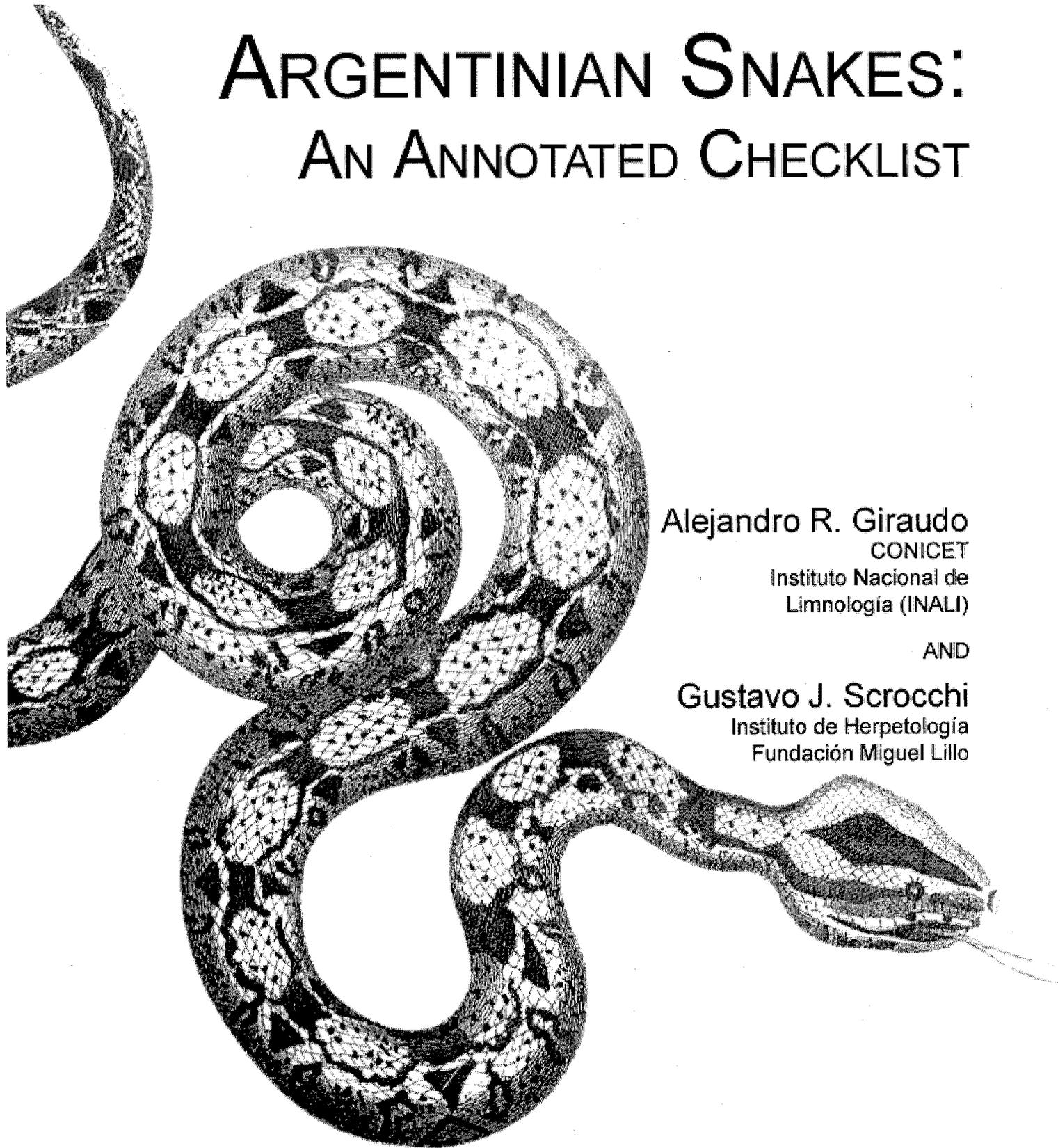


ARGENTINIAN SNAKES: AN ANNOTATED CHECKLIST



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INTRODUCTION

Argentinian snakes have received much attention since the last decades of the nineteenth century. Contributions from Burmeister (1861), Koslowsky (1898) and Serié (1915, 1921 and 1936) are still useful in spite of the elapsed time. Several of their statements on the occurrence or the distribution of different species in Argentina had been rejected by more recent authors, but today we are confirming that the former authors had been right all along.

Five recent papers are extremely important: Peters & Orejas Miranda (1970), Abalos & Mischis (1975); Cei (1986 and 1993) and Williams & Francini (1991). The Catalogue of Peters & Orejas Miranda is a keystone in the history of South American herpetology that marked a turning point in the study of ophidians. The influence of this work is clear in Argentina, and The Catalogue [considerably improved by Vanzolini's addenda (1986)] is still required reading. Abalos & Mischis (1975) gave a list of the Argentinian snakes, updating the nomenclature and distribution of many species. Cei's contributions, specially his books on Argentinian reptiles, are major references for herpetologists and amateurs working in Argentina. They are of exceptional quality. The checklist of Williams & Francini (1991) furnished the complete list of Argentinian snakes and a quick reference for nomenclature and distribution.

All the above references were relied on during the preparation of this study. They will be mentioned only when necessary. To avoid repetition, citations include those contributions subsequent to Williams & Francini (1991) and Cei (1993).

This annotated checklist includes a great amount of unpublished information obtained by the authors through collecting trips and the examination of thousands of specimens in collections. Although not all are mentioned in the text, the collections examined are: Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales (MACN), Buenos Aires; Museo de La Plata (MLP), La Plata, Buenos Aires; Fundación Miguel Lillo (FML), Tucumán; Universidad Nacional de Misiones (UNAM), Posadas, Misiones; Centro de Investigaciones Ecológicas Subtropicales del Parque Nacional Iguazú (CIES), Iguazú, Misiones; Universidad Nacional del Nordeste (UNNEC), Corrientes; Museo Provincial de Ciencias Naturales "Florentino Ameghino" (MFA), Santa Fe; Colección Comparativa of Mario R. Cabrera in Departamento de Diversidad Biológica and Ecología, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas, Físicas and Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba (AC); Museo de Historia Natural "Capão de Imbuia" (MHNCI), Curitiba, Brazil; Museo Nacional de Historia Natural del Paraguay (MHNP), Asunción, Paraguay; Museo de la Pontificia Universidad Católica de Rio Grande do Sul (MPC), Brazil; Museo Municipal de Oberá, Oberá, Misiones (CHMO); Museo de Ciencias Naturales de Salta (MCN), Salta; Vivero Forestal Itaipú Binacional (IBR), Alto Paraná, Paraguay; Serpentario "Antonio Ruiz de Montoya" (SARM), Posadas, Misiones; Centro Nacional de Iología (CENAI), Buenos Aires, and Colección Félix de Azara, Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas and Técnicas (CFA), Buenos Aires. At present the last two collections are housed at the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales.

Despite the short time elapsed from the last publications on Argentinian snakes (Cei, 1993), there have been several taxonomic changes that warrant an update. At the end of each description, changes and other information are given when necessary, in "Comments" section. Synonymies include only the first author that used the name in the literature. When a species was revalidated after its inclusion in the synonymy of another, the revisor's name is mentioned.

Bearing in mind the importance that this kind of work has for conservation, management, and ecology, we refer to phytogeographic as well as geographic distribution (Fig.1). We followed Cabrera (1976) and Cabrera & Willink (1980) up to province level, and, when we are certain, the district is included (see Appendix I and Fig.2). It is important to note that our contribution likely will be amended in the future because some areas of Argentina have not yet been explored. Many species are represented by few records, and there are many transitional areas between phytogeographic provinces.

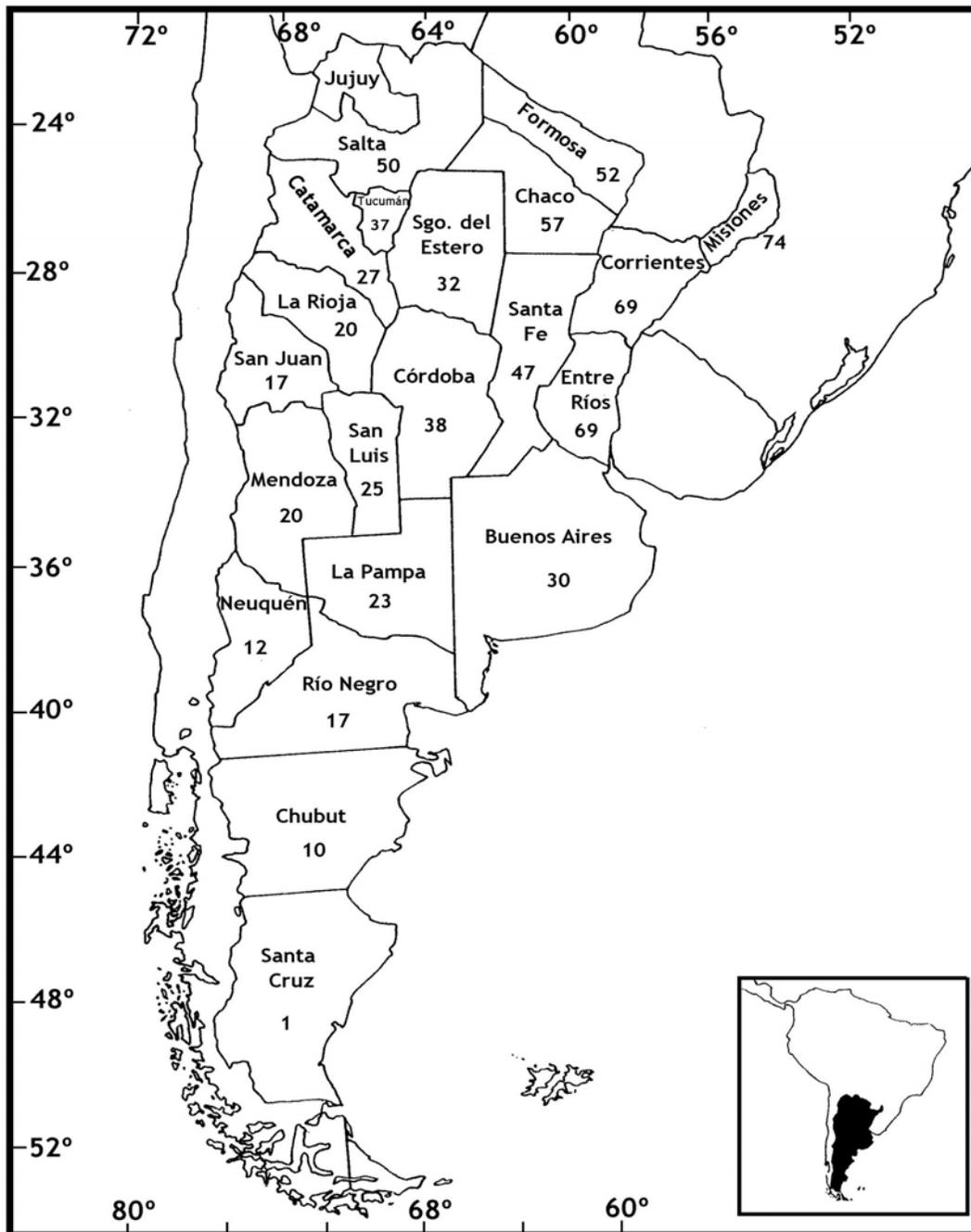


Figure 1. Provinces of Argentina. The integer below the province name denotes the number of snake species occurring in that province.

CHECKLIST OF ARGENTINIAN SNAKES

1- Species erroneously reported from Argentina

Previous authors have mentioned a group of species from Argentina that are not now present in this country or whose presence has not been confirmed by voucher specimens. Some of these species were already eliminated by Cei (1993). The reasons to eliminate definitely these species from Argentina fauna are:

Family Leptotyphlopidae

Leptotyphlops albifrons (Wagler, 1824): Mentioned from Argentina by Burmeister (1861) and included in subsequent lists. Cei (1993) doubted its existence in the country. Hoogmoed & Gruber (1983) revised the species and concluded that *Leptotyphlops tenella* frequently mentioned in many areas of South America is its junior synonym. *Leptotyphlops albifrons* is distributed in the Amazonian basin and the Guyanas. Based on this information and the absence of voucher specimens from Argentina we doubt that *L. albifrons* occurs in Argentina.

Family Boidae

Boa constrictor constrictor Linnaeus, 1758: Included in Argentina by Burmeister (1861) and Boulenger (1893). Koslowsky (1898) mentioned *Boa constrictor* without any reference to subspecies, saying “vulgarmente llamada lampalagua vive en las provincias de Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Santa Fe y en los territorios de Misiones and Gran Chaco.” Without any doubt, Koslowsky is referring to *Boa constrictor occidentalis* that has a wide distribution in Argentina. His mention of Misiones is probably based on Burmeister and Boulenger’s data.

Berg (1898) and Serié (1921) pointed out Koslowsky’s statement as a mistake, but Serié included the species in his list of 1936 apparently based on a reference from Amaral. Subsequent authors mentioned the subspecies in Misiones, although the taxon that inhabits south and southeast Brazil and southeast Bolivia is *Boa constrictor amarali*.

As there are no voucher specimens of *Boa constrictor constrictor* or *Boa constrictor amarali* from Argentina, we consider that they are not present in the country. Cei (1993) said that *Boa c. constrictor* needs to be confirmed in the country, and Henderson et al. (1995), in a recent review, do not include Misiones in the species’ distribution.

Eunectes murinus (Linnaeus 1758): reported from Argentina based on an individual from Orán, Salta, housed at the Museo de Ciencias Naturales de Salta and mentioned for the first time by Correa & Pautassi (1986). We examined the specimen; it is correctly identified as *E. murinus*. Keeping in mind that this easily observable species has not been recorded again since the capture of this specimen, we consider that it should not be included in the Argentinian list. Cei (1993) also reached the same conclusion. The nearest locality for *E. murinus* is in northern Bolivia and it is separated from Argentina by the Paraguay River basin where *E. notaeus* occur.

Family Colubridae

Atractus badius (Boie, 1827): although cited in Argentina based on an individual from Las Palmas, Chaco, the specimen is actually *Atractus snethlageae* Cunha & Nascimento, 1983. It was misidentified by Serié (1915) and the error repeated by later authors. See comments under *Atractus snethlegeae*.

Liophis typhlus (Linnaeus, 1758): Koslowsky (1898) and Serié (1936) mentioned this taxon from Misiones, Corrientes, Chaco and Salta. Later, it was cited from northern Argentina by Miranda & Couturier (1984) and from Misiones by Stetson (1995). The material used in the more recent studies is *Liophis poecilogyrus* (Giraud 1997), a species with highly variable color patterns, including olive green with or without dots. Dixon (1989) did not include *Liophis typhlus* in Argentina. We agree with his concept.

Pseustes sexcarinatus (Wagler, 1824): The first references to this taxon in Argentina are from Koslowsky (1898) and Serié (1921 and 1936), as *Herpetodryas sexcarinatus*. Hoge (1964) explained that any reference after Wagler is not actually *Pseustes sexcarinatus* and that the species inhabits the Pará State in Brazil. However, Peters & Orejas Miranda (1970), Abalos & Mischis (1975), Williams & Francini (1991) and Cei

(1993) retained the species in Argentinian lists. Study of old material identified as *Herpetodryas sexcarinatus*, showed it to be actually *Chironius quadricarinatus maculiventris*, with 4 and 8 rows of keeled dorsal scales. This could be the cause of misidentification. Dixon et al. (1993) include *Herpetodryas sexcarinatus* and *Chironius sexcarinatus* in the synonymy of *Chironius quadricarinatus maculiventris*.

Pseudoboa nigra (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854): Without any voucher material available Bailey (1970 a) included this species in the Argentinian fauna, and states that this species reaches northern Corrientes. Abalos & Mischis (1975) included Misiones in its distribution. In an exhaustive revision of colubrids from Corrientes and Misiones and several field trips to these provinces, Giraudo (1997) did not find any specimens.

Family Viperidae

Bothrops atrox (Linnaeus, 1758): Mentioned for the first time by Serié (1915) based on a young specimen, the citation was repeated by later authors. Williams & Francini (1991) stated the necessity of confirmation and Cei (1991) does not mention the species. We assume that the original reference was a misidentification of *Bothrops moojeni* that was described later. Williams & Francini (1991) and Cei (1993) arrived at the same conclusion.

2- Species of confirmed presence in Argentina

Family Typhlopidae

Typhlops Oppel, 1811

Typhlops Oppel, 1811. Ordnungen, Familien und Gattungen der Reptilien: 54.

Type species: *Anguis lumbricalis* Linnaeus, 1766. Subsequent designation, Fitzinger, 1843: 24.

Typhlops brongersmianus Vanzolini 1972

Typhlops brongersmai Vanzolini, 1972. Zool. Meded. (Leiden) 47: 27.

Typhlops brongersmianus Vanzolini, 1976. Pap. Avulsos Zool. 29 (24): 247.

Type locality: Barra de Itaipé, Ilheus, Bahia, Brazil.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Chaco, Córdoba, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Misiones, Salta, Santa Fe and Tucumán (Cruz & Scrocchi, 1989; Dixon et al., 1993; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). Wide distribution in South America, from Amazon River to Argentina and from Peru and Ecuador to Colombia and Guayanas (Dixon & Hendricks, 1979; Achával & Olmos, 1997). Chaqueña, Espinal and Paranaense provinces.

Comments: We do not include this species in La Rioja where it was listed by Williams & Francini (1991), because this reference is based on a specimen from Estancia Breyer, Patquia, La Rioja, also mentioned by Dixon & Hendricks (1979). These latter authors and others (Scrocchi, 1990; Giraudo & Scrocchi, 1998) have noted that the data for this locality are incorrect. In Estancia Breyer, there was a herpetological collection with material coming from different localities. Later, the various specimens were deposited in different museums of the United States, and they were recorded as having been collected in La Rioja.

Family Leptotyphlopidae

Leptotyphlops Fitzinger 1843

Stenostoma Wagler, 1824 (preoccupied by *Stenostoma* Latreille, 1810). In Spix Sp. Nov. Serp. Bras.: 68. fig.3 pl.5.

Leptotyphlops Fitzinger, 1843. Syst. Rept.: 24.

Eucephalus Fitzinger, 1843. Syst. Rept.: 24.

Catodon Duméril & Bibron, 1844 (preoccupied by *Catodon* Linnaeus, 1761). Erp. Gén. 6: 318.

Epictia Gray, 1845. Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 139.

Glauconia Gray, 1845. Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 139.

Rena Baird & Girard, 1853. Cat. N. Amer. Rept. 1:142.

Sabrina Girard, 1857. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1857: 181.

Rhamphostoma Jan, 1861 (preoccupied by *Rhamphostoma* Wagler, 1830). Arch. Zool. Anat. Fis. 1: 190.

Tricheilostoma Jan, 1861. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fis. 1: 190.

Tetracheilostoma Jan, 1861. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fis. 1: 191.

Siagonodon Peters, 1881. Sitz. Ges. Naturforsch. Freunde Berlin, 1881: 71.

Stenostomophis Rochebrune, 1885 (substitutive name to *Stenostoma* Wagler). Fauna de la S n gambie, Rept.: 141.

Type species: *Typhlops nigricans* Schlegel.

Comments: the genus is under revision in Argentina, and the preliminary results indicate that there are synonyms among the species mentioned in the country and that the distribution is different from that commonly accepted until now (S. Kretzschmar, com. pers.). Until the revision is completed, we note the species as they are accepted today, except for *L. albifrons*, as was stated in the introduction.

Leptotyphlops albipuncta (Jan 1861)

Stenostoma albifrons var. *albipuncta* Jan, 1861. Icon. Gen. Ophid. Livr. 2: lám. 5, fig. 1.

Leptotyphlops albipuncta Peters & Orejas Miranda, 1970. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 297, I: 168.

Type locality: Tucum n, Argentina

Distribution: Salta and Tucum n.

Comments: This species is under revision and it is of doubtful validity. Because of this, it is impossible to define the phytogeographic area occupied by the taxon.

Leptotyphlops australis Freiberg & Orejas-Miranda 1968

Leptotyphlops australis Freiberg & Orejas-Miranda, 1968. Physis 28 (76): 145.

Type locality: Valcheta, R o Negro, Argentina.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Catamarca, C rdoba, Mendoza, La Pampa, La Rioja, Neuqu n, R o Negro and San Luis. Monte and Espinal (Cald n and Algarrobo districts) provinces.

Leptotyphlops borrichiana (Degerb l 1923)

Glauconia borrichiana Degerb l, 1923. Vidensk. Medd. Foren. Kjobenhavn 76: 113.

Leptotyphlops borrichiana Amaral, 1929. Mem. Inst. Butantan 4:139.

Leptotyphlops borrichianus Peters & Orejas Miranda, 1970. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 297, I: 168.

Type locality: Santa Rosa, Mendoza, Argentina.

Distribution: La Rioja, Mendoza, R o Negro, San Juan and probably La Pampa. Monte province.

Leptotyphlops melanotermus (Cope 1862)

Stenostoma melanotermus Cope, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia : 350.

Leptotyphlops weyrauchi Orejas Miranda (*partim*), 1964. Com. Zool. Mus. Hist. Nat. Montevideo, 8 (103): 1, pl. 1.

Leptotyphlops melanotermus Orejas Miranda, 1964. Com. Zool. Mus. Hist. Nat. Montevideo, 8(103): 4.

Type locality: Corrientes, Argentina.

Distribution: Catamarca, C rdoba, Corrientes, Jujuy, Salta, Santa Fe and Tucum n. Chaque a and Espinal provinces.

Leptotyphlops munoai Orejas-Miranda 1961

Leptotyphlops mu oai Orejas-Miranda, 1961. Acta Biol. Venez. 3:85, Figs. 1a-c

Type locality: Pozo Hondo, Tambores, Departamento de Tacuaremb . Uruguay.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Corrientes, La Pampa and Misiones (Giraud, 1999). Also Uruguay (Ach val & Olmos, 1997). Confirmed in Pampeana province and in the Campos district (transition between Paranaense and Chaque a provinces), one record in the Paranaense province (Giraud, 1999).

Leptotyphlops striatula Smith & Lafe 1945

Leptotyphlops striatula Smith & Lafe, 1945. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 58: 29.

Leptotyphlops melanotermus Peters & Orejas Miranda, 1970. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 297, 1: 170.

Leptotyphlops striatula Laurent, 1984. Acta. zool. lilloana 38 (1):33.

Type locality: Yamachi, Bolivia. Corrected to Yanacachi by Laurent (1984).

Distribution: Salta. Yungas province.

Leptotyphlops unguirostris (Boulenger 1902)

Glauconia unguirostris Boulenger, 1902. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 9: 338

Leptotyphlops unguirostris Serié, 1915. An. Soc. Cient. Arg. 92: 148.

