

Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History

VOL. 40, No. 6,

p. 367-376.

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P. J. DARLINGTON.

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BOSTON:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.
FEBRUARY, 1935.

No. 6. NEW REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS COLLECTED IN
HAITI BY P. J. DARLINGTON.

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DURING the months of September and October, 1934, Dr. P. J. Darlington of the Entomological Department of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy was engaged in collecting beetles in the southwestern peninsula of Haiti. He likewise secured a very remarkable collection of reptiles and amphibians, among which were a new genus of snake, and a new *Xiphocercus*—the first of its genus to be found in Haiti—and several remarkable frogs. Part of the material was taken at La Visite, a peak at the western end of Morne La Selle, between 5000 and 7000 feet altitude. Dr. Darlington has noted that La Visite is very close to the point marked 'Cabaio' on the usual map of Haiti, almost directly south of Port-au-Prince. The remainder of the collection is from the Massif de la Hotte; Mt. La Hotte itself is almost directly south of Jérémie; Tardieu is on the Tardieu River a little distance to the northeast of Mt. La Hotte, elevation about 3000 feet; Desbarrière is north of Tardieu, about 4000 feet elevation, and Roche Croix is east of Tardieu, about 5000 feet elevation.

Class AMPHIBIA.

Order SALIENTIA.

Family LEPTODACTYLIDÆ.

Eleutherodactylus glandulifer, sp. nov.

Diagnosis.—Unlike any other West Indian *Eleutherodactylus* heretofore described in possessing large, compact, conspicuous glands above the arm, in front of the groin, and on the whole posterior surface of the femur. Belly and thighs almost smooth, with a few minute glandules on the belly and some very small granules apparent on the distal lower part of the thighs; upper eyelid without a spinelike tubercle; toes and fingers rounded at the tips; snout relatively long, rounded in profile, not shovel-shaped; tibio-tarsal articulation reaching to end of snout; size large, 56 mm. from snout to vent.

Type.—M. C. Z. 19,851 an adult male from the northeastern foothills of Massif de la Hotte, Haiti, between 1000 and 4000 feet, collected in October, 1934, by P. J. Darlington.

Description of the type.—Tongue subcylindrical, moderately broad, not emarginate behind; vomerine teeth in two heavy, triangular, rather slanting patches behind the choanæ, well separated in the midline and extending to the level of the outer margins of the choanæ; head moderate, without ridges, its greatest width equal to distance from end of snout to occiput; no apparent subgular pouch or chestfold; nostril separated from eye by three times its distance from end of snout; upper eyelid about one-half the interorbital width; tympanum equal to one-half the diameter of the eye, its distance from the eye about equal to its own diameter; first finger slightly shorter than second, with a rudiment of a web between them; disks of fingers rather small, that of third finger scarcely covering one-quarter of the tympanic area; disks of the toes considerably smaller; toes long, with a very slight web; first toe reaching only to ultimate phalanx of second toe; subarticular tubercles well developed; two metatarsal tubercles, the outer small, the inner large and prominent; no plantar tubercles; pronounced tarsal ridge; femur relatively long; the limbs being pressed along the sides, the knee and elbow slightly overlap; hind limb being extended forward, the heel reaches the tip of the snout; hind limbs being placed vertically to the axis of the body, the heels considerably overlap; a large, prominent, rectangular gland above the shoulder and another smaller one below it in front of the arm; a larger diamond-shaped gland on the flank in front of the hind leg; the largest and longest gland extending along the posterior part of the femur almost to the knee; no dorso-lateral line of glands; skin above finely glandular, with very small elongate rows of glands anastomosing in every direction; traces of a median glandular line on top of snout, less noticeable on the back; throat and chest smooth; belly very faintly granular, thighs more heavily granular below the vent. The type is unique.

Dimensions.—Tip of snout to vent, 56 mm.; width of head, 20 mm.; tip of snout to posterior tympanum, 20 mm.; diameter of eye, 6.5 mm.; fore leg from axilla, 20 mm.; hind leg from vent, 94 mm.; vent to heel, 55 mm.

