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NOTES ON THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPTILES IN THE COLLECTION OF THE NATURHISTORISCHES MUSEUM, VIENNA

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ABSTRACT

Comments are made on three lists of South American reptiles in the collection of the Natural History Museum in Vienna, mostly focusing on specimens collected by Natterer and by the 1903 expedition to northeastern Brazil, as well as on types of species described by Franz Werner.

KEYWORDS. Reptiles, Neotropics, Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna.

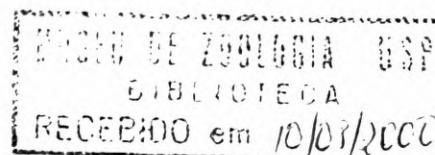
INTRODUCTION

The naturalists who visited Brasil in the early XIX Century saw a country closer to its pristine state than those who came later, with or after the rush of colonization. Their surviving materials have great value, eventually enhanced by the quality of accompanying information, especially geographical.

Among the early explorers there was a strong contingent of Austrians. There was a rather close relationship between the Portuguese royal house of Bragança and the Austro-Hungarian empire (Ramirez, 1968); Austrian scientists had facility to enter the country, otherwise jealously guarded against intrusion. There were capable early groups (Vanzolini, 1996), especially those who came in 1817 with the Archduchess Leopoldine, newly-wed and much beloved Empress of Brasil. Johann Natterer, the most assiduous, stayed for eighteen years and took home an extremely fine collection (Vanzolini, 1993). The well-

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organized museum at Vienna thus amassed large and valuable collections, which were the object of sound publication (e.g., Pelzeln, 1868-1870 1883; Siebenrock, 1904). In later days there was still one important expedition, the “Brasilien Expedition”, led by the renowned Franz Steindachner, which crossed the back country of northeastern Brasil (Reiser, 1926; Vanzolini, 1992), collecting all classes of vertebrates.

Of course, museums also increased their holdings by purchase, and Vienna was at the time a client of several dealers, such as Rosenberg, Schlueter and others. Steindachner (the “Intendant”) seems to have contributed heavily from his own pocket to these activities. An especially important acquisition was the private collection of Franz Werner, in part bought during his lifetime, in part donated by the family after his demise. Werner was a systematist of barbaric courage, who described as new every specimen within sight, with a strong penchant for no-locality materials. On the other hand, however, he had much experience. His work can neither be accepted nor dismissed *prima facie*: the specimens have to be seen.

In recent years three very important papers were published on the Vienna reptiles: Tiedemann & Häupl (1980), a catalog of type specimens; Tiedemann, Häupl & Grillitsch (1994), a second catalog of types; and Grillitsch, Schleiffer & Tiedemann (1996), on the dry (skeletal and stuffed) specimens. For present purposes of cross-reference these papers are henceforth respectively referred to as TH, THG and GST.

In the present notes I try to clarify what seems to need clarification, to enhance whatever information may be present in the data, but not immediately apparent, and to call attention to issues remaining. I have taken special care with the geographical side. At the risk of being repetitious, I have included in every case all the information relevant to the understanding of the issue and for cross-reference within this paper.

Arrangement

The entries are sequentially numbered for each of the three papers reviewed, and the respective pages mentioned. Each entry contains

1. The name under which it is cited in the catalogs (in the case of types, the original scientific names).
2. In the case of members of a hypodigm, besides the categories sanctioned by the ICZN, I adopt the category “syntypes”, which indicates that the description is

- based on more than one specimen, and no one has been designated as a holotype.
3. NMW catalog numbers.
 4. Locality, literally transcribed, within inverted commas (to stress that it is a transcription, not an interpretation).
 5. As available, the collector (“coll.”) or other eventual source of the specimens (“ex”).
 6. The final reference (preceded by =) is to the present disposition of the name. When the name adopted in the catalog is valid, the fact is indicated by “= ipse”. Otherwise a bibliographical reference is given.
 7. In the geographical coordinates, South and West are omitted, only North (N) being used when necessary.
 8. Comments are placed wherever they are thought opportune.

Notes

TIEDEMANN & HÄUPL, 1980

1 (p. 7). *Emys maximiliani* Mikan, 1820. Holotype, NMW 23391, “São Paulo, Brasilien”, Natterer coll. = *Hydromedusa maximiliani* (Mikan, 1820).

2 (p. 7). *Emys radiolata* Mikan, 1820. Holotype, NMW 23390, “San Sebastian, Brasilien”, the city of São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro or “Sebastianopolis”, now simply Rio de Janeiro. = *Acanthochelys radiolata* (Mikan, 1820), McBee et al. (1985).

3 (p. 7). *Platemys wernerii* Schnee, 1900. Syntype, NMW 23389, “S-Brasilien”, bought from Werner. = *Acanthochelys radiolata* (Mikan, 1820).

4 (p. 11). *Amphisbaena bahiana* Vanzolini, 1964. Paratype, NMW 12335: 3, “Bahia”, Fruhstorfer coll. = *Cercolophia bahiana*, Vanzolini (1992 a).

5 (p. 11). *Amphisbaena steindachneri* Strauch, 1881. Lectotype, NMW 12343, “Cuicara, Brasilien”, Natterer coll. Paralectotype, NMW 12342, “Matogrosso”, Natterer coll. “Cuicara” (Caiçara) is an old government cattle ranch on the right bank of the Rio Paraguai across from the city of Cáceres (Vanzolini, 1993). “Matogrosso”, in the context of Natterer, means not the state but the city then bearing the name, now called Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade (Vanzolini, 1993: 35). = *Cercolophia steindachneri*, Vanzolini (1992 a).

