

## CATALOGUE OF BATRACHIA AND REPTILIA BROUGHT BY WILLIAM TAYLOR FROM SAN DIEGO, TEX.

BY E. D. COPE.

(With Plate XXXVI, Fig. 2.)

San Diego is a town situated in Nueces County, southwestern Texas, on the San Diego Creek, which is a tributary of the Nueces River. It is distant about 50 miles northwest of Corpus Christi, which is on the Gulf of Mexico. The present list includes forty-two species, which is an indication of considerable wealth in the forms of life above referred to. In a previous essay "On the Zoological Position of Texas"\* I have enumerated the Batrachia and Reptilia known from the State. Species additional to that list are mentioned at the end of this one.

## BATRACHIA.

## TRACHYSTOMATA.

*Siren lacertina* L. Common.

## URODELA.

*Diemyctylus viridescens meridionalis* Cope, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 20, p. 30.  
*D. meridionalis* Boulenger Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1888, p. 24. Ten specimens.

## SALIENTIA.

*Bufo punctatus* Bd. & Gird. Two specimens.

*Bufo insidiator* Gird. Two specimens.

*Bufo valliceps* Wieg. Four specimens.

*Hypopachus cuneus*, sp. nov.

The genus *Hypopachus* (Keferstein) was described as follows: Göttingen Nachrichten, 1867, p. 352; Boulenger, Cat. Batr. Sal. Brit. Mus., Ed. II, 1882, p. 159. It is thus defined: No frontoparietal fontanelle. Frontoparietal and frontal bones in contact, concealing the ethmoid. No omosternum. No dermoossifications. Terminal phalanges simple. No vomerine teeth. Tongue simple, oval.

Three species of this genus are known, the *H. oxyrrhinus* Boul. and the *H. variolosus* Cope, which, with its subspecies *inguinalis* Cope, ranges from Costa Rica to Guatemala on the east and Michoacan on the west. The three species differ as follows:

Head one-sixth total length; toes with a short web; no lateral band.... *H. variolosus*  
Head one-eighth total length; toes without trace of web; heel to humerus; no lateral  
band ..... *H. cuneus*  
"Toes with a slight web; heel to end of muzzle; a blackish lateral band". *H. oxyrrhinus*

\* Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1875, No. 20.

The *H. cuneus* has the following characters:

Head small. Body large. Limbs short. Muzzle scarcely longer than diameter of eye, projecting a little beyond mouth border. A dermal groove across head at posterior borders of eyelids, and one from below posterior canthus of eye to shoulder. Another across the thorax from the inferior origin of one humerus to the other. Skin everywhere smooth. Tympanic drum invisible. When the anterior limb is extended the end of the fore-arm reaches the end of the muzzle. The distal end of the tarsus reaches the anterior base of the humerus, and the end of the second toe reaches the end of the muzzle when the hind limb is extended. The third finger is rather elongate, and the lengths of the fingers are in order, beginning with the shortest, 1-2-4-3, the second and fourth being equal. In the posterior foot the lengths are, beginning with the shortest, 1-2-5-3-4, the second and fifth being about equal, and the third a good deal shorter than the fourth. The palmar tubercles are not very distinct. At the distal end of the tarsus there are two large subequal sharp-edged tuberosities. The edge of the internal is oblique, that of the external transverse. Distinct small tubercles under the articulations of the phalanges. The femur is almost entirely inclosed in the integument of the body.

The tongue is large, and forms an elongate flat ellipse. The internal nostrils are anterior, and are a little farther apart than the external nostrils. The latter are nearly terminal in position.

The color is light brown, or grayish-brown, sometimes tinged with olive, and there is generally a pale median vertebral line. There is a wide band on each side of a paler tint, extending from the orbit to near the groin. It is sometimes only indicated by a line of black specks, forming a border above and below. A pale line from eye to front of humerus. Numerous rather large black spots on the groin, and numerous smaller ones on the posterior face of the femur, between which the color is often dark red. Small black spots on posterior faces of tibia and astragalus, anterior edge of tibia, and posterior edge of humerus. Digits with a light spot at each phalangeal articulation. Belly yellowish, with or without a faint coarse reticulation of a darker color.

Measurements.	Meters.	Measurements.	Meters.
Length of head and body.....	.041	Length of hind limb from anus.....	.045
Length of head to rictus oris.....	.006	Length of hind foot.....	.023
Length to axilla, axially.....	.015	Width of head at rictus oris.....	.010
Length of fore limb from front.....	.022	Width of extended femora.....	.031
Length of fore foot.....	.0095		

Rather abundant.

*Engystoma carolinense* Holbr. Three specimens.

*Rana virescens* Kalm. *R. halecina* "Kalm," Schreber. Three specimens.