Type locality: Cruz del Eje, Córdoba, Argentina.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Córdoba, Corrientes, Chaco, La Pampa, Río Negro, Salta, San Juan and Santiago del Estero (Bergna et al., 1992; Kretzschmar, 1996, Tiranti & Avila, 1997; Alvarez et al., 1996). Chaqueña and Monte provinces.

Leptotyphlops vellardi Laurent, 1984

Leptotyphlops vellardi Laurent, 1984. Acta zool. lilloana 38 (1): 30

Type locality: Ciudad de Formosa, Formosa, Argentina.

Distribution: Chaco and Formosa. Chaqueña province.

Leptotyphlops weyrauchi Orejas-Miranda 1964

Leptotyphlops weyrauchi Orejas Miranda, 1964. Com. Zool. Mus. Hist. Nat. Montevideo 8(103):1, lám.I.

Type locality: San Miguel de Tucumán, Tucumán, Argentina.

Distribution: Córdoba, Chaco, Formosa, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán. Chaqueña province and transition to Yungas province.

Family Anomalepididae*Liotyphlops* Peters, 1881

Rhinotyphlops Peters, 1857 (preoccupied by *Rhinotyphlops* Fitzinger 1843). Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin 1857: 402

Liotyphlops Peters, 1881. Sitz. Ges. Naturforsch Freiburg 1881: 69.

Type species: *Rhinotyphlops albirostris* Peters, 1857. Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin 1857: 402

Liotyphlops beui (Amaral 1924)

Helminthophis beui Amaral, 1924. Proc. New England Zool. Club 9: 29.

Helminthophis ternetzii Amaral, 1935. Mem. Inst. Butantan 10: 7.

Liotyphlops ternetzii Smith & Grant, 1958. Herpetologica 14: 207.

Liotyphlops beui Dixon & Kofron, 1983. Amphibia-Reptilia 4: 258.

Type locality: Butantan, São Paulo, Brazil.

Distribution: Misiones (Giraudo, 1994) in Argentina. Also in the States of Espírito Santo, São Paulo, Paraná and Mato Grosso in Brazil and eastern Paraguay (Dixon & Kofron, 1983). Paranaense province (Giraudo, 1994).

Comments: Species cited with doubts by Williams & Francini (1991). Cei (1993: 460) stated that the only species of the genus that he could confirm in Argentina is *Liotyphlops beui* based on an adult specimen from Corrientes (Departamento Capital) collected on June 5, 1990; a photograph is shown on plate 70. We believe that he is referring to the specimen UNNEC 146 (same data and locality), which was examined by Dr. Cei according to the person in charge of the collection (Alvarez, pers. comm.). That specimen is actually a *Liotyphlops ternetzii*, because it has 24-22-22 dorsal scale rows and 436 dorsal scales (Giraudo, 1994). Two more *L. ternetzii* from Corrientes city were later deposited in UNNEC. Based on this fact, we consider erroneous the presence of *L. beui* in northwestern Corrientes. Alvarez et al. (1996), do not include this species in a list of the Corrientes herpetofauna. The revised material of *L. beui* confirm its presence only in Misiones (Giraudo, 1994). In addition, we suggest that the records from Formosa should also be revised to corroborate their identity.

Liotyphlops ternetzii (Boulenger 1896)

Helminthophis ternetzii Boulenger, 1896. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3: 584.

Helminthophis incertus Amaral, 1924. Proc. New England Zool. Club 9: 25.

Helminthophis collenettei Parker, 1928. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10) 2: 97.

Liotyphlops ternetzii Smith & Grant, 1958. Herpetologica 14: 207.

Type locality: Paraguay

Distribution: Southern Misiones, Corrientes and Entre Ríos in Argentina (Bergna et al. 1992; Giraudo, 1994; Kretzschmar, 1998). Also in central and south Brazil, in the States of Pará, Brazilia, São Paulo and Mato Grosso, Paraguay and Uruguay (Dixon & Kofron, 1983, Achával & Olmos, 1997). Chaqueña province and Campos district, transition between Espinal and Paranaense provinces in Uruguay river in Entre Ríos.

Comments: Cited with doubts in Formosa by Williams & Francini (1991). Cei (1993) does not include this species in Argentina.

Family Boidae

Boa Linnaeus, 1758

Boa Linnaeus, 1758. Syst. Nat. Ed. 10: 214

Constrictor Laurenti, 1768. Syn. Rept. 106

Type species: *Boa Constrictor* Linnaeus 1758, Syst. Nat. Ed. 10:215 by subsequent designation Fitzinger, 1843: 24. Official generic name # 2019 according to ICZN Op. 1045.

Boa constrictor occidentalis Philippi 1873

Boa occidentalis Philippi, 1873. Zeitschf. Gesamte Naturwiss. 41: 129, pl. 3.

Boa constrictor occidentalis Forcart, 1951. Herpetologica 7 (4): 199.

Type locality: Argentina; specified as "Provincias de Mendoza and San Juan", by Stimson, 1969.

Distribution: Catamarca, Córdoba, Chaco, Jujuy, Formosa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán (Henderson et al., 1995; Chiaraviglio et al., 1998). Mainly Chaqueña province, although with records in Monte and Espinal.

Comments: The presence in La Pampa, cited by Orrego Aravena (1971, 1979), is very hard to corroborate. Since the material mentioned by Orrego Aravena (op. cit.) is missing, and since the people in the major part of the province do not remember this species, Tiranti & Avila (1997) consider that it should be excluded from the list of La Pampa reptiles. The same also occurs with *Crotalus durissus terrificus*, according to these authors.

Epicrates

Epicrates Wagler, 1830. Nat. Syst. Amphib.: 168.

Chilabothrus Duméril & Bibron, 1844. Erp. Gén. 6: 562.

Cliftia Gray, 1849. Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus.: 99.

Epicarsius Fischer, 1856. Abh. Nat. Ver. Hamburg. 3: 94.

Homalochilus Fischer, 1856. Abh. Nat. Ver. Hamburg. 3: 100.

Piesigaster Seoane, 1881. Abh. Senck. Ges. 12: 217.

Type species: *Boa Cenchria* Linnaeus, 1758 Systema Naturae 10: 215.

Epicrates cenchria alvarezi Abalos, Báez & Nader, 1964

Epicrates cenchria alvarezi Abalos, Báez & Nader, 1964. Acta Zool. Lilloana, 20: 218 Fig. 3.

Type locality: Forres, Departamento Robles, Santiago del Estero, Argentina.

Distribution: Catamarca, Córdoba, Chaco, Formosa, Jujuy, La Rioja, Salta, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán. Also in bordering areas of Paraguay and Bolivia. Chaqueña province.

Epicrates cenchria crassus Cope, 1862

Epicrates crassus Cope, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 1862: 349.

Epicrates cenchria crassus Amaral, 1929. Mem. Inst. Butantan 4: 140.

Type locality: Gardosa, Río Paraná, Paraguay.

Distribution: Misiones (Henderson et al., 1995; Giraudo, 1997). Paranaense province.

Comments: Williams & Francini (1991) also included Corrientes, Chaco, Formosa and Salta, but we consider that these references can be due to Koslowsky (1898) and Serié (1921, 1936) who included these provinces before the description of the subspecies *crassus* and *alvarezi*. As stated by Cei (1993), the only voucher material is from Misiones. This subspecies may inhabit northwestern Corrientes, but this must be confirmed with vouchers.

Eunectes Wagler, 1830

Eunectes Wagler, 1830. Nat. Syst. Amphib.: 167.

Type species: *Boa murina* Linnaeus, 1758. Systema Naturae 10: 215.

Eunectes notaeus Cope 1862

Eunectes notaeus Cope, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 1862: 70.

Eunectes murinus Berg, 1898. An. Mus. Bs. As. 6: 10.

Eunectes notaeus Serié, 1915. An. Mus. Bs. As. 27: 95.

Type locality: Río Paraguay and tributary.

Distribution: Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Misiones and Santa Fe (Williams & Scrocchi, 1994; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). Also in Bolivia, Paraguay, west Brazil and Uruguay (Achával & Olmos, 1997; Henderson et al., 1995; Harvey, 1995). Chaqueña province Chaco Oriental district, Espinal province (in aquatic environments) and Campos district and border areas of Paranaense province (in Paraná River). Always associated with aquatic environments.

Family Elapidae

Micrurus Wagler, 1824

Micrurus Wagler, 1824. In Spix, Sp. Nov. Serp. Bras.: 48, pl. 18.

Type species: *Micrurus spixii* Wagler, 1824. In Spix, Sp. Nov. Serp. Bras.: 48.

Micrurus altirostris (Cope 1860)

Elaps altirostris Cope, 1860. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 1859: 345.

Elaps heterochilus Mocquard, 1887. Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris 7 (11): 39.

Micrurus frontalis altirostris Schmidt, 1936. Zool. Ser. Field. Mus. Nat. Hist. 20: 199.

Micrurus altirostris Da Silva & Sites, 1999. Herp. Monog. 13: 156

Type locality: "South America"

Distribution: Misiones, Corrientes and Entre Ríos (Scrocchi, 1990; Vuoto, 1996b; Da Silva & Sites, 1999). Paranaense province. Also in eastern Paraguay, south Brazil and Uruguay (Campbell & Lamar, 1989; Achával & Olmos, 1997; Da Silva & Sites, 1999).

Micrurus baliocoryphus (Cope, 1862)

Elaps baliocoryphus Cope, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1862: 346

Micrurus frontalis mesopotamicus Barrio & Miranda, 1968. Mem. Inst. Butantan 33: 872.

Micrurus frontalis baliocoryphus Roze, 1982. Mem. Inst. Butantan 46: 323.

Micrurus frontalis mesopotamicus Scrocchi, 1990. Boll. Mus. reg. Sci. nat. Torino 8 (2): 353.

Micrurus frontalis baliocoryphus Roze, 1994. Bull. Maryland Herp. Soc. 30: 179.

Micrurus baliocoryphus Da Silva & Sites, 1999. Herp. Monog. 13: 162

Type locality: Buenos Aires, Argentina. Corrected to Villa Federal, Entre Ríos, Argentina (type locality of *M. frontalis mesopotamicus*) by Roze (1983).

Distribution: Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Formosa and Misiones (Scrocchi, 1990; Da Silva & Sites, 1999). Also in southwestern Paraguay (Da Silva & Sites, 1999). Chaqueña (Chaqueño Oriental district), Espinal (Ñandubay district) provinces and transitional areas with Paranaense province (Campos district). Also in western Santa Catarina, Brazil.

Micrurus corallinus (Merrem 1820)

Elaps corallinus Merrem, 1820. Tentamen Systematic. Amphibiorum: 144.

Micrurus corallinus Amaral, 1925. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 67: 20.

Micrurus corallinus corallinus Serié, 1936. Inst. Mus. Univ. La Plata. Obra Cincuentenario: 52.

Micrurus corallinus Peters & Orejas Miranda, 1970. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 297 I: 204.

Type locality: Cabo Frio, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Distribution: Misiones (Scrocchi, 1990). Also in east Paraguay and southeast Brazil towards northeast in the states of Bahia and Rio Grande do Norte (Campbell & Lamar, 1989; Silva & Nunes, 1996). Mentioned with doubts in Uruguay by Campbell & Lamar (1989), it is not included in Achával & Olmos (1997). Paranaense province in Argentina.

Micrurus lemniscatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Elaps lemniscatus Linnaeus, 1758. Systema Naturae, 10: 224.

Micrurus lemniscatus Beebe, 1919. Zoologica, 2: 216.

Type locality: Asia. Restricted (Schmidt & Walker, 1943) to Belém, Pará, Brazil, however this correction is not valid according to Roze (1967).

Distribution: Misiones and northern Corrientes (da Silva & da Silva, 1996; Gould et al., 1996). Paranaense province and transitional areas with Chaqueña province (Campos district). Inhabits Amazon hillsides from the Andes of Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador, through the Amazonia and Orinoquia of Colombia, south and east of Venezuela, Trinidad, the Guyanas, and the whole Amazon River basin to the states of Paraná and Mato Grosso do Sul and northeast Brazil (Campbell & Lamar, 1989; Silva, 1996).

Comments: Campbell & Lamar (1989) stated that the variation in this species, with four recognized subspecies, "is poorly understood and relationships among the races can be expected to change upon thorough analysis". Da Silva & da Silva (1996) and Gould et al. (1996), mentioned that the Argentinian specimens have the characteristics of *Micrurus lemniscatus carvalhoi* (Roze, 1967), which is the most austral race recognized. In that few specimens from Argentina are known and keeping in mind the comments of Campbell & Lamar, we prefer to list this taxon at specific level. This species has been reported by Serié (1921) without a precise locality. Serié (1936) gave a distribution for this species which actually corresponds to *M. pyrrhocryptus*.

Micrurus pyrrhocryptus (Cope 1862)

Elaps pyrrhocryptus Cope, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 1862: 347.

Elaps simonsii Boulenger, 1902. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 9: 338.

Micrurus lemniscatus Serié, 1936. Inst. Mus. Univ. La Plata. Obra Cincuentenario: 53.

Micrurus frontalis pyrrhocryptus Shreve, 1953. Breviora 16: 5.

Micrurus tricolor Hoge, 1956. Mem. Inst. Butantan 27: 67.

Micrurus frontalis pyrrhocryptus Peters & Orejas Miranda, 1970. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 297 (1): 209.

Micrurus pyrrhocryptus Scrocchi, 1990. Boll. Mus. reg. Sci. nat. Torino 8 (2): 358.

Type locality: Río Bermejo, Argentina.

Distribution: Catamarca, Córdoba, Chaco, Chubut, Formosa, Jujuy, La Pampa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Neuquén, Río Negro, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán (Scrocchi, 1990; Tiranti & Avila, 1997; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). Also in south and central Bolivia and Paraguay to Mato Grosso do Sul in Brazil (Campbell & Lamar, 1989).

Family Colubridae

Apostolepis Cope, 1862

Apostolepis Cope, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1861: 524.

Rhynchonyx Peters, 1869. Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1869: 437.

Type species: *Elapomorphus flavotorquatus* Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854. By subsequent designation.

Apostolepis assimilis (Reinhardt, 1861)

Elapomorphus assimilis Reinhardt, 1861. Vid. Meddel. Naturh. For. Kjobenhavn 1860: 235. Figs.1-5.

Apostolepis assimilis Boulenger, 1896. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. 3: 234.

Type locality: Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Distribution: Chaco and/or Formosa (see Comments). Also Paraguay (Giraudo, 1997) and central and southeastern Brazil (Ferrarezzi, 1993 a). Chaqueña province (Oriental district) and Paranaense province (a record from Paraguay near Misiones, Giraudo, 1997).

Comments: Serié (1915) mentioned two *A. assimilis* from "Chaco" without any other data. Only one specimen (MACN 36676) was available to us. Since in Serié's time "Chaco" designated a wide area that included the present provinces of Formosa and Chaco, it is impossible to find the exact locality. There have been no new records of the species in Argentina (Giraudo & Scrocchi, 1998).

Several species in this genus are known only from their name-bearing types, and, of the others, there are generally few specimens in collections. This is probably due to their small size and fossorial habits, and

consequently we consider valid the presence of *Apostolepis assimilis* in Argentina, although supported by only one specimen.

Apostolepis dimidiata (Jan, 1862)

Elapomorphus (*Elapomojus*) *dimidiatus* Jan, 1862. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol. Torino 2 (I): 47.

Elapomorphus erythronotus Peters, 1880. Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin. 1880: 222.

Apostolepis erythronotus lineatus Cope, 1887. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 24: 56.

Etapomoius dimidiatus Boulenger, 1896. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3: 238.

Apostolepis nigriceps Werner, 1897. Sitz. Akad. Wiss. Munchen 1897: 207.

Elapomojus dimidiatus Peters & Orejas-Miranda, 1970. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. 297 (I): 103.

Apostolepis barrioi Lema, 1978. Com. Mus. Ci. PUCRGS 18/19: 30.

Apostolepis villaricae Lema, 1978. Com. Mus. Ci. PUCRGS 18/19: 32.

Apostolepis ventrimaculatus Lema, 1978. Com. Mus. Ci. PUCRGS 18/19: 34.

Apostolepis dimidiata Lema, 1983-84. Mem. Inst. Butantan 47/48: 78.

Type locality: "Brazil"

Distribution: Corrientes and Misiones (see Comments). Southern and eastern Paraguay and Brazil reaching Mato Grosso do Sul and northern San Pablo (Ferrarezzi, 1993a). Paranaense province and transitional areas with Chaqueña province (Campos district).

Comments: This species has been previously mentioned in Corrientes, Chaco, Formosa and Misiones; however its presence needs confirmation (Williams & Francini, 1991). All the individuals in Argentinian collections are from southern Misiones and northeastern Corrientes (Giraud & Scrocchi, 1998).

Apostolepis quirogai Giraud & Scrocchi, 1998.

Apostolepis quirogai Giraud & Scrocchi, 1998. Herpetologica 54 (4): 470.

Type locality: Posadas, Misiones, Argentina.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality, in the Campos district (transition between Chaqueña and Paranaense provinces).

Atractus Wagler, 1828

Atractus Wagler, 1828. Isis Von Oken 21: 741-742

Urobrachys Fitzinger, 1843. Syst. Rept. 24.

Isoscelis Günther 1858. Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus.: 204

Atractopsis Despax, 1910. Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 16:372

Type species: *Atractus trilineatus* Wagler, 1828, by monotypy.

Atractus canedii Scrocchi & Cei 1991

Atractus canedii Scrocchi & Cei, 1991. Boll. Mus. reg. Sci. nat. Torino 9 (1): 205 - 208.

Type locality: Departamento Anta, between Anta and J. V. González, Salta, and San Salvador de Jujuy, Jujuy, Argentina.

Distribution: Salta and Jujuy, Argentina (Scrocchi & Cei, 1991; Couturier, 1998). Chaqueña and Yungas provinces.

Atractus paraguayensis Werner 1924

Atractus paraguayensis Werner, 1924. Sitz. Akad. Wiss. Wien. 133 (1): 40.

Atractus reticulatus paraguayensis Amaral, 1930. Mem. Inst. Butantan 4 (1929): 27.

Atractus paraguayensis Fernandes, 1995. Com. Mus. Cienc. PUCRS, sér. zool. 8: 38.

Type locality: Paraguay

Distribution: Northwestern Corrientes, Argentina and southern Paraguay (see comments). Chaqueña province (Chaco Oriental district).

Comments: Until a few years ago, only the holotype (which did not have a precise locality) was known. Recently, two individuals from Pilar, Departamento Ñeembucú, Paraguay, were collected, and another was found in a collection from Palmar Grande, Corrientes (Giraud & Scrocchi, 2000).

Atractus reticulatus (Boulenger, 1885)

Geophis reticulatus Boulenger, 1885. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 5 (16): 87

Atractus reticulatus scrocchii Alvarez, Rey & Cei, 1992. Boll. Mus. reg. Sci. nat. Torino 10 (2): 251.

Type locality: São Lourenço (at present São Lourenço do Sul, according to Lema 1994), Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Distribution: Corrientes and Misiones in Argentina (Alvarez et al. 1992; Giraudo, 1997). In Brazil from São Paulo to Rio Grande do Sul and eastern Paraguay (Bertoni 1939; Alvarez et al. 1992; Lema 1994; Fernandes, 1995). Paranaense province.

Atractus snethlageae Cunha & Nascimento, 1983

Atractus badius Serié, 1915. An. Mus. Hist. Nat. Bs. As. 27: 97.

Atractus flamigerus snethlageae Cunha & Nascimento, 1983. Bol. Mus. Paraense E. Goeldi (Zool) 123: 19.

Atractus snethlageae Vanzolini, 1986. Relatório Pesquisa N° 1, CNPq. Assessoria Edit. Brazilia: 23-25.

Type locality: Colônia Nova, Rio Gurupi, Estrada BR 316, 10 km before Gurupi, Pará, Brazil.

Distribution: In Argentina, known only from Las Palmas, Chaco. Species of wide Amazonian distribution (Cunha & Nascimento 1983, 1993; Vanzolini, 1986). We suspect that the individual from Las Palmas comes from gallery forests or marginal areas of the Paraguay River included in Paranaense province.

Comments: The citation is based on the individual mentioned by Serié (1915), as *Atractus badius* and which was included in later publications (Cei, 1993; Williams & Francini, 1991). The Amazonian records are more than 1000 km away from the Argentinian locality. In spite of this great distance, other Amazonian and/or widely distributed tropical species such as *Imantodes cenchoa* (Serié, 1915), *Pseudoeryx plicatilis* (Giraudo, 1997 and in press) and *Hydrops triangularis* (Williams & Couturier, 1984) were collected in the Paraguay and Paraná River valleys. The presence of this species in Argentina, supported by only one specimen, merits the same comments as for *Apostolepis assimilis*.

Atractus taeniatus Griffin, 1916

Atractus taeniatus Griffin, 1916. Mem. Carnegie Mus. 7(3): 173-174.

Type locality: Santa Cruz (probably Santa Cruz de la Sierra), Bolivia.

Distribution: Northeastern Corrientes, Entre Ríos and Misiones. Recorded from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia and Paraná State, Brazil (Griffin, 1916; Mc Coy 1971; Williams & Gudynas 1991; Lema, 1994; Rey & Lions, 1997; Moura Leite et al., 1996; Giraudo & Scrocchi, 2000). Da Silva (1993) mentioned two individuals from Usina Hidroeléctrica Samuel, Estado de Rondônia, Brazil, but he noted that the identification was tentative. Paranaense province in Argentina.

Comments: Although this species has a wide distribution, there exists only a few precise localities and wide areas remain without records.

Boiruna Zaher, 1996

Boiruna Zaher, 1996. Boll. Mus. reg. Sci. nat. Torino 14 (2): 291.

Type species: *Oxyrhops maculatus* Boulenger, 1896. Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3: 110.

Boiruna maculata (Boulenger, 1896)

Oxyrhops maculatus Boulenger, 1896. Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3: 110.

Pseudoboa cloelia Serié, 1936. Inst. Mus. Univ. La Plata, Obra Cincuentenario: 47.

Pseudoboa maculata Serié, 1936. Inst. Mus. Univ. La Plata, Obra Cincuentenario: 47.

Pseudoboa occipitolutea Serié, 1936. Inst. Mus. Univ. La Plata, Obra Cincuentenario: 47.

Clelia occipitolutea Bailey, 1970. In Peters & Orejas Miranda, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 287 (1): 64.

Clelia clelia clelia Scrocchi & Viñas, 1990. Boll. Mus. reg. Sci. nat. Torino 8 (2): 495.

Boiruna maculata Zaher, 1996. Boll. Mus. reg. Sci. nat. Torino. 14 (2): 293.

Type locality: Uruguay

Distribution: Catamarca, Córdoba, Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Jujuy, La Pampa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Misiones, Salta, San Luis, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, and Tucumán (Scrocchi & Viñas, 1990; Tiranti & Avila, 1997; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). Also southern Bolivia, western Mato Grosso do Sul and

southern Goiás, south and southeastern Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay (Zaher, 1996; Achával & Olmos, 1997). Paranaense, Yungas, Chaqueña, Espinal and Monte provinces, mainly in forested areas.