6 (p. 11). *Anisolepis grilli* Boulenger, 1891. Syntype, NMW 12970, “Province Parana”. This reference is incomplete. Boulenger (1891: 301) states: “Two specimens, males, were obtained by Dr. G. Franco Grillo at Palmeira, in the province of Parana, Brazil”. Palmeira was then the ranch of Dr. Giuseppe Franco Grillo (my revered great-grandfather); it is now a city of the same name. = ipse.

7 (p. 12). *Anisolepis lionotus* Werner, 1896. Holotype, NMW 18904, "Blumenau". = *Anisolepis grilli* Boulenger, 1891.

8 (p. 12). *Anolis aequatorialis* Boulenger, 1898. Holotype, NMW 16233, "Ecuador", Schmarda coll. = ipse.

9 (p. 12). *Anolis gracilipes* Boulenger, 1898. Syntype, NMW 12816, "Paramba, Ecuador". = ipse.

10 (p. 12). *Anolis granuliceps* Boulenger, 1898. Syntype, NMW 12814: 1-3, "Paramba, Ecuador". = ipse.

11 (p. 12). *Anolis heterodermus* Duméril, 1851. Syntype, NMW 12662, "Neu Granada" (= Colombia). = *Phenacosaurus heterodermus* (A. Duméril, 1851).

12 (p. 13). *Anolis ibague* Williams, 1975. Holotype, NMW 18942: 38, "Ibague, Tolima, Kolumbien", Fessl coll. The locality is actually spelled "Ibagué", and I think the collector was Fassl. = ipse.

13 (p. 13). *Anolis lemniscatus* Boulenger, 1898. Syntypes, NMW 12812: 1-3, "Chimbo, Ecuador". = ipse.

14 (p. 13). *Anolis maculiventris* Boulenger, 1889. Syntypes, NMW 12810. "Paramba, Ecuador", bought from Rosenberg. = ipse.

15 (p. 13). *Bachia intermedia* Noble, 1921. Paratype, NMW 23345, "Perico, Peru", Noble coll., ex Senckenberg. = ipse.

16 (p. 16). *Cnemidophorus centropyx* Steindachner, 1891. Holotype, NMW 17166, "Peru", Stolzmann. = *Dicrodon heterolepis* (Tschudi, 1845).

17 (p. 16). *Cnemidophorus heterolepis* Tschudi, 1845. Holotype, NMW 14856, "Ostabhäng der Anden", Tschudi coll. = *Dicrodon heterolepis* (Tschudi, 1845). There is a problem here. The original description, in the *Conspectus* (Tschudi, 1845), does not refer to distribution. The subsequent mention (Tschudi, 1846), in the *Herpetologie*, states explicitly "in heissen Wälder des Ostabdachung der Anden", in the warm forests of the eastern slope of the Andes. It happens that the species occurs only west of the Andes, on the arid coast (Carrillo de Espinoza, 1970).

18 (p.17). *Cnemidophorus hygomi* Reinhardt & Luetken, 1861. Syntypes, NMW 17167: 1, 2. "Maroim, Brasilien". Present spelling Maruim. = *Cnemidophorus ocellifer* (Spix, 1825).

19 (p. 17). *Cnemidophorus leachi* Peracca, 1897. Syntype, NMW 23345, "San Lorenzo, Jujuy, Argentina". = *Cnemidophorus lacertoides* Duméril & Bibron, 1839. San Lorenzo is now Calilegua.

20 (p. 17). *Cnemidophorus peruanus*. Steindachner, 1891. Holotype, NMW 17165, "Peru", Stolzmann, Tuczanovsky (? Taczanowsky). = *Dicrodon heterolepis* (Tschudi, 1845).

21 (p. 17). *Cnemidophorus tumbezanus* Steindachner, 1891. Holotype, NMW 14854, "Tumbez, Peru", Stolzmann, Taz. = *Dicrodon heterolepis*

(Tschudi, 1845). I suspect “Taez” is an aborted abbreviation of Taczanowsky. Tumbes, being the name of a department and of its capital, is not without ambiguity. In the case of the Polish collectors it seems the town (now preferably spelled Tumbes) is meant (Stephens & Traylor, 1983: 223).

22 (p. 17). *Coleodactylus zernyi* Wettstein, 1928. Holotype, NMW 18810, “Taperinha bei Santarem, Brasilien”, H. Zerny coll. = *Coleodactylus amazonicus* (Andersson, 1918).

23 (p. 17). *Ctenoblepharis stolzmanni* Steindachner, 1891. Syntypes, NMW 13580: 1-3, “Hochperu”, Stolzmann coll., 1883. = ipse.

24 (p. 17). *Ctenoblepharys adspersa* Tschudi, 1845. Holotype, NMW 18905, “Peru”, Tschudi coll. = *Ctenoblepharis adspersa* (Tschudi, 1845).

25 (p. 18). *Dicrodon barbouri* Noble, 1924. Paratype, NMW 19549, “Sullana, Pura”, Noble coll. “Pura” is a misprint for Piura. = *Dicrodon guttulatum* Duméril & Bibron, 1839.

26 (p. 18). *Eupleopus (Oreosaurus) striatus* W. Peters, 1862. Syntype, NMW 19134, “Bogotá”, Lindig coll. = *Proctoporus striatus* (Peters, 1862).

27 (p. 18). *Enyalius zonatus* Wettstein, 1926. Syntype, NMW 17188, 17189, “Ecuador”. The authors synonymize this form with “*Enyalius pictus* (Wiedmann, 1825)”. Something is seriously wrong here; the species has been actually been synonymized (Jackson, 1978) with *Enyalius catenatus pictus* (Wied, 1825) (not Wiedmann), but this is a form known only from the Atlantic Forest of northeastern Brasil.