## REPTILIA.

## TESTUDIATA.

- Cinosternum flavescens* Agass. One specimen.  
*Pseudemys ornata* Gray. Two specimens.  
*Cistudo ornata* Agass. One specimen.  
*Xerobates berlandieri* Agass. One specimen.

## LACERTILIA.

- Oligosoma laterale* Say. Not common; one specimen.  
*Eumeces obsoletus* B. & G. Eight specimens.  
*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus* L. Five specimens.  
*Cnemidophorus tessellatus*. One specimen.  
*Sceloporus ? scalaris* Wieg. Seven specimens.  
*Sceloporus variabilis* Wieg. Nine specimens. First found in the United States near Corpus Christi, by Francis Aaron; common in Mexico.  
*Sceloporus spinosus* Wieg. Four specimens.  
*Sceloporus* sp. Five specimens.  
*Sceloporus torquatus* Green. Six specimens.

*Lyssoptychus lateralis*, gen. et sp. nov. (Plate xxxvi, Fig. 1.)

*Char., gen.*—Nearly allied to *Sceloporus* and *Uta*. A loose fold across the throat formed by the conjunction of the prehumeral folds, as in *Ctenosaura*, not closely folded nor bordered with enlarged scales. Femoral pores; no preanal pores. No dorsal crest. Tympanic disk exposed.

This genus is intermediate between *Sceloporus* and *Uta*. The loose dermal neck-fold, like that of some of the larger genera of *Iguanidæ*, is not found in the former. The tightly adherent collar of *Uta* might have been developed from a *Sceloporus* through a *Lyssoptychus*.

*Char., specif.*—Integument of side of neck thrown into numerous folds. The most prominent is continuous with the collar fold, and it sends out two folds forwards to the tympanic meatus. A second fold is concentric with the base of the humerus at its anterior base; its superior part is prominent and longitudinal, and continues to the fold in front of it. Tail round.

The scales of the sides are smaller than those of the belly, which are smaller than those of the back. The latter are rather small, counting seventeen longitudinal rows between the small lateral scales of the scapular regions. The keels of the dorsal scales are in parallel lines. Scales of the tail subequal, strongly keeled, except below. Fifteen femoral pores. Two postanal plates.

Interparietal plate large, subround; parietals small, subpyriform, one fifth as large as the interparietal. Five or six transverse supraorbital plates, separated from the frontals by one row and from the superciliaries by two rows of scales. Frontal divided transversely, the anterior part divided longitudinally. These plates are preceded by two plates, and these by three in transverse relation; two large internasals sepa-

rated from the rostral by two small scales. All the scales of the head smooth.

Color above brown, with faint traces of small darker brown spots. Sides blackish, the prominent parts of the folds of the neck paler. Anterior border of meatus auditorius paler. A large blue patch on each side of the belly extending from axilla to groin, and not meeting its fellow on the middle line. Throat yellowish, faintly reticulated with blue. Posterior face of femur with a light band, bordered by dark above and below. A black spot on side over scapula.

Total length, .180<sup>m</sup>; length to vent, .059; to collar, .015; of anterior leg, .027; of posterior leg, .041; of posterior foot, .021.

This species is about the size of the *Sceloporus consobrinus*. It seems to be rare, as Mr. Taylor took only one specimen.

*Holbrookia propinqua* B. & G. Two specimens.

*Holbrookia texana* Trosch. Four specimens.

*Crotaphytus collaris* Say. One specimen.

*Phrynosoma cornutum* Harl. Four specimens.

#### OPHIDIA.

*Tantilla gracilis* B. & G. Three specimens.

*Tantilla nigriceps* Kenn. One specimen.

*Contia episcopa* Kenn. One specimen.

*Ophibolus sayi* Holbr. Three specimens.

*Rhinochilus lecontei* B. & G. Two specimens.

*Hypsiglena ochrorhynchus* Cope. One specimen.

*Coluber obsoletus* Say. One specimen.

*Coluber emoryi* B. & G. Five specimens.

*Pityophis sayi* Schleg. Three specimens.

*Spilotes corais erebennus* Cope. One specimen.

*Cyclophis aestivus* L. Three specimens.

*Bascanium flagelliforme* Catesb. Two specimens.

*Heterodon platyrhinus* Latr. Two specimens.

*Eutaenia marciana* B. & G. One specimen.

*Natrix rhombifera* Hallow. One specimen. *Natrix* Laurenti, 1793, and Fleming, 1812, is prior to *Tropidonotus* Kuhl, 1826.

*Elaps fulvius* L. Two specimens.

*Crotalus adamanteus atrox* B. & G. Two specimens.

The species new to our fauna are the *Hypopachus cuneus* Cope, *Pseudemys ornata* Gray, and the *Lysoptyehus luterális* Cope.