Zoologica, Vol. XI, No. 4.

A LIST OF ANTILLEAN REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

By Thomas Barbour

Introduction

Census makers are abroad in the world, far and wide, and this year, 1930 is a fitting time to list the species of West Indian Reptiles and Amphibians which I, for one, believe to be valid. This is a point on which no two persons are at present ready to agree but workers are nearer unanimity today than ever before. I have made this little list as concise as possible. I have avoided synonymys and citations and have not quoted authorities. I simply give a list of the species which at this moment I believe to be worthy of recognition and a list which I believe to be complete. For errors I am, therefore, wholly to blame and no doubt a number will be found.

There are some exquisite and precious zoologists who do not deign to recognize in the check-list anything but the most plebeian form of zoological choremanship. This, indeed, may be true. Nevertheless even those of the élite, οἱ ἄιρετοι or οἱ ἁλιτσκόμενοι as earlier colleagues would perchance have called them, admit the usefulness of such lists. Generally speaking utility is the poorest touchstone to apply to research, but it is the only test to determine the worthwhileness of compilations.

The few short remarks which I have added beneath each name may aid some future workers who become inquisitive concerning the status of species, as of today.

I published, not long ago, a little paper showing what the mongoose has accomplished in the way of reptile extirpation since its introduction. (Proc. N. Eng. Zool. Club, vol. 11, p. 73–85, 1930).

I have not included the fauna of Trinidad or Tobago in this list except as they support species which occur on the true Antillean islands. Nor do I include the islands off the South or Central American coast.

I have arranged the species in series endeavoring more or less to keep allied forms together. Everyone, however, knows that a linear list cannot be expected to express relationships beyond a certain point.

I have included introduced forms near their nearest native allies. I may not have the number of these by any means complete but they are uninteresting waifs at best in most cases. Many obviously erroneous records have been ignored.

SYSTEMATIC TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. Class—AMPHIBIA

Order—*SALIENTIA*

Family—HYLIDAE

Family—BUFONIDAE

Family—LEPTODACTYLIDAE

Class AMPHIBIA

Order *SALIENTIA*

Family HYLIDAE

Hyla septentrionalis Boulenger

Cuba; also (perhaps accidentally) the Cayman Islands and Northern Bahamas.

A common species.

Hyla dominicensis (Tschudi)

Hispaniola.

A common ally of *Hyla septentrionalis.*

Hyla brunnea Gosse

Jamaica.

The common vicarious representative of *H. dominicensis* and *H. septentrionalis.*

Hyla vasta Cope

Hispaniola.

Formerly little known, now well studied by Noble. Not uncommon in some wet mountainous ravines in San Domingo.

Hyla lichenata (Gosse)

Jamaica.

Probably of the stock of *Hyla vasta* but well differentiated. This species has been studied by Dunn who finds that it lives in hollow limbs of trees. Its head is modified to close the opening.

Cf. *Bufo empusus* and the discussion of phragmotic modifications in amphibians and reptiles. Barbour, Reptiles and Amphibians, Boston, Houghton Mifflin & Co., 1926, p. 73 et seg.

Hyla pulchrilineata Cope

Hispaniola.

Formerly considered to be related to the *Hyla arborea* series, but erroneously. It may have Jamaican affinity with *Hyla wilderi* or it may be anthocthonously developed from *Hyla dominicensis* as Dunn suspects.

Hyla wilderi Dunn

Jamaica.

I collected this species commonly in 1909 but did not realize that the specimens were adults of a new species, not young of the common *Hyla brunnea.* It is found in the "wild pines," epiphytic bromeliads.

Hyla marianae Dunn

Jamaica.

Apparently not common anywhere and found in the highlands only.

Hyla heilprini Noble

Hispaniola.

Found by Noble in 1922, among stones in the ravines of mountain torrents in Pacificador Province, San Domingo.

Hyla squirrella Latreille

Southeastern United States; Stranger's Cay, Northern Bahamas.

Found in the Bahamas in 1903 by Allen, Bryant and Barbour. Accidental, no doubt.

Hyla rubra Daudin

South America and St. Lucia.

Reported years ago, 1891, from St. Lucia where it was doubtless accidentally introduced. We have no recent information as to its persistence.

Family BUFONIDAE

Bufo longinasus Stejneger

Western Cuba.

Known from the type only, taken during the summer of 1900 on the bank of a stream in the lowlands near El Guamá, a ranch near Pinar del Rio city. This species and the two following vicarious forms are not closely related to any existing toad. Many characters, however, suggest an affinity with *Bufo quercicus*. It is possible that all may have descended from some common ancestral type which occurred in what is now Central America.

Bufo dunni Barbour

Central Cuba.

Found abundantly after heavy rains in the mountains between Trinidad and Cienfuegos.

Bufo ramsdeni Barbour

Eastern Cuba.

Found by C. T. Ramsden only. Taken after heavy rains in isolated localities in the mountains about the Guantanamo basin.

Bufo peltacephalus Tschudi

Cuba.

Generally distributed but nowhere abundant. I believe that this species may be a surviving representative of the same stock from which *Bufo punctatus* Baird & Girard is descended.

Bufo empusus (Cope)

Cuba.

This is the Cuban representative of the *Bufo lemur* series. It occurs in widely scattered colonies of burrows. I have described its mode of occurrence at some length elsewhere. (Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44, 1914, p. 242).

Bufo gutturosus Latreille

Hispaniola.

A much more common species than its Porto Rican ally.

Bufo lemur Cope

Porto Rico.

For forty years after its description but six of these toads were found. Modern collectors have recently secured a larger number. The four toads of this series may be allied to *Bufo canaliferus* Cope of the mainland of Central America.

Bufo turpis Barbour

Virgin Gorda.

The type is still unique. No other toad has ever been found in the Virgin Islands. It is very closely allied to *Bufo lemur* of Porto Rico.

Bufo marinis (Linne)

Jamaica, Bermuda, Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, Martinique, Nevis and Montserrat, introduced. Native of South and lower Central America.

A favorite species for haphazard introduction.

Family LEPTODACTYLIDAE

Eleutherodactylus auriculatus (Cope)

Cuba.

Dunn believes that this form is confined to the Guantanamo region.

Eleutherodactylus sonans Dunn

Cuba.

An arboreal form of Central Cuba allied to *E. auriculatus* of Eastern Cuba.

Eleutherodactylus portoricensis Schmidt

Porto Rico.

The representative of *E. auriculatoides* and *E. auriculatus.*

Eleutherodactylus auriculatoides Noble

Hispaniola.

Found by Noble in bromeliads along the Constanza-Jarabacoa trail, Paso Bajito, Santo Domingo.

Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis Barbour

Jamaica.

Taken at Mandeville in 1908, it has since been found in many other parts of the Island.

Eleutherodactylus weinlandi Barbour

Hispaniola.

A lowland species widely distributed in the eastern areas.

Eleutherodactylus richmondi Stejneger

Porto Rico.

A virgin forest form allied to *E. weinlandi* of Hispaniola and *E. lentus* of St. Thomas.

Eleutherodactylus lentus Cope

St. Thomas and St. Croix.

This still seems to be a common species. Its subterranean habits protect it against capture by the mongoose.

Eleutherodactylus schmidti Noble

Hispaniola.

Another of Noble's interesting discoveries at Paso Bajito. He says it is allied to *E. weinlandi* of the Dominican Republic and to *E. richmondi* of Porto Rico and so on to *E. lentus* of the Virgin Island.

Eleutherodactylus inoptatus (Barbour)

Hispaniola.

A large species which barks when handled and which is found in both Haiti and San Domingo. This by far the largest and finest species of the genus was discovered by Dr. W. M. Mann at Diquini, Haiti. It resembles superficially *E. insignitus* from the Sta. Marta Mts. of Colombia. This may be a good case of convergence.

Eleutherodactylus ruthae Noble

Hispaniola.

Noble described this species from Samana, R. D., and he considers it allied to *E. inoptatus.*

Eleutherodactylus martinicensis (Tschudi)

Saba, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Eustatius, St. Martins, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Jamaica (introduced near Kingston about 1890).

