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A CONTRIBUTION TO A KNOWLEDGE OF THE
HERPETOLOGICAL FAUNA OF
EL PETEN, GUATEMALA

BY L. C. STUART

INTRODUCTION

IN searching the herpetological literature on northern Central America, one is impressed with the almost complete lack of knowledge concerning many of the more inaccessible regions. This is particularly true of the Peten region of northern Guatemala. To the north the semi-arid tip of Yucatan is comparatively well known, and to the south the Coban region has been fairly well studied, but the vast region of tropical bush connecting these two areas is practically virgin territory from a herpetological standpoint.

During the winter and spring of 1933 I had the opportunity, through facilities offered by the University of Michigan and the Carnegie Institution of Washington, to collect in the savanna country south of Lake Peten. These savannas are of limited extent and are completely surrounded by tropical rain forest. A report on the material gathered here will appear at a later date.

In journeying to and from the savannas from British Honduras I was able to make a small miscellaneous collection,

which, added to two other undescribed ones from the same region, is well worth reporting. The first of the undescribed collections was made by Harry Malleis for the Biological Survey in 1923, and for the privilege of using it I am indebted to Dr. Doris Cochran and Dr. Leonhard Stejneger. This collection, exclusive of chelonians and crocodylians, which I have not seen, contained 338 specimens. The second collection, of 60 specimens, was made by Dr. J. Van Tyne and Dr. A. Murie at Uaxactun under the auspices of the University of Michigan and the Carnegie Institution of Washington in 1931. My own miscellaneous material included 44 specimens. The following is a summary of these collections:

	Genera	Species	Specimens
Amphibians	8	10	157
Saurians	13	20	246
Ophidians	15	17	36
Chelonians	3	3	3
Total	39	50	442

SOURCE OF COLLECTIONS

El Peten is that province or state of Guatemala lying north of latitude 16° N. and stretching from the Rio Usumacinta on the west to British Honduras on the east. For the most part it is rather low (about 750 feet elevation) and, in many portions, poorly drained. Except for local savannas lying to the south of Lake Peten, the entire region is covered with high tropical bush.

Most of the material at hand was collected in the Lake Peten area and is represented by forms of both savanna and bush. The Van Tyne-Murie collection is entirely from Uaxactun in the very center of the rain forest. My own collection was made along the Benque Viejo-Ramate trail which also lies within the high bush. The Malleis collection was derived from two sources, from the bush and the savannas. Malleis' itinerary extended along the Benque Viejo-Ramate trail, thence

northward through the forest to Chuntuqui. Returning from there a collection was made within the bush in the vicinity of Lake Peten. He then journeyed south to La Libertad where he collected on the savannas and stayed for a few days at "Pacomon" (Bocomonté) where the savanna joins the bush. Much of his material is labelled merely "Peten," but from the field numbers, I am of the opinion that specimens so labelled were taken at La Libertad and along the Benque Viejo-Ramate trail.

The high bush of this region lies within the *zapote* or chicle forest. Much of the region is poorly drained, dotted with numerous small *aguadas* or water-holes, and often covered with *bajos* or low-lying swamps. Few trails have been cut through the forest, and much of the bush, especially in the *bajos*, is almost impenetrable.

The savannas are flat stretches of open country, covered with grass except around the *aguadas* where local stands of bush occur. Rising from the savannas are low limestone hills, irregularly arranged and covered with dense scrub growth.

The following is a list of the localities referred to in the text. All distances are direct line approximations.

BENQUE VIEJO.—In British Honduras on the Guatemalan border just north of 17° N. latitude.

CHUNTUQUI.—About 42 miles slightly northwest of Flores.

FALLABON.—On the Rio Mopan in Guatemala on the British Honduras border, several miles west of Benque Viejo.

FLORES.—An island city at the western end of Lake Peten. Its location is approximately 17° N., 90° W.

LA LIBERTAD.—About 18 miles southwest of Flores.

LAKE PETEN.—A large lake in central Peten. It is about 18 miles long and averages about 2 miles wide. It lies directly on 17° N. latitude and just east of 90° W. longitude.

LAKE YAXHA.—Two bodies of water, connected or separated, depending on climatic conditions, lying about 18 miles almost due east of Lake Peten.

