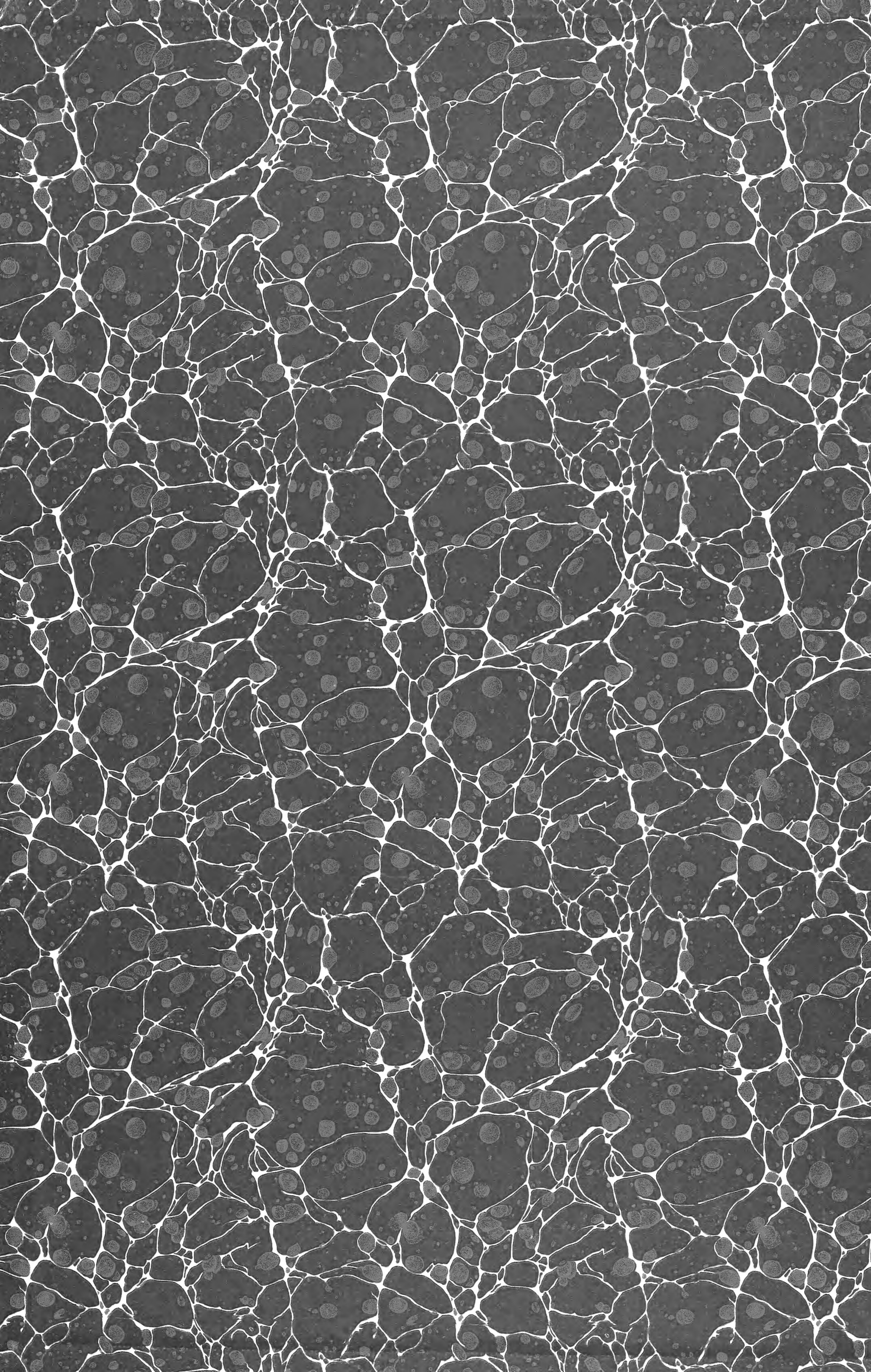


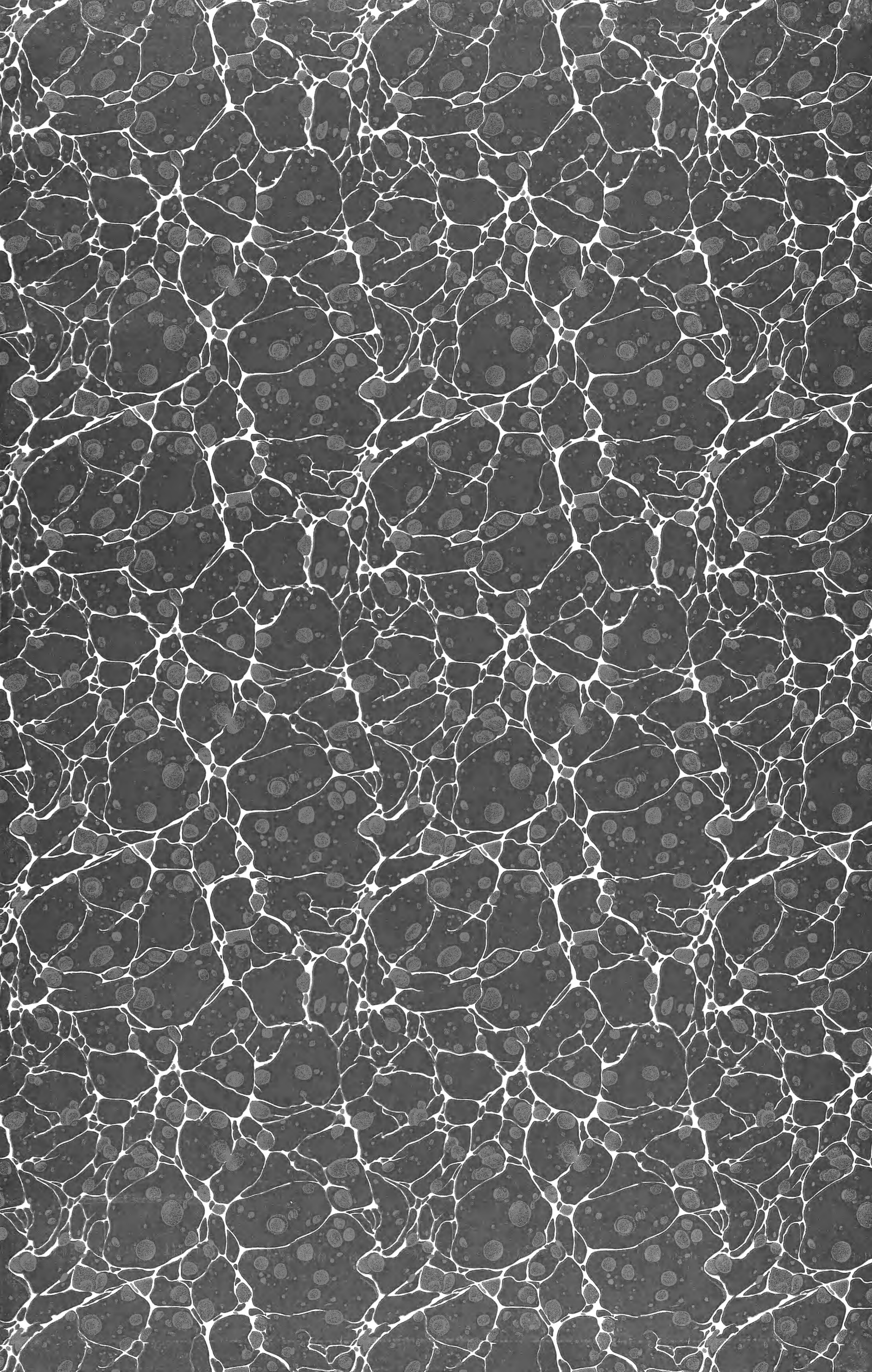
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UNITED STATES  
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DURING THE YEARS

1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842.

UNDER THE COMMAND OF

CHARLES WILKES, U. S. N.

ATLAS.

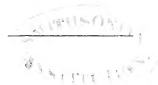


HERPETOLOGY.

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

S. F. BAIRD.

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.



PHILADELPHIA:

C. SHERMAN & SON, PRINTERS.

1858.





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# EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

## HERPETOLOGY.

### BATRACHIA.

#### PLATE I.

Fig. 1, represents *TARICHA TOROSA*, in profile, and size of life.—p. 5.

Fig. 2, exhibits the under surface of the same specimen.

Fig. 3, is an outline of the head, seen from above, showing the wide interocular space.

Fig. 4, the head in profile, exhibiting the gape of the mouth.

Fig. 5, is a front view of the head.

Fig. 6, the inferior floor of the mouth, showing the shape and size of the tongue.

Fig. 7, the upper floor of the mouth (palate), exhibiting the inner nostrils, and the situation of the palatine teeth.

Fig. 8, exhibits, under a magnifying power, the structure of the skin of the dorsal region.

Fig. 9, represents *XIPHONURA TENEBROSA*, size of life.—p. 14.

Fig. 10, the under surface of the same animal.

Fig. 11, an outline of the head, seen from above, showing the interocular space.

Fig. 12, a profile of the head, showing the gape of the mouth.

Fig. 13, a front view of the head, showing the situation of the nostrils.

Fig. 14, the inferior floor of the mouth, with the outline of the tongue.

Fig. 15, the upper floor of the mouth, with the inner nares, and the disposition of the palatine teeth.

Fig. 16, exhibits, under a magnifying power, the structure of the skin of the dorsal region.

Fig. 17, the structure of the skin of the abdominal region.

Fig. 18, represents *HEREDIA OREGONENSIS*, size of life.—p. 11.

Fig. 19, is the under surface of the same animal.

Fig. 20, an outline of the head, from above, showing the interocular space.

Fig. 21, a profile of the head, showing the gape of the mouth.

Fig. 22, a front view of the head, showing the position of the nostrils.

Fig. 23, the inferior floor of the mouth, with the outline of the tongue.

Fig. 24, the upper floor of the mouth (palate), with the inner nostrils and the palatine teeth.

Fig. 25, the structure of the skin of the dorsal region, under a magnifying power, though not powerful enough to show the stellated bodies therein contained.

Fig. 26, represents *ANAIDES LUGUBRIS*, size of life.—p. 8.

Fig. 27, the under surface of the same animal.

Fig. 28, an outline of the head, from above, showing the interocular space.

Fig. 29, a profile of the head, showing the gape of the mouth.

Fig. 30, a front view of the head, with the nostrils.

Fig. 31, the inferior floor of the mouth, with the outline of the tongue.

Fig. 32, the upper floor of the mouth, exhibiting the patches of sphenoid teeth, the disposition of the vomero-palatine ones, and the inner nostrils.

Fig. 33, the structure of the skin under a magnifying power, exhibiting the granules it contains.

#### PLATE II.

Fig. 1, represents *RANA AURORA*, size of life.—p. 18.

Fig. 2, is a profile of the head.

Fig. 3, an outline of the head, seen from above.

Fig. 4, the same region, from beneath.

Fig. 5, under surface of the right hand.

Fig. 6, under surface of the right foot.

Fig. 7, represents *RANA MARITIMA*, size of life.—p. 25.

Fig. 8, a profile of the head.

Fig. 9, the head seen from above.

Fig. 10, the head seen from beneath.

Fig. 11, the under surface of the left hand.

Fig. 12, the under surface of the left foot.

Fig. 13, represents *RANA PRETIOSA*, size of life.—p. 20.

Fig. 14, a profile of the head.

Fig. 15, the head seen from above.

Fig. 16, the head seen from beneath.



- Fig. 17, under surface of the left hand.  
 Fig. 18, under surface of the left foot.  
 Fig. 19, represents *RANA DRAYTONI*, size of life.—p. 23.  
 Fig. 20, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 21, the head seen from above.  
 Fig. 22, the head seen from beneath.  
 Fig. 23, the under surface of the left hand.  
 Fig. 24, the under surface of the left foot.

## PLATE III.

- Fig. 1, represents *LEPTODACTYLUS OCELLATUS*, size of life.—p. 29.  
 Fig. 2, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 3, the head seen from above.  
 Fig. 4, the head seen from beneath.  
 Fig. 5, under surface of the right hand.  
 Fig. 6, under surface of the left foot.  
 Fig. 7, represents *RANOIDEA RESPLENDENS*, size of life.—p. 48.  
 Fig. 8, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 9, an outline of the head seen from above.  
 Fig. 10, the head seen from beneath.  
 Fig. 11, under surface of the left hand.  
 Fig. 12, under surface of the left foot.  
 Fig. 13, represents *HYLA REGILLA*, size of life and adult.—p. 60.  
 Fig. 14, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 15, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 16, under surface of the right hand.  
 Fig. 17, under surface of the right foot.  
 Fig. 18, represents the young of the same species.  
 Fig. 19, represents *CYSTIGNATHUS NEBULOSUS*, size of life.—p. 33.  
 Fig. 20, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 21, the head viewed from above.  
 Fig. 22, under surface of the right hand.  
 Fig. 23, under surface of the right foot.  
 Fig. 24, represents *HYLODES PARVUS*, size of life.—p. 63.  
 Fig. 25, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 26, the head viewed from above.  
 Fig. 27, the under surface of the left hand.  
 Fig. 28, the under surface of the left foot.  
 Fig. 29, represents *WAGLERIA PERONI*, size of life.—p. 42.  
 Fig. 30, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 31, the head, seen from above.  
 Fig. 32, the under surface of the right hand.  
 Fig. 33, the under surface of the left foot.  
 Fig. 34, represents *CYSTIGNATHUS PARVULUS*, size of life.—p. 35.  
 Fig. 35, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 36, the head, viewed from above.  
 Fig. 37, the under surface of the right hand.  
 Fig. 38, the under surface of the left foot.  
 Fig. 39, represents *RANIDELLA SIGNIFERA*, size of life.—p. 44.  
 Fig. 40, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 41, the head, viewed from above.  
 Fig. 42, the under surface of the left hand.  
 Fig. 43, the under surface of the right foot.

## PLATE IV.

- Fig. 1, represents *HALOPHILA HEROS*, size of life.—p. 55.  
 Fig. 2, a profile of the head.

- Fig. 3, the head, viewed from above.  
 Fig. 4, the head, seen from beneath.  
 Fig. 5, the under surface of the left hand.  
 Fig. 6, the under surface of the left foot.  
 Fig. 7, represents *HALOPHILA VITIENSIS*, size of life.—p. 57.  
 Fig. 8, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 9, the head, viewed from above.  
 Fig. 10, the under surface of the left hand.  
 Fig. 11, the under surface of the right foot.  
 Fig. 12, represents *HALOPHILA DORSUALIS*, size of life.—p. 58.  
 Fig. 13, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 14, the head, viewed from above.  
 Fig. 15, the under surface of the left hand.  
 Fig. 16, the under surface of the left foot.  
 Fig. 17, represents *ELOSIA VOMERINA*, size of life.—p. 69.  
 Fig. 18, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 19, the head, viewed from above.  
 Fig. 20, the head, seen from beneath.  
 Fig. 21, the under surface of the left hand.  
 Fig. 22, the under surface of the left foot.  
 Fig. 23, represents *ELOSIA BUFONIUM*, size of life.—p. 66.  
 Fig. 24, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 25, the head, viewed from above.  
 Fig. 26, under surface of the right hand.  
 Fig. 27, under surface of the right foot.  
 Fig. 28, represents *PLEURODEMA ELEGANS*, size of life.—p. 40.  
 Fig. 29, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 30, the head, viewed from above.  
 Fig. 31, the under surface of the left hand.  
 Fig. 32, the under surface of the right foot.  
 Fig. 33, represents *PLEURODEMA BIBRONI*, size of life.—p. 38.  
 Fig. 34, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 35, the head, viewed from above.  
 Fig. 36, the head, seen from beneath.  
 Fig. 37, the under surface of the right hand.  
 Fig. 38, the under surface of the left foot.  
 Fig. 39, represents *ELOSIA NASUTA*, size of life.—p. 65.  
 Fig. 40, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 41, the head, viewed from above.  
 Fig. 42, the under surface of the left hand.  
 Fig. 43, the under surface of the right foot.

## PLATE V.

- Fig. 1, represents *BUFO MARINUS*, size of life.—p. 80.  
 Fig. 2, is the under surface of the left hand.  
 Fig. 3, the under surface of the right foot.  
 Fig. 4, represents *BUFO COLUMBIENSIS*, size of life.—p. 77.  
 Fig. 5, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 6, the head, viewed from above.  
 Fig. 7, the head, seen from beneath.  
 Fig. 8, the under surface of the right hand.  
 Fig. 9, the under surface of the right foot.  
 Fig. 10, represents *BUFO MELANOSTICTUS*, size of life.—p. 92.  
 Fig. 11, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 12, the head, viewed from above.  
 Fig. 13, the under surface of the right hand.  
 Fig. 14, the under surface of the right foot.  
 Fig. 15, represents *BUFO THAUL*, size of life.—p. 88.  
 Fig. 16, a profile of the head.

Fig. 17, the head, viewed from above.  
 Fig. 18, the under surface of the right hand.  
 Fig. 19, the under surface of the right foot.  
 Figs. 20 and 21, represent *BRACHYCEPHALUS AURANTIACUS*, size of life.—p. 100.  
 Fig. 22, is an under view of the same.  
 Fig. 23, the under surface of the left hand.  
 Fig. 24, the under surface of the right foot.

