

ventrals is the result of sexual dimorphism; (2) the character of the anterior end of the middorsal stripe in *tritaeniata* is not distinctive; (3) the difference between the neck band of the holotype of *tritaeniata* (interrupted medially and laterally) and that of the holotype of *taeniata* (not interrupted) is bridged by a specimen (LSUMZ 21770) from the mainland of Honduras in which the neck band is interrupted only medially."

Fortunately we found a second specimen of *Tantilla* on Guanaja, which supports the conclusions of Wilson and Meyer (1971). The specimen (UF 28574), a male with 157 ventrals, was found dead and the head is badly desiccated, but some pertinent characters are still visible. Wilson and Meyer (1971) gave a range of 147 to 153 (\bar{x} = 150.0) for male and 158 to 178 (165.4) for females of *taeniata*. The number of ventrals in UF 28574 falls between these ranges and draws them closer together. The count of the male from Guanaja is at the upper extreme of the range for male *taeniata*, that of the female (161) is close to the lower extreme for female *taeniata*. The light lateral stripe extends onto the tail in UF 28574 but is not so well-defined there as it is on the body, and it is easy to see how its presence might be overlooked on the badly faded holotype of *tritaeniata*. The head and neck of UF 28574 are damaged, but, when immersed in fluid, it can be seen that the collar is divided both medially and laterally as in the holotype of *T. tritaeniata*. As stated above, Wilson and Meyer (1971) considered this character to have no taxonomic importance but the presence of a second specimen with the same type of collar suggests that this character is more typical of island specimens.

When UF 28574 was fresh the dorsum was brown, the middorsal stripe was orangish-tan, and the lateral stripe was cream. The venter was immaculate cream, with no trace of the orange-red coloration of the posterior venter seen in LSUMZ 21770 from Depto. Gracias a Dios.

The snake was collected along a stream through a coconut grove on the beach.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Isla de Guanaja: SE shore of island (UF 28574).

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS.—Bonacca Island (= Isla de Guanaja) (BMNH 94.12.28.23).

Tretanorhinus nigroluteus Cope

This snake is extremely abundant on Roatán. We collected 39 in a little over an hour the night of 14 July 1967 and several more in 1969. The snakes were in a clear, gravel-bottomed, fairly fast-moving stream with intermittent deeper pools and were more concentrated where the stream had dried up leaving these pools. The next night, 15 July 1967,