This little frog is so easily carried about that its true original distribution will never be known.

Eleutherodactylus johnstonei Barbour

Grenada; ? St. Vincent (? extinct).

Said to have been brought to Grenada from Barbados about 1885. It has recently appeared in Bermuda.

All that can be said is that this frog from the south end of the Antillean chain is different from that found in the north and middle portions. Doubt will always exist as to the true original ranges of these two species. They have been carried far and wide with plants and have from time to time appeared in hot houses in Europe and North America.

Eleutherodactylus brittoni Schmidt

Porto Rico.

Another from the forest on El Yunque.

Eleutherodactylus abbotti Cochran

Hispaniola.

Said to be a very common species throughout San Domingo.

Eleutherodactylus montanus Schmidt

Hispaniola.

A species from the Cibao Mountains.

Eleutherodactylus minutus Noble

Hispaniola.

On ferns in palm thickets on trail near Paso Bajito, San Domingo; fide Noble.

Eleutherodactylus orcutti Dunn

Jamaica.

Another of the recently found and apparently very local forms; from Arntully in St. Thomas Parish.

Eleutherodactylus cunctator Dunn

Jamaica.

Known only from Arntully in St. Thomas Parish.

Eleutherodactylus nubicola Dunn

Jamaica.

Found high in the Blue Mountains, 3000-5100 feet.

Eleutherodactylus luteolus (Gosse)

Jamaica.

Common and widely distributed; from Port Antonio to Montego Bay.

Eleutherodactylus gossei Dunn

Jamaica.

Widespread at altitudes of about 1000 feet.

Eleutherodactylus pantoni Dunn

Jamaica.

The largest Jamaican species.

Eleutherodactylus junori Dunn

Jamaica.

Known only from Spaldings, Clarendon Parish, altitude 2900 feet.

Eleutherodactylus cundalli Dunn

Jamaica.

A woodland species, as yet but little known.

Eleutherodactylus grabhami Dunn

Jamaica.

A small species with a wide range, as to both area and altitude.

Eleutherodactylus varleyi Dunn

Cuba.

Known from Central and Eastern Cuba and said by Dunn to be allied to *E. minutus* and *E. abbotti* of San Domingo.

Eleutherodactylus atkinsi Dunn

Cuba.

A handsome species found throughout the Island.

Eleutherodactylus varians (Gundlach & Peters)

Cuba.

Known definitely only from Soledad, near Cienfuegos.

Eleutherodactylus eileenae Dunn

Cuba.

The "Kolin" of western and central Cuba.

Eleutherodactylus dimidiatus (Cope)

Cuba.

A widespread species.

Eleutherodactylus emiliae Dunn

Cuba.

Known only from the Mina Carlota, in the mountains not far from Cumanayagua, Sta. Clara Province.

Eleutherodactylus pinarensis Dunn

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Known in Cuba from the Province of Pinar del Rio only.

Eleutherodactylus greyi Dunn

Cuba.

The largest Cuban species, so far known only from the mountains between Cienfuegos and Trinidad.

Eleutherodactylus brevipalmatus Schmidt

Cuba.

A form from the mountains of the Province of Oriente.

Eleutherodactylus sierrae-maestrae Schmidt

Cuba.

Another mountain species from eastern Cuba.

Eleutherodactylus ricordii (Duméril & Bibron)

Cuba and Bahama Islands; S. Florida.

Found in all parts of Cuba and on New Providence, Abaco and Andros Island. It is now extending its range in Florida as I reported some years ago. It has now reached Gainesville. (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 23, 1910, p. 100.)

Eleutherodactylus cuneatus (Cope)

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Common in western and central Cuba.

Eleutherodactylus gundlachii Schmidt

Cuba.

An eastern mountain form. I originally described this species but used the specific name *plicatus*, which proved to be preoccupied.

Eleutherodactylus casparii Dunn

Cuba.

Another species of the Trinidad Mountains.

Eleutherodactylus gryllus Schmidt

Porto Rico.

A minute, highland species.

Eleutherodactylus locustus Schmidt

Porto Rico.

Another species from El Yunque forest.

Eleutherodactylus cramptoni Schmidt

Porto Rico.

A rare species from the mountain forest on El Yunque Peak.

Eleutherodactylus antillensis (Reinhardt & Lütken)

Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Tortola, Vieques.

A widespread and common species.

Eleutherodactylus wrightmanae Schmidt

Porto Rico.

A form "probably confined to the coffee belt and the wet forest above it."

Eleutherodactylus unicolor Stejneger

Porto Rico.

From El Yunque.

Eleutherodactylus monensis (Meerwarth)

Mona Island.

Eleutherodactylus flavescens Noble

Hispaniola.

From bushes along streams near La Bracita, found by Noble in 1922.

Leptodactylus fallax Müller

Dominica, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia.

The giant "crapaud" has been recently separated specifically from the mainland *L. pentadactylus*. Now to be found on Dominica only. Elsewhere it has been exterminated by the mongoose. It may have occurred upon other islands even, than those recorded above. I am not convinced that it is really very distinct from the mainland "species".

Leptodactylus dominicensis Cochran

Hispaniola.

The San Domingan representative of *L. albilabris* of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Leptodactylus albilabris (Günther)

St. Thomas, St. Croix, Tortola, Anegada, Just van Dyke, Porto Rico, Vieques, Culebra.

This common form no doubt occurs on other islets in this general area.

Leptodactylus validus Garman

St. Vincent, Grenada, Venezuela.

There is a great question whether this form is distinct or identical with *L. caliginosus* from Brazil and just what the relationship may be with *L. labialis* or *L. melanonotus* from Central America.

Family BRACHYCEPHALIDAE

Phyllobates limbatus (Cope)

Cuba.

Locally abundant. This species has been separated from the mainland species of this genus, as Sminthillus, on a trivial skeletal character of divergence. It is, however, I now believe essentially a Phyllobates in all important respects except perhaps in life history. The species of "Sminthillus" described from Peru is quite certainly wholly unrelated to the Cuban form. I believe that we may generally agree that Sminthillus (type *limbatus*) is a straight synonym of Phyllobates. The Peruvian species in any case requires a new name, and may be called Noblella, type *N. peruviana* (Noble).

Class REPTILIA

Suborder *SAURIA*

Family GEKKONIDAE

Gymnodactylus fasciatus Duméril & Bibron

Martinique.

I know nothing of this species and have often wondered what it is. The type in Paris was said to be from the Plée Collection and taken at Martinique. The Plée Collections have caused endless confusion by having so often erroneous data as to locality. I suspect that I had done better to omit this species altogether.

Gonatodes albogularis (Duméril & Bibron)

Martinique, Curaçao.

This, another Plée type from "Martinique," may have come from almost anywhere in the Caribbaean basin. Many of the members of this genus are in confusion and await a reviser.

Gonatodes notatus (Reinhardt & Lütken)

Hispaniola.

Apparently a valid species which may be confined to Haiti. It seems to be rare.

Gonatodes fuscus (Hallowell)

Cuba and Central America.

This house lizard is known from the seaports of Santiago, Havana and Mariel, which is in constant schooner communication with Havana. I suspect the species was long since accidentally introduced into Cuba.

Phyllodactylus spatulatus Cope

Barbados.

Collected years ago, about 1861 in fact, by Dr. Theodore Gill. I have no recent information as to its status.

Hemidactylus mabouia (Moreau de Jonnés)

Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Just van Dyke, Tortola, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Martinique, Grenada and the Grenadines; Northern South America.

This lizard, one frequenting the street lamps of towns and cities, is, I believe, accidentally introduced. It is rare in the Greater Antilles, and in Cuba very local.

Hemidactylus brookii Gray

West Africa; Hispaniola.

I believe this is another accidental introduction.

Thecadactylus rapicaudus (Houttuyn)

Saba south to Grenada, tropical South and Central America.

Nocturnal or crepuscular. Found under bark, behind shutters and in old buildings, also in the forest in crevices of rocks and sometimes under decaying vegetable trash. It is known from almost every single island, all indeed which have been in any completely explored.

