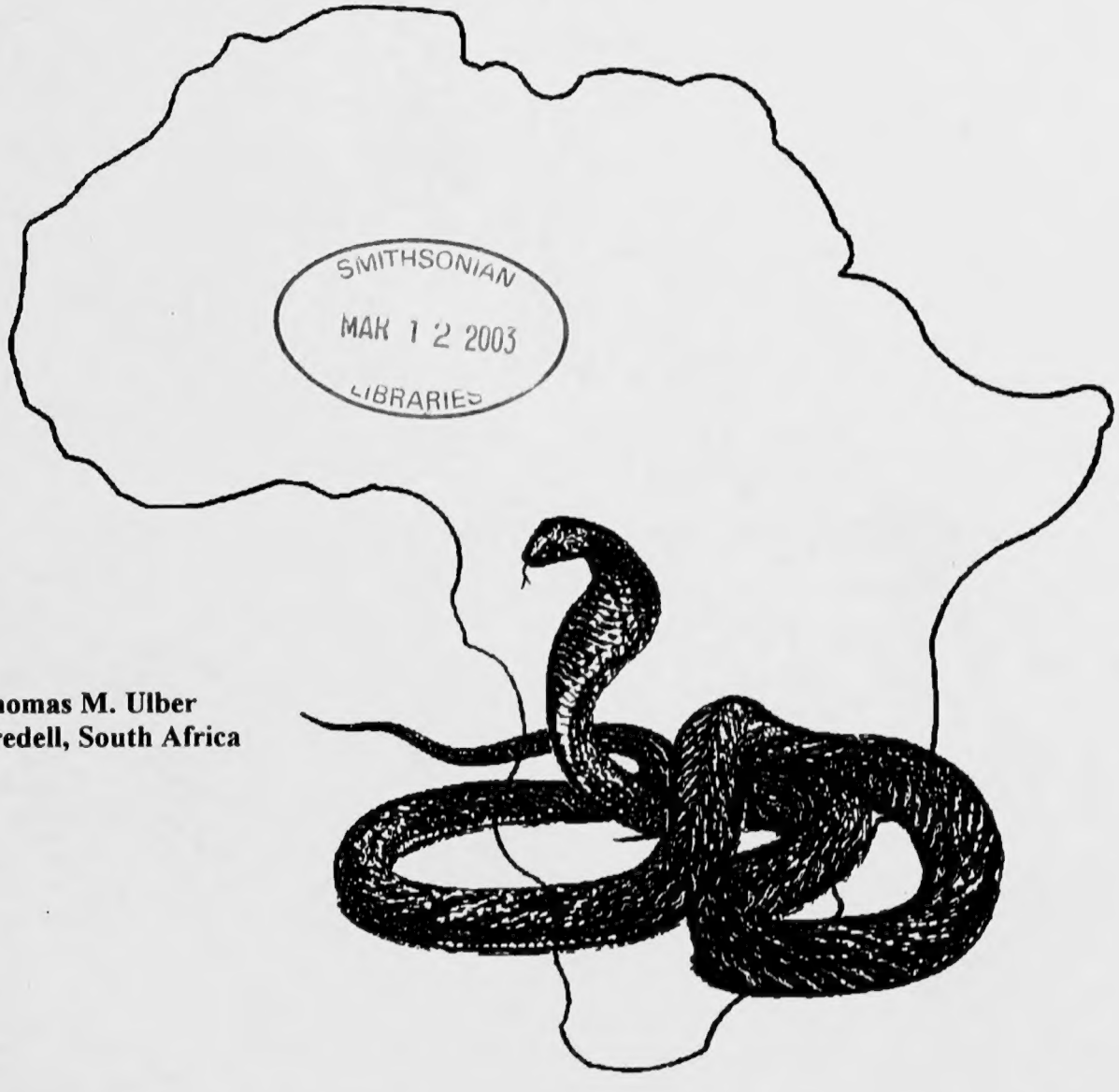
SIR ANDREW SMITH'S "ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ZOOLOGY OF SOUTH AFRICA"
An Annotated Table of Contents for the "Reptilia" Volume



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SIR ANDREW SMITH'S "ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ZOOLOGY OF SOUTH AFRICA"

AN ANNOTATED TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR THE "REPTILIA" VOLUME

INTRODUCTION

Sir Andrew Smith's Reptilia volume of the "Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa" (1838-1849) is the earliest monographic treatise exclusively dedicated to the Southern African herpetofauna. It is even one of the earliest monumental works on the herpetofauna of a subcontinent, preceded only by few publications of comparable thoroughness, and it may be justifiable to say that it set new standards. While far more famous works of that time, such as Duméril and Bibron's "Erpétologie Générale" (1834-1854) or Gray's catalogues of the collections of the British Museum (1844-1850), dealt almost exclusively with preserved material from throughout the world that had been deposited by various collectors over lengthy periods of time, Smith's work was based at least partly upon material that appears to have been collected by himself or in his presence (for a portrait see Adler 1989: 36). It is therefore of little surprise that his work contains a wealth of biological information besides very detailed morphological data.

However, what makes Smith's book(s) a real treasure is the large number of painstakingly detailed, mostly (hand-)coloured plates for which credit is due to the extraordinarily talented G.H. Ford; he later became the major artist at the British Museum (BMNH). The animals portrayed are shown in entirely natural postures and in their live colours. In contrast to most previous works which were often strongly affected by misconceptions and ancient tales, this gives evidence of Smith having observed at least some of his specimens before they were bottled and that he may have used his observations to influence the illustrations. As a result they are of such quality that they could well be used for a modern fieldguide.

The Reptilia volume comprises 22 individual parts plus an appendix which were issued over a period of eleven years. Unfortunately, complete sets are extremely rare today and quite unaffordable. The volume has been reprinted only once (1977) and even this reprint has become very scarce. These are likely to be the reasons why modern workers quote Smith's data rather rarely. Another drawback causing further inconvenience when trying to extract information from it, is the fairly erratic arrangement of species accounts and plates issued. The pages of the main text chapter are not paginated, and the appendix, which contains some of the original descriptions, is numbered independently. The plates are numbered and provide virtually the only hint as to the chronological order.

These difficulties have led to most, if not all, subsequent authors quoting as original descriptions only the plate and figure numbers, or the numbers of the appendix pages; the text of the main text chapter is usually, and undeservedly so, not mentioned.The aforesaid made me decide to prepare a new table of contents which takes into account the volume as a whole, for which I think its 150th anniversary is a good choice of time. It is hoped that by making this overview generally available, it will not only assist in finding a certain section of text, but also form the basis for a proper quotation of the original descriptions.

THE ERRATA SLIP

At least the original copy of the Reptilia volume available to myself contains an Errata slip on which nine adjustments appear, five of which refer to herpetological taxa. It also contains an additional note saying: "*The descriptions of Figs. 2 and 3, Plate 47 Mammalia, which were accidentally omitted in Part 25, will be found in the present Part, together with separate Title-pages and Indexes for each Division of the Work.*", which makes it probable that the slip was issued together with either the last part (28), or the appendix; in either case this is 1849 according to Waterhouse (1880) for part 28 on the one, and the date shown on said title page on the other hand.

While two of the lines refer merely to generic re-allocations of species and are therefore only of interest for synonymies, Smith clearly indicates the intended spelling of certain species names in two other lines. In all but one case the date of these emendations (1849) is the same as that of the parts they refer to and must therefore be regarded as valid corrections of erroneous original spellings according to Art 32c of the I.C.Z.N. Code (1985: 67ff).

The one taxon where this is not so is *Elapsoidea sundevalli* whose original description and plate were issued already in July 1848 (Waterhouse 1880). The name was, it appears, not used by any other worker ("first reviser", Art. 24c of the I.C.Z.N. Code) in the interim (Ulber in Ulber 1995; compare also Broadley in Golay et al. 1993), so that this emendation should also be acceptable as a valid correction of an incorrect original spelling under the terms of Art. 32 (c [ii]). It appears that Lambiris (as "A.L." in Branch et auct. 1988: 13) and Branch (1998: 106) were not aware of the Errata slip.

For the reader's convenience, the relevant lines of the Errata slip are quoted here:

"- Walbergii, where it occurs, *read* Wahlbergii."

"- Sunderwallii, where it occurs, *read* Sundevalli."[Annotation 1]

"- Tarentola Bibroni, Plate 50, *read* Pachydactylus Bibronii."[2]

"- Tarentola Capensis, Plate 50, *read* Pachydactylus Capensis."

***Schismaderma carens* Smith, 1849**

The fifth line on the Errata slip reads:

"- Bufo carens, Plate 68, *read* Schismaderma lateralis.",

and on page 28 of the Appendix, Smith states under the header "Postscript":

"IN the letter-press description of *Bufo carens*, plate 68, I mentioned that I considered this *Batrachian* would require to be regarded as the type of a group, if the absence of parotids was a constant character. I have now, in addition to the specimen I possessed when the above was published, six others, in all of which the deficiency exists, I therefore propose to sink the name Bufo carens, and substitute for it *Schismaderma lateralis*."

This paragraph is followed by the definition of the genus *Schismaderma*. According to this, Smith designated as the type species for his genus *Schismaderma* the substitute name *Schismaderma lateralis*. As it appears, this substitution has been entirely unnecessary since the description of *Bufo carens* on (unnumbered) page (143) of the main text chapter accompanied by plate 68, Fig. 1, is perfectly valid. Although of no practical consequence, *Schismaderma lateralis* Smith, 1849, must however be regarded as the originally (by monotypy, for that matter) designated type species of this genus.

***Gerrhosaurus vallidus* Smith, 1849**

The original description of *Gerrhosaurus vallidus* appears on page 9 of the Appendix. The species name is indeed spelled with a double-L, and although Sundevall's name (as "Sunderall") follows suggesting him to be the original author, it is Smith to whom this taxon must be credited. As no etymology of the species name is given, it can only be guessed whether Smith wished to dedicate this species to the Swedish zoologist by perhaps using a good-natured bowdlerization of the latter's name or a possible nickname.

Two facts are, however, quite obvious, i.e. that there is no justification for assuming that the species name is related to the word "valid" nor that the spelling with a single-L was intended since the name is not mentioned in the Errata slip. All subsequent spellings "*validus*" are therefore incorrect.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

In the following, a complete table of contents of Smith's Reptilia volume is provided in alphabetical order. The actual position of the pages in the originally unnumbered main text chapter are given in brackets and this usage is suggested for all future quotations. As Waterhouse (1880) did not provide separate dates for the text pages it is to be supposed that these were issued with the relevant plates and I have paginated them accordingly. It begins with text page (1) which is supposed to have accompanied Plate 1 and deals with *Sternotherus sinuatus*. Page numbers of the Appendix pages are preceded by an "A-" here, but I wish to emphasize that this is meant only to distinguish them from the pages of the main text chapter in the current list in order to minimize the risk of confusion. Plate and figure numbers are quoted as they appear, except that in the text they are referred to by Roman numbers whereas they appear in Latin numbers on the plates themselves; Latin numbers have been adopted here throughout. No cross-indexing has been undertaken.

The numbers of parts and dates of their publication given follow Waterhouse (1880; reprinted and annotated by Barnard [1950]). The title page shows the year 1849 as publication date and was probably issued together with the Appendix and the Index. It remains unclear though whether the latter were issued together with the final part, i.e. 28, or in fact represent a 29th instalment. For this reason, only the year and no part number is given in the table of contents hereunder.

N.B.: The anonymous reviewer of the manuscript kindly advised me that the reprint (1977) of this volume uses a pagination different to that worked out here. For example, the text for *Sternotherus sinuatus*, which must bear page number (1) according to the sequence of plates, is dealt with there as page 25. I was unfortunately unable to examine a copy of this rare reprint and therefore could not include a column showing these page numbers in comparison.

Smith's Name	Current Name	Page	Plate:Fig.	Part/Date
Acanthodactylus capensis	*Meroles ctenodactylus*	(70)	39:A-B	21/1844
Agama aculeata	*Agama aculeata*	A-14		1849
Agama atra	*Agama atra*	A-14		1849
Agama atricollis	*Acanthocercus atricollis*	A-14		1849
Agama caelaticeps	*Tympanocryptis diemensis*[3]	(168)	74	28/1849
Agama colonorum	*Agama hispida*	A-13		1849
Agama spinosa	*Agama hispida*	A-14		1849
Amplorhinus	*Amplorhinus*[16]	(123)		25/1847
Amplorhinus multimaculatus	*Amplorhinus multimaculatus*	(123)	57	25/1847
Aparallactus	*Aparallactus*	A-15		1849
Aparallactus capensis	*Aparallactus capensis*	A-16		1849
Arthroleptis	*Arthroleptis*	A-24		1849
Arthroleptis wahlbergii	*Arthroleptis wahlbergii*	A-24		1849
Aspidelaps lubricus	*Aspidelaps lubricus lubricus*	A-21		1849
Atractaspis	*Atractaspis*[16]	(160)		28/1849
Atractaspis bibronii	*Atractaspis bibronii*		71	28/1849
Atractaspis inornatus	*Atractaspis bibronii*[13]	(160)		28/1849
Brachymerus	*Phrynomantis*[16]	(133)		26/1847
Brachymerus bifasciatus	*Phrynomantis bifasciatus*	(133)	63	26/1847
Breviceps gibbosus	*Breviceps gibbosus*	A-27		1849
Breviceps verrucosus	*Breviceps adspersus*[4]	A-27		1849
Bucephalus viridis	*Dispholidus typus typus*[8]	(5)	3	1/1838
Bucephalus capensis	*Dispholidus typus typus*[8]	(20)	10	13/1841
Bucephalus capensis	*Dispholidus typus typus*[8]	(24)	11	13/1841
Bucephalus capensis	*Dispholidus typus typus*[8]	(25)	12	13/1841
Bucephalus capensis	*Dispholidus typus typus*[8]		13	13/1841
Bufo angusticeps	*Bufo angusticeps*	(147)	69:1-1a	27/1848
Bufo carens	*Schismaderma carens*	(143)	68:1	27/1848
Bufo gariepensis	*Bufo gariepensis*	(149)	69:2-2a	27/1848

Bufo pantherinus	*Bufo pantherinus*[28]	A-27		1849
Bufo vertebralis	*Bufo vertebralis*	(145)	68:2-2a	27/1848
Caitia africana	*Tetradactylus africanus africanus*	(177)	76:1-1c	28/1849
Caouana dessumieri	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	A-2		1849
Caretta imbricata	*Eretmochelys imbricata*	A-2		1849
Chamaeleo dilepis	*Chamaeleo dilepis*	A-3		1849
Chamaeleo gutturalis	*Bradypodion gutturale*	A-3		1849
Chamaeleo namaquensis	*Chamaeleo namaquensis*	A-3		1849
Chamaeleo nasutus	*Bradypodion* sp.[4]	A-3		1849
Chamaeleo pumilus	*Bradypodion pumilum*	A-2		1849
Chamaeleo taeniabronchus	*Bradypodion taeniobronchum*	A-3		1849
Chamaeleo ventralis	*Bradypodion ventrale*	A-2		1849
Chamaesaura anguinea	*Chamaesaura anguina*	A-10		1849
Chelonia virgata	*Chelonia mydas*	A-2		1849
Chersina angulata	*Chersina angulata*	A-1[20]		1849
Choristodon	*Amblyodipsas*	A-18		1849
Choristodon concolor	*Amblyodipsas concolor*	A-18		1849
Cinixys belliana	*Kinixys natalensis*	A-1[20]		1849
Coluber canus	*Pseudaspis cana*[8]	(28)	14	15/1842
Coluber canus Var. A	*Pseudaspis cana*[8]	(28)	15	15/1842
Coluber canus Var. B	*Pseudaspis cana*[8]	(29)	16	15/1842
Coluber canus (young)	*Pseudaspis cana*[8]		17	15/1842
Cordylus (Hemicordylus) capensis	*Pseudocordylus capensis*	(47)	27:2, 30:6-6b[23]	18/1843
Cordylus cataphractus	*Cordylus cataphractus*	(53)	29, 30:9-9b[23]	18/1843
Cordylus fasciatus	*Pseudocordylus microlepidotus fasciatus*[8]	(45)	27:1, 30:5-5b[23]	18/1843

Smith's Name	Current Name	Page	Plate:Fig.	Part/Date
Cordylus giganteus	*Cordylus giganteus*	(60)	35, 36:A-E	20/1844
Cordylus griseus	*Cordylus cordylus*[8]	(51)	28:2-3, 30:8-8b[23]	18/1843
Cordylus microlepidotus	*Pseudocordylus microlepidotus fasciatus*[8]		24:2, 30:2-2b[23]	18/1843
Cordylus microlepidotus	*Pseudocordylus microlepidotus microlepidotus*	(40)	24:1, 30:1-1a[23]	18/1843
Cordylus microlepidotus var.	*Pseudocordylus melanotus melanotus*[8]	(41)	25:A-B, 30:3-3b[23]	18/1843
Cordylus microlepidotus var.	*Pseudocordylus melanotus subviridis*[8]	(41)	26:A-C, 30:4-4b[23]	18/1843
Cordylus polyzonus	*Cordylus polyzonus*	(49)	28:1, 30:7-7b[23]	18/1843
Coronella multimaculata	*Dipsina multimaculata*	(129)	61	26/1847
Crocodylus marginatus	*Crocodylus niloticus*	A-2		1849
Crotaphopeltis rufescens	*Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia*	A-18		1849
Cryptoblepharus wahlbergii	*Panaspis wahlbergii*	A-10		1849
Cyrtophis	*Aspidelaps*	A-22		1849
Cyrtophis scutatus	*Aspidelaps scutatus scutatus*	A-22		1849
Cystignathus senegalensis	*Kassina senegalensis*	(131)	62	26/1847
Dactylethra capensis	*Xenopus laevis*	A-27		1849
Dasypeltis inornatus	*Dasypeltis inornata*	(165)	73	28/1849
Dasypeltis scaber	*Dasypeltis scabra*	A-20		1849
Delma grayii	*Delma grayii*[5]	(179)	76:2-2c	28/1849
Dendrophis (Philothamnus)	*Philothamnus*[14]	(127)		26/1847
Dendrophis (Philothamnus) albo-variata	*Philothamnus natalensis*[27]	(137)	65	27/1848
Dendrophis (Philothamnus) natalensis	*Philothamnus natalensis natalensis*	(133)	64	27/1848
Dendrophis (Philothamnus) semivariegata	*Philothamnus semivariegatus*	(127)	59, 60	26/1847

Dipsas inornatus	*Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia*	A-20		1849
Echidna arietans	*Bitis arietans arietans*	A-21		1849
Echidna inornata	*Bitis inornata*	(7)	4	2/1838
Elapomorphus capensis	*Aparallactus capensis*	A-16		1849
Elaps dorsalis	*Homoroselaps dorsalis*	A-21		1849
Elaps hygeae	*Homoroselaps lacteus*	A-21		1849
Elaps sunderwallii	*Elapsoidea sundevalli sundevalli*[1]	(139)	66	27/1848
Engystoma guttata	*Hemisus guttatus*	A-27		1849
Eremias annulifera	*Pedioplanis lineoocellata pulchella*[8]	(95)	47:1, 48:14-14a	23/1845
Eremias burchellii	*Pedioplanis burchelli*	(87)	45:1, 48:4-4a	23/1845
Eremias capensis	*Pedioplanis laticeps*[27]	(89)	45:2, 48:7-7a	23/1845
Eremias formosa	*Pedioplanis lineoocellata pulchella*[8]	(99)	47:3, 48:15-15a	23/1845
Eremias guttulata	*Mesalina guttulata*[21]		48:8-8a	23/1845
Eremias knoxii	*Meroles knoxii*	(79)	43:1	22/1845
Eremias knoxii	*Meroles knoxii*		48:1-1a	23/1845
Eremias laticeps	*Pedioplanis laticeps*	(91)	46:1, 48:3-3a	23/1845
Eremias lineo-ocellata	*Pedioplanis lineoocellata lineoocellata*	(81)	43:2	22/1845
Eremias lineo-ocellata	*Pedioplanis lineoocellata lineoocellata*		48:10-10a	23/1845
Eremias lugubris	*Heliobolus lugubris*	(93)	46:2, 48:5-5a	23/1845
Eremias namaquensis	*Pedioplanis namaquensis*	(85)	44:2	22/1845
Eremias namaquensis	*Pedioplanis namaquensis*		48:6-6a	23/1845
Eremias pardalis	*Mesalina guttulata*[21]		48:13-13b	23/1845

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Eremias pulchra	*Pedioplanis lineoocellata pulchella*[8]	(97)	47:2, 48:12-12b	23/1845
Eremias rubro-punctato	*Mesalina rubropunctata*[21]		48:9-9a	23/1845
Eremias undata	*Pedioplanis ?inornata*[27]	(83)	44:1	22/1845
Eremias undata	*Pedioplanis undata*		48:11-11a	23/1845
Eremias variabilis	*Eremias arguta arguta*[22]		48:2-2a	23/1845
Eumices sunderallii	*Lygosoma sundevallii*	A-11		1849
Euprepes bibronii	?[6]	A-11		1849
Euprepes gravenhorstii	?[7]	A-11		1849
Euprepes olivieri	*Mabuya varia*[8]	(155)	31:3-5	28/1849
Euprepes punctatissimus	*Mabuya striata punctatissima*	(151)	31:1	28/1849
Euprepes smithii	*Mabuya homalocephala*[29] smithii	(153)	31:2	28/1849
Euprepes sunderallii	*Mabuya striata*[8] *?punctatissima*	A-11		1849
Euprepes trivittatus	*Mabuya capensis*	A-11		1849
Geko wahlbergii	*Homopholis wahlbergii*	(171)	75:1	28/1849
Gerrhosaurus bibroni	*Gerrhosaurus flavigularis*	(66)	38:1	20/1844
Gerrhosaurus bibroni	*Gerrhosaurus flavigularis*		42:9-12	21/1844
Gerrhosaurus bifasciatus	*Zonosaurus madagascariensis*[8]		42:25-27	21/1844
Gerrhosaurus flavigularis	*Gerrhosaurus flavigularis*	(63)	37:A-B	20/1844
Gerrhosaurus flavigularis	*Gerrhosaurus flavigularis*		42:1-4	21/1844
Gerrhosaurus lineatus	*Zonosaurus ornatus*[8]		42:21-24	21/1844
Gerrhosaurus sepiformis	*Tetradactylus seps*	(77)	41:1[15]	
			42:13-16	21/1844
Gerrhosaurus subtessellatus	*Cordylosaurus subtessellatus*	(75)	41:2[15]	21/1844
Gerrhosaurus tessellatus	*Cordylosaurus subtessellatus*[9]		42:17-20	21/1844
Gerrhosaurus typicus	*Gerrhosaurus typicus*		42:5-8	21/1844
Gerrhosaurus typicus	*Gerrhosaurus typicus*	(68)	38:2	20/1844
Gerrhosaurus vallidus	*Gerrhosaurus vallidus vallidus*	A-9		1849
Gongylus capensis	*Scelotes capensis*	A-10		1849

Hemidactylus capensis	*Lygodactylus capensis capensis*	(175)	75:3	28/1849
Hemidactylus frenatus	*Hemidactylus frenatus*[10]	A-5		1849
Heterolepis	*Mehelya*[16]	(119)		25/1847
Heterolepis capensis	*Mehelya capensis capensis*	(119)	55	25/1847
Homalosoma arctiventris	*Duberria lutrix lutrix*	A-16		1849
Homopus areolatus	*Homopus areolatus*	A-1[20]		1849
Homopus signatus	*Homopus signatus cafer*	A-1[20]		1849
Hyperolius horstockii	*Hyperolius horstockii*	A-26		1849
Hyperolius marmoratus	*Hyperolius marmoratus*	A-26		1849
Hyperolius tuberilinguis	*Hyperolius tuberilinguis*	A-26		1849
Hyperolius verrucosus	*Hyperolius marmoratus verrucosus*	A-26		1849
Lacerta delalandii	*Nucras lalandii*	A-8		1849
Lacerta taeniolata	*Nucras taeniolata*	A-8		1849
Lacerta tessellata	*Nucras tessellata*	A-8		1849
Lamprophis	*Lycodonomorphus*[24]	(125)		25/1847
Lamprophis aurora	*Lamprophis aurora*	A-19		1849
Lamprophis rufulus	*Lycodonomorphus rufulus*	(125)	58	5/1847
Lithophilus	*Scelotes*	A-12		1849
Lithophilus bicolor	*Scelotes ?arenicola*	A-13		1849
Lithophilus inornatus	*Scelotes inornatus*	A-12		1849
Lycodon capensis	*Lycophidion capense capense*	(9)	5	4/1838
Lycodon geometricus	*Lamprophis fuliginosus*[26]	(36)	22	17/1843
Lycodon guttatus	*Lamprophis guttatus*	(38)	23	17/1843
Monopeltis	*Monopeltis*[17]	(141)		27/1848
Monopeltis capensis	*Monopeltis capensis*	(141)	67	27/1848
Naia angusticeps	*Dendroaspis angusticeps*	(158)	70:a-c	28/1849
Naia angusticeps	*Dendroaspis polylepis*		70:d	28/1849
Naia haje	*Naja nivea*	(32)	21	16/1842
Naia haje Var. A	*Naja nivea*	(34)	18	16/1842

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Naia haje Var. B	*Naja nivea*	(34)	19	16/1842
Naia haje Var. C	*Naja nigricollis woodi*	(34)	20	16/1842
Naja haemachates	*Hemachatus haemachatus*	(58)	34	19/1843
Onychocephalus bibronii	*Typhlops bibronii*	(109)	51:2, 54:5-8	24/1846
Onychocephalus capensis	*Ramphotyphlops braminus*	(111)	51:3, 54:9-16	24/1846
Onychocephalus delalandii	*Rhinotyphlops lalandei*	(107)	51:1, 54:1-4	24/1846
Onychocephalus verticalis	*Typhlops verticalis*[30]	(117)	54:A, 54:17-20	24/1846
Pachydactylus bergii	*Pachydactylus geitje*	A-5		1849
Pachydactylus elegans	?*Pachydactylus capensis capensis*[29]	A-5		1849
Pachydactylus formosus	*Pachydactylus rugosus formosus*[27]	A-4		1849
Pachydactylus maculatus	*Pachydactylus maculatus*	A-4		1849
Pachydactylus mariquensis	*Pachydactylus mariquensis mariquensis*	A-3		1849
Pachydactylus mento-marginatus	?*Pachydactylus rugosus formosus*	A-5		1849
Pachydactylus rugosus	*Pachydactylus rugosus rugosus*	(173)	75:2	28/1849
Pelomedusa galeata	*Pelomedusa subrufa subrufa*	A-1[20]		1849
Pholeophilus	*Lerista*	A-15		1849
Pholeophilus capensis	*Lerista praepedita*[11]	A-15		1849
Phyllodactylus lineatus	*Goggia lineata*	A-6		1849
Phyllodactylus porphyreus	*Afrogecko porphyreus*	A-6		1849
Platysaurus	*Platysaurus*[16]	(73)		21/1844
Platysaurus capensis	*Platysaurus capensis*[31]	(73)	40	21/1844
Platysaurus guttatus	*Platysaurus guttatus*	A-8		1849
Polypedates natalensis	*Leptopelis natalensis*	A-25		1849
Python natalensis	*Python sebae natalensis*	(17)	9	9/1840
Pyxicephalus adspersus	*Pyxicephalus adspersus*	(101)	49	23/1845

Pyxicephalus delalandii	*Tomopterna delalandii*[12]	A-23		1849
Pyxicephalus natalensis	*Tomopterna natalensis*	A-23		1849
Rana delalandii	*Rana angolensis*[8]	(181)	77:1-1c	28/1849
Rana fasciata	*Strongylopus fasciatus fasciatus*[25]	(185)	78:1-1c	28/1849
Rana fuscigula	*Rana fuscigula*	A-22		1849
Rana grayii	*Strongylopus grayii*	(187)	78:2-2c	28/1849
Rana oxyrhynchus	*Ptychadena oxyrhynchus*	(183)	77:2-2c	28/1849
Saurophis seps	*Tetradactylus seps*	A-9		1849
Scelotes anguineus	*Scelotes anguineus*	A-12		1849
Schismaderma	*Schismaderma*	A-28		1849
Schismaderma lateralis	*Schismaderma carens*	A-28		1849
Sepedon rhombeatus	*Causus rhombeatus*	A-21		1849
Sphargis mercurialis	*Dermochelys coriacea*	A-2		1849
Stenodactylus garrulus	*Ptenopus garrulus garrulus*	A-6		1849
Stenorhynchus	*Phrynobatrachus*	A-23		1849
Stenorhynchus natalensis	*Phrynobatrachus natalensis*	A-24		1849
Stenostoma nigricans	*Leptotyphlops conjunctus*[8]		54:21	24/1846
Stenostoma nigricans	*Leptotyphlops nigricans*	(112)	51:4, 54:22-25	24/1846
Sternotherus sinuatus	*Pelusios sinuatus*	(1)	1	1/1838
Tarentola bibronii	*Pachydactylus bibronii*[2]	(103)	50:1	24/1846
Tarentola capensis	*Pachydactylus capensis capensis*[29]	(105)	50:2[18]	24/1846
Telescopus	*Telescopus*[16]	(163)		28/1849
Telescopus semiannulatus	*Telescopus semiannulatus semiannulatus*	(163)	72	28/1849
Temnorhynchus	*Prosymna*	A-17		1849
Temnorhynchus sundevalli	*Prosymna sundevallii sundevallii*	A-17		1849
Testudo geometrica	*Psammobates geometricus*		6:b-b	10/1840
Testudo geometrica	*Psammobates geometricus*	A-1[20]		1849
Testudo pardalis	*Geochelone pardalis pardalis*	A-1[20]		1849

Smith's Name	Current Name	Page	Plate:Fig.	Part/Date
Testudo semiserrata	*Psammobates oculiferus*	(12)	6:a-a	10/1840
Testudo sulcata	*Geochelone pardalis pardalis*[4]	A-1[20]		1849
Testudo verroxii	*Psammobates tentorius verroxii*	(15)	8	8/1839
Thelotornis capensis	*Thelotornis capensis*	A-19		1849
Trimerorhinus	*Psammophylax*[16]	(121)		25/1847
Trimerorhinus rhombeatus	*Psammophylax rhombeatus rhombeatus*	(121)	56	25/1847
Tropidosaura burchellii	*Tropidosaura montana montana*	A-7		1849
Tropidosaura capensis	*Tropidosaura ?gularis*	A-7		1849
Tropidosaura dumerilii	*Ichnotropis capensis capensis*	A-7		1849
Typhline cuvierii	*Typhlosaurus caecus*	A-15		1849
Varanus albogularis	*Varanus albigularis*	(3)	2	1/1838
Varanus niloticus	*Varanus niloticus*	A-6		1849
Vipera (Cerastes) caudalis	*Bitis caudalis*	(13)	7	7/1839
Vipera (Echidna) atropos	*Bitis atropos*	(113)	52	24/1846
Vipera (Echidna) atropoides	*Bitis atropoides*	(115)	53	24/1846
Vipera cornuta	*Bitis cornuta*[19]	(55)	32	19/1843
Vipera lophophrys	*Bitis cornuta*[19]	(56)	33	19/1843

ANNOTATIONS

[1] - note the emendated ending -i

[2] - Although the Errata slip indicates *Tarentola Bibroni* (one -i) should correctly be spelled *Bibronii* (-ii), the original header of page (103) and the caption to plate 50 both show the spelling -ii. Note that figure 1 is the lower of the two.

[3] - Wermuth (1967: 29) and Cogger (1983: 111) both followed Boulenger (1885: 389) in referring this taxon to the synonymy of *Amphibolurus angulifer* (Gray), or rather *Tympanocryptis diemensis* (Gray), an Australian taxon, said to be based on syntypes BMNH RR 1946.9.4.33-34 (Cogger l.c.). This seems to correspond with the fact that this species account and plate were issued in the same part as the one on *Delma grayii*, another Australian reptile. It is interesting, however, that on page (168) Smith states: "*The only specimens* [note plural!] *of this species which I have seen were obtained towards the tropic of capricorn. It inhabits dry, arid situations, is very watchful, and when approached attempts by gestures, particularly of its head, to stay the advance of the intruder, but failing that it takes to flight, and conceals itself as best as it can. ...*" From this, one might assume that either Smith combined his observations made on a South African agamid lizard with the morphological description of an Australian one, or that by some mix-up of specimens the plate and/or description do not really refer to the one or the other. The mentioned syntypes should be re-examined and carefully compared with Smith's description and plate.

[4] - misidentified

[5] - on page (179) Smith states: "*This reptile was given to me as an inhabitant of the interior of Southern Africa, but whether it is so or not I cannot pretend to decide, as I never obtained a specimen in any part of the country over which I travelled. The only other species of the group yet known, the type of the genus* Delma *of Mr. Gray, is known to be a native of Western Australia, therefore it is probable the present is also from that country. ...*"

[6] - This could in fact be *Mabuya bibronii* (Gray, 1838), a taxon native to India, despite Smith stating on page A-11: "*Found, not abundantly, in different districts of Southern Africa.*". The Appendix appears to be based upon the collection of preserved specimens in British Museum, and there is a possibility that locality data has been confused.

[7] - This could in fact be *Mabuya gravenhorstii* (Duméril & Bibron, 1839), a Malagasy species, although Smith states on page A-11: "*This species occurs in Southern Africa, but specimens are rarely obtained, and I am not able to specify the particular locality in which they are to be procured.*". Compare footnote 6.

[8] - according to a handwritten note by V.F.M. FitzSimons in the copy examined

[9] - likely to be a *lapsus calami* for *subtessellatus*

[10] - This could in fact be *Hemidactylus frenatus* Duméril & Bibron, 1836, a cosmopolitan Asian species, as Smith stated on page A-5: "*As I never obtained an individual of this species, I give it, as an inhabitant of Southern Africa, upon the authority of the late M. Delalande, who forwarded specimens, from the Cape, to the Paris Museum.*". It is difficult to take any reasonable guess as to the true origin of Delalande's specimens. The listing of localities, or rather regions, by Duméril & Bibron (1836: 367) includes Delalande's specimens ("*Delalande nous l'a rapportée du Cap*"), and they also indicate Southern Africa ("*Cette espèce habite l'Afrique australe, ...*"), but one cannot but wonder whether their type series really consisted of *H. frenatus* throughout. Although Wermuth (1965: 75) states under "*Verbreitung*", "*Südafrikanische Union (eingeführt)*", I would not know of any published record from South Africa, let alone an established population.

It is noteworthy in this connection that Smith obviously never acquired any specimens of *H. mabouia* confirming that this species has indeed invaded South Africa from the north only recently (compare Douglas 1990).

[11] - Storr (1971, not seen, cit. fide Cogger 1983: 176) considered this taxon a *nomen oblitum*, and the name has in fact never been used for this Australian scincid lizard. For reasons of stability one should continue to refer to it as *Lerista praepedita* (Boulenger, 1887) which, in itself is a substitute name for the preoccupied *Soridia lineata* Gray, 1839.

[12] - Smith's statement on page A-23: "*Inhabits the country to the eastward of the Cape Colony, more particularly the districts in the neighbourhood of Port Natal*", the latter being the Durban area, suggests that most of his material consisted of what is today considered *Tomopterna cryptotis* (Boulenger, 1907); see Passmore & Carruthers (1995) for distribution maps.

[13] - It appears from Smith's brief obituary on Gabriel Bibron on page (162) that his original intention was to name this species *inornatus*, but later changed his mind and dedicated it to Bibron. Although the etymology was included in the descriptive text, the headers of the respective pages, i.e. (160) through (162), the chapter heading, i.e. the species name, and even the index were never adjusted. Only plate 71 shows the name *Atractaspis bibronii*.

[14] - described as a subgenus and in a footnote

[15] - While on page (75) reference is made to plate 41 figure 1, it is in fact figure 2 that shows *G. subtessellatus*. The same is true, vice versa, for *G. sepiformis* on page (77) where fig. 2 is indicated, but fig. 1 is meant. The captions on the plate are correct, however, and it should be noted that the upper figure is numbered 2 and the lower 1.

[16] - described in a footnote

[17] - Although the diagnosis (in a footnote) states "*Ch. Subgen.*" there is no generic allocation so that, in fact, it is the description of a genus.

[18] - Figure 2 is the upper of the two.

[19] - Although he dedicated *V. cornuta* and *V. lophophrys* two separate, albeit successive, accounts, Smith states on page (57): "*Vipera cornuta* and *V. lophophrys* are, without doubt, identical; the latter is simply either the reptile of a more advanced age, or a variety peculiar to certain localities. ...". In the sub-header of the account of *V. cornuta,* reference is made to plates 32 and 33 accordingly, despite the caption of plate 33 reading *Vipera lophophrys*.

[20] - The first page of the appendix bears no page number.

[21] - a Northern African species

[22] - a Western Asian species

[23] - Plate 30 bears as a caption only "Genus *Cordylus*". The explanations for the twenty-six individual line-drawings are included, more or less incompletely, in the respective species accounts.

[24] - nec *Lamprophis* Fitzinger, 1843! Smith provided a sufficient generic diagnosis in a footnote headed "*Ch. Gen.*". *Lamprophis* Smith, 1847, is, however, pre-occupied for Fitzinger's genus of the African house-snakes. *Lycodonomorphus* had also been described earlier by Fitzinger (1843).

[25] - See Parker & Ride (1962: 290ff) and Greig, Boycott & De Villiers (1979: 25ff) for discussions of this taxon.

[26] - Boulenger (1893: 332) identified plate 22 to depict "*Boodon lineatus*" (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854), a West African taxon, but his synonymy includes other descriptions that also refer in fact to *L. fuliginosus* (e.g. *Boaedon capense* [Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854]).

[27] - provisionally determined by W.D. Haacke (pers. comm.)

[28] - For an extensive discussion of the nomenclatural history, synonymy, differentiation, and the designation of a neotype of *Bufo pantherinus* Smith, 1828, see Poynton & Lambiris (1998: 3ff).

[29] - treated as a monotypic or full species, respectively, by Branch (1998)

[30] - A taxon recognized by Meirte (1992: 23), but not listed by Branch (1998), the type locality being the "*interior districts of South Africa*".

[31] - For a discussion of the possible origin of Smith's material see Branch & Whiting (1997: 125ff).

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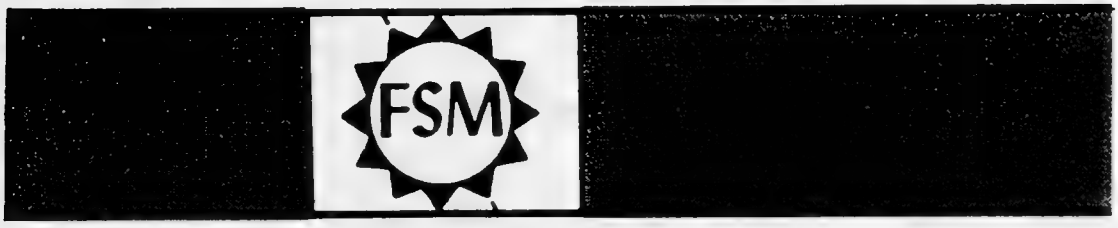

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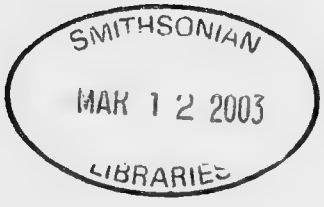

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INTRODUCTION

The following numbered alphabetical listing of these two publications by author (s) covers all the papers on amphibians and reptiles (or have a bearing) that have appeared in these publications whether primary or secondary. All junior authors are listed and referenced to the senior author. All articles with original names are preceded by an * (asterisk).

The Bulletin was originally titled Bulletin of the Florida State Museum but in 1990 changed to its present title. The Plaster Jacket was a publication of the Florida Paleontological Society, Inc., Florida State Museum and ran for 46 numbers. It was replaced by Papers in Florida Paleontology which is not indexed here.

All scientific names of amphibians and reptiles are listed alphabetically and referenced to the numbered article (s) they appear in. No names in bibliographies are listed. All original spellings are maintained. Subgenera are treated as genera. Names ending in **i** or **ii**, if both are used, is given with **ii**. All original names are **boldfaced**.

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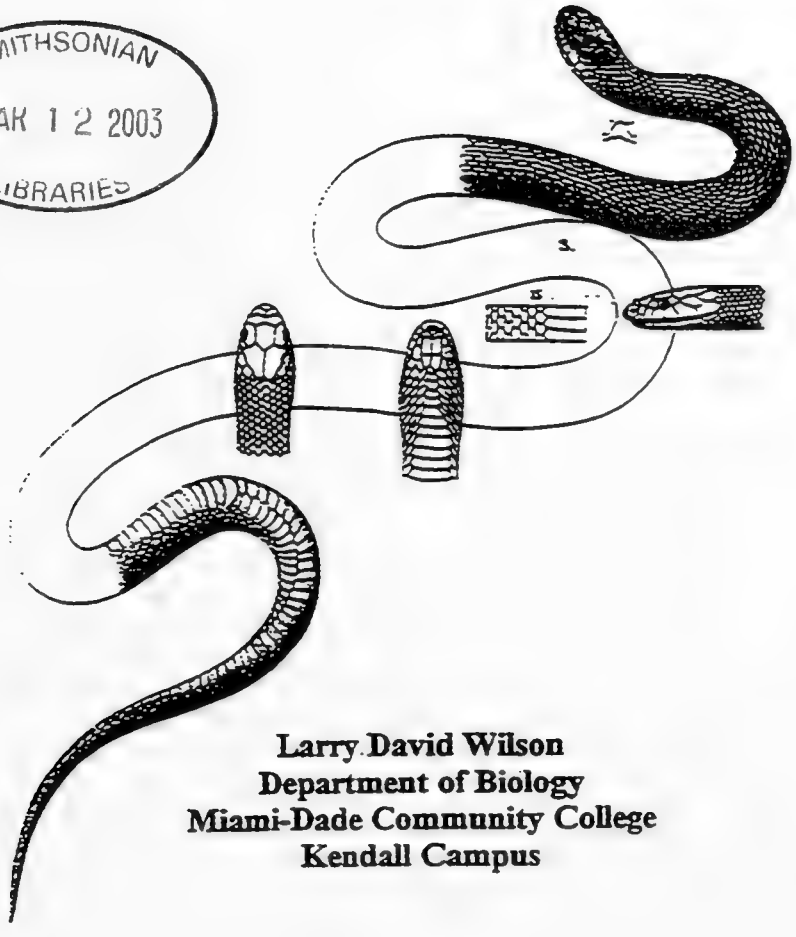
CHECKLIST AND KEY TO THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *TANTILLA* (SERPENTES: COLUBRIDAE), WITH SOME COMMENTARY ON DISTRIBUTION



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Introduction

The last systematic summary of the colubrid genus *Tantilla* was provided by Wilson (1982a). In that account, forty-six species were listed. Since that paper, many significant changes have occurred in the systematics of this speciose genus, including a generic reallocation, an elevation of a subspecies to species status, and several species synonymizations, species resurrections, and species descriptions. Given the extensive nature of these changes, I think it is necessary to update information on the content of the genus and to provide a new key for the identification of the members of the genus, as currently recognized. It is the purpose of this paper to accomplish these ends.

One generic reallocation has taken place since Wilson's (1982a) paper. One of the taxa he listed, *Tantilla canula* Cope, "1875" (1876), most extensively treated by Wilson (1982b), was transferred to the genus *Tantillita* by Smith et al. (1993). The content of the latter genus, thus, rose to three species (including *brevissima* and *lintoni*).

Tantilla cucullata Minton, 1956, was elevated from subspecific status within *Tantilla rubra* Cope "1875" (1876) to full species status by Dixon et al. (In press); these authors also synonymized *Tantilla diabola* Fouquette and Potter, 1961, with *T. cucullata*.

Five species synonymizations also have occurred, as indicated below:

Tantilla annulata Boettger, 1892 = *Tantilla supracincta* (Peters), 1863 (Wilson, 1987)

Tantilla cuesta Wilson, 1982b = *Tantilla jani* (Günther), 1895 (Campbell, 1998)

Tantilla excubitor Wilson, 1982b = *Tantillita brevissima* Taylor, "1936" (1937) (Wilson, 1988a)

Tantilla miniata Cope, 1863 (as *Tantilla miniator*) = *Tantilla rubra* Cope, "1875" (1876) (Dixon et al., In press)

Tantilla morgani Hartweg, 1944 = *Tantilla rubra* Cope, "1875" (1876) (Dixon et al., In press)

Three species-level taxa (all members of the *taeniata* group) not listed by Wilson (1982a) have been resurrected subsequently, as noted below:

Tantilla trilineata (Peters), 1880, from indeterminate status (Wilson and Meyer, 1971) to that of valid species (Savitsky and Smith, 1971; as noted by Campbell, 1998)

Tantilla triseriata Smith and Smith, 1951, from synonymy of *Tantilla taeniata* (Bocourt), 1883 (Smith et al., 1998)

Tantilla tritaeniata Smith and Williams, 1966, from synonymy of *Tantilla taeniata* (Bocourt), 1883 (Wilson and McCranie, In press)

Finally, seven new species have been described in the genus since Wilson's (1982a) treatment, as listed below:

Tantilla impensa Campbell, 1998
Tantilla johnsoni Wilson et al., 1999
Tantilla miyatai Wilson and Knight, *in* Wilson, 1987a
Tantilla slavensi Pérez-Higareda et al., 1985
Tantilla tayrae Wilson, 1983
Tantilla tecta Campbell and Smith, 1997
Tantilla vulcani Campbell, 1998

In summary, of the forty-six species listed by Wilson (1982a), forty-two are currently regarded as valid members of the genus *Tantilla*, three taxa were resurrected subsequently, one subspecific taxon was elevated to specific level, and seven new taxa were described later, constituting the fifty-three species in the genus.

Although our understanding of the evolutionary history to *Tantilla* is still in its infancy, some efforts have been made to place species in species groups. Those assignments follow:

Tantilla calamarina group (Wilson and Meyer, 1981; Wilson et al., 1999)

T. calmarina
T. cascadae
T. coronadoi
T. deppei
T. veriformis

Tantilla coronata group (Telford, 1966)

T. coronata
T. oolitica
T. relicta

Tantilla melanocephala group (Wilson and Mena, 1980; Wilson, 1987a)

T. andinista
T. capistrata
T. equatoriana
T. insulamontana
T. lempira
T. melanocephala
T. miyatai

Tantilla planiceps group (Cole and Hardy, 1981)

T. atriceps
T. hobartsmithi
T. planiceps
T. yaquia

Tantilla taeniata group (Wilson and Meyer, 1981; Wilson, 1983; Pérez-Higareda et al., 1985; Campbell and Smith, 1997; Campbell, 1998; Smithe et al., 1998; Wilson and McCranie, In press; Wilson et al., 1999)

T. brevicauda	*T. slavensi*
T. briggsi	*T. striata*
T. cuniculator	*T. taeniata*
T. flavilineata	*T. tayrae*
T. impensa	*T. tecta*
T. jani	*T. trilineata*
T. johnsoni	*T. triseriata*
T. oaxacae	*T. tritaeniata*
T. reticulata	*T. vulcani*

These group assignments account for 37 of the 53 species in this genus.

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I would like to express my gratitude to Steve W. Gotte, National Museum of Natural History, Arnold G. Kluge, University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, and Rainer Günther, Zoologisches Museum, Berlin, who provided me with valuable information on the type material of various species of *Tantilla* housed in the USNM, MZUM, and ZMB collections, respectively, and to R. Kathryn Vaughan, who did the same for the holotype of *T. rubra*. Hobart M. Smith kindly reviewed the manuscript and offered several suggestions for revision.

Checklist

As noted above, fifty-three species appear in this checklist, summarizing changes in *Tantilla* systematics to the date 28 February 1999. The format of the species accounts includes the following sections: species synonymy (including current name and its synonyms); holotype (if known) or lectotype; type locality (including any valid restriction); distribution (elevational and geographic); systematic references (containing the most recent and/or comprehensive treatments); remarks (containing systematic information of pertinence, if necessary).

Tantilla albiceps Barbour

Tantilla albiceps Barbour, 1925: 156.

Holotype.— Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University (MCZ) 20600, adult (?) male, collected by Thomas Barbour in February, 1925.

Type-locality.— Barro Colorado Island, Gatun Lake, Canal Zone, Panama.

Distribution.— Known only from the type locality.

Systematic references. — Wilson (1982b, 1985b).

Remarks.— This species continues to be known from a single specimen. Its relationships within the genus are unclear.

Tantilla alticola (Boulenger)

Homalocranium alticola Boulenger, 1903: 353.

Homalocranium coralliventre Boulenger, 1913: 1035.

Tantilla costaricensis Taylor, 1954: 766

Syntypes.— British Museum of Natural History (BMNH) 1946.1.8.63-65 (formerly BMNH 98.10.27.7-9), first two males, third apparently a female, collected by A. E. Pratt (date of collection unknown; accessioned 27 October 1898).

Type-locality.— Santa Rita, north of Medellín, 9000 ft. (2743 m), Depto. Antioquia, Colombia.

Distribution.— Low to intermediate elevations (91-2743 m) of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and northwestern Colombia.

Systematic references. — Wilson (1982b, 1986a, 1987a).

Tantilla andinista Wilson and Mena

Tantilla andinista Wilson and Mena, 1980: 21.

Holotype.— University of Kansas Museum of Natural History (KU) 135209, adult female, collected 9 June 1970 by Thomas H. Fritts.

Type-locality.— 5 km E Alausí, elevation 2600-2750 m, Prov. Chimborazo, Ecuador.

Distribution.— Known only from the type locality.

Systematic references. — Wilson and Mena (1980); Wilson (1985c, 1987a).

Remarks.— This taxon is still known from but a single specimen.

Tantilla atriceps (Günther)

Homalocranium atriceps Günther, 1895: 146.

Syntypes.— British Museum of Natural History (BMNH) 1946.1.8.81-82 (original numbers 89.7.3.36-37, respectively), both males, obtained in 1889 from W. Taylor.

Type-locality.— "Nuevo León, Mexico."

Distribution.— Low, moderate, and intermediate elevations in southeastern Chihuahua, southern Coahuila, northwestern Nuevo León, northern San Luis Potosí, northern and eastern Durango, and northeastern Zacatecas, Mexico, with apparently disjunct populations in Tamaulipas, Mexico, and southern Texas

Systematic references. — Cole and Hardy (1981, 1983a).

Remarks.— Cole and Hardy (1981) demonstrated that *T. atriceps* and *T. hobartsmithi* are sibling species, differing from one another in the structure of the hemipenis. Other features used to distinguish between these two species (number of postoculars, contact or lack thereof between mental and anterior chinshields) do not consistently do so (Robert G. Webb, in litt.). In addition, some specimens of *T. nigriceps* cannot be distinguished convincingly from these two sibiling species in areas of sympatry (Cole and Hardy, 1981). Thus, details of the systematic and distributional relationships among these three species remain to be elucidated.

Tantilla bairdi Stuart

Tantilla bairdi Stuart, 1941: 1.

Holotype.— University of Michigan Museum of Zoology (UMMZ) 89223, adult female, collected by L. C. Stuart, 17 May 1940.

Type-locality.— Two km NE Finca Chichén (10 straight line km S Cobán) on Chamelco trail, ca. 1550 m, Depto. Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.

Distribution.— Moderate and intermediate elevations (1524-1550 m) of the Caribbean versant of central Guatemala.

