

## Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

Powell, R. and R.W. Henderson. 1994. *Ialtris parishii*.

***Ialtris parishii* Cochran**

*Ialtris parishii* Cochran, 1932:189. Type-locality, "ten miles east of Baradères [Département du Sud (= Dépt. de la Grand'Anse), Haiti." Holotype, National Museum of Natural History (USNM) 80773, an adult male collected by L.H. Parish and W.M. Perrygo on 7 April 1930 (not examined by authors).

• **Content.** This species is monotypic.

• **Definition.** *Ialtris parishii* is a medium-sized colubrid (maximum known SVL of males to 660 mm, females to 745 mm). Scales are smooth, not elongate, in 19 rows at midbody and with 2 apical pits. Head scale counts are 1 preocular (not reaching the frontal), usually 2 postoculars (the lower is smaller), usually 7 supralabials (the 3rd and 4th entering the orbit), and 7-9 infralabials (the 4th and 5th are largest). The cloacal scute (anal plate) is divided, the nasal entire, the loreal single, and the temporals 1+2. Ventrals are 164 and 167 (males), 163-172 (females), and subcaudals 77 in one male (no female with a complete tail is extant). Prominent grooves occur on the enlarged posterior maxillary teeth.

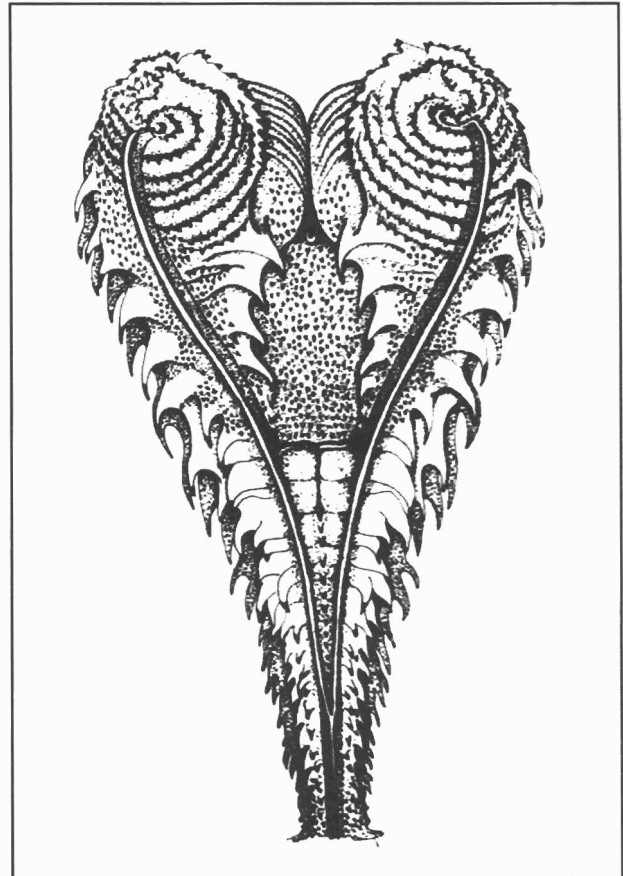
The dorsal ground color ranges from brown to reddish brown, the dorsal pattern consists of 38-49 light vertical bars or blotches. The venter is yellow to yellow-orange with gray, brown, or black squares or rectangles on each scale, giving the venter a bilineate pattern and the underside of the tail a unilineate pattern. The ventral pattern ranges from very distinct to faint. The chin is speckled with black. The head is unpatterned above, but has a distinct cream to white supralabial band, bordered above by dark brown, extending from below the eyes across supralabials 4-7 to the angles of the jaw.

The bilobed hemipenis has a divided sulcus, each branch terminating apically on the lateral surface of one lobe. The lobes are traversed by a series of low fleshy folds, obliquely oriented and bearing very tiny papillae. Proximal to the lobes, the organ is spinose.

