

**MEMOIRS OF THE MUSEUM OF
COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY AT
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CUBA**

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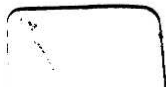
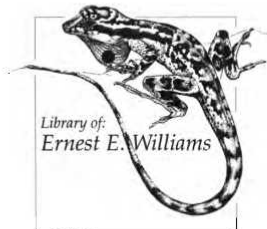
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THOMAS BARBOUR & CHARLES T. RAMSDEN

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AT HARVARD COLLEGE.

Vol. XLVII. No. 2.

M.C.Z. - HERPETOLOGY

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THE HERPETOLOGY OF CUBA.

BY

THOMAS BARBOUR AND CHARLES T. RAMSDEN.

WITH FIFTEEN PLATES.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Introduction	73	Gonatodes fuscus (Hallowell), Plate 1, fig. 5	114
Synopsis of the species	73	Tarantola cubana (Gundlach & Peters), Plate 14, fig. 1	116
Species erroneously recorded	75	Hemidactylus mabouia (Moreau de Jonnés)	117
Geographic note	78	Key to the species of Sphaerodactylus	119
Faunal relationships	79	Sphaerodactylus torrei Barbour, Plate 9, fig. 1, 2	119
Check list of the species	83	elegans MacLeay, Plate 2, fig. 3	121
Systematic account of the species	93	cinereus MacLeay, Plate 2, fig. 4	122
Keys	93	nigropunctatus Gray, Plate 3, fig. 1	124
Amphibia Salientia	93	notatus Baird, Plate 3, fig. 2	125
Key to the genera	93	*scaber Barbour & Ramsden Plate 8, fig. 3	126
Hylidae	93	Iguanidae	128
Hyla septentrionalis Boulenger, Plate 1, fig. 1	93	Chamaeleolis chamaeleontides (Duméril & Bibron) Plate 14, fig. 2, 3	128
Bufonidae	95	Deiroptyx verruculatus (Duméril & Bibron), Plate 14, fig. 4	130
Key to the species of Bufo	95	Key to the species of Anolis	132
Bufo longinasus Stejneger, Plate 13, fig. 1	95	Anolis equestris Merrem, Plate 14, fig. 5	133
ramsdeni Barbour, Plate 1, fig. 2	96	angusticeps Hallowell Plate 7, fig. 1	135
peltacephalus Tschudi, Plate 13, fig. 2	98	isolepis Cope, Plate 7, fig. 2	137
empus (Cope), Plate 1, fig. 3	100	lucius Duméril & Bibron, Plate 8, fig. 4	138
Leptodactylidae	102	argenteolus Cope, Plate 14, fig. 6	140
Key to the species of Eleutherodac- tylus	102	sagrei Duméril & Bibron, Plate 14, fig. 7	142
Eleutherodactylus ricordii (Duméril & Bibron), Plate 13, fig. 3-5	102	grayi Barbour, Plate 7, fig. 3	144
dimidiatus (Cope), Plate 13, fig. 6-8	104	bremeri Barbour, Plate 6, fig. 5	144
cuneatus (Cope), Plate 13, fig. 9-11	105	loysiana (Cocteau) Plate 3, fig. 4; Plate 7, fig. 4	146
plicatus Barbour, Plate 6, fig. 1	107	argillaceus Cope, Plate 7, fig. 6	147
varians (Gundlach & Peters), Plate 13, fig. 12-14	108	spectrum Peters, Plate 7, fig. 5	149
auriculatus (Cope), Plate 6, fig. 2, 3	109	cyanopleurus Cope, Plate 4, fig. 1; Plate 6, fig. 6; Plate 8, fig. 1-3	150
Ranidae	112		
Phyllobates limbatus Cope, Plate 1, fig. 4	112		
Reptilia Squamata Sauria	113		
Key to the genera	113		
Gekkonidae	114		

* New species.