Color in alcohol.—Dorsal surface immaculate seal brown to Indian purple, becoming dark fawn color on the limbs, where faint lighter crossbands may be seen; the large gland above shoulder and in front of groin ochraceous, the femoral gland yellow color; ventral surface olive-buff with pale indistinct suffusions on throat and chest, darker suffusions on lower surfaces of hind legs; head without definite pattern except for a dull light and dark mottling on the upper lip; lower surfaces of hands and feet dark.

Eleutherodactylus darlingtoni, sp. nov.

Diagnosis.—Similar to the species *Eleutherodactyleus glandulifer* in possessing large, conspicuous glands above the arm, in front of the groin and on the whole anterior surface of the femur. Differs from *E. glandulifer* in its much shorter and stouter snout, in the shorter toes with larger disks, in the shorter legs and in its smaller size, 41 mm. from snout to vent.

Type.—M. C. Z. 19,847 an adult male from near La Visite, La Selle Range, Haiti, collected between September 16 and 23, 1934, at 5000 to 7000 feet altitude by P. J. Darlington.

Description of the type.—Tongue subcylindrical, rather broad, very slightly emarginate behind; vomerine teeth in two heavy, triangular, slanting patches behind the choanæ, well separated in the midline and extending to the level of the center of the choanæ; head blunt and short, without ridges, its greatest width considerably exceeding the distance from end of snout to occiput; no apparent subgular pouch or

chestfold; nostril separated from eye by three times its distance from end of snout; upper eyelid about three-fifths the interorbital width; tympanum equal to two-thirds the diameter of the eye; its distance from the eye about four-fifths its own diameter; first finger much shorter than second; disks of fingers rather large, that of third finger nearly covering the tympanum; disks of toes somewhat smaller, about half the tympanic area; no webs between fingers or inner toes; toes relatively short, with a very slight web between fourth and fifth; first toe reaching to base of disk of second; subarticular tubercles well developed; two metatarsal tubercles, the outer small, the inner only a little more prominent than the subarticular tubercles; no plantar tubercles; a weak tarsal ridge; femur moderate in length; the limbs being pressed along the sides, the knee and elbow considerably overlap; hind limb being extended forward, the heel reaches the anterior corner of the eye; hind limbs being placed vertically to the axis of the body, the heels greatly overlap; a heavy triangular gland between shoulder and ear with a smaller round one below it; a larger oval one on the flank in front of the hind leg; a very elongate gland on the posterior surface of the femur; no pronounced dorso-lateral line of large glands; skin above finely glandular, with very small elongate rows of glands anastomosing in every direction; a medium glandular line on top of snout, becoming less distinct posteriorly on the body; throat and chest smooth; belly very faintly granular, thighs more heavily granular below the vent.

Dimensions.—Tip of snout to vent, 41 mm.; width of head, 16 mm.; tip of snout to posterior tympanum, 14 mm.; diameter of eye, 4 mm.; fore leg from axilla, 30 mm.; hind leg from vent, 70 mm.; vent to heel, 40 mm.

Color in alcohol.—Traces of a pale interorbital area followed by a dark transverse bar; dorsal surface immaculate seal brown to Indian purple, becoming dark fawn color on the limbs, on which there are traces of dark crossbands; large glands above shoulder and in front of groin touched with clay color, the femoral gland partly ochraceous; chin, belly and postanal region dark mouse gray; anterior surface of femur buff-pink with suffusions of olive-gray; remainder of lower surfaces of hind legs and soles of feet and hands cream-buff also with gray suffusions; no pattern on side of head.

Paratypes.—Four other topotypic specimens (M. C. Z. 19,848—19,850 and U. S. N. M. 95,422) resemble the type rather closely. The smallest measures 33 mm. from snout to vent. In two of them the glands are not very conspicuous, as the distinctive coloring is no longer present, but a careful examination shows the blister-like outlines considerably flatter than in the type.

Named for Dr. Philip J. Darlington, the first zoölogist to ascend Morne La Hotte.

Eleutherodactylus bakeri, sp. nov.