Clelia Fitzinger, 1826

Clelia Fitzinger, 1826. Neue Class. der Rept.: 29

Cloelia Wagler 1830. Emendation of *Clelia* Fitzinger, 1826. Nat. Syst. Amphib.: 187.

Rhinoscytale Fitzinger, 1843. Syst. Rept.: 25

Deiropeda Fitzinger, 1843. Syst. Rept.: 25

Hydroscopus Fitzinger, 1843. Syst. Rept.: 25

Brachyrruton Duméril, 1853. Mém. Acad. Sci. Paris 23: 502.

Barbourina Amaral, 1924. Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. 14: 201.

Type species: *Clelia daudinii* Fitzinger, 1826 by original designation.

Clelia bicolor (Peracca 1904)

Oxyrhopus bicolor Peracca, 1904. Rev. Suisse Zool. 12: 667.

Celia bicolor Bailey, 1970. In: Peters & Orejas-Miranda, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 297 (1): 63

Type locality: North of Santa Fe, Argentina.

Distribution: Corrientes, Chaco, Formosa, Jujuy, Misiones, Salta, Santa Fe and Tucumán. Also Paraguay and Brazil in Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul (Scrocchi & Viñas, 1990; Strussmann & Sazima, 1993; Giraudo & Contreras, 1994; Franco et al. 1996; Zaher, 1996; Giraudo, 1997; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997, Cacivio, in press). Chaqueña province (mainly Chaqueño Oriental district).

Comments: The record mentioned by Bailey (1970b) from San Luis should be confirmed, because this locality is far away from the known distribution. The same can be said about Ceí's report (1993) of a specimen found in Peruvian Amazonia and probably based on Dixon & Soini (1986). However, Dixon & Soini's report of this species was already questioned by Strussmann & Sazima (1993), because squamation and coloration reported by Dixon & Soini (1986) do not coincide with those of *Clelia bicolor*.

Clelia plumbea (Wied, 1820)

Coluber plumbeus Wied, 1820. Reise nach Brasilien 1:25.

Clelia clelia plumbea Bailey, 1970. In: Peters & Orejas-Miranda, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 297 (1): 63

Clelia plumbea Lema, 1994. Comun. Mus. Cienc. Tecnol. PUCRS. Sér. Zool. 7: 93.

Type locality: São João, north of Cabo Frio, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Distribution: Misiones (Giraudo, 1997). From south of the Amazon River basin, and Maranhão crossing the Cerrado in central Brazil until Mato Grosso do Sul and Rio Grande do Sul and Paraguay (Cunha & Nascimento, 1993; Lema 1994; Zaher, 1996). Paranaense province.

Comments: Scrocchi & Viñas (1990) believed that this taxon is not present in Argentina. As Giraudo (1997) has mentioned, this was probably because the species inhabits northern and central Misiones from where Scrocchi & Viñas (1990) did not have any material. Some individuals from Corrientes and Formosa studied by us may belong to this species.

Clelia quimi Franco, Marques & Puerto, 1996

Clelia quimi Franco, Marques & Puerto, 1996. J. Herpetol. 31 (4): 484.

Type locality: Santo Antônio farm, city of Itú (23° 16' S; 47° 19' W), São Paulo, Brazil.

Distribution: Misiones (Giraudo, 1997, in press). In Brazil, Federal district, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Paraná and Santa Catarina (Franco et al., 1996). Paranaense province.

Clelia rustica (Cope, 1878)

Oxyrhopus rusticus Cope, 1878. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 17 (1877): 92.

Pseudoboa rustica Serié, 1936. Inst. Mus. Univ. La Plata, Obra Cincuentenario: 48.

Clelia rustica Bailey, 1970. In Peters & Orejas-Miranda, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 287 (I): 64.

Type locality: Argentina.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Corrientes, Chubut, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Jujuy, La Pampa, Mendoza, Misiones, Neuquén, Río Negro, Salta, San Luis, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán (Scrocchi & Viñas, 1990; Giraudo & Arzamendia, 1996; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997; Tiranti & Avila, 1997).

Also from Río de Janeiro and Minas Gerais, Brazil, to Uruguay (Bailey, 1970b; Achával & Olmos 1997). Paranaense (Campos district), Yungas, Chaqueña, Espinal and Monte provinces, principally in open areas.

Chironius Fitzinger, 1826

Chironius Fitzinger, 1826. Neue Class. der Rept.: 31.

Erpetodryas Boie, 1826. In Schlegel, Bull. Sci. Nat. Geol. Paris 9: 237.

Herpetodryas Wagler, 1830. Emendation to *Erpetodryas* Boie, 1826. Nat. Syst. Amphib.:180.

Macrops Wagler, 1830. Nat. Syst. Amphib.: 182.

Hylophis Fitzinger, 1843. Syst. Rept.: 26.

Phyllosira Cope, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 14: 349.

Type species: *Coluber carinatus* Linnaeus, 1758. Systema Naturae 10: 223.

Chironius bicarinatus (Wied, 1820)

Coluber bicarinatus Wied, 1820. Reise nach Brasilien I: 181.

Natrix bicarinata Merrem, 1820. Tent. Syst. Amph.: 117.

Erpetodryas bicarinatus Boie, 1826. In Schlegel, Bull. Sci. nat. Geol. Paris 9: 237.

Herpetodryas bicarinatus Wagler, 1830. Nat. Syst. Amphib.:180.

Herpetodryas bicarinata Fitzinger, 1843. Syst. Rept. :26.

Herpetodryas carinatus Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854. Erp. Gén. 7 (2): 207.

Herpetodryas carinatus var. *bicarinata* Boettger, 1898. Kat. Rept. Samml. senck. Mus. naturf. Gesellsch. 2: 55.

Chironius carinatus (not Linnaeus) Amaral, 1925. Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. 67: 4.

Chironius bicarinatus Bailey, 1955. Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michig. 571: 8.

Type locality: Lake near the Rio Jacú, 5 "leguas" south of Espirito Santo city, Espirito Santo, Brazil.

Distribution: Corrientes, Entre Ríos and Misiones (Giraudo, 1997). Along the Atlantic coast, from Salvador to northwestern Uruguay, and northeastern Argentina and eastern Paraguay (Dixon et al., 1993; Achával & Olmos, 1997; Giraudo, 1997). Paranaense province.

Comments: Mentioned in Chaco, Formosa and Santa Fe, besides the provinces given above (Bergna & Alvarez, 1990; Williams & Francini, 1991). Giraudo (1997) believes that these citations may be misidentifications of *Chironius quadricarinatus maculoventris* because individuals from UNNEC collection cited by Bergna & Alvarez (1990) belong to that species. Also, Cei (1993) mentioned that both species may be confused.

Chironius exoletus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Coluber exoletus Linnaeus, 1758. Syst. Nat. 10: 223.

Natrix exoleta Laurenti, 1768. Synopsin Reptilium: 78.

Coluber carinatus (not Linnaeus) Merrem, 1820. Tentamen Systematic. Amphibiorum: 120.

Coluber pyrrhopogon Wied, 1824. Abb. Natur. Bras.: 666.

Tyria exoleta Fitzinger, 1826. Neue Class. der Rept.: 60.

Erpetodryas exoletus Boie, 1826. In Schlegel, Bull. Sci. Nat. Geol. Paris 9: 237.

Herpetodryas exoletus Wagler, 1830. Nat. Syst. Amphib.: 180.

Herpetodryas carinatus (not Linnaeus) Cope, 1868. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 6: 105.

Zaocys tornieri Werner, 1896. Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien 46: 15.

Chironius carinatus (not Linnaeus) Amaral, 1931. Bull. Antiv. Int. Am. 4: 91.

Chironius pyrrhopogon Bailey, 1955. Occas. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan 571: 12.

Chironius cochranæ Hoge & Romano, 1969 (*partim*). Mem. Inst. Butantan 34: 93.

Chironius exoletus Hoge, Romano & Cordeiro, 1978. Mem. Inst. Butantan 40/41: 41.

Type locality: "habitat in Indiis" (in error).

Distribution: Northern Misiones (Giraudo, 1997). Wide distribution in Central and South America, in Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guianas, Surinam, French Guiana, Panamá and Costa Rica (Dixon et al. 1993; Perez Santos & Moreno, 1988; Fugler & De la Riva, 1990). Paranaense province.

Chironius quadricarinatus maculovenstris Dixon, Wiest & Cei, 1993

Chironius bicarinatus Peters & Orejas Miranda, 1970 (*partim*). Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 297 (1): 59.

Chironius quadricarinatus maculovenstris Dixon, Wiest & Cei, 1993. Mus. reg. Sci. nat. Torino. Monog XIII: 228.

Type locality: Corrientes province, Argentina.

Distribution: Chaco, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Salta and Santa Fe. Also in western Paraguay (Dixon et al., 1993; Giraudo, 1997; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). Chaqueña province and bordering areas of Paranaense province (Campos district) and Espinal province (Ñandubay district).

Dipsas Laurenti, 1768

Dipsas Laurenti, 1768. Synops. Rept.: 89.

Bungarus Oppel 1810 (*partim*, not *Bungarus* Daudin 1803). Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 13: 391.

Pholidolaemus Fitzinger, 1843. Syst. Rept. 1: 27.

Dipsadomorus Duméril, 1853. Mém. Acad. Sci., Paris. 23: 467.

Leptognathus Duméril, 1853 (not *Leptognathus* Swainson 1839). Mém. Acad. Sci., Paris. 23: 467.

Stremmatognathus Duméril, 1853. Mém. Acad. Sci., Paris. 23: 468.

Neopareas Günther, 1895. Biol. Centr. Amer. Rept.: 178.

Heterorhachis Amaral, 1923. Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club 8: 94.

Type species: *Dipsas indica* Laurenti, 1768. Synops. Rept.: 90.

Comments: *Dipsas indica bucephala* is the only taxon mentioned in Misiones, Argentina (Serié, 1915; Peters, 1960; Cei, 1993). Its taxonomic status is currently being studied by Ronaldo Fernandes (pers. comm) and Marcovan Porto. Sazima & Haddad (1992) stated that the *Dipsas indica bucephala* populations are clearly different from others and should be raised to specific status. Porto (unpublished data) arrived at the same conclusion. Because we have no comparative material for other subspecies, no data from the areas of intergradation, and Sazima & Haddad's (1992) data seem insufficient, we follow the classification of Peters (1960).

Dipsas indica bucephala (Shaw, 1802)

Coluber bucephalus Shaw, 1802. Gen. Zool. 3: 422.

Dipsas bucephala Boulenger, 1896. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3: 422.

Dipsas indica Serie, 1915. An. Mus. Nac. Bs. As. 27: 105.

Dipsas indica bucephala Peters, 1960. Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan 114: 73.

Type locality: "Ceylon"

Distribution: Misiones. Also in southeastern Brazil and east of Paraguay (Amaral, 1929; Bertoni, 1939; Canevari et al. 1989; Gallardo, 1986; Giraudo, 1997; Serié, 1915, 1921, 1936; Talbot, 1979). Paranaense province.

Comments: Williams & Francini (1991), mentioned that the presence of this taxon in Argentina is doubtful because, until now, it is only known from Serié's reference (op. cit.). Recent works (Giraudo & Abramson, 1994; Giraudo, 1997) mention several records throughout Misiones despite the nocturnal habits of this species that make it difficult to collect. Peters (1960) mentioned that the specimen of Serié (1915) should be re-examined because it could be *cisticeps*, based on its distribution. Serié states that all characters coincide with the description of Shaw, and we were able to corroborate this with the examination of Serié's specimen, a few specimens from Misiones and one from northeastern Paraguay (Refugio de Vida Silvestre Mbaracayú, Saltos del Guayrá, Canindeyú) (Giraudo, 1997).

Dipsas indica cisticeps (Boettger, 1885)

Leptognathus (*Dipsadomorus*) *cisticeps* Boettger, 1885. Zeit. Naturwiss., 58: 237.

Dipsas cisticeps Bertoni, 1914. Descr. Fis. Econom. Paraguay 59: 29.

Dipsas indica cisticeps Peters, 1960. Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan 114: 78.

Type locality: "Paraguay".

Distribution: Chaco. Also in Bolivia and Paraguay (Peters, 1960). Chaqueña province (Chaqueño Oriental district).

Comments: An individual from Chaco (UNNEC 533) cited by Alvarez et al. (1996) as *Dipsas indica*, was studied by us and it shows differences in coloration from specimens of *Dipsas indica bucephala* from

Misiones. According to Peters' (1960) key, the Chaco specimen was identified as *Dipsas indica cisticeps*, because of the presence of a large dark dot that extends from the frontal and preoculars to the distal end of the parietals. Peters (1960) considers this dot to be diagnostic of the subspecies. Some characters of scutellation are slightly different from those given by Peters (1960) for *cisticeps*: the individual is a male and has 176 ventrals (183 -192 in Peters) and 83 subcaudals (89 - 99 in Peters). However, Peters (1960) studied few individuals, all from Bolivia, and the variation is not completely known.

We include *Dipsas indica cisticeps* in the Argentinian fauna based on the specimen from Chaco. However, results obtained by Brazilian authors and further knowledge on the variation of populations from Argentina and bordering countries could change the identification of this specimen.

Drymarchon Fitzinger, 1843

Drymarchon Fitzinger, 1843. Syst. Rept. : 26.

Georgia Baird & Girard, 1853. Cat. N. Amer. Rept.: 92.

Geoptyas Steindachner, 1867. Sitz. Math.-Naturwiss. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien. 55 (1): 271, pl. 3, figs.4-7.

Type species: *Coluber corais* Boie, 1827, by original designation.

Drymarchon corais corais (Boie 1827)

Coluber corais Boie, 1827. Isis von Oken: 537.

Geoptyas flaviventris Steindachner, 1867. Sitz. Math. Naturwiss. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien 55 (I): 272, pl. 4, Figs. 1-4.

Phrynonax angulifer Werner, 1923. Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien. 36: 162.

Drymarchon corais corais Serié, 1936 Inst. Mus. Univ. La Plata, Obra Cincuentenario: 40.

Type locality: America.

Distribution: Chaco and Formosa (Bergna et al., 1992) and Salta. Chaqueña province.

Comments: Although mentioned from Formosa by Bergna, Rey & Alvarez (1992) based on a voucher specimen (UNNEC 175) from La Rinconada, the third author did not include the species in a later list of the herpetofauna of Formosa, Chaco and Corrientes (Alvarez et al., 1996). This study mentions the species in Salta for the first time based on a voucher specimen FML 07960 from around Santa Victoria Este, Rivadavia department and FML 07961 from 10 km before Hickman, General San Martín department.

Echinantera Cope, 1894

Echinantera Cope, 1894. Amer. Nat. 28: 841.

Echinantera Di Bernardo, 1992. Comun. Mus. Cienc. PUCRS, ser. zool. 5 (13): 228.

Type species: *Aporophis cyanopleurus* Cope, 1885. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 22: 191.

Comments: This genus was revalidated by Di Bernardo (1992) for the species of the *Rhadinaea brevirostris* group and three species considered *incertae sedis* at that moment. Myers & Cadle (1994), revalidated *Taeniophallus* for *R. brevirostris* group and *T. nicagus*. Di Bernardo & Di Bernardo (1996), in a new revision, demonstrated that there were more synapomorphic traits within *Echinantera* and the species of *R. brevirostris* group than among this group and *Taeniophallus (sensu stricto)*. Based on the conclusions of Di Bernardo & Di Bernardo (1996), we consider that the Argentinian species should be included in *Echinantera*.

Echinantera cyanopleura (Cope, 1885)

Aporophis cyanopleurus Cope, 1885. Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 22: 191.

Dromicus melanostigma Boulenger, 1885. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 15: 195.

Liophis melanostigma Boulenger, 1894 (*partim*). Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) 2:142.

Echinanthera cyanopleura Cope, 1894. Amer. Nat. 28: 841.

Leimadophis melanostigma Amaral, 1930 (*partim*). Mem. Inst. Butantan 4: 86.

Incertae sedis melanostigma Dixon, 1980 (*partim*). Milwaukee Publ. Mus. Contrib. Biol. Geol. 31: 7.

Dromicus melanostigmus Lema; Fabian-Beurmann; Araújo; Alves & Vieira, 1980. Iheringia (zool.) (55): 30.

Leimadophis melanostigmus Lema; Vieira & Araújo, 1985. Rev. Bras. Zool. 2 (4): 211.

Liophis (?) melanostigma Lema, 1987. Acta Biol. Leopoldensia 9 (2): 230.

Liophis melanostigmus Lema, 1989. Acta Biol. Leopoldensia 11 (1): 30.

Echivantera cyanopleura Di Bernardo, 1992. Comun. Mus. Cienc. PUCRS, ser. zool. 5 (13): 235.

Type locality: Montenegro, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Distribution: Misiones (Giraudo et al., 1996). In Brazil, from São Paulo to Rio Grande do Sul (Di Bernardo, 1992, 1996). Paranaense province.

Echivantera occipitalis (Jan, 1863)

Coronella elegans Günther Cat. Col. Sn. Brit. Mus.: 38.

E. [nicognatus] occipitalis Jan, 1863. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisol. 2: 267.

Dromicus (Lygophis) Wuchereri Günther, 1863. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3 (12): 325.

Dromicus miolepis Boettger, 1891. Zool. Anz. 14: 345.

Rhadinaea occipitalis Boulenger, 1894. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 2: 175.

Liophis occipitalis Amaral, 1929. Mem. Inst. Butantan 4: 89.

Rhadinaea occipitalis Myers, 1974. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 153: 209.

Echivanthera occipitalis Di Bernardo, 1992. Comun. Mus. Ciênc. PUCRS, sér. zool., 5 : 236.

Thaeniophallus occipitalis Myers & Cadle, 1994. Amer. Mus. Novitates (3102): 4

Type locality: Bahía, Brazil

Distribution: Córdoba, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Jujuy, Misiones, Salta, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán (Boulenger, 1894; Koslowsky, 1898; Serié, 1936; Laurent, 1979; Gallardo, 1982; Monguillot, 1991; Giraudo, 1997, Cacivio et al, 1999). Wide distribution in South America, northeastern Perú and Brazil, to Uruguay (Boulenger, 1894; Devincenzi, 1925; Myers, 1974; Di Bernardo, 1992; Achával & Olmos 1997). In Argentina, in the Paranaense, Chaqueña and Yungas provinces.

Echivantera poecilopogon (Cope, 1863)

Dromicus affinis Günther 1858 (partim). Cat. Col. Snakes Brit. Mus. 128.

Rhadinaea poecilopogon Cope, 1863. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 15: 100.

E. [nicognathus] elegans Jan, 1863. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol. 2: 268.

Dromicus melanocephalus Peters, 1863. Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin 1863: 277.

Coronella poecilopogon Boulenger, 1885. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) 15: 194.

Enicognathus bilineatus Fischer, 1885. Jahr. Wiss. Anst. Hamburg 2: 98. Fig. 5.

Liophis poecilopogon Amaral, 1929. Mem. Inst. Butantan 4: 89.

Rhadinaea poecilopogon Prado, 1943. Mem. Inst. Butantan 17: 13.

Thaeniophallus poecilopogon Myers & Cadle, 1994. Amer. Mus. Novitates (3102) : 4

Type locality: Paysandú, Uruguay.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Corrientes, Entre Ríos and Misiones (Ceí, 1993). Also in Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, southeastern Paraguay and Uruguay (Di Bernardo, 1992; Achával & Olmos 1997). Mainly in Pampeana and Espinal provinces.

Comments: The reference for Misiones are from Koslowsky (1898) and Serié (1936). The only Argentinian individual studied by the authors is housed at MACN without numeration and with “Argentina” as the only information. Ceí (1993) mentioned one specimen with a precise locality.

Erythrolamprus Wagler, 1830

Erythrolamprus Wagler, 1830. Nat. Syst. Amph.: 187.

Erythrophis Fitzinger, 1843. Systema Reptilium: 25.

Type species: *Coluber agilis* L. 1766. Syst. Nat. 12: 381, by original designation.

Erythrolamprus aesculapii venustissimus (Wied, 1821)

Coluber venustissimus Wied, 1821. Reise nach Brasilien 2: 75.

Erythrolamprus aesculapii Boulenger, 1896. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3: 200.

Erythrolamprus aesculapii venustissima Machado, 1945. Bol. Inst. V. Brazil 5: 77.

Erythrolamprus aesculapii venustissimus Peters & Orejas-Miranda, 1970. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 297 (I): 112.

Type locality: Unknown, not mentioned in the original description.

Distribution: Misiones. In Brazil from Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro to Paraná. Also in eastern Bolivia and Paraguay (Giraudo, 1997). Paranaense province.

Helicops Wagler, 1830

Helicops Wagler, 1830. Nat. Syst. Amph. 170

Tachynectes Fitzinger, 1843. Syst. Rept. 25.

Uranops Fitzinger, 1843. Syst. Rept. 25.

Type species: *Helicops carinicaudus* (= *Coluber carinicaudus* Wied, 1825) by subsequent designation, Fitzinger, 1843: 25.

Comments: The two Argentinian taxa of the genus were raised to species level by Deiques & Cechin (1991); however, the variability observed by Giraudo (1997) questions most of these authors' conclusions. Nonetheless, we maintain the status assigned to them in the recent publications (Deiques & Cechin, 1991; Cej, 1993; Williams & Scrocchi, 1994).

Helicops infrataeniatus Jan, 1865

Helicops infrataeniatus Jan, 1865. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol. 3: 253.

Helicops carinicaudus var. *gastrosticta* Jan, 1865. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fis. 3: 253.

Helicops trivittatus Cope, 1878. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 17 (1877): 92.

Helicops baliogaster Cope, 1885. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 22 (1884): 193.

Helicops pictiventris Werner, 1897. Sitz. Akad. Wiss. München 1897: 208.

Helicops carinicauda var. *infrataeniata* Griffin, 1916. Mem. Carnegie Mus. 7: 179.

Helicops carinicauda infrataeniata Lema, 1958. Iheringia (zool.) (10): 19.

Helicops carinicaudus infrataeniatus Rossman, 1970. In Peters & Orejas-Miranda, Bull. U. S.

Nat. Mus. (297): 123.

Helicops infrataeniatus Deiques & Cechin, 1991. Acta Biol. Leopoldensia 12 (2): 317.

Type locality: "Surinam" and "Brazile".

Distribution: Individuals from Buenos Aires, Corrientes, Entre Ríos and Misiones were examined. The species was mentioned from Chaco, Formosa, and Santa Fe, but this requires confirmation. Also in Brazil, in Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul States, in Uruguay and southern Paraguay (Deiques & Cechin, 1991; Lema, 1994; Williams & Scrocchi, 1994; Achával & Olmos, 1997; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). Paranaense province and Chaqueña province (Chaqueño Oriental district).

Helicops leopardinus (Schlegel, 1837)

Homalopsis leopardina Schlegel, 1837. Essai. Physiog. Serpens. 2: 358.