## PLATE VI.

Fig. 1, represents *BUFO MARINUS*, size of life.—p. 80.  
 Fig. 2, the under surface of the right hand.  
 Fig. 3, the under surface of the right foot.  
 Fig. 4, represents *BUFO BOREAS*, size of life.—p. 74.

Fig. 5, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 6, the head, seen from above.  
 Fig. 7, the head, viewed from beneath.  
 Fig. 8, the under surface of the right hand.  
 Fig. 9, the under surface of the left foot.  
 Fig. 10, represents *BUFO LUGUBROSUS*, size of life.—p. 85.  
 Fig. 11, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 12, the head viewed from above.  
 Fig. 13, the head seen from beneath.  
 Fig. 14, the under surface of the left hand.  
 Fig. 15, the under surface of the right foot.  
 Fig. 16, represents *BUFO GRACILIS*, size of life.—p. 83.  
 Fig. 17, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 18, the head viewed from above.  
 Fig. 19, the head seen from beneath.  
 Fig. 20, the under surface of the right hand.  
 Fig. 21, the under surface of the left foot.

## OPHIDIA.

## PLATE VII.

Fig. 1, represents *WENONA PLUMBEA*, size of life.—p. 112.  
 Fig. 2, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 3, the head, viewed from above.  
 Fig. 4, the head, seen from beneath.  
 Fig. 5, a front view of the head.  
 Fig. 6, a group of dorsal scales, showing their disposition.  
 Fig. 7, the vent, with the preanal scutella, and the minute scales surrounding it.  
 Fig. 8 represents *WENONA ISABELLA*, size of life.—p. 113.  
 Fig. 9, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 10, the head, viewed from above.  
 Fig. 11, the head, seen from beneath.  
 Fig. 12, a front view of the same region.  
 Fig. 13, a group of dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 14, the vent and adjoining scutellae.

## PLATE VIII.

Fig. 1, represents *PITUOPHIS CATENIFER*, size of life.—p. 135.  
 Fig. 2, is a profile of the head;  
 Fig. 3, an upper view of the same.  
 Fig. 4, the head, seen from beneath;  
 Fig. 5, a front view of the same region.  
 Fig. 6, exhibits the shape and number of rows of scales;  
 Fig. 7, the vent and surrounding scutellae.  
 Fig. 8, represents *CERBERUS BOAEFORMIS*, size of life.—p. 170.  
 Fig. 9, is a profile view of the head.  
 Fig. 10, an upper view; and,  
 Fig. 11, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 12, represents *BASCANION VETUSTUS*, size of life.—p. 127.  
 Figs. 13 and 14, profiles of the head; fig. 13, exhibiting the left side, and fig. 14, the right side.  
 Fig. 15, the head, viewed from above.  
 Fig. 16, the head, seen from beneath;

Fig. 17, a front view of the same.  
 Fig. 18, the vent and preanal scutellae.  
 Fig. 19, a group of dorsal scales.

## PLATE IX.

Fig. 1, represents *PITUOPHIS WILKESI*, size of life.—p. 137.  
 Fig. 2, is a profile view of the head.  
 Fig. 3, a front view of the same.  
 Fig. 4, an upper view of the head.  
 Fig. 5, a lower view of the same.  
 Fig. 6, the vent and preanal scutella.  
 Fig. 7, a group of dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 8, represents *LODIA TENUIS*, size of life.—p. 122.  
 Fig. 9, is a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 10, an upper view of the head.  
 Fig. 11, the head, from beneath.  
 Figs. 9-11, are double the size of life, for the purpose of showing more accurately the various plates.

## PLATE X.

Fig. 1, represents *DOLIOPHIS FLAVICEPS*, size of life.—p. 176.  
 Fig. 2, is a side view of the head.  
 Fig. 3, an upper view; and,  
 Fig. 4, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 5, exhibits the vent and adjoining scutellae.  
 Fig. 6, represents *CONTIA MITIS*, size of life.—p. 125.  
 Fig. 7, a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 8, the head viewed from above.  
 Fig. 9, the head seen from beneath.  
 Fig. 10, a front view of the same region.  
 Fig. 11, a group of dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 12, the vent and preanal scutella.  
 Figs. 7-12, are somewhat magnified.



## PLATE XI.

- Fig. 1, represents *LIOPHIS MERREMI*, size of life.—p. 150.  
 Fig. 2, is a side view of the head.  
 Fig. 3, an upper view; and,  
 Fig. 4, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 5, represents the dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 6, the vent and adjoining scutellae.  
 Figs. 2-6, are magnified about half their diameter.  
 Fig. 7, represents *CANTORIA VIOLACEA*, size of life.—p. 156.  
 Fig. 8, is a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 9, an upper view; and,  
 Fig. 10, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 11, represents *SIBYNON NEBULATUS*, size of life.—p. 142.  
 Fig. 12, is a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 13, an upper view; and,  
 Fig. 14, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 15, represents the outline of the scales.  
 Fig. 16, the vent and adjoining scutellae.  
 Figs. 12-16, are magnified about half their diameter.

## PLATE XII.

- Fig. 1, represents *CALLIRHINUS PATAGONIENSIS*, size of life.—p. 139.  
 Fig. 2, is a profile view of the head.  
 Fig. 3, an upper view; and,  
 Fig. 4, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 5, a group of dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 6, the vent and surrounding scutellae.  
 Fig. 7, represents *DENDROPHIS PRASINUS*, size of life.—p. 131.  
 Fig. 8, is a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 9, an upper view; and,  
 Fig. 10, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 11, the dorsal scales.

## PLATE XIII.

- Fig. 1, represents *TROPIDONOTUS JUNCEUS*, size of life.—p. 145.  
 Fig. 2, is a side view of the head.  
 Fig. 3, an upper view; and,  
 Fig. 4, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 5, represents the dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 6, the vent and surrounding scutellae.  
 Fig. 7, represents *EUTAENIA LEPTOCEPHALA*, size of life.—p. 151.  
 Fig. 8, is a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 9, an upper view;  
 Fig. 10, an under view; and,

- Fig. 11, a front view of the same region.  
 Fig. 12, shows the dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 13, the vent, and surrounding scutellae.  
 Fig. 14, represents *EUTAENIA PICKERINGI*, size of life.—p. 150.  
 Fig. 15, is a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 16, an upper view;  
 Fig. 17, an under view; and,  
 Fig. 18, a front view of the same region.  
 Fig. 19, exhibits the dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 20, is the vent, with its surrounding scutellae.

## PLATE XIV.

- Fig. 1, represents *EUTAENIA ORDINOIDES*, size of life.—p. 153.  
 Fig. 2, is a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 3, an upper view; and,  
 Fig. 4, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 5, represents *EUTAENIA VAGRANS*, size of life.—p. 154.  
 Fig. 6, is a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 7, an upper view; and,  
 Fig. 8, a view from beneath, of the same region.  
 Fig. 9, exhibits the dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 10, the vent and adjoining scutellae.  
 Figs. 7-10, are magnified about one-half their diameter.  
 Fig. 11, represents *EUTAENIA INFERNALIS*, size of life.—p. 148.  
 Fig. 12, is a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 13, an upper view; and,  
 Fig. 14, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 15, exhibits the dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 16, the vent and surrounding scutellae.  
 Figs. 12-16, are magnified about one diameter.

## PLATE XV.

- Fig. 1, represents *CROTALUS LUCIFER*, size of life.—p. 187.  
 Fig. 2, is a side view of the head.  
 Fig. 3, an upper view;  
 Fig. 4, an under view; and,  
 Fig. 5, a front view of the same region.  
 Fig. 6, exhibiting the dorsal scales.  
 Figs. 7-9, *SABRINA TESSELLATA*.—p. 106.  
 Fig. 7, is a profile of the head.  
 Fig. 8, an upper view of the same; and,  
 Fig. 9, an under view, exhibiting the outline and shape of the mouth.  
 Figs. 7-9, are magnified about four times, so as to show more distinctly the various plates.

## SAURIA.

## PLATE XVI.

- Fig. 1, represents *GEHYRA VORAX*, size of life.—p. 274.  
 Fig. 2, is an upper view of the head.  
 Fig. 3, an inferior view of the same region.  
 Fig. 4, the left leg.  
 Fig. 5, profile of a clawed toe;  
 Fig. 6, upper view of the same.  
 Fig. 7, granulation of the back, somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 8, abdominal scales, also slightly magnified.  
 Fig. 9, represents *GEKKO INDICUS*, size of life.—p. 290.  
 Fig. 10, is an upper view of the head;  
 Fig. 11, an under view of the same.  
 Fig. 12, the vent, in order to show the preanal pores.  
 Fig. 13, upper surface of the second toe;  
 Fig. 14, under surface of the same.  
 Fig. 15, a group of dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 16, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 13–16, are somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 17, represents *NAULTINUS PUNCTATUS*, size of life.—p. 309.  
 Fig. 18, is an upper view of the head;  
 Fig. 19, an under view of the same.  
 Fig. 20, a finger, seen from above;  
 Fig. 21, the same, seen from beneath.  
 Fig. 22, a toe, seen from above;  
 Fig. 23, the same, seen from beneath.  
 Fig. 24, the caudal group of conical scales.  
 Fig. 25, a group of dorsal granules.  
 Fig. 26, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 18–26, are somewhat magnified.

## PLATE XVII.

- Fig. 1, represents *PROCTOTRETUS SPLENDIDUS*, size of life.—p. 329.  
 Fig. 2, exhibits the inferior surface of the same animal.  
 Fig. 3, the upper surface of the head;  
 Fig. 4, a front view of the same.  
 Fig. 5, the left hand, from above.  
 Fig. 6, a group of dorsal scales;  
 Fig. 7, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 3–7, are somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 8, represents *EULAEMUS DARWINI*, size of life.—p. 361.  
 Fig. 9, exhibits the same specimen, from beneath.  
 Fig. 10, is the head, seen from above;  
 Fig. 11, a front view of the same.  
 Fig. 12, left hand, seen from above.  
 Fig. 13, a group of dorsal scales;  
 Fig. 14, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 10–14, are somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 15, represents *ORTHOLAEMUS BEAGLI*, size of life.—p. 369.  
 Fig. 16, is an inferior view of the same animal.  
 Fig. 17, an upper view of the head;  
 Fig. 18, a front view of the same.  
 Fig. 19, the left hand, from above.  
 Fig. 20, a group of dorsal scales;  
 Fig. 21, a group of abdominal scales.

Figs. 17–21, are somewhat magnified.

- Fig. 22, represents *PTYCHODEIRA GRACILIS*, size of life.—p. 341.  
 Fig. 23, exhibits the same specimen, from beneath.  
 Fig. 24, is an upper view of the head;  
 Fig. 25, a front view of the same.  
 Fig. 26, the left hand, seen from above.  
 Fig. 27, a group of dorsal scales;  
 Fig. 28, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 24–28, are somewhat magnified.

## PLATE XVIII.

- Fig. 1, represents *TEIUS TEGUIXIN*, two-thirds the size of life.—p. 202.  
 Fig. 2, the head, viewed from above.  
 Fig. 3, the same, seen from beneath.  
 Fig. 4, a side view of a finger.  
 Fig. 5, a side view of a toe.  
 Fig. 6, a group of dorsal scales;  
 Fig. 7, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Fig. 8, represents, size of life, the banded variety of *BRACHYLOPHUS FASCIATUS*, from a specimen caught on the Feejee Islands, in May, 1840.—p. 374.  
 Fig. 9, exhibits the outline of a few teeth, somewhat magnified, in order to show their peculiar form.  
 Fig. 10, represents *HOPLODACTYLUS POMARII*, size of life.—p. 294.  
 Fig. 11, is the upper surface of the head.  
 Fig. 12, an inferior view of the same region.  
 Fig. 13, a toe, seen from above;  
 Fig. 14, the same, seen from beneath.  
 Fig. 15, a group of dorsal granules.  
 Fig. 16, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 13–16, are somewhat magnified.

## PLATE XIX.

- Fig. 1, represents *SCELOPORUS FRONTALIS*, size of life.—p. 384.  
 Fig. 2, is an under view of the same individual.  
 Fig. 3, the head, seen from above;  
 Fig. 4, a front view of the same.  
 Fig. 5, the left hand, viewed from above.  
 Fig. 6, a group of dorsal scales;  
 Fig. 7, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 3–7, are somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 8, represents *SCELOPORUS OCCIDENTALIS*, size of life.—p. 383.  
 Fig. 9, is an under view of the same individual.  
 Fig. 10, the head, viewed from above;  
 Fig. 11, a front view of the same.  
 Fig. 12, the right hand, seen from above.  
 Fig. 13, a group of dorsal scales;  
 Fig. 14, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 10–14, being somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 15, represents *SCELOPORUS UNDULATUS*, size of life.—p. 379.  
 Fig. 16, is an under view of the same individual.

Fig. 17, the head, viewed from above; and,  
 Fig. 18, a front view of the same region.  
 Fig. 19, the left hand, seen from above.  
 Fig. 20, exhibits a group of dorsal scales;  
 Fig. 21, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 17-21, are somewhat magnified.

## P L A T E X X.

Fig. 1, represents *SCELOPORUS GRACILIS*, size of life.—p. 386.  
 Fig. 2, is an under view of the same individual.  
 Fig. 3, a profile view of the head.  
 Fig. 4, the head, seen from above;  
 Fig. 5, a front view of the same.  
 Fig. 6, the left hand, seen from above.  
 Fig. 7, the interfemoral and cloacal regions, with the posterior left limb, from beneath.  
 Fig. 8, a group of dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 9, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 3-9, are somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 10, represents the profile of the male sex of *BATRACHOSOMA CORONATUM*, size of life.—p. 400.  
 Fig. 11, is a view from above; and,  
 Fig. 12, a view from beneath of the same specimen.  
 Fig. 13, being a front view of the head.

## P L A T E X X I.

Fig. 1, represents a side view of the female sex of *TAPAYA DOUGLASSI*, size of life.—p. 397.  
 Fig. 2, is an upper view; and,  
 Fig. 3, an under view of the same specimen.  
 Fig. 4, a front view of the head.  
 Fig. 5, the thighs and postanal region of the male sex.  
 Fig. 6, represents the female sex of *PHRYNOSOMA CORNUTUM*, in profile and size of life.—p. 403.  
 Fig. 7, is a dorsal view; and,  
 Fig. 8, a view from beneath, of the same specimen.  
 Fig. 9, exhibiting a front view of the head.

## P L A T E X X I I.

Fig. 1, represents *ELGARIA GRANDIS*, size of life.—p. 213.  
 Fig. 2, exhibits the inferior surface of the same animal.  
 Fig. 3, the head, seen from above.  
 Fig. 4, front view of the head.  
 Fig. 5, the left hand, from above.  
 Fig. 6, a group of dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 7, a portion of the granular zone, taken upon the middle region of the flank.  
 Fig. 8, abdominal shields, from the middle region of the abdomen.  
 Figs. 5-8, being somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 9, represents *ELGARIA PRINCIPIS*, size of life.—p. 214.  
 Fig. 10, the same specimen, seen from beneath.  
 Fig. 11, the head, from above.  
 Fig. 12, a front view of the head.  
 Fig. 13, the left hand, from above.

Fig. 14, a group of dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 15, a portion of the granular zone, taken upon the middle region of the flank.  
 Fig. 16, a group of abdominal shields.  
 Figs. 11-16, are somewhat magnified.

## P L A T E X X I I I.

Fig. 1, represents *ELGARIA SCINCICAUDA*, size of life.—p. 210.  
 Fig. 2, is a view of the inferior region of the same.  
 Fig. 3, represents the head, seen from above.  
 Fig. 4, is a front view of the same region.  
 Fig. 5, exhibits the left hand, from above.  
 Fig. 6, the left foot, from above also.  
 Fig. 7, a group of scales from the dorsal region.  
 Fig. 8, is a portion of the granular zone, taken upon the middle region of the flank.  
 Fig. 9, abdominal shields, from the middle region of the abdomen.  
 Figs. 5-9, are somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 10, represents *ELGARIA FORMOSA*, size of life.—p. 206.  
 Fig. 11, is a view of the inferior region of the same. The portion of the tail represented by a mere outline being missing.  
 Fig. 12, represents the head, seen from above.  
 Fig. 13, is a front view of the same region.  
 Fig. 14, exhibits the left hand, from above.  
 Fig. 15, is intended to give a correct idea of the structure and shape of the dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 16, is a portion of the granular abdominal zone, taken upon the middle region of the flank.  
 Fig. 17, represents some of the abdominal shields, from the middle region of the abdomen.  
 Figs. 14-17, are somewhat magnified views.

## P L A T E X X I V.

Fig. 1, represents *LACERTA MADERENSIS*, size of life.—p. 200.  
 Fig. 2, is a view of the upper surface of the head.  
 Fig. 3, a profile; and,  
 Fig. 4, a view from beneath, of the same region.  
 Fig. 5, exhibits the left hand, from above;  
 Fig. 6, the same hand, from beneath.  
 Fig. 7, is a group of dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 8, is intended to show the abdominal scutellae.  
 Figs. 2-8, are somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 9, represents *DIPLODACTYLUS VITTATUS*, size of life.—p. 297.  
 Fig. 10, is an upper view of the head;  
 Fig. 11, its profile; and,  
 Fig. 12, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 13, is the left hand, from above;  
 Fig. 14, the same hand, from below.  
 Fig. 15, a group of dorsal granules;  
 Fig. 16, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 10-16, are somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 17, represents *DORYURA VULPECULA*, size of life.—p. 286.  
 Fig. 18, is an upper view of the head;  
 Fig. 19, its profile; and,  
 Fig. 20, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 21, the left hand, from above;



Fig. 22, the same hand, from beneath.  
 Fig. 23, a group of dorsal granules.  
 Fig. 24, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 18-24, are somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 25, represents *HETERONOTA PELAGICA*, size of life.—p. 306.  
 Fig. 26, is the head seen from above ;  
 Fig. 27, its profile ; and,  
 Fig. 28, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 29, the left hand, from above ;  
 Fig. 30, the same hand, from below.  
 Fig. 31, a group of dorsal granules.  
 Fig. 32, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 26-32, are somewhat magnified.

