




Amerotyphlops tycherus Townsend, Wilson, Ketzler, and Luque-Montes, 2008. This recently described blindsnake is endemic to Honduras and known from two specimens from the vicinity of the type locality (the eastern slope of Cerro Santa Bárbara within Parque Nacional Montaña de Santa Bárbara), in an area supporting remnant cloud forest, and a third from La Florida, a locality within Parque Nacional Sierra de Agalta (McCranie and Valdés-Orellana, 2012) in remnant highland rainforest. This species is one of three members of the family Typhlopidae known from Honduras; the others are *A. costaricensis* and the also endemic *A. stadelmani*. Hedges et al. (2014) recently erected the genus *Amerotyphlops* for a group of blindsnakes largely distributed on the mainland of the Americas, formerly allocated to *Typhlops*.

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An updated list of the amphibians and reptiles of Honduras, with comments on their nomenclature

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ABSTRACT: We provide an updated list of the amphibians and reptiles of Honduras, and include notes on nomenclatural changes. We recognize a total of 396 species (135 amphibians, 261 reptiles), of which 107 are endemic and seven are exotic.

Key Words: Checklist, herpetofauna.

RESUMEN: Se proporciona una lista de los anfibios y reptiles de Honduras, incluyendo notas sobre cambios taxonómicos. Reconocemos un total de 396 especies (135 anfibios, 261 reptiles) de cuales 107 son endémicas y siete son exóticas.

Palabras Claves: Herpetofauna, listado.

Citation: Solís, J. M., L. D. Wilson, and J. H. Townsend. 2014. An updated list of the amphibians and reptiles of Honduras, with comments on their nomenclature. *Mesoamerican Herpetology* 1: 123–144.

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Received: 16 April 2014; **Accepted:** 30 August 2014; **Published:** 29 September 2014.

INTRODUCTION

The herpetofauna of Honduras exemplifies the diversity and endemism found throughout the Mesoamerican biodiversity hotspot (Townsend and Wilson, 2010a; Wilson and Johnson, 2010; Wilson et al., 2012). Since 1969, several contributions have summarized the taxonomic composition of the Honduran herpetofauna (Meyer, 1969; Wilson, 1983; Wilson and McCranie, 1994; McCranie, 2009; Townsend and Wilson, 2010a; Wilson and Johnson, 2010; Wilson et al., 2012), the amphibian fauna (Meyer and Wilson, 1971; McCranie and Wilson, 2002; McCranie, 2006; McCranie and Castañeda, 2007), the reptile fauna (Meyer and Wilson, 1973; Wilson and McCranie, 2002), and the snake fauna (Wilson and Meyer, 1982, 1985; McCranie, 2011), as well as subsets of the herpetofauna based on conservation (Wilson and McCranie, 2004a), ecological (Wilson and McCranie, 2004b; Wilson and Townsend, 2006, 2007; Townsend and Wilson, 2010b), and geographic (McCranie et al., 2005; McCranie et al., 2006; Townsend and Wilson, 2008) parameters.

Our intent with the following list is to provide an update on the status of the Honduran herpetofauna, by indicating the species endemic to the country and summarizing the nomenclatural changes that have accrued in the last several years. We arranged the synopsis alphabetically by order, family, genus, and species, following the format of McCranie (2009). An asterisk following a scientific name signifies an endemic species, and two asterisks an exotic species. We did not include references in which taxa were described in the Literature Cited section.

Herpetofauna of Honduras (2 classes, 6 orders, 48 families, 151 genera, 396 species, 107 endemic species)

CLASS AMPHIBIA Blainville, 1816 (3 orders, 11 families, 42 genera, 135 species, 52 endemic species)

ORDER ANURA Fischer von Waldheim, 1813 (9 families, 35 genera, 97 species, 28 endemic species)

FAMILY BUFONIDAE Gray, 1825 (4 genera, 10 species)

Atelophryniscus McCranie, Wilson, and Williams, 1989 (1)

*Atelophryniscus chrysophorus** McCranie, Wilson, and Williams, 1989. Townsend and Wilson (2010a) listed this species as *Rhinella chrysophora*, based on the opinion of Chaparro et al. (2007).

