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Supplement to
West Indian
Amphibians and Reptiles: A Check-List

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West Indian
Amphibians and Reptiles: A Check-List

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PREFACE

The islands of the West Indies harbor a diverse herpetofauna, now numbering over 570 species. New species and new distributional records continue to be discovered each year. Therefore it is important that researchers have an up-to-date taxonomic and distributional database. *A Checklist of West Indian Amphibians and Reptiles* by Schwartz and Thomas (1975, Carnegie Mus. Nat. Hist., Spec. Pub. 1:1-216), its supplement by Schwartz, Thomas, and Ober (1978, Carnegie Mus. Nat. Hist., Spec. Pub. 5:1-35), and revision by Schwartz and Henderson (1988, Milwaukee Publ. Mus. Contr. Biol. Geol. 74:1-264) have fulfilled that need. In an effort to keep the checklist current, we present here new distributional records gathered by us over the last eight years of field work in the West Indies.

This is a supplement to *West Indian Amphibians and Reptiles: A Check-list* by Schwartz and Henderson, and is presented in the same format. In addition to our new distributional records, we include full accounts of species described since the appearance of that publication. Some recently published distributional records from the Virgin Islands (Mayer and Lazell, 1988, Herpetological Review 19 (1):23-24) also are included. In a few cases, noteworthy records based on specimens in the Florida State Museum are included (indicated by "UF"). Where the new information did not require a complete redescription of the range of a species, it is prefaced by "add to distribution:". If the new record affects only the altitudinal distribution, then only that section is presented. As in Schwartz and Henderson, original locality records in miles are not converted to kilometers. All new records are based on specimens deposited in the United States National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian Institution), except in a few cases where records are based on material in the Florida State Museum (University of Florida), the Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática (Academia de Ciencias de Cuba), and the Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard University).

We have made only one change in the taxonomic format of the accounts: we do not recognize the multiple genera of anoline lizards proposed by Guyer and Savage (1986, Syst. Zool. 35:509-531). Thus, we follow the recommendations of Williams (In Press, a critique of Guyer and Savage [1986]; Cladistic relationships among anoles [Sauria: Iguanidae], In Woods, C. A. [ed.], Biogeography of the West Indies: Past, Present, and Future, Sand Hills Crane Press, Gainesville, Florida) and Cannatella and de Queiroz (1989, Syst. Zool. 38:57-69) and continue to recognize the single large genus *Anolis*.

The following persons generously provided assistance in the field: Mark Coggiano, Alberto Estrada, David Hardy, Carla Hass, Richard Highton, Mark Londner, Cindy Mayer, Julio Novo, Jorge Piñero, David Powars, Minocal Stephenson, Lee White, and George Zustaack. Collecting and export permits and assistance were received from Julio Novo and Gilberto Silva (Cuba); Ernest Lindberg and Thomas Price (Guantanamo Bay Naval Station); Patrick Fairbairn and Ann Haynes (Jamaica); Gaston Hermatin, Edmond Magny, Paul Paryski, R. Pierre-Louis, and Florence Sergile (Haiti); Sixto and Yvonne Incháustegui (República Dominicana); Eduardo Cardona (Puerto Rico); and J. Fifi (Guadeloupe). David Auth, Jose Rosado, and Ronald Crombie assisted with specimen loans and deposition. Carla Hass, Richard Highton, and Albert Schwartz offered helpful suggestions. The field work was in part supported by a National Science Foundation grant (BSR 83-07115) to Richard Highton.

SALIENTIA

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ABBOTTI Cochran

Add to distribution: 1.0 km N Balladé, Dépt. du Nord Ouest, Haiti (extends range to the north west).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ANDREWSI Lynn

DISTRIBUTION. Jamaica: John Crow Mountains and upper elevations of the Blue Mountains in St. Andrew, Portland, and St. Thomas parishes. Altitudinal distribution from 1800 ft. (5.8 km W Ecclesdown) to 6500 ft. (between Portland Gap and Blue Mountain Peak, St. Thomas Parish).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ANTILLENIS Reinhardt and Lutken

Add to distribution: Frenchman's Cay and Guana Island, British Virgin Islands.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS AUDANTI Cochran

(1) *Eleutherodactylus audanti audanti* Cochran

Altitudinal distribution: from 2640 ft. (near Les Platons) to 8280 ft. (vicinity of Pic La Selle [UF]).

