

## CURRENT NAMES FOR LINNAEUS'S HERPETOLOGICAL SPECIES IN SYSTEMA NATURAE X

by

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The following list gives Linnaeus's original assignment and the name and source for its first use as utilized currently in systematic herpetology. Identification of Linnaeus's species has not been easy for herpetologists because his descriptions often were sparse, inaccurate, or specimens have not been located or had tags jumbled. Major sources of information on the type specimens are those of L.G. Andersson, 1899. *Catalogue of Linnaean Type-specimens of Snakes in the Royal Museum in Stockholm*. Bihang till Kungliga Svenska Vetenskapakademien Handlingar. 24, pt. 4 (6)1-35 ; Lönnberg, E. 1896. *Linnean type specimens of birds, reptiles, batrachians and fishes in the zoological museum of the R. University in Upsala*. Bih. till Svensk. Vet. Akad. Handl. 22(4)1:1-45. The Royal Museum is where most of Linnaeus' types were stored. Andersson noted flaws in Linnaeus's descriptions, problems in labeling of specimens, etc. The following listing is given sequentially by page as the names appear in the 10th edition of *Systema Naturae*. Also, because Linnaean localities often were wrong, the area(s) of major distribution is/are given [the ranges listed are for the whole species, but note that the specimen[s] used by Linnaeus may represent but one of the subspecies and thus might have a more restricted distribution]. The geographic designation "Indiis" seems to apply almost exclusively to South America, not to the West Indies as one might interpret. I have disputed several names in use and cite the Code and ICZN in reference to interpretation. These refer to International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature. 1985. *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, 3rd ed. International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London.

Sources for names and distributions include: *Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles* (a continually issued publication by the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles); Peters and Orejas-Miranda 1970 *The Neotropical Squamata I. Snakes* (plus addenda by P.E. Vanzolini) ; Peters and Donoso-Barros 1970 *The Neotropical Squamata. II. Lizards and Amphisbaenians* (plus addenda by P.E. Vanzolini); Welch 1982 *Herpetology of Africa*; Welch 1983 *Herpetology of Europe and Southwest Asia* Welch 1988 *Snakes of the Orient*; Frost 1985 *Amphibian Species of the World*; Mertens and Wermuth 1960 *Die Amphibien und Reptilien Europas*; Villa, Wilson, and Johnson 1988 *Middle American Herpetology*; and various recent publications in journals.

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***Testudo mydas***. *Chelonia mydas* Schweigger 1812. Königsberg. Arch. Naturgesch. Math.: 291. Most warmer oceanic regions.

***Testudo caretta***. *Caretta caretta* Stejneger 1902. Ann. Rpt. U.S.N.M. for 1902:715. Most warmer oceanic regions.

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***Testudo orbicularis***. *Emys orbicularis* Blanford 1876. Zool. 2:308. (See under *T. lutaria*.)

***Testudo scabra***. *Melanochelys trijuga* Gray 1869. Proc. Zool. Soc. London:187. India and Ceylon to Burma. Lönnberg (1896. Bih. Sven. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 22[4]:34) said that "the specimen is quite young, dried and in a very bad condition" and cannot be identified with certainty Boulenger (1899. Cat. Chel. Brit. Mus.:118) said it may be *Nicoria trijuga*.

***Testudo lutarla.*** *Emys orbicularis* Blanford 1876. Zool. & Geol. in Acct. Jour. Persian Boundary Comm. 2:308. Europe, N. Africa, western Asia.

***Testudo graeca.*** *Testudo graeca* Linnaeus. Northern Africa to southwestern Europe and western Asia.

***Testudo carolina.*** *Terrapene c. carolina* Bell 1825. Zool. J. 2:309. Eastern U.S.A. and México.

***Testudo carinata.*** *Terrapene carolina.* See under *T. carolina* above.

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***Testudo geometrica*** *Psammobates geometricus* Fitzinger 1843. Syst. rept.:29. South Africa.

***Testudo pusilla.*** *Testudo g. graeca* Mertens 1946. Senckenbergiana 27:112. Southern Europe, northern Africa.

***Testudo serpentina.*** *Chelydra s. serpentina* Schweigger 1812. Königsberg. Arch. Naturgesch. Math. 1:292. Eastern North America to northwestern South America.

***Draco volans*** *Draco volans.* Linnaeus. Malay Peninsula to the Philippine Ids.

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***Lacerta crocodilus*** *Caiman crocodilus.* Andersson 1900. Bih. Kung. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl. 26(1):5. Southern México to northern Argentina.

