

## Gazetteer

1. COAHUYANA - LARGEST TOWN IN SW PART OF AREA, ABOUT 4 KM E. OF RIVER COAHUYANA, AND 10 KM. N. OF THE OCEAN.
2. BACA DE RIZA: THE POINT AT WHICH THE RIO COAHUYANA EMPTIES INTO THE OCEAN. THE RIVER IS SOMETIMES CALLED THE RIZA.
3. SAN VICENTE - SMALL TOWN ON THE ROAD BETWEEN COAHUYANA AND THE BACA DE RIZA, ABOUT HALFWAY. POINT OF TURN OFF TO OJOS DE AGUA DE SAN TELMO.
4. OJOS DE AGUA DE SAN TELMO - 4 HOUSES AT THE FOOT OF THE HILLS WHICH EXTEND OUT INTO THE OCEAN AND FROM THE POINT OF SAN JUAN DE LIMA. IT LIES JUST N. OF THE POINT WHERE THE BEACH TURNS WEST AFTER RUNNING N. OF THE POINT.
5. EL TIQUIZ - TOWN ESE OF SAN VICENTE, ABOUT HALFWAY TO THE OJOS DE AGUA. THIS IS FARTHEST POINT ONE CAN REACH BY TRUCK.
6. LA PACITA - TOWN ABOUT A QUARTER MILE FROM THE SEACOAST, AND ABOUT 5 MI. AROUND THE COAST TO THE WEST i.e. THE POINT DE SAN JUAN DE LIMA. CALLED SUCATILLO ON RAF CHARTS. 20 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
7. HAQUILI - A SMALL VILLAGE ON THE RIO AGUILA, ABOUT 2 N. OF LA PACITA - MARKED VILLAGE "ON AIR FORCE MAP.
8. AGUILA - SEAT OF THE PRESIDENCIA OF THIS AREA, THIS IS THE LARGEST TOWN IN THIS VALLEY. - IT IS ALSO MARKED VILLAGE ON THE MAP (RAF). IT IS ABOUT 1 NR (1 3/4 MILES) FROM HAQUILI.
9. OSTULA - SMALL TOWN IN THE VALLEY EAST OF LA PACITA, AT ABOUT 400 FEET ON THE RIO OSTULA.
10. POINT SAN TELMO - EL FARO IS THE LIGHTHOUSE ON THIS POINT, LABELLED P. TERUPAN ON RAF CHART. B
11. BUSARIAS - BAY W. OF POINT SAN TELMO.
12. POMARO - VILLAGE 6 MILES NNE OF MARUITY, RAF CHART.
13. COIRE - " ± 5 " N OF POMARO, MKD ON MAP.
14. MOTIN, RIO DE - 1<sup>ST</sup> STREAM SHOWN ON MAP EAST OF P. SAN JUAN DE LIMA (RIO COAHUYANA)
15. RIO DE COLOTLAN - 2<sup>ND</sup> " " " " " " " " " " " "

16. PLAYA DE COLOLA - BEACH BETWEEN MOTIN & COLOLAN RIOS.
17. RIO DE LA COFRADIA DE COIRE - STREAM EMPTYING AT MATWATA.
18. ~~COTAPILLAS~~ DE SALITRE DE ESTOPILLAS - "VILLAGE" I 10 MI. E OF OSTUA ON AAF MAP.
19. ~~LA~~ <sup>HI</sup> GARITAS RANCHO S. OF TENUANTEPEC. 1<sup>ST</sup> NIGHT STOP.
20. RIO AYALA - RIVER EMPTYING AT BUSARIAS (DRY).
21. SAN PEDRO DAMIAN - "VILLAGE" I 10 MI. N. OF PUNTA LIZARDO ON AAF MAP. (P. LIZARDO IS MISLOCATED, INCIDENTALLY). ALSO CALLED NARANJESTILA.
22. RIO POMARO - 1<sup>ST</sup> RIV. E OF MARUATO.
23. SAN JOSE DE LA MONTAÑA - "VILLAGE" ON AAF MAP I 15 MI. N. OF SAN PEDRO. ALSO CALLED LA GUITARRA.
24. AFE SACASINUTE - FROGS COLLING, UNABLE TO IDENT. 1<sup>ST</sup> BARRANCA N. OF OCORLA.
25. OCORLA - 1/2 WAY POINT, SANTO TO COCCAMON.

6/27/50

PETERS

### COASTAL HABITAT.

JUNE 27, 1950 - AT MOUTH OF RIO COAHUAYANA, ABOUT 10 KM. S. OF CITY OF COAHUAYANA, SEA LEVEL.

RIGHT AT THE BEACH THERE ARE COCONUT PALMS, GROWING IN A BEACH WHICH SEEMS TO BE PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY COMPOSED OF VOLCANIC SEDIMENTS, ASH, PALM TRUNKS. IT IS A VERY BLACK COLOR. THERE IS A LARGE LAGOON IMMEDIATELY BEHIND THE BAR ON WHICH WE CAMPED, WHICH IS QUITE MUCKY, BUT IS SWEETENED BY THE  $H_2O$  FROM THE RIVER. THE THORN SCRUB BEGINS ABOUT 50-75 FEET BACK OF THE BEACH LINE, AND CONTINUES UNCHANGED UNTIL IT HAS BEEN ALLOWED TO GROW CLEAR BACK TO THE TOWN OF COAHUAYANA, WHICH IS QUITE LOW. I WALKED WEST OF C. AS FAR AS THE RIVER, WHICH IS ABOUT 4.5 KILOMETERS, AND ALSO SAW ALL THE COUNTRY BETWEEN THE BEACH & C., AND IT IS ALL THIS SAME TYPE OF SCRUB. THERE ARE A FEW FIG TREES, QUITE A BIT OF ORGAN PIPE CACTUS AND ALSO A LOT OF THE FLAT, ROUND CACTUS, WHICH WAS IN BLOSSOM (COCOTILLOS). WHERE IT HAS BEEN CLEARED FOR CROPPING, COCONUT PALMS AND BANANAS ARE GROWN. THERE IS LITTLE WATER IN THE AREA, EXCEPT FOR SOME LOW, RATHER SWAMPY OR BOGGY AREAS. SCATTERED THRU OUT THE AREA ARE LARGE GRASSY GRASSES, BRACHYCLADUS PLANTS, OF THE TYPE, WHICH HAS LONG, THIN, SPIKE LIKE LEAVES - 6-8 FEET LONG, WITH MUCH REDNESS AT THE BASES OF THE OTHERWISE GREENISH LEAVES. THERE ARE ALSO BRACHYCLADUS OF THE SAME, NARROW LEAVED, LITTLE WATER TYPE IN THE TREES. MANY OF THE TREES ARE HEAVILY RESTED WITH VINES, AND THE UNDERBUSH IS HEAVY AND THORNY, WHICH ALL COMBINES TO MAKE THE AREA IMPENETRABLE, ON OCCASION.

FROM WHERE WE ARE CAMPED, IT IS POSSIBLE TO SEE THE POINT OF SAN JUAN JUTTING OUT INTO THE BAY, TO THE EAST. IT HAS A CHARACTERISTIC LIMESTONE WHITE ABOUT IT, AND IT IS BARE OF VEGETATION. IT IS CONSIDERABLY HIGHER THAN ANY OF THE COUNTRY ABOUT IT, AND THE THORN SCRUB SEEMS TO CONTINUE RIGHT AROUND TO IT.

~~THE SOLES OF THE COASTAL MARSHES~~

PETERS  
July 2, 1950.

THE ROAD FROM SAN VICENTE TO TEPUILZ PASSES THRU AN EXTENSIVE  
GRADE OF THE CECILIAN TREE (THE CALABASH TREE WHICH HAS LEAVES AND  
FRUIT ON THE BRANCHES) THIS IS REPLACED BY A SERIES OF CULTIVATED  
FIELDS, AND JUST OUTSIDE EL TEPUILZ IS A LARGE THORN THicket, OF ABOUT  
THE SAME STUFF AS THE REST OF THE COASTAL STRIP. FROM TEPUILZ TO  
OTOS DE AGUA DE SAN TELMO THE ROAD IS PRIMARILY THRU AND ALONG  
CULTIVATED FIELDS, WITH SOME FICUS AND MIMOSA, SPITTY. A SHORT DISTANCE  
WEST OF THE OTOS, ALONG WITH A SLIGHT RISE INTO THE FOOTHILLS WHICH  
RUN DOWN TO THE OCEAN HERE, A TREMENDOUS OIL PALM FOREST BEGINS,  
AND RUNS UP TO THE FEW HOUSES OF OTOS DE AGUA DE S.T. THERE ARE SEVERAL  
STREAMS HERE, AND THE VEGETATION IS RATHER MORE HEAVY, WITH EUPHORBIA  
ALONG THE SMALL STREAMS. THE OIL PALMS ARE FOUND UP AND INTO THESE FOOTHILLS  
FOR QUITE A WAY, ONLY WHERE THE GROUND IS FLAT FOR A SPACE. THE ROAD  
FROM OTOS TO LA PROBITA IS QUITE LEVEL, AND RUNS DOWN TO ALMOST THE  
TIP OF THE POINT OF SAN JUAN DE LINDA, CROSSING THE OUTCROPS TWICE ON THE  
WAY DOWN, THEN ACROSS THE MIDDLE, AND BACK UP THE OTHER SIDE, AGAIN  
CROSSING TWO OUTCROPS (AT ONCE). THEY GRADE INTO EACH OTHER QUITE A  
LOT. THESE OUTCROPPING FOOTHILLS OF THE SIERRA ARE PRINCIPALLY LIMESTONE  
AND OCCASIONAL JUNKS WERE SEEN. CTENOSAURUS & SCORP. PYRACEPHALUS  
WERE COMMON IN THE LIMESTONE, ALONG WITH TERIDS. THE VEGETATION ON THE  
SLOPES WAS QUITE DIFFERENT, WITH A LOT MORE LONG GREEN UNDERBUSH, AND A  
TALL, ~~THICK~~ RATHER GUARDED TREE WITH A FEELING-TARK PREDOMINANT.  
THE TRIP WAS FINISHED IN THE DARK - THE LAST OUTCROCK AND THE BEACH-  
LEG, AS WELL AS A FOAMY DEEP PENETRATION INTO THE COASTAL THICKET.

THE SEVERAL OUTCROCKS DROPPED STEEPLY INTO THE OCEAN, AND LOCK ANY  
BEACH WHATSOEVER.

JULY 12, 1950

J. A. PETERS.

RODE TO AGUILA, VIA MAQUILI, LEAVING HERE AT 11:00 AND RETURNING AT 2000. THE TRAIL FOLLOWS THE VALLEY OF THE RIO AGUILA, WHICH IT FORDS 8 TIMES. THERE IS A SLIGHT GRADIENT UPWARDS THE WHOLE WAY, WITH ONE FAIRLY LONG CLIMB. I WOULD GUESS AGUILA'S ALTITUDE TO BE ABOUT 350 FEET. THE RIVER WINDS BETWEEN FAIRLY HIGH MOUNTAINS, AND AGUILA IS AT THE FOOT OF TWO GOOD SIZED HILLS, BOTH OVER A 1000 FEET, I WOULD JUDGE. THE MOUNTAINS ARE WELL COVERED WITH VEGETATION, WITH MANY LARGE TREES, SUCH AS CEIBA, FIGUS, AND WHAT BRAND CALLED "CUAYOTE", A LARGE TREE WITH A RED BROWN TINGE TO MUCH OF THE PEELING BARK. THE TREES ARE COVERED WITH LIANAS AND THICK VINE GROWTH, WITH MUCH VITIS, AND THE UNDERGROWTH IS VERY THICK, AND UERDANT. ELEPHANT EARS AND "MALA MUTENS" ABOUND. ALONG THE EDGES OF SMALL STREAMS FEEDING OR BYPASSED FROM THE RIVER. THORN BUSH (ACACIA-MIMOSA) IS NOT ABSENT, BUT IT IS VERY SCATTERED, AND NOT AT ALL PROMINENT OR DOMINANT. THE LARGE TREES, SUCH AS FIGUS AND CEIBA DOMINATE. THERE ARE TREMENDOUS LIMESTONE OUTCROPS ALL THROUGH THE VALLEY, WITH MANY LARGE Boulders SCATTERED ABOUT. THERE HAS BEEN SOME IGNEOUS INTRUSION INTO THE LIMESTONE. THERE IS QUITE A BIT OF GRANITE. THE HILLS ARE PRIMARILY OF TILTED LIMESTONES, HOWEVER, WITH THE TILT LINES CLEARLY INDICATED AT SEVERAL POINTS OF LANDSLIDES.

↓ (SIBON SIBON)

I CAUGHT A TIGUPIDODIPSAE IN THE BASE OF AN ELEPHANT EAR ALONG A SMALL BRANCH OF THE RIVER ABOUT 1 MI. S. OF AGUILA. ALSO FOUND A MANGLAIS DOR IN THE TRAIL BETWEEN LA PLACITA AND MAQUILI, ABOUT 1 1/2 MI. S. OF MAQUILI. CTENOSAURUS WERE ALONG THE WHOLE TRAIL, AND I SAW A MONSTER, WITH THE LIGHT ARMS ON THE SHOULDERS, ON A WALL ON THE BORDER OF AGUILA.

S. PYROCEPHALUS ABOUNDED ON THE LIMESTONE, S. HORRIDUS WAS COMMON ALONG THE LOGS AND ROCKS IN THE STREAM BEDS, ~~AS~~ AS WAS THE SCALOP WHICH IS PYROCEPHALUS WITHOUT THE RED HEAD. BASILISKS WERE ALONG THE RIVER CLEAR TO AGUILA, AND THE SAME TIGIDS THAT I FOUND ON THE BEACH ARE COMMON ALSO.

July 14, 1950

V.A. Peters

### COASTAL HABITAT

THE SOILS OF THE COAST ARE PRIMARILY SAND AND SANDY CLAY. THE BEACH ITSELF IS PURE SAND, AND THE THORN SCRUB FINDS ITS GREATEST GROWTH AND DOMINANCE ON THE SAND. THE SAND BLACKENS SOMEWHAT BACK FROM THE BEACH, PROBABLY DUE TO HUMUS AND PERHAPS SOME VOLCANIC ASH. THIS SEEMS TO BE GOOD SOIL FOR THE COCONUT PALM, AND PINEAPPLES ARE ALSO GROWN IN IT. BACK STILL FARTHER IS SANDY CLAY, WHICH IS SOMEWHAT REDDISH IN COLOR. THIS IS THE SOIL OF THE 2<sup>ND</sup> OF THE COASTAL HABITATS, IN WHICH CACTUS PINOY AND A BUSBY SHrub <sup>WITH</sup> ~~OTHER~~ SMALL GREEN BERRIES DOMINATE. IN THIS HABITAT ARE ALSO BROWN TREES, CAISCLAND, MIMOSA-AKACIA LIKE TREES, GREEN PINE CACTUS, AND THE SMALL FLAT CACTUS. IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE SIERRA, WHICH RISE ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE BEHIND LA PLACITA, THE SOILS HAVE MUCH LIME FROM THE LIMESTONE OF THE HILLS. THERE IS A SMALL AMOUNT OF ALLUVIUM ALONG THE RIO RIOJA, BUT NOT MUCH.

15 1/2 mi. back

$$\begin{array}{r} 5280 \\ 12 \\ \hline 11560 \\ 5280 \\ \hline 64360 \text{ / mi. ml.} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 64000 \\ \hline 15.6 \\ \hline 1000000 \\ 640000 \\ \hline 360000 \\ 320000 \\ \hline 400000 \end{array}$$

22 mi. SE of C.M.P.  
12 mi. N. of S. (Antenna).



7/17/50  
PETER

OSTULA, NICHOLAN

THIS LOCALITY WAS REACHED JULY 13, 1950, AFTER A 7 HOUR PACK TRIP FROM LA FLEXITA, WHICH IS ABOUT 10 MILES, AS THE CROW FLIES, TO THE WEST. THE TOWN IS ON THE RIO OSTULA AT ABOUT 400+ FEET. IT IS IN A NARROW VALLEY, AND HILLS RISE ON ALL SIDES OF THE TOWN. THE TOWN IS SMALL, AND SUPPLIES ARE NON-EXISTENT. WE GOT PLenty OF FOOD, HOWEVER, DUE TO BRAND'S INTRODUCTORY LETTERS. THE PEOPLE WERE FRIENDLY, AND WE HAD NO DIFFICULTIES AT ALL.

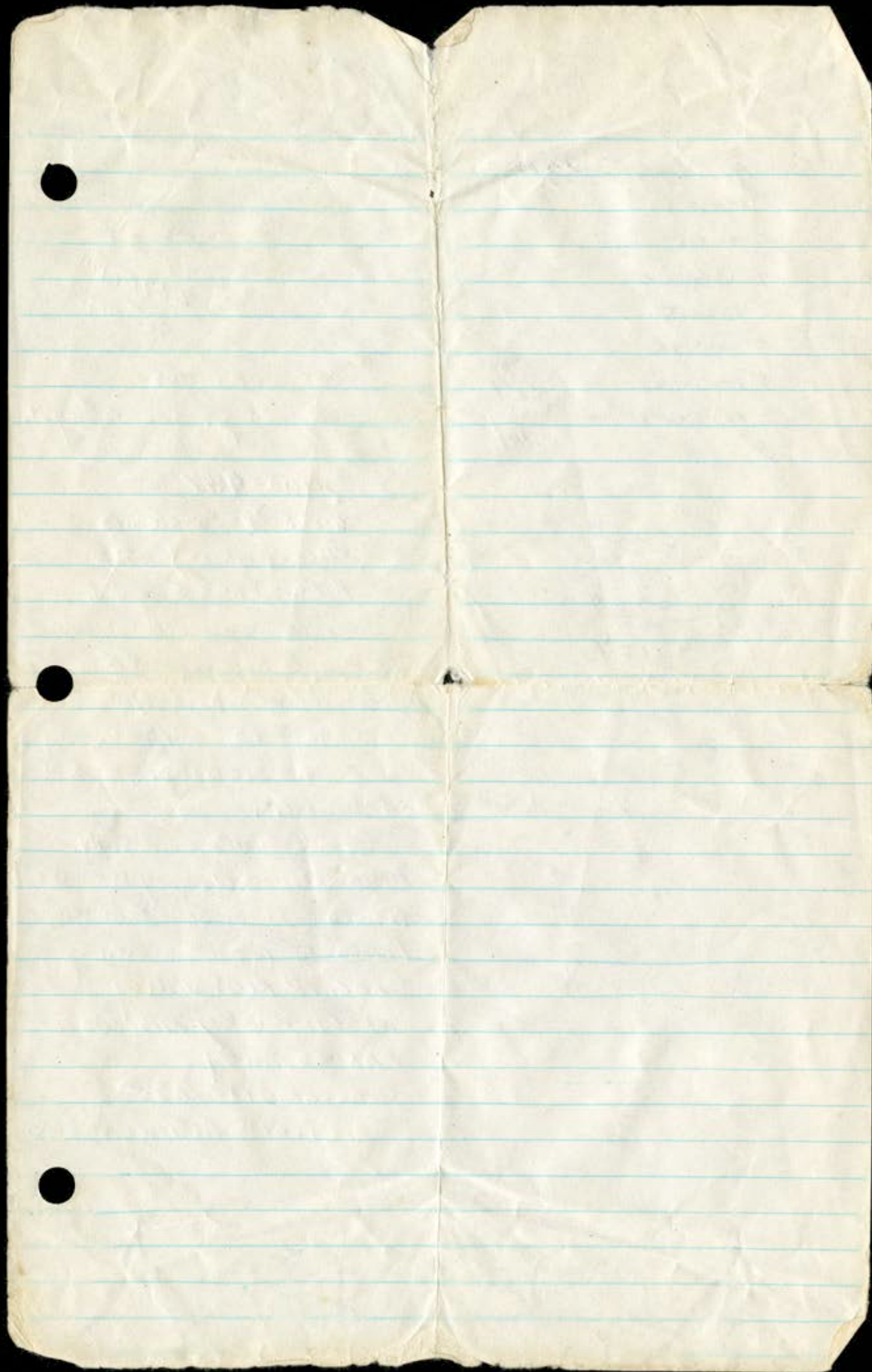
THE FIRST GOOD HEAVY RAIN OF THE YEAR FELL ON THIS VALLEY THE AFTERNOON OF THE 14<sup>TH</sup>. IT RAINED VERY HARD THAT AFTERNOON, STOPPED FOR A WHILE IN THE EVENING, AND THEN POURED LITERALLY BUCKETS ALL THE FIRST HALF OF THE NIGHT. THIS STORM BROUGHT OUT MANY INSECTS, AND SEVERAL SPECIES CAN HAVE THEIR BREEDING SEASON ON 1950 IN THIS VALLEY DATED JULY 14-15, 1950. THE WATER FROM THE RAIN FILLED THE STREETS, ~~AND~~ DITCHES AND FIELDS OF THE TOWN, AND FLOWED VERY FAST. IT WAS INCHES DEEP ALL OVER THE TOWN. I GOT DIAGNENA, SHILUSCA, BUBS AS A RESULT, BECAUSE I GOT COMPLETELY SOAKED. STORER FOUND A CHORUS OF NYLIA IN THE MTS. THE NEXT DAY WHICH WAS UNDOUBTEDLY A RESULT ALSO OF THE RAIN. I FOUND FORM NESTS THE SAME DAY IN A POOL FORMED BY ~~THE~~ SPRINGS VERY NEAR THE RIVER, WITH EGGS IN THEM WHICH HAD NOT STARTED TO DEVELOP. CECIDIPODYLUS WAS ALSO IN THIS POOL, AND WERE POSSIBLY THE FORMERS, ALTHO RECENTLY TRANSFORMED EGGS OF THIS GENUS WERE COLLECTED AT THE SAME PLACE. THE FORM NEST WAS ABOUT AS BIG AS MY FIST, AND WAS PLACED IN THE WEEDS ~~VERY~~ RIGHT ON THE EDGE OF THE WATER. THE FORM WAS THICK AND VISCOUS, AND FELT MUCH LIKE MARSHMALLOW TOPPING FOR ICE CREAM. THERE WERE MANY AIR BUBBLES TRAPPED THROUGHOUT IT, AND THESE BUBBLES WERE VERY HARD TO BREAK. THE EGGS WERE IN PRETTY MUCH OF A MASS IN THE CENTER OF THE FORM.

THE VALLEY OF OSTULA IS QUITE WELL WATERED, WITH MANY SPRINGS IN THE LIMESTONE AND GRANITE HILLS WHICH ARE COVERED WITH A VERY LUSCIOUS VEGETATION. DECIDUOUS TREES AND

SHRUBS PREDOMINANT, WITH MUCH CAESALPINEA AND TO OH BUT  
SEVERAL PINK CACTUS AND OPUNTIA ARE STILL PRESENT, AS IS THE  
THORN SCRUB, WITH ITS GUTSCHOWS, MIMOSAS AND ACACIAS. THE  
VEGETATION IS REALLY NOT OUTSTANDINGLY DIFFERENT FROM  
THAT ABOUT LA PLACITA, WHICH IS AT 25 FEET. I SAW NO  
DISTINCT CHANGES IN FAUNA, EITHER, AS I FOUND MOST OF THE  
LIZARDS & B. IN THERE AS IN L. P.

THE HILLS ARE Limestone AND GRANITE, WITH SOME  
IGNEOUS INTRUSIONS. THE SOIL ARE SAND ON SANDY CLAY WITH  
MUCH BOULDER AND ROCK DEPOSITION.

GAMARRILLA  
FALSE CORAL SNAKE.



LAUNDRY - COCIMA, July 29, 1950

3 SHIRTS

2 TOWELS

4 UNDERSHIRTS

3 SHORTS

2 HANDKER.

4 PR. SOCKS

2 PR. PANTS

00666  
8228  
2312  
0228  
528  
7601

00666  
9898  
4242  
0909  
528  
2111

Camp - July 19  
DRY MARK.  
2070 MM  
365 AM.

BUFFO MARINUS

675 g. COCIMA, July 27.

COCIMA - 9:47

HILLS 30-40% CLEARED

VILLA VICTORIA - 1015

NORTH SIERRA S. OF V.V.

ALMOST ALL BANANAS NINE

STEEP HILLS 400 MILES KENE

VILLA V. FORESTED TO TOP, WHITE

LOOKS TO BE ABOUT 7000. VERY  
FEW SLOPES CLEARED. WATER IN  
BANANAS.

CLEAR SLOPES QUITE STONY.  
LITTLE HABITATION. VERY SCATTERED  
PLOWED FIELDS. SOME TERRACING.

PINGS AT ABOUT 5000

COCA IN FLAT VALLEY

SURROUNDED BY MTS. WELL

FARMED VALLEY

COCAHIAN - 1025

AIR PLANE ALTIMETER - 3000'

AUG. 4, 1950

PETERS

COALCOMAN, MICHOACAN.

SPENT 8 DAYS HERE, FLYING IN JULY 27 FROM CALIMA, A 45 MINUTE FLIGHT. THE CITY IS SET IN A BROAD VALLEY AT ABOUT 3200 FEET BY MY ALTIMETER. LOCAL RECORDS CLAIM 3500 FEET FOR THE TOWN, 3500 SEEMS A LITTLE CLOSER TO ACCURATE. THE VALLEY IS WELL WATERED, AND ALMOST THE ENTIRE FLORA IS UNDER CULTIVATION, AS WELL AS A LARGE PORTION OF THE HILLS SURROUNDING IT ARE ALSO CLEARED AND CULTIVATED. THERE IS ALMOST AN ORIGINAL FOREST LEFT IN THE ENTIRE COALCOMAN AREA, AND MOST OF THE HILLSIDE VEGETATION IS SCRUBBY AND SECOND OR THIRD GROWTH. THERE ARE OAKS IN THE VALLEY AND PINES ABOVE ABOUT 3700-4000 FEET. THE FLORA OF THE FLOOR OF VALLEY SHOWS A ~~STRONG~~ <sup>STRONG</sup> SIMILARITY WITH THAT OF THE LOWLANDS, AND THERE IS QUITE A BIT OF THAMNOCIA AND SO ON ~~AMONG~~ THERE. THERE SEEMS TO BE QUITE A CHANGE AS ONE CLIMBS THE HILLS NEARABOUT, HOWEVER, AND IT IS POSSIBLE TO GO UP TO 4500-5000 FEET WITHIN 5 MILES OR <sup>ABOUT</sup> ~~ABOUT~~ TOWN, I WOULD JUDGE. FIRST ONE ENTERS MORE DECIDUOUS TYPE FOREST, WITH A THINNING OF THE ACACIAS (MIMOSA?) AND OTHER TROPICAL THINGS, AND FINALLY INTO SCATTERED PINES. I'VE SEEN ONLY ONE REALLY GOOD PINE STAND, AT LOS RANCHOS, ON THE AGUILA HIGHWAY (ABOUT 1/4 MI. NW). THERE PINES ARE THICK ENOUGH ON THE E. SLOPE TO COVER THE GROUND WITH NEEDLES.

THERE ARE MANY, MANY ROCKS AND BOULDERS ON THE HILLSIDES, PRINCIPALLY FROM EXFOLIATING LIMESTONES. ALL OF THE HILLS HERE ARE OF LIMESTONE ORIGIN, AND ARE TREMENDOUSLY FOLDED AND FAULTED. THEY ARE QUITE POROSITYFEROUS. THE SOIL IS STILL A REDDISH SANDY CLAY, WITH PROBABLY A HIGH LIME CONTENT. THERE ARE CAVES IN THE LIMESTONE, SOME OF THEM SUPPOSEDLY QUITE LARGE. THERE ARE ALSO MANY SPRINGS AND STREAMS IN THE HILLS, ALTHO APPEARING MANY OF THEM DRY UP IN THE DRY SEASON.

SNAILS 4 mi. SW of TENUATEPEC

ENTERED - LA ALBERCA, STNN TERN, COIRE

- AUG 4 - COALCOMAN TO LA CIGARITAS,  $\pm$  4 mi. SW of TENUATEPEC 5 HAS  
AUG 5 - ESTOPILOS DE SALITRE, 7 HAS  
AUG 6 - COIRE, 5 HAS.

TRAILS ALL RUN OVER A FANTASTIC SERIES OF HILLS, AND WE SPENT A LOT OF TIME IN PINEDARK FOREST. THE HILLS BETWEEN COALCOMAN AND SALITRE ARE FAIRLY WELL WATERED, WITH LOTS OF SPRINGS, BUT THE TRAIL BETWEEN SALITRE & COIRE IS ENTIRELY DRY.

COLLECTED IN VALLEY OF ESTOPILOS DE SALITRE AUG. 5-6  
BESIDES THINGS COLLECTED ALSO SAN ANGLIS & ANOTHER SCORP I DIDN'T GET. BRAND WENT UP ON TOP OF THE HILLS TO THE N AND VISITED A GOOD SIZED COLD WATER LAKE WHICH NATIVIZES IN IT, AND HE ALSO SAW A BASILISK ON THE SHORE.

GOT A PAIR OF AGALYDRAUS CLASPING ON DRY LAND  
AT 6.

### PICTURES

- II-1 - GIRL CORNET BAND, COALCOMAN  
II 2 - CERRANATA - COALCOMAN.  
II 3 - CERRANATA - "  
II 4 - START OF TRIP TO SEA, AUG. 4.  
II 5 - VALLEY OF COALCOMAN.  
II 6 - 38 MTS BETWEEN CALCO. & TENUATEPEC. ??  
II 7 - SUNSET & HILLS WITH CLOUDS, AUG. 5.  
II 8 - PINE-DARK FOREST, BETWEEN TENUATEPEC & SALITRE.  
II 9 - BUSARIAS, SAN JUAN DE LIMAINDOCK - f 6.3  $\frac{1}{50}$   
II 10 - SUNSET FROM LIGHTHOUSE - f 3.5 at  $\frac{1}{50}$   
AUG. 7 - LIGHTHOUSE, POINT SAN TELMO.

$\frac{1}{2}$  MI. BEACH, 472 TURTLE JACKS & 9 DEAD TURTLES  
AUG 8 - BEACH AT MARUATA. & AUG. 9.

