

On Roatán, the only island of the group where *C. bipunctatus* has been found, it is called the "night walker," the same name given to another nocturnal species, *Elaphe flavirufa*.

On the mainland this species is distributed from southern Veracruz, Mexico along the Caribbean versant to Panama (Stuart 1963, Myers 1969) although the species has not been recorded from Costa Rica (Scott 1969). Myers (1969) stated that the southernmost record for *C. bipunctatus*, prior to the discovery of a specimen from Panama, was Toloa, Depto. Atlántida, Honduras (MCZ 22046-47), but Campbell and Howell (1965) recorded a specimen from Sacpuka, a village on the Nicaraguan side of the Río Coco about 115 km upstream from the mouth.

Two subspecies are presently recognized although Conant (1965) suggested that "the status of the subspecies *biseriatus* (Smith 1940, p. 59) and variation in the species *bipunctatus* in general are in need of study."

Bay Island specimens generally agree in pattern with the description of the subspecies *bipunctatus*, although the pattern is variable as noted by Bailey (1939). The ground color varied from light or dark brown to reddish-brown. The lateral stripe is poorly developed, usually evident only on rows 4 and 5, and sometimes only on row 5. The inner edge of the dark lateral stripe is straight as is typical of the subspecies *bipunctatus* according to Smith (1940). On the middorsal row is a diffuse dark brown stripe. The venter is patterned with distinct dark brown or black spots as is typical of the species. The spots decrease in size posteriorly, but are much more boldly represented on the tail than Conant (1965, fig. 3) indicated for a specimen from Veracruz, or by Myers (1969) for a specimen from Panama. The ground color of the venter also varies. The venter of one specimen (LSUMZ 22348) in life was cream-colored anteriorly and yellowish-cream posteriorly as is apparently the case with mainland *bipunctatus*. The venter of another specimen (LSUMZ 22322) was cream anteriorly grading to pinkish-orange posteriorly. The ventral surfaces of two others (LACM 63426-27) were cream-colored medially and light pinkish-orange laterally, essentially like the Panamanian specimen discussed by Myers (1969).

The mean number of ventral scales is slightly lower than that reported for specimens from the mainland. Bay Island male *bipunctatus* have a range of 124 to 129 ventrals (4 specimens); two females both have counts of 129. The lowest count for male mainland *bipunctatus* is 127, recorded by Myers (1969) for a Panama specimen. The lowest ventral count for a female *bipunctatus* from the mainland is 130 (LACM 20479 from Sacpuka, Nicaragua). Two male Bay Island *bipunctatus* (LSUMZ 21733, 22348) have subcaudal counts of 95 and 96 respectively,