28 (p. 20). *Eumeces (Mabouya) nattereri* Steindachner, 1870. Syntypes, NMW 9591: 1, 2. “Brasilien”, Natterer coll. = *Mabuya f. frenata* (Cope, 1862). A date of collection not being given, there is no way to guess about the type locality.

29 (p. 41). *Lepidoblepharis barbouri* Noble, 1921. Paratype, NMW 18809: 1, 2. “Bellavista, Peru”, G.K. Noble coll. = *Pseudogonatodes barbouri* (Noble, 1921).

30 (p. 41). *Liolaemus fitzgeraldi* Boulenger, 1899. Syntype, NMW 14857, “ohne Angabe”. = ipse. If this is really a syntype, it is not without a locality. Boulenger (1899: 355) states explicitly that his description was based on several specimens collected by “Mr. Gosse” at Puente del Inca.

31 (p. 41). *Liolaemus pulcher* Pellegrin, 1909. Syntype, NMW 18911, “Ciochuanaca (= Tihuanacu), Bolivia”. = *Liolaemus ornatus* Koslowsky, 1898.

32 (p. 44). *Ophryoessoides dumerilii* Steindachner, 1867. Holotype, NMW 16363, “Para, Brasilien”, Natterer coll. = *Ophryoessoides tricristatus* A. Duméril, 1851.

33 (p. 45). *Proctotretus pallidus* Philippi, 1860. Syntypes, NMW 18914: 1, 2. “Huasco, Chile”. = *Liolaemus nigromaculatus* (Wiegmann, 1835).

34 (p. 48). *Tejovaranus Branickii* Steindachner, 1877. Syntypes, NMW 13122, "Tumbez, Peru"; MNW 13123, "Peru", Branicki coll. = *Callopiastes flavipunctatus* (Duméril & Bibron, 1839). In the original description it is stated that the types were collected by Jelski and Stolzmann for Branicki of the Warsaw Museum. As to the locality see 21 above.

35 (p. 48). *Tropidurus hygomi* Reinhardt & Luetken, 1861. Syntype, NMW 18909, "Cotinguiba, Brasilien". = ipse, Vanzolini & Gomes (1989).

36 (p. 48). *Tropidurus Stolzmanni* Steindachner, 1891. Syntype, NMW 18908. "Ghota [a misprint for Chota], Peru". = ipse, Dixon & Wright (1975).

37 (p. 48). *Tropidurus unicarinatus* Werner, 1899. Syntypes, NMW 18728, 18729, "Surinam". = *Tropidurus umbra* (L., 1758).

38 (p. 50). *Apostolepis amarali* Werner, 1925. Holotype, NMW 23453, no locality. = *Apostolepis cearensis* Gomes, 1915.

39 (p. 50). *Apostolepis sanctae-ritae* Werner, 1924. Holotype, NMW 23452, "Santa Rita, Brasilien", Brasilien Expedition. = *Apostolepis flavotorquata* (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854). The current name of the locality is Santa Rita de Cassia.

40 (p. 50). *Atractus paraguayensis* Werner, 1924. Holotype, NMW 23443, "Paraguay", Wieninger coll. = *Atractus reticulatus* (Boulenger, 1885) (personal opinion). Wieninger's explicit localities are all near Asunción.

41 (p. 52). *Diaphorolepis laevis* Werner, 1923. Holotype, NMW 14860, "Columbien", Fassl coll. = ipse.

42 (p. 52). *Diaphorolepis wagneri* Werner, 1897. Holotype, NMW 18915, "Palmar, W Anden, Ecuador", Haensch coll. = *Diaphorolepis wagneri* Jan, 1863. A synonym and a homonym. Palmar is a common place name in South America. The additional information given by Werner, west of the Andes at an altitude of 150 meters, is not sufficient for a choice. Concern about this locality is not new. Werner (1901: 600) described from there *Hyla pellucens*. In his list of Ecuadorian type localities Peters (1955) placed Palmar in Manabi, without further comment. There are, however, two Palmars in Manabi, at 0014, 7920, and at 0056, 8014 (U.S. Board on Geographical Names, 1957). Duellman (1977: 82) elected the first, and better known one, on the Rio Chila, as the type locality of record. I think this is a reasonable choice.

43 (p. 53). *Dromicus chilensis* Steindachner, 1867. Holotype, NMW 20290, "Chile". = *Philodryas burmeisteri* Jan, 1863.

44 (p. 53). *Elaps decipiens* Werner, 1926. Holotype, NMW 18285, "Conon del Monte Tolima, Rio Combame, Kolumbien", 1700 m, Fassl coll. This species was summarily synonymized by Amaral (1930: 53) with *Micrurus mipartitus* and never discussed again. The latest revision (Roze, 1996) omits the name. "Conon" is a misprint for "Cañon". I cannot find a Río Combame in

Colombia. There is, however, a Río Combeima exactly in the valley of Tolima, and I think this is it.

45 (p. 53). *Elaps frontifasciatus* Werner, 1926. Holotype, NMW 18298, “Bolivien”, Staudinger coll. 28.v.1898. = ipse. (Roze, 1996: 175).

46 (p. 54). *Elaps steindachneri* Werner, 1901. Holotype, NMW 15750, “Ecuador”, Haensch coll. = *Micrurus steindachneri* (Werner, 1901).

47 (p. 54). *Elaps Tschudii* Jan, 1858. Holotype, NMW 18248, “Peru”, Pfeiffer coll. = *Micrurus tschudii* (Jan, 1858).