Incilius Cope, 1863 (7). Mendelson et al. (2005) proposed that three species previously referred to as *I. coccifer* occur in Honduras: *I. coccifer*, *I. ibarraii*, and *I. porteri*. McCranie (2006, 2009) and McCranie and Castañeda (2007) did not recognize *I. ibarraii* and *I. porteri* as valid species, and regarded all Honduran populations as *I. coccifer*. Townsend and Wilson (2010a) and Wilson and Johnson (2010), however, recognized both taxa as valid species, and Mendelson et al. (2011) used combined data from mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences with morphological and natural history data to provide further evidence for the validity of these taxa. Herein, therefore, we consider *I. ibarraii* and *I. porteri* as valid species, as did Townsend and Wilson (2010a), Wilson and Johnson (2010), and Köhler (2011), following Mendelson et al. (2005, 2011). McCranie (2009) listed the Honduran species in this genus in the genus *Ollotis*, following Frost et al. (2006); however, Frost et al. (2009) placed this genus in the synonymy of *Incilius*.

Incilius campbelli (Mendelson, 1994)

Incilius coccifer (Cope, 1866)

Incilius ibarraii (Stuart, 1954)

*Incilius leucomyos** (McCranie and Wilson, 2000)

Incilius luetkenii (Boulenger, 1891)

*Incilius porteri** (Mendelson, Williams, Sheil, and Mulcahy, 2005)

Incilius valliceps (Wiegmann, 1833)

Rhaebo Cope, 1862 (1)

Rhaebo haematiticus Cope, 1862

Rhinella Fitzinger, 1826 (1)

Rhinella marina (Linnaeus, 1758). Townsend and Wilson (2010a) and McCranie (2009) listed this species as *Chaunus marinus*. Chaparro et al. (2007) placed it in the genus *Rhinella*, by implication, according to Frost (2013).

FAMILY CENTROLLENIDAE Taylor, 1951 (5 genera, 8 species)

SUBFAMILY CENTROLININAE Taylor, 1951 (4 genera, 5 species)

Cochranella Taylor, 1951 (1)

Cochranella granulosa (Taylor, 1949)

Espadarana Guayasamin, Castroviejo-Fisher, Trueb, Ayarzagüena, Rada and Vilà, 2009 (1)

Espadarana prosoblepon (Boettger, 1892)

Sachatamia Guayasamin, Castroviejo-Fisher, Trueb, Ayarzagüena, Rada, and Vilà, 2009 (1)

Sachatamia albomaculata (Taylor, 1949)

Teratohyla Taylor, 1951 (2)

Teratohyla pulverata (Peters, 1873)

Teratohyla spinosa (Taylor, 1949)

SUBFAMILY HYALINOBATRACHINAE Guayasamin, Castroviejo–Fisher, Trueb, Ayarzagüena, Rada, and Vilà, 2009 (**1 genus, 3 species**)

Hyalinobatrachium Ruiz-Carranza and Lynch, 1991 (**3**)

Hyalinobatrachium chirripoi (Taylor, 1958). McCranie (2009) listed this species as *Hyalinobatrachium cardiacalyptum*, which previously was synonymized by Cisneros-Heredia and McDiarmid (2007).

Hyalinobatrachium colymbiphyllum (Taylor, 1949). McCranie (2009) listed this species as *Hyalinobatrachium crybetes*, which previously was synonymized by Cisneros-Heredia and McDiarmid (2007).

Hyalinobatrachium fleischmanni (Boettger, 1893)

FAMILY CRAUGASTORIDAE Hedges, Duellman, and Heinicke, 2008 (**2 genera, 29 species**)

SUBFAMILY CRAUGASTORINAE Hedges, Duellman, and Heinicke, 2008 (**1 genus, 27 species**)

Craugastor Cope, 1862 (**27**)

*Craugastor anciano** (Savage, McCranie, and Wilson, 1988)

*Craugastor aurilegulus** (Savage, McCranie, and Wilson, 1988)

Craugastor chac (Savage, 1987)

Craugastor charadra (Campbell and Savage, 2000)

*Craugastor chrysozetetes** (McCranie, Savage, and Wilson, 1989)

*Craugastor coffeus** (McCranie and Köhler, 1999)

*Craugastor cruzi** (McCranie, Savage, and Wilson, 1989)

*Craugastor cyanochthebius** McCranie and Smith, 2006

*Craugastor emleni** (Dunn and Emlen, 1932)

*Craugastor epochthidius** (McCranie and Wilson, 1997)

*Craugastor fecundus** (McCranie and Wilson, 1997)

Craugastor fitzingeri (Schmidt, 1857)

Craugastor laevisimus (Werner, 1896)

Craugastor laticeps (Duméril, 1853)

Craugastor lauraster (Savage, McCranie, and Espinal, 1996)

Craugastor loki (Shannon and Werler, 1955). Streicher et al. (2014) questioned the identity of the specimens from northwestern Honduras allocated to this taxon by McCranie and Wilson (2002). Nonetheless, these authors restricted the application of the name *Craugastor rhodopsis* (Cope, 1867) to populations in the Sierra Madre Oriental of eastern Mexico. For the time being, therefore, we maintain use of the name *Craugastor loki* for Honduran populations.