P L A T E X X V.

Fig. 1, represents *ASCALABOTES DELALANDII*, size of life.—p. 289.  
 Fig. 2, is an upper view of the head ;  
 Fig. 3, its profile ; and,  
 Fig. 4, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 5, the left hand, from above ;  
 Fig. 6, the same hand, from beneath.  
 Fig. 7, a group of dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 8, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 2-8, are somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 9, represents *HEMIDACTYLUS MABUIA*, size of life.—p. 283.  
 Fig. 10, is an upper view of the head ;  
 Fig. 11, its profile ; and,  
 Fig. 12, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 13, the left hand, from above ;  
 Fig. 14, the same hand, from beneath.  
 Fig. 15, a group of dorsal scales ;  
 Fig. 16, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 10-16, are somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 17, represents *HEMIDACTYLUS CYANODACTYLUS*, size of life.—  
 p. 284.  
 Fig. 18, is the head, seen from above ;  
 Fig. 19, its profile ; and,  
 Fig. 20, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 21, the left hand, from above ;  
 Fig. 22, the same hand, from beneath.  
 Fig. 23, a group of dorsal scales ;  
 Fig. 24, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 18-24, are somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 25, represents *DISCODACTYLUS PHACOPHORUS*, size of life.—p.  
 300.  
 Fig. 26, is an upper view of the head ;  
 Fig. 27, a profile ; and,  
 Fig. 28, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 29, is the left hand, from above ;  
 Fig. 30, the same hand, from beneath.  
 Fig. 31, a group of dorsal granules and tubercles ;  
 Fig. 32, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 26-32, are somewhat magnified.

P L A T E X X V I.

Fig. 1, represents *EUPREPIS VENUSTUS*, size of life.—p. 229.  
 Fig. 2, the head, seen from above.

Fig. 3, a profile ; and,  
 Fig. 4, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 5, the left hand, from above.  
 Fig. 6, the same hand, from beneath.  
 Fig. 7, a group of dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 8, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 2-8, are somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 9, represents *CYCLODINA AENEA*, size of life.—p. 236.  
 Fig. 10, the upper surface of the head ;  
 Fig. 11, a profile ; and,  
 Fig. 12, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 13, the left hand, from above ;  
 Fig. 14, the same hand, from beneath.  
 Fig. 15, a group of dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 16, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 10-16, are somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 17, represents *CRYPTOBLEPHARUS PLAGIOCEPHALUS*, size of  
 life.—p. 220.  
 Fig. 18, is an upper view of the head ;  
 Fig. 19, a profile ; and,  
 Fig. 20, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 21, exhibits the left hand, from above ;  
 Fig. 22, the same hand, from beneath.  
 Fig. 23, a group of dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 24, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 18-24, are somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 25, represents *CRYPTOBLEPHARUS EXIMIUS*, size of life.—p.  
 222.  
 Fig. 26, is an upper view of the head ;  
 Fig. 27, a profile ; and,  
 Fig. 28, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 29, exhibits the left hand, from above ;  
 Fig. 30, the same hand, from beneath.  
 Fig. 31, a group of dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 32, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 26-32, are somewhat magnified.

P L A T E X X V I I.

Fig. 1, represents *LYGOSOMELLA AESTUOSA*, size of life.—p. 251.  
 Fig. 2, is an upper view of the head ;  
 Fig. 3, a profile ; and,  
 Fig. 4, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 5, the left hand, from above ;  
 Fig. 6, the same hand, from beneath.  
 Fig. 7, a group of dorsal scales ;  
 Fig. 8, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 2-8, are somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 9, represents *OLIGOSOMA ZELANDICUM*, size of life.—p. 246.  
 Fig. 10, an upper view of the head ;  
 Fig. 11, a profile ; and,  
 Fig. 12, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 13, the left hand, from above ;  
 Fig. 14, the same hand, from below.  
 Fig. 15, a group of dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 16, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 10-16, are somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 17, represents *HOMBRONIA UNDOSA*, size of life.—p. 240.  
 Fig. 18, the head, viewed from above ;  
 Fig. 19, a profile view ; and,

Fig. 20, an under view of the same.  
 Fig. 21, the left hand, from above;  
 Fig. 22, the same, from below.  
 Fig. 23, a group of dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 24, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 18-24, are somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 25, represents *HOMBRONIA FASCIOLARIS*, size of life.—p. 243.  
 Fig. 26, an upper view of the head;  
 Fig. 27, the profile; and,  
 Fig. 28, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 29, the left hand, from above;  
 Fig. 30, the same hand, from beneath.  
 Fig. 31, a group of dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 32, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 26-32, are somewhat magnified.

## PLATE XXVIII.

Fig. 1, represents *SACCODEIRA ORNATISSIMA*, size of life.—p. 323.  
 Fig. 2, is an upper view of the head;  
 Fig. 3, its profile; and,  
 Fig. 4, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 5, the left hand, from above;  
 Fig. 6, the same, from beneath.  
 Fig. 7, exhibits a group of dorsal scales;  
 Fig. 8, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 2-8, are somewhat magnified views.  
 Fig. 9, represents *EULAEMUS TENUIS*, size of life.—p. 358.

Fig. 10, is an upper view of the head;  
 Fig. 11, a profile view; and,  
 Fig. 12, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 13, the right hand, seen from above;  
 Fig. 14, the same, seen from beneath.  
 Fig. 15, exhibits a group of dorsal scales;  
 Fig. 16, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 10-16, are somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 17, represents *LIOLAEMUS NITIDUS*, size of life.—p. 334.  
 (This is the type of *Liolaemus lineatus*, of Gravenhorst.)  
 Fig. 18, is an upper view of the head;  
 Fig. 19, a profile; and,  
 Fig. 20, a view from beneath, of the same region.  
 Fig. 21, the left hand, from above;  
 Fig. 22, the same, from beneath.  
 Fig. 23, exhibits a group of dorsal scales;  
 Fig. 24, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Fig. 25, represents the young of the same species, originally described by Wiegmann as *Tropidurus nitidus*.  
 Fig. 26, represents *RHYTIDODEIRA OXYCEPHALA*, size of life.—p. 353.  
 Fig. 27, is an upper view of the head;  
 Fig. 28, a profile; and,  
 Fig. 29, a view from beneath, of the same region.  
 Fig. 30, the left hand, from above;  
 Fig. 31, the same hand, from beneath.  
 Fig. 32, a group of dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 33, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 27-33, are somewhat magnified.

## CHELONIA.

## PLATE XXIX.

Fig. 1, represents a side view of *THALASSOCHELYS CORTICATA*, half the size of life.—p. 431.  
 Fig. 2, the same specimen, seen from beneath.  
 Fig. 3, the head, viewed from above;  
 Fig. 4, a profile view of the same.

## PLATE XXX.

Fig. 1, represents *CARETTA SQUAMOSA*, from the Sooloo Seas, and considerably reduced in size.—p. 442.  
 Fig. 2, an outline of its carapax, viewed from above.  
 Fig. 3, the head, seen from above.  
 Fig. 4, a side view of the same region.  
 Figs. 5, 6, and 7, similar views of a head and a carapax, of the same species.  
 Figs. 8-13, *CARETTA ROSTRATA*.—p. 446.  
 Figs. 8-11, heads viewed from above, and in profile.  
 Figs. 12 and 13, upper views of two carapaces.

## PLATE XXXI.

Fig. 1, represents a side view of *CHELONIA FORMOSA*, considerably reduced in size.—p. 456.

Fig. 2, an outline of its carapax, seen from above.  
 Fig. 3, an upper view of the head.  
 Fig. 4, a profile of the same region.  
 Fig. 5, represents an upper view of the head of *CHELONIA MARMORATA*, somewhat reduced in size.—p. 455.  
 Fig. 6, is a profile; and,  
 Fig. 7, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 8, represents an outline of the carapax of *CHELONIA TENUIS*, seen from above, and considerably reduced in size.—p. 459.  
 Fig. 9, represents *EUCHELYS MACROPUS*, from above, and size of life.—p. 448.  
 Fig. 10, is an under view of the same animal.  
 Fig. 11, a profile of its head.

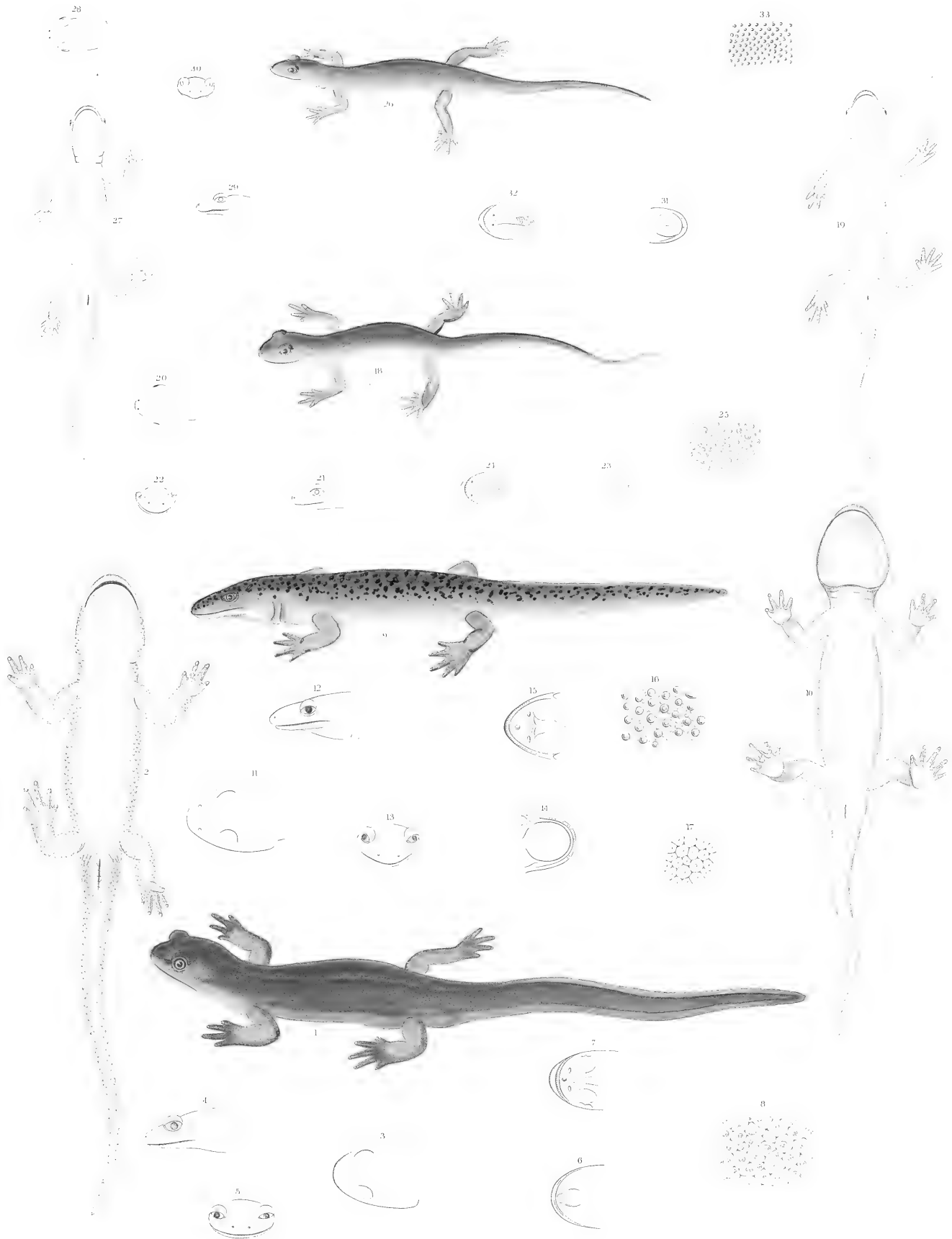
## PLATE XXXII.

Fig. 1, represents the outline, half from above and half from below, of a female specimen of *ACTINEMYD MARMORATA*.—p. 464.  
 Fig. 2, is a similar view of the male sex.  
 Figs. 3-15, exhibit a series of views, taken from young specimens, in order to show their relative proportions of length, width, and depth, as well as the granules and ridges of the carapax; and the sternum also, in order to give a correct idea of the general appearance of the species throughout the various stages of its growth: all these figures being drawn the size of life.









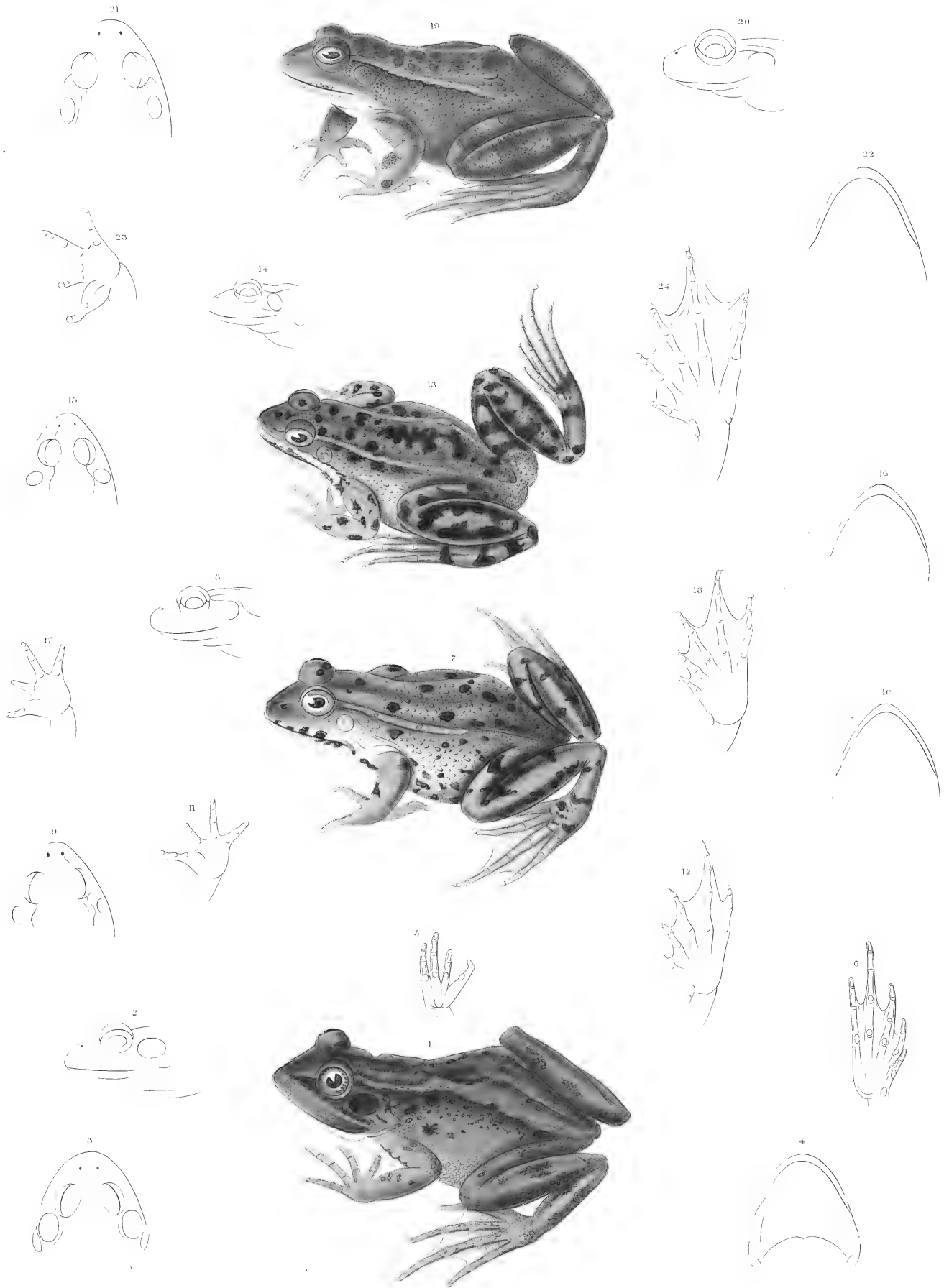
Figs. 1—8. *Taricha torosa*, Gray.

Figs. 18—25. *Heredia oregonensis*, G.

Figs. 9—17. *Xiphonura tenebrosa*, G.

Figs. 26—33. *Anaides lugubris*, Bd.





Figs. 1-6. *Rana aurora*, B. & G.

