

bordered blotches on a tan background, with ventrals in excess of 260, and a divided preocular. This population ranges from eastern Guatemala through Nicaragua, including the mainland of Honduras. The island populations differ from those on the adjacent mainland apparently only in a slightly higher number of dorsal scale rows.

We suggest that *Elaphe flavirufa polysticha* Smith and Williams be relegated to the synonymy of *Elaphe flavirufa pardalina* (Peters). We further suggest that *E. f. pardalina* and *E. f. flavirufa* are names applied respectively to southern and northern segments of a single color pattern type. Dowling (1952) distinguished them by differences in ventral number, a character that appears to increase clinally from north to south, and condition of the preocular (single in the northern segment, divided in the southern).

One specimen of this species was collected from a tree alongside a road during the evening. On Roatán this snake is called the "night walker," referring to its nocturnal habits.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Isla de Roatán: 0.5-2 km N Roatán (LSUMZ 21747); 1 mi NW Roatán (TCWC 21957-58). Isla de Guanaja: 3 mi W Sabana Bight (TCWC 21959).

#### *Enulius flavitorques* (Cope)

The evening of 19 August 1969 we collected on Roatán a single snake specimen of the genus *Enulius*, the first record of this genus for the Bay Islands. Allocation of the specimen to one of the three mainland species (*flavitorques*, *sclateri*, *oligostichus*) presents difficulties. The specimen (LSUMZ 22382) is a male with 165 ventrals, 121 subcaudals, 17 dorsal scales throughout, each with a single apical pit and 7 supralabials. The dorsum in life was dark grayish-brown grading to white on the lowermost scale row. The venter was white, the head rust brown above, and the supralabials white. There is no light collar although the light color of the chin extends dorsally to cover most of the lower temporal in the second row. Two small light spots are present on either side of the median parietal suture.

When Dunn (1938) reviewed the genus *Enulius* Cope, he recognized two species, *flavitorques* and *sclateri*. More recently Smith, Arndt, and Sherbrooke (1967) described a third species from Mexico, *oligostichus*, from a single specimen. The characters of these three species and the Bay Island specimen are compared in Table 1.

The Bay Island specimen most closely resembles *Enulius flavitorques* but differs in having a higher number of subcaudals (121 in the Bay Island specimen; a maximum of 117 in a male *flavitorques* from Jalisco, Mexico; 101 to 114 in Honduran male *flavitorques*). In addition as