Helicops Leprieurii Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854. Erp. Gén. 7: 750

Helicops leopardinus Jan, 1865. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fis. 3: 251.

Helicops leopardina Amaral, 1929. Mem. Inst. Butantan 4: 149.

Helicops leopardinus Rossman, 1970. In Peters & Orejas-Miranda, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus (297) I: 124.

Type locality: Unknown.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Jujuy, Misiones, Salta and Santa Fe (Koslowky, 1898; Serié, 1936; Abalos & Mischis, 1975; Gallardo, 1986; Williams & Scrocchi, 1994; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). Wide distribution in South America, from Guianas to Argentina (Rossman 1970; Hoogmoed, 1979, 1982), although the records for the Colombian Amazonia were based on individuals of *Helicops danieli* (Yuki, 1994). Many northern records should be revised. Chaqueña province and transitional areas with Paranaense province, always related to rivers, floodlands and bañados. Using aquatic environments the species enters into Espinal province.

Hydrodynastes Fitzinger 1843

Hydrodynastes Fitzinger, 1843. Syst. Rept.: 25

Lejosophis Jan, 1863. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fis. 2: 320

Dugandia Dunn, 1944. Caldasia 3: 70.

Type species: *Elaps schranckii* Wagler, 1824 (= *Hydrodynastes bicinctus* Hermann, 1804) by original designation.

Hydrodynastes gigas (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854)

Xenodon gigas Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854. Erp. Gén., 7:761.

Cyclagras gigas Cope, 1885. Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 22: 185.

Hydrodynastes gigas Hoge, 1966. Cienc. Cult. 18 (2): 173.

Type locality: Corrientes province, Argentina.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Misiones and Santa Fe. Also Perú, western, central and southeastern Brazil, eastern Bolivia and Paraguay (Williams & Scrocchi, 1994; Moura Leite et al., 1996; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997; Bernarde & Moura Leite, 1999). Chaqueña province and bordering areas of Paranaense and Espinal provinces in large rivers. Always associated with aquatic environments.

Hydrops Wagler, 1830

Hydrops Wagler, 1830. Nat. Syst. Amph.: 170

Higina Gray, 1842. Zoological Miscellany: 67

Type species: *Elaps martii* Wagler, 1824. by subsequent designation, Fitzinger, 1843: 25

Comments: As Giraudo (1997) summarized, Williams & Couturier (1984) cited for the first time *Hydrops triangularis bolivianus* from Argentina in Bella Vista, Corrientes, saying that it was impossible to identify the individual using the key of Roze (1957) and that the major difference with *H.t.triangularis* is coloration, mainly the number and form of dark dorsal bands. Nevertheless, the specimen was referred to *H. t. bolivianus* in that work and in later lists of Argentinian snakes (Williams & Francini, 1991; Cei, 1993; Williams & Scrocchi, 1994). Alvarez & Aguirre (1995) described another individual from Yacyretá, Corrientes and indicated that it belongs to the same taxon than the one of Bella Vista (Corrientes). However, faced with the differences in pattern with *H. t. bolivianus* (the most important character to differentiate the subspecies, Roze, 1957), they preferred not to assign it to subspecies. There is no basis to assign the Argentinian and Paraguayan populations to *bolivianus*, because the variation of the subspecies is unknown. Roze described *bolivianus* using only two individuals from the Bolivian Beni, thousand of kilometers away from Argentinean-Paraguayan populations.

The specimen mentioned by Alvarez & Aguirre (1995), (UNNEC 409), was examined by us and the differences in pattern with all the subspecies of *Hydrops triangularis* (Roze, 1957) are great. The populations of northeastern Argentina should be revised, as they may be a new subspecies or even species. Until more specimens can be studied, this taxon is retained as *Hydrops triangularis*.

Hydrops triangularis (Wagler, 1824)

Elaps triangularis Wagler, 1824. In Spix, Sp. Nov. Serp. Bras.: 5, pl. 2a, fig. B.

Hydrops [triangularis] Wagler, 1830. Nat. Syst. Amph.: 170.

Type locality: Ega (= Tefé), Tefé Lake in the confluence with Amazon River, Brazil.

Distribution: Corrientes (Williams & Couturier, 1984; Alvarez & Aguirre, 1995). Also in the Yacyretá area on the border between Paraguay and Argentina (Aquino et al., 1996). Paraneanse province, all the records in the Paraná River. The species is distributed from Venezuela, the Guianas and Trinidad to eastern Perú, Brazilian Amazonia and northern Bolivia (Roze, 1957; Peters & Orejas Miranda, 1970). Also in Maranhão and Piauí (Zhaer & Caramaschi, 1996; Yuki, 1997).

Imantodes Duméril, 1853.

Imantodes Duméril, 1853. Mem. Acad. Sci. Paris, 23: 507.

Himantodes Cope, 1860. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860: 264. Emendation of *Imantodes* Duméril.

Type species: *Coluber cenchoa* Linnaeus, 1758, by monotypy.

Comments: Although some authors mentioned *Imantodes cenchoa cenchoa* from Argentina, Myers (1982), in a revision of the genus, indicated that there is great overlap in the characters used to separate subspecies and argued that subspecies are not valid. Vanzolini (1986) expressed the same opinion.

Imantodes cenchoa (Linnaeus, 1758)

Coluber Cenchoa Linnaeus, 1758. Syst. Nat. Ed. 10:226.

Bungarus cenchoa Oppel (error to *cenchoa* Linnaeus), Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris 16: 392.

D.[ipsas] Weigeli Fittinger (sustitutive name to *cenchoa* Wied, that is the same as *cenchoa* of

Linnaeus) Neue Classification der Reptilien: 59.

I. [mantodes] cenchoa Dumeril, 1853. Mém. Acad. Sci. Paris 23: 507.

Himantodes leucomelas Cope, 1861. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1861: 296

Himantodes semifasciatus Cope, 1894. Amer. Nat. 28: 614.

Himantodes anisolepis Cope, 1894. Amer. Nat. 28: 614.

Himantodes hemigenius Cope, 1899. Phila. Mus. Sci. Bull. 1: 16.

Himantodes platycephalus Cope, 1899. Philadelphia Mus. Sci. Bull. 1: 15.

[*Imantodes cenchoa*] *cenchoa* Smith, 1942. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 92: 384.

[*Imantodes cenchoa*] *leucomelas* Smith, 1942. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 92: 384.

[*Imantodes cenchoa*] *semifasciatus* Smith, 1942. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 92: 385.

Type locality: America

Distribution: Chaco, Salta and Misiones (Serié, 1915; Gallardo, 1986; Couturier & Ovale, 1996; Giraudo, 1997). Wide distribution in America, in tropical areas from eastern México to northern Argentina (Myers, 1982; Vanzolini, 1986). In Argentina Paranaense and Yungas provinces. The record in Chaco (Las Palmas), possibly corresponds to gallery forests of the Paranaense province.

Comments: The Argentinian records were considered doubtful by some authors, but the specimens CENAI 13486 and 1493 confirmed the species' presence in Misiones and Salta. Without doubts (Giraudo, 1997), Serié's data (1915) derive from this species. The specimen probably used by Serié is housed at MACN. However, the original label is missing.

Leptodeira Fitzinger, 1843

Leptodeira Fitzinger, 1843. Syst. Rept.: 27.

Megalops Hallowell, 1861. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1860: 488.

Anoplophallus Cope, 1893. Amer. Natur. 27: 480.

Pseudoleptodeira Taylor, 1938. Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull. 25: 343.

Type species: *Coluber annulatus* Linnaeus, 1758, by original designation.

Leptodeira annulata pulchriceps Duellman, 1958

Leptodeira albofusca Boulenger, 1896 (*partim*). Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3: 95-97.

Leptodeira annulata pulchriceps Duellman, 1958. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 114 (1): 51.

Type locality: Bodoquena, Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Distribution: Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Salta, Santa Fe, and Tucumán. Also Mato Grosso, Brazil to Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia and also in Paraguay (Duellman 1958; Talbot, 1979; Abalos & Mischis, 1975; Scrocchi 1980; Williams & Couturier, 1983; Lavilla & Scrocchi, 1986; Williams & Scrocchi, 1994; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). Mainly Chaqueña province but also in bordering areas of Espinal province.

Leptophis Bell, 1825

Leptophis Bell, 1825. Zool. Jour. 2: 328.

Ahaetulla Gray, 1825. Ann. Phil. new ser. 10:208

Dendrophis Boie, 1826. In Fitzinger, Neue Classification der Reptilien: 29

Ahoetula Gray, 1831. Synopsis Species Class. Reptilia. In Griffiths, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom 9: 93.

Diplostrophis Günther, 1872. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) 9: 24.

Thalerophis Oliver, 1947. Copeia, 1947: 64.

Type species: *Coluber Ahaetulla* Linnaeus, 1758 by subsequent designation, Fitzinger, 1843: 26. Official Generic Name No. 1309 according to ICZN Opus 524.

Leptophis ahaetulla marginatus (Cope, 1862)

Trasops marginatus Cope, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 1862: 349.

Herpetodryas affinis Steindachner, 1870. Sitz. Math. Naturwiss. CI. Akad. Wiss. Wien 62: 348.

Leptophis liocercus Boulenger, 1894. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 2: 113.

Leptophis rostralis Lonnberg, 1902. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 10: 458.

Leptophis argentinus Werner, 1903. Abh. K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss. München 22 (2): 384.

Leptophis ahaetulla Serié, 1836. Inst. Mus. Univ. La Plata Obra Cincuentenario: 41.

Thalerophis richardi marginatus Oliver, 1948. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 92: 235, fig. 4 and pl. 18 fig. 3.

Leptophis ahaetulla marginatus Peters & Orejas-Miranda, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus 297 1: 163.

Type locality: Paraguay.

Distribution: Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Misiones, Salta and Santa Fe (Giraudó, 1997; Giraudó & Quaini, 1997). From southwestern Bolivia to São Paulo, Brazil and Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay (Meneghel & Achával, 1997; Achával & Olmos, 1997). Mainly Chaqueña province (Oriental Chaqueño district) and marginal areas of the Paranaense province through the Paraná river. Also in bordering areas of Yungas province.

Liophis Wagler, 1830

Liophis Wagler, 1830. Nat. Syst. Amphib.: 187.

Dromicus Bibron, 1843. In de la Sagra. Hist. Fis. Pol. Nat. Cuba (Spanish Edition) 4:133.

Pariopeltis Fitzinger, 1843. Systema Reptilium: 25.

Opheomorphus Fitzinger, 1843. Systema Reptilium: 25.

Leimadophis Fitzinger, 1843. Systema Reptilium: 26.

Pseudophis Fitzinger, 1843. Systema Reptilium: 26.

Lygophis Fitzinger, 1843. Systema Reptilium: 26.

Calophis Fitzinger, 1843. Systema Reptilium: 26.

Limadophis Agassiz, 1846 (emendation to *Leimadophis* Fitzinger). Nomencl. Zool. Index. Universalis: 210.

Ophiomorphus Cope, 1862 (emendation to *Opheomorphus* Fitzinger) Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1862:75.

Aporophis Cope, 1878. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 17: 34

Type species: *Coluber cobella* Linnaeus 1758, by subsequent designation Fitzinger, 1843: 26.

Liophis almadensis

Natrix Almada Wagler, 1824. In Spix, Sp. Nov. Serp. Bras.: 30.

Natrix almadensis Wagler, 1824. In Spix, Sp. Nov. Serp. Bras.: pl. 10.

Coronella almadensis Fitzinger, 1826. Neue Class. Rept. 895.

Liophis almadensis Wagler, 1830. Nat. Syst. Amph.: 188.

Liophis conirostris Günther, 1858. Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus.: 46.

Liophis wagleri Jan, 1859 (*partim*). Arch. Nat. Gesch 25: 274.

Liophis (Lygophis) ygraecum Peters, 1882. Sitz. Ges. Naturforsch. Freunde, Berlin, 1882:129.

Trigonocephalus scolecomorphus Bacqué, 1906. Rev. Mus. La Plata, 12: 116.

Leimadophis almadensis Serié, 1921. An. Soc. Cien. Arg. 92: 10.

Liophis almadensis Dixon, 1980. Milwaukee Publ. Mus. Contr. Biol. and Geol. 31: 4.

Type locality: Around (cercanías) Bahia, Brazil.

Distribution: Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Misiones and Santa Fe (Couturier, 1992, Giraudó & Quaini, 1997). According to Dixon (1991), from south of the Amazon River, along the Atlantic coast to Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil and to western Bolivian and the Paraguayan Chaco. Also in Uruguay (Achával & Olmos, 1997). Mainly Chaqueña province (Oriental district), also in bordering areas of Paranaense province (Campos district) and Espinal province (Ñandubay district).

Liophis anomalus (Günther 1858)

Coronella anomala Günther, 1858. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist.: 37.

Lygophis rutilus Cope, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia: 80.

Coronella pulchella Jan, 1863. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fis. 2: 251.

Rhadinaea anomala Boulenger, 1894. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 2: 165.

Liophis anomala Amaral, 1925. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 67 (24): 7.

Liophis anomalus Amaral, 1929. Mem. Inst. Butantan 4: 170.

Type locality: Banks of the Paraná.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Ríos and Santa Fe. Also in Uruguay and Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (Dixon, 1989; Achával & Olmos, 1997; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). Pampeana, Espinal and Chaqueña provinces.

Comments: Reported from Salta (Dixon, 1989), but in the same study, the author questioned that locality. Similarly, this species was reported from Formosa for the first time by Yanosky (1989), then later rectified as *Liophis almadensis* (Yanosky et al. 1993). Gallardo (1986) reported this species from Misiones. However, all the specimens from the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, where Gallardo worked are *Liophis almadensis*, a species that Gallardo did not include in the fauna of Misiones.

Liophis ceii Dixon 1991

Liophis ceii Dixon, 1991. Texas J. Sci. 43 (3): 230.

Type locality: Near Tucumán, Tucumán, Argentina.

Distribution: Catamarca, Jujuy, Salta and Tucumán. Also in Santa Cruz and Tarija Departments, Bolivia. Typical of the Yungas province.

Comments: Until the time of their description, this species was considered, and referred to, by many authors, as *Liophis poecilogyrus*.

Liophis dilepis (Cope, 1862)

Lygophis dilepis Cope, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 13: 81.

Aporophis dilepis Cope, 1885. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 22: 191.

Aporophis lineatus Boulenger, 1894. Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 2: 158.

Lygophis lineatus Amaral, 1929. Mem. Inst. Butantan 4: 87.

Lygophis lineatus dilepis Hoge, 1953. Mem. Inst. Butantan 24(2): 251.

Liophis lineatus dilepis Dixon, 1980. Milwaukee Publ. Mus. Contr. in Bio. and Geo. 31: 7.

Liophis dilepis Michaud & Dixon, 1987. Milwaukee Publ. Mus. Contr. in Bio. and Geo. 71: 7.

Type locality: Paraguay.

Distribution: Chaco, Formosa, Corrientes and Santa Fe (Bergna & Alvarez, 1990; Bergna et al. 1992; Yanosky et al. 1993; Giraudo, 1997; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). The species has a disjunct distribution in northeastern Brazil and southern Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia and Argentina (Michaud & Dixon, 1987; Lema 1989). Chaqueña province (mainly Chaco Oriental district).

Comments: According to Giraudo (1997), the revision of a great number of specimens in Argentinian Museums revealed considerable misunderstanding regarding the identification of the Argentinian species of the *L. lineatus* group (*L. dilepis*, *L. flavifrenatus* and *L. meridionalis*). The same occurs in the literature. Keeping in mind this problem, here we correct the distribution of these taxa in Argentina.

Liophis elegantissimus (Koslowsky, 1895)

Rhadinaea elegantissima Koslowsky, 1895. Rev. Mus. La Plata 7: 155.

Liophis anomalus (partim) Amaral 1926. Rev. Mus. Paulista 14: 17.

Rhadinaea elegantissima Cranwell, 1942. Rev. Arg. Zoogeogr. 2 (3): 143.

Liophis anomalus elegantissima Gallardo, 1977. Reptiles de los Alrededores de Buenos Aires, EUDEBA: 182.

Liophis elegantissima Miranda, Couturier & Williams, 1982. Guía Ofid. Bonaerenses, Asoc. Coop. J. Zool. La Plata: 32.

Liophis elegantissimus Dixon, 1985. Copeia 1985 (3): 571.

Type locality: Sierra de la Ventana, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Distribution: Endemic in Sierra de la Ventana. Pampeana province (Pampeano Austral district).

Liophis flavifrenatus (Cope 1862)

Lygophis flavifrenatus Cope, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia: 80.

Dromicus amabilis Jan & Sordelli, 1867. Icon. Gén Ophid. Tome 2, livr. 24.

Aporophis flavifrenatus Boulenger, 1894. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 2: 158.

Lygophis flavifrenatus Serié, 1936. Inst. Mus. Univ. La Plata Obra Cincuentenario: 42.

Liophis flavifrenatus Dixon, 1980. Milwaukee Public. Mus., Contr. Biol. & Geol. 31: 8.

Type locality: Bermejo River region.

Distribution: Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Ríos, Formosa and Misiones. Also in Brazil, from São Paulo to Rio Grande do Sul, Paraguay and Uruguay (Michaud & Dixon, 1987; Meneghel & Achával, 1983; Achával & Olmos, 1997)

Liophis frenatus (Werner, 1909)

Rhadinaea frenata Werner, 1909. Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg 26: 224.

Rhadinaea brazili Amaral, 1923. Proc. New England Zool. Club 7: 87.

Liophis brazili Amaral, 1926. Arch. Mus. Nac. Brazil 26: 9.

Liophis frenatus Amaral, 1929. Mem. Inst. Butantan 4: 45.

Type locality: Paraguay.

Distribution: Northeastern Corrientes and Misiones (Giraudó et al. 1992; Alvarez et al. 1995). Also in Paraguay and Brazil, in São Paulo, Mato Grosso do Sul and Paraná (Dixon, 1983, 1989; Giraudó et al. 1992).

Liophis guentheri Peracca 1897

Liophis guentheri Peracca, 1897. Boll Mus. Torino 12 (274):12

Leimadophis typhlus Peters & Orejas Miranda, 1970. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 297 I:150

Liophis guentheri Dixon, 1987. Ann. Carnegie Mus. 56 (8): 180.

Type locality: Caiza (Bolivian Chaco), Bolivia.

Distribution: Chaco, Formosa, Salta and Santiago del Estero (Williams & Scrocchi, 1994). Chaqueña province (mainly Chaqueño Occidental district).

Comments: The map of Cei (1993) shows a locality in northwestern Corrientes probably based on an individual housed in the UNNEC collection, but this specimen is actually a *Liophis poecilogyrus*. It has not been recorded in intensive surveys of that area made by Alvarez et al. (1996) and Giraudó (1997).

Liophis jaegeri coralliventris (Boulenger 1894)

Aporophis coralliventris Boulenger, 1894. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 2: 346.

Liophis jaegeri Serié, 1936. Inst. Mus. Univ. La Plata Obra Cincuentenario: 43.

Liophis jaegeri coralliventris Dixon, 1987. Ann. Carnegie Mus. 56 (8): 186.

Type locality: Island north of Concepción, near San Salvador, north Paraguay.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Misiones and Santa Fe (Williams & Scrocchi, 1994; Giraudó & Quaini, 1997). Also basin of Paraguay river (Dixon, 1987, 1989). Paranaense and Chaqueña (Oriental district) provinces, through the Paraná and Uruguay rivers, enters in Espinal and Pampeana provinces.

Liophis meridionalis (Schenkel 1901)

Aporophis lineatus meridionalis Schenkel, 1901. Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel 13: 160.

Aporophis lineatus lativittatus Müller, 1928. Zool. Anz. 77: 74.

Lygophis lineatus Amaral, 1929. Mem. Inst. Butantan 4: 19.

Lygophis lineatus meridionalis Hoge, 1953. Mem. Inst. Butantan 24 (2): 252.

Liophis lineatus meridionalis Dixon, 1980. Milwaukee Public Mus., Contr. Biol. & Geol. 31: 11.

Liophis meridionalis Michaud & Dixon, 1987. Milwaukee Public. Mus., Contr. Biol. & Geol. 71: 8.

Type locality: Sociedad Mount, Balmacue, Paraguay.

Distribution: Corrientes, Chaco, Formosa and southwestern Misiones (Giraudó, 1997). Also Bolivia, center and southeastern Brazil and Paraguay (Michaud & Dixon, 1987). Chaqueña province (Oriental district) and bordering areas of Paranaense province (Campos district).

Comments: See comments under *Liophis dilepis*.

Liophis miliaris orinus (Griffin, 1916)

Rhadinea orina Griffin, 1916. Mem. Carnegie Mus. 7: 195.

Rhadinaea merremii natricoides Werner, 1926. Sitzungsber. Ak. Wiss. Wien (Abt. 1) 135 : 246.

Liophis miliaris orinus Dixon, 1983. Copeia 1983 (3): 800.

Type locality: "Sierras" of Bolivia, restricted to São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil by Gans (1964).

Distribution: Misiones (Giraudó, 1997). Also southeastern Brazil from Minas Gerais, through São Paulo, Paraná and Santa Catarina to northern Río Grande do Sul (Dixon, 1983 a, 1989). Paranaense Province.

Comments: Not mentioned in former lists (Williams & Francini, 1991; Cei 1993). Dixon (1983a :793) mentions two individuals from El Bonito, Misiones and another one from Iguazú Falls in the materials and methods section, but does not include Argentina in the distribution of the subspecies. Giraudo (1997) studied 21 specimens, all from Misiones. Velosa & Caramaschi (1993), in the III Latinoamerican Congress of Herpetology, suggested that *L. m. orinus* (Griffin, 1916) and *L. m. merremii* (Wied, 1824) are synonymous (then the Argentinian populations may be named *L. merremii*). As we do not know the results of the publication of Velosa & Caramaschi, we use the taxonomy of Dixon (1983a).

Liophis miliaris semiaureus (Cope 1862)

Opheomorphus merremi semiaureus Cope, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14: 348.

Liophis reginae ornata Jan, 1863. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol. 2: 295.

Opheomorphus fuscus Cope, 1885. Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 22: 190.

Liophis miliaris semiaureus Dixon, 1983. Copeia 1983 (3): 792.

Type locality: Paraguay.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Ríos, Formosa, southwestern Misiones and Santa Fe (Giraudo, 1997; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). Also Paraguay, Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil and Uruguay (Dixon, 1983 a, 1989; Achával & Olmos, 1997).

Comments: This taxon is probably a valid species (Giraudo, 1997).

Liophis poecilogyrus (Wied 1825)

Coluber poecilogyrus Wied, 1825. Beitrage zur Naturgeschichte von Brasilien 1: 371.

Coluber m. nigrum Raddi, 1820. Atti. Soc. Ital. Sci. Modena 18: 38.

