L. wittei* (ROUX-ESTÈVE, 1974), and *L. zenkeri* (STERNFELD, 1908). *Letheobia katangensis* (WITTE, 1933) is not currently recognized but appears to be a valid species (WALLACH, unpubl. data).

Figs. 13–17: Holotype of *Letheobia weidholzi* sp. nov. (NMW 23492).

Abb. 13–17: Holotypus von *Letheobia weidholzi* sp. nov. (NMW 23492).

13 – Illustration of dorsal head. /
Graphik Kopf von dorsal.

14 – Illustration of lateral head. /
Zeichnung Kopf von lateral.

15 – Dorsal view of head. / Foto Kopf von dorsal.

16 – Lateral view of head. / Foto Kopf von lateral.

17 – Ventral view of head. / Foto Kopf von ventral.

Letheobia (type species *L. pallida*) was proposed by COPE (1869) and recognized by HOFFMANN (1890) but synonymized with *Typhlops* by BOULENGER (1893), reaffirmed by WERNER (1921). Further authors continued to recognize a universal *Typhlops* (DITMARS 1910; LOVERIDGE 1957; TERENT'EV 1961; WITTE 1962; ISEMONGER 1968) until ROUX-ESTÈVE (1974) resurrected *Rhinotyphlops* with *Letheobia* as a synonym. Species of *Letheobia* remained submerged within *Rhinotyphlops* (HAHN 1980 [with 22 sp.]; WELCH 1982 [22 sp.]; SOKOLOV 1988 [21 sp.]; WELCH 1994 [25 sp.]; FRANK & RAMUS 1995 [23 sp.]; MCDIARMID et al. 1999 [28 sp.]; MATTISON 1999 [28 sp.]; BROGARD 2005 [27 sp.]; DELHAY 2009 [30 sp.]) until BROADLEY & WALLACH (2007b) removed it and recognized 22 species (17 former *Rhinotyphlops* species with five new ones). In the past decade, the composition of *Letheobia* has undergone minor changes. HEDGES et al. (2014) allocated 31 species to *Letheobia* whereas PYRON & WALLACH (2014) recognized 28 species and WALLACH et al. (2014) recognized 33 species. Differences between the three publications are as follows. In WALLACH et al. (2014), *Letheobia ataeniata* (BOULENGER, 1912) and *L. unitaeniata* (PETERS, 1878) were shown to be members of *Rhinotyphlops* and *L. obtusa* (PETERS, 1865) a member of *Afrottyphlops* based on molecular evidence (HEDGES et al. 2014). West African *T. coecatus* (not examined) appears to be related to Caribbean *Typhlops* as it shares a T–III SIP, narrow rostral, and a concave supranasal shield (synapomorphy for *Typhlops*). If *L. zenkeri* is a true *Letheobia*, it must be the most primitive member of the genus as it has the lowest scale row count (18–18–18), lowest mid-dorsal count (250–281), a relatively long tail (1.7–3.0%), the narrowest rostral (1/3 head width) and the fewest postoculars (1–2), in addition to a primitive unicameral tracheal lung (PYRON & WALLACH 2014). It is retained here in *Letheobia* until molecular data are available. Molecular data placed *A. obtusus* at the base of the *Afrottyphlops* clade so HEDGES et al. (2014) transferred BROADLEY and WALLACH's (2007) *L. obtusa* group (*decorosa*, *jubana*, *obtusa*) to *Afrottyphlops*.

However, the authors of the present paper retain *L. decorosa* and *L. jubana* in *Letheobia* based on the blunt lateral profile and visceral data (PYRON & WALLACH 2014: tab. 6).