MEXICANO FOR VINE SNAKE - CUAMECALCOA (TREE ROPE SNAKE)

II 11 CAEMOUTA, ISLAND AT MARUATA, f 4.5  $\frac{1}{50}$

II 12 BEACH AT MARUATA, f 6.3  $\frac{1}{50}$

TOTAL COST - 272.87 = 31.73

STEVENS ARMS CO.  
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

} MODEL 22-VIO, CHECKS REAR SIGHT, LARGE  
SCREEN FOR STOCK, LOCK TIGHT UNDER BARREL

II-13- ON HIRE, SAN PEDRO, AUG. 14, f 6.30  $\frac{1}{100}$

<sup>12-13</sup>  
AUG. ~~14~~ 1950 - SAN PEDRO DAMIAN.

POMERO TO SAN PEDRO AUG. 12, 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  HOURS.

FOR D OVER ~~SHORE~~ CACHAN SIMPLE, ONLY TO NOISE & RALLY.  
CALLING AT NIGHT AT SAN PEDRO

ELEUTH. A.

SMILGSA BAUDINI

ACALYCHNE DAKNI.

AUG. 14 - SAN JOSE

2-14 VALLEY OF SAN JOSE

f 45  $\frac{1}{100}$

II-15- MANZANILLO, FROM PLANE - f 6.3  $\frac{1}{100}$ .

AUG. 14- SAN JOSE DE LOS MONTAÑAS ~~TO HIRE~~ 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  HRS. FROM PEDRO

" 15- LOS OCOTES (RANCHO) 10 HRS. FROM JOSE

" 16- CALCOMAN 14  $\frac{1}{2}$  HRS. FROM LOS ~~OCOTES~~ OCOTES.

" 17- GUADALAJARA.

FIND OUT FROM BRAND.

1. TOTAL MILAGE.

2. SPOT FROM WHICH WE SAW NEV. DE CR. & DISTANCE AIRBORNE.

3. IF SINGLETON'S SPOT OR NEV. TURNED OUT

II-16 - MISILETOR ON TREE AT CHACAL, f 11  $\frac{1}{50}$ .

AUG. 29, 1950.

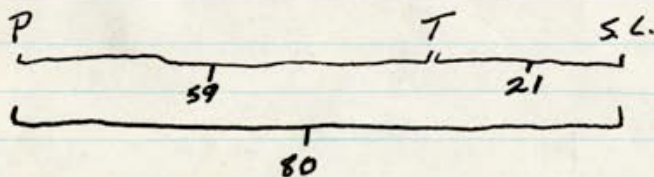
J. H. PETERS.

RD TO TAXCO.

1 MI. W. OF PUENTE DE IXTLA, 3000' - BUTTERFLY.

$$\begin{array}{r} 565. \\ 547 \\ \hline 18. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 616.8 \\ 58 \\ \hline 30.8 \\ 21 \\ \hline 9.8 \end{array}$$



AUG. 24, 1950

T. A. PETERS

ON COASTAL HIGHWAY FROM ACAPULCO TO ZIHUATENANGO.

MIL. AT PIEDRA CUESTA ± 572.0

1<sup>st</sup> COLLECTION - 540.8, 15 MI. E OF TEPAN.

2 LEPTODEIRA

1 CTENOSAURA

1 BUFO

1 HEMIDACTYLUS (ON WINDSHIELD), PROBABLY FROM P.D.L. ( )

± 547 LOOKS GOOD FOR CAMP COLLECT.

565 TEPAN.

580 BUTTERFLY + HAWK ✓

586 SAN LUIS - S. A. 25 TANK.

592.0 - EUMECES. 6 MI. E. OF SAN LUIS.

617.0

616.8 Hypopaehos 9.8 MI. E. OF TEPAN

655.4 R. PIDIENS YACALYCHUIS, H. 5711X) 6 MI. W. PIEDRA CUESTA.

666. PIEDRA CUESTA - 2230.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....  
.....  
.....

.....

.....

26  
APR 24 1950

PETERS.

PIEDE LA CUESTA- 706.3.

REPEAT TRIP TO WEST ON ZIRUATENETZ HENY.

707.4- <sup>LAUTAPACIDS</sup> ~~LAUTAPACIDS~~ 40' DOR.

712.6- BAR. DOR. NOT COLLECTED. BADLY SMASHED.

732.0- SALVADORA MEXICANA, D.O.R.

743.9- KINGSTERNON INTEGRUM, D.O.R. BADLY SMASHED, NOT KEPT.

745.3- LEPTODEIRA, DOR, 80'.

745.9- BADLY SMASHED KINGSTERNON.

752.4- SAN GERONIMO, TURN OFF TO S. (60')

54.4- BACK ON HENY, GOING E. (1030)

55.2- 2<sup>nd</sup> TURN OFF, E OF RIO ATAYAC.

56.6- BACK AT HENY, GOING E.

58.6- TURN OFF TO ATAYAC.

62.0- ATAYAC.

DRYMOBILUS DOR IN ROAD.

66.0- ON HENY, GOING W.

68.6- SANTENONIMO AGAIN, ON W.

81.8- TERCAN. TURN RIGHT.

88.7- COLLECTING SITE.

FADS, SCALPINS

91.0 DRYADORAIS DOR. AGLANDOMUS

802. DRYMARCHON MISSED.

P22. BADLY SMASHED DRYADORAIS.

755 " " DRYMARCHON.

412 PIEDE LA CUESTA- 1608.

AUG. 28, 1950

J. A. R. E. T. L.

SNACKS 922.4, 1520'

Rm 395 DRYADARCHON

STOPPED TODAY AT TAYLOR'S TYPE LOCALITY "AGUA DEL OBRISO", IN GUERRERO. THE LOCALITY IS HIGH IN THE HILLS, AND THE TOWN ITSELF IS AT 2480', IN PINE BELT. WE STOPPED LESS THAN A MILE FURTHER N THAN THE TOWN, AND I WORKED THE PINE SLOPES & BARRANCAS FOR THE AFTERNOON. I SAW NO PARTICULARLY GOOD HABITAT FOR FLATS, AND I COULD NOT UNDERSTAND WHY NOW TAYLOR HAD GOTTEN SO MUCH STUFF, SO I GOT OUT THE CHECK LIST TO SEE IF ADDITIONAL DATA WERE GIVEN. IT WAS. ABOUT 5 OF THE SPECIES WITH THIS TYPE LOCALITY HAD "KM 250-251" ADDED TO THE AGUA DEL OBRISO LOCALITY, WHICH IS LISTED AS "BETWEEN RINCAN & CAJONES." SINCE OUR COLLECTING SPOT WAS AT KM 242, AND WAS ONLY A 1/2 MI. FROM AGUA DEL OBRISO, I DECIDED TO GO TO KM 250. TO GET TO IT, ONE MUST DRIVE DOWN COMPLETELY OUT OF THE HILL AND PINES, AND ENTER THE VALLEY, ON THE OTHER (SOUTH) SIDE OF RINCAN. <sup>0</sup> THAT DAMNABLE CHECK LIST OF TYPE LOCALITIES CAUSED ME TO WASTE THE WHOLE AFTERNOON AT THE WRONG PLACE. THERE IS A GOOD 6 MILES BETWEEN "AGUA DEL OBRISO" AND "KM. 250", AS WELL AS A COMPLETE CHANGE OF HABITAT, AND THE TOWN OF RINCAN <sup>0</sup>

AUG. 29 1850

PETERS.

0522, 2760' DEYADONIL KM. 211

## PICTURES

### ROLL 1.

1. WASTED 3 BEACH THORN SCRUB.
  2. BEACH THORN SCRUB AT LAGOON
  3. BEACH THORN SCRUB
  4. COASTAL HABITAT, ABOVE THORN SCRUB.
  5. BURNED OVER FIELD IN COASTAL HABITAT.
- } f 6.3 AT 1/100.
6. VIEW OF VALLEY & HILLS BETWEEN LA PLACITA & OSTULA - f 6.3 AT 100.
  7. FIRST FORD OF RIO OSTULA - f 6.3 AT 100.
  8. JEFE OF OSTULA & 2 HOUSEMEN - f 5 AT 50.
  9. PARADE OF SANTA ANNA, OSTULA - f 5 AT 50
  10. DENOMING OF BULL, OSTULA - f 5 AT 50.
  11. STORER AT FORD, IN RIO OSTULA - f 3
  12. GROUP AT BEACH AT LA PLACITA. f 6.3 AT 100.
  13. VIEW FROM PUERTO - 1700' - ON TRAIL BETWEEN LA PLACITA AND COAHUAYANA, LOOKING DOWN TO COAHUAYANA - f 4.5 AT 1/25.
  14. SUNSET, ON TRAIL BETWEEN LA PLACITA & COAHUAYANA - f 3.5 AT 1/20.
  15. NEURDO & VOLCAN DE COLIMA, FROM TRAIN, ON E SIDE
  16. SUNSET, 75 MI. S. OF GUADALAJARA.
  - 17.

- III-1 - DANLIS, f 9 at 1/100
- III-2 BOUGAINVILLEA, CIUDAD HIDALGO, f 9 1/100
- III-3 ALIHOSEA, NR. ZITACURRO - f 4.5 at 1/50
- III-4 POPO FROM OREGON f 4.5 at 1/50
- III-5 MARKET AT TAXCO, f 4.5 at 1/25.
- III-6 FAR TED, VIEW OF ACAPULCO.
- III-7-12 BULLFIGHT SHOTS
- III-13 BEACH, PIE DE LA CRISTA, LAGUNA - f 9 at 1/100
- III-14 TURNED PAGE?
- III-15 CASTIA AT MEXCALA, GRO., f 9 at 1/100

June 24 - Aug. 17

7  
31  
19  
55

1326  
902  
425  
13  
412

JUNE 6 - MT. VERNON

" 7 - LITZERACK

" 8 - HOUSTON

" 9 - BROWNSVILLE.

" 10 -

" 11 - MEXICO CITY

12 - " "

13 - " "

~~14~~

14 - PUERTO DE GARNICA

15 - ANGUAN

16 - GEOLOGIST'S SHACK

17 - ARIO DE ROSALES, MICH.

18-19 LA PLAYA, MICH.

20 - MORELIA,

21 - GUADALAJARA

23 - COLIMA

24-25 COAHUILA

26-27 BOCA DE ARIZA

28 { COAHUILA  
EL TIQUIZ

29 OTOS DE AGUA DE SANTILMO

JUNE 30 - JULY 12 LA PLACITA

[JULY 12 - MAQUILA - AQUILA - LA PLACITA]

JULY 13-16 OJUILA

JULY 17 - LA PLACITA.

JULY 18 - COAHUILA

JULY 19-20 - COLIMA.

" 21 - CIUDAD GUZMAN

22-24 - GUADALAJARA

25-26 - COLIMA

JULY 28 - AUG. 4 - COALCOMAN

AUG. 17 - GUADALAJARA

" 18 - MORELIA

19 - MEXICO CITY

20 - TAXCO, GUERRERO

AUG 21-22 - PIE DE LA CUESTA, GUERRERO

AUG. 28 - CHILPANCINGO

" 29 - TAXCO

" 30 - MEXICO CITY.

" 31 - ZIMAPAN, HIDALGO.

SEPT. 1 - CIUDAD VICTORIA

" 2 - VICTORIA, TEXAS

" 3 - ~~EL~~ EL DORADO, ARK.

" 4 - MT VERNON, ILLINOIS

" 5 - ANN ARBOR

SPECIES NEW TO UMMZ COLLECTION

1. SONORA M. MICHOACANENSIS
2. PSEUDOFICIMIA FRONTALIS
3. DIAGLENA
4. EUMECES OXOTERENAI
5. EUMECES COLIMENSIS



NOTES ON THE ITEMS IN COLLECTION

1. *HYPSIGlena AFFINIS* - LOCALITY.
2. *CONIOPRANGS FRANKLINIUS* - NEW SPECIES
3. *CONIOPRANGS IMPERIALIS IMPERIALIS* - LOC.
4. *RADINIAEA TRENIAEA* - LOC.
5. *RADINIAEA NESPERIA ARESPERIA* - VARIATION, LOCALITY.
6. *EUMECES INDIUTUS* - RANGE, RELATIONSHIPS.
7. *BARISIA IMERICANS IMERICUS* - RANGE, WESTERN FORM. (ADD OTHER NOMINAL MATERIAL)
8. *MACINA UNULATA TINISTRA* - MAYARI.
9. *SCALOPUS SCALARIS SCALARIS* - NEVADO DE COLIMA, TAL.
10. " *RENEUS RENEUS* - NEVADO DE COLIMA, TAL.
11. " *HETEROCERIS* - NOTES & LOCALITY.
12. *CTENOSAURA ACANTHURA* - LOCALITY, NOTES ON TROPIC FAUNA.
13. *HYLA LAFRENTZI* FROM MICHOACAN. STATE REC. WEST. EXT. OF RANGE
14. *HYLA BISTINCTA* FROM JALISCO. STATE REC.
15. *LEPTODACTYLUS OCCIDENTALIS* - JALISCO, STATE REC.
16. *SYRRHOPIUS MODESTUS* - JALISCO  
LIMIT OF GENUS, STATE RECORD, 12 REPR. OF SPECIES SINCE  
DESC, ADD NO FIGURE - ALSO JALISCO.
17. *ELEUTHERODACTYLUS RUGULOSUS*. JALISCO - IF SPECIES IDENT.  
IS JUSTIFIED.
18. *HYLA SMITHI* - NEW TO JALISCO.

TOMODACTYLUS PETERSI DUBREUIL

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS A.

SYNONYMOUS OR  
TOMODACTYLUS.

897-899

MICHIGAN: HACIENDA AT LA PLAYA, 2600' DT., JUNE 18-19, 1950

THESE Frogs WERE VERY ABUNDANT HERE, AND WERE CALLING. THE VOICE IS A SHORT CRICKETLIKE CALL, WITH A FLIGHTY RESONANT NOTE, NOT LIKE THAT OF *ACRIS* & *SPYLAEUS*. THEY CALL FROM IN THE GRASS MOST OF THE TIME, AMONG BLADES OF GRASS OR IN THICK BROWNS PILLS. A DEW SOUNDED AS THO THEY WERE IN TREES, BUT I COULD FIND NONE THERE. THEY START CALLING AT DUSK AND DO NOT STOP TILL MORNING LIGHT BEGINS.

THEY ARE A CHOCOLATEY BROWN-GROUND COLOR, WITH DICK BROWN TO BLACK BLOTCHED STRIPING ON THE BACK. THE LEGS ARE TAN AND BROWN BARRED. THERE IS A CREAM COLORED PATCH IN THE REGION OF THE INDIVIDUAL GLAND IN *TOMODACTYLUS*. THERE IS BLACK EXCEPT FOR A RIM OF BROWN-TAN ABOVE THE BLACK LINE ALONG THE CANTHUS. THE THIGHS ARE BRIGHT ORANGE FINE & AFT, AND THE SKIN IS ORANGE, ALL OF WHICH IS COVERED WHITE AT REST. THEY ARE A DIRTY WHITE BELLY, WITH BROWN & BLACK SPOTS. THE UPPER LIP IS CREAM & GOLDEN. THE CHIN AND THROAT ARE DARK PURPLISH. ONE INDIVIDUAL IS MUCH LIGHTER THAN THE OTHER TWO, AND IS A GREENISH BROWN-GROUND COLOR. OTHERWISE HE IS MUCH THE SAME.

JULY 5, 1950 - LA PLACITA, MICHIGAN.

THIS SPECIES IS IN FAIRLY GOOD CHORUS HERE, ON THE COAST OF MICHIGAN. THEY ARE SINGING FROM THE TREES, NOT FROM THE GROUND. I CAUGHT ONE LAST NIGHT, AND HE WAS ABOUT <sup>80</sup> FEET FROM THE GROUND. HE WAS VERY VERY LIGHT TAN WITH LITTLE PATTERN WHEN I CAUGHT HIM, BUT HE HAS CHANGED TO MUCH THE SAME COLOR AS THE ABOVE NOW.

July 31, 1950- 1167-9.  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. E. of Callotian, Michoacan.

LACK THE CREAM COLORED INGUINAL SPOT, AND  
GROUND COLOR IS VERY GREENISH. MUCH MORE BLACKISH  
& BROWNISH STRIPING & MOTTLING, I BELIEVE.

CALLING IN LOW TREES AND BUSHES USUALLY 5-6  
FEET UP. ALMOST ALWAYS IN TOP OF BUSH OR TREE.

UPPER LIP IS QUITE HEAVILY MOTTLED WITH BROWNISH  
BLACK.

## CONIOPHANES

DEC. 15/1949.

#164 - 23-23-21-18, SUBCAUDALS 80, UPPER LABIALS 7-7, 3+4, IN  
♀ EYE, 6TH ON LEFT FUSED WITH LOWER SECONDARY TEMPORAL.  
LOWER LABIALS 9-9, 5 IN CONTACT WITH CHIN SHIELDS. PRECAUDALS 2-2,  
TEMPORALS 1+2 (SEE ABOVE ON LEFT SIDE). VENTRALS 166.

THE DORSOLATERAL LIGHT LINE STARTS BACK AT THE  
EYE AND RUNS TO TEMPORALS, ENDING ABRUPTLY. A LIGHT  
SPOT 3 SCALES LONG ON THE BACK OF THE HEAD, THEN  
2 DARK SCALES INTERVENE BEFORE THE DORSOLATERAL  
LIGHT STRIPE BEGINS. ALL STRIPES ARE PROMINENTLY  
AND ~~SHARPLY~~ <sup>SHARPLY</sup> BORDERED, ALTHO THE LIGHT AREAS  
BELOW THE LATERAL DARK STRIPE IS SUIT FUSED WITH  
DARKER.

CLOSE TO PICEIVITUS AND SCAMIDIA. DIFFERS  
FROM P. IN SCALE ROWS, UPPER LABIALS, LABIALS IN  
EYE, LOWER LABIALS, SPIT IN DORSAL. LIGHT STRIPE,  
AND FROM SCAMIDIA IN NO SUBCAUDALS, LAB. AUS. IN  
CONTACT WITH EYE, NO UPPER LABIALS, CONTINUATION  
OF LATERAL DARK STRIPE.

HEAD <sup>DARK</sup> BROWN, VERTICULATED WITH LIGHT BROWN  
FRONT ROSTRAL TO CORNER OF EYES; 2 <sup>MINUTE</sup> PAIRED LIGHT  
SPOTS, ONE ON EACH PARIGIAL. A LIGHT STRIPE FROM  
TOP OF THE EYE EXTENDS BACKWARD AND <sup>ENDS</sup> ~~ENDS~~  
~~THE STRIPE~~ <sup>AT THE PARIGIAL</sup> IS BROKEN FOR A SPACE  
OF TWO SCALES, FORMS A SPOT 2 SCALES WIDE  
AND 3 SCALES LONG, AND BEGINS AGAIN ON THE  
NECK AFTER AN INTER SPACE OF TWO SCALES,  
CONTINUING UNBROKEN <sup>THE</sup> ~~EXTENDING~~ <sup>THE</sup> TO TIP OF TAIL. THE  
STRIPE IS 1 1/2 SCALE ROWS WIDE ON THE BODY. BLACK  
DORSAL BAND 5 AND 2 HALF SCALE ROWS WIDE AT  
MIDBODY. LATERAL BLACK STRIPE 3 AND 2 HALF  
SCALE ROWS WIDE. ALL OF THE STRIPES ARE PROMINENTLY  
AND SHARPLY BORDERED, ALTHOUGH THE LIGHT AREAS

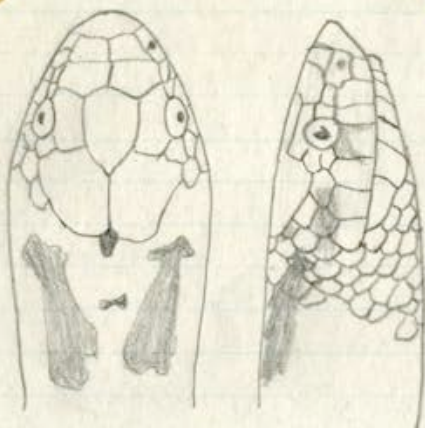
Below the lateral dark stripe is suffused  
with darker color. ~~Cran~~ head heavily spotted,  
throat dotted with dark brown to tenth  
ventral scute. Ventral surface light  
yellow, <sup>with widely scattered brown dots</sup> each ventral stippled with brown  
near first scale row.

maxillary teeth 8 or 9, <sup>increasing in size posteriorly</sup> followed  
by a diastema and 2 enlarged gloved  
teeth

*CONOPSIS BISERIALIS* T. & S.

U. KANS. Sci. Bull., 20, 1942, p. 333, FIGS.

T.L.: 10 MI. W. OF VILLA VICTORIA, MEXICO.



TYPE DESCRIPTION, p. 333, FIG. 2.

Dec. 23, 1949.

I BEGIN TO QUESTION THE SPECIFIC VALIDITY OF THIS FORM. IT APPEARS TO BE SUBSPECIFICALLY RELATED TO *NASUS*, IN MY OP. WITH MY SERIES OF 4 *CONOPSIS* FROM @ NEURODE COLUM, TAUSCO ARE WHAT COULD BE INTERGRADES. (SEE NOTES UNDER *NASUS*). THEY ALL HAVE THE INTERNASALS & PREFRONTALS SEPARATE - A BISERIALIS CHAR., BUT 3 HAVE A DISTINCT ROW OF VENTRAL SPOTS, COMPLETELY ISOLATED FROM ALL THE REST OF THE BACK PATTERN, WHILE THE 4TH IS PRACTICALLY UNICOLOR (435). NONE HAVE ANY SIGN OF THE BISERIAL PATTERN SAOWN BY T. & S., NOR DO ANY HAVE THE LIGHT PHASE PATTERN OF T. & S.

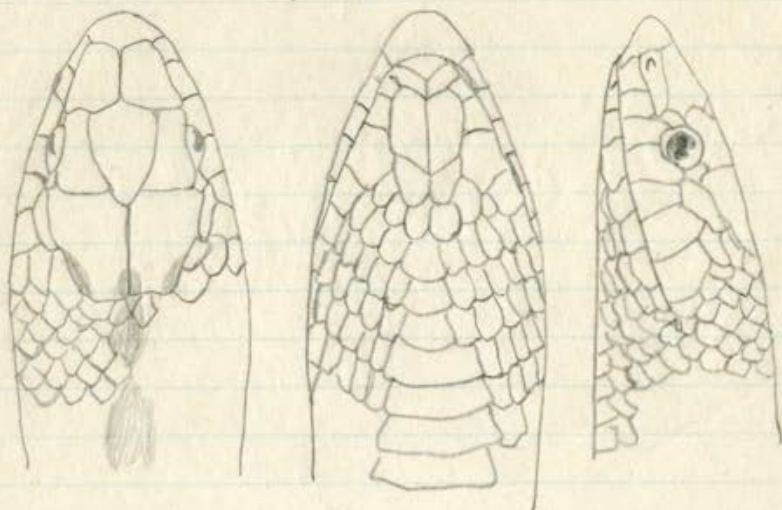
# 253, ON THE OTHER HAND, FROM CERRO SAN ANDRES, MICHA, SEEMS TO BE PERFECTLY TYPICAL BISERIALIS IN ALL RESPECTS.

I AM CALLING THE TAUSCO SPECIMENS BISERIALIS PROVISIONALLY, UNTIL SOMEONE FEELS FIT TO BRING ORDER FROM TRYON & SMITH'S CHAOS.

## CONOPSIS NRSUS GUNTHER

CAT. SNAKES, 1858, p. 6.

T. L.: UNKNOWN.



TAYLOR &amp; SMITH, U. KANS. SCI. BULL., 28, 1942, p. 330, FIG. 1.

RECOGNITION: NO INTERNASALS

SCHMIDT &amp; SHANNON, FIELDIANA, 1947, p. 10

MICHIGAN. Ground color brown to rusty red, back unicolorous in some, but maturity have small black spots that show a tendency to form numerous transverse bands, reddish heavily mottled with black. ?? The loreal is normally absent, but may appear... on one or both sides. Scales in 17 rows, supralabials 7, infralabials 6 or 7. No specimen has internasals and prementals fused.

JALISCO: E. Slope Nevado de Colima, 6,400 FT., APRIL 2, 1949. No 732-5.

THESE 4 SPECIMENTS WERE TAKEN UNDER ROCKS, INDIVIDUALLY, WITHIN 200 YDS OF EACH OTHER, IN A VERY DEEP BARRANCA WHICH RUNS VISIBLY

UP TO 10,000 OR MORE FEET. IT IS APPARENTLY WELL WATERED, ALTHO  
IT WAS QUITE DRY AT THE TIME. THE SIDES ARE VERY ROCKY WITH  
MANY LARGE CHALKS AND CREVICES.

THEY SHOW A WIDE VARIATION IN COLOR, ALTHO NONE WERE  
BROWN, ALL GRAY OR GRAYISH BLACK. THE PATTERN VARIES IN CLARITY,  
BOTH ON THE BACK AND BELLY, ON THE BELLY, HOWEVER, IT IS A DIFFERENCE  
IN THE AMOUNT OF PIGMENT PRESENT.

A LETTER FROM SCHMIDT (JAN, 1900) TELLS ME THAT THEY  
(SCHMIDT & SAWYER) HAD MISSED THE DESCRIPTION OF BISERRALIS  
COMPLETELY, AND THAT IS WHY THEY CALLED THEIR MANTERMAL  
MAJUS. THEY DO NOT QUESTION THE VALIDITY OF BISERRALIS.

CONSTRICTOR, CONSTRICTOR IMPERATOR DAUDIN

HIST. NAT. LON., 5, 1803, p. 150.

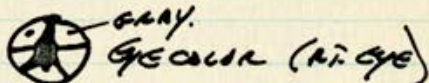
T. L.: COLOMBIAN CRICA

MICH.: RATHUNGAN (S. & S.)

JUNE 21, 1950. #870. LA PLAYA, MICHIGAN.

STAGER COLLECTED THIS IMPERATOR IN A LAI TREE, ABOUT 5' OFF THE GROUND, AT THE HACIENDA 'La Playa', MICHIGAN, JUNE 19, 1950.

THE DORSAL BLOTCHES START OFF SMALL AND BROWNISH GRAY INTERMEDIATELY, GETTING WIDER AND REDDER AS TO THE NECK. ON THE TAIL THEY ARE VERY REDDISH BROWN. THE SAME HAPPENS WITH THE BLOTCHES ON THE SIDES. THE EYE HAS A BLACK TAIL SHARD MADE IN A GRAY BACKGROUND.



JULY 6, 1950. LA PLACITA, MICH. FAMILIAR SPECIMEN.

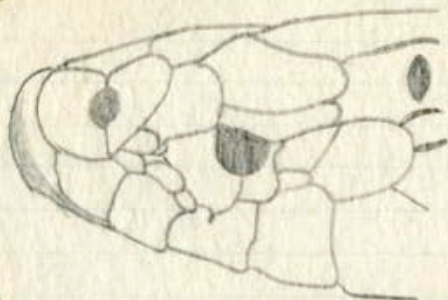
THIS INDIVIDUAL HAS A STRONG PINKISH CAST ON THE SIDES AND ON THE BELLY. THE LIGHT AREAS ON THE HEAD AND LIPS ARE PINK. THE BELLY IS PINK WITH GRAY MOTTLING. THE EYE IS HALF AND HALF, TOP HALF LIGHT TAN, BOTTOM HALF DARK GRAY MOTTLED WITH BLACK. THE PUPIL IS VERTICAL. THE TONGUE IS COMPLETELY BLACK.

*CROTACUS TRISENATUS TRISENATUS* (WAGNER)

NOB. SYST. ANOMIA, 1830, p. 176.

T. L.: MEXICO.

MICH.: TANCITRAN (S. + S.)



SMITH, U. KANS. SCI. BULL., 26, 1946, p. 82, fig. 15.

TALISCO: E SLOPE OF NEVADO DE COLIMA, 6900 FT., APRIL 2, 1949. NO. 98.

FOUND UNDER A LOG LYING IN A GRASSY FIELD AT THE LOWER EDGE OF TAGES ON THE NEVADO. IT HAD JUST FINISHED SHEDDING ITS SKIN, THE CAST LYING BESIDE IT UNDER THE LOG. THE RATTLE WAS VIBRATING, BUT WAS INAUDIBLE UNTIL I PUT THE TAIL RIGHT BESIDE MY EAR. IT IS A RATHER YOUNG SPECIMEN.

IN THE KEY THE SPECIMEN RUNS EASILY TO *C. GLOYDI*. THIS IS DUE TO THE 21 SCALE ROWS. IT PROBABLY BELONGS HERE, HOWEVER.

DRYMARCHON CORAIS RUBIDUS SMITH

✓

Trans. WASH. ACAD. SCI., 31, 1911, p. 474.

T. L.: ROSARIO, SINAGOA.

MICH.: APATZINGAN (S.E.S.)

RECOG. CHAR.: UNIFORM BLACK ABOVE; SUBCAUDAL SURFACE BLACK,  
BELLY BLACK POSTERIORLY; ANTERIOR PORTION OF ~~THE~~  
BELLY MOSTLY LIGHT, SALMON PINK IN COLOR.

JULY 8, 1950. LA PLACITA.

SHOT BY MILLER IN FLOCK OF SALT WOODS SNED.

IT HAS MUCH RED IN THE BACK, IN FACT, THE FIRST HALF  
IS RED AS A GROUND COLOR, WITH BLACK BLENDED. THIS GIVES  
WAY TO BLACK WITH SOME RED PARTIAL BACK, AND FINALLY BECOMES  
WHOLLY BLACK AT THE REAR. THE VENTER IS SALMON PINK ANTERIORLY  
AND GETS REDDER TO THE REAR, UNTIL BLACK INVADERS AND COMPLETELY  
COVERS IT FINALLY.

SKINNED BECAUSE IT WAS TOO BIG.

TOTAL LENGTH - 1650 mm

TAIL LENGTH - 265 mm.

M

✓

*ENULIUS UNICOLOR* (FISCHER)

REH. NAT. VER. BARRON, 7, 1882, p. 227, pl. 15  
TL: MEXICO.

JAP # 866- MICHOACAN: BAJADA DEL EL PEDRISCO, AT 4000' ON  
ROAD BTWN ARIJO DE ROSALES & LA PLAYA, JUNE 18, 1950. UNDER ROCK  
IN CLEARED FIELD IN PINE BELT ON WAY TO TORULLO VULCAN. DIED  
IN SACK.

