

within the range of mainland *bipunctatus*; both females have incomplete tails.

We accord no taxonomic significance to the apparent lower average number of ventrals, especially as relatively few specimens are available from the adjacent mainland for comparison. We agree with Conant (1965) that the species is worthy of review.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Isla de Roatán: 0.5-2 km N Roatán (LACM 63426-27; LSUMZ 21733); Roatán (LSUMZ 22322, 22348); 0.5-1 mi N Roatán (LSUMZ 22381).

#### *Dryadophis melanolomus* (Cope)

We collected a single adult of this racer the morning of 13 August 1969 near the eastern end of Utila. It was coiled inside a coconut shell near a rotten log.

The specimen is a male with 178 ventrals and 111 subcaudals. Other scutellation data are typical for the species. The dorsum was slate gray, with no trace of striping, as is typical of specimens on the adjacent mainland (Depto. Atlántida) and of the subspecies *laevis* (old adults—fide Stuart 1941). No difference is evident in numbers of ventrals or subcaudals. Males from the Honduras mainland exhibit a range of ventrals from 177 to 191 and of subcaudals from 107 to 112.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Isla de Utila: no other data (UF 28402).

#### *Drymarchon corais* (Boie)

Color pattern variation in this snake has been incompletely studied. Duellman (1961) and Hardy and McDiarmid (1969) discussed specimens from Michoacán and Sinaloa respectively, that do not fit the diagnosis of *D. c. rubidus* given by Smith (1941). Bay Island specimens also differ from mainland Honduran *D. corais*, allocated to the subspecies *melanurus*. Whereas mainland specimens are olive-green on the anterior portion of the body, those from the islands are light grey judging by the color of two freshly-killed specimens. The pattern of the island *corais* is identical to that described for *D. c. melanurus* (Smith 1941), except that black pigment is present on all supralabials and on some of the lateral gulars in LSUMZ 22401.

Ventrals in the four Bay Island specimens (all males) range in number from 198 to 204 (mean 200.3); subcaudals range from 71 to 78 (two counts, mean 74.5). Both ventral and subcaudal counts fall within the range for male mainland *melanurus* given by Smith (1941). All Bay Island specimens have 14 scale rows at the vent; Smith (1941) listed only one *melanurus* of 14 examined with a count of 14, the rest