Within *Letheobia*, in addition to mid-body scale row variation from 18–30, mid-dorsal scale variation from 250–737, length/width ratios from 38–129, eyespots and apical spines present or absent, and supralabial imbrication patterns of T–0 or T–II, there is morphological variation in dorsal and lateral snout shapes in species with round, blunt, tapered, bluntly pointed, pointed and acutely pointed profiles. Unfortunately, molecular data are known for only four species (*Letheobia episcopus*, *L. feae*, *L. newtoni*, *L. simoni*), all of which belong to the *L. simoni* species group (ROUX-ESTÈVE's 1974, *Rhinotyphlops* Group IV), so relationships of the numerous other species remain unresolved and rest on morphological data. Currently, all that is certain is that *Letheobia feae* and *L. newtoni* are sister taxa to *L. episcopa* and *L. simoni*. Furthermore, *Letheobia* is the sister group to *Rhinotyphlops* and together they form the sister group to *Afrottyphlops* to complete the African typhlopoid clade (HEDGES et al. 2014). Below, the authors informally group the *Letheobia* species into two clades of eight species groups: one clade has five groups with vertically-oriented ocular and preocular shields (Figs. 3–9) and the other has three groups with obliquely arranged shields (Figs. 10–12). Each of these clades has basal species with rounded and blunt profiles (Figs. 3–5, 10–11) and derived species with tapered and pointed profiles (Figs. 7–9, 12). Likewise, some groups lack a horizontal keratinous rostral keel (Figs. 3–6, 10) while others possess one (Figs. 7–9, 11–12). The “vertical” groups are *L. zenkeri* (one sp.), *L. leucosticta* (2 sp.), *L. decorosa* (4 sp.), *L. praeocularis* (2 sp.) and *L. simoni* (7 sp.), and the “oblique” groups are *L. pallida* (8 sp.), *L. gracilis* (9 sp.) and *L. caeca* (5 sp.). This arrangement is obviously artificial and we must await molecular data on these species to sort out the phylogenetic relationships. It would not be surprising if the true relationships show a mixture of these proposed groups.

CONCLUSIONS

The Cameroon blind snake collected by Alfred WEIDHOLZ and described by Otto WETTSTEIN in an unpublished draft note, almost 80 years ago, was forgotten to memory and resided in the NMW herpetology collection until brought to light by R. GEMEL, second author of this paper. The rediscovery and description of *Letheobia weidholzi*, which appears to be most closely allied to *L. acutirostrata*, *L. caeca*, *L. praecocularis* and *L. stejneri*, now brings the total number of species in the genus to 35 or 36 (depending upon recognition of *L. katanensis*) with two additional species as yet undescribed (V. WALLACH, unpubl. data), making *Letheobia* the most diverse genus of snakes in Africa. However, the nearly 40 known species of *Letheobia* most assuredly do not represent their true composition as the biodiversity of most scolecophidians is greatly underestimated, based on both morphological and molecular studies. A study of internal and external morphology by BROADLEY & WALLACH (2007a) demonstrated that "*Leptotyphlops nigricans*" was actually a complex of 10 species ranging

from north to south in Africa, THOMAS & HEDGES (2008) described 11 new Caribbean *Typhlops* based on morphology, WALLACH (2016) discovered six new cryptic species of *Epictia* in Mesoamerica based on morphology, and numerous molecular studies have revealed hidden diversity of cryptic species. For example, ADALSTEINSSON et al. (2009) revealed 53 cryptic species in the Leptotyphlopidae (24 in America and 29 in Africa), MARIN et al. (2013) found that the actual number of *Ramphotyphlops (Anilius)* species is at least twice that of the known fauna, and KORNILIOS et al. (2012, 2017) discovered that 10 genetic species are masquerading under the name of *Xerotyphlops vermicularis* (MERREM, 1820), from Greece to Iran. The fact that scolecophidians are much more diverse than actually realized is based partly on their rarity in collections due to small size and fossorial lifestyle but also because of their small geographic ranges. Apparently they lack the inclination or ability for long-range dispersal like their terrestrial, above-ground counterparts.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors are grateful for the loans of *Letheobia* material from the following colleagues at these institutions: James Ashe (NSP), Wolfgang Böhme (ZFMK), Jeff Boundy (LSUMZ), William R. Branch (PEM), Don G. Broadley (NMZB), Robert C. Drewes and Jens Vindum (CAS), Richard Etheridge (SDSU), Linda S. Ford (AMNH), Ned Gilmore (ANSP), Rainer Günther (ZMB), Jacob Hallermann (ZMH), Ivan Ineich (MNHN), Arnold G. Kluge, Ron Nussbaum and Greg Schneider (UMMZ), Gunther Köhler (SMF), Eugen Kramer (NMB), Benedetto Lanza and Anna Nistri (MZUF), Georges Lenglet and Mathias Lang (IRSNB), Hy Marx and Alan Resetar (FMNH), Colin McCarthy and David Gower (BMNH), Clarence J. McCoy, Ellen