J

*HYPSIGlena AFFINIS* BEGR.

CAT. SNAKES, 2, 1894, p. 210, pl. 8.

T.L.: ZACATECAS + TALISCO.

ONLY DEF. RECORDS: MAGDELENA, TALISCO, AND MEZQUITAL DEL ORO, ZACA.)

DEC. 13, 1949.

#609 66 ~~EE~~ CAUDALS, UPERCILIARIS - 7 ON LEFT, <sup>3+4</sup>~~3~~ IN EYE, 6 ON RIGHT,  
ONLY 3<sup>ND</sup> IN EYE. ONE PREOCULAR ON LEFT, ON RIGHT A TINY SCALE IS  
SPLIT OFF THE LOWER EDGE OF THE LARGE PREOCULAR. SCALE RINGS  
19-19-17-15.

*HYPSILOENA TORQUATA* (GUNTHER)

AN. MAG. N. H., 3(5), 1860, p. 170, pl. 10.

T.L.: LAGUNA ISLAND, NICARAGUA.

ACH. APATZIMETAN (S. & S.)

DEC. 13, 1949.

# 613. 21 SCALE ROWS. 8-8 UPPER LABIALS, SMALL PREOCULAR  
PRESENT BELOW LARGE PREOCULAR ON BOTH SIDES.

LEPTODEIRA ANNULATA POLYSTICTA GUNTHER.

Biol. Cent.-Am., 1850, p. 55, fig. A

T. L.: RESTA. TO BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS.

NOTES FROM UNMR SPEC.: SQUARISH ROSTRES, WIDER THAN LONG;  
HEAD MUCH WIDER THAN NECK, VENTER IMMACULATE.  
ALTERNATING ROW OF SMALLER LATERAL SPOTS / 1<sup>ST</sup> SPOT  
ON NECK PAIRED, REST SINGLE. VERTICAL BLACK LINE  
BEHIND PECTORAL, 6 OR 7 SCALES LONG.

✓  
M  
✓

LEPTODEIRA MACULATA (HALLAN) ✓

Proc. ANSP, 12, 1880 (1881) p. 458.

T.L. "Tahiti", by error, pub. Cont. Amer.

UNAR. SPEC.: BLOTCHES COHEN ROCK, FROM 2<sup>nd</sup> ROW TO 2<sup>nd</sup> ROW, NO OR VERY FEW ALTERNATING LATERAL SPOTS. BLOTCHES WIDER THAN DISTANCE SEPARATING THEM.

ITALY: 2 MI. N. OF LA REBOIANA, 1500 FT., APRIL 3, 1949, 406-407.

2 OF THESE SNAKES WERE FOUND COILED IN THE BROAD BASES OF THE GIANT ELEPHANT EAR LEAVES (GENUS COLLEASIA). THESE LEAF BASES ARE QUITE DAMP, AND CONTAIN MANY FLEGS, WHICH I HAVE CALLED HYLA SHILITII. THEY UNDOUBTEDLY SUPPLY FOOD FOR THE SNAKES.

THE OTHER TWO WERE FOUND UNDER LOGS IN A RATHER DENSE, SWAMPY FOREST. ONE OF THEM HAD A GOOD SIZED LUMP IN HIS BELLY, AND HE LATER DISGORGED A ALMOST DIGESTED LEPTODACTYLUS MELANOTUS. IT WAS UNDER A LOG RIGHT BESIDE A GOOD SIZED REAGIANNIS DACTYLODOR, BUT WAS NOT TRYING TO EAT IT, AS IT WAS MUCH TOO LARGE.

NO 407 IS QUITE REDDISH, A RUSTY COLOR, IN THE GROUND COLOR, MUCH DARKER THAN THE OTHER 3. NO 406 HAS MUCH NARROWER BLOTCHES THAN THE REST - IT IS THE ONLY ONE IN WHICH THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE BLOTCHES IS WIDER THAN THE BLOTCHES THEMSELVES.

LEPTODEIRA MACULATA

July 9, 1950. JAP 1036.

CAUGHT ONE UNDER THE LOW POLE ON A FENCE MADE OF  
BY FILING POLES BETWEEN TWO UPRIGHTS, IN TOWN - AT FOUDA  
WHERE WE EAT.

STOMACH CONTENT - ONE BUG, SAME SPECIES AS ~~IN~~  
JAP 1015.

LIVE SPECIMEN: TIP OF TONGUE WHITE, REST OF TONGUE  
BLACKISH PURPLE. EYE GRAYISH GREEN WITH HEAVY BLACK STIPPLING.  
TOP OF HEAD DUSKISH BROWN WITH SCALE EDGES IN VERY DULL  
YELLOWISH GREEN. LABIAL YELLOWISH WITH BROWN. BELLY  
YELLOWISH WHITE, WITH SOME SALMON PINK ALONG THE EDGES OF  
THE VENTRALS AT REAR. SCALES ON THE SIDES IN THE BLOTCHES  
WITH MUCH GREENISH ON THEM.

LEPTOTYPHLOPS PNEUOPS BAKEWELLI OLIVER

Occ. Pap. Unmz 360, 1937, p. 16.

T. L.: PASO DEL RIO, COLOMBIA.

"COASTAL AND FOOTHILL REGIONS"

July 6, 1950 - LA PLACITA, MICHONCAN.

4 OF THIS SPECIES WERE COLLECTED ON JULY 5, 1950 ABOUT  $\frac{3}{4}$  MI. N. OF LA PLACITA, UNDER ROCKS ON THE IMMEDIATE BANKS OF THE RIVER, WHICH IS CALLED RIO AGUILA BY SOME. ALL WERE CALLED IN SMALL HOLES UNDER THE ROCKS, AND MADE PRACTICALLY NO ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE. AFTER THEY WERE PICKED UP THEY TRIED VIOLENTLY TO GET FREE, AND THE TAIL WAS CONSTANTLY RAISED AND THE TIP PRESSED AGAINST MY HAND. THERE WAS NO SENSATION OF PRICKING OR STICKING, HOWEVER, ONLY PRESSURE.

LIVE SPECIMEN: THE DORSAL COLOR CONSISTS OF STRIPES, BLACK AND LIGHT BROWN. THE BLACK FADES OUT ON THE SIDES AND DOES NOT EXIST AS STRIPES THERE. THE BROWN BECOMES PINKISH ON THE ~~STRIPE~~ SIDES + BELLY, WITH SCATTERED SPOTTINGS OF BROWNISH. THE UNDERSIDE OF THE BACK HALF OF THE TAIL AND THE WHOLE TIP IS BRIGHT BRIGHT YELLOW - AS A FLASH COLOR. THE HEAD IS COLORED AS THE BODY, AND THE CHIN HAS THE SAME COLOR AS THE VENTER. THE WHOLE OF THE ROSTRAL IS YELLOW, HOWEVER, WHICH IS NOT AS BRIGHT AS THAT OF THE TAIL. THE TONGUE IS YELLOWISH WHITE.

VARIATIONS: ONE GIVES AN IMPRESSION OF BEING VERY MUCH LIGHTER THAN THE OTHERS, BUT IT SEEMS TO BE A RESULT OF A NARROWING OF THE BLACK LINES, SO THAT THEY DO NOT APPEAR IN THE COLOR. THE YELLOW SPOTS ON THE TAIL AND THE ROSTRAL ARE DULL, AND I SUSPECT THIS ONE IS ABOUT TO SHED.

THE BLACK LINES CONCENTRATE AT THE TAIL, AND THE TIP ANTERIOR TO THE YELLOW SPOT IS QUITE BLACK.

J

*MANOLEPIS PUTNAMI* (VAN)

ECLEUSYST. DEGU OFIDI, 1863, p. 67.

T. L.: SAN BLAS, NAYARIT.

JULY 8, 1950 - LA PACITA, MICHOACAN. JAP # 1020.

1 SPECIMEN, BAUGHT IN BY BOYS, WHO HAD BIT IT SLIGHTLY ON THE NECK. THEY WERE QUITE AFRAID OF IT.

LIVE SPECIMEN! THE TONGUE IS RED AT TIPS AND OVER MOST OF ITS LENGTH, WITH A SATUR BLACK JUST BEHIND THE FORK. THE EYE IS LIGHT TAN ABOVE, ~~GRAY~~ GRAY BROWN BELOW THE HORIZONTAL BREAK. THE HEAD IS A DUSY TAN WITH A BROWN, IRREGULAR STRIPE ON TOP. A LIGHT CREAM STRIPE RUNS FROM EYE TO CORNER OF MOUTH, BOUNDED ABOVE BY A THIN BLACK STRIPE. THE UPPER LIP IS SLIGHTLY DARKER TAN THAN THE REST OF THE HEAD. THE DORSAL STRIPE IS MOTTLED WITH BLACK FOR THE FIRST 2-3 INCHES, THEN THE BLACK ~~GOES~~ GOES OUT, AND THE STRIPE BECOMES LIGHT BROWN BOUNDED WITH FAINT BLACK. BELOW THE STRIPE THE SIDES ARE DIRTY TAN, WITH BLACK SPECKLING. THIS SHADES INTO DARKER TAN ON THE LOW SIDES. VENTRAL SURFACE IS AN OCHRE, SORT OF A TANNISH YELLOWISH ORANGISH, WITH FAINT BLACK AND BROWN STIPPLING.

JULY 9, 50. JAP # 1025.

JOSE CRONA-NUNEZ BROUGHT IN A SECOND OF THESE TODAY, THAT HE FOUND FIGHTING WITH A LIZARD IN THE MOUNTS WEST OF TOWN. THE SNAKE WAS WHIPPED AROUND THE LIZARD, AND THE LIZARD HAD A GRIP ON THE SNAKE WITH ~~THE~~ HIS TEETH, VERY NEAR THE HEAD. THE LIZARD WAS A *CNEMIDOPHORA*, AS JAP 1001, ACCORDING TO JOSE.

THE COLOR OF THE SKIN IN THE VENTRAL STRIPE IS WHITE. THERE ARE BLACKISH STRIPES UNDER THE SKIN, ON THE SIDES.

*MANOLEPIE PUTNAMI*

July 16, 1950 - OSTULA, MICHAICAN. JAP # 1642

TURNER CAUGHT ANOTHER OF THESE ON THE TRAIL  
BETWEEN LA PLACITA AND OSTULA, IN THE EAST SIDE OF THE  
HILLS BETWEEN THE VALLEYS. IT WAS JUST BEGINNING TO  
SWALLOW A LARGE ANACARDIA, WHICH WAS STILL STRUGGLING TO  
GET LOOSE. THEY WERE OUT IN THE OPEN, ON THE HILLSIDE.

NOTIUS RHOMBIFERA BLANKARDI

Dec 13, 1949 - My four individuals ~~there~~ the UMMZ collection.  
They were exceedingly common along an irrigation canal in TAMBULI, AR.  
Scant vegetation, open banks. Bottom of ditch with much aquatic  
plant life.

773 has longitudinal stripes for a very short distance  
behind the eye. ~~has~~ 4 postoculars on left side. <sup>smallest</sup> postoculars  
conspicuously close to being suboculars.

NATRIX VALIDA

July 20, 1950. JAP 1128

WHEN WE RETURNED TO CORONAYANA <sup>DOY BEHULT</sup> YESTERDAY, AND  
THE SCHOOLMASTER ARRIVED THE NEXT MORNING, HE DUG OUT  
ALL THE THINGS HE HAD GOTTEN SINCE OUR LAST VISIT HERE.  
AMONG THEM WAS THIS SPECIMEN, WHICH HE HAD FOUND  
ON THE STREET IN FRONT OF THE SCHOOLHOUSE, A SHORT  
TIME BEFORE. I ASKED HIM TO SELL IT TO US, AND HE  
PROMPTLY GAVE IT TO ME. IT IS THE 1<sup>ST</sup> RECORD OF  
THE SPECIES FROM MICRONESIA. THE SPECIMEN WAS  
PRESERVED IN THE LOCAL WOOD ALCOHOL.

OXYBOLUS

3 SOCKS  
3 UN. SHIRTS  
3 SHIRTS  
1 HANK.  
21 SHIRTS  
2 PAJAMS

Laundry - LaPlacina, July 5, 1950

OXYBOLUS IS  
RESISTANT - LITTLE VINE

*Pseudoficimia frontalis*  
~~CONOPSIS NASUS~~

July 31, 1950. 1166.

Collected yesterday under rock at Four of Sierra de Camichines, just a short distance out from the point where the camino to Aguililla turns up the drainage to go up to the Puerto de Camichines.

The blotches on the ventral are a brownish red, quite distinct. The same color is in the patch pattern on head. The dorsal blotches are connected by a darkish yellow, thin broad line. The sides are light brown with black spots, the lower sides and the edges of the ventrals are quite orange, a dull color, however. The eye is black with a light orangish half rim on the top half.

This is probably the same species as #1187, e.g. - *Pseudoficimia frontalis*.

*RADDINAEA NESPERIA NESPERIA*

JAP # 879. MICHOACAN: N. SLOPE OF VOLCAN TORULLO,  $\pm$  3600',  
JUNE 19, 1950. NO RED ON CHIN & THroat, BEGINS SLIGHTLY  
PARTHEN BACK AND GETS PROGRESSIVELY BRIGHTER, POSTERIOR  
HALF OF BODY AND ALL OF TAIL (VENTRAL) THICK RED.

LOG.  
UNDER ~~ROCK~~ HIGH ON SIDE OF VOLCANO. A SECOND ONE WAS  
~~BEEN~~ SEEN, UNDER LOG IN PINES NEAR TOP, BUT I LOST HIM.

*RHADINAEA NESPERIA NESPERIA* BAILEY ✓

Occ. PAP. UMMAZ, 4/2, 1940, p. 8, fig.

TL: Oculistoma x SIERRA DE BUENO, GUERRERO.

RECOG. CHAR.: DORSOLATERAL LIGHT STRIPE ON 6<sup>th</sup> AND ADJ.  $\frac{1}{2}$  OF 5<sup>th</sup> AND 7<sup>th</sup> S.R.; 2<sup>nd</sup> AND DARK STRIPE ON 7<sup>th</sup> S.R., OCC. SIMILAR STRIPES ON 8<sup>th</sup> AND; EVIDENCE OF LIGHT BAND ON VENTRAL DARK STRIPE PRESENT; SIDES BELOW LATERAL DARK STRIPE USUALLY EVENLY PIGMENTED.

Dec. 15, 1949. # 472, SIERRA DE AUTAN, JALISCO.

146 VENTRALS, 17-17-17. FITS R. NESPERIA QUITE WELL, ALTHO NEW LOCALITY. IT DIFFERS SOMEWHAT IN COLOR PATTERN ALSO, SINCE THE LABIALS ARE IMMACULATE BELOW, NOT SPOTTED, AND THE DORSOLATERAL LIGHT STRIPE IN THE SIDE OF THE HEAD IS ALMOST AN ISOLATED SPOT RATHER THAN A DIVERGENT TIP TO THE STRIPE. BELLY WAS BRIGHT RED WHEN CULLED - STILL IS QUITE PINKISH POSTERIORLY.

J

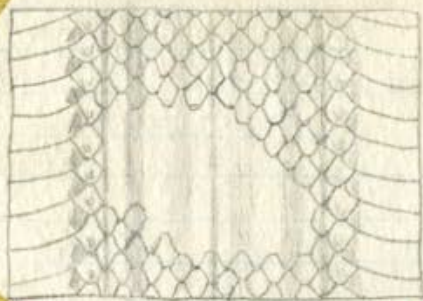
✓

*RHARDWAEA NESPERIA NESPERIOIDES* SMITH

Proc Biol. Sci. Wash., 42, 1942, p. 186, fig.

T.L.: MAGDELENA, JALISCO.

RECOG. CHAR.: LATERAL STRIPE ON 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> S.R.; INNER BORDER OF  
DORSOLATERAL LIGHT STRIPE EXT. ON 6<sup>th</sup> S.R.; LIGHT STRIPE ON  
ADJACENT HAPLES OF 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> S.R.; MOST DISTINCT RATHERLY;  
DARK LINE, EXTENDING LENGTH OF BODY, ON SEVENTH SCALE ROW.



JAP # 1188. MICHOACAN: 1/2 MI. NE OF COALCOMAN, 3500'±, ON  
SLOPE OF CERRO DE RUILLOS, BEHIND CEMETARY, AUGUST 1, 1950.  
FOUND UNDER ROCK ON HILLSIDE.

CLOSER TO THIS SUBSPECIES THAN R. NESPERIA, IN MY OPINION.  
THE PATTERN BELOW THE LATERAL STRIPE CONFORMS WELL WITH SMITH'S  
DESCRIPTION, ALTHO THE DORSOLATERAL LIGHT STRIPE DOES ENTER  
THE 7<sup>th</sup> SCALE ROW, AS IN NESPERIA.

*RHADINAEA TRANIATA* (PETERS)

Dec. 15, 1949.

#498<sup>8</sup>. SPECIES PREVIOUSLY KNOWN ONLY FROM LA CUMBRE DE LOS  
ARRESTRADOS, TALISCO, AND HICABACAN <sup>SEE NEXT PAGE</sup> (i.e. ex check list). Got it  
IN SIERRA DE AUTAN, TALISCO.

17, 7-17, 8 UPPER LABIAL, 485, 14 ORBIT, 10 LOWER LABIAL.  
2 PREGNANT. TEMPORAL LIGHT STRIPE CONTINUOUS ON LEFT SIDE, ALSO  
JOINS THE VERTICAL STRIPE FROM CORNER OF MOUTH. ON RIGHT SIDE,  
THE EYE STRIPE IS DISCONTINUOUS, NOT TOUCHING DORSOLATERAL STRIPE,  
AND THE VERTICAL STRIPE FROM CORNER OF MOUTH TOUCHES NEITHER.  
SPOTS IN EACH VENTRAL ONLY  $\frac{1}{2}$  LENGTH OF BODY, FROM PTERA ON.  
GROUND COLOR  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ROWS, BLACK STRIPE FROM 3.5 TO 4.5, GROUND  
COLOR STRIPE FROM 4.5 TO 6.5, A BLACK LINE DOWN CENTER OF  
TIB, \* SLIGHTLY DARKER THAN GROUND COLOR FROM 6.5 TO 9 AND  
TO 6.5 ON OTHER SIDE, A ~~STRIPED~~ DARKER, DOTTED STRIPE  
POINT DOWN THE CENTER OF NINE.

SALVADORA

JUNE 21, 1950 - TAZICUARO, ABOUT 15 KM. W. OF MORELIA. 883.

UNDER A ROCK IN LIMESTONE SINK.

Belly LIGHT YELLOWISH, GREENISH YELLOW IN SIDE STRIPES  
WHICH ARE ACTUALLY LIGHT BROWN. IRIS LIGHT BROWN.

✓  
4  
  
✓

SALVADORA BAIARDII TAN.

CON. FEN. ORAD, 2, 1860, pl 3, fig. 2.

T.L.: MEXICO.

HOLO: TANCITÁN (SPS), URUAPAN (SMITH)

RECOS. CHAR: 2 P<sup>ER</sup>IOCARDS, <sup>3 NOSE</sup> ~~LONG~~ TAIL, STRIPES COMPLETE.

MARCH 19, 1949 - DR. McVAUGH CAUGHT THIS SPECIES FOR ME AT 7,800 FT. ON THE W. SLOPE OF CERRO SAN ANDRÉS. IT WAS IN A GRASSY AREA ON A PINE SLOPE. IT BIT McVAUGH VICIOUSLY WHEN TAKEN.

*SIBON NEBULATUS*

JAP # 1042 - MICHOCAN:  $\frac{1}{2}$  MI. S. OF AQUILA,  $\pm$  250 FEET, JULY 11,  
1950. IN BASE OF ELEPHANT EAR, GAINING BESIDE SMALL STREAM  
IN VALLEY OF RIO AQUILA.

1<sup>ST</sup> MICHOCAN RECORD, MOST NORTHERN RECORD ON PACIFIC  
SLOPE FOR GENUS.

M

*SONORA MICHORCANENSIS MICHORCANENSIS* (DUGES)  
IN COPE, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., 22, 1884 (1885), p. 178.  
T. L. "MICHORCAN"

*MICHI APATZIMBAN* (L+S)

Also SCHMIDT + SHANNON, FIS. DIANA, 1907, p. 82.

COLOR: BLACK NECKAL COLLAR, BLACK HEADS WITH GRAY INTERNASALS.

REST OF BODY VARIES GREATLY WITH INDIVIDUALS.

JULY 31, 1950. 1153-4.

THESE TWO AND A THIRD WERE COLLECTED UNDER THE BARK  
OF A STUMP UNDER LOGS JULY 29, ON THE SIERRA DE CAMICHINES,  
2 MI. E. OF CHALCUMAN. THEY MADE NO ATTEMPT TO BITE.

1153 NOT ONLY HAS DADOED RED AREAS THAN 1154, BUT THE  
RED IS DEFINITELY LIGHTER & BRIGHTER. IT IS NOT A MATTER  
OF WHICH HAS MORE RECENTLY SNED, EITHER, BECAUSE I REELED  
THE OLD SIGN OFF 1154 PERSONALLY, AND HE HAD JUST STARTED  
TO SNED WHEN I PICKED HIM UP. HE IS DEFINITELY AT  
HIS BRIGHTNESS. THE THIRD I AM KEEPING ALIVE - IS A  
JUVENILE, - IN HOPES IT WILL ALSO SNED, AS IT IS QUITE  
DINGY RIGHT NOW.

3RD SPECIMEN IS JAP 1203.

✓  
✓  
*STOREIA STORERIOIDES* (Cope)

Proc. ANSP, 17, 1865, p. 190.

T. L.: "MEXICAN PLATEAU BETWEEN THE EASTERN RANGE AND THE VALLEY OF MEXICO"

MICH.: TANCITARO (S. & S.)

Dec. 15, 1949

# 502 - 46 SUBCAUDALS - ♀

# 364 -

# 500 -

THAMNOPHIS EQUUS EQUUS (REUSS)

V

Zool. Anz., 1834, p. 152, pl. 8.

T.L.: MEXICO.

MICH.: TANCITARO (S. & S.)

DGC. 26/549- # 499-159 VENTRALS, 87  
# 476

} THESE ARE SCALARIS  
SCALIGER

DGC. 27, 1949.

UAMZ 85759-42, GUERRERO, DIFFER FROM THE USUAL EQUUS IN HAVING THE LATERAL STRIPE REACHING DOWN TO THE VENTRALS, BEING A BROAD BAND RATHER THAN A STRIPE. IT IS ON THE 1<sup>ST</sup>, 2<sup>ND</sup> & 3<sup>RD</sup> SCALE RAYS IN ALL 4. THE BLACK SPOTS, NORMALLY ON THE 1<sup>ST</sup> RAY, ARE EITHER COMPLETELY ON THE VENTRALS OR THE BOTTOM HALF OF THE 1<sup>ST</sup> RAY, BETWEEN THE LATERAL LINE, AND ARE GREATLY REDUCED (SEE BELOW)

DEC. 28, 1949.

I FIND IN DR. HARTNER'S NOTES THAT THE ABOVE SHOULD BE LABELED SCALARIS GODMANI, ACCORDING TO H.M. SMITH, WHO EXAMINED THE SPECIMENS. THIS STRAIGHTENS OUT SOME OF THE COMPLICATIONS.

UAMZ # 99560, CALLED S. SCALIGER BY DONLIS, IS ACTUALLY EQUUS EQUUS. MY NUMBER 416 IS ALSO EQUUS EQUUS.

THALASSEUS SAURITUS PROXIMUS

Dec. 13, 1949 - LAB EXAMINATION.

769-162 VENTRALS BOBBED TAIL. 19 SC. ROWS, SIXTEEN ON 8<sup>TH</sup> & 4<sup>TH</sup> ROW.  
♀.

THAMNOPHIS SCALARIS SCALPER JAN

ESCHCO. SYST. DEPT. JARIDI 1863, p. 170.

T.L.: UNKNOWN.

MICH.: MT. TANCITRAN.

DEC. 27, 1949

# 716 DOES NOT BELIEVE, REGARDLESS OF SMITH'S REMARKS CONCERNING THE LATERALLING OF SCALARIS, WHICH HE SAYS IS INDISTINCT OR INVISIBLE. IT IS WELL MARKED IN ALL UMMZ SPECIMENS.

DEC. 29, 1949

I REVISE MY IDEAS. S. SCALPER IS THE FULMIN JALISCO (2 FROM AUTAN), AND IS RECOGNIZABLE BY THE DMS (BUT NOT INDISTINCT) LATERALLINGS. # 716 IS THE TRUE EQUUS (AS SMITH RECOGNIZES IT). FROM REWES' PICTURE OF THE TYPE OF EQUUS, I EVEN MORE GUESS THAT THE NAME MAY BE MISAPPLIED.

# 476; 499. 715 RUNS IN HERE.

TOUCA LINEATA ACUTA

Dec. 20, 1949.

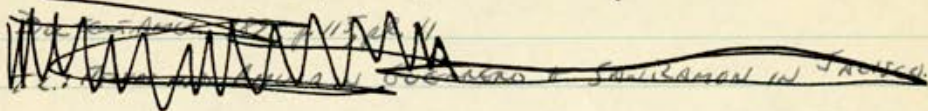
# 9064 (2) IN JMMZ, IDENTIFIED AS CONOPSUS NASUS, ARE DEFINITELY THIS FORM. THE LARGER INDIVIDUAL FEELS DEEPER, WELL, THE SMALLER HAS NO PROMINENT IN THE REAR OF THE TAIL. I IGNORED THE MAXILLARY OF THE LARGER, AND THE POSTERIOR TEETH ARE DEEPLY GROOVED. THEY WERE COLLECTED BY HOBART SMITH & SENT TO US BY DR. M. FORD, BUT WHO IDENTIFIED THEM I DO NOT KNOW.

TAYLOR & SMITH (U. ILL. SCI. BULL. 29, 1942, p. 347) REMARK ON UMMZ 88698 (5), WHICH THEY STATE ARE FROM EL CIMÓN, VERACRUZ, SAY THAT <sup>THEY DO</sup> ~~IT DOES NOT~~ FIT THE VERACRUZ FORM AT ALL, AGREEING MORE CLOSELY WITH THE PUEBLA FORM. I CHECKED OUR CATALOG, AND IT SAYS "PUEBLA: EL CIMÓN" - THE RIGHT STATE BUT WRONG LOCALITY. WE HAVE SEVERAL OTHER THINGS COLLECTED BY GARCIA ON THE SAME DAY - SEPT. 16, 1943, AT AND ABOVE TERCERON IN PUEBLA, AS WELL AS PEROTE, V.C. I AM SURE THE TOUCA CAME FROM PUEBLA, AND THE FINAL LOCALITY IS ALL THAT'S MISSING. TAYLOR & SMITH MUST HAVE INTERPOLATED & SET VERACRUZ INTO IT.

J  
M  
✓

TRIMORPHODON BISCUITATUS

~~Trimorphodon biscuitatus~~



July 6, 1950 - LA PLACITA, MICHONCAN. # 986 - TRIMORPHODON BISCUITATUS

ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 4, ONE OF THE LOCAL PEOPLE RUSHED IN AND WANTED SOMEBODY TO COME GET A SNAKE OUT OF THEIR HOUSE. TURNER WENT AFTER IT, I WAS FROG HUNTING. HE BROUGHT IN ONE OF THESE, WHICH HAD GONE IN THE HOUSE.

LIFE: GROUND COLOR A PINKISH BROWN, BECOMING ALMOST PINK IMMEDIATELY AFTER AT THE BLOTCHES. HEAD ONLY SLIGHTLY DARKER THAN THE BODY GROUND COLOR, WITH OLIVE STRIPES. THESE OLIVE STRIPES ARE LIGHTLY BORDERED BY BLACK. THE DORSAL COLOR LIGHTENS TOWARD THE LIP, GETTING PINKER AND FINALLY WHITE AT THE LABIAL. THE CHIN IS WHITE, WITH BROWNISH PINK AT THE CORNERS OF THE MOUTH. THE EYE IS YELLOW GREEN SPECKLED WITH BROWN + BLACK, WITH A BLACK VERTICAL STRIP OF A PUPIL. THE TONGUE IS WHITE TIPPED SHADING TO PINKISH RED. THE VENTRAL COLOR IS LIGHT PINK, VERY LIGHT. THE BLOTCHES ON THE EDGES OF THE VENTRALS ARE GOLDEN BROWN.

THE DORSAL BLOTCHES ARE BLACK EDGED. THE SCALES WITHIN THE BLACK EDGE ARE GOLDEN BROWN WITH NONE OR LESS BLACK MOTTING. THE TAIL IS THE SAME AS THE BODY DORSALLY, AND IS MOTTLED WITH DRAK AND LIGHT FLESH PINK BROWN.

*TROPIDODIPSAS (OCCIDENTALIS ?)*

July 31, 1950, No 1157.

FOUND THIS SPECIMEN UNDER A ROCK AT THE FOOT OF A  
LARGE SANDRANKER RUNNING UP THE SE SLOPE OF THE SIERRA  
DE GUZMAN A LIMESTONE HILL IN THE MIDDLE OF THE CALCOMAN  
VALLEY.

THE WHITE PARTS ARE CHOCOLATE WHITE, THE BLACK IS INKY  
BLACK. THE TONGUE IS GRAYISH BLACK, THE EYES ARE COMPLETELY  
BLACK.

*TROPIDODIPSAS OCCIDENTALIS*

JAP # 1157 - MICHOACAN:  $\frac{1}{2}$  MI. ESE OF COACOMAN, AT FOOT OF  
SIERRA DE GUZMAN, 3500', JULY 29, 1958. UNDER ROCK  
AT BOTTOM OF BARRANCA, IN GRAZED PASTURE. LIMESTONE HILL.

I AM NOT TOTALLY CONVINCED THAT OCCIDENTALIS & PHILLIPIS ARE  
NOT SYNONYMOUS. THE DEFINITIONS ARE WEAK FOR 2 SPECIES  
PRESUMABLY OCCUPYING THE SAME AREA AND RANGE.