Systematic references. — (Wilson, 1982b, 1985a, 1985e).

Remarks.— A second specimen of this taxon was reported by Wilson (1985a).

Tantilla bocourti (Günther)

Homalocranium bocourti Günther, 1895: 149 (see Remarks).

Tantilla bocourti bocourti: Smith and Laufe, 1945: 348.

Lectotype.— British Museum of Natural History (BMNH) 1946.1.8.70 [formerly BMNH 94.10.2.1], obtained on exchange from Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (formerly MNHNP 3694), adult male, collected by Dr. Alfredo Dugés, date of collection unknown (see Remarks).

Type-locality.— "Guanajuato, Mexico," restricted to city of Guanajuato by Smith and Taylor (1950).

Distribution.— Low to intermediate elevations of the Pacific versant from northeastern Sinaloa southeastern to Guanajuato and Puebla, Mexico (including the Tres Marías Islands), and southward to central Guerrero, Mexico; also on the Atlantic versant in Hidalgo, Puebla, and central Veracruz, Mexico.

Systematic references. — McDiarmid and Folke (1991); McDiarmid (1992).

Remarks.— This species was regarded as monotypic by McDiarmid (1992), who synonymized *Tantilla deviatrix* Barbour, 1916, given subspecific status within *T. bocourti* by Smith and Laufe (1945), with *T. wilcoxi* Stejneger, 1902.

McDiarmid and Folke (1991) noted that two specimens were originally included under the number MNHNP 3694, and that one of them was sent to another museum (probably the British Museum of Natural History) in 1894. They concluded that such did occur and that the sent specimen is now BMNH 1946.1.8.70. They noted that lectotype designation was accomplished by Boulenger (1896a), and that as a consequence, the specimen MNHNP 3694 currently in the Paris Museum is the paralectotype of *T. bocourti*.

Tantilla brevicauda Mertens

Tantilla brevicauda Mertens, 1952: 137.

Holotype.— Forschungsinstitut und Natur-Museum Senckenberg (SMF) 43243 43243, female, collected 12 November 1951 by A. Zilch.

Type-locality.— El Grito, Finca Los Angeles, Cumbre de Jayaque, 1510 m, Depto. La Libertad, El Salvador, collected 12 November 1951 by A. Zilch.

Distribution.— Moderate and intermediate elevations in southcentral and northeastern El Salvador and south-central Guatemala.

Systematic references. — Wilson (1982b, 1988b).

Remarks.— The possible relationships of this diminutive species (within the *taeniata* group) are discussed by Wilson (1982b) and Wilson et al. (1999).

Tantilla briggsi Savitzky and Smith

Tantilla briggsi Savitzky and Smith, 1971: 167.

Holotype.— University of Colorado Museum (UCM) 40000, adult male, collected between July and September, 1968 by Thomas MacDougall.

Type-locality.— 12 de Julio, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Distribution.— Known only from the type locality.

Systematic references. — Savitzky and Smith (1971); Wilson (1985f).

Remarks.— This species remains known from only the holotype.

Tantilla calamarina Cope

Tantilla calamarina Cope, 1866: 320.
Tantilla bimaculata Cope, "1875" (1876): 143.
Tantilla martindelcampoi Taylor, "1936" (1937): 347.

Holotype.— National Museum of Natural History (USNM) 6600, adult female, collected by J. J. Major, date of collection unknown.

Type-locality.— Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico (locality questioned by Peters, 1954, and Zweifel, 1959; the latter suggested the state of Colima as the most likely source of the holotype).

Distribution.— Low, moderate, and intermediate elevations of the Pacific versant from Sinaloa to Guerrero and Morelos, including the Tres Marías Islands. An unconfirmed record exists for Tezuitlán, Puebla, Mexico. The type locality is, most likely, in error.

Systematic references. — Wilson and Meyer (1981); Wilson (1988c).

Tantilla capistrata Cope

Tantilla capistrata Cope, 1876: 181.

Holotype.— Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP) 11581, juvenile female, collected by James Orton, date of collection unknown.

Type-locality.— Valley of Jequetepeque, Depto. La Libertad, Peru.

Distribution.—Low to intermediate elevations of nortwestern coastal Peru and the valleys of the upper Río Marañon, Río Chincipe, and Río Chamaya, as well as the provinces of El Oro and Loja in extreme southern Ecuador.

Systematic references. — Wilson and Mena (1980); Wilson (1987a, 1990a); Pérez-Santos and Moreno (1991).

Tantilla cascadae Wilson and Meyer

Tantilla cascadae Wilson and Meyer, 1981: 13.

Holotype.— American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) 107389, female, collected in June, 1939 by D. F. Brand.

Type-locality.— Tzaráracua Falls (= Cascada la Tzaráracua), S of Uruapán (10.5 km south, according to Duellman, 1961), Michoacán, Mexico, collected by D. F. Brand in June, 1939.

Distribution.— Known only from the type locality.

Systematic references. — Wilson and Meyer (1981); Wilson (1988d).

Remarks.— This species remains known from but a single specimen.

Tantilla coronadoi Hartweg

Tantilla coronadoi Hartweg, 1944: 4.

Holotype.— University of Michigan Museum of Zoology (UMMZ) 85697, female, collected by Wilmot W. Brown, date of collection unknown.

Type-locality.— vicinity of Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico.

Distribution.— Moderate and intermediate elevations of the Pacific versant in central Guerrero, Mexico.

Systematic references. — Wilson and Meyer (1981); Wilson (1990b).

Tantilla coronata Baird and Girard

Tantilla coronata Baird and Girard, 1853: 131.

Homalocranium wagneri Jan, 1862: 51.

Tantilla coronata mitrifer Schwartz, 1953: 153.

Holotype.— National Museum of Natural History (USNM) 1875 (according to Cochran, 1961), adult female collected by D. C. Lloyd, date of collection unknown.

Type-locality.—Kemper Co., Mississippi, USA.

Distribution.—Low elevations in Florida west of the Appalachicola River westward to the Mississippi River and northward to southern Indiana and Virginia in the United States.

Systematic references. — Telford (1966, 1982).

Tantilla cucullata Minton

Tantilla cucullata Minton, 1956: 449.

Tantilla diabola Fouquette and Potter, 1961: 144

Holotype.— Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH) 74384, adult male, collected 1 July 1955 by Sherman A. Minton, Jr.

Type-locality.— 6 mi SSE Alpine, Brewster Co., Texas, USA.

Distribution.— Big Bend and Trans-Pecos regions of southwestern Texas in the United States.

Systematic references. — Dixon et al. (In Press).

Remarks.— This taxon has had a checkered taxonomic history, but recently has been elevated from subspecific status within *T. rubra* to full specific status by Dixon et al. (In press). It is presumably the sister taxon of *T. rubra* (Dixon et al., In press).

Tantilla cuniculator Smith

Tantilla moesta cuniculator Smith, 1939: 32.

Holotype.— Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH) 19408, juvenile female, collected in 1934 by Eunice Blackburn.

Type-locality.— Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico.

Distribution.— Low elevations of the Yucatan Peninsula in the Mexican states of Yucatán and Quintana Roo and in the northern portion of Belize.

Systematic references. — Wilson (1982b, 1985g).

Tantilla deppei (Bocourt)

Homalocranion deppei Bocourt, 1883: 584.

Lectotype.— Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHNP) 54, adult male, collected by M. Ghiesbreght, date of collection unknown.

Type-locality.— "Mexico," restricted to vicinity of Huitzilac, Morelos, Mexico, by Davis and Smith (1953).

Distribution.— Intermediate elevations of the Pacific versant in northern Morelos and northwestern Oaxaca, Mexico.

Systematic references. — Wilson and Meyer (1981); Wilson (1988e).

Tantilla equatoriana Wilson and Mena

Tantilla equatoriana Wilson and Mena, 1980: 23.

Holotype.— National Museum of Natural History (USNM) 198530, adult (?) male, collected in May 1951 by M. Olalla.

Type-locality.— San Lorenzo, Prov. Esmeraldas, Ecuador.

Distribution.— Known only from the type locality.

Systematic references. — Wilson and Mena (1980); Wilson (1987a, 1988f).

Tantilla flavilineata Smith and Burger

Tantilla flavilineata Smith and Burger, 1950: 117.

Holotype.— University of Illinois Museum of Natural History (UIMNH) 6321, adult female, adult female, collected 23 August 1949 by Jack and W. Leslie Burger.

Type-locality.— 8 mi SE Nochixtlán, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Distribution.— Intermediate elevations of the central portion of the Mexican state of Oaxaca.

Systematic references. — Wilson and Meyer (1971); Wilson (1985h).

Tantilla gracilis Baird and Girard

Tantilla gracilis Baird and Girard, 1853: 132.

Holotype.— Stated to be University of Michigan Museum of Zoology (UMMZ) 3781 by Kluge (1984), but the previous number given this specimen is USNM 4500, a number for a lot of 11 specimens, two of which are still in the USNM collection, which specimens were not likely to have been available to Baird and Girard (1853), inasmuch as this lot was collected by Captain Pope on the Pacific Railroad Survey at about the same time as Baird and Girard published their work (dated 5 January 1853). It is likely that the real holotype is either USNM 2040 or 2041, both of which are indicated in the USNM catalogue to be from Indianola, Texas, and to have been collected by J. D. Graham. Neither of these specimens, however, currently can be located (Steve W. Gotte, in litt.).

Type-locality.— Indianola, Calhoun Co., Texas, USA (but see above).

Distribution.— Low to moderate elevations (0-610 m) from eastern Kansas, southern Missouri, and extreme southwestern Illinois south to northwestern Louisiana, eastern and southern Texas, USA, and northeastern Coahuila, Mexico. Isolated populations occur in eastern Texas and the Texas Panhandle in the United States.

Systematic references. — Hardy and Cole (1968).

Tantilla hobartsmithi Taylor

Tantilla hobartsmithi Taylor, "1936" (1937): 339 (part).

Tantilla utahensis Blanchard, 1938: 372.

Holotype.— University of Illinois Museum of Natural History (UIMNH) 25066, adult male collected 3 July 1934 by Edward H. Taylor.

Type-locality.— Near La Posa, 10 mi NW Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico.

Distribution.— Low, moderate, and intermediate elevations in a series of apparently disjunct populations from southern California through southern Nevada and Utah, western Colorado, Arizona, southern New Mexico, western Texas, USA, and western Sonora, eastern Chihuahua, and northern Coahuila, Mexico.

Systematic references. — Cole and Hardy (1981, 1983b).

Remarks.— See the *T. atriceps* account.

Tantilla impensa Campbell

Tantilla impensa Campbell, 1998: 6.

Holotype.— UTA R-38196, adult female collected by E. N. Smith on 2 July 1994.

Type-locality.— Aldea San Miguelito (15°22'N, 88°43'W), elevation 460 m, Sierra de Caral, Municipio de Morales, Depto. Izabal, Guatemala.

Distribution.— Near sea level to intermediate elevations of the Caribbean versant from eastern Chiapas, Mexico, through the mountains of central Guatemala to western Honduras.

Systematic references. — Campbell (1998); Wilson and McCranie (In Press).

Remarks.— Extensions of range of this species beyond those reported by Campbell (1998) into eastern Chiapas, Mexico, and western Honduras were recorded by Wilson and McCranie (In Press).

Tantilla insulamontana Wilson and Mena

Tantilla insulamontana Wilson and Mena, 1980: 24.

Holotype.— University of Kansas Museum of Natural History (KU) 152207, adult (?) male, collected 12 June 1971 by Arthur C. Echternacht.

Type-locality.— Río Minas, 15.1 km W Santa Isabel, elevation ca. 1250 m, Prov. Azuay, Ecuador.

Distribution.— Moderate to intermediate elevations of the Hoya de Jubones (Pacific drainage) in southern Ecuador.

Systematic references. — Wilson and Mena (1980); Wilson (1987a, 1990c).

Tantilla jani (Günther)

Homalocranium jani Günther, 1895: 148.

Tantilla cuesta Wilson, 1982b: 29.

Lectotype.— British Museum of Natural History (BMNH) 1946.1.8.68, adult female, collected on behalf of F. D. Godman (perhaps by G. C. Champion), date of collection unknown.

Type-locality.— "Guatemala."

Distribution.— Known from certainty from the type locality of *Tantilla cuesta* (Finca San Julia, 1.5 km E San Rafael Pie de la Cuesta, elevation 1050 m, Depto. San Marcos, Guatemala), which name was synonymized with *T. jani* by Campbell (1998; see immediately below).

Systematic references. — Campbell (1998).

Remarks.— Campbell (1998) demonstrated that the holotype of *Tantilla cuesta* Wilson, 1982b, is conspecific with the lectotype of *Tantilla jani* (Günther), 1895. Furthermore, he showed that specimens allocated to *T. jani* by Wilson and Meyer (1971) and Wilson (1982b, 1985i) and *T. fusca* by Slevin (1939) actually represent another taxon, described as *Tantilla vulcani* by him. *Tantilla jani* belongs to the *taeniata* group (Wilson, 1982b; Campbell, 1998).

Tantilla johnsoni Wilson, Vaughan, and Dixon

Tantilla johnsoni Wilson et al., 1999: 1.

Holotype.— Carnegie Museum of Natural History (CM) 51741, an adult (?) male collected 11 August 1968 by E. C. Welling M.

Type-locality.— Musté, Municipio Motozintla, approximate elevation 450 m, Chiapas, Mexico.

Distribution.— Known only from the type locality.

Systematic references. — Wilson et al. (1999).

Tantilla lempira Wilson and Mena

Tantilla lempira Wilson and Mena, 1980: 25.

Holotype.— Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology (LSUMZ) 26093, adult female, collected 3 June 1968 by Ernest A. Liner.

Type-locality.— 41 km NW Tegucigalpa, Depto. Francisco Morazán, Honduras.

Distribution.— Moderate to intermediate elevations of the Pacific versant of south-central Honduras.

Systematic references. — Wilson and Mena (1980); Wilson (1982b, 1990d).

Remarks.— An additional specimen of this species from a locality remote from the vicinity of the type locality was reported by Wilson (1984).

Tantilla melanocephala (Linnaeus)

Coluber melanocephalus Linnaeus, 1758: 218.
Elapomorphus mexicanus Günther, 1862: 57.
Tantilla armillata Cope, "1875" (1876): 143.
Homalocranium melanocephalum var. *fuscum* Bocourt, 1883: 589.
Tantilla pallida Cope, 1887: 56.
Pogonaspis ruficeps Cope, 1894: 204.
Homalocranium melanocephalum var. *fraseri* Günther, 1895: 148.
Homalocranium melanocephalum var. *pernambucense* Günther, 1895: 148.
Homalocranium longifrontale Boulenger, 1896b: 17.
Homalocranium hoffmanni Werner, 1909: 239.
Elapomorphus nuchalis Barbour, 1914: 199.

Holotype.— None designated.

Type-locality.— "America."

Distribution.— Low to high elevations along both versants from Guatemala throughout Central America into South America as far south as southern Peru, Bolivia, northern Argentina, and Uruguay; also on the islands of Trinidad and Tobago.

Systematic references. — Wilson and Mena (1980); Wilson (1982b, 1987a, 1992a).

Tantilla miyatai Wilson and Knight, *in* Wilson

Tantilla miyatai Wilson and Knight, *in* Wilson, 1987a: 12.

Holotype.— Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University (MCZ) 166541, adult male, collected in September, 1983, by Giovanni Onore.

Type-locality.— Puero Quito (0°10'N, 79°16/W), Prov. Pichincha, Ecuador, collected by Giovanni Onore in September 1983.

Distribution.— Known only from the type locality.

Systematic references. — Wilson (1987a, 1990e).

Remarks.— This taxon is known only from the holotype.

Tantilla moesta (Günther)

Homalocranium moestum Günther, 1863: 352.

Holotype.— British Museum of Natural History (BMNH) 1946.1.9.74 (formerly BMNH 64.1.26.119), female, collected by Osbert Salvin, date of collection unknown.

Type-locality.— "Province of Peten" (Depto. El Petén, Guatemala); restricted to Flores, Depto. El Petén, Guatemala, by Smith and Taylor (1950).

Distribution.— Low elevations of the Yucatan Peninsula in the Mexican states of Yucatán and Quintana Roo and the northern portion of the Guatemalan department of El Petén.

Systematic references. — Wilson (1982b, 1988g).

Tantilla nigra (Boulenger)

Homalocranium nigrum Boulenger, 1914: 816.

Holotype.— British Museum of Natural History (BMNH) 1946.1.8.69, female (?), received by museum in May, 1914 from Dr. H. G. F. Spurrell.

Type-locality.— Near Peña Lisa, Condoto (5°06'N, 76°37'W), elevation ca. 91 m, Depto. Chocó, Colombia.

Distribution.— Known only from the type locality.

Systematic references. — Wilson (1987a, 1992b).

Remarks.— This species remains known from only a single specimen.

Tantilla nigriceps Kennicott

Tantilla nigriceps Kennicott, 1860: 328.
Scolecophis fumiceps Cope, "1860" (1861): 371.
Homalocranion praeoculum Bocourt, 1883: 582.
Tantilla kirnia Blanchard, 1938: 373.

Syntypes.— National Museum of Natural History (USNM) 2046, not USNM 2040, as indicated by Smith and Taylor (1945: 140), collected by Captain Page, and USNM 4491, collected by Dr. S. W. Crawford. These specimens are not currently in the USNM collection (Steve W. Gotte, in litt.).

Type-locality.— Indianola to Nueces, Texas, and Fort Bliss, El Paso Co., Texas, restricted to the latter locality by Smith and Taylor (1950), which restriction, however, is invalid, as no lectotype has ever been designated.

Distribution.— Low, moderate, and intermediate elevations from southwestern Nebraska, eastern Colorado and western Kansas south through eastern and southern New Mexico, southeastern Arizona, and central and western Texas, USA, to eastern Chihuahua, northern Durango, and northern Tamaulipas in Mexico.

Systematic references. — Cole and Hardy (1981).

Tantilla oaxacae Wilson and Meyer

Tantilla oaxacae Wilson and Meyer, 1971: 26.

Holotype.— University of Illinois Museum of Natural History (UIMNH) 40910, adult male, collected in February, 1965 by Thomas MacDougall.

Type-locality.— Santo Tomás Teipan, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Distribution.— Moderate and intermediate elevations of the Pacific versant of southeast-central Oaxaca, Mexico.

Systematic references. — Wilson and Meyer (1971); Wilson (1990f).

Tantilla oolitica Telford

Tantilla oolitica Telford, 1966: 281.

Holotype.— Florida Museum of Natural History (UF) 17326, adult male collected in April 1955, collector unknown.

Type-locality.— In a vacant lot on southwest 27th Avenue near 27th Street, Miami, Dade County, Florida, USA.

Distribution.— Low elevations in Dade and Monroe counties, Florida, USA.

Systematic references. — Telford (1966, 1980a); Porras and Wilson (1979); Campbell and Moler *in* Moler (1992).

Tantilla petersi Wilson

Tantilla petersi Wilson, 1979: 274.

Holotype.— University of Michigan Museum of Zoology (UMMZ) 92074, adult female, collected 10 June 1934 by P. Hershkowitz.

Type-locality.— San Nicolás, Pimanpiro [= Pimampiro, 0°26'N, 77°58'W), Prov. Imbabura, Ecuador.

Distribution.— Intermediate elevations of the extreme northern end of the Andean highlands of Ecuador.

Systematic references. — Wilson (1979, 1987a, 1991a).

Tantilla planiceps (Blainville)

Coluber planiceps Blainville, 1835: 294.

Tantilla eiseni Stejneger, "1895" (1896): 117.

Tantilla eiseni transmontana Klauber, 1943: 71.

Holotype.— Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHNP) 818, adult male collected in 1827-1829 by M. P. E. Botta.

Type-locality.— "California," restricted to southern Baja California del Sur (Cabo San Lucas) by Smith and Taylor (1950); restriction accepted by Cole and Hardy (1981).

Distribution.— Low and moderate elevations from southern California, USA, to the cape region of Baja California del Sur, Mexico; also known from Isla del Carmen in the Gulf of California.

Systematic references. — Cole and Hardy (1981, 1983c).

Tantilla relicta Telford

Tantilla relicta Telford, 1966: 270.

Holotype.— Florida Museum of Natural History (UF) 12421, adult female, collected 26 December 1960 by Sam R. Telford, Jr.

Type-locality.— South side of Babson Park, Polk Co., Florida, USA.

Distribution.— Low elevations of Peninsular Florida from southern Palm Beach, Highlands, and Charlotte counties north to Duval (based on sight records fide Telford, 1980), Columbia, and Taylor counties, USA.

Systematic references. — Telford (1966, 1980b).

Tantilla reticulata Cope

T[*antilla*]. *reticulata* Cope, 1860: 77.
Microdromus virgatus Günther, 1873: 17.
Homalocranium sexfasciatum Fischer, 1882: 225.

Holotype.— Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP) 3361 (lost; E. Malnate, pers. comm.).

Type-locality.— "Cocuyas de Veraguas, New Grenada" (= Cocuyas, Prov. Veraguas, Panama).

Distribution.— Low and moderate elevations of the Caribbean versant of Central America from southeastern Nicaragua to Panama and the Caribbean and Pacific versants of northwestern Colombia.

Systematic references — Wilson and Meyer (1971); Wilson (1982b, 1985j, 1987a).

Tantilla rubra Cope

Tantilla miniator Cope, 1863: 100 (see Remarks).
Tantilla rubra Cope, "1875" (1876): 144.
Homalocranium boulengeri Günther, 1895: 148.
Tantilla morgani Hartweg, 1944: 5

Holotype.— National Museum of Natural History (USNM) 26500, male, collected by Francois Sumichrast, catalogued 9 January 1900 after being returned to the USNM from Cope's estate.

Type-locality.— "Japana" (= Tapanatepec), Oaxaca, Mexico.

Distribution.— Low, moderate, and intermediate elevations of the Atlantic versant from central Nuevo León, Mexico, to western Guatemala; also on the Pacific versant in Oaxaca, Mexico.

Systematic references. — Dixon et al. (In press).

Remarks.— This taxon was recently revised by Dixon et al. (In Press), who synonymized *Tantilla miniata* Cope, 1863, and *T. morgani* Hartweg, 1944, with it. Given the priority of the name *miniata* over *rubra*, application will be made to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to conserve the name *rubra*. Also see the *T. cucullata* account.

Tantilla schistosa (Bocourt)

Homalocranion schistosum Bocourt, 1883: 584.
Tantilla phrenetica Smith, 1942: 33.

Lectotype.— Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHNP) 1883-506, sex, age status, and date of collection unknown, collected by M.-F. Bocourt (designated by Smith, 1942).

Type-locality.— "Alta Verapaz and Mexico," restricted to Depto. Alta Verapaz, Guatemala by Smith (1942).

Distribution.— Low, moderate, and intermediate elevations of the Atlantic versant from Veracruz and Oaxaca, Mexico, to Panama.

Systematic references. — Wilson (1982b, 1987b).

Tantilla semicincta (Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril)

Homalocranion semi-cinctum Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854: 862.
Homalocranium laticeps Günther, 1860: 240.
Homalocranion lineatum Fischer, 1883: 6.

Holotype.— Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHNP) 3695, adult female, collector and date of collection unknown.

Type-locality.— "Martinique," in error. Listed as "Colombia" by Peters and Orejas-Miranda (1970), without justification.

Distribution.— Low elevations of the Caribbean coastal regions of Colombia and Venezuela.

Systematic references. — Wilson (1976, 1987a, 1990g).

Remarks.— This species has both banded and striped phases (Wilson, 1976).

Tantilla shawi Taylor

Tantilla shawi Taylor, 1949: 207.

Holotype.— Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology (LSUMZ) 306, adult male, collected 28 August 1947 by Charles R. Shaw.

Type-locality.— Xilitla region (Rancho Miramar Grande), ca. 4500 feet (= ca. 1372 m), San Luis Potosí, Mexico.

Distribution.— Moderate elevations of the Atlantic versant on the eastern slopes of the Sierra Madre Oriental of southwestern San Luis Potosí and northwestern Veracruz, Mexico.

Systematic references. — Taylor (1949); Wilson (1976, 1991b); Campbell et al. (1995).

Remarks.— Two female specimens of this taxon, previously known from only the male holotype, were reported by Campbell et al. (1995). Campbell et al. (1995) indicated that this species appears to have no known close relatives within the genus.

Tantilla slavensi Pérez-Higareda, Smith, and Smith

Tantilla slavensi Pérez-Higareda et al., 1985: 290.

Holotype.— Herpetological collection of the Estación Biolgía Tropical "Los Tuxtlas," Univ. Nac. Autónoma México 1668, adult female, collected 17 April 1983 by Gonzalo Pérez-Higareda.

Type-locality.— Cerro Chochobi, El Acuyal area, 8 km NW Catemaco, elevation 800 m, Veracruz, Mexico.

Distribution.— Low to moderate (50-800 m) of the Atlantic versant in the Los Tuxtlas area of southeastern Veracruz, Mexico.

Systematic references. — Pérez-Higareda et al. (1985); Pérez-Higareda and Smith (1991).

Tantilla striata Dunn

Tantilla striata Dunn, 1928: 3.

Holotype.— American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) 19745, adult male, collected in 1919 by Paul D. Ruthling.

Type-locality.— Mixtequillo, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Distribution.— Low and moderate elevations of the Pacific versant of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in the Mexican state of Oaxaca.

Systematic references. — Wilson and Meyer (1971); Wilson (1990h).

Tantilla supracincta (Peters)

Homalocranion supracinctum Peters, 1863: 272.

Tantilla annulata Boettger, 1892: 419.

Holotype.— Universität Humboldt, Zoologisches Museum, Berlin (ZMB) 4791, adult female, collected in about 1860 by C. Reib.

Type-locality.— "Guayaquil," Prov. Guayas, Ecuador.

Distribution.— Low and moderate elevations of the Caribbean versant from extreme southeastern Nicaragua to central Panama; also on the Pacific versant in Costa Rica, Panama, and Ecuador.

Systematic references. — Wilson (1982b, 1985d, 1987a).

Remarks.— The name *Tantilla annulata* Boettger (1892), long used for this taxon, was placed in the synonymy of this taxon by Wilson (1987a).

Tantilla taeniata (Bocourt)

Homalocranion taeniatum Bocourt, 1883: 587.

Homalocranium trivittatum Müller, 1885. 678.

Holotype.— Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHNP) 1666, adult male, collected by A. Bouvier, date of collection unknown.

Type-locality.— "Guatemala" (restricted to "vicinity of Guatemala City" by Campbell, 1998).

Distribution.— Low to moderate elevations of both versants in southern Guatemala and western Honduras.

Systematic references. — Campbell (1998).

Remarks.— The concept of this taxon has changed markedly in recent years from that of Wilson and Meyer (1971), which changes were discussed by Campbell (1998), Smith et al. (1998), and Wilson and McCranie (In Press).

Tantilla tayrae Wilson

Tantilla tayrae Wilson, 1983: 54.

Holotype.— Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley (MVZ) 159203, adult male, collected 30 July 1978 by Robert L. Seib.

Type-locality.— Finca San Jerónimo, 7.5 km N (by rd.) Cacoahatán (= Cacahoatán or Cacahuatán), elevation 760 m, Volcán Tacaná, Municipio de Unión Juárez, Chiapas, Mexico.

Distribution.— Moderate elevations of the slopes of Volcán Tacaná on the Pacific versant of Chiapas, Mexico.

Systematic references. — Wilson (1983, 1990i); Campbell (1988).

Remarks.— Some comments on the status of this taxon are in Campbell (1998).

Tantilla tecta Campbell and Smith

Tantilla tecta Campbell and Smith, 1997: 333.

Holotype.— University of Texas at Arlington (UTA) R-41160, adult female, collected 29 June 1992 by Cristian Granizo.

Type-locality.— Slope flanking NE side of Laguna Yaxhá (17°03'43"N, 89°23'12"W), Depto. El Petén, Guatemala.

Distribution.— Known only from the type locality

Systematic references. — Campbell and Smith (1997).

Remarks.— This taxon is known from only a single specimen.

Tantilla trilineata (Peters)

Leptocalamus trilineatus Peters, 1880: 221.

Holotype.— Universität Humboldt, Zoologisches Museum, Berlin (ZMB) 9648, juvenile female, collected by H. Boeckmann, date of collection unknown.

Type-locality.— "Brazil," apparently in error.

Distribution.— Unknown.

Systematic references. — Wilson and Meyer (1971); Savitzky and Smith (1971).

Remarks.— This name was considered to be of indeterminate status by Wilson and Meyer (1971) and Wilson (1974), but to belong to a valid species by Savitsky and Smith (1971), as noted by Campbell (1998). In my opinion, its status still remains to be clarified, and it is here listed provisionally. If recognizable, it would belong to the *taeniata* group (Savitzky and Smith, 1971; Wilson and Meyer, 1971), as noted above.

Tantilla triseriata Smith and Smith

Tantilla triseriata Smith and Smith, 1951: 97.

Holotype.— University of Illinois Museum of Natural History (UIMNH) 20198, adult female, collected on 9 October 1949 by Thomas MacDougall.

Type-locality.— Coatlán, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Distribution.— Intermediate elevations of south-central Oaxaca, Mexico.

Systematic references. — Smith et al. (1998).

Remarks.— This taxon, placed in the synonymy of *T. taeniata* (Bocourt), 1883, was recently resurrected by Smith et al. (1998).

Tantilla tritaeniata Smith and Williams

Tantilla tritaeniata Smith and Williams, 1966: 483.

Holotype.— British Museum of Natural History (BMNH) 94.12.28.23, adult female, probably collected by G. F. Gaumer, date of collection unknown.

Type-locality.— Isla Bonacca (= Isla de Guanaja), Islas de la Bahía, Honduras.

Distribution.— Isla de Guanaja, Islas de la Bahía, Honduras.

Systematic references. — Wilson and McCranie (In press).

Remarks.— This taxon, placed in the synonymy of *T. taeniata* by Wilson and Meyer (1971), was recently resurrected by Wilson and McCranie (In Press).

Tantilla vermiformis (Hallowell)

Lioninia vermiformis Hallowell, 1861: 484.

Lectotype.— National Museum of Natural History (USNM) 32338 (originally catalogued as USNM 5792, part of a lot), adult (?) female, collected by Wright on North Pacific Exploring Expedition, originally catalogued February-March 1861 and recatalogued 18 September 1903, after being returned to the USNM from Cope's estate (designated by VanDevender and Cole, 1977).

Type-locality.— "Nicaragua."

Distribution.— Low elevations of the Pacific versant in El Salvador and from northwestern Nicaragua to northwestern Costa Rica.

Systematic references. — Van Devender and Cole (1977); Wilson (1982b, 1987c); Dueñas et al. (In press).

Remarks.— This species was recently reported from El Salvador by Dueñas et al. (in press). Its relationships to *T. brevicauda* and to members of the *calamarina* group were recently discussed by Wilson et al. (1999).

Tantilla vulcani Campbell

Tantilla vulcani Campbell, 1998: 11.

Holotype.— UTA R-21772, adult female collected by Carlos Mirón, April-May 1986.

Type-locality.— Finca El Carmen, km 197.5 on CA-2, 518 m elevation, Depto. Quezaltenango, Guatemala.

Distribution.— Low to moderate elevations (518-610 m) of the Pacific versant from eastern Oaxaca, Mexico, to south-central Guatemala.

Systematic references. — Campbell (1998).

Remarks.— This name was given by Campbell (1998) to material reported erroneously as *T. fusca* by Slevin (1939) and *T. jani* by Wilson and Meyer (1971) and Wilson (1985i). In addition to the material reported by Campbell (1998) in the original description, Wilson (1982b) reported a specimen of this species from extreme southeastern Chiapas, Mexico (CAS 140961).

Tantilla wilcoxi Stejneger

Tantilla wilcoxi Stejneger, 1902: 156.

Tantilla deviatrix Barbour, 1916: 93.

Tantilla wilcoxi rubricata Smith, 1942: 40.

Holotype.— USNM 19674, juvenile male collected in 1892 by Timothy E. Wilcox, M.D.

Type-locality.— Fort Huachuca, Huachuca Mts., Cochise Co., Arizona, USA.

Distribution.— Moderate to intermediate elevations of both versants from extreme southern Arizona southward and eastward through southwestern Chihuahua, northeastern Sinaloa, central Durango, Zacatecas, southeastern Coahuila, southern Nuevo León, and western San Luis Potosí in Mexico.

Systematic references. — Cole and Hardy (1981); Liner (1983).

Remarks.— The name *Tantilla deviatrix* Barbour, 1916, formerly attached to a purported subspecies of *T. bocourti* by Smith and Laufe (1945), was placed in the synonymy of this species by McDiarmid (1992).

Tantilla yaquia Smith

Tantilla yaquia Smith, 1942: 41.

Tantilla bogerti Hartweg, 1944: 1.

Holotype.— Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University (MCZ) 43274, female, collected in August 1936 by Howard S. Gentry.

Type-locality.— Guasaremos, Río Mayo, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Distribution.— Low, moderate, and intermediate elevations of the Pacific versant from southeastern Arizona, USA, to Nayarit, Mexico.

Systematic references. — McDiarmid (1968, 1977); Cole and Hardy (1981).

Key

This identification key is based on those in Wilson (1982a, 1982b, 1987a) and Wilson et al. (1999), as well as other published and unpublished information.

1. Dorsum of body with lineate or transversely-banded pattern ---------- 2
   Dorsum of body unicolor or nearly so ---------- 39

2. Dorsum of body with transversely-banded pattern ---------- 3
   Dorsum of body with lineate pattern ---------- 5

3. Dorsal pattern of black-bordered pale crossbars on a dark red ground color (reddish brown to brown in preservative), frequently divided middorsally, with right and left portions displaced longitudinally and alternating with one another ---------- *T. supracincta*
   Dorsal pattern not as above ---------- 4

4. Dorsal pattern of narrow transverse cream bands restricted to the anterior portion of the body on a bluish black to black ground color ---------- *T. shawi*
   Dorsal pattern of black crossbands over length of body on pale ground color ----------
   ---------- *T. semicincta* (part)

5. Dorsal pattern of at least one dark middorsal stripe ---------- 6
   Dorsal pattern of at least one pale middorsal stripe, well defined or not, present length of body or not ---------- 17

6. Subcaudals fewer than 30 (19-28) ---------- *T. vermiformis*
   Subcaudals more than 30 ---------- 7

7. Dark nape band absent, pale nuchal spots in contact or confluent with dorsal ground color ---------- 8
   Dark nape band present, pale nuchal markings separated from dorsal ground color -- 12

8. Supralabials 6, rarely 5 ---------- 9
   Supralabials 7, rarely 6 ---------- 10

9. Two postoculars; dark lateral stripe present only on forebody ---------- *T. cascadae*
   Single postocular; dark lateral stripe extends length of body ---------- *T. calamarina*

10. Seventh supralabial in contact with parietal, separating anterior temporal from posterior one ---------- *T. coronadoi*
    Seventh supralabial separated from parietal, anterior and posterior temporals in contact with one another ---------- 11

11. Middorsal dark stripe relatively broad, occupying as little as all of middorsal scale row or as much as middorsal row and adjacent halves of paravertebral rows; head pattern of spatulate dark anterior extension of middorsal dark stripe flanked by narrow longitudinal pale markings and short pale middorsally-interrupted nuchal collar set off markedly from ground color of dorsolateral field ---------- *T. deppei*
Middorsal dark stripe relatively narrow, occupying middle of middorsal row, connected to dark markings along medial edges of scales of paravertebral row; head pattern of brown head cap with two corniform anterior extensions, followed by two pale nuchal spots, which grade posteriorly into dorsal ground color ---------- *T. insulamontana*

12. Length of venter with narrow irregular median dark line ---------- *T. miyatai*
No markings on medial portion of venter ---------- 13

13. Dorsum of head with extensive pale pigment on dark background, including large pale marking on snout, confluent with pale markings on supraoculars and anterolateral portion of parietals, latter in contact with postocular pale spot ---------- *T. andinista*
Pale markings on head confined to markings on snout (if present) and pale pre- and postocular spots ---------- 14

14. Dorsal pattern multilineate, consisting of many dark stripes on a pale ground color, including dark stripes on dorsolateral field ---------- *T. equatoriana*
Color pattern not as above, no dark striping on dorsolateral field ---------- 15

15. Dorsal ground color tan with a narrow, diffuse, poorly-defined middorsal stripe and no pale lateral stripe; pale nuchal band complete or medially divided; head cap same color as dark nape band ---------- *T. capistrata* (part)
Dorsal pattern not as above ---------- 16

16. Head pattern of brown head cap with pair of small, indistinct nuchal spots, largely confined to scales posterior to parietals, and no dark lateral extension of head cap between postocular pale spots and pale pigment on lateral gulars; subcaudals relatively low, 36-44 ---------- *T. lempira*
Color pattern variable, but head pattern of cream to dark brown head cap with pale nuchal collar complete, divided medially, divided medially and laterally, or reduced to two small spots centered on parietals, and dark lateral extension of head cap between postocular pale spot and pale pigment on lateral gulars usually present (except in some specimens from Costa Rica and western Panama); subcaudals variable, but relatively high, 41-92 ---------- *T. melanocephala* (part)

17. Dorsal pattern of pair of dark dorsolateral fields three and two half scales in width flanking pale middorsal stripe occupying middorsal scale row and adjacent halves of paravertebral rows on otherwise pale ground color ---------- *T. semicincta* (part)
Dorsal pattern not as above ---------- 18

18. Pale middorsal stripe absent ---------- 19
Pale middorsal stripe present ---------- 23

19. Pale lateral stripe present the length of body ---------- 20
Pale lateral stripe interrupted along middle of body or present only on anterior portion of body ---------- 21

20. Pale nuchal band reduced to two nuchal spots; pale lateral stripe well developed ---------- *T. jani* (part)
Pale nuchal band complete; pale lateral stripe barely discernible --------- *T. cuniculator*

21. Pale lateral stripe present, but interrupted along middle of body ---------- *T. briggsi*
Pale lateral stripe confined to anterior portion of body ---------- 22

22. Pale nuchal band poorly developed, confined to scales posterior to parietals; subcaudals fewer than 60 (44-49) ---------- *T. tayrae* (part)
Pale nuchal band well developed and crossing posterior portion of parietals; subcaudals more than 60 (single value known, 62) ---------- *T. johnsoni*

23. Pale middorsal stripe poorly developed, consisting of a series of small disjunct spots confined to some amount of the anterior portion of body or present its length, or a slight paling of the color of middorsal row ---------- 24
Pale middorsal stripe well developed, confined to middorsal row or occupying middorsal row and adjacent portions of paravertebral rows ---------- 28

24. Pale nuchal band divided both medially and laterally, upper segments appearing as a pair of pale spots ---------- *T. jani* (part)
Pale nuchal band complete or middorsally divided ---------- 25

25. Pale nuchal band poorly developed, confined to scales posterior to parietals, divided broadly middorsally or both middorsally and laterally ---------- *T. tayrae* (part)
Pale nuchal band well developed, complete or middorsally divided, beginning on the middle to posterior portion of parietals ---------- 26

26. Pale lateral stripe present, occupying adjacent portions of dorsal rows 3 and 4 ---------- *T. vulcani*
Pale lateral stripe absent ---------- 27

27. Barely to well-discernible dark nape band present, grading into ground color of dorsum; most of internasals and prefrontals cream colored; well-developed pre- and postocular pale spots present ---------- *T. alticola* (part)
    No dark nape band present; internasals and prefrontals same color as rest of head or only slightly paler; preocular pale spot absent; postocular pale spot usually poorly developed to absent ---------- *T. schistosa* (part)

28. Subcaudals fewer than 30 (21-26) ---------- *T. brevicauda*
    Subcaudals more than 30 ---------- 29

29. Pale lateral stripe occupying row 4 and adjacent halves of rows 3 and 5 ---------- 30
    Pale lateral stripe occupying adjacent halves of rows 3 and 4 ---------- 32

30. Pale nuchal collar not crossing ultimate supralabial ---------- *T. oaxacae*
    Pale nuchal collar crossing ultimate supralabial ---------- 31

31. Pale nuchal collar complete; venter essentially immaculate; subcaudals 55 or fewer ----- ---------- *T. flavilineata*
    Pale nuchal collar divided medially; well-defined dark stripe present on lateral edges of ventrals; subcaudals 58 or more ---------- *T. reticulata*

32. Pale nuchal band reduced to two nuchal spots: subcaudals 42 or fewer (31-42) ---------- ---------- *T. striata*
    Pale nuchal band complete, divided medially, or both medially and laterally ---------- 33

33. Pale middorsal stripe confined to middorsal row ---------- 34
    Pale middorsal stripe present on middorsal scale row and adjacent portions of paravertebral rows ---------- 38

34. Ventrals fewer than 150 ---------- 35
    Ventrals 155 or more ---------- 36

35. Pale lateral stripe continues onto distal portion of tail ---------- *T. tecta*
    Pale lateral stripe does not continue onto tail ---------- *T. trilineata*

36. Ventrals 163 or more (163-172); subcaudals 68 or more (68-72) ---------- *T. impensa*
    Ventrals 161 or fewer; subcaudals 65 or fewer ---------- 37

37. Pale middorsal stripe becoming gradually obscured and fragmented posteriorly; subcaudals 56 or fewer (52-56) ---------- *T. slavensi*
    Pale middorsal stripe well developed the length of body; subcaudals 59 or more (59-65) ---------- *T. tritaeniata*

38. Dorsolateral and ventrolateral dark fields uniform in color, dark edging of pale middorsal and lateral stripes not evident; middorsal pale stripe confined to middorsal scale row anteriorly, expanding onto adjacent portions of paravertebral rows posteriorly; scales of first dorsal scale row unpigmented on anterior half or more of body ------- *T. triseriata*
Middorsal and lateral pale stripes dark edged, this edging darker than dorsolateral and ventrolateral dark fields; middorsal pale stripe occupying middorsal scale row and adjacent portions of paravertebral rows the length of body; upper half of first dorsal scale row darkly pigmented the length of body ---------- *T. taeniata*

39. Postocular single ---------- 40
Postoculars usually 2 ---------- 43

40. Head and nape white, remainder of dorsum dark olive ---------- *T. albiceps*
Dorsal coloration not as above ---------- 41

41. Dorsum and venter black ---------- *T. nigra*
Dorsal coloration not as above ---------- 42

42. Dorsum of head only slightly darker than remainder of body ---------- *T. gracilis*
Dorsum of head distinctly darker than remainder of body ---------- *T. atriceps*

43. Dorsum and venter dark brown to black ---------- *T. moesta*
Coloration not as above ---------- 44

44. Color of dorsum of head essentially the same as that of dorsum of body ---------- 45
Color of dorsum of head distinctly darker than that of dorsum of body ---------- 49

45. No pale nuchal band present ---------- *T. petersi*
Pale nuchal band present ---------- 46

46. Ventrals more than 160 (163-164) ---------- *T. bairdi*
Ventrals fewer than 155 ---------- 47

47. Pale preocular spot absent; pale postocular spot present or not ------- *T. schistosa* (part)
Both pale pre- and postocular spots present ---------- 48

48. Well-developed complete pale nuchal band present, beginning on posterior portion of parietals ---------- *T. alticola* (part)
Poorly-developed broadly middorsally-interrupted pale nuchal band present, confined to scales posterior to parietals ---------- *T. tayrae* (part)

49. Entire head dark above and below to point 3 to 4 scales posterior to parietals ----------
---------- *T. cucullata* (part)
Head pattern not as above ---------- 50

50. Pale nuchal band absent ---------- 51
Pale nuchal band present ---------- 53

51. Head cap convex or pointed posteriorly ---------- *T. nigriceps*
Head cap straight edged posteriorly ---------- *T. oolitica* (part)

52. Hemipenis with 1 basal hook; ventrals 115-142 ---------- *T. relicta* (part)
Hemipenis with 2 basal hooks; ventrals 135-146 ---------- *T. oolitica* (part)

53. Pale nuchal band crossing posterior portion of parietals ---------- 54
Pale nuchal band bordering parietals or present 1-3 scales posterior to parietals ---- 63

54. Dorsum of body coral red, reddish brown, or reddish tan ---------- *T. rubra*
Color of dorsum of body not as above ---------- 55

55. Ventrals 160 or more ---------- 56
Ventrals fewer than 160 ---------- 58

56. Dark nape band 3 or more scales in length ---------- *T. melanocephala* (part)
Dark nape band 2 or fewer scales in length ---------- 57

57. Secondary temporal elongate; ventrals 140-164; black head cap extending ventrally to or below corner of mouth, including parts of 6th and 7th infralabials ------ *T. wilcoxi* (part)
Secondary temporal about same size as dorsal body scales; ventrals 160-195; black head cap does not reach corner of mouth nor extend below it onto 6th and 7th infralabials ---------- *T. bocourti* (part)

58. Dark nape band 1.5 scales long or fewer ---------- *T. wilcoxi* (part)
Dark nape band usually 2 scales or more in length ---------- 59

59. Pale nuchal band present, usually divided both medially and laterally ----------
---------- *T. melanocephala* (part)
Pale nuchal band present or not; if present, usually complete or divided only medially ---------- 60

60. Dark nape band bounded posteriorly by pale neck band ---------- *T. capistrata*
No pale neck band present posterior to dark nape band ---------- 61

61. Hemipenis with a single basal hook in basal third of organ ---------- *T. relicta*
Hemipenis with two basal hooks, one in basal third of organ and the other in mesal third ---------- 62

62. Prominent pale nuchal band present, usually 3 or fewer scales in length at dorsal midline ---------- *T. coronata*
No prominent pale nuchal band usually present, if so, broken middorsally and usually confined to scales posterior to parietals ---------- *T. oolitica*

63. Pale nuchal band distinct, bordered behind by dark nape band ---------- 64
Pale nuchal band distinct or not, not bordered posteriorly by dark pigment, or, if so, pigment reduced to series of spots ---------- 65

64. Pale nuchal band complete; subcaudals 38-63 ---------- *T. bocourti* (part)
Pale nuchal band indistinctly to completely medially divided; subcaudals 63-83 ---------
---------- *T. cucullata* (part)

65. Black head cap does not extend laterally below angle of mouth --------- *T. hobartsmithi*
Black head cap extends laterally below angle of mouth ---------- 66

66. Extensive white postocular spot present, extending onto lower one-fourth to three-fourths of anterior temporal ---------- *T. yaquia*
No white pigment on anterior temporal ---------- *T. planiceps*

Distributional Commentary

The genus *Tantilla* is distributed from southern Virginia, southern Indiana, southwestern Illinois, southern Missouri, southwestern Nebraska, Kansas, eastern and extreme western Colorado, southern Utah, southern Nevada, and southern California, south through the peninsula of Baja California, and the large majority of mainland Mexico, throughout Central America, and into South America as far south as southern Peru, Bolivia, northern Argentina, and Uruguay. The genus is also distributed on Isla del Carmen in the Gulf of California, the Tres Marías Islands off the Pacific coast of mainland Mexico, the Bay Islands of Honduras, and Trinidad and Tobago in the British West Indies.

Four major regions, thus, are inhabited by species of *Tantilla* (Table 1). They are the United States, Mexico, Central America, and South America. The United States is occupied by 11 species in the genus (Table 1). Three of these species (*T. coronata*, *T. oolitica*, and *T. relicta*) are distributed east of the Mississippi River Valley. The remaining eight species (*T. atriceps*, *T. cucullata*, *T. gracilis*, *T. hobartsmithi*, *T. nigriceps*, *T. planiceps*, *T. wilcoxi*, and *T. yaquia*) occur largely west of the Mississippi River Valley. The only species of western U.S. *Tantilla*

residing east of this valley is *T. gracilis*, which occurs in extreme southwestern Illinois. Four species are endemic (36.4%) to the United States (*T. coronata*, *T. cucullata*, *T. oolitica*, and *T. relicta*).

Mexico is the region inhabited by the largest number of species in the genus, i.e., twenty-seven (Table 1). Seven of these 27 species also occur in the United States (*T. atriceps*, *T. gracilis*, *T. hobartsmithi*, *T. nigriceps*, *T. planiceps*, *T. wilcoxi*, and *T. yaquia*). *Tantilla cucullata* is the only species occurring west of the Mississippi River Valley that has not been recorded in Mexico, although it occurs just to the north of the Rio Grande Valley in the Big Bend and Trans-Pecos regions of western Texas. Fourteen species in the genus are endemic (51.9%) to Mexico (*T. bocourti*, *T. briggsi*, *T. calamarina*, *T. cascadae*, *T. coronadoi*, *T. deppei*, *T. flavilineata*, *T. johnsoni*, *T. oaxacae*, *T. shawi*, *T. slavensi*, *T. striata*, *T. tayrae*, and *T. triseriata*).

Nineteen species of *Tantilla* reside in Central America (Table 1). Six of these species are shared with Mexico (*T. cuniculator*, *T. impensa*, *T. moesta*, *T. rubra*, *T. schistosa*, and *T. vulcani*). Most of these species have made relatively small inroads into either Mexico or Central America. Only *T. schistosa* inhabits a significant range on either side of the Mexican-Central American border. Nine species of *Tantilla* are endemic (47.4%) to Central America (*T. albiceps*, *T. bairdi*, *T. brevicauda*, *T. jani*, *T. lempira*, *T. taeniata*, *T. tecta*, *T. tritaeniata*, and *T. vermiformis*).

South America is home to twelve species of *Tantilla* (Table 1). Four of these species also occur in Central America (*T. alticola*, *T. melanocephala*, *T. reticulata*, and *T. supracincta*). Only one of these species (*T. melanocephala*) is broadly distributed in South America, and it is the most broadly distributed species of *Tantilla*. Eight species are endemic (66.7%) to South America (*T. andinista*, *T. capistrata*, *T. equatoriana*, *T. insulamontana*, *T. miyatai*, *T. nigra*, *T. petersi*, and *T. semicincta*).

Tantilla, thus, is only one of twelve snake genera that are widely distributed enough to occur from the United States to South America (the other eleven are *Coniophanes*, *Crotalus*, *Drymarchon*, *Drymobius*, *Lampropeltis*, *Leptodeira*, *Leptotyphlops*, *Masticophis*, *Micrurus*, *Oxybelis*, and *Rhadinaea*).

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_____. 1990f. *Tantilla oaxacae*. Cat. Amer. Amphib. Rept.: 503.1.