J. Censky and Stephen P. Rogers (CM), Danny Meirtre (MRAC), Robert W. Murphy (ROM), Jens Rasmussen (ZMUC), Jose Rosado (MCZ), Damaris Rotich (NMK), Beat Schätti and Jean Mariaux (MNHG), Silke Schweiger (NMW), Jack W. Sites, Jr. and Skip Skidmore (BYU), Franz Tiedemann (NMW), and George R. Zug and Addison H. Wynn (USNM). Thank you to Christoph Hörweg for production of the photographs and Georg Gassner for assistance (both NMW).

Museum acronyms follow those listed in WALLACH et al. (2014) with the addition of NSP (Nairobi Snake Park, Republic of Kenya) and SDSU (San Diego State University, California, USA).

MATERIAL EXAMINED

In addition to the *Letheobia* material examined in BROADLEY & WALLACH (2007b – *debilis*, *decorosa*, *erythraeus*, *gracilis*, *graueri*, *jubana*, *kibarae*, *largeni*, *lumbiciformis*, *pallida*, *pembana*, *rufescens*, *somalica*, *sudanensis*, *swahilica*, *toritensis*, *uluguruensis*, *wittei*), the following specimens were also examined:

L. acutirostrata – DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: Kisangani (CM 90395, SDSU uncat. (2), USNM 515944), Kisantu (BMNH 1980.28), Madimba (FMNH 212324), Medje (MCZ 13600);

L. caeca – GABONESE REPUBLIC: no specific locality (ZMB 6320); FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA: bet. Gana-Gana & Sagbama (ZMH 1485);

- L. crossii* – FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA: Calabar (CM 92682–83, 92730), Emiga (BYU 18075) Keana (PEM–AM 4172, 4901), Wushishi (FMNH 25055, MCZ 49012);
- L. decorosa* – REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON: Sakbayeme (MCZ 14996), no specific locality (MNHN 2002.723);
- L. episcopus* – REPUBLIC OF TURKEY: Halfeti (ZFMK 74225–26; Michael Franzen (ZSM), 949/2000, 950/2000);
- L. feae* – SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE: bet. Bombain & Santa (CAS 218907), bet. Bom Sucesso & Lago Amelia (CAS 219335), Cruzeiro (CAS 219310), Macambrara (CAS 219337), no specific locality (ZMUC R527);
- L. gracilis* – DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: Kaswabilenga (IRSNB 15391); REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA: Mbala (MCZ dupl. uncat. (2), CM 90396–97);
- L. graueri* – DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: Randbergen (ZMB 27161); REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA: Ujiji (MCZ 30034), Uvinza (MCZ 54812);
- L. leucosticta* – REPUBLIC OF GUINEA: Conakry (MNHG 722.93);
- L. lumbriciformis* – REPUBLIC OF KENYA: Chaugamwe (USNM 43097), Mombasa (CM 22611);
- L. newtoni* – SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE: bet. Bombain & Santa Adelaide (CAS 218908), Ribeira Peixe (UMMZ 187932);
- L. pauwelsi* – GABONESE REPUBLIC: Mont Iboundsi (IRSNB 2580);
- L. pembana* – ZANZIBAR: Pemba Is. (SMF 16688);
- L. praeocularis* – DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: Tshikaji (USNM 167001); REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA: Yola (R52197); WEST AFRICA: no specific locality (FMNH 75088);
- L. simoni* – ISRAEL: Tiberias (FMNH 69219), no specific locality (FMNH 69220; TAU R163, R1250–51, R2127, R8218; USNM 336231); SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC: Haiffa (MCZ 22083);
- L. somalicus* – FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA: Addis Ababa (MCZ 126236), Gondar (MSNM 2904a–c), Sheik Hussein (ANSP 4692–93);
- L. stejnegeri* – DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: Kafumba (BMNH 1980.32, SDSU uncat.), Luebo (USNM 23979);
- L. sudanensis* – DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: Bagbele (IRSNB 11516), Uélé (IRSNB 11515, 11517–58, 11520);
- L. toritensis* – REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN: Torit (FMNH 62344–46; MCZ 165045–48 [corrections from BROADLEY & WALLACH 2007b]);
- L. zenkeri* – REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON: Bitey (MCZ 28465), Metet (MCZ 13242).