1<sup>ST</sup> RECORD FOR MICHOACAN, 2<sup>ND</sup> SPECIMEN EVER COLLECTED (KNOWN  
FROM TYPE ONLY).

AMEIVA UNDULATA SINISTRA SMITH & LAUFE

U. KANS. SCI. BULL., 31, 1946, p. 57.

T. L.: MANZANILLO, CALIMA.

JALISCO: 2 MI. N. OF LA RESOLANA, 1500 FT., APRIL 6, 1946

rather common in occurrence. Most abundant in dry grassy fields,  
many rocks, sparse tree cover. Not in the wet areas at all.

JULY 16, 1950 - OSTULA, MICHOACAN. JAP # 1100

BACK RUST BROWN, SIDES SOMEWHAT RUSSET, WITH GREENISH  
SPOTTING, DORSAL SURFACE OF LEGS AS BODY. TOP OF HEAD BROWN-  
BLACK, SIDE OF HEAD AND NECK YELLOW WITH GREEN, THROAT BROWN  
SAFFRON YELLOW, BELLY WHITISH, WITH BLUE AT SIDES. TAIL BLUE  
AND WHITISH BELOW.

ANOLIS

SWANT, 4/18/51.

1012 - CLOSE TO UTOHANAEE, ♂

1023 - TOTALLY DIFF. FROM OTHERS IN SERIES ♀

THIS MIGHT BE SEXUAL, BUT DOUBTFUL.

LARGE EAR OPENINGS, MANY SCALES BETWEEN SUPRACILIARIES

OTHERS PROBABLY ALL SAME - NEBULOSUS TYPE

M ✓

*BASILEISCUS VITTATUS WIEGMANN*

ISIS, 21, 1828, p. 273.

T. L.: MEXICO.

MICH.: APOZINGAN (S. & S.)

NONE IN UMMZ, EITHER MOUNT.

JUNE 25, 1950.  $\pm$  1 MI. W. OF CORNUYANA,  $\pm$  100 FT.

A LARGE INDIVIDUAL OF THIS SPECIES WAS IN A TREE ABOVE MY HEAD AT A SMALL RIND (FROM WHICH I TOOK *KINOSTERNON INTEGRUM*). HIS CREST WAS QUITE PROMINENT, AND MY GENERAL RECOGNITION IS UNDENIABLE. HE CERTAINLY IS A BOBOLINK. I DO NOT HAVE MY RIFLE.

JULY ~~15~~ 16, 1950 - OSTOLA, MICHIGAN.

I HAVE FOUND THIS LIZARD TO BE VERY COMMON ON THE COAST. THEY ARE ABUNDANT ABOUT ANY WATER, AND THEY TAKE TO IT READILY, RUNNING ACROSS THE SURFACE WITH GREAT SPLASHING. THEIR PASSAGE IS QUITE NOISY.

THEY WERE VERY COMMON ABOUT A BRACKISH LAGOON WITHIN 100 YARDS OF THE OCEAN, WHERE THE RIO REVILA EMPTIES.

TOOK ONE YESTERDAY, LYING IN THE OPEN ON A ROCK DURING A LIGHT RAIN. IT IS ONE OF THE FEW LIZARDS WHICH I SAW ACTIVE DURING THE RAIN.

CNEMIDOPHORUS

4/12/51.

I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT EITHER OF THE SUBSPECIFIC NAMES  
APPLIED TO MICHOCAN FORMS OF THE SPECIES SACKII AND  
GUTTATUS IN S.Y.T. ARE CORRECT. CERTAINLY MY GUTTATUS  
ARE QUITE DIFFERENT FROM NANTWEE'S FROM CHIAPAS, AND  
IT IS ENTIRELY ABSURD TO APPLY ONE NAME TO THE SACKII  
FROM NOBUCCON TO THE PACIFIC COAST OF MICHOCAN.  
MY CONCLUSIONS SPECIFICALLY ARE UNDER SEPARATE SPECIES  
HEADINGS. THE DEPPER FROM MICHOCAN, ON THE OTHER HAND,  
ARE GOOD LINEATISSIMUS.

CNEMIDOPHORUS

JULY 9, 1950 - SW OF LA PLACITA, MICHOACAN.

0900: FOUND A PAIR IN COUPULATION ON A SANDY PLAT OF THE RIO APURUX, OUT IN OPEN. THE ♂ WAS MUCH LARGER THAN THE ♀, AND OF A DIFFERENT PATTERN. HE HAD THE ISOLATED LARGE ORANGE STAINED DOWN THE BACK, WITH SEVERAL OTHER DORSAL STRIPES AND THEN THE DOTTLED SIDES. THE ♀ HAD THE REGULAR LING ON THE BACK. A YOUNG INDIVIDUAL OF THE SAME SPECIES

THE MALE HAD HIS HIND QUARTERS TWISTED TO ONE SIDE OF THE FEMALE, AND THE LEFT ANTERIOR WAS INSERTED. HIS BODY WAS TURNED IN A SHARP COIL OVER HER BACK, AND HIS NOSE WAS PUTTED AGAINST THE GROUND. THE ♀ LAY QUITE STILL, THE ♂ SNUDDERED. SOON AFTER I WALKED UP THE ♀ STANGLED LOOSE, AND RAN AWAY. THE ♂ FOLLOWED, WITH HIS HIPERIL STILL EXTENDED. HE WAS UNABLE TO FIND HER, ALTHO HE COULDED ABOUT CONSIDERABLY. FOR THE FIRST FEW MINUTES HE DRAGGED HIS HIND LEGS AS THO THEY WERE PARALYZED.

0920: SEXUAL ACTIVITY IS QUITE HIGH AMONG THE LIZARDS. I'VE SEEN SEVERAL ♂ CRASING ♀♀ SINCE I SAW THE COUPULATION.

*CNEMIDOPHORUS DEPPEI LINEATISSIMUS* COPE

✓

PROC. AMER. PHILOL. SOC., 17, 1873, p. 94.

T.L.: COLIMA & GUADALAJARA

MICH: AROZIMAN, ACANUATA (S.F.S.)

RECOC. CHAR.: 3 SUPRAOCULARS.

JAN. 11, 1950.

447, 451 FROM LA RESOLANA, TALISCO ARE OF THIS SPECIES.

J  
M  
  
✓

CNEMIDOPHORUS GULARIS B & G

Proc. ANSP, 1952, p. 128.

T.L.: INDIANOLA AND THE MOUTH OF RIO GRANDE DEL NORTE.

MICH.: ADOZINGAN, ACQUARITO, (S. & S.)

JALI ZAPOTLAN (ANS 1959)

RECOG. CHAR.: 4 SUPRAOCULARS (3 IN OTHER ~~FOR~~ CNEMID. IN AREA)

JALISCO: 4 MI. NE OF AUTLAN; 3000 FT., APRIL 6, 1949. NO. 411.

THIS LIZARD, TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED HERE AS THIS SPECIES, WAS TAKEN UNDER A ROCK IN THE EARLY MORNING, BEFORE SUNRISE. HE MADE NO EFFORT TO ESCAPE.

JALISCO: 1 MI. N. OF SAN GABRIEL, 4000 FT., MARCH 30, 1949. NO. 412

TAKEN IN EARLY MORNING UNDER ROCK. RETREATED INTO A BLIND NOSE UNDER THE ROCK, AND I GOT HIM COMING OUT.

JALISCO: 1 MI. W. OF SAN GABRIEL, 4000 FT., MARCH 30, 1949. NO. 413.

TAKEN IN HEAT IN AFTERNOON IN SAND NEAR TRAIL CREEK. IT TRIED TO BURY ITSELF IN THE SAND TO ESCAPE ME.

CTENOSAURA

I COLLECTED 5-7 MILES WEST OF AMECAN WERE KEPT AS SKULLS ONLY, BUT COUNTS WERE MADE AS FOLLOWS:

| NO.        | SCALES IN CREST | SCALES B/W CRESTS | UPPER LABIALS | LOWER LABIALS | LISTED AND TOE | NO. SCALES BETWEEN CANAL SPINE RINGS |
|------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 553        | 82              | 14                | 13-11         | 14-14         | 40-X           | 3-3-3-2-2-2                          |
| 554        | 69              | 16                | 13-14         | 13-11         | 39-X           | 3-3-2-2-2                            |
| 555        | 73              | 14                | 11-12         | 12-13         | 36-39          | 3-3-3-2-2-2                          |
| Fem. Pores |                 | SEX               |               |               |                |                                      |
| 553        | 5-X             | ♂                 |               |               |                |                                      |
| 554        | 6-6             | ♀                 |               |               |                |                                      |
| 555        | 6-6             | ♀                 |               |               |                |                                      |

ALL THREE HAVE BROAD BLACK BANDS SEPARATED BY NARROW RUSTY BANDS, ACTING IN THE LARGEST (554) THE RUSTY BANDS ARE PRINCIPALLY MOTTLED. THE VENTRAL PORTION OF THE BODY IS GREENISH YELLOW, BLACK WITH MOTTLED OF GREENISH YELLOW ABOVE. THE HIND LEGS ARE MOTTLED ABOVE SIMILARLY, UNICOLORED GREENISH BROWN. TAIL ALTERNATES DARK & LIGHT. HEAD UNICOLORED BLACK IN 2, MOTTLED WITH GREEN IN 553.

THE HORNINESS OF THE TAIL SEEMS LESS THAN USUAL. THE ROWS NEXT TO THE CENTER CREST ROW USUALLY LACK HORNES ALL TOGETHER, AND THERE ARE NO GOOD DEFINITE VERTICAL POSITIONS, BUT RATHER HORIZONTAL SPINE ROWS.

CTENOSAURUS PECTINATUS WIGMANN

✓

HERR. MEX., 1837, p. 42, pl. 2

T.L.: COLLIER (REV. BY BAILEY, 1924)

MICH.: APTZINGAN (S. & S.)

JULY 7, 1950. LA PLACITA, MICHOACAN.

SHOT ONE IN THE HAND OF THE HOUSEWEARER IN. TOOK  
BEANES OF A TREE FROM HIS STOMACH, OF TURNER'S NO.  
2010 AND 2017 - WRITE HIM FOR IDENTIFICATION.

JULY 9, 1950.

NOTES ON LIVE JUVENILE: LEAF GREEN DORSALLY, SHADING  
INTO YELLOW GREEN ON THE BELLY. HEAD SOMEWHAT DARKER  
GREEN THAN REST OF BODY. NO TRACE OF PATTERN ON THE  
BACK AT ALL. TAIL Banded WITH LIGHT BROWN AND A BROWN  
ONLY SLIGHTLY DARKER THAN THE LIGHT. GREEN OF BACK  
RUNS BACK 1/3 TAIL WHORLS.

UPPER LIP GREEN; LOWER LIP YELLOW. EYE LIGHT REDDISH  
BROWN, WITH BLACK PUPIL.

JULY 31, 1950. CORICOMAN, MICHOACAN.

SHOT ONE AT FOOT OF SIERRA DE GUZMAN, ABOUT 1/2 MI.  
SE OF CORICOMAN. HE WAS IN THE FOOTPATH, AND I HAD TO  
CROUCH DOWN 410

HE WAS A BRIGHT GREEN WHEN I SHOT, <sup>410</sup> BUT NOW, AFTER  
BEING DEAD A CARE UP NOBLE, HE HAS LOST A LOT OF THE GREEN  
AND PATTERN SHOWS DISTINCTLY. HIS HEAD IS AN INTERESTING  
PATTERNWORK OF BLACK AND YELLOW, EACH SCALE BEING ONE OR  
THE OTHER.

ON TRIP FROM OSUTLA TO LA PLACITA, STAGER  
PICKED UP A DEAD BUTEO NITIDA, WHICH HAD 2 OF THE  
VERY YOUNG, QUITE GREEN JUVENILES IN ITS CROU

P=PRESENT  
A=ABSENT

# EUMECES

|          | SCALE ROWS | NO. INDIVIDUALS | PARIET. ENCLOSED | LOC. GEN. TEMP. | TEMP. IN CONT. WITH TEMP. | PRIM. TEMPOR. | FRONTOPOL. IN CONT. |             |
|----------|------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------|
| JAP 1484 | 22         | 2               | NO               | NO              | YES                       | P             |                     | OCHOTOLENAI |
| JAP 1276 | 26         | 2               | YES              | YES             | NO                        | P             | YES                 | COLUMENSIS  |
| JAP 1189 | 26         | 2               | YES              | YES             | NO                        | P             | YES                 | COLUMENSIS  |

NOTE DIFFERENCES OF 1276 + 1189 FROM TYPE OF COLUMENSIS.

TYPE ODD INDIVIDUAL WITH ~~DIFF~~ SECONDARY TEMP. USED TO  
 ID. TEMPORAL, PRIMATE PARIETALS SEPARATELY WITHOUT  
 THESE 2 CHARACTERS. THE TWO TAP NUMBERS, NOT COLUMENSIS  
 ID. IND. WELL, AND COULD SERVE AS A BASIS FOR  
 REDESCRIPTION OF SPECIES.

EUMECER

JULY 7, 1950 - LA PLACITA, MICH. JAP # 990.

TOOK THIS SINGLE SPECIMEN YESTERDAY ABOUT A MILE AND A HALF EAST OF TOWN, IN THE BAWNY THICKET. IT WAS UNDER THE BARK OF A FALLEN TREE, ABOUT 4 FEET OFF THE GROUND.

LIVE SPECIMEN: THE DORSAL COLOR IS OLIVE BROWN WITH BLACKISH SPECKLING. THE DORSOLATERAL LINE IS DULL TAN, AND FADES OUT ON THE BODY. THE TAIL IS <sup>GOLD</sup>BROWNISH ABOVE, SPOTTED WITH BLUE-BLACK, AND IS LIGHT BLUE BENEATH. THE BELLY IS GREENISH GRAY. THE UPPER LIP, CHIN AND THROAT ARE WHITE. THE DORSOLATERAL LINES ARE FAINTLY LINED WITH BLACK, AND THE AREA BELOW THE LINE IS NEARLY WHITE WITH BLACK TONED THE REST OF THE BODY, PARTICULARLY ON THE SHOULDER. THERE ARE NO LINES ON THE TOP OF HEAD OR MEDIANLY ABOVE.

JULY 14, 1950. JAP # 1043.

BILL TURNER CAUGHT A SECOND OF THESE IN THE APPROXIMATE AREA THE FIRST CAME FROM. IT DIFFERS SOMEWHAT IN COLOR, AS FOLLOWS:

OLIVE BROWN ON BACK, BECOMING TAN ON NECK. SHARP BLACK LINE DORSOLATERALLY, STARTING AT CANTHUS, PASSING THRU EYE, WHICH IS ENTIRELY BLACK, AND ON TO POINT OF HIND LEG INSERTION. A CLEAR CREAM LATERAL WHITE LINE, BEGINNING ON THE SNOUT AND PASSING UNBROKEN TO THE TAIL. IT BROADENS AT THE AXILLA, THEN NARROWS AGAIN. THERE IS AN INDEFINITE BLACK AREA BELOW THIS STRIP, AND THEN THE GREENISH CREAM-BELLY. THE TAIL & HIND LEGS ARE DARK CREAM-BROWN. CHIN IS WHITE.

EUMECES

LEIOLABISMA ASSATUM TAYLOR.

July 16, 1900 - OSTULA, MICHIGAN. ± 100 FEET. JAR # 1106.

TAKEN UNDER ROCKS IN AN OPEN FIELD SURROUNDED BY  
BRUSH. LOST HIS TAIL BEFORE I CAUGHT HIM. TAIL SALVAGED.

LIVE SPECIMEN: DORSALLY A VERY LIGHT, SHINY BROWN, WITH  
NO TRACE OF LINES AT ALL. WHOLE BACK UNIFORM IN COLOR.  
HEAD VERY SLIGHTLY DARKER BROWN THAN BACK. A THIN BLACK  
LINE STARTS BACK OF THE EYE AND RUNS SLIGHTLY INFERIOR TO  
NOSE, WHERE IT DISAPPEARS COMPLETELY. THE SIDES AND BELLY  
ARE VERY CLEAR, WITH A FAINT YELLOWISH TINGE, AND ARE  
QUITE TRANSPARENT, SO THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH THE SKIN, CHIN  
IS WHITE, THINER AS BELLY.

ENTIRE TAIL SALMON PINK.

SUMMER.

LIZARDS OF THIS GENUS ARE CALLED SACAMANQUESA  
BY THE INDIANS ON NEVADO DE COLIMA.

IN NAYARIT, THEY ARE CALLED SACAMANQUESA &  
SACAMANDRA.

EUMECES

AUGUST 1, 1950 - 1/2 MI. NE OF CORCORAN, MICH., 3588, JAP 1189.

FOUND UNDER A ROCK AT FOOT OF CERRO DE AVILLOS, ON RIVER SIDE OF HILL, NEAR CEMETARY.

BACK & SHINY, GLOSSY BLACK, AS IS HEAD, DORSOLATERAL LINES STRAW YELLOW, STARTING ON SNOUT, PASS ABOVE EYE. LIGHT STRAW COLORED LINE ON UPPER LIP RUNS TO FOREARM. CHIN EARTH ORANGE, VERY LIGHT. MORE BRIGHT ON LIPS. VENTRALLY A VERY PALE YELLOW, WITH SCALES APPARENTLY FAINTLY OUTLINED IN BLACK. TAIL ENTIRELY BLUE.

Phyllocladylus

FEB 6, 1950

SOMETHING MUST BE FISHY IN THIS GENUS. I FIND IT RATHER  
DIFFICULT TO BELIEVE THAT ONE LOCALITY CAN LEGITIMATELY PRODUCE  
3 NEW SPECIES, ALREADY OCCUPIED BY A FOURTH (OLDER) SPECIES. THEY  
ALL APPEAR WITHIN 7 YEARS OF EACH OTHER.

THE LOC. IS TIGER CLOVERDALE, GUERRERO, AND IT IS THE TYPE  
LOCALITY FOR LANE SMITH, DECAMPI HATVIER, AND MAGNUS TAYLOR.  
P. TUBERCULATUS HAS ALSO BEEN FOUND THERE.

PHYLLODACTYLUS

JULY 6, 1950. LA PLACITA. JAP # 989.

FOUND MY FIRST SPECIMEN OF THIS TODAY, ABOUT 1 1/2 MI. E OF LA PLACITA. HE WAS UNDER THE BARK OF A HUGE, STANDING TREE. I SAW ANOTHER LIZARD GO UP THE TREE AS I CAUGHT THIS ONE, AND IT WAS PROBABLY THE SAME.

LIVE SPECIMEN: THE DORSAL GROUND COLOR IS A SLIGHTLY GREENISH GRAY, THE GREEN BECOMING SLIGHTLY MORE PROMINENT ON THE HEAD. THE MARKINGS ON THE BODY ARE BLACK WITH A SLIGHT BROWN CAST. THE VENTRAL SURFACE IS WHITE WITH ALL THE PINK OF THE FLESH SHINING THRU. THE WHOLE HYOID APPARATUS IS VISIBLE THRU THE FLESH OF THE THROAT.



THE HYOID AS SKETCHED FROM  
LIVING SPECIMEN.

THE COLORS OF THE LIMBS & HEAD ARE THE SAME AS THE BODY. THE TAIL IS BANNED WITH ~~BROWN~~ GREENISH GRAY BLACKISH BROWN ABOVE, IT IS PURPLISH MOTTLED WITH BROWN BELOW. THE PADS ON THE TOES ARE DEAD CRACK WHITE.

*IGUANA IGUANA RHINOLOPHA WIGSMANI* ✓

HERP. MEX., 1934, p 44.

T. L.: MEXICO.

MICH.: APATZINTAN (5+1)

RECOG. CHAR: NO SPINY RINGS ON TAIL, LARGE, OVAL PLATELIKE SCALE  
BELOW CORNER OF MOUTH.

July 8, 1950. LA PLACITA, MICHIGAN. JAP # 1019.

TWO DAYS TRAWLED IN A JUVENILE OF THIS SPECIES LAST  
NIGHT, THE FIRST I'VE BEEN SURE WAS IGUANA AND NOT CROTODON.  
THE LAST SHOT ANY OF THE LARGE ADULTS. I COULDN'T HANDLE THEM.LIVE JUVENILE: HEAD DEEP GREEN, WITH YELLOWISH GREEN  
AROUND EYE. SOME BLUE GREEN ON CYCLID. MOUTH YELLOW ON  
CHECKS AND THroat, DORSAL A DULL YELLOW WITH <sup>DARK</sup> GREEN STRIPES  
EYE REDDISH BROWN, WITH A YELLOW RING AROUND THE BLACK PUPIL.  
A WHITE SPOT ON NECK BEHIND LARGE PLATE, ANOTHER ON SHOULDER,  
DEAD WHITE. A WHITE STRIPE, INCOMPLETE, FROM SHOULDER TO  
SHOULDER. 5 WHITE STRIPES FROM AXILLA TO GROIN. DORSALLY  
DULL GREEN SHADING TO YELLOW GREEN ON BELLY. TAIL RINGED  
WITH BROWN AND YELLOW GREEN. THE LARGE SCALE ON THE SIDE  
OF THE HEAD IS WHITE TINGED WITH BLUE.

*EUMECOS INDOBITUS* TAYLOR

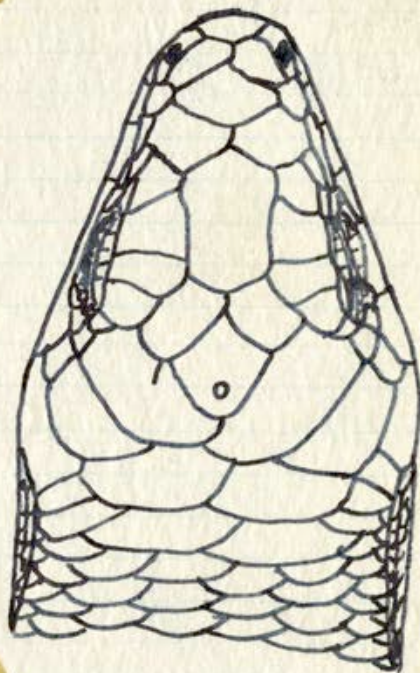
U. KANS. SCI. BULL., 21, 1933, p. 257.

T.L.: MEXICO-CERRAJAS HERNANDEZ, 40 MI. SW OF MEXICO CITY (KM. 63)

REC. CHA.: 4 SUPRAOCULARS, NO MEDIAN LIGHT LINE OR FORKING LIGHT LINES ON HEAD; NARROW LADIAL LIGHT LINE TERMINATING AT EAR; NO LATERAL LIGHT LINE BEYOND EAR. SIMILAR TO DUGESI & BREWERI, ALL IN SAME GROUP.

MICH.: 15 MI. SE OF ZITÁCUARO. DIET FORESTS, AT ELEVATIONS OF 8-12,000'.

TAYLOR, U. KANS. SCI. BULL.,  
26, 1935, p. 468, FIG. 7R



MARCH 25, 1949. TOOK TWO LIZARDS (COLL. NO. 341-2) WHICH APPARENTLY FIT HERE AT NEVADA DE COLIMA, JALISCO. THE BODIES OF BOTH ARE QUITE SLIM ANTERIORLY, BUT GET FATTER AT BELLY. THEY MAY BE PREGNANT FEMALES. THEY BOTH HAVE 4 SUPRAOCULARS IN BOTH SIDES. THE LIZARDS WERE UNDER THE BARK OF LOGS IN PINE WOODS (SOME OAK) AT AN ABANDONED SAW MILL AT 8,200 FT., NEAR THE VILLAGE OF EL ISOLITO, 3 KM. SE OF JATAM (ON THE MILLER MAPS).  
MARCH 27, 1949. SAW ANOTHER AT ABOUT 7500 FT., IN MIXED PINE OAK WOODS. HE WENT UNDER A LOG I COULD NOT TURN.

~~MARCH~~ APRIL 3, 1949

TANISCO, 10 MI. W. OF CIUDAD GUZMAN, 6580 FT. 438-440.

THIS LOCALITY IS NORTH OF THE NEVADO DE COLIMA, ON THE EASTERN SLOPES OF THE CHAIN OF MTS. RUNNING NORTH. THE 3 SPECIMENS WERE UNDER ROCKS OR LOGS, ALL STILL MOBILE SCORPLY AFTER THE CHILLY NIGHT. THEY APPEAR NO DIFFERENTLY FROM THOSE AT CLISOLTE. ALL HAVE 4 SUPRACILIARIS.

JUN. 3, 1950

#391. 24 S.R., 57 SCALES ANUS TO HEAD, PARIETALS ENCLOSE INTERPARIETALS, PREFRONTALS NOT IN CONTACT.

#392 26 S.R., 63 SCALES ANUS TO HEAD, PARIETALS JUST THROU DO NOT ENCLOSE INTERPARIETALS, PREFRONTALS IN PINPOINT CONTACT.

#438. 24 S.R., 61 SCALES ANUS TO HEAD, PARIETALS ENCLOSE INTERPARIETALS, PREFRONTALS IN BROAD CONTACT.

#439. 24 S.R., 56 SCALES ANUS TO HEAD, PARIETALS ENCLOSE INTERPARIETALS, PREFRONTALS NARROWLY SEPARATED.

#440 24 S.R., 59 SCALES ANUS TO HEAD, PARIETALS ENCLOSE INTERPARIETALS, PREFRONTALS IN BROAD CONTACT.

#647. 24 S.R., 61 SCALES ANUS TO HEAD, PARIETALS ENCLOSE INTERPARIETALS, PREFRONTALS WIDELY SEPARATED.

#709. 24 S.R., 58 SCALES ANUS TO HEAD, PARIETALS ENCLOSE INTERPARIETALS, PREFRONTALS IN BROAD CONTACT.

Eumeces brevirostris group

I am just about convinced that the relationship that exists in this group is almost entirely subspecific, except for the forms dicei and colimensis. The form indubitus is difficult to separate from brevirostris at best, and is perhaps conspecific. To be charitable, let us call it the southern end of the plateau subspecies. The northwestern portion of the brevirostris group, perhaps characterized by the enclosure of the pazt interparietal by the parietals, and pattern, is an unnamed subspecies of the form. Additional material from Durango is needed here, to see actually what happens to the interparietal there. ~~ThezBzzzzshzMuszzz~~ Taylor had four specimens from the apparent range of this subspecies, but only one had the parietals united behind the interp. Judging from the text on p. 465. There is a probable ~~sazzzz~~ eastern plateau form, into Veracruz and south to Oaxaca, which probably includes the type form. This form and ochoterena will probably be found to intergrade in the Sierra Madre del Sur between Guerrero and Oaxaca, if they can be maintained as entities. The species dugei can probably be maintained as a full species, also, on the basis of the three supraoculars. This outline is partly confirmed by the Eumeces I collected in Jalisco in the Nevado de Colima, which would be intermediate ~~between~~ between the NW subspecies and indubitus-with one out of 7 lacking complete enclosure of the interp. by the parietals.

The group, as I see it, is composed of the following:

- Brevirostris brevirostris
- b. indubitus
- b. ochoterena
- b. subsp.
- dugei
- colimensis (perhaps no good at all)
- dicei

M

✓

*Phyllodactylus lanei* Smith

U. KAN. Sci. Bull., 22, pp. 125, fig. 1, pl. 25.

T.L.: N.A. TERRA COCANADA, GUERREIRO.

RECOG. CHAR.: TERMINAL LAMELLAE OF DIGITS TRUNCATE, 6 OR  
MORE LAMINAE TO MIDDLE OF ~~TOE~~ <sup>✓</sup>.

FEB. 6, 1970.

# 561 - NAYARIT, 1 MI. SW OF SAN JOSE DEL CAÑO.

# 62 - " 4 MI. N. OF SAN JOSE DEL CAÑO.

THESE TWO ARE ASSIGNED TO THIS SPECIES UNTIL THE HOSE  
WHICH EXISTS IN *MOX*. *Phyllodactylus* IS STRAIGHTENED OUT.  
THEY AGREE WITH IT IN MOST OF SMITH'S DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS,  
BUT THEY DON'T LOOK LIKE THE UTAPE PARATYPE AT ALL, COLOR  
IS DIFFERENT, RS IS HORN SHAPE AND BODY PROPORTIONS, THEY  
HAVE LOWER NO. OF ~~SEGMENTS~~ INTERDIGITAL SCALES, BUT THEIR  
DIGITAL LAMELLAE ARE NOT DIVIDED TO THE FINGER TIP, AS  
IN *MAGNUS*. IT IS MOST CERTAINLY CLOSEST TO *LANEI*.

KEY TO SCELOPORUS TO BE FOUND IN JALISCO AND  
MICHOACAN

1. Postfemoral dermal pocket present...gadoviae  
Postfemoral dermal pocket absent...2
2. Lateral body scales not imbricate...utiformis  
Lateral body scales imbricate...3
3. Tail strongly compressed in ♂♂ (rounded and  
light pink in ♀♀)....4  
Tail not strongly compressed in ♂♂...5
4. ♀♀ not redheaded, ♂♂ with unbroken lateral  
belly patches, dark spot on interparietal  
not enclosing or touching light pineal  
spot...nelsoni  
♀♀ redheaded, ♂♂ (and ♀♀) with series of broad  
dark bars on each side of belly, dark spot  
surrounding light pineal spot...pyrocephalus
5. Scales on posterior surface of thigh granular.  
...6  
Scales on posterior surface of thigh not  
granular....10
6. Femoral pore series closely approximated  
medially, 2 postrostrals...7  
Femoral pore series widely separated medially,  
4 postrostrals...9
7. One canthal...8  
Two canthals...scalaris scalaris
8. Light blue spot, if present, on anterior  
edge of black shoulder spot...aeneus aeneus  
Light blue spot in middle of black shoulder  
spot...scalaris unicanthalis
9. Dorsal scales very unequal...heterolepis  
Dorsal scales more or less uniform, subequal.  
...microlepidotus microlepidotus
10. Distinct, dark, lightbordered nuchal collar.  
...11  
No distinct dark light bordered nuchal  
collar...13
11. Supraoculars in single series, no divided  
scales...12  
Supraoculars in two series, or, if in one,  
with one or more scales divided...dugei  
(WITH two subspecies)

12. Dorsal scales 31 or less...ferrariperezi  
(with 2 subspecies)  
Dorsal scales more than 31...bulleri
13. Supraoculars small, posterior ones not in  
contact with median head scales...14  
Supraoculars usually very large; usually  
partially in contact with median head  
scales...15
14. Anterior section of frontal usually longi-  
tudinally divided, gular region immacu-  
late in ♂♂, blue belly of ♂♂ not dark  
bordered...asper  
Anterior section of frontal not longitud-  
inally divided, gular region blue or  
orange in ♂♂, blue belly of ♂♂ with dark  
borders...formosus formosus
15. Femoral pores 7 or less. (total of both sides).16  
Femoral pore total more than 12...17
16. Venter immaculate in both sexes..horridus  
albiventris  
Sides of belly blue, frequently darkbordered,  
in ♂♂, gular region barred..horridus olig-  
oporus
17. Black shoulder patch present, with light  
posterior border...18  
no black shoulder patch, snout black, black  
bar across head at eyes...melanohinus
18. Gular region barred...spinosus spinosus  
Gular region not barred (black) clarkii  
ouluengeri

*SCeloporus asper* BGR.