	PAGE		PAGE
<i>Anolis alutaceus</i> Cope, Plate 9,	153	<i>Typhlops lambricalis</i> (Linné),	185
fig. 1	153	Plate 11, fig. 4, 5	185
<i>homolechis</i> (Cope), Plate 14,	155	Boidae	186
fig. 8	155	<i>Epicrates angulifer</i> Bibron, Plate	186
* <i>rubribarbus</i> Barbour & Rams-	156	15, fig. 3	186
den, Plate 9, fig. 2, 3	156	Key to the species of <i>Tropidophis</i>	188
* <i>quadriocellifer</i> Barbour & Rams-	158	<i>Tropidophis melanurus</i> (Schlegel),	188
den, Plate 10, fig. 1	158	Plate 5, fig. 1	188
* <i>allogus</i> Barbour & Ramsden,	159	<i>pardalis</i> (Gundlach), Plate 5,	189
Plate 10, fig. 2	159	fig. 2	189
<i>mestrei</i> Barbour & Ramsden,	161	<i>maculatus</i> (Bibron), Plate 5, fig.	190
Plate 10, fig. 3	161	3	190
<i>porcatus</i> Gray, Plate 14, fig. 9	163	<i>semicinctus</i> (Gundlach & Peters)	191
<i>Norops ophiopsis</i> (Cope), Plate	164	Plate 15, fig. 4-6	191
14, fig. 10	164	Natricidae	192
<i>Cychura macleayi</i> Gray, Plate 11,	166	<i>Tretanorhinus variabilis</i> Duméril	192
fig. 2, 3	166	& Bibron, Plate 5, fig. 9	192
Key to the species of <i>Leiocephalus</i>	169	<i>Alsophis angulifer</i> (Bibron), Plate	194
<i>Leiocephalus carinatus</i> Gray, Plate	169	15, fig. 7	194
14, fig. 11	169	<i>Leimadophis andreae</i> (Reinhardt	195
<i>cubensis</i> (Gray) Plate 14, fig.	171	& Lütken), Plate 15, fig. 8	195
12	171	Key to the species of <i>Arrhyton</i>	197
<i>raviceps</i> Cope, Plate 10, fig. 4	172	<i>Arrhyton taeniatum</i> Günther,	197
<i>macropus</i> Cope, Plate 10, fig.	173	Plate 15, fig. 10, 11	197
5	173	<i>vittatum</i> (Gundlach & Peters),	199
Anguidae	175	Plate 15, fig. 12, 13	199
<i>Celestus de la sagra</i> (Cocteau),	175	<i>redimitum</i> (Cope)	200
Plate 14, fig. 13	175	Reptilia Testudinata	200
Xantusiidae	177	Testudinidae	200
<i>Cricolepis typica</i> (Gundlach &	177	<i>Pseudemys palustris</i> (Gmelin),	200
Peters), Plate 4, fig. 2; Plate	177	Plate 15, fig. 14-16	200
11, fig. 1	177	Reptilia Loricata	202
Teiidae	179	Crocodylidae	202
<i>Ameiva auberi</i> Cocteau, Plate 14,	179	Key to the species of <i>Crocodylus</i>	202
fig. 14	179	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i> Cuvier, Plate	202
Amphisbaenidae	181	12, fig. 1	202
<i>Cadea blanooides</i> Stejneger, Plate	181	<i>rhombifer</i> Cuvier, Plate 12, fig. 2	203
15, fig. 1	181	12, fig. 1	203
Amphisbaena cubana Peters,	183	Postscript	211
Plate 15, fig. 2	183	* <i>Sphaerodactylus intermedius</i> Bar-	211
Reptilia Squamata Serpentes	185	bour & Ramsden	211
Key to the genera	185	<i>Natrix compressicauda</i> (Kenni-	211
<i>Typhlopidae</i>	185	cott)	211
		Explanation of the Plates	

THE HERPETOLOGY OF CUBA.

INTRODUCTION.

No previous attempt has been made to produce a complete list of the amphibians and reptiles of Cuba with descriptions of the species. It should be expressly understood that the senior author is responsible for the actual writing of this paper, for the nomenclature, and taxonomic descriptions, and the junior author has contributed many details of distribution and notes upon habits and habitats; his work has been chiefly in the Guantanamo Basin, and of this region he has the intimate knowledge which only long residence can give. The senior author besides having been privileged to collect with his associate upon Monte Libano, and elsewhere about Guantanamo, has visited various chosen localities in all of the other provinces, usually several times. Thus one or other of the writers has himself collected, with a few exceptions, every definitely known Cuban reptile or amphibian.