Craugastor megacephalus (Cope, 1875)

*Craugastor merendonensis** (Schmidt, 1933)

*Craugastor milesi** (Schmidt, 1933)

Craugastor mimus (Taylor, 1955)

Craugastor noblei (Barbour and Dunn, 1921)

*Craugastor olanchano** (McCranie and Wilson, 1999)

*Craugastor omoaensis** (McCranie and Wilson, 1997)

*Craugastor pechorum** (McCranie and Wilson, 1999)

Craugastor rostralis (Werner, 1896)

*Craugastor saltuarius** (McCranie and Wilson, 1997)

*Craugastor stadelmani** (Schmidt, 1936)

SUBFAMILY CEUTHOMANTINAE Heinicke, Duellman, Trueb, Means, McCulloch, and Hedges, 2009 (**1 genus, 2 species**)

Pristimantis Jiménez de la Espada, 1870 (**2**). McCranie (2009), Townsend and Wilson (2010a) and Wilson and Johnson (2010) included this genus in the family Strabomantidae; however, Pyron and Wiens (2011, 2013), based on a broad-scale phylogenetic analysis, placed this genus in the subfamily Pristimantinae, within the family Craugastoridae. Padial et al. (2014) demonstrated that Ceuthomantidae has priority over Pristimantidae, and thus the correct subfamily is Ceuthomantinae.

Pristimantis cerasinus (Cope, 1875)

Pristimantis ridens (Cope, 1866)

FAMILY ELEUTHERODACTYLIDAE Lutz, 1954 (2 genera, 2 species)

Diasporus Hedges, Duellman, and Heinicke, 2008 (1)*Diasporus diastema* (Cope, 1875)*Eleutherodactylus* C. Duméril and Bibron, 1841 (1)*Eleutherodactylus planirostris*** (Cope, 1862)

FAMILY HYLIDAE Rafinesque, 1815 (16 genera, 34 species)

SUBFAMILY HYLINAE Rafinesque, 1815 (14 genera, 30 species)

Anotheca Smith, 1939 (1)*Anotheca spinosa* (Steindachner, 1864)*Bromeliohyla* Faivovich, Haddad, Garcia, Frost, Campbell, and Wheeler, 2005 (1)*Bromeliohyla bromeliacia* (Schmidt, 1933)*Dendropsophus* Fitzinger, 1843 (2)*Dendropsophus ebraccatus* (Cope, 1874)*Dendropsophus microcephalus* (Cope, 1886)*Duellmanohyla* Campbell and Smith, 1992 (2)*Duellmanohyla salvavida** (McCranie and Wilson, 1986)*Duellmanohyla soralia* (Wilson and McCranie, 1985)*Ecnomiohyla* Faivovich, Haddad, Garcia, Frost, Campbell, and Wheeler, 2005 (2)*Ecnomiohyla miliaria* (Cope, 1886)*Ecnomiohyla salvaje* (Wilson, McCranie, and Williams, 1985)*Exerodonta* Brocchi, 1879 (1)*Exerodonta catracha** (Porras and Wilson, 1987)*Isthmohyla* Faivovich, Haddad, Garcia, Frost, Campbell, and Wheeler, 2005 (2)*Isthmohyla insolita** (McCranie, Wilson, and Williams, 1993)*Isthmohyla melacaena** (McCranie and Castañeda, 2006)*Plectrohyla* Brocchi, 1877 (7)*Plectrohyla chrysopleura** Wilson, McCranie, and Cruz-Díaz, 1994*Plectrohyla dasypus** McCranie and Wilson, 1981*Plectrohyla exquisita** McCranie and Wilson, 1998*Plectrohyla guatemalensis* Brocchi, 1877*Plectrohyla hartwegi* Duellman, 1968*Plectrohyla matudai* Hartweg, 1941*Plectrohyla psiloderma* McCranie and Wilson, 1999*Ptychohyla* Taylor, 1944 (3)*Ptychohyla hypomykter* McCranie and Wilson, 1993*Ptychohyla salvadorensis* (Mertens, 1952)*Ptychohyla spinipollex** (Schmidt, 1936)*Scinax* Wagler, 1830 (2)*Scinax boulengeri* (Cope, 1887)*Scinax staufferi* (Cope, 1865)*Smilisca* Cope, 1865 (3)*Smilisca baudinii* (Duméril and Bibron, 1841)*Smilisca phaeota* (Cope, 1862)*Smilisca sordida* (Peters, 1863)*Tlalocohyla* Faivovich, Haddad, Garcia, Frost, Campbell, and Wheeler, 2005 (2)*Tlalocohyla loquax* (Gauge and Stuart, 1934)*Tlalocohyla picta* (Günther, 1901)*Trachycephalus* Tschudi, 1838 (1)*Trachycephalus typhonius* (Linnaeus, 1758). McCranie (2009), Townsend and Wilson (2010a), and Wilson and Johnson (2010) listed this species as *Trachycephalus venulosus*, but Lavilla et al. (2010) indicated the correct name as *T. typhonius*, based on priority.