Aristelliger praesignis (Hallowell)

Jamaica, Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac.

An abundant, if not actually common, species.

Aristelliger lar Cope

Hispaniola.

Apparently rather widely distributed. It has recently been collected in larger numbers than the earlier investigators uncovered.

Tarentola cubana Gundlach & Peters

Cuba and Bahamas.

Shy and retiring in rocky crevices this species is rarely seen. I suspect it to be widespread in the Bahamas though I have seen it from Andros and Exuma Islands only. In Cuba it is more common in the northeastern region than elsewhere.

Sphaerodactylus decoratus Garman

Bahama Islands.

Common on Andros, rare on New Providence. The type came from Rum Cay.

Sphaerodactylus gibbus Barbour

Bahama Islands.

Known only from the Exuma Cays.

Sphaerodactylus torrei Barbour

Cuba.

Known from the Province of Oriente only. It is not rare.

Sphaerodactylus cinereus Wagler

Cuba, Navassa, Hispaniola and extreme south Florida.

A common form in houses and in woodlands. It passes through a number of color phases during growth and the young and half grown were once thought to be distinct species and bore specific names, *elegans* and *intermedius*.

Sphaerodactylus oxyrrhinus Gosse

Jamaica.

A rare form but one widespread through the Island.

Sphaerodactylus difficilis Barbour

Hispaniola.

Common and widely distributed.

Sphaerodactylus notatus Baird

Florida Keys and extreme southern Florida, Cuba, Isle of Pines and Bahama Islands.

A very common house lizard. No doubt often carried about and rapidly extending its range.

Sphaerodactylus macrolepis Günther

St. Croix, St. Thomas, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada, Porto Rico, Vieques and Mona.

Widespread and common.

Sphaerodactylus richardsoni Gray

Jamaica.

A fine big form but one which is distinctly rare.

Sphaerodactylus becki Schmidt

Navassa.

I am not sure, judging from the second known specimen recently collected, that this species is really separable from *S. scaber* of Cuba.

Sphaerodactylus gilvitorques Cope

Jamaica.

I know nothing of this species. I have never found it; nor has any of our various collectors in Jamaica. The types were taken "during the forties" by Dr. Pennock of Philadelphia.

Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus Gray

Cuba.

A rare species from Eastern Cuba.

Sphaerodactylus carticolus Garman

Bahama Islands.

Known from New Providence, Watlings Island and Rum Cay. No doubt it occurs in many other islands beside these.

Sphaerodactylus festus Barbour

Martinique.

Known from but few specimens but no doubt common.

Sphaerodactylus goniorhynchus Cope

Jamaica.

A very common woodland species.

Sphaerodactylus argus Gosse

Jamaica.

An excessively common species both in houses and out of doors.

Sphaerodactylus argivus Garman

Cayman Brac.

A derivative of *S. argus* of Jamaica. A fairly well defined species. It is apparently known from the type series only.

Sphaerodactylus anthracinus Cope

Bahama Islands.

Only known from Andros Island.

Sphaerodactylus copei Steindachner

Hispaniola.

A fine, big, rough scaled species which is rare and apparently confined to Haiti.

Sphaerodactylus scaber Barbour & Ramsden

Cuba.

Found in the hills of central Cuba.

Sphaerodactylus fantasticus Dumèril & Bibron

Guadeloupe.

Very abundant.

Sphaerodactylus pictus Garman

St. Kitts.

Probably abundant.

Sphaerodactylus sputator (Sparrman)

St. Eustatius.

The types in Stockholm are the only specimens known.

No Sphaerodactli are as yet known from St. Martin, Saba, Redonda and other small islands in this neighborhood.

Sphaerodactylus elegantulus Barbour

Antigua.

An ally of *pictus* and *sputator*. Brilliantly banded when young and less ornamented in adult life — like so many of the curious little beasts.

Sphaerodactylus microlepis Reinhardt & Lütken

St. Lucia.

I know little of the status of this and several others of the Lesser Antillean forms.

Sphaerodactylus vincenti Boulenger

St. Vincent.

No information available.

Sphaerodactylus monilifer Barbour

Dominica.

Probably abundant but I have no real information about this species.

Family IGUANIDAE

Iguana rhinolopha Wiegmann

Central America and St. Thomas, Saba, St. Kitts, Dominica, St. Lucia, Grenada.

I am not certain of some of these records. A few may apply to the following species.

Iguana delicatissima Laurenti

St. Martin, St. Barts, Nevis, Guadeloupe, Martinique, swarming on Swan Island, Brazil.

Here again I am similarly uncertain. I believe both species have been widely carried about and introduced by the early Indians for food. They are well worth the trouble.

Chamaeleolis chamaeleontides (Dumèril & Bibron)

Cuba.

The most peculiar of all the offshoots from the Anoline stock. A rare species and beyond doubt a monotypic genus; in spite of several names applied with the idea of multiplying the forms.

Xiphocercus valenciennesii (Dumèril & Bibron)

Jamaica.

Not uncommon in woods and fruit plantations. It may be related to Phenocosaurus of Colombia or be simply a chance offshoot from Anolis in Jamaica and only fortuitously similar to the South American genus.

Chamaelinorops barbouri Schmidt

Navassa.

Not found during the careful exploration of Clench, Schevill and Rehder during January 1930. Possibly exterminated by introduced animals.

Chamaelinorops wetmorei Cochran

Hispaniola.

The unique type is from near Miragoane, Haiti.

Deiroptyx vermiculata (Duméril & Bibron)

Cuba.

Bank of streams of Pinar del Rio Province, taking refuge in the water and hiding among submerged rocks and stones when pursued.

Deiroptyx bartschi Cochran

Cuba.

Long unrecognized but not rare in western Cuba.

Anolis equestris Merrem

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

The finest and largest species of the genus. Rather uncommon but wide ranging. Less common than its allies *A. garmani* of Jamaica and *A. ricordii* of Hispaniola and about equally abundant with *A. cuvieri* of Porto Rico. These are the "Giant Anoles" of the Antilles and they may be related to the *A. insignis* group of Central America.

Anolis cuvieri Merrem

Porto Rico, Vieques and Tortola.

A rather uncommon member of the series of "Giant Anoles."

Anolis ricordii Duméril & Bibron

Hispaniola.

One of the "Giant" series. Found throughout the whole Island and next to *A. garmani* of Jamaica the most abundant of the tribe.

Anolis garmani Stejneger

Jamaica.

The beautiful great green or barred "Venus Lizard" of Jamaica. A common woodland form by far the most abundant of the group of the "Giant Anoles."

Anolis porcatus Gray

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

A very abundant species. The "Chamaeleon" now sold iniquitously by thousands at "the circus." It has replaced its ally, our southern "Chamaeleon," *A. carolinensis* (Voight) in this hateful traffic.

Anolis maynardi Garman

Grand Cayman.

This extraordinary lizard, the most extreme member of the long-headed *A. porcatus-carolinensis* series, is by no means common.

Anolis brunneus Cope

Bahamas.

The most widespread Bahaman species, from Crooked Island to Abaco. A species of gardens and verandahs, frequenting broad leaved plants and resting often on the leaves.

Anolis longiceps Schmidt

Navassa.

Apparently the only species at present to be found in any number on this Island.

Anolis chloro-cyanus Duméril & Bibron

Hispaniola.

A widespread and not uncommon form.

Anolis mestrei Barbour & Ramsden

Cuba.

A rather rare species of the higher woods in the limestone hills of western Cuba. It belongs with *A. ahli* and *A. allogus*.

Anolis allogus Barbour & Ramsden

Cuba.

This fine form has a wide distribution in the mountains of eastern Cuba. Its ally in western Cuba is *A. mestrei*, in Central Cuba, *A. ahli*.

Anolis ahli Barbour

Cuba.

Confined to the mountains between Trinidad and Cienfuegos. It is related to *A. mestrei* and *A. allogus*. Not uncommon in high damp woods.

Anolis abatus Ahl

Cuba.