In 1880 Gundlach published his classic *Erpetologia Cubana* in Havana and in the natural course of events many changes have taken place since that time which have affected the nomenclature and status of the species treated, while new forms have been discovered.

SYNOPSIS OF THE SPECIES.

GUNDLACH in 1880 recognized fifty-four species of reptiles (aside from marine tortoises) and twelve species of amphibians. In 1914, only sixty-three species altogether were recognized (Barbour, *Reptiles and Amphibians of the West Indies*, Mem. M. C. Z., 44), many of Gundlach's names being reduced to the synonymy, or otherwise disposed of, and but comparatively few new species described. The following comparative table shows the present status of the species mentioned in Gundlach's *Erpetologia Cubana*, (Habana 1880, p. 1-99).

<i>Name in Gundlach</i> ¹	<i>Name in present use</i> ²
Emys rugosa	Pseudemys palustris
Crocodylus rhombifer americanus	Crocodylus rhombifer acutus
Ameiva auberi	
Leiocephalus carinatus vittatus macropus raviceps	Leiocephalus macleayi
Cyclura carinata	Cyclura cyclura
Anolis equestris fernandinae porcus vermiculatus carolinensis sagrae lucius argenteolus angusticeps isolepis ophiolepis cyanopleurus alutaceus spectrum loysiana argillaceus	Chamaeleolis chamaeleontides chamaeleontides Deiroptyx vermiculatus Anolis porcatius sagrae
Platydictylus cubanus	Norops ophiolepis
Hemidactylus mabouia <i>introduced</i>	Tarentola cubana
Sphaerodactylus sputator	Hemidactylus mabouia Sphaerodactylus torrei cinereus cinereus notatus scaber
	Gonatodes fuscus
Gymnodactylus albogularis	Cricolepis typica
Cricosaura typica	Celestus de la sagrae
Diploglossus sagrae	Cadea bianoides
Amphisbaena punctata cubana	
Typhlops lumbricalis	Trophidopbis melanurus maculatus semicinctus
Ungalia melanura maculata semicincta	
Epicrates angulifer	
Urotheca dumerilii <i>undoubtedly not Cuban</i>	
Cryptodacus vittatus	Arrhyton vittatum
Arrhyton taeniatum fulvum	Arrhyton taeniatum

¹ Listed in Gundlach's sequence.² An omission indicates no change from Gundlach's name.

SPECIES ERRONEOUSLY RECORDED.

75

Colorhagia redimita	Arrhyton redimitum
Dromicus angulifer	Alsophis angulifer
adpersus	angulifer
fugitivus	Leimadophis andreae
temporalis <i>undoubtedly not Cuban</i>	Urotheca lateristriga
Tretanorhinus variabilis	
Tropidonotus cubanus	Natrix compressicauda
anoscopus	?Natrix rhombifer, or perhaps an African species.
Peltaphryne peltacephalus	Bufo peltacephalus
empusa	empusus
Phyllobates bicolor <i>probably Mexican</i>	
limbatus	
Trachycephalus marmoratus	Hyla septentrionalis
insulus	septentrionalis
wrightii	septentrionalis
Hylodes dimidiatus	Eleutherodactylus dimidiatus
auriculatus	auriculatus
ricordii	ricordii
varians	varians
cuneatus	cuneatus

SPECIES ERRONEOUSLY RECORDED.

Many species either through a misplaced label, in the museum or in the field, have been recorded from localities which know them not. Errors arise also from mistaking a species which has been accidentally or purposely introduced for a native form. Cf. Gundlach's account of *Hemidactylus mabouia* (Erp. Cub., 1880, p. 55).

1. CAYMAN ECLEROPS (Schneider).

While this alligator is really South American, it has been recorded from Cuba by Gray (Ann. mag. nat. hist., 1840, 6, p. 115).

2. TESTUDO DENTICULATA Linné.

This species, usually known by the name of *Testudo tabulata* Walbaum, has been often carried about alive and hence has been recorded from many of the Antilles, from Cuba and Porto Rico among others. It is confined to the South American mainland.