***Lacerta caudiverbera.*** ? Boulenger 1887. Cat. Liz. British Mus. 1:236 thought this to be a mythical species of gecko.

***Lacerta superciliosa.*** *Uranoscodon superciliosa* Kaup 1825. Isis von Oken 16:590. Northeastern South America.

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***Lacerta scutata.*** *Lyriocephalus scutatus* Kelaart 1852. Prod. Faun. Zeyl.:166. Sri Lanka.

***Lacerta monitor.*** An invalid and rejected name. 1959. Opinion 540. Opin. and dec. rend. by ICZN. 20:79.

***Lacerta principalls.*** ? *Anolis carolinensis.* Boulenger 1885. Cat. Liz. British Mus. 2:43. U.S.A. The application of *Anolis carolinensis* is credited to Baird 1859. Rept. boundary. U.S. Mex. bound. surv. under Comm. Lt. Col. W.H. Emory :12, but the name was originally proposed as *Anolius carolinensis* Voigt 1832. Cuvier's Thierreich 2:71. Lönnberg (1896. Linnean type-specimens of birds, reptiles, batrachians and fishes in the Zoological Museum of the R. University of Upsala. K. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl. 22[4]:1:1-45) said that the specimen was in bad condition and although it resembles members of the *Anolis carolinensis* group, it is not *A. carolinensis*. Also, he believed that the name *L. principalis* was probably based on a composite of several species of *Anolis*. Savage and Guyer (1991. J. Herpetol. 25:365) believe that the status of the name would require reexamination of the type and that it is a potential threat to a currently recognized species as a senior synonym.

***Lacerta bicarinatus.*** *Neusticurus bicarinatus.* Duméril and Bibron 1839. Erp. Gén. 5:64. Northern South America.

***Lacerta palustris.*** *Triturus vulgaris* Dunn 1918. Bull. M.C.Z. 62:452. Europe and western Asia.

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***Lacerta cordylus.*** *Cordylus cordylus* Fitzsimons 1943. Liz. So. Africa:455. Kenya, Zimbabwe, and Angola to Namibia and Republic of South Africa.

***Lacerta stellio.*** *Agama stellio.* Boulenger 1885. Cat. Liz. British Mus. 1:368. Africa, Orient.

***Lacerta mauritanica.*** *Tarentola mauritanica.* Gray 1845. Cat. Spec. Liz. British Mus.: 164. Canary Islands, western Mediterranean to Greece and northern Africa.

***Lacerta azurea*.** *Uracentron azureum*. Kaup 1826. Isis von Oken 19:88. Guianas and northern Brasil.

***Lacerta turcica*.** *Hemidactylus turcicus*. Boettger 1876. Ber. Offenbach Ver. Naturk. 15/16:57. Mediterranean to Red Sea areas, eastward to northwestern India, south to Kenya. Widespread as introduction to southeastern U.S.A., México, and Cuba.

***Lacerta amelva*.** *Ameiva ameiva*. Cockerell 1893 J. Inst. Jamaica 1:310. Panamá, tropical South America, Trinidad, and Tobago.

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***Lacerta agilis*.** *Lacerta agilis*. Linnaeus. Europe to central Asia.

***Lacerta algira*.** *Psammmodromus algirus*. Boulenger 1887. Cat. Liz. British Mus. 3:50. SW Europe and northwestern Africa.

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***Lacerta seps*.** *Tetradactylus seps*. Boulenger 1887. Cat. Liz. British Mus. 3:124. South Africa.

***Lacerta angulata*.** *Alopoglossus angulata*. Hoogmoed 1973. Biogeographica 4: 216. Guianas and amazonian regions of South America.

***Lacerta chamaeleon*.** *Chamaeleo chamaeleon*. Stejneger 1936. Copeia 1936:136. Portugal to North Africa, east to western Asia.

***Lacerta salamandra*.** *Salmandra salamandra*. Lönnberg 1896. Bih. Kung. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 22(4):10. Europe, northwestern Africa, and western Asia.

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***Lacerta gecko*.** *Gecko gecko*. Smith 1935. Fauna British India. Rept. & Amph. II: Sauria: 111. Northeastern India to southern China, southward to Malay Peninsula and East Indies.

***Lacerta stincus*.** *Scincus scincus*. Loveridge 1936. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Zool. Ser. 22(1):72. N. Africa.

***Lacerta hispidia*.** *Agama hispidia*. Gray 1845. Cat. Spec. Liz. in Coll. British Mus. :257. Tanzania to Zimbabwe and Namibia southward.