_____. 1990g. *Tantilla semicincta*. Cat. Amer. Amphib. Rept.: 478.1.
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TABLE 1

Distribution of Species of Tantilla by Region

Species	USA	Mexico	Central America	South America
T. albiceps			x	
T. alticola			x	x
T. andinista				x
T. atriceps	x	x		
T. bairdi			x	
T. bocourti		x		
T. brevicauda			x	
T. briggsi		x		
T. calamarina		x		
T. capistrata				x
T. cascadae		x		
T. coronadoi		x		
T. coronata	x			
T. cucullata	x			
T. cuniculator		x	x	
T. deppei		x		
T. equatoriana				x
T. flavilineata		x		
T. gracilis	x	x		
T. hobartsmithi	x	x		
T. impensa		x	x	
T. insulamontana				x
T. jani			x	
T. johnsoni		x		
T. lempira			x	
T. melanocephala			x	x
T. miyatai				x
T. moesta		x	x	
T. nigra				x
T. nigriceps	x	x		
T. oaxacae		x		
T. oolitica	x			
T. petersi				x
T. planiceps	x	x		
T. relicta	x			
T. reticulata			x	x
T. rubra		x	x	
T. schistosa		x	x	
T. semicincta				x
T. shawi		x		
T. slavensi		x		
T. striata		x		
T. supracincta			x	x

T. taeniata			x	
T. tayrae		x		
T. tecta			x	
T. triseriata		x		
T. tritaeniata			x	
T. vermiformis			x	
T. vulcani		x	x	
T. wilcoxi	x	x		
T. yaquia	x	x		

HERPETOFAUNA OF ESTADO FALCÓN, NORTHWESTERN VENZUELA: A CHECKLIST WITH GEOGRAPHICAL AND ECOLOGICAL DATA

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INTRODUCTION

The distribution of amphibians and reptiles is incompletely documented, consequencely, national, regional or local list of species, genera or families are scarce but highly desirable. Recent effort of some Venezuelan biologists have begun to correct this lack of distributional data. La Marca (1997. Los Vertebrados Actuales y Fósiles de Venezuela. Museo de Cienc. y Tecnol. Mérida. Pp 298) and Péfaur (1992. Smiths. Herpetol. Info. Serv., 89:1-54) gave complete list of species of amphibians and reptiles but did not provide distribution data; Pritchard and Trebbau (1984. The Turtles of Venezuela. SSAR Contrib. Herpetol., 2:1-414) offered distributional maps for turtles and tortoises. La Marca (1992. Catálogo Taxonómico, Biogeográfico y Bibliográfico de las Ranas de Venezuela. Cuad. Geog. Univ. Los Andes, Mérida, 9:1-197) provided data on frogs and toads, and Lancini and Kornacker (1989. Die Schlangen von Venezuela. Verlag Armitano Edit., Caracas. Pp. 381) only on snakes. Our goal is to document the distribution of herpetofauna of the state of Falcón.

Falcón lies in northwestern Venezuela and is an area (24800 km^2) of extensive arid and semiarid coastal habits. It also contains moderately high, mountains between 830-2000 m). Falcón borders the Caribbean sea on the north, Lake of Maracaibo drainage on the west, and the coastal range on the southeast. Each region has a distinct ecological and climatic regime, and components of influences the distribution of the herpetofauna. Moreover, the geological ties the Falcón fauna with areas as distant as Guyanan Shield (Audemard. 1997. Abran Paso, 2(7):31-32). Other checklist of amphibians and reptiles are available, but they do not covered the entire region or the entire herpetofauna (Bisbal, 1990. Acta Cient. Venez., 41:177-185; Rivero-Blanco & Dixon, 1979. Monog. Mus. Nat. Hist. Univ. Kansas, 7:281-298; Roux, 1927. Verh. Nat. Ges. Basel, 38:251-261; Shreve, 1947. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, 99:519-537).

This checklist contains 125 taxa (see Table 1), collected or reported from the state of Falcón through December 1997. Each specific locality is reported within the smallest political entity, "Municipio", of Falcón (Atlas Práctico de Venezuela. 1997. N° 13. See Table 2). These Municipios are included to avoid confusions with geographic homonyms within the state. When a locality cannot be placed confidence within a "Municipio" or location is uncertain, that is noted by a ("?"). The localities are based on vouchers and explicit Falcón record from the literature. We use the Habitats terminology of Huber and Alarcón (1988. Mapa de Vegetación de Venezuela. 1:2.000.000. Ediciones Armitano, Caracas).

We also include a list of species of amphibians and reptiles that might occur within the state of Falcón because their distribution place them in a bordering state. We further list species previously reported from Falcón but they are now either synonymies, or their known occurrence is not near the borders of Falcón.

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Alexis Vargas, and Wolfgang Wüster.

Many biologists has added to our knowledge of the Falcón herpetofauna. We especially note the work of Enrique La Marca, Jesús Manzanilla, Allan L. Markezich, J. Celsa Señaris, Pascual Soriano, Van Wallach, Robert Wingfield, and Wolfgang Wüster; they kindly provided valuable comments and advise, important literature, and access to laboratory space or equipment.

Many herpetological collection or museum divisions, and their curators (as listed below), kindly share with us their catalogued data on falconian amphibians and reptiles, and/or loaned specimes: Francisco Bisbal and Ramón Rivero (EBRG, Maracay), María J. Praderio and J. Celsa Señaris (MHNLS, Caracas), Pedro Delgado and Luis F. Navarrete (MCNC, Caracas), Pedro Pacheco (MCNG, Guanare), Haydee Solano (MBUCV, Caracas), Tito Barros and José Moscó (MBLUZ, Maracaibo), Amelia Díaz de Pascual (CVULA, Mérida), Enrique La Marca (ULABG, Mérida), Greg Schneider (UMMZ, Ann Arbor), George Zug and Ronald Crombie (USNM, Washington), Carla Cicero (MVZ, Berkeley); Ellen Censky (CMNH, Pittsburgh); Carol Stewart (UTA, Arlington); José P. Rosado (MCZ, Cambridge); Alan Resetar (FMNH, Chicago); Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (LACM, Los Angeles); Linda Ford and Darrel Frost (AMNH, New York).

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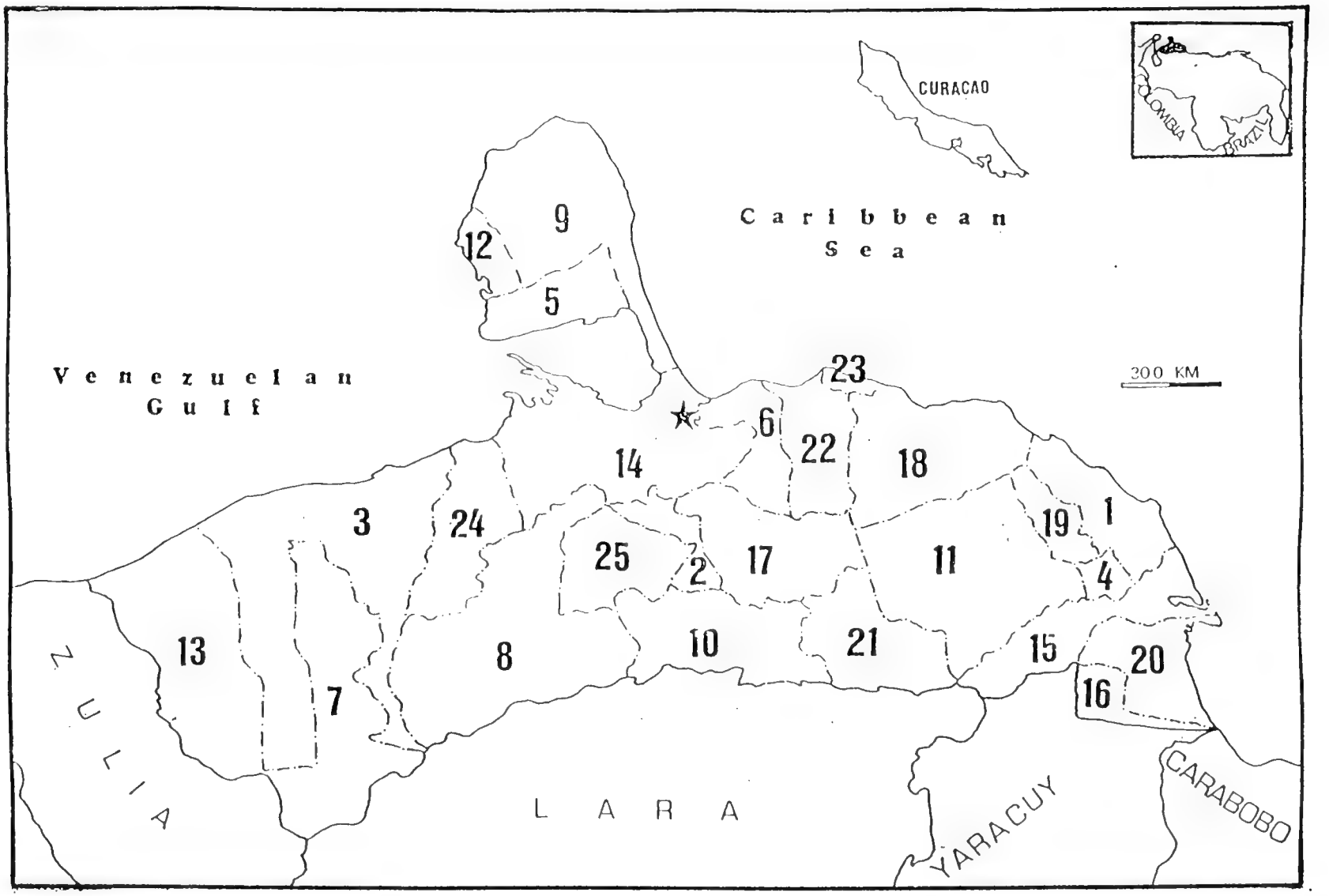
AMU dedicate this paper to the memory of **MARICELA SOSA**, a young and promising zoologist, lovely person, and good friend, who died during a field trip to study Venezuelan bats.

Figure 1 depicts the current political-territorial division, in Municipios, of the state of Falcón. Each Municipio is identified with a number which is the same as appeared in Table 2.

Fig. 1.- Map of the state of Falcón showing its division politic-territorial. Each nember is coupled with the numeration of each Municipio in Table 2. Star indicate the location of the city of Santa Ana de Coro.



CLASS AMPHIBIA

ORDER ANURA

Family Bufonidae

Bufo granulosus beebi Gallardo 1965

Distribution: Rancho Grande (Municipio Federación?); Pedregal (Municipio Democracia); Yaracal (Municipio Cacique Manaure); Coro, La Florida (Municipio Miranda); Istmo de Médanos (Municipio Falcón).
Habitats: Littoral xerophilous scrub; thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous deciduous and semi-deciduous scrub; tropophilous and deciduous low and median forest; cultivated lands.
References: Gallardo (1965. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 125:111-134); Rivero (1967. Mem. Soc. Cienc. Nat. La Salle, 27(76):5-10); Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1979. Monog. Mus. Nat. Hist. Univ. Kansas, 7:281-298); La Marca (1992. Cuad. Geog. Univ. Los Andes Mérida, 9:1-197).

Bufo marinus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Distribution: This is the most widely distributed species of anuran in Falcón, from: Cerro Santa Ana, Yabuquiva (both localities within the Municipio Falcón, Peninsula de Paraguaná); Boca de Aroa, Tucacas (both localities within the Municipio Silva); Taratara (Municipio Sucre); Mene de Mauroa, Cerro Socopo (both localities within the Municipio Mauroa), near Chichiriviche (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza); Riecito (Municipio Jacura); San Francisco (Municipio Federación); Coro (Municipio Miranda); La Vela, Sabana Larga, Guaibacoa (Municipio Colina); Cabure, Curimagua (both localities within the Municipio Petit).
Habitats: All habitats within the Falcón territory.
References: Bisbal (1990. Acta Cient. Venez., 41:177-185); Evans & Lampo (1996. J. Herpetol., 30(1):73-76); La Marca (1992. Idem); Mijares-Urrutia, Lampo & Arends (1996. Herpetol. Review, 27(3):138); Rivero (1961. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, 126(1):1-207); Rivero (1963. Carib. J. Sci., 3(4):197-199); Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1979. Idem).

Bufo sternosignatus Gunther 1858

Distribution: Cataratas de Hueque, near San Diego, Cabure, Curimagua (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis); Sanare (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest; tropophilous deciduous basimontane forest; coastal cloud forest.
References: Rivero (1961. Idem); Rivero (1963. Idem); La Marca (1992. Idem); La Marca & Mijares-Urrutia (1996. Alytes, 14:101-114); Shreve (1947. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 99(5):519-537. Under the name *B. alatus sternosignatus*).

Bufo sp. 1 (*margaritifer* group)

Distribution: Cerro Galicia, Curimagua (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis).
Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous basimontane forest; coastal cloud forest.
Remarks: These specimens represent an undescribed taxon of the *B. margaritifer* group(sensu Hoogmoed, 1989. Pp. 113-123. *In*: Vertebrates in the Tropics. Peters, G. & R. Hutterer (eds.). Mus. Alexander Koenig. Bonn), and is under study by the authors.
References: None.

Family Centrolenidae

Hyalinobatrachium sp. 1

Distribution: Currently known by several specimens from only one locality: near Sanare (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
Remarks: Its specific status is currently under study by the authors associated with J. C. Señaris.
References: None.

Hyalinobatrachium sp. 2

Distribution: Only one specimen from La Soledad de Uria (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis).
Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous basimontane forest; coastal cloud forest.
Remarks: This is a specimen distinct from previous one, but currently not assigned to a specific taxon.
References: None.

Family Dendrobatidae

Colostethus cf. ***brunneus*** Cope, 1887

Distribution: A rare species known from a few specimens: Sabanas de Paraguariba (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis); Cerro de Chichiriviche (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza).
Habitats: Coastal cloud forest; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
Remarks: The specimens from northern Venezuela could represent a different taxon (sensu La Marca, 1992. Idem) from those amazonian populations. The northern Venezuela population is currently under study by E. La Marca, A. Mijares-Urrutia and J. Manzanilla.
References: Rivero (1961. Idem); La Marca (1992. Idem).

Mannophryne herminae (Boettger, 1893)

Distribution: Cerro Cosme (Municipio ?).
Habitats: ¿?
Remarks: This species is reported in the literature as *Prostherapis trinitatis trinitatis* (Rivero, 1961-1963), and *Mannophryne herminae* (La Marca, 1994). This population in eastern Falcón need confirmation of its identity, until this happen, we use the binomial *Mannophryne herminae* as La Marca (1994. Idem). The locality Cerro Cosme neither was possible traced it in any maps consulted by us nor mentioned in the Nomenclador de Centros Poblados, Total Nacional (Anonimous, 1994. Oficina Central de Estadística e Informática, Caracas. 540 p.).
References: Rivero (1961. Idem); Rivero (1963. Idem); La Marca (1994. Publ. Soc. Amigos de Doñana, 4:1-75).

Mannophryne lamarcai Mijares-Urrutia and Arends, 1999

Distribution: Currently only reported from Cerro Socopo (Municipio Mauroa).
Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous low and median forest.
Remarks: This species is reported in the literature as *Prostherapis trinitatis trinitatis* (Rivero, 1961. Idem); (Rivero, 1963. Idem), and *Mannophryne herminae* (La Marca, 1994. Idem).
References: Mijares-Urrutia & Arends (1999. Herpetologica, 55(1):106-114).

Mannophryne sp. 1

Distribution: A species only known by two disjunct population from: Maparará (Municipio Democracia), Cueva del Toro (Municipio Unión).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
Remarks: This specimens represent a distinct species from *M. herminae* and are closely related to *Mannophryne lamarcai* from Cerro Socopo, currently is under study by the authors.
References: None.

Mannophryne sp. 2

Distribution: A species common middle to highest elevations of the Sierra de San Luis: Cerro Galicia, Curimagua, Cataratas de Hueque (Municipio Petit); near La Chapa (Municipio Miranda).
Habitats: Coastal cloud forest; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
Remarks: This specimens represent a species distinct from *M. herminae* and are closely related to *Mannophryne lamarcai and Mannophryne* sp. 1 from Maparará and Cueva del Toro, currently is under study by the authors.
References: None.

Family Hylidae

Flectonotus pygmaeus (Boettger, 1893)

Distribution: Only one record from Curimagua (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis).
Habitats: Coastal cloud forest.
References: Mijares-Urrutia & Arends (1993. Herpetol. Review, 24(4):157-158).

Hyla cf. ***albomarginata*** Spix, 1824

Distribution: Only one specimen had been reported from near San Luis (Municipio Bolívar, Sierra de San Luis).
Habitats: Coastal cloud forest.
Remarks: The specific status of this specimen is tentative until conclusive comparison against well-identified material or detailed and extense description of *H. albomarginata*.
References: None.

Hyla amicorum Mijares-Urrutia, 1998

Distribution: An species currently known only by the holotype from Cerro Socopo (Municipio Mauroa).
Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous low and median forest.
References: Mijares-Urrutia (1998. Rev. Bras. Biol., 58:659-663).

Hyla crepitans Wied, 1824

Distribution: A widely distributed species of anuran along Falcón territory: Cerro Galicia, Cabure (both localities within the Municipio Petit); Tucacas, Palma Sola-Boca de Aroa (Municipio Silva); Cerro Socopo (Municipio Mauroa); Chipare, Guaibacoa (both localities within the Municipio Colina); Rancho Grande (Municipio Federación?); Riecito (Municipio Jacura); Pedregal (Municipio Democracia); El Mene-San Lorenzo (Municipio Acosta).
Habitats: All habitats within the Falcón territory (except in the Peninsula de Paraguaná).
References: Rivero (1961. Idem); Rivero (1963. Idem); Shreve (1947.

Idem).

Hyla luteoocellata Roux, 1927

Distribution: Curimagua, near San Diego, Cerro Galicia (all localities within the Municipio Petit).
Habitats: Coastal cloud forest.
References: Duellman & Crump (1974. Occas. Pap. Mus. Nat. Hist. Univ. Kansas, 23:1-40); Rivero (1961. Idem); Rivero (1963. Idem); Rivero (1969. Herpetologica, 25(2):126-134); Roux (1927. Verh. Nat. Ges. Basel, 38:251-261).

Hyla microcephala misera Werner, 1903

Distribution: A common and widely distributed species. Near Las Dos Bocas (Municipio Colina); Curimagua (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis); San Luis (Municipio Bolívar, Sierra de San Luis).
Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous low and median forest; cultivated lands; coastal cloud forest.
References: Ginés (1959. Mem. Soc. Cienc. Nat. La Salle, 19(53):85-146); Rivero (1961. Idem); Rivero (1963. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem).

Hyla minuta Peters, 1872

Distribution: Near Las Dos Bocas (Municipio Colina); Curimagua (Municipio Petit); San Luis (Municipio Bolívar, Sierra de San Luis).
Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous low and median forest; cultivated lands.
References: Mijares-Urrutia & Arends (1993. Idem).

Hyla pugnax Schmidt, 1857

Distribution: Only one record from La Florida (Municipio Miranda).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub.
References: Mijares-Urrutia & Arends (1999. Herpetol. Review, 30(2):).

Hyla vigilans Solano, 1971

Distribution: Until present only one specimens had been reported from: Sanare (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza).
Habitat: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forests.
References: Mijares-Urrutia, Arends & Rivero (1998. Herpetol. Review, 29(2):107).

Phyllomedusa trinitatis Mertens, 1926

Distribution: A rare species but widely distributed along Falcón territory: Km 40 (Municipio Palma Sola); Curimagua (Municipio Petit); near Las Dos Bocas (Municipio Colina); Cerro Socopo (Municipio Mauroa).
Habitats: Coastal cloud forest; tropophilous deciduous low and median forest; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
References: Mijares-Urrutia & Arends (1993. Idem).

Phrynohyas venulosa (Laurenti, 1768)

Distribution: Sanare (Municipio Silva); near Cumarebo (Municipio Zamora), Cerro Socopo (Municipio Mauroa).
Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous low and median forest; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
References: None.

Scinax rostrata (Peters, 1863)

Distribution: A relatively common frog in Falcón from Cueva de Chipare, near Las Dos Bocas, near Barrancas (all this localities within the Municipio Colina); from Km 40 (Municipio Palma Sola); Curimagua

(Municipio Petit).
Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous low and median forest; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest; coastal cloud forest.
References: Hero & Mijares-Urrutia (1995. J. Herpetol., 29(2):307-311).

Scinax xsignata (Spix, 1824)
Distribution: Currently, only two speciems are reported within Falcón from: near Las Dos Bocas (Municipio Colina); Hacienda La Guardia (Municipio ?).
Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous low and median forest.
References: Mijares-Urrutia & Arends (1999. Idem).

Scinax sp. 1
Distribution: Only one specimen known from near Sanare (Municipio Monseños Iturriza).
Habitat: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forests.
Remarks: This species is currently under study by the authors.
References: None.

Tepuihyla sp. 1
Distribution: This species is very rare. Currently, only ten specimens are reported within Falcón: Cerro Galicia (Municipio Bolívar, Sierra de San Luis).
Habitat: Coastal cluod forest.
Remarks: This is an extraordinary extension (more than 500 km to northern) of the range of this taxon from Tepuyes. Currently it is under study by the senior author, Jesús Manzanilla and Enrique La Marca.
References: None.

Family Leptodactylidae

Ceratophrys calcarata Boulenger, 1890
Distribution: A rare species in Falcón but with a wide distribution: La Florida (Municipio Miranda); Sanare (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza); Moruy (Municipio Falcón, Peninsula de Paraguaná).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
References: Mijares-Urrutia & Arends (1993. Idem); Rivero (1961. Idem); Lynch (1982. Syst. Zool., 31(2):166-179).

Eleutherodactylus sp. 1
Distribution: Only one specimens has been referred to this genus: near La Soledad de Uria (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis).
Habitats: Coastal cloud forest.
Remarks: This genus is very difficult to identify to species level. The only one specimen is currently under study by the authors.
References: None.

Leptodactylus bolivianus Boulenger, 1898
Distribution: A very common species in the lowlands of Falcón: Boca de Yaracuy, Km 40 (both localities within the Municipio Palma Sola); La Pastora, Represa de Tacarigua (both localities within the Municipio Acosta); Río Socopito (Municipio Mauroa); Chipare (Municipio Colina); Coro (Municipio Miranda);
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest; tropophilous basimontane deciduous forest; cultivated lands.
References: Rivero (1961. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem).

Leptodactylus labialis (Cope, 1878)
Distribution: Boca de Yaracuy, Km 40 (both localities within the Municipio Palma Sola); Cerro Santa Ana (Municipio Carirubana, Peninsula de Paraguaná); near Pueblo Nuevo (Municipio Falcón, Península de Paraguaná); Chipare, Sabana Larga (both localities within the Municipio Colina); Coro, La Florida (both localities within the Municipio Miranda); San Francisco (Municipio Federación); Refugio de Fauna de Cuare (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest; tropophilous basimontane deciduous forest; cultivated lands.
References: Heyer (1978. Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angeles Co. Sci. 29:1-85).

Leptodactylus magistris Mijares-Urrutia, 1997
Distribution: Currently only known from the type locality, Cerro Socopo (Municipio Mauroa).
Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous low and median forest.
Remarks: A specimen which could be referred to this species is mentioned by Heyer (1995. Smiths. Contrib. Zool., 546:1-124) under his list of Venezuelan Andes OTU's (Operational Taxonomic Units).
References: Mijares-Urrutia (1997. Alytes, 15:113-120); Heyer (1995. Idem.).

Leptodactylus poecilochilus (Cope, 1862)
Distribution: Km 40 (Municipio Palma Sola).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
References: Bisbal (1990. Idem); Heyer (1978. Idem); Rivero (1961. Idem); Rivero (1963. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem: under the name *L. dypticus*).

Pleurodema brachyops (Cope, 1868)
Distribution: Cerro Santa Ana (Municipio Carirubana, Peninsula de Paraguaná); near San José de Cocodite, Guaidabacoa, near La Bocaina, Monte Cano (all this localities within the Municipio Falcón, Peninsula de Paraguaná); Chipare (Municipio Colina); Coro, La Florida (Municipio Miranda); Rancho Grande (Municipio Federación?); Taratara (Municipio Sucre); Yaracal (Municipio Cacique Manaure); Refugio de Fauna de Cuare (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest; tropophilous basimontane deciduous forest; cultivated lands.
References: Bisbal (1990. Idem); Rivero (1961. Idem); Rivero (1963. Idem).

Physalaemus pustulosus (Cope, 1864)
Distribution: Cerro Socopo (Municipio Mauroa); Km 40 (Municipio Palma Sola); San Francisco (Municipio Federación); near Las Dos Bocas (Municipio Colina).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest; tropophilous deciduous low and median forest; cultivated lands.
References: None.

Family Microhylidae

Elachistocleis ovalis (Schneider 1879)
Distribution: One specimen from Palma Sola-Boca de Aroa (Municipio Silva).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.

References: Mijares-Urrutia & Arends (1993. Idem).

Family Pipidae

Pipa parva Ruthven & Gaige, 1923
Distribution: There is only one record for this species. Near El Mene (Municipio Acosta).**Habitats**: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
References: Rivero (1961. Idem); Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1979. Idem).

ORDER CAUDATA

Family Plethodontidae

Bolitoglossa cf. ***borburata*** Trapido, 1942
Distribution: Only known from one specimen collected in the Cuevas de Hueque (Municipio Petit). Several new specimens had been reported from San Luis (Municipio Bolívar, Sierra de San Luis).
Habitats: Coastal cloud forest.
Remarks: The taxonomic status of this species is uncertain becouse no specialist have studied this specimens to identify with confidence this taxon. We tentatively allocate this specimens to *B. borburata* (O. Linares, personal communicatio).
References: Linares (1974. Bol. Soc. Venez. Espel., 5(10):143-147).

ORDER GYMNOPHIONA

Family Caeciliidae

Caecilia subnigricans Dunn, 1942
Distribution: The only record known is: Riecito (Municipio Jacura).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
References: Ginés (1959. Idem); Roze & Solano (1963. Acta Biol. Venez., 3(19):287-300); Shreve (1947. Idem. He originally reported the locality as "Riecito, Acosta District").

CLASS REPTILIA

ORDER CROCODYLIA

Family Alligatoridae

Caiman crocodylus fuscus (Cope, 1868)
Distribution: Sanare, Tivana, Tucacas (all this localities within the Municipio Silva), Mene de la Costa (Municipio Acosta), Curari (Municipio Zamora).
Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous low and median forest; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
Referencess: Medem (1983. Los Crocodylia de Sur América. Vol II: Venezuela, Trinidad, Tobago, Guyana, Suriname, Guayana Francesa, Ecuador, Perú, Brasil, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay. Colciencia, Bogotá. Universidad Nacional de Colombia y Fondo Colombiano de Investigaciones Científicas "Francisco José de Caldas").

Family Crocodylidae

Crocodylus acutus (Cuvier, 1807)
Distribution: Cuare (Municipio Silva), near La Montaña de Hueque (Municipio Zamora), Punta Cardon (Municipio Carirubana).

Habitats: Psammophilous and halophilous grassland; Littoral xerophilous scrub; tropophilous deciduous low and median forest; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
Referencess: Medem (1983. Idem).

ORDER TESTUDINEA

Family Cheloniidae

Chelonia mydas (Linnaeus, 1758)
Distribution: A pelagic marine turtle wich had been reported in coast of Falcón in: Chichiriviche, Golfete de Cuare, Bahia de Morrocoy (in coast front of Municipio Silva); near Bajabaroa, near Santa Rita, near Adícora (in coast front of Municipio Falcón, Península de Paraguaná); northern Coro (in coast front of Municipio Miranda, Istmo de Médanos); Caribe Mar (in coast front of Municipio Colina).
Habitats: Caribbean Sea.
Referencess: Prittchard & Trebbau (1984. The turtles of Venezuela. SSAR Contrib. Herpetol., 2:1-414).

Eretmochelys imbricata imbricata (Linnaeus, 1758)
Distribution: Península de Paraguaná (Municipio Falcón?).
Habitats: Caribbean Sea.
Referencess: Prittchard & Trebbau (1984. Idem).

Family Dermochelyidae

Dermochelys coriacea (Linnaeus, 1758)
Distribution: Adícora (Municipio Falcón, Península de Paraguaná); near San Juan de Los Cayos (Municipio Silva).
Habitats: Caribbean Sea.
Referencess: Prittchard & Trebbau (1984. Idem).

Family Emydidae

Trachemys scripta chichiriviche (Pritchard & Trebbau, 1984)
Distribution: Currently known in the Tocuyo river drainage, near its outlet. Specimens had been reported from: Tivana (Municipio Silva); Embalse de Tacarigua, Laguna de Játira (both localities within the Municipio Acosta).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
Referencess: Prittchard & Trebbau (1984. Idem).

Family Kinosternidae

Kinosternon scorpioides scorpioides (Linnaeus, 1766)
Distribution: This is a uncommon species but with a wide range of geographic distribution within Falcón: Cerro Santa Ana (Municipio Falcón, Península de Paraguaná); near Tacuato (Municipio Carirubana, Península de Paraguaná); Mene de Mauroa (Municipio Mauroa); Urumaco (Municipio Democracia).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous semi-deciduous and deciduous scrub.
References: Mijares-Urrutia & Arends (1992. Herpetol. Review, 23(4):122-123); Prittchard & Trebbau (1984. Idem).

Family Testudinidae

Geochelone carbonaria (Spix, 1824)
Distribution: A very uncommon species. Only one specimen had been reported in: Cerro Papelón (Municipio Silva).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
Referencess: Prittchard & Trebbau (1984. Idem).

ORDER AMPHISBAENIA

Family Amphisbaenidae

Amphisbaena fuliginosa Linnaeus 1758
Distribution: Currently only one record is known from: Las Lapas (Municipio Silva).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
References: Donoso-Barros (1968. Idem); Mijares-Urrutia & Arends (1993. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem).

ORDER SQUAMATA

SUBORDER LACERTILIA

Family Corytophanidae

Basiliscus basiliscus barbouri Ruthven, 1814
Distribution: Only two specimes are currently known from eastern Falcón: Boca de Tocuyo (Municipio Acosta); Río Aroa-Km 26 (both localities within the Municipio Palma Sola).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
References: Mijares-Urrutia & Arends (1993. Idem).

Family Iguanidae

Iguana iguana iguana (Linnaeus, 1758)
Distribution: In spite of the low number of records of this species, is a common lizard inclusive around and within the urban areas. Tivana (Municipio Silva); Taratara (Municipio Sucre); Coro (Municipio Miranda); Guaidabacoa (Municipio Falcón, Península de Paraguaná).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous deciduous and semi-deciduous scrub; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forests; cultivated lands.
References: Díaz (1988. Pp. 33-54. In: Zonas Áridas. A. Makarem & L. Paredes (eds.). Maracaibo); Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1979. Idem).

Family Gekkonidae

Gonatodes albogularis (Duméril & Bibron, 1836)
Distribution: Records are from some few localities in western Falcón: Mene de Mauroa (Municipio Mauroa); Pueblo Nuevo (Municipio Falcón, Península de Paraguaná).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous deciduous and semi-deciduous scrub.
Remarks: The record from the Peninsula de Paraguaná could be an human-introduced specimens.
References: None.

Gonatodes falconensis Shreve, 1947

Distribution: Aparently endemic from Falcón: Cataratas de Hueque, Curimagua (both localities are within the Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis); Cueva de Chipare (Municipio Colina).

Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous low and median forest; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest; tropophilous basimontane deciduous forest; coastal cloud forest.

References: Donoso-Barros (1968. Carib. J. Sci., 8(3-4):105-122); Roze (1963. Publ Ocas. Mus. Cienc. Nat. Caracas, ser. zool., 5:no pagination numbers); Mijares-Urrutia & Arends (1995. Amphibia-Reptilia, 16:203-210); Peters & Donoso-Barros (1970. U. S. Natnl. Mus. Bull., 297:1-293); Shreve (1947. Idem); Vanzolini (1968a. Arq. Zool., S. Paulo, 17(1):1-84); Vanzolini (1968b. Arq. Zool., S. Paulo, 17(2):85-112).

Gonatodes vittatus (Lichtenstein, 1856)

Distribution: This small gecko inhabit in arid and semiarid lowlands or in around and within the human habitation inclusive in border of forested areas: Coro (Municipio Miranda); Pedregal-El Jobo (Municipio Democracia); El Mene-San Lorenzo (Municipio Acosta); near Santa Ana (Municipio Carirubana, Península de Paraguaná); Cerro Santa Ana, Monte Cano, near San José de Cocodite (all this localities within the Municipio Falcón, Península de Paraguaná); Refugio de Fauna de Cuare, Sanare, Cayo Abajo (all this localities within the Municipio Monseñor Iturriza); Cataratas de Hueque (Municipio Petit), La Vela, near Chipare (both localities within the Municipio Colina).

Habitats: Littoral xerophilous scrub; Littoral psammophilous and halophilous grassland; thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous deciduous low and median forest; tropophilous basimontane deciduous forest; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.

References: Bisbal (1990. Idem); Marcuzzi (1950. Mem. Soc. Cienc. Nat. La Salle, 19(53):85-146); Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1979. Idem); Vanzolini (1968b. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem).

Hemidactylus cf. ***mabouia*** (Moreau de Jones, 1818)

Distribution: Only one specimen in collection from La Vela (Municipio Colina).

Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub.

Remarks: The identity of the only one specimen is tentatively assigned to this species waiting for additional material. However this represent the first record of the genus from Falcón.

References: None.

Lepidoblepharis montecanoensis Markezich & Taphorn, 1994

Distribution: Near Cueva Piedra Honda, near Miraca (all this localities within the Municipio Falcón, Peninsula de Paraguaná).

Habitat: Thorny xerophilous scrub ("Tropical dry forest", sensu original description, see References).

References: Markezich & Taphorn (1994. Herpetologica, 50(1):7-14).

Phyllodactylus ventralis O'Shaughnessy, 1875

Distribution: A not uncommon gecko around and within the human habitation: Coro (Municipio Miranda); Las Cumaraguas (Municipio Falcón, Península de Paraguaná); Mene de Mauroa (Municipio Mauroa); Taratara (Municipio Sucre, Sierra de San Luis); La Vela (Municipio Colina); La Cebolleta (Municipio ?).

Habitats: Littoral xerophilous scrub; thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous deciduous and semi-deciduous scrub.

References: Dixon (1962. Southwest. Nat., 7(3-4):211-226); Dixon & Huey (1970. Los Angeles Co. Mus. Nat. Hist. Contrib. Sci., 192:1-78); Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1979. Idem).

Pseudogonatodes lunulatus (Roux, 1927)

Distribution: No records are available, except those cited in literature. El Mene (Municipio Acosta), Ojo de Agua, Paují (both localities within the Municipio Unión).

Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.

Remarks: The localities Ojo de Agua and Paují were originally mentioned from "Acosta District" but currently this locality belong to the Municipio Unión (Anonimous, 1994. Nomenclador de Centros Poblados Total Nacional. Ocei, Caracas. p.)

References: Roux (1927. Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel, 38:251-261); Shreve (1947. Idem).

Sphaerodactylus molei (Boettger, 1894)

Distribution: A very rare gecko with only three known records in Falcón: Km 40 (Municipio Silva); El Mene (Municipio Acosta); Paují (Municipio Unión).

Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.

References: Donoso-Barros (1968. Idem); Peters & Donoso-Barros (1970. Idem); Roux (1927. Idem: under the name *Sphaerodactylus venezuelanus*); Shreve (1947. Idem); Vanzolini (1968a-b. Idem).

Thecadactylus cf. ***rapicaudus*** (Houttuyn, 1782)

Distribution: This large gecko is omnipresent along all territory of Falcón: Riecito (Municipio Jacura); near Cuare, near Sanare, Cayo Abajo (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza); Tucacas (Municipio Silva); Boca de Hueque (Municipio Píritu); Cerro Santa Ana, near San José de Cocodite, Adaure, freeway Coro-Punto Fijo (all this localities within the Municipio Falcón, Península de Paraguaná); El Mene-San Lorenzo (Municipio Acosta); Pedregal-El Jobo (Municipio Democracia); near Santa Ana, Tacuato (both localities within the Municipio Carirubana, Península de Paraguaná); Las Lapas (Municipio Silva); Mene de Mauroa (Municipio Mauroa); Coro, Los Chipes (both localities within the Municipio Miranda); La Vela (Municipio Colina); Taratara (Municipio Sucre); Cataratas de Hueque (Municipio Petit).

Habitats: All habitats within the Falcón territory.

Remarks: The specimens from Falcon are currently under study because its karyology differ from those of Central America and Caribbean Islands specimens (M. Schmid, personal communication, August 1998). We tentatively allocate this specimens to *T. rapicaudus*. This taxon is currently under study by M. Schmid, J. Manzanilla and senior author).

Referencess: Bisbal (1990. Idem); Marcuzzi (1950. Idem); Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1970. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem).

Family Gymnophthalmidae

Anadia steyeri Nieden 1914

Distribution: This is a species very uncommon: Pauji (Municipio Unión); Cataratas de Hueque (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis).

Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous basimontane forest.

References: Oftedal (1974. Arq. Zool., S. Paulo, 25(4):203-265); Shreve (1947. Idem); Mijares-Urrutia & Arends (1999. Idem).

Bachia heteropa lineata Boulenger, 1903

Distribution: Only two specimen had been reported in Falcón: Chipare (Municipio Colina); Paují (Municipio Unión).
Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous low and median forest.
References: Donoso-Barros (1968. Idem: under the name *Bachia lineata lineata*); Dixon (1973. Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist. Misc. Publ., 57:1-47); Peters & Donoso-Barros (1970. Idem); Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1979. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem); Mijares-Urrutia & Arends (1999. Idem).

Euspondylus acutirostris (Peters 1862)

Distribution: A very rare species from the highland of northern Venezuela: Cerro El Danto (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis).**Habitats:** Coastal cloud forest.
References: None.

Gymnophthalmus speciosus (Hallowell, 1861)

Distribution: This sand-swimmer lizard is relativelly rare: Tucacas (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza); Adícora (Municipio Falcón, Península de Paraguaná).
Habitats: Littoral xerophilous scrub; psammophilous and halophilous Littoral grassland; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
Referencess: Cole, Dessauer, Townsend & Arnold (1990. Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2994:1-29).

Ptychoglossus kugleri Roux, 1927

Distribution: A very rare lizard: El Mene-San Lorenzo (Municipio Acosta); Paují (Municipio Unión).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
References: Donoso-Barros (1968. Idem); Peters & Donoso-Barros (1970. Idem); Roux (1927. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem); Harris (1994. Herpetol. Monog., 8:226-273.).

Tretioscincus bifasciatus kugleri Shreve, 1947

Distribution: A relatively common lizard in coastal lowlands of Falcón: Tiraya (Municipio Falcón, Peninsula de Paraguaná); La Vela (Municipio Colina); Mene de Mauroa (Municipio Mauroa); Riecito (Municipio Jacura); Sanare (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza).
Habitats: Littoral xerophilous scrub; psammophilous and halophilous Littoral grassland; tropophilous deciduous and semi-deciduous scrub; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest; cultivated lands.
References: Shreve (1947. Idem); Donoso-Barros (1968. Idem); Peters & Donoso-Barros (1970. Idem); Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1979. Idem).

Family Polychrotidae

Anolis auratus Daudin, 1802

Distribution: A relatively uncommon species. Some few records of this species are from: near Las Dos Bocas (Municipio Colina), Llano Largo (Municipio Miranda), Mene de Mauroa (Municipio Mauroa), near Buena Vista (Municipio Falcón, Península de Paraguaná).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrubs, Tropophilous deciduous and semi-deciduous scrubs, Cultivated lands.
References: Mijares-Urrutia & Arends (1993. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem).

Anolis fuscoauratus D'Orbigny, 1837

Distribution: A forest dweeling species relatively uncommon. Known

record came from: Mirimire (Municipio Acosta), Cataratas de Hueque (Municipio Petit).
Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous low and midtall forests, Tropophilous basimontane deciduous forests.
References: Roux (1927. Idem: under the name *A. fuscoauratus kugleri*); Donoso-Barros (1968. Idem); Peters & Donoso-Barros (1970. Idem: under the name of *A. fuscoauratus kugleri*); Shreve (1947. Idem).

Anolis nitens nitens (Wagler, 1830)

Distribution: A widely distributed species. Records of this species had been reported from: Riecito (Municipio Jacura), Cerro de Chichiriviche (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza), Buena Vista (Municipio Píritu), Curimagua, Cataratas de Hueque, La Soledad de Uria (Municipio Petit), near Acurigua (Municipio Miranda).
Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous low and midtall forests, Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forests, Tropophilous basimontane deciduous forests, Coastal cloud forests, Cultivated lands.
Remarks: The specimens from Falcón State were anteriorly under the name *A. chrysolepis planiceps*.
References: Shreve (1947. Idem); Vanzolini & Williams (1970. Arq. Zool., S. Paulo, 19(1-4):1-298, under the name *A. chrysolepis planiceps*).

Anolis onca (O'Shaughnessy, 1875)

Distribution: A tipical species from arid and semiarid coastal lowlands of Falcón. Records of this species are from: Adaure, near Santa Ana, Boca de Caño-El Supí, Cerro Santa Ana (all this localities are within the Municipio Falcón, Península de Paraguaná), Capatárida (Municipio Buchivacoa), La Vela (Municipio Colina), Coro (Municipio Miranda).
Habitats: Littoral xerophilous scrub, Littoral psammophilous and halophilous grasslands, Thorny xerophilous scrubs, Cultivated lands.
References: Donoso-Barros (1968. Idem: under the name *Tropidodactylus onca*); Kiester (1974. The second *Anolis* newsletter. Publ. on Demand); Kiester (1977. The third *Anolis* newsletter. Publ. on Demand); Mijares & Arends (1993b. Idem); Miyata (1974. The second *Anolis* newsletter. Publ. on Demand); Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1979. Idem); Williams (1974. Breviora Mus. Comp. Zool., 421:1-21).

Anolis tigrinus Peters, 1863

Distribution: A very rare species which occur in the highest parts of mountains (Mijares-Urrutia et al. 1992). In Falcón had been reported only one specimen from: Curimagua (Municipio Petit).
Habitats: Coastal cloud forests.
References: Mijares-Urrutia et al. (1992. Mem. Soc. Cienc. Nat. La Salle, 52(138):123-132).

Polychrus marmoratus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Distribution: A very secretive species but with a wide a distribution. Specimens had been reported from: El Mene (Municipio Acosta), Riecito (Municipio Jacura).
Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous low and midtall forests, Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forests.
References: Mijares-Urrutia & Arends (1993. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem).

Family Scincidae

Mabuya falconensis Mijares-Urrutia & Arends, 1997

Distribution: Few specimens are known of this recently described species: Monte Cano, Cerro Santa Ana (both localities within the Municipio Falcón, Península de Paraguaná); Coro (Municipio Miranda); near Mataruca (Municipio Colina).

Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; cultivated lands.

References: Bisbal (1990. Idem: under the name *Mabuya mabouya*); Mijares-Urrutia & Arends (1997. Rev. Bras. Biol., 57(4)595-601).

Mabuya cf. ***mabouia mabouia*** Lacepede, 1880?

Distribution: The specimens under this name had been reported from: Tucacas, Las Lapas, Palma Sola-Boca de Aroa (all this localities within the Municipio Silva); Riecito (Municipio Jacura); Chichiriviche, Cuare, Sanare (all this localities within the Municipio Monseñor Iturriza); Curimagua, Cataratas de Hueque, Cabure (all this localities within the Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis); Rio Socopo (Municipio Mauroa).

Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous low and median forest; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest; tropophilous basimontane deciduous forest; coastal cloud forest; cultivated lands.

Remarks: We tentatively include within this taxon all specimens that are from outside the arid and semiarid areas of northcentral Falcón. Also, specimens not examined or confirmed to be distinct from the previously listed species are tentatively allocated under this name. Nevertheles, the *Mabuya*'s from mainlan South America are probably distinct from this antillean species (Avila-Pires, personal communication), but a revisionary study of variation is currently unavailable.

References: Shreve (1947. Idem).

Family Teiidae

Ameiva ameiva (Linnaeus, 1758)

Distribution: A relatively common large lizard, mainly in lowlands of Falcón: El Mene-San Lorenzo (Municipio Acosta); Riecito (Municipio Jacura); Cuare (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza), Cerro Santa Ana, near Moruy (both localities within the Municipio Falcón, Península de Paraguaná); Rio Socopito (Municipio Mauroa); Cabure (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis); Embalse El Isiro, near Siburua (both localities within the Municipio Miranda).

Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous deciduous and semi-deciduous scrub; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest; coastal cloud forest; cultivated lands.

References: Bisbal (1990. Idem); Marcuzzi (1950. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem).

Ameiva sp. 1

Distribution: A rare large lizard, currently restricted to: Cerro Santa Ana, near Moruy (both localities within the Municipio Falcón, Península de Paraguaná).

Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; cultivated lands.

References: Bisbal (1990. Idem: under the name *Ameiva ameiva*); Marcuzzi (1950. Idem: under the name *Ameiva ameiva*).

Ameiva bifrontata bifrontata Cope, 1862

Distribution: Among lizards this species is one of the most wide range of distribution in Falcón: Taratara (Municipio Sucre, Sierra de San Luis); near Santa Ana (Municipio Carirubana, Península de Paraguaná); Adaure,

Boca de Caño-Tiraya, Cerro Santa Ana, near Pueblo Nuevo, near Moruy (all this localities within the Municipio Falcón, Península de Paraguaná); Pedregal-El Jobo (Municipio Democracia), Cayo Abajo (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza); near Buena Vista (Municipio Píritu); Coro, Embalse El Isiro (both localities within the Municipio Miranda).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous deciduous and semi-deciduous scrub; tropophilous deciduous low and median forest; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest; cultivated lands.
References: Bisbal (1990. Idem); Marcuzzi (1950. Idem).

Cnemidophorus arenivagus Markezich, Cole & Dessauer, 1997
Distribution: near Adícora, Boca de Caño-Tiraya, Tiraya, near Moruy, Istmo de Médanos, near El Supí, near La Bocaina (Municipio Falcón, Península de Paraguaná); near Los Taques, Bahia de Amuay (Municipio Los Taques); Punta Cardón (Municipio Carirubana); Coro, Embalse El Isiro, Macuquita, El Jebe (all this localities within the Municipio Miranda); La Vela (Municipio Colina); Istmo de Médanos (Municipio Falcón); Capatárida (Municipio Buchivacoa), Urumaco, El Mamón (both localities within the Municipio Urumaco).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub.
References: Markezich, Cole & Dessauer (1997. Amer. Mus. Novitates, 3207:1-60).

Cnemidophorus lemniscatus lemniscatus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Distribution: Cuare, Cayo Abajo, Riecito, Tucacas (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza); Mene de Mauroa (Municipio Mauroa); Taratara (Municipio Sucre); Boca de Aroa (Municipio Silva); Tacuato (Municipio Carirubana, Peninsula de Paraguaná).
Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous and semi-deciduous scrub; tropophilous deciduous low and median forest; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest; tropophilous deciduous basimontane forest; cultivated lands.
Remarks: Currently this species is considered a species complex and all specimens from northern coast of Venezuela are under a taxonomical and systematic study (Markezich et al., 1997), that would modify the identity of the specimens cited here as belong to the nominal subspecies.
References: McCrystal & Dixon (1987. J. Herpetol., 21(4):245-254, in part); Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1979. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem); Markezich et al. (1997. Idem).

Cnemidophorus lemniscatus splendidus Markezich, Cole & Dessauer, 1997
Distribution: Cerro Santa Ana, near Pueblo Nuevo, Adaure, near San José de Cocodite, near Miraca, near El Vínculo, Monte Cano (all this localities within the Municipio Falcón, Peninsula de Paraguaná).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous schrub; halophilous and psanmophilous littoral grassland; littoral xerophilous schrub; cultivated lands.
References: Markezich et al. (1997. Idem).

Tupinambis teguixin (Linnaeus, 1758)
Distribution: A rare large lizard reported from: Boca de Yaracuy, Km 40 (both localities within the Municipio Palma Sola); Tivana (Municipio Silva).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
References: Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1979. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem).

Family Tropiduridae

Tropidurus (Plica) plica (Linnaeus, 1758)
Distribution: Only one specimen is reported in Araure (Municipio Acosta?).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
Remarks: We follow here the taxonomy proposed by Frost (1992. Amer. Mus. Novitates, 3033:1-68). This represent the first report of the species from the state of Falcón, and its northwesternmost record.
References: None.

Tropidurus sp 1
Distribution: El Jobo (Municipio Democracia); Taratara (Municipio Sucre); Embalse El Isiro (Municipio Miranda).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub.
Remarks: This specimens are under study by the authors.
References: None.

ORDER SQUAMATA

SUBORDER SERPENTES

Family Anomalepididae

Liotyphlops albirostris Peters, 1857
Distribution: Some few specimens had been reported from Coro (Municipio Miranda); Adícora (Municipio Falcón, Peninsula de Paraguaná).
Habitats: Littoral xerophilous scrub; psammophilous and halophilous Littoral grassland; thorny xerophilous scrub.
Remarks: This population is under study by the authors and Van Wallach because some differences in squamation and internal organs topography had been detected. Also, this records represents the northwesternmost, and first record of the genus for the state of Falcón. The Paraguaná records could not represent a natural population (apparently due to human introduction).
References: Dixon & Kofron (1983. Amphibia-Reptilia, 4:241-264).

Family Boidae

Boa constrictor constrictor Linnaeus, 1758
Distribution: This is a common species along all territory of Falcón: near Mataruca (Municipio Colina), Capatárida (Municipio Democracia).
Habitats: All habitats within the Falcón territory.
Remarks: Although very few specimens are available, this species had been observed along almost all territory of Falcón, except in the Península de Paraguaná (see below).
References: Lancini (1979. Las serpientes de Venezuela. Edit. Armitano. Caracas); Lancini & Kornacker (1989. Die schlangen von Venezuela. Verlag-Armitano Edit. Caracas); Roze (1966. Taxonomía y Zoogeografía de los Ofidios de Venezuela. Ediciones de la Biblioteca, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas).

Boa constrictor ssp. 1
Distribution: La Bocaina, El Pico, near San José de Cocodite (Municipio Falcón, Península de Paraguaná).
Habitats: Littoral xerophilous scrub; psammophilous and halophilous Littoral grassland; thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous deciduous and

semi-deciduous scrub.
Remarks: This is an undescribed taxon currently under review of Luis F. Navarrete (MCNC).
References: None.

Corallus ruschenbergerii (Cope, 1876)
Distribution: Some few records are from Riecito (Municipio Jacura), Refugio de Fauna de Cuare (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
References: Henderson (Carib. J. Sci., 33(3-4):198-221).

Epicrates maurus Gray, 1849
Distribution: A relatively common species in Falcón: Cabure (Municipio Petit); near San José de Cocodite (Municipio Falcón, Peninsula de Paraguaná); near Guaibacoa (Municipio Colina); Riecito (Municipio Jacura); Mene de Mauroa (Municipio Mauroa).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous deciduous and semi-deciduous scrub; tropophilous deciduous low and median forest; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest; coastal cloud forest.
Remarks: We follow here the taxonomy proposed by Gorzula & Señaris (1998. Contribution to the herpetofauna of the Venezuelan Guayana. I. A data base. Scientia Guayanae, 8:xviii+270).
References: None.

Family Colubridae

Chironius carinatus spixi (Hallowell, 1845)
Distribution: A very rare species in Falcón: Cerro de Chichiriviche (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza); Paují (Municipio Unión).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
References: Dixon, Wiest & Cei (1993. Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat. Torino, 13:1-); Roze (1966. Idem: under the name *Chironius carinatus*); Shreve (1947. Idem: under the name *Chironius carinatus*).

Chironius monticola Roze, 1952
Distribution: A very rare species in Falcón: Cabure (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis).
Habitats: Coastal cloud forest.
Remarks: This represent the first record of the species from Falcón.
References: None.

Clelia clelia clelia (Daudin, 1803)
Distribution: Only one specimes from: Adícora (Municipio Falcón, Peninsula de Paraguaná).
Habitats: Littoral xerophilous scrub, Littoral psanmophilous and halophilous grasslands.
Remarks: The specimen is a juvenile with characteristic pattern but squamation does not fit well; its specific identity need confirmation.
References: None.