REFERENCES

- ADALSTEINSSON, S. A. & BRANCH, W. R. & TRAPE, S. & VITT, L. J. & HEDGES, S. B. (2009): Molecular phylogeny, classification, and biogeography of snakes of the family Leptotyphlopidae (Reptilia, Squamata).– Zootaxa, Auckland; 2244: 1–50.
- ANDERSSON, L. G. (1916): Notes on the reptiles and batrachians in the Zoological Museum at Gothenburg : with an account of some new species.– Meddelanden från Göteborgs Musei Zoologiska Afdeling, Göteborg; (Ser. 9) 17 (5): 1–41.
- ANGEL, J. (1952): *Typhlops angeli* (serpent), espèce nouvelle du Mont Nimba.– Bulletin du Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris; (Sér. 2) 24 (1): 79.
- BARBOUR, T. & LOVERIDGE, A. (1928): A comparative study of the herpetological faunae of the Uluguru and Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory, with descriptions of new species.– Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College, Cambridge; 50 (2): 87–265.
- BOCAGE, J. V. BARBOZA DU. (1890): Sur une espèce nouvelle à ajouter à la faune erpétologique de St. Thomé et Rolas.– Jornal de Sciencias, Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes, Lisboa; (Sér. 2) 2 (5): 61–62.
- BOETTGER, O. (1879): Reptilien und Amphibien aus Syrien.– Bericht über die Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft in Frankfurt am Main, Frankfurt a. M.; 1878/1879: 57–69.
- BOULENGER, G. A. (1893): Catalogue of the snakes in the British Museum (Natural History). Volume I. Typhlopidae, Glauconiidae, Boidae, Ilysiidae, Uropeltidae, Xenopeltidae, and Colubridae Aglyphae, partim; London (British Museum [Natural History], Taylor and Francis printers), pp. i–xiii, 1–448, XXVIII pts.
- BOULENGER, G. A. (1895): An account of the reptiles and batrachians collected by Dr. A. Donaldson Smith in western Somaliland and the Galla country.– Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, London; 63 (3): 530–540.
- BOULENGER, G. A. (1898): Description of two new blind snakes.– Annals and Magazine of Natural History, London; (Ser. 7) 1 (2): 124.
- BOULENGER, G. A. (1906): Report on the reptiles collected by the late L. Fea in West Africa.– Annali dell Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova, Genova; (Ser. 3) 2 (42): 196–216.
- BROADLEY, D. E. & WALLACH, V. (2007a): A revision of the genus *Leptotyphlops* in northeastern Africa and southwestern Arabia (Serpentes: Leptotyphlopidae).– Zootaxa, Auckland; 1408: 1–78.
- BROADLEY, D. E. & WALLACH, V. (2007b): A review of East and Central African species of *Letheobia* COPE, revived from the synonymy of *Rhinotyphlops* FITZINGER, with description of five new species (Serpentes: Typhlopidae).– Zootaxa, Auckland; 1515: 31–68.
- BROGARD, J. (2005): Inventaire zoogéographique des reptiles : Zoogeographical checklist of reptiles. Volume 1. Région afrotrropicale et région paléarctique : Afrotrropical and Palearctic realms; Condésur–Noireau (Jacques Brogard, Corlet Numérique), pp. 301.