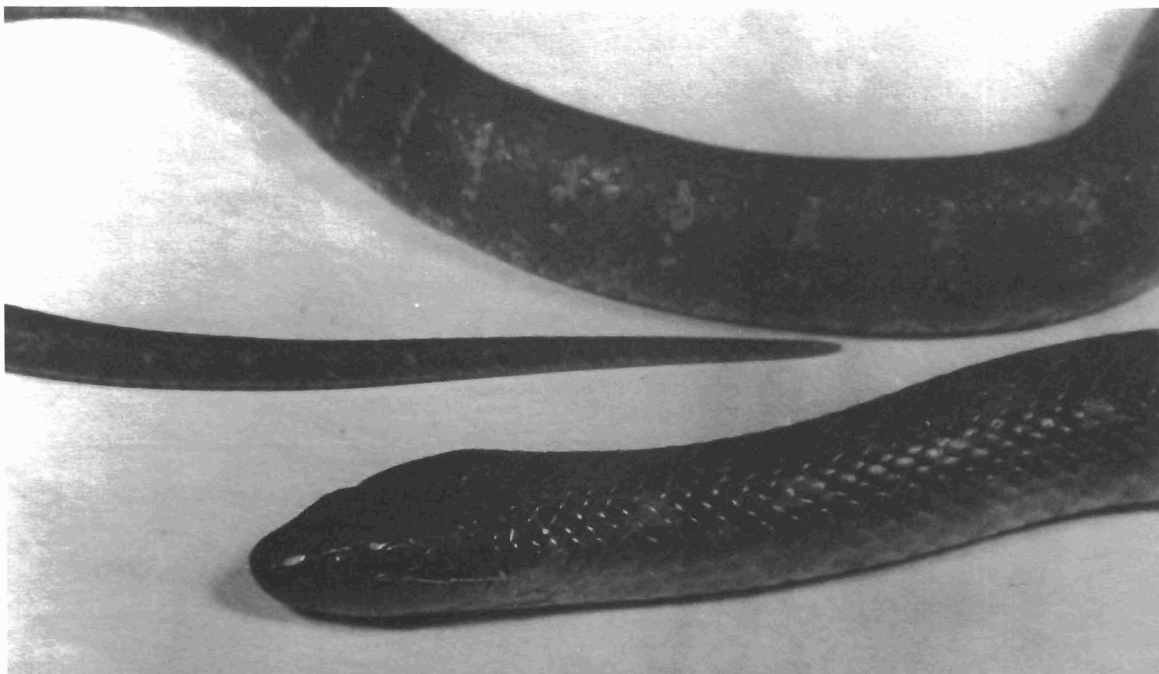
• **Diagnosis.** *Ialtris parishii* can be distinguished from *I. dorsalis* on the basis of ventral counts (179-192 in *I. dorsalis*, 163-172 in *I. parishii*) and the presence of a light supralabial band (absent in *I. dorsalis*); and from *I. agyrtes* on the basis of the supralabial band extending only to the region of the eyes (extending completely around the snout in *I. agyrtes*).

• **Descriptions.** Descriptions are in Cochran (1932, 1941), Schwartz and Rossman (1976), and Schwartz and Henderson (1991).