PZS, 1893, p. 476, pl. 33

T. L. LA CORDA DE LOS ARMATAADOS, JALISCO

FEB 23, 1950

#504. JALISCO: SIERRA DE AUTAN, CIRCA 15 MI. SE OF AUTAN,  
7500 FT., APRIL 16, 1949.A VERY BLACK INDIVIDUAL, PRACTICALLY NO PATTERN ON  
HEAD, BACK, SIDES. A SLIGHTLY METALLIC SHEEN DORSALLY  
WHEN IN LIQUID. TAIL QUITE BLACK, ABOVE AND BELOW.

✓  
✓  
*SCALOPORUS CLARKII BOULENGERI* STEJNEGER

N. AMER. FAUNA, 7, 1893, p. 180, pl. 1.

T.L.: PRESIDIO ABOUT 50 MI. FROM MEXICALCO, SINALOA

DAMP SPECIMENS LATERAL SCALES DIAGONAL, HALF A COLLAR,  
BLUE PATCH ON THROAT, BLUE BELLY. VERY LARGE SCALES

FEB. 27, 1930.

# 604; 607. BOTH FROM S. JORDEN OF NAJARI.

ALTHOUGH THEY COME CLOSEST TO FITTING SMITH'S DESCRIPTION  
OF THIS FORM, THEY ARE NOT GOOD BOULENGERI. THEY BOTH HAVE  
BARRED THROATS, WHICH IS NOT A CHARACTER. THE BACK  
PATTERN RESEMBLES THAT OF MEGALOPRINUS, AND NOT THAT OF  
A B. IN UMMZ COLL. (70287).

THEY COULD REPRESENT INTERMEDIATES BETWEEN MEGALOPRINUS  
+ BOULENGERI, EXCEPT FOR THE OBVIOUS DIFF. IN PECTORAL SPINES,  
BOTH OF THESE HAVE 11 ON BOTH SIDES (B. = 8-11, M. = 17-24).  
THE DIFFERENCE MAY BE DUE TO A NIATUS IN DATA, HOWEVER. SMITH  
HAD ONLY A DOZENS SPECIMENS WITH POIN DATA FROM COLIMA NORTH.  
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL WOULD SURE BE INTERESTING.

✓

*SEECOPARUS DUGESII DUGESII* BOCCART

Ann. Sci. Mus., 3 (1), 1874, p. 188.

T. L. ! CRIMA.

JALISCO: 1 MI. N OF SAN GABRIEL, 4000 FT., MARCH 29, 1949 - 4/5.

TOOK 2 SPECIMENS OF THIS SPECIES AND, FROM THE TYPE LOC.,  
PROBABLY OF THIS SUBSPECIES UNDER ROCKS NEAR A SMALL POND WHICH  
WAS RAPIDLY DRYING UP. A SMALL KINGSTOMAN WAS ALSO UNDER A  
NEARBY ROCK. THEY WERE BOTH JUVENILES.

*SCROPHALUS FERRARI-PERAZI* MICLANOGRATER CAPE

Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 23, 1950, p. 410.

T.L. NOWA ON TUPITARO (NR. CUERAMARU), MICHOACAN.

MARCH 26, 1950 - INDIAN BROUGHT ONE IN, AND CALLED IT "RONYO", DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN THESE AND OTHER SCROPHALS, WHICH ARE JUST "LAGARTIZAS" (NEARLY DE COUMA). THIS SPECIES IS CALLED CHECHANKOON COFAS DE PEROTE.

2 SUBSPECIES - SPECIMEN COLLECTED UNDER ROCK ON NEARLY DE COUMA, EAST SLOPE, 6500 FT., APRIL 3, 1949.

*SCELOPORUS* <sup>GRAMMICUS</sup> ~~PHILIPINENSIS~~ *MICROLEPIDOTUS* WIEGMANN ✓  
HERP. MEX., 1834, p. 51.  
T. L. MEXICO.

MICH. TANGITANG. (S.Y.S.)

From 4 to 11,400 feet in MICA. (S.Y.S.)

3/23/49. THIS IS THE MOST COMMON LIZARD I'VE SEEN IN MEXICO. I  
HAVE COLLECTED GOOD SERIES FROM COFRE DE PEROTE, NEVADA DE TOLUCA,  
AND CERRO SAN ANDRES. THEY GO THE HIGHEST - TO 13,000 FT., RIGHT AT  
TREE LINE, ON NEVADA DE TOLUCA, AND ARE ABUNDANT AT MOST LEVELS.  
THEY ARE LIE AND DARK LIZARDS, AND I SAW THEM IN ABUNDANCE AT AN  
ABANDONED SAWMILL ON CERRO SAN ANDRES.

*SCeloporus microlEPIDOTUS*

JAP # 825-6

JUNE 13, 1950. Km. 53, 1 mi. W. of LEBAN, MEXICO, MOX.

TOOK TWO SPECIMENS, BOTH OF WHICH WERE ATTEMPTING  
ON AND IN STONES & ROCKS ALONG THE SWAMPS OF THE  
RIVER, AND BOTH OF WHICH WILLINGLY DROVE INTO THE  
WATER TRYING TO GET AWAY. THEY WENT IN BECAUSE THEY  
HAD BEEN CHASED, AND SWAM FAIRLY CREDITABLY. THEY  
FOLD THEIR LEGS BACK AND SWIM BY LATERAL UNDULATIONS.

JUNE 13.

*PHIL CUMBER*

THIS SPECIES IS LIVING HERE AT THE BASE OF  
THE MANGROVE, AND TAKE SHELTER IN THEM, AND  
NOT IN TREES. THEY ALSO LIVE ALONG THE ROCK RETAINING  
WALL.

J  
✓

*SCeloporus NELSONI* COCHRAN

JOUR. WASH. ACAD. SCI., 13, 1923, p. 185.

T. L. PROMOSAS, SINALOA

FEB. 8, 1950

575-578 - NAYARITI, 1 MI. SW OF SAN JOSE DEL CAÑE, 8000 FT., APR. 28.

590-593 - " 3 MI. N. OF SANTA ISABEL, 8800 FT., APR. 29.

THESE LIZARDS ARE A GREAT DEAL DARKER THAN THE SINALOA SPECIMENS AVAILABLE TO ME. THIS MUST BE SPLITTABLE INTO SUBSPECIES.

THEY WERE SEEN ONLY IN AND ON ROCK PILLS, BOTH NEAR AND AWAY FROM WATER. THERE WAS LITTLE COVER AVAILABLE EXCEPT FOR THE ROCKS. THEY WERE VERY COMMON ALONG THE SMALL STREAM WEST OF OUR CAMP AT SAN JOSE DEL CAÑE, ALONG THE LARGE ROCKS AND BOULDERS ON THE STREAM BANKS.

M  
J  
✓

*SCeloporus pyrocephalus* COPE

Proc ANSP, 1864, p. 177.

T. L. NEAL CALIMA, MEXICO

MICH.: APATZINGAN (S. & S.) AND ALANUATO.

JULY 5, 1950. LA PLACITA, MICHOACAN.

THIS SPECIES IS EXCEEDINGLY COMMON IN THIS REGION WHEREVER THERE ARE ROCKS. I SAW MANY OF THEM IN DRY STREAM BEDS, ALONG THE RIVER BANKS, AND IN THE LIMESTONE FOOTHILLS OF THE SIERRA. THEY ABOUND ON THE POINT OF SAN JUAN DE LIMA, WHERE THE ROCKY <sup>HILLS</sup> ~~CLIFF~~ EXTENDS INTO THE OCEAN. STOKER COLLECTED TWO VERY NEAR THE SEA ON ROCKS, AND I SAW THEM BY THE DOZENS WHEN WE PACKED OVER THE POINT.

THEY HAVE A HABIT OF RUNNING A FEW FEET, STOPPING, AND THEN WHIPPING AND LASHING THEIR TAIL ABOUT OVER THE BACK AND NECK AREA.

THEY ARE MUCH LESS WARY THAN THE OTHER SCLOPUS HEREABOUTS, AND CAN QUOTE OFTEN BE TAKEN BY HAND.

SCALOPORUS PYROCEPHALUS

JULY 5, 1950 - LA PLACITA, MICHOACAN.

ALTHOUGH THESE LIZARDS KEY OUT TO PYROCEPHALUS, THEY ARE OBVIOUSLY NOT THAT SPECIES, WHICH IS ALSO VERY COMMON IN THIS AREA, AND IN EXACTLY THE SAME PLACES. I'VE SEEN THEM IN THE SAME COGS. IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF SEX, - I HAVE MALES OF BOTH.

THE DIFFERENCES IN COLOR ARE THE MOST STRIKING, AND THIS LIZARD IS COLORED AS FOLLOWS, FROM A LIVE SPECIMEN: HEAD BROWN-TAN ABOVE, WITH SLIGHT SPOTTING OF YELLOW. THE <sup>DARISTAL</sup> ~~YE~~ ~~LOW~~ ~~SOT~~ ~~ON~~ ~~THE~~ ~~MOUTH~~ IS BRIGHT, AND COMPLETELY SURROUNDED BY BLACK, WHICH MAKES A LINE FORE AND AFT. THE SIDE OF THE HEAD HAS YELLOW STRIPING, WHICH TENDS TO MEET THE ORANGE STRIPES OF THE CHIN. THE CHIN IS BANNED WITH BRIGHT ORANGE AND LIGHT COBALT, THE ORANGE GETTING YELLOW AT LIPS. THERE IS A SLIGHT TRACE OF IRIDESCENT GREEN ON THE CHEEKS AND THROAT. THE ORANGE FADES OUT ON THE CHEST. THE BACK IS QUITE IRIDESCENT GREENISH, WITH A DULL BROWN CAST ABOVE THE DULL ORANGE DORSO-LATERAL STRIPE, WHICH BEGINS ABOVE THE EAR. THE SHOULDER PATCH IS SHINY BLACK. BELOW THE DORSO-LATERAL LINE IS BLACK BROWN STRIPE, WITH SCALES THAT HAVE GREENISH TIPS. BELOW THIS ARE MOTTLING + SPOTS OF ORANGE, WHICH ARE FAIRLY WELL IN A ROW, FROM ABOVE AXIL TO ABOVE GROIN. THE SIDES OF THE BELLY ARE ALSO IRIDESCENT GREEN, AND THIS COLOR CONTINUES ONTO THE HIND LEGS AND THE LOWER HALF OF THE TAIL. MOST OF THE ~~RECTAL~~ SQUARES ON THE BELLY ARE BLACK, ALTHO SOME HAVE MUCH BLACKISH-GREEN CAST. THE GREEN OF THE TAIL IS BRIGHTER THAN THAT OF THE LEGS. THE UPPER HALF OF THE TAIL IS A BLACKISH BROWN. THE FORELEGS ARE BARRED WITH TAN AND DARK BROWN, THE HIND LEGS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY BLACK, WITH INDISTINCT BARZING.

OCT. 24, 1950

IT IS A MATTER OF SEX, AFTER ALL, THE ABOVE BEING A GOOD DESCRIPTION OF THE ♂♂. WHAT I THOUGHT WAS ♂♂ OF PYROCEPHALUS ARE ACTUALLY ♀♀.

J  
M  
✓

*SCOLOPORUS UTIFORMIS* COPE

Proc. USNM, 1864, p. 177.

T.L.: CALIMA.

JALISCO: 2 MI. N. OF LA RESOLANA, 1500 FT., APRIL 7, 1949.

QUITE COMMON, WITH MANY YOUNG ~~ONES~~ ABOUT. NOT AS COMMON AS THE ANELIA IN THE SAME AREA.

JALISCO: AREA ABOUT SAN GABRIEL, MARCH 29-31, 1949.

VERY COMMON IN THIS VALLEY. FOUND IN ABUNDANCE ALONG THE STREAM SUPPLYING THE CITY'S WATER. THEY LIKE STONE FENCES AND BRUSH PILES.

FEB. 8, 1950.

# 399-401; 410; 414; 436; 582; 595 IN THIS SPECIES.

JALISCO, NAYARIT.

OCT. 25, 1950.

THERE ARE 2 GOOD COLOR PHASES IN THE MATERIAL WHICH I GOT IN 1950. JAP 1052 IS A SAMPLE OF ONE TYPE, 1319 OF THE OTHER. IT IS APPARENTLY SEXUAL, 1052 A ♀, 1319 A ♂.

4/9/68

UTA D. BICARINATUS

UMMZ # 80950, LAGUNA CAUYUCA, GUERLENO IS CATALOGUED AS THIS <sup>SUB</sup>SPECIES, AND FALLS WITHIN ITS RANGE, AS GIVEN BY MITTELMAN, BUT IT ALMOST CERTAINLY IS WHAT MITTELMAN CALLS ANONYMOTUS, FOR THE <sup>ENLARGED</sup> BACK SCALES ARE OFFEN IN CONTACT OR SEPARATED BY A SINGLE SMALL SCALE, AND THE BLUE COLOR OF THE MALE IS RESTRICTED TO A STERNAL PATCH; MITTELMAN CLAIMS TO HAVE NO TYPICAL BICARINATUS FROM ACAPULCO.

IT SEEMS TO ME THAT BICARINATUS CAN BE EASILY FILLED OUT ON THE BASIS OF THE NUMBER OF SMALL SCALES BETWEEN THE ENLARGED DORSALS. THERE ARE SEVERAL TO MANY SUCH ROWS IN ALL I'VE LOOKED AT, WHILE IN BOTH TUBERCULATUS & ANONYMOTUS THERE ARE ONLY FEW SUCH SCALES - ONE OR TWO IN BETWEEN THE BIG ONES, OR THE BIG ONES ACTUALLY IN CONTACT. THE AMOUNT OF CARINATION ON THE ENLARGED DORSALS SEEMS TO BE OVER, TOO - MUCH GREATER ON BICARINATUS. THE SMALL ROWS BETWEEN THE ENLARGED DORSALS ARE THE SAME SIZE AS OTHER DORSALS, IN BICARINATUS, WHILE IN TUBERCULATUS THEY ARE CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED, ALTHO SMALLER THAN THE ENLARGED DORSALS THEMSELVES.

UTA BICARINATA TUBERCULATA

4/9/57

TAF # 913; 971-2; 1004-5; 1163; 1292 (NOV OCT 1957)  
(1293 ALSO?)

THESE SPECIMENS SEEM TO FIT INTO THIS SUBSPECIES A GOOD  
DEAL AND EASILY TRANS INTO BICARINATA. SEE NOTES UNDER  
BICARINATA FOR METHODS OF TELLING THEM APART.

THE ACTUAL STATUS OF THIS FORM MAY BE CONSIDERED  
SOMEWHAT DOUBTFUL. HUSTONMAN DEMONSTRATED NO  
INTERGRADATION WHATSOEVER, AND THE DIFFERENCES, WHILE  
NOT GREAT, ARE OBVIOUS & RATHER DISTINCT. THIS MAY  
WELL BE BETTER TREATED AS A FULL SPECIES.

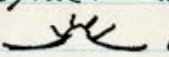
6/27/50  
PETERS

6013

SEA TURTLES.

THESE ARE  
CARRAPACHO  
OTHER KINDS: CARRAPACHO OR CAREY  
(BIG TYPE) ~~CARRAPACHO~~ (SMALL)

JUNE 27, 1950 - 10 KM. S. OF CORNUAYANK, ON BEACH AT PACIFIC  
~~BEACH~~

PICKED UP 2 CARRAPACHO & 3 PLASTAINS ON BEACH. THE  
CARRAPACHOS BOTH RATHER HEART SHAPED, WITH THE WIDEST  
PART VERY ANTERIOR. THE SHELL IS HIGH ANTERIORLY, AND FLARE  
TO THE REAR. THEY ARE QUITE SMOOTH, WITH NO ROUGH OR RAISED  
SEAMATIONS. ONE HAS A SLIGHT KEEL ON THE MIDLINE AND A SLIGHTER  
KEEL ON EITHER SIDE OF IT, THE OTHER HAS <sup>A</sup> KEEL ON EITHER SIDE OF  
THE MIDLINE, NONE IN THE MIDDLE. THERE IS NO HEAVY SERRATION  
ON THE REAR OF THE CARRAPACHO; IT IS QUITE ROUNDED OFF, EXCEPT FOR  
IRREGULAR NOTCHING, WHICH LOOKS ACCIDENTAL. BOTH OF THEM ARE  
QUITE COVERED WITH A FLAKY PERMAL COVERING. THERE APPEAR TO  
BE 6 VERTEBRAE, 6 COSTALS, 1 NUCHAL, AND 11 MARGINALS, ALTHOUGH  
ALL OF THESE COUNTS COULD BE OFF AT LEAST 1 PLATE. THE SHELL  
HAS A HIGH OPENING FOR THE HEAD, THE NUCHAL IS RAISED  
WAY OUT OF LINE WITH THE MARGINALS  (HAS OMMUS).  
THERE ARE A COUPLE OF CERVICAL VERTEBRAE LEFT ON ONE OF  
THEM - WHICH MIGHT BE IDENTIFIABLE BY WILLIAMS' METHOD.

I PICKED 3 PLASTAINS & PARTS OF PLASTAINS, NONE OF  
WHICH MATCH UP WITH THE CARRAPACHOS. THERE SEEM TO BE TWO TYPES  
OF PLASTAIN. ONE IS CROSS SHAPED, THE OTHER ~~ONE~~ OVAL. I DON'T  
HAVE THE BRIDGE FOR THE SECOND TYPE, WHICH SEEMS TO HAVE A  
NARROWER BRIDGE THAN THE OTHER. THE FIRST HAS 5 PAIRS  
OF PLATES, WITH FOUR SMALLER PLATES AT THE BRIDGE. 3 OF THE  
PAIRED PLATES BORDERED THESE 4 PLATES. THE SECOND HAS 6  
PAIRED PLATES, 3 OF WHICH ENTER THE BRIDGE.

SEATURTLES

Aug 8, 1980 MARUATO, HONOLULU

2000 - LARGE ♀ IN THICK SCRUB. ± 30 YARDS FROM BEACH

2007 - THROWING TREMENDOUS QUANTITIES OF SAND ABOUT  
WITH FORE & REAR FLIPPERS

2010 - HAS DONE GOOD SIZED HOLE, LARGE BODY IN IT.

2015 - HOLE DEEP AS HER SHELL, HIND FEET MOVING  
RHYTHMICALLY, ALWAYS WITH ONE OR OTHER COVERING  
TAIL, WHICH IS PASSED DEEPLY INTO SAND. HOLE ABOUT  
6 FEET IN DIAMETER.

2020 - SHE CRAWLS FORWARD IN THE HOLE A FEW INCHES  
EVERY FEW MINUTES, AND REBUILDS THE TAIL BY TAMING  
A DOWN STRAIGHT INTO THE SAND. THERE IS NO EXCAVATION  
OF A HOLE SO FAR FOR THE EGGS.

1022 - HEAD HAS STARTED UP OVER FOREEND OF HOLE.

1023 - HOLE DIGGING STARTED

1026 - SHE DIPS, LIFTS, AND THROWS IN ABOUT A 6-8 SECOND  
CYCLE. TIMED FOR ABOUT 20 CYCLES. EACH FOOT  
IS CURVED INWARD TO SCOOP.

1027 - 6-8 DIGS AND THEN SHE RESTS. SHE BRINGS OUT  
A LOAD, HOLDS IT UNLIKE THE DIGS WITH THE OTHER  
FOOT, BRINGS IT OUT, BRACES IT, AND THROWS WITH  
TAIL FIRST, ONLY AFTER THE OTHER BRACES HOLE  
THEN SHE DIGS, BRACES AND THROWS WITH OPPOSITE  
FOOT AGAIN.

6 AND A REST.

6 " " "

10 " " "

1037 - HOLE ABOUT AS DEEP AS SHE CAN REACH WITHOUT  
DOING SOMETHING TO GET SHELL OFF EGGS. SHELL  
AT ± 35° ANGLE. SHE ~~ENDS~~ THEN MOVES  
IN MIDDLE OF BIG HOLE SHE DOO ORIGINALLY.

1036 - STILL DIGGING. DEPOSITS SAND IN FRONT OF FOOT  
COVERS IT UP, KICKS ~~RE~~ IT AWAY, FORWARD.

2040 - STOPPED DIGGING.

2043 - 1<sup>st</sup> egg

2203 - FINISHED WITH SMALL EGGS. EGGS DROPPED  
AT 6-14 SECOND INTERVALS, AVE. ABOUT 9.75  
SECONDS (ALSO NOTED). EGGS WERE DROPPED  
NOT CAUGHT AT ALL, ~~DIFFICULT~~ LENGTH OF RISE  
LAST EGGS JUST FILLED HOLE UP.

2309 - HOLE COVERED, HIND FLIPPERS ~~WELL~~ ~~DOWN~~ IN  
THE SPT.

2310 - FRONT PADDLE STARTED TO THROW SAND OVER BACK AND  
HOLE - THE LARGE ONE SACKS IN.

2437 - STOPPED COVERING.

± 12 FEET OF COVER, IN SEMICIRCLE BACK TOWARD SEA.

± 2.5 " DEPTH ALL WAY

STILL SPREADING OVER

COR VENTURE.

TOTAL EGGS - 125 FULL SIZED, 2 ~~WAS~~ SMALL ONES, 1 -  LIKE THIS.

2110 - BACK IN SEA.

*Chelonia mydas*

SEA TURTLES III

AUG 9 1950

1<sup>st</sup> TIME 1<sup>st</sup> TURTLE COMES OFF SHORE. AT FIRST 3 MILES SW  
BEFORE 1<sup>st</sup> LANDING.

2000- 1<sup>st</sup> TURTLE REVISITS - QUITE DIFFERENT BY SHORE.

2003- 2<sup>nd</sup> ASHORE

YESTERDAY'S HOLE IS 25 YDS FROM NEAREST HIGH TIDE  
MARK.

2047- 1<sup>st</sup> 2 NOT SEEN FOR 20 MIN. PROBABLY IN H<sub>2</sub>O.  
TURTLE JUST CAME ON HIGH TIDE MARK. SHELL 29 1/4",  
LIGHT GREENISH WITH DK GREEN SPOTTING, MANY  
BARNACLES ON CARAPACE + NECK.

2055- MOVEMENT ON SHORE IS A SLOW SLIDING. THE  
FLIPPER'S GO FORWARD SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE HIND  
LEGS DRAG UP TOGETHER, THE FORE FLIPPER AND THE  
HIND PUSH, AND SHE MOVES ABOUT 9-10" IN 1/2 SEC (MEAS)

2102- ANOTHER SPOTTER SHE HAS DONE CLEAR BACK TO SHORE  
SAND, TURNED BACK ON, TO HIGH TIDE MARK, NOW DOING AN  
IT ALONG SHORE. CARAPACE 34 1/2", DK GREEN SPOTS RE  
B/L AS 254 + 504, BARNACLES.

# SEA TURTLES IV

AUG 10, 1950

FORGET TO NOTE THAT THE SEA TURTLE EGGS ~~WERE~~ COLLECTED NIGHT BEFORE LAST WERE ALL FROM  $1\frac{1}{8}$ " TO  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " IN DIAMETER.

I ATE ABOUT 3 DOZEN OF THEM. BOILING IS NOT SATISFACTORY. THE YOLK HARDENS, BUT THE ALBUMEN DID NOT CONGAL AFTER 3 HRS OF BOILING. ALSO, BOILING INCREASES THE MEALY TASTE OF THE YOLK. FRYING IS NOT PARTICULARLY SATISFACTORY, SINCE AGAIN THE ALBUMEN IS TOO THICK TO CONGAL PROPERLY, ALTHO IT DOES BECOME SUFFICIENTLY RUBBERY TO BE EATABLE. THE LOCAL PEOPLE BITE OFF ONE END OF THE RUBBERY SHELL (THEY BOUNCED AS THEY DROPPED THEM IN HER MOUTH) AND SUCK OUT THE RAW JUICES. I DIDN'T TRY THIS METHOD.

ABOUT THE BEST WAY TO FIX THEM IS TO BREAK A  $\frac{1}{2}$  DOZEN INTO A SKILLET WHICH IS NARMY WELL GREASED, WHIP THEM INTO A FOAM, MIX IN A COUPLE OF WELL DICED VIENNA SAUSAGES (BACON SUITS TO GO GOOD ALSO - WE HAD NONE) AND SCRAMBLE THEM OVER A SLOW FIRE. SALT WHILE FRYING, SERVE PIPING HOT. TASTE  $\bar{b}$  NOT UNLIKE HEN'S EGGS, ALTHO MORE MEALY. QUITE EDIBLE, AND VERY SATISFACTORY FEELING FOR A HUNGRY HERPETOLOGIST.

DEPTH OF NEST PROPER -  $10\frac{1}{2}$ "

DISTANCE FROM LIMB TO GROUND SURFACE AFTER SHE FINISHED - 25"

" " " " TOP OF NEST - 39"

" " " " GROUND LEVEL TO NEST TOP - 14"

NEST WAS ABOUT A ONE FOOT CUBE, AND SHE FILLED IT.

~~STODONTYPUS?~~ *Geomys* RUBIDA

July 2, 1950. JAP # 956-57.

I've gotten 2 of these now, one about 2 kilometers from the beach, the other in the Sierra foothills which run down to the water. ~~They~~ Both were lying in the grass along the paths.

The color phase is a <sup>tawnyish</sup> ~~dark~~ brown, except for the markings, which are a very much lighter brown, almost a tan or fawn color. In each of the castles is an orange red spot, and the same in the annals, but much less obvious. The head is dark brown, with a yellow stripe over the nose and a backward directed yellow horseshoe between the eyes. All of the stripes on the head are yellow, with a slight suffusion of orange. The plastron is brownish-black in the center, surrounded by a yellow ring around the plastron. The scales of the legs are dullish orange.

## KINOSTERNON

JALISCO: 1 MI. N. OF SAN GABRIEL, 4000 FT., MARCH 29, 1949. NO. 416.

FOUND IN A SMALL BURROW UNDER A ROCK NEAR A SMALL, MUDDY POND. ITS EYES WERE SEALED SHUT BY A ~~THICK~~ MUCOUS OF SOME SORT, AND IT WAS PROBABLY IN A TYPE OF AESTIVATION OR HIBERNATION. IT IS A YOUNG INDIVIDUAL.

AGALYCHNIS DARNICOLOR (Cope)

✓

Proc. ANSP, 16, 1964, p. 188.

T.C.: NEAR COLIMA, COLIMA.

MICH.: LA MAJADA (S. & S.)

JALISCO: 2 MI. N OF LA RESOLANA, 1500 M., APRIL 7, 1949.

A SINGLE SPECIMEN WAS TAKEN UNDER A LOG IN A MOIST  
LOWLAND FOREST. THERE WAS A SNAKE (TREMORIDON?) UNDER  
THE SAME LOG, AND THE TWO WERE PRACTICALLY ON TOP OF EACH OTHER.  
THE SNAKE WAS TOO SMALL TO EAT THE FROG, HOWEVER.

THE FROG WAS A SLATY GRAY WHEN CAUGHT, BUT AFTER A FEW HOURS  
IN A SACK, HE WAS A BEAUTIFUL BRIGHT PEACH GREEN. THE UNDER PORTIONS  
OF ALL PARTS OF THE LEGS ARE A BRIGHT ORANGE IN LIFE.

AGALYCNIS DROMICOLOR

JULY 10, 1950. 1/2 MI. E. OF LAPACITA, MICHOACAN. JAP 1627.

CAUGHT ONE OF THESE UNDER THE BARK OF A LARGE OLD TREE. HE WAS VERY BLACK WHEN I CAUGHT HIM, SO MUCH SO THAT I COULDN'T BE SURE HE WAS AGALYCNIS. HE TURNED TO THE RUSSET GREEN IN MY SACK.

LINGSTADT: DORSAL COLOR DULL LIGHT GREEN, NO PATTERN AT ALL. WINGS ON SIDES DEAD WHITE. LOWER SURFACES OF <sup>PALMS</sup> FOREWINGS AND AXILLA DULL ORANGE, ABOVE GREEN. FLASH COLORS ON HIND LEGS <sup>AND BROWN</sup> DULL ORANGE. EYE MOTTLED WITH BLACK AND GOLD. UPPER HALF OF EYELID TRANSPARENT AND CLEAR, WITH FINE GOLDEN LINES THROUGH IT, LOWER HALF OF EYELID GREEN.

JULY 18, 1950 - COAHUYANA, MICHOACAN. JAP 1115-7

IN CHORUS, NOT TOO GREAT, WHEN IT STARTED TO SPRINKLE SLIGHTLY SOONLY AFTER WE ARRIVED FROM LAPACITA ABOUT 2000, ON JULY 18, 1950. THE CALL IS A SORT OF A SWALLOW CRASHED WITH A NICCUP, OR SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TO THE NOISE MADE BY PULLING THE TONGUE AWAY FROM THE ROOF OF THE MOUTH. SORT OF A "GLSP". THEY WERE CALLING FROM THE GROUND AND ON THE LOGS OF A WOODEN FENCE WHICH BORDERS THE ~~THE~~ SCHOOL ON ONE SIDE. I COLLECTED 3, AND COULD HEAR 1/2 DOZEN MORE IN SURROUNDING FIELDS. ALL CALLERS WERE ISOLATED, THERE WAS NO ACTUAL GROUPING INTO CHORUSES. THE BIRDS WERE VERY EASILY CAUGHT.