Natrix G. forsteri. Wagler, 1824. In Spix, Spec. Nov. Serp. Bras.: 16

Coluber doliatus Wied, 1825. Beitrage zur Naturgeschichte von Brasilien 1: 368

Liophis merremii var. *sublineatus* Cope, 1860. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 1860: 252

Opheomorphus doliatus caesius Cope, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 1862: 348.

Liophis ornatissima Jan, 1863. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol. 2 :53.

Liophis typhlus gastrosticta Jan, 1863. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol. 2 : 53.

Liophis typhlus olivacea Jan, 1863. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol. 2: 53.

Liophis verecundus Jan, 1863. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol. 2: 53.

Liophis cobella flaviventris Jan & Sordelli, 1866. Icon. Gén. Ophid. :18 pl. 5, fig. 92.

Liophis reginae var. *viridicyanaea* Jan & Sordelli, 1866. Icon. Gén. Ophid. : 18 pl. 2, fig. 91.

Rhadinaea dichroa Werner, 1899. Zool. Anz. 22 (581): 115.

Rhadinaea praeornata Werner, 1909. Ver. Vaterl. Naturk. Wurttemberg 65: 58.

Leimadophis poecilogyrus Amaral, 1927. Rev. Mus. Paulista 15: 78.

Leimadophis poecilogyrus reticulatus Parker, 1931. J. Linn. Soc. London 37: 285, pl. 16.

Leimadophis poecilogyrus platensis Amaral, 1944. Pap. Av. Dep. Zool. S. Paulo 5: 77.

Leimadophis poecilogyrus xerophilus Amaral, 1944. Pap. Av. Dep. Zool. S. Paulo 5: 77.

Leimadophis poecilogyrus pictostriatus Amaral, 1944. Pap. Av. Dep. Zool. S. Paulo 5: 77.

Leimadophis poecilogyrus pinetincola Amaral, 1944. Pap. Av. Dep. Zool. S. Paulo 5: 78.

Leimadophis poecilogyrus albadspersus Amaral, 1944. Pap. Av. Dep. Zool. S. Paulo 5: 78.

Leimadophis poecilogyrus montanus Amaral, 1944. Pap. Av. Dep. Zool. S. Paulo 5: 79.

Leimadophis poecilogyrus franciscanus Amaral, 1944. Pap. Av. Dep. Zool. S. Paulo 5: 80.

Leimadophis poecilogyrus amazonicus Amaral, 1944. Pap. Av. Dep. Zool. S. Paulo 5: 81.

Leimadophis poecilogyrus intermedius Amaral, 1944. Pap. Av. Dep. Zool. S. Paulo 5: 81.

Leimadophis poecilogyrus lancinii Hoge, Romano & Cordeiro, 1976/77. Mem. Inst.

Butantan 40/41: 75.

Dromicus poecilogyrus Lema, 1977. Iheringia (zool.) 50: 77.

Leimadophis poecilogyrus Cunha & Nascimento, 1978. Publ. Avul Mus. Paraense E. Goeldi 31: 91.

Dromicus poecilogyrus Lema, 1980. Iheringia ser. zool. 55: 30.

Liophis poecilogyrus Dixon, 1980. Milwaukee Public. Mus., Contr. Biol. & Geol. 31:13.

Type locality: Barra of Jucu, Espírito Santo River, Brazil.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Chaco, Córdoba, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Formosa, La Pampa, La Rioja, Jujuy, Misiones, Salta, San Luis, Santiago del Estero, Santa Fe and Tucumán (Dixon, 1989; Dixon &

Markezich, 1992; Lavilla et al., 1995; Giraudo, 1997). Extensive South American distribution from southeastern Venezuela and western Guyanas, in Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina east of Andes (Dixon 1989, Dixon & Markezich, 1992; Achával & Olmos, 1997).

Comments: As Dixon & Markezich (1992) commented, this taxon is very complex. Undoubtedly, it is one of the most remarkable examples of geographic variation in Neotropical snakes.

Dixon & Markezich (1992) studied the variation and in the majority of the analyzed populations, they did not find significant differences in meristic characters. Using the color pattern variation, they recognized four subspecies: *L. p. poecilogyrus* in the Atlantic Forest of Rio de Janeiro and Espiritu Santo; *L. p. caesius* in the Chacoan Biogeographic region; *L. p. schotti* with an extensive distribution in the Catingas, Cerrado, part of Amazonian Region and Paranaense Forest; and *L. p. sublineatus* in the Pampean areas. However, they recognized different patterns and the presence of geographic clines in meristic and coloration characters within the subspecies.

Giraudo (1997) studied a great number of specimens from different areas of Argentina and identified them at subspecific level according to the Dixon & Markezich (1992) key. He concluded that the polymorphism of Argentinian populations is greater than that suggested by Dixon & Markezich (op. cit.) and that the limits between subspecies are arbitrary. Some specimens can be identified easily but others show characters from two or more subspecies.

Giraudo (1997) concluded that one taxon has a very regular pattern (with ontogenetic variation) in Misiones and northeastern Corrientes and exhibits some patterns described for *L. p. schotti* by Dixon & Markezich (1992). In northwestern Corrientes, this taxon intergrades with *L. p. caesius* and *L. p. sublineatus*. Considerable variation can be found in this area, but predominantly, the forms are similar to *caesius*. Also, intergrades of *caesius-sublineatus* and *caesius-schotti* can be found; a few specimens have a pattern similar to *sublineatus*.

In Salta, Formosa, western Chaco and northern Santa Fe, associated with the xerophytic forests of Chaqueña province, there is a population with a characteristic pattern (although it is also variable), that can be assigned to *L. p. caesius*. An example of this is the specimen photographed in Lavilla et al. (1995). This subspecies was not included in Argentina by Ceí (1993). This taxon intergrades with *schotti* towards the east and with *sublineatus* towards the south.

Finally, in Buenos Aires, Córdoba, southern and central Santa Fe, there are populations that can be assigned to *sublineatus* that present a typical color pattern, but they are also very variable. These populations intergrade with *caesius* in central and northern Santa Fe and Santiago del Estero.

As the above subspecies have clear biogeographic patterns that can be of importance in evolution and in conservation studies, we use the approach of Dixon & Markezich (1992) but point out to the users of the present list that there are wide areas of intergradation and that the populations show high variability. Therefore, in many cases, the identification at subspecific level is an illusion.

Liophis poecilogyrus caesius (Cope, 1862)

Opheomorphus doliatus caesius Cope, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 1862: 348.

Leimadophis poecilogyrus reticulatus Parker, 1931. J. Linn. Soc. London 37: 285, pl. 16.

Liophis poecilogyrus Dixon, 1980 (partim). Milwaukee Public. Mus., Contr. Biol. & Geol. 31:13.

Liophis poecilogyrus caesius Dixon & Markezich, 1992. Texas Jour. Sci. 44 (2): 151.

Type locality: Santa Fe, Argentina.

Distribution: Chaco, northeastern Corrientes, Formosa, Salta, Santiago del Estero, northern Santa Fe and Tucumán (Dixon, 1989; Dixon & Markezich, 1992; Lavilla et al., 1995; Giraudo, 1997). Also Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina (Dixon 1989, Dixon & Markezich, 1992; Achával & Olmos, 1997). Mainly Chaqueña province.

Liophis poecilogyrus schotti (Schegel, 1837)

X.[enodon] Schotti Schegel, 1837. Essai Physion. Serpens, 2: 91.

Liophis ornaticissima Jan, 1863. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol. 2: 123-330.

Liophis typhlus gastrosticta Jan, 1863. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol. 2: 123-330.

Liophis typhlus olivacea Jan, 1863. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol. 2: 123-330.

Liophis verecundus Jan, 1863. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol. 2: 123-330.

Liophis cobella flaviventris Jan, 1863. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol. 2: 123-330.

- Liophis reginae* var. *viridicyanaea* Jan, 1866. Icon. Gén. Ophid. 18 pl. 2, fig. 1.
Leimadophis poecilogyrus albadspersus Amaral, 1944. Pap. Av. Dep. Zool. S. Paulo 5: 78.
Leimadophis poecilogyrus pinetincola Amaral, 1944. Pap. Av. Dep. Zool. S. Paulo 5: 78.
Leimadophis poecilogyrus amazonicus Amaral, 1944. Pap. Av. Dep. Zool. S. Paulo 5: 81.
Leimadophis poecilogyrus franciscanus Amaral, 1944. Pap. Av. Dep. Zool. S. Paulo 5: 80.
Leimadophis poecilogyrus intermedius Amaral, 1944. Pap. Av. Dep. Zool. S. Paulo 5: 81.
Leimadophis poecilogyrus montanus Amaral, 1944. Pap. Av. Dep. Zool. S. Paulo 5: 79.
Leimadophis poecilogyrus xerophilus Amaral, 1944. Pap. Av. Dep. Zool. S. Paulo 5: 77.
Leimadophis poecilogyrus schotti Hoge, 1964. Mem. Inst. Butantan 30 (1960-62): 67.
Liophis poecilogyrus Dixon, 1980. Milwaukee Public. Mus., Contr. Biol. & Geol. 31:13. (en parte).
Leimadophis poecylogyrus lancinii Hoge, Romano & Cordeiro, 1976/77. Mem. Inst. Butantan 40/41: 75. [substitutive name to *L. poecilogyrus amazonicus* Amaral]
Liophis poecilogyrus schotti Dixon & Markezich, 1992. Texas Jour. Sci. 44 (2): 153.

Type locality: South America, restricted to São Paulo by Hoge (1964), Mem. Inst. Butantan, 30, 1960-62 (1964): 68.

Distribution: Northeastern Corrientes and Misiones. It is one of the most widespread subspecies, found from Venezuela and Guyanas to the Amazonian basin, northeastern Brazil, southeastern Brazil except coastal areas of Rio de Janeiro and Espiritu Santo (Dixon & Markezich, 1992). Paranaense province.

Liophis poecilogyrus sublineatus Cope, 1860

- Liophis merremii* var. *sublineatus* Cope, 1860. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 1860: 252
Leimadophis poecilogyrus platensis Amaral, 1944. Pap. Av. Dep. Zool. S. Paulo 5: 77.
Leimadophis poecilogyrus pictostriatus Amaral, 1944. Pap. Av. Dep. Zool. S. Paulo 5: 77.
Liophis poecilogyrus sublineatus Dixon & Markezich, 1992. Texas Jour. Sci. 44 (2): 157.

Type locality: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Córdoba, southern Corrientes, Entre Ríos, La Pampa, San Luis and central and southern Santa Fe (Dixon & Markezich, 1992; Vuoto 1995). Also Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil and Uruguay (Dixon & Markezich, 1992; Lema 1994). Pampeana and Espinal provinces (Dixon & Markezich, 1992; obs. pers.).

Liophis reginae macrosomus (Amaral 1935)

- Leimadophis reginae macrosoma* Amaral, 1935. Mem. Inst. Butantan 9: 238.
Leimadophis reginae maculicauda Hoge, 1952. Mem. Inst. Butantan 24 (2): 241.
Liophis reginae macrostoma Dixon, 1983. Ann. Carnegie Mus. 52 (6): 113.
Liophis reginae macrosomus Dixon, 1989. Smithsonian Herp. Inf. Serv. 79:21.

Type locality: Canna Brava, Goiás, Brazil.

Distribution: Northeastern Corrientes, Misiones and northern Salta (Dixon, 1983c, 1989; Alvarez et al., 1995; Giraudo, 1997). This subspecies is mentioned for boreal Chaco and for the Cerrado in Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Bolivia. Distributed in South America east of the Andes from Colombia to Argentina and Trinidad and Tobago (Dixon 1983 b). In Argentina it inhabits Paranaense and Yungas provinces and transitional regions with Chaqueña province.

Comments: Dixon (1983 b: 137) mentioned that the two specimens from Salta are intergrades between *L. reginae semiliniata* and *L. reginae macrostoma*. Williams & Francini (1991) included Formosa, probably based on Dixon's maps (1983c, 1989) that show marks that apparently include Formosa, but the material examined is from bordering localities of Paraguay. Alvarez et al. (1996) do not mention Formosa, and we believe this record needs confirmation.

Liophis sagittifer sagittifer (Jan 1863)

- L. (iopeltis) sagittifer* Jan, 1863. Elenco Sist. Ofid. Icon. Gén. Milano: 82.
Liophis pulcher Steindachhner, 1867. Sber. Akad. Wiss. Berl. 55 (1): 267.
Rhadinaea sagittifera Boulenger (*partim*), 1894. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 2: 165.
Zamenis argentinus Bréthès, 1917. Physis 3 (13): 93.

Leimadophis sagittifer Serié (*partim*), 1936. Inst. Mus. Univ. La Plata Obra Cincuentenario: 42.

Liophis sagittifer sagittifer Dixon & Thomas, 1982. Herpetologica 38 (3): 394.

Type locality: Mendoza, Argentina.

Distribution: Catamarca, Córdoba, Chubut, La Pampa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Neuquén, Río Negro, San Juan, San Luis, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán (Dixon & Thomas, 1982; Tiranti & Avila, 1997). Mainly Patagonica, Monte and Pampeana provinces, intergrades with *Liophis sagittifer modestus* in Espinal and Chaqueña provinces.

Liophis sagittifer modestus Koslowsky 1896

Rhadinaea modesta Koslowsky, 1896. Rev. Mus. La Plata 7: 453.

Liophis trifasciatus Werner, 1899. Zool. Anz. 22 (581): 114.

Liophis sagittifer modesta Dixon & Thomas, 1982. Herpetologica 38 (3): 393.

Liophis sagittifer modestus Dixon, Smithsonian Herp. Inf. Serv. 79: 22.

Type locality: Salta, Argentina.

Distribution: Chaco, Formosa, Jujuy, Salta, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán (Arzamendia & Giraudo, 1999). Also in Paraguay and Bolivia (Dixon & Thomas, 1982). Mainly Chaqueña province, intergrades with the other subspecies in Espinal.

Liophis vanzolinii Dixon 1985

Liophis vanzolinii Dixon, 1985. Copeia, (3): 567.

Type locality: Achiras, Córdoba, Argentina.

Distribution: Endemic to "Sierras" of Córdoba and San Luis, mainly above 600 m. elevation (Dixon, 1985; Cabrera 1991). Chaqueña province (Chaco Serrano district), also inhabiting grasslands in Pampa de Achala of Sierras Grandes in Córdoba, above 2000 m, region with andean-patagonic influence.

Lystrophis Cope, 1885

Rhinostoma Fitzinger, 1826. Neue Classification der Reptilien: 56. Type species: *Vipera nasua* Wagler.

Supressed by ICZN Op. 698, 1964, 101.

Lystrophis Cope, 1885. Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 1884: 193. Official Generic Name No. 1584 by

ICZN Op. 698, 1964, 101.

Type species: *Heterodon dorbignyi* Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854 by original designation and monotypy.

Lystrophis dorbignyi (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854)

Heterodon Dorbignyi Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854, Erp. Gén. 7:772.

Lystrophis dorbignyi Boulenger 1894. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 2:151

Type locality: South America.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Chaco, Córdoba, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, La Pampa, Mendoza, Misiones, Río Negro, Santa Fe and Santiago del Estero (Orrego Aravena, 1971; Williams & Scrocchi, 1994; Tiranti & Avila, 1997; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). Also in Paraguay, southern Brazil and Uruguay (Achával & Olmos, 1997).

Lystrophis histricus (Jan, 1863)

Heterodon histricus Jan, 1863 Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol. 2:224

Lystrophis histricus Boulenger, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 2:152

Type locality: Unknown.

Distribution: Formosa and Misiones (Viñas & Olmedo, 1988). Also in southern Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay (Orejas Miranda 1966; Achával & Olmos, 1997). Chaqueña province and bordering areas of Paranaense province (Campos district).

Comments: Koslowsky (1898) and Serié (1921, 1936) mentioned that this species may inhabit northeastern Argentina (including Chaco, Corrientes and Entre Ríos), but voucher records are only from Formosa and Misiones (Viñas & Olmedo, 1988). The latter authors also mentioned a specimen from La Pampa, but as they indicated, more material is needed to confirm this record.

Lystrophis pulcher (Jan, 1863)

Heterodon pulcher Jan 1863. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol. 2:222.

Lystrophis semicinctus Boulenger 1894. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. 2:153 (partim).

Lystrophis pulcher Scrocchi & Cruz, 1993. Papéis Avulsos Zool. 38 (10): 178.

Type locality: Bolivia.

Distribution: Catamarca, Chaco, Córdoba, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Jujuy, Salta, San Luis, Santiago del Estero, Santa Fe and Tucumán. Also in eastern Bolivia and southern Paraguay (Scrocchi & Cruz, 1993; Tiranti & Avila, 1997). Mainly in Chaqueña province, with records in Espinal.

Comments: Recently revalidated (Scrocchi & Cruz, 1993), formerly confused with *Lystrophis semicinctus*.

Lystrophis semicinctus (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854)

Heterodon semi-cinctus Duméril, Bibron & Duméril 1854 Erp. Gén. 7:774.

Heterodon pulcher Jan, 1863 (partim). Arch. Zool. Anat. Phys. II: 224.

Lystrophis semicinctus Boulenger, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 2:153.

Lystrophis semicinctus weiseri Müller, 1928. Zool. Anz. 77: 72.

Type locality: Buenos-Ayres et à Santa-Cruz.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Córdoba, Chubut, Entre Ríos, La Pampa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Neuquén, Río Negro, San Luis and Tucumán. Also in western Bolivia (Scrocchi & Cruz, 1993). Monte, Espinal, Pampeana and Patagónica provinces.

Comments: Formerly, authors considered a greater distribution because of the confusion with *L. pulcher*.

Mastigodryas Amaral 1934

Eudryas Fitzinger, 1843. Syst. Rept.: 26. Preoccupied by *Eudryas* Boisduval 1836.

Mastigodryas Amaral, 1934. Mem. Inst. Butantan 8 (1933-34): 157.

Dryadophis Stuart, 1939 (substitutive name to *Eudryas* Fitzinger), Copeia 1939: 55.

Type species: *Mastigodryas danieli* Amaral.

Mastigodryas bifossatus bifossatus (Raddi, 1820)

Coluber bifossatus Raddi, 1820. Mem. Soc. Italiana Sci. Modena 18: 333.

Coluber capistratus Lichtenstein, 1823. Verzeichniss der Doubletten des Zoologischen Museums der Königl. Universität zu Berlin: 104.

Coluber Lichtensteinii Wied, 1825. Nova Acta Acad. Leop. Carol., 12 (2): 493.

Coluber pantherinus (no Daudin) Schlegel, 1837. Essai Physion. Serpens, 2: 143, pl. 5, figs. 13-14.

Dryadophis bifossatus bifossatus Stuart, 1941 Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 49: 39, pl. 2, fig. 5.

Mastigodryas bifossatus bifossatus Peters & Orejas Miranda, 1970. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 297 I: 192.

Type locality: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Distribution: Eastern Chaco, Corrientes and Misiones (Giraudo, 1997). Also in Brazil from Rio Grande do Sul to Rio de Janeiro (Stuart, 1941). Associated to Paranaense province.

Comments: Mentioned in Uruguay by Stuart (1941), Achával & Olmos (1997) do not include the species in their list.

Mastigodryas bifossatus triseriatus (Amaral, 1931)

Dzymobius bifossatus triseriatus Amaral, 1931. Bull. Antiven. Amer. 4: 86.

Dryadophis bifossatus triseriatus Stuart, 1941. Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan 49: 43.

Mastigodryas bifossatus triseriatus Peters & Orejas Miranda, 1970. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 297 I: 192.

Type locality: Taunay, Mato Grosso (now Mato Grosso do Sul), Brazil.

Distribution: Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Ríos, Jujuy, Formosa, Salta and Santa Fe (Giraudo, 1997). Center, northeastern and south of Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay (Talbot, 1979; Lema, 1994). Chaqueña (Chaqueño Oriental district) and Yungas provinces.

Comments: *M. b. bifossatus* and *M. b. triseriatus* overlap broadly in the transitional areas between Chaqueña (Oriental district) and Paranaense provinces in western and southern Misiones, north Corrientes and eastern Formosa and Chaco. In this area, specimens exist with intermediate characters as well specimens easily assignable to the two subspecies.

Oxyrhopus Wagler, 1830

Oxyrhopus Wagler, 1830. Nat. Syst. Amphib.: 185

Sphenocephalus Fitzinger, 1843. Systema Reptilium: 25.

Oxyrrhopus Agassiz, 1847. Nomenclator Zoologici Index Universalis: 268.

Erythroxyrhopus Thompson, 1913. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1913: 80.

Type species: *Coluber petola* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. 10: 225. By subsequent designation.

Oxyrhopus clathratus (Duméril, Bibron et Duméril 1854)

Oxyrhopus clathratus. Duméril, Bibron et Duméril, 1854. Erp. Gén. 7: 1026.

Oxyrhopus doliatus var. *viperina* Werner, 1903. Zool. Anz. 26: 250.

Clelia clathrata pulcherrima Muller, 1923. Zool. Anz. 57: 153.

Oxyrhops clathratus Bailey, 1970. In Peters & Orejas Miranda, 1970. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 297 I: 231.

Type locality: Brazil.

Distribution: Misiones (Cranwell, 1943; Giraudo, 1997; Giraudo, in press). Also southeastern Brazil, from Minas Gerais to Rio Grande do Sul (Bailey, 1970c). Paranaense province.

Oxyrhopus guibei Hoge & Romano, 1977

Oxyrhopus trigeminus guibei Hoge & Romano, 1977. Mem. Inst. Butantan 40/41: 55.

Oxyrhopus guibei Zaher & Caramaschi, 1992. Bull. Mus. natn. Hist. nat. París 4, S. 14, a (3-4): 821.

Type locality: Londrina, Paraná State, Brazil.

Distribution: Corrientes, Chaco, Formosa and Misiones (Koslowsky, 1898; Berg, 1898; Serié, 1921, 1936; Gallardo, 1986; Canevari et al. 1989; Yanosky et al. 1993; Giraudo, 1997). Also in Brazil from Bahia and Goiás to Mato Grosso do Sul, in Paraguay and Bolivia (Zaher & Caramaschi, 1992). Paranaense and Chaqueña (Oriental district) provinces.

Oxyrhopus petola (Linnaeus, 1758)

Coluber petola Linnaeus, 1758. Systema Naturae, De. 10 : 225.

[*Oxyrrhopus*] *Petola* Lönnberg, 1896. Bihang till K. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handlingar, 22 (4): 7.

Type locality: Africa.

Distribution: Northern extreme of Misiones (Giraudo et al., 1993; Giraudo, 1997, Giraudo, in press). Great distribution from México through Central America to northwestern Ecuador west of the Andes, and Amazonian region of Bolivia, Perú and Ecuador, coastal area, central and south Brazil and also in Colombia (Bailey, 1970c; Giraudo et al., 1993). Paranaense province.

Comments: Although *O. p. digitalis* is the austral subspecies, the specimens from northern Misiones do not have the diagnostic characters indicated by Bailey (1970c). We do not assign subspecific status to this taxon until more conclusive studies are published.