48 (p. 54). *Epicrates versicolor* Steindachner, 1863. Holotype, NMW 18930, “Columbien”, Pareyss coll. Stimson (1969: 15) laconically placed this form in the synonymy of the West Indian *Epicrates s. striatus* (Fischer, 1856), which raises problems, at least as to the locality. I would have appreciated a comment.

49 (p. 54). *Epicrates wieningeri* Steindachner, 1903. Holotype, NMW 18929, “Altos, Paraguay”, ex Wieninger. = *Eunectes notaeus* Cope, 1862.

50 (p. 54). *Geophis ruthveni* Werner, 1925. Holotype, NMW 16508, “Saragigui, Brasilien”. In the original description “Sarapigui”. There is no such place in Brasil, nor Saragigui, either; nor does *G. ruthveni* occur there. Downs (1967: 77) very reasonably corrects the locality to Sarapiquí, Prov. Heredia, Costa Rica. = ipse.

51 (p. 55). *Helicops pictiventris* Werner, 1897. Holotype, NMW 23409, “Brasilien”, bought from Werner. = ipse.

52 (p. 55). *Herpetodryas affinis* Steindachner, 1870. Holotype, NMW 14865, “Mato Grosso, Brasilien”, Natterer coll. xxii.26. = *Leptophis ahaetulla marginatus* (Cope, 1862). “xxii.26” is certainly a misprint for “xii.1826”. For this date and for the meaning of “Mato Grosso” in the context of Natterer’s travels, see above 5.

53 (p. 55). *Herpetodryas Schlueteri* Werner, 1899. Holotype, NMW 15749, “Napo, Ecuador”, bought from Schluetter. = *Chironius grandisquamis* (Peters, 1868), according to Dixon, Wiest & Cei, 1993, who question the type locality.

54 (p. 56). *Leptognathus ellipsifera* Boulenger, 1898. Syntype, NMW 13378, “Ibarra, Ecuador”, ex Rosenberg. = *Dipsas ellipsifera* (Boulenger, 1898).

55 (p. 56). *Leptognathus intermedia* Steindachner, 1903. Holotype, NMW 23444, “Altos, Paraguay”, ex Wieninger. = *Sibynomorphus ventrimaculatus* (Boulenger, 1885).

56 (p. 56). *Liophis (Rhadinaea) amarali* Wettstein, 1930. Holotype, NMW 23107, “Bello Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brasilien”. Obtained through the Austrian embassy in Rio de Janeiro. Dixon (1980: 4) places this form in “insertae sedis”.

57 (p. 56). *Liophis macrops* Werner, 1925. Holotype, NMW 23420, "Paramaribo", Heller coll. = *Liophis t. typhlus* (L., 1758) (Dixon, 1987).

58 (p. 57). *Liophis pulcher* Steindachner, 1867. Holotype, NMW 20285, "Chile". = *Liophis sagittifer* (Jan, 1863), Dixon (1980: 14).

59 (p. 57). *Liophis trifasciatus* Werner, 1899. Syntypes, NMW 21224: 1, 2, "Esperanza, Argentinien", bought from Schluetter. A locality "Esperanza", Argentina, for a bought specimen, tends to be hard to locate, especially since the species is *incertae sedis* (Thomas, 1976: 195).

60 (p. 57). *Micrurus ancoralis jani* Schmidt, 1936. Paratypes, NMW 18280: 1, 2. "Novita, Rio Tamana, 150: 200 Ft, S-Kolumbien", Palmer coll., bought from Rosenberg. = ipse.

61 (p. 57). *Micrurus carinicauda* Schmidt, 1936. Paratypes, NMW 18288: 1, 2. "Puerto Cabello"; NMW 18288: 3, "San Esteban, Caracas", Staudinger coll. = ipse. There are many localities named San Esteban in Venezuela, none in the Caracas area proper. San Esteban in Carabobo is not far from Caracas and used to be much visited by zoological collectors (Paynter, 1982: 177).

62 (p. 57). *Micrurus dissolculus nigrirostris* Schmidt, 1955. Paratypes, NMW 18281: 1-5, "Insel Salamanca, Magdalenenstrom"; NMW 18281: 6, 7, "nächst der Mündung des Magdalenenstromes". = ipse.

63 (p. 58). *Micrurus lemniscatus carvalhoi* Roze, 1967. Paratypes, NMW 18296 "Provinz Bahia; Paulay, corv. Saída, 13.ii.1887"; NMW 18640, 13384, "Cuyaba. Mato Grosso", Natterer coll. The original description (Roze, 1967: 33) mentions Bahia and the corvette "Saída", but not Paulay — a word for which I have found so far no context.

64 (p. 58). *Micrurus mertensi* Schmidt, 1936. Paratype, NMW 18293, "Pacosmayo, N-Peru", Bamberger coll., ex Senckenberg. The correct spelling is Pacasmayo. = ipse.

65 (p. 58). *Micrurus steindachneri orcesi* Roze, 1967. Paratype, NMW 13383: 1. "Chimbo, Peru". = ipse. Chimbo is in Ecuador. The original description (Roze 1967: 43) has "Chimbo (probably the Rio Chambo, near Baños)", an unnecessary conjecture, as Chimbo was a well-known locality (see the gazetteer below). = ipse.

66 (p. 58). *Micrurus transandinus* Schmidt, 1936. Paratypes, NMW 18291: 1, "Rio Dagua; Kolumbien", ex Rosenberg; NMW 18291: 2, "Quindine, Ecuador", Spillman coll. There is no "Quindine" in Ecuador. I submit this is a misreading of Quinindé, a well-known locality. = ipse.