Tripriion Cope, 1866 **(1)**

Tripriion petasatus (Cope, 1865)

SUBFAMILY PHYLLOMEDUSINAE Günther, 1858 **(2 genera, 4 species)**

Agalychnis Cope, 1864 **(3)**

Agalychnis callidryas (Cope, 1862)

Agalychnis moreletii (Duméril, 1853)

Agalychnis saltator Taylor, 1955

Cruziohyla Faivovich, Haddad, Garcia, Frost, Campbell, and Wheeler, 2005 **(1)**

Cruziohyla calcarifer (Boulenger, 1902)

FAMILY LEPTODACTYLIDAE Werner, 1896 **(2 genera, 5 species)**

Engystomops Jiménez de la Espada, 1872 **(1)**. This genus and all other genera formerly placed in the family Leiuperidae were replaced into the family Leptodactylidae by Pyron and Wiens (2011).

Engystomops pustulosus (Cope, 1864)

Leptodactylus Fitzinger, 1826 **(4)**

Leptodactylus fragilis (Brocchi, 1877)

Leptodactylus melanonotus (Hallowell, 1861)

Leptodactylus savagei Heyer, 2005

*Leptodactylus silvanimbus** McCranie, Wilson, and Porras, 1980

FAMILY MICROHYLIDAE Günther, 1858 **(2 genera, 3 species)**

Gastrophryne Fitzinger, 1843 **(1)**

Gastrophryne elegans (Boulenger, 1882)

Hypopachus Keferstein, 1867 **(2)**

Hypopachus barberi Schmidt, 1939

Hypopachus variolosus (Cope, 1866)

FAMILY RANIDAE Rafinesque, 1814 **(1 genus, 5 species)**

Lithobates Fitzinger, 1843 **(5)**

Lithobates brownorum (Sanders, 1973)

Lithobates forreri (Boulenger, 1883)

Lithobates maculatus (Brocchi, 1877)

Lithobates vaillanti (Brocchi, 1877)

Lithobates warszewitschii (Schmidt, 1857)

FAMILY RHINOPHRYNIDAE Günther, 1859 **(1 genus, 1 species)**

Rhinophrynus Duméril and Bibron, 1841 **(1)**

Rhinophrynus dorsalis Duméril and Bibron, 1841

ORDER CAUDATA Fischer von Waldheim, 1813 (1 family, 5 genera, 36 species, 24 endemic species)

FAMILY PLETHODONTIDAE Gray, 1850 **(5 genera, 36 species)**

Bolitoglossa Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854 **(16)**

*Bolitoglossa carri** McCranie and Wilson, 1993

*Bolitoglossa cataguana** Townsend, Butler, Wilson, and Austin, 2009

*Bolitoglossa celaque** McCranie and Wilson, 1993

Bolitoglossa conanti McCranie and Wilson, 1993

*Bolitoglossa decora** McCranie and Wilson, 1997

*Bolitoglossa diaphora** McCranie and Wilson, 1995

Bolitoglossa dofleini (Werner, 1903)

Bolitoglossa dunni (Schmidt, 1933)