Diagnosis.—Belly and thighs heavily granular; upper eyelid without a spinelike tubercle; fingers and toes rounded at the tips; snout blunt, rather truncate in profile, not shovel shaped; femur rather short; tibio-tarsal articulation reaching to posterior corner of eye.

Type.—M. C. Z. 19,837, an adult from Mt. La Hotte, Haiti, 5000 to 7800 feet altitude, collected in October, 1934, by P. J. Darlington.

Description of the type.—Tongue moderate, scarcely emarginate behind; vomerine teeth in two short, heavy, slanting series behind the choanæ, rather narrowly separated on the midline, their outer borders not extending beyond the center of the

choanæ; head very broad, its greatest width about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the distance from end of snout to occiput, with a pronounced swelling on each side of the occiput; no sub-gular pouch evident, although a slight trace of a fold occurs on the chest between the forelimbs; nostril much nearer snout than eye, its distance from eye equal to diameter of the latter; upper eyelid one-half the interorbital width; tympanum equal to two-thirds the diameter of the eye, its distance from the eye equal to its own diameter; fingers and inner toes free; a vestige of a web between fourth and fifth toes; disks of fingers large, that of third finger covering over four-fifths of the tympanic area; first finger much shorter than second; disks of toes slightly smaller than those of fingers; first toe reaching to base of disk of second toe; subarticular tubercles well developed; two metatarsal tubercles, the outer small but distinct, the inner large but rather flattened; no enlarged plantar tubercles; a faint tarsal ridge but no fold; femur rather short; the limbs being pressed along the sides, the knee and elbow touch; hind limb being extended forward, the heel reaches the posterior corner of the eye; hind limbs being placed vertically to axis of body, heels slightly overlap; a few elongate glands on the mid-dorsal line especially pronounced on head, much less so on body; some very narrow elongate glands above the ear and on the sides and anterior part of back; skin above shagreened; eyelids tubercular; chin smooth; chest, belly and thighs heavily granular.

Dimensions.—Tip of snout to vent, 38 mm.; width of head, 17 mm.; tip of snout to posterior tympanum, 14 mm.; diameter of eye, 4 mm.; fore leg from axilla, 24 mm.; hind leg from vent, 58 mm.; vent to heel, 32 mm.

Color in alcohol.—Ground color drab-gray, tinged with olive-buff on the legs; upper part of snout mouse-gray; a broad Y-shaped seal-brown mark between the eyes, prolonged over the back into an irregular wide mottled area, edged laterally by a few small darker spots and with a broken light mid-dorsal line down the center which forks above the vent and continues down the back of the femur; lower parts of sides mottled with mouse-gray, the upper lateral regions more or less immaculate pale drab-gray; the swellings on each side of the occiput also pale drab-gray; upper surfaces of limbs with wide gray crossbars; ventral surfaces immaculate olive-buff, the soles of the feet slightly suffused with gray; lips and loreal region pale-drab, almost immaculate; a crescentic brown mark on the posterior border of the tympanum.

Paratypes.—Twelve topotypic specimens (M. C. Z. 19,838–19,845 and U. S. N. M. 95,418–95,421) eight adults and four young, show a great deal of color variation in certain respects. In three adults there are distinct round white (in alcohol) spots surrounded by dark reticulations. The other adults have a very fine and rather uniform brown or gray mottling, two of them with the merest trace of a pale dorso-lateral line, the other three without it. A similar diversity is found in the dorsal coloration of the four young frogs. A feature common to all, however, is the presence of the brown crescentic mark on the posterior rim of the ear. In most of the specimens this mark begins behind the upper eyelid and ends above the shoulder. The narrow white lines on the posterior surface of the femur are also visible in most specimens and sometimes the narrow mid-dorsal line is apparent, at least posteriorly. One of the young frogs has the ventral surface finely mottled with gray; the others are nearly immaculate.

Named for Mr. Frederick C. Baker, long in the Service of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and stationed in Haiti. His hospitality and his unique knowledge of the Haitian's language and customs, have permitted him to be the invaluable counselor to visiting naturalists, which his kindly disposition has disposed him to be:

Eleutherodactylus pictissimus, sp. nov.