REMARKS. Although abundant in the high elevations of the Massif de la Selle and Sierra de Baoruco, the distribution of this species is spotty in the Massif de la Hotte, where it is conspicuously rare or absent from many well-collected suitable habitats.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS BAKERI Cochran

REMARKS: Studies underway (Hedges, in prep.) indicate that this species is restricted to the upper elevations (>3000 ft.) of the Massif de la Hotte in the region of Morne Formon and Morne Macaya, and in the region of Castillon (S Marché Léon, Dépt. de la Grand'Anse).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS BARLAGNEI Lynch

Altitudinal distribution: from 400 ft. (4 km E Marigot) to about 2300 ft. (type-locality).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS BRITTONI Schmidt

Altitudinal distribution: from 600 ft. (4.2 km E Catalina) to 2100 ft. (2 km NE Barranquitas).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS COOKI Grant

Altitudinal distribution: from 330 ft. (2.3 km SW Yabucoa) to 800 ft. (7.6 km WSW Yabucoa).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS CUNDALLI Dunn

Altitudinal distribution: from sea level (Negril; Ocho Rios) to 2100 ft. (2 km W Malvern, St. Elizabeth Parish).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS EUNASTER Schwartz

Altitudinal distribution: from 1900 ft. (St.-Cyr) to 4290 ft. (10.8 km S, 1.6 km E Marché Léon).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS FURCYENSIS Shreve and Williams

Altitudinal distribution: from 2650 ft. (30 km N Pedernales, República Dominicana) to 6930 ft. (Morne La Visite, Haiti).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS GLAPHYCOMPUS Schwartz

DISTRIBUTION. Hispaniola: Haiti; Tiburon Peninsula; from the region of the type locality in the west, ca. 4 mi. NE Beaumont (Dépt. de la Grand'Anse) in the north, ca. 12 mi. N. Cavaillon (Dépt. du Sud) in the east, and Les Platons (Dépt. du Sud) in the south; and an isolated eastern record from 0.4 mi. E Blockhaus (= Blockauss), near Jacmel. Altitudinal distribution from 1900 ft. (11.4 mi. N Cavaillon and 0.4 mi. E Blockhaus) to 4880 ft. (region of type locality). Discussion of this revision will be presented elsewhere (Hedges, in prep.).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS GLAUCOREIUS Schwartz and Fowler

Altitudinal distribution: from sea level to ca. 5450 ft. (Portland Gap, St. Thomas Parish).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS GRIPHUS Crombie

DISTRIBUTION. Jamaica: Known only from the type-locality and 0.8-1.6 km N Quick Step (Trelawny Parish); and from 2.4 km W Mocho (St. James Parish). Altitudinal distribution from ca. 825 ft. (type-locality) to 2100 ft. (2.4 km W Mocho).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS HEMINOTA Shreve and Williams

Add to distribution: Los Arroyos, Pedernales Prov., República Dominicana (fills in large gap in range).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS JOHNSTONEI Barbour

Add to distribution: Pointe de la Grande Anse (near Trois Rivieres), Basse Terre, Guadeloupe (first record for Guadeloupe).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS LENTUS Cope

Add to distribution: Hassel Island, U.S. Virgin Islands.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS LEONCEI Shreve and Williams

Add to distribution: 8.0 km NW Seguin in the Massif de la Selle, Haiti (extends range to the west).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS MINUTUS Noble

Altitudinal distribution: from 2900 ft. (7.0 mi. W Jayaco) to 7590 ft. (ca. 37 km SE Constanza).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS MONTANUS Schmidt

DISTRIBUTION. Hispaniola: República Dominicana; the Cordillera Central, from the north slope of Loma Nalga de Maco (Elias Piña Prov.) in the northwest portion of that range, southeast to 10.4 km NW La Horma (Peravia Prov.). Altitudinal distribution from 4190 ft. (north slope of Loma Nalga de Maco) to 8000 ft. (11 km SE Valle Nuevo); probably occurring at higher elevations at the restricted type-locality.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS NORTONI Schwartz