- Bolitoglossa heiroreias* Greenbaum, 2004
*Bolitoglossa longissima** McCranie and Cruz-Díaz, 1996
Bolitoglossa mexicana (Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854)
Bolitoglossa nympha Campbell, Smith, Streicher, Acevedo, and Brodie, 2010. McCranie (2009), Townsend and Wilson (2010a), and Wilson and Johnson (2010) identified the Honduran material of this species as *B. rufescens*; Campbell et al. (2010), however, allocated it to a new species and restricted the application of *B. rufescens* to material from Mexico, and this position was followed by Rovito et al. (2012).
*Bolitoglossa oresbia** McCranie, Espinal and Wilson, 2005
*Bolitoglossa porrasorum** McCranie and Wilson, 1995
Bolitoglossa striatula (Noble, 1918)
Bolitoglossa synoria McCranie and Köhler, 1999
- Cryptotriton* Garcia-París and Wake, 2000 (2)
*Cryptotriton nasalis** (Dunn, 1924)
*Cryptotriton necopinus** McCranie and Rovito, 2014
- Dendrotriton* Wake and Elias, 1983 (1)
*Dendrotriton sanctibarbarus** McCranie and Wilson, 1997
- Nototriton* Wake and Elias, 1983 (7)
*Nototriton barbouri** (Schmidt, 1936)
Nototriton brodiei Campbell and Smith, 1998. Kolby et al. (2009) reported this species from Honduras.
*Nototriton lignicola** McCranie and Wilson, 1997
*Nototriton limnospectator** McCranie, Wilson, and Polisar, 1998
*Nototriton mime** Townsend, Medina-Flores, Reyes-Calderón, and Austin, 2013
*Nototriton picucha** Townsend, Medina-Flores, Murillo, and Austin, 2011
*Nototriton tomamorum** Townsend, Butler, Wilson, and Austin, 2010
- Oedipina* Keferstein, 1868 (10)
Oedipina elongata (Schmidt, 1936)
*Oedipina gephyra** McCranie, Wilson, and Williams, 1993
Oedipina ignea Stuart, 1952
*Oedipina kasios** McCranie, Vieites, and Wake, 2008
*Oedipina leptopoda** McCranie, Vieites, and Wake, 2008
*Oedipina petiola** McCranie and Townsend, 2011
*Oedipina quadra** McCranie, Vieites, and Wake, 2008
*Oedipina stuarti** Brame, 1968
Oedipina taylori Stuart, 1952
*Oedipina tomasi** McCranie, 2006

ORDER GYMNOPHIONA Müller, 1832 (1 family, 2 genera, 2 species)

FAMILY DERMOPHIIDAE Taylor, 1969 (2 genera, 2 species). McCranie (2009), Townsend and Wilson (2010a), and Wilson and Johnson (2010) considered the two caecilian species found in Honduras in the family Caeciliidae. The most recent phylogenetic studies, however, indicate that both of these species should be placed in the family Dermophiidae (Wilkinson et al., 2011).

- Dermophis* Peters, “1879” (1880) (1)
Dermophis mexicanus (Duméril, and Bibron, 1841)
- Gymnopsis* Peters, 1874 (1)
Gymnopsis multiplicata Peters, 1874

CLASS REPTILIA Laurenti, 1768 (3 orders, 37 families, 109 genera, 261 species, 55 endemic species)**CROCODYLIA Gmelin, 1789 (2 families, 2 genera, 2 species)****FAMILY ALLIGATORIDAE Cuvier, 1807 (1 genus, 1 species)***Caiman* Spix, 1825 (1)*Caiman crocodilus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**FAMILY CROCODYLIDAE Owen, 1842 (1 genus, 1 species)***Crocodylus* Laurenti, 1768 (1)*Crocodylus acutus* (Cuvier, 1807)**SQUAMATA Oppel, 1811 (28 families, 96 genera, 242 species, 55 endemic species)****FAMILY ANGUIDAE Gray, 1825 (2 genera, 3 species)***Abronia* Gray, 1838 (2)*Abronia montecristoi* Hidalgo, 1983*Abronia salvadorensis** Hidalgo, 1983*Mesaspis* Cope, 1877 (1)*Mesaspis moreletti* (Bocourt, 1871)**FAMILY CORYTOPHANIDAE Fitzinger, 1843 (3 genera, 7 species)***Basiliscus* Laurenti, 1768 (2)*Basiliscus plumifrons* Cope, 1875*Basiliscus vittatus* Wiegmann, 1828*Corytophanes* Boie, 1827 (3)*Corytophanes cristatus* (Merrem, 1820)*Corytophanes hernandesii* (Wiegmann, 1831)*Corytophanes percarinatus* Duméril, 1856*Laemanctus* Wiegmann, 1834 (2)*Laemanctus longipes* Wiegmann, 1834*Laemanctus serratus* Cope, 1864