*AGALYCHNIS DARNICOLOR*

AUG 7, 1950. JAP 126122

ESTERILAS DE SALITRE, MICHOACAN, AUG 5, 1950  $\pm$  530 PM.

FOUND A PAIR OF AGALYCHNIS CLASPING ON DRY LAND AT LEAST 50 YARDS FROM WATER. I TRACED THE PAIR BY THE MALE'S CALL, SO EITHER THEY CALL AFTER CLASPING, OR ANOTHER  $\sigma$  WAS VERY CLOSE BY. I COULDN'T FIND A 2<sup>ND</sup>  $\sigma$ , HOWEVER. CLASPING IS AXIALLY, AND ALL OF THE FINGERS ARE FIRMLY CLASPED OVER THE F's FOREARM, WHILE THE OPPOSABLE THUMB IS DEEPLY SET IN HER AXILLA. HIS FEET WERE PLACED ALONG HER SIDES. I WATCHED FOR QUITE A WHILE, BUT SAW NO SIGN OF EGGLAYING ACTIVITY, SO I COLLECTED THE PAIR.

AUG. 9, 1950.

WHEN I PRESENTED THESE FLOCKS TODAY, THEY WERE A VERY DARK, OLIVE GREEN COLOR ALL OVER, WITH SMALL GREEN DOTS DORSALLY AND ON LEGS AND ARMS. ORANGE AT FLASH POINTS AND ON BOTTOMS OF ARMS, LEGS, HANDS & FEET.

AUG. 25, 1950.

FLOCKS COLLECTED NITE OF AUG. 24, 1950, 6.5 MI. W. OF  
LA DE LA CUESTA, GUERRERO. JAP 1861-3

$\sigma$ 'S WERE CALLING ON HILLSIDE NEXT TO ROAD, AND A SINGLE  $\sigma$  AND A CLASPING PAIR WERE COLLECTED. THIS MORNING THE BOG IS FULL OF EGGS, ALL OF WHICH HAVE A DEFINITE, BRIGHT GREENISH COLOR, ALL OVER, ALTHO ONE PAIR IS SLIGHTLY LIGHTER THAN THE OTHER.

THE FEMALE HAS WELL FORMED, QUITE GREENISH EGGS IN HER OVIDUCT. I REMOVED A LARGE PART OF THE LEFT ONE AND PRESERVED IT.

SHE HAD ORTHOPTERAN REMAINS IN HER STOMACH.

AGALYCHNIS DACTYLOCOLOR

AUG. 25, 1950.

THIS GREEN STAIN WAS CAUSED BY THE OVIDUCT OF THE FEMALE, WHICH WE LAD IT ON THE PAPER FOR COLOR PICTURES. THE WATER WAS ACTUALLY STAINED GREEN BY THESE OVARIAN EGGS, AND IT DRIED TO THIS COLOR ON THE PAPER.



JAP 1404

BURRO

JULY 31, 1950. JAP 1170.

TAKEN JUST E. OF CALCOMAN, 3500 FEET, LAST NIGHT, BY  
TED MILLER.

PAROTOIDS, STRIPE BETWEEN EYES, STRIPE RUNNING POST.  
FROM " ALL A SANDY OR REDDISH BROWN COLOR.  
OTHER DORSAL STRIPES QUITE OBSCURE.

BUFO HORRIBILIS WIEGMANN

1515 VON OKEN, 26, 1833, p. 654

T.L.: MICHUACA + VERACRUZ, MEXICO.

RECOG. CHAR.: ONLY BUFO IN AREA WITH WELL DEVELOPED TARSAL FOLD; LARGE, PROMINENT CHESTS; PARATIBS EXTENDING FAR DOWN ON SIDE OF NECK.

July 27, 1960.

SPECIMEN TAKEN AT AIRPORT IN COLIMA AND WEIGHED ON AIRPORT SCALES WEIGHED 675 GRAMS.

BUFO MARMAREUS

JUNE 25, 1950. CONHUAYANA, MICHUACAN, 160 FEET. 0700.

AFTER A VERY HEAVY RAINFALL LAST NIGHT, THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE AMPHIBIAN ACTIVITY LAST NIGHT, ALTHO I HEARD NO CLEARLY BUFO VOICES IN THE GROUP. IN A POOL FROM WHICH NYLA ZOUZINI WAS CALLED DURING THE NIGHT, I FOUND BREEDING BUFOS. ALL THAT I SAW WERE IN CLASPING PAIRS, AND THIS MAY ACCOUNT FOR THE LACK OF CALLING. THE POOL IS TRIANGULAR IN SHAPE, ABOUT 15 FEET THE LONG WAY, AND 10 THE OTHER. ALL OF THE PAIRS I CAN SEE ARE IN ONE CORNER, AND I COUNT 7 IN ALL. NONE OF THEM SEEM TO BE ACTIVELY LAYING EGGS. THE CLASPING IS INSIGNIFICANT.

THE POOL IS IMMEDIATELY BEHIND THE SCHOOL FENCE, AND IS SURROUNDED BY SMALL HOUSES. THERE IS FAIRLY HEAVY WOODS AND UNDERGROWTH A FEW FEET (ABOUT 20-25) TO THE EAST AND SOUTHWEST.

IN THE 1 ♂ PAIR TAKEN, THE MALE IS CONSIDERABLY SHORTER THAN THE FEMALE. THE ♂ IS OLIVE GREEN DORSALLY, <sup>AND LATERALLY</sup> WITH LITTLE SIGN OF ANY MARMARUS AT ALL. THE HEAD IS ENTIRELY OLIVE GREEN. THE ~~GREEN~~ HIND LEGS ARE BARRED WITH DARK GREEN AND CREAMY WHITE. THE ♀, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS DARK GREEN AND DEEP BROWN - ALMOST BLACK, ON THE BACK, WITH A DK GREEN DORSOLATERAL LINE. THE HEAD IS DK BROWN. THE LEGS ARE BARRED WITH BLACK AND LIGHT BROWN. THE BELLY IS WHITE.

THE ONLY CALL I HEARD IS A RAPID CHUCKING, NOT AT ALL BUFOID. "CHUCK-CHUCK-CHUCK-CHUCK". IT WAS NOT LOUD, AND PROBABLY IS NOT A BREEDING CALL. IT WAS GIVEN BY CLASPED MALES, ALTHO I HEARD IT BEING DISTURBED FROM, SEVERAL TIMES.

CLASPING PAIRS WERE FOUND OUT OF THE WATER, UNDER ROCKS AND LOGS. THESE PAIRS WERE PROBABLY JUST MADE UP, AND I SUPPOSE HAD NOT ENTERED THE H<sub>2</sub>O YET. THERE WERE AT LEAST 4 PAIRS LIKE THIS.

THE EGGS ARE DEPOSITED IN STRINGS, AND APPEAR TO BE INDIVIDUALLY ENCAPSULATED. MOST OF THE STRINGS ARE FLOATING IN THE SURFACE OF THE WATER, BLACK POLE UP. THE H<sub>2</sub>O IS VERY MUDDY,

0924

AIR TEMP: 82°F

420 " : 800 F

AND I COULD SEE EITHER ACTUAL EGG DEPOSITION NOR WHETHER THE EGGS ARE ALSO ABUNDANT BEGIN THE SURFACE OR NOT.

7:40 I CAN NOW COUNT 11 PAIRS, COUNTING THOSE ON THE BANK OF THE POOL.

7:45. COLLECTED SPIDERS ON THE SHORE - AND ALL OF THE ♀♀ ARE FULL OF EGGS. NONE HAVE LAID YET.

0850 - THE MALE LATENTLY CLASPS IN GUINALLY, BUT HE ALSO FOLDS HIS HIND LEGS BACK OVER HIMSELF IN SUCH A WAY THAT HE CAN PUT HIS FEET IN HER GRAB, AGAINST THE UPPER FEMUR. HE THEN PUSHER VIOLENTLY, EXTENDING HIMSELF FULLY, SO THAT THE FEMALE IS STRETCHED LENGTHWISE. I CAN BE PUSHED FAR ENOUGH THAT HER FEET ARE OUT AT FULL LENGTH AND OVERLAPPING.

WHEN ACTUAL EGGLAYING TAKES PLACE, THE ♀ LIFTS HER HEAD VIOLENTLY, AND THE ANUS + UPPER LEGS ARE RAISED HIGH - FUITE OFTEN CLEAR OUT OF THE WATER. AT THE SAME TIME THE MALE BENDS THARPLY FORWARD + FORCES HIS ANUS DOWNWARD, WHILE PULLING HIS HEAD BACK MUCH INTENSIVELY. THIS PLACES THE TWO ANUSES IN FAIRLY CLOSE PROXIMITY, AND THE EGGS ARE DISCHARGED. THEY SEEM TO BE DISCHARGED IN MASS, ONE FEMALE EXTENDING 7 MASSES IN RAPID SUCCESSION. THE MASSES RECTIFY OUT INTO STRINGS WHICH LIE ON THE WATER'S SURFACE. THE ♂ UNDOUBTEDLY FERTILIZES THE WHOLE MASS AS IT COMES OUT, SINCE HE ACTIVELY PARTICIPATES IN THE EXTRUSION. I COULD SEE NO EGG FROM THE MALE, HOWEVER. THIS SEEMS TO BE THE REASON FOR THE CONSTANT DOWNWARD PULLURE BY THE ♂ ON THE ♀'S HEAD - SHE HAS TO LOWER HER HEAD TO LAY THE EGGS.

SEPARATION AFTER SUCCESSFUL COUPATION IS QUITE RAPID, AND APPARENTLY BOTH PARTICIPANTS IMMEDIATELY DESERT THE POOL. I SAW ONE PAIR BREAK UP, AND THE MALE LEFT IN A FRONT RUSH, GOING AT LEAST 20 FEET AWAY FROM THE POOL WITHOUT STOPPING. THE ♀ OF THE PAIR LEFT SOMEWHAT MORE SLUPLY, AND STOPPED UNDER A LOG WHERE OTHER TADDS WERE ALSO. A SECOND PAIR COMPLETED EGGLAYING AND ALMOST AS SOON AS THEY FINISHED THE ♀ TOOK OFF WITH THE MALE IN HER TACK AND LEFT THE POOL IN GREAT HURRY - AT LEAST 2 1/2 x 3 FEET, - TO A NEARBY CLUMP OF BUSHES, WITH THE ♂ STILL TENTATIVELY CLASPING.

BUFO MARMOREUS

JUNE 26, 1950.

0700 - RETURNED TO POOL, AND EVERY CGG MASS HAD EITHER COMPLETELY HATCHED OR WAS A WIGGLING MASS TRYING TO FREE ITSELF FROM THE GELATINE. EGGS WHICH I SAW DEPOSITED YESTERDAY AT 0700 WERE HATCHED TODAY. ALL ADULTS WERE COMPLETELY GONE FROM THE POOL, OF COURSE.

THE H<sub>2</sub>O HAD CLEARED COMPLETELY OF THE SILT OF THE ADULT'S CAMPAIGN, AND I COULD SEE THE ENTIRE BOTTOM, WHICH WAS ALMOST COVERED WITH CGG MASSES AND WIGGLERS. IT IS NOT MORE THAN 3" VINCENES DEEP AT ANY POINT.

JUNE 29, 1950.

RETURNED TO CANUAYANK, AND FOUND THE POOL COMPLETELY DRIED UP, EXCEPT FOR A LITTLE MUD IN THE MIDDLE. THERE IS APPARENTLY NO SURVIVAL OF SPAWN AT ALL. THE TADPOLE BLACKENED THE DRIED BOTTOM OF THE POOL.

*BUFO MARMOREUS* WIEGMANN

✓

LISTS FROM CHERRY, 26, 1933, p. 66.

T.L.: VERACRUZ, V.C.

MICHOACAN - APATZINGAN (S.T.S.)

REGIONS HAVE WELL DEVELOPED CRANIAL CRESTS, SUPRA-TYMpanic  
CREST USUALLY PRESENT; PARATOID SEPARATED FROM  
EYE BY CREST AND SMALL SPACE; NO HEAVY BLACK  
METALINEAL TUBERCLES.

JALISCO: 2 MI. N. OF LA RESOLANA, 1500 FT., APRIL 6, 1949. AD. ♂.

CAUGHT BY MOONLIGHT AS IT HOPPED ACROSS THE MAIN ROAD.  
THE TRAD WAS VERY SLOW AND AWKWARD, ITS JUMPS WERE QUITE  
INEFFECTUAL.

WHEN KEYS, THIS ANIMAL GOES EQUALLY WELL TO EITHER  
MARMOREUS OR JALISCO, DEPENDING UPON THE INTERPRETATION OF  
CRANIAL CREST DEVELOPMENT. THEY ARE LARGE AND WELL DEVELOPED,  
TO MY MIND. THE OCCIPITAL CREST IS PRESENT.

J

DIAGLENA

~~Phyllanthus~~ FOLKES BEECH.

~~THOMAS, H. A. (1919), 1882, p. 126, fig. 1.~~

~~T. L. PRESIDIO, SOUTH PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE.~~

JULY 15, 1950 - OSTULA, MICRONESIA.

THIS SPECIES BEGAN CALLING ABOUT DUSK, AFTER AN AFTER-NOON OF RATHER STEADY RAINFALL. THEY SANG MOST OF THE EARLY NIGHT, BUT STOPPED WHEN THE RAIN STOPPED. THEY WERE SEEN THROUGHOUT THE VILLAGE, QUITE ABUNDANT. THEY HOPPED UP AND DOWN THE STREETS, INTO THE YARDS AND FIELDS, AND EVEN INTO THE CLOSELY CLOSED HOUSES. THEY ARE EASILY TAKEN; THEY DO NOT EVEN OFFER TO HOP WHEN SHONE WITH THE LIGHT. SEVERAL WERE TAKEN IN THE STREETS. THE REST WERE FOUND BY THEIR SINGING.

THE SONG IS A LOW SMOKE, RISING IN PITCH ALL THE TIME. IT IS REPEATED AT 5-10 SECOND INTERVALS. THE SOUND IS PRODUCED BY FANING AIR FROM THE BODY INTO THE VOCAL SAC.

PHYLISIA BAUDINI JOINED WITH THIS SPECIES IN A CHORUS IN AN OPEN FIELD IN THE CENTER OF TOWN. THE FIELD IS NORMALLY DRY, BUT IT HAD ABOUT 2 INCHES OF STANDING WATER DURING THE RAIN, AND SEVERAL FAST STREAMS FLOWING ACROSS IT. THE EGGS SAT ON THE GROUND, USUALLY UNDER LEAF COVER FROM LOW PLANTS.

LIVE ADULT: HEAD GRAY BROWN WITH CHOCOLATE BROWN MARKINGS OR RETICULATIONS. EYE STRIKINGLY PROTECTIVE WITH A GRAY GREEN SKIN ON THE BACK HALF, PUPIL BLACK WITH A GOLDEN RING ~~AND~~ RETICULATED WITH BLACK. VENTRAL COLOR DULL GREEN, WITH RETICULATIONS OF BLACK MIDDORSALLY, AND OF CHOCOLATE BROWN DORSOLATERALLY AND LATERALLY. THE DULL GREEN OF THE BACK EIGHTHES DORSOLATERALLY AND FADES INTO THE NEUTRAL COLOR OF THE LOW SIDES. THE UPPER SURFACES OF THE ARMS AND LEGS ARE THE SAME COLOR AND PATTERN AS THE BACK. THE 1<sup>ST</sup> 2 FINGERS ARE <sup>SOLID</sup> CREAM, THE OTHER TWO ARE CREAM WITH CHOCOLATE RETICULATIONS. THE HIND FOOT IS ALMOST ENTIRELY CHOCOLATE ABOVE, WITH SOME GREENISH SHADING.

THE THUMB IS WONDERFULLY OPPOSABLE, AND HE ACTUALLY GRABBED A HYPO NEEDLE ABOUT THE BIG END AND NEED IT BY HIMSELF, WITH 3 FINGERS ON ONE SIDE AND THE THUMB ON THE

OTHER, HOLDING IT AFTER I RELEASED IT.

THE LOWER PART OF THE FLANGE IS LIGHT, FAIRLY IRIDESCENT GREEN, WITH SLIGHT CHOCOLATE MOTTLING. THE GILL AND THROAT ARE WHITE. THE BELLY IS GREENISH-CREAM, WHILE THE LOWER SURFACES OF THE ARMED LEGS ARE A FLESH TINT. THERE ARE NO FLASH COLORS ON THE FEMUR NOR IN THE GRAIN.

THE NOSTRILS ARE DIRECTED UP AND BACKWARDS AND ARE ALMOST CONSTANTLY IN MOTION, THE ANTERIOR EDGE PULLING FLAT AGAINST THE HEAD TO CLOSE THE OPENING.

VARIATIONS: THE AMT OF RETICULATION ON THE BACK VARIES CONSIDERABLY. ONE IND. ENOUGH THAT I COULD ALMOST CALL THE GREEN THE RETICULATION.

THERE HAS BEEN NO MORE CALLING BY THESE FISHES SINCE THE ~~FIRST~~ RAIN ON THE 14TH, WHICH WAS THE FIRST GOOD HEAVY ONE OF THE SEASON IN THIS VALLEY. THE FISHES SANG ONLY DURING THE DARK AND DURING THE RAIN. WHEN THE RAIN STOPPED AT ABOUT 0100 ON JULY 15, THE FISHES STOPPED SOON AFTER. I HAVE NOT SEEN ANOTHER SINCE, NOR HEARD ONE. THEY ARE COMPLETELY SILENT.

July 17, 1950.

APPARENTLY THE CATCH WAS NOT IN VAIN, BECAUSE WHEN I RETURNED TO THE POOL THIS MORNING IN WHICH THE FISHES HAD BEEN CALLING, I FOUND FRESHLY HATCHED TROPHUS. ~~APP THE BREEDING SEASON MUST BE COMPLETE WITH THAT AMOUNT OF ACTIVITY.~~

*Eleutherodactylus B. occidentalis*.

July 5, 1950 - LA PLACITA, MICHIGAN.

THESE FROGS ARE IN ALMOST FULL CHORUS IN THE SCRUB AND THICKET <sup>EMT</sup> NORTH OF THE TOWN. THEY SIT ON LOW BRANCHES, VINES, OR SHRUBS, FROM 3-7 FEET ABOVE THE GROUND. THEY ALWAYS PICK A SPOT WHERE THE BRANCH RUNS PARALLEL OR CLOSE TO IT TO THE GROUND. THE CALL IS A RAPIDLY REPEATED SINGLE NOTE WHISTLE - WHEET WHEET WHEET. THE SINGLE NOTE IS ALMOST NYLA CRUCIFER LIKE, BUT THE RAPIDITY OF REPETITION SMOOTHS IT OUT SOMEWHAT, AND MAKES IT MORE OF A WHISTLE THAN A PEET. THE CALL IS 5 OR 6 NOTES LONG, AND IS REPEATED EVERY 15-20 SECONDS. IT IS QUITE PIERCING, AND MAKES ONE'S EARS RING IF HEARD FROM CLOSE UP.

THE FROGS THEMSELVES ARE TAN DORSALLY, WITH STREAKS OF BLACK ALONG THE WARTY RIDGES. A SLIGHTLY DARKER OR GREYISH TAN STRIPE STARTS AT A BLACK LINE BETWEEN THE EYE AND TERMINATES TO THE SCAPULAR REGION AND THEN CONTINUES DOWN THE VENTRAL LINE TO THE VENT. THE TOP OF THE SNOUT IS VERY LIGHT TAN. THE CARINAL RIDGE IS BORDERED BECAUSE BY A DARK BROWN LINE WHICH RUNS THRU THE EYE AND ACROSS AND DOWN BEHIND THE TYMPANUM. THE SIDE OF THE HEAD IS COPPERY, WITH BLACK SPOTS ON THE LIPS. THE LOWER LIP ALTERNATES FLUOR AND WHITE. THE EYE IS BLACK RINGED WITH COPPER SPECKLED WITH BLACK. THE CHIN IS <sup>NATURAL-GREYISH</sup> ~~GREYISH~~ THE VENTRAL DISK IS CREAM-WHITE. THE FORELEG IS TAN SPOTTED WITH OCCASIONAL BLACK, THE HIND LEG IS DARK TAN BARRED WITH LIGHT BROWN, THE FLASH PATCHES FORE AND AFT ON THE FEMUR AND IN THE GAIN ARE DULL REDDISH ORANGE, NOT AT ALL BRIGHT.

VARIATIONS: 1. DORSAL COLOR GREENISH-TAN, DARK SPOT ON BACK NO MORE THAN TRIANGLE BETWEEN EYES, BLACK ON BACK BRIGHTER.

2. DORSALLY MORE BROWN, LESS BLACK SPOTS, FLASH COLORS QUITE BRIGHT ORANGE RED.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS C.

1

AUG. 9, 1950.

Coll. ESTOPILOS DE SALITRE, MICHORAN, AUG 6, 1950.

LIVE SPECIMEN: RUSTY OR RUSSET RED ON BACK, FAINT BLACK MARKINGS, FAINT BLACK BAR BTWN EYES. SIDES YELLOW, WITH BLACK MOTTLING. FLANK COLORS YELLOW & BLACK MOTTLED. VENTER CREAMY WHITE. EYE GOLDEN BROWN, HORIZONTAL BROWN LINE, GRAY BELOW. DORSAL SURFACE HINDLETS SAME COLOR AS BACK.

## HYLA DISTINCTA COPE

✓

Proc. Amer. Acad. Sci., 17, 1877, p. 87.

T.L.: "Most probably Veracruz, Mexico?"

MARCH 22, 1949. CERRO SAN ANDRES, W. SLOPE, 1 1/2 MI. N. OF SAN  
PEDRO, CA 10 MI. WNW OF CIUDAD AIDAHO, 7800 FT.

DR. NOVAKA PICKED THIS SPECIMEN OFF A ROCK WITH FUN  
US. IT APPARENTLY WAS IN THE OPEN.

HYLA CARMIA - May 11, 1949

CALL ONLY ON INFLATION  
OF AIR INTO BODY AND  $H_2O$

CRASPING IS AXIAL WAY.

145 - CRASPING PAIR FOUND

BODY IS TREMENDOUSLY

DISTENDED WHILE CALLING.

AIR GOES FROM BODY TO THROAT  
AND BACK. AIR IN A DISTENDED

BODY CAN BE FORCED INTO SAC

BY FINGERS WITHOUT SOUND -

VOCAL CORDS ARE UNDER PRO'S  
CONTROL.

---

9200 FLY K. 54 Patn

JACKMANO NERY.

---

18-11-80

35-55-00

HYAL SMITHI

July 15, 1950. - OSTULA, HICHOACAN, 4000 FEET

PICKED UP BY DR. STOKER, IN BREEDING CHORUS - WHICH I WAS UNABLE TO FIND. SERIES 1091-1098.

LIVE SPECIMEN, ♂ - A PERFECTLY UNIFORM BUTTERSCOTCH DORSALLY AND ON THE LIMBS. THE BACK IS SOMEWHAT DARKER THAN THE LIMBS, AND THE HEAD VERY SLIGHTLY DARKER THAN THE BODY. THE SIDES ARE THE SAME COLOR AS THE ARMS AND LEGS. THERE IS A SLIGHTLY DIFFERENTIATED FLESH AREA ON THE THROAT OF AN ORANGISH. IT IS NOT STRONGLY CONTRASTED WITH THE BUTTERSCOTCH. THE EYE IS COARSELY HEAVILY RETICULATED WITH BLACK. THE BELLY IS CREAM, THE REST FLESH. THE THROAT IS TRANSLUCENT, AND THE TONGUE AND PART OF THE HYOID ARE VISIBLE THRU IT.

CLASPING IS AUXILIARY.

July 16, 1950.

RETURNED TO THE RIGHT POOL THIS MORNING WITH STOKER. FOUND SMALL EGG-MASSSES, WITH EGGS IN PASTRULA, WHICH WERE ATTACHED TO SEVERAL SMALL TWIGS, THE SIDES OF SEVERAL ROCKS, AND A FEW LYING LOOSE ON THE BOTTOM. THE POOL WAS AT THE FOOT OF A STEEP DROPOFF IN A MOUNTAIN STREAM, AND WAS IN A LIMESTONE BLOCK AREA. THE WHOLE AREA WAS QUITE DAMP, AND FERNS & MOSSSES GROWN IN ABUNDANCE, SO THE AREA IS PROBABLY CONSTANTLY WET. THE POOL IS ABOUT 4 FEET ACROSS & 3 WIDE, AND IS NOWHERE MORE THAN 5 INCHES DEEP.

STOKER FOUND THE FROGS IN CHORUS, AND COLLECTED 4 CLASPING PAIRS. THIS WAS ABOUT 0800 JULY 15. HE HAD DIFFICULTY DESCRIBING THE VOICE - BUT POINTED OUT A SINGLE CALL WHEN WE GOT THERE. IT WAS A SOFT,

HIGH-PITCHED, METALLIC SERIES OF CHIRKS. HE FOUND  
CROAKING POINTS AS MUCH AS 6 FEET FROM THE POOL.

I SEARCHED THE AREA ABOUT THE POOL CAREFULLY  
AND FOUND NO FRAGS IN TREES, UNDER LOGS, ROCKS, OR  
MOSS, BARK, ETC. I SUSPECT THEY LIVE DEEP IN THE CAVITIES  
OF THE LIMESTONE.

THEY HAVE A VERY PROMINENT INGUINAL FOLD IN  
LIFE.

*Nyctelia smitai*

1950

AUG. 5-6, ESTOPILAS DE SOLITRE, MICHOACAN, MEX.

(AUG. 7) ON NIGHT OF 5<sup>th</sup>, I CAUGHT ONE OF THESE  
CALLING ON THE TOP LEAF OF A 4 FOOT HERBACEOUS PLANT.  
THE CALL IS MUCH LIKE THAT OF A CRICKET, WITH A SLIGHTLY  
RISING NOTE. IT IS THE SAME CALL THAT STARR POINTED  
OUT FOR THE FIRST AS FOUND BREEDING AT OSTULA. ALSO  
AGAIN I NOTE A GOOD SIZED AXILLARY FOLD.

M

✓

HYLA SMITHI BOG.

Biol. Cent. Amer., 1901, p. 223, pl. 73.

T. L.: COERNAVACA, MEXICO

MICH.: LA MAREDA (S. + S.)

JALISCO: 2 mi. N. of LA RESCUANA, 1500 FT., APRIL 6-8, 1919.

THIS FROG IS THE MOST ABUNDANT SPECIES OF THIS TROPICAL LOWLAND AREA. IT IS FOUND IN THE WET BASES OF THE LARGE "ELEPHANT-EAR" PLANTS, (PROBABLY *COCCASSIA* <sup>WALTERSONIA ROSAM SMITH</sup>), IN WHICH IT SITS FACING UPWARDS. IT OFTEN RETREATS FARTHER DOWN INTO THE LEAF BASE TO ESCAPE NOISING ONLY WHEN FORCED OUT. THERE ARE OFTEN 2 OR 3 TO A LEAF.

THERE IS QUITE A RANGE OF COLOR, FROM A LIGHT BROWN DORSALLY WITH DARK STIPPLING TO ~~AN~~ A CLEAR LIGHT YELLOW, OR STRAW COLORED. THE LATTER IS THE MORE TYPICAL COLOR. THEY ALL HAVE A LIGHT YELLOW LINE BORDERS BELOW BY BROWN, WHICH RUNS FROM THE TIP OF THE SNOUT THROUGH THE EYE AND THEN DORSOLATERALLY, USUALLY FADING OUT ANTERIOR TO THE HIND LEG INSERTION.

## LEPTODACTYLUS

AUG. 10, 1950 - LAGOON AT MARUATA, MICRONESIA.

THIS SPECIES HAS BEEN CALLING SINCE WE FIRST ARRIVED HERE AUG. 8, AT ABOUT 1900. ALL THESE CALLING WERE SCATTERED AND ISOLATED AT THAT TIME. THEY CONTINUED ISOLATED CALLING UNTIL TODAY, AND THERE IS NOW (1100) A SMALL CHORUS FOCUSED IN THE SMALLEST POOL BEHIND OUR CAMP. THERE ARE ABOUT 6-7 ~~♂♂~~ IN THE CHORUS WHICH IS IN BRIGHT SUNLIGHT. THERE ARE FISH IN THE POOL.

THE CALL IS A METALLIC CLICKING SOUND, WHICH IS STEADILY REPEATED.

THE SINGLE ♂ WHICH I COLLECTED HERE HAS A DOUBLE POINTED, FAIRLY SHARP HORN PAD ON THE ~~AND~~ THUMBS.

CHORUS STOPPED ABOUT NOON.

## LEPTODACTYLUS LABIALIS COPE

Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 17, 1877, p. 90.

T.L.: Mexico.

MICH.: APATEMECAN, (S. &amp; S.)

July 15, 1950.

Large Adult: OLIVE BROWN dorsally, BLACK STRIPES  
 ORANGE LINE FROM EYE TO ANGLE, DULL YELLOW LINE BETWEEN  
 EYES ON ANT. EDGE OF HEAD TRIANGLE, YELLOW-ORANGE OVER  
 ARM INSERTION, FEW WHITE SPOTS ON SIDES, ORANGE LINE (FURTH  
 NAULT?) ON SIDE FROM GROIN FORWARD. YELLOW RINGS ON  
 ROSTRUM. VENTER WHITE. SLIGHT YELLOWISH IN GRAY BLACK  
 PATCH OVER TYMPANUM. LEGS OLIVE GREEN WITH BLACKISH  
 BANDING.

✓  
✓

LEPTODACTYLUS MELANONOTUS (HALLOWELL)

Proc. ANSP, 12, 1899, p. 485.

T. L.: NICARAGUA.

MICH.: APOZIMETAN.

TRUSCO: 2 MI. N. OF LA RESOLANA, 1500 FT., APRIL 7, 1949.

FAIRLY ABUNDANT IN THE SMALL SPRING-FED STREAMS IN A DENSE FOREST. THERE IS AN AMAZING VARIATION IN COLOR IN THE SPECIES I COLLECTED, AND THERE SEEMS TO BE MORE THAN ONE THING REPRESENTED.