This species may be valid, it is more probably a synonym of *Anolis mestrei*.

Anolis bimaculatus Sparrman

St. Eustatius, St. Kitts and Nevis.

Abundant. A strictly arboreal species.

Anolis newtonii Günther

St. Croix.

I have never seen this species and know nothing about it.

Anolis evermanni Stejneger

Porto Rico.

A highland species which may be related to *A. leucophaeus* of Inagua. An abundant form.

Anolis krugi Peters

Porto Rico.

A little, well dispersed species belonging to what I call the rupicolous as against the arboreal Lesser Antillean series—viz. *A. wattsi*, *A. sabanus*, and allies.

Anolis acutus Hallowell

St. Croix.

This is still be an abundant form. I have just received a fine series.

Anolis wattsi Boulenger

St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Eustatius and Antigua.

A pretty little species found on the outcrops of igneous rock and, in so far as my experience goes, not in trees. It is one of the *A. acutus* allies.

Anolis forresti Barbour

Barbuda.

Only known from the types but obviously a small rock-inhabiting species most nearly allied to the species standing directly before it.

Anolis gundlachi Peters

Porto Rico.

Apparently an abundant species.

Anolis gingivinus Cope

St. Martins, St. Barts, Anguilla and St. Eustatius.

Common. A member of the series of small sized Lesser Antillean species.

Anolis sabanus Garman

Saba.

A most remarkably differentiated form, a rock lizard, pure and simple. The males with fine leopard-like spotting. It is one of the *A. wattsi-A. acutus* tribe but very distinct and uniquely marked.

Anolis antiquae Barbour

Antiqua.

A beatiful and common arboreal species.

Anolis lividus Garman

Montserrat.

All the lizards are said still to be common on this Island.

Anolis barbudensis Barbour

Barbuba.

Known from the type only but no doubt common as are its relatives on Antigua and Nevis.

Anolis asper Garman

Marie Galante.

A bizarre and gorgeous species common on the old mango trees—about the only trees still standing over a large part of this hurricane stricken isle.

Anolis leachii Duméril & Bibron

Guadeloupe.

One of the large species. Found abundantly by Noble in 1914, it was rare after the fearful hurricane of Sept. 12, 1928.

Anolis terrae-altae Barbour

Les Saintes; near Guadeloupe.

A fine big species which Noble found abundant in 1914.

Anolis alliaceus Cope

Dominica.

I was surprised in 1929 to find that this species seemed much less conspicuous and common than its allies on other islands nearby. So much for what may have been a most erroneous conclusion drawn from the visit of a few days only. It is, however, by no means rare.

Anolis nubilus Garman

Redonda.

A beautiful great lizard; one of the finest in the genus. It is known only from the original series.

Anolis griseus Garman

St. Vincent.

This lizard was formerly abundant. It is now rare. It may have been more or less terrestrial and hence have been a prey to the mongoose.

Anolis richardii Duméril & Bibron

Grenada and Tobago.

A splendid great lizard; a strict tree dweller.

Anolis rubribarbus Barbour & Ramsden

Cuba.

Known only from a very few specimens from Puerto Cananova on the north coast of the oriental province.

Anolis quadriocellifer Barbour & Ramsden

Cuba.

Known only from the Cape San Antonio region of extreme western Cuba. Cuba.

Anolis patricius Barbour

Only known from a series taken by Dr. Ramsden at Mina Piloto, near Sagua de Tanamo, northern coast of Oriente Province. The eastern representative of *A. quadriocellifer*.

Anolis cristatellus Duméril & Bibron

Porto Rico, Culebra, Vieques, St. Thomas, Anegada, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Water Island and Mosquito Island.

A common and handsome species. It has been suggested that a separate genus be established for the fin-tailed species, but as a matter of fact this character appears in various phyla and it may not always be a token of relationship.

Anolis monensis Stejneger

Mona.

The local derivative of *A. cristatellus*. Apparently, like it, a common species.

Anolis alutaceus Cope

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Known from all parts of the Island but nowhere abundant. A species of the low scrublands.

Anolis spectrum Peters

Cuba.

A not uncommon lizard in woodlands during the rainy season. It disappears completely during the dry portion of the year. It ties in with one of the *A. semilineatus, A. olsoni, A. hendersoni* series of Haiti as does also, I think, *A. alutaceus* and PERHAPS *A. cyanopleurus.*

Anolis cyanopleurus Cope

Cuba.

A marvelously beautiful species which Dr. Ramsden has rediscovered in the old type locality, the mountains about Guantanamo. I suspect from its habit that it may be largely terrestrial. It is said to be local and uncommon.

Anolis semilineatus Cope

Hispaniola.

An abundant, cursorial grass living form.

Anolis olssoni Schmidt

Hispaniola.

Apparently a not uncommon member of the group of slender terrestrial species long confused with *A. semilineatus* and allied to *A. spectrum* of Cuba.

Anolis hendersoni Cochran

Hispaniola.

A small terrestrial species mostly, if not wholly, from the western portion of the Island.

Anolis pulchellus Duméril & Bibron

Porto Rico, Vieques, Virgin Gorda, Tortola, Anegada, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Just van Dyke.

A common ground living species. Doubtfully recorded from Haiti.

Anolis poncensis Stejneger

Porto Rico.

A rare local species. One which is terrestrial and almost Norops-like in habit.

Anolis latirostris Schmidt

Navassa.

Known from the unique type only.

Anolis stratulus Cope

Porto Rico, Vieques, Culebra, St. Thomas, Tortole, Just van Dyke.

A common lowland species.

Anolis coelestinus Cope

Hispaniola.

I have seen this form from Haiti only and have no recent information to offer.

Anolis dominicensis Reinhardt & Lütken

Hispaniola and La Gonave Island.

This species is not uncommon in Haiti but seems to be rare on La Gonave. I secured a small series in 1929—but in a very dry time.

Anolis distichus Cope

Bahama Islands.

Common on the ceiba trees of New Providence Island. I think it occurs on other islands as well but upon trying to find why I have this impression I cannot lay hands on a bit of evidence. It may be confined to New Providence.

Anolis distichoides Rosén

Andros Island.

A poorly defined form replacing *A. distichus*. It is very abundant.

Anolis sagrei Duméril & Bibron

Cuba and Isle of Pines; probaly introduced in Jamaica and Belise.

The commonest Anolis and, as its range is wide in Cuba, perhaps this form has the largest species population in the genus. The commonest fence, house-wall and brush lizard in Cuba, by far.

Anolis ordinatus Cope

Bahamas.

Known from Turks Island to New Providence. Common everywhere. This is a derivative of the *A. sagrei* stock and only a moderately well defined species. It is much more distinct in life than in preserved form.

Anolis luteosignifer Garman

Cayman Brac.

Probably as abundant as it ever was.

Anolis longitibialis Noble

Beata Island.

The apparently rare but quite well defined local representative of the *A. cybotes* stock.

Anolis lineatopus Grey

Jamaica.

The common fence lizard of the dry Liguanea Plain about Kingston. It swarms here but occurs nowhere else, so far as anyone knows at present.

Anolis homolechis Boulenger

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

A widespread and not uncommon species found in wooded ravines or lowland woods and heavy scrub.

Anolis greyi Barbour

Cuba.

Only known from a small number taken in the town of Camaguey and in the Cubitas range of hills not far away.

Anolis doris Barbour

La Gonave.

I have only seen a very few specimens of this lizard, a contrast to its ally *A. cybotes*, which is very abundant in Haiti.

Anolis cybotes Cope

Hispaniola.

Common as are the allies of *A. sagrei* wherever they occur. This is one of a series of dominant and successful species.

Anolis angusticeps Hallowell

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

I consider this a really rare species in western Cuba where, however, it occurs quite widely. It is more abundant in the Isle of Pines.

Anolis oligaspis Cope

New Providence.

A rare representative of *A. angusticeps* of Cuba. It may occur also upon other islands. Much intensive herpetological work remains to be done in the central and southern Bahama Islands.

Anolis isolepis Cope

Cuba.

