

Sexual dimorphism is apparent in band number. Four females have a range of 41 to 45 ( $\bar{x}=42.3$ ) and four males 33 to 39 (35.5). The first black band begins one to one and one-half scales posterior to the parietals. The snout is black back to a point just posterior to the prefrontal-frontal and prefrontal-supraocular sutures. The rest of the head is dark red in life (Fig. 3A).

As is usual, sexual dimorphism is expressed in numbers of ventrals and subcaudals. Males have a range in ventrals of 183 to 185 ( $x=184.3$ ), females a range of 193 to 203 (197.7). Three males have subcaudal counts of 46, females a range of 34 to 38 (37.5).

Supra-anal tubercles are present on male specimens (the tubercles are actually para-anal, not occurring on the dorsal scales above the anus).

Snout-vent length ranges from 433 to 620 mm, tail length from 59 to 80 mm. The tail length ratio ranges from 0.142 to 0.158 in three males and 0.098 to 0.113 in three females.

The inhabitants on the Honduras mainland regard snakes as dangerous, both venomous and nonvenomous. Strikingly enough, the Bay Islanders do not regard *Micrurus ruatanus* as poisonous, nor any of the other snakes occurring there. They claim no poisonous snakes exist on the islands because there are no toads present. They believe so many of the mainland snakes are poisonous because they eat toads. They consider toads poisonous and think snakes store the toad venom to envenomate other creatures.

**SPECIMENS EXAMINED.**—Isla de Roatán: no other data (BMNH 95.2.20.1-4; MCZ 26930); Roatán (LSUMZ 22320, 22341); Sandy Bay (LSUMZ 22373).

#### GEOGRAPHICAL RELATIONSHIPS OF THE BAY ISLAND HERPETOFAUNA

The known herpetofauna of the Bay Islands consists of 35 species: 6 frogs, 1 turtle, 1 crocodile, 14 lizards, and 13 snakes. On the basis of present-day distributions, these 35 species can be arranged into three assemblages; an endemic assemblage, a West Indian assemblage, and a mainland Honduran assemblage. The endemic assemblage includes four species, *Phyllodactylus palmeus*, *Sphaerodactylus rosaurae*, *Ctenosaura bakeri*, *Micrurus ruatanus*. The West Indian assemblage includes two species, *Anolis allisoni* and *A. sagrei*. The mainland Honduran assemblage consists of those species that occur on both the Bay Islands and the adjacent mainland of Honduras and includes 29 species. These categories are not entirely mutually exclusive however.

Of the two species comprising the West Indian assemblage, *Anolis allisoni* and probably *A. sagrei* are immigrants from Cuba (Williams