Diagnosis.—Belly and thighs smooth; upper eyelid without a spinelike tubercle; toes and fingers rounded at the tips; snout rounded in profile, not shovel shaped; femur moderate in length; tibio-tarsal articulation reaching anterior corner of eye; a light interorbital band; heels considerably overlapping.

Type.—M. C. Z. 19,846 an adult from Tardieu, Massif de la Hotte, Haiti, about 3000 feet altitude, collected in October, 1934, by P. J. Darlington.

Description of the type.—Tongue broad, rounded, not emarginate behind; vomerine teeth in two long slanting patches behind the choanæ, almost meeting at the midline and extending considerably beyond the outer borders of the choanæ; head moderate, without ridges, its greatest width a little more than the distance from tip of snout to occiput; no subgular pouch, although a distinct fold occurs across the chest between the forelimbs; nostril much nearer tip of snout than eye, its distance from eye slightly greater than the diameter of the latter; upper eyelid very narrow, slightly over one-half the width of the interorbital space; tympanum equal to two-thirds the diameter of the eye, its distance from the eye less than one-half its own diameter; disks of fingers globular, rather small in size, that of the third finger covering about one-fourth the tympanic area; first and second fingers equal; no webs between fingers or toes; disks of toes about equal to those of the fingers; first toe reaching halfway along penultimate phalanx of second toe; subarticular tubercles well developed; two distinct but small metatarsal tubercles; no large plantar tubercles; no tarsal fold; femur moderate in length; the limbs being pressed along the sides, the knee and elbow touch; hind limb being extended forward, the heel reaches the center of the eye; hind limbs being placed vertically to axis of body, the heels considerably overlap; no elongate glands on skin; a very faint median dorsal line; some very slight granulations slightly apparent on the lumbar region and between the shoulders; a slight glandular ridge over the tympanum; throat, chest, belly and lower surfaces of thighs smooth, posterior parts of femur granular. The type is unique.

Dimensions.—Tip of snout to vent, 39 mm.; width of head, 14 mm.; tip of snout to posterior tympanum, 14 mm.; diameter of eye, 4 mm.; fore leg from axilla, 25 mm.; hind leg from vent, 57 mm.; vent to heel, 34 mm.

Color in alcohol.—Ground color above French gray; a slate-black lateral longitudinal stripe beginning at the nostril, continuing along the loreal region, and over the ear, much interrupted behind the shoulders and widening and breaking up into a coarse anastomosing pattern covering the sides; a similar median slate-black stripe beginning as a triangular blotch on the snout, and continuing behind the black irregular interorbital bar as a double series of large and very irregular anastomosing blotches; the pale ground forming a pale interorbital band and two quite regular and distinct dorso-lateral stripes between the median and the lateral rows of blotches; upper and posterior surfaces of arms and legs a little more finely vermiculated with slate-black markings; soles of hands and feet mouse-gray; remainder of ventral surface immaculate pearl-gray; lips also pearl-gray with very indistinct darker suffusions.

Eleutherodactylus femur-levis, sp. nov.

Diagnosis.—Belly and lower anterior surface of femur smooth; upper eyelid without a spinelike tubercle; fingers rounded, toes pointed at the tips; snout rounded in profile, not shovel shaped; femur moderate in length; tibio-tarsal articulation reaching slightly beyond snout; a light interorbital band; heels greatly overlapping.

Type.—M. C. Z. 19,836 an adult from Desbarrière, northeastern foothills, Massif de la Hotte, about 4000 feet altitude, collected in October, 1934, by P. J. Darlington.