An excessively rare species. It occurs in the mountains of Oriente Province and apparently replaces *A. angusticeps*.

Anolis lucius Duméril & Bibron

Cuba.

The abundant lizard of the limestone cliffs and open caves of central Cuba from Matanzas and Santa Clara Provinces, especially.

Anolis argenteolus Cope

Cuba.

Found in the Province of Oriente. Far from rare, it occurs on rocks,

cliffs and often also on building walls and fences. I have taken it on the trunks of the great *Ficus nitida* (Sp. Laurél de la India) trees which used to stand in the Plaza at Santiago.

Anolis argillaceus Cope

Cuba.

I have never seen this species in life. Dr. Ramsden says it is not uncommon in the old coffee plantations high in the mountains about Guantanamo.

Anolis bremeri Barbour

Cuba.

A fine striking species, known only from the type which I took years ago at Herradura in Pinar del Rio Province.

Anolis loysiana Cocteau

Cuba.

A rare and bizarre little lizard. It is found sparingly all over Cuba on light colored tree barks. It is extraordinary like rough bark in appearance. Some believe that the genus Acantholis proposed to contain this species is really valid. It becomes more common during the summer rains, than it is in the dry season, our winter.

Anolis leucophaeus Garman

Inagua, Turks and Caicos Islands.

A common species. I have not seen it from Caicos but am told that the same Anolis occurs there that is so common on Grand Turk.

Anolis speciosus Garman

Marie Galante.

Known from Garman's types only. I did not find it in 1929.

Anolis marmoratus Duméril & Bibron

Desirade.

I know nothing of this form. Garman found it abundant in 1882.

Anolis roquet (Lacépède)

Martinique.

An abundant representative of the *A. vincenti-A. luciae* set of allied forms.

Anolis luciae Garman

St. Lucia.

Apparently like so many Antillean species whether from one reason or another much less common than formerly.

Anolis vincentii Garman

St. Vincent.

Like most of the reptiles of this Island this species is now rare. It may descend to the ground from time to time and so fall prey to the mongoose. I should have said that most of the species of this Island are extinct.

Anolis gentilis Garman

Grenada and the Grenadines.

A rather small inconspicuous lizard which is still abundant.

Anolis opalinus Gosse

Jamaica.

A rather rare, woodland species, most often seen in western Jamaica.

Anolis iodurus Gosse

Jamaica.

A beautiful and not uncommon little woodland species. It is found widely distributed on the Island.

Anolis grahami Gray

Jamaica.

Common in the woods of Eastern Jamaica.

Anolis conspersus Garman

Grand Cayman.

A derivitive of *A. grahami* of Jamaica. It is probably not rare.

Norops ophiolepis (Cope)

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

A common terrestrial species usually found hiding in the heavy tufts or bunches of pasture grasses.

Cyclura cristata Schmidt

White Cay, near Watlings Island.

A small colony in danger if not already lost.

Cyclura figginsi Barbour

Bitter Guana Cay, near Great Guana Cay, Exuma group.

This little colony is now, I learn, almost certainly exterminated.

Cyclura portoricensis Barbour

Porto Rico.

Extinct but relatively recent bones found in several caves.

Cyclura mattea Miller

St. Thomas.

Recently extinct, known from recent osseous remains only.

Cyclura pinguis Barbour

Anegada.

Excessively rare if not now gone.

Cyclura stejnegeri Barbour & Noble

Mona.

Another rare species. This may be the same as *C. cornuta.*

Cyclura nigerrima Cope

Navassa.

Extinct. I am not sure that this was really distinct from *C. cornuta*, in fact I rather doubt it, but material is lacking to settle the question.

Cyclura cornuta (Bonnaterre)

Hispaniola, La Gonave, Petit Gonave and Beata Island.

Persisting only in isolated colonies on the larger island but very common on Beata.

Cyclura collei Gray

Jamaica.

Almost extinct. There are a few on Goat Island, off the Bushy Park property and a few on the Cays about Montego Bay.

Cyclura carinata Harlan

Turks Island.

Abundant still on some Cays near Turks Island and in the Caicos group.

Cyclura nuchalis Barbour & Noble

Fortune Island.

Said now to be extinct.

Cyclura rileyi Stejneger

Two small Cays in the lagoon of Watlings Island.

A few are said to persist.

Cyclura inornata Barbour & Noble

U Cay in Allen's Harbor near Highborn Cay, Bahamas.

Once widespread, no doubt now extirpated through use by the negros for food. This was the only specimen which Maynard could find—a relict on a tiny islet.

Cyclura baeolopha Cope

Andros Island.

Reported to be considerably decreased in numbers.

Cyclura caymanensis Barbour & Noble

Cayman Brac and Little Cayman.

Reported still to be not uncommon.

Cyclura macleayi Gray

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Rare. Persisting in only the wildest and most inaccessible districts.

Cyclura ricordii (Duméril & Bibron)

Hispaniola.

Long known from the type only, until rediscovered by Dr. W. L. Abbott. Now known to be not uncommon in a few scattered localities in San Domingo.

Leiocephalus carinatus Gray

Cuba, Isle of Pines, Bahamas and Cayman Brac.

Widespread about rocky shores, headlands and sea cliffs. So far as I am aware seldom or never seen inland, certainly never in Cuba. With its tail tightly curled over its back this lizard jumps and hops about its haunts in a most unreptilian-like manner. The Cayman Brac specimens may represent a separate form but material is too scant to be sure.

Leiocephalus melanochlorus Cope

Hispaniola.

Known from Jeremie in southwest Haiti to Puerto Plata in Northern San Domingo.

Leiocephalus schreibersii (Gravenhorst)

Hispaniola and Great Inagua.

A common species on Inagua and Haiti. We have not seen it from San Domingo.

Leiocephalus personatus Cope

Hispaniola.

Allied to *L. cubensis* it is apparently common and widespread over the whole Island. I SUSPECT *L. lherminieri* (Duméril & Bibron) to be a synonym of this species. It was said to have come from Trinidad and Martinique, L'herminier, and Plée collectors, but both these gentlemen caused confusion on more than one occasion by either labelling their material incorrectly or else by shipping the results of a visit to several islands home to Paris in one lot shipment, after receipt of which the whole consignment was entered in the records of the Jardin

des Plantes as having been *collected* at the point of shipment. This sort of thing has caused confusion for modern workers on a host of occasions.

Leiocephalus eremitus Cope

Navassa.

Not found by Beck or the Clench party last year. Cats and dogs, now feral, may be to blame for the disappearance of this and other species.

Leiocephalus cubensis Gray

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

The common lizard of the canefields. I believe that investigation will show it to be very highly beneficial in controlling insects which are injurious to the industry.

Leiocephalus psammodromus Barbour

Turks Island.

A common species and one which I at first called *L. arenarius* but found that that name had been obscurely given by Tschudi to a Peruvian species that apparently had escaped all notice by subsequent authors.

Leiocephalus varius Garman

Grand Cayman.

When on Grand Cayman three years ago, I could not find this species but that may have been owing to the terrific drought, widespread that year, over the whole Antillean region.

Leiocephalus virescens Stejneger

Green Cay, Bahamas.

Said still to be common.

Leiocephalus raviceps Cope

Cuba.

I once doubted the validity of this species but it seems to be really well defined and confined to Eastern Cuba.

Leiocephalus loxogrammus Cope

Rum Cay and Watlings Island, Bahamas.

This species will probably prove to be much more widespread than we now know it to be.

Leiocephalus macropus Cope

Cuba.

A species found abundantly throughout the Province of Oriente but so far as we now know not westward, of, let us say, a vertical line drawn north and south and passing about through Holguin.

Leiocephalus semilineatus Dunn

Hispaniola.

Known only from Thomazeau, Haiti.

Leiocephalus barahonensis Schmidt

Hispaniola.

Known only from the southeastern portion of San Domingo.

Leiocephalus beatanus Noble

Beata Island.

Common and the only representative of the genus which either Noble or I were able to find on the Island.

Leiocephalus vinculum Cochrane

Gonave Island, Haiti.