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***Lacerta orbicularis*.** *Phrynosoma orbiculare*. Wiegmann 1828. Isis von Oken :367. México

***Lacerta vulgaris*.** *Triturus vulgaris*. Dunn 1918. Bull. M.C.Z. 62:452. Europe and western Asia.

***Lacerta aquatica*.** *Triturus vulgaris*. Dunn 1918. Bull. M.C.Z. 62:452. Europe and western Asia.

***Lacerta basiliscus*.** *Basiliscus basiliscus*. Wagler 1830. Nat. Syst. Amph.:148. Northwest South America to southern Central America.

***Lacerta igvana*.** *Iguana iguana*. Van Denburgh 1898. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1898(1897) 49:461. México to southern Brasil and Paraguay. Frost and Collins (1988. Herpetol. Rev. 19:74) noted that Linnaeus used *Lacerta igvana* and that his usage elsewhere on the page of *vulgaris*, *aquatica*, and pre-Linnaean names such as Yvana, Igvana, Leguan indicated that use of a "v" rather than a "u" in *igvana* was not as romanized "u". They therefore interpreted that the correct specific epithet is *igvana*. Lönnberg (1896. Bih. Kung. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 22[4]1:9) also had suggested that "we have no right to abolish the old Linnean name." However, in light of the lack of usage of *igvana* they indicated that they would petition the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for conservation of the spelling *iguana*. I have not seen evidence of that petition in print as yet.

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***Lacerta calotes*.** *Calotes calotes*. Lönnberg 1896. Bih. Kung. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 22(4):15. India, Sri Lanka.



***Lacerta agama.*** *Agama agama.* Andersson 1900. Bih. Kung. Svensk Vet.-Akad. Handl. 22(4):15. Africa.

***Lacerta umbra.*** *Plica umbra.* O'Shaughnessy 1881. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1881:245. Northern South America.

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***Lacerta plica.*** *Plica plica.* Gray 1831. Synop. Species Class Rept. In Griffith. Cuvier's animal kingdom 9:41. Northern South America.

***Lacerta marmorata.*** *Polychrus marmorata.* Merrem 1820. Tent. Syst. Amphib. :48. Amazon Basin; Venezuela.

***Lacerta buliaris.*** Savage and Guyer (1991. J. Herpetol. 25:365) indicated that Stimson and Underwood(1983. Bull. Zool. Nomencl. 40:17-19) said that the name was based on the colored figure (pl. 66) and description of *Lacerta viridis jamaicensis* in Catesby 's (1743. The Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands. v. 2.) pre-Linnean work and thus considered this name to be a senior synonym of *Anolis garmani* Stejneger 1899(Amer. Natur. 33:601). Savage and Guyer noted that no one had adopted that proposal and because *A. bullaris* had not been used as a valid name for any species in this century the Jamaican species should be properly called *Norops garmani* (Stejneger) (= *Anolis garmani*).

***Lacerta strumosa.*** *Anolis lineatus* Daudin 1802. Hist. Nat. Rept. 4:66., pl. 58, fig. 1. Curaçao. Savage and Guyer (1991. J. Herpetol. 25:365) reviewed the nomenclatural history and indicated that Linnaeus's name, *L. strumosa*, had priority but that because it had not been used for 175 years and because of current Code rules the name would be suppressed

***Lacerta tegulxin.*** *Tupinambis teguixin.* Boulenger 1885. Cat. Liz. British Mus. 2:335. Guianas to Uruguay and northern Argentina.

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***Lacerta punctata.*** *Lygosoma punctatum.* Boulenger 1887. Cat. Liz. British Mus. 3:310. Asia.

***Lacerta iemniscata.*** *Cnemidophorus iemniscatus.* Duméril and Bibron 1839. Erp. Gén. 5:123. Central America to northern South America.

***Lacerta fasciata.*** *Eumeces fasciatus.* Cope 1875. Bull. U.S.N.M. (1):45. Eastern U.S.A.

***Lacerta lineata.*** *Gymnophthalmus lineatus.* Andersson 1900. Bih. Kung. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 26(1):16. Dutch Leeward Islands and Surinam.

***Lacerta chalcides.*** *Chalcides chalcides.* Mertens and L. Müller 1940. Abh. senckenburg. Naturf. Ges. 451:58. Western Mediterranean region except for northwestern Africa.