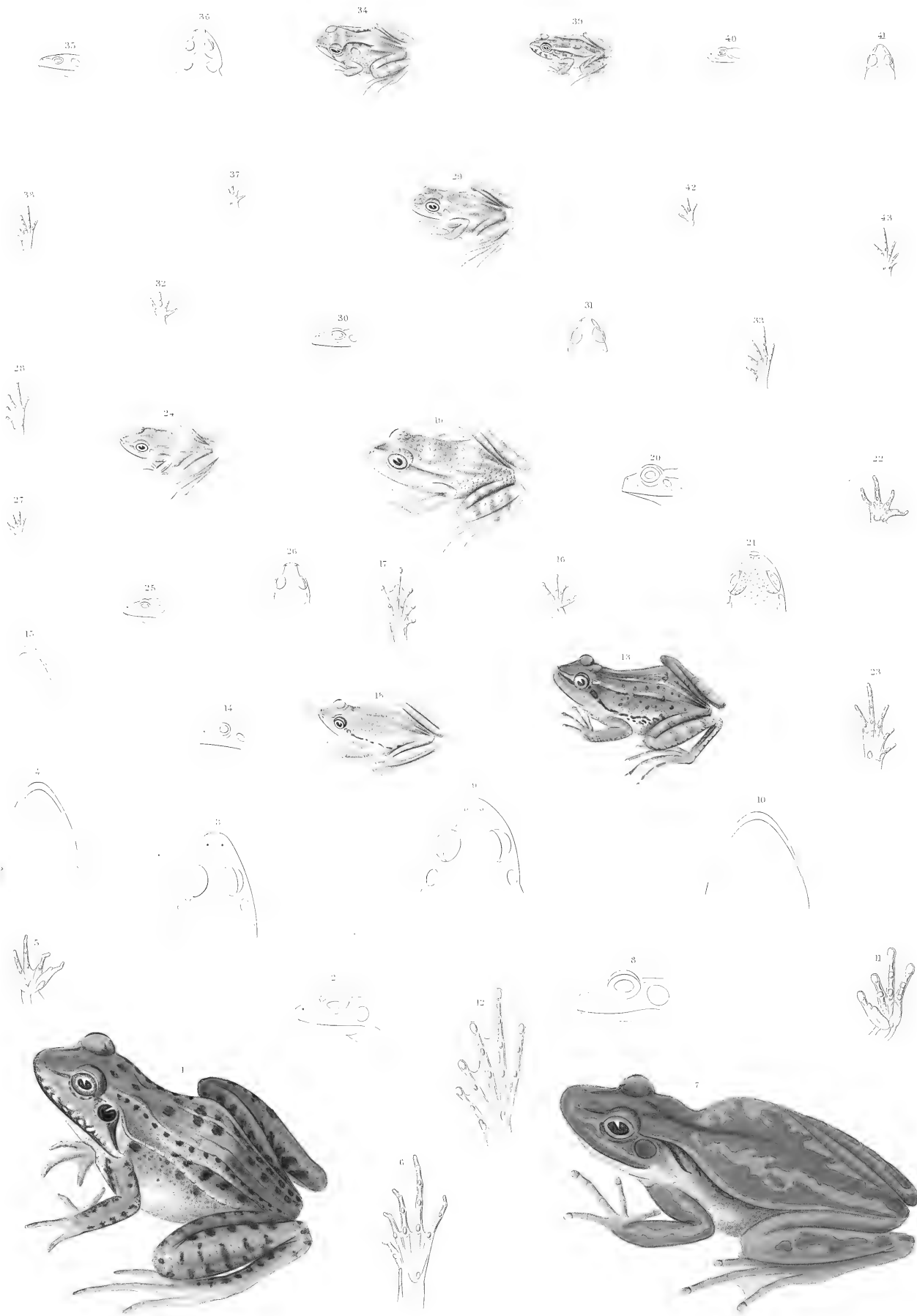
Figs. 7-12. *Rana maritima*, Risso.

Figs. 13-18. *Rana pretiosa*, B. & G.

Figs. 19-24. *Rana draytoni*, B. & G.



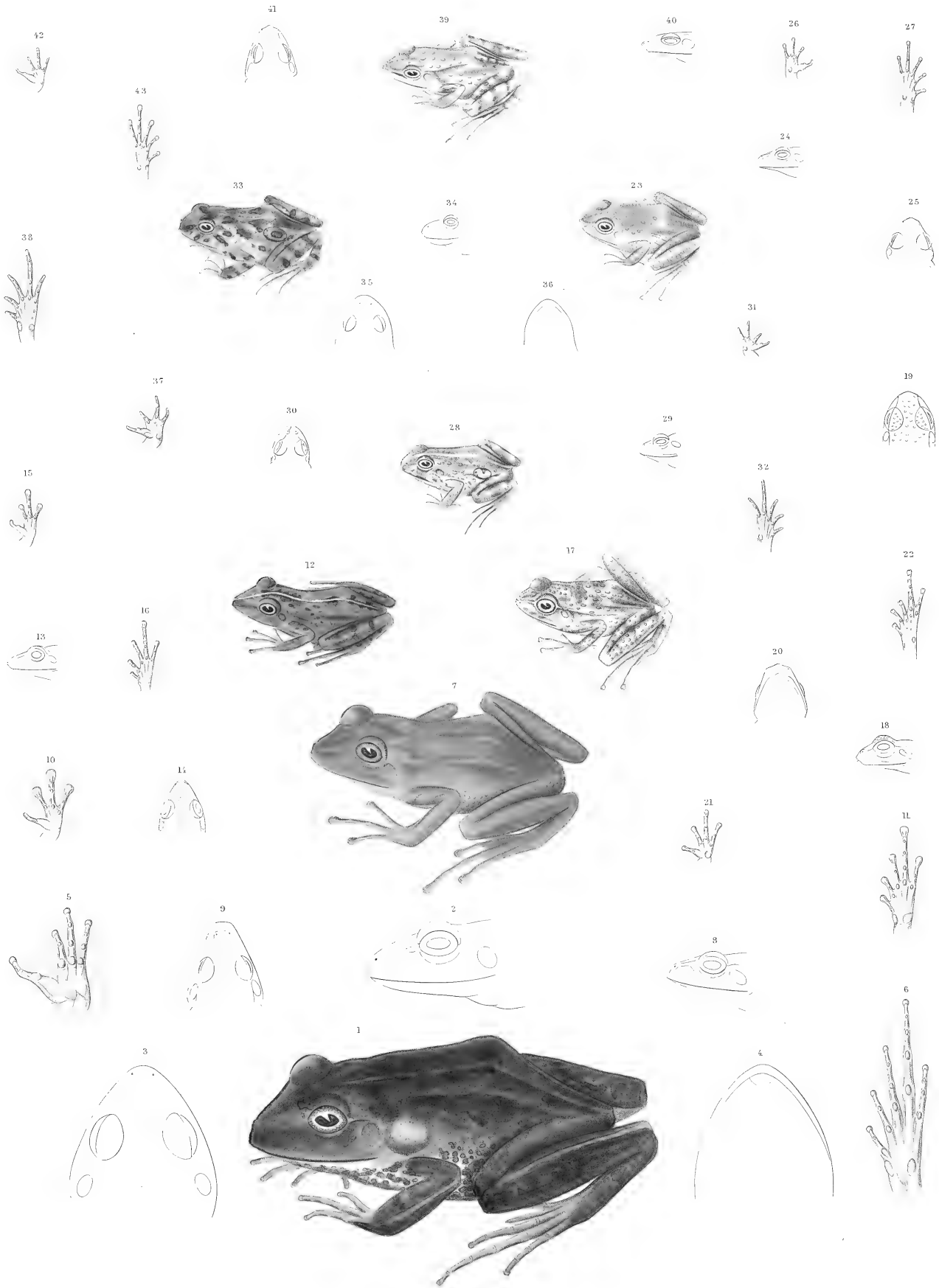




Figs. 1-6. *Leptodactylus ocellatus*, G.  
 Figs. 13-18. *Hyla regilla*, B. & G.  
 Figs. 24-28. *Hylodes parvus*, G.  
 Figs. 34-38. *Cystignathus parvulus*, G.

Figs. 7-12. *Ranoidea resplendens*, G.  
 Figs. 19-23. *Cystignathus nebulosus*, G.  
 Figs. 29-33. *Wagleria peroni*, G.  
 Figs. 39-43. *Ranidella signifera*, G.





Figs. 1-6. *Halophila heros*, G.

Figs. 12-16. *Halophila dorsalis*, G.

Figs. 23-23. *Elosia bufonium*, G.

Figs. 33-38. *Pleurodema bibroni*, Tsch.

Figs. 7-11. *Halophila vitiensis*, G.

Figs. 17-22. *Elosia vomerina*, G.

Figs. 28-32. *Pleurodema elegans*, Bell.

Figs. 39-43. *Elosia nasuta*, Tsch.







Figs. 1-3. *Bufo marinus*, Schn.

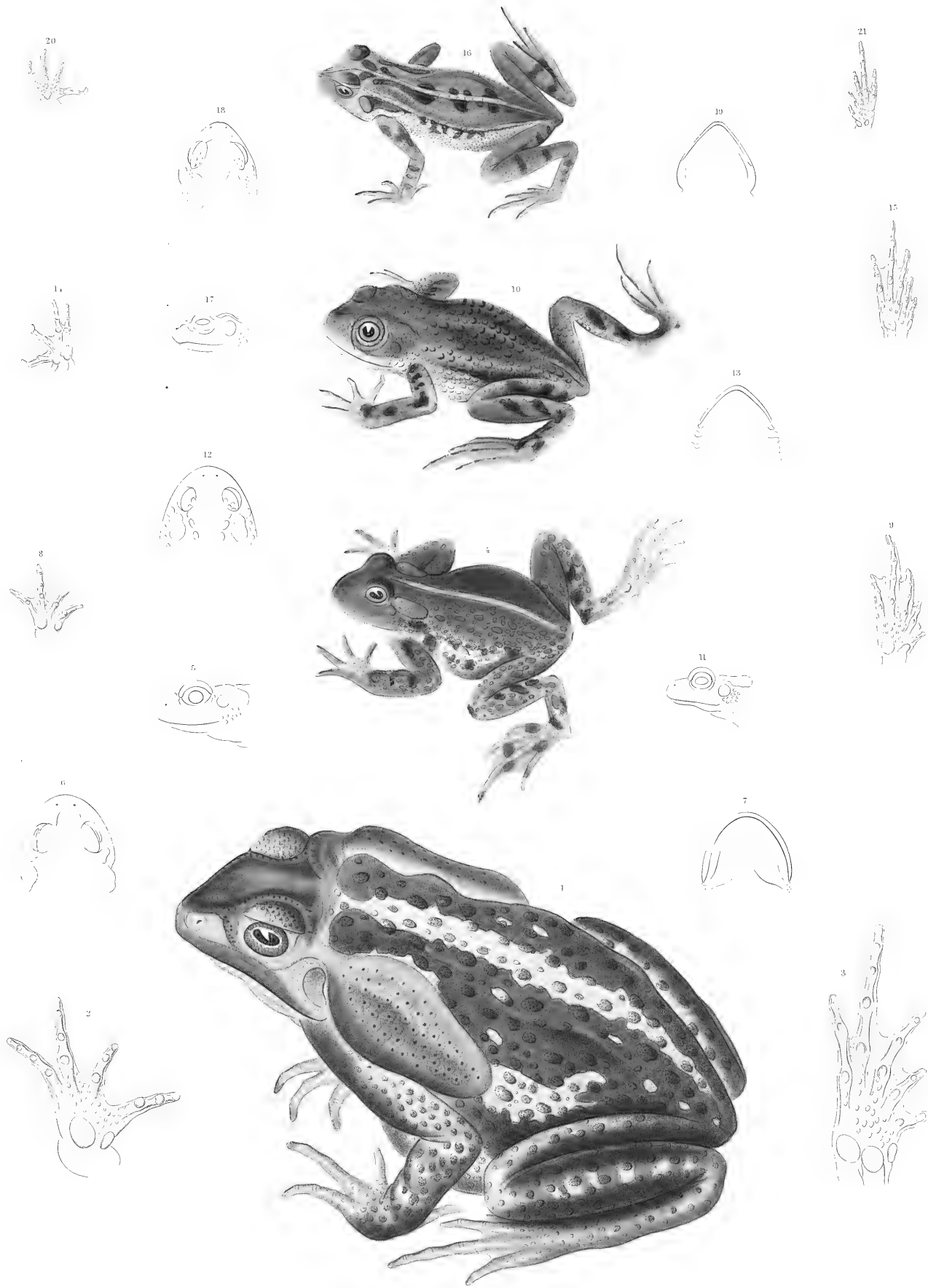
Figs. 4-9. *Bufo columbiensis*, B. & G.

Figs. 10-14. *Bufo melanostictus*, Schn.

Figs. 15-19. *Bufo thaul*, Less.

Figs. 20-24. *Brachycephalus aurantiacus*, G.



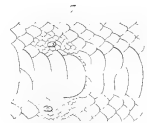
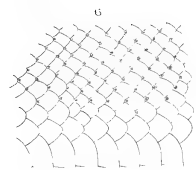
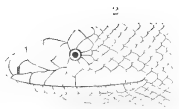
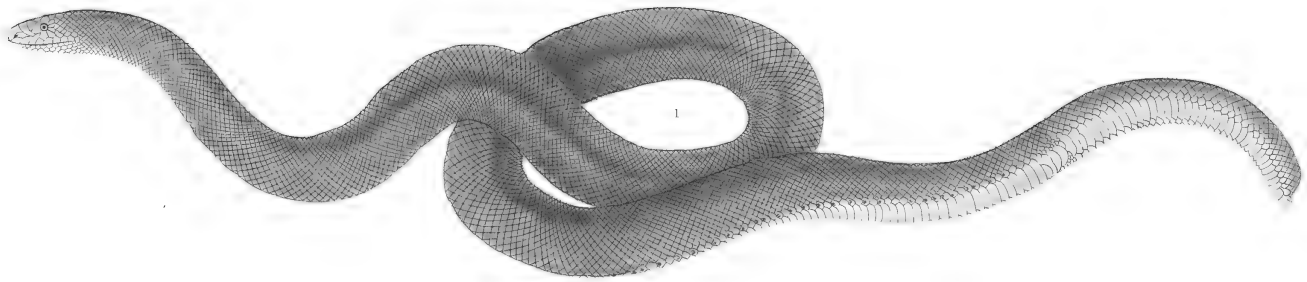
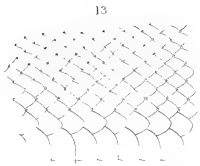
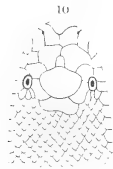
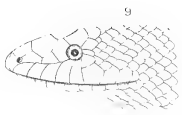
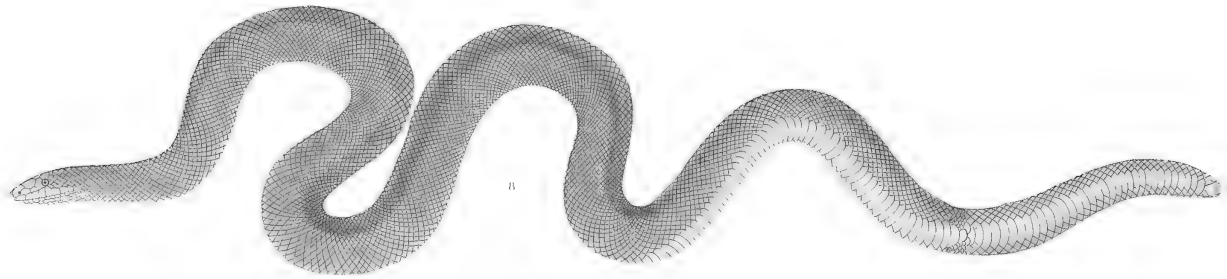


Figs. 1-3. *Bufo marinus*, Schm.  
 Figs. 10-15. *Bufo lugubrosus*, G.

Figs. 4-9. *Bufo boreas*, B. & G.  
 Figs. 16-21. *Bufo gracilis*, G.