- NUEVA AGUADA.—A *champo* just west of Lake Yaxha.
- PACOMON.—This locality is unknown in the region. By piecing together the notes of Harry Malleis, who collected there, I am convinced that he referred to Bocomonté which lies at the edge of the bush and savanna country on the La Libertad trail about 12 miles southwest of Flores. It is merely a *champo*.
- RAMATE.—A village at the eastern end of Lake Peten.
- SAN ANDRES.—A village on the north side of Lake Peten directly across from Flores.
- SANTA CRUZ.—A *champo* about 6 miles east of Yaxha.
- SAN MIGUEL.—On the Chuntuqui-San Andres trail about 10 miles due north of San Andres.
- SANTA RITA.—On the Chuntuqui-San Andres trail about 21 miles north of San Andres.
- SAUBICH.—Another non-existing locality. From Malleis' field notes it is evident that he referred to Sacchich, a locality on the Chuntuqui-San Andres trail about 31 miles north of San Andres.
- SLAUGHTER ISLAND.—A small island in Lake Peten close to Flores. Slaughtering is done there. (The name is the invention of Malleis.)
- UAXACTUN.—An ancient Mayan city, the site of recent excavations of the Carnegie Institution, about 55 miles northeast of Flores.
- YAXHA.—A village on the Benque Viejo-Ramate trail on the shore of Lake Yaxha. It is about 20 miles east and slightly north of Ramate.

HERPETOLOGICAL FAUNA OF PETEN

Previous collections made in the Peten have, at best, been scattered and meager. There are a few records of miscellaneous material sent from the region and recorded mainly by Cope. Günther in the *Biologia Centrali-Americana* adds a few specimens to the fauna, collected largely by Salvin. From what area these may have come, however, is not known. Peten at one time included more territory than it does at

present, so that some material labelled "Petén" may have come from the better studied area to the south in the Vera Paz region.

The following forms have been recorded from the Petén:

- **Oedipus platydactylus* (Cuvier)
- **Oedipus yucatanus* (Peters)
- Rhinophrynus dorsalis* Duméril and Bibron
- Bufo marinus* (Linnaeus)
- Hyla baudinii* Duméril and Bibron
- Sphaerodactylus glaucus* Cope
- Coleonyx elegans* Gray
- Corythophanes cristatus* (Merrem)
- Ctenosaura completa* Bocourt = *C. similis* (Gray)
- **Gerrhonotus auritus* Cope
- **Gerrhonotus moreletii* Bocourt
- **Lepidophyma flavomaculatum* Duméril
- Ameiva undulata* (Wiegmann) = *A. u. parva* Barbour and Noble
- **Storeria tropica* Cope = *S. dekayi* (Holbrook)
- **Drymobius dendrophis* (Schlegel) = *Dendrophidion dendrophis* (Schlegel)
- **Drymobius boddaertii* (Santzen) = *Eudryas b. melanolomus* (Cope) × *E. b. laevis* (Fischer)
- Leptophis praestans* (Cope) = *L. o. occidentalis* (Günther)
- **Lampropeltis polyzona* Cope
- **Conopsis lineatus* (Duméril and Bibron)
- **Hydrocalamus quinquevittatus* (Duméril and Bibron)
- **Homolocranium moestum* Günther = *Tantilla moestum* (Günther)
- Stenorhina degenhardtii* (Berthold)
- Elaps aglaepe* Cope = (?) *Micrurus a. stantoni* Schmidt
- **Bothriechis lansbergii* (Schlegel) = *Bothrops lansbergii* (Schlegel)
- **Staurotypus triporcatus* (Wiegmann)
- Cinosternum leucostomum* Duméril = *Kinosternon leucostomum* Duméril

Emys areolata Duméril = *Geoemyda punctularia areolata*
(Duméril)

**Crocodylus a. moreletii* Duméril = *Crocodylus moreletii*
Duméril

* These species do not occur in the collections before me. I have seen none of the specimens here recorded.

For aid in the identification of material and in the preparation of this paper, I am indebted to Mrs. H. T. Gaige, Mr. N. E. Hartweg, Dr. A. Murie, and Dr. J. Van Tyne, all of the Museum of Zoology.

ANNOTATED LIST OF SPECIES

Rhinophrynus dorsalis Duméril and Bibron

A series of twenty-four specimens (U.S.N.M. 71335-71358)¹ was collected at La Libertad; another (U.S.N.M. 71797) is labelled "Peten." The majority of the former were collected about September 10, 1923, "following a heavy rain." The females contained eggs.

