

Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

Wilson, Larry David. 1990. *Tantilla coronadoi*.

Tantilla coronadoi Hartweg

Tantilla coronadoi Hartweg, 1944: 4. Type-locality, "vicinity of Chilpancingo, Guerrero, [México]." Holotype, Univ. Michigan Mus. Zool. 85697, adult (?) female, collected by Wilmot W. Brown, date of collection unknown (examined by author).

• **Content.** No subspecies are recognized.

• **Definition.** A species of *Tantilla* with a dark middorsal stripe confined to the middorsal scale row and a dark lateral stripe occupying adjacent portions of dorsal scale rows 3 and 4. The dorsal ground color is tan to brown. The venter is immaculate cream. The head pattern consists of "a spatulate dark anterior extension of [the] middorsal dark stripe flanked by two pale anterior extensions of [the] dorsolateral field" (Wilson and Meyer, 1981). "The lateral dark stripe, which fuses with a dark stripe on row 5 just behind the head, continues anteriorly across the temporals and upper portions of the supralabials, around the eye, and onto the preocular and postnasal." (Wilson and Meyer, 1981). "The remainder of the supralabials are cream-colored" (Wilson and Meyer, 1981). Supralabials are seven and there are two postoculars. Ventral and subcaudal counts are 158 to 165 and 35+ (?) to 40, respectively. The anterior temporal is separated from the posterior one by a dorsal extension of the seventh supralabial connecting the parietal.

• **Diagnosis.** *Tantilla coronadoi* may be distinguished from all congeners by possession of a dark middorsal stripe confined to the middorsal scale row, a dark lateral stripe on adjacent portions of scale rows 3 and 4, a pale-outlined dark spatulate head figure, two postoculars, 7 supralabials, 158 to 165 ventrals, and 35+ (?) to 40 subcaudals. *Tantilla coronadoi* is unique among members of the genus in having the anterior and posterior temporals separated from one another by contact of the parietal and seventh supralabial (some specimens of *T. calamarina* have contact between the fifth supralabial and the parietal, separating the postocular and anterior temporal from one another).

• **Descriptions.** Descriptions of the holotype and the only other known specimen are in Hartweg (1944) and Davis and Dixon (1959), respectively. The most complete description is in Wilson and Meyer (1981).

• **Illustrations.** Wilson and Meyer (1981) provided black-and-white photographs of the lateral and dorsal views of the head

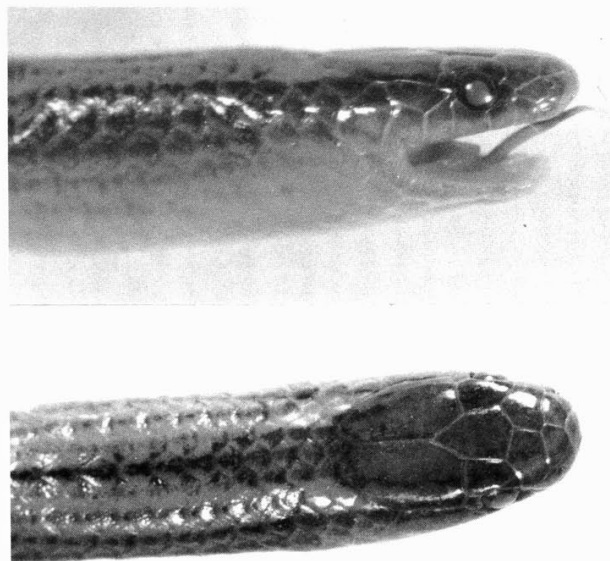
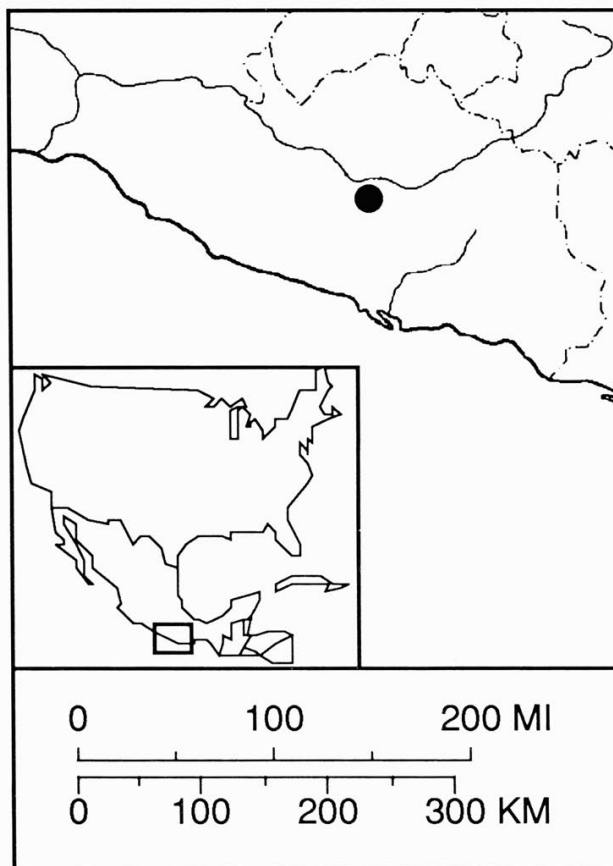


Figure. *Tantilla coronadoi*, from Wilson and Meyer (1981).



Map. Solid circle marks the type-locality.

and anterior body and a pen-and-ink drawing of the dorsal color pattern.

• **Distribution.** *Tantilla coronadoi* is known from but two localities at moderate and intermediate elevations (1402 to 1524 m) of the Pacific versant of central Guerrero, México.

• **Fossil Record.** None.

• **Pertinent Literature.** The meager literature deals with taxonomy and distribution. The original description is in Hartweg (1944) and a report of a second specimen in Davis and Dixon (1959). The species was reviewed by Wilson and Meyer (1981).

• **Etymology.** The name *coronadoi* is a patronym in honor of Salvador Coronado, then of the Mexican Departamento de Pesca y Marítima.

Literature Cited

- Davis, William B., and James R. Dixon. 1959. Snakes of the Chilpancingo region, Mexico. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 72:79-92.
- Hartweg, Norman. 1944. Remarks on some Mexican snakes of the genus *Tantilla*. Occas. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan (486):1-9.
- Wilson, Larry David, and John R. Meyer. 1981. Systematics of the *calamarina* group of the colubrid snake genus *Tantilla*. Milwaukee Publ. Mus. Contrib. Biol. Geol. (42):1-25.

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