DISTRIBUTION. Hispaniola: the Massif de la Hotte (St.-Cyr; 1.5 km S Castillon; 13.5 km N Camp Perrin; Les Platons to Macaya Ridge) and the Massif de la Selle (5 km S Furcy; the vicinity of the type-locality) in Haiti; east to the southern slopes of the latter range in the República Dominicana (between Pedernales and Los Arroyos, Pedernales Prov.); a voice record from the southern slopes of the Sierra de Baoruco north of Cabo Rojo. Altitudinal distribution from 1900 ft. (St.-Cyr) to 5000 ft. (5 km S Furcy).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS OXYRHYNCHUS Duméril and Bibron

DISTRIBUTION. Hispaniola: Haiti; the northern slopes (region of Castillon; Desbarrière; Zapoti on the northwest slope of Pic Macaya) and eastern foothills (4.5 mi. N Camp Perrin; 12.4 mi. N Cavaillon; Catiche) of the Massif de la Hotte and the southern slopes of the Massif de la Selle (5.4 mi. SW Seguin); apparently absent from the southern slopes of the Massif de la Hotte (Les Platons and Morne Formon region). Altitudinal distribution from 1100 ft. to about 4000 ft.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PANTONI Dunn

(2) *Eleutherodactylus pantoni amiantus* Schwartz and Fowler

Altitudinal distribution: from 400 ft. (NW Moreland Hill) to 2100 ft. (2.4 km W Mocho, St. James Parish).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PARABATES Schwartz

Altitudinal distribution: from 4800 ft. to 6170 ft. (13 km N Cacique Enriqueillo).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PATRICIAE Schwartz

Altitudinal distribution: from 6600 ft. (14.2 km SE Constanza) to 8200 ft.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PENTASYRINGOS Schwartz and Fowler

DISTRIBUTION. Jamaica: in the Blue Mountains and John Crow Mountains (Portland and St. Thomas Parishes) at least as far west as 0.8 km E Whitfield Hall, St. Thomas; and a voice record from 0.6 km N Hardwar Gap (Portland Parish). Altitudinal distribution from sea level (Port Antonio) to 4200 ft. (0.8 km E Whitfield Hall, St. Thomas Parish).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PINCHONI Schwartz

DISTRIBUTION. Guadeloupe: on Basse Terre at elevations between 600 ft. and 4820 ft. (Pic Napoleon).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PITUINUS Schwartz

Altitudinal distribution: from 4000 ft. to 5840 ft. (13 km NW La Horma).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS RUTHAE Noble

(2) *Eleutherodactylus ruthae aporostegus* Schwartz

Altitudinal distribution: from sea level (Les Anglais) to 2970 ft. (5-6 km NW Les Platons).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS SCHMIDTI Noble

(1) *Eleutherodactylus schmidti schmidti* Noble

Add to distribution: North slope of Loma Nalga de Maco, Elias Piña Prov., República Dominicana (extends range to the southwest).

(3) *Eleutherodactylus schmidti rucillensis* Cochran

Add to distribution: 10.5 km NW La Horma, Peravia Prov., República Dominicana (extends range to the south).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS SEMIPALMATUS Shreve

DISTRIBUTION. Hispaniola: Haiti; known only from two localities in the Massif de la Hotte (type-locality and 2 mi. E Carcasse [UF], Dépt. du Sud) and two localities in the Massif de la Selle (vicinity of Furcy-Peneau on the Montagne Noire above Pétionville and ravine E Morne D'En Fer [UF]). Altitudinal distribution from 1200 ft. (2 mi. E Carcasse) to 5030 ft. (ravine E Morne D'En Fer).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS SYMINGTONI Schwartz

Add to distribution: Soroa, Pinar del Río Prov., Cuba, 660 ft. (additional locality for poorly known species).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS THORECTES Hedges

Eleutherodactylus thorectes Hedges, 1988. Copeia 1988:636.

Type-locality: the crest and peak of Morne Macaya, Dépt. du Sud, Haiti (18° 22' 53" N, 74° 01' 29" W), 2200-2340 m. *Holotype*: UF 64545.