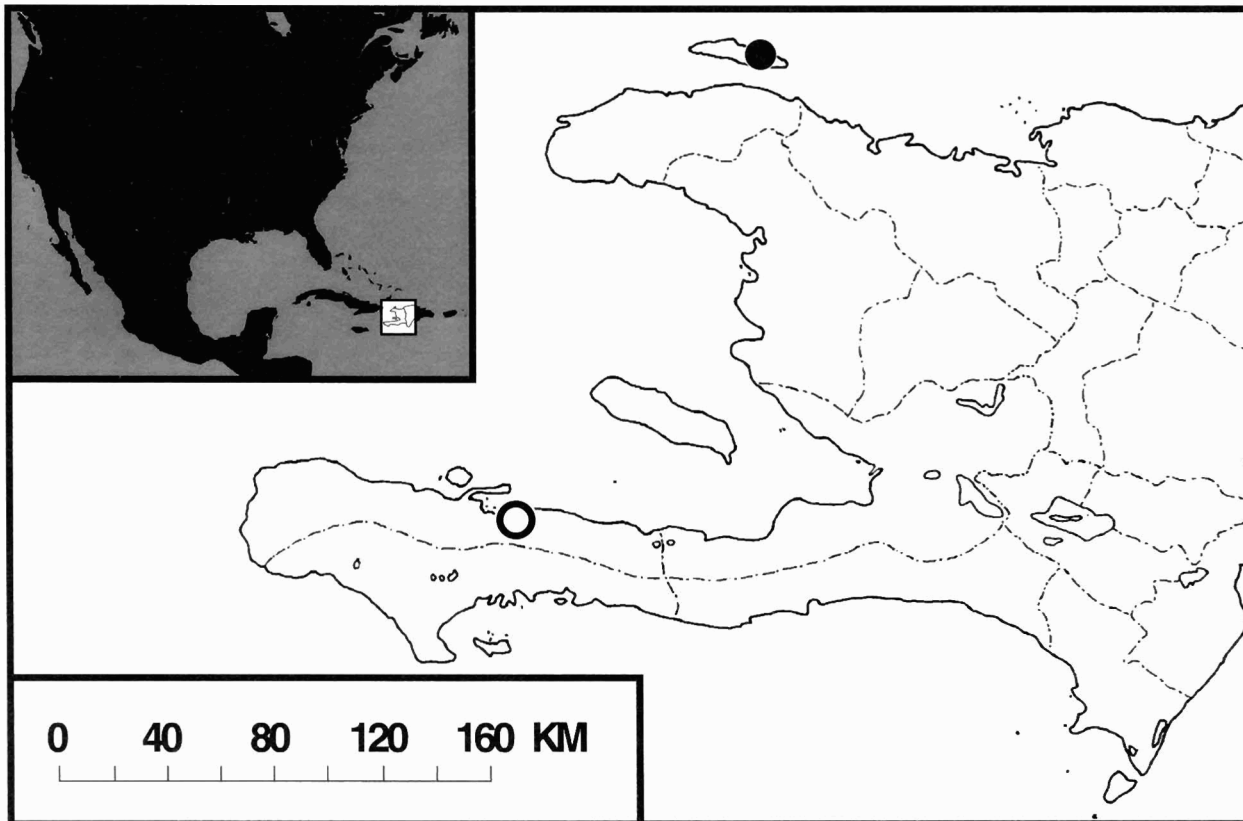
• **Illustrations.** Cochran (1941) provided line drawings of the head. Schwartz and Rossman (1976) presented a photograph of a live



**Figure 1.** Hemipenis of *Ialtris parishii* (ASFS V15073) (from Schwartz and Rossman, 1976).



**Figure 2.** *Ialtris parishii* (ASFS V15073) (photograph by R.M. Blaney, from Schwartz and Rossman, 1976).



**Map.** The range of *Ialtris parishi* (modified from Schwartz and Henderson, 1991). The type-locality is indicated by a large circle, dots mark other known records.

specimen, a drawing of the hemipenis, and line drawings of the mandible and an outline of the prefrontal.

- **Distribution.** This snake is known only from the type-locality and from Île de la Tortue. The range was illustrated by Schwartz and Henderson (1991).

- **Fossil Record.** None.

- **Pertinent Literature.** Schwartz (1980) discussed zoogeography. Schwartz and Henderson (1991) summarized the minimal information regarding natural history. SEA/DVS (1990a) commented on the rarity of the species. SEA/DVS (1990b) provided an index of habitats for the species in the Dominican Republic.

The species is included in additional keys, trip/museum lists, checklists, and guides by Barbour (1935, 1937), Cochran (1941), Henderson and Schwartz (1984), Henderson et al. (1984), Schwartz and Henderson (1985, 1988), and Schwartz and Thomas (1975).

- **Etymology.** The name *parishi* is a patronym for Lee H. Parish, one of the collectors of the holotype.

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**Robert Powell**, Department of Natural Sciences, Avila College, Kansas City, MO 64145, and **Robert W. Henderson**, Section of Vertebrate Zoology, Milwaukee Public Museum, 800 W. Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233.

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