Oxyrhopus rhombifer rhombifer (Duméril, Bibron et Duméril 1854)

Oxyrhopus rhombifer Duméril, Bibron et Duméril, 1854. Erp. Gén. 7 : 1018.

Oxyrhopus sub-punctatus Duméril, Bibron et Duméril, 1854. Erp. Gén. 7: 1016.

Oxyrhopus D`Orbigny Duméril, Bibron et Duméril, 1854. Erp. Gén. 7: 1024.

Oxyrhopus rhombifer rhombifer Werner, 1909. Mitt. Natur. Mus. Hamburg 26: 230.

Type locality: Corrientes, Argentina.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Corrientes, Entre Rios and Misiones. From Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, to Uruguay. (Bailey, 1970c; Giraudo, 1997; Achával & Olmos, 1997). Pampeana, Espinal, Chaqueña (Oriental district in Corrientes) provinces, and bordering areas of Paranaense (Campos district) province.

Oxyrhopus rhombifer bachmanni (Weyenbergh, 1876)

Coronella Bachmanni Weyenbergh, 1876. Period. Zool. Córdoba 2 (1875): 193.

Leptodira weiseri Muller, 1923. Zool. Anz. 57: 152.

Pseudoboa rhombifera Serié, 1936 (*partim*). Inst. Mus. Univ. La Plata, Obra Cincuentenario: 48.

Oxyrhopus rhombifer bachmanni Bailey, 1970. In Peters & Orejas-Miranda, Bull. U.S. Nat.

Mus. 297 (1): 235.

Type locality: Córdoba, Argentina.

Distribution: Catamarca, Córdoba, La Pampa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Rio Negro, San Juan, San Luis, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán (Tiranti & Avila, 1997; Avila & Morando, 1999). Chaqueña, Monte and Espinal provinces and transitional areas between Espinal and Pampeana (Pampeano Austral district) provinces.

Oxyrhopus rhombifer inaequifasciatus Werner, 1909

Oxyrhopus rhombifer var. *Inaequifasciata* Werner, 1909. Mitt. Natur. Mus. Hamburg 26:230.

Pseudoboa ornata Hoge & Mertens, 1955. Senck. Biol. 36: 305.

Pseudoboa rhombifer inaequifasciatus Bailey, 1970. In: Peters & Orejas Miranda. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 297 (1): 235.

Type locality: Estancia Postillon, Puerto Max in Paraguay River, Paraguay.

Distribution: Chaco, Formosa, Jujuy, Salta and Santa Fe (Giraudó & Quaini, 1997). Chaqueña province.

Comments: Rey & Lions (1996) mentioned a specimen in Corrientes, Capital. However, it was captured in the neighborhoods of a laboratory for the production of antivenom serum which maintain snakes from diverse origins in captivity (L. Rey pers. com.). All the specimens from Corrientes, including various of Capital Department are *O. r. rhombifer* (Giraudó, 1997). It is possible that the record of Rey & Lions is based on an escaped specimen and for this reason, we do not include *O. r. inaequifasciatus* in Corrientes.

Phalotris Cope, 1862.

Phalotris Cope, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1861: 524.

Elapomorphus (*Phalotris*) Lema, 1984. Iheringia (zool.) (64): 61.

Type species: *Elapomorphus tricolor* Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854, Erp. Gén., 7: 837.

Comments: The genus, used as subgenus by some authors (Lema, 1984; Cei, 1993, inter alia), was revalidated by Ferrarezzi (1993, 1993a) for the species formerly included in *Elapomorphus* with a single prefrontal scale. Therefore, all Argentinian species are *Phalotris*. The genus *Elapomorphus* is restricted to three species that have two prefrontals scales.

Also, Ferrarezzi (1993) and Puerto & Ferrarezzi (1993) reorganized the taxonomy of the genus based on priority of the names, and they did not recognize races or subspecies as other authors had (Lema, 1994 considers several in *P. bilineatus* (= *Elapomorphus spegazzinii*), and *P. lemniscatus*). We use the approaches of Puerto & Ferrarezzi, because several specimens of *P. bilineatus* cannot be assigned to a subspecies based on Lema (1994), and because the majority of the taxa are known from a few specimens and their geographic variation is not well know.

Although six species have been reported from Argentina, during the examination of all specimens in Argentinian Museums, no specimens of *Phalotris tricolor* were found. All specimens identified as this species were actually *Phalotris punctatus*, a very similar species (Giraudó, 1997).

Phalotris bilineatus (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854)

Elapomorphus bilineatus Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854. Erp. Gén., 7: 839

Phalotris bilineatus Cope, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1861: 524.

Elapomorphus spegazzinii Boulenger, 1913. Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (3) 6: 49.

Elapomorphus suspectus Amaral, 1924. Jour. Washington Acad. Sci. 14: 202.

Elapomorphus bollei Mertens, 1954. Senckenb. biol. 34: 183 fig. 1.

Elapomorphus bilineatus suspectus Lema, 1978, Com. Mus. Ci. PUCRS (16):2, fig.1-3.

Elapomorphus bilineatus spegazzinii Lema, 1978. Com. Mus. Ci. PUCRS (17): 12.

Elapomorphus lemniscatus suspectus Lema, 1979. Iheringia, (zool.) (54): 8.

Elapomorphus lemniscatus spegazzinii Lema, 1979. Iheringia (zool.) (54): 80.

Elapomorphus (*Phalotris*) *spegazzinii spegazzinii* Lema, 1984. Iheringia (zool.) (64): 64.

Elapomorphus (*Phalotris*) *spegazzinii suspectus* Lema, 1984, Iheringia (zool.) (64): 66.

Phalotris bilineatus Ferrarezzi, 1993. Dep. Zool. Inst. Biocienc. Univ. São Paulo. Brazil: 215.

Type locality: Corrientes, Argentina

Distribution: Buenos Aires, La Pampa, Córdoba, Corrientes, Chaco, Chubut, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Jujuy, Mendoza, Misiones, Río Negro, Salta, San Luis, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán. Also Paraguay, Uruguay and southern Brazil to São Paulo and Mato Grosso do Sul (Ferrarezzi, 1993, Puerto & Ferrarezzi, 1993; Tiranti & Avila, 1997; Giraudó & Quaini, 1997). Chaqueña, Espinal, Monte and Pampeana provinces.

Comments: This taxon is the only *Phalotris* species reported (as *Elapomorphus bilineatus*) from Uruguay by Achával & Olmos (1997), despite the fact that Ferrarezzi (1993) included several other species in his revision.

Phalotris cuyanus (Ceï, 1984)

Elapomorphus cuyanus Ceï, 1984. Bol. Mus. Ci. Nat. Antrop. Moyano, Mendoza 4: 49, fig. 1.

Phalotris cuyanus Ferrarezzi, 1993. Dep. Zool. Inst. Biocienc. Univ. São Paulo. Brazil: 212.

Type locality: Los Reyunos, San Rafael, Mendoza, Argentina.

Distribution: San Juan and Mendoza (Ceï, 1984). Monte province.

Phalotris lemniscatus (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854)

Elapomorphus lemniscatus Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854. Erp. Gen., 7: 840.

Phalotris lemniscatus Cope, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1861: 524.

Elapomorphus trilineatus Boulenger, 1889. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 6 (4): 266

Phalotris lemniscatus Ferrarezzi, 1993. Dep. Zool. Inst. Biocienc. Univ. São Paulo. Brazil: 214.

Type locality: South America.

Distribution: Corrientes and Entre Ríos (Giraudó, 1997). Also southern Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil and Uruguay (Ferrarezzi, 1993).

Phalotris punctatus (Lema, 1979)

Elapomorphus punctatus Lema, 1979. Revta. bras. Biol., 39(4): 835,

Phalotris punctatus Ferrarezzi, 1993. Dep. Zool. Inst. Biocienc. Univ. São Paulo. Brazil: 211.

Type locality: Rosario de la Frontera, Salta, Argentina.

Distribution: Catamarca, Córdoba, Corrientes, Chaco, Formosa, Misiones, Salta and Santa Fe (Lavilla et al., 1995; Giraudó, 1997; Giraudó & Quaini, 1997). Mainly in Chaqueña province and in bordering areas of Paranaense (Campos district) and Espinal provinces.

Phalotris reticulatus (Peters, 1860)

Elapomorphus reticulatus Peters, 1860, Mon. Berl. Ac.: 518, fig. 2

Phalotris reticulatus Cope, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1861: 524.

Elapomorphus iheringi Strauch, 1884. Bull. Ac. St. Petersb. 24: 571.

Phalotris melanopleurus Cope, 1885. Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 22: 199.

Elapomorphus (Phalotris) lemniscatus divittatus Lema, 1984. Iheringia (zool.) (64): 70.

Phalotris reticulatus Ferrarezzi, 1993. Dep. Zool. Inst. Biocienc. Univ. São Paulo. Brazil: 213.

Type locality: Brazil.

Distribution: Misiones and Corrientes (Lema, 1984; Giraudó, 1997; Giraudó (in press)). Also in Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul states in Brazil (Ferrarezzi, 1993; Puerto & Ferrarezzi, 1993). Paranaense province (Selvas Mixtas district in Pinares community and Campos district).

Philodryas Wagler, 1830

Philodryas Wagler, 1830. Nat. Syst. Amphib.: 185.

Chlorosoma Wagler, 1830. Nat. Syst. Amphib.: 185.

Tropidodryas Fitzinger, 1843. Systema Reptilium: 26.

Callirhinus Girard, 1857 (preoccupied by *Callirhinus* Cuvier). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1857: 181

Euophrys Günther, 1858. Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus.: 139.

Galeophis Berthold, 1859. Nach. Univ. K. Gas., Wiss. Göttingen, 17: 181.

Teleolepis Cope, 1870. Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 11 (1869): 153.

Agratomus Cope, 1887. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. 32: 93.

Dirrhox Cope, 1887 (substitutive name to *Callirhinus* Girard). Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 24: 58

Atomophis Cope, 1887. Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 24: 58.

Rhinodryas Werner, 1903. Abh. Bayerischen Akad. 22: 384.

Pseuduromacer Werner, 1924. Sitz. Math. Naturwiss. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 133 (I): 52.

Type species: *Coluber Olfersii* Lichtenstein, 1823. Verzeichniss der Doubletten des Zoologischen Museums der Königl. Universität zu Berlin: 104.

Philodryas aestivus subcarinatus Boulenger 1902

Philodryas subcarinatus Boulenger, 1902. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.(7) 9:287.

Philodryas aestivus subcarinatus Barrio, Laurent & Thomas, 1977. J. Herpet. 11 (2): 230.

Type locality: Colonia Benitez, Itapúa Department, Paraguay.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Misiones, Salta, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, and Tucumán (Barrio et al., 1997; Corbella, 1989; Couturier & Grisolia, 1989; Williams & Wichmann, 1989; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). Also in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay (Thomas, 1977; Giraudo, 1997; Achával & Olmos, 1997). Pampeana, Espinal and Chaqueña provinces and bordering areas of Paranaense province (Campos district).

Comments: *Philodryas aestivus aestivus* and *Philodryas aestivus subcarinatus* are distinguished by 19 and 21 rows of scales at midbody, respectively. D'Agostini (1998) stated that the geographic distribution of the character is irregular and declared the subspecies as invalid. We disagree with D'Agostini, because in her Figure 1 the majority of specimens from Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia and Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil) have 21 rows (except 2 specimens from Argentina with 19), whereas the majority of specimens from Paraná, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul and Brazilia have 19 rows. Also, *Philodryas aestivus aestivus* inhabits humid forests and jungles and is semi-arboreal; whereas, in Argentina, *P. a. subcarinatus* inhabits grasslands and open areas (Giraudo, 1997).

Philodryas aestivus ssp.

Distribution: Salta and Jujuy. In Bolivia only known from type locality (see comments). Yungas Province.

Comments: This population from Bolivia was recognized as distinct by Thomas (1977), yet a description has not been published. The present inclusion in the Argentina fauna is based on eight specimens housed at Fundación Miguel Lillo.

Philodryas baroni Berg 1895

Philodryas baroni Berg, 1895. An. Mus. Nac. Bs. As. 4: 189.

Rhinodryas Konigi Werner, 1903. Abh. K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss. (Math. - Naturw. KL.) 22: 384.

Philodryas baroni var. *fusco-flavescens* Serié, 1915. An. Mus. Nac. Bs. As. 26: 227.

Chlorosoma baroni Amaral, 1929. Mem. Inst. Butantan 4: 212.

Philodryas baroni Abalos, Báez & Nader, 1964. Acta zool. lilloana 20: 258.

Type locality: Tucumán and Riacho de Oro (Chaco)

Distribution: Catamarca, Chaco, Córdoba; Formosa, Salta, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán (Thomas, 1977; Yanosky, 1989; Lavilla et al., 1995; Arzamendia, 1999). Chaqueña province.

Philodryas mattogrossensis Koslowsky 1898

Philodryas mattogrossensis Koslowsky, 1898. Rev. Mus. La Plata 8: 29.

Philodryas ternetzii Schenkel, 1901. Verh. Naturforsch. Ges. Basel, 13 (1900): 170.

Philodryas Erlandi Lonnberg, 1902. An. Mag. Nat. Hist. 7 (10): 460.

Philodryas boulengeri Werner, 1909. Mitt. Natur. Mus. Hamburg. 26: 232.

Chlorosoma mattogrossense Amaral, 1929. Mem. Inst. Butantan 4: 45.

Philodryas mattogrossensis Peters & Orejas Miranda, 1970. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 297 (1): 234.

Type locality: Miranda, Mato Grosso, Brazil (the state of Mato Grosso was subdivided and Miranda is now in the Mato Grosso do Sul state).

Distribution: Chaco, Formosa and Salta (Lavilla et al., 1995; Alvarez et al., 1996). Also in Bolivia, Paraguay and Mato Grosso area in Brazil (Thomas, 1977). Chaqueña province.

Philodryas olfersii latirostris Cope, 1862

Philodryas latirostris Cope, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 1862: 73.

Philodryas argentinus Muller, 1924. Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 11: 90.

Philodryas olfersii latirostris Thomas, 1977. Diss. Abst. Int. 37 (8): 167.

Type locality: Paraguay

Distribution: Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Salta and Santa Fe. Also in Mato Grosso, Brazil, Paraguay, eastern Bolivia and Perú (Thomas, 1977; Giraudo, 1995, 1997; Quaini & Arzamendia, 1998). Chaqueña province.

Philodryas olfersii olfersii (Lichtenstein, 1823)

Coluber Olfersii Lichtenstein, 1823. Verzeichniss der Doubletten des Zoologischen Museums der Königl. Universität zu Berlin: 104.

C. [oluber] pileatus Wied, Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte von Brasilien, I:344.

Chlorosoma olfersii Amaral, 1929. Mem. Inst. Butantan 4: 42

Philodryas olfersii latirostris Thomas, 1977. Diss. Abst. Int. 37 (8): 167.

Type locality: Brazil

Distribution: Misiones, northern and eastern Corrientes, and eastern Entre Ríos (through Uruguay River). Also from Minas Gerais, Brazil, to Uruguay (Giraudo, 1997). Paranaense province.

Comments: Thomas (1977) and other authors (Gallardo, 1986; Williams & Francini, 1991; Cej, 1993) mentioned *P. o. latirostris* throughout Argentina, including Misiones. Giraudo (1997) studied the species in Argentina and bordering areas of Paraguay and concluded that the populations represented *P. o. olfersii*. This subspecies is characterized by having the dorsum of the head golden brown followed by a vertebral line of the same color. This color is remarkably different from the green color on the rest of the body. It also has a postocular line broader than the one in *P. o. latirostris* and shows statistically significant differences in number of ventral scales, subcaudal scales and caudal length/ total length ratio.

Philodryas patagoniensis

Dryophylax schottii (not Schlegel, 1837) Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854. Erp. Gen. 7: 1118.

Callirhinus patagoniensis Girard, 1857. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia: 182.

Philodryas schottii (not Schlegel, 1837) Günther, 1858. Cat. Colub. Snakes Col. Brit. Mus. 6: 125.

Europhrys modestus Günther, 1858. Cat. Colub. Snakes Col. Brit. Mus. 6: 139.

Pseudophis patagoniensis Cope, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14: 348.

Liophis poecilostitctus Jan, 1863. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol. 2: 289.

Dirrhox patagoniensis Cope, 1887. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 24: 58.

Philodryas patagoniensis Hoge, 1964. Mem. Inst. Butantan 30: 67.

Type locality: Mouth of the Negro River, Patagonia, Argentina.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Córdoba, Corrientes, Chaco, Chubut, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Jujuy, La Rioja, La Pampa, Mendoza, Misiones, Neuquén, Río Negro, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán. Also in Brazil, Paraguay, eastern Bolivia and Uruguay (Orrego Aravena, 1971; Thomas, 1977; Tiranti & Avila, 1997; Achával & Olmos, 1997; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). Chaqueña, Espinal, Monte, Pampeana provinces, in bordering areas of Paranaense and Patagónica province.

Philodryas psammophideus psammophideus Gunther 1872

Philodryas psammophideus Gunther, 1872. An. Mag. Nat. Hist. 4 (9): 23.

Philodryas lineatus Werner, 1909. Mitt. Naturwiss. Mus. Hamburg 26: 233.

Philodryas pallidus Werner, 1926. Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien (Math. naturw. Klas.) 135 (1): 247.

Chlorosoma psammophideum Serié, 1936. Inst. Mus. Univ. La Plata, Obra Cincuentenario: 51.

Philodryas psammophideus psammophideus Thomas, 1977. Diss. Abstr. Int. 37 (8): 186.

Type locality: Tucumán, Argentina.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Córdoba, Corrientes, Chaco, Formosa, Jujuy, La Rioja, La Pampa, Mendoza, Neuquén, Río Negro, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán (Thomas; 1977; Cej, 1993; Lavilla et al., 1995).

Philodryas trilineatus (Burmeister, 1861)

Herpetodryas trilineatus Burmeister, 1861. Reise durch d. La Plata Staaten (1857-1860) Halle, vol. 1 and 2: 309.

Philodryas burmeisteri Jan, 1863. Elenco Sist. Ofid. Icon. Gen. Milano: 84.

Dromicus chilensis Steindachner, 1867. Sitz. Akad. Wiss. Wien. 55 (1): 265.

Philodryas arenarius Andersson, 1898. Ofv. K. Vet. Akad. Forh. Stockholm 7: 458.

Philodryas burmeisteri Berg, 1898. An. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Bs. As. 6: 26.
Chlorosoma burmeisteri Amaral, 1929. Mem. Inst. Butantan 4: 42.
Philodryas burmeisteri Peters & Orejas-Miranda, 1970. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 297 (I): 242.
Philodryas trilineatus Cei, 1993.

Type locality: Mendoza, Argentina.

Distribution: Catamarca, Chubut, La Pampa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Neuquén, Rio Negro, Salta, San Juan, San Luis and Tucumán. Monte province.

Philodryas varius (Jan, 1863)

Liophis wagleri var. *varia* Jan, 1863. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol. 2: 301.
Philodryas borellii Peracca, 1897. Bol. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, 12 (274): 14.
Philodryas bolivianus (partim) Werner, 1909. Hamburg. Jahrb. Wiss. Anst. 26: 230.
Philodryas bolivianus Serié, 1921. An. Soc. Cient. Argent. 92: 21.
Philodryas psammophideus Amaral, 1926. Rev. Mus. Paulista 14: 20.
Philodryas psammophideus (partim) Peters & Orejas Miranda, 1970. Bull. U. S. nat. Mus. 297 (1): 244.
Philodryas patagoniensis haywardi Laurent, 1973. Acta. zool. lilloana 26 (20): 291.
Philodryas borelli, Thomas, Laurent & Barrio, 1977. Herpetologica 33: 82.
Philodryas varius Thomas & Johnson, 1984. J. Herpet. 18: 80.

Type locality: Veracruz (mistake for Santa Cruz de la Sierra), Bolivia.

Distribution: Catamarca, Jujuy, Salta and Tucumán. In Bolivia to Cochabamba (Thomas, 1977). Mainly in Yungas region, but can be found in bordering areas of Monte and Chaqueña province.

Phimophis Cope, 1860

Rhinosimus Duméril, Bibron et Duméril, 1854. Erp. Gén. 7: 991 (preoccupied by *Rhinosimus* Latreille, 1802-1803).
Phimophis Cope, 1860. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia (1860): 79. Nombre substituto para *Rhinosimus* Duméril, Bibron et Duméril, 1854. Erp. Gén. 7: 991, Official Generic Name No. 1585 ICZN Op. 698.

Type species: *Rhinosimus Guerini* Duméril, Bibron et Duméril, 1854. Erp. Gén. 7: 991.

Phimophis guerini (Duméril, Bibron et Duméril 1854)

Rhinosimus Guerini Duméril, Bibron et Duméril, 1854. Erp. Gén. 7: 991.
Oxyrhopus guerini Boulenger, 1896. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3: 113.
Rhinostoma scytaloides Werner, 1913. Mitt. Natur. Mus. Hamburg. 30: 31.
Rhinostoma guianense Serié (*partim*), 1915. An. Mus. Hist. Nat. Bs. As. 27: 100.
Rhinosimus amarali Mello, 1926. Mem. Inst. O. Cruz 19: 128.
Pseudoboa guerini Serié, 1936. Inst. Mus. Univ. La Plata, Obra Cincuentenario: 47.
Phimophis guerini Bailey, 1962. Bull. Zool. Nomen. 19: 164.

Type locality: Unknown.

Distribution: Córdoba, Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Misiones, Santa Fe and Tucumán (Serié, 1915; Abdala, 1990; Leynaud & Chiaraviglio, 1996; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). Chaqueña province and transitional areas with Paranaense province (Campos district).

Phimophis vittatus (Boulenger)

Rhinostoma vittatum Boulenger, 1896. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3: 115.
Rhinostoma guianense Serie, 1915. (*partim*). An. Mus. Hist. Nat. Bs. As. 27: 100.
Rhinostoma vittatum Serie, 1936. Inst. Mus. Univ. La Plata, Obra Cincuentenario: 49.
Phimophis vittatus Bailey, 1970. In Peters & Orejas-Miranda, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 297 (I): 246.

Type locality: Buenos Aires, Argentina. (Probably in error).

Distribution: Catamarca, Córdoba, Chaco, Formosa, La Rioja, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán. It needs confirmation in Entre Ríos (Abdala, 1990; Lavilla et al., 1995; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997; Alvarez et al., 1996). Chaqueña and Monte province.

Pseudablakes Boulenger 1896

Pseudablakes Boulenger, 1896. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. 3: 126.

Type species: *Eiremis agassizii* Jan, 1863, by monotypy.

Pseudablakes agassizzi (Jan, 1863)

Eiremis Agassizii Jan, 1863. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol. 2: 260.

Philodryas paucisquamis Peters, 1863. Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin 1863: 286. L.[*iopeltis*]

brevicauda Jan, 1863. Elenco Sist. degli Ofidi: 82.

Pseudablakes agassizii Boulenger, 1896. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3: 126.