Description of the type.—Tongue broad, not emarginate behind; vomerine teeth in two very long, slanting, A-shaped patches behind the choanæ, nearly meeting each other medially, their outer ends extending well beyond the choanæ; head moderate, without ridges, its greatest width a little more than distance from end of snout to occiput; no subgular pouch evident; a slight fold across the chest between the fore limbs; nostril much nearer snout than eye, its distance from eye equal to the diameter of the latter; upper eyelid about three-fifths the interorbital space; tympanum equal to two-thirds the diameter of the eye, its distance from the eye equal to two-thirds its own diameter; disks of fingers rounded, moderate in size, that of the third finger covering about one-third the tympanic area; first finger shorter than second; no webs between fingers or toes; disks of toes very slightly larger than those of fingers, and definitely pointed at the tips; first toe reaching only to beginning of penultimate phalanx of second toe; subarticular tubercles well developed, two metatarsal tubercles, the outer small, the inner very pronounced and larger than the largest toe-disk; no large plantar tubercles; no tarsal fold; femur moderate; the limbs being pressed along the sides, the knee and elbow considerably overlap; hind limb being extended forward, the heel reaches slightly beyond the tip of the snout; hind limbs being placed vertically to axis of body, the heels greatly overlap; an interrupted series of elongate glands beginning at the posterior corner of the eye, continuing above the tympanum and fading out on the side between axilla and groin; a very faint mid-dorsal gland; skin above shagreened with pustules and short glandular ridges, more evident on posterior parts, less distinct anteriorly; throat, chest, belly and anterior femur smooth; posterior surfaces of femur granular. The type is unique.

Dimensions.—Tip of snout to vent, 42 mm.; width of head, 16 mm.; tip of snout to posterior tympanum, 15.5 mm.; diameter of eye, 4 mm.; fore leg from axilla, 24 mm.; hind leg from vent, 72 mm.; vent to heel, 44 mm.

Color in alcohol.—Dorsal ground color drab anteriorly, cream-buff posteriorly; a wide, pale interorbital band edged narrowly with clove-brown on its posterior border; a clove-brown spot in front of the eye on the loreal region; an irregular crescentic clove-brown mark beginning behind the eye and encircling the upper and posterior margins of the tympanum; two or three scattered brown spots above the axilla bordering the glandular lateral line below; some faint gray suffusions on the posterior part of the back; pale gray crossbars on the legs; posterior surface of femur with irregular gray and brown suffusions forming small spots; lower parts of hands and feet suffused with gray; remainder of ventral surface immaculate olive-gray; lips drab, with faint lighter and darker mottlings.

Leptodactylus darlingtoni, sp. nov.

Diagnosis.—Toes without distinct dermal margins; tongue ovoidal, not nicked posteriorly; tympanum equals width of eye; vomerine teeth in two exceedingly heavy, lightly curved series, almost meeting in the center behind the choanæ and extending laterally beyond the choanæ about one-third their own length; snout short, projecting at the tip, depressed, without a distinctly sharp edge; hind legs extremely short, tibio-tarsal articulation barely reaching shoulder when legs are adpressed; ventral surface sepia, coarsely or finely reticulated with white; numerous white dots on throat, chest and lower surfaces of limbs.

Type.—M. C. Z. 19,852 an adult from near La Visite, La Selle Range, altitude between 5000 and 7000 feet, Haiti, collected September 16 to 23, 1934, by P. J. Darlington.

Description of the specimen.—Vomerine teeth in two exceedingly heavy, slightly curved series, almost meeting in the center behind the choanæ and extending laterally beyond the choanæ about one-third their own length; tongue large, ovoidal, not nicked behind; snout short, projecting at the tip, depressed, without a distinctly sharp edge; canthus rostralis sharp, prominent, the loreal region distinctly concave; nostrils twice as far from eye as from end of snout; tympanum higher than long, its greatest diameter equalling width of eye; interorbital space one and one-half times the width of upper eyelid; first finger shorter than second, which is slightly shorter than fourth; toes very slightly webbed at base, third much longer than fifth; sub-articular tubercles well developed; numerous smaller tubercles in series on the sole; two metatarsal tubercles, the inner almost as long as the inner toe; no tarsal fold; heels just touching when hind limbs are folded at right angles to axis of body; hind legs extremely short, tibio-tarsal articulation barely reaching shoulder when legs are adpressed; skin of the back almost smooth anteriorly, but with numerous glands and pustules on the flanks, on the sacrum and on the upper surfaces of the legs; a narrow glandular lateral fold originating behind the eye, continuing over the ear and disappearing on the sides midway to the groin; skin smooth on chin and chest, coarsely granular on abdomen, finely granular on lower surface of thighs; traces of an external vocal sac; ventral disk very indistinctly marked.