- CHABANAUD, P. (1917): Énumération des ophiidiens non encore étudiés de l'Afrique occidentale, appartenant aux collections du Muséum, avec la description des espèces et des variétés nouvelles.— Bulletin du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; (1916) 22 (7): 362–382.
- CHIRIO, L. & LEBRETON, M. (2007): Atlas des reptiles du Cameroun; Paris (Publications Scientifiques du Muséum, IRD Éditions), pp. 686.
- COPE, E. D. (1869): Observations on reptiles of the Old World. Art. II.— Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Philadelphia; (1868); 20 (5): 316–323.
- DEHLING, J. M. & HINKEL, H. H. & ENSIKAT, H.-J. & BABILON, K. & FISCHER, E. (2018): A new blind snake of the genus *Letheobia* (Serpentes: Typhlopidae) from Rwanda with redescription of *L. gracilis* (STERNFELD, 1910) and *L. graueri* (STERNFELD, 1912) and the introduction of a non-invasive preparation procedure for scanning electron microscopy in zoology.— Zootaxa, Auckland; 4378 (4): 480–490.
- DELHAY, D. (2009): The encyclopedia of snake species: a taxonomy of the suborder Ophidea [sic]; Annandale (Herpetology Press), pp. 199.
- DITMARS, R.L. (1910): Reptiles of the world: tortoises and turtles, crocodylians, lizards and snakes of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres; New York (Sturgis & Walton Company), pp. 373.
- DUMÉRIL, A. H. A. (1856): Note sur les reptiles du Gabon. Ordre des ophiidiens.— Revue et Magasin de Zoologie Pure et Appliquée, Paris; (Sér. 2) 8: 460–470.
- EISELT, J. (1967): A. o. Universitätsprofessor Dr. Phil. Otto Wettstein—Weitersheimb †.— Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien, Wien; 70: 1–18.
- FRANK, N. & RAMUS, E. (1995): A complete guide to scientific and common names of reptiles and amphibians of the world; Pottsville (N. G. Publishing), pp. 377.
- FRANZEN, M. & WALLACH, V. (2002): A new *Rhinotyphlops* from southeastern Turkey (Serpentes, Typhlopidae).— Journal of Herpetology, Houston, etc.; 36 (2): 176–184.
- HEDGES, S. B. & MARION, A. B. & LIPP, K. M. & MARIN, J. & VIDAL, N. (2014): A taxonomic framework for typhlopoid snakes from the Caribbean and other regions (Reptilia, Squamata).— Caribbean Herpetology, online only journal. WWW resource available at < <http://www.caribbeanherpetology.org/> >; 49: 1–61.
- HAHN, D. E. (1980): Liste der rezenten Amphibien und Reptilien: Anomalepididae, Leptotyphlopidae, Typhlopidae; Das Tierreich : Eine Zusammenstellung und Kennzeichnung der rezenten Tierformen, Berlin (W. de Gruyter); 101: 1–93.
- HOFFMANN, C. K. (1890): Dr. H. G. Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen des Thier-Reichs wissenschaftlich dargestellt in Wort und Bild. Sechster Band. III. Abtheilung. Reptilien. III. Schlangen und Entwicklungsgeschichte der Reptilien; Leipzig (C. F. Winter'sche Verlagshandlung), pp. 1401–2089.
- ICZN [International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature] (1999): International code of zoological nomenclature. 4th edition; London (International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature), pp. 306.
- ISEMONGER, R. M. (1968): Snakes of Africa; Cape Town (Books of Africa), pp. 263.