Drymarchon sp. 1
Distribution: This new taxon is currently known only by six specimens from: Near Siburúa, Coro (both localities within the Municipio Miranda); Taratara (Municipio Sucre, Sierra de San Luis); near El Paují (Municipio Federación, Sierra de San Luis).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous semi-deciduous and deciduous scrub.

Remarks: This new species currently is being described by Wolfgang Wüster and the senior author.
References: Bisbal (1990. Idem: under the name *Drymarchon corais*); Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1979. Idem: under the name *Drymarchon corais*).

Erythrolamprus bizona Jan, 1863
Distribution: A relatively common snake, but with very few specimens catalogued in museums: Curimagua, Cabure (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis).
Habitats: Coastal cloud forest.
References: Mijares-Urrutia & Arends (1998. Herpetol. Review, 29(2):103).

Imantodes cenchoa (Linnaeus, 1758)
Distribution: Riecito (Municipio Jacura); La Soledad de Uria, Curimagua (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
References: Roze (1966. Idem: under the name *I. cenchoa cenchoa*); Shreve (1947. Idem).

Leptodeira annulata ashmeadii (Hallowell, 1845)
Distribution: Occur widely along almost all territory of Falcón (but not in Paraguaná Peninsula): Cabure (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis); Tivana, Sanare (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza); Riecito (Municipio Jacura); Coro (Municipio Miranda); Taratara (Municipio Sucre); El Jobo (Municipio Democracia); Chipare, La Vela, Guaibacoa (all this localities within Municipio Colina); Capatárida (Municipio Buchivacoa).
Habitats: Littoral xerophilous scrub; psanmophilous and halophilous Littoral scrub; thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous deciduous and semi-deciduous scrub; tropophilous deciduous low and median forest; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forests; coastal cloud forest; cultivated lands.
References: Duellman (1958. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 114(1):1-152); Roze (1966. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem: under the name *Leptodeira rhombifera kugleri*).

Leptodeira bakeri Ruthven, 1936
Distribution: Endemic to the Aruba Island (Caribbean sea), and to the Península de Paraguaná, reaching untill 830 m in altitude in the summit of the Cerro Santa Ana: Guaidabacoa, Monte Cano, Piedra Honda, Moruy, Cerro Santa Ana, near La Bocaina, El Hato, near Adícora (Municipio Falcón); near Tacuato (Municipio Carirubana).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous deciduous low and median forest; tropophilous basimontane deciduous forest; cultivated lands.
References: Bisbal (1990. Idem: under the name *Leptodeira annulata ashmeadii*); Mijares-Urrutia, Markezich & Arends (1995. Carib. J. Sci., 31(1-2):77-82).

Leptophis ahaetulla occidentalis (Günther, 1859)
Distribution: A uncommon snake with a wide altitudinal range of distribution: Chichiriviche (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza); Tucacas (Municipio Silva); Riecito (Municipio Jacura); Pueblo Nuevo (Municipio Falcón, Peninsula de Paraguaná); near San Diego (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest; coastal cloud forest.
References: Lancini (1979. Idem); Roze (1966. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem:

under the name *Leptophis occidentalis occidentalis*).

Liophis lineatus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Distribution: Apparently common along northern coastal lowlands of Falcón: Coro, La Florida (both localities within Municipio Miranda).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub.
References: None.

Liophis melanotus (Shaw, 1802)
Distribution: Common species in lowlands of Falcón: Paují (Municipio Unión); Mirimire (Municipio San Francisco); El Mene (Municipio Acosta); Riecito (Municipio Jacura); Chichiriviche (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza); Cabure (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis); near Cumarebo (Municipio Zamora).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest; coastal cloud forest.
References: Shreve (1947. Idem: under the name *Leimadophis melanotu*).

Liophis reginae zweifeli (Roze, 1959)
Distribution: Only one record of this species is currently known: Cerro El Danto (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis).
Habitats: Coastal cloud forest.
References: Mijares-Urrutia & Arends (1999. Idem).

Masticophis mentovarius suborbitalis (Peters, 1868)
Distribution: This species is a common snakes in the coastal semiarid lowlands in Falcón: Coro, near Embalse El Isiro (both localities in the Municipio Miranda); Adaure, Guaidabacoa, La Bocaina (Municipio Falcón, Peninsula de Paraguaná).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub.
References: Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1979. Idem).

Mastigodryas boddaerti boddaerti (Sentzen, 1796)
Distribution: near Pueblo Nuevo de la Sierra, Curimagua (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis).
Habitats: Tropophilous basimontane deciduous forest; coastal cloud forest.
Remarks: Shreve (1947) report the subspecies *D. b. ruthveni* but Lancini (1979. Las Serpientes de Venezuela. Ed. Armitano, Caracas) cuestioned this records.
References: Roze (1966. Idem: under the name *Dryadophis boddaertii*); Shreve (1947. Idem: under the names *Dryadophis boddaerti boddaerti*).

Mastigodryas pleei (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854)
Distribution: This is one of the most abundant snakes in coastal semiarid lowlands of northern Falcón: Cerro Santa Ana, Monte Cano, El Supí, near San José de Cocodite, Guaidabacoa, near La Bocaina, northern El Vínculo (all this localities in the Municipio Falcón, Peninsula de Paraguaná); Taratara (Municipio Sucre, Sierra de San Luis); La Vela (Municipio Colina); Coro (Municipio Miranda).
Habitats: Littoral xerophilous scrub; psanmophilous and halophilous Littoral scrub; thorny xerophilous scrub.
References: Bisbal (1990. Idem); Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1979. Idem); Mijares-Urrutia & Arends (1992. Herpetol. Review, 23(3):81).

Ninia atrata (Hallowell, 1845)
Distribution: El Jobo (Municipio Democracia); near Pueblo Nuevo de la

Sierra (Municipio Colina, Sierra de San Luis); Paují (Municipio Unión); Curimagua (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous basimontane deciduous forest; coastal cloud forest.
References: Roze (1966. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem).

Oxybelis aeneus (Wagler, 1824)
Distribution: One of the most common and widely distributed snake in Falcón: Moruy, Adaure, Monte Cano (all this localities in the Municipio Falcón, Peninsula de Paraguaná); Tucacas (Municipio Silva); El Mene (Municipio Acosta); Taratara (Municipio Colina); El Jobo, Cururupare (both localities in the Municipio Democracia); near Puerto Cumarebo (Municipio Zamora).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous semi-deciduous and deciduous scrub; tropophilous basimontane deciduous forest; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
References: Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1979. Idem); Roze (1966. Idem: under the name *O. aeneus aeneus*).

Oxyrhopus venezuelanus Shreve, 1947
Distribution: A rare snake only known from few localities: Paují (Municipio Unión); near Uria (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest; coastal cloud forest.
References: Lancini (1979. Idem); Marcuzzi (1950. Idem); Roze (1966. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem).

Phimophis guianensis (Troschel, 1848)
Distribution: This is a species common and with a wide distribution along all territory of Falcón: Boca del Tocuyo (Municipio Acosta); Pedregal (Municipio Democracia); Adaure, near San José de Cocodite, near La Bocaina, El Hato (all this localities within the Municipio Falcón, Peninsula de Paraguaná); Tucacas (Municipio Silva); Capatárida (Municipio Buchivacoa); near Guarabal (Municipio Federación); near Guaibacoa (Municipio Colina).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous semi-deciduous and deciduous scrub; tropophilous deciduous low and median forest; tropophilous basimontane deciduous forest; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
References: Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1979. Idem); Roze (1966. Idem).

Pseudoboa neuwiedii (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854)
Distribution: A species moderately common but poorly represented in collections: Cabure (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis); near San José de Cocodite (Municipio Falcón, Peninsula de Paraguaná).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; coastal cloud forest.
References: Roze (1966. Idem: under the name of *P. n. neuwiedii*); Shreve (1947. Idem: under the name of *P. n. neuwiedii*).

Rhadinaea multilineata (Peters, 1859)
Distribution: The first specimen collected within Falcón was collected near Sanare (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
References: Manzanilla, Mijares-Urrutia & Rivero. 1998. Herpetol. Review, 29(2):115).

Sibon nebulata nebulata (Linnaeus, 1758)
Distribution: Records are from La Chapa (Municipio Miranda, Sierra de San Luis); Riecito (Municipio Jacura).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest; coastal cloud forest.
References: Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1979. Idem); Roze (1966. Idem: under the name *S. nebulatus*); Shreve (1947. Idem: under the name *Dipsas nebulata*).

Spilotes pullatus pullatus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Distribution: Tucacas (Municipio Silva); Riecito (Municipio Jacura); Ciénagas de Tacarigua (Municipio Tocópero?); Cabure, Curimagua (both localities in Municipio Petit); Tomodoro (Municipio Colina).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous deciduous low and median forest; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest; coastal cloud forest.
References: Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1979. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem).

Stenorrhina degenhardtii ocellata Jan, 1876
Distribution: Only two records are known from: near Las Dos Bocas (Municipio Colina), Cabure (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis).
Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous low and median forest; coastal cloud forest.
References: Roze (1966. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem: under the name *S. degenhardtii*).

Tantilla melanocephala (Linnaeus, 1758)
Distribution: Sanare (Municipio Silva); Riecito (Municipio Jacura); Pauji (Municipio Unión).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
References: Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1979. Idem); Roze (1966. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem: under the name *T. melanocephalus*).

Tantilla semicincta (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854)
Distribution: Piedra Honda, Monte Cano, Adícora (all this localities from Municipio Falcón, Peninsula de Paraguaná); Coro (Municipio Miranda).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub.
References: Lancini (1979. Idem).

Thamnodynastes complex of species
Distribution: Specimens had been reported from Capatárida (Municipio Buchivacoa); near San José de Cocodite, La Bocaina, near Buena Vista, Moruy (Municipio Falcón, Peninsula de Paraguaná); northern Tacuato (Municipio Carirubana, Peninsula de Paraguaná); Coro (Municipio Miranda).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous semi-deciduous and deciduous scrub.
Remarks: Records of this taxon from multiple localities suggest a wide distribution but we recognize significant differences among some populations (including distincts coloration and squamation patterns). This populations are currently under study by the authors.
References: None.

Xenodon severus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Distribution: Only one specimen is currently known from: near Las Dos Bocas (Municipio Colina).

Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous low and median forest.
References: Mijares-Urrutia & Arends (1999. Idem).

Family Elapidae

Micrurus dissoleucus dissoleucus (Cope, 1860)
Distribution: This is a quite common snake in arid and semiarid lowlands of coastal Falcón: Tacuato (Municipio Carirubana, Peninsula de Paraguaná); Adaure, near Cabo San Román, Piedra Honda, near San José de Cocodite (all this localities are within the Municipio Falcón, Peninsula de Paraguaná); El Jobo (Municipio Democracia); Los Chipes, Coro (both localities within the Municipio Miranda).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub; cultivated lands.
References: Lancini (1979. Idem); Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1979. Idem); Roze (1966. Idem).

Micrurus dumerilii carinicaudus Schmidt, 1936
Distribution: Only two records from at 5.0 Km from Mirimire (Municipio San Francisco); near Cueva de Chipare (Municipio Colina).
Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous and semi-deciduous scrub; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
Remarks: Roze (1989) reported that in Falcón could appear intergrades specimens between the species *M. d. carinicaudus* and *M. d. venezuelanus*.
References: Roze (1966. Idem: under the name *M. carinicauda carinicauda*); Roze (1989. Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2932:1-15).

Micrurus dumerilii venezuelanus Roze, 1989
Distribution: Riecito (Municipio Jacura); La Fría (Municipio ?); El Mene (Municipio Acosta).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
Remarks: See remarks in *Micrurus dumerilii carinicauda*.
References: Roze (1989. Idem).

Micrurus mipartitus semipartitus (Jan, 1858)
Distribution: Only two records of this species from: Curimagua (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis); Sanare (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza).
Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest; coastal cloud forest.
References: Mijares-Urrutia & Arends (1993. Idem).

Family Leptotyphlopidae

Leptotyphlops goudotti goudotti Duméril & Bibron, 1844
Distribution: This species is abundant, at least where this had been found, in Falcón: Coro (Municipio Miranda); Adícora (Municipio Falcón, Peninsula de Paraguaná).
Habitats: Littoral xerophilous scrub; psammophilous and halophilous Littoral grassland; thorny xerophilous scrub.
Remarks: The northern Venezuelan populations are under study by Van Wallach and the authors. This taxon shows differences in external and internal morphology with nominal species. In several Venezuelan Museums specimens of this species are incorrectly labeled *Leptotyphlops macrolepis* (Peters, 1857).
References: Roze (1966. Idem: under the name *L. albifrons margaritae*); Lancini (1979. Idem); Lancini & Kornacker, 1989. Idem).

Family Typhlopidae

Typhlops lehneri Roux, 1926

Distribution: El Mene (Municipio (Acosta); El Pozon (Municipio Jacura?); Paují (Municipio Unión).

Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.

Remarks: The localities were originally mentioned as "...El Pozon, district Falcon, Vénézuéla", also "la station El Mene, qui se trouve à 50 kilomètres environ en aval de El Pozon,..." and "Pauji". Shreve (1947) mentioned the type locality as "Pozon, Acosta District, Falcón State, Venezuela". Currently the name "El Pozón" was not located in several maps of ther state of Falcón, but this would became changed or be confused with names "Los Pozones" or "Los Pozos" which are inhabited villages currently extant within the area of the old "Acosta District").

References: Lancini (1979. Idem); Lancini & Kornacker (1989. Idem); Roux (1927. Idem); Roze (1952. Mem. Soc. Cienc. Nat. La Salle, 12(32):143-158); Roze (1966. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem); Dixon & Hendricks (1979. Zool. Verh., Leiden, 173:1-39).

Typhlops reticulatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Distribution: Currently only three records are known: Tucacas (Municipio Silva); Sanare (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza); Cueva de Chipare (Municipio Colina).

Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous low and median forest; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.

References: Dixon & Hendricks (1979. Idem); Lancini (1979. Idem); Lancini & Kornacker (1989. Idem); Roze (1966. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem).

Family Viperidae

Bothrops atrox (Linnaeus, 1758)

Distribution: A highly common viper in the forested areas of lowlands and mountains of the Sierra de San Luis: La Pastora (Municipio Acosta); Cabure, Cataratas de Hueque, Curimagua (Municipio Petit, Sierra de San Luis); Riecito (Municipio Jacura); Sanare (Municipio Monseñor Iturriza); Cueva de Chipare (Municipio Colina); near Puerto Cumarebo (Municipio Zamora).

Habitats: Tropophilous deciduous low and median forest; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest; tropophilous basimontane deciduous forest; coastal cloud forest; cultivated lands.

References: Johnson & Dixon (1984. 18(3):329-332); Lancini (1979. Idem: under the name *B. colombiensis*); Roze (1966. Idem); Shreve (1947. Idem).

Bothrops venezuelensis Sandner-Montilla, 1952

Distribution: All records are from only one locality: Riecito (Municipio Jacura).

Habitats: Tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.

Remarks: This species apparently is sympatric with *B. atrox* in this locality of eastern Falcón. This represent the first record of the species in Falcón.

References: None.

Crotalus durissus cumanensis Humboldt, 1811

Distribution: A widely distributed species along all lowlands of Falcón: Capatárida (Municipio Buchivacoa); Pueblo Nuevo, near La Bocaina (Municipio Falcón, Peninsula de Paraguaná); Pedregal, El Jobo (Municipio Democracia); near Tacuato (Municipio Carirubana, Peninsula de Paraguaná);

Boca de Tocuyo (Municipio Acosta); Coro (Municipio Miranda).
Habitats: Littoral xerophilous scrub; psammophilous and halophilous Littoral grassland; thorny xerophilous scrub; tropophilous deciduous and semi-deciduous scrub; tropophilous semi-deciduous seasonal forest.
References: Bisbal (1990. Idem); Rivero-Blanco (1979. Idem); Roze (1966. Idem: under the name *C. d. terrificus*); Shreve (1947. Idem).

Porthidium lansbergi rozei (Peters, 1959)
Distribution: A species quite rare becouse currently only two specimen had been reported from: near Coro (Municipio Miranda).
Habitats: Thorny xerophilous scrub.
References: Roze (1966. Idem: under the name "?*Bothrops lansbergii*").

SPECIES THAT POSSIBLY OCCUR IN THE STATE OF FALCÓN

Family Leptodactylidae

Pseudopaludicolla pusilla (Ruthven, 1916)
Reported by: Rivero (1961. Idem).
Distribution in Venezuela: Caribbean areas in northwestern Venezuela (La Marca, 1992. Idem).
Current Status: No specimens reported from Falcón but it is consider occur within.

Family Amphisbaenidae

Amphisbaena alba Linnaeus, 1758
Record: No specimens had been collected till date within Falcón.
Distribution in Venezuela: This is a common species of limbless lizard with a wide range in Venezuela (Peters & Donoso-Barros, 1970. Idem).
Current Status: Some unconfirmed reports of this species had been reported from eastern Falcón.

Family Polychrotidae

Anolis annectens Williams, 1974
Record: Only one known specimen from an ambiguous locality in western Venezuela (Williams, 1974. Breviora Mus. Comp. Zool., 421:1-21).
Distribution in Venezuela: The only one specimen known (the holotype) have a too much imprecise typical locality described as "Maracaibo Lake..." (Williams, 1974. Idem), suggesting implicitly that this species could occur in the westernmost portion of the state of Falcón.
Current Status: Uncertain. Additional specimens could help to assert the taxonomical status of this species and define its geographical range.

Anolis squamulatus Peters, 1863
Record: No specimens had been reported till date from Falcón.
Distribution: This species is reported from the Coastal Range in northcentral Venezuela (Peters & Orejas-Miranda, 1970), inclusive its type locality (Puerto Cabello), is very near from the Falconian border.
Current Status: We consider as very probable its presence in eastern Falcón.

Family Gymnophthalmidae

Gymnophthalmus lineatus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Record: Known by one specimen, Museo de Ciencias Naturales de Caracas

195, from Tucacas (Municipio Silva).
Distribution in Venezuela: Not records exist from Venezuela. This species is only known from the Netherland Antilles (Peters & Donoso-Barros. 1970. Idem).
Current Status: This record needs for confirmation of specific identity. A human introduction could be possible.

Family Viperidae

Bothrops medusa (Sternfeld, 1920)
Record: No specimens had been collected till date within Falcón.
Distribution in Venezuela: Sensu Peters & Orejas-Miranda (1970. U. S. Natnl. Mus. Bull., 297:1-347), this species occur in the Coastal Range, northern Venezuela, with a westernward direction including the state of Carabobo which has border with Falcón and a homogeneous climate and ecological conditions with adjacent state of Falcón.
Current Status: This species could reply the distribution of *Bothrops venezuelensis*.

Family Anomalepididae

Helmintophis flavoterminatus (Peters, 1857)
Record: Currently, no specimens had been collected till date within Falcón.
Distribution in Venezuela: Roze (1966) reported specimens of this species from central portion of Coastal Range (in northern Venezuela) and from state of Zulia, in far western Venezuela.
Current Status: This species is reported along all Falcón except in the Peninsula de Paraguaná (see References), but no voucher are currently extant.
References: Lancini (1979. Idem); Lancini & Kornacker (1989. Idem); Roze (1966. Idem).

Family Colubridae

Leptodeira septentrionalis ornata (Bocourt, 1884)
Record: No museum record had been found yet, but in MBUCV, reptiles section (catalogue not seen) would be stored the specimen mentioned by Roze (1970. See References).
Distribution in Venezuela: Known from northwestern Venezuela (state of Zulia and Falcón).
Current Status: Reported from the extreme western Falcón (see References).
References: Roze (1970. Ciencia y Fantasia sobre las Serpientes de Venezuela. Edit. Fondo Cult. Cient. Caracas); Lancini (1979. Idem).

SPECIES ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED OR DOUTFUL RECORDS FROM THE STATE OF FALCÓN

Leptodactylus hylaedactylus (Cope, 1868)
Reported by: Ginés (1959. Idem); Rivero (1963. Idem).
Distribution in Venezuela: Reported in Caripito, state of Monagas, eastern Venezuela (sensu La Marca, 1992).
Current Status: No specimens known from Falcón. This taxon is currently named *Adenomera hylaedactyla*. We consider this a mistaken report.

Hyla boulengeri (Cope, 1887)
Reported by: Rivero (1961. Idem); Rivero (1963. Idem).

Distribution in Venezuela: The northern and southern populations mentioned by Rivero (1961, 1963) represent currently other species.
Current Status: Sensu La Marca (1992. Idem), the northern population at present is known as *Scinax rostrata*, southern populations represent currently *Scinax garbei* and *Scinax kennedyi*.

Oxybelis fulgidus (Daudin, 1803)
Reported by: Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1979. Idem).
Current Distribution in Venezuela: Eastern and southern Venezuela (Lancini & Kornacker, 1989. Idem).
Current Status: We consider this as a mistaken report.

Micrurus circinalis (Duméril, Bibron, Duméril, 1854)
Reported by: Rivero-Blanco & Dixon (1979. Idem).
Current Distribution in Venezuela: Eastern and southern Venezuela (Lancini and Kornacker, 1989. Idem).
Current Status: Sensu Roze (1967. Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2287:1-59), Roze (1982. Mem. Inst. Butantan, 46:305-338) and Lancini and Kornacker 1989. Idem), this species is a synonym of *M. psyches psyches*. We consider this as a mistaken report.

Table 1.- Summary of the number of taxa within each taxonomical level of amphibians and reptiles (not include those species listed as possibly occurring within Falcón).

Levels	Amphibians	Reptiles	Totals
Orders	3	4	7
Families	9	23	32
Genera	19	63	82
Species	38	87	125

Table 2.- Summary of the number of species of amphibians and reptiles by each Municipios within the state of Falcón. The Municipios that have "0" record of species of amphibians, reptiles, or both, would occur that are political entities created very recently and have not been surveyed or only have not been adequately explored (only unconfirmed records, or not specimens in collection neither published records, e.g.: Municipio Dabajuro). The integer for each Municipio matches the integer used in the map of Falcón (Figure 1).

Municipios	Anfibios	Reptiles	Totales
1. Acosta	4	17	21
2. Bolívar	6	0	6
3. Buchivacoa	0	5	5
4. Cacique Manaure	2	0	2
5. Carirubana	2	11	13
6. Colina	11	22	33
7. Dabajuro	0	0	0
8. Democracia	3	12	15
9. Falcón	5	31	36
10. Federación	6	2	8
11. Jacura	3	15	18
12. Los Taques	0	1	1
13. Mauroa	9	9	18
14. Miranda	9	22	31
15. Monseñor Iturriza	9	17	26
16. Palma Sola	6	2	8
17. Petit	15	23	38
18. Píritu	1	1	2
19. San Francisco	0	2	2
20. Silva	4	18	22
21. Unión	1	10	11
22. Zamora	1	5	6
23. Tocópero	0	1	1
24. Urumaco	0	1	1
25. Sucre	2	9	11

CHECKLIST AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CUBAN AMPHIBIANS (ANURA)

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INTRODUCTION

The amphibian fauna of Cuba consists of 55 species described to date, of which 52 (94.5 %) are endemic. It contains a total of 67 taxa, including subspecies, nine of which have been described since the most recently published checklist (Powell *et al.*, 1996). Herein, I list all new and previously described species of amphibians.

This bibliography of the Cuban amphibians deals, in a great part, with taxonomy and geographical distribution. There are many papers in which the species of a given region are listed, and some data about their habitats are presented. In a very few papers, the ecological aspects at the population or community level are described.

The present checklist contains the 55 Cuban species described up to 1998. The bibliography encompasses all references that I have found referring to any aspect of Cuban amphibians, whether formally published or presented at symposia or as a thesis.

In the following list, the endemic taxa are marked with an asterisk (*).

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CHECKLIST OF CUBAN AMPHIBIA

ANURA

BUFONIDAE

Bufo cataulaciceps Schwartz, 1959*
Bufo empusus (Cope, 1862)*
Bufo fustiger Schwartz, 1960*
Bufo gundlachi Ruibal, 1959*
Bufo longinasus Stejneger, 1905*
Bufo peltocephalus Tschudi, 1838*
Bufo taladai Schwartz, 1960*

HYLIDAE

Osteopilus septentrionalis (Duméril and Bibron, 1841)

LEPIDODACTYLIDAE

Eleutherodactylus acmonis Schwartz, 1960*
Eleutherodactylus albipes Barbour and Shreve, 1937*
Eleutherodactylus atkinsi Dunn, 1925*
Eleutherodactylus auriculatus (Cope, 1862)*
Eleutherodactylus bartonsmithi Schwartz, 1960*
Eleutherodactylus blairhedgesi Estrada, Díaz and Rodríguez, 1997*
Eleutherodactylus bresslerae Schwartz, 1960*
Eleutherodactylus cubanus Barbour and Shreve, 1937*
Eleutherodactylus cuneatus (Cope, 1862)*
Eleutherodactylus dimidiatus (Cope, 1862)*
Eleutherodactylus eileenae Dunn, 1926*
Eleutherodactylus emiliae Dunn, 1926*
Eleutherodactylus etheridgei Schwartz, 1958*
Eleutherodactylus glamyrus Estrada and Hedges, 1997*
Eleutherodactylus greyi Dunn, 1926*
Eleutherodactylus guanahacabibes Estrada and Novo Rodríguez, 1985*
Eleutherodactylus guantanamera Hedges, Estrada and Thomas, 1992*
Eleutherodactylus gundlachi Schmidt, 1920*
Eleutherodactylus iberia Estrada and Hedges, 1996*
Eleutherodactylus intermedius Barbour and Shreve, 1937*
Eleutherodactylus ionthus Schwartz, 1960*
Eleutherodactylus jaumei Estrada and Alonso, 1997*
Eleutherodactylus klinikowski Schwartz, 1959*
Eleutherodactylus leberi Schwartz, 1965*

Eleutherodactylus limbatus (Cope, 1862)*
Eleutherodactylus mariposa Hedges, Estrada and Thomas, 1992*
Eleutherodactylus melacara Hedges, Estrada and Thomas, 1992*
Eleutherodactylus orientalis Barbour and Shreve, 1937*
Eleutherodactylus pezopetrus Schwartz, 1960*
Eleutherodactylus pinarensis Dunn, 1926*
Eleutherodactylus planirostris (Cope, 1862)
Eleutherodactylus principalis Estrada and Hedges, 1997*
Eleutherodactylus ricordii (Duméril and Bibron, 1841)*
Eleutherodactylus riparius Estrada and Hedges, 1998*
Eleutherodactylus ronaldi Schwartz, 1960*
Eleutherodactylus sierramaestrae Schmidt, 1920*
Eleutherodactylus symingtoni Schwartz, 1957*
Eleutherodactylus tetajulia Estrada and Hedges, 1996*
Eleutherodactylus thomasi Schwartz, 1959*
Eleutherodactylus toa Estrada and Hedges, 1991*
Eleutherodactylus tonyi Estrada and Hedges, 1997*
Eleutherodactylus turquinensis Barbour and Shreve, 1937*
Eleutherodactylus varians (Gundlach and Peters, 1864)*
Eleutherodactylus varleyi Dunn, 1925*
Eleutherodactylus zeus Schwartz, 1958*
Eleutherodactylus zugi Schwartz, 1958*

RANIDAE
Rana catesbeiana Shaw, 1802

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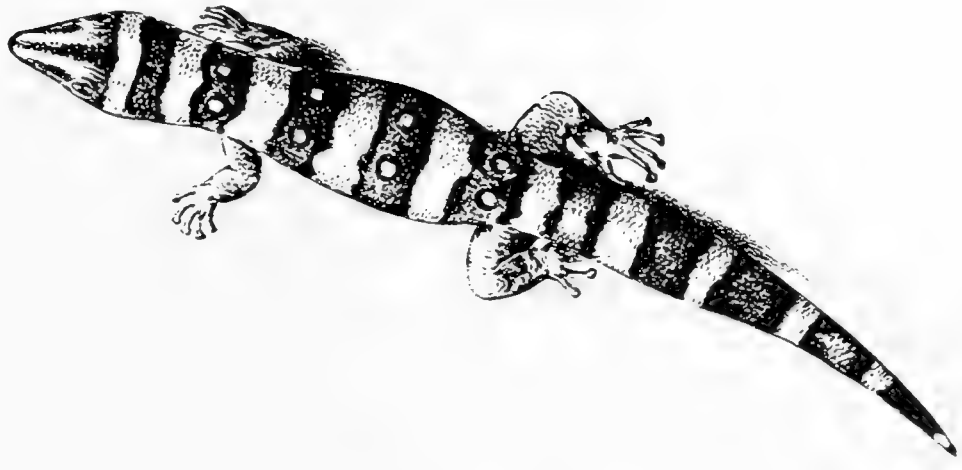
CUBAN REPTILES: ORIGINAL CITATIONS, HOLOTYPES, AND GEOGRAPHIC RANGE



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INTRODUCTION

The Cuban terrestrial reptile fauna is composed of 120 known species, of which 97 species are endemic (80.8%). Cuban reptiles occur throughout the country, not only in all natural vegetation types but also in urban and agricultural places. They eat many invertebrates and are the prey for other vertebrates. For these reasons, reptiles play an important role in the food webs of Cuban ecosystems and must be well understood in order to ensure their correct management and conservation.

Since the publication of the most recent checklist of the West Indian herpetofauna (Powell *et al.*, 1996), several new Cuban reptiles have been described (Díaz *et al.*, 1996; Pérez-Beato, 1996-1997; Thomas and Hedges, 1998*a, b*; Thomas *et al.*, 1998) and some subspecies have been elevated to species (Thomas and Hedges, 1998*a, b*). As Powell *et al.* (1996) stated, no previous list had provided complete citations of the original descriptions of species. They provided a full list to the species level. Nevertheless, the subspecies level is often useful for understanding variation within species. Consequently, I give here a list with complete citations for all Cuban terrestrial reptiles described up to 1998, including the recognized species and subspecies.

For each taxon I report: A) the correct name in use with author and date; B) the complete citation of the original description; C) the page number for the name, between parentheses; D) the holotype or syntypes; and E) the geographic range within Cuba. The generic names *Chamaeleolis* and *Cadea* are maintained here despite the opinions of Hass *et al.* (1993) and Hedges (1996), respectively, because I believe that both have enough diagnostic characters for maintaining their taxonomic status and recognizing them as genera.

The abbreviations used are as follows: AMNH, American Museum of Natural History, New York; ANSP, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; BMNH, British Museum (Natural History), London; BYU, Brigham Young University, Provo; CARE, Colección de Alberto R. Estrada; CAS-SU, Stanford University (in the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco); CM, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh; ChM, Charleston Museum, Charleston; CZACC, Colecciones Zoológicas, Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática, La Habana; HZM, Universität Hamburg, Zoologische Museum, Hamburg; IZ, Instituto de Zoología, La Habana; MCTH, Museo Carlos de la Torre y Huerta, Holguín, Cuba; MCZ, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge; MNHN, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; MNHNCU, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Cuba, La Habana; UIMNH, University of Illinois, Museum of Natural History, Urbana; UMMZ, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; USNM, National Museum of Natural History, Washington; UZM, Universitets Zoologiske Museum, Kjøbenhavn; ZMB, Museum fur Naturkunde, Humboldt-Universität, Berlin.

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CUBAN REPTILES: ORIGINAL CITATIONS & DISTRIBUTIONS

Order Testudines
Family Emydidae

Trachemys decussata decussata (Gray), 1831. Gray, J. E. 1831. *Synopsis Reptilium*. Treuttel, Wurz, Sowerby, and Woods, Londres, viii + 84 pp. (p. 28). Holotype: BMNH 1947.3.4.79. Central and eastern Cuba.

Trachemys decussata angusta (Barbour and Carr), 1940. Barbour, T. and Carr, A. 1940. Antillean terrapins. *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 54(5):381-415. (p. 402). Holotype: MCZ 34340. Western Cuba; Isla de la Juventud.

Order Crocodilia
Family Crocodylidae

Crocodylus rhombifer Cuvier, 1807. Cuvier, G. 1807. Sur les différentes espèces de crocodiles vivans et sur leurs caractères distinctifs. *Ann. Mus. Nat. Hist. Paris* 10:8-86. (p. 51). Holotype: Unlocated: probably in MNHN but not designated. Ciénaga de Zapata; Ciénaga de Lanier.

Crocodylus acutus Cuvier, 1807. Cuvier, G. 1807. Sur les différentes espèces de crocodiles vivans et sur leurs caractères distinctifs. *Ann. Mus. Nat. Hist. Paris* 10:8-86. (p. 55). Holotype: Unlocated. Cuba.

Caiman crocodilus fuscus (Cope), 1868. Cope, E. D. 1868. On the crocodilian genus *Perosuchus*. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 20:203. (p. 203). Holotype: Unknown. Ciénaga de Lanier.

Order Squamata - Lizards
Family Amphisbaenidae

Amphisbaena cubana Gundlach and Peters in Peters, 1878. Peters, W. 1878 Über vier neue amerikanische *Amphisbaena*-Arten. *Monatsber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* 1878:778-781. (p. 780). Holotype: ZMB 9383. From Cienfuegos to San Carlos, Guantánamo province; Isla de la Juventud.

Amphisbaena barbouri Gans and Alexander, 1962. Gans, C. and Alexander, A. A. 1962. Studies on Amphisbaenids (Amphisbaenia, Reptilia). 2. On the amphisbaenids of the Antilles. *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 128(3):65-158. (p. 97). Holotype: MCZ 12136. From La Habana province to Cienfuegos province.

Amphisbaena carlgansi Thomas and Hedges, 1998. Thomas, R. and Hedges, S. B. 1998. A new amphisbaenian from Cuba. *J. Herpetol.* 32(1):92-96. (p. 93). Holotype: MNHNCU-4421. Meseta de Cabo Cruz, Granma province.

Cadea blanoides Stejneger, 1916. Stejneger, L. 1916. Notes on amphisbaenian nomenclature. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 29:85. (p. 85). Holotype: BMNH 1946.8.2.20. From Sierra de los Órganos, Pinar del Río province to Matanzas province; Isla de la Juventud.

Cadea palirostrata Dickerson, 1916. Dickerson, M. C. 1916. Description of a new amphisbaenian collected by the late Dr. Charles S. Mead in 1911 on the Isle of Pines, Cuba. *Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 35(34):659-662. (p. 659). Holotype: AMNH 2717. Isla de la Juventud.

Family Anguidae

Diploglossus delasagra (Cocteau), 1838 or 1839. Cocteau, J. T. 1838 or 1839. Reptiles. In *Historia Física, Política y Natural de la Isla de Cuba* (R. de la Sagra, ed.), (p. 110). Syntypes: MNHN 2856, 2858, 2859; RNH 3626. From Pinar del Río province to Gibara in Holguín province; Isla de la Juventud.

Diploglossus nigropunctatus Barbour and Shreve, 1937. Barbour, T. and Shreve, B. 1937. Novitates Cubanae. *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 80(9):377-387 + 4 láms. (p. 378). Holotype: MCZ 42504. Northeastern Guantánamo.

Diploglossus garridoi Thomas and Hedges, 1998. Thomas, R. and Hedges, S. B. 1998. New anguid lizard (*Diploglossus*) from Cuba. *Copeia* 1998(1):97-103. (p. 97). Holotype: MNHNCU 4420. El Manguito, Granma province.

Family Gekkonidae

Gonatodes albogularis fuscus Hallowell, 1855. Hallowell, E. 1855. Contributions to South American herpetology. *J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 2(3):33-36. (p. 33). Holotype: Unlocated. Cuba.

Hemidactylus haitianus Meerwarth, 1901. Meerwarth, H. 1901. Die westindischen Reptilien und Batrachier des naturhistorischen Museums in Hamburg. *Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg* 18:1-41. (p. 17). Holotype: HZM (destroyed). Cuba.

Hemidactylus mabouia Moreau de Jonnès, 1818. Moreau de Jonnès, A. 1818. Monographie du mabouia des murailles, ou *Gecko Mabouia* des Antilles. *Bull. Sci. Soc. Philomath. Paris* 1818:138-139. (p. 138). Holotype: MNHN 6573. Guantánamo city.

Hemidactylus turcicus turcicus (Linnaeus), 1758. Linnaeus, K. von 1758. Systema Naturae per regna tria naturae, secundum classes, ordines, genera, species, cum characteribus, diferentiis, synonymis, locis. Tomus I, Editio Decima, reformata, 824 pp. (p. 202). Holotype: Unlocated. Coastal places between La Habana city and Santiago de Cuba city.

Sphaerodactylus elegans elegans Mac Leay, 1834. Mac Leay, W. S. 1834. A few remarks No. XIV. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* II(14):9-12. (p. 12). Holotype: Unlocated. Cuba; Isla de la Juventud; Archipiélago de los Canarreos, Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey; and Archipiélago de los Jardines de la Reina.

Sphaerodactylus argus argus Gosse, 1850. Gosse, P. 1850. Descriptions of a new genus and six new species of saurian reptiles. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* 2(6):344-348. (p. 347). Syntypes: BMNH 47.12.24.56, 47.12.24.59. From Juraguá, Cienfuegos province, to Santa Clara; from Los Negros to Cabo Cruz, Granma province; Santiago de Cuba city; Archipiélago de los Jardines de la Reina.

Sphaerodactylus torrei torrei Barbour, 1914. Barbour, T. 1914. A contribution to the zoogeography of the West Indies, with special references to amphibians and reptiles. *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 44(2):209-359. (p. 260). Holotype: MCZ 6916. From Santiago de Cuba city to Playa Juraguá.

Sphaerodactylus torrei spielmani Grant, 1958. Grant, C. 1958. A new gekkonid lizard (*Sphaerodactylus*) from Cuba. *Herpetologica* 14(4):225-227. (p. 225). Holotype: UIMNH 44105. West of Guantánamo Bay.

Sphaerodactylus scaber Barbour and Ramsden, 1919. Barbour, T. and Ramsden, C. 1919. The herpetology of Cuba. *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 47(2):71-213. (p. 126). Holotype: MCZ 12304. From Sagua la Grande, Villa Clara province, to Sierra de Najasa, Camagüey province; Cayo Conuco, Villa Clara province.

Sphaerodactylus intermedius Barbour and Ramsden, 1919. Barbour, T. and Ramsden, C. 1919. The herpetology of Cuba. *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 47(2):71-213. (p. 211). Holotype: MCZ 12305. From Rincón de Guanabo, La Habana province, to Hato Nuevo, Matanzas province.

Sphaerodactylus oliveri Grant, 1944. Grant, C. 1944. New *Sphaerodactylus* from Cuba and the Isla de Pinos. *Herpetologica* 2(6):118-125. (p. 118). Holotype: UMMZ 93310 or CAS-SU 14683. From eastern Cienfuegos to Trinidad and Topes de Collantes.

Sphaerodactylus storeyae Grant, 1944. Grant, C. 1944. New *Sphaerodactylus* from Cuba and the Isla de Pinos. *Herpetologica* 2(6):118-125. (p. 125). Holotype: CAS-SU 9296. Punta del Este, Isla de la Juventud.

Sphaerodactylus ramsdeni Ruibal, 1959. Ruibal, R. 1959. A new species of *Sphaerodactylus* from Oriente, Cuba. *Herpetologica* 15(2):89-93. (p. 89). Holotype: MCZ 8536. Sierras de la Gran Piedra, Santiago de Cuba province, and Sierra del Guaso, Guantánamo province.

Sphaerodactylus ruibali Grant, 1959. Grant, C. 1959. Another new *Sphaerodactylus* from Guantanamo, Cuba. *Herpetologica* 15(1):53. (p. 53). Holotype: UIMNH 44246. From western Guantánamo Bay to Macambo.

Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus alayoi Grant, 1959. Grant, C. 1959. A new *Sphaerodactylus* from Guantanamo, Cuba. *Herpetologica* 15(1):49-53. (p. 49). Holotype: UIMNH 44215. Vicinity of Guantánamo city.

Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus granti Thomas and Schwartz, 1966. Thomas, R. and Schwartz, A. 1966. The *Sphaerodactylus decoratus* complex in the West Indies. *Brigham Young Univ. Sci. Bull.* 7(4):1-26. (p. 10). Holotype: BYU 17233. Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey; from Nuevitas, Camagüey province, to Levisa, Holguín province, on North and to Guantánamo on South.

Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus lissodesmus Thomas and Schwartz, 1966. Thomas, R. and Schwartz, A. 1966. The *Sphaerodactylus decoratus* complex in the West Indies. *Brigham Young Univ. Sci. Bull.* 7(4):1-26. (p. 12). Holotype: MCZ 57344. Sierra de Cubitas, Camagüey province.

Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus strategus Thomas and Schwartz, 1966. Thomas, R. and Schwartz, A. 1966. The *Sphaerodactylus decoratus* complex in the West Indies. *Brigham Young Univ. Sci. Bull.* 7(4):1-26. (p. 13). Holotype: MCZ 81110. From Guantánamo Naval Base to Caimanera.

Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus ocujal Thomas and Schwartz, 1966. Thomas, R. and Schwartz, A. 1966. The *Sphaerodactylus decoratus* complex in the West Indies. *Brigham Young Univ. Sci. Bull.* 7(4):1-26. (p. 16). Holotype: USNM 138015. From Niquero, Granma province, to Jutisí, east of Santiago de Cuba Bay.

Sphaerodactylus notatus atactus Schwartz, 1966. Schwartz, A. 1966. Geographic variation in *Sphaerodactylus notatus* Baird. *Rev. Biol. Trop.* 13(2):161-185. (p. 166). Holotype: AMNH 92820. Cuba; Isla de la Juventud; Archipiélago de los Canarreos; Cayos de San Felipe.

Sphaerodactylus bromeliarum Peters and Schwartz, 1972. Peters, G. and Schwartz, A. 1972. Ein neuer, Bromelien bewohnender Kugelfingergecko (Gekkonidae: *Sphaerodactylus*) aus Oriente/Cuba. *Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin* 48(2):393-399. (p. 395). Holotype: ZMB 42827. Yunque de Baracoa.

Sphaerodactylus armasi Schwartz and Garrido, 1974. Schwartz, A. and Garrido, O. H. 1974. A new Cuban species of *Sphaerodactylus* (Gekkonidae) of the *nigropunctatus* complex. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 8(30):337-344. (p. 339). Holotype: IZ 4089. From western Guantánamo Bay to Maisí, Guantánamo province.

Sphaerodactylus celicara Garrido and Schwartz, 1982. Garrido, O. H. and Schwartz, A. 1982. A new species of *Sphaerodactylus* (Reptilia: Sauria: Gekkonidae) from eastern Cuba. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 95(2):392-397. (p. 392). Holotype: IZ 5613. From Baracoa to Maisí, Guantánamo province.

Sphaerodactylus docimus Schwartz and Garrido, 1985. Schwartz, A. and Garrido, O. H. 1985. The Cuban lizards of the genus *Sphaerodactylus* (Sauria, Gekkonidae). *Milwaukee Public Mus. Contr. Biol. Geol.* 62:1-67. (p. 22). Holotype: MCZ 8510. Jutisí, Santiago de Cuba province.

Sphaerodactylus schwartzi Thomas, Hedges and Garrido, 1992. Thomas, R., Hedges, S. B. and Garrido, O. H. 1992. Two new species of *Sphaerodactylus* from eastern Cuba (Squamata: Gekkonidae). *Herpetologica* 48(3):358-367. (p. 359). Holotype: MNHNCU 3438. Southwestern Guantánamo province.

Sphaerodactylus cricoderus Thomas, Hedges, and Garrido, 1992. Thomas, R., Hedges, S. B. and Garrido, O. H. 1992. Two new species of *Sphaerodactylus* from eastern Cuba (Squamata: Gekkonidae). *Herpetologica* 48(3):358-367. (p. 362). Holotype: MNHNCU 238. Uvero, Santiago de Cuba province.

Sphaerodactylus pimienta Thomas, Hedges, and Garrido, 1998. Thomas, R., Hedges, S. B., and Garrido, O. H. 1998. A new gecko (*Sphaerodactylus*) from the Sierra Maestra of Cuba. *J. Herpetol.* 32(1):66-69. (p. 66). Holotype: MNHNCU 4417. Northern slope of Sierra Maestra.

Tarentola americana americana Gray, 1831. Gray, J. E. 1831. *A synopsis of the species of the Class Reptilia.* Appendix to E. Griffth Cuvier's Animal Kingdom. Whittaker, Treucher, and Co., Londres, 110 pp., 55 pls. (p. 48). Holotype: AMNH 6700. Cuba.

Family Iguanidae

Cyclura nubila nubila (Gray), 1831. Gray, J. E. 1831. *A synopsis of the species of the class Reptilia.* Appendix to E. Griffith Cuvier's Animal Kingdom. Whittaker, Treacher, and Co., Londres, 110 pp., 55 pls. (p. 39). Holotype: BMNH 1946.8.29.88. Cuba.

Family Polychrotidae

Anolis equestris equestris Merrem, 1820. Merrem, B. 1820. *Tentamen Systematis Amphibiorum.* Marburg, xv + 191 pp. (p. 45). Holotype: Unlocated. From San Diego de los Baños, Pinar del Río province, to Sagua la Grande, Villa Clara province.

Anolis equestris thomasi Schwartz, 1958. Schwartz, A. 1958. A new subspecies of *Anolis equestris* from Eastern Cuba. *Herpetologica* 14(1):1-7. (p. 3). Holotype: AMNH 78148. From Camagüey province to Banes, Holguín province, and Bayamo, Granma province.

Anolis equestris buidei Schwartz and Garrido, 1972. Schwartz, A. and Garrido, O. H. 1972. The lizards of the *Anolis equestris* complex in Cuba. *Studies Fauna Curaçao other Carib. Isl.* 39(134):1-86. (p. 34). Holotype: IZ 1294 = CZACC 4.3193. Península de Hicacos.

Anolis equestris persparsus Schwartz and Garrido, 1972. Schwartz, A. and Garrido, O. H. 1972. The lizards of the *Anolis equestris* complex in Cuba. *Studies Fauna Curaçao other Carib. Isl.* 39(134):1-86. (p. 36). Holotype: AMNH 78116. Eastern Cienfuegos; Villa Clara and Sancti Spíritus provinces.

Anolis equestris juraguensis Schwartz and Garrido, 1972. Schwartz, A. and Garrido, O. H. 1972. The lizards of the *Anolis equestris* complex in Cuba. *Studies Fauna Curaçao other Carib. Isl.* 39(134):1-86. (p. 39). Holotype: IZ 1152 = CZACC 4.3210. Juraguá, west to Cienfuegos Bay.

Anolis equestris verreonensis Schwartz and Garrido, 1972. Schwartz, A. and Garrido, O. H. 1972. The lizards of the *Anolis equestris* complex in Cuba. *Studies Fauna Curaçao other Carib. Isl.* 39(134):1-86. (p. 44). Holotype: IZ 488 = CZACC 4.3221. From Vereón to Cabo Cruz, Granma province.

Anolis equestris potior Schwartz and Thomas, 1975. Schwartz, A. and Thomas, R. 1975. A check-list of West Indian amphibians and reptiles. *Carnegie Mus. Nat. Hist. Special Publ.* 1:1-216. (p. 81). Holotype: IZ 3098 = CZACC 4.3417. Cayo Santa María, Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey.

Anolis equestris cincoleguas Garrido, 1981. Garrido, O. H. 1981. Nueva subespecie de *Anolis equestris* (Sauria: Iguanidae) para Cuba, con comentarios sobre la distribución y afinidades de otras poblaciones del complejo. *Poeyana* 232:1-15. (p. 3). Holotype: IZ 5398. Cayos de las Cinco Leguas, Matanzas province.

Anolis luteogularis luteogularis Noble and Hassler, 1935. Noble, G. K. and Hassler, W. G. 1935. A new giant *Anolis* from Cuba. *Copeia* 3:113-115. (p. 113). Holotype: AMNH 46502. From eastern Península de Guanahacabibes to Güines, south of La Habana province.

Anolis luteogularis hassleri Barbour and Shreve, 1935. Barbour, T. and Shreve, B. 1935. Notes on Cuban anoles. *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 8:249-254. (p. 251). Holotype: MCZ 11178. Isla de la Juventud, northern region.

Anolis luteogularis nivevultus Schwartz and Garrido, 1972. Schwartz, A. and Garrido, O. H. 1972. The lizards of the *Anolis equestris* complex in Cuba. *Studies Fauna Curaçao other Carib. Isl.* 39(134):1-86. (p. 11). Holotype: IZ 339 = CZACC 4.3144. Península de Guanahacabibes.

Anolis luteogularis delacruzi Schwartz and Garrido, 1972. Schwartz, A. and Garrido, O. H. 1972. The lizards of the *Anolis equestris* complex in Cuba. *Studies Fauna Curaçao other Carib. Isl.* 39(134):1-86. (p. 16). Holotype: IZ 1277 = CZACC 4.3155. Santa Isabel, Isla de la Juventud.

Anolis luteogularis sectilis Schwartz and Garrido, 1972. Schwartz, A. and Garrido, O. H. 1972. The lizards of the *Anolis equestris* complex in Cuba. *Studies Fauna Curaçao other Carib. Isl.* 39(134):1-86. (p. 19). Holotype: IZ 388 = CZACC 4.3157. Isla de la Juventud, southern region.

Anolis luteogularis coctilis Schwartz and Garrido, 1972. Schwartz, A. and Garrido, O. H. 1972. The lizards of the *Anolis equestris* complex in Cuba. *Studies Fauna Curaçao other Carib. Isl.* 39(134):1-86. (p. 22). Holotype: IZ 402 = CZACC 4.3163. Cayo Cantiles, Archipiélago de los Canarreos.

Anolis luteogularis calceus Schwartz and Garrido, 1972. Schwartz, A. and Garrido, O. H. 1972. The lizards of the *Anolis equestris* complex in Cuba. *Studies Fauna Curaçao other Carib. Isl.* 39(134):1-86. (p. 25). Holotype: IZ 1295 = CZACC 4.3117. Santo Tomás, Península de Zapata.

Anolis luteogularis jaumei Schwartz and Garrido, 1972. Schwartz, A. and Garrido, O. H. 1972. The lizards of the *Anolis equestris* complex in Cuba. *Studies Fauna Curaçao other Carib. Isl.* 39(134):1-86. (p. 27). Holotype: IZ 369 = CZACC 4.3180. Playa Larga, Bahía de Cochinos.

Anolis luteogularis sanfelipensis Garrido, 1975. Garrido, O. H. 1975. Nuevos reptiles del Archipiélago Cubano. *Poeyana* 141:1-58. (p. 23). Holotype: IZ 2972 = CZACC 4.3358. Cayo Real, Cayos de San Felipe, off the southern coast of Pinar del Río province.

Anolis noblei noblei Barbour and Shreve, 1935. Barbour, T. and Shreve, B. 1935. Notes on Cuban anoles. *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 8:249-254. (p. 250). Holotype: MCZ 26653. Sierra de Nipe and Cupeyal, Holguín province.

Anolis noblei galeifer Schwartz, 1964. Schwartz, A. 1964. *Anolis equestris* in Oriente province, Cuba. *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 131(12):403-428. (p. 409). Holotype: MCZ 59326. Sierra Maestra: Sierra de la Gran Piedra.

Anolis baracoae Schwartz, 1964. Schwartz, A. 1964. *Anolis equestris* in Oriente province, Cuba. *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 131(12):403-428. (p. 419). Holotype: MCZ 57404. From Cayo Güín to Maisí, Guantánamo province.