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***Lacerta angvina.*** [*Chamaesaura*] *anguina.* Schneider 1801. Hist. Amph. 2:210. South Africa. Schneider actually used the trivial name *anguinea* and subsequent authors used *anguina.*, sometimes crediting Schneider with that usage. The 12th ed. of *Systema Naturae* also used *L. angvina*, but the 13th Gmelin edition used *L. anguina*. In this situation I believe that the "v" represents a "u" because angvina has no meaning whereas *anguina* is derived from *anguis* (from the Latin meaning a snake and indeed this species is snakelike in appearance).C.D.Sherborn (1899. An index to the generic and trivial names of animals described by Linnaeus in the 10th and 12th editions of his *Systema Naturae*. Manchester Museum Handbooks, pub. 25. Dulau & Co., London and J.E. Cornish, Manchester) listed under *Lacerta, angvina*, but under trivial names showed *anguineus*. Compare this name usage to the comments on *Lacerta igvana* (p. 206). The Principle of Priority in the Code would require use of *Chamaesaura angvina*, but because *anguina* has not been used for over 50 years it should be suppressed under articles 23b and 79c of the Code.

*Rana pipa*. *Pipa pipa*. Barbour 1923. Proc. New Eng. Zool. Club 9:3. Far northern South America.

*Rana bufo*. [*Bufo bufo*.] Cuvier 1817. Règ. Anim. Ed. 1. 2:94. Northwest Africa, Europe to Lake Baikal, the Caucasus, and Iran.

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*Rana rubeta*. *Bufo bufo*. see *Rana bufo* above.

*Rana gibbosa*. *Breviceps gibbosus*. Merrem 1820. Tent. Syst. Amphib. :178. South Africa.

*Rana variegata*. *Bombina variegata*. Mertens and L. Müller 1928. Abh. senckenberg. Naturf. Ges. 41:16. Central and southern Europe to central Asia

*Rana ventricosa*. *Bufo bufo*. See *Rana bufo* on p. 210.

*Rana marina*. *Bufo marinus*. Schneider 1799. Hist. Amph. 1:219. Southern Texas to northern South America. Widely introduced in Australia, some Pacific islands, Florida, Caribbean islands, etc.

*Rana typhonla*. *Bufo typhonius*. Schneider 1799. Hist. Amph. 1:207. South America.

*Rana ocellata*. *Leptodactylus ocellatus*. Girard 1853. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.:420. South America east of the Andes.

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*Rana cornuta*. *Ceratophrys cornuta*. Schlegel 1837. Abteil. neuer oder unvollst. bek.-Amphib. pl. 10. Northern South America east of the Andes.

*Rana marginata*. ? Lönnberg (Bih. Kung. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 22[4]1:35) said, "can impossibly be identified. (sic)."

*Rana paradoxa*. *Pseudis paradoxus*. Wagler 1830. Nat. Syst. Amph.:203. Northern South America east of the Andes to northern Argentina.

*Rana temporaria*. *Rana temporaria* (part) Linnaeus, *Rana arvalis*. Nilsson 1842. Skandin. Faun., 3 Amph.:92. Most of Europe.

*Rana esculenta*. *Rana esculenta* Linnaeus. England and Sweden to Italy, Sicily, and the Ukraine.

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*Rana hyla*. *Hyla arborea*. Cuvier 1817. Règ. Anim. Ed. 1. 2:94. Northwestern Africa, central Europe to the Caucasus and Turkey.

*Rana arborea*. See *Rana hyla* above.

*Rana boans*. *Hyla boans*. Daudin 1803. Hist. Nat. Rept. 8:64. Panamá and northern South America.

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*Crotalus horridus*. *Crotalus horridus* Linnaeus. Eastern U.S. in forested regions.

*Crotalus dryinas*. *Crotalus durissus*. Hoge 1966 (1965). Mem. Inst. Butantan 32:142. Northeastern México to northern Argentina, but in South America, east of Andes in savanna regions and apparently absent from the Amazon basin.

*Crotalus durissus*. *Crotalus durissus* Linnaeus. See *C. dryinas* above.

*Boa scytale*. *Anilius scytale*. Oken 1816. Leh. Naturgesch. 3:283. Guianas, northern Brasil, and Amazon drainage of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

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*Boa canina*. *Corallus caninus*. Boulenger 1893. Cat. Sn. in British Mus. 1:102. Amazon Basin and the Guianas of South America.

*Boa hypnale*. *Corallus caninus*.. see above.

*Boa constrictor*. *Boa constrictor* Linnaeus. México to Argentina, and Dominica and St. Lucia in the Antilles.

*Boa murina*. *Eunectes murinus*. Gray 1831. Syn. Species of Class Rept. 9:96. In: E. Griffith, The Animal Kingdom....by Baron Cuvier.

*Boa cenchria*. *Epicrates cenchria*. Wagler 1830. Nat. Syst. Amph. :38. Costa Rica to Argentina, and Trinidad and Tobago.