FAMILY DACTYLOIDAE Fitzinger, 1843 (2 genera, 38 species). The generic classification within this family has been disputed rigorously over a number of years. A recent reconfiguration of this classification (Nicholson et al., 2012) has been criticized vigorously (e.g., Poe, 2013), but the original authors provided a point-for-point rebuttal (Nicholson et al., 2014); as a consequence, we herein adopt the Nicholson et al. (2012) classification.

Anolis Daudin, 1802 (1).*Anolis allisoni* Barbour, 1928*Norops* Wagler, 1830 (37)*Norops amplisquamosus** McCranie, Wilson and Williams, 1992

Norops beckeri (Boulenger, 1881). McCranie (2009), Townsend and Wilson (2010a), and Wilson and Johnson (2010) implicitly regarded this name as a synonym of *Norops pentaprion*, but Köhler (2010) resurrected it as a distinct species.

*Norops bicaorum** Köhler, 1996*Norops biporcatus* (Wiegmann, 1834)*Norops capito* (Peters, 1863)

Norops carpenteri (A. A. Echelle, A. F. Echelle and Fitch, 1971). McCranie and Köhler (2012) reported this species from Honduras.

Norops crassulus (Cope, 1864)*Norops cupreus* (Hallowell, 1861)

- Norops cusuco** McCranie, Köhler and Wilson 2000
Norops heteropholidotus (Mertens, 1952)
*Norops johnmeyeri** (Wilson and McCranie, 1982)
*Norops kreutzii** McCranie, Köhler and Wilson, 2000
Norops laeviventris Wiegmann, 1834
Norops lemuringus (Cope, 1861)
Norops limifrons (Cope, 1862)
Norops lionotus (Cope, 1861)
*Norops loveridgei** (Schmidt, 1936)
*Norops morazani** (Townsend and Wilson, 2009)
*Norops muralla** Köhler, McCranie and Wilson, 1999
*Norops ocelloscapularis** Köhler, McCranie and Wilson, 2001
Norops petersii (Bocourt, 1873)
*Norops pijolesis** McCranie, Wilson and Williams, 1993
*Norops purpurgularis** McCranie, Cruz, and Holm, 1993
Norops guaggulus (Cope, 1885)
*Norops roatanensis** Köhler and McCranie, 2001
Norops rodriguezii (Bocourt, 1873)
*Norops rubribarbaris** Köhler, McCranie and Wilson, 1999
*Norops sagrei*** (Duméril and Bibron, 1837)
*Norops sminthus** (Dunn and Emlen, 1932)
Norops tropidonotus (Peters, 1863)
Norops uniformis (Cope, 1885)
Norops unilobatus (Köhler and Vesely, 2010). McCranie (2009) listed this species and *N. wellbornae* as *Norops sericeus*, and Townsend and Wilson (2010a) and Wilson and Johnson (2010) as *Anolis sericeus*. This species was segregated from *N. sericeus* (as *Anolis sericeus*) and described as new by Köhler and Vesely (2010).
*Norops utilensis** Köhler, 1996
*Norops wampuensis** McCranie and Köhler, 2001
Norops wellbornae (Ahl, 1940). McCranie (2009) listed this species and *N. unilobatus* as *Norops sericeus*, and Townsend and Wilson (2010a) and Wilson and Johnson (2010) as *Anolis sericeus*, but Köhler and Vesely (2010) resurrected it from the synonymy of *N. sericeus* (as *Anolis sericeus*).
Norops wermuthi Köhler and Obermeier, 1998. Sunyer et al. (2013) reported this species from Honduras.
*Norops yoroensis** McCranie, Nicholson and Köhler, 2002
*Norops zeus** Köhler and McCranie, 2001

FAMILY DIPLOGLOSSIDAE Cope, 1864 (1 genus, 3 species)

Celestus Gray, 1839 (3)

- Celestus bivittatus* (Boulenger, 1895)
Celestus montanus Schmidt, 1933
*Celestus scansorius** McCranie and Wilson, 1996

FAMILY EUBEPHLARIDAE Boulenger, 1883 (1 genus, 1 species)

Coleonyx Gray, 1845 (1)