- JÖGER, U. (1990): The herpetofauna of the Central African Republic, with description of a new species of *Rhinotyphlops* (Serpentes, Typhlopidae); pp. 85–102. In: PETERS, G. & HUTTERER, R. (Eds.): Vertebrates in the tropics; Bonn (Museum Alexander Koenig).
- KÖHLER, G. (2012): Color catalogue for field biologists; Offenbach (Herpeton), pp. 49.
- KÖPPEN, W. (1884): Die Wärmezonen der Erde, nach der Dauer der heissen, gemässigten und kalten Zeit und nach der Wirkung der Wärme auf die organische Welt betrachtet.— Meteorologische Zeitschrift, Stuttgart; 1: 215–226.
- KORNILIOS, P. (2017): Polytomies, signal and noise: revisiting the mitochondrial phylogeny and phylogeography of the Eurasian blindsnake species complex (Typhlopidae, Squamata).— Zoologica Scripta, Oxford, etc.; 46 (6): 665–674.
- KORNILIOS, P. & ILGAZ, Ç. & KUMLUTAS, Y. & LYMBERAKIS, P. & MORAVEC, J. & SINDACO, R. & RASTEGAR-POUYANI, N. & AFROOSHEH, M. & GIOKAS, S. & FRAGUEDAKIS, S. & CHONDROPOULOS, B. (2012): Neogene climatic oscillations shape the biogeography and evolutionary history of the Eurasian blindsnake.— Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution, San Diego; 62 (3): 856–873.
- LEBRETON, M. (1999): A working checklist of the herpetofauna of Cameroon; Amsterdam (Netherlands Committee for IUCN), pp. 160.
- LOVERIDGE, A. (1931): A new snake of the genus *Typhlops* from the Belgian Congo.— Copeia, Washington; 1931 (3): 92–93.
- LOVERIDGE, A. (1941): Report on the Smithsonian–Firestone Expedition's collection of reptiles and amphibians from Liberia.— Proceedings of the United States National Museum, Washington; 91 (3128): 118.
- LOVERIDGE, A. (1957): Check list of the reptiles and amphibians of East Africa (Uganda; Kenya; Tanganyika; Zanzibar).— Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College, Cambridge; 117 (2): 153–362.
- MALONZA, P. K. & BAUER, A. M. & NGWA, J. M. (2016): A new species of *Letheobia* (Serpentes: Typhlopidae) from central Kenya.— Zootaxa, Auckland; 4093 (1): 143–150.
- MARIN, J. & DONNELLAN, S. C. & HEDGES, S. B. & PULLANDRE, N. & ALPIN, K. P. & DOUGHTY, P. & HUTCHINSON, M. N. & COULOUX, A. & VIDAL, N. (2013): Hidden species diversity of Australian burrowing snakes (*Ramphotyphlops*).— Biological Journal of the Linnean Society, Oxford; 110 (2): 427–441.
- MATTISON, C. (1999): Snake; London (Dorling Kindersley Publishing), pp. 192.
- MCDIARMID, R. W. & CAMPBELL, J. A. & TOURÉ, T. A. (1999): Snake species of the world: a taxonomic and geographic reference. Volume 1; Washington (Herpetologists' League), pp. 511.
- OLDENBORGH, G. J. VAN (2018): KNMI Climate Explorer. WWW database available at < <https://climexp.knmi.nl> > [last accessed: July 21, 2018].
- PERRET, J.-L. (1961): Études herpétologiques africaines III. 1. La faune ophidienne de la région Camerounaise.— Bulletin de la Société Neuchâtoise des Sciences Naturelles, Neuchâtel; (Sér. 3); 84: 133–138.
- PETERS, W. C. H. (1874): Über neue Reptilien (*Peropus*, *Agama*, *Euprepes*, *Lygosoma*, *Typhlops*, *Heterolepis*) der herpetologischen Sammlung des Berliner Zoologischen Museums.— Monatsbericht der

Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, Berlin; 1874 (2): 159–164.

PETERS, W. C. H. (1875): Über die von Hrn. Professor Dr. R. Buchholz in Westafrika gesammelten Amphibien.– Monatsbericht der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, Berlin; 1875 (3): 196–212.

PYRON, R. A. & BURBRINK, F. T. & WIENS, J. J. (2013): A phylogeny and revised classification of Squamata, including 4161 species of lizards and snakes.– BMC Evolutionary Biology, London; 13: 93.

PYRON, R. A. & WALLACH, V. (2014): Systematics of the blindsnakes (Serpentes: Scolecophidia: Typhlopoidea) based on molecular and morphological evidence.– Zootaxa, Auckland; 3829 (1): 1–81.

ROUX-ESTÈVE, R. (1974): Revision systematique des Typhlopidae d'Afrique. Reptilia–Serpentes.– Mémoires du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; (Sér. 2) (Zool.) 87A: 1–313.

SCHMIDT, K. P. (1923): Contributions to the herpetology of the Belgian Congo based on the collection of the American Museum Congo Expedition, 1909–1915. Part II. Snakes, with field notes by Herbert Lang and James P. Chapin.– Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, New York; 49 (1): 1–146.

SCORTECCI, G. (1928): Rettili dell'Eritrea esistenti nelle collezioni del Museo Civico di Milano.– Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali e del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Milano, Milano; 67 (3/4): 290–338.

SOKOLOV, V. E. (1988): Dictionary of animal names in five languages. Amphibians and reptiles; Moskva (Russky Yazyk Publishers), pp. 554.

STEJNEGER, L. H. (1894): Description of a new species of blind-snake (Typhlopidae) from the Congo Free State.– Proceedings of the United States National Museum, Washington; (1893/1894); 16 (969): 709–710.

STERNFELD, R. (1908): Neue und ungenügend bekannte afrikanische Schlangen.– Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin, Berlin; 1908 (4): 92–95.

STERNFELD, R. (1910): Neue Schlangen aus Kamerun, Abessinien und Deutsch-Ostafrika.– Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin, Berlin; 5 (1): 67–70.

STERNFELD, R. (1913): Reptilia; pp. 197–280. In: SCHUBOTZ, H. (Ed.): Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der deutschen Zentral-Afrika-Expedition 1907–1908 unter Führung Adolf Friedrichs Herzogs zu Mecklenburg. Band IV, Zoologie II. (1912); Leipzig (Klinkhardt & Biermann).

TERENT'EV, P. V. (1961): Герпетология [Herpetology] Moskva (Gosudarstvennoe Izdatel'stvo 'Vyshaya Shkola'), pp. 335. [Translated edition: "Herpetology: A manual on amphibians and reptiles". Israel Program for Scientific Translations, 1965, Jerusalem].

THOMAS, R. & HEDGES, S. B. (2007): Eleven new species of snakes of the genus *Typhlops* (Serpentes: Typhlopidae) from Hispaniola and Cuba.– Zootaxa, Auckland; 1400: 1–26.

TIEDEMANN, F. & GRILLITSCH, H. (1999): Ergänzungen zu den Katalogen der Typusexemplare der Herpetologischen Sammlung des Naturhistorischen Museums Wien (Amphibia, Reptilia).– Herpetozoa, Wien; 12 (3/4): 147–156.

TIEDEMANN, F. & HÄUPL, M. (1980): Typenkatalog der Herpetologischen Sammlung. Teil II: Reptilia. Kataloge der wissenschaftlichen Sammlungen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien, Band 4. Vertebrata Heft 2; Wien (Naturhistorisches Museum Wien), pp. 79.

TIEDEMANN, F. & HÄUPL, M. & GRILLITSCH, H. (1994): Katalog der Typen der Herpetologischen Sammlung nach dem Stand vom 1. Jänner 1994. Teil II: Reptilia. Kataloge der wissenschaftlichen Sammlungen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien; Band 10. Vertebrata Heft 4; Wien, (Naturhistorisches Museum Wien), pp. 110.

VIDAL, N. & MARIN, J. & MORINI, M. & DONNELLAN, S. & BRANCH, W. R. & THOMAS, R. & VENCES, M. & WYNN, A. H. & CRUAUD, C. & HEDGES, S. B. (2010): Blindsnake evolutionary tree reveals long history on Gondwana.– Biology Letters, London; 31 March 2010: 1–4.

WALLACH, V. (1993): The supralabial imbrication pattern of the Typhlopoidea (Reptilia: Serpentes).– Journal of Herpetology, Houston, etc.; 27 (2): 214–218.