Type locality: Uruguay

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Chaco, Entre Ríos, La Pampa, Misiones, San Luis, Santa Fe and Santiago del Estero (Gallardo 1982; Viñas, 1985; Viñas et. al, 1989; Vega & Bellagamba, 1990; Giraudo, 1997, 1999; Tiranti & Avila, 1997; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). Also in southern and southwestern Brazil to Minas Gerais and Uruguay (Giraudo, 1997; Achával & Olmos, 1997; Kiefer, 1998) in the east. Chaqueña province, and transitional areas with Paranaense (Campos district), Espinal and Pampeana provinces.

Pseudoboa Schneider, 1801

Pseudoboa Schneider, 1801. Hist. Amphib. 2: 281.

Olisthenes Cope, 1859. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1859: 296.

Type species: *Pseudoboa coronata*, Schneider, 1801. Hist. Amphib. 2: 286.

Pseudoboa haasi (Boettger, 1905)

Oxyrhopus haasi Boettger, 1905. Zool. Anz. 29: 374.

Pseudoboa haasi Amaral, 1926. Rev. Mus. Paulista 15: 105.

Type locality: Campos de Palmas, Paraná, Brazil.

Distribution: Northern and northeastern Misiones. Also southeastern São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio grande do Sul in Brazil (Bailey, 1970a; Lema & Ely, 1979; Giraudo, 1993, 1997; Lema 1994; Morato et. al, 1995; Giraudo, in press). Paranaense province (Selvas Mixtas district, in Pinares community).

Comments: See comments on *Pseudoboa nigra* in the introduction.

Pseudoeryx Fitzinger, 1826

Pseudoeryx Fitzinger, 1826. Neue Classification der Reptilien: 55

Pseudoerix Thon, 1838 (emendation of *Pseudoeryx* Fitzinger), in Ersch & Gruber, Enc. 2 (12): 387

Pseuderyx Fitzinger, 1843 (emendation of *Pseudoeryx* Fitzinger), Systema Reptilium: 25

Dimades Gray, 1849. Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus.: 76.

Type species: *Coluber plicatilis* Linnaeus, 1758. Systema Naturae 10: 217.

Pseudoeryx plicatilis plicatilis (Linnaeus 1758)

Coluber plicatilis Linnaeus, 1758. Syst. Nat. Ed. 10:217.

Pseudoeryx plicatilis Fitzinger, 1826. Neue Classif. der Rept.: 55.

Pseudoeryx Daudinii Fitzinger, 1826. Neue Classif. der Rept.: 55.

Dimades plicatilis Boulenger, 1894. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 2:186.

Pseuderyx plicatilis var. *anomalolepis* Bocourt, 1985. Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 804.

Hydrops lehmanni Dunn, 1944. Caldasia 3 (11): 71.

Pseudoeryx plicatilis plicatilis Hoge, 1964. Mem. Inst. Butantan 30: 80.

Type locality: "Ternataeis".

Distribution: Corrientes, Chaco, Formosa and Misiones (Giraudo, 1997; Giraudo, in press). Wide distribution in South America from Colombia, Venezuela and Guyanas to northern Argentina (Peters & Orejas Miranda, 1970). Chaqueña and Paranaense provinces (always related to great rivers and flood plains).

Comments: The references in Chaco, Corrientes and Misiones are old (Berg, 1898; Koslowky, 1898; Serié, 1921, 1936). The only Argentinian specimen found in museums is from Formosa, but the we collected specimens in Paraguay, on the banks of the Paraguay River, very close to the border of Formosa and Chaco and 50 km airline distance from Corrientes (Giraudo, in press).

Pseudotomodon Koslowsky 1896

Pseudotomodon Koslowsky, 1896. Rev. Mus. La Plata VII: 454.

Pseudotomodon Peracca, 1897. Bol. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Univ. Torino 12 (278): 1.

Type species: *Pseudotomodon mendozinus* (= *Pelias trigonatus* Leybold, 1873) by monotypy.

Pseudotomodon trigonatus (Leybold, 1873)

Pelias trigonatus Leybold, 1873. Excursión a las Pampas Argentinas, Hojas de mi diario: 82.

Tomodon ocellatus Boulenger, 1896 (*partim*). Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat Hist. 3:121.

Pseudotomodon mendozinus Koslowsky, 1896. Rev. Mus. La Plata 7: 455.

Pseudotomodon Crivellii Peracca, 1897. Bol. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. R. Univ. Torino 12 (278):1.

Pseudotomodon trigonatus Serié, 1936. Inst. Mus. Univ. La Plata, Obra Cincuentenario: 49.

Tomodon ocellatus trigonatus Abalos, Baez & Nader, 1964. Acta Zool. Lilloana 20: 253.

Pseudotomodon trigonatus Bailey, 1970. In Peters & Orejas-Miranda, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 297 (1): 256.

Type locality: Estancia Los Aguirre, Departamento San Carlos, Mendoza, Argentina.

Distribution: Córdoba, Chubut, La Pampa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Neuquén,

Rio Negro, San Juan, San Luis and Santiago del Estero (Orrego Aravena, 1971; Avila, 1997; Tiranti & Avila, 1997). According to Williams & Francini (1991), the species' presence in Catamarca needs to be confirmed. Mainly in Monte province, but also in Chaqueña province (Serrano district), in "Sierras" of Córdoba, and in southern Buenos Aires in border areas of Espinal province.

Psomophis Myers & Cadle, 1994

Psomophis Myers & Cadle, 1994. Am. Mus. Nov. 3102: 6

Type species: *Rhadinaea obtusa* Cope, 1863. By original designation.

Psomophis genimaculatus (Boettger, 1885)

Dromicus lineatus Duméril, Bibron & Duméril 1854. Erp. Gen. 7 (1):

Liophis (Lygophis) genimaculata Boettger, 1885. Z. Naturwiss. 58: 213-248.

Rhadinaea genimaculata Boulenger, 1894. Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) 2: 170-171.

Liophis joberti Hoge, 1958 (*partim*). Pap. Avulsos, Dept. Zool. Sec. Agr. S. Paulo 13 (17): 222-223.

Psomophis genimaculatus Myers & Cadle, 1994. Am. Mus. Nov. 3102: 16.

Type locality: Paraguay

Distribution: Salta, Formosa and Corrientes (Scrocchi & Giraudo 1997; Lions & Alvarez, 1997). Also in Bolivia, Paraguay and Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil (Myers & Cadle, 1994). Chaqueña province.

Comments: Distributions of both Argentinian species overlap in the vicinity of Resistencia city (Chaco) and Corrientes city (Corrientes) (Scrocchi & Giraudo, 1997). Earlier studies mentioned Chaco, Misiones and Santa Fe (Koslowsky, 1898; Serié, 1921, 1936), but there are no voucher specimens from these locations.

Psomophis obtusus (Cope, 1863)

Rhadinaea obtusa Cope, 1863. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 15: 101.

Enicognathus sp. Müller, 1882 [1880]. Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel 7 (1):144.

Coronella obtusa Boulenger, 1885. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, 15 (87):194.

Liophis obtusus Amaral, 1929. Mem. Inst. Butantan 4: 89.

Psomophis obtusus Myers & Cadle, 1994. Am. Mus. Nov. 3102: 23.

Type locality: Paysandú, Uruguay

Distribution: In the provinces of the Paraná River basin: Corrientes, Chaco, Santa Fe, Entre Ríos, reaching Buenos Aires (Scrocchi & Giraudo, 1997; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). Also in southern Paraguay, southern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) and Uruguay (Myers & Cadle, 1994; Achával & Olmos, 1997). Chaqueña, Espinal and Pampeana provinces.

Rhachidelus Boulenger 1908

Rhachidelus Boulenger, 1908. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 2: 31.

Type species: *Rhachidelus brazili* Boulenger 1908, by monotypy.

Rhachidelus brazili Boulenger 1908

Rhachidelus brazili Boulenger, 1908. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8)2: 31

Type locality: Near São Paulo, Brazil.

Distribution: Southwestern Misiones. Also southern Brazil, from São Paulo to Rio Grande do Sul (Lema 1994). Paranaense (Campos district)

Comments: The reference to Córdoba (Scrocchi & Monguillot, 1992) may represent an accidental introduction. We prefer not to include this locality in this species' distribution until a voucher is available.

Sibynomorphus Fitzinger 1843

Sibynomorphus Fitzinger, 1843, Syst. Rept.: 27

Anholodon Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854, Erp. Gén., 7: 1165

Cochliophagus Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854, Erp. Gén., 7: 478

Pseudopareas Boulenger, 1896, Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus. 3:462

Type species: *Dipsas mikanii* Schlegel, 1837, by original designation.

Sibynomorphus lavillai Scrocchi, Porto & Rey, 1993

Sibynomorphus lavillai Scrocchi, Porto & Rey 1993, Rev. Brazil. Biol. 53 (2): 200-202.

Type locality: 10 kilometers north of Joaquín V. González and 14.7 kilometers east of the intersection between National Route 16 and Provincial Route 30. Anta Department. Salta. Argentina.

Distribution: Chaco, Formosa, Jujuy, Salta and Santiago del Estero (Scrocchi et al, 1993; Lions & Alvarez, 1996a). Chaqueña province.

Sibynomorphus mikani (Schlegel, 1837)

Dipsas mikanii Schlegel, 1837. Essai Phys. Serp. 2: 277.

Sibynomorphus mikanii Fitzinger, 1843. Syst. Rept.: 27.

Anholodon mikanii Duméril & Bibron, 1854. Erp. gén. 7: 1165.

Leptognathus mikanii Giinther, 1858. Cat. Snak. Brit. Mus.: 178.

Leptognathus garmani Cope, 1887. Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 24: 60.

Leptognathus mikanii Boulenger, 1896. Cat. Snak. Brit. Mus. (nat. Hist.) 3: 453.

Sibynomorphus mikanii Amaral, 1929. Mems Inst. Butantdn 4: 198.

Sibynomorphus mikani mikani Peters, 1960. Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan 114: 148.

Type locality: Brazil

Distribution: Misiones (Scrocchi et. al, 1993; Giraudo, 1997). From Tocantins to Santa Catarina in Brazil (Franco 1994).

Sibynomorphus turgidus (Cope, 1868)

Leptognathus turgida Cope, 1868, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 1868: 136.

Tropidodipsas spilogaster Griffin, 1915, Mem. Carnegie Mus. 7: 197.

Sibynomorphus turgidus Amaral, 1926, Comm. Linh. Telegr. Estrat. M. Grosso ao Amazonas, Sao Paulo, 84 anex 5, Hist. Nat. Zool.:5.

Type locality: Northern part of Paraguay River.

Distribution: Northeastern Córdoba, Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Jujuy, Misiones, Salta, Santiago del Estero, Santa Fe and Tucumán (Abalos et al., 1964; Cabrera & Merlini, 1989; Scrocchi et al, 1993). Also in Bolivia, Paraguay, south of Mato Grosso in Brazil and Uruguay (Franco, 1994; Achával & Olmos, 1997; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). Mainly Chaqueña province, it enters the Paranaense province through the Paraná River; it also occurs in bordering areas of Espinal and Yungas provinces.

Sibynomorphus ventrimaculatus (Boulenger 1885)

Leptognathus ventrimaculatus Boulenger, 1885. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) 16:87.

Leptognathus intermedia Steindachner, 1903. Sitz. Math.-Naturwiss. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien 112: 16.

Heterorhachis poecilolepis Amaral, 1923. Proc. New England Zool. Club 8: 85-105.

Sibynomorphus ventrimaculatus Amaral, 1929. Mem. Inst. Butantan 4: 200.

Type locality: São Lorenço, south embroder of Lagoa dos Patos, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Distribution: Misiones, northeastern Corrientes (Abalos & Mischis, 1975; Scrocchi et al., 1993; Lions & Alvarez, 1996b; Giraudo, 1997). In Brazil, in Mato Grosso do Sul, São Paulo, Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul (Franco, 1994; Fernandes et al. 1998). Paranaense province.

Comments: The record from Santa Fe is based on a specimen at Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales in the CENAI (collection number 1696) from El Nochero, northwestern Santa Fe (Scrocchi et al., 1993), included in Chaco Occidental or "Seco". We consider that this record as a mistake in recording the origin, because *S. ventrimaculatus* is a typical species of the Paranaense Forest.

Spilotes Wagler, 1830

Spilotes Wagler, 1830. Nat. Syst. Amph.: 179.

Agriotes Jan, 1863. Elenco Sist. Ofidi: 81.

Type species: *Coluber pullatus* Linnaeus, 1758. Systema Naturae 10: 225.

Spilotes pullatus anomalepis Bocourt 1888

Spilotes pullatus var. *anomalepis* Bocourt, 1888. Misc. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 685, pl. 44, figs. 3-4.

Spilotes pullatus anomalepis Amaral, 1929. Mem. Inst. Butantan 4: 284, fig. 3.

Type locality: Brazil.

Distribution: Misiones. Also in Brazil from Bahía to Rio Grande do Sul. Paranaense province.

Comments: Several authors (Amaral, 1929b; Peters & Orejas Miranda, 1970; Abalos & Mischis, 1975; Cej, 1993) cited *Spilotes pullatus pullatus* from Misiones. This species is characterized by having 7 - 8 supralabials, 1+1 or 1+2 temporals, 207 - 241 ventrals and 102 - 129 subcaudals (Amaral, 1929b). However, Giraudo (1997) studied specimens from Misiones, and these specimens had 193 - 213 ventrals which is in agreement with *S. pullatus anomalepis* that has 198 - 214 ventrals and is the typical subspecies from southeastern Brazil between Bahía and Rio Grande do Sul (Amaral, 1929b) and have a continuum of populations with Misiones. Also, the specimens from Misiones have the same coloration pattern as the specimen of *S. p. anomalepis* illustrated in Amaral (1929, fig. 3).

This species is common in Misiones and was mentioned in Chaco and Salta by earlier authors (Berg, 1989; Koslowsky, 1898; Serié, 1921, 1936). Berg (1898: 13) mentioned a specimen from the Chaco Austral and described the characteristic color pattern of the species. Yanosky et al. (1993) mentioned it in Formosa but without a voucher. We did not find any specimen from these provinces, and these areas were explored recently in detailed surveys of the region (Alvarez et al., 1996). For that reason, we do not know if these populations belong to *S. p. pullatus*, previously mentioned in Argentina.

Tachymenis Wiegmann, 1835

Tachymenis Wiegmann, 1835. Nova Acta Acad. Caes.-Leop. Carol. 17: 251.

Zacholomorphus Fitzinger, Sitzb. Math.-Nat. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien 42: 407.

Type species: *Tachymenis peruviana* Wiegmann, 1835, by monotypy.

Tachymenis chilensis chilensis (Schlegel, 1837)

Coronella chilensis Schlegel, 1837. Essai Physiog. Serpens. 2: 70.

Dipsas chilensis Duméril & Bibron (*partim*), 1845. Erp. Gén. 7: 1159.

Tachymenis chilensis Girard, 1854. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia: 226.

Tachymenis peruviana Peters (*partim*), 1863 (en Wiegmann). Mber. Berl. Akad. Wiss. 4
1863 (1864): 275.

Mesotes chilensis Jan, 1863. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol. 2:308.

Coronella leucognatha Philippi (*nomen nudum*), 1899. An. Univ. Chile 104: 720.

Tachymenis peruviana var. *catenata* Werner, 1904. Ergeb. Hamburg. Magalh. Sammler.
Rept. U. Batr.:14.

Coronella campestris Philippi (*nomen nudum*), 1916. In Quijada, Bol. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Chile:47.

Coronella melanogastra Philippi (*nomen nudum*), 1916. In Quijada, Bol. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Chile:47.

Coronella plumbea (*partim*) Philippi (*nomen nudum*), 1916. In Quijada, Bol. Mus. Nac. Hist.
Nat. Chile:47.

Coronella montana Philippi (*nomen nudum*), 1916. In Quijada, Bol. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Chile:47.

Coronella lepida Philippi (*nomen nudum*), 1916. In Quijada, Bol. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Chile:47.

Tachymenis peruviana Serié (*partim*), 1936. Inst. Mus. Univ. Nac. La Plata, Obra Cincuentenario: 49.
Thachymenis chilensis chilensis Walker, 1945. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 96 (1): 28, lam. 2, figs. 4-5, 17-21.

Tachymenis chilensis melanura Walker, 1945. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 96 (1): 35.

Tachymenis peruviana melanura Donoso Barros, 1961. Copeia (4): 487.

Tachymenis peruviana chilensis Donoso Barros, 1962. Not. Men. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Chile 66 (6): 8.

Tachymenis chilensis chilensis Ortiz, 1973. Bull. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris 3e S. 146 (zool. 110): 1035.

Tachymenis peruviana chilensis Abalos & Mischis, Bol. Acad. Nac. Cs. Córdoba 51 (1-2): 69.

Tachymenis chilensis chilensis Cej, 1986. Monogr. 6 Mus. Reg. Sc. Nat. Torino: 387.

Type locality: Chile.

Distribution: Chubut, Neuquén and Río Negro (Williams & Scrocchi, 1994; Bertonatti, 1999; C. Úbeda pers.comm.). Subantarctic province.

Tachymenis peruviana peruviana Wiegman, 1835

Tachymenis peruviana Wiegmann, Nova Acta Acad. Caes.-Leop. Carol. 17: 252, pl. 20, fig. 1.

Tachymenis peruviana var. *dorsalis* Werner, 1901. Abh. Ber. K. Zool. Anthro.-Ethn. Dresden 9: 9.

Leimadophis andicolus Barbour, 1915. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 28: 149.

Tachymenis peruviana peruviana Donoso Barros, 1962. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Chile 6 (66): 1.

Tachymenis peruviana yutoensis Miranda & Couturier, 1981. Com. Mus. Arg. Cn. Nat. B. Rivadavia (zool.) 4 (10): 79.

Tachymenis peruviana peruviana Terán, 1988. Bol. As. Herp. Argent. 4 (2-3): 14.

Type locality: Not specified in original description.

Distribution: Catamarca, Jujuy, Salta and Tucumán. Also in Chile and in andean regions of Perú and Bolivia (Williams & Scrocchi, 1994). Almost in Prepuna, Puna, and Altoandina provinces. Also in grasslands of altitude in Yungas province.

Tantilla Baird & Girard, 1853.

Tantilla Baird & Girard, 1853. Cat. N. Amer. Rept: 131.

Homalocranion Duméril, 1854. Mem. Acad. Sci. Paris, 23: 490

Lioninia Hallowell, 1860. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1860: 484

Homalocranium Günther, 1863 (emended for *Homalocranion* Duméril). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) 12: 352.

Microdromus Günther, 1872. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) 9: 17.

Pogonaspis Cope, 1894. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1894: 204.

Type species: *Tantilla coronata* Baird & Girard, 1853.

Tantilla melanocephala (Linnaeus, 1758)

Coluber melanocephalus Linnaeus, 1758. Syst. Nat. 10: 218.

Tantilla melanocephala Cope, 1861. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1861: 74.

Type locality: America

Distribution: Corrientes, Entre Ríos and probably Misiones (Vuoto, 1995; Giraudo, 1997; Montanelli & Alvarez, 1997). Occurs from Central America to northern Argentina. Paranaense, Chaqueña and Espinal provinces.

Comments: Cunha & Nascimento (1993) synonymized the two subspecies. In Argentina, it was reported from Chaco, Misiones and Corrientes (Koslowsky, 1898; Serié, 1921, 1936; Abalos & Mischis, 1975); however, Williams & Francini (1991) and Cej (1993) did not include the species in the Argentinian herpetofauna. There are no Misiones vouchers in Argentinian museums (Giraudo, 1997), but the species probably occurs because it is present in Corrientes and bordering regions.

Thamnodynastes Wagler, 1830

Thamnodynastes Wagler, 1830. Nat. Syst. Amphib.: 182.

Dryophylax Wagler, 1830. Nat. Syst. Amphib.: 181.

Mesotes Jan, 1863. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fis. 2: 306

Type species: *Natrix punctatissimus* (= *Coluber pallidus* Linnaeus) Wagler 1824, (In Spix, Sp. Nov. Serp. Bras.: 39.)

Thamnodynastes chaquensis Bergna & Alvarez, 1993

Thamnodynastes chaquensis Bergna & Alvarez, 1993. Facena 10: 5-18.

Type locality: Colonia Las Mercedes, San Fernando Department, Chaco, Argentina.

Distribution: Chaco, Formosa, Salta, Santa Fe and Corrientes (Bergna & Alvarez, 1993; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). Also in Paraguay (Giraudo, 1996). Chaqueña province (Oriental district).

Thamnodynastes hypoconia (Cope, 1860)

Tachymenis hypoconia Cope, 1860. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.: 247.

Thamnodynastes nattereri Boulenger, 1896 (*partim*). Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3: 116.

Dryophilax pallidus strigilis Serié, 1936. Inst. Mus. Univ. La Plata, Obra Cincuentenario: 49.

Thamnodynastes strigilis Peters & Orejas Miranda, 1970 (*partim*). Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 297 (1): 301.

Thamnodynastes hypoconia Cei, Bergna & Alvarez, 1992. Facena 9: 123.

Type locality: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Santa Fe and Santiago del Estero (Abalos, Baez & Nader, 1964; Cei, Bergna & Alvarez, 1992; Bellagamba & Vega, 1996; Cacivio, 1997; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). Also in south and east Paraguay and Uruguay (Giraudo, 1997; Achával & Olmos, 1997). Chaqueña (Oriental district) and Espinal province.

Comments: Cei (1993) mentioned this species in Córdoba, based on Weyemberg, but there are no specimens to confirm the presence of this taxon in the province. Thus, we consider it to be absent. We mention Santiago del Estero in the distribution based on Abalos, Baez & Nader (1964), who described and illustrated an individual from Los Telares, Salavina Department that clearly is this species.

Thamnodynastes strigatus (Günther, 1858)

Tomodon strigatus Günther, 1858. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist.: 52.

Mesotes obstrusus Jan, 1863. Arch. Zool. Anat. Fis. 2: 306.

Thamnodynastes strigatus Boulenger, 1886. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) 18: 437.

Tachymenis strigatus Cope, 1887. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. 24: 28.

Thamnodynastes nattereri Boulenger, 1896. Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3: 116.

Dryophylax nattereri Amaral, 1926. Rev. Mus. Paulista. 14: 27.

Thamnodynastes strigatus Hoge, 1948. Mem. Inst. Butantan 21: 59.

Type locality: "India".

Distribution: Northeastern Corrientes, Misiones, Entre Ríos (border areas of Uruguay River) and northeastern Buenos Aires in delta region (Gallardo, 1982; Couturier et al., 1983; Vuoto, 1995; Giraudo, 1997; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). Also Paraguay, southern Brazil and Uruguay (Achával & Olmos, 1997). Paranaense province.

Comments: Argentinian distribution was formerly considered larger, probably because misidentifications of other taxa and occasional overflowing of rivers that could cause records as Couturier et al. (1983) mentioned in the delta of Buenos Aires. It does not inhabit Chaco, Santa Fe and Formosa, where it was not found after intensive surveys (Giraudo, 1997; Alvarez et al., 1996).