67 (p. 59). *Oxyrhopus intermedius* Werner, 1899. Holotype, NMW 23419, "S-Brasilien", bought from Werner. = *Oxyrhopus petola digitalis* (Reuss, 1834).

68 (p. 59). *Oxyrhopus iridescens* Werner, Holotype, NMW 20295, "Huancabamba, Peru", bought from Rosenberg. = *Oxyrhopus formosus* (Wied,

1820). On zoogeographical grounds I find this synonymy little probable — unless, of course, there is a mistake in the locality.

69 (p. 59). *Philodryas nattereri* Steindachner, 1870. Holotype, NMW 23400, “Matogrosso, Brasilien”, Natterer coll. (for the locality, see TH 5 above). = ipse.

70 (p. 59). *Philodryas pallidus* Werner, 1926. Holotype, NMW 21223, “Montevideo”. = *incertae sedis*, Thomas (1976: 195).

71 (p. 59). *Phrynonax angulifer* Werner, 1923. Holotype, NMW 22421, “Joinville, Brasilien”. = *Drymarchon c. corais* (Boie, 1827).

72 (p. 60). *Pseudopareas vagrans* Dunn, 1923. Paratype, NMW 20292, “Bellavista, Peru”, Noble coll. = *Sibynomorphus vagrans* (Dunn, 1923).

73 (p. 60). *Pseuduromacer lugubris* Werner, 1924. Holotype, NMW 21225, “São Paulo, Brasil”, Ship “Zenta” coll., 15.x.1922. = *Philodryas a. aestivus* (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854).

74 (p. 61). *Rhadinaea steinbachi* Boulenger, 1905. Syntype NMW 23106, “Bolivia”, bought from Rosenberg. = *incertae sedis* (Dixon, 1980).

75 (p. 62). *Sympeltophis ungalioides* Werner, 1925. Holotype, NMW 2345, “Zentralbrasilien”. = *Xenopholis scalaris* (Wucherer, 1861).

76 (p. 63). *Ungalia taczanowskyi* Steindachner, 1879. Syntype, NMW 14858, “Tambillo”, Stolzmann coll. 1880. = *Tropidophis taczanowskyi* (Steindachner, 1879).

TIEDDEMANN, HÄUPL & GRILLITSCH, 1994

Note: Only those forms not included in the previous list of types (Tiedmann & Häupl, 1980) are recognized here.

1 (p. 12). *Platemys macrocephala* Rhodin, Mittermeier & McMorris, 1964. Holotype, NMW 1293, “Caicara, Rio Paraquai, Mato Grosso, Brasilien”, Natterer coll. 16.iv.1826. Actual spellings Caiçara and Paraguai. = ipse.

2 (p. 62). *Apostolepis villaricae* Lema, 1978. Holotype, NMW 20720. “Villa Rica, Procedencia, Paraguay”, ex F. Hochstetter. There is a misunderstanding in the locality. “Procedencia” is not a geographical name; it means only “provenance” in Portuguese. = ipse.

3 (p. 68). *Heterodon nattereri* Steindachner, 1867. Holotype, NMW 23378. “Brasilien”, Natterer coll. Without the date of collection it is not possible to hazard a guess as to the locality. = *Lystrophis histricus* (Jan, 1864).

GRILLITSCH, SCHLEIFFER & TIEDEMANN, 1996

1 (pg. 8). *Caiman c. crocodilus* (L., 1758). NMW 530. “Rio Parnahyba-Pianhy”, Brasilien Expedition. The current spelling is Rio Parnaíba, in the state of Piauí (then Piauhy). This is a most interesting record, as the species of *Caiman* in Brasil are restricted to drainages, and the Parnaíba is an autonomous drainage. The form is otherwise known only from the Amazonian basin. = ipse.

2 (pg. 10). *Caiman crocodilus matogrosiensis* Fuchs, 1971. NMW 31586. “Jacare-Guau, Mato Grosso”. Natterer coll., 10.vii.1828. “Jacare Guau” does not exist. It is certainly a mistaken rendition of “jacaré guaçu”, meaning, in “Lingua Geral”, big caiman (an epithet usually applied, however, to *Melanosuchus niger*). The date of collection, July 10, permits constraint of the locality (Vanzolini, 1993). On the 6th of July Natterer was in Cuiabá, on the 11th in Fazenda de Cima, some 60 km to the southwest. The specimen was certainly collected in the drainage of the Rio Cuiabá. It should then be *Caiman yacare*. Fuchs’s (1971) new forms, based on commercial skins, do not deserve attention.

3 (pg. 10). *Caiman crocodilus yacare* (Daudin, 1802). NMW 491. “Marajó Insel, Baía de Marajó, Mündung Rio do Pará”, Brasilien Expedition. There is a problem here: *Caiman yacare* does not occur on the island of Marajó; it is restricted to the drainage of the Rio Paraguai.

4 (pg. 10). *Caiman latirostris* (Daudin, 1802). NMW 1997. “Tabai, Parana Stromgebiet, Ost-Paraguay”. Collected by ethnographers. The current spelling is Tavaí. = ipse.

5 (pg. 10). *Caiman latirostris* (Daudin, 1802). NMW 31558. “Rio Petro”, Brasilien Expedition, 12.iv.1903. The expedition arrived at the mouth of the Rio Preto (not Petro) on April 18, 1903 (Vanzolini, 1992). The Preto enters the Rio Grande, a tributary of the Rio São Francisco, from the left, at 1125, 4251. On the date of collection the expedition was some 50 km to the northwest.