WALLACH, V. (1995): A new genus for the *Ramphotyphlops subocularis* species group (Serpentes: Typhlopidae), with description of a new species.– Asiatic Herpetological Research, Berkeley; 6: 132–150.

WALLACH, V. (2003): Scolecophidia miscellanea.– Hamadryad, Mamallapuram; 27 (2): 222–240.

WALLACH, V. (2005): *Letheobia pauwelsi*, a new species of blindsnake from Gabon (Serpentes, Typhlopidae).– African Journal of Herpetology, Bloemfontein; 54 (1): 85–91.

WALLACH, V. (2016): Morphological review and taxonomic status of the *Epictia phenops* species group of Mesoamerica, with description of six new species and discussion of South American *Epictia albifrons*, *E. goudotii*, and *E. tenella* (Serpentes: Leptotyphlopidae: Epictinae).– Mesoamerican Herpetology, Eagle Mountain; 3 (2): 216–374.

WALLACH, V. & WILLIAMS, K. L. & BOUNDY, J. (2014): Snakes of the world; a catalogue of living and extinct species; Boca Raton (CRC Press), pp. 1209.

WEIDHOLZ, A. (1935): Als Tiersammler im schwarzen Erdteil; Wien (Deutscher Verlag für Jugend und Volk), pp. 176.

WEIDHOLZ, A. (1941): Bei den Bergheiden in Nordkamerun; Wien (Ostmarken-Verlag), pp. 240.

WEIDHOLZ, A. (1943): Bei den Bergheiden in Nordkamerun (2. und vermehrte Auflage); Wien (Ostmarken-Verlag), pp. 264.

WELCH, K. G. (1982): Herpetology of Africa: A checklist and bibliography of the orders Amphisbaenia, Sauria and Serpentes; Malabar (Robert E. Krieger Publishing Company), pp. 293.

WELCH, K. R. G. (1994): Snakes of the world: a checklist. 2. Boas, pythons, shield-tails and worm snakes; Somerset (R & A Research and Information), pp. 89.

WERNER, F. (1921): Synopsis der Schlangenfamilie der Typhlopiden auf Grund des Boulenger'schen Schlangenkatalogs (1893–1896).– Archiv für Naturgeschichte, Berlin; (A) 87 (7): 266–338.

WITTE, G.-F. DE (1933): Descriptions de reptiles nouveaux provenant du Katanga (1930–31).– Revue de Zoologie et Botanique Africaine, Tervuren; 23 (2): 185–191.

WITTE, G.-F. DE (1953): Reptiles. Exploration du Parc National de l'Upemba. Mission de G. F. de Witte.- Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge, Bruxelles; (6): 1-322.

WITTE, G.-F. DE (1962): Genera des serpents du Congo et du Ruanda-Urundi; Annales de Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren; (Série in 8°. Zoologische wetenschappen = Sciences zoologiques) (104): 1-203.

ZHENG, Y. & WIENS, J. J. (2016): Combining phylogenomic and supermatrix approaches, and a time-calibrated phylogeny for squamate reptiles (lizards and snakes) based on 52 genes and 4162 species.- Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution, San Diego, etc.; 94: 537-547.

DATE OF SUBMISSION: March 21, 2018

Corresponding editor: Heinz Grillitsch

AUTHORS: Van WALLACH (Corresponding author < serpentes1@comcast.net >¹⁾ & Richard GEMEL²⁾

¹⁾ 4 Potter Park, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA.

²⁾ Herpetological Collection, Natural History Museum Vienna, Burgring 7, A 1010 Vienna, Austria (< richard.gemel@nhm-wien.ac.at >).

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Herpetozoa](#)

Jahr/Year: 2018

Band/Volume: [31_1_2](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Wallach Van, Gemel Richard

Artikel/Article: [Typhlops weidholzi n. inedit., a new species of Letheobia from the Republic of Cameroon, and a synopsis of the genus \(Squamata: Serpentes: Scolecophidia: Typhlopidae\) 27-46](#)