DISTRIBUTION. Hispaniola: Haiti: the upper elevations of the Massif de la Hotte in the region of Morne Formon and Morne Macaya. Altitudinal distribution from 5610 ft. to 7720 ft.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS UNICOLOR Stejneger

DISTRIBUTION. Puerto Rico: known only from the upper elevations of El Yunque, including Pico El Yunque and Mount Britton. Altitudinal distribution from 2210 ft. (voice record) to 3430 ft. (Pico El Yunque).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS WETMOREI Cochran

(3) *Eleutherodactylus wetmorei diplasius* Schwartz

Altitudinal distribution: from sea level to 3960 ft. (vicinity of Castillon).

(4) *Eleutherodactylus wetmorei sommeri* Schwartz

DISTRIBUTION. Hispaniola: known from the vicinity of the type-locality and Dondon (Dépt. du Nord), Haiti; and from the region about Restauración (Dajabón Prov.) and Río Limpio (Elias Piña Prov.), República Dominicana. Altitudinal distribution from 2310 ft. (Río Limpio) to 3410 ft. (type-locality).

HYLA PULCHRILINEATA Cope

Altitudinal distribution: from sea level (Les Cayes, Puerto Plata, Sánchez, Caño Hondo, Miches) to 3600 ft. (9.0 - 9.7 km [airline] S Marché Léon, Dépt. de la Grand'Anse, Haiti).

SAURIA

AMEIVA WETMOREI Stejneger

Add to distribution: Isla Morrillito (=Platillo), S of Isla Caja de Muertos, Puerto Rico.

ANOLIS BAHORUCOENSIS Noble and Hassler

(1) *Anolis bahorucoensis bahorucoensis* Noble and Hassler

Altitudinal distribution: from 150 ft. (La Ciénaga) to 4450 ft. (15.3 km S, 6.7 km E [by road] Cabral).

ANOLIS CHRISTOPHEI Williams

Add to distribution: 22 km WNW El Valle, Hato Major Prov., República Dominicana.

Altitudinal distribution: from 250 ft. (22 km WNW El Valle) to 4250 ft. (5 km W Constanza).

ANOLIS CRISTATELLUS Duméril and Bibron

Add to distribution: Isla de Cabras (near San Juan, Puerto Rico); Punta Salinas Island (west of San Juan); Cayo Ratones (near Jobos, Puerto Rico); and Skipper Cay (south of Key Point, Peter Island, British Virgin Islands).

ANOLIS DARLINGTONI Cochran

DISTRIBUTION. Hispaniola: Haiti; known only from the type-locality and 11.2 km S, 1.9 km E (airline) Marché Léon, 4488 ft.; both on the north slopes of the Massif de la Hotte, Dépt. de la Grand'Anse.

ANOLIS DISTICHUS Cope

(7) *Anolis distichus favillarum*

Altitudinal distribution: from 2300 ft. to 4450 ft. (15.3 km S, 6.7 km E [by road] Cabral).

ANOLIS ETHERIDGEI Williams

Add to distribution: North slope of Loma Nalga de Maco (4191 ft.), Elias Piña Prov., República Dominicana (extends range to the west).

ANOLIS INSOLITUS Williams and Rand

Add to distribution: North slope of Loma Nalga de Maco (4191 ft.), Elias Piña Prov., República Dominicana (extends range to the west).

ANOLIS MONTICOLA Shreve

Altitudinal distribution: from about 1300 ft. to 4600 ft. (12.0 km S, 0.4 km E [airline] Marché Léon).

ANOLIS PULCHELLUS Duméril and Bibron

Add to distribution: Isla de Cabras (near San Juan, Puerto Rico) and Frenchman's Cay, British Virgin Islands.

ANOLIS PUMILUS Garrido

Anolis pumilus Garrido, 1988, Doñana, Acta Vertebrata, 15 (1):45-57. *Type-locality*, Bosque de la Habana, Ciudad Habana Prov., Cuba. *Holotype*: Instituto de Zoología de la Academia de Ciencias de Cuba 4470.

DISTRIBUTION. Cuba: Widely distributed in the central and western portion of the island, from Jatibonico and the Sierra de Trinidad (Sacti Spiritus) in the east to the Península de Guanahacabibes in extreme western Pinar del Río Province; also occurring in the Archipiélago de Camaguey (Cayo Las Brujas and Cayo Santa María) and on Isla de Juventud (Sierra de Casas).

ANOLIS SAGREI Duméril and Bibron

Add to distribution: 2.9 km N Port Maria. 5 m, St. Mary Parish, Jamaica (extends range to the east in Jamaica).