Anolis smallwoodi smallwoodi Schwartz, 1964. Schwartz, A. 1964. *Anolis equestris* in Oriente province, Cuba. *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 131(12):403-428. (p. 412). Holotype: AMNH 89526. From eastern Sierra Maestra to west of Guantánamo Bay.

Anolis smallwoodi palardis Schwartz, 1964. Schwartz, A. 1964. *Anolis equestris* in Oriente province, Cuba. *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 131(12):403-428. (p. 416). Holotype: CM 33320. From eastern Guantánamo Bay to Monte Líbano and Baitiquirí.

Anolis smallwoodi saxuliceps Schwartz, 1964. Schwartz, A. 1964. *Anolis equestris* in Oriente province, Cuba. *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 131(12):403-428. (p. 422). Holotype: HZM 5376. From Moa, Holguín province, to Felicidad, Guantánamo province.

Anolis pigmaequestris Garrido, 1975. Garrido, O. H. 1975. Nuevos reptiles del Archipiélago Cubano. *Poeyana* 141:1-58. (p. 4). Holotype: IZ 2884 = CZACC 4.3344. Francés and Santa María Kays, Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey.

Anolis porcatus porcatus Gray, 1840. Gray, J. E. 1840. Catalogue of the species of reptiles collected in Cuba by W. S. MacLeay, Esq; with some notes on their habits extracted from his MS. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1(5):108-115. (p. 112). Syntypes BMNH 1946.8.12.7, 1946.8.12.66-70. Cuba; Archipiélago de los Colorados; Archipiélago de los Canarreos; Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey; and Archipiélago de los Jardines de la Reina.

Anolis porcatus aracelyae Pérez-Beato, 1996-1997. Pérez-Beato, O. 1996-1997. A new subspecies of *Anolis porcatus* (Sauria: Polychrotidae) from Western Cuba. *Rev. Biol. Trop.* 44(3)/45(1):295-299. (p. 296). Holotype: MNHNCU-1445. Pinar del Río province, excepting Península de Guanahacabibes.

Anolis isolepis isolepis Cope, 1861. Cope, E. D. 1861. Notes and descriptions of Anoles. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 13:208-215. (p. 214). Syntypes: USNM lost. Sierra de Trinidad; Sierra de Jatibonico; Sierra Maestra; Macizo de Sagua Baracoa.

Anolis isolepis altitudinalis Garrido, 1985. Garrido, O. H. 1985. Nueva subespecie de *Anolis isolepis* (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) para Cuba. *Doñana, Acta Vertebrata* 12(1):41-49. (p. 42). Holotype: CZACC 4.7028. Pico Turquino.

Anolis allisoni Barbour, 1928. Barbour, T. 1928. Reptiles from the Bay Islands. *Proc. New England Zool. Club* 10:55-61. (p. 58). Holotype: MCZ 26725. From Playa Caimito, south of La Habana province, to Banes, Holguín province, and Cabo Cruz, Granma province.

Anolis angusticeps angusticeps Hallowell, 1856. Hallowell, E. 1856. Notes on the reptiles in the collection of the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 8:221-238. (p. 228). Holotype: ANSP 7789. Cuba; Archipiélago de los Colorados; Archipiélago de los Canarreos; Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey; and Archipiélago de los Jardines de la Reina.

Anolis paternus paternus Hardy, 1967. Hardy, J. D., Jr. 1967. Geographic variation in the West Indian lizard, *Anolis angusticeps*, with the description of a new form, *Anolis angusticeps paternus* from the Isle of Pines, Cuba (Reptilia: Iguanidae). *Carib J. Sci.* 6(1-2):23-31. (p. 25). Holotype: USNM 142156. Isla de la Juventud, northern region.

Anolis paternus pinarensis Garrido, 1975. Garrido, O. H. 1975. Variación de *Anolis angusticeps* Hallowell (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) en el occidente de Cuba y en Isla de Pinos. *Poeyana* 144:1-18. (p. 8). Holotype: IZ 4073 = CZACC 4.3431. Southwestern Pinar del Río province.

Anolis guazuma Garrido, 1983. Garrido, O. H. 1983. Nueva especie de *Anolis* (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) de la Sierra del Turquino, Cuba. *Carib. J. Sci.* 19(3-4):71-76. (p. 71). Holotype: CZACC 4.6128. Pico Turquino.

Anolis alayoni Estrada and Hedges, 1995. Estrada, A. R. and Hedges, S. B. 1995. A new species of *Anolis* (Sauria: Iguanidae) from eastern Cuba. *Carib. J. Sci.* 31(1-2):65-72. (p. 65). Holotype: MNHNCU-2746. Mountains of Holguín and Guantánamo provinces.

Anolis garridoi Díaz, Estrada, and Moreno, 1996. Díaz, L. M., Estrada, A. R., and Moreno, L. V. 1996. A new species of *Anolis* (Sauria: Iguanidae) from the Sierra de Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus, Cuba. *Carib. J. Sci.* 32(1):54-58. (p. 54). Holotype: MNHNCU-4285. Topes de Collantes.

Anolis loysiana Duméril and Bibron, 1837. Duméril, A. M. C. and Bibron, G. 1837. *Erpétologie Générale, ou Histoire Naturelle Complète des Reptiles 4.* Libraire Encyclopédique de Roret, Paris, 572 pp. (p. 100). Holotype: MNHN 2465. Cuba.

Anolis argillaceus Cope, 1862. Cope, E. D. 1862. Contributions to neotropical saurology. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 14:176-188. (p. 176). Holotype: USNM lost. From Nuevitas, Camagüey province, to Maisí, Guantánamo province.

Anolis centralis centralis Peters, 1970. Peters, G. 1970. Zur Taxonomie und Zoogeographie der Kubanischen Anolinen Eidechsen (Reptilia, Iguanidae). *Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin* 46(1):197-234. (p. 215). Holotype: ZMB 41616. From Sierra de Cubitas, Camagüey province, to Gibara, Holguín province, and Bayamo, Granma province.

Anolis centralis litoralis Garrido, 1975. Garrido, O. H. 1975. Distribución y variación de *Anolis argillaceus* Cope (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) en Cuba. *Poeyana* 142:1-28. (p. 12). Holotype: IZ 3472 = CZACC 4.3390. From Santiago de Cuba to Baitiquirí, Guantánamo province.

Anolis pumilus Garrido, 1988. Garrido, O. H. 1988. Nueva especie para la ciencia de *Anolis* (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) de Cuba perteneciente al complejo *argillaceus*. *Doñana, Acta Vertebrata* 15(1):45-57. (p. 46). Holotype: IZ 4470. From Península de Guanahacabibes to Jatibonico, Sancti Spíritus province; Isla de la Juventud; Archipiélago de Sabana.

Anolis lucius Duméril and Bibron, 1837. Duméril, A. M. C. and Bibron, G. 1837. *Erpétologie Générale, ou Histoire Naturelle Complète des Reptiles, 4*. Libraire Encyclopédique de Roret, Paris, 572 pp. (p. 105). Holotype: MNHN 2466. From Boca de Jaruco, La Habana province, to Baire, Granma province.

Anolis argenteolus Cope, 1861. Cope, E. D. 1861. Notes and descriptions of anoles. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 13:208-215. (p. 213). Holotype: USNM lost. From Sierra de Najasa, Camagüey province, to Maisí, Guantánamo province.

Anolis vermiculatus Duméril and Bibron, 1837. Duméril, A. M. C. and Bibron, G. 1837. *Erpétologie Générale, ou Histoire Naturelle Complète des Reptiles, 4*. Libraire Encyclopédique de Roret, Paris, 572 pp. (p. 128). Syntypes MNHN 2407, 2349. Sierra de los Órganos and Sierra del Rosario.

Anolis bartschi (Cochran), 1928. Cochran, D. 1928. A second species of *Deiroptyx* from Cuba. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 41:169-170. (p. 169). Holotype: USNM 75805. Sierra de los Órganos.

Anolis alutaceus Cope, 1861. Cope, E. D. 1861. Notes and descriptions of anoles. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 13:208-215. (p. 212). Syntypes MCZ 10932, ?USNM 27485-87. Cuba; Isla de la Juventud.

Anolis clivicola Barbour and Shreve, 1935. Barbour, T. and Shreve, B. 1935. Notes on Cuban anoles. *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 8:249-254. (p. 251). Holotype: MCZ 39664. Pico Turquino and Pico Bayamesa.

Anolis anfiloquioi Garrido, 1980. Garrido, O. H. 1980. Revisión del complejo *Anolis alutaceus* (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) y descripción de una nueva especie de Cuba. *Poeyana* 201:1-41. (p. 17). Holotype: IZ 4183. Levisa, Holguín province; Baracoa; Guantánamo.

Anolis inexpectata Garrido and Estrada, 1989. Garrido, O. H. and Estrada, A. R. 1989. Nueva especie del complejo *Anolis alutaceus* (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) para Cuba. *Rev. Biol.* 3(1):57-66. (p. 59). Holotype: MNHNCU-291. From Moa, Holguín province, to Yateras, Guantánamo province.

Anolis macilentus Garrido and Hedges, 1992. Garrido, O. H. and Hedges, S. B. 1992. Three new grass anoles from Cuba (Squamata: Iguanidae). *Carib. J. Sci.* 28:1-2. (p. 22). Holotype: MNHNCU-2721. Meseta del Guaso, Guantánamo province.

Anolis vescus Garrido and Hedges, 1992. Garrido, O. H. and Hedges, S. B. 1992. Three new grass anoles from Cuba (Squamata: Iguanidae). *Carib. J. Sci.* 28:1-2. (p. 25). Holotype: MNHNCU-2729. Palmarito, mountains to the north of Imías.

Anolis alfaroi Garrido and Hedges, 1992. Garrido, O. H. and Hedges, S. B. 1992. Three new grass anoles from Cuba (Squamata: Iguanidae). *Carib. J. Sci.* 28:1-2. (p. 27). Holotype: MNHNCU-2725. La Munición, Yateras, Guantánamo province.

Anolis cyanopleurus cyanopleurus Cope, 1861. Cope, E. D. 1861. Notes and descriptions of anoles. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 13:208-215. (p. 211). Syntypes USNM 62068-70. From Yateras to Baracoa, Guantánamo province.

Anolys cyanopleurus orientalis Garrido, 1975. Garrido, O. H. 1975. Distribución y variación del complejo *Anolis cyanopleurus* (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) en Cuba. *Poeyana* 143:1-60. (p. 16). Holotype: IZ 1564 = CZACC 4.3397. Maisí, Guantánamo province.

Anolis cupeyalensis Peters, 1970. Peters, G. 1970. Zur Taxonomie und Zoogeographie der Kubanischen Anolinen Eidechsen (Reptilia, Iguanidae*). Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin* 46(1):197-234. (p. 225). Holotype: ZMB 41059. San Felipe, northeastern Jatibonico, Ciego de Ávila province; Sierra de Nipe, Holguín province; Yateras, Guantánamo province.

Anolis spectrum Peters, 1863. Peters, W. 1863. Über einige neue Arten des Saurier-Gattung *Anolis. Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* 1863:135-149. (p. 136). Syntypes: ZMB 421 a-b. Pica Pica, Pinar del Río province; Fontanar, Ciudad de La Habana; North of Matanzas; Sierra de Trinidad; Jobo Rosado, Yaguajay, Sancti Spíritus province.

Anolis vanidicus vanidicus Garrido and Schwartz, 1972. Garrido, O. H. and Schwartz, A. 1972. The Cuban *Anolis spectrum* complex (Sauria: Iguanidae). *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 85(45):509-522. (p. 515). Holotype: AMNH 78400. Macizo de Guamuhaya.

Anolis vanidicus rejectus Garrido and Schwartz, 1972. Garrido, O. H. and Schwartz, A. 1972. The Cuban *Anolis spectrum* complex (Sauria: Iguanidae). *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 85(45):509-522. (p. 517). Holotype: ChM 55.1.63. Vicinity of Santiago de Cuba city.

Anolis fugitivus Garrido, 1975. Garrido, O. H. 1975. Distribución y variación del complejo *Anolis cyanopleurus* (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) en Cuba. *Poeyana* 143:1-60. (p. 28). Holotype: IZ 3854 = CZACC 4.3417. Nuevo Mundo, Moa, Holguín province.

Anolis juangundlachi Garrido, 1975. Garrido, O. H. 1975. Distribución y variación del complejo *Anolis cyanopleurus* (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) en Cuba. *Poeyana* 143:1-60. (p. 34). Holotype: IZ 3755. Carlos Rojas, Matanzas province.

Anolis mimus Schwartz and Thomas, 1975. Schwartz, A. and Thomas, R. 1975. A check-list of West Indian amphibians and reptiles. *Carnegie Mus. Nat. Hist. Special Publ.* 1:1-216. (p. 93). Holotype: IZ 3917 = CZACC 4.3411. Sierra de la Gran Piedra; Sierra de Santa María del Loreto.

Anolis sagrei sagrei Duméril and Bibron, 1837. Duméril, A. M. C. and Bibron, G. 1837. *Erpétologie Générale, ou Histoire Naturelle Complète des Reptiles, 4*. Libraire Encyclopédique de Roret, Paris, 572 pp. (p. 149). Syntypes MNHN 2430, 6797, ?MCZ 2171. Cuba; Archipiélago de los Colorados; Archipiélago de los Canarreos; Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey; Archipiélago de los Jardines de la Reina.

Anolis sagrei greyi Barbour, 1914. Barbour, T. 1914. A contribution to the zoogeography of the West Indies, with special reference to amphibians and reptiles. *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 44(2):209-359. (p. 287). Holotype: MCZ 7890. Vicinity of Camagüey city.

Anolis bremeri bremeri Barbour, 1914. Barbour, T. 1914. A contribution to the zoogeography of the West Indies, with special reference to amphibians and reptiles. *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 44(2):209-359. (p. 288). Holotype: MCZ 7889. From La Fe to Taco Taco, Pinar del Río province.

Anolis bremeri insulaepinorum Garrido, 1972. Garrido, O. H. 1972. *Anolis bremeri* Barbour (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) en el occidente de Cuba e Isla de Pinos. *Carib. J. Sci.* 12(1-2):59-77. (p. 63). Holotype: IZ 1626 = CZACC 4.3137. Isla de la Juventud, northern region.

Anolis homolechis homolechis (Cope), 1864. Cope, E. D. 1864. Contributions on the herpetology of tropical America. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 16:166-181. (p. 169). Holotype: BMNH 1946.8.5.78. Cuba; Isla de la Juventud; Cayo Real; Cayo Cantiles.

Anolis homolechis turquinensis Garrido, 1973. Garrido, O. H. 1973. Distribución y variación de *Anolis homolechis* Cope (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) en Cuba. *Poeyana* 120:1-68. (p. 9). Holotype: IZ 2900 = CZACC 4.3271. Pico Turquino.

Anolis quadriocellifer Barbour and Ramsden, 1919. Barbour, T. and Ramsden, C. 1919. The herpetology of Cuba. *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 47(2):71-213. (p. 158). Holotype: MCZ 11867. Península de Guanahacabibes.

Anolis jubar jubar Schwartz, 1968. Schwartz, A. 1968. The Cuban lizards of the *Anolis homolechis* complex. *Tulane Studies Zool.* 14(4):140-184. (p. 157). Holotype: AMNH 96529. Northwesrtern Camagüey province.

Anolis jubar cuneus Schwartz, 1968. Schwartz, A. 1968. The Cuban lizards of the *Anolis homolechis* complex. *Tulane Studies Zool.* 14(4):140-184. (p. 158). Holotype: AMNH 96536. Playa Santa Lucía and Cayo Sabinal, Camagüey province.

Anolis jubar balaenarum Schwartz, 1968. Schwartz, A. 1968. The Cuban lizards of the *Anolis homolechis* complex. *Tulane Studies Zool.* 14(4):140-184. (p. 161). Holotype: AMNH 95975. Cayos Los Ballenatos, Bahía de Nuevitas, Camagüey province.

Anolis jubar oriens Schwartz, 1968. Schwartz, A. 1968. The Cuban lizards of the *Anolis homolechis* complex. *Tulane Studies Zool.* 14(4):140-184. (p. 162). Holotype: AMNH 95976. From Belic, Granma province, to west of Playa Juraguá, Santiago de Cuba province.

Anolis jubar yaguajayensis Garrido, 1973. Garrido, O. H. 1973. Distribución y variación de *Anolis homolechis* Cope (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) en Cuba. *Poeyana* 120:1-68. (p. 15). Holotype: IZ 2372 = CZACC 4.3288. From eastern Caibarién, Villa Clara province, to Punta Caguanes, Ciego de Ávila province.

Anolis jubar gibarensis Garrido, 1973. Garrido, O. H. 1973. Distribución y variación de *Anolis homolechis* Cope (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) en Cuba. *Poeyana* 120:1-68. (p. 23). Holotype: IZ 2387 = CZACC 4.3293. From Gibara to Nicaro, Holguín province.

Anolis jubar maisiensis Garrido, 1973. Garrido, O. H. 1973. Distribución y variación de *Anolis homolechis* Cope (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) en Cuba. *Poeyana* 120:1-68. (p. 28). Holotype: IZ 1524 = CZACC 4.3297. Maisí, Guantánamo province.

Anolis jubar albertschwartzi Garrido, 1973. Garrido, O. H. 1973. Distribución y variación de *Anolis homolechis* Cope (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) en Cuba. *Poeyana* 120:1-68. (p. 33). Holotype: IZ 2621 = CZACC 4.3312. From Guantánamo Bay to Loma de Macambo.

Anolis jubar santamariae Garrido, 1973. Garrido, O. H. 1973. Distribución y variación de *Anolis homolechis* Cope (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) en Cuba. *Poeyana* 120:1-68. (p. 43). Holotype: IZ 2643 = CZACC 4.3325. Cayo Santa María, Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey.

Anolis jubar cocoensis Estrada and Garrido, 1990. Estrada, A. R. and Garrido, O. H. 1990. Nueva subespecie de *Anolis jubar* (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) para Cayo Coco y la Loma de Cunagua, Ciego de Ávila, Cuba. *Rev. Biol.* 4(1):71-79. (p. 73). Holotype: MNHNCU-381. Cayo Coco; Loma de Cunagua, Camagüey province.

Anolis guafe Estrada and Garrido, 1991. Estrada, A. R. and Garrido, O. H. 1991. Dos nuevas especies de *Anolis* (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) de la región oriental de Cuba. *Carib. J. Sci.* 27(3-4):146-161. (p. 148). Holotype: CARE 60516 = CZACC 4.60516. Coastal terraces of Cabo Cruz, Granma province.

Anolis confusus Estrada and Garrido, 1991. Estrada, A. R. and Garrido, O. H. 1991. Dos nuevas especies de *Anolis* (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) de la región oriental de Cuba. *Carib. J. Sci.* 27(3-4):146-161. (p. 156). Holotype: CARE 60503 = CZACC 4.60503. Cabo Cruz, Granma province.

Anolis mestrei Barbour, 1916. Barbour, T. 1916. A new *Anolis* from Cuba. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 29:19-20. (p. 19). Holotype: MCZ 11285. From Isabel Rubio, Pinar del Río province, to Sierra de Anafe, La Habana province.

Anolis rubribarbus Barbour and Ramsden, 1919. Barbour, T. and Ramsden, C. 1919. The herpetology of Cuba. *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 47(2):71-213. (p. 156). Holotype: MCZ 11941. From Sagua de Tánamo to Moa, Holguín province.

Anolis allogus Barbour and Ramsden, 1919. Barbour, T. and Ramsden, C. 1919. The herpetology of Cuba. *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 47(2):71-213. (p. 159). Holotype: MCZ 8544. Cuba.

Anolis ahli Barbour, 1925. Barbour, T. 1925. A new Cuban *Anolis*. *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 5:167-168. (p. 168). Holotype: MCZ 19905. Sierra de Trinidad.

Anolis imias Ruibal and Williams, 1961. Ruibal, R. and Williams, E. E. 1961. The taxonomy of the *Anolis homolechis* complex of Cuba. *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 125(8):211-246. (p. 237). Holotype: MCZ 42556. South of Guantánamo province.

Anolis delafuentei Garrido, 1982. Garrido, O. H. 1982. Nueva especie de *Anolis* (Lacertilia, Iguanidae) para Cuba. *Doñana, Acta Vertebrata* 9:131-137. (p. 132). Holotype: IZ 5907 = CZACC 4.7173. Topes de Collantes.

Anolis birama Garrido, 1990. Garrido, O. H. 1990. Nueva especie de *Anolis* de la sección *Beta* (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) para Cuba. *Rev. Biol.* 4(2):157-162. (p. 158). Holotype: MCTH-4. Birama, Granma province.

Anolis ophiolepis Cope, 1861. Cope, E. D. 1861. Notes and descriptions of anoles. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 13:208-215. (p. 211). Holotype: Unlocated. Cuba; Isla de la Juventud.*Chamaeleolis chamaeleonides* Duméril and Bibron, 1837. Duméril, A. M. C. and Bibron, G. 1837. *Erpétologie Générale, ou Histoire Naturelle Complète des Reptiles*. Libraire Enciclopédique de Roret, Paris, 4, 572 pp. (p. 168). Holotype: MNHN 1004. From Península de Guanahacabibes to Sierra de Cubitas, Camagüey province, and to Sierra Maestra; Isla de la Juventud.

Chamaeleolis porcus Cope, 1864. Cope, E. D. 1864. Contributions on the herpetology of tropical America. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 16:166-181. (p. 168). Holotype: ANSP 8133. Eastern Cuba (from Holguín to Baracoa).

Chamaeleolis barbatus Garrido, 1982. Garrido, O. H. 1982. Descripción de una nueva especie cubana de *Chamaeleolis* (Lacertilia: Iguanidae), con notas sobre su comportamiento. *Poeyana* 236:1-25. (p. 3). Holotype: IZ 5368. Sierra del Rosario.

Chamaeleolis guamuhaya Garrido, Pérez-Beato, and Moreno, 1991. Garrido, O. H., Pérez-Beato, O., and Moreno, L. V. 1991. Nueva especie de *Chamaeleolis* (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) para Cuba. *Carib. J. Sci.* 27(3-4):162-168. (p. 163). Holotype: MNHNCU-500. Macizo de Guamuhaya.

Family Teiidae

Ameiva auberi auberi Cocteau, 1838 or 1839. Cocteau, J. T. 1838 or 1839. *Reptiles*. In *Historia Física, Política y Natural de la Isla de Cuba* (R. de la Sagra, ed.), España, (p. 51). Syntypes: MNHN 1112, 2647, 1788, 4178. From La Fé, Pinar del Río province, to Canasí, La Habana province, on *N* and Melena del Sur, La Habana province, on *S*.

Ameiva auberi cacuminis Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 56). Holotype: AMNH 83028. Península de Guanahacabibes.

Ameiva auberi denticola Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 57). Holotype: AMNH 79202. From Carabelita to Manuel Lazo, Pinar del Río province.

Ameiva auberi procer Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 60). Holotype: AMNH 78390. Sierra de los Órganos; from Sierra del Rosario to Cabañas.

Ameiva auberi paulsoni Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 63). Holotype: AMNH 83012. La Coloma, Pinar del Río province.

Ameiva auberi pullata Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 67). Holotype: AMNH 82953. Matanzas; Cárdenas; Península de Hicacos; San Miguel de los Baños; all of them in Matanzas province.

Ameiva auberi abducta Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 70). Holotype: AMNH 96331. Península de Hicacos.

Ameiva auberi gemmea Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 71). Holotype: AMNH 82972. From Playa Ganuza to Baños de Elguea, Villa Clara province.

Ameiva auberi extraria Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 73). Holotype: AMNH 82982. Archipiélago de Sabana.

Ameiva auberi extorris Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 76). Holotype: IZ 52 = CZACC 4.3125. Cayuelo de la Vela (Archipiélago de Sabana).

Ameiva auberi garridoi Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 77). Holotype: IZ 96 = CZACC 4.3129. From Isabela de Sagua to Sagua la Grande, Villa Clara province.

Ameiva auberi atrothorax Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 79). Holotype: AMNH 78035. From eastern Cienfuegos to Casilda; Los Caneyes (Santa Clara).

Ameiva auberi peradusta Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 83). Holotype: IZ 85 = CZACC 4.3133. From Playa Girón to Juraguá; Calimete, Matanzas province.

Ameiva auberi llanensis Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 84). Holotype: MCZ 59321. From east of Sierra de Cubitas to Camagüey city.

Ameiva auberi sublesta Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 87). Holotype: AMNH 96393. Cayo Sabinal.

Ameiva auberi citra Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 89). Holotype: AMNH 96375. Playa Santa Lucía, Camagüey province.

Ameiva auberi granti Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 91). Holotype: AMNH 83784. From Gibara, and Holguín, Holguín province, to Baracoa, Guantánamo province.

Ameiva auberi sabulicolor Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 94). Holotype: AMNH 83941. From Guantánamo city to Maisí, Guantánamo province.

Ameiva auberi ustulata Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 97). Holotype: AMNH 83778. From Santiago de Cuba Bay to

Guantánamo Bay; San Luis; El Cobre; and Palma Soriano, all of them in Santiago de Cuba province.

Ameiva auberi hardyi Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 100). Holotype: USNM 138468. From Cabo Cruz, Granma province, to Jutisí and Siboney, Santiago de Cuba province.

Ameiva auberi secta Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 102). Holotype: AMNH 82997. Isla de la Juventud, northern region.

Ameiva auberi marcida Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 195). Holotype: AMNH 82991. Isla de la Juventud, southern region.

Ameiva auberi zugi Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 107). Holotype: AMNH 83003. Archipiélago de los Canarreos; Bahía de Cochinos.

Ameiva auberi galbiceps Schwartz, 1970. Schwartz, A. 1970. A systematic review of *Ameiva auberi* Cocteau (Reptilia, Teiidae) in Cuba and in the Bahamas. I. The Cuban subspecies. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 4(4):45-117. (p. 111). Holotype: AMNH 78058. Archipiélago de los Jardines de la Reina.

Ameiva auberi orlandoi Schwartz and McCoy, 1975. Schwartz, A. and McCoy, C. J. 1975. A new name for a Cuban *Ameiva* (Reptilia: Teiidae). *Herpetologica* 31(2):240. (p. 240). Garrido, O. H. 1975. Nuevos reptiles del Archipiélago Cubano. *Poeyana* 141:1-58. (p. 37). Holotype: IZ 3427 = CZACC 4.3378. Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey.

Ameiva auberi sanfelipensis Garrido, 1975. Garrido, O. H. 1975. Nuevos reptiles del Archipiélago Cubano. *Poeyana* 141:1-58. (p. 45). Holotype: IZ 2987 = CZACC 4.3383. Cayo Real and Cayo Juan García, off the southern coast of Pinar del Río province.

Ameiva auberi nigriventris Gali and Garrido, 1987. Gali, F. and Garrido, O. H. 1987. Two new subspecies of *Ameiva auberi* (Reptilia: Teiidae) from Cuba. *Carib. J. Sci.* 22(3-4):165-173. (p. 169). Holotype: IZ 5778. From southeastern La Fe to northwestern Cayo Piedras, Isla de la Juventud.

Ameiva auberi schwartzi Gali and Garrido, 1987. Gali, F. and Garrido, O. H. 1987. (p. 166). Holotype: IZ 4389. From Mariel to Guajaibón River, La Habana province.

Family Tropiduridae

Leiocephalus carinatus carinatus Gray, 1827. Gray, J. E. 1827. A description of a new genus and some new species of saurian reptiles, with a revision of the species of chamaeleons. *Phil. Mag. Ann.* 2(2):207-209. (p. 208). Holotype: BMNH 1946.8.29,75. From northern coast of Pinar del Río province to Península de Hicacos.

Leiocephalus carinatus aquarius Schwartz and Ogren, 1956. Schwartz, A. and Ogren, L. 1956. A collection of reptiles and amphibians from Cuba, with the description of two new forms. *Herpetologica* 12(2):91-110. (p. 100). Holotype: ChM 55.1.62. From Cabo Cruz, Granma province, to Maisí, Guantánamo province.

Leiocephalus carinatus zayasi Schwartz, 1959. Schwartz, A. 1959. The Cuban lizards of the species *Leiocephalus carinatus* (Gray). *Reading Public Mus. Art Gallery* 10:1-47. (p. 9). Holotype: AMNH 77756. Península de Guanahacabibes.

Leiocephalus carinatus mogotensis Schwartz, 1959. Schwartz, A. 1959. The Cuban lizards of the species *Leiocephalus carinatus* (Gray). *Reading Public Mus. Art Gallery* 10:1-47. (p. 12). Holotype: AMNH 77755. Sierra de Viñales.

Leiocephalus carinatus labrossytus Schwartz, 1959. Schwartz, A. 1959. The Cuban lizards of the species *Leiocephalus carinatus* (Gray). *Reading Public Mus. Art Gallery* 10:1-47. (p. 33). Holotype: AMNH 77757. From Bahía de Cochinos to Casilda; Sierra de Trinidad; Cayo Conuco, Villa Clara province.

Leiocephalus carinatus cayensis Schwartz, 1959. Schwartz, A. 1959. The Cuban lizards of the species *Leiocephalus carinatus* (Gray). *Reading Public Mus. Art Gallery* 10:1-47. (p. 36). Holotype: AMNH 77758. Archipiélago de los Jardines de la Reina.

Leiocephalus carinatus microcyon Schwartz, 1959. Schwartz, A. 1959. The Cuban lizards of the species *Leiocephalus carinatus* (Gray). *Reading Public Mus. Art Gallery* 10:1-47. (p. 43). Holotype: AMNH 81271. Isla de la Juventud.

Leiocephalus cubensis cubensis Gray, 1840. Gray, J. E. 1840. Catalogue of the species of reptiles collected in Cuba by W. S. Mac Leay, Esq.; with some notes on their habits extracted from his MS. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1(5):108-115. (p. 110). Holotype: BMNH XXIII, 98a. From Artemisa, La Habana province, to Moa, Holguín province; Península de Zapata.

Leiocephalus cubensis paraphrus Schwartz, 1959. Schwartz, A. 1959. Variation in lizards of the *Leiocephalus cubensis* complex in Cuba and the Isla de Pinos. *Bull. Florida State Mus.* 4(4):97-143. (p. 111). Holotype: AMNH 78005. Archipiélago de los Jardines de la Reina.

Leiocephalus cubensis gigas Schwartz, 1959. Schwartz, A. 1959. Variation in lizards of the *Leiocephalus cubensis* complex in Cuba and the Isla de Pinos. *Bull. Florida State Mus.* 4(4):97-143. (p. 113). Holotype: AMNH 81056. Isla de la Juventud, southern region.

Leiocephalus cubensis pambasileus Schwartz, 1959. Schwartz, A. 1959. Variation in lizards of the *Leiocephalus cubensis* complex in Cuba and the Isla de Pinos. *Bull. Florida State Mus.* 4(4):97-143. (p. 118). Holotype: AMNH 81068. Campo and Hicacos Kays (Archipiélago de los Canarreos).

Leiocephalus cubensis minor Garrido, 1970. En Varona, L. S., and Garrido, O. H. 1970. Vertebrados de los Cayos de San Felipe, Cuba, incluyendo una nueva especie de jutía. *Poeyana* 75:1-26. (p. 18). Holotype: IZ 2754 = CZACC 4.3120. Cayo Juan García, Archipiélago de los Canarreos.

Leiocephalus macropus macropus Cope, 1862. Cope, E. D. 1862. Contributions to neotropical saurology. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 14:176-188. (p. 184). Syntypes MCZ 10930, USNM 12254, 25819-23, 25825-26. From western Santiago de Cuba Bay to Cajobabo, Guantánamo province.

Leiocephalus macropus inmaculatus Hardy, 1958. Hardy, J. D., Jr. 1958. A new lizard of the genus *Leiocephalus* from Cuba (Sauria: Iguanidae). *J. Washington Acad. Sci.* 48(9):294-300. (p. 294). Holotype: USNM 138412. From Magdalena River, Granma province, to western Santiago de Cuba Bay.

Leiocephalus macropus hoplites Zug, 1959. Zug, G. R. 1959. Three new subspecies of the lizard *Leiocephalus macropus* Cope from Cuba. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 72:139-150. (p. 140). Holotype: AMNH 78020. Loma de Cunagua, Camagüey province.

Leiocephalus macropus hyacinthurus Zug, 1959. Zug, G. R. 1959. Three new subspecies of the lizard *Leiocephalus macropus* Cope from Cuba. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 72:139-150. (p. 145). Holotype: AMNH 78015. Sierra de Trinidad.

Leiiocephalus macropus koopmani Zug, 1959. Zug, G. R. 1959. Three new subspecies of the lizard *Leiocephalus macropus* Cope from Cuba. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 72:139-150. (p. 146). Holotype: MCZ 55541. Península de Guanahacabibes.

Leiocephalus macropus aegialus Schwartz and Garrido, 1967. Schwartz, A. and Garrido, O. H. 1967. A review of the Cuban iguanid lizard *Leiocephalus macropus* Cope. *Reading Public Mus. Art Gallery* 14:3-41. (p. 15). Holotype: AMNH 83255. Playa Santa Lucía, Camagüey province.

Leiocephalus macropus phylax Schwartz and Garrido, 1967. Schwartz, A. and Garrido, O. H. 1967. A review of the Cuban iguanid lizard *Leiocephalus macropus* Cope. *Reading Public Mus. Art Gallery* 14:3-41. (p. 17). Holotype: IZ 556 = CZACC 4.3064. From northern Cabo Cruz, Granma province, to Punta Hicacos, Granma province.

Leiocephalus macropus asbolomus Schwartz and Garrido, 1967. Schwartz, A. and Garrido, O. H. 1967. A review of the Cuban iguanid lizard *Leiocephalus macropus* Cope. *Reading Public Mus. Art Gallery* 14:3-41. (p. 30). Holotype: IZ 568 = CZACC 4.3095. From Banes, Holguín province, to Maisí, Guantánamo province.

Leiocephalus macropus lenticulatus Garrido, 1973. Garrido, O. H. 1973. Nuevas subespecies de reptiles para Cuba. *Torreia* 30:1-31. (p. 10). Holotype: IZ 2782 = CZACC 4.3247. Western Gibara, Holguín province.

Leiocephalus macropus felinoi Garrido, 1979. Garrido, O. H. 1979. Nuevas subespecies de *Leiocephalus macropus* Cope (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) para Cuba. *Poeyana* 188:1-16. (p. 2). Holotype: IZ 4751 = CZACC 4.3453. Bacunayagua, Matanzas province.

Leiocephalus macropus torrei Garrido, 1979. Garrido, O. H. 1979. Nuevas subespecies de *Leiocephalus macropus* Cope (Lacertilia: Iguanidae) para Cuba. *Poeyana* 188:1-16. (p. 7). Holotype: IZ 3725 = CZACC 4.3442. San Miguel de los Baños, Matanzas province.

Leiocephalus onaneyi Garrido, 1973. Garrido, O. H. 1973. Nueva especie de *Leiocephalus* (Lacertilia, Iguanidae) para Cuba. *Poeyana* 188:1-19 (p. 4). Holotype: IZ 2869 = CZACC 4.3267. Loma de Macambo, Guantánamo province.

Leiocephalus raviceps raviceps Cope, 1862. Cope, E. D. 1862. Contributions to neotropical saurology. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 14:176-188. (p. 183). Syntypes ANSP 8601-03, MCZ 10928, USNM 4162. From western Guantánamo Bay to Cajobabo, Guantánamo province.

Leiocephalus raviceps uzzelli Schwartz, 1960. Schwartz, A. 1960. Variation in the Cuban lizard *Leiocephalus raviceps* Cope. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 73:67-82. (p. 70). Holotype: AMNH 79321. From southeastern Santiago de Cuba Bay to Guantánamo Bay.

Leiocephalus raviceps klinikowskii Schwartz, 1960. Schwartz, A. 1960. Variation in the Cuban lizard *Leiocephalus raviceps* Cope. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 73:67-82. (p. 77). Holotype: AMNH 83326. Península de Hicacos, Matanzas province.

Leiocephalus raviceps jaumei Schwartz and Garrido, 1968. Schwartz, A. and Garrido, O. H. 1968. An undescribed subspecies of *Leiocephalus raviceps* Cope (Sauria: Iguanidae) from Western Cuba. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 81:23-30. (p. 24). Holotype: IZ 1349 = CZACC 4.3083. San Waldo, Cortés, Pinar del Río province.

Leiocephalus raviceps delavarai Garrido, 1973. Garrido, O. H. 1973. Nuevas subespecies de reptiles para Cuba. *Torreia* 30:1-31. (p. 4). Holotype: IZ 2774 = CZACC 4.3238. From Puerto Padre, Las Tunas province, to western Gibara, Holguín province.

Leiocephalus stictigaster stictigaster Schwartz, 1959. Schwartz, A. 1959. Variation in lizards of the *Leiocephalus cubensis* complex in Cuba and the Isla de Pinos. *Bull. Florida State Mus.* 4(4):97-143 (p. 121). Holotype: AMNH 77864. Península de Guanahacabibes.

Leiocephalus stictigaster sierrae Schwartz, 1959. Schwartz, A. 1959. Variation in lizards of the *Leiocephalus cubensis* complex in Cuba and the Isla de Pinos. *Bull. Florida State Mus.* 4(4):97-143. (p. 126). Holotype: AMNH 77813. From Manuel Lazo to Las Pozas; Sierra de los Órganos; Sierra del Rosario; all of them in Pinar del Río province.

Leiocephalus stictigaster exotheotus Schwartz, 1959. Schwartz, A. 1959. Variation in lizards of the *Leiocephalus cubensis* complex in Cuba and the Isla de Pinos. *Bull. Florida State Mus.* 4(4):97-143. (p. 130). Holotype: AMNH 81088. Isla de la Juventud, northern region.

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Family Xantusiidae

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Order Squamata - Serpentes
Family Boidae

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Family Colubridae

Alsophis cantherigerus cantherigerus (Bibron), 1840. Bibron, G. 1840. Reptiles. In *Historia física, política y natural de la Isla de Cuba 4* (R. de la Sagra, ed.), España, 143 pp. (p. 133). Syntypes: MNHN 3545-46, 3561-3563. From Pinar del Río to Villa Clara provinces; Isla de la Juventud; Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey; Archipiélago de los Canarreos; Cayos de San Felipe.

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Family Natricidae

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Family Tropidophiidae

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Family Typhlopidae

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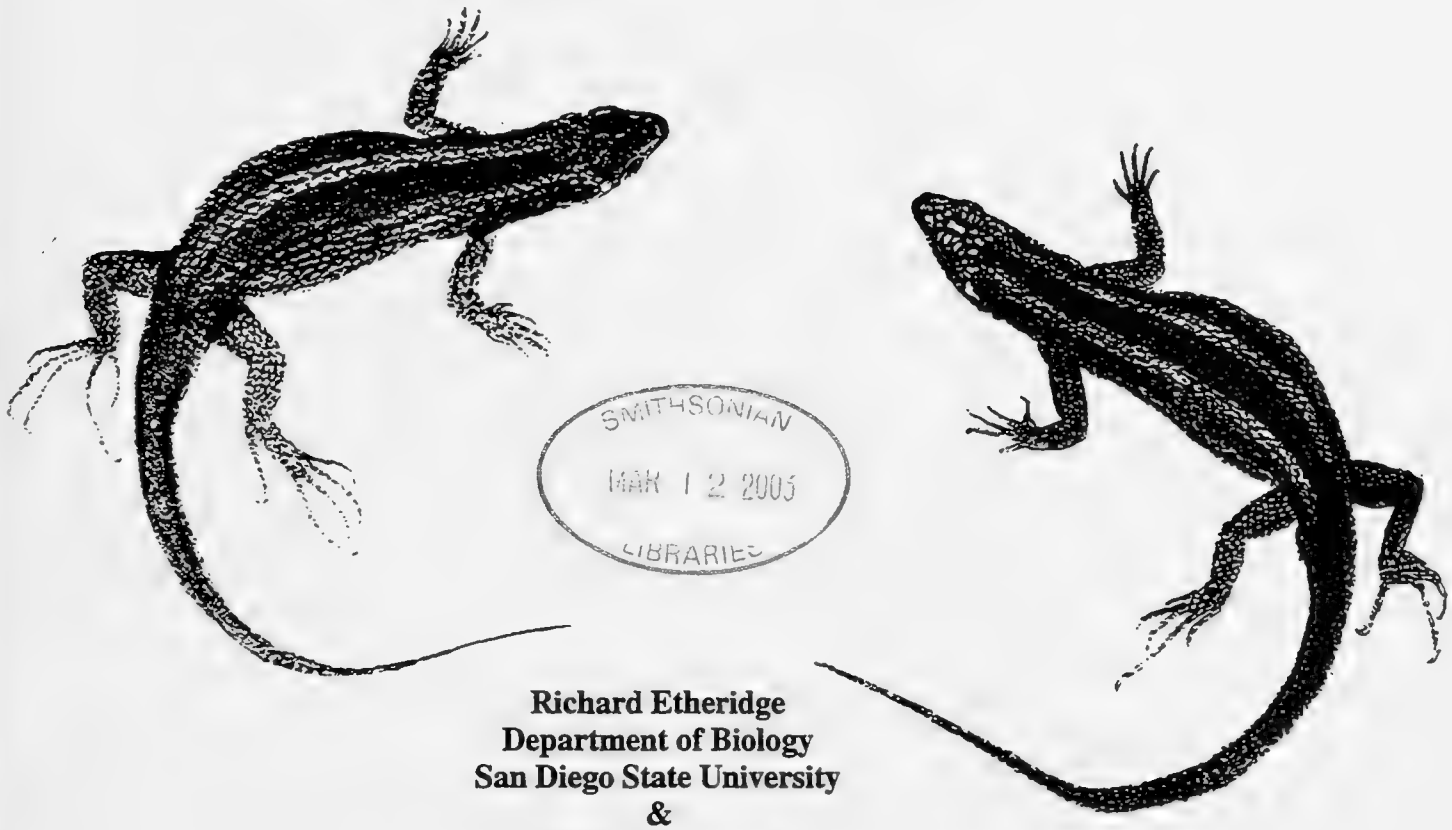
TAXONOMY OF THE LIOLAEMINAE (SQUAMATA: IGUANIA: TROPIDURIDAE) AND A SEMI-ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY



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Editor's Note:
The forward begins on page two.
There is no page one.

A TAXONOMY AND SEMI-ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE LIOLAEMINAE (SQUAMATA: IGUANIA: TROPIDURIDAE)

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FOREWORD

The Liolaeminae (Iguania: Tropiduridae) is a large clade of small to moderate-sized lizards that live in primarily arid and semiarid habitats throughout most of austral South America. They are a conspicuous component of the terrestrial vertebrate fauna wherever they occur, and many localities are occupied by several species. As this bibliography clearly indicates, lizards of the Liolaeminae have been the focus of intense interest by biologists for more than a century.

In 1989, Frost and Etheridge proposed formal recognition of Liolaeminae as a subfamily of the iguanian family Tropiduridae. Although species of Liolaeminae have been coupled with a large number of generic names (see Taxonomy), Etheridge (1995) recognized only three as valid: *Ctenoblepharys* (1 species), *Phymaturus* (10 species) and *Liolaemus* (~ 150 species). *Ctenoblepharys adspersa* is an arenicolous insectivore confined to the Pacific beaches of central Perú, where it occurs in isolation from other Liolaeminae. *Phymaturus* are saxicolous, herbivorous lizards that live at high elevations in the Andes of central Chile and Argentina, and along the volcanic mesetas in central and southern Argentina. Throughout its range *Phymaturus* occurs sympatrically with one or more species of *Liolaemus*. The number of valid species of *Liolaemus* as of this writing stands at approximately 150—the uncertainty resulting from differing opinions on the validity of some forms. Eleven species have from two to five subspecies. Incredibly, the number of *Liolaemus* has been growing at a rate of about four new species each year for the past decade (Fig. 1), and at least 20 manuscript names known to us are now in preparation.

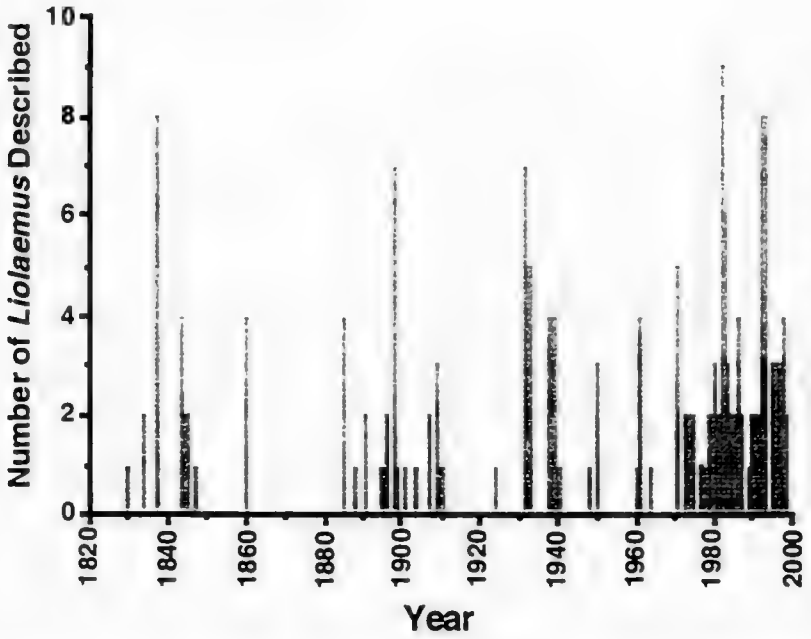

Fig. 1. Number of *Liolaemus* taxa described over time. Only taxa that are currently considered valid are. Incredibly, the rate of new-species descriptions has averaged 2.7 per year since 1970 and has risen to 3.5 per year within the last decade.

Liolaemus ranges from northern central Perú southward through Bolivia, Chile, and Argentina to northern Tierra del Fuego, and up the Atlantic coast of Uruguay and southeastern Brazil. Members of this genus occur at elevations from sea level to over 5000 m. In body size they range from 45 to just over 100 mm snout-vent length, with body masses from three to nearly 40 g. *Liolaemus* may be insectivorous or herbivorous, but the majority of species appear to be omnivores. The reproductive mode of *Ctenoblepharys* is unknown, but it is probably oviparous. *Phymaturus* are viviparous, as are about half the species of *Liolaemus*, whereas the remaining species deposit eggs in varying stages of embryonic development. The majority of liolaemine lizards live in arid or semiarid habitats, but the distributions of some *Liolaemus* extend into the humid forest of southern Chile, and along the Atlantic coast including several Brazilian islands. Liolaeminae are almost entirely terrestrial, with most being microhabitat generalists, but some are highly specialized morphologically: *Ctenoblepharys adspersa* and some *Liolaemus* for life on aeolian sand, and *Phymaturus* and some

Liolaemus for life among the crevices in outcrops of boulders. Only one species of *Liolaemus* is commonly found on trees.

Clearly the large number of species, the great range in latitude and elevation, the occurrence of multiple syntopic species in many regions, and the great diversity in characteristics such as body size, morphology, diet, reproductive mode, and microhabitat selection insures that these lizards will be the subjects of biological investigations for many years to come. Our purpose in preparing this list of valid names and synonymies, and bibliography is to help facilitate those studies.

CONTENT & HOW TO USE THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY

The bibliography contains references written in English, French, German, Italian, Latin, Portuguese, and Spanish, and spans about three centuries of research. We made every effort to locate the original work for each citation in an attempt to avoid the errors associated with copying bibliographies from secondary sources. We also attempted to include the full citations for the references rather than to use abbreviations; however, in a few cases we were unable to locate the primary reference and thus had to rely on citations from other resources. Originally, this bibliography included 43 secondary references in which only earlier works were cited, and 114 citations of published abstracts of papers given at meetings. Because of page limitations, these citations have been removed. Despite our attempts to make this bibliography as error-free and comprehensive as possible, undoubtedly we have made mistakes and missed some citations. With the help of our colleagues we hope that we can remedy this shortfall and keep the list up to date by receiving notices or reprints of work relating to this fascinating group of lizards. This list, in an electronic format (contact first author for web address), will be updated as new references are received

The references are ordered alphabetically, by the last name of the first author, and next by the year the paper was published. In cases of multiple authorship, the same principle above follows, with the citations listed by the second author's last name and so forth. Because publication dates are sometimes not the same as print dates, some citations are followed by a year in brackets (e.g., [1991]). In such instances, the year for the reference should be cited (or searched for) using the publication date not the bracketed print date.

A "t.d." before a species name in an annotation indicates that the reference is the source of the original type description for a given taxon. The spelling of taxa in annotations follows the orthography of the publications cited and no assumptions were made regarding the current identity of these taxa. Users should refer to the Taxonomy section for synonomys and current useage. Annotations are lacking for many shorter publications for which the contents are explicitly stated in the title.

We are aware that the utility of this bibliography would be greatly enhanced by the addition of one or more indexes. We hope that future editions may include indexes, and encourage those who are interested in particular aspects of liolaemine biology (e.g., behavior, life history, taxonomy, etc.) to prepare indexes for their topics of interest and share them with our fellow researchers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many of our colleagues and friends assisted by sending their references or reprints and, were it not for their efforts, assembling this bibliography would have been much more difficult. Among them, we would like to thank Luciano Avila, Dan Blackburn, Félix Cruz, Kevin de Queiroz, Lee Fitzgerald, Lígia Krause, Fernando Lobo, Ricardo Montero, Jimmy McGuire, Scott Moody, Herman Núñez, Martha Ramírez Pinilla, Fred Rocha, Miguel Rodriguez, Kurt Schwenk, Norm Scott, Laura Vega, Van Wallach, and Jorge Williams. We would like to extend a special thanks to Jorge Williams who allowed us to incorporate numerous citations from a similar bibliography that he was preparing. We thank Heather Powell and the librarians directing the interlibrary loan services at San Diego State University and at the University of Nevada, Reno for helping us to procure some of the more difficult-to-obtain references. Carrie Carreño, Fernando Lobo, and Heather Powell helped to check earlier versions of the bibliography for errors. During the preparation of this bibliography, the junior author was supported by a Porter Fellowship from the American Society of Physiologists and the Biological Resources Research Center at the University of Nevada, Reno.

SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES OF LIOLAEMINAE: VALID AND INVALID NAMES

All published names for species and subspecies of Liolaeminae are listed here. Following the taxonomy of Etheridge (1995), the genera *Ctenoblepharys*, *Liolaemus*, and *Phymaturus* are recognized. Species and subspecies considered valid, or whose status is uncertain, are printed in **boldface**. Synonyms are followed by a reference to the first published proposal of the synonomy. Names subject to taxonomic changes since 1980, such as new combinations and revivals of taxa formerly in synonomy, are followed by an appropriate reference.

