

was based on information supplied by Wilson and Meyer on a yellow specimen collected in 1967. Wilson and Meyer also found a dried road kill they did not preserve that probably was green in life. Keiser (1969) was unable to decide whether the yellow snakes represented a distinct species, or the yellow and green snakes represented a dichromatic insular population, which he considered more likely.

One of the prime objectives of the second trip was to determine which of the two alternate solutions is correct. We were fortunate in securing a green *fulgidus* from Utila. No green specimens were collected on Roatán or on Guanaja, but the green form may occur on Guanaja. A North American resident of the island recognized the green *fulgidus* we were carrying alive as a type of snake he had seen previously on Guanaja. The Utila specimen came from brush along the beach on the east side of the island.

The yellow snake is prosaically known as the "yellow snake" and the green one as the "green tommygoff."

The status of the green and yellow snakes of the Bay Islands will be dealt with by Edmund D. Keiser in a forthcoming paper.

The yellow snake appears to inhabit edge situations. One specimen was collected high in a mango tree and another about 3 meters up in a tree on the side of the path from Roatán to West Point.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Isla de Utila: no other data (LSUMZ 22311). Isla de Roatán: 0.5 mi NE Roatán (TCWC 21914); near Coxen Hole (FMNH 34561, 34586); 0.5-1 km W Roatán (LSUMZ 21768); near Roatán (UF 28537, 28563; LSUMZ 22374, 22398); N side of island (LSUMZ 22365); 3 mi W Roatán (UF 28529). Isla de Elena: no other data (BMNH 1938.10.4.92).

Tantilla taeniata (Bocourt)

Prior to our work on the Bay Islands only a single specimen of the genus *Tantilla* had been collected there. Smith and Williams (1966a) used this Guanaja specimen as the holotype of a new species, *Tantilla tritaeniata*, which they distinguished from *taeniata* as follows: "*T. taeniata* . . . has a lower ventral count (145-149) than *tritaeniata* (161), the median light stripe is narrow anteriorly (as in *jani*, *triseriata* and others, but not in *tritaeniata*), and the light stripes are said to reach the extremity of the tail (as in *triseriata*, but in *tritaeniata* only the median line extends beyond the base of the tail, much as in *jani*). Moreover its nuchal collar is uninterrupted above, whereas it is interrupted in three places in the only specimen at hand of *tritaeniata*; this difference may or may not prove constant in larger series."

Wilson and Meyer (1971) synonymized *tritaeniata* with *taeniata* for the following reasons: "(1) the apparent difference in numbers of