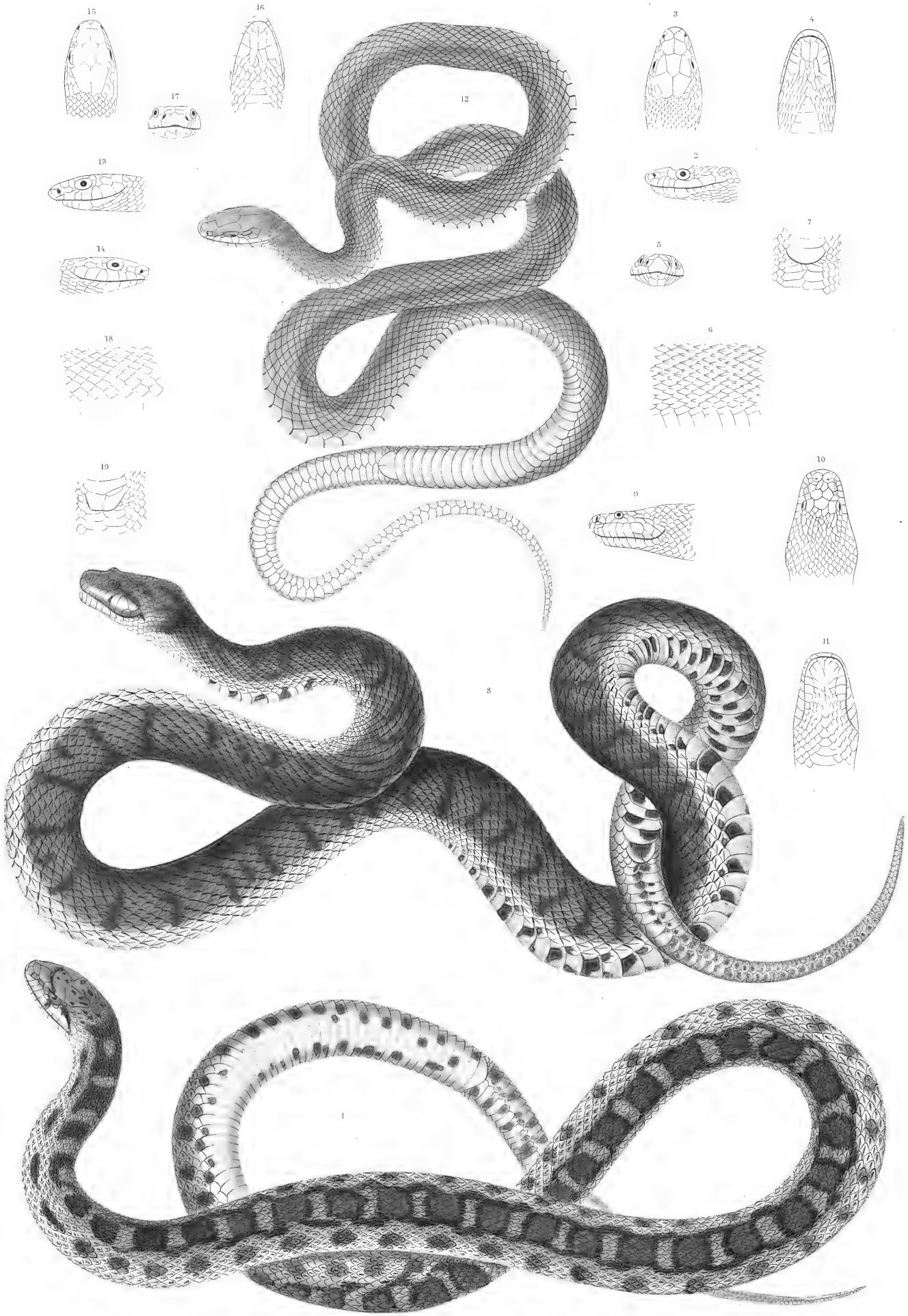




Figs. 1-7. *Wenona plumbea*, B. & G.

Figs. 8-14. *Wenona isabella*, B. & G.





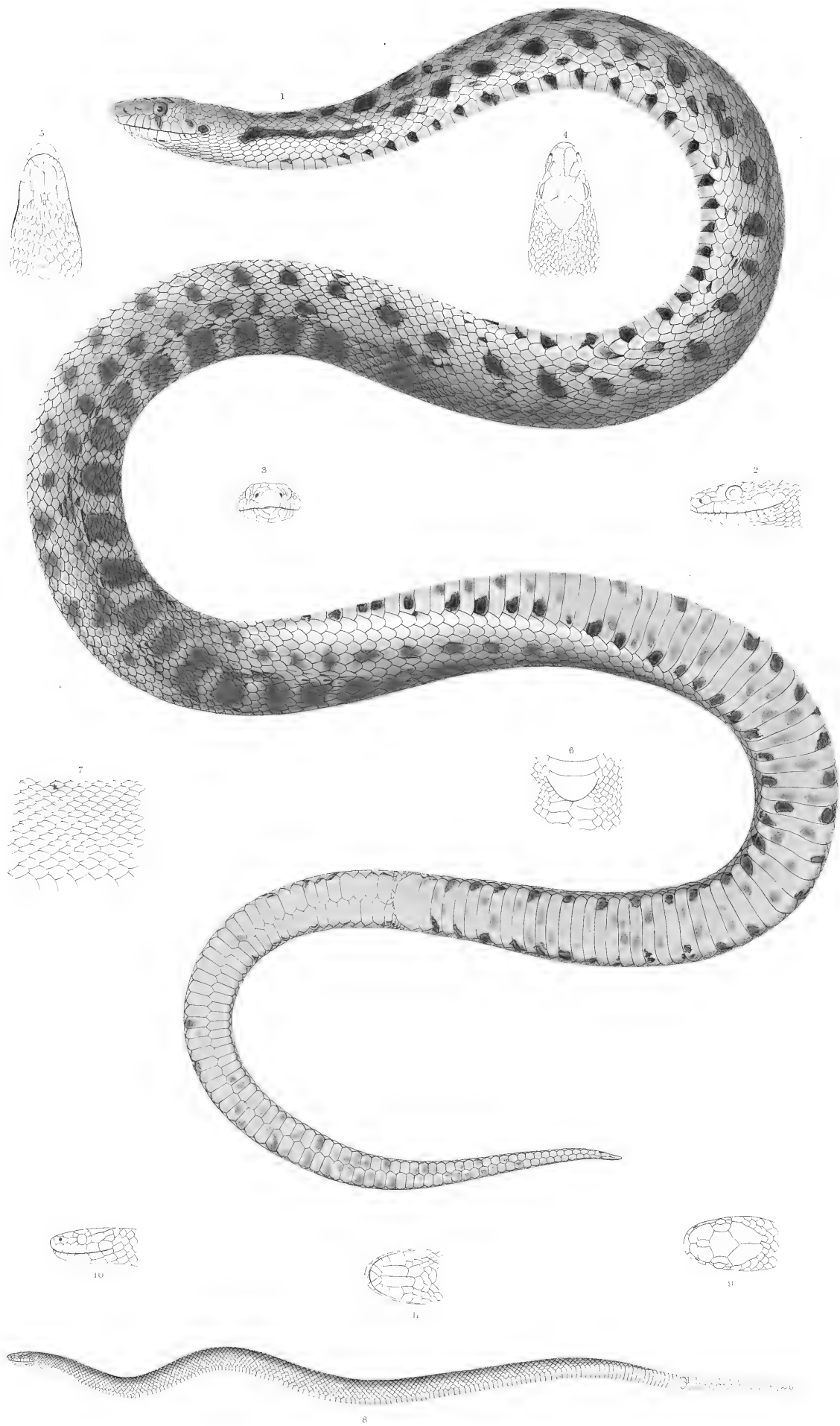
Figs. 1-7. *Pituophis catenifer*, B. & G.

Figs. 8-11. *Cerberus boaeformis*, Dum. & B.

Figs. 12-19. *Bascanion vetustus*, B. & G.



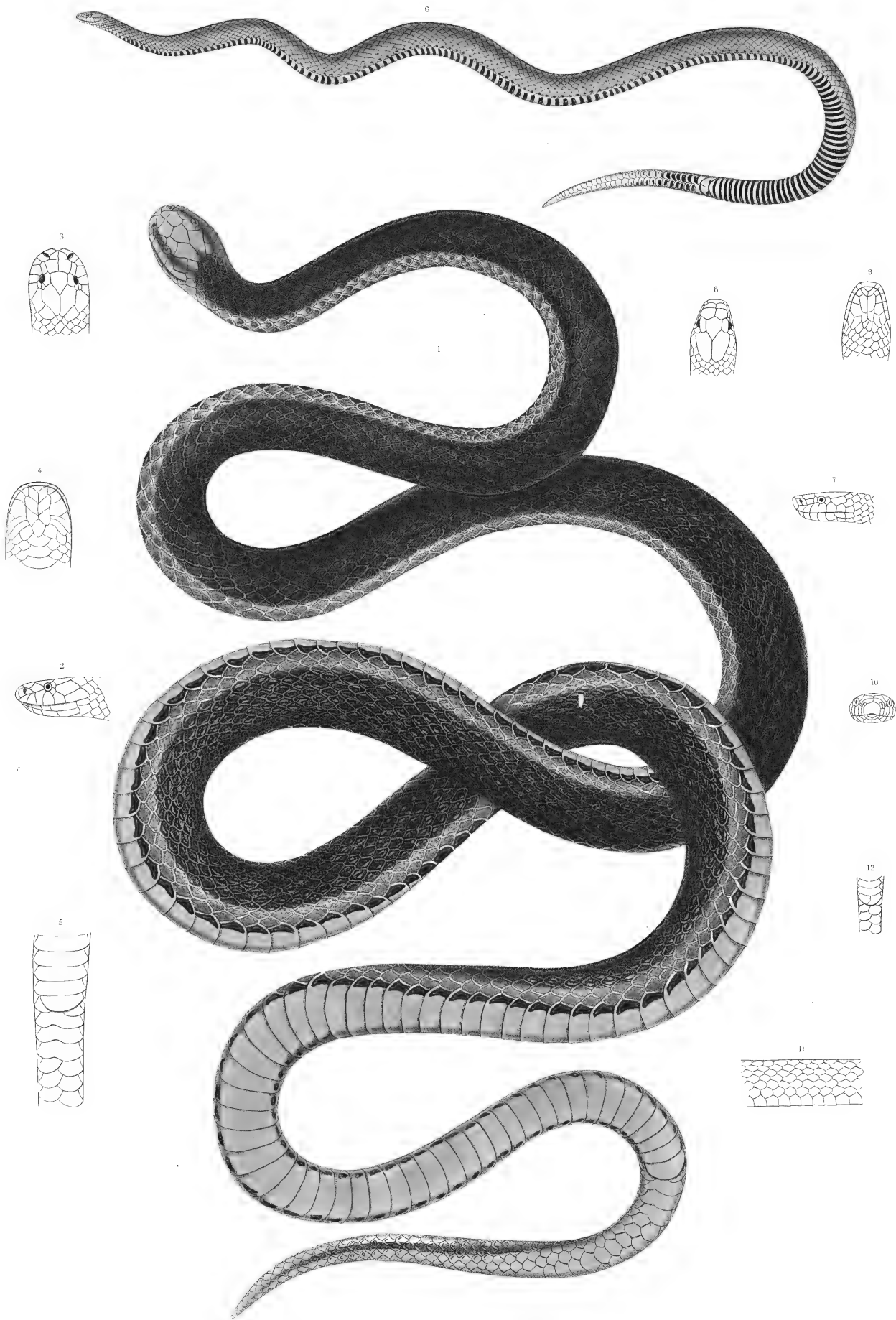




Figs. 1-7. *Pituophis wilkesi*, B. & G.

Figs. 8-11. *Lodia tenuis*, B. & G.

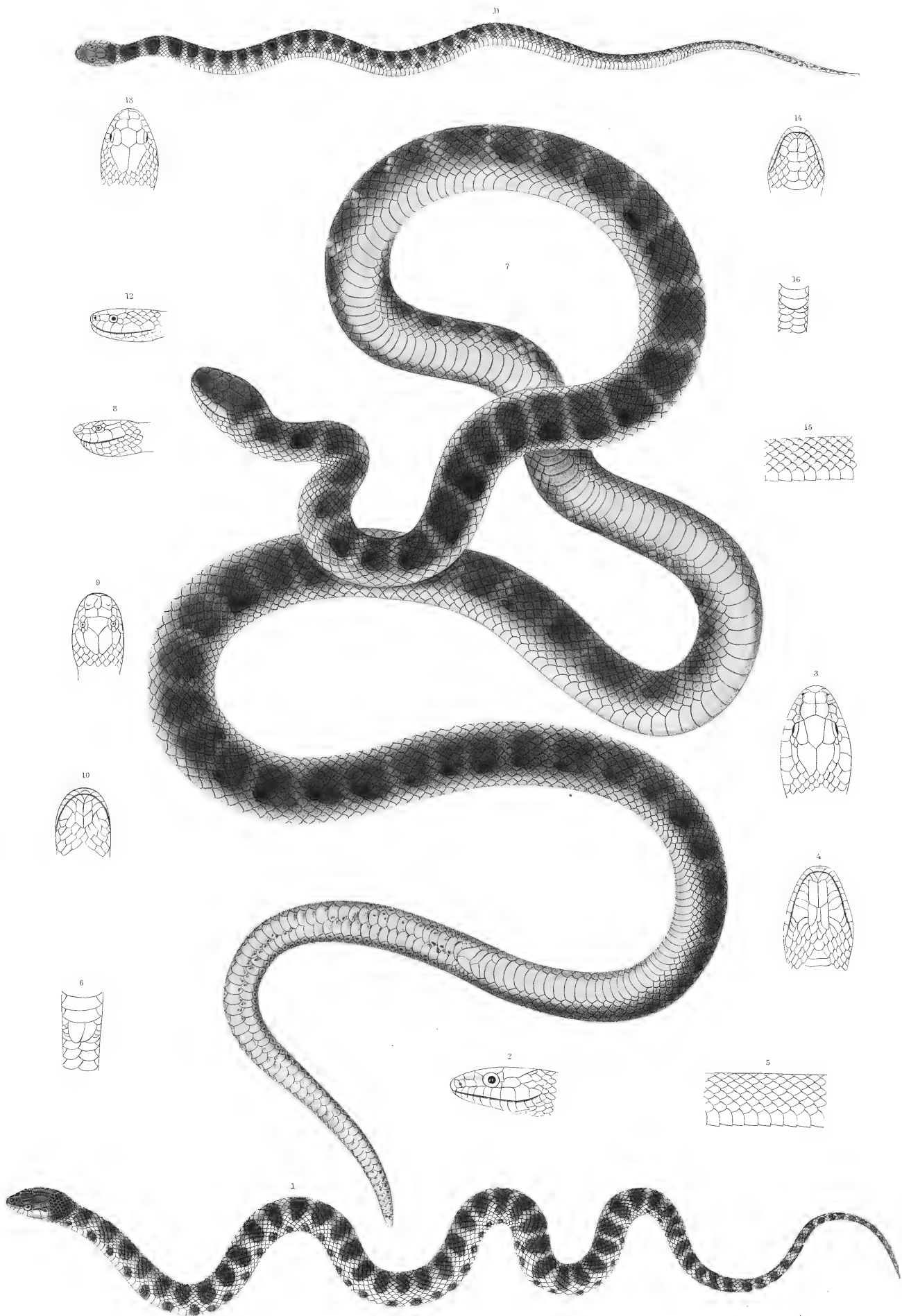




Figs. 1-5. *Doliophis flaviceps*. G.

Figs. 6-12. *Contia mitis*, B. & G.





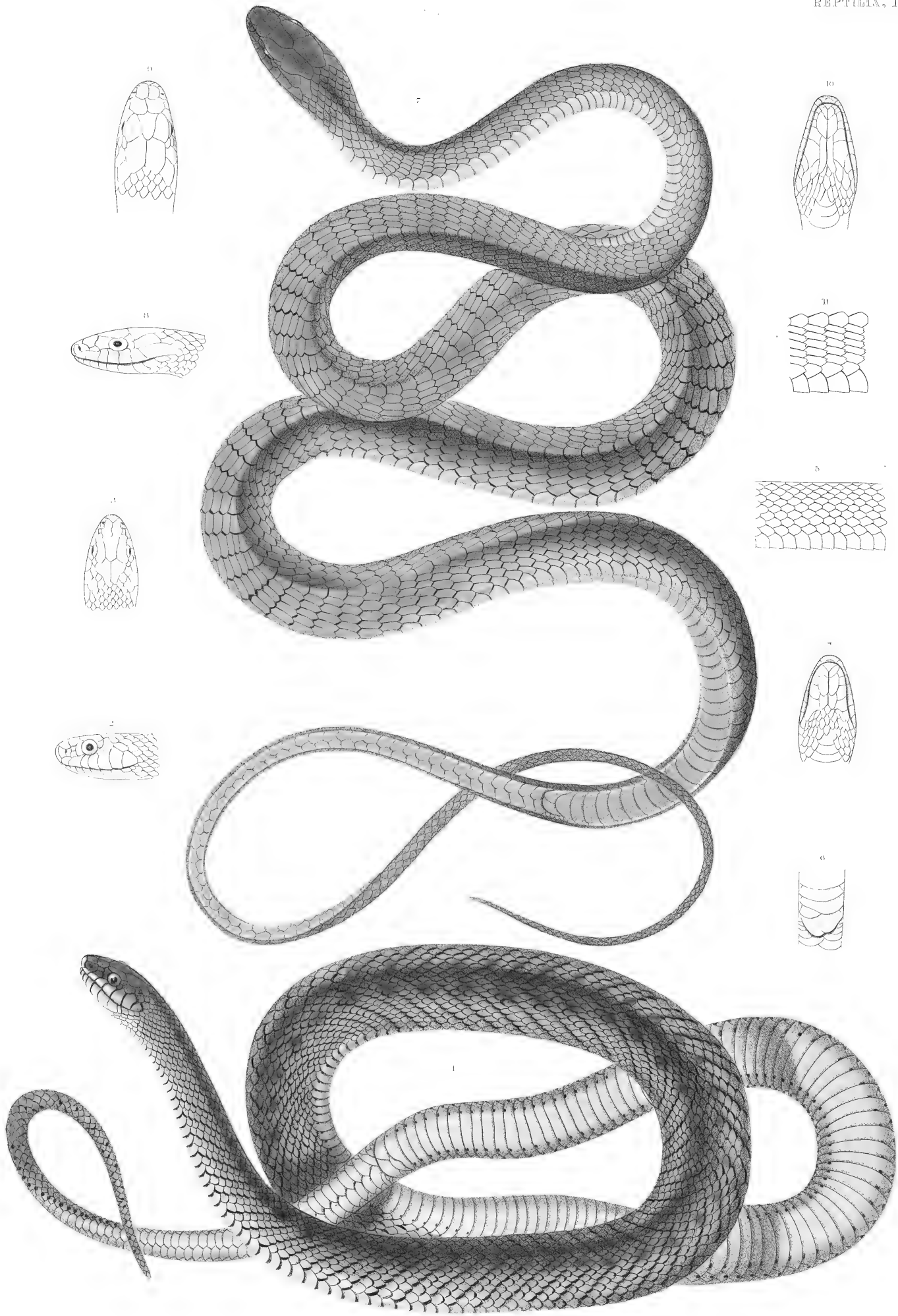
Figs. 1-6. *Liophis merremi*, Wagl.