Ctenoblepharys TSCHUDI, 1845

Subsequent to the description of *Ctenoblepharys adspersa*, 12 species, including 15 specific names, were described in or transferred to this genus, but all were referred to *Liolaemus* by Etheridge (1995). Thus, only one species is recognized.

adspersa TSCHUDI, 1845

Liolaemus WIEGMANN, 1834

This list includes all of the species that are now, or have been, recognized under the following generic and subgeneric names: *Abas* NÚÑEZ and YÁÑEZ, 1984; *Austrolaemus* LAURENT, 1995; *Ceiolaemus* LAURENT, 1984; *Chrysosaurus* GAY 1848; *Ctenoblepharys* TSCHUDI, 1845 (except *C. adspersa*, the type species); *Eulaemus* GIRARD, 1857; *Liolaemus* WIEGMANN, 1834; *Liodeira* FITZINGER, 1843; *Ortholaemus* GIRARD, 1857; *Pelusaurus* DONOSO-BARROS, 1973; *Phrynosaura* WERNER, 1907; *Ptychodeira* FITZINGER, 1843; *Rhytidodeira* GIRARD, 1857; *Velosaura* NÚÑEZ and YÁÑEZ, 1984; and, *Vilcunia* DONOSO-BARROS and CEI, 1981. For the purpose of this list, all of these names except *Ctenoblepharys* are considered synonyms of *Liolaemus*. Species of *Liolaemus* have also been described in, or referred to the genera *Proctotretus* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, 1837; *Leiosaurus* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, 1837, *Stenocercus* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, 1837; *Calotes* CUVIER, 1817; and, *Tropidurus* WIED-NEUWIED, 1825.

abaucan ETHERIDGE, 1993
affinis GIRARD, 1858 (substitute name for *fitzingerii* BELL, 1843)
albiceps LOBO and LAURENT, 1995
alticolor BARBOUR, 1909
alticolor walkeri - see *walkeri*
altissimus MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1932 (= *bellii* fide ORTIZ, 1981)
andinus (valid fide LAURENT, 1982)
    andinus andinus KOSLOWSKY, 1895
    andinus poecilochromus LAURENT, 1986 (new combination fide LAURENT, 1992)
anomalus
    anomalus anomalus KOSLOWSKY, 1896
    anomalus ditadai CEI, 1983
annectens - see *signifer annectens*
araucaniensis - see *bellii araucaniensis*
archeforus DONOSO-BARROS and CEI, 1971
archeforus gallardoi - see *gallardoi*
archeforus sarmientoi - see *sarmientoi*
argentinus - see *pictus argentinus*
arenaria WERNER, 1910 (= *magellanicus* fide DONOSO-BARROS, 1970)
ater - see *zapallarensis ater*
atacamensis MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1933 (species status fide SIMONETTI and NÚÑEZ, 1986)

adituvelatus NÚÑEZ and YÁÑEZ, 1983
austromendocinus CEI, 1974
aymararum - see *jamesi aymararum*
baguali CEI and SCOLARO, 1983 (species status fide SCOLARO and CEI, 1997)
beaglii GIRARD, 1858 (substitute name for *multimaculatus* BELL, 1843)
bellii
    belli bellii GRAY, 1845
    bellii araucaniensis MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1932
    bellii moradoensis HELLMICH, 1950
bellii neuquensis - see *neuquensis*
bibronii BELL, 1843
bisignatus PHILIPPI, 1860
bitaeniatus LAURENT, 1984
bolivianus PELLEGRIN, 1909 (= *signifer* fide HELLMICH, 1962)
boulengeri KOSLOWSKY, 1898
brattstroemi - see *cyanogaster brattstroemi*
buergeri WERNER, 1907
calchaqui LOBO and KRETZSCHMAR, 1996
campanae - see *nigroviridis campanae*
canqueli CEI, 1975 (species status fide ETHERIDGE, 1993)
capillitas HULSE, 1979
ceii DONOSO-BARROS, 1971
chacoensis SHREVE, 1948
chiliensis LESSON, 1830
chillanensis - see *monticola chillanensis*
chiloeensis - see *pictus chiloeensis*
chlorostictus - see *orientalis chlorostictus*
coeruleus CEI and ORTIZ, 1983
conspersus GRAVENHORST, 1838 (= *nigromaculatus* fide BOULENGER, 1885)
constanzae DONOSO-BARROS, 1961
copiapensis MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1933
courtyi [*variabilis courtyi*] PELLEGRIN, 1909 (= *multiformis* fide HELLMICH, 1962; = *signifer* fide LAURENT, 1992)
cranwelli DONOSO-BARROS, 1973
crequii [*variabilis crequii*] PELLEGRIN, 1909 (= *multiformis* fide HELLMICH, 1962; = *signifer* fide LAURENT, 1992)
cristiani NÚÑEZ, NAVARRO, and LOYOLA, 1991
curicensis MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1938
curis NÚÑEZ and LABRA, 1985
cuyanus CEI and SCOLARO, 1980
cyanogaster
    cyanogaster cyanogaster DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, 1837
    cyanogaster brattstroemi DONOSO-BARROS, 1961
darwinii BELL, 1843
disjunctus LAURENT, 1990
donosobarrosi CEI, 1974
donosoi ORTIZ, 1975 (= *constanzae* fide VELOSO, SALLABERRY, NAVARRO, ITURRA, VALENCIA, PENNA, and DIAZ, 1982)
dorbignyi KOSLOWSKY, 1898
duellmani CEI, 1978
elegans TSCHUDI, 1845 (= *lemniscatus* fide ROUX, 1907)
eleodori CEI, ETHERIDGE, and VIDELA, 1983
elongatus KOSLOWSKY, 1896
elongatus petrophilus - see *petrophilus*

emmae DONOSO-BARROS, 1970 (= *chacoensis* fide CEI, 1980)
erroneus NÚÑEZ and YÁÑEZ 1983-84
erythrogaster WERNER, 1898 (= *fuscus* fide MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1933)
escarchadosi SCOLARO and CEI, 1997
etheridgei LAURENT, 1998
exploratorum CEI and WILLIAMS, 1984
fabiani YÁÑEZ and NÚÑEZ, 1983
famatinae CEI, 1980
femoratus GIRARD, 1854 (= *lemniscatus* fide BOULENGER, 1885)
fittkaui LAURENT, 1986
fitzgeraldi BOULENGER, 1899
fitzingerii DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, 1837
fitzingerii canqueli - see *canqueli*
fitzroii GIRARD, 1858 (substitute name for *wiegmannii* BELL, 1843)
forsteri LAURENT, 1982
fuscus BOULENGER, 1885
gallardoi CEI and SCOLARO, 1982 (species status fide SCOLARO and CEI, 1997)
gleischi AHL, 1924 (= *occipitalis* fide MERTENS, 1938)
goetschi MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1938 (= *fitzingerii melanops* fide CEI and SCOLARO, 1977; = *melanops melanops* fide CEI and SCOLARO, 1983)
gracilis BELL, 1843
gravenhorstii GRAY, 1845
griseus LAURENT, 1984
hatcheri STEJNEGER, 1909 (= *magellanicus* fide DONOSO-BARROS, 1970; valid fide ETHERIDGE, 1998)
hieroglyphicus GRAVENHORST, 1838 (= *lemniscatus* fide BOULENGER, 1885)
hellmichi DONOSO-BARROS, 1975
heliodermis ESPINOZA, LOBO and CRUZ, 2000
hernani SALLABERRY, NÚÑEZ and YÁÑEZ, 1982
huacahuasicus LAURENT, 1985
inconspicuus GRAY, 1845 (= *nigromaculatus* fide BOULENGER, 1885)
insolitus CEI and PÉFAUR, 1982
intermedius DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, 1837 (= *cyanogaster* fide BOULENGER, 1885)
irregularis LAURENT, 1986
isabelae NAVARRO and NÚÑEZ, 1993
islugensis
- ***islugensis islugensis*** ORTIZ and MARQUET, 1987
- ***islugensis erguetae*** LAURENT, 1995

jamesi
- ***jamesi jamesi*** BOULENGER, 1891
- ***jamesi aymararum*** VELOSO, SALLABERRY, NAVARRO, ITURRA, VALENCIA, PENNA, and DIAZ, 1982 (new combination fide LAURENT, 1995)
- ***jamesi pachecoi*** LAURENT, 1995

juanortizi YOUNG-DOWNEY and MORENO, 1992
kingii BELL, 1843
koslowskyi ETHERIDGE, 1993
kriegi MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1939
kuhlmanni MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1933
lativittatus WERNER, 1904 (? = *alticolor* fide MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1938)
laurenti ETHERIDGE, 1992
lemniscatus GRAVENHORST, 1837
lentus GALLARDO, 1966 (= *anomalus* fide CEI, 1979)
lenzi BOETTGER, 1891 (= *multiformis* fide BURT and BURT, 1931; = *signifer* fide LAURENT, 1992)

leopardinus MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1932
lineatus GRAVENHORST, 1837 (= *nitidus* fide BOULENGER, 1885)
lineatus GRAY, 1845 (= *bibronii* fide BOULENGER, 1885)
lineomaculatus BOULENGER, 1885
lorenzmulleri HELLMICH, 1950
lutzae MERTENS, 1938
maculatus GRAY, 1845 (= *tenuis* fide BOULENGER, 1885)
major - see *pictus major*
magellanicus HOMBRON and JACQUINOT, 1847
maldonadae NÚÑEZ, NAVARRO, and LOYOLA, 1991
marmoratus GRAVENHORST, 1838 (= *nitidus* fide BOULENGER, 1885)
marmoratus PHILIPPI, 1860 (= *nitidus* fide ORTIZ and NUÑEZ, 1986)
marmoratus BURMEISTER, 1861 (renamed *pseudoanomalus* CEI, 1981)
melanogaster LAURENT, 1998
melanopleurus PHILIPPI, 1860 (? = *darwinii* fide BOULENGER, 1885; status uncertain fide ORTIZ and NÚÑEZ, 1986)
melanops BURMEISTER, 1888
melanops xanthoviridis - see *xanthoviridis*
micropholis WERNER, 1910 (? = *boulengeri* fide PETERS and DONOSO-BARROS, 1970)
micropunctatus [*tenuis micropunctatus*] GOETSCH and HELLMICH, 1932 (nomen nudum for *tenuis puctatissimus*)
minor - see *nigroviridis minor*
mocquardi PELLEGRIN, 1909 (= *ornatus* fide LAURENT, 1992)
modestus PHILIPPI, 1860 (= *chiliensis* fide BOULENGER, 1885; = *altissimus* fide MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1933; status uncertain fide ORTIZ and NÚÑEZ 1986)
montanus KOSLOWSKY, 1898
monticola
monticola monticola MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1932
monticola chillanensis MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1932
monticola villaricensis MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1932
moradoensis - see *bellii moradoensis*
morio GAY, 1848 (= *pictus* fide DONOSO-BARROS, 1966)
mosaicus HOMBRON and JACQUINOT, 1847 (= *lemniscatus* fide BOULENGER, 1885)
multicolor KOSLOWSKY, 1898 (valid fide LAURENT, 1982)
multiformis COPE, 1876 (= *signifer* fide LAURENT, 1992)
multimaculatus DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, 1837
multimaculatus riojanus - see *riojanus*
neuquensis MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1939 (species status fide VIDELA and CEI, 1996)
neveui [*variabilis neveui*] PELLEGRIN, 1909 (= *multiformis* fide HELLMICH, 1962; = *signifer* fide LAURENT, 1992)
niger HALLOWELL, 1856 (? = *tenuis punctatissimus* fide PETERS and DONOSO-BARROS, 1970)
nigriceps PHILIPPI, 1860
nigroroseus - see *nigroviridis nigroroseus*
nigromaculatus WIEGMANN, 1834
nigroviridis MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1932 (all subspecies invalid fide NÚÑEZ and JAKSIC, 1992)
nigroviridis campanae HELLMICH, 1950 (= *nigroviridis* fide NÚÑEZ and JAKSIC, 1992)
nigroviridis minor MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1932 (= *nigroviridis* fide NÚÑEZ and JAKSIC, 1992)
nigroviridis nigroroseus DONOSO-BARROS, 1966 (= *constanzae* fide NÚÑEZ and JAKSIC, 1992)
nitidus WIEGMANN, 1834

occipitalis BOULENGER, 1885
olivaceus WIEGMANN, 1834 (= *chiliensis* fide FITZINGER, 1843)
olongasta ETHERIDGE, 1993
orientalis [*annectens orientalis*] MÜLLER, 1924 (= *multiformis simonsii* fide BURT and BURT, 1931; valid species fide LAURENT, 1992)
    orientalis orientalis MÜLLER, 1924
    orientalis chlorostictus LAURENT, 1993
ornatus KOSLOWSKY, 1898
ortizi LAURENT, 1982
oxycephalus WIEGMANN, 1834 (= *nigromaculatus* fide BOULENGER, 1885)
pachecoi - see *jamesi pachecoi*
pagaburoi LOBO and ESPINOZA, 1999
pallidus PHILIPPI, 1860 (= *nigromaculatus* fide BOULENGER, 1885; = *melanopleurus* fide ORTIZ and NÚÑEZ, 1986)
pantherinus PELLEGRIN, 1909 (= *signifer* fide LAURENT, 1992; valid species fide NÚÑEZ and JAKSIC, 1992)
patriciaiturrae NAVARRO and NÚÑEZ, 1993
paulinae DONOSO-BARROS, 1961
periglacialis CEI and SCOLARO, 1982 (= *hatcheri* fide ETHERIDGE, 1998)
petrophilus DONOSO-BARROS and CEI, 1971 (species status fide CEI and AVILA, 1996)
pictus
    pictus pictus DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, 1837
    pictus argentinus MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1939
    pictus chiloeensis MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1939
    pictus major BOULENGER, 1885
    pictus talcanensis URBANA and ZUNGIA, 1977
platei WERNER, 1898
platei curicensis - see *curicensis*
pleopholis LAURENT, 1998
poecilochromus - see *andinus poecilochromus*
polystictus LAURENT, 1992
prasinus COPE, 1868 (= *pictus* fide BOULENGER, 1885)
proximus WERNER, 1904 (= *magellanicus* fide HELLMICH, 1934)
pseudoanomalus CEI, 1981 (substitute name for *marmoratus* BURMEISTER, 1861)
pseudolemniscatus LAMBOROT and ORTIZ, 1990
ptychopleurus LICHTENSTEIN, 1856 (= *tenuis* fide DONOSO-BARROS, 1966)
punctatissimus - see *tenuis punctatissimus*
pulcher PELLEGRIN, 1909 (= *ornatus* fide LAURENT, 1992; = *pantherinus* fide NÚÑEZ and JAKSIC, 1992)
pulcherrimus LAURENT, 1993
puritamensis NÚÑEZ and FOX, 1989 (= *dorbignyi* fide NÚÑEZ, 1992)
quilmes ETHERIDGE, 1993
rabinoi CEI, 1974
ramirezae LOBO and ESPINOZA, 1999
ramonensis MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1932 (species status fide NÚÑEZ and JAKSIC, 1992)
reichei WERNER, 1907
riojanus CEI, 1979 (species status fide ETHERIDGE, 1992)
robertmertensi HELLMICH, 1964
robustus LAURENT, 1992
rosenmanni NÚÑEZ and NAVARRO, 1992
rothi KOSLOWSKY, 1898
ruibali DONOSO-BARROS, 1961
ruizleali DONOSO-BARROS and CEI, 1971 (= *rothi* fide CEI and SCOLARO, 1987)
salinicola LAURENT, 1986

sanjuanensis CEI, 1982
sarmientoi DONOSO-BARROS, 1973 (species status fide SCOLARO and CEI, 1997)
saxatilis AVILA, CEI, MARTORI, and ACOSTA, 1992
scapularis LAURENT, 1982
schmidti MARX, 1960
schroederi MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1938
sieversi - see *zapallarensis sieversi*
signifer
    signifer signifer DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, 1837
    signifer annectens BOULENGER, 1901 (new combination fide LAURENT, 1992)
silvai ORTIZ, 1989
simonsii BOULENGER, 1902 (= *ornatus* fide LAURENT, 1992)
somuncurae CEI and SCOLARO, 1981 (species status fide SCOLARO and CEI, 1997)
stantoni GIRARD, 1854 (= *gravenhorstii* fide DONOSO-BARROS, 1969)
stolzmanni STEINDACHNER, 1891
sylvanae DONOSO-BARROS and CEI, 1971
tacnae SHREVE, 1941 (transferred to *Liolaemus* LAURENT, 1992)
talcanensis - see *pictus talcanensis*
tari SCOLARO and CEI, 1997
tenuis DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, 1837
tenuis punctatissimus MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1933 (= *tenuis* fide NÚÑEZ and JAKSIC, 1992)
tenuis micropunctatus GOETSCH and HELLMICH, 1932 (nomen nudum for *tenuis punctatissimus*)
thermarum VIDELA and CEI, 1996
thomasi LAURENT, 1998
tristis SCOLARO and CEI, 1997
tropidonotus BOULENGER, 1902 (= *multiformis* fide BURT and BURT, 1931; =*signifer* fide LAURENT, 1992)
unicolor GRAVENHORST, 1837 (= *nitidus* fide BOULENGER, 1885)
uspallatensis MACOLA and CASTRO, 1982
valdesianus HELLMICH, 1950 (species status fide NÚÑEZ and JAKSIC, 1992)
vallecurensis PEREYRA, 1992
variegatus LAURENT, 1984
velosoi ORTIZ, 1987
walkeri SHREVE, 1938 (valid species fide LAURENT, 1992)
werneri MÜLLER, 1928 (= *anomalus* fide CEI, 1979)
wiegmannii DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, 1837
williamsi LAURENT, 1992
xanthoviridis CEI and SCOLARO, 1980 (species status fide ETHERIDGE, 1992)
zapallarensis
    zapallarensis zapallarensis MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1933
    zapallarensis ater MÜLLER and HELLMICH, 1933
    zapallarensis sieversi DONOSO-BARROS, 1954
zonatus [*signifer zonatus*] KOSLOWSKY, 1898 (= *signifer* fide PETERS and DONOSO-BARROS, 1970; = *ornatus* fide LAURENT, 1986)
zullyi CEI and SCOLARO, 1996

Phymaturus GRAVENHORST, 1838*

This list includes all of the species and subspecies names that are now, or have been recognized under the generic names *Phymaturus* GRAVENHORST, 1838 and *Centrura* BELL, 1843. *Phymaturus palluma* also has appeared under

the generic names *Cordylus* MEYER 1795, *Stellio* LAURENTI, 1768; *Oplurus* CUVIER, 1829; *Uracentron* KAUP, 1826; and *Lucerta* [for *Lacerta*] LINNEAUS, 1758.

antofagastensis PEREYRA, 1985
bibroni GUICHENOT, 1848 (= *palluma* fide BOULENGER, 1885)
daudini as *Urocentron Daudini* FITZINGER, 1843 (substitute name for *Lacerta paluma* MOLINA, 1782)
flagellifer BELL, 1843 (= *palluma* fide BOULENGER, 1885)
indistinctus CEI and CASTRO, 1973 (species status fide ETHERIDGE, 1995)
mallimaccii CEI, 1980
nevadoi CEI and CASTRO, 1975 (species status fide ETHERIDGE, 1995)
palluma MOLINA, 1782
patagonicus KOSLOWSKY, 1898
patagonicus indistinctus - see *indiscinctus*
patagonicus nevadoi - see *nevadoi*
patagonicus payuniae - see *payuniae*
patagonicus somuncurensis - see *somuncurensis*
patagonicus zapalensis - see *zapalensis*
payuniae CEI and CASTRO, 1973 (species status fide ETHERIDGE, 1995)
punae CEI, ETHERIDGE, and VIDELA, 1983
somuncurensis CEI and CASTRO, 1973 (species status fide ETHERIDGE, 1995)
spurcus BARBOUR, 1921 (= *patagonicus* fide BURT and BURT, 1931)
zapalensis CEI and CASTRO, 1973 (species status fide ETHERIDGE, 1995)

*Cei and Lescure (1985) stated that the species described as *Lacerta palluma* [original spelling *Lucerta*] by Molina (1782) is as senior synonym of the teiid lizard *Callopistes maculatus* GRAVENHORST 1838 [the correct date is 1837]. If this assertion is correct, then Gravenhorst must have erred when he designated *Lacerta palluma* as the type species of his new genus *Phymaturus*. His illustration is clearly that of the lizard that has been known as *Phymaturus palluma* for over a century. Cei and Lescure (1985) were therefore led to revalidate the next available generic name, *Centrura* BELL, 1843, for all species referred to *Phymaturus*, and replace the binomial *Phymaturus palluma* with *Centrura flagellifer* BELL, 1843.

In the current International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN), published in 1985, Article 70.a requires that "If... a type species is considered to have been misidentified, the case is to be referred to the Commission to designate as the type species whichever nominal species will in its judgment best serve stability and universality of nomenclature, either the nominal species named in fixation, regardless of misidentification; or, by the use of the plenary power [Art. 7a]."

Cei (1993) stated that the 1985 ICZN was published after the 1985 work of Cei and Lescure. He designated *Phymaturus palluma* sensu GRAVENHORST, 1837 (non *Lacerta palluma* MOLINA, 1782) as the type species of *Phymaturus* and, because Gravenhorst's *Phymaturus palluma* is the same as *Callopistes flagellifer* BELL, 1843, he employed the binomial *Phymaturus flagellifer*.

Although we do not dispute the assertion that the species described by Molina (1782) as *Lucerta palluma* is not the species that has been known as *Phymaturus palluma* for over a century, we believe our best course is to continue to use this name until the matter has been resolved by the Commission according to the requirements of Article 70.5 of the 1985 ICZN.

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- record from San Juan Province, Deptamento Ullum, 12 km W San [sic? = San Juan] City on Loma de las Tapias Hill. Extends range approximately 67 km from Médanos Grandes, Departamento Caucete.

Acosta, J. C. and F. Murúa. 2000. Geographic distribution. *Liolaemus riojanus*. Herpetogical Review 31(1): 53..
- New record from San Juan Province.

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- new record from San Juan Province, Departamento de Zonda.

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- new records from the departments of San Martín and Angaco (San Juan province), with notes on habitats and sympatric reptiles.

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p. 88 - t.d. *Liolaemus gleischi*.

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p. 85 - localities for *Liolaemus chacoensis* in northeastern Santiago del Estero and western Chaco provinces.

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p. 461 - *Liolaemus Gravenhorsti* reported from Rio Grande; *L. Bibroni* from Patagonia; *L. magellanicus* from Rio Grande, Coyle, and Puerto Gallegos; *L. lineomaculatus* from Puerto Gallegos and Santa Cruz; *L. Fitzingeri* from Puerto Madryn.

Andersson, L. G. 1908. A remarkable new gecko from South-Africa and a new *Stenocercus*-species from South-America in the Natural Museum in Wiesbaden. Jahrbücher des Nassauichen Vereins für Naturkunde 61: 299-306.
p. 302 - *Liolaemus signifer*; p. 303 - *L. cyanogaster* and *L. lativittatus*.

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p. 74 - *Ctenoblepharis* and *Liolaemus* said to have a strongly developed fleshy insertion on the sides of the hemipenis base, and this is discernable, albeit weaker, in...*Phymaturus*; p. 81 - Observations based on *Liolaemus multiformis*, *Phymaturus palluma*, and a specimen of *Liolaemus* misidentified as *Ctenoblepharys adspersus* (pers. comm.).

Arnold, E. N. 1988. Caudal autotomy as a defense. Pp. 135-273, *in*: C. Gans and R. B. Huey (eds.), Biology of the Reptilia, Volume 16: Ecology B, Defense and Life History. Alan R. Liss, New York, xi+659 pp.
p. 243 - broken tails are more common in climbing than in ground-dwelling species: cites Jaksic and Fuentes (1980) for Chilean *Liolaemus*.

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- *Liolaemus lutzae* is a member of the lizard community of Barra de Maricá.

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p. 101 - table of species with relatively high, constant body temperature: cites Fuentes and Jaksic (1979) for eight Chilean species of *Liolaemus* and Pearson (1954) and Pearson and Bradford (1976) for *L. multiformis*.

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- first record for Neuquén Province, Departamento Zapala at Cerro Bandera.

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- new species from Isla Yaciretá is similar to *Liolaemus wiegmannii*.

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- listed are *Phymaturus flagellifer*, *P. punae*, *Liolaemus anomalus*, *L. bibroni*, *L. boulengeri*, *L. chacoensis*, *L. darwinii*, *L. eleodori*, *L. elongatus elongatus*, *L. fitzgeraldi*, *L. gracilis*, *L. laurenti*, *L. olongasta*, *L. pseudoanomalus*, *L. riojanus*, *L. sanjuanensis*, *L. uspallatensis*, and *L. wiegmannii*.

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p. 116 – northern range extension for *Liolaemus elongatus* in Catamarca Province, many new records for *L. robertmertensi*, and a new record for *L. bitaeniatus* from Catamarca Province.

Avila, L. J. and M. Mariana. 1998. Geographic distribution. *Liolaemus melanops*. Herpetological Review 29(3): 174-175.
p. 174 - new record for La Pampa Province, Argentina.

Avila, L. J., M. Morando, and D. R. Perez. 1999. Geographic distribution. *Phymaturus patagonica*. Herpetological Review 30(3): 174.
- northern record for Argentina in Río Negro Province.

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- first record for San Luis Province in Departamento Coronel Pringles (10 km west of La Toma); a western range extension of ca. 75 km from the type locality.

Avila, L. J. and E. Soto. 1997. Geographic distribution. *Liolaemus fitzgeraldi*. Herpetological Review 28(2): 96.
- first record for Región IV—Coquimbo, Chile (3300 m) which extends the range 150 km north from type locality.

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Bartholomew, G. A. 1982. Physiological control of body temperature. Pp. 167-211, *in*: C. Gans and F. H. Pough (eds.), Biology of the Reptilia, Volume 12: Physiology C, Physiological Ecology. Academic Press, New York, xvi+536 pp.
p. 181 - cites Pearson (1977) for *Liolaemus multiformis* heating in sunlight.

Baudoin, W., M. J. Pacheco, and L. Pacheco. 1990. Reptiles. Pp. 421-452, *in*: E. Forno and M. Boudoin (eds.), Historia natural de un valle en los Andes: La Paz. Servicio Gráfico Quipus, La Paz, xii+559 pp.
p. 429 - *Liolaemus alticolor alticolor*, *L. a. walkeri*, *L. forsteri*, and *L. multiformis*; p. 431 - color photos of *L. alticolor* and *L. a. walker*; p. 436 - color photos of *L. multiformis*; p. 430-33 - ecology and distribution of *L. alticolor* (4000-4800 m); p. 433-37 - ecology and distribution of *L. a. walkeri* (3000-3800 m); p. 437-39 - ecology and distribution of *L. multiformis* (4300-4800 m).

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p. 276 - "Africa has no counterparts to the anoles or *Liolaemus*..."

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Beccaceci, M. D. 1998. Natural Patagonia: Argentina and Chile. Pangaea Press, Saint Paul, Minnesota, xii+124 pp.
p. 59 - *Liolaemus* lizards are the most common reptiles of the Andean-Patagonian region.

Bee de Speroni, N. T., M. R. Cabrera, and L. Manca. 1984. Consideraciones sobre la osteología craneal, hioides, esternón y lengua de *Phymaturus palluma* (Molina, 1782) (Sauria, Iguanidae). Historia Natural (Corrientes, Argentina) 3(24): 197-212.

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p. 4 - t.d. *Proctotretus gracilis*; p. 6 - t.d. *Proctotretus Bibronii*; p. 13 - t.d. *Proctotretus Kingii*; p. 14 - t.d. *Proctotretus Darwinii*; p. 25 - t.d. *Centrura*, *Centrura flagellifer*.

Bellairs, A. d'A. 1957. Reptiles. Hutchinson's University Library, Biological Sciences, London, 195 pp.
p. 133 - *Liolaemus* can withstand very severe climates in Tierra del Fuego and to 15,000 feet in the mountains of Peru.

Bellairs, A. d'A. 1970. The life of reptiles. Volume 1, Universe Books, New York, xi+590 pp.
p. 42 - *Liolaemus multiformis* lives at over 4572 m (15,000 feet) in the Andes of southern Peru; p. 230 – cites Pearson (1954) that *L. multiformis* can raise its body temperature to 31 °C by basking even though the air temperature is near 0 °C.

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p. 348 - cite Jaksic and Fuentes (1980) for 77.2% incidence of autotomy in *Liolaemus nigroviridis*.

Bellairs, A. d'A. and A. M. Kamal. 1981. The chondrocranium and the development of the skull in Recent reptiles. Pp. 1-263, *in*: C. Gans and T. S. Parsons (eds.), Biology of the Reptilia, Volume 11: Morphology F. Academic Press, New York, xii-475 pp.
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p. 4 - *Liolaemus chilensis* from Neuquén; p. 5 - *L. cyanogaster* from Neuquén; p. 6 - *L. Fitzingeri* from Patagonia and Catamarca; considers *L. melanops* a synonym.

Berg, C. 1901. Herpetological notes. Comunicaciones del Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires 1(8): 289-291.

Bertolotto, C. E. V. 1999. Uniformidade e variabilidade cariotípica em 14 epécies de lagartos das famílias Polychrotidae e Tropiduridae. Dissertação (Mestrado) Instituto de Biociencias, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, 178 pp.

Bertolotto, C. E. V., M. T. Rodrigues, G. Skuk, and Y. Yonenaga-Yassuda. 1996. Comparative cytogenetic analysis with differential staining in three species of *Liolaemus* (Squamata, Tropiduridae). Hereditas 125(2-3): 257-264.
- *Liolaemus alticolor* 2n = 30, 12M + 18m; *L. capillitas* 2n = 32, 12M + 20m; *L. platei curicense* 2n = 34, 12M+22m; *L. nigromaculatus* 2n = 40, 16M + 24m; *L. platei platei* 2n = 42, 16M + 26M; *L. m. monticola* 2n = 38, 14M + 24m or 2n = 39, 15M + 24m or 2n = 40, 16M + 24m; *Liolaemus occipitalis, L. lutzae* and *L. wiegmannii* have 2n = 34 chromosomes, with similar karyotypes and XX-XY sex determination; banding patterns are reported. Pair 7 of *L. lutzae* is acrocentric, contra Gorman et al. (1967) who described it as metacentric.

Bertonatti, C. 1994. Lista propuesta de anfibios y reptiles amenazados de extinción. Cuadernos de Herpetología 8(1): 164-171.
p. 169 - lists *Liolaemus altissimus*, *L. coeruleus*, *L. duellmani*, *L. exploratorum*, *L. kingii*, *L. rabinoi*, *L. sanjuanensis*, and *L. uspallatensis* as potentially endangered in Argentina.

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Blackburn, D. G. 1982. Evolutionary origins of viviparity in the Reptilia. I. Sauria. Amphibia-Reptilia 3: 185-205.
p. 187-188 - cites Donoso-Barros (1966) that among the *Liolaemus* for which reproductive data are available, most are live bearing. *Phymaturus* is soley viviparous, *Ctenoblepharys nigriceps* is viviparous, and *C. reichei* is oviparous.

Blackburn, D. G. 1985. Evolutionary origins of viviparity in the Reptilia. II. Serpentes, Amphisbaenia, and Ichthyosauria. Amphibia-Reptilia 5: 259-291.
p. 271-272 - *Vilcunia* is viviparous (fide Cei and Scolaro, 1971), and may represent another independent origin of viviparity within the Iguanidae.

Blackburn, D. G. 1994. Discrepant usage of the term 'ovoviviparity' in the herpetological literature. Herpetological Journal 4: 65-72.
- suggests that squamates with prolonged egg retention such as *Liolaemus tenuis* (Lemus et al. 1981) should be referred to as oviparous or as oviparous with egg retention.

Blackburn, D. G. 1994. Standardized criteria for the recognition of embryonic nutritional patterns in squamate reptiles. Copeia 1994(4): 925-935.

- measuring change in egg mass over the course of incubation (e.g., Lemus et al. 1984 for *Liolaemus tenuis*) is a relatively unreliable means of determining embryonic nutritional patterns in squamate reptiles.

Blackburn, D. G. 1995. Saltationist and punctuated equilibrium models for the evolution of viviparity and placentation. Journal of Theoretical Biology 174: 199-216.
- appendix includes embryonic stage at deposition for *Liolaemus tenuis* from Lemus et al. (1981).

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- cites Ramírez Pinilla and Laurent (1996) for reproductive bimodality in *Liolaemus alticolor* and Espiñoza [sic] et al. (1996, and pers. comm.) that the oviparous and viviparous forms are distinct species.

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p. 4 - *Liolaemus darwini*, *L. goetschi*, *L. gracilis*, *L. marmoratus*, *L. robertmertensi*, and three undescribed species are endemic to the Monte biotope.

Blancas, S. F. 1959. Comunidades y campos de vida de Acolla y sus alrededores (Provincia de Jauja, Departamento de Junín) con estudio especial de los vertebrados. Memorias del Museo de Historia Natural "Javier Prado" 7: 160 pp.
p. 73-74 - *Liolaemus lemniscatus*.

Blob, R. W. 1998. Evaluation of vent-position from lizard skeletons for estimation of snout-vent length and body mass. Copeia 1998(3): 792-801.
p. 799 - *Liolaemus alticolor* and *Phymaturus patagonicus* included in study.

Boettger, O. 1885. Liste von Reptilien un Batrachiern aus Paraguay. Zeitschrift für Naturwissemshaft 58: 213, 148.

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Boettger, O. 1891. Reptilien und Batrachier aus Bolivia. Zoologischer Anzeiger 14: 343-347.
p. 344 - t.d. *Liolaemus lenzi*.

Boettger, O. 1893. Katalog der Reptilien-Sammlung im Museum der Senckenbergischen Naturforschended Gesellschaft im Frankfurt am Maim. I. Teir (Rhynchocephalen, Shildkröten, Krocodile, Eidechsen, Chamäleons). Gebrüder, Knauer, Frankfurt a. M. 1-140.
p. 61 - lists *Liolaemus chilensis*, *L. lenzi*, *L. tenuis*, and *L. wiegmanni*.

Bogert, C. M. 1975. How reptiles regulate their body temperature. Pg. 245, *in*: Readings from Scientific American: Vertebrate structure and function. N. H. Freeman and Co., San Francisco, CA.

Böhler, E. and P. Müller. 1970. Bemerkungen zur Variabilität von *Liolaemus occipitalis*. Salamandra 6(3/4): 130-131.
p. 130 - variation in scale counts around midbody and number of femoral pores is bimodally distributed; scale counts range in both sexes = 65-76; femoral pores 6-9 (n = 41 females and 23 males).

Böhme, W. 1988. Zur Genitalmorphologie der Sauria: functionelle und stammesgeschichtliche Aspekte. Bonner Zoologische Monographien 27: 1-176.

Born, G. 1879. Die Nasenhöhlen und der Thränennasengang der amnioten Wirbelthier. I. Morphologisches Jahrbuch 5: 62-140.
- describes nasal capsule of *Liolaemus pictus*.

Bosso, A., J. C. Chebez, E. Haene, and M. J. Solís. 1990. Notas sobre los anfibios y reptiles de la selva de Montiel, Dept. Federal, Prov. de Entre Ríos, Argentina. Amphibia - Reptilia (Conservación). Fundación Viada Silvestre Argentina 1(6): 120-124.

Bottari, C. V. 1975. Poblaciones altitudinarias aisladas de *Liolaemus elongatus* del Volcán Payún Liso relaciones taxoserológicas y biogeográficas con el conjunto *elongatus-austromendocinus* del Sureste árido de Mendoza. Deserta (Mendoza) 4(1973-74): 185-194.

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- *Liolaemus fitzingerii* studied.

Boulenger, G. A. 1885. Catalogue of the lizards in the British Museum (Natural History). Second Edition, London, 2: xiii+497 pp.
p. 136 - *Ctenoblepharis*, *C. adspersus*; p. 137 - *Helocephalus*, *H. nigriceps*; p. 138-140 - *Liolaemus*, key to

22 species; p. 144 - t.d. *Liolaemus fuscus*; p. 149 - t.d. *Liolaemus lineomaculatus*; p. 152 - t.d. *Liolaemus pictus* Var. *major*; p. 184 - *Phymaturus, P. palluma*.

Boulenger, G. A. 1885. A list of reptiles and batrachians from the province Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, sent to the Natural-History Museum by Dr. H. von Ihering. Annals and Magazine of Natural History, London (5)15(87): 191-196.
p. 191 - t.d. *Liolaemus occipitalis*.

Boulenger, G. A. 1885. Remarks on the geographical distribution of the Lacertilia. Annals and Magazine of Natural History, London (5)16(92): 77-85.
p. 80 - *Liolaemus magellanicus* has penetrated to the Straits of Magellan.

Boulenger, G. A. 1886. A synopsis of the reptiles and batrachians of the province Rio Grande do Sul Brazil. Annals and Magazine of Natural History, London (5)18(108): 423-445.
p. 425 - *Liolaemus* included in key to iguanid genera of the region; p. 426 - *L. occipitalis* listed.

Boulenger, G. A. 1891. Description of a new lizard of the genus *Ctenoblepharis* from Chili. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1891(1): 3.
p. 3 - t.d. *Ctenoblepharis jamesi*.

Boulenger, G. A. 1892. Mr. Boulenger exhibited an Iguana with reproduced tail, and made the following remarks. Proceeding of the Zoological Society of London [1891] 4: 466-467.
p. 467 - some *Liolaemus* have reproduced tails that are striped; regenerated tails of *Liolaemus* have quincuncially arranged scales.

Boulenger, G. A. 1895. Second report on additions to the lizard collection in the Natural-History Museum. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1894(4): 722-736.
p. 723 - lists *Ctenoblepharis jamesii* from Tarapacá, Chile.

Boulenger, G. A. 1898. A list of the reptiles and batrachians collected by the late Prof. L. Balzan in Bolivia. Annali Museo Civico di Storia Naturale Genova (2)19: 128-133.
p. 128 - *Liolaemus multiformis* listed from Chililaya on Lake Titicaca.

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p. 355 - *Phymaturus palluma* listed from Puente del Inca (8930 feet); t.d. and figure *Liolaemus fitzgeraldi* from Puente del Inca (8930 feet); *L. nigromaculatus* listed from Tupungato Valley.

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the Región de Pastizales and Bosquecillos de Altura; *Liolaemus* (*Eulaemus*) *chacoensis* in chaqueñas Oriental and Occidental, Bosque Serrano and Romerillal and also at Salinas Grandes; p. 6 - *Liolaemus* (*Ortholaemus*) *wiegmanni* in the Espinal, Pampean Steppe, and part of the Bosque Serrano.

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p. 37 - t.d. *Liolaemus coeruleus*.

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p. 573 - t.d. *Liolaemus insolitus*.

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p. 256 - t.d. *Phymaturus patagonicus nevadoi*.

Cei, J. M. and V. G. Roig. 1976. Fauna y ecosistemas del Oeste árido Argentino. I. Reptiles de la Provincia de Mendoza. Deserta (Mendoza) 4(1973-74): 69-91.
- distribution maps and habitats in Mendoza province for: *Liolaemus austromendocinus*: subcordilleran embossment and extracordilleras (Payunia, Nevado) in south central Mendoza, to 2000 m; *L. bibroni*: cordilleras to the north of Mendoza, central extracordilleran embossments; patagonian and ecotonal biocenosis; *L. boulengeri*: extracordilleran embossments to the south of Mendoza; Patagonian and ecotonal biocenosis; *L. buergeri*: high cordilleran valleys in south-central Mendoza to 2500 m; extending to the borders of the Payunia (Arroya Batra); *L. darwini*: subcordilleras and extracordilleras throughout the province, ecotonal and Monte biocenosis; *Liolaemus donosobarrosi*: sandy areas of Matancilla and Agua del Toro (1000 m) southeastern Mendoza; *L. elongatus*: high cordilleras from 2300-3000 m, from Uspallata to Río Barrancas; sporadic in Payunia where it is sympatric with *L. austromendocinus*, except on the mountain tops (Volcán Payún, Nevado); *L. fitzgeraldi*: high cordilleras at Puente de Inca and Las Cuevas, 3000-3500 m; *L. goetschi*: areas bounding the Desaguadero (La Paz; 350 m); *L. gracilis*: extracordilleras in the north, central and south of the province, to 2000 m; patagonian, monte or ecotonal biocenosis; *L. gravenhorsti*: high valleys of the central cordilleras to the Chilean border; Valle Hermoso (2500 m); *L. nigriceps*: Pampa de los Ñangos, cordilleran altiplano opposite Mendoza; *L. rabinoi*: eastern sandy margins of the Nihuíl dam; *L. ruibali*: western cordilleras from Villavicencio to Uspallata, to 3000 m; *L. werneri*: Monte biocenosis in northern and eastern central Mendoza; *L. wiegmanni*: western central area near the Río Mendoza: Chacras de Coria and limited to meadows

and cultivated fields near the capital where it may have been introduced; *Phymaturus palluma*: cordilleras to 3000 m, extracordilleras in the south (Payunia, Nevado), always associated with rocks; *P. patagonicus payuniae*: volacanic areas of Payunia (1800-2200 m); *P. patagoniocus nevadoi*: Massif del Nevado (1750-2000 m).

Cei, J. M. and J. A. Scolaro. 1977. Herpetología patagónica. XIII. La identidad de *Liolaemus goetschi* y de la forma *melanops* del groupo *Liolaemus fitzingeri*, en Río Negro y Chubut. Physis (Buenos Aires) 36(92): 225-226.

Cei, J. M. and J. A. Scolaro. 1977. Herpetología patagónica. XIV. Nuevos datos immunológicos sobre iguánidos argentinos del grupo *Liolaemus fitzingeri*. Physis (Buenos Aires) 37(93): 223-226.

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p. 38 - t.d. *Liolaemus fitzingeri cuyanus*; p. 39 - t.d. *Liolaemus fitzingeri xanthoviridis*.

Cei, J. M. and J. A. Scolaro. 1981. A new northern subspecies of *Liolaemus kingi* in Argentina. Journal of Herpetology 15(2): 207-210.
p. 207 - t.d. *Liolaemus kingi somuncurae*.

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p. 357 - t.d. *Vilcunia periglacialis*; p. 360 - redescription of *Vilcunia sylvanae*.

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p. 260 - t.d. *Liolaemus acheforus gallardoi*.

Cei, J. M. and J. A. Scolaro. 1983. Un nuevo arreglo taxonómico para los *Liolaemus* del grupo *fitzingeri*. Boletín de la Asociación Herpetológica Argentina 1(3): 15-16.
p. 15 - considered valid: *Liolaemus fitzingeri*, *L. melanops melanops* (new combination), *L. melanops canqueli* (new combination), *L. melanops xanthoviridis* (new combination), *L. cuyanus* (new combination).

Cei, J. M. and J. A. Scolaro. 1983. Una nueva forma geográfica de *Liolaemus kingi* de Santa Cruz, Argentina (Lacertilia, Iguanidae). Neotrópica (Buenos Aires) 29(82): 209-214.
p. 209 - t.d. *Liolaemus kingi baguali*.

Cei, J. M. and J. A. Scolaro. 1987. The true systematic status of *Liolaemus ruisleali* [sic] Donoso-Barros and Cei, 1971, from northern Patagonia, Argentina (Reptilia, Iguanidae). Bolletino Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino 5(1): 179-187.
p. 179 - *Liolaemus ruizleali* holotype and two paratypes = *L. rothi*, four paratypes = *L. kingi somuncurae*.

Cei, J. M. and J. A. Scolaro. 1996. A new species of *Liolaemus* of the *archeforus* group from the precordilleran valley of the Zeballos River, Santa Cruz Province, Argentina (Reptilia, Tropiduridae). Bollettino del Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino 41(1): 389-401.
p. 391 - *Liolaemus sarmientoi* and *L. gallardoi* are recognized as full species, and together with *L. archeforus* and the newly described species, constitute the *archeforus* group; p. 393 - t.d. *Liolaemus zullyi*.

Cei, J. M. and J. D. Williams. 1984. Las colecciones Herpetológicas de la expedición patagónica del Perito Moreno y las formas argentinas de *Liolaemus* del grupo *pictus*. Revista Museo La Plata (Sec. Zoología) 139: 183-194.
p. 183 - t.d. *Liolaemus exploratorum*.

Cekalovic, T. and J. N. Artigas. 1981. Catálogo de los tipos depositados en las colecciones del departamento de zoología de la Universidad de Concepción, Chile. 52: 203-224.
p. 221 - holotype of *Liolaemus pictus talcanensis* listed.

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- cites Pearson (1954) and Pearson and Bradford (1976) for ability of Andean *Liolaemus* to maintain high body temperatures under conditions of low air temperatures so long as the sky remains clear.

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p. 526 - lists *Liolaemus bibroni*, *L. buergeri*, *L. chilensis*, *L. elongatus*, *L. pictus*, *L. rothi*, and *L. lemniscatus* from the park.

Christie, M. I. 1984. Determinación de prioridades conservacionistas para la fauna de vertebrados Patagónicus. Revistas del Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "Bernadino Rivadavia" e Instituto Nacional Investigaciones de las Ciencias Naturales, Zoología 13(56): 535-544.
p. 541 - lists *Vilcunia silvanae*.

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- lists species in Valdivian forest: *Liolaemus chiliensis*, *L. gravenhorsti*, *L. monticola villaricensis*, *L. pictus pictus*.

Cody, M. L., E. R. Fuentes, W. Glanz, J. H. Hunt, and A. R. Moldenke. 1977. Convergent evolution in the consumer organisms of Mediterranean Chile and California. Pp. 144-191, *in*: H. A. Mooney (ed.), Convergent evolution in Chile and California: Mediterranean climate ecosystems. US/IBP Synthesis Series 5. Dowden, Hutchinson, & Ross, Inc., Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.
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p. 604 - cites Pena Rosche (1939) and Pienaar (1967) for eosinophils in *Liolaemus*.

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p. 102 - *Liolaemus zapallarensis* can detect prey chemicals.

Cope, E. D. 1862. Catalogues of the reptiles obtained during the explorations of the Parana, Paraguay, Bermejo and Uruguay Rivers by Capt. Thos. J. Page, U. S. N., and of those procured by Lieut. N. Michler, U. S. Top. Eng., commander of the expedition conducting the survey of the Atrato River. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 14(9)2: 346-359.
p. 351 - lists *Ortholaemus fitzroyi*.

Cope, E. D. 1868. Additional descriptions of Neotropical Reptilia and Batrachia not previously known. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 20(2): 96-140.
p. 120 - t.d. *Proctotretus prasinus*.

Cope, E. D. 1876. Report on the reptiles brought by Professor James Orton from the middle and upper Amazon and western Peru. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (2)8: 159-188.
p. 120 - t.d. *Proctotretus multiformis*.

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p. 191 - appendicular haemapophyses separated in *Phymaturus*; p. 198 - preanal secretions in *Liolaemus*; p. 220 - liver deeply excavated medially in *Liolaemus*; p. 222 - *Phymaturus* has all teeth deeply trilobed or flower-de-luce shaped; p. 225 - *Liolaemus*, *Helocephalus*, *Ctenoblepharis*, and *Phymaturus* included in key to the genera of Iguanidae; p. 227 - above genera listed as Neotropical/Chilean.

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- provide preferred body temperatures for *Liolaemus nigromaculatus* (31.7 °C) and *L. nitidus* (33.7 °C). Both species of *Liolaemus* have a higher caloric-gain efficiency than *Callopistes*.

Cortés, A., J. C. Torres-Mura, L. Contreras, and C. Pino. 1995. Fauna de vertebrados de los Andes de Coquimbo: Cordillera de Doña Ana. Ediciones Universidad de la Serena, Chile, 96 pp.
p. 19-20 - lists *Liolaemus lorenzmulleri*, *L.* cf. *ornatus*, and *L. vallecurensis* from this region.

Cruz, F. B. 1997. Reproductive activity in *Tropidurus etheridgei* in the semiarid Chaco of Salta, Argentina. Journal of Herpetology 32(3): 444-450.
p. 447 - *Liolaemus chacoensis* from near J. V. González are reproductively active for three months, and 100 km to the NW, at Finca Los Colorados, reproductive activity may last up to five months.

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- fauna includes *Liolaemus chacoensis* and *L. wiegmanni*.

Cruz, F. B. and M. Ramírez Pinilla. 1996. Actividad reproductiva en el lagarto *Liolaemus chacoensis* (Sauria: Tropiduridae), del Chaco occidental, Salta, Argentina. Revista Española de Herpetología 10: 33-39.

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-new records for *Liolaemus xanthoviridis* and *L. kriegi* from Chubut Province and *L. cuyanus* from La Pampa Province.

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p. 275 - lists *Liolaemus belli*, *L. bibroni*, *L. darwini*, *L. kriegi*, *L. monticola*, and *Phymaturus palluma* with photos.

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- notes on ecology of *Liolaemus lutzae*.

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- describes behavior of *Liolaemus multimaculatus*.

Darwin, C. 1898. Journal of researches into natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of the H.M.S. Beagle round the world, under the command of Capt. Fitz Roy R. N. New York, D. Appleton, x+519 pp.
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- *Eimeria liolaemi* described *from Liolaemus tenuis*.

Daudin, F. M. 1802. Histoire Naturelle, générale et particulière des reptiles. Paris: F. Dufax 4: 1-397.
p. 46 - lists *Stellio pelluma*.

de la Viña, I., J. C. Bolibar, and J. C. Nieves. 1992. *Pseutes sulphureus* (Wagler, 1824) (Serpentes: Colubridae) nueva especie para Bolivia y datos sobre la herpetofauna Boliviana. Acta Zoológica Lilloana 41: 215-218.
p. 216 - *Liolaemus alticolor* and *L. ornatus* from Patacamaya (17°10' S; 68°10' W); *L. signifer* from Ulla-

Ulla (16°58'S; 64°10'W), Saavedra Province, Departamento La Paz (4500 m).

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p. 53 - *Liolaemus occipitalis* is eaten by *Leimadophis poecilogyrus pictostriatus* at Tranabdaí.

de Oliveira Rodrigues, H. 1992. *Pseudocapillaria* (*Ichthyocapillaria*) *maricansis* n. sp. (Nematoda, Capillaridae) and remarks on the helmenthological fauna of *Liolaemus lutzae* Mertens, 1938 (Lacertilia, Iguanide). Memorias del Instituto Oswaldo Cruz (Rio de Janeiro) 87(2): 297-300.

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de Queiroz, K. 1982. The scleral ossicles of sceloporine iguanids: a reexamination with comments on their phylogenetic significance. Herpetologica 38(2): 302-311.

p. 309 - scleral ossicle number: cites Underwood (1970) for *Liolaemus*; describes scleral ossicles in *Phymaturus palluma* and compares them with other iguanians.

de Viana, M. L., C. Jovanovich, and P. Valdés. 1994. Densidad, proporción de sexos y utilización del espacio de *Liolaemus darwinii* (Sauria: Iguanidae) en el Valle de Tin Tin, Argentina. Revista de Biología Tropical 42(1-2): 281-287.

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de Viana, M. L, C. Jovanovich, and P. Valdés. 1994. Hábitos alimentarios de *Liolaemus darwinii* (Sauria: Iguanidae) en el Valle de Tin Tin, Argentina. Revista de Biología Tropical 42(1-2): 379-381.

- *Liolaemus darwinii* is insectivorous feeding primarily on ants. Adult males have a more diverse diet of arthropods than the females, and the diets of adults differ from those of juveniles.

Devincenzi, G. J. 1926. Fauna herpetológica de Uruguay. Anales Museo Nacional de Montevideo, Serie 2, 2(2): 1-66.

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Devincenti, V. C., L. Goldemberg, and J. M. Chani. 1985. Histología del tracto digestivo de *Liolaemus multimaculatus*. Boletín de la Asociación Herpetológica Argentina 1(1-3): 2.

Dixon, J. R. 1979. Origin and distribution of reptiles in lowland tropical rainforests of South America. Pp. 217-240, *in*: W. E. Duellman (ed.), The South American herpetofauna: its origin, evolution and dispersal. Monograph of the Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas 7: 1-485.

p. 239 - in appendix lists *Liolaemus* (1 species) as occuring in the Eastern Amazon, but the species name is not provided.