THE YOUNG SPECIMENS ARE EXCEEDINGLY NUMEROUS ON THE FLOOR OF THE FOREST. THEY HIDE UNDER THE LEAF MOLD NEAR THE POLES, AND ARE VERY ACTIVE. THE ADULTS ARE MUCH LIKE RANA IN THEIR HABITS, SITTING ALONG A STREAM AND DIVING IN WHEN FRIGHTENED, BURROWING INTO MUD AND MUCK.

IN A LIVING SPECIMEN THERE IS AN AREA IMMEDIATELY BEHIND THE JAW WHICH IS A LIGHT ORANGE. IT HAS THE TEXTURE AND SOMEWHAT THE APPEARANCE OF A PAROTID GLAND. THERE IS SLIGHT ORANGE MARKING ANTERIOR TO THE HIND LEG INSERTION. THERE IS A TRIANGULAR, WHITE-EDGED DARK PATCH BETWEEN THE EYES.



# 672 - Lake CNABOLA.

LOOKS ALMOST IDENTICAL TO OCCIDENTALIS, AND THE ONLY  
REASON I'm PUTTING IT IN MELANONOTUS IS GEOGRAPHICAL.  
IT DOES HAVE WIDELY SPACED THUMB SPINES, HOWEVER.

*HYPOPACHUS (MICROBAYLAE?)*

AUG. 25, 1950 1396-1398.

COLLECTED AUG. 24, 9.8 MI. E OF TECMAN, GUERRERO, 1268'

IN COWS IN DAMP DITCH ALONG ROADSIDE, ONLY WATER  
AT SPOT I COLLECTED WAS IN COW TRACKS. SLIGHT DRIZZLING  
RAIN AT TIME OF COLLECTION. THEY WERE CALLING FROM  
IN GRASS AND WEEDS, ALL ON GROUND, APPARENTLY. CHORUS  
QUITE LARGE. CALL A SHORT, SOFT, SINGLE NOTE, VERY DECEPTIVE.  
AWFULLY DIFFICULT TO LOCATE. RAPIDLY REPEATED, QUITE HIGH.  
SLIGHT RACHETED QUALITY.

CALLING MALE: DK BROWN, BLACK EDED DORSAL STRIPE,  
NARROW AT EYES, GRADUALLY WIDENING TO REAR. A LIGHTER BROWN  
AREA BELOW TAIL STRIPE, THEN A BLACK STIPPLED AREA FROM  
AXILLA TO GROIN, ABOVE THE RETICULATIONS OF THE BELLY. RETICU-  
LATIONS STRONGER ON SIDES THAN BELLY. SNOUT SLIGHTLY GREENISH-  
BROWN; IRRIS GOLDEN ABOVE, APIL BLACK. VOCAL SAC PURPLISH-  
BLACK. FORELIMBS GOLDEN BROWN ABOVE, RETIC. WITH BLACK, FLESH  
BELOW. HINDLIMBS LIGHT BROWN ABOVE, RETIC. ON SIDES WITH  
BLACK WHITE, FLESH BELOW.

VARIATION: THE BROWN ON THE SIDES IS QUITE CINNABON  
IN ONE INDIVIDUAL. THE SMALLEST SPECIMEN IS QUITE  
GRAY BROWN DORSALLY.

RANA PUSTULATA

Heaps.

+ Rana collected 8 August in small stream near head of valley in which air strip is situated. 1 m in amplosum. 1 animal backed against rock & head 1" from mass of freshly-laid eggs. 4<sup>th</sup> frog in nearby pool in stream. eggs <sup>freshly</sup> hatched by on Aug 11. elev. about same as town. eggs laid in pool & still water - connected to main stream at high water. 1 Sceloporus collected on pine log about 4500' on hill to s.e.w. of air strip.

AUG. 25, 1954

THESE NOTES WERE WRITTEN BY STARR CONCERNING THE  
FROGS HE COLLECTED FOR ME. JAP # 1316-18, 1322.

SCAPHIOPUS MULTIPICATUS COPE

Proc. Ansb. 15, 1950, p. 52.

S. L.: "Valley of Mexico", Mexico

JUNE 20, 21, 1950. 15 <sup>km.</sup> W. OF MORELIA, AT TURNOFF TO  
TAPICUARO, 6500'. ~~JAP 888-892~~ JAP 888-892

A SERIES OF 4 WERE TAKEN UNDER A SINGLE ROCK  
ON THE DAMP, STEEP SLOPE OF A LIMESTONE SINK. THEY  
WERE BURIED INTO A RATHER SOFT, INSULINE SUBSTANCE UNDER  
THE ROCK, WHICH LAY AT ABOUT A 45° ANGLE. EACH HAD  
ITS OWN HOLE. STAGER FOUND A <sup>BUFO</sup> ~~SCAP~~ UNDER A NEARBY ROCK.  
I TOOK A <sup>FIFTH SCAP</sup> ~~SCAP~~ FROM THE STOMACH OF A TAENIOPHIL  
SPECIES. ALTHO ALL OF THE SURROUNDING AREA WAS QUITE DRY  
AND ROCKY, THE LIMESTONE SINKS RETAINED CONSIDERABLE  
DAMPNESS.

THE LARVAE HAVE A LIGHT GREENISH GRAY GROUND COLOR,  
WITH SCATTERED BLACK SPOTS. THE TOP OF EACH INDIVIDUAL  
WORM HAS A RED SPOT ON IT, PERHAPS MARKING A PORE.  
THE BELLY IS DIRTY CREAM THE FLANKS AND THIGHS A  
PURPLE COLOR, THE SPINES BLACK. THE IRIS IS GOLDEN,  
MINUTELY BUT HEAVILY FLECKED WITH BLACK. THE DIGITS  
ARE WHITE.

J  
M

✓

SMILISCIA BAUDINI BAUDINI (D. + B.)

EMP. GEN., 8, 1941, p. 264.

T. L. MEXICO.

MICHIGAN: APATZINGAN (S. + S.)

SMITH, 1941, p. 38.

LONG, GRAY SPECIES WITH X-SHAPED MARK ON BACK.

JUNE 20, 1950.

HEARD IN CHORUS AT LA PLAYA, MICHIGAN, AT NIGHT. BOTH  
ALONG RIVER AND AT SMALLER POOLS. CALL STRANGELY RESEMBLES  
A BATH OF QUARKING DUCKS.

JULY 9, 1950.

HAVE HEARD THIS SPECIES CALLING AT CENARYAN AND AT  
LA PLAZA, MICHIGAN. CAUGHT ONE AT LA PLAZA. IT IS QUITE  
GREEN AS A FRESH CHOLY, OR GRAY AT ALL. IT HAS NOISED VOCAL  
SOUNDS ON THE TRAIL. THEY HAVE NOT BEEN IN GOOD CHORUS YET IN  
ANY LOCALITY, JUST AN OCCASIONAL CALL. I HAVE NOT FOUND THEM  
IN ABUNDANCE.

THE ONE I COLLECTED WAS SITTING ON A STUB OF A BRANCH  
WHICH STUCK OUT OVER THE TRAIL. IT WAS AT NIGHT.

JULY 15, 1950. - OSTULA, MICHIGAN.

THE FIRST GOOD, HEAVY RAIN OF THE YEAR HERE BROUGHT  
THIS SPECIES OUT IN ABUNDANCE, AND THEY WERE FOUND IN  
BREEDING CHORUS WITH PRENOMYLA (DIAGNOSIS). THEIR  
VOICE IS NOT SO MUCH A QUACK, AS IN THOSE IN VERACRUZ, AS  
A BARK OR HONK, RAPIDLY REPEATED. I GUESS A HONK COMES  
THE CLOSEST TO BEING ACCURATE.

THIS IS CERTAINLY NOT A LONG GRAY SPECIES WITH AN X  
MARK ON ITS BACK HERE. THE ENTIRE BACK IS A UNIFORM  
LEAF GREEN, WITH NO MARKINGS AT ALL. LATERALLY BELOW  
THE GREEN IS A YELLOW WHICH IS SOMEWHAT RETICULATED  
WITH BROWN. A VERY SHORT BLACK LINE BEGINS AT THE  
TYMPANUM, AND RUNS BACK ALONG A SLIGHT DORSOLATERAL  
FOLD.

July 18, 1950 (cont.)

DORSALLY THE LIMBS ARE THE SAME COLOR AS THE BACK, ALTHO IT FADES TO A VERY LIGHT GOLDEN ON THE FINGERS. THE FLANK COLORS ON THE THIGHS ARE THE SAME COLOR OF THE SIDES, AND THE FEMUR COVERS ALL THE YELLOW ON THE SIDES WHEN FOLDED FORWARD. THE VENTRAL COLOR IS A DIRTY CREAM, AND IS UNIFORM. THE LOWER SIDES OF THE LIMBS ARE FLESH COLORED.

SYRRHOPNOS

4/18/51.

3 PACHYR TUBERCLES, DIGITS SLIGHTLY WIDENED AT  
TIP, VENTRUM SMOOTH, DORSUM PUSTULATE, MOST PROMINENT  
ON HEAD, NO VESTIGE OF WEB ON TOES.

897-99

901

1010-11

1167-69

1297

~~1297~~

*TOMODACTYLOUS ANGUSTIDIGITORUM* TYLOR ✓

U. KANS. SCI. BULL, 26, 1937 (1940) p. 494 pl. 55.

T.L.: QUIROGA, MICHIGAN, 6800'

ALCH.: MT. TANCITARO. (LTS.)

EGG CH. CHAR: INGUINAL GLANDS PRESENT, BROWNISH, MOISTENED  
BENEATH, TORDILLO.

JUNE 16, 1950. 1/4 MI. NE OF ~~QUIROGA~~ ANGEAUN, MICHIGAN. 8:20 AM

STARTED TO CHIRP ABOUT DARK, SILENTLY EARLIER THAN  
ENOUGH TO NEED A LIGHT. A VERY LARGE CHIRP, ALL ON A LARGE  
ASH-COVERED HILLSIDE & PLAIN. THERE WAS RATHER MUCH VEGETATION,  
CONSIDERING THE HEAVY ASH COVER. THE MALES ~~WERE~~ CALLED FROM  
THE GROUND, AT LEAST THOSE I COULD FIND. TEMPERATURE WAS ABOUT  
80° F. WHILE THEY CALLED. THEY CALLED ALL NIGHT, STOPPING AT DAWN.  
THE CALL IS AN EXACT REPLICA OF THAT OF *HYLA CRUCIFERA*, A SINGLE  
LOUD PEEP. I SAW NO FEMALES AT ALL. COLLECTED THREE.

THE EGGS WERE QUITE DARK BROWN WHEN COLLECTED, WITH  
BLACK STRIPES. TODAY THERE IS MUCH BROWNISH-GREEN ON THE  
BACK, WITH BLACKISH STRIPES VERY INDISTINCT, ON BOTH SIDES OF  
THE VENTRAL LINE. THE INGUINAL GLAND IS A BRIGHT GREEN,  
WITH THE LOWER EDGE BLACK. THE UPPER LIP IS A GREENISH BLUE.  
THE BELLY IS SPARSELY MOTTLED WITH WHITE, AND THE SKIN OF <sup>THE</sup> BELLY  
IS QUITE TRANSPARENT. PUPIL BLACK, IRIS GOLDEN-GREEN FLECKED.  
THE POSTERIOR PORTION OF THE BACK IS COVERED WITH DARK  
ORANGE BARKS, AND A ROW OF GREENISH WHARTS RUN ALONG THE BACK  
EDGE OF THE THIGH.

ONE STILL RETAINS THE BROWN ON THE BACK AND THE GLANDS  
ARE ORANGE BROWN WITH BLACK MOTTING. THE BACK IS DARK TAN,  
THE COLOR OF GOOD SHOE LEATHER.

9:15 PM

ALCANTARA 320F

160 " 420F

SALAMANDERS WERE STILL  
ON BOTTOM. ONLY MOVED WHEN  
Touched by NET. 4 IN A 3 FOOT  
RADIUS, ONE BY STAKE REMAINING  
ALIVE, ALONG WITH THE OTHERS  
SERENITY.

5 KAHN PUMPERS  
ARE IN THE GROVE - 1K,  
A STAKE REMAINING ALIVE, THEY  
CROWD INSIDE THE GROVE,  
KNOWING ONLY THAT OF 800  
AND 400. A PUMP STATION  
WAS IN THE GROVE. NO INTRUSION  
WAS MADE. 1000 TO 1500  
WAS IN THE GROVE. THE  
PUMPERS WERE STOPPED & 1000

SWAMPY. NOW  
THOSE IN THE CRACKS ARE COMING  
OUT INTO OPEN WATER.

FARTHER OUT IN THE  
WATER I COUNT 250 LARVAE  
IN A 10' X 10' DIST. OR 3  
FEET. 2400 LARVAE  
ONE WAS NOT THE OTHER  
NACS.

800

4000 340

1200 420

THERE ARE SEVERAL GROUPS  
OF SIX OR SEVEN IN THE POND.  
THE HIGHEST CONCENTRATION ARE  
THE STINGWALL. I HAVE COLLECTED

800

THERE IS LITTLE EVIDENCE  
IN THE POND, BUT WHAT THERE  
IS IS IN THE WATER.

(2)

THE TWO MEN AND ONE  
PARTY WERE... ONE  
THAT GOT A BROWN PLANT  
AND 2 SALLY, WITH A LINDSEY  
FOR 10 MINUTES. ONE THEN  
SWAM OVER TO THE SECOND  
AND NO 2200, AT ABOUT THE  
KIPS. THE 2<sup>ND</sup> MAN, POOR. HE  
WAS FOLLOWED, AND...  
NEARLY THE 2<sup>ND</sup> MAN, PRESENT,  
SWITCHED THE 1<sup>ST</sup> MAN'S HAND,  
AND SWAM AWAY. THE 1<sup>ST</sup> MAN  
IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION. THE  
1<sup>ST</sup> MAN'S HAND, WAS 50? 15? 2  
WAS 10? 15? 20? 30? 40? 50? 60? 70? 80? 90? 100?  
RETURN TO IT NEARLY AWAY?

2025

350

1025.

I HAVE HULLED TO THE 120  
SOMUCH I COULD NOT SEE  
THEM, SO I WENT DOWN STREAM  
FOR AS ON SO THE WIND WAS  
VERY UNSTEADY + BLOWING HARD  
AND I SAW NO SAILS, AND NO  
PROBABLE THEY WENT BY.  
I RETURNED ABOUT 10 PM AND THE  
TIDE WAS STILL STANDING. ONE  
SAILBOAT UNDER A LOG WARE  
HE HAS BEEN ACCIDENTAL.

4 SOUPS IN THE POND, 3  
ABOUT THE STONE PILL AND 1  
UNDER A LOG, ALL ARE ENTIRELY  
DOMINANT AND STILL.

1220

H<sub>2</sub>O TEMP 40°

AIR TEMP 31°

THE TEMPERATURE DIPS IN THE  
H<sub>2</sub>O COVERS ME WITH ONLY 2  
SNOWBIRDS, BOTH VERY STILL.  
THE POND OF THE EVENING, BUT  
IN ACTIVITY - IN NUMBERS  
CAME WITH THE HIGHEST H<sub>2</sub>O  
TEMP. ABOUT 45-46°

0100

AIR - 30°

H<sub>2</sub>O - 41°

STILL TWO (MISMO), AND ~~ONE~~ <sup>BOTH</sup>  
SOMEWHAT ACTIVE, THE COW.

(3)

1055

H<sub>2</sub>O TEMP - 44°

AIR 11 36°

FAIRLY BRISK WIND  
STIRRING H<sub>2</sub>O.

1130

I LEFT NOW TO ANOTHER  
CRABBER A CORAL. THERE IS  
A FULL MOON, TWILIGHT AND  
THE HEAVY CLOUD COVER WHICH  
HAD HALF COVERED THE MOON ALL  
NIGHT IS RAPIDLY BLOWING  
AWAY TO THE EASTWARD. THE  
STAR IS NOW VISIBLE TO THE  
EAST AND THE TWILIGHT

1200

AIR - 3

H<sub>2</sub>O - 42°

THERE ARE STILL NO CRABS

①

WIND HAS STOPPED.

1:30 AM.

Air 28°

W.D. 42°

WITH THE CESSATION OF  
THE WIND, THE WATER HAS  
CALMED UP SLIGHTLY, AND NOW  
I FIND 4500 YPS, 17000 YPS  
FROM THE BOTTOMS.

2:00 AM.

Air 29°

W.D. 42°

COLLECTED ONE MORE SALP, AND  
LOST THE OTHERS. ACTION ON THE  
PART OF THE SALAMANDERS HAS  
CEASED. ALL I SAW WERE 100,  
IN THE WATER THEY ARE QUITE  
WENT, WITH DARK SPOTS SHOWING  
OUT EVERYWHERE. WHEN THEY ARE

Remained from Troy Union Troy.  
Go DARK All over, with some  
WHAT DARKER SPOTS.

⑤

MARCH 15, 1962

NO ACTIVITY IN EARLY MORNING,  
AFTER SUNRISE.

1900

ONE SALY UNDER ROCK HAS  
LEFT HIS TAIL EXPOSED, HE'S THE  
ONLY ONE VISIBLE IN THE POND.

1915

AIR 360

H<sub>2</sub>O 520

THE FIRST SALY HAS LEFT  
HIS ROCK AND JOINED A 2<sup>ND</sup>  
DOWN ALONG THE BASE OF THE  
RETAINING WALL. NGIMER IS  
VERY ACTIVE. THERE'S A HEAVY  
CLOUD COVER, WITH THUNDER AND  
LIGHTNING.

ATINIO IS OUT AND MOVING ABOUT  
3 FEET FROM THE END ON BOTTOM OF 4TH  
DISTANCE ON THE BOTTOM 6 & 7.

OUT, RESPECTIVELY, BOTH ARE  
QUIET.

1445

ONE OF THE 2 WHICH HAD BEEN  
LYING QUITE STILL SINCE 1345 CAME  
UP TO THE SURFACE FOR A BREATH.  
HE TOOK ONE BITE OF AIR AND  
WENT DOWN PERPENDICULARLY.  
HENRY LEFT THE WALL AND IS  
LYING ALONG THE LOG ABOUT 3 FT  
FROM IT.

THE BRIGHT SUN DRIVES THEM  
UNDER THE MOSS ON PROBABLY  
WHILE HEAVY CLOUDS ENCOURAGE  
GARDENING.

THE ONE MENTIONED ABOVE WAS  
NOW WALKED ABOUT 3 YDS ACROSS TO  
THE LOG WHICH ALWAYS HAD 2 OR 3 DOUGL.  
LAST NIGHTS. IT TOOK 15 MINUTES.  
HE CHASED 3 TIMES RUN WITH HIM

(6).

THE SUN WAS COMBINED WITH WATER  
HIM AND HE SWIM FOR THE 120 MINS  
THEN HE CRAWLED SOMETHING ABOUT  
140. HE WAS HIDDEN HIMSELF 4 TIMES  
AND DISCARDED EACH IMMEDIATELY. HE  
WAS FOUND FOOD AND IS EATING  
IT WITH TYPICAL A-1072 FEEDING  
MANNER.

THIS INDIVID. NOW HID UNDER  
THE LOG. AT 1510 HE CAME OUT  
FROM UNDER THE LOG FOR ANOTHER  
BREATH. THAT'S 25 MINUTES BETWEEN  
BREATHS.

LOG 520

AIR 480

1615

THERE ARE NOW 45 ALGAE  
CLUSTERS ABOUT THE LOG. NO  
APPARENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY.

TO  
THERE ARE NOW 7 SALYS,  
AND MUCH NOSE-UP, MUZZLING  
AND COIN RUBBING IS TAKING  
PLACE. I HAVE SEEN NO DEF,  
REUTERS AS YET, THIS PM.

700.

A QUICK CENSUS AROUND THE  
POND SHOWS AT LEAST 12 SALY  
PRESENT. THEY ARE NOW SCATTERED  
ALMOST THROUGHOUT THE POND,  
THE COMPLETE OVERCAST MAKES  
THE POND CASEY TO SEE INTO.

1830

THE FIRST CENSUS OF THE  
EVENING GIVES 25 TOTAL, TWO  
OF WHICH APPEAR NEO-TENIC.  
THEY ARE ALL OVER THE POND NOW

(7)

2030

AIR TEMP. 90°

H<sub>2</sub>O " 96°

THERE IS MUCH ACTIVITY TONIGHT;  
WITH POSSIBLE SPERMATOPHORE  
DEPOSITION. THERE IS MUCH  
RUBBING OF CHINS, TOGETHER  
AND OVER ANUS. ONE PAIR  
CRAWLED IN AND FLE AFTER  
SEVERAL MINUTES OF RUBBING,  
BUT I COULD DETECT NO SPERMATOPH-  
ORES. I COLLECTED 2, ONE  
WITH GILLS, ONE VERY NEAR  
SHORE.

2100

AIR TEMP. 84°

H<sub>2</sub>O " 96°

2<sup>ND</sup> CENSUS SHOWED 27  
SALICIN POND (+ 2 COLLECTED ALSO)

1/30

COLLECTED THE FIRST TRUE  
JUVENILE I'VE SEEN. HE'S VERY  
SHORT, ALTHO PROBABLY LAST YEAR'S  
YOUNG. COUGHT A SECOND WHICH  
WAS TOO NEAR SHORE.

CENSUS - 19

AIR TEMP -  $28^{\circ}$  (AT 2145)

W. D. " -  $45^{\circ}$

2200.

THERE IS NO SIGN OF GOOD  
SEXUAL ACTIVITY ANY MORE.

ONLY A FEW ARE STARTING, NOW.  
THE W. D. TEMP. STAYS ABOVE  
 $44^{\circ}$ . THE FULL MOON IS  
NOW SHINING IN THE POOL, AND  
I THINK THE SALPS FIND IT  
AND THE COLD DISCOURAGING.

2220

AS FAR AS I CAN TELL, THERE  
ARE NO ACTIVE JACKS IN THE  
POND NOW. ONLY 2 ARE VISIBLE,  
AND NE TARA HAS MOVED SINCE  
1930. C'EST FINI

AIR TEMP - 27°

H<sub>2</sub>O " - 43°

MAR 16, 1949.

AT 0700, FOUND A SOLID  
4 INCH LAYER OF ICE ON IT.

SIZE OF POND

OVATE, 21 YDS BY 9 YDS.

CONGRUENT TO W.

*AMBYSTOMA AMBLYCEPHALUM* TAYLOR

U. KANS. Sci. Bull., 26, 1937 (1946) p. 420, pl. 45

T.L.: 15 KM. W. OF MORELIA, MICHOACAN.

M

*AMBYSTOMA ORDINARIUM* TAYLOR

OKLAH. SCI. BULL., 26, 1939 (1940), p. 422, pl. 46

T.L.: 4 MI. W. OF EL MIRADOR, NEAR PUERTO NOROCCO, MICHIGAN

CERRO SAN ANDRES, CA. 11 MI. WNW OF CIUDAD HIDALGO.  
MARCH 22, 1947. THIS SPECIES IS COMMON IN THE STREAMS HERE. I  
FIRST FOUND NEOTENIC INDIVIDUALS IN A STREAM NEAR CAMP. THIS WAS A  
CLEAR, RAPIDLY FLOWING CREEK RATHER THAN A MOUNTAIN SIDE. I FOLLOWED IT  
UP, AND IT RAN OVER SEVERAL GOOD SIZED WATERFALLS, THEN I FOUND A DAM,  
WHICH CREATED A GOOD SIZED LAKE. THIS LAKE HAS SEVERAL DO HOUSES NEARBY,  
CALLED "RANCHO DE AMOLITE."

THE NEOTENIC INDIVIDUALS LIE IN THE STREAM ON THE BOTTOM, IN  
THE FULL SUNLIGHT. THEY RETREAT TO OVERHANGING ROCKS, BUT ARE  
IN NO HURRY TO DO SO. THEY ARE QUITE BLACKISH, WITH STAINS OF  
GOLDEN-YELLOW SPOTS ON THE SIDES, ONE DORSOLATERAL, ONE VENTROLATERAL,  
ONE ALMOST DORSALLY. THIS COLOR IS FAIRLY UNIFORM THROUGHOUT THE  
POPULATION. THE RINGS OF THE LATERAL LINE SYSTEM ARE VISIBLE IN EACH  
OF THE YELLOW SPOTS.

THE STREAM FLOWS RAPIDLY IN SHALLOW AREAS, BUT THERE ARE  
DEEPER HOLES IN WHICH THE CURRENT IS NOT VISIBLE. THESE DEEPER HOLES  
ARE ABOUT 10-15 FEET DEEP AND ARE ABOUT 10-15 FEET WIDE. I FOUND ONE INDIVIDUAL  
WITH A FULL GILL COMPLEMENT, WALKING IN THE MUD BANK, ABOUT 10 FEET  
FROM THE WATER. I WATCHED HIM 15 MINUTES, DURING WHICH TIME HE WALKED  
A LITTLE, BUT USUALLY NOT STOPPED. I DROPPED HIM IN A DUCKST OF WATER, AND  
HIS GILLS FLARED OUT AND HE WALKED AS USUAL.

THEY SWIM ALMOST ENTIRELY BY THE USE OF THE TAIL, WITH NO  
LEG USE. THEY COME UP OFF THE BOTTOM WHEN THEY SWIM, AND LET THEM-  
SELVES SETTLE TO THE BOTTOM WHEN THEY STOP SWIMMING.

I COLLECTED FROM THE STREAM SEVERAL TIMES TO GET A SERIES, AND  
THE NUMBERS WERE UNAFFECTED. EACH POOL CONTAINED THE USUAL NUMBER  
EACH TIME.

ON MARCH 20 I OFFERED AN INDIAN KING FOX RABBIT, FOR I  
WANTED TO LEARN THE BASIS, FOR THE NAME OF THE RANCHO. HE BROUGHT IN  
A GOOD SERIES, ALL TRANSFORMED INDIVIDUALS BUT ONE. HE CLAIMED TO  
HAVE TAKEN THEM OUT OF THE LAKE, BUT I WENT OVER LATER AND FOUND MANY  
HOLDS UNDER ROCKS AND LOGS THERE, AND AN ABUNDANCE OF ROCKS AND LOGS  
WHICH HAD BEEN TURNED OVER BY THE RIPS. THE LARGEST LAKE IS DRYING  
UP, AND THE ROCKS AND LOGS IN THE NEARBY AREA ARE ALL TRANSFORMED  
INDIVIDUALS. I FOUND THEM AS MUCH AS 200 OR 300 YDS FROM THE LAKE,  
UNDER LOGS - FAR ENOUGH TO HAVE PSEUDOSALICIA BORN IN THE SAME PLACE

THE TRANSFORMED INDIVIDUALS VARY CONSIDERABLY IN AMOUNT OF YELLOWISH PIGMENT. SOME ARE QUITE DARK, WITH ALMOST NO YELLOW, WHILE OTHERS ARE QUITE LIGHT IN GROUND COLOR, WITH MUCH YELLOW PIGMENTATION. ALMOST ALL HAVE A FAIRLY REGULAR VENTRO-LATERAL LINE OF YELLOW PIGMENT.

THERE ARE NEOTENIC AND CANAL INDIVIDUALS IN THE LAKE, HOWEVER. I CAUGHT SEVERAL OF EACH - INCLUDING <sup>SOME FROM</sup> THE STREAM THAT FLOWS INTO THE LAKE.

THE LAKE IS HIGH - ABOUT 7500 OR 8600, AND IS QUITE ARTIFICIAL. APPARENTLY BEFORE DAMMING THE STREAM FLOWED ACROSS AN ALPINE MEADOW AND DOWN THE VALLEY. I FIRST FOUND SPECIMENS IN THE DAMMING CREATED 2 LAKES, APPARENTLY, ~~ALTHOUGH~~ ONE OF THEM MAY HAVE EXISTED PREVIOUSLY (THE ONE WHICH SEEMS TO BE DRYING UP)

AMBYSTOMA SP.

JALISCO: SIERRA DE AUTLAN, 7000-7600 FT, CIRCA 15 MI. S. OF  
AUTLAN, APRIL 14-15, 1949.

COLOR OF LARVAE: QUITE BLACK ABOVE, GRAYISH BENEATH. BLACK  
AROUND ON SIDE TO VENTROLATERAL LINE. NO MARKINGS OR SPOTTINGS  
ENTIRELY, ALL UNICOLOR. THROAT AND CHIN BLuish-GRAY.  
TAIL ENTIRELY BLACK, WITH WIDE FIN ALL ABOUT. LIMBS BLACK

COLOR OF ADULT: GROUND COLOR CINNABAR BROWN, FADING ON SIDES  
TO BROWNISH GRAY. BACK AND SIDES WITH ORANGE OR YELLOW  
SPOTS, IRREGULARLY ARRANGED. IN YOUNG ADULTS THE SPOTS  
ARE DISCRETE, IN OLD ADULTS THE COLOR IS QUITE EVEN  
SUFFUSED THRU THE GROUND COLOR, AND THE SPOTS ARE JUST  
CONCENTRATIONS OF COLOR. THE LIMBS ARE BROWN-GRAY AT  
THE EXTREMITIES, GROUND COLOR AT THE INSERTION. THE TAIL  
IS BROWN WITH SPOTTING AS IN THE BODY. THE BELLY  
IS GRAY WITH MINUTE, SCATTERED YELLOW FLECKS. THE SNOUT  
IS QUITE A BIT LIGHTER BROWN, BACK TO THE  
EYE LEVEL. YELLOW SPOTS ARE PRESENT ON  
THE NOSE UP TO THE EYES (FROM BEHIND).

THE LIMBS ARE WEAK AND SLENDER, AND  
ARE NOT USED IN SWIMMING AT ALL. ALL  
SWIMMING IS DONE BY SINGULAR MOVEMENTS  
OF THE BODY AND TAIL. THEY ALMOST INVARIABLY  
SWIM UPWARDS WHEN PERTURBED, AT ABOUT  
A 30° ANGLE, AND RETURN TO THE BOTTOM BY  
STIFFENING THE BODY & TAIL AND SPREADING  
THE LEGS WIDE, ALLOWING THEMSELVES TO  
SETTLE.