Figs. 7-10. *Cantoria violacea*, G.

Figs. 11-16. *Sibynon nebulatus*, Fitz.



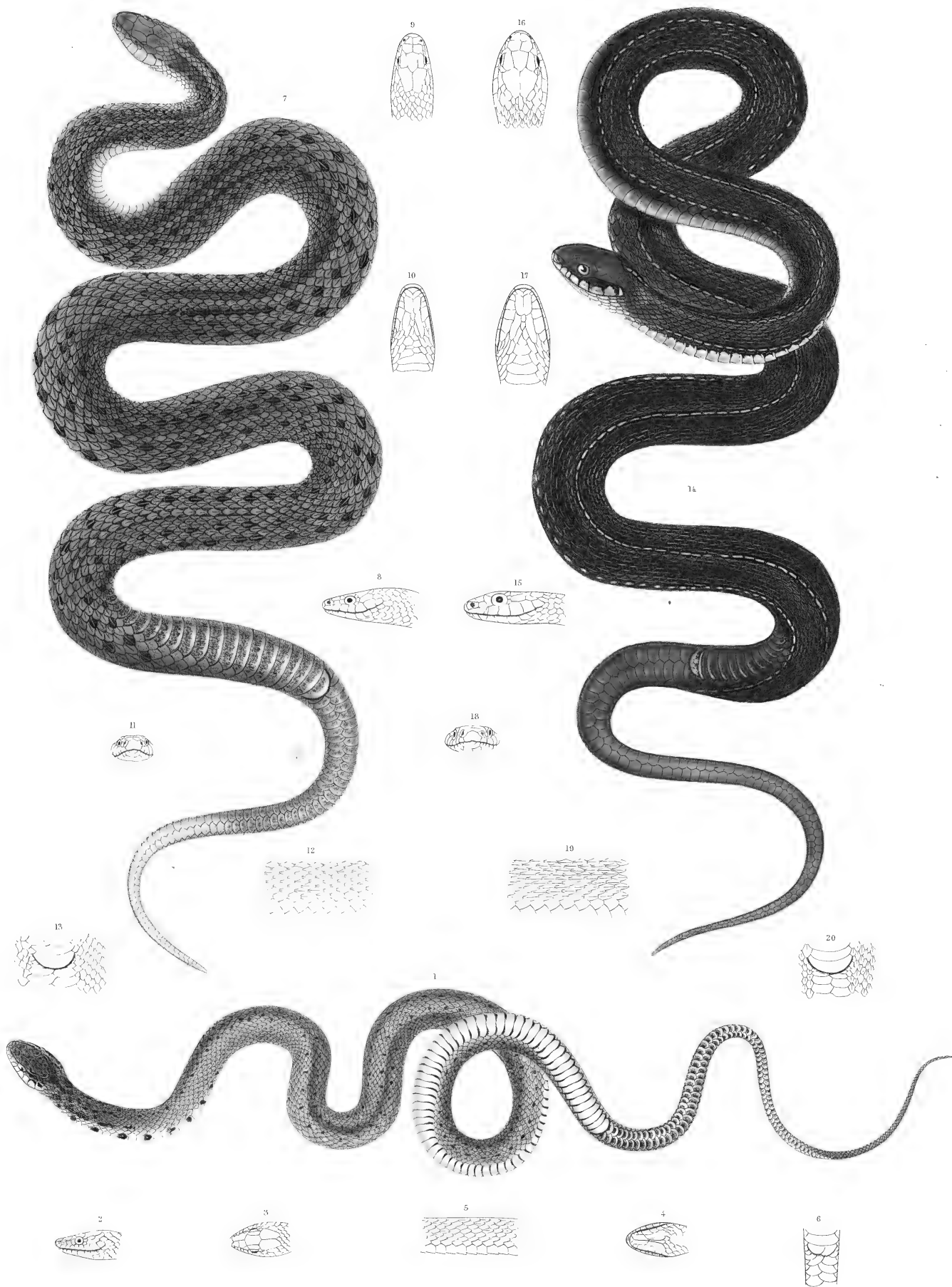




Figs. 1-6. *Callirhinus patagoniensis*, G.

Figs. 7-11. *Dendrophis prasinus*, G.



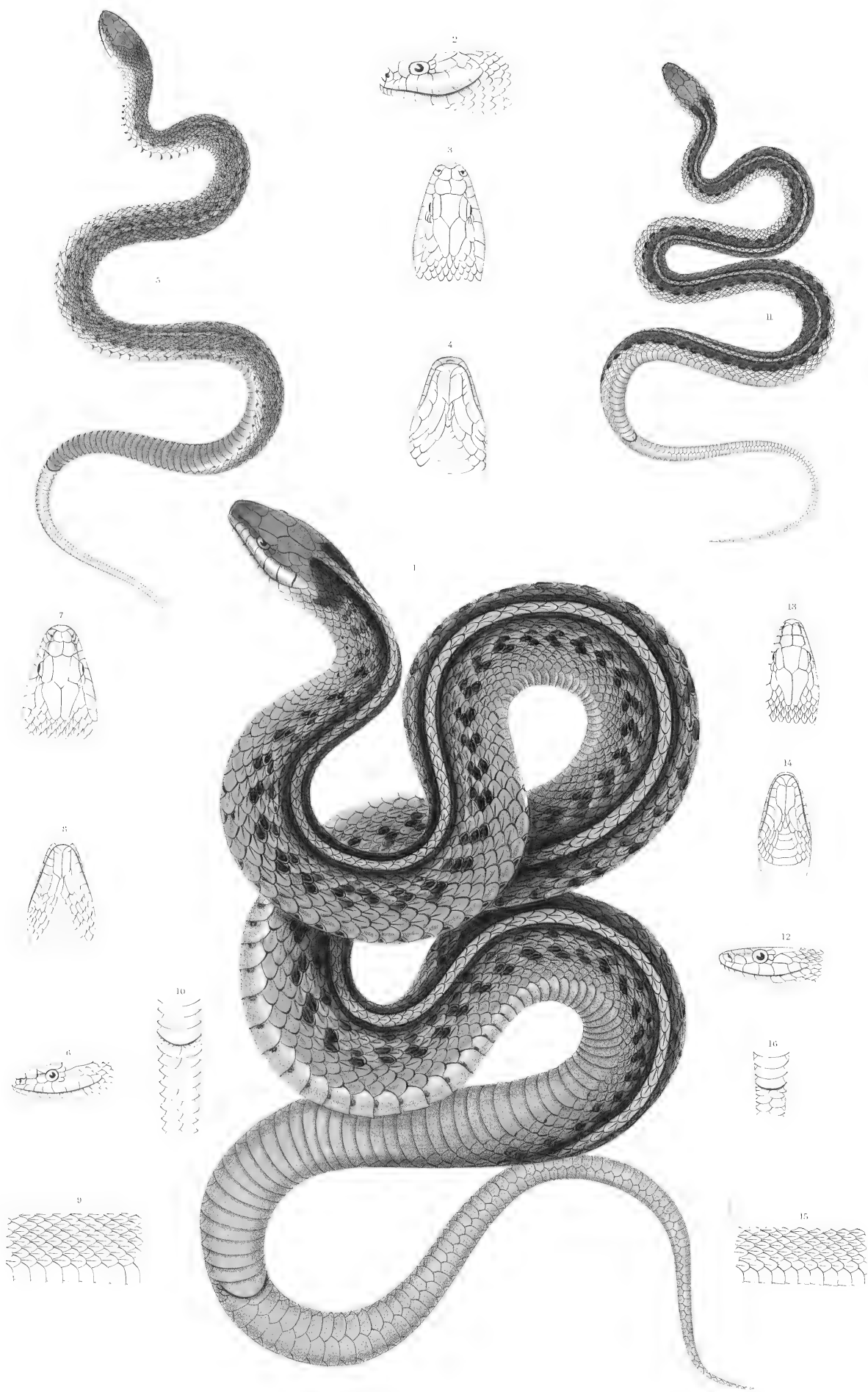


Figs. 1-6. *Tropidonotus juncus*, Cantor.

Figs. 7-13. *Eutaenia leptcephala*, B. & G.

Figs. 14-20. *Eutaenia pickeringi*, B. & G.



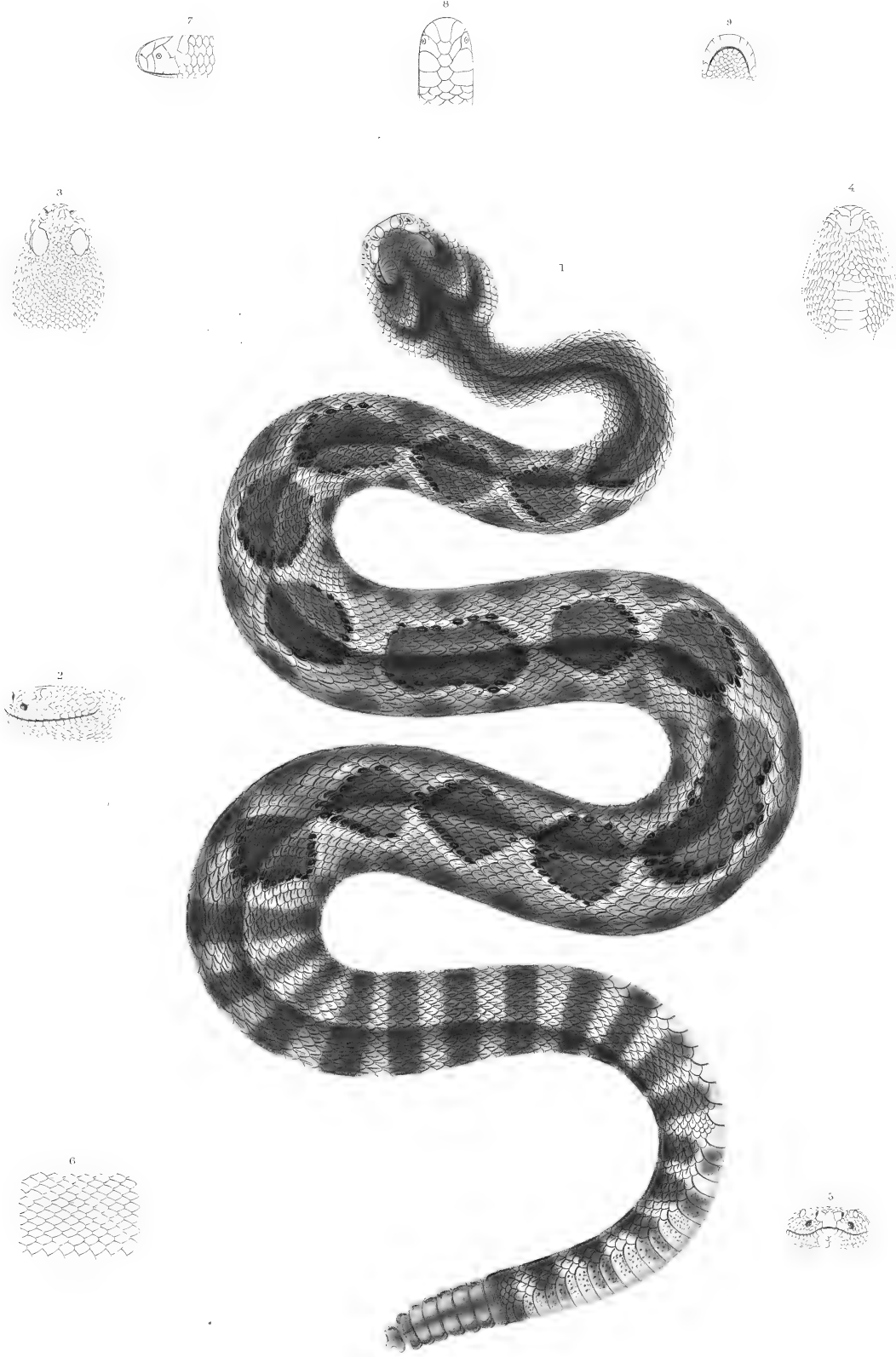


Figs. 1-4. *Eutaenia ordinoides*, B. & G.

Figs. 5-10. *Eutaenia vagrans*, B. & G.

Figs. 11-16. *Eutaenia infernalis*, B. & G.



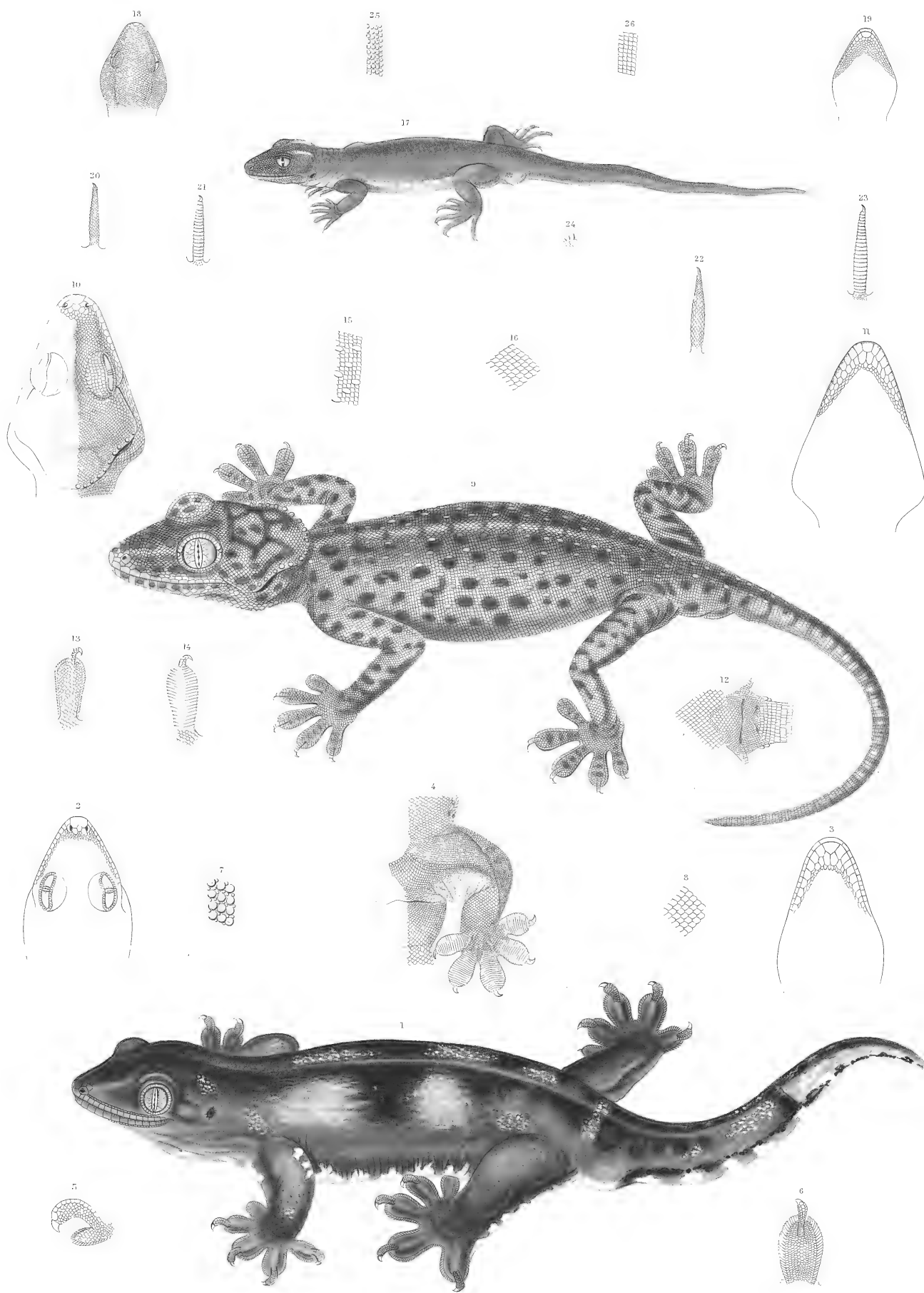


Figs. 1-6. *Crotalus lucifer*, B. & G.

Figs. 7-9. *Sabrina tessellata*, G.