*Boa orophias*. *Boa constrictor orophias* Linnaeus. Peters and Orejas-Miranda 1970. Bull. U.S.N.M. (297):37. St. Lucia in the Antilles.

*Boa enydris*. *Corallus enydris*. Forcart 1951. Herpetologica 7:197. Nicaragua to Peru; Windward Islands.

*Boa hortulana*. *Corallus enhydris*. See *B. enhydris* above.

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*Coluber vipera*. *Cerastes vipera*. Boulenger 1891. Trans. Zool. Soc. London 13:155. Sahara Desert.

*Coluber atropos*. *Bitis atropos*. Günther 1858. Cat. Colubrine Sn. in Coll. British Mus.:268. Zimbabwe to South Africa.

*Coluber leberis*. ?? *Storeria* sp. See Klauber 1948. Copeia 1948:11-12.

*Coluber lutrix*. *Duberria lutrix*. Loveridge 1929. Bull. U.S.N.M. (151):28. Ethiopia and Zaire to Republic of South Africa.

*Coluber calamarius*. *Oligodon calamarius*. Andersson 1899. Bih. Kung. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 24(6):8-9. Sri Lanka.

*Coluber constrictor*. *Coluber constrictor*. Linnaeus. U.S.A. and northern México.

*Coluber ammodytes*. *Vipera ammodytes*. Sonnini and Latreille 1801. Hist. Nat. Rept. 3:306. Southwestern Europe and western Asia.

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*Coluber cerastes*. *Cerastes cerastes*. Andersson 1899. Bih. Kung. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 24(6):29. Sahara Desert to Arabian Peninsula and the Middle East.

*Coluber plicatilis*. *Pseudoeryx plicatilis*. Fitzinger 1826. Neue Class. Rept.:55. Colombia and the Guianas to northern Argentina.

*Coluber domlicella*. *Liophis poecilogyrus*. Dixon 1980. Cont. Biol. and Geol. Milwaukee Pub. Mus. (31):7. Amazonian Ecuador and Brasil to Argentina.

*Coluber aldras* ?? Andersson 1899. Bih. Kung. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 24(6):34 could not identify the Linnaean type, but said that the specimen matches a completely discolored *Helicops angulatus*, from which it differed by having 21 scale rows rather than 19. Andersson concluded that *C. aldras* is a synonym of *Coluber angulatus* Linnaeus.

*Coluber buccatus*. *Homalopsis buccata*. Merrem 1790. Betr. z. Naturgesch. fasc. 2:36. India to Indochina and Indonesia.

*Coluber angulatus*. *Helicops angulatus*. Wagler 1830. Nat. Syst. Amph. :171. Northern South America and Trinidad.

*Coluber berus*. *Vipera berus*. Daudin 1803. Hist. Nat. Rept. 6:89. Europe to north and middle Asia.

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*Coluber cherssea*. *Vipera berus*. Daudin 1803. Hist. Nat. Rept. 6:89. See *Coluber berus* page 217.

*Coluber coeruleus*. ??????

*Coluber albus*. *Brachyorrhus [albus]*. Agassiz 1848. Nomencl. Zool. Universalis. Soloduri, Jent and Gassman. The original spelling of the generic name was given by Kuhl (1826 in Schlegel, Bull. Sci. Nat. Géol. (Paris): 236 as *Brachyorrhos* but was emended by Agassiz 1847. Nomencl. Zool. Index Univ.:51 and 1848 2nd ed.:147. Indonesia.



- Coluber aspis*.** *Vipera aspis*. Merrem 1820. Tent. Syst. Amph. :151. Southern Europe.
- Coluber typhlus*.** *Liophis typhlus*. Dixon 1980. Cont. Biol. Geol. Milwaukee Pub. Mus. (31):16. Northern South America east of Andes to northern Argentina
- Coluber lebetinus*.** *Vipera lebetina*. Daudin 1803. Hist. Nat. Rept. 6:137. Northwestern Africa, Greek islands, western and middle Asia.
- Coluber melanocephalus*.** [*Tantilla*] *melanocephala*. Cope 1861. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 13:74. Honduras to northern Argentina.
- Coluber cobella*.** *Liophis cobella*. Jan 1866. Icon. Gén. Ophid. livr. 16:pl. 5. Northern South America east of the Andes.