Dimensions.—Tip of snout to vent, 33 mm.; tip of snout to posterior edge of tympanum, 12 mm.; greatest width of head, 14 mm.; fore leg from axilla, 16 mm.; hind leg from vent to heel, 22 mm.; hind leg from vent to tip of fourth toe, 38 mm.

Coloration in alcohol.—Dorsal surface seal-brown, the limbs drab with very definite dark crossbands; a very narrow, crooked, pale dorsal line from between the eyes to the vent where it divides and continues on the posterior femur; ventral surface dark drab, very heavily mottled with coarse white spots which become finer and further apart on the chin, lips and lower surfaces of the limbs.

Paratypes.—Fifteen topotypes (M. C. Z. 19,853–19,863 and U. N. S. M. 95,423–95,430) including females and young; ten (M. C. Z.) from La Hotte, Haiti, between 5000 and 7000 feet, collected in October, 1934, by Dr. Darlington. The smallest one of the La Hotte series measures 16 mm. from snout to vent.

Class REPTILIA.

Order SQUAMATA:

Suborder SAURIA.

Family IGUANIDÆ.

Xiphocercus darlingtoni, sp. nov:

Diagnosis.—Differs from *Xiphocercus valenciennesii* of Jamaica in having definite rows of small scales covering the gular skin, in having a relatively narrower and longer snout, in the different size and arrangement of the scales covering the snout, in having smaller granules on the sides of the neck and in having larger scales on the anterior surfaces of the limbs.

Type.—M. C. Z. 38,251 an adult male from Roche Croix, Massif de la Hotte, Haiti, at about 5000 feet altitude collected in October, 1934, by P. J. Darlington.

Description of the type.—Head large, twice as long as broad, nearly twice as long as the tibia; top of snout with two low, indistinct ridges, covered with large smooth shields; interorbital semicircles separated by one series of small scales; occipital twice as long as broad, much larger than the ear-opening, separated from the supra-orbital semicircles by one row of scales; supraocular disk composed of three large, very faintly keeled scales and two or three smaller smooth ones, the latter separated from the superciliaries by about four rows of small irregular scales; canthus rostralis very sharp, canthal scales four or five; two or three loreal rows of flat, elongate scales; nostril just about the canthus rostralis; seven smooth upper labials to below the center of the eye; ear-opening very small. Gular appendage large, extending on the chest well behind the level of the axillæ, covered closely by many rows of small, somewhat tubercular scales. Body compressed, with a nuchal fold topped by scales a little larger than the surrounding granules; the body scales flat, enlarging on the sides, partly separated by very minute grains; belly scales squarish, smooth, imbricate, arranged in transverse rows. Limbs rather short, the adpressed hind limb reaching the shoulder; 23 lamellæ under second and third phalanges of fourth toe. Scales on anterior surfaces of limbs relatively large, hexagonal, keeled faintly. Tail compressed, with a very slight suggestion of a crest proximally, its length slightly exceeding that of head and body. Male with irregularly enlarged postanal scales. The type is unique.

Color in alcohol.—Ground color of dorsal parts drab-gray, lightening somewhat on the tail; a large square clove-brown patch over the entire temporal region from the posterior orbit to the anterior border of the ear; each of these square patches is bordered above by a crescentic lilac-gray mark; the occipital region between these pale crescents sepia, lightening to wood-brown on the snout; supraocular region olive-gray; a chevron-shaped seal-brown mark leaving the dark occipital area and passing backward and downward to end in front of the shoulder; four other wide brown chevron-shaped markings across the back, breaking up on the sides into a number of irregular, diagonal, wavy brown stripes; tail encircled by six wide brown bands; fore and hind limbs with brown crossbands which break up into irregular dark lines; upper and lower lips lilac-gray, the area in front of and behind the ear white; an indefinite wide, seal-brown stripe along the sub-labial region; shin and gular scales plumbeous, the gular skin blackish slate. Belly and lower surfaces of limbs pearl-gray, with a few scattered lilac-gray spots.