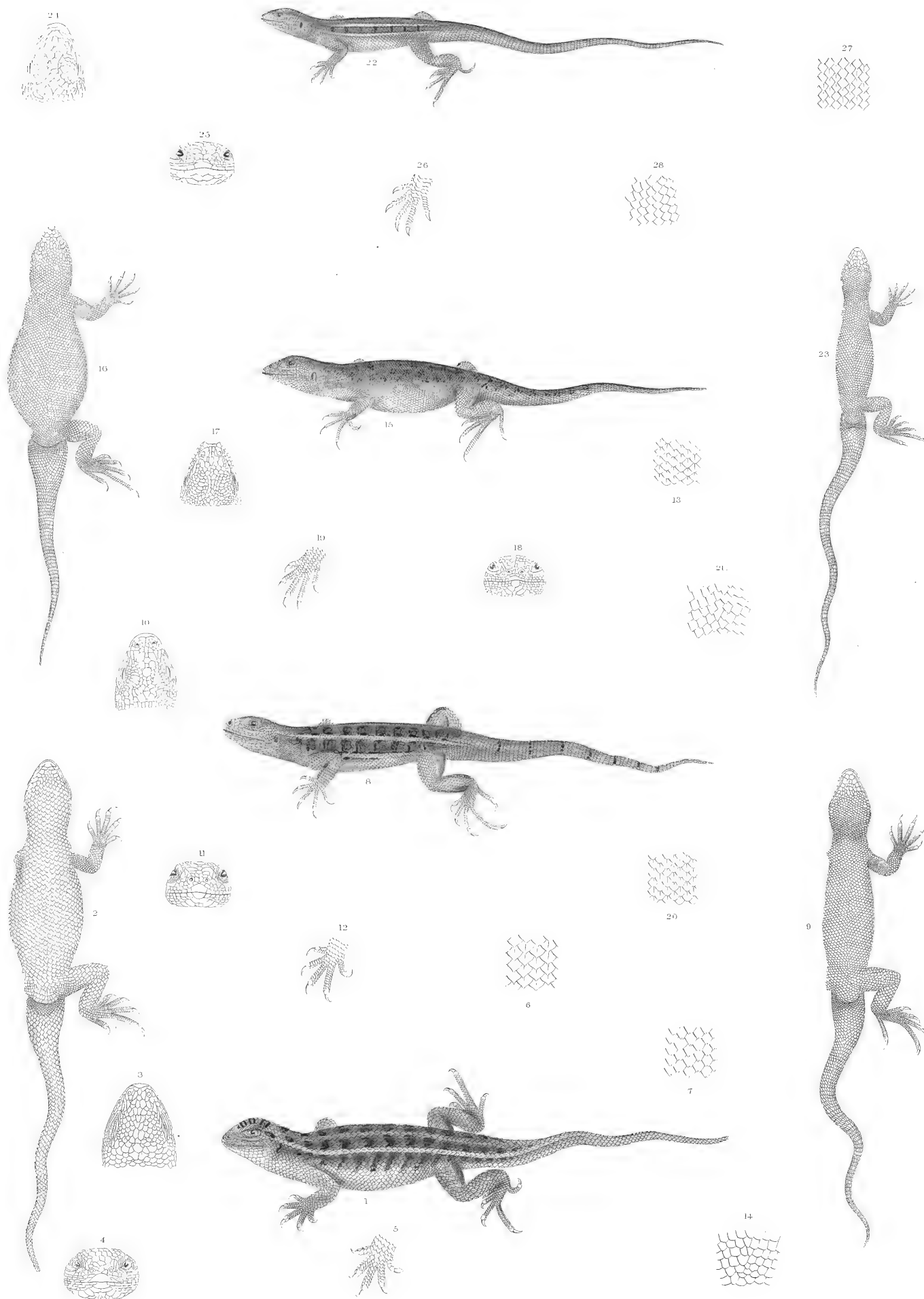


Figs. 1-8. *Gelyra vorax*, G.

Figs. 9-16. *Gekko indicus*, G.

Figs. 17-26. *Nautilus punctatus*, Gray.





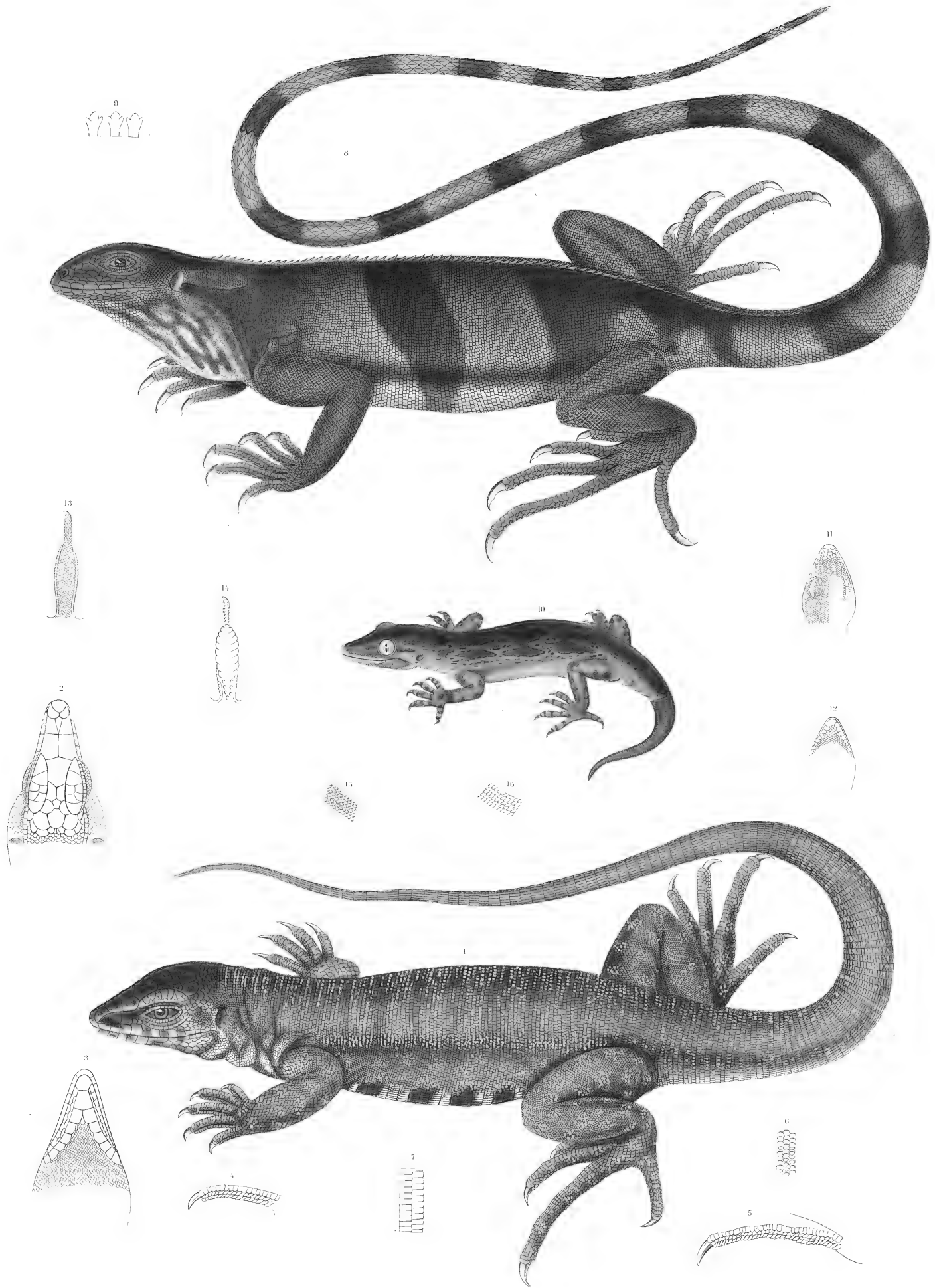
Figs. 1-7. *Proctotretus splendidus*. Grd.

Figs. 8-14. *Eulaemus darwini*. Grd.

Figs. 15-21. *Oreolaemus beaglii*. Grd.

Figs. 22-28. *Ptychocheilus gracilis*. Grd.





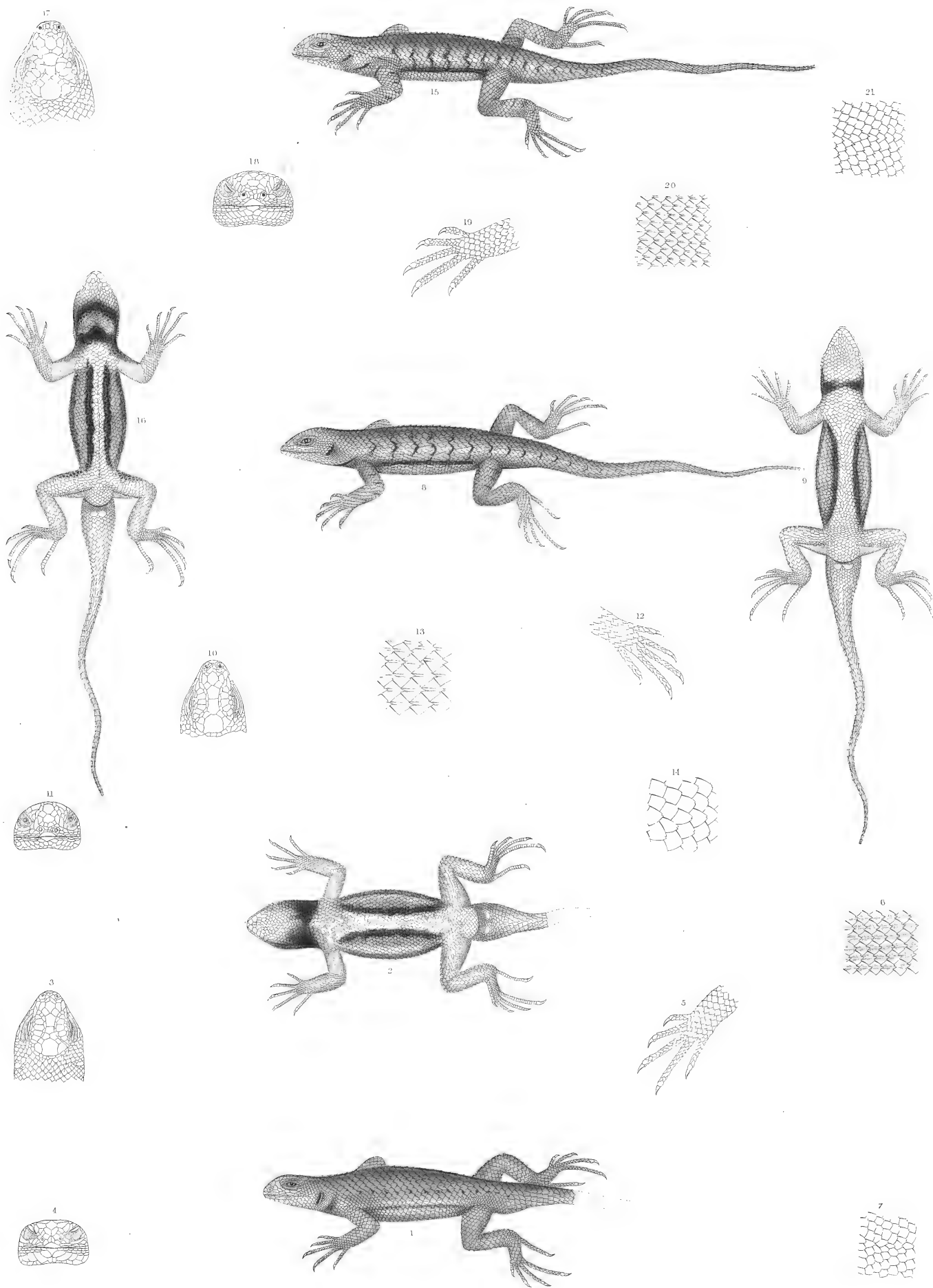
Figs. 1-7. *Teius teguixin*, Schinz.

Figs. 8 & 9. *Brachylophus fasciatus*, Cur.

Figs. 10-16. *Hoplodactylus pomarii*, G.



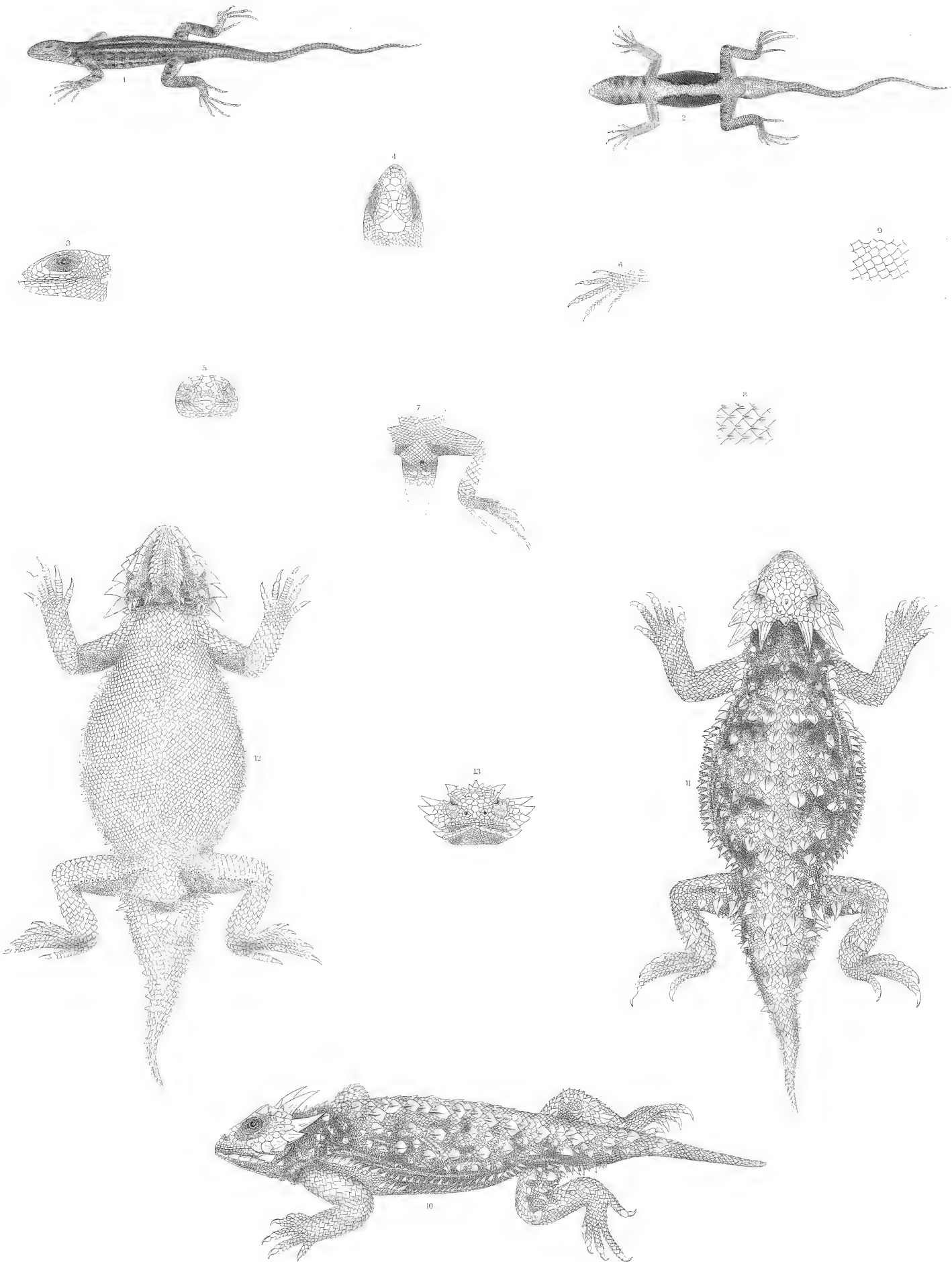




Figs. 1-7. *Sceloporus frontalis*. B. & G. | Figs. 8-14. *Sceloporus occidentalis*. B. & G.

Figs. 15-21. *Sceloporus undulatus*. Wieg.

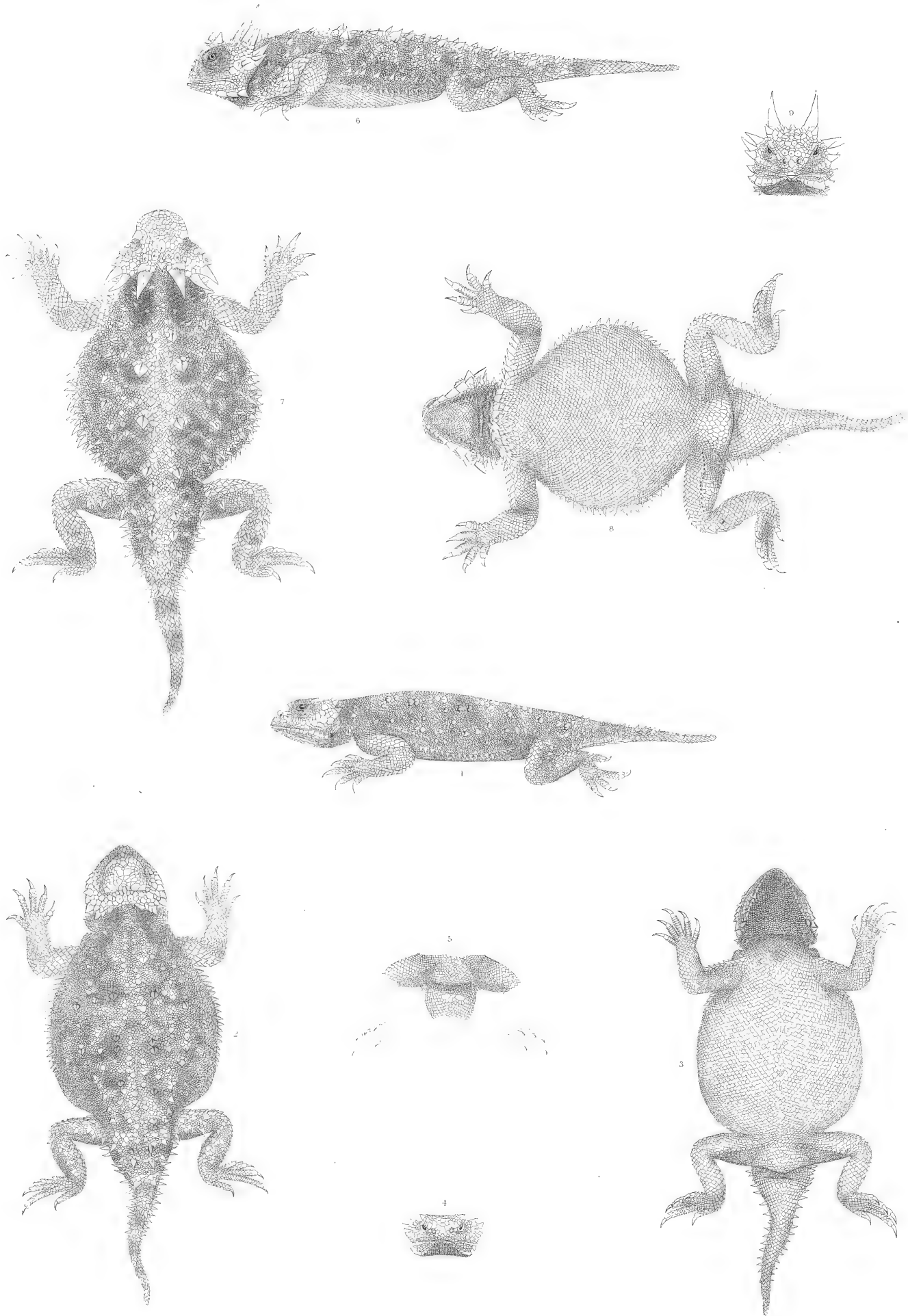




Figs. 1—9. *Sceloporus gracilis*, B. & G.