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- Coluber reginae*.** *Leimadophis reginae*. Amaral 1935. Mem. Inst. Butantan 9:238. Northern South America east of the Andes.
- Coluber severus*.** *Xenodon severus*. Fitzinger 1826. Neue Class. Rept. :57. Amazonian South America.
- Coluber aurora*.** *Lamprophis aurora*. Smith 1849. Illus. Zool. So. Africa Rpt. App.:19. South Africa.
- Coluber sipedon*.** *Nerodia sipedon*. Baird and Girard 1853. Cat. N.A. Rept. I. Serp.:38. Eastern U.S.A. and extreme southern Canada.
- Coluber maurus*.** *Natrix maura*. Lindholm 1929. Zool. Anz. 81:81. Southwestern Europe and northwestern Africa.
- Coluber stolatus*.** *Amphiesma stolata*. Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril 1854. Erp. Gén. 7:727. Pakistan to southeastern China and Indochina.
- Coluber vittatus*.** *Xenochrophis vittata*. Malnate and Minton 1965. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 117:22. Indonesia.

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- Coluber miliaris*.** *Liophis miliaris*. Müller 1927. Abh. senckenberg. Naturf. Ges. 40:259-304. Brasil from Amazonas state to Argentina.
- Coluber rhombeatus*.** *Psammophylax rhombeatus*. Günther 1858. Cat. Colubrine Sn. in Coll. British Mus.:31. Southern Africa.
- Coluber cyaneus*.** ??
- Coluber natrix*.** *Natrix natrix*. Stejneger 1907. Bull. U.S.N.M. (58):263. Europe to Turkey and Iran and western China; northwestern Africa.
- Coluber aesculapii*.** *Erythrolamprus aesculapii*. Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril. 1854. Erp. Gén. 7:845.
- Coluber agllis*.** *Erythrolamprus aesculapii*. See *Coluber aesculapii* above.
- Coluber lacteus*.** [*Homoroselaps lacteus*]. Smith and Smith 1983. Bull. Zool. Nomencl. 33:73. South Africa.
- Coluber aulicus*.** *Lycodon aulicus*. Boie 1827. Isis von Oken 20:551. Pakistan to Nepal, India, and Sri Lanka

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- Coluber monilis*.** ?? Andersson 1899. Bih. Kung. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 24(6):34 indicated that of four snakes at the Royal Museum in Stockholm called *C. monilis*, one agrees completely with Linnaeus' s description and it probably was Linnaeus's type. He said the animal is a *Homalopsis buccata*.
- Coluber pallidus*.** *Thamnodynastes pallidus*. Andersson 1899. Bih. Kung. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 24(6):17. Northern South America.

***Coluber lineatus*.** *Liophis lineatus*. Dixon 1980. Cont. Biol. Geol. Milwaukee Pub. Mus. (31):29. Panamá.

***Coluber naja*.** *Naja naja*. Sworder 1922. Singapore Nat. (2):71. Iran and southern Russia to southern China, the Philippines, and Indonesia.

***Coluber padera* ??** Andersson 1899 Bih. Kung. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 24(6):29 stated that the type could not be identified, but that another specimen from the Museum Drottingholmense and now at the Royal Museum in Stockholm was labeled *Coluber padera* and is identical with Linnaeus's *Coluber canus* (= *Pseudaspis canus*).

***Coluber canus*.** *Pseudaspis cana*. Cope 1864. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 16:168. Kenya and Angola southward in Africa.

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***Coluber sibilans*.** *Psammophis sibilans*. Boie 1827. Isis von Oken 20:547. Africa.

***Coluber laticaudatus*.** *Laticauda laticauda*. Stejneger 1907. Bull. U.S.N.M. (58):402. Warm seas from Bay of Bengal and Sri Lanka to Australia, Melanesia and Polynesia to Japan.

***Coluber sirtalis*.** *Thamnophis sirtalis*. Garman 1892. Bull. Essex Inst. 24:104. Klauber (1948 Copeia 1948:9) pointed out that the description really was for *T. sauritus*. That application has been officially suppressed. Much of North America and northern México.

***Coluber atrox*.** *Bothrops atrox*. Lichtenstein 1856. Nomencl. Rept. et Amph. Mus. Zool. Ber. :35. Northern Bolivia and northern Brasil to Colombia and Venezuela east of the Andes.

***Coluber sibon*.** *Sibon nebulata*. Fitzinger 1826. Neue Class. Rept. :31. Southern México into northern South America.

***Coluber nebulatus*.** *Sibon nebulata*. See *Coluber sibon* above.

***Coluber fuscus*.** *Chironius fuscus*. Amaral 1929. Mem. Inst. Butanatan 4:161. Panamá to Peru, the Guianas and central Brasil.