Tomodon Duméril, 1853

Tomodon Duméril, 1853. Mém. Acad. Sci. Paris, 23: 495.

Type species: *Tomodon dorsatum* Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854. The name is a *nomen nudum* in the original description of the genus in 1853.

Tomodon dorsatus Duméril, Bibron et Duméril 1854

Tomodon dorsatus Duméril, Bibron et Duméril, 1854. Erp. Gén. 7: 934.

Tomodon dorsatus Boulenger, 1896. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3: 121.

Type locality: Brazil, mentioned doubtfully by original authors, surely from América.

Distribution: Misiones. Also central and southern Brazil and eastern Paraguay (Giraudo, 1997). Paranaense province.

Tomodon ocellatus Duméril, Bibron et Duméril 1854

Tomodon ocellatum Duméril, Bibron et Duméril, 1854. Erp. Gén. 7: 938.

Tomodon ocellatus Boulenger, 1896. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3:121.

Type locality: Brazil.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, La Pampa, Santa Fe (Tiranti & Avila, 1997; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). Also in southern Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay (Achával & Olmos, 1997). Pampeana and Espinal provinces.

Comments: Previously cited in Misiones (Gallardo, 1986); however, no specimens from this province were found in the revision (Giraudo, 1997).

Waglerophis Romano & Hoge 1972

Waglerophis Romano & Hoge, 1972. Mem. Inst. Butantan 36: 209.

Type species: *Ophis merremii* Wagler, 1824, by monotypy and original designation.

Waglerophis merremi (Wagler 1824)

Ophis merremii Wagler, 1824. In Spix, Spec. Nov. Serp. Bras.: 47.

Xenodon merremi Fitzinger, 1826. Neue Classif. der Reptilien: 57

Xenodon irregularis Günther, 1863. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) 12: 354.

Xenodon merremi Koslowsky, 1898. Rev. Mus. La Plata 8:193.

Trigonocephalus flavescens Bacqué, 1906. Rev. Mus. La Plata 12: 114.

Trigonocephalus alternatus binocularius Bacqué, 1906. Rev. Mus. La Plata 12: 115.

Ophis merremii Serié, 1936. Inst. Mus. Univ. La Plata Obra Cincuentenario: 44.

Xenodon merremii Peters & Orejas Miranda, 1970. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 297 I: 324.

Waglerophis merremii Romano & Hoge, 1972. Mem. Inst. Butantan 36:209.

Type locality: Bahia, Brazil.

Distribution: Buenos Aires; Catamarca, Córdoba, Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Jujuy, La Rioja, Misiones, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán (Vuoto1995, 1996a; Giraudo, 1997; Giraudo & Quaini, 1997). Also a large distribution in South America, from Guyanas and Brazil to Bolivia and Paraguay. Paranaense, Yungas, Chaqueña, Espinal provinces and bordering areas of Pampeana province.

Xenodon Boie, 1827

Xenodon Boie, 1827. In Schlegel, Isis von Oken 20: 293.

Acanthophallus Cope, 1893. Amer. Nat. 27: 482.

Type species: *Coluber severus* Linnaeus, 1758. Syst. Nat. 10: 219.

Xenodon neuwiedii (Günther, 1863)

Xenodon Neuwiedii Günther, 1863. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) 12: 354, pl. 5, fig. C.

Xenodon neovidii Cope, 1868 (emendation to *neuwiedii* Günther). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1868: 133.

Xenodon hemileucurus Lutz & Mello, 1922. Folha Medica 3 (1920): 98.

Type locality: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Distribution: Misiones (Koslowsky, 1898; Serié, 1936; Giraudo & Abramson, 1994; Giraudo, 1997). Also in central Brazil and eastern Paraguay. Paranaense province.

Comments: Previous authors mentioned the species in Corrientes (Koslowsky, 1898; Serié, 1936); but we found no voucher specimen from this province and it is not included in recent lists (Alvarez et al., 1996; Giraudo, 1997). As Cei (1993) mentioned, it should be confirmed with vouchers.

Family Viperidae

Bothrops Wagler, 1824

Bothrops Wagler, 1824. In Spix, Sp. Nov. Serp. Bras.: 50.

Bothriechis Peters, 1859. Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1859: 278.

Teleuraspis Cope, 1860. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1859: 338.

Thamnocenchris Salvin, 1860. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860: 459.

Bothriopsis Peters, 1861. Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1861: 359.

Porthidium Cope, 1871. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1871: 207.

Rhinocerothis Garman, 1881. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 8: 85.

Ophryacus Cope, 1887. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 32: 88.

Thanatophis Posada-Arango, 1889. Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 14: 343.

Type species: *Coluber lanceolatus* Lacépède. 1789. Hist. Nat. Quadrup. Ovip. 2: 80.

Bothrops alternatus Duméril, Bibron et Duméril, 1854

Bothrops alternatus Duméril, Bibron et Duméril, 1854. Erp.Gén. 7: 1512.

Lachesis alternatus Boulenger, 1896. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3: 541.

Lachesis inaequalis Magalhaes, 1925. Mem. Inst. O. Cruz 18: 153.

Bothrops alternata Serié, 1936. Inst. Mus. Univ. La Plata Obra Cincuentenario: 53.

Bothrops alternatus Peters & Orejas Miranda, 1970. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 297 (1): 43.

Type locality: Paraguay and Sudamérica.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Córdoba, Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Ríos, Formosa, La Pampa, southern Misiones, San Luis, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán; isolated populations in “Sierras” of Tandil, La Ventana, and Córdoba. Also in southern Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay (Campbell & Lamar, 1989). Chaqueña, Espinal, Pampeana provinces and in transitional areas of Paranaense province (Campos district).

Bothrops ammodytoides Leybold, 1873

Bothrops ammodytoides Leybold, 1873. Escursion a las Pampas Argentinas: 80.

Rhinocerothis nasus German, 1881. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 8: 85.

Bothrops patagonicus Muller, 1885. Verh. Nat. Ges. Basel 7: 697.

Bothrops burmeisteri Koslowsky, 1895. Rev. Mus. La Plata 6: 369.

Lachesis ammodytoides Boulenger, 1896. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3: 534.

Bothrops ammodytoides Amaral, 1929. Mem. Inst. Butantan 4: 233.

Type locality: Estancia Los Aguirre, near Chilecito - San Carlos Department - Mendoza.

Distribution: Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Córdoba, Chubut, La Pampa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Neuquén, Río Negro, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santa Cruz and Tucumán. Predominantly in Patagonica and Monte provinces and neighboring areas of adjacent provinces. Isolated populations in highland grasslands in “Sierras” of Córdoba, included in Serrano district of Chaqueña province but also with great andino-patagonica influence, also in coastal areas of southern Buenos Aires, Pampeana province.

Comments: Recently, Scrocchi (1997) rectified the type locality.

Bothrops cotiara (Gomes, 1913)

Lachesis cotiara Gomes, 1913. Ann. Paulistas Med. Cirug. 1: 65.

Bothrops cotiara Amaral, 1925. Contrib. Harvard Inst. Trop. Biol. Med. 2: 53.

Type locality: Núcleo Colonial Cruz Machado, Marechal Mallet, Estado do Paraná, Brazil.

Distribution: Northeastern Misiones. Also Brazil from Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais to Santa Catarina. Paranaense province (Selvas Mixtas district, in Pinares community).

Bothrops jararaca

Cophias jararaca Wied, 1824. Isis von Oken 15: 1103.

Bothrops Megaera Wagler, 1824. In Spix, Spec. Nov. Serp. Bras.: 50, pl. 19.

Bothrops leucostigma Wagler, 1824. In Spix, Spec. Nov. Serp. Bras.: 53, pl. 21.

Bothrops tessellatus Wagler, 1824. In Spix, Spec. Nov. Serp. Bras.: 54, pl. 21.

Bothrops taeniatus Wagler, 1824. In Spix, Spec. Nov. Serp. Bras.: 55, pl. 21.

Cophias Jararakka Wied, 1825. Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte von Brasilien I: 470.

Bothrops Jararaca Wagler, 1830. Nat. Syst. Amph.: 174.

Lachesis lanceolatus Boulenger, 1896 (*partim*). Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3: 535.

Bothrops jararaca Amaral, 1925. Contr. Harvard Inst. Trop. Biol. Med. 2: 42.

Type locality: Not mentioned specifically in the original description. Later, Wied (1825) mentions Mucuri, Lagoa d'Arara, Brazil.

Distribution: Misiones. Also in Brazil, from Minas Gerais to Rio Grande do Sul and Paraguay. Paranaense province.

Bothrops jararacussu Lacerda, 1884

Bothrops jararacussu Lacerda, 1884. Leçons sur le Venin des Serpents du Brésil: 8.

Lachesis jararacussu Serié, 1915. An. Mus. Nac. Bs. As. 27: 107.

Bothrops jararacussu Amaral, 1925. Cont. Harvard Inst. Trop. Biol. Med. 2: 43.

Type locality: "province" de Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Distribution: Misiones. Also in Paraguay and Brazil from Minas Gerais to Rio Grande do Sul. Paranaense province.

Bothrops moojeni Hoge, 1966

Bothrops moojeni Hoge, 1966. Mem. Inst. Butantan (1965) 32: 126, pls. 4 and 5, fig. 2.

Type locality: Brazilia, Distrito Federal, Brazil.

Distribution: Northwestern Misiones. Also in Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Paraná and Santa Catarina, Brazil, and Paraguay. Paranaense province.

Bothrops neuwiedi bolivianus Amaral, 1927.

Bothrops neuwiedii boliviana Amaral, 1927. Bull. Antivenin. Inst. Amer. 1: 6, fig. 2.

Type locality: Buena Vista, Provincia de Sara, Departamento Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.

Distribution: Salta (Avila & Moreta, 1995). Also in Beni, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz de la Sierra and Tarija Departments in Bolivia and Mato Grosso, Brazil (Campbell & Lamar, 1989). Yungas province.

Bothrops neuwiedi diporus Cope 1862

Bothrops diporus Cope, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14: 347.

Lachesis neuwiedii Boulenger (*partim*) 1896. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3: 542.

Lachesis Neuwiedi Berg, 1898 An. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Bs. As. 6: 31.

Bothrops neuwiedi meridionalis Amaral, 1930. Bull. Antivenin Inst. América 4 (3): 66.

Bothrops neuwiedi diporus Cochran, 1961. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 220: 161.

Type locality: Río Vermejo. Specified by Cochran (1961) as Vermejo (=Bermejo) River region, boundary of Paraguay and Argentina.

Distribution: Catamarca, Córdoba, Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Rios, Formosa, Jujuy, La Pampa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Misiones, Río Negro, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán (Pérez & Avila. Also in Mato Grosso do Sul and Paraná, Brazil and south and east Paraguay (Campbell & Lamar, 1989). Chaqueña, Monte, Espinal and Paranaense provinces.

Comments: Giraud (1997) mentioned that populations from Misiones and northeastern Corrientes do not belong to this subspecies and are, in fact, intergrades with *B. n. paranaensis* of Paraná, Brazil, with coloration patterns more similar to that subspecies than to *B. n. diporus*.

Crotalus Linnaeus

Crotalus Linnaeus, 1758. Systema Naturae, 10: 214, by subsequent designation, Fitzinger, 1843: 29, according to ICZN Dir. 56: maintained name: Op. 92.

Crotalophorus Houttuyn, 1764. Natuur. Hist., 6 (1): 290.

Caudisona Laurenti, 1768. Synopsis Reptilium: 92.

Crotalinus Rafinesque, 1818. Amer. Month. Mag. Crit. Rev., 3: 446.

Crotalus Fleming, 1822 (not Linnaeus 1758). Philos. Zool. 2: 294.

Crotalophorus Gray, 1825 (not Houttuyn, 1764), Ann. Philos., 10: 205.

Caudisona Fitzinger, 1826 (not Laurenti, 1768), Neue Classification der Reptilien: 63.

Uropsophus Wagler, 1830. Nat. Syst. Amph.: 176.

Urocrotalon Fitzinger, 1843. Systema Reptilium: 29.

Aploaspis Cope, 1867. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866: 310.

Aechmophrys Coues, 1875. In Wheeler, Rept. Explor. and Surv. West of 100th Mer. 5: 609.

Sistrurus Garman, 1883. Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., 8: 118.

Haploaspis Cope, 1883 (emendation of *Aploaspis* Cope, 1867). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1883: 13.

Type species: *Crotalus horridus* Linnaeus 1758, Syst. Nat. Ed. 10:214, by subsequent designation, Fitzinger, 1843: 29, according to ICZN Dir. 56: maintained name: Op. 92.

Crotalus durissus terrificus (Laurenti, 1768)

Caudisona terrifica Laurenti, 1768. Syst. Rept.: 93.

Crotalus terrificus Boulenger, 1896. Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 3: 573.

Crotalus durissus terrificus Klauber, 1936. Rattlesnakes 1: 32.

Crotalus terrificus terrificus Serié, 1936. Inst. Mus. Univ. La Plata Obra Cincuentenario: 54.

Crotalus terrificus crotaminicus Moura Gonçalves, 1957. An. Acad. Bras. Cienc. 28: 365.

Crotalus durissus terrificus Hoge, 1966. Mem. Inst. Butantan 32: 147.

Type locality: Mentioned in original description as “*Habitat in America infragraduum elev. 45*””. Restricted to Julio de Castillo, Municipio de Taquari, Estado Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil by neotype designation (Hoge, 1966).

Distribution: Catamarca, Córdoba, Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Rios, Formosa, Jujuy, La Rioja, Mendoza, Misiones, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán. Also in Perú, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay and Brazil from Mato Grosso and Minas Gerais to Rio Grande do Sul. Paranaense, Chaqueña, Espinal and Monte provinces.

Comments: As commented for *Boa constrictor occidentalis*, it is preferable to eliminate La Pampa from the distribution (Tiranti & Avila, 1997).

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APPENDIX I

Phytogeographic provinces cited in the text

The Argentinian phytogeographic areas were described by Cabrera (1976). The author make a general description of the great regions of the world and included Argentina in this context. The main part of his work corresponds to a detailed description of each phytogeographic region in the country, including area, climate, relief, type of soils, predominant vegetation type, and affinities with other areas. The larger regions are divided in domains, and these into provinces. The provinces are divided into districts in which communities are recognized.

Cabrera (op. cit.) mentioned that Argentina is in the Neotropical and the Antarctic region. A summary of the characteristics of the domains, provinces and districts mentioned in the text is given below, describing only the regions cited in the preceding checklist (see Fig. 2):

NEOTROPICAL REGION:

Amazonian Domain: Includes the Amazonian Basin and extends south as a band along the west of the Andes, to parallel 28° S. Also, includes the forests of the Brazilian Atlantic coast, of Paraguay and northeastern Argentina. In the North, it includes the forests of Central America, northern South America and Caribbean.

Yungas province: Includes northern and central Salta, eastern Jujuy, central Tucumán and eastern Catamarca as a band that extends over the foothills and low hills. It is a cloud forest with warm and humid climate, with estival rains and hibernal frosts.

Paranaense province: Mainly in Misiones and northeastern Corrientes. Goes south as gallery forests in Paraná and Uruguay Rivers and rivers and rivulets of Santa Fe, Corrientes and Entre Ríos. Also in eastern Paraguay and Brazil. Forests and savannas with warm and humid climate and rains throughout the year (to 2000 mm per year). There are frosts and snowfalls in localities of higher elevations.

In this province, in the Selvas Mixtas (Mixed Forests) district, Cabrera (op. cit.) recognizes the Pinares (Pine Forests) community, with a high proportion of *Araucaria angustifolia* and the gallery forests community on the margins of great rivers. He also recognized: Campos district: in Misiones and northeastern Corrientes. These are “campos” or savannas of grasses 1 to 1.5 meters high.

Chacoan Domain: in most of Argentinian territory, practically from the Atlantic Ocean to the Andes Range and from northern limit to Chubut. It includes various vegetation types and different climates, with moderate to sparing rains, moderate winter and warm summer.

Chacoan province: Formosa, Chaco, eastern Salta, Jujuy, Catamarca and Tucumán and western Corrientes in Argentina. Extends south to northern Santa Fe and Cordoba and west to La Rioja and San Luis. Enters in central and western Paraguay, southwestern Bolivia and southwestern Brazil. Mostly xerophytic forests with warm climate, few summer rains in western areas and abundant rains in eastern ones.

Chaqueño Oriental district: Eastern Formosa and Chaco, northern Santa Fe and northwestern Corrientes. Xerophytic forests with palm communities and savannas.

Chaqueño Occidental district: Western Formosa and Chaco, tip of northeastern Santa Fe, eastern Salta and Tucumán and eastern end of Jujuy and Catamarca. Mostly xerophytic forests with 500 to 800 mm of annual rain.

Chaqueño Serrano district: Low hills (to 1800 m.) of eastern Jujuy, central Salta and Tucumán and eastern end of Catamarca. Also in “Sierras” of Córdoba, La Rioja and San Luis. Mainly xerophytic forests and grassy steppes.

Espinal province: Central Corrientes and northern Entre Ríos, central Santa Fe and Córdoba, San Luis, center of La Pampa to southern Buenos Aires. Mainly xerophytic deciduous forests, Palm communities, grassland savannas and grassy or shrubby steppes. Warm and humid climate in northern areas and template and dry in southern and western regions.

Ñandubay district: Southern Corrientes, northwestern and central Entre Ríos and central Santa Fe. Warm and humid climate. Ñandubay (*Prosopis algarobilla*) forests and specific communities, such as Palm communities, steppes and grasslands.

Algarrobal district: Central Santa Fe and Córdoba to northern San Luis. With lower species number and more xerophytic than the Ñandubay district. The Algarrobo (*Prosopis nigra*, *Prosopis alba*) forests are the typical communities in the district.

Caldén district: Central and southern San Luis, central La Pampa and southern Buenos Aires. Xerophytic forests of Caldén (*Prosopis caldenia*).

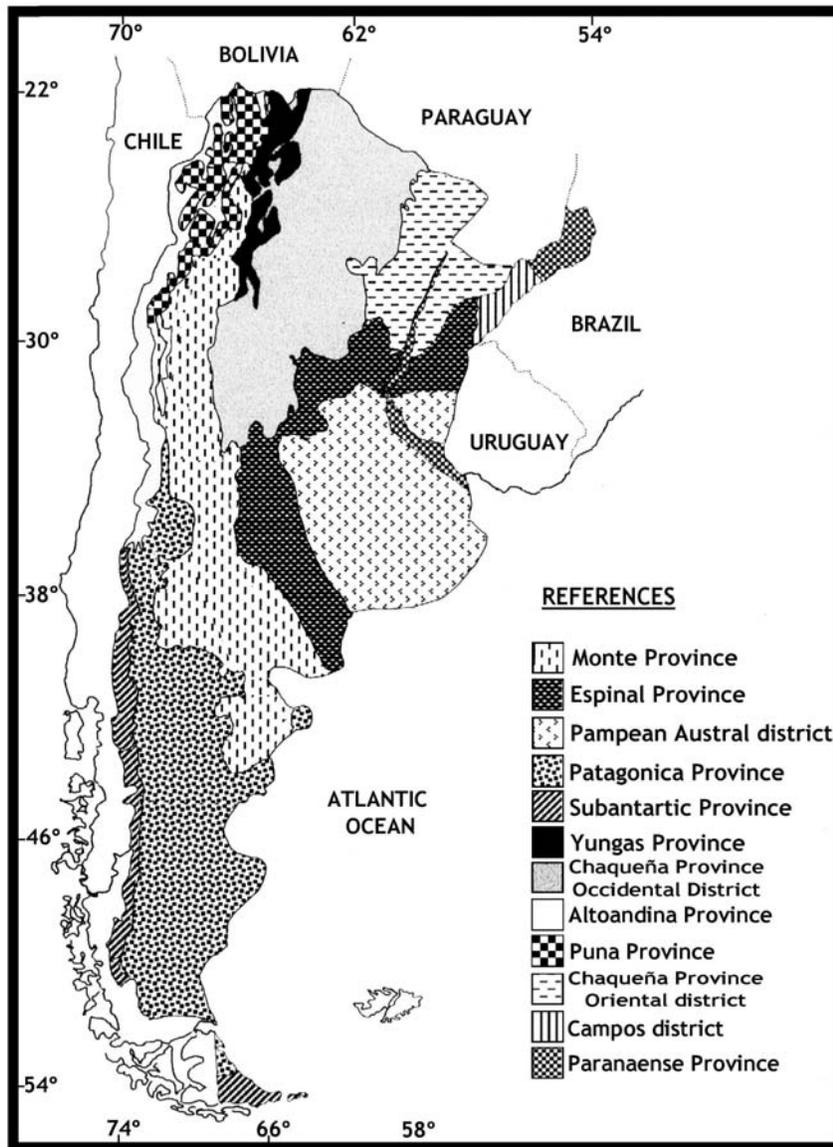


Figure 2: Argentinian phytogeographics formations. Modified from Cabrera (1976) and Burkart *et al.* (1996).

Monte province: Western Argentina, in southern Salta, central Catamarca and La Rioja, central and eastern San Juan, Mendoza and Neuquén, western La Pampa and northeastern Chubut. Shrubby xerophytic steppes and marginal forests. Northern areas with summer rains (between 80 and 200 mm) and winter and spring rains in southern regions. The predominance of shrubs of the genus *Larrea* (Jarilla) is characteristic.

Pampean province: In the plains of eastern Argentina between 31° and 39° S. Mostly Buenos Aires, southern Entre Ríos, Santa Fe and Córdoba, eastern end of La Pampa and San Luis. Typically, grassland steppes with 600 to 1100 mm of rain per year and frosts in winter.

Pampean Austral district: Southern Buenos Aires. The grassy steppes with predominance of the genus *Stipa* are characteristic.

Andean – Patagonian Domain: Western extreme of Argentina in the Puna Region and Andean Range to southern Mendoza and in the Patagonia. Dry and cold climate with frost throughout the year and snow in winter.

Altoandina province: High mountains in western areas, from the Argentinian – Bolivian boundary to Tierra del Fuego. High mountain climate, dry and cold, with snow and hail throughout the year.

Puna province: High mountains and altiplanes of northwestern region, from the Argentinian – Bolivian boundary to Mendoza. Col and dry climate.

Patagónica province: From central Mendoza toward southwestern Neuquén and Río Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz and northeastern Tierra del Fuego. The predominant vegetation is steppes with cold and dry climate.

AUSTRAL REGION:

Subantarctic Domain: In Austral Andes, Cordillera de la Costa (Coastal Range) in Chile, from 37°S to southern continental tip, including the islands north of 60° S. Cold temperate to cold climate, humid, with frost throughout the year and snow in winter.

Subantarctic province: A narrow band west of Patagonic province, from Neuquén to Tierra del Fuego and Isla de los Estados. Deciduous and perennial forests, with humid, temperate to cold climate.

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