ANOLIS SHEPLANI Schwartz

DISTRIBUTION. Hispaniola: República Dominicana; known only from the type-locality and 18 km SW Cabral in the Sierra de Baoruco. Altitudinal distribution from 2700 ft. to 3300 ft.

REMARKS: Specimens previously reported from the Sierra de Neiba (República Dominicana) have been assigned to a new species (Hedges and Thomas, in press).

ANOLIS SINGULARIS Williams

Altitudinal distribution: from 1450 ft. (Nan Café, Ile de la Gonave) to 6666 ft. (ca. 15 km W Gros Cheval on Morne La Selle).

ANOLIS STRATULUS Cope

Add to distribution: Frenchman's Cay, British Virgin Islands.

ANOLIS VALENCIENNI Duméril and Bibron

Add to distribution: Vicinity of Portland Cave on Portland Ridge, Clarendon Par., Jamaica (first record for Portland Ridge).

HEMIDACTYLUS MABOUIA Moreau de Jonnes

Add to distribution: Bellamy Cay and Frenchman's Cay, British Virgin Islands.

MABUYA MABOUYA Lacépède

Add to distribution: Sloane Ghut on Carrot Rock, and Guana Island, British Virgin Islands.

PHYLLODACTYLUS WIRSHINGI Kerster and Smith

(2) *Phyllodactylus wirshingi hispaniolae* Schwartz

Add to distribution: 12 km E Canoa, Barahona Prov., República Dominicana (foothills of the Sierra Martin Garcia).

SAURESIA AGASEPSOIDES Thomas

Altitudinal distribution: from sea level to 1551 ft. (ca. 14 km E Canoa in the Sierra Martin Garcia).

SPHAERODACTYLUS ALTAVELENSIS Noble and Hassler

(3) *Sphaerodactylus altavelensis enriquilloensis* Shreve

Add to distribution: 1 km E Fond Parisien, Dépt. de L'Ouest, Haiti (extends range to the west into Haiti).

Altitudinal distribution: from 99 ft. below sea level (1 km E Fond Parisien) to 1400 ft. (1.2 km N, 3.0 km W [airline] La Descubierta; and ca. 14 km E Canoa).

SPHAERODACTYLUS CLENCHI Shreve

(1) *Sphaerodactylus clenchi clenchi* Shreve

DISTRIBUTION. Hispaniola: República Dominicana; the Península de Samaná, west as far as 5.0 mi. W Sánchez, and the southeastern shore of the Bahía de Samaná (Caba; and 4.5 km N, 5.8 km W [airline] Sabana de la Mar).

SPHAERODACTYLUS CRYPHIUS Thomas and Schwartz

DISTRIBUTION. Hispaniola: República Dominicana; Valle de Neiba and the northern slopes of the Sierra de Baoruco in the region south of Lago Enriquillo, from 8 km ESE Jimani to 9.8 km SW Duvergé. Altitudinal distribution from 70 ft. below sea level (6 km W Duvergé) to 1584 ft. (9.8 km SW Duvergé).

SPHAERODACTYLUS LADAE Thomas and Hedges

Sphaerodactylus ladae Thomas and Hedges, 1988, *Herpetologica* 44:96. *Type-locality*: 3.0 km by road east of Canoa (measured from junction with the Santo Domingo-Barahona highway), Barahona Prov., República Dominicana (18° 20' 16" N, 71° 08' 11" W), 10m. *Holotype*: USNM 258722.

DISTRIBUTION. Known only from the type-locality.

SPHAERODACTYLUS LEUCASTER Schwartz

Altitudinal distribution: from sea level to 1254 ft. (ca. 14 km E Canoa).

SPHAERODACTYLUS MACROLEPIS Gunther

Add to distribution: Sloane Ghut on Carrot Rock, British Virgin Islands.

SPHAERODACTYLUS OXYRHINUS Gosse

(2) *Sphaerodactylus oxyrhinus dacnicolor* Barbour

DISTRIBUTION. Northeastern Jamaica: primarily coastal localities from Port Antonio, east and south to the vicinity of Hectors River; also occurring in the John Crow Mountains (near Ecclesdown) and the northeastern slopes of the Blue Mountains (2.7 km S Alligator Church). Altitudinal distribution from sea level (many localities) to 792 ft. (2.7 km S Alligator Church).