6 (pg. 18). *Melanosuchus niger* (Spix, 1825). NMW 2024. “Rio Tocatins bei Estado do Pará”, Brasilien Expedition. The proper spelling is Tocantins. The river flows through the state of Pará, but the 1903 expedition was never there (Vanzolini, 1992: fig. 1). = ipse.

7 (pg. 19). *Paleosuchus palpebrosus* (Cuvier, 1807). NMW 31557, 31565. “Uvai Aschanea-Jakobina in der Bororo”. Natterer coll. 25.iii.1828. Jacobina is beyond doubt the cattle ranch of Coronel João Pereira Leite, nowadays a town.. Natterer was in fact there in March, 1828 (Vanzolini, 1993: 35). “Uvai”, however, is not a locality. It is the collective name of the caimans in the Bororo Indian language. “Aschanea” remains unexplained, but the locality is no doubt Jacobina. = ipse.

8 (pg. 21). *Ameiva a. ameiva* (L. 1758). NMW 882. "Caceres, Surinam". Obtained from Grosskopf in 1850. I know of no locality in Surinam called Caceres, a traditional Portuguese family name, and that of a city of the state of Mato Grosso, after XVIII Century governor D. Luis de Cáceres. = ipse.

9 (pg. 21). *Ameiva a. ameiva* (L., 1758). NMW 913, "? Caicara (Kaikara, Brasilien)". Coll. Natterer 13.viii.1828. Correct spelling Caiçara. = ipse.

10 (pg. 25). *Enyalioides laticeps festae* Peracca, 1897. NMW 923. "Casondelete, NW- Ecuador, W. Rosenberg". Actually Carondelet. = ipse.

11 (pg. 31). *Liolaemus pictus* Duméril & Bibron, 1837. NMW 898, "Desague, Argentina". (pg. 54). *Tachymenis peruviana*, NMW 1583. "Desague, Chile". Both specimens were bought from G. Hopke in 1896, so it seems there is only one Desague, attributed however to two countries. I can find no locality of that name in Argentina; on the contrary, the CIA (U.S. Board on Geographical Names, 1967) lists for Chile two Desagues, plus one Brazo, two Esteros, one Quebrada and one Río del Desague. Taking into account the distribution of the two species involved, the more probable candidates are Desague, Osorno (4047, 7242), Desague, Llanquihue (4115, 7301) and Estero Desague, Bio-bio (3717, 7247), in the Río Bio-bio drainage. = ipse.

12 (pg. 42). *Boa c. constrictor* (L., 1758). NMW 23360. "Oberlauf des Amazonas, zwischen Iberinga and Manaus", specimen obtained from Jívaro Indians. Manaus is irrelevant (1,400 km from Jívaro territory), but Iberinga, when (and if) found, will help to constrain the locality. = ipse.

13 (pg. 49). *Lystrophis dorbignyi* (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854). NMW 1502. "Ajo, Buenos Aires". Probably Ajó, now called General Lavalle. = ipse.

14 (pg. 51). *Phimophis guerini* (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854). NMW 1038. "Barra do Rio Negro". Natterer coll. The present Manaus. = ipse.

15 (pg. 66). *Chelonoidis carbonaria* Spix, 1824. NMW 1943. "Joaceiro", Brasilien Exped. (pg. 106). *Phrynops geoffroanus*, NMW 1831. "Idoazeiro". At the time of collection, the locality was spelled Joazeiro, now it is Juazeiro. = ipse.

16 (pg. 67). *Chelonoidis denticulata* (L., 1766). NMW 1944. "Rio Araguay", Natterer coll., 1828. There is no Rio Araguay in Brasil, at least in the areas where Natterer worked. The closest approaches to the locality as spelled are the Rio Araguaya and the Rio Paraguay, each differing by a single letter. Natterer never worked in the Araguaia, but spent much time on the upper reaches of the Rio Paraguai, especially in 1828. I would thus emend the locality. = ipse.

17 (pg. 70). *Chelus fimbriatus* (Schneider, 1783). NMW 239, 1299, 1879, 31500, 31612. "Mato Grosso". Natterer coll. Natterer's "Mato Grosso" is Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade (see TH5 above). Only one specimen has date of collection, 24.x.1828, a day in which Natterer was effectively in Vila Bela (Vanzolini, 1993: 35). = ipse.

18 (pg. 106). *Phrynops geoffroanus* (Schweigger, 1812). NMW 1282. “Parnaíba am Rio Parahym, Bundesstaat Maranhao”. NMW 1689, “Parnaíba am Rio Parnahym”. NMW 1833, “Rio Parnahym”. All collected by the Brasilien Expedition. The river (now spelled Paraím) is not mentioned by Reiser (1926) in the expedition’s report, but is easy to find. It enters the Rio Gurgueia from the left, on the overland route of the expedition between Parnaguá and their first station on the Rio Parnaíba, Santa Filomena (Vanzolini, 1992: fig. 1, points 7 and 8). The state is Piauí, not Maranhão. = ipse.

19 (pg. 107). *Phrynops nasutus* (Schweigger, 1812). NMW 24932. “Guapora, Provinz Rio Grande do Sul”, Natterer coll. 1828. The correct spelling is Guaporé; there is no Guapora. Natterer never was in Rio Grande do Sul. In 1828, however, he spent much time at or near the Rio Guaporé in Mato Grosso (Vanzolini, 1993: 35). His basis of operations was Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade. Guaporé in this context probably means the vicinity of the present town of Pontes e Lacerda, where the road has crossed the river since the earliest times. = ipse.

GAZETTEER

Altos (Paraguay: Cordillera) 2514, 5715.

Bellavista (Peru: Cajamarca) 0535, 7845.