Bufo marinus (Linnaeus)

Apparently generally distributed throughout Peten. I have seen the following specimens: La Libertad, U.S.N.M. 71246-71277; "Pacomon," U.S.N.M. 71325-71329; Ramate (20 miles east), M.Z.U.M. 75419; Yaxha, M.Z.U.M. 75425 (2); Yaxha (island at west end of Lake Yaxha), M.Z.U.M. 75417 (2); Peten, U.S.N.M. 71803 and 71798.

Bufo valliceps Wiegmann

Like *B. marinus*, common throughout the region. The following are at hand: Chuntuqui, U.S.N.M. 71279-71281; La Libertad, U.S.N.M. 71284-71301, U.S.N.M. 71303-71324; "Pacomon," U.S.N.M. 71282; Ramate, U.S.N.M. 71283; Santa Cruz, M.Z.U.M. 75429 (2); Uaxactun, M.Z.U.M. 70394-70399; Peten, U.S.N.M. 71799-71802, and 71804-71805.

¹ U.S.N.M. indicates that the specimens are from the United States National Museum. M.Z.U.M. indicates that the specimens are from the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan.

Leptodactylus labialis (Cope)

A single specimen (U.S.N.M. 71333) was collected at "Pacomon."

Eleutherodactylus rhodopis (Cope)

I collected seven specimens (M.Z.U.M. 75378) of this species at Santa Cruz. All were taken at night and were hopping on the ground near the edge of a small *aguada*.

Hyla baudinii Duméril and Bibron

On June 21, 1933, I found this species, which appears to be the commonest of all hylas in the Peten, breeding at noon in the bright sun in a pool on the Benque Viejo-Yaxha trail. Specimens were so numerous on the trees as to bend down the branches. I have seen the following: "Pacomon," U.S.N.M. 71334; Ramate (12 miles east), M.Z.U.M. 75321; Santa Cruz, M.Z.U.M. 75312; Yaxha, M.Z.U.M. 75322; Yaxha (12 miles east), M.Z.U.M. 75330 (4); Uaxactun, M.Z.U.M. 70401-70402; Peten, U.S.N.M. 71794-71796.

Hyla loquax Gaige and Stuart²

A single specimen, U.S.N.M. 71793, labelled "Peten," has been tentatively identified with this species, although the webbing of the fingers is somewhat less than it is on the type series and there is little trace of the original coloration.

Hypopachus inguinalis Cope

A single specimen in the United States National Museum (79636) is labelled "Guatemala." Inasmuch as it was collected by Harry Malleis, it must have come from Peten.

Gastrophryne elegans (Boulenger)

In returning from La Libertad in June, 1933, I found this species not uncommon; it was breeding twelve miles east of Yaxha (the same locality as noted under *Hyla baudinii*).

² H. T. Gaige and L. C. Stuart, "A New *Hyla* from Guatemala," *Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich.*, No. 281, 1934: 1-4.

Unfortunately the form was mistaken for *Hypopachus inguinalis*, and but two specimens were collected. One of these was lost in transit, and a single specimen (M.Z.U.M. 75440) is now before me. Mrs. H. T. Gaige, to whom I am indebted for the identification, makes the following comments:

The specimen possesses the typical coloration of *elegans*, a fold on the occiput, and single metatarsal tubercle. The skin is not as smooth as has been described for *elegans*, and the hind leg is somewhat longer (extended heel reaching in front of shoulder in *elegans*, to the posterior corner of the eye in the Guatemalan specimen). Günther's description³ of the species is misleading since he states in the text that the third and fifth toe are equal, whereas the third toe is longer than the fifth toe as shown in his figure,⁴ and as it is in our specimen.

From *G. pictiventris* (Cope) the Guatemalan specimen differs in coloration (it has a distinct inguinal spot and a broad, brown dorsal band), in the longer legs, and in the possession of a fold on the occiput.

Measurements of our specimen are as follows: length, 27 mm.; length of hind foot, 17.2 mm.; length of leg from vent, 41 mm. If this specimen is to be referred to *G. elegans*, it is the first to be recorded since the type, which was described from a specimen collected at Cordoba, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Rana pipiens Schreber

The United States National Museum has two specimens of this species, one (71331) from Chuntuqui and another (71332) from Nueva Aguada. I collected two specimens (M.Z.U.M. 75385) at Santa Cruz.