I visited Gonave in 1929 during a very prolonged drought and saw but one of this species. This does not mean that it may not be abundant.

Hispaniolus pratensis Cochran

Hispaniola.

Taken by Milles at St. Michel, Haiti.

Family ANGUIDAE

Celestus de la sagra (Cocteau)

Cuba.

A widespread but excessively rare and perhaps disappearing species.

Celestus rugosus Cope

Hispaniola.

Whether or not this species is really valid remains to be determined when more material comes to hand.

Celestus costatus (Cope)

Hispaniola.

This species may be the same as *C. occiduus* of Jamaica. These species all change greatly during growth and are rather in confusion taxonomically.

Celestus badius Cope

Navassa.

This species may still occur on Navassa. I have a specimen taken but a few years ago. It may be identical with *C. costatus*.

Celestus maculatus (Garman)

Cayman Brac.

A rather poorly defined but, I think, valid form apparently known from the type only.

Celestus occiduus (Shaw)

Jamaica.

A form which was once common and of which old adults reached a great size—like Tiliqua of Australia or Corucia of the Solomon Islands. No such giants now occur and the species is rare.

Celestus impressus Cope

Jamaica.

A smaller and commoner species than *C. occiduus* but still one of which we know very little.

Celestus pleii (Duméril & Bibron)

Porto Rico.

A species which is much like its Cuban congener but apparently even now rather less rare.

Sauresia sepoides Gray

Hispaniola.

I once sunk this genus into Celestus but the concensus of opinion is that I was wrong. It seems really to be not uncommon.

Wetmorena haetiana Cochran

Hispaniola.

Known from a few examples taken by Wetmore in the higher regions of the La Selle massif in Haiti.

Family XANTUSIIDAE

Cricolepis typica (Gundlach & Peters)

Cuba.

Confined to the area, of a few square miles at most, between Belig and Cabo Cruz, Oriente, Cuba.

Family TEIIDAE

Kentropyx intermedius Gray

South America. Trinidad, Barbados.

What was probably this species was formerly common on Barbados but it is now wholly extinct on that Island. Garman named (*K. copei*) but did not describe this species. I have not material to settle the validity of the name.

Ameiva aquilina Garman

St. Vincent and Grenada.

Extinct on St. Vincent but still persisting on Grenada.

Ameiva fuscata Garman

Dominica.

Owing to the absence of the mongoose this, the finest of all the Antillean Ameivas, is still a common species.

Ameiva cineracea Barbour & Noble

Guadeloupe.

Extirpated except for a few individuals which persist on the tiny islets off the coast.

Ameiva atrata Garman

Redonda.

A black species superficially like *A. corvina* and living under similar conditions. It has not been collected recently, probably only because the Island is now almost never visited.

Ameiva pluvianotata Garman

Montserrat.

I have just learned that this species is still very common all over the Island.

Ameiva erythrops Cope

St. Eustatius.

Peters found this form abundant in 1922.

Ameiva griswoldi Barbour

Antigua and Nevis.

Extinct on Nevis, it is also almost gone on Antigua where it persists only right in the town of St. John in yards and gardens.

Ameiva erythrocephala (Daudin)

St. Kitts.

Extirpated from the wilder parts of the Island; it still occurs in the gardens and yards of Basseterre. Here it is safe from the mongoose.

Ameiva garmani Barbour

Anguilla.

This species is still abundant. It is closely allied to *A. pleii*.

Ameiva pleii Duméril & Bibron

St. Barts and St. Martin.

We have again no recent information to indicate that this is not still an abundant species.

Ameiva corvina Cope

Sombrero.

A black form which, like so many Lacertids and some species of Cnemidophorus and indeed another Ameiva, has assumed this peculiar coloration as a result of isolation on a very small, arid, sunbaked and rocky island.

Ameiva polops Cope

St. Croix.

Extinct, but very few specimens have been preserved.

Ameiva wetmorei Stejneger

Porto Rico.

Rare and confined to the arid zone about Guanica. Schmidt defines its range as the limestone hills about Ensenada and on Caja de Muertos Island. This species also belongs to the *lineolata, maynardi, polops* stock, which thrives only in arid areas.

Ameiva maynardi Garman

Great Inagua.

A beautiful species of the *A. lineolata* series.

Ameiva alboguttata Boulenger

Mona Island.

According to recent accounts still abundant. Closely related to the Porto Rican form next following.

Ameiva exsul Cope

St. Thomas, Water Island, St. John, Vieques, Anguilla, St. Croix and Porto Rico.

Now exterminated on St. Thomas. I have always doubted the St. Croix record. It is common where it still occurs at all.

Ameiva vittipunctata Cope

Hispaniola.

A very beautiful and apparently not very common form.

Ameiva taeniura Cope

Hispaniola.

When Dr. Noble and I prepared our Revision of Ameiva in 1915, I think I was principally to blame for concluding that this species was the young of *A. lineolata.* Miss Cochran has shown that this is untrue and that the species is perfectly valid.

Ameiva lineolata Duméril & Bibron

Hispaniola.

Widespread and abundant.

Ameiva chrysolaema Cope

Hispaniola.

A very common and widely spread species.

Ameiva thoracica Cope

Bahama Islands.

Now known to be widespread in the northern and central portion of the Bahama archipelago.

Ameiva dorsalis Gray

Jamaica

Formerly abundant, then, after the mongoose came, pretty well reduced—almost exterminated. Now recovering slightly in numbers in the cities and settlements where the mongoose population is kept in hand.

Ameiva auberi Cocteau

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Nowhere abundant but very widely distributed. Perhaps most frequently seen along railway enbankments.

Ameiva barbouri Cochran

La Gonave Island.

Taken only by Eyerdam in 1927. I did not find it when on La Gonave in 1929.

Ameiva beatensis Noble

Beata Island.

I found this species much less common that *A. abbotti* on a recent visit to Beata.

Ameiva abbotti Noble

Beata Island.

Common on this beautiful but generally uninhabited Island.

Ameiva navassae Schmidt

Navassa.

Known from the type only, taken by R. H. Beck in 1917. Not found by the last collectors in 1930.

Scolecosaurus alleni Barbour

Grenada.

A distinct and not uncommon species of the wet spice gardens. This little creature is most commonly found under heaps of half decayed cocoa pods.

Gymnophthalmus pleei Bocourt

St. Lucia and Martinique.

Extinct.

Whether *G. luetkenii*, also of Bocourt, from "St. Lucia" is really distinct or whether it ever came from St. Lucia will, in part, be solved by examination of the type. Only *pleei* was found on these two islands by Garman, who took a good series before it was exterminated.

Family AMPHISBAENIDAE

Cadea palirostrata Dickerson

Isle of Pines.

A very distinct and abundant species.

Cadea blanoides Stejneger

Cuba.

Rare and confined to Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio Provinces.

Amphisbaena fenestrata Cope

St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John.

I know of no recent information on the status of this species.

Amphisbaena bakeri Stejneger

Porto Rico.

Rare and local.

Amphisbaena caeca Cuvier

Porto Rico.

Not very uncommon.

Amphisbaena manni Barbour

Hispaniola.

This form seems to be about equally abundant with *innocens*.

Amphisbaena innocens Weinland

Hispaniola.

Not uncommon in Haiti.

Amphisbaena cubana Peters

Cuba.

Common in Central Cuba. Best found by following plows.

Amphisbaena caudalis Cochran

Grande Cayemite Isl., Haiti.

Known from but two examples taken by Eyerdam in 1927. It is allied to *A. innocens*.

Family SCINCIDAE

Mabuya aenea Gray

St. Vincent, Grenada and Trinidad.

Probably extinct on the first two and rare and disappearing in Trinidad.

Mabuya luciae Garman

St. Lucia.

Extinct.

Mabuya dominicana Garman

Dominica.

During a visit to Dominica during March, 1929, I saw several skincs in and about the Botanical Gardens at Roseau. I am told that they are not rare elsewhere.

Mabuya lanceolata Cope

Barbados.

Extinct.

Mabuya sp. indet.