Belo Horizonte (Brasil: Minas Gerais) 1955, 4355

Blumenau (Brasil: Santa Catarina) 2655, 4934.

Bogotá (Colombia: Distrito Federal) 0436N, 7405.

Cáceres (Brasil: Mato Grosso) 1603, 5740.

Caiçara (Brasil: Mato Grosso) 1603, 5743

Calilegua (Argentina: Jujuy) 2347, 6446.

Cañon del Tolima (Colombia: Tolima) 0425N, 7520

Carondelet (Ecuador: Esmeraldas) 0106N, 7842.

Chimbo (Ecuador: Guayas) 0210, 7907. (An old railroad station on the Guayaquil-Quito route).

Chota (Peru: Cajamarca) 0634, 7840

Combeima, Rio (Colombia: Tolima) enters the Rio Coello, on its right bank, at 0419N, 7509; Magdalena drainage.

Cotinguiba (Brasil: Sergipe) 1051, 3707.

Cuiabá (Brasil: Mato Grosso) 1536, 5605.

Dagua, Río (Colombia, Valle del Cauca) enters the Río Cauca (right bank) at 0325N, 7704 (Magdalena-Cauca drainage).
Desague (Chile). See GST 10.

Esperanza (Argentina: ?). See THG 58.

Fazenda de Cima (Brasil: Mato Grosso) 1556, 5636. A ranch, no longer exists.

General Lavalle (Argentina: Buenos Aires) 3624, 5658.

Grande, Rio (Brasil: Bahia), a major tributary of the Rio São Francisco (left bank) at 1105, 4308.

Huancabamba (Peru: Piura) 0514, 7927.

Huasco (Chile: Atacama) 2828, 7114.

Ibagué (Colombia: Tolima) 0427N, 7514.

Ibarra (Ecuador: Imbabura) 0021N, 7807.

Iberinga (Ecuador ?). Not located.

Jacobina (Brasil: Mato Grosso) 1615, 5734. An old ranch, now a town.

Joinville (Brasil: Santa Catarina) 2618, 4850.

Juazeiro (Brasil: Bahia) 0924, 4030, see GST 14.

Magdalena, Río (Colombia), enters the Caribbean Sea at 1106, 7459.

Manaus (Brasil: Amazonas) 0307, 6000.

Marajó, Island (Brasil: Pará). Closes the mouth of the Amazon.

Maruim (Brasil: Sergipe) 1044, 3705.

Montevideo (Uruguay: Montevideo) 3455, 5610; always suspect of being only a shipping locality.

Nóvita (Colombia: Chocó) 0457N, 7634.

“Ostabhang der Anden” (Peru) see TH 17.

Pacasmayo (Peru: Libertad) 0725, 7936.

Palmar (Ecuador). See TH 42.

Palmeira (Brasil: Paraná) 2526, 5000. An old farm, now a city.

Pará, Rio do (Brasil: Pará) the southern branch of the mouth of the Amazonas, between the coast of the continent and the island of Marajó.

Paraím, Rio (Brasil: Piauí) enters the Rio Gurgueia (left bank) at 0933, 4436 (Parnaíba drainage).

- Paramaribo (Surinam) 0550N, 5510.
Parnaguá (Brasil: Piauí) 1013, 4438.
Paulay (Brasil: Bahia) not located
Perico (Peru: Cajamarca) 0521, 7847.
Pontes e Lacerda (Brasil: Mato Grosso) 1517, 5921.
Preto, Rio (Brasil: Bahia) enters the Rio Grande (left bank) at 1121, 4350
(S. Francisco drainage).
Puente del Inca (Argentina: Mendoza) 3249, 6955.
Puerto Cabello (Venezuela: Carabobo) 1028N, 6801.
- Quinindé (Ecuador: Esmeraldas) 0020N, 928.
- Rio de Janeiro (Brasil: Rio de Janeiro) 2248, 4314.
- Salamanca, Isla (Colombia: Magdalena) 1058N, 7430. Not a proper island;
a very long sand bar closing the mouth of the Rio Magdalena.
- San Esteban (Venezuela) see TH 60.
Santa Filomena (Brasil: Piauí) 0907, 4555.
Santa Rita de Cassia (Brasil: Bahia) 100, 4432.
São Paulo (Brasil: São Paulo) 2332, 4637.
Sullana (Peru: Piura) 0454, 8041.
- Tamaná, Rio (Colombia: Chocó) enters the Rio San Juan (left bank) at
0459N, 7644.
- Tambillo (Peru: Cajamarca) 0557, 7837.
Taperinha (Brasil: Pará) 0232, 5418.
Tavaí (Paraguay: Caazapá), 2607, 5532.
Tihuanaco (Bolivia: La Paz) 1633, 6842.
Tocantins, Rio (Brasil) enters the Rio do Pará, from the south, at 0145, 4910;
autonomous drainage.
- Tumbes (Peru: Tumbes) 0330, 8027.
- Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade (Brasil: Mato Grosso) 1501, 5957.
Villa Rica (Paraguay, Guairá) 2545, 5626..