Figs. 10—13. *Phrynosoma coronatum*, Blainv.

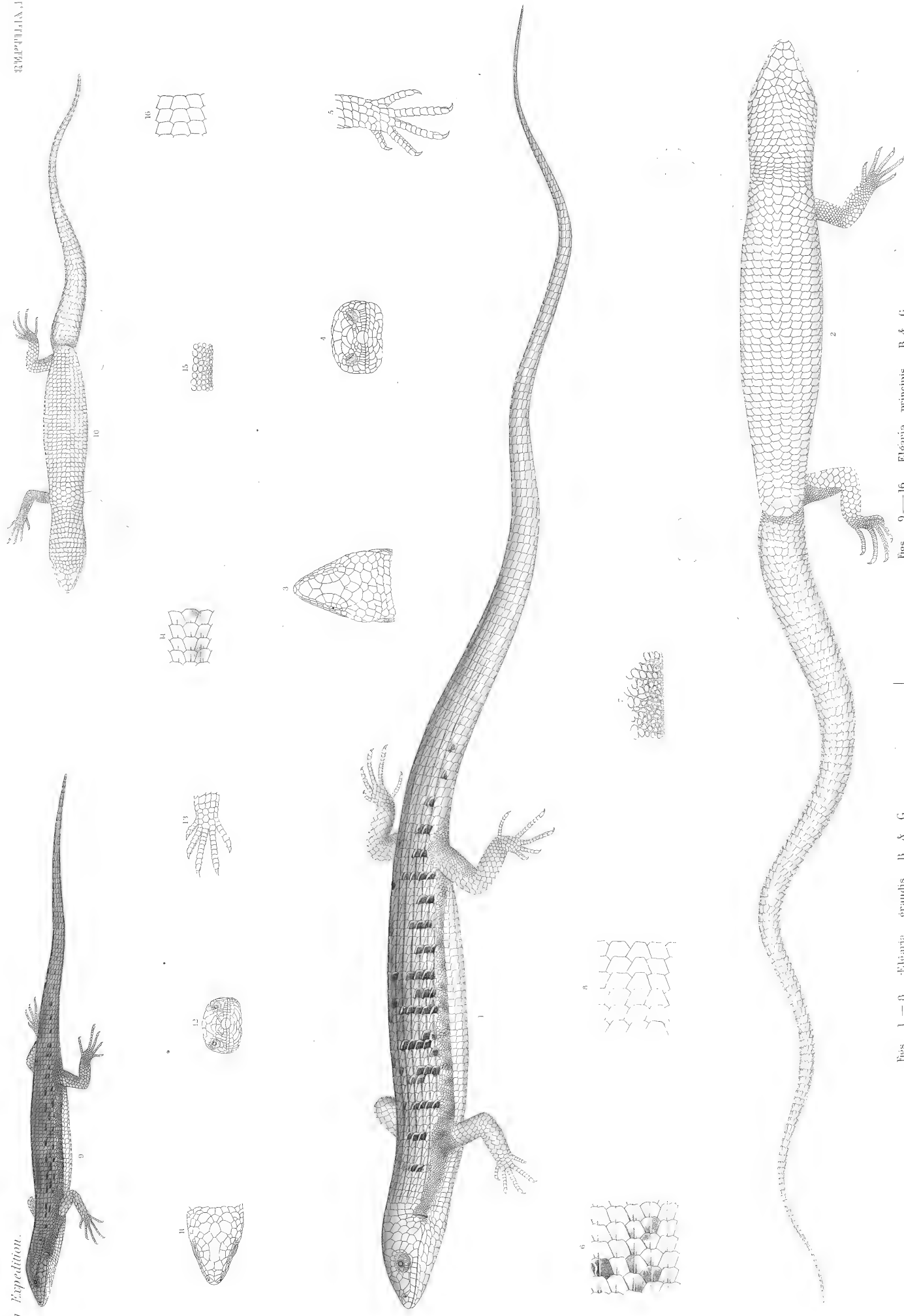




Figs 1-5. *Phrynosoma ornatum*, G.

Figs 6-9. *Phrynosoma cornutum*, Gray





Figs 1—8. *Elgania grandis*, B. & G.

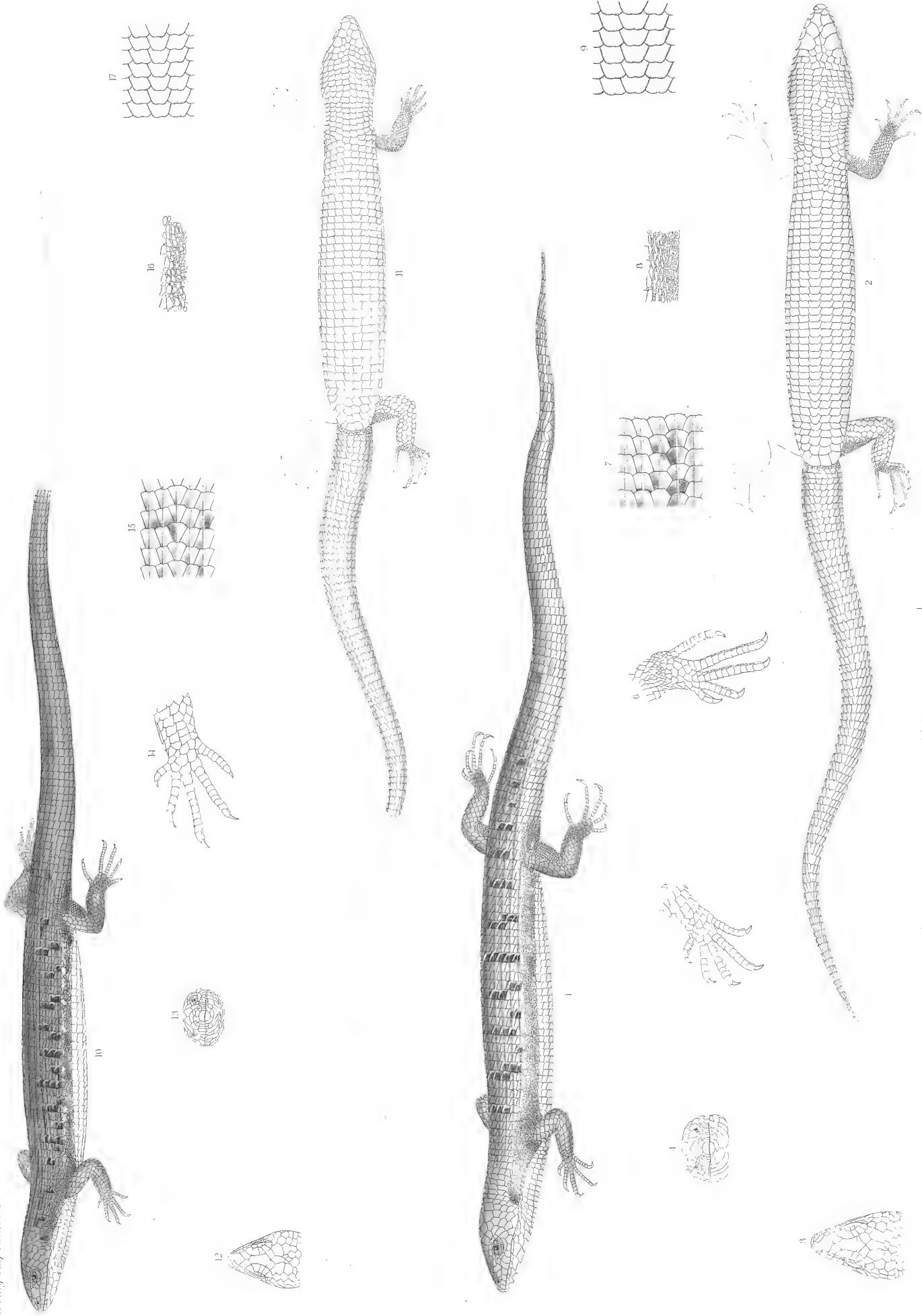
Figs 9—16. *Elgania principis*, B. & G.

*C. Shumaker del.*

*Dougal sc.*







Figs. 1-9. *Elgaria scincicauda*. B. & G.

Figs. 10-17. *Elgaria formosa*. B. & G.









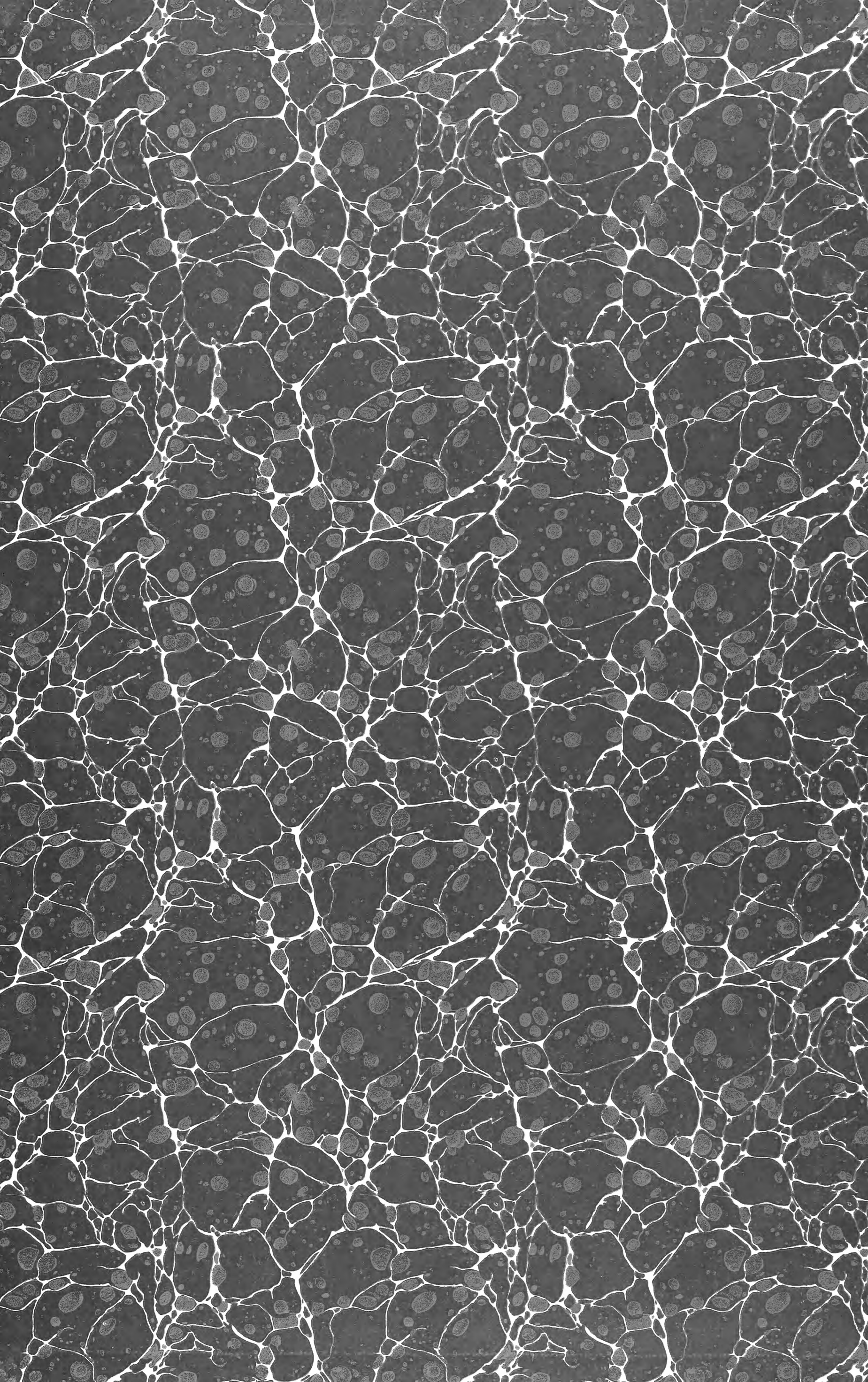




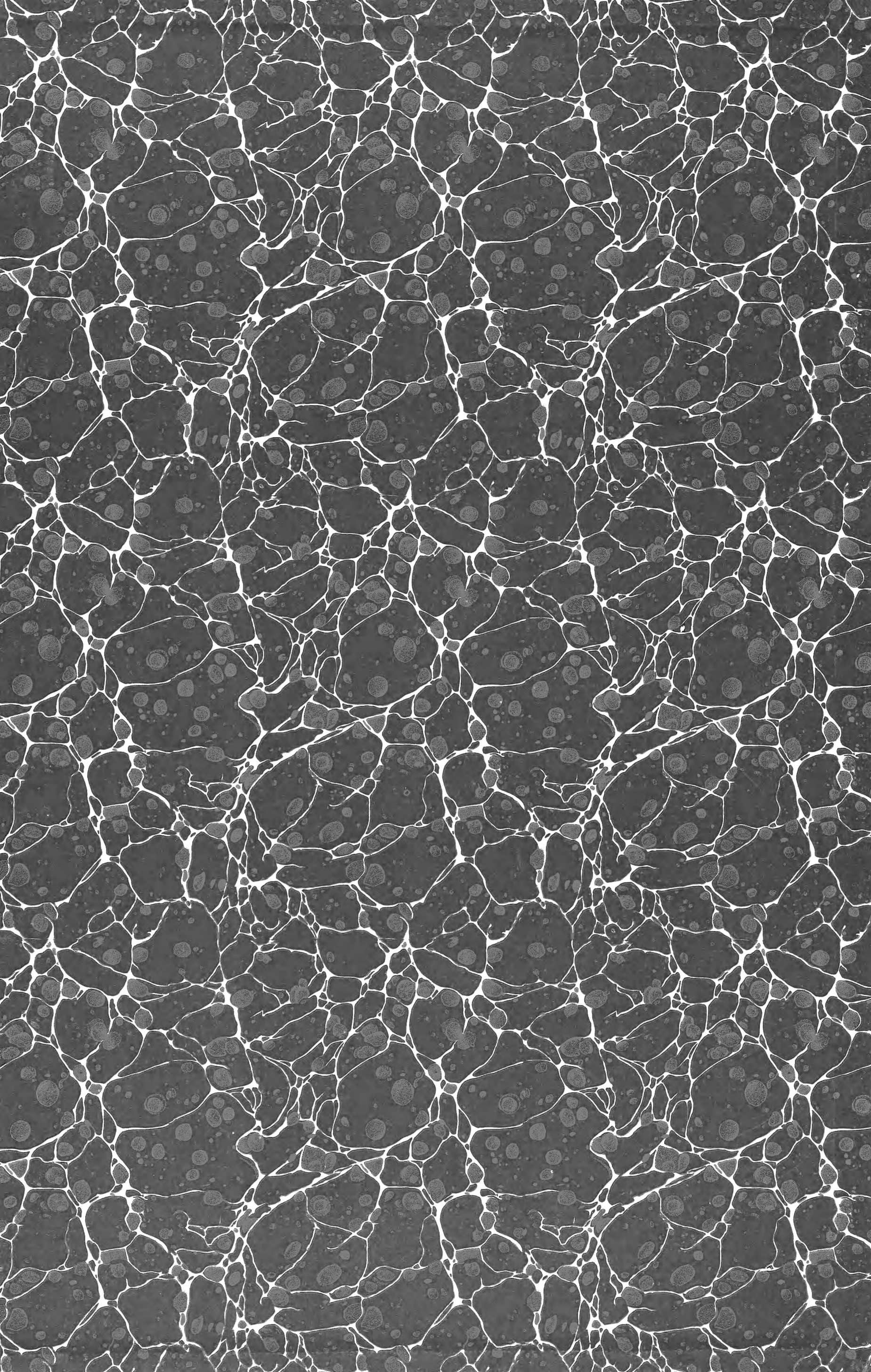














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