Skincs occurred on Guadeloupe surely and probably on several other of the lesser Antilles from which they have disappeared without being described. There are skincs from Guadeloupe in the Paris Museum and perhaps preserved elsewhere.

Mabuya mabouia (Duméril & Bibron)

Martinique.

Extinct.

Mabuya spilonota Wiegmann

Jamaica.

Now excessively rare. It has lately been shown to feed on Sphaerodactyls.

Mabuya sloanii (Daudin)

St. Thomas, St. Croix, Porto Rico, Mona, St. John, Just van Dyke, and Culebra. Possibly also Hispaniola.

Much more material is needed to settle the status of many of the Antillean Mabuyas. At least two species are probably included under this name.

Suborder *OPHIDIA*

Family TYPHLOPIDAE

Typhlops tenuis Salvin

Mexico, Guatemala and Andros Island.

Rosén got what he called this species at Mastic Point in 1910. I have never felt very sure that it was not an undescribed form wrongly identified.

Typhlops rostellatus Stejneger

Porto Rico.

Seems to be related to *T. dominicana.* Perhaps other species remain to be uncovered in the Lesser Antilles.

Typhlops pusillus Barbour

Hispaniola.

Not uncommon in Haiti.

Typhlops dominicana Stejneger

Dominica and Guadeloupe.

The specimens from Martinique should belong here, one would suppose, rather than to *T. jamaicensis.* More material is highly desirable from any of the islands.

Typhlops sulcatus Cope

Navassa.

May not really be a valid species. It has not been found by the most recent collectors.

Typhlops jamaicensis (Shaw)

Jamaica, St. Thomas, Porto Rico and Martinique.

This is a strange and anomalous distribution. Either these species have been carried far and wide by chance or some future revision based on more material will be desirable. No reptile has this distribution naturally. With more material available from St. Thomas and perhaps St. Croix it is not unlikely that *T. richardii* Duméril & Bibron, type locality St. Thomas, may be reestablished.

Much aid has been derived from Miss Cochran's recent synopsis of this group of blind snakes.

Typhlops monensis Schmidt

Mona Island.

A little known member of the *T. lumbricalis* series. The species is not

very sharply defined. Only two specimens are known and more material is desirable and no doubt still obtainable.

Typhlops lumbricalis (Linne)

Cuba, Hispaniola, Andros, New Providence and Abaco.

Common everywhere and no doubt fortuitously introduced into the Bahamas.

Family LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE

Leptotyphlops albifrons (Wagler)

Watlings Island, Antigua, Grenada and with a wide range in Tropical America.

This tiny burrowing snake has an erratic distribution and has probably been carried about by primitive man, being occasionally introduced with material intended for garden planting.

Leptotyphlops bilineata (Schlegel)

Martinique, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe and Barbados.

This, another tiny species, may have a considerably wider range among the islands than we now know.

Family BOIDAE

Epicrates angulifer Bibron

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Formerly common everywhere, now confined to the wilder regions although individuals occasionally stray into the cultivated areas. The great extension of cane cultivation has decimated this species. Every cane cutter carries a machete all the time and uses it on every snake.

Epicrates subflavus Stejneger

Jamaica.

I had supposed this species gone in Jamaica itself until a recent letter from Mr. Frank Cundall of Kingston tells me that one from the southeast part of the Island was recently brought to the Institute of Jamaica alive. It persists on Goat Island off the south coast in small numbers.

Epicrates striatus (Fischer)

Hispaniola and Andros and New Providence in the Bahamas.

This boa is rather rare in Haiti and San Domingo but quite abundant in the Bahamas.

Epicrates monensis Zenneck

Mona.

A very little known species but one which I believe to be most closely allied to *E. fordii*.

Epicrates gracilis (Fischer)

Hispaniola.

I have never seen a specimen of this form in all the Haitian material which has passed through my hands. As described it has a very peculiar and unique color pattern but modern material would be very welcome.

Epicrates fordii (Günther)

Hispaniola.

More information concerning this species will be awaited with interest. Is it well differentiated from *E. gracilis* and *E. chrysogaster*?

Epicrates chrysogaster (Cope)

Turks Island.

Of this form I have no recent information. It is related to the little boas of Mona and Hispaniola, *E. fordii* or *E. gracilis*.

Epicrates inornatus (Reinhardt)

Porto Rico.

Now a really rare species and one which is related to the large boas of Cuba, Jamaica and Hispaniola.

Boa grenadensis Barbour

Grenada.

I may not have been justified in separating this form from *B. cookii*. I am, however, inclined to believe that it is fairly well differentiated and stabilized.

It is not very rare.

Boa hortulana Linne

St. Vincent, Grenada, The Grenadines and Trinidad, widespread on the mainland.

The species still occurs on Grenada and may, being arboreal, persist on St. Vincent. This, however, I am inclined now to doubt.

Constrictor orophias (Linne)

St. Lucia, Dominica.

The "tête chien" is rare on St. Lucia but still occurs—and even occasionally at least eats a mongoose. On Dominica it is less uncommon. There is a Zoological Park (Phila.) record for St. Kitts which I believe to be incorrect, captive snakes get carried far and wide and dealers convey notoriously inaccurate locality records. There are also records from Trinidad but my friend, Mr. Urich, a most competent resident authority, told me that the species does not occur in Trinidad. It is confined to two islands only.

Tropidophis maculatus (Bibron)

Cuba and Isle of Pines. Found sparingly in Western Cuba and the Isle of Pines.

I am following Miss Stull's conclusions in the taxonomy of this genus. I am not wholly convinced of the relationships implied but her work has been most painstaking and is based on all available material.

Tropidophis maculatus jamaicensis Stull

Jamaica.

Excessively rare, almost extinct, since the introduction of the mongoose.

Tropidophis maculatus haetianus (Cope)

Hispaniola.

Not uncommon all over the Island.

Tropidophis pardalis pardalis (Gundlach)

Cuba and Great Abaco Island.

This is a most unlikely distribution. Artificial introduction is possible but most improbable. Convergence to identity or persistence of a type on Abaco, which has differentiated on other Bahama Islands from a once widespread form is a scarcely satisfactory explanation either.

Tropidophis pardalis canus (Cope)

Inagua and Eleuthera Islands.

This species seems to be common where it occurs. It may also be found on others of the southern islands.

Tropidophis pardalis curtus (Garman)

New Providence, Bahamas.

A common form. It occurs under stones of walls and in the rocks heaped about the orange trees. Since it at times sallies forth after heavy rains it is locally called "thunder snake." Like all its congeners it is nocturnal.

Tropidophis pardalis androsi Stull

Andros Island.

Apparently abundant but I have never happened to see a specimen.

Tropidophis pardalis bucculentus (Cope)

Navassa.

Known from but three specimens, it has not been found by recent expeditions.

Tropidophus wrighti Stull

Cuba.

Known, so far as I am aware, from the type only. This was taken by Charles

Wright the botanist who collected for a long time in the Guantanamo Basin and, I think, nowhere else in Cuba.

Tropidophis melanurus (Schlegel)

Cuba.

The largest member of the genus, reaching a length of nearly a yard. It is abundant and widespread. It feeds on frogs, lizards and birds. Although more inclined to be arboreal than the other species of the genus, it is equally nocturnal and perhaps the most abundant of them all.

Tropidophis semicinctus (Gundlach & Peters)

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Widespread but distinctly uncommon.

Family COLUBRIDAE

Natrix compressidauda Kennicott

Cuba, Florida Keys, extreme southwestern Florida.

My finding this species on the north coast of Cuba established the specific identity of the excessively rare Cuban Natrix and relegated several long questioned names to a definite synonymy.

Tretanorhinus variabilis Duméril & Bibron

Cuba.

Not uncommon in fresh water ponds and rivers. A nocturnal species. Its mainland ally *T. nigroluteus* is rather partial to mangrove swamps.

Tretanorhinus insulae-pinorum Barbour

Isle of Pines.

This species seems to have regularly 19 rows of scales while the Cuban snakes have 21. This is, at first sight, a trivial character but one which is apparently really diagnostic.