Thecadactylus rapicaudus (Houttuyn)

Two specimens from the island town of Flores are in the United States National Museum collections (71411-71412).

Sphaerodactylus glaucus Cope

Four specimens (M.Z.U.M. 70447-70450) were taken around the houses at Uaxactun.

³ A. Günther, "Reptilia and Amphibia," *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, 1910: 210.

⁴ A. Günther, *op. cit.*,: pl. 62, fig. D.

Sphaerodactylus lineolatus Lichtenstein

There are three specimens of this species, all from Uaxactun, in the Museum of Zoology (70444-70446).

Coleonyx elegans Gray

In the United States National Museum are two specimens (71949-71950) labelled "Peten." The Museum of Zoology has one (70443) from Uaxactun.

Anolis aureolus Cope

Two specimens from "Peten" are in the United States National Museum (71921 and 71931).

Anolis biporcatus (Wiegmann)

This species is apparently the most common anole in the Peten region. I have seen: "Pacomon," U.S.N.M. 71390 and 71393; Ramate (12 miles east), M.Z.U.M. 75174; Santa Rita, U.S.N.M. 71388; Yaxha, M.Z.U.M. 75153; Yaxha (island at west end of Lake Yaxha), M.Z.U.M. 75151 and 75176; Uaxactun, M.Z.U.M. 70426-70433; Peten, U.S.N.M. 71920, 71922-71929, 71932-71947.

Anolis humilis Peters

In examining the several collections here reported upon, I have had some difficulty in distinguishing females and faded males of this species from *A. tropidonotus*. In scutellation the two forms are identical. In fresh material a large purple spot on the dewlap makes the males of *A. humilis* readily distinguishable from *A. tropidonotus*. The best characters to use in separating these two species are: (1) the smaller adult size of the former, and (2) the difference in the head-tibia ratio. In *A. humilis* the tibia is not over eighty-five per cent as long as the head (measured longitudinally to the anterior border of the ear), while in *A. tropidonotus* it is more than ninety per cent of this distance. I have seen the following material: Ramate (12 miles east), M.Z.U.M. 75099; Yaxha,

M.Z.U.M. 75105; Yaxha (island at west end of Lake Yaxha), M.Z.U.M. 75100; Peten, U.S.N.M. 71866, 71869, 71892, 71908, 71911, and 71915.

Anolis tropidonotus Peters

A very abundant species occurring in the high bush. The following specimens have been seen: "Pacomon," U.S.N.M. 71391; Santa Cruz (just west), M.Z.U.M. 75089 (4); Santa Rita, U.S.N.M. 71387; "Saubich," U.S.N.M. 71384-71385; Yaxha (island at west end of Lake Yaxha), M.Z.U.M. 75094 (2) and 75093; Uaxactun, M.Z.U.M. 71434-71440; Peten, U.S.N.M. 71864-71865, 71867-71868, 71870-71891, 71893-71907, 71909-71910, 71912-71914, and 71916.

NOTE.—Since this was written, I have had some correspondence with Dr. Thomas Barbour of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, concerning the identity of *Norops yucatanensis* Barbour and Cole. On comparing some of our specimens of *Anolis tropidonotus* with the types of *Norops yucatanensis* Dr. Barbour confirmed what I had formerly suspected, that *Norops yucatanensis* is synonymous with *Anolis tropidonotus*. He believes, however, that *tropidonotus* has the feet characteristic of *Norops* and should be relegated to that genus.

Anolis ustus ustus Cope

This form is readily confused with *A. sallaei*. In comparing *A. u. ustus* with *A. sallaei* from Mexico, I find that in the latter the ventral scales are considerably larger (fifteen corresponding to the length of the head measured to the parietal) and that the dorsals are larger and more strongly keeled. Mr. N. E. Hartweg has compared specimens with *A. u. verae-pacis* from Alta Vera Paz and finds that the two are distinct. I have examined the following: Uaxactun, M.Z.U.M. 71441-71442; Peten, U.S.N.M. 71917-71919 and 71930.

Corythophanes cristatus (Merrem)

Two specimens of this species are at hand: one (U.S.N.M. 71816) is labelled "Peten"; the other (M.Z.U.M. 70411) is from Uaxactun.