Donoso-Barros, R. 1947. Breves notas sobre reptiles chilenos. Boletín del Museo Nacional Historia Natural (Santiago) 23: 107-111.

p. 107 - *Liolaemus buergeri* from Planchón (3000 m); p. 108-110 - redescription of *L. buergeri*; includes figure of dorsal head scales.

Donoso-Barros, R. 1954. Consideraciones sobre la ecología de los reptiles del sur de Coquimbo, (Santiago). Zooiatría 3(11): 3-5.

p. 3 - distribution of *Liolaemus fuscus*, *L. lemniscatus*, and *L. nigromaculatus zapallarensi*; p. 4 - t.d. *Liolaemus nigromaculatus sieversi*.

Donoso-Barros, R. 1958. *Phrynosaura reichei* Werner, 1907, una especie en extinción? Investigaciones Zoológicas Chilenas 4: 220-222.

p. 220-222 - compares *Phrynosaura reichei* with *Ctenoblepharis adspersus* and *Phrynosaura marmorata*. *P. reichei* buries quickly in sand with two or three lateral movements; when the substratum is hard it becomes immobile, simulating death.

Donoso-Barros, R. 1958. El género *Ctenoblepharis* Tschudi en Chile (Reptilia, Squamata, Iguanidae). Investigaciones Zoológicas Chilenas 4: 253-257.

p. 254 - redescribes *Ctenoblepharis jamesi*; a viviparous lizard of the high Andes of Tarpacá (3000-4000 m).

Donoso-Barros, R. 1960. Ecología de los reptiles chilenos. Investigaciones Zoológicas Chilenas 6: 65-72.

- remarks on the ecology and behavior of *Phrynosaura reichei*, *Ctenoblepharis jamesi*, *Liolaemus alticolor*,

and *L. multiformis multiformis* in Tarapacá and Antofagasta, and for *L. nigromaculatus*, *L. n. atacamensis*, *L. n. bisignatus*, *L. n. zapallarensis*, *L. n. kuhlmani*, and *L. platei* in the Atacama desert.

Donoso-Barros, R. 1961. Three new lizards of the genus *Liolaemus* from the highest Andes of Chile and Argentina. Copeia 1961(4): 387-391.
p. 387 - t.d. *Liolaemus paulinae*; p. 389 - t.d. *Liolaemus constanzae*; p. 390 - t.d. *Liolaemus ruibali*.

Donoso-Barros, R. 1961. The reptiles of the Lund University Chile Expedition. Copeia 1961(4): 486-488.
p. 486 - t.d. *Liolaemus cyanogaster brattstroemi*; also collected: *Liolaemus kuhlmani*, *L. nigromaculatus*, *L. nigromaculatus atacamensis*, *L. pictus pictus*, *L. pictus chiloeensis*, and *L. platei platei*.

Donoso-Barros, R. 1964. Ecología herpetológica del Norte Grande de Chile. Noticiario Mensual, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santiago 101: 6-7.
p. 7 - lists *Phrynosaura reichei* as living in the desert under the nitrite fields and moving bipedally during hottest hours of the day; lists *Ctenoblepharis jamesi*, *C. nigriceps*, *Liolaemus a. alticolor*, *L. a. walkeri*, *L. constanzae*, *L. multiformis*, and *L. paulinae* from the Andean region of northern Chile.

Donoso-Barros, R. 1966. Reptiles de Chile. Universidad de Chile, Santiago, 458 pp.
- includes descriptions, distributions, and color plates of *Ctenoblepharis*, *Liolaemus*, *Phrynosaura*, and *Phymaturus* from Chile; p. 271 - t.d. *Liolaemus nigroviridis nigroroseus*.

Donoso-Barros, R. 1969. Observaciones in vivo sobre *Phrynosaura reichei* Werner (Sauria-Iguanidae). Boletín Sociedad de Biología de Concepción 41: 85-87.
p. 85 - cites number 000.002 as holotype in personal collection from Oasis de Pica, Tarapacá, Chile collected by Reich in 1906; p. 87-87 - notes on color and behavior.

Donoso-Barros, R. 1969. Consideraciones nomenclaturales sobre dos lagartijas Argentinas. Boletín Sociedad de Biología de Concepción 41: 93-94.
- *Liolaemus anomalus* transferred to *Ctenoblepharis*; *Liolaemus lentus* is a junior synonym of *Phrynosaura werneri*.

Donoso-Barros, R. 1969. Nota sistemática sobre *Liolaemus stantoni* (Girard). Boletín Sociedad de Biología de Concepción 41: 95-96.
p. 95 - *Proctotretus stantoni* is a junior synonym of *Liolaemus gravenhorsti*.

Donoso-Barros, R. 1970. Un nuevo reptil de Argentina, *Liolaemus emmae* (Sauria, Iguanidae). Boletín Sociedad de Biología de Concepción 42(1969-1970): 23-26.
p. 23 - t.d. *Liolaemus emmae*.

Donoso-Barros, R. 1971. A new *Liolaemus* from Neuquén (Argentina). Herpetologica 27(1): 49-51.
p. 49 - t.d. *Liolaemus ceii*.

Donoso-Barros, R. 1971. The genera *Ctenoblepharis* and *Phrynosaura*. Herpetological Review 3(5): 85.

Donoso-Barros, R. 1972. Contribución al conocimiento del género *Ctenoblepharis* Tschudi y *Phrynosaura* Werner (Sauria, Iguanidae). Boletín Sociedad de Biología de Concepción 44: 129-134.
- the type species of *Ctenoblepharis* and *Phrynosaura* are congeneric; the former is the older name.

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p. 90 - t.d. *Vilcunia*; *V. sylvanae* type species designated; p. 91 - t.d. *Vilcunia sylvanae*; p. 93 - t.d. *Liolaemus archeforus*; t.d. *Liolaemus ruizleali*; p. 94 - t.d. *Liolaemus elongatus petrophilus*.

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p. 75.1 - lists as iguanid genera: *Ctenoblepharis* (6 species), *Liolaemus* (47 species), *Phrynosaura* (3 species), *Phymaturus* (1 species), and *Vilconia* [sic] (1 species).

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p. 464 – summarize study of relationships of visual and chemical communication in *Liolaemus* by E. Martins, A. Labra, M. Halloy and J. Tolman.

Duellman, W. E. 1979. The South American herpetofauna: a panoramic view. Pp. 1-28, *in*: W. E. Duellman (ed.), The South American herpetofauna: its origin, evolution and dispersal. Monograph of the Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas 7: 1-485.
p. 19 - cites Etheridge (1966) that *Leiocephalus* is related to *Liolaemus*; p. 20 - cites Cei (1979) that many species of *Liolaemus* differentiated in the Pleistocene. States that distribution of *Liolaemus* exemplifies a major northward expansion in the Andes; p. 21 - distribution map of *Liolaemus*.

Duellman, W. E. 1979. The herpetofauna of the Andes: patterns of distribution, origin, differentiation, and present communities. Pp. 371-459, *in*: W. E. Duellman (ed.), The South American herpetofauna: its origin, evolution and dispersal. Monograph of the Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas 7: 1-485.
p. 458 - lists five species of *Ctenoblepharis*, 28 species of *Liolaemus*, and one species of *Phymaturus* in appendix, with elevational range and presence/absence in 14 Andean regions. First use of combination *Liolaemus tacnae*.

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p. 96 - table of erythrocyte counts: cites Peña Roche (1939) for *Liolaemus nigromaculatus* and *L. pictus*.

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- small collection of *Liolaemus* from Chile.

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p. 540 - comment on *Proctotretus*. Long footnote on the species described by Bell; p. 541 - *Proctotretus mosaïcus* specimens described from Chile; p. 542 - *Proctotretus gracilis* specimens described from Chile; p. 543 - *Proctotretus Magellanicus* attributed to Hombron and Jacquinot; p. 557 - *Centrura flagellifer*.

Duméril, A. M. C. and G. Bibron. 1837. Erpétologie générale ou histoire naturelle complète des reptiles. Ed. Roret, Paris 4: ii+571 pp.
p. 179 - t.d. *Proctotretus tenuis*; p. 273 - t.d. *Proctotretus cyanogaster*; p. 276 - t.d. *Liolaemus pictus*; p. 284

- t.d. *Proctotretus Wiegmannii*; p. 286 – t.d. *Proctotretus Fitzingerii*; p. 288 - t.d. *Proctotretus signifer*; p. 290 - t.d. *Proctoretus intermedius*; t.d. *Proctotretus multimaculatus*.

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- brief descriptions and varieties of: p. 71 - *Proctotretus*; *P. Chiliensis*; p. 72 - *Proctotretus Mosaicus*, *P. Cyanogaster*, and *P. Pictus*; p. 73 - *P. Tenuis* and *P. Gracilis*; p. 74 - *P. Nigro-maculatus*, *P. Wiegmannii*, *P. Fitzingerii*, and *P. Signifer*; p. 75 - *P. Magellanicus* and *P. Multimaculatus*; p. 84 - *Oplurus Bibronii*.

Dunham, A. E., D. B. Miles, and D. N. Reznic. 1988. Life history patterns in squamate reptiles. Pp. 441-522, *in*: C. Gans and R. B. Huey (eds.), Biology of the Reptilia, Volume 16: Ecology B, Defense and Life History. Alan R. Liss, New York, xi+659 pp.
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Engbretson, G. A. and V. H. Hutchison. 1976. Erythrocyte count, hematocrit and hemoglobin content in the lizard *Liolaemus multiformis*. Copeia 1976(1): 186.
- *Liolaemus multiformis* have higher blood values than many other lizards.

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Espinoza, R. E. 1999. Reptiles and herbivory [Book Review]. Herpetological Review 30: 125-126.
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- possible in *Liolaemus alticolor* and *L. bitaeniatus*.

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p. 236 - t.d. *Liolaemus heliodermis*; *L. elongatus* group includes *L. austromendocinus*, *L. capillitas*, *L. elongtatus*, *L. heliodermis*, *L. petrophilus*, and *L. thermarum*.

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p. 240-244 - fossil dentaries tentatively referred to *Leiocephalus* rather than *Liolaemus* based on tooth shape and complete closure of Meckel's groove.

Estes, R. D. 1983. Sauria terrestria, Amphisbaenia. Pp. 1-xii+1-249, *in*: P. Wellnhofer (ed.), Handbuch der Paläohereptologie. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart, New York.
p.35 - an open Meckelian sulcus is a primitive condition found in *Liolaemus*.

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p. 629 - informal name "tropidurines" proposed for *Leiocephalus* and a group of South American iguanids; *Liolaemus* and, tentatively *Phrynosaura*, are included.

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- describes abdominal skeleton of *Liolaemus* and *Phymaturus*.

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p. 96 - among iguanid genera allied to *Leiocephalus*, an open Meckelian groove occurs only in some *Liolaemus*; *Liolaemus* and *Leiocephalus* show many similarities; *Liolaemus* probably is most closely allied to *Leiocephalus*.

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- *Liolaemus* compared with other tropidurid genera; *Leiocephalus* is most like *Liolaemus*.

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p. 57 - *Leiocephalus*, *Stenocercus*, *Tropidurus*, *Ctenoblepharis*, *Liolaemus*, *Urocentron*, *Proctotretus*, *Platynotus*, *Plica*, and *Ohryoessoides* appear to form a related group.

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p. 148 - *Liolaemus darwinii* redescribed and lectotype selected; p. 152 - t.d. *Liolaemus quilmes*; p. 159 - t.d. *Liolaemus koslowskyi*; p. 165 - t.d. *Liolaemus abaucan*; p. 167 - t.d. *Liolaemus olongasta*; p. 171 - *Liolaemus ornatus* redscribed and neotype selected; p. 177 - *Liolaemus irregularis* redescribed; p. 179 - *Liolaemus laurenti* included in complex; p. 180 - *Liolaemus uspallatensis* redescribed.

Etheridge, R. 1995. Redescription of *Ctenoblepharys adspersa* Tschudi, 1845, and the taxonomy of Liolaeminae (Reptilia: Squamata: Tropiduridae). American Museum of Natural History Novitates 3142: 1-34.
p. 2 - allopatric subspecies of *Phymaturus patagonicus* considered valid species; p. 17 - *Ctenoblepharys* is a monotypic genus containing only the type species, *C. adspersa* which shares no derived characters either with *Phymaturus* or *Liolaemus*; p. 18 - *Abas*, *Ceiolaemus*, *Pelusaurus*, and *Phrynosaura* are synonyms of *Liolaemus*; p. 19 - *Rhytidodeira* and *Velosaura* are synonyms of *Liolaemus*; p. 20 - *Vilcunia* and *Eulaemus* are synonyms of *Liolaemus*; p. 22 - *Mesolaemus* and *Ortholaemus* are synonyms of *Liolaemus*; p. 31-34 - indented taxonomy of Liolaeminae includes *Ctenoblepharys adspersa*, 10 species of *Phymaturus*, and 128 species of *Liolaemus*.

Etheridge, R. 1998. Redescription and status of *Liolaemus hatcheri* Stejneger, 1909 (Reptilia: Squamata: Tropiduridae). Cuadernos de Herpetología 12(1): 31-36.
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- *Liolaemus wiegmannii* group contains *L. lutzae, L. occipitalis, L. multimaculatus, L. rabinoi, L. salinicola, L. scapularis*, and *L. wiegmannii*; *L. cranwelli* may be a synonym of *L.wiegmannii*. A phylogenetic analysis of the group is presented, and used to determine the sequence of morphological changes that facilitate life on a substrate of aeolean sand.

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- *Liolaemus cyanogaster* examined.

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p. 31 - cites Donoso-Barros (1966) on viviparity in *Ctenoblepharis*; p. 38-39 - cites Donoso-Barros (1966) and Pearson (1954) on viviparity and reproductive cycles in *Liolaemus* and *Phrynosaura*; p. 41 - cites Donoso-Barros (1966) on viviparity in *Phymaturus*.

Fitzgerald, L. A., F. B. Cruz, and G. Perotti. 1999. Phenology of a lizard assemblage in the dry Chaco of Argentina. Journal of Herpetology 33(4): 536-535.
- *Liolaemus chacoensis* and *L. wiegmannii* included in study.

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p. 17 - *Tropidurus nigromaculatus* Wiegmann designated type species of *Ptychodeira*; *Proctotretus pectinatus* Duméril and Bibron designated as type species of *Proctotretus*; *P. tenuis* Duméril and Bibron designated type species of *Liodeira*; *Liolaemus chilensis* Wiegmann designated as type species of *Liolaemus*; p. 73 - listed as species of *Ptycodeira* are *P. nigromaculata*, *P. signifer*, *P. Wiegmanni* and *P. Fitzingeri*; listed as species of *Liolaemus* (*Procotretus*) are *L. Natteri*, *L. marmoratus*, and *L. pectinatus*; listed *Liolaemus* (*Liodeira*) *are L. oxycephalus*, *L. tenuis*, *L. cyanogaster*, and *L. multimaculatus*; listed as species of *Liolaemus* (*Liolaemus*) are *L. olivaceous*, *L. chiliensis*, and *L. unicolor*; p. 77 - *Phymaturus* listed as a synonym of *Urocentron*; *Urocentron Daudini*, substitute name for *Lucerta palluma* Molina 1782.

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p. 87 - cites Zurich et al. (1971) for adrenergic receptors in *Liolaemus tenuis tenuis* and *L. gravenhorsti*.

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p. 318 - cite Medel et al. (1990) for more predation on low elevation *Liolaemus* compared to high elevation species in Chile.

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p. 8 - the third taxonomic outgroup for the *Tropidurus* group is the *Liolaemus* group (*Liolaemus*, *Phymaturus*, and *Ctenoblepharys*); p. 19 - a sternal fontanelle is absent in *Liolaemus occipitalis* and in some other *Liolaemus*; p. 20 - the shoulder girdle of *Phymaturus* is inflected at the scapula-suprascapula suture; p. 25 - in *Phymaturus* and *Liolaemus* the antehumeral fold goes over the gular fold, a condition that may be correlated with the fatty pouches on the sides of the neck.

Frost, D. R. and R. Etheridge. 1989. A phylogenetic analysis and taxonomy of iguanian lizards (Reptilia: Squamata). University of Kansas Museum of Natural History Museum, Miscellaneous Publication 81: 1-65.
p. 45 - Liolaeminae proposed as a new subfamily of Tropiduridae. The content of Liolaeminae is *Ctenoblepharys*, *Liolaemus*, and *Phymaturus*.

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Fuentes, E. R. 1976. Ecological convergence of lizard communities in Chile and California. Ecology 57: 3-17.

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p. 125 - fossils from Santa Cruz Province, age Santacrucense, may be *Liolaemus*.

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p. 144 - *Liolaemus*, unlike other iguanians, have the orbitonasal fenestra bordered laterally by descending processes of the frontal bone.

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p. 227 - t.d. *Proctotretus femoratus*; t.d. *Proctotretus stantoni*.

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p. 198 - t.d. *Rhytidodeira*; referred are *Proctotretus kingii*, *P. magellanicus*, *P. bibroni*, *P. wiegmanni*, *Tropidurus nigromaculatus*, *T. oxycephalus*; t.d. *Eulaemus*: referred are *Proctotretus darwinii*, *P. fitzingeri*, *P. pictus*, *P. signifer*, *P. tenuis*, and *Liolaemus maculatus* Gray; t.d. *Ortholaemus*: referred are *Proctoretus maculatus* D & B, *P. wiegmanni* (*O. fitzroyi*); p. 199 - *Ortholaemus beaglii* (substitute name for *Proctotretus multimaculatus* Bell).

Girard, C. 1858. United States Exploring Expedition during the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, under the command of Charles Wilkes, U.S.N., Volume 20, Herpetology. xvii+496 pp., Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott and Co.
p. 329 - *Proctotretus* (*Proctotretus*) *splendidus*; p. 334 - *Liolaemus* (*Liolaemus*); p. 340 - *Liolaemus* (*Liolaemus*) *chilensis*; *Liolaemus* (*Ptychodeira*); p. 341 - *Liolaemus* (*Ptychodeira*) *gracilis*; p. 344 - *Liolaemus* (*Ptychodeira*) *femorata*; p. 347 - *Liolaemus* (*Ptychodeira*) *stantoni*; *Liolaemus* (*Ptychodeira*) *cyanogaster*; p. 348 - *Liolaemus* (*Ptychodeira*) *intermedia*; p. 349 - *Liolaemus* (*Ptychodeira*) *mosaica*; *Rhytidodeira magellanica*; p. 352 - *Rhytidodeira bibroni*; *Rhytidodeira wiegmanni*; p. 353 - *Rhytidodeira nigromaculata*; *Rhytidodeira oxycephalus*; p. 357 - *Liolaemus* (*Eulaemus*); *Liolaemus* (*Eulameus*) *tenuis*; p. 361 - *Liolaemus* (*Eulaemus*) *darwini*; p. 364 - *Liolaemus* (*Eulaemus*) *pictus*; p. 365 - *Liolaemus* (*Eulaemus*) *fitzingeri*; p. 366 - *Liolaemus* (*Eulaemus*) *affinis*; *Liolaemus* (*Eulaemus*) *signifer*; p. 367 - *Liolaemus* (*Eulaemus*) *maculatus*; p. 368 - *Liolaemus* (*Ortholaemus*); p. 369 - *Liolaemus* (*Ortholaemus*) *beaglii*; p. 372 - *Liolaemus* (*Ortholaemus*) *multimaculatus*; p. 373 - *Liolaemus* (*Ortholaemus*) *fitzroyi*.

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- provides ecological data for *Liolaemus occipitalis*.

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p. 1060 - lists *Lacerta Pelluma*.

Goetsch, W. and W. Hellmich. 1932. Variabilität bei chilenischen Eidechsen und Fröschen. Zeitschrift für Inductive Abstammgunas-Vererbungslehre 62: 67-72.
p. 68 - t.d. *Liolaemus nigromaculatus kuhlmanni* nomen nudum.

Goin, C. J. and O. B. Goin. 1962. Introduction to herpetology. W. H. Freeman and Company, San Francisco and London.
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p. 74 - *Liolaemus occipitalis* lives on coastal sand dunes.

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Gorman, G. C., L. Atkins, and T. Holzinger. 1967. New karyotypic data on 15 genera of lizards in the family Iguanidae with a discussion of taxonomic and cytological implications. Cytogenetics 6: 286-299.
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p. 82 - *Liolaemus altissimus* translates as "smooth-throated" + "high [elevation]"; p. 83 - *Liolaemus magellanicus* translates as "smooth-throated" + "belonging to [the Straits of] Megellan".

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p. 44 - t.d. *Tropidolepis Belli*, may be referrable to *Liolaemus*.

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- descriptions and synonomies are provided for: p. 210 - *Leiodera Chiliensis*; p. 211 - *Leiodera Gravenhorstii*

and *L. gracilis*; p. 212 - *Leiolaemus* (ex error); t.d. *L. cyanogaster*; *L. Bibronii*; p. 213 - t.d. *Leiolaemus lineatus*; *L. nigromaculatus*; t.d. *L. inconspicuus*; *L. pictus*; p. 214 - *Leiolaemus tenuis*, *L. signifer*; t.d. *L. maculatus*; p. 215 - *Leiolaemus Fitzingerii*, *L. Darwinii*, and *L. Kingiii*; p. 216 - *Leiolaemus Wiegmanni*, *Proctotretus*; p. 217 - *Proctotretus multimaculatus*; p. 226 - *Phrymaturus* (ex error), *P. Palluma*.

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p. 109 - cites Ortiz (1974) for *Liolaemus pictus* eating snails; p. 110 - cites Fuentes and Itinza (1979) for myrmecophagy in *L. monticola*; p. 111 - as occasional consumers of plant matter: cites Donoso-Barros (1966) for *Ctenoblephasris jamesi*; some species of *Liolaemus* are "largely or entirely herbivorous."

Greene, H. W. 1988. Antipredator mechanisms in reptiles. Pp. 1-152, *in*: C. Gans and R. B. Huey (eds.), Biology of the Reptilia, Volume 16: Ecology B, Defense and Life History. Alan R. Liss, New York, xii+659 pp.
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Greer, A. E. 1992. The orientation of the embryo on the yolk mass in squamates. Herpetologica 48(3): 343-346.
p. 343 - cites Lemus (1967) for *Liolaemus gravenhorti* [sic] having embryo with left side adjacent to yolk.

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p. 23 – *Proctotretus*; p. 24 - *P. chilensis*; p. 26 - *P. mosaicus*; p. 28 - *P. cyanogaster*; p. 30 - *P. pictus*; p. 32 - *P. tenuis*; p. 34 - *P. nigromaculatus*; p. 36 - *P. Wiegmanii*; p. 38 - *P. Fitzingerii*; p. 40 - *P. signifer*; p. 42 - *P. multimaculatus*; p. 46 - *P. magellanicus*; p. 51 – *Oplurus*; p. 53 - *O. Bibronii*.

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- *Liolaemus huacahuasicus* can survive subfreezing temperatures at high elevation (4250 m) but not at low elevation (470 m).

Halloy, S. and R. F. Laurent. 1988. Notes éco-éthologiques sur *Liolaemus huacahuasicus* Laurent (Iguanidae) du Nord-Ouest argentin. Revue Français de Aquariologie 14(1987)(4): 137-144.
p. 137 - *Liolaemus multiformis* is a synonym of *L. signifer*; *L. huacahuasicus* occurs between 3700-4650 m in the Cumbres Calchaquíes in Tucumán Province; includes notes on ecology and behavior with color photographs.

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Hellmich, W. 1960. Die Sauria der Gran Chaco und seiner Randgebiete. Abhandlungen Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften (N.F.) 101: 1-131.
p. 37 - *Liolaemus bibronii* recorded from Río Negro and Chubut; p. 38 - *L. chacoensis* from Paraguay; *L. darwinii* from Neuquén; *L. elongatus* from Río Negro; p. 39 - *L. fuscus* and *L. goetschi* from Neuquén, *L. kreigi* and *L. pictus argentinus* from Río Negro; p. 40 - *L. rothi* and *L. wiegmanni* from Río Negro.

Hellmich, W. 1961. Bemerkungen zur geographischen Variabilität von *Liolaemus alticolor* Barbour (Iguan.). Opuscula Zoologica (München) 58: 1-6.
p. 2 - *Liolaemus alticolor alticolor* (new combination); *L. alticolor walkeri* (new combination).

Hellmich, W. 1962. Bemerkungen zur individuellen Variabilität von *Liolaemus multiformis* (Cope). (Iguan.). Opuscula Zoologica (München) 67: 1-10.

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p. 6 - cites Lemus (1967) and Leyton et al. (1980) for embryonic stages in *Liolaemus gravenhorsti*; quotes Lemus and Duvauchelle (1966) and Lemus et al. (1981) for *L. tenuis*.

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p. 18 - *Liolaemus a. alticolor*, *L. a. walkeri*, and *L. multiformis* distribution and affinities in this region; p. 21 - color photographs of above species.

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p. 201 - the name *bellii* Gray, 1831, published in *Tropidolepis bellii,* is suppressed; *bibronii* T. Bell, 1842 as published in *Proctotretus bibronii*, and *bellii* Gray, 1845, as published in *Liolaemus bellii*, are placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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p. 61 - *Phymaturus* spp. are considered facultative herbivores or omnivores and not "true herbivores."

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p. 363 - *Helocephalus nigriceps* recorded from high cordilleras of Catamarca. *Liolaemus nigromaculatus* recorded from Catamarca. *L. lineomaculatus* recorded from the cordilleras of La Rioja; p. 364 - *L. Darwini* recorded from Chilecito. *L. gracilis* recorded from Antofagasta de la Sierra, Catamarca. *L. Fitzingeri* recorded from Catamarca. t.d. *Liolaemus andinus* from the cordilleras of Catamarca; p. 365 - *Phymaturus palluma* recorded from high cordilleras of Catamarca.

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p. 447 - *Liolaemus chilensis* from Neuquén is the first report of species from Argentina. *L. lemniscatus* reported from Neuquén. *L. gracilis* reported from Chubut. *L. cyanogaster* reported from Neuquén, the first record from Argentina; p. 448 - *Liolaemus Bibroni* reported from Chubut and Neuquén. *L. Kingii* reported from Chubut, *L. Fitzingeri* reported from Chubut, Neuquén, and Río Negro. *L. lineomaculatus* reported from Chubut. t.d. *Liolaemus elongatus* from Chubut; p. 449 - *Liolaemus Darwini* reported from Chubut and Neuquén; p. 450 - t.d. *Liolaemus anomalus* from La Rioja; p. 451 - *Phymaturus palluma* reported from Neuquén.

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p. 136 - t.d. *Liolaemus pseudolemniscatus*.

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p. 38 - lists *Stellio Pelluma*.

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p. 89 - *Liolaemus andinus* revived; p. 91 - *Liolaemus multicolor* revived.

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p. 9 - *Liolaemus cranwelli* (new combination); *Liolaemus cuyanus* (new combination).

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p. 273 - t.d. *Liolaemus variegatus*; p. 275 - t.d. *Liolaemus bitaeniatus*; p. 278 - t.d. *Liolaemus griseus*.

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p. 359 - t.d. *Ceiolaemus*; p. 367 - *Liolaemus sauridis modestus* Tschudi = *Stenocercus modestus*; p. 370 – diagnoses and content of *Liolaemus*, *Liolaemus* (*Liolaemus*), *Liolaemus* (*Ortholaemus*), *Ceiolaemus*, *Ctenoblepharis*, and *Phrynosaura*.

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p. 3 - proposes *Mesolaemus* as a new subgenus for *Liolaemus cuyanus*.

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p. 7 - *Vilcunia lineomaculatus* (new combination); uses a discriminant function analysis to characterize the subgenera: *Liolaemus* sensu stricto, *Eulaemus*, *Ortholaemus*, *Rhytododeira*, and *Vilcunia*.

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p. 241 - t.d. *Liolaemus huacahuasicus*; photographs, scale drawings, and map included.

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p. 89 - characterization of subgenus *Ortholaemus*; p. 92 - t.d. *Liolaemus* (*Ortholaemus*) *salinicola*; p. 94 - t.d. *Liolaemus fittkaui*; p. 97 - t.d. *Liolaemus irregularis*; p. 100 - t.d. *Liolaemus poecilochromis*.

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p. 79 - t.d. *Liolaemus disjunctus*.

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p. 98 - t.d. *Liolaemus orientalis chlorostictus*; p. 102 - t.d. *Liolaemus pulcherrimus*.

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p. 2 - gives characters for subgenera *Liolaemus* and *Eulaemus*; p. 4-5 - the following are considered synonyms of *Liolaemus signifer*: *L. pantherinus* and *L. multiformis* (of which *L. lenzi*, *L. tropidonotus*, *L. variablis crequii*, *L. variabilis courtnyi*, and *L. variabilis neveui* are considered synomyms). Two other forms previously considered synonyms of *L. multiformis* are considered valid: *L. annectens* which is considered a "geographic race" of *L. signifer*, and *L. annectens orientalis*; p. 8 - t.d. *Liolaemus robustus*; p. 15 - t.d. *Liolaemus polystictus*; p. 22 - t.d. *Liolaemus williamsi*; p. 30-33 - appendix provides a species lists for the subgenera; *Liolaemus andinus poecilochromus* (new combination).

Laurent, R. F. 1995. A tentative arrangement of subgenera of the genus *Liolaemus* Wiegmann (Reptilia: Squamata: Tropiduridae). Bulletin of the Maryland Herpetological Society 31(1): 10-14.
p. 11 - t.d. subgenus *Austrolaemus*; type = *Proctotretus magellanicus*.

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p. 1 - lists *Liolaemus* (*Eulaemus*) *orientalis chlorostictus*, *L.* (*Eulaemus*) *dorbignyi*, and t.d. of *Liolaemus* (*Eulaemus*) *jamesi pachecoi* from Laguna Colorada; p. 2 - t.d. *Liolaemus* (*Eulaemus*) *islugensis erguetae* from Laguna Colorada; states that *Liolaemus aymararum* probably should be recognized as a subspecies of *Liolaemus jamesi*.

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p. 5 - t.d. *Liolaemus* (*Eulaemus*) *melanogaster*; p. 10 - t.d. *Liolaemus* (*Eulaemus*) *thomasi*; p. 13 - t.d. *Liolaemus* (*Eulaemus*) *pleopholis*; p. 17 - t.d. *Liolaemus* (*Eulaemus*) *etheridgei*; p. 25 - *Liolaemus* (*Eulaemus*) *ortizi* female described.

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- *Liolaemus darwinii* and *Phymaturus palluma* are part of the Argentinian cresosote bush community.

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Martori, R. and L. Aun. 1995. Reproductive fat body cycle of *Liolaemus wiegmannii* in central Argentina. Herpetologica 31(4): 578-581.

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Mattison, C. 1989. Lizards of the world. Facts on File, New York and Oxford, 192 pp.
p. 47 - *Liolaemus multiformis* is black and has a preferred body temperature of 35 °C which is warmer than ever reached by the air temperature of its environment; p. 93 - *Liolaemus* and *Centrura* commonly found up to 3000 m and occur even higher in some places; p. 131 - *Vilcunia*, *Liolaemus*, and *Centrura* in the Andes are adapted to withstand extremes of temperature and long dry periods.

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Medel, R., P. A. Marquet, and F. M. Jaksic. 1988. Microhabitat shifts of lizards under different contexts of sympatry: a case study with South American *Liolaemus*. Oecologica 76: 567-569.
- *Liolaemus tenuis* shifts to higher perches in the presence of *L. pictus*.

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p. 131-132 - cite Marquet et al. (1989) on habitat selection in *Liolaemus*.

Mendez de la Cruz, F., G. Casas-Amdreu, and M. Villagran Santa Cruz. 1992. Variación anual en la alimentación y condición física de *Sceloporus mucronatus* (Sauria: Iguanidae) en la Sierra del Ajusco, Distrito Federal, México. Southwestern Naturalist 37: 349-355.
p. 353 - cites Greene (1982) that ingestion of vegetation decreases when insects are more available in *Liolaemus*.

Mertens, R. 1928. Die herpetologische Ausbeute der letzten Reise Dr. H. Rohde's nach Brasilien. Bl. Aquarien Terrarien 39(15): 295-302.
p. 302 - mentions *Liolaemus occipitalis* from near Rio Grande do Sul.

Mertens, R. 1938. Bemerkungen über die brasilianischen Arten der Gattung *Liolaemus*. Zoologischer Anzeiger (Leipzig) 123(7-9): 220-222.
p. 220 - *Liolaemus gleischi* is a synonym of *L. occipitalis*; p. 221 - t.d. *Liolaemus lutzae*.

Mertens, R. 1956. Biologische Reiseskizzen aus Peru. II. In den Wüste Perus. Natur und Volk (Frankfurt a.M.) 86 (9): 318-327.
p. 320-321 - color pattern, habits, and photograph of *Ctenoblepharys adspersa*.

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Michaud, E. J. and J. R. Dixon. 1989. Prey items of 20 species of the Neotropical colubrid snake genus *Liophis*. Herpetological Review 20(2): 39-41.
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Miles, D. B. 1994. Covariation between morphology and locomotor performance in sceloporine lizards. Pp. 205-235, *in*: L. J. Vitt and E. R. Pianka (eds.), Lizard ecology: historical and experimental perspectives. Princeton University Press, Pinceton, New Jersey, xii+403 pp.
- p. 210 and 231 - cites Jaksic et al. (1980) for lack of morphological correlates with ecological divergence in *Liolaemus*.

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p. 217 - t.d. *Lucerta* [sic] *Palluma*.

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p. 189 - *Lacerta Palluma* mentioned.

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herpetology and evolutionary biology: essays in honor of Ernest E. Williams. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, xix+725.
p. 203 - cites Etheridge (pers. comm.) for affinities of *Pelusaurus* and *Vilcunia* to the *Liolaemus-Ctenoblepharys* complex; p. 204 - absent are the later, or superficial second layer of the M. rectus abdominis and a vestigial muscle slip overlying the M. pectoralis in *Phymaturus palluma*.
- fifteen species of *Liolaemus* and two species of *Phymaturus* studied.

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- first record from San Luis Province.

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- provides a description and distribution of *Liolaemus lemniscatus* in Chile with notes on husbandry and intraspecific behavior in captivity.

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p. 81 - t.d. *Liolaemus annectens orientalis*.

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p. 62 - reiterates Werner's characterization of *Phrynosaura* and designates *Phrynosaura reichei* as type of genus; examined type of *Leiosaurus* (*Helocephalus*) *marmoratus* and concludes that it is a synonym of *Phrynosaura marmorata*; p. 63 - *Phrynosaura marmorata* redescribed; p. 64 - t.d. *Phrynosaura werneri*.

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p. 13-14 - redescribes *Leiosaurus* (*Helocephalus*) *marmoratus* Burmeister, 1861; notes his earlier (1928) reassignment of this species to *Phrynosaura*.

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p. 309 - t.d. *Liolaemus leopardinus leopardinus*; p. 314 - t.d. *Liolaemus leopardinus ramonensis*; p. 318 - t.d. *Liolaemus nigroviridis nigroviridis*; p. 326 - t.d. *Liolaemus nigroviridis minor*.

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p. 197 - t.d. *Liolaemus altissimus altissimus*; p. 205 - t.d. *Liolaemus altissimus araucaniensis*.

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p. 177 - t.d. *Liolaemus monticola monticola*; p. 183 - t.d. *Liolaemus monticola chillanensis*; p. 189 - t.d. *Liolaemus monticola villaricensis*.

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p. 129 - t.d. *Liolaemus nigromaculatus ater*.

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p. 129 - t.d. *Liolaemus nigromaculatus atacamensis*; p. 132 - *Liolaemus nigromaculatus bisignatus* (new combination); p. 135 - t.d. *Liolaemus nigromaculatus copiapensis*; p. 137 - t.d. *Liolaemus nigromaculatus zapallarensis*; p. 139 - t.d. *Liolaemus nigromaculatus kuhlmanni*.

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p. 307 - t.d. *Liolaemus tenuis punctatissimus*.

Müller, L. and W. Hellmich. 1935. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Herpetofauna Chiles. IX. Über *Liolaemus buergeri* Werner. Zoologischer Anzeiger 109(5-6): 121-128.
p. 122 - detailed description and illustration of *Liolaemus buergeri*.

Müller, L. and W. Hellmich. 1938. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Herpetofauna Chiles. XI. Über zwei neue *Liolaemus* - Formen aus der chilenischen Kordillere (Sammlung Schröder). Zoologischer Anzeiger 122(9-10): 225-237.
p. 225 - t.d. *Liolaemus schröderi*; p. 231 - t.d. *Liolaemus platei curicensis*.

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p. 130 - t.d. *Liolaemus goetschi*.

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p. 113 - t.d. *Liolaemus altissimus neuquensis*.

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p. 44 - t.d. *Liolaemus kriegi*.

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p. 7 - t.d. *Liolaemus pictus argentinus*; p. 12 - t.d. *Liolaemus pictus chiloeensis*.

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- the three species of *Liolaemus* from Brazil, *L. occipitalis*, *L. wiegmannii*,*and L. lutzae*, constitute a superspecies; the suggestion by Vanzolini and Ab'Saber that *L. occipitalis* and *L. lutzae* are each others closest relatives and have been seperated for only 2500 to 3700 yb present is contradicted by evidence.

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p. 215 - *Liolaemus occipitalis* and *L. wiegmanni* have 2n = 34, 12 macro- and 22 microchromosomes, one of the latter being very large.

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p. 101 - t.d. *Liolaemus patriciaiturrae*; figs. 1, 2; p. 103 - t.d. *Liolaemus isabelae*; fig. 3.

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p. 339-341 - cite Furieri (1974) for comparisons with *Phymaturus palluma* and *Liolaemus austromendocinus*.

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p. 251 - table 3 (renin activity) provided for *Phymatura* [sic] *palluma* and *Liolaemus darwini*.

Norris, K. S. 1967. Color adaptation in desert reptiles and its thermal relationships. Pp. 162-229, *in*: W. W. Milstead (ed.), Lizard ecology: a symposium. University Press of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.
p. 218-220 - cites Pearson (1954) for relationship between body color and high-elevation thermoregulation in *Liolaemus multiformis*.

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Núñez, H. 1991. Nueva clave para los reptiles de la octava región, Biobío, Chile. Comunicaciones del Museo Regional de Concepción (Chile) 5: 43-45.

Núñez, H. 1992. Geographical data of Chilean lizards and snakes in the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural Santiago, Chile. Smithsonian Herpetological Information Service 91: 1-29.
p. 8 - *Liolaemus puritamensis* is a junior synonym of *L. dorbignyi*.

Núñez, H. 1996. Autecología comparada de dos lagartijas de Chile Central. Publicación Ocasional Museo Nacional de Historia Natural (Santiago) 50: 5-60.

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p. 457 - t.d. *Liolaemus puritamensis*; p. 459 - karyotype is 2n = 34, 12 macro- and 22 microchromosomes (idiogram included).

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p. 69 - *Liolaemus nigroviridis nigroroseus* is a junior synonym of *L. constanzae*; *L. donosoi* is a junior synonym of *L. constanzae*; p. 75 - *L. pantherinus* is a valid species—not a synonym of *L. ornatus*; p. 79 - *Phrynosaura* includes *P. aduituvelatus*, *P. reichei*, and *P. stolzmanni*; *Velosaura* includes *V. aymararum* and *V. jamesi*.

Núñez, H. and M. A. Labra. 1985. *Liolaemus curis*, a new lizard from the Los Andes Range, central Chile. Copeia 1985(3): 556-559.
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p. 56 - t.d. *Liolaemus rosenmanni*.

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p. 80 - t.d. *Liolaemus maldonadae*; p. 84 - t.d. *Liolaemus cristiani*.

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- *Liolaemus* cf. *ceii*, *L. eleodori*, and *L.* cf. *vallecurensis* added to herpetofauna of Chile.

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p. 454 - t.d. *Ctenoblepharis audituvelatus*.

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p. 92 - t.d. *Ctenoblepharis erroneus*.

Núñez, H. and J. Yáñez. 1983-84. *Abas* y *Velosaura* nuevos géneros de lagartos Iguanidae y proposiciones sistemáticas respecto de los grupos aliados (Reptilia: Squamata). Boletín del Museo Nacional de Historia Natural Chile 40: 97-105.
p. 99 - t.d. *Abas*, *Liolaemus fabiani* designated type species; *Abas insolitus* (new combination); p. 100 - t.d. *Velosaura*, *Liolaemus aymararum* designated type species; *Velosaura jamesi* (new combination); p. 101 - *Phrynosaura audituvelatus* (new combination).

Núñez, H. and J. Yáñez. 1984. Colas de lagartijas del género *Liolaemus*: autotomía e influencia en la predación. Studies on Neotropical Fauna and Environment 19(1): 1-8.
- thirteen Chilean species of *Liolaemus* studied.

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Oliveira Rodrigues, H. D. 1992. *Pseudocapillaria* (*Ichthyocapillaria*) *maricaensis* n. sp. (Nematoda, Capillaridae) and remarks on the helminthological fauna of *Liolaemus lutzae* Mertens, 1938 (Lacertilia, Iguanidae). Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro 87(2): 297-300.

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- comments on karyotypes of *Liolaemus* and *Phymaturus*.

Orians, G. H. and O. T. Solbrig (eds.). 1977. Convergent evolution in warm deserts: an examination of strategies and patterns in deserts of Argentina and the United States. US/IBP Synthesis Series 3, Dowden, Hutchinson & Ross, Inc., Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.
p. 271 - appendix J lists seven species of *Liolaemus* from three sites in the Monte desert.

Orrego Aravena, R. 1971. Reptiles de La Pampa. Bibliographía Pampeana-Serie Folletos 14: 1-68.

Ortiz, J. C. 1973. Nota distribucional sobre el *Liolaemus platei platei* Werner (Squamata: Iguanidae). Anales del Museo de Historia Natural de Valparaíso 6: 75-77.
- new southern records for *Liolaemus platei platei* in Chile; Quebrada Paposo is the furthest south.

Ortiz, J. C. 1974. Reptiles del Parque Nacional "Vicente Pérez Rosales." I.-Hábitos alimenticios en *Liolaemus pictus pictus*, Duméril et Bibron (Squamata-Iguanidae). Anales del Museo de Historia Natural de Valparaíso 7: 317-326.
- stomach contents from 66 specimens contained Diptera, Homonoptera, Hymonoptera, Coleoptera, and Araneae; no significant differences among localities, but adults prefer coleoptera and juveniles prefer spiders.

Ortiz, J. C. 1975. Una nueva especie de lagartija Chilena, *Liolaemus donosoi* Ortiz sp. nov. (Squamata-Iguanidae). Anales del Museo de Historia Natural de Valparaíso 8: 62-65.
p. 62 - t.d. *Liolaemus donosoi*.

Ortiz, J. C. 1981. Révision taxonomique et biologie des *Liolaemus* du groupe *nigromaculatus* (Squamata, Iguanidae). Thèse de Doctorat d'Étatès Sciences Naturelles, Université Paris VII, 438 pp.

Ortiz, J. C. 1981. Estudio multivariado de las especies de *Liolaemus* del grupo *nigromaculatus* (Squamata, Iguanidae). Anales del Museo de Historia Natural de Valparaíso 14: 247-265.
p. 258 - *Liolaemus copiapensis* (new combination).

Ortiz, J. C. 1987. Une nouvelle espèce de *Liolaemus* (Sauria, Iguanidae) du Chili. Bulletin Museum National d'Historie Naturelle (Paris) Ser. 9, Sec. A(1): 265-270.
p. 265 - t.d. *Liolaemus velosoi*.

Ortiz, J. C. 1988. Situación de la exportación de los vertebrados terrestres Chilenos. Comunicaciones del Museo Regional de Concepción (Chile) 2: 37-41.
p. 40 - over 18,000 lizards, including *Liolaemus*, exported from Chile in 1988; p. 42 - species exported include *Centrura flagellifer*, *Liolaemus chiliensis*, *L. kuhlmanni*, *L. lemniscatus*, *L. leopardinus*, *L. nitidus*, *L. pictus*, *L. tenuis*, and *L. zapallarensis*.

Ortiz, J. C. 1989. El recurso fauna en la VIII Región. Pp. 29-38, *in*: J. C. Ortiz (ed.), Una nueva visión caleidoscópica de los recursos naturales. Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas y de Recursos Naturales, Sociedad Biología de Chile, Región Concepción.
- species listed as characteristic of the following sectors of the region are: p. 30 - *Centrura flagellifer*: mesetas y planicies alto-andinas; p. 32 - *Liolaemus pictus*: cordillera boscosa de altura; *Liolaemus lemniscatus*: depresión intermedia.

Ortiz, J. C. 1989. Catalogue des types du Musée d'Histoire Naturelle de Neuchatel. III. Sauriens. Extrait du Bulletin de la Société Neuchateloise des Sciences Naturelles 112: 47-64.
p. 50 - lists lectotype and paralectotypes for *Ctenoblepharys adspersus*; lists lectotype and paralectotypes for *Liolaemus lemniscatus*.

Ortiz, J. C. 1989. Description de *Liolaemus silvai* sp. nov. (Sauria, Iguanidae) du "Norte Chico" du Chili. Bulletin Museum National d'Historie Naturelle (Paris) Ser. 11, Sec. A(1): 247-252.
p. 247 - t.d. *Liolaemus silvai*.

Ortiz, J. C. 1994. Una nueva especie de lagarto altoandino del género *Liolaemus* (Sauria, Tropiduridae). Boletín de la Sociedad de Biología de Concepción 65: 191-195.
- t.d. *Liolaemus nigroventrolateralis*.

Ortiz, J. C. and C. P. Guillaume. 1984. Primer estudio del polimorfismo genético en algunas especies de *Liolaemus* (Squamata, Iguanidae) de Chile. II Reunión Iberoamericano Conservación Zoología de Vertebrados, pp. 47-58.

Ortiz, J. C. and P. Marquet. 1987. Una nueva especie de lagarto altoandino: *Liolaemus islugensis* (Reptilia-Iguanidae). Guyana, Zoología 51(1-4): 59-63.
p. 59 - t.d. *Liolaemus islugensis*.

Ortiz, J. C. and H. Núñez. 1986. Catálogo crítico de los tipos de reptiles conservados en el museo Nacional de Historia Natural Santiago, Chile. Publicación Ocasional Museo Nacional de Historia Natural (Santiago) 43: 1-23.
p. 7 - holotype *Ctenoblepharis adituvelatus*: MNHN 978; lectotype *Liolaemus buergeri*: MNHN 1474; p. 8 - holotype *Liolaemus curis*: MNHN 1545; holotype *Liolaemus fabiana*: MNHN 970; p. 10 - holotype *Liolaemus hernani*: MNHN 643; holotype *Liolaemus bisignatus*: MNHN 1477; p. 11 - syntype *Liolaemus melanopleurus*: MNHN 1549; p. 12-15 - discusses loss or transfer from the museum of type material of *Helocephalus nigriceps*, *Liolaemus buergeri*, *Phrynosaura reichei*, *Proctotretus marmoratus*, *Proctotretus melanopleurus*, *Proctotretus modestus*, and *Proctotretus pallidus*.

Ortiz Z., J. C. and G. M. Riveros G. 1976. Hábitos alimenticios de *Liolaemus nicromaculatus* [sic] *kuhlmani* Müller y Hellmich. Anales del Museo de Historia Natural de Valparaíso 9: 131-140.
- examined stomach contents of 129 specimens from Con Con sand dunes; Homoptera, Hymenoptera, and Coleoptera are the main components of the diet. In the dry season, the lizards also feed on fruits and seeds of succulent plants.

Ortiz, J. C., J. F. Troncoso, R. Ibarra-Vidal, and H. Núñez. 1990. Lista sistemática, distribución, estado de conservación y clave para los herpetozoos de la VIII región. Comunicaciones del Museo Regional de Concepción (Chile) 4: 31-43.
- key includes: *Centrura flagellifer*, *Liolaemus chiliensis*, *L. chillanensis*, *L. cyanogaster*, *L. fuscus*, *L. kriegi*, *L. lemniscatus*, *L. lineomaculatus*, *L. nitidus*, *L. pictus*, *L. rothi*, *L. schroderi*, and *L. tenuis*.

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Vega, L. E. 1997. Ecología trófica de *Liolaemus multimaculatus* (Sauria: Tropiduridae). Bollettino Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino [1999; *in press*].
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Vega, L. E. and P. J. Bellagamba. 1994. Reptiles de la Reserva de Usos Múltiples Caleta de los Loros, Río Negro, Argentina. Cuadernos de Herpetología 8(1): 141-145.

p. 142 - list *Liolaemus boulengeri*, *L. darwinii*, *L. gracilis*, *L. multimaculatus multimaculatus*, and *L. multimaculatus melanops*.

Veloso, A. and J. Navarro. 1988. Lista systemática y distribución geográfica de anfibios y reptiles de Chile. Bollettino Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino 6(2): 481-539.
- provide synonomy list, type description, and distribution in Chile for species of: *Ceiolaemus*, *Centrura*, *Ctenoblepharis*, *Liolaemus*, *Phrynosaura*, and *Velosaura*.

Veloso, A., M. Sallaberry, J. Navarro, P. Iturra, J. Valencia, M. Penna, and N. Díaz. 1982. Contribución sistematica al conocimiento de la herpetofauna del extremo norte de Chile. Pp. 135-268, *in*: El hombre y los ecosistemas de montaña. Oficina Regional de Ciencias y Technología de la UNESCO para América Latina y el Caribe (Montevideo, Uruguay).
p. 212 - *Liolaemus donosoi*: descriptions, variation, karyotypes; p. 216 - *L. alticolor*: descriptions, variation, karyotypes; p. 220 - *L. multiformis*: descriptions, variation, karyotypes; p. 225 - *L. jamesi*: descriptions, variation, karyotypes; p. 230 - t.d. *Liolaemus aymararum*: descriptions, variation, karyotypes.

Verrastro, L. 1991. Aspectos ecológicos e biológicos de uma população de *Liolaemus occipitalis* Boul. 1885, nas dunas costeiras de paraia Jardin Atlântico, Tramandaí, RS. (Reptilia-Iguanidae). Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, Mestrado, Universidade Federal. Rio Grande Do Sul, Brazil, 154 pp.

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Verrastro, L. and L. Krause. 1999. Ciclo reproductivo de machos de *Liolaemus occipitalis* Boulenger (Sauria, Tropiduridae). Revista Brasileira o de Zoologia 16(1): 227-231.

Viana, M. L. de, C. Jovanovich, and P. Valdes. 1994. Densidad, proporción de sexos y utilización del espacio *Liolaemus darwinii* (Sauria: Iguanidae) en el Valle de Tin Tin, Argentina. Revista Biología Tropical 42(1/2): 281-287.

Viana, M. L. de, C. Jovanovich, and P. Valdes. 1994. Hábitos alimentarios de *Liolaemus darwinii* (Sauria: Iguanidae), en el Valle de Tin Tin, Argentina. Revista Biología Tropical 42(1/2): 379-381.

Videla, F. 1982. Observaciones etológicas preliminares sobre *Phymaturus palluma* (Reptilia, Iguanidae) del roquedal precordillerano mendocino. Boletín del Museo de Ciencias Naturales y Antropológicas, "Juan Cornelio Moyano" (Mendoza, Argentina) 3: 57-62.