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***Coluber saturninus*.** *Chironius fuscus*. See *Coluber fuscus* above.

***Coluber candidus*.** *Bungarus candidus*. Cantor 1847. Cat. Rept. Malay Pen.:113. Thailand to Java.

***Coluber niveus*.** *Naja haje*. Merrem 1820. Tent. Syst. Amph. :148. Much of Africa.

***Coluber scaber*.** *Dasypeltis scabra*. Günther 1858. Cat. Colubrine Sn. Coll. British Mus.:142. Egypt to Gambia and the Cape of South Africa. Many authors over the years have used *D. scabra*, but equally many have used *D. scaber*. In 1952 Gans and Loveridge submitted an application to ICZN to validate the use of *Dasypeltis* and also requested placement of the trivial name *scaber* on the Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology (Bull. Zool. Nomencl. 6:347-348). In 1956 that application was approved by the ICZN--Opinion 387 (Bull. Zool. Nomencl. 12:241). Unfortunately Gans, in his doctoral dissertation on *Dasypeltis* (Ann. Mus. Royal du Congo Belge, ser. 8 Scien. Zool. 74:1-237.), used the name *Dasypeltis scabra*. His synonymy listed 58 uses of *scaber* and 60 of *scabra*. Apparently since that time everyone has used *scabra*. Gans (personal comm.) does not recall why he did not follow the opinion rendered in his favor. The name should be *Dasypeltis scaber*. I base this interpretation on Article 31(b)(i) of the Code which says that where the author of a species-group name did not indicate where he regarded it as a noun or as an adjective and where it may be regarded as either and evidence of usage is not decisive, it is to be treated as a noun in apposition to the name of its genus; its spelling is not changed if it is combined with a generic name of a different gender. What rulings will be made in the forthcoming 4th ed. of the Code regarding agreement in gender of genus and species was not clearly established at the 1990 ICZN meeting.



***Coluber carlnatus.*** *Chironius carinatus.* Fitzinger 1826. Neue Class. Rept.:31 Central America and tropical South America; Guadalupe, St. Vincent Isl., Trinidad.

***Coluber corallinus.*** *Liophis triscalis.* Boulenger 1894. Cat. Sn. British Mus. 2:129. Caribbean South America and Curaçao.

***Coluber ovivorus.*** ??*Elaphe vulpina.* See Klauber 1948. Copeia 1948:12. North central North America. ***Coluber exolitus.*** *Chironius exoletus.* Hoge, Romano, and Cordeiro 1976/77. Mem. Inst. Butantan 40/41:41. Western Amazon Basin in Peru and Brasil.

***Coluber sltula.*** *Elaphe situla.* Mertens 1923. Senckenbergiana 5:208. Southern Italy and major Mediterranean islands into southwestern Asia.

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***Coluber triscalls.*** *Liophis triscalis.* See *Coluber corallinus* on p. 223.

***Coluber lemniscatus.*** *Micrurus lemniscatus.* Beebe 1919. Zoologica (NY) 2:216. Trinidad, Venezuela to the Guianas and the Amazon Basin.

***Coluber annulatus.*** *Leptodeira annulata.* Fitzinger 1843. Syst. Rept. :27. México to Argentina.

***Coluber dipsas.*** ??

***Coluber pellas.*** *Chrysopelea pelias.* Andersson 1899. Bih. Kung. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 24(6):35. Malaysia to Borneo and Java.

***Coluber tyrla*** ?? Andersson 1899. Bih. Kung. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 24(6):30 stated that the type apparently no longer exists. Boulenger 1893. Cat. Sn. British Mus. 1:407 put ? *C. tyria* as a synonym of *Zamenis nummifer*, but such could only have been a guess from the limited description given by Linnaeus.

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***Coluber jugularis.*** *Coluber jugularis.* Linnaeus. Southeastern Europe and western Asia.

***Coluber petola.*** [*Oxyrhopus*] *petola.* Lönnberg Bih. Kung. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 22(4):7. México to Ecuador, eastward in northern South America.

***Coluber molurus.*** *Python molurus.* Gray 1842. Zool. Misc.:4. Pakistan to Java.

***Coluber ahaetulla.*** *Leptophis ahaetulla.* Bell 1825. Zool. J. 2:328. Clarified by Stejneger 1933. Copeia 1933:202. Southern México to Ecuador and central Argentina east of the Andes.