Basiliscus vittatus Wiegmann

An abundant form in the Peten region, especially in the vicinity of water. The following material has been available: Chuntuqui, U.S.N.M. 71381; Flores, U.S.N.M. 71410; La Libertad, U.S.N.M. 71814 (2); "Pacomon," U.S.N.M. 71389; Santa Rita, U.S.N.M. 71386; Slaughter Island, U.S.N.M. 71396-71401; Yaxha, M.Z.U.M. 75060; Peten, U.S.N.M. 71806-71815 and 71952-71953.

Ctenosaura similis (Gray)

The United States National Museum has four specimens of this species: three (71375-71377) are from "Pacomon," while the fourth (71815) is labelled merely "Peten."

Sceloporus torquatus serrifer Cope

In the Museum of Zoology there are three specimens (70420-70422) from Uaxactun.

Sceloporus variabilis Wiegmann

In the collections of the United States National Museum there is a specimen (71408) from Ramate and twenty-two others (71842-71863) labelled "Peten."

Ameiva festiva (Lichtenstein)

Along the trail from Benque Viejo to Ramate this lizard was very common. Its presence in a considerable series in the United States National Museum collections from Peten seems to indicate that it is abundant throughout the region. The following material has been examined: "Pacomon," U.S.N.M. 71394; Ramate, U.S.N.M. 71406; Ramate (20 miles east), M.Z.U.M. 75000; Santa Cruz, M.Z.U.M. 74955; Yaxha (6 miles west), M.Z.U.M. 74996; Peten, U.S.N.M. 71817, 71823, 71826-71827, 71829-71831, and 71836.

Ameiva undulata parva Barbour and Noble

I have tentatively applied this name to a number of specimens from the Peten region. Further material collected by

myself has led me to investigate the *undulata* group, and my conclusions will appear at a later date. The following specimens have been examined: Chuntuqui, U.S.N.M. 71383; Nueva Aguada, U.S.N.M. 71402; Ramate, U.S.N.M. 71403-71405 and 71407; San Andres, U.S.N.M. 71378; Uaxactun, M.Z.U.M. 70415-70419; Peten, U.S.N.M. 71818-71821, 71828, 71834-71835, 71837, and 71841.

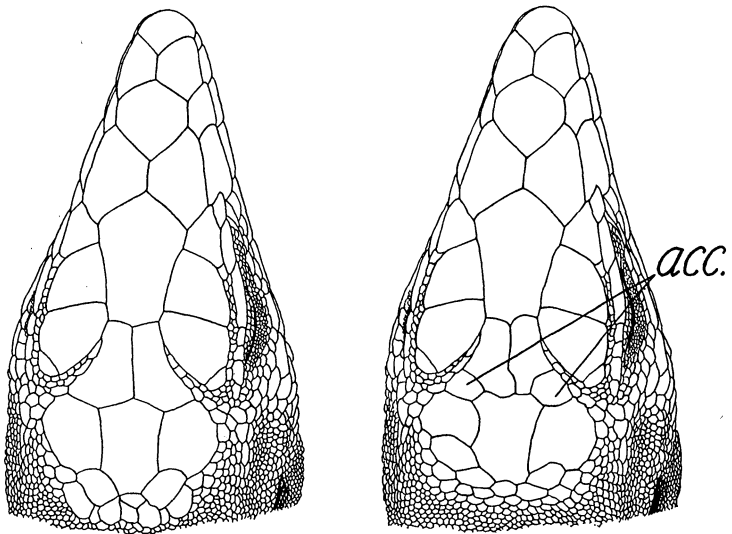


FIG. 1.—Dorsal view of the heads of *Cnemidophorus d. deppii* (left) and *C. d. cozumelus* (right) showing the accessory head scute on the latter.

Cnemidophorus deppii cozumelus Gadow

Burt⁵ identified specimens of the *deppii* group from Peten as *C. d. deppii* and extended its range throughout Yucatan despite the fact that rather intensive collecting in the dry, scrub-forest area of the north has failed to reveal any representative of the *deppii* group. I find myself unable to accept his conclusions. Specimens from Cozumel Island and Peten

⁵ C. E. Burt, "A Study of the Teiid Lizards of the Genus *Cnemidophorus* with Special Reference to their Phylogenetic Relationships," *U. S. Nat. Mus., Bull.* 154, 1931: 61.

seem to be constant, with one exception, in having an accessory lateral scute split off on each side from the external border of the frontoparietal (see Figure 1). Burt does not attach any significance to this because it occasionally occurs in *Dicrodon lentiginosus*.⁶ The specimens before me agree with *cozumelus* in having irregular lateral stripes although the irregularity is less marked than in specimens from Cozumel Island. I believe, therefore, that these specimens should be referred to *C. d. cozumelus* and that they probably inhabit the mainland (as well as the coastal islands) where they are confined to the "chicle-forest" as plotted by Lundell.⁷ The following have been examined: Peten, U.S.N.M. 71822, 71824, 71832-71833, and 71838-71840.