- Coleonyx mitratus* Peters, 1863

FAMILY GEKKONIDAE J. E. Gray, 1845 (1 genus, 3 species)

Hemidactylus Oken, 1817 (3)

- Hemidactylus angulatus*** Hallowell, 1854
*Hemidactylus frenatus*** Schlegel, 1836
*Hemidactylus mabouia*** (Moreau de Jonnés, 1818)

FAMILY GYMNOPTHALMIDAE MacLean, 1974 (1 genus, 1 species)

Gymnophthalmus Merrem, 1820 (1)*Gymnophthalmus speciosus* (Hallowell, 1861)

FAMILY IGUANIDAE Oppel, 1811 (2 genera, 7 species)

Ctenosaura Wiegmann, 1828 (6)*Ctenosaura bakeri** Stejneger, 1901*Ctenosaura flavidorsalis* Köhler and Klemmer, 1994*Ctenosaura melanosterna** Buckley and Axtell, 1997*Ctenosaura oedirhina** De Queiroz, 1987*Ctenosaura praeocularis** Hasbún and Köhler, 2009*Ctenosaura similis* (J. E. Gray, 1831)*Iguana* Laurenti, 1768 (1)*Iguana iguana* (Linnaeus, 1758)

FAMILY LEOCEPHALIDAE Frost and Etheridge, 1989 (1 genus, 1 species)

Leiocephalus Gray, 1827 (1)*Leiocephalus carinatus* Gray, 1827

FAMILY MABUYIDAE Mittleman, 1952 (1 genus, 2 species). Hedges and Conn (2012) resurrected this family to accommodate a large number of skinks distributed in Neotropical America, Africa, Madagascar, southeastern Asia, China, India, and Sri Lanka. They recognized four subfamilies, of which one, the Mabuyinae, contains the members distributed in the Neotropics.

Marisora Hedges and Conn, 2012 (2). McCranie (2009), Townsend and Wilson (2010a), and Wilson and Johnson (2010) included species in this genus in *Mabuya*. Hedges and Conn (2012) described the population from Isla de Roatán, formerly allocated to *Mabuya unimarginata* by McCranie (2009), Townsend and Wilson (2010a), and Wilson and Johnson (2010), as a new species (*Marisora roatanae*) distinct from that on the mainland. In addition, Hedges and Conn (2012) allocated most of the mainland populations formerly assigned to *Mabuya unimarginata* to *Marisora brachypoda*.

*Marisora roatanae** Hedges and Conn, 2012*Marisora brachypoda* (Taylor, 1956)

FAMILY PHRYNOSOMATIDAE Fitzinger, 1843 (1 genus, 3 species)

Sceloporus Wiegmann, 1828 (3). We follow the classification of this genus presented by Wiens et al. (2010).*Sceloporus malachiticus* Cope, 1864*Sceloporus squamosus* Bocourt, 1874*Sceloporus variabilis* Wiegmann, 1834

FAMILY PHYLLODACTYLIDAE Gamble, Bauer, Greenbaum, and Jackman, 2008 (2 genera, 4 species)

Phyllodactylus Gray, 1828 (3)*Phyllodactylus palmeus** Dixon, 1968*Phyllodactylus paralepis** McCranie and Hedges, 2013*Phyllodactylus tuberculatus* Wiegmann, 1834*Thecadactylus* Cuvier, 1820 (1)*Thecadactylus rapicauda* (Houttuyn, 1782)

FAMILY POLYCHROTIDAE Fitzinger, 1843 (1 genus, 1 species)

Polychrus Cuvier, 1816 (1)*Polychrus gutturosus* Berthold, 1845

FAMILY SCINCIDAE Gray, 1825 (**2 genera, 2 species**). Hedges and Conn (2012) and Hedges (2014) substantially modified the content of this family by shifting some genera and species of skinks occurring in Honduras to the families Mabuyidae and Sphenomorphidae.

Mesoscincus Griffith, Ngo, and Murphy, 2000 (**1**)

Mesoscincus managuae (Dunn, 1933)

Plestiodon Duméril and Bibron, 1839 (**1**)

Plestiodon sumichrasti (Cope, 1867)

FAMILY SPHAERODACTYLIDAE Underwood, 1954 (**3 genera, 13 species**)

Aristelliger Cope, 1862 (**2**)

Aristelliger georgeensis (Bocourt, 1873)

Aristelliger praesignis (Hallowell, 1856)

Gonatodes Fitzinger, 1843 (**1**)

Gonatodes albogularis (Duméril and Bibron, 1836)

Sphaerodactylus Wagler, 1830 (**10**)

*Sphaerodactylus alphus** McCranie and Hedges, 2013

Sphaerodactylus continentalis Werner 1896. McCranie (2009), Townsend and Wilson (2010a), and Wilson and Johnson (2010) listed Honduran material of this species under the name *S. millepunctatus*, but McCranie and Hedges (2012) resurrected *S. continentalis* as a valid species occurring in western and central Honduras.