THEY LIE ON THE BOTTOM OF A STILL POOL  
IN THE RAPIDLY FLOWING STREAM, WITH THE

EGGS WIDESPREAD, AND THE LARVAE OUTSTRETCHED  
SLOW MOVEMENTS ON THE BOTTOM ARE DONE BY WALKING,  
RAPID MOVEMENTS BY THE TRIL. THEY SHOW A DEFINITE  
TENDENCY TO LIE ON THE BOTTOM IN THE SUN DURING  
THE DAY. MANY MORE ARE VISIBLE AT NIGHT,  
HOWEVER, AND MY BIGGEST CATCHES WERE AT NIGHT!

THE WATER FLOWS OVER MANY FALLS, ONE AFTER  
THE OTHER, DESCENDING RAPIDLY. OCCASIONALLY THE  
STREAM DISAPPEARS COMPLETELY, FLOWING UNDERGROUND.  
THE SALAMANDERS HAVE SUCCESSFULLY INVADED ALL  
PARTS OF IT, HOWEVER. IT'S NIGHT TIME TEMP (9:00 PM,  
APRIL 14, 1949) WAS 51°F. THE DAY TEMP. IS NOT MUCH  
HIGHER. I ALMOST FREEZE CHASING AFTER THEM.

THEY PREFER DEEP POOLS TO SHALLOW ONES,  
QUIET POOLS TO FAST FLOWING ONES, AND ROCKY AND  
SANDY POOLS TO THOSE WITH LEAVES AND MUCK, EXCEPT IN  
THE YOUNG, IN THE LAST INSTANCE. ALL OF THE VERY YOUNG  
WERE TAKEN IN MUDDY POOLS WITH LEAF COVERED BOTTOMS

THE YOUNG ARE ALSO FOUND IN THE LARGER  
POOLS, I FIND. THEY ARE MUCH HARDER TO SPOT THERE  
THAN ARE THE ADULTS, HOWEVER.

GEOMYKRODRACTUS VOCALIS TAYLOR  
U. CALIF. BERKELEY, 291527 (REV) 14. 401, 10. 44.  
T.L. MACLEOD - 6180 AND, URBAN, MICHIGAN

ANDYSTOMX

MAY 13, 1949 - KM. 53, PATZCUARO-TACAMBARO HIGHWAY.

THIS SERIES OF TRANSFORMED ADULTS CONSISTS OF INDIVIDUALS OF ONE TYPE AND 1 INDIVIDUAL OF A SECOND TYPE. THEY WERE COLLECTED UNDER LOGS, ALL BUT ONE IN A LARGE SLOPING CLEARED FIELD (AT K. 53 AND BEYOND) WHICH SLOPES INTO A SMALL, DRYING LAKE. THE WHOLE AREA WAS QUITE DAMP. THE EXCEPTION CAME FROM A LOG FARTHER UP THE ROAD TO THE LEFT, (TOWARD TACAMBARO) AT K. 54. THE HILLS THERE SLOPE INTO A GOOD SIZED VALLEY, WHICH IS QUITE DAMP, ALSO. THERE IS MUCH TREE AND BUSH COVER THERE, WHICH IS TOTALLY LACKING AT THE 2<sup>ND</sup> PLACE.

THE FIRST TYPE IS QUITE BLACK DORSALLY, THE DORSUM OF NECK AND BODY ARE UNICOLOR BLACK. THERE IS NO COLOR ON THE SIDES, WHICH ARE ALSO BLACK. VENTROLATERALLY IS AN IRREGULAR ROW OF LIGHT CREAM-YELLOW SPOTS STARTS AT THE NECK AND RUNS TO THE HIND LEGS. THERE IS ALSO LIGHTER STIPPLING IN THIS AREA. THE BELLY IS LIGHTER, BUT ALSO UNICOLOR. 2 LARGER SPECIMENS HAVE COLOR MUCH DARKER ON THE SIDES - SPOTTING & STIPPLING WITH CREAMY YELLOW. ALL HAVE YELLOW SPOTTING ON THE CHIN, THE LARGER ONE MORE THAN THE OTHERS.

THE SECOND TYPE, OF WHICH I TOOK ONLY ONE, HAS A MUCH LIGHTER DORSUM, A GREENISH-BROWN GROUND COLOR, WITH BLACK SPOTS SCATTERED ALONG THE VENTRAL LINE AND DORSOLATERALLY. THIS COLOR GOES ONLY HALFWAY DOWN THE SIDES, WHERE THE MUCH LIGHTER OLIVE GREEN OF THE BELLY BEGINS. THERE ARE ALSO BLACK SPOTS ON THE SIDES - SMALL. THE BELLY IS YELLOWISH-GREEN, AND THE COLOR EXTENDS TO CHIN. THE TAIL & LIMBS ARE COLORED AS THE BODY.

UMMZ  
102143

UMMZ  
102144

*AMBYSTOMA ~~AMBLY~~CEPHALUM*

AUG. 19, 1950 - 15 KM. W. OF MORELIA, MICHORCAN.

# 1339-1354, 1385.

TOPOTYPE: TED MILLER & I DROVE OUT TO TAYLOR TYPE LOCALITY AT 6:30 AM TODAY, AND SCIMED IN POOLS IN A FIELD NEAR TAZICUARO, A SMALL TOWN JUST SOUTH OF THE HGRY AT KM. 333, WHICH IS THE 15<sup>TH</sup> KM. W. OF MORELIA. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF SMALL Pools JUST NORTH OF THE TOWN IN A FIELD WHICH IS FULL OF WELL HOLES, & PROVIDES THE CITY H<sub>2</sub>O SUPPLY. THERE IS PERMANENT H<sub>2</sub>O IN SOME OF THESE Pools, & THE 1<sup>ST</sup> SPECIMEN TAKEN CAME FROM THEM. THE LARGEST PATCH OF SPECIMENS, AS WELL AS THE ONE ADULT, WERE TAKEN IN SIMILAR Pools STILL FARTHER N OF TAZICUARO, NEARER THE HGRY.

COLOR DESC. OF LARGEST NEOTENIC INDIVIDUAL: HEAD DULL GRAYISH, SHADING INTO A VERY LIGHT GREEN ON TOP OF HEAD JUST ANT. TO GILLS. ~~SPR~~ PNOIC BLACK WITH GOLDEN IRIS, DORSAL FIN TRANSPARENT ANT, WITH FAINT GOLD TINGE. <sup>BROWN</sup> BLACK INVADER THE FIN AT ABOUT MIDDLE LEVEL, MOST ABUNDANT AT TR. FIN HEAVILY STIPPLED & SPOTTED WITH GOLDEN BACK OF HAND & LIMB LEVEL. DIRTY GREEN DORSALLY BELOW FIN AND TO LONG ROW OF LIGHT GOLD SPOTS WHICH IS CONTINUOUS FROM GILLS TO HAND LEGS. INDISTINCT ROW OF GOLD SPOTS BETWEEN D.C. ROW & DORS. FIN. SIDES BELOW D.C. ROW DIRTY BLACKISH GRAY, TO LINE OF CREAM SPOTS FROM AXILLA TO GROIN. BELLY CREAM TO FLESHY. TOP EDGE OF GILLS GOLDEN MOTTLED WITH BROWN. THIS INDIVIDUAL WAS FROM A DEAD, VERY SILTY CLAY POOL, NO VEGETATION.

INDIV. FROM A SECOND POOL WITH VEGETATION & CLEARER H<sub>2</sub>O ARE DARKER GREEN, WITH MORE GREEN PRESENT, AND MUCH MORE BLACK IN THE FIN & IN MOTTLED BACK. THE DORSOLATERAL LINE IS NOT AS DISTINCT, THE AX-GROIN LINE IS LONGER & MORE YELLOW.

*AMBYSTOMA AMBYCEPHALUM*

AUG. 19, 1950 (CONT.)

THE JUVENILES ALL TEND TO BE VERY LIGHT.

ADULT: BROWNISH-BLACK DORSALLY, WITH SCATTERED, LACINIOSUS, ~~FOR~~ GOLDEN-GREEN SPOTS DORSALLY AND laterally. THESE SPOTS FORM NO PATTERN ON WINGS. EYE ALMOST TOTALLY BLACK, TAIL GOLDEN RIM. EDGES OF UPPER LIP, LOWER LIP, JAW ANGLE AND FORE SHOULDER ALL YELLOW A BROAD, IRREGULAR, <sup>IRREGULAR</sup> YELLOW LINE FROM AXILLA TO GABIN. BELLY REDDISH FLESH BROWN WITH DULL YELLOW SPOTS. TAIL SAME COLOR AS BACK, WITH LARGER YELLOWISH SPOTS. GREENISH COLOR PREDOMINANT ON LIMBS, SPOTTED WITH BROWN.

MANY OF THE JUVENILES HAVE 3 FAIRLY DISTINCT ROWS OF YELLOW SPOTS ON THE SIDES.

*GRANULOSUM*  
*ANDYSTOMA* ~~ORIENTALIS~~

Aug. 19, 1950 - Km. 74, Mex.-Guad. Hwy., W of Toluca, MICH.  
TYPELOCALITY - TOPOTYPES 1327-1338.

STORER & I JERRED OUT A SERIES W/ A ROADSIDE POOL ABOUT 20' LONG & 10' WIDE, WHICH WAS IN A DITCH THAT WAS RUNNING BY THE HIGHWAY AMT. OF H<sub>2</sub>O, AFTER THE AFTERNOON RAINS. WE GOT NO SALLYS IN FAST FLOWING WATER, THEY WERE ALL ALONG THE EDGES OF THE POOL. THE BANKS OF THE POOL WERE QUITE STEEP, AND THE MUD SEEMED ABOUT 4-5' DEEP. ALL SPECIMENS TAKEN WERE NEOTENIC.

-ADULT NEOTENE: QUITE DARK OLIVE GREEN DORSALLY, STIPPLED WITH MINUTE BLACK SPOTS AND A FEW LARGER BLACK SPOTS. SAME ON HEAD. GREEN LIGHTER ON SIDES TO ALMOST GRAYISH, AND A DULL YELLOW BROWN FROM AXILLA TO GAIN. TAIL FUNDURE REDDISH-BROWN WITH DULL GOLD FLECKED SPOTCHES. TAIL BROWNISH WITH GOLD FLECKING ALSO. SLIGHT YELLOWISH FLECKING VENTRALLY. TOP EDGE OF WINGS DARK GREEN WITH SLIGHT GOLDEN MOTTING. PINK BLACK WITH GOLDEN IRIS.

A SLIGHTLY YOUNGER, SMALLER INDIVIDUAL STILL RETAINS A ROW OF SMALL, DISTINCT YELLOW SPOTS DORSOLATERALLY, (AND ANOTHER FROM AX. TO GAIN. (THIS IS DOUBLE TAILED INDIV.)

THE YOUNGEST INDIVIDUAL HAS 3 QUITE DISTINCT ROWS OF YELLOW SPOTS ON SIDES.

PELAMIS PLATURUS

APRIL 17, 1949.

TAKEN IN OCEAN AT Santa Navidad  
(Melague)

TOTAL LENGTH 715 MM.

♀.

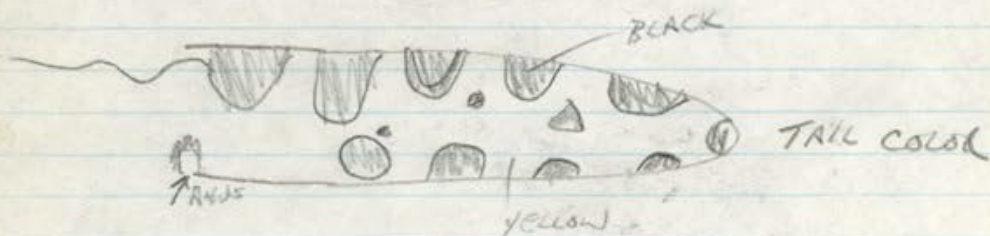
BODY LENGTH 638 MM

TAIL LENGTH ~~638~~ 72 MM.

LIGHT YELLOW LINE MIDVENTRALLY, 2 SCALES WIDE  
OLIVE BROWN LINE 1/3 SCALES WIDE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE  
BELLY. BORDERED BY A YELLOW LINE ON BOTH SIDES 5  
SCALES WIDE. THE BACK IS INKY BLACK FROM ONE  
YELLOW LINE TO THE OTHER, AND 15/18 SCALES WIDE.

SCALE ROWS 48-58-47.

THE BLACK STRIPE STARTS INDENTATION ABOUT 2  
INCHES BEFORE THE ANUS, THE YELLOW INVADING IT. ON  
THE TAIL THE YELLOW GOES GREEN TO THE MIDLINE. THE  
OLIVE LINE DROPS OUT AT THE TAIL.



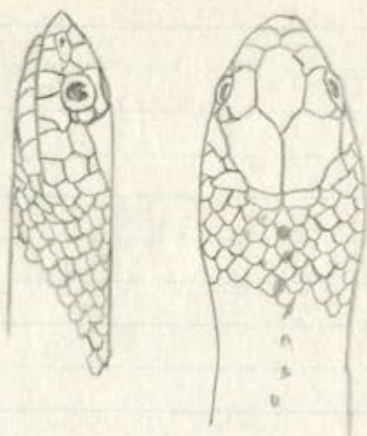
HEAD SCALATION: ROSTRAL NARROW, SCARCELY VISIBLE FROM  
ABOVE, 2 "NASALS" (IN INTERNASAL POSITION), NOSTRILS ON TOP  
OF HEAD, NASALS IN CONTACT, 2 PREFRONTALS, FRONTAL, 1  
SUPRAOCULAR, 2 PARIETALS. 7 UPPER LABIALS ON LEFT,  
2<sup>ND</sup> VERY LARGE, TOUCHING NASAL, PREFRONTAL AND  
PREOCULAR. 7 ON RIGHT, 1 PREOCULAR, NO LABIALS.

SUBOCULARS 3-3, POSTOCULARS 2-2. A SMALL SCALE WEDGED  
BETWEEN LABIALS, POSTOC., AND ANT. TEMPORAL. ANT. TEMP. 1-1/<sub>2</sub>,  
POST. TEMPORALS 4-4, IN RING ABOUT ANT. TEMP.  
LOWER LABIALS 12-11, NO PAIRED MENTALS.

*TOUCA LINEATA LINEATA* KENNICOTT

IN BAIRD, REPT. U.S. & Mex. BOUND. SURV., 2, 1859, p. 23, pl. 21.

T.L. VALLEY OF MEXICO



TAYLOR & SMITH, U.KANS. SCI. BULL., 28, 1942, p. 344, fig. 6

P. 345 - MICHOACAN - NANUATZIN, LAKE POTZUQUAN, CAHABA,  
BETWEEN ZACAPU AND ZAMANA.

## TRIMORPHODON FASCIOLATA SMITH

Proc. USNM, 91, 1944, p. 160.

T.L. ZARARACUA FALLS, URUAPAN, MICHIGAN.

Known only from T.L. &amp; APATZINCAN, MICH.

SCHMIDT &amp; SHANNON, FIELDIANA, 1947, p. 83

2 spec., intermediate between FASCIOLATA & LATIFASCIA. DENTAL BANDS  
DO NOT NARROW VENTRALLY AS IN LATIFASCIA NOR ARE THEY AS BROAD  
AS FASCIOLATA. MORE SPECIMENS ANY DEBATE VALIDITY OF FASCIOLATA.

RECOG. CHAR.: TRANSVERSE NUCHAL COLLAR; DORSAL SCUTES 15  
OR MORE SCUTES WIDE, LITTLE NARROWER LATERALLY  
THAN DORSALLY, BROADER ON BELLY THAN INTERSPACES

*TRIMORPHODON PAUCIMACULATUS* TAYLOR

U. I. ANS. Sci. Bull., 24, 1936 (1938), p. 527, pl. 46.

T. L.: MARAZITAN, SINAGUA.

"RESEMBLES OF DISCUTATUS FROM GUADALCANAL - MAY BE REFERABLE TO  
*PAUCIMACULATUS*"

RECOG. CHAR.: V-SHAPED MARK ON NECK; BLOTCHES <sup>MORE THAN</sup> TWICE AS LONG  
AS INTERSPACES, NO EVIDENCE MIDDLEBAND OF  
SECONDARY BANDS AND BLOTCHES.

TRIMOPHODON TAU CORE

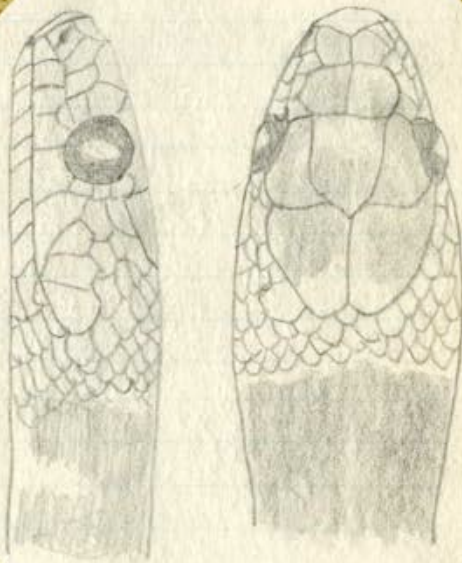
Proc. Amer. Paleont. Soc., 11, 1969, p. 157.

TL: QUIOTEPSE, OAXACA (orig. TEAVANTAGE, by error)

"Possibly TAUICO (Moguard, Bull. Soc. Chilom., 9(1), 1999, p. 157)"

RECOG. CHAR.: DORSAL BLOTCHES COVER LESS THAN 1/3 SCALES;  
/ NO Y SHAPED MARK ON PARIETALS, NARROW OR BROAD  
LIGHT INDENTATION ALONG PARIETAL SUTURE, TRANSVERSE  
NUCHAL COLLAR.

Taylor, U. Kans. Sci. Bull.,  
26(14), 1940, p. 475, fig. 8



Amelia Earhart - Isosceles

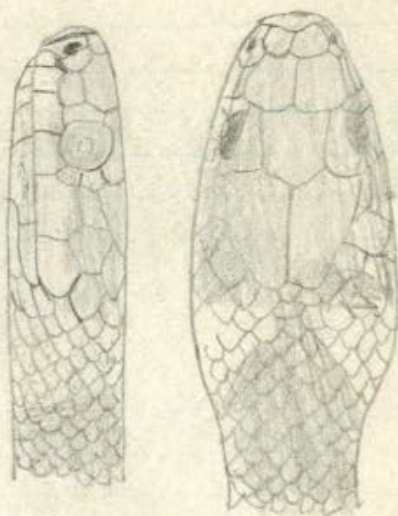
*TROPIDODIPSAS GUERREROENSIS* TAYLOR

U. KANS. Sci. Bull., 26, 1939 (1940), p. 470, ~~fig.~~ pl. 50.

T.L.: NEAR BUEWALISTO, GUERRERO.

"A second form 'UNUACAN?' (Duges, *CO. NAT.*, 2(2), 1856, p. 480) may BE REFERABLE TO THIS SPECIES."

Taylor, U. KANS. Sci. Bull.,  
26 (14), 1940, p. 470, pl. 7.



AMELIA BRIDGES  
T.C.: NOT RECORDED. (EQUADLE)

MAY BE SYNONYM OF SERVITUDINARIA. RECORD

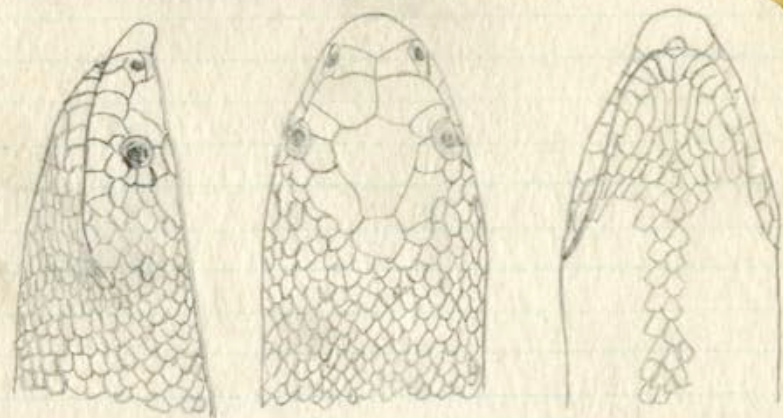
*LOXOCEMUS SUMICHRASTI* BOCCOURT

✓

Journal. Zool. 5, 1876, p. 244.

T. L.: TERNANTERH.

MICH: APOTOMPAW (S. + S)



TAYLOR, U. Kaul. Sci. Bull., 26, 1940, p. , fig. 1

*PITOPNIS DEPPEI BREHMEATA* SCHMIDT AND SHANNON  
FIELDIANA, 31(9), 1977, p. 79.

T.L.: TANCITARO, MICHOACAN, 6000 FT.

REGG. CHAR.: A DEPPEI WITH BLACK LINES ON THE NECK AS IN  
LINEATICOLLIS, LOWER NUMBER OF VENTRALS THAN IN LINEATICOLLIS.  
VNTS 232-241, "SHORT LONGITUDINAL NUCHAL AND POST-NUCHAL  
BLACK LINES"

*MICRURUS FITZINGERI FITZINGERI* TAN

REV MAG. ZOO., 1855, p. 52, pl. 1.

F. L. MEXICO.

UMAZ SPEC. NO THIRDS, JUST RED AND BLACK RINGS. SOME  
WHITE IN STAGES OF BLACK. SOME BLACK SPOTTING  
ON THE RED BARS.

*Eumeces altamirani* DUGÈS

LA NAT., (2) 1, 1894, p. 485, fig. pl. 12.

T. LI "RECONOCES CALIDAS DEL ESTADO DE MICHOACAN."

RECOG. CHAN.: MEDIAN DORSAL SCALE ROW GREATLY WIDENED, ONLY SINGLE ROW THUS WIDENED, 2 STRIPES ON EDGES OF WIDENED ROW, SEVERAL OTHER STRIPES ALSO. NO DORSOLATERAL OR LATERAL LIGHT LINES. 19 SCALE ROWS.

J  
M  
✓

EUMELES BREVIROSTRIS GUNTHER

PZS, 1860, p. 316.

T.L.: OAXACA, MEXICO

RECG. CHAR.: DORSOLATERAL & LATERAL LIGHT LINES PRESENT ON  
HEAD AND NECK. LATERAL LINE EXTENDS ONLY TO  
FURCLES, DORSOLATERAL GOES ONTO BACK BUT DISAPPEARS  
GRADUALLY, EXTENDS NO FARTHER THAN MIDDLE OF BACK.

## EUMECES COPEI TAYLOR

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 46, 1933, p. 133.

T.L.: 10 mi. SE of Asumción, MEXICO, MEX.

MICH.: MT. TANCITARO (S.S.)

RECOG. CHAR: NO MEDIAN LIGHT LINE ON HEAD OR BACK;  
DORSOLATERAL LIGHT LINE AND LATERAL LIGHT  
LINE, BOTH EXTENDING TO HIND LEG AND BEYOND.  
3 DISTINCT OR INDISTINCT BROWN LINES ON AN  
OLIVE BACKGROUND DORSALLY.

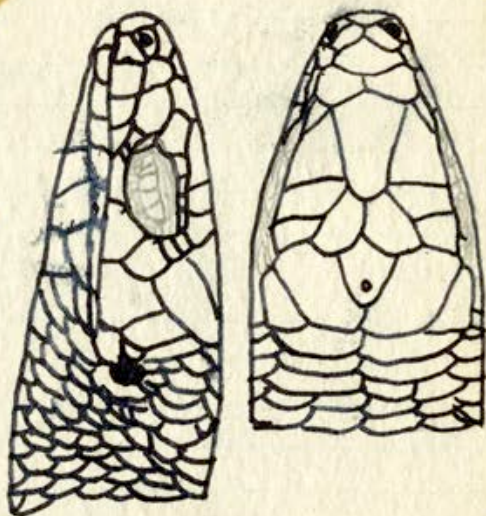
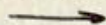
*EUMECES DUGESII* TROBINOT

Bull. Soc. Phil. de Paris, (7) 7, 1883, p. 138.

T. L.: PROV. GUANTANAMO.

*MICR. TAMILANO* (S.F.S.)

Taylor, U. KANS. Sci. Bull., 23,  
1935, p. 474, fig. 79.



ROSE, CHARL 3 SUPRA<sup>OCULARS</sup>~~OCULARS~~; NO MEDIAN LINE OR BIFURCATING LINES  
ON MIDDLE OF HEAD; 2 PLS. OF NUCHALS. IN BREVIROSTRIS  
GROUP, CLOSELY RESEMBLES BREVIROSTRIS.

*SCeloporus FORMOSUS FORMOSUS* WIEGMANN

HERRMERO, 1834, p. 50 pl. 7.

T. L.: MEXICO.

SMITH, 1939, p. 41.

"GORDON (1965) RECORDS THE SPECIES FROM NEVADO DE COLIMA,  
JALISCO..... I DOUBT THESE RECORDS."

## BUFO COMPACTILIS WIEGMANN

✓

ISIS VON OCKEN, 25, 1833, p. 661.

T. L.: MEXICO

RECOG. CHARA.: ~~TYM~~ TYMPANUM DISTINCT, POSEY DEVELOPED OR  
NO CHANIAL CRESTS, PAROTID ALMOST TOUCHES  
THE EYE (SEP. BY A LOW CREST). LARGE, BLACK,  
HORN, SHAPE OF METATARSAL TUBERCLE.

RUFOMONKSINE GOPE

Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 18, 1879, p. 252

T. L.: GUANAJUATO, MEXICO

SCHMIDT & SHANNON, FIELDIANA, 31, 1947, p. 66.

TANCITARO, MICH.

SO PREGILIAN CRESTS CONVERGE ANTERIORLY, DIMIN. PARANOTAL CRESTS  
CONVERGE POST.; PARANOTALS BOWLEDED, BEANSHAPED, SKIN STRONG  
TUBERACULATE, TYMPANUM INDISTINCT OR INVIS. BUL. (PARANOTAL IN  
CONTACT WITH CYCLID.

*HYLA SMARAGDINA* TAYLOR

Copeia, 1940, p. 18, fig. 1.

T.L.: MID. RT. E. END OF LAKE CAAPALA, 6 KM. E. OF COJUMATAN, MICH.



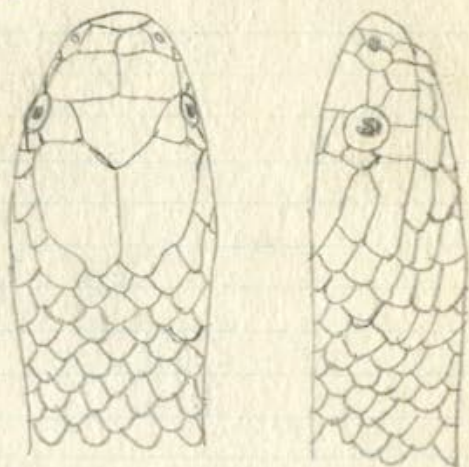
TAYLOR, Copeia, 1940, p. 18, ♀

RECOG. CHAR.: AXILLARY FOLD DISTINCT, SMALL; MORE OR LESS  
DISTINCT SKINFOLD ALONG SIDES OF BODY, 2 MUCH-  
ENLARGED, FLATTENED CREAM TUBERCLES BELOW  
ARM, A CREAM LINE ABOVE ANUS, DARK GREEN  
ABOVE, YELLOWISH OR FLESH WHITE BELOW.

*GEOPHIS MACULIFERUS* TAYLOR

U. KANS. Sci. Bull., 27, 1942, p. 119, FIG.

T. L.: NEAR CICLO, MICH.

TAYLOR, U. K. Sci. Bull.,  
27, 1941 (1942), p. 129, FIG. 1  
X5

RECOG. CHAR.: (TAYLOR'S DIAGNOSIS) - A LARGE ANTERIOR TEMPORAL,  
 SUPERLABIALS, LAST LARGEST; FRONTAL  $\frac{1}{2}$  WIDER THAN  
 LONG; ROSTRAL NOT ALWAYS VISIBLE FROM ABOVE;  
 SUPROOCCIPITALS RELATIVELY LARGE; LABIALS, INTERNASALS,  
 AND VENTRAL SURFACES CREAMY OR YELLOWISH WHITE.

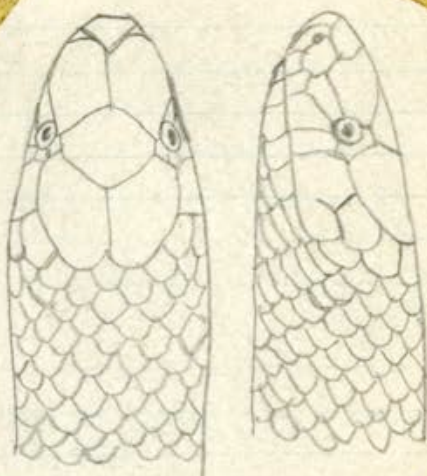
*GEOPHIS PETERSII* BOULENGER

CAT. SERPENTS, 2, 1894, p. 321, pl. 16.

T. L.: "MEXICO CITY"

"RECORDED ONLY FROM PATZCUARO"

TAYLOR, U. KANS. SCI. BULL.,  
27, 1942, p. 921, FIG. 2.  
(x4)



J  
M

*PSEUDOEURYCEA BELLII* (GRAY)

Cat. Bot. Grad., 1850, p. 46.

T.L.: MEXICO.

MICHIGAN - TANCITANA (J. & S.), PATZCUARO (MAY, 1939)

MARCH 22, 1949. CERRO SAN PEDRO, CIERA 11 MI. WNW OF CIUDAD HIDALGO. MICHIGAN

I FOUND 2 OF THESE HERE, BOTH UNDER LOGS IN QUITE DRY PLACES. WATER WAS NOT FAR AWAY EITHER, BUT THE LOGS WERE STILL QUITE DRY. APPARENTLY THIS SOLITARY HAS A CARDIVAGANT MECHANISM, FOR THERE IS A STRANGE TUBAL CONSTRUCTION ON THE TAIL.

MARCH 28, 1949. - ALVARO DE CORDOVA, TANCITANA.

THIS IS THE ONLY BACKGROUND MENTIONED AT THIS LOCALITY. I'VE COUNTED SEVERAL UNDER VERY VERY DRY LOGS, AND THE INDIANS HAVE BROUGHT IN SEVERAL. THEY CONSIDER IT DEADLY POISON, AND TREAT IT WITH A GREAT DEAL OF FEAR AND RESPECT. THEY CALL IT "AXOLOTA".