Mabuya agilis (Raddi)

Apparently a rather common skink in the region. Some fifteen miles east of Yaxha on the Benque Viejo trail, this species was abundant, climbing about on the rafters and through the thatching of a native *champo*. The following specimens are contained in collections from Peten: Chuntuqui, U.S.N.M. 71382; Flores, U.S.N.M. 71395; "Pacomon," U.S.N.M. 71392; Uaxactun, M.Z.U.M. 70412; Yaxha (16 miles east), M.Z.U.M. 75034; Peten, U.S.N.M. 71951.

Leiopisma assatum (Cope)

Three specimens of this species are contained in the collections at hand. One (U.S.N.M. 71379) is from San Miguel, and two (M.Z.U.M. 70413-70414) are from Uaxactun.

Eumeces schwartzei Fischer

The United States National Museum has three specimens of this species from Peten; 71380 from Chuntuqui, 71409 from Ramate, and 71948 labelled "Peten." Inasmuch as so little is known concerning this large skink, it is not out of place to note briefly a few of the characters of the above specimens.

⁶ C. E. Burt, *op. cit.*: 65.

⁷ C. L. Lundell, "Chicle Exploitation in the Sapadilla Forest of the Yucatan Peninsula," etc., *Field and Laboratory*, 2, 1, 1933: fig. 1.

All show remarkably little variation from the type description.⁸ In coloration they agree very closely with the type. The heads of two of the specimens are badly damaged, but in 71948 the head scutellation is almost identical with that of the figure of the type. Scale counts and measurements are as follows:

Number	Scales around mid-body	Enlarged dorsals	Body length	Tail length
71380	21	14/14 42	125 mm.	Regenerated
71409	21	16/16 40	119 mm.	Broken
71948	21	16/16 37	115 mm.	123 mm.

Constrictor constrictor imperator (Daudin)

The following two specimens of this species are at hand:

Museum	Number	Sex	Dorsals	Ventrals	Caudals	Locality
U.S.N.M.	71781	?	75	Head missing	58	Peten
M.Z.U.M.	74923	J	71	233	54	Fallabon

Drymobius margaritiferus (Schlegel)

The following specimens have been examined:

Museum	Number	Sex	Dorsals	Ventrals	Caudals	Locality
U.S.N.M.	71363	♂	17	?	114	Chuntuqui
U.S.N.M.	71368	♂	17	152	115	La Libertad

Spilotes pullatus mexicanus (Laurentius)

Of the three specimens of this form in the United States National Museum, but one (71360) has any definite data.

⁸ J. G. Fischer, "Herpetologische Bemerkungen," *Abhand, Naturwiss.*, 8, 1, 1884: 3-5, taf. VII, fig. 1, a-1 d.

Malleis noted that it was found six feet from the ground in a hole in a tree.

Museum	Number	Sex	Dorsals	Ventrals	Caudals	Locality
U.S.N.M.	71360	♂	18	213	130	Chuntuqui
U.S.N.M.	71791	♀	17-19-17	213	129	Peten
U.S.N.M.	71792	♀	18	214	129	Peten

Drymarchon corais melanurus (Duméril and Bibron)

A single specimen (U.S.N.M. 71371) from "Pacomon" has the following scutellation: dorsals 17, ventrals 201, caudals 75.

Leptophis mexicanus Duméril and Bibron

This species is apparently a very common form in the region. The following specimens were examined:

Museum	Number	Sex	Dorsals	Ventrals	Caudals	Locality
U.S.N.M.	71364	♀	17	160	145 + tip	La Libertad
U.S.N.M.	71365	♀	17	163	152 + tip	La Libertad
U.S.N.M.	71782	♂	17	166	164	Peten
M.Z.U.M.	70454	♂	17	162	165 + tip	Uaxactun
M.Z.U.M.	70455	♀	17	168	162	Uaxactun
M.Z.U.M.	70456	♀	17	164	154	Uaxactun

Leptophis occidentalis occidentalis (Günther)

The United States National Museum has a specimen from Nueva Aguada (71366) with the following scutellation: dorsals 15, ventrals 177, caudals 153 + tip.