Drymobius boddaerti (Sentzen)

St. Vincent, Grenada and having elsewhere a vast neotropical distribution.

Extinct on St. Vincent and very rare in Grenada.

Uromacer oxyrhynchus Duméril & Bibron

Hispaniola and Isle Tortue.

A form found all over the Island, i. e. both Haiti and San Domingo. I have seen it from Port au Prince and Samana.

Uromacer frenatus (Günther)

Hispaniola and Isle Tortue.

I have only seen specimens from Haiti and know little of the abundance or distribution of this species.

Uromacer catesbyi (Schlegel)

Hispaniola and La Gonave.

A widespread but rather rare species.

Uromacer scandax Dunn

Isle Tortue, near Haiti.

An abundant ally of *U. catesbyi.*

Uromacer dorsalis Dunn

La Gonave Island.

Apparently a derivative of the Haitian *U. frenatus.*

Hypsirhynchus ferox Günther

Hispaniola.

A common widespread species, and one which is strictly nocturnal and oviparous.

Alsophis anomalus (Peters)

Hispaniola.

I have but little information to give concerning this species. Dr. G. M. Allen took one at Port au Prince in 1919. I have received no other recent specimen.

Alsophis sanctorum Barbour

Les Saintes Is. near Guadeloupe.

No doubt abundant still.

Alsophis sibonius Cope

Dominica.

With no mongoose on this island, the species should be abundant still. There are still great areas of wild land on Dominica.

Alsophis leucomelas (Duméril & Bibron)

Guadeloupe and Marie Galante.

Extinct on both islands. This may have been the species reported from Montserrat but it is more probable that this Island supports an undescribed form—if snakes are still to be found.

Alsophis sanctae-crucis Cope

St. Croix.

Extinct.

Alsophis melanichnus Cope

Hispaniola.

We await more informatiom concerning this snake with great interest. Its rarity in the collections which have come before me is perhaps indicative that it is fast disappearing.

Alsophis rijgersmaei Cope

St. Martins.

No herpetologist has visited St. Martins in recent years.

Alsophis cinereus Garman

St. Barts. and Anguilla.

Abundant in Anguilla but of St. Barts. we have no recent news.

Alsophis variegatus (Schmidt)

Mona Island.

Still probably abundant.

Alsophis portoricensis (Reinhardt & Lütken)

Porto Rico, Desecheo and Caja de Muertos Island.

A distinctly rare form.

Alsophis anegadae Barbour

Anegada.

I still feel that this form warrants recognition as valid. Its peculiar pattern is characteristic of every Anegada specimen which I have seen, even though it occurs very sporadically elsewhere, where other patterns are the place mode.

Alsophis antillensis (Schlegel)

St. Thomas, St. John, Virgin Gorda and Porto Rico.

Extinct on St. Thomas, rare on Porto Rico, elsewhere abundant.

Alsophis rufiventris (Duméril & Bibron)

Saba, St. Kitts, St. Eustatius and Nevis.

Still abundant on Saba and St. Eustatius but extinct on the other two islands. This may have been the form which occurred on Antigua but which became extinct before any specimens were ever secured.

Alsophis vudii Cope

Bahama Islands.

This racer is common on most of the middle group of Bahama Islands:—

New Providence, Eleuthera, Long Island, Green Cay, the Exuma Cays, and no doubt upon many others.

Alsophis fuscicauda Garman

Cayman Brac.

I do not feel certain of the status of this species until much more material is secured.

Alsophis caymanus Garman

Grand Cayman.

I have never seen sufficient material to decide whether this form is really different from that of Cuba.

Alsophis angulifer Bibron

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

A very common species in all open plains, pastures and savannas.

Dromicus andreae Reinhardt & Lütken

Cuba.

A common snake at pastures and open fields.

Dromicus nebulatus (Barbour)

Isle of Pines.

Another common form. It is closely related to the foregoing species, indeed closely similar specimens occur also in extreme eastern Cuba. We should probably recognize three races or abandon this name.

Dromicus callilaemus Gosse

Jamaica.

Small and more retiring, this species is not so near extermination as *L. ater*. Nevertheless it is a distinctly rare snake.

Dromicus ater Gosse

Jamaica..

Very rare indeed. A species which has suffered fearful ravages from the mongoose.

Dromicus juliae Cope

Dominica.

Probably still not uncommon.

Dromicus melanotus (Shaw)

Grenada, Trinidad and Venezuela.

Extinct apparently on Grenada but common elsewhere.

Dromicus perfuscus Cope

Barbados.

Extinct.

Dromicus mariae (Barbour)

Marie Galante.

Extinct.

Dromicus boulengeri (Barbour)

St. Lucia.

Extinct.

Dromicus cursor (Lacépède)

Martinique.

Extinct.

Dromicus anegadae Barbour

Anegada.

We have no recent information concerning this form but no reason to suppose that it is not still abundant.

Dromicus exiguus Cope

St. Thomas, St. John and Culebra.

Extinct on St. Thomas, it is probably not uncommon on the other islands.

Dromicus stahli (Stejneger)

Porto Rico.

Still not uncommon, widely distributed and confined to this Island.

Dromicus tortuganus (Dunn)

Isle Tortue, near Haiti.

Another well marked form of which, however, but two specimens have been taken, so far as I am aware.

Dromicus alleni (Dunn)

La Gonave Island.

A distinct and striking island form.

Dromicus parvifrons niger (Dunn)

Hispaniola.

This form inhabits most of San Domingo and I have found it on Beata Island.

Dromicus parvifrons protenus (Jan)

Hispaniola.

A common widespread form. Known from many localities in northern and central Haiti and the higher plateau of San Domingo.

Dromicus parvifrons parvifrons (Cope)

Hispaniola.

One of several races which appear to be common, reasonably well localized in southwest Haiti and probably valid.

Arrhyton taeniatum Günther

Cuba.

An uncommon species, like its fellow, found by day under stones or while plowing. At night it is sometimes met with abroad.

Arrhyton vittatum (Gundlach & Peters)

Cuba.

I now consider that there are but two species of this genus peculiar to Cuba. Several other names have been given, as I believe to individuals variants only. These snakes are close allies of Contia of the mainland.

Clelia cloelia (Daudin)

Dominica, St. Lucia, Grenada, Trinidad and tropical America generally.

This species is surely extinct in St. Lucia, probably excessively rare on Grenada and its status on Dominica is still, no doubt, unchanged. I have never, however, seen or heard of recent specimens from any of the islands. Nevertheless, I think the records are really based on valid wild caught specimens.

Pseudoboa neuweidii (Duméril & Bibron)

Grenada, Trinidad and with a wide range in tropical America.

Garman took three examples on Grenada during the Blake Expedition about 1883. So far as I can learn it has never been taken before or since.

Ialtris dorsalis (Günther)

Hispaniola.

A large and uncommon species which has been found in both Haiti and San Domingo. It seems to have no close allies among Antillean reptiles and to be very rarely collected indeed.

Family CROTALIDAE

Bothrops atrox (Linne)

Martinique and St. Lucia.

What ever may be the origin of the Fer-de-lance's appearance on these islands, one thing Amaral has definitely proved,—the snake is the common wide ranging form of tropical America.

Order *CHELONIA*

Family TESTUDINIDAE

Pseudemys rugosa (Stahl)

Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola and Porto Rico.

I am not yet convinced that Schmidt's *P. stejnegeri* is valid nor am I by any means sure that the many local ideas as to multiplicity of species have any foundation in fact but I am often too conservative and hence wrong in such matters. Every Cuban *guajiro* believes that there is more than one species in Cuba.

Order *LORICATA*

Family CROCODYLIDAE

Crocodylus rhombifer Cuvier

Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Found in the Zapata Swamp in Cuba and no doubt still also in the Cienaga of the Isle of Pines. Specimens over six feet long are less often seen now than a generation ago.

Crocodylus acutus Cuvier

Cuba, Jamaica and Hispaniola; as well as Florida and Central America.

Crocodylus intermedius Graves

Orinoco Basin.

Accidental in Grenada, 6 Sept. 1910.