***Coluber petolaris.*** [*Oxyrhopus*] *petola.* See *Coluber petola* above.

***Coluber haje.*** *Naja haje.* See *Coluber niveus* on p. 223.

***Coluber filiformis.*** Unidentifiable. See Oliver 1948. Bull. A. M. N. H. 92:169.

***Coluber pullatus.*** *Spilotes pullatus.* Wagler 1830. Nat. Syst. Amph.:179. Southern México to Argentina.

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***Coluber hppocrepls.*** *Coluber hippocrepsis.* Linnaeus. Southwestern Europe to north-western Africa.

***Coluber minervae.*** *Liophis lineatus.* Dixon 1980. Cont. Biol. Geol. Milwaukee Publ. Mus. (31):10. Panamá; South America west of Andes to northern Argentina.

***Coluber cinereus.*** *Liophis cobella* ?? Dixon 1980. Cont. Biol. Geol. Milwaukee Pub. Mus. (31):6. See *Coluber cobella* on p. 218.

***Coluber vlrldissimus.,*** *Philodryas viridissimus.* Boulenger 1896. Cat. Sn. British Mus. 3:129. Southern Venezuela and the Guianas to Argentina.

***Coluber mucosus.*** *Ptyas mucosus.* Cope 1860. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 12:563. Pakistan to Taiwan and Java.

***Coluber cenchoa.*** *Imantodes cenchoa.* Duméril 1853. Mém. Acad. Sci. Paris 23:507. Southern México to Bolivia and Paraguay.

*Coluber mycterizans*. *Ahaetulla mycterizans*. Stejneger 1933. Copeia 1933:203 said that although assigned to that name earlier, confusion of the identity of five specimens invalidates early usage. Thailand to Java.

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*Coluber caerulescens*. ?? Andersson 1899. Bih. Kung. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 24(6):26 stated that only one of the original five specimens labeled *C. caerulescens* remains and it "is a *Herpetodryas fuscus*", whose scalation differed greatly from Linnaeus' s description.

*Coluber arges* ?? In *Syst. Nat.* XII, Linnaeus changes to *argus*. The description, based on a figure from Seba's Thesaurus, says, among other things, no scales noted. Boulenger 1893 Cat. Sn. British Mus. 1:82 regarded *C. argus* as a mythical creature.

*Anguis blpes*. *Scelotes bipes*. Gray 1845. Cat. Spec. Liz. British Mus. :123. South Africa.

*Anguis meleagris*. *Acontias meleagris*. Merrem 1820. Tent. Syst. Amph.:89. South Africa.

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*Anguis colubrina*. *Eryx colubrinus*. Flower 1933. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1933:804. Egypt to Kenya and Niger.

*Anguis jaculus*. *Eryx jaculus*. Daudin 1803. Hist. Nat. Rept. 7:251. Southwestern Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa.

*Anguis maculata*. *Cylindrophis maculatus*. Boulenger 1893. Cat. Sn. British Mus. 1:136. Sri Lanka.

*Anguis reticulata*. *Typhlops reticulatus*. Duméril and Bibron. Erp. Gén. 6:282. Tropical South America east of the Andes.

*Anguis cerastes*. *Eryx jaculus*. see *Anguis jaculus* above.

*Anguis lumbricalls*. *Typhlops lumbricalis*. Oppel 1811. Ordn., Fam. Gatt. Rept. :55. Cuba, Hispaniola, Bahamas, and introduced into Florida and Guyana.

*Anguis laticauda*. ?? Andersson 1899. Bih. Kung. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 24(6):32 indicated that the type was no longer to be found.

*Anguis scytale*. *Anilius scytale*. Oken 1816. Lehr. Naturgesch. :283. Venezuela to Peru, the Guianas, and northern Brasil.

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*Anguis eryx*. ? *Anguis fragilis* (part) according to Boulenger 1885. Cat. Liz. British Mus. 2:86. See *A. fragilis* below.

*Anguis fragilis*. *Anguis fragilis*. Linnaeus. Europe to the Caucasus and Iran; northwestern Africa.

*Amphisbaena fuliginosa*. Linnaeus. Panamá and northern South America.

*Amphisbaena alba*. Linnaeus. Panamá; Trinidad; northern South America east of Andes, south to northern Paraguay.

*Caecilia tentaculata*. *Caecilia tentaculata* (part). Linnaeus. Panamá ; northern South America east of Andes to central Brasil.

*Caecilia tentaculata*. *Caecilia gracilis* (part). Shaw 1802. Gen. Zool. or Syst. Nat. Hist. 3, pt. 2:597-598. Guianas and Peru; probably also the Amazon Basin.

*Caecilia glutinosa*. *Ichthyophis glutinosus*. Cantor 1847. J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, Calcutta. 16:1059. Sri Lanka.

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