Videla, F. 1983. Hábitos alimentarios en iguánidos del oeste árido de la Argentina. Deserta (Mendoza) 7: 192-202.
- studied diets of *Liolaemus bibroni*, *L. darwini*, *L. elongatus*, *L. fitzingeri cuyanus*, *L. ruibali*, and *Phymaturus palluma* in Mendoza.

Videla, F. and J. M. Cei. 1996. A new peculiar *Liolaemus* species of the "*chiliensis*" phyletic group from the volcanic Cordilleran landscapes of southern Mendoza Province, Argentina (Iguania, Lacertilia, Reptilia). Bolletino Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino 14(2): 505-516.
p. 506 - t.d. *Liolaemus thermarum*; elevate *L. bellii neuquensis* to full species.

Videla, F. and J. M. Cei. 1998. Espèces de *Liolaemus* sans pores précloacaux chez les mâles, le long des Andes méridionales (Reptilia: Squamata: Iguania: Tropiduridae). Revue Français de Aquariologie 25: 1-2: 63-68.
- suggests possible close relationships among species that lack precloacal pores: *Liolaemus coeruleus*, *L. cristiani*, *L. lineomaculatus*, *L. nequensis*, *L. periglacialis*, and *L. thermarum*.

Videla, F., J. Escolaro, and S. Piug. 1987. Análisis trófico de los Iguánidos pertenecientes a la cuna patagonica mendocina (La Payunia, Mendoza). Boletín de la Asociación Herpetológica Argentina 3(3): 7.

Videla, F. and S. Puig. 1985. Estudios ecológicos de la comunidad de lagartos en un ambiente del "Monte" mendocino. Boletín de la Asociación Herpetológica Argentina 1(1-3): 2-3.

Videla, F. and S. Puig. 1994. Estructura de una comunidad de lagartos del monte. Patrones de uso espacial y temporal. Multequina 3: 99-112.
- the herpetofauna of Ñacuñán (Mendoza, Argentina) includes *Liolaemus darwini* and *L. gracilis*; includes notes on activity and habitat selection.

Vrcibradic, D. and C. F. D. Rocha. 1996. Ecological differences in tropical sympatric skinks (*Mabuya macrorhyncha* and *Mabuya agilis*) in southeastern Brazil. Journal of Herpetology 30(1): 60-67.
p. 61 - lists other lizards that occur with *Liolaemus lutzae* at the Barra de Marica; p. 66 - cites Jaksic et al.

(1980) that in sympatric species of *Liolaemus* ecological traits have evolved faster than morphological characters.

Wacyk, J., S. Guerrero, and A. Morello. 1984. Inhibitory effect of acetylcholine on muscular tonus of the small intestine of a lizard. Journal of Experimental Zoology 230(2): 297-301.
- *Liolaemus gravenhorsti* studied.

Wacyk, J., S. Guerrero, A. Morello, and E. Vasquez. 1989. Some characteristics of the inhibitory mechanism of lizard small intestine muscular tonus. Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology 94C(2): 441-446.
- *Liolaemus gravenhorsti* and *L. tenuis* examined.

Wacyk, J., Y. Paz de la Vega, D. Lemus, A. Morello, and A. N. Tchernitchin. 1980. Characterization of acetylcholine receptors and acetylcholinesterase activity in lizard digestive tract. International Research Communications System (IRCS) Medical Science 8(10): 695.
- *Liolaemus tenuis* studied.

Wacyk, J., Y. Paz de la Vega, D. Lemus, and A. Tchernitchin. 1980. The structure of reptile esophagus and small intestine: histological characteristics of the muscularis externa of esophagus and the inner small intestine layer in the lizard. International Research Communications System (IRCS) Medical Science 8(5): 316-317.
- *Liolaemus tenuis* studied.

Wacyk, J., Y. Paz de la Vega, A. Tchernitchin, and D. Lemus. 1978. Differing sensitivities to acetylcholine of various segments of the lizard digestive tract. International Research Communications System (IRCS) Medical Science 6(6): 247.
- *Liolaemus tenuis* studied.

Webb, R. G. and J. K. Greer. 1969. Amphibians and reptiles of Malleco Province, Chile. Publications of the Museum, Michigan State University Biology Series 4(6): 193-226.
- region includes: *Liolaemus altissimus*, *L. altissimus araucaniensis*, *L. chiliensis*, *L. cyanogaster*, *L. lemniscatus*, *L. monticola chillanensis*, *L. pictus pictus* (including photos), and *L. tenuis tenuis*.

Werner, F. 1896. Beitrage zur Kenntniss der Reptilien und Batrachier von Centralamerika und Chile, sowie einiger seltener Schlangenarten. Verhandlungen Zoologisch-Botanische Gesellschaft in Wien 46: 344-365.
p. 358 - *Liolaemus pictus* from Chile.

Werner, F. 1898. Die Reptilien und Batrachier der Sammlung Plate. Zoologischen Jahrbüchern Supplement 4(1897): 244-278.
p. 249 - *Liolaemus lemniscatus* listed; p. 250 - t.d. *Liolaemus erythrogaster*; p. 251 - *L. cyanogaster* and *L. nigromaculatus* listed; p. 254 - *L. pictus* and *L. tenuis* listed; p. 255 - t.d. *Liolaemus platei*.

Werner, F. 1904. Ergebnisse der Hamburger Magalhaensischen Sammelreise. I. Band. Allgemeines, Chordonier, Echinodermen und Coelenteraten. IV. Reptilien und Batrachier. L. Friedrichsen and Co., Hamburg, 21 pp.
p. 5 - *Liolaemus nitidus*; p. 6 - *L. chilensis*, *L. gravenhorsti*, and *L. lemniscatus*; p. 7 - *L. cyanogaster* and *L. Bibroni*; p. 8 - t.d. *Liolaemus lativittatus*; p. 9 - *L. nigromaculatus*, *L. pictus*, and *L. tenuis*; p. 12 - t.d. *Liolaemus* (*Saccodeira*) *proximus*.

Werner, F. 1907. *In*: O. Bürger (ed.), Estudios sobre reptiles chilenos. Anales Universidad de Chile 121(2): 147-155.
p. 150 - t.d. *Phrynosaura*; t.d. *Phrynosaura reichei*; p. 151 - t.d. *Liolaemus buergeri*; includes description of parietal organ of *Phymaturus palluma*.

Werner, F. 1909. Neue oder seltenere Reptilien des Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle de Belgique in Brüssel. Zoologischen Jahrbüchern (Syst.) 28(3): 263-288.
p. 286 - t.d. *Liolaemus micropholis*.

Werner, F. 1910. Über neue oder seltene Reptilien des Naturhistorischen Museums im Hamburg II. Eidechsen. Mitteilungen Naturhistorischen Museum in Hamburg 27: 1-46.
p. 24 - *Ctenoblepharis jamesi* from Taltal, Chile; p. 26 - t.d. *Saccodeira arenaria*.

Westig, J. 1992. Zur Pflege von Chile - Erdleguanen. Deutsche Aquarien und Terrarien Zeitschrift 45(11): 702-704.

Wiegmann, A. F. A. 1834. Beiträge zur Zoologie gesammelt auf einer Reise um die Erde, von Dr. F. J. F. Meyen. Siebente Abhandlung. Amphibien. Nova Acta Academiae Caesarae Leopoldina Carolinae Germainicae Naturae Curisorum 17(1): 184-268d.
p. 206 - t.d. *Tropidurus nitidus* nomen nudum; p. 229 - t.d. *Tropidurus nigromaculatus*; p. 232 - t.d. *Tropidurus oxycephalus*; p. 222 - refers to *Tropidurus* and *Liolaemus* as subgenera; p. 233 - *T. chilensis* listed; p. 234 - t.d. *Tropidurus nitidus*.

Wiegmann, A. F. A. 1834. Nachträgliche Bemerkungen zur Beschreibung der Amphibien in Meyen's Beiträge zur Zoologie. Nova Acta Academiae Caesarae Leopoldina Carolinae Germainicae Naturae Curisorum 17(1): 268a-268d.
p. 268b - t.d. *Tropidurus chiliensis* var. *Bolivianus*.

Wiegmann, A. F. A. 1834. Herpetologica Mexicana seu descriptio amphibiorum Novae Hispaniae quae itineribus comitis de Sack, Ferdinandi Deppe et Chr. Guil. Schiede in Museum Zoologicum Berolinense pervenerunt. Pars prima, Saurorum species amplectens, adiecto Systematis Saurorum Prodromo, additisque multis in hunc amphibiorum ordinem observationibus. C. G. Lüderitz, Berlin, vi+54 pp.
p. 18 - *Liolaemus* proposed as new genus for *Tropidurus chiliensis*, *T. nigromaculatus*, *T. nitidus*, *T. oxycephalus*, and *T. undulatus*.

Wiegmann, A. F. A. 1835. Bericht über die Fortschritte der Zoologie in Jahre 1834. Amphibien. Archive für Naturgeschit 1(2): 273-296.
p. 290 - lists *Tropidurus nigromaculatus*, *T. oxyxcephalus*, *T. chilensis* (*Calotes chilensis* Less.?), *T. olivaceus* (*T. chilensis antea*), and *T. nitidus*.

Williams, J. D. (ed.). 1985. Fauna Argentina 91: lagartijas y otros saurios I. Centro Editor de América Latina S.A. Junín 981, Buenos Aires, 33 pp.
- color photos of several *Liolaemus*, but none are identified in the text.

Williams, J. D. and J. M. Cei. 1983. Redescubrimiento de los sintipos de *Liolaemus anomalus* Koslowsky, 1896: comentarios sobre la distribución de la especie. Boletín de la Asociación Herpetológica Argentina 1: 7-8.

Willson, M. F., C. Sabag, J. Figueroa, J. J. Armesto, and M. Caviedes. 1996. Seed dispersal by lizards in Chilean rainforest. Revista Chilena de Historia Natural 69(3): 339-342.
- *Liolaemus pictus* eats and disperses seeds of fruits from several species of plants.

Yáñez, J. and H. Núñez. 1982. Segundo registro de *Liolaemus schmidti* (Marx, 1960). (Lacertilia: Iguanidae). Noticiario Mensual del Museo Nacional de Historia Natural (Chile) 26(303-304): 12.

Yáñez, J. L. and H. Núñez. 1983. *Liolaemus fabiani*, a new species of lizard from northern Chile (Reptilia: Iguanidae). Copeia 1983(3): 788-790.
p. 788 - t.d. *Liolaemus fabiani*.

Yapur, L. B. and L. S. Gutierrez. 1978-79. Ciclo espermatogenético anual del lagarto *Liolaemus darwini* (Bell). Revista Sociedad Argentina de Biología 54-55: 82-89.

Yaron, Z. 1985. Reptilian placentation and gestation: structure, function, and endocrine control. Pp. 527-603, *in*: C. Gans and F. Billet (eds.), Biology of the Reptilia, Volume 15: Development B. John Wiley and Sons, New York, x+729.
p. 532 - table on placentation: cites Lemus and Badinez (1967) for *Liolaemus gravenhorsti*; p. 550 – allantoplacenta occurs in *L. gravenhorsti*; p. 590 - cites Lemus et al. (1970) for spontaneous contraction of oviduct in *L. tenuis* and *L. gravenhorsti*; p. 591 - cites Zurich et al. (1971), Lemus (1973), and Paz de la Vega-Lemus et al. (1971) for adrenergic receptors in *L. tenuis* and *L. gravenhorsti*.

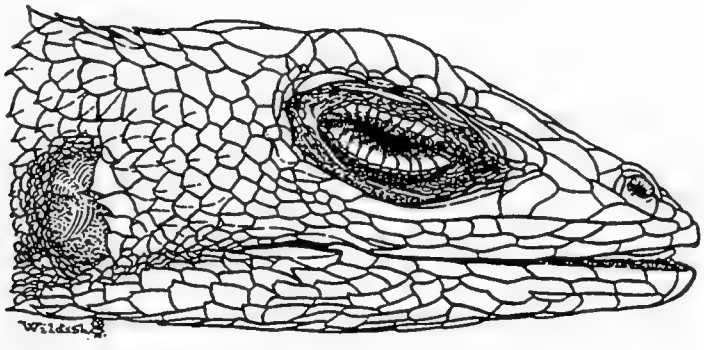
Young-Downey, A. and J. Moreno. 1991. A new species of tropidurine lizard (Squamata: Tropiduridae) from Los Andes of northern Chile. Guyana, Zoología 55(4): 391-396. [1992]
p. 392 - t.d. *Liolaemus juanortizi*.

Zavattieri, M. V., E. di Tada, and J. A. Cocilovo. 1992. Análisis biogeográfico de la saurofauna del centro sur de Argentina. Physis (Buenos Aires) Sec. C, 50: 81-94. [1995]
p. 83 - *Liolaemus* is a component of the fauna.

Zug, G. R. 1993. Herpetology: an introductory biology of amphibians and reptiles. Academic Press, San Diego, xv+527 pp.
p. 128 - *Leiolaemus* [sic] exhibits the full spectrum from insectivory to pure herbivory; p. 418 - some *Liolaemus* tend toward herbivory. All tropidurines are oviparous.

Zurich, L., Y. Paz de la Vega-Lemus, and D. Lemus. 1971. Presence of adrenergic receptors in the uterus of two species of lizards, *Liolaemus gravenhorsti* and *Liolaemus tenuis tenuis*. Biology of Reproduction 5(2): 123-126.

TYPE DESCRIPTIONS AND TYPE PUBLICATIONS OF HOBART M. SMITH, 1933 THROUGH JUNE 1999



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INTRODUCTION

Hobart M. Smith is one of herpetology's most prolific authors. As of 30 June 1999, he authored or co-authored 1367 publications covering a range of scholarly and popular papers dealing with such diverse subjects as taxonomy, life history, geographical distribution, checklists, nomenclatural problems, bibliographies, herpetological coins, anatomy, comparative anatomy textbooks, pet books, book reviews, abstracts, encyclopedia entries, prefaces and forwords as well as updating volumes being reprinted.

The checklists of the herpetofauna of Mexico authored with Dr. Edward H. Taylor are legendary as is the SYNOPSIS OF THE HERPETOFAUNA OF MEXICO coauthored with his late wife, Rozella B. Smith. As of 30 June 1999, he has authored or co-authored the description of 294 new taxa of amphibians and reptiles. His first description of a new species appeared in 1933 with the description of *Anolis megapholidotus* (Smith, 1933), still valid. Chiszar and R. Smith (1982) published a list of his publications for 1931-1980, a period of fifty years. That bibliography included only a list of all new taxa described by Smith and the publication in which the descriptions appeared. It was an enormous help in assembling the present list.

The present list includes the authors and year the names appeared, as well as the present nomenclatural status of the taxon. The Chiszar and R. Smith (1982) list gives *Bolitoglossa cephalica rubrimembris* incorrectly as *B. c. rubriventris* (p. 73). *Acris gryllus paludicola*, *Sceloporus adleri*, and *Sceloporus ochoternae* were inadvertently excluded, and *Conophis lineatus similis* Bocourt, 1886 incorrect included. The name *Crotalus gloydi lautus* first appeared in Smith and Laufe (1945) as a nomen nudum. It was formally described in Smith (1946).

Sixty-six individuals have coauthored taxonomic descriptions with H. M. Smith, many more than once. John Gillespie coauthored the description of *Tretanorhinus nigroleteus mertensi* but not the paper. The coauthors of new taxa follow alphabetically: Ronald Altig, Ticul Alvarez, Miguel Alvarez del Toro, John S. Applegarth, Rudolph G. Arndt, David L. Auth, Edwin L. Bell, Ronald A. Brandon, Edmund D. Brodie, Jr., Bryce C. Brown, Carlos B. Bumzahem, W. Leslie Burger, F. William Burley, David Chiszar, Pete S. Chrapliwy, Donald M. Darling, Marlene M. Dasman, William B. Davis, I. Lester Firschein, Thomas H. Fritts, John Gillespie, Bryan P. Glass, Chapman Grant, Louis J. Guillette, Jr., William P. Hall, Richard L. Holland, John B. Iverson, Jordi Juliá-Zertuche, Harold W. Kerster, Enrique La Marca, David A. Langebartel, Macreay J. Landy, Kenneth R. Larsen, Leonard E. Laufe, Julio A. Lemos-Espinal, John D. Lynch, Robert L. Martin, Robert H. McCauley, Fernando Mendoza Quijano, Tracy J. Miller, Sherman A. Minton, Edward O. Moll, G. William Nixon, Jonathan C. Oldham, Dennis R. Paulson, Gonzalo Pérez-Higareda, Ivo Poglayen, Floyd E. Potter, Jr., Aurelio Ramírez Bautista, Louis W. Ramsey, Ottys Sanders, Alan H. Savitzky, Karl P. Schmidt, Frederick A. Shannon, Wade F. Sherbrooke, James A. Slater, Philip W. Smith, Rozella B. Smith, Robert A. Spieler, James R. Staley, II, Tom A. Sawin, Wilmer W. Tanner, Kamuran Tepedelen, Edward H. Taylor, Frank Van Breukelen, Richard G. Van Gelder, Gregory Watkins-Colwell, John E. Werler and Kenneth L. Williams.

In addition to many coauthors, he has published his descriptions in many scientific journals, i.e., 31 journals and three books. They are: American Museum Novitates; Anales del Instituto de Biologia México; Breviora; Bulletin of the Maryland Herpetological Society; Bulletin of the United States National Museum; Copeia; Field and Laboratory; Field Museum of Natural History,

Zoological Series; Great Basin Naturalist; Herpetologica; Journal of Herpetology; Journal of the Linnaean Society of London; Journal of the Ohio Herpetological Society; Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Sciences; Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences; Natural History Miscellanea; Occasional Papers Museum of Zoology University of Michigan; Papeis Avulsos Departamento Zoologia de Sao Paulo (Brasil); Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington Proceedings of the New England Zoological Club; Proceeding of the Rochester Academy of Sciences; Proceedings of the United States National Museum; Smithsoniam Miscellaneous Collections; The Southwestern Naturalist; The Texas Journal of Science; The University of Kansas Science Bulletin; The Wasmann Journal of Biology; Transactions of the Illinois Academy of Sciences; Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Sciences; Ward's Natural Science Bulletin; Zoologica. The books are Smith and Smith (1972), Smith and Brodie, 1982, and Smith and Chiszar (1996).

This list covers from 1933 thru 30 June 1999, a period of 66 years. Obviously many taxonomic changes have occurred. The following table summarizes the valid and invalid names.

	Number	Valid	Invalid
Caudata	11	6	5
Anura	23	16	7
Testudines	2	2	0
Amphisbaenia	1	0	1
Lizards	127	109	18
Serpentes	130	80	50
Totals	294	213	81

Of the 294 names proposed one was family, still valid, 12 were genera, seven still valid, leaving 281 species/subspecies names proposed with 213 still valid. Approximately two-thirds of the named taxa of species and subspecies remain valid and over half of the genera.

Some present day workers are critical of Smith's numerous description. In retrospect, it could have been more considering the area worked and the lack of present biochemical and molecular techniques. Much of the work was done by the "eyeball" method and his intimate knowledge of the taxa in life and their natural habitats. Although many of his taxa have been synonomized, new analyses have resurrected some of his taxa.

I, for one, appreciate the pioneering work of Hobart M. Smith and his collaborators. His and Taylor's pioneering summaries of the Méxican herpetofauna were instrumental in guiding my research there. His research output has been an incredible feat and there is more to come. Well done, Hobart! You can be proud of your accomplishments.

CAUDATA

Ambystomatidae

Ambystoma lacustris Taylor & Smith, 1945a.
=Ambystoma velasci Dugès, 1891.
Rhyacosiredon zempoalaensis Taylor & Smith, 1945a.
=Ambystoma zempoalaensis (Taylor & Smith, 1945a).

Plethodontidae

Bolitoglossa bilineata Lynch & Smith, 1966a.
=Bolitoglossa occidentalis Taylor, 1941.
Bolitoglossa cephalica rubrimembris Taylor & Smith, 1945a.
=Pseudoeurycea cephalica rubrimembris Taylor & Smith, 1945a.
Bolitoglossa moreleti Smith, 1945b.
=Bolitoglossa mexicana Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854.
Eurycea latitans Smith & Potter, 1946.
=Eurycea latitans Smith & Potter, 1946.
Eurycea pterophila Burger, Smith & Potter, 1950.
=Eurycea pterophila Burger, Smith & Potter, 1950.
Magnadigita brevipes Bumzahem & Smith, 1955.
=Bolitoglossa franklini nigroflavescens Taylor, 1941.
Palmatotriton Smith, 1945a. (nomen vanum)
=Bolitoglossa Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854.
Pseudoeurycea brunnata Bumzahem & Smith, 1955.
=Pseudoeurycea brunnata Bumzahem & Smith, 1955.
Pseudoeurycea werleri Darling & Smith, 1954.
=Pseudoeurycea werleri Darling & Smith, 1954.

ANURA

Bufonidae

Bufo angustipes Taylor & Smith, 1945a.
=Bufo marinus (Linnaeus, 1758).
Bufo cycladen Lynch & Smith, 1966b.
=Bufo cycladen Lynch & Smith, 1966.
Bufo debilis retiformis Sanders & Smith, 1951.
=Bufo retiformis Sanders & Smith, 1951.
Bufo valliceps macrocristatus Firschein & Smith, 1957.
=Bufo macrocristatus Firschein & Smith, 1957.

Hylidae

Acris gryllus paludicola Burger, Smith & Smith, 1949.
=Acris crepitans paludicola Burger, Smith & Smith, 1949.
Acrodytes modesta Taylor & Smith, 1945a.
=Phrynohyas venulosa (Laurent, 1768).
Anotheca Smith, 1939d.
=Anotheca Smith, 1939d.
Hyla darlingi Smith, Smith & Werler, 1952.
=Hyla miotympanum Cope, 1863.

Hyla duellmani Lynch & Smith, 1966a.
=Hyla chaneque Duellman, 1961.
Hyla microcephala martini Smith, 1952.
=Hyla microcephala underwoodi Boulenger, 1899.
Hyla microcephala sartori Smith, 1952.
=Hyla sartori Smith, 1952.
Hyla phaeota cyanosticta Smith, 1953.
=Smilisca cyanosticta (Smith, 1953).
Hyla valancifer Firschein & Smith, 1956.
=Hyla valancifer Firschein & Smith, 1956.
Hyla versicolor sandersi Smith & Brown, 1949.
=Hyla versicolor LeConte, 1825.
Plectrohyla lacertosa Bumzahem & Smith, 1954a.
=Plectrohyla lacertosa Bumzahem & Smith, 1954a.
Pternohyla dentata Smith, 1957.
=Pternohyla dentata Smith, 1957.

Leptodactylidae
Eleutherodactylus avocalis Taylor & Smith, 1945a.
=Eleutherodactylus rugulosus (Cope, 1869 [1870]).
Eleutherodactylus colostichos LaMarca & Smith, 1982.
=Eleutherodactylus colostichos LaMarca & Smith, 1982.
Eleutherodactylus conspicuus Smith & Taylor, 1945.
=Eleitherodactylus alfredi conspicuus Smith & Taylor, 1945.
Eleutherodactylus spatulatus Smith, 1939d,
=Eleutherodactylus spatulatus Smith, 1939d.
Syrrhophus rubrimacula Taylor & Smith, 1945a.
=Eleutherodactylus rubrimaculatus (Taylor & Smith, 1945a).

Ranidae
Rana maculata krukoffi Smith, 1959.
=Rana maculata krukoffi Smith, 1959.
Rana taylori Smith, 1959.
=Rana taylori Smith, 1959.

TESTUDINES

Emydidae
Terrapene ornata luteola Smith & Ramsey, 1952.
=Terrapene ornata luteola Smith & Ramsey, 1952.

Kinosternidae
Sternotherus peltifer Smith & Glass, 1947.
=Sternotherus minor peltifer (Smith & Glass, 1947).

SQUAMATA

Anguidae

Abronia chiszari Smith & Smith, 1981.
=Abronia chiszari, Smith & Smith, 1981.
Abronia lythrochila Smith & Álvarez del Toro, 1963.
=Abronia lythrochila Smith & Álvarez del Toro, 1963.
Barisia imbricata jonesi Guillette & Smith, 1982.
=Barisia imbricata jonesi Guillette & Smith, 1982.
Celestus atitlanensis Smith, in Smith & Taylor, 1950.
=Diploglossus atitlanensis (Smith, in Smith & Taylor, 1950).
Celestus rozellae Smith, 1942g.
=Diploglossus rozellae (Smith, 1942g).
Gerrhonotus levicollis ciliaris Smith, 1942g.
=Barisia imbricata ciliaris (Smith, 1942g).

Bipedidae

Bipes alvarezi Smith & Smith, 1977.
=Bipes canaliculatus Bonnaterre, 1789.

Crotaphytidae

Crotaphytidae Smith & Brodie, 1982.
=Crotaphytidae Smith & Brodie, 1982.

Gekkonidae

Phyllodactylus homolepidurus Smith, 1935a.
=Phyllodactylus homolepidurus homolepidurus Smith, 1935a.
Phyllodactylus lanei Smith, 1935a.
=Phyllodactylus lanei lanei Smith, 1935a.
Phyllodactylus wirshingi Kerster & Smith, 1955.
=Phyllodactylus wirshingi Kerster & Smith, 1955.
Vanzoia Smith, Martin & Swain, 1977.
=Lygodactylus Gray, 1864.
Vanzoia klugei Smith, Martin & Swain, 1977.
=Lygodactylus klugei (Smith, Martin & Swain, 1977).
Vanzoia wetzeli Smith, Martin & Swain, 1977.
=Lygodactylus wetzeli (Smith, Martin & Swain, 1977.

Iguanidae

Ctenosaura hemilopha macrolopha Smith, 1972a.
=Ctenosaura hemilopha macrolopha Smith, 1972a.
Ctenosaura hemilopha nolascensis Smith, 1972a.
=Ctenosaura hemilopha nolascensis Smith, 1972a.

Phrynosomatidae

Holbrookia bunkeri Smith, 1935c.
=Holbrookia maculata bunkeri Smith, 1935c.

Holbrookia maculata ruthveni Smith, 1943a.
=Holbrookia maculata ruthveni Smith, 1943a.
Phrynosoma douglassii brachycercum Smith, 1942g.
=Phrynosoma hernandezi brachycercum Smith, 1942g.
Sceloporus adleri Smith & Savitzky, 1974.
=Sceloporus adleri Smith & Savitzky, 1974.
Sceloporus aeneus bicanthalis Smith, 1937a.
=Sceloporus bicanthalis Smith, 1937a.
Sceloporus aeneus subniger Poglayen & Smith, 1958.
=Sceloporus aeneus subniger Poglayen & Smith, 1958.
Sceloporus carinatus Smith, 1936c.
=Sceloporus carinatus Smith, 1936c.
Sceloporus cautus Smith, 1938b.
=Sceloporus cautus Smith, 1938b.
Sceloporus cochranae Smith, 1936c.
=Sceloporus siniferus cupreus Bocourt, 1873.
Sceloporus cryptus Smith & Lynch, 1967.
=Sceloporus cryptus Smith & Lynch, 1967.
Sceloporus edwardtaylori Smith, 1936d.
=Sceloporus edwardtaylori Smith, 1936d.
Sceloporus formosus scitulus Smith, 1942g.
=Sceloporus formosus scitulus Smith, 1942g.
Sceloporus goldmani Smith, 1937d.
=Sceloporus goldmani Smith, 1937d.
Sceloporus horridus albiventris Smith, 1939b.
=Sceloporus horridus albiventris Smith, 1939b.
Sceloporus hunsakeri Hall & Smith, 1979.
=Sceloporus hunsakeri Hall & Smith, 1979.
Sceloporus jarrovi immucronatus Smith, 1937a.
=Sceloporus jarrovi immucronatus Smith, 1937a.
Sceloporus jarrovi oberon Smith & Brown, 1941.
=Sceloporus jarrovi oberon Smith & Brown, 1941.
Sceloporus jarrovi sugillatus Smith, 1942g.
=Sceloporus jarrovi sugillatus Smith, 1942g.
Sceloporus lineolateralis Smith, 1936c.
=Sceloporus jarrovi lineolateralis Smith, 1936c.
Sceloporus lundelli gaigeae Smith, 1939c.
=Sceloporus lundelli gaigeae Smith, 1939c.
Sceloporus lundelli lundelli Smith, 1939c.
=Sceloporus lundelli lundelli Smith, 1939c.
Sceloporus macdougalli Smith & Bumzahem, 1953.
=Sceloporus macdougalli Smith & Bumzahem, 1953.
Sceloporus maculosus Smith, 1935a.
=Sceloporus maculosus Smith, 1935a.
Sceloporus malachiticus internasalis Smith & Bumzahem, 1955.
=Sceloporus internasalis Smith & Bumzahem, 1955.

Sceloporus megalepidurus Smith, 1935a.
=Sceloporus megalepidurus megalepidurus Smith, 1935a.
Sceloporus megalepidurus halli Dasman & Smith, 1974.
=Sceloporus halli Dasman & Smith, 1974.
Sceloporus melanorhinus calligaster Smith, 1942g.
=Sceloporus melanorhinus calligaster Smith, 1942g.
Sceloporus melanorhinus stuarti Smith, 1948.
=Sceloporus melanorhinus stuarti Smith, 1948.
Sceloporus merriami annulatus Smith, 1937b.
=Sceloporus merriami annulatus Smith, 1937b.
Sceloporus merriami australis Williams, Smith & Chrapliwy, 1960.
=Sceloporus merriami australis Williams, Smith & Chrapliwy, 1960.
Sceloporus mucronatus aureolus Smith, 1942g.
=Sceloporus mucronatus aureolus Smith, 1942g.
Sceloporus ochoterenae Smith, 1934.
=Sceloporus ochoterenae Smith, 1934.
Sceloporus olivaceus Smith, 1934.
=Sceloporus olivaceus Smith, 1934.
Sceloporus ornatus caeruleus Smith, 1937a.
=Sceloporus ornatus caeruleus Smith, 1937a.
Sceloporus parvus Smith, 1934.
=Sceloporus paervus parvus Smith, 1934.
Sceloporus parvus scutulatus Smith, 1937c.
=Sceloporus parvus scutulatus Smith, 1937c.
Sceloporus pictus Smith, 1936e.
=Sceloporus pictus Smith, 1936e.
Sceloporus poinsettii macrolepis Smith & Chrapliwy, 1958.
=Sceloporus poinsettii macrolepis Smith & Chrapliwy, 1958.
Sceloporus poinsettii polylepis Smith & Chrapliwy, 1958.
=Sceloporus poinsettii polylepis Smith & Chrapliwy, 1958.
Sceloporus prezygus Smith, 1942g.
=Sceloporus serrifer prezygus Smith, 1942g.
Sceloporus scalaris brownorum Smith, Watkins-Colwell, Lemos-Espinal & Chiszar, 1997.
=Sceloporus scalaris brownorum Smith, Watkins-Colwell, Lemos-Espinal & Chiszar, 1997.
Sceloporus scalaris samcolemani Smith & Hall, 1974.
=Sceloporus samcolemani Smith & Hall, 1974.
Sceloporus scalaris slevini Smith, 1937d.
=Sceloporus slevini Smith, 1937d.
Sceloporus scalaris unicanthalis Smith, 1937d.
=Sceloporus scalaris unicanthalis Smith, 1937d.
Sceloporus serrifer plioporus Smith, 1939c.
=Sceloporus serrifer plioporus Smith, 1939c.
Sceloporus spinosus apicalis Smith & Smith, 1951.
=Sceloporus horridus apicalis Smith & Smith, 1951.
Sceloporus spinosus caeruleopunctatus Smith, 1938a.
=Sceloporus spinosus caeruleopunctatus Smith, 1938a.

Sceloporus stejnegeri Smith, 1942g.
=Sceloporus stejnegeri Smith, 1942g.
Sceloporus subpictus Lynch & Smith, 1965b.
=Sceloporus subpictus Lynch & Smith, 1965b.
Sceloporus tanneri Smith & Larsen, 1975.
=Sceloporus tanneri Smith & Larsen, 1975.
Sceloporus torquatus mikeprestoni Smith & Alvarez, 1976.
=Sceloporus torquatus mikeprestoni Smith & Alvarez, 1976.
Sceloporus undulatus belli Smith, Chiszar & Lemos-Espinal, 1995.
=Sceloporus belli Smith, Chiszar & Lemos-Espinal, 1995.
Sceloporus undulatus speari Smith, Chiszar, Lemos-Espinal & Bell, 1995.
=Sceloporus undulatus speari Smith, Chiszar, Lemos-Espinal & Bell, 1995.
Sceloporus undulatus tedbrowni Smith, Bell, Applegarth & Chiszar, 1992.
=Sceloporus undulatus tedbrowni Smith, Bell, Applegarth & Chiszar, 1992.
Sceloporus undulatus virgatus Smith, 1938b.
=Sceloporus virgatus Smith, 1938b.
Sceloporus variabilis olloporus Smith, 1937c.
=Sceloporus variabilis variabilis Smith, 1937c.
Uma paraphygas Williams, Chrapliwy & Smith, 1959.
=Uma paraphygas Williams, Chrapliwy & Smith, 1959.
Urosaurus bicarinatus spinosus Bumzahem & Smith, 1954b.
=Urosaurus bicarinatus spinosus Bumzahem & Smith, 1954b.
Uta caerulea Smith, 1935b.
=Urosaurus ornatus caeruleus (Smith, 1935b).
Uta taylori Smith, 1935b.
=Uta stansburiana taylori Smith, 1935b.

Polychrotidae
Anolis adleri Smith, 1972b.
=Norops liogaster (Boulenger, 1905)
Anolis anisolepis Smith, Burley & Fritts, 1963.
=Norops anisolepis (Smith, Burley & Fritts, 1968).
Anolis breedlovei Smith & Paulson, 1968.
=Norops breedlovei (Smith & Paulson, 1968).
Anolis compressicauda Smith & Kerster, 1955.
=Norops compressicauda (Smith & Kerster, 1955)
Anolis cozumelae Smith, 1939b.
=Ctenonotus cristatellus cristatellus (Duméril & Bibron, 1837).
Anolis cuprinus Smith, 1964.
=Norops cuprinus (Smith, 1964)
Anolis distichus floridanus Smith & McCauley, 1948.
=Ctenonotus distichus floridanus (Smith & McCauley, 1948).
Anolis dunni Smith, 1936a.
=Norops dunni (Smith, 1936a)
Anolis forbesi Smith & Van Gelder, 1955.
=Norops forbesi (Smith & Van Gelder, 1955).

Anolis limifrons microlepis Álvarez del Toro & Smith, 1956.
=Norops microlepis (Álvarez del Toro & Smith, 1956).
Anolis macrinii Smith, 1968b.
=Norops macrinii (Smith, 1968b).
Anolis matudai Smith, 1956.
=Norops matudai (Smith, 1956).
Anolis megapholidotus Smith, 1933.
=Norops megapholidotus (Smith, 1933).
Anolis milleri Smith, in Smith & Taylor, 1950.
=Norops milleri (Smith, in Smith & Taylor, 1950).
Anolis parvicirculata Álvarez del Toro & Smith, 1956.
=Norops parvicirculata (Álvarez del Toro & Smith, 1956).
Anolis pentaprion cristifer Smith, 1968a.
=Norops pentaprion cristifer (Smith, 1968a).
Anolis polyrhachis Smith, 1968c.
=Norops polyrhachis (Smith, 1968c)
Anolis pygmaeus Álvarez del Toro & Smith, 1956.
=Norops pygmaeus (Álvarez del Toro & Smith, 1956).
Anolis sagrei mayensis Smith & Burger, 1950a.
=Norops sagrai sagrai (Duméril & Bibron, 1837)
Anolis schmidti Smith, 1939b.
=Norops schmidti (Smith, 1939b).
Anolis taylori Smith & Spieler, 1945.
=Norops taylori (Smith & Spieler, 1945).
Anolis tropidonotus spilorhipis Álvares del Toro & Smith, 1956.
=Norops tropidonotus spilorhipis (Álvarez del Toro & Smith, 1956).

Scincidae

Egernia carinata Smith, 1939a.
=Egernia carinata Smith, 1939a.
Eumeces septentrionalis pallidus Smith & Slater, 1950.
=Eumeces septentrionalis pallidus Smith & Slater, 1950.
Eumeces taylori Smith, 1942b.
=Eumeces multivirgatus epipleurotus Cope, 1880.
Leiolopisma caudaequinae Smith, 1951.
=Scincella silvicola caudaequinae (Smith, 1951).
Lygosoma cherriei stuarti Smith, 1941p.
=Sphenomorphus cherriei stuarti (Smith, 1941p).

Teiidae

Ameiva undulata amphigramma Smith & Laufe, 1945c.
=Ameiva undulata (Wiegmann, 1834).
Ameiva undulata dextra Smith & Laufe, 1946.
=Aneiva undulata (Wiegmann, 1834).
Ameiva undulata gaigeae Smith & Laufe, 1946.
=Ameiva undulata (Wiegmann, 1834).

Ameiva undulata hartwegi Smith, 1940.
=Ameiva undulata (Wiegmann, 1834).
Ameiva undulata podarga Smith & Laufe, 1946.
=Ameiva undulata (Wiegmann, 1834).
Ameiva undulata sinistra Smith & Laufe, 1946.
=Ameiva undulata (Wiegmann, 1834).
Ameiva undulata stuarti Smith, 1940.
=Ameiva undulata (Wiegmann, 1834).
Ameiva undulata thomasi Smith & Laufe, 1946.
=Ameiva undulata (Wiegmann, 1834).
Cnemidophorus deppei schizophorus Brandon & Smith, 1968.
=Cnemidophorus deppei schizophorus Brandon & Smith, 1968.
Cnemidophorus deppii oligoporus Smith, 1939b.
=Cnemidophorus deppei deppei Wiegmann, 1844.
Cnemidophorus gigas Davis & Smith, 1952.
=Cnemidophorus sacki gigas Davis & Smith, 1952.
Cnemidophorus tigris pulcher Williams, Smith & Chrapliwy, 1960.
=Cnemidophorus tigris pulcher Williams, Smith & Chrapliwy, 1960.
Teuchocercus Fritts & Smith, 1969a.
=Teuchocercus Fritts & Smith, 1969a.
Teuchocercus keyi Fritts & Smith, 1969a.
=Teuchocercus keyi Fritts & Smith, 1969a.

Xantusiidae
Gaigeia Smith, 1939b.
=Lepidophyma (A. Duméril in Duméril & Duméril, 1851)
Gaigeia dontomasi Smith, 1942.
=Lepidophyma dontomasi (Smith, 1942).
Gaigeia radula Smith, 1942.
=Lepidophyma radula (Smith, 1942).
Lepidophyma (Lepidophyma) alvarezi Smith, 1973.
=Lepidophyma alvarezi Smith, 1973.
Lepidophyma (Lepidophyma) flavimaculatum lineri Smith, 1973.
=Lepidophyma flavimaculatum lineri Smith, 1973.
Lepidophyma (Lepidophyma) sawini Smith, 1973.
=Lepidophyma sawini Smith, 1973.
Lepidophyma lipetzi Smith & Álvarez del Toro, 1977.
=Lepidophyma lipetzi Smith & Álvarez del Toro, 1977.
Lepidophyma smithii occulor Smith, 1942.
=Lepidophyma occulor Smith, 1942.
Lepidophyma smithii tehuanae Smith, 1942.
=Lepidophyma flavimaculatum tehuanae Smith, 1942.
Xantusia riversiana reticulata Smith, 1946b.
=Xantusia riversiana Cope, 1883 [1884].

Xenosauridae

Xenosaurus arboreus Lynch & Smith, 1965a.
=Xenosaurus grandis arboreus Lynch & Smith, 1965a.
Xenosaurus rectocollaris Smith & Iverson, 1993.
=Xenosaurus rectocollaris Smith & Iverson, 1993.

Anomalepididae

Liotyphlops rowani Smith & Grant, 1958.
=Liotyphlops albirostris (Peters, 1857).

Boidae

Boella Smith & Chiszar, 1992.
=Epicrates Wagler, 1830.
Boella tenella Smith & Chiszar, 1992.
=Epicrates inornatus Reinhardt, 1843.
Constrictor constrictor sigma Smith, 1943b.
=Boa constrictor imperator Daudin 1803.
Python saxuloides Smith & Miller, 1979.
=Python sebae natalensis Smith, 1833.

Colubridae

Adelphicos veraepacis latifasciata Lynch & Smith, 1966a.
=Adelphicos latifasciatum Lynch & Smith, 1966a.
Adelphicos veraepacis nigrilatus Smith, 1942c.
=Adelphicos nigrilatum Smith, 1942c.
Arizona elegans australis Williams, Chrapliwy & Smith, 1961.
=Arizona elegans expolita Klauber, 1946.
Clelia baileyi Smith, 1942.
=Oxyrhopus petola sebae Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854.
Clelia clelia immaculatus Smith, 1942g.
=Clelia clelia clelia (Daudin, 1803).
Coniophanes bipunctatus biseriatus Smith, 1940.
=Coniophanes bipunctatus biseriatus Smith, 1940.
Coniophanes fissidens convergens Shannon & Smith, 1950.
=Coniophanes fissidens convergens Shannon & Smith, 1950.
Coniophanes fissidens dispersus Smith, 1941n.
=Coniophanes fissidens dispersus Smith, 1941n.
Coniophanes fissidens obsoletus Minton & Smith, 1950.
=Coniophanes fissidens obsoletus Minton & Smith, 1950.
Conophis lineatus dunni Smith, 1942.
=Conophis lineatus dunni Smith, 1942.
Conophis pulcher plagosus Smith, 1941b.
=Conophis pulcher similis Bocourt, 1886.
Conopsis biserialis Taylor & Smith, 1942b.
=Conopsis biserialis Taylor & Smith, 1942b.
Dendrophidion vinitor Smith, 1941h.
=Dendrophidion vinitor Smith, 1941h.

Dryadophis melanolomus stuarti Smith, 1943b.
=Dryadophis melanolomus stuarti Smith, 1943b.
Dryadophis melanolomus tehuanae Smith, 1943b.
=Dryadophis melanolomus tehuanae Smith, 1943b.
Drymarchon corais melanocercus Smith, 1941m.
=Drymarchon corais melanurus (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854).
Drymarchon corais rubidus Smith, 1941m.
=Drymarchon corais rubidus Smith, 1941m.
Drymarchon corais unicolor Smith, 1941m.
=Drymarchon corais unicolor Smith, 1941m.
Drymobius margaritiferus fistulosus Smith, 1942g.
=Drymobius margaritiferus fistulosus Smith, 1942g.
Elaphe flavirufa matudai Smith, 1941L.
=Elaphe flavirufa matudai Smith, 1941L.
Elaphe guttata meahllmorum Smith, Chiszar, Staley & Tepedelen, 1994.
=Elaphe guttata meahllmorum Smith, Chiszar, Staley & Tepedelen, 1994.
Elaphe sclerotica Smith, 1941L.
=Bogertophis subocularis subocularis (Brown, 1901).
Emmochliophis Fritts & Smith, 1969b.
=Emmocholiophis Fritts & Smith, 1969b.
Emmochliophis fugleri Fritts & Smith, 1969b.
=Emmochliophis fugleri Fritts & Smith, 1969b.
Enulius oligostichus Smith, Arndt & Sherbrooke, 1967.
=Enulius oligostichus Smith, Arndt & Sherbrooke, 1967.
Ficimia hardyi Mendoza Quijano & Smith, 1993.
=Ficimia hardyi Mendoza Quijano & Smith, 1993.
Ficimia publia taylori Smith, 1947.
=Ficimia publia Cope, 1866.
Ficimia ramirezi Smith & Langebartel, 1950.
=Ficimia ramirezi Smith & Langebartel, 1950.
Ficimia ruspator Smith & Taylor, 1941.
=Ficimia ruspator Smith & Taylor, 1941.
Geophis blanchardi Taylor & Smith, 1939.
=Geophis blanchardi Taylor & Smith, 1939.
Geophis cancellatus Smith, 1941a.
=Geophis cancellatus Smith, 1941a.
Geophis duellmani Smith & Holland, 1969.
=Geophis duellmani Smith & Holland, 1969.
Geophis laticinctus Smith & Williams, 1963.
=Geophis laticinctus Smith & Williams, 1963.
Geophis laticinctus albiventris Smith & Holland, 1969.
=Geophis laticinctus Smith & Williams, 1963.
Geophis laticollaris Smith, Lynch & Altig, 1965.
=Geophis laticollaris Smith, Lynch & Altig, 1965.
Geophis sallaei russatus Smith & Williams, 1966a.
=Geophis russatus Smith & Williams, 1966a.

Geophis semiannulatus Smith, 1941g.
Geophis latifrontalis semiannulatus Smith, 1941g.
Imantodes splendidus oliveri Smith, 1942.
=Imantodes gemmistratus reticulatus (Müller, 1882).
Leptodeira annulata taylori Smith, 1941j.
=Leptodeira septentrionalis polysticta Günther, 1895.
Leptodeira ephippiata Smith & Tanner, 1944.
=Leptodeira splendida ephippiata Smith & Tanner, 1944.
Leptophis diplotropis forreri Smith, 1943b.
=Leptophis diplotropis forreri Smith, 1943b.
Liochlorophis Oldham & Smith, 1991.
=Liochlorophis Oldham & Smith, 1991.
Masticophis flagellum lineatulus Smith, 1941i.
=Masticophis flagellum lineatulus Smith, 1941i.
Masticophis flagellum variolosus Smith, 1943b.
=Masticophis mentovarius mentovarius (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1856).
Masticophis taeniatus australis Smith, 1941i.
=Masticophis schotti ruthveni Ortenburger, 1923.
Ninia diademata plorator Smith, 1942d.
=Ninia diademata plorator Smith, 1942d.
Phyllorhynchus decurtatus norrisi Smith & Langebartel, 1952.
=Phyllorhynchus decurtatus norrisi Smith & Langebartel, 1952.
Pliocercus andrewsi Smith, 1942e.
=Pliocercus andrewsi Smith, 1942e.
Pliocercus andrewsi pacificus Smith & Chrapliwy, 1957.
=Pliocercus elapoides diastema (Bocourt, 1886).
Pliocercus bicolor Smith, 1941k.
=Pliocercus bicolor bicolor Smith, 1941k.
Pliocercus elapoides celatus Smith, 1943c.
=Pliocercus bicolor bicolor Smith, 1941k.
Pliocercus elapoides laticollaris Smith, 1941k.
=Pliocercus elapoides aequalis (Salvin, 1861).
Pliocercus elapoides occidentalis Smith & Landy, 1965.
=Pliocercus elapoides occidentalis Smith & Landy, 1965.
Pliocercus elapoides schmidti Smith, 1942e.
=Pliocercus elapoides aequalis (Salvin, 1861).
Pliocercus euryzonus burghardti Smith & Chiszar, 1996.
=Pliocercus euryzonus burghardti Smith & Chiszar, 1996.
Pliocercus psychoides Smith & Chiszar, 1996.
=Pliocercus psychoides Smith & Chiszar, 1996.
Pliocercus wilmarai Smith, Pérez-Higareda & Chiszar, 1996.
=Pliocercus wilmarai Smith, Pérez-Higareds & Chiszar, 1996.
Pseudoficimia pulcherrima Taylor & Smith, 1942a.
=Pseudoficimia frontalis (Cope, 1864).
Pseudoleptodeira uribei Ramírez Bautista & Smith, 1992.
=Pseudoleptodeira uribei Ramírez Bautista & Smith, 1992.

Pseudoxenodon nothus Smith, 1942a.
=Pseudoxenodon stejnegeri striaticaudatus Pope, 1928.
Rhadinaea crassa Smith, 1942i.
=Rhadinaea gaigeae Bailey, 1937.
Rhadinaea forbesi Smith, 1942i.
=Rhadinaea forbesi Smith, 1942i.
Rhadinaea hesperia baileyi Smith, 1942i.
=Rhadinaea hesperia baileyi Smith, 1942i.
Rhadinaea hesperia hesperioides Smith, 1942i.
=Rhadinaea hesperia hesperioides Smith, 1942i.
Rhadinaea macdougalli Smith & Langebartel, 1950.
=Rhadinaea macdougalli Smith & Langebartel, 1950.
Rhadinaea montana Smith, 1944.
=Rhadinaea montana Smith, 1944.
Rhadinella Smith, 1941e.
=Rhadinaea Cope, 1863.
Rhadinella schistosa Smith, 1941e.
=Rhadineae schistosa (Smith, 1941e)
Salvadora bogerti Smith, 1941b.
=Salvadora bairdi Jan, 1860.
Salvadora hexalepis celeris Smith, 1941b.
=Salvadora deserticola Schmidt, 1940.
Salvadora intermedia richardi Smith, 1941b.
=Salvadora intermedia Hartweg, 1940.
Scaphiodontophis Taylor & Smith, 1943.
=Scaphiodontophis Taylor & Smith, 1943.
Scaphiodontophis albonuchalis Taylor & Smith, 1943.
=Scaphiodontophis annulatus (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854).
Scaphiodontophis capicinctus Taylor & Smith, 1943.
=Scaphiodontophis annulatus (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854).
Scaphiodontophis cyclurus Taylor & Smith, 1943.
=Scaphiodontophis annulatus (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854).
Scaphiodontophis nothus Taylor & Smith, 1943.
=Scaphiodontophis annulatus (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854).
Sonora aequalis Smith & Taylor, 1945b.
=Sonora michoacanensis mutabilis Stickel, 1943.
Storeria occipitomaculata phasapae Smith, 1963.
=Storeria occipitomaculata phasapae Smith, 1963.
Tantilla briggsi Savitzky & Smith, 1971.
=Tantilla briggsi Savitzky & Smith, 1971.
Tantilla flavilineata Smith & Burger, 1950b.
=Tantilla flavilineata Smith & Burger, 1950b.
Tantilla lintoni Smith, 1940.
=Tantillita lintoni (Smith, 1940).
Tantilla moesta cuniculator Smith, 1939b.
=Tantilla cuniculator Smith, 1939b.

Tantilla phrenitica Smith, 1942b.
=Tantilla schistosa (Bocourt, 1883).
Tantilla schistosa taylori Smith, 1962.
=Tantilla schistosa taylori Smith, 1962.
Tantilla slavensi Pérez-Higareda, Smith & Smith, 1985.
=Tantilla slavensi Pérez-Higareda, Smith & Smith, 1985.
Tantilla triseriata Smith & Smith, 1951.
=Tantilla triseriata Smith & Smith, 1951.
Tantilla tritaeniata Smith & Williams, 1966b.
=Tantilla taeniata tritaeniata Smith & Williams, 1966b.
Tantilla wilcoxi rubricata Smith, 1942b.
=Tantilla wilcoxi Stejneger, 1902.
Tantilla yaquia Smith, 1942b.
=Tantilla yaquia Smith, 1942b.
Tantillita Smith, 1941c.
=Tantillita Smith, 1941c.
Thamnophis eques postremus Smith, 1942f.
=Thamnophis cyrtopsis postremus Smith, 1942f.
Thamnophis melanogaster canescens Smith, 1942f.
=Thamnophis melanogaster canescens Smith, 1942f.
Thamnophis melanogaster linearis Smith, Nixon & Smith, 1950.
=Thamnophis melanogaster linearis Smith, Nixon & Smith, 1950.
Thamnophis ordinoides errans Smith, 1942f.
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