Dimensions.—Head and body, 75 mm.; head to posterior border of ear, 25 mm.; width of head, 12.5 mm.; fore limb from axilla, 26 mm.; hind limb from groin, 38 mm.; tibia, 14 mm.; tail, 90 mm.

Suborder SERPENTES.

Family COLUBRIDÆ.

Darlingtonia, gen. nov.

Diagnosis.—Hypapophyses absent in the posterior dorsal vertebræ, the lower surfaces of which have a low keel; anterior and middle maxillary teeth 12 or 13 in number, gradually increasing in size posteriorly, with a gap followed by one enlarged fanglike tooth without grooves; mandibular teeth equal. Head small, scarcely distinct from neck; eye rather large, with round pupil; no loreal; postnasal very large, taking the position of a loreal, the nostril entering it from the upper posterior border of the anterior nasal; the first pair of infralabials and the squarely truncate

anterior genials meeting in a point behind the triangular mental; posterior genials longer than the anterior ones, only partially in contact with each other on the midline. Body cylindrical; scales smooth, without pits, in 19 rows; ventrals rounded; anal single.

Darlingtonia haetiana, sp. nov.

Type.—M. C. Z. 38,252 an adult female from Roche Croix, northeastern foothills, Massif de la Hotte, Haiti, about 5000 feet altitude, collected in October, 1934, by P. J. Darlington.

Description of the type.—Rostral twice as broad as deep, narrowly visible from above; snout truncate, scarcely projecting; internasals as long as broad, slightly shorter than the prefrontals; internasal suture three-fourths as long as prefrontal suture; frontal once and two-thirds as long as broad, much broader than the supraoculars, longer than its distance from the end of the snout, shorter than the parietals; nostril large, placed in the upper posterior border of the anterior nasal; postnasal large, broadly in contact with the preocular and bordering the prefrontals widely and the internasals narrowly; no loreal; eye rather large, pupil round; one prae- and two postoculars; no suboculars; one large anterior temporal, on the right two small scales in front of it, on the left a small scale above it; two subequal posterior temporals; 7 supralabials, the third and fourth entering the eye, the fifth highest, the sixth widest; three lower labials on each side in contact with the anterior chinshields which are squarely truncate in front; posterior chinshields in contact with third and fourth infralabials, longer than the anterior, nearly separated from each other by a third pair of chinshields which are like the second but smaller; two additional series of paired scales before the first gastrostege more like the surrounding scales; mental shield triangular, its posterior angle meeting the inner ends of the first infralabials and the anterior chinshields; 8 infralabials; 19 rows of smooth scales around the body; no apical pits; 138 ventrals; anal single; 50 paired subcaudals, with a pointed scale at the tip. The type is unique.

Color in alcohol.—Body color ecru-drab, with a decided seal-brown dorsal stripe 3 scales in width from the occiput to the end of the body, narrowing on the tail; another much narrower brown stripe down the sides on the upper half of the fourth and lower half of the fifth scale rows; each scale of the third, fourth and fifth rows with a very dark median line down its center; a series of very conspicuous small black-edged white spots covering about one scale on the seventh scale-row; on the anterior part of the body these white spots are separated by an interval about four scales in length, this interval somewhat increased toward midbody and decreased toward the tail; head dark seal-brown, the lateral parietal regions lightening to wood-brown; labials wood-brown with a black irregular line edged below with white beginning at the eye, continuing on the posterior upper labials and fading out below the commissure of the jaw; chin, throat and latero-ventral regions pale-drab, most of the scales edged with darker; the mid-ventral region from the neck backwards seal-brown mottled with black, this color extending over the whole of the gastrosteiges except for their extreme outer borders anteriorly, and posteriorly covering them entirely; urosteges uniform dark seal-brown.

Measurements.—Head and body, 195 mm.; tail, 88 mm.

Relationships.—While the new genus does not closely resemble any other genus of snake known from the West Indies or on the mainland of America, it is probably an offshoot of ancestral *Dromicus* stock, and may occupy the same niche in Haiti that *Arrhyton* does in Cuba.