Adelphicos quadrivirgatus Jan

A shrunken specimen in very poor condition is in the United States National Museum (71787). It is labelled "Peten" and has 117 ventrals.

Xenodon colubrinus Günther

I have examined the following material:

Museum	Number	Sex	Dorsals	Ventrals	Caudals	Locality
U.S.N.M.	71785	♂	19	128	40	Peten
U.S.N.M.	71786	♀	19	133	39	Peten

Tropidodipsas sartorii Cope

This species appears to be not uncommon in the high bush north of Lake Peten. The following specimens have been examined:

Museum	Number	Sex	Dorsals	Ventrals	Caudals	Locality
U.S.N.M.	71361	♂	17	178	65	Chuntuqui
M.Z.U.M.	70547	♂	17	175	59	Uaxactun
M.Z.U.M.	70548	♀	17	186	56	Uaxactun

Imantodes cenchoa (Linnaeus)

A single specimen in the Museum of Zoology (70451) is from Uaxactun. Its scutellation is as follows: dorsals 17, ventrals 244, caudals 166.

Leptodeira annulata polysticta Günther

Following an intensive study of the Central American forms of *Leptodeira*, Dr. E. R. Dunn has informed me that this name should be applied to the Peten representatives of the *annulata* group. I have examined the following material:

Museum	Number	Sex	Dorsals	Ventrals	Caudals	Locality
U.S.N.M.	71788	♀	23	193	—	Peten
U.S.N.M.	71789	♀	23	204	85	Peten
U.S.N.M.	71790	♂	21	202	97 + tip	Peten

Leptodeira septentrionalis yucatanensis (Cope)

Here again I have followed Dr. Dunn in the use of this name. The following Peten material has been available:

Museum	Number	Sex	Dorsals	Ventrals	Caudals	Locality
U.S.N.M.	71367	♀	21	188	76	La Libertad
U.S.N.M.	71369	♂	21	177	81	La Libertad

Oxybelis fulgidus (Daudin)

A specimen from Chuntuqui in the United States National Museum (71362) is the only specimen known from Peten. Its scutellation is as follows: dorsals 15 (five rows keeled), ventrals 212, caudals 133 + tip.

Coniophanes imperialis (Baird and Girard)

I have seen the following specimens from Peten:

Museum	Number	Sex	Dorsals	Ventrals	Caudals	Locality
U.S.N.M.	71783	♀	19	131	—	Peten
M.Z.U.M.	70452	♂	19	124	80	Uaxactun

Stenorhina degenhardtii (Berthold)

In the United States National Museum there is a specimen of this species (71370) from La Libertad with the following scutellation: dorsals 17, ventrals 166, caudals 30.

Micrurus affinis stantoni Schmidt⁹

The United States National Museum has a paratype of this species (71784), and there is another specimen presumably of this species in the Museum of Zoology (70453). The former is labelled "Peten," the latter was collected at Uaxactun. The Museum of Zoology specimen lacks the head and a portion of the body.

Bothrops atrox (Linnaeus)

Probably the commonest of the venomous snakes occurring in the Peten. I have seen the following:

⁹ K. P. Schmidt, "Preliminary Account of the Coral Snakes of Central America and Mexico," *Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser.*, 20, 1933: 36.

Museum	Number	Sex	Dorsals	Ventrals	Caudals	Locality
U.S.N.M.	71780	♀	27	219	68	Peten
M.Z.U.M.	70459	♂	25	198	75	Uaxactun
M.Z.U.M.	70460	♀	27	218	65	Uaxactun

Kinosternon leucostomum Duméril

I have had access to but a single specimen (M.Z.U.M. 70465) of this species from Peten. It was collected at Uaxactun.

Dermatemys mawii Gray

At Uaxactun a series of bones was found preserved in one of the temples. From these Mr. N. E. Hartweg, of the Museum of Zoology, has reconstructed a portion of the carapace and plastron of a specimen of this species. It is number 75598.

Geoemyda punctularia areolata (Gray)

Associated with the bones mentioned above was a portion of the plastron of this species. It has been identified by Mr. Hartweg and is number 75597.