INDEX TO SCIENTIFIC NAMES

- adpersa*, *Ctenoblepharys*, TH 24
aequatorialis, *Anolis*, TH 8
affinis, *Herpetodryas*, TH 52
amarali, *Apostolepis*, TH 38
 Liophis, TH 56
amazonicus, *Coleodactylus*, TH 22
ameiva, *Ameiva*, GST 8,9
angulifer, *Phrynonax*, TH 71
bahiana, *Amphisbaena*, TH 4
 Cercolophia, TH 4
barbouri, *Dicrodon*, TH 25
 Lepidoblepharis, TH 29
 Pseudogonatodes, TH 29
branickii, *Tejovaranus*, TH 34
burmeisteri, *Philodryas*, TH 42
carbonaria, *Chelonoidis*, GST 14
carinicauda, *Micrurus*, TH 61
centropyx, *Cnemidophorus*, TH 16
carvalhoi, *Micrurus lemniscatus*, TH 63
cearensis, *Apostolepis*, TH 38
chilensis, *Dromicus*, TH 43
constrictor, *Boa*, GST 11
corais, *Drymarchon*, TH & 1
crocodilus, *Caiman*, GST 1
decipiens, *Elaps*, TH 44
denticulata, *Chelonoidis*, GST 11
dorbignyi, *Lystrophis*, GST 12
dumerilii, *Ophryoessoides*, TH 32
ellipsifera, *Leptognathus*, TH 54
 Dipsas, TH 54
festae, *Enyalioides laticeps*, GST 11
fimbriatus, *Chelus*, GST 16
fitzgeraldi, *Liolaemus*, TH 30
flavipunctatus, *Callopistes*, TH 34
flavotorquata, *Apostolepis*, TH 39
formosus, *Oxyrhopus*, TH 68
frenata, *Mabuya*, TH 28

- geoffroanus*, *Phrynops*, GST 14, 17
gracilipes, *Anolis*, TH 9
grandisquamis, *Chironius*, TH 53
granuliceps, *Anolis*, TH 10
grilli, *Anisolepis*, TH 6, 7
guerini *Phimophis*, GST 13
guttulatum, *Dicrodon*, TH 25
heterodermus, *Anolis*, TH 11
 Phenacosaurus, TH 11
heterolepis, *Cnemidophorus*, TH 17
 Dicrodon, TH 6, 17, 20, 21
histricus, *Lystrophis*, THG 3
hygomi, *Cnemidophorus*, TH 18
 Tropidurus, TH 35
ibague, *Anolis*, TH 12
intermedia, *Bachia*, TH 15
 Leptognathus, TH 55
intermedius, *Oxyrhopus*, TH 67
iridescens, *Oxyrhopus*, TH 68
jani, *Micrurus ancoralis*, TH 60
lacertoides, *Cnemidophorus*, TH 19
laevis, *Diaphorolepis*, TH 41
latirostris, *Caiman*, GST 4, 5
leachi, *Cnemidophorus*, TH 19
lemniscatus, *Anolis*, TH 13
lionotus, *Anisolepis*, TH 7
lugubris, *Pseudopareas*, TH 73
macrocephala, *Platemys*, THG 1
macrops, *Liophis*, TH 57
maculiventris, *Anolis*, TH 14
marginatus, *Leptophis ahaetulla* TH 52
matogrosiensis, *Caiman* GST 2
maximiliani, *Emys*, TH 1
 Hydromedusa, TH 1
mertensi, *Micrurus*, TH 64
mipartitus, *Micrurus*, TH 44
nasutus, *Phrynops*, GST 18
nattereri, *Eumeces*, TH 28
 Heterodon, THG 3
 Philodryas, TH 69

niger, *Melanosuchus*, GST 2
nigrirostris, *Micrurus dissoleucus*, TH 62
notaeus, *Eunectes*, TH 49
ocellifer, *Cnemidophorus*, TH 18
orcesi, *Micrurus steindachneri*, TH 65
ocellifer, *Cnemidophorus*, TH 18
orcesi, *Micrurus steindachneri*, TH 65
ornatus, *Liolaemus*, TH 31
pallidus, *Philodryas*, TH 70
 Proctotretus, TH 33
palpebrosus, *Paleosuchus*, GST 7
paraguayensis, *Atractus*, TH 40
peruviana, *Tachymenis*, GST 10
pictiventris, *Helicops*, TH 51
pictus, *Enyalius*, TH 27
 Liolaemus, GST 10
pulcher, *Liophis*, TH 31, 58
radiolata, *Acanthochelys*, TH 2, 3
 Emys, TH 3
reticulatus, *Atractus*, TH 40
ruthveni, *Geophis*, TH 50
sagittifer, *Liophis*, TH 58
sanctae-ritae, *Apostolepis*, TH 39
schlueteri, *Herpetodryas*, TH 53
steinbachi, *Rhadinaea*, TH 74
steindachneri, *Amphisbaena*, TH 5
 Cercolophia, TH 5
 Elaps, TH 46
 Micrurus, TH 46
stolzmanni, *Ctenoblepharis*, TH 23
 Tropidurus, TH 36
striatus, *Ecpleopus*, TH 26
 Epicrates, TH 48
 Proctoporus, TH 26
taczanowskyi, *Tropidophis*, TH 76
 Ungaliophis, TH 76
transandinus, *Micrurus*, TH 66
tricristatus, *Ophryoessoides*, TH 32
trifasciatus, *Liophis*, TH 59
tschudii, *Elaps*, TH 47

tumbezanus, *Cnemidophorus*, TH 21
typhlus, *Liophis*, TH 57
umbra, *Tropidurus*, TH 37
ungalioides, *Sympeltophis*, TH 75
unicarinatus, *Tropidurus*, TH 37
vagrans, *Pseudopareas*, TH 72
 Sibynomorphus, TH 72
ventrimaculatus, *Sibynomorphus*, TH 55
versicolor, *Epicrates*, TH 48
villaricae, *Apostolepis*, THG 2
wagneri, *Diaphorolpeis*, TH 42
weneri, *Platemys*, TH 3
wieningeri, *Epicrates*, TH 49
yacare, *Caiman*, GST 2, 3, 6
zonatus, *Enyalius*, TH 27

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