SPHAERODACTYLUS PARKERI Grant

DISTRIBUTION. Jamaica: the xeric southern littoral, from Alligator Pond (Manchester Par.) in the west to White Horses (St. Thomas Par.) in the east, including Portland Ridge. Altitudinal distribution from sea level (several localities) to ca. 750 ft. (near Hermitage on Long Mountain, St. Andrew Parish).

SPHAERODACTYLUS PARTHENOPION Thomas

Add to distribution: Zion Hill on Tortola, British Virgin Islands.

SPHAERODACTYLUS PERISSODACTYLIUS Thomas and Hedges

Sphaerodactylus perissodactylus Thomas and Hedges, 1988, *Herpetologica* 44:101. *Type-locality*: 0.1 km S, 13.5 km E Canoa (airline distance, measured from the junction with the Santo Domingo-Barahona highway), Barahona Prov., República Dominicana (18° 20' 39" N, 71° 01' 59" W), 400 m. *Holotype*: USNM 258729.

DISTRIBUTION. Hispaniola: República Dominicana; known only from a narrow altitudinal zone (1320 ft. to 1650 ft.) on the southwest slopes of the Sierra Martin Garcia.

SPHAERODACTYLUS RICHARDSONI Gray

(2) *Sphaerodactylus richardsoni gossei* Grant

Altitudinal distribution: from sea level (several localities) to 260 ft. (0.3 km W Duncans, Trelawny Parish).

SPHAERODACTYLUS RUIBALI Grant

DISTRIBUTION. Cuba: from the east side of the Bahía de Guantánamo, east to Loma de Macambo, Guantánamo Prov. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 498 ft. (John Paul Jones Hill, Guantánamo Bay Naval Station).

REMARKS. Specimens previously associated with this species from the west (leeward) side of the Bahía de Guantánamo, within Guantánamo Bay Naval Station, represent an undescribed species (Hass et al., in prep.).

SPHAERODACTYLUS SAMANENSIS Cochran

DISTRIBUTION. Hispaniola; República Dominicana; known only from the region of the type-locality (Bahía de San Lorenzo) on the south side of the Bahía de Samaná, and from a nearby locality in the Haitises (9.5 km W [airline] Sabana de la Mar).

WETMORENA HAETIANA Cochran

(2) *Wetmorena haetiana mylica* Schwartz

Altitudinal distribution: from 2600 ft. to 4450 ft. (15.3 km S, 6.7 km E [by road] Cabral).

AMPHISBAENIA

AMPHISBAENA FENESTRATA Cope

Add to distribution: Guana Island, British Virgin Islands.

SERPENTES

ARRHYTON DOLICHURA Werner

Add to distribution: Jardín Botánico Nacional, Ciudad Habana Prov., Cuba (14.8 km S, 5.3 km E [airline] La Habana).

LEPTOTYPHLOPS ASBOLEPIS Thomas, McDiarmid, and Thompson

DISTRIBUTION. Hispaniola: República Dominicana; known only from the region of the type-locality. Altitudinal distribution from 1155 ft. (type-locality) to 1320 ft. (0.1 km S, 13.5 km E [airline] Canoa).

TROPIDOPHIS HAETIANUS Cope

(5) *Tropidophis haetianus stullae* Grant

DISTRIBUTION. Jamaica: Portland Ridge; known only from the indefinite type-locality and Portland Cave.

TROPIDOPHIS MACULATUS Bibron

Add to distribution: Soroa, Pinar del Río Prov., Cuba.

TYPHLOPS DOMINICANA Stejneger

(2) *Typhlops dominicana guadeloupensis* Richmond

DISTRIBUTION. Guadeloupe: known only from the type-locality on Grande Terre, and three localities on Basse Terre (Ste.-Rose, La Boucan, and Pointe de la Grand'Anse [near Trois Rivières]).

TYPHLOPS HECTUS Thomas

Add to distribution: 2.4 km WNW Paraiso, 660 ft. (extends range to the southern slopes of the Sierra de Baoruco).

TYPHLOPS RICHARDI Duméril and Bibron

REMARKS. Studies currently underway (Thomas and Hedges, in prep.) indicate that an undescribed species closely related to this species occurs on Puerto Rico and is primarily coastal in distribution.