*Sphaerodactylus dunni** Schmidt, 1936

Sphaerodactylus glaucus Cope, 1865

*Sphaerodactylus guanajae** McCranie and Hedges, 2012

*Sphaerodactylus leonardovaldesi** McCranie and Hedges, 2012

Sphaerodactylus millepunctatus Hallowell, 1861. McCranie and Hedges (2012) revised the concept of this species and considered it to range from northeastern Honduras to northern Costa Rica.

Sphaerodactylus notatus Baird, 1858

*Sphaerodactylus poindexteri** McCranie and Hedges, 2013

*Sphaerodactylus rosaurae** Parker, 1940

FAMILY SPHENOMORPHIDAE Welch, 1982 (**1 genus, 3 species**). In a study of the high-level classification of skinks, Hedges (2014) recognized this cosmopolitan family to contain a very large number of skinks and placed it as one of seven families within the superfamily Lygosomoidea.

Scincella Greer, 1974 (**3**). McCranie (2009), Townsend and Wilson (2010a), and Wilson and Johnson (2010) regarded the Honduran species of this genus as *Sphenomorphus*. Honda et al. (2003) suggested that the Neotropical *Sphenomorphus* comprise a clade that actually is a sister group of *Scincella*, and this position was followed by McCranie and Valdés-Orellana (2014).

Scincella assatus (Cope, 1864)

Scincella cherriei (Cope, 1893)

Scincella incerta (Stuart, 1940)

FAMILY TEIIDAE Gray, 1827 (**4 genera, 6 species**)

Ameiva Meyer, 1795 (**1**)

Ameiva ameiva (Linnaeus, 1778)

Aspidoscelis Fitzinger, 1843 (**2**)

Aspidoscelis deppii (Weigmann, 1834)

Aspidoscelis motaguae (Sackett, 1941)

Cnemidophorus Wagler, 1830 (**1**)

Cnemidophorus ruatanus Barbour, 1928. McCranie (2009), Townsend and Wilson (2010a), and Wilson and Johnson (2010) treated this species as part of *Cnemidophorus lemniscatus*, but McCranie and Hedges (2013) resurrected it from the synonymy of *C. lemniscatus* and elevated it to species level.

Holcosus Cope, 1862 **(2)**. McCranie (2009), Townsend and Wilson (2010a), and Wilson and Johnson (2010) considered all Honduran species in the genus *Ameiva*; see Harvey et al. (2012) for an explanation of the current situation.

Holcosus festivus (Lichtenstein and von Martens, 1856)

Holcosus undulatus (Wiegmann, 1834)

FAMILY XANTUSIIDAE Baird, 1859 **(1 genus, 2 species)**

Lepidophyma Duméril, 1851 **(2)**

Lepidophyma flavimaculatum Duméril, 1851

Lepidophyma mayae Bezy, 1973

FAMILY ANOMALEPIDIDAE Taylor, 1939 **(1 genus, 1 species)**

Anomalepis Jan, 1860 *In* Jan and Sordelli, 1860–1866 **(1)**

Anomalepis mexicanus Jan, 1860 *In* Jan and Sordelli, 1860–1866

FAMILY BOIDAE Gray, 1825 **(2 genera, 2 species)**

Boa Linnaeus, 1758 **(1)**

Boa imperator Daudin, 1803. Reynolds et al. (2013) resurrected this taxon from the synonymy of *Boa constrictor*.

Corallus Daudin, 1803 **(1)**

Corallus annulatus (Cope, 1875)

FAMILY CHARINIDAE Gray, 1849 **(1 genus, 1 species)**. The genus *Ungaliophis* and its two species, *continentalis* and *panamensis*, have resided in the family Ungaliophiidae described by McDowell (1987). Recently, however, Pyron et al. (2014) placed these taxa in the family Charinidae Gray, 1849 and demoted McDowell's (1987) taxon to subfamilial status.

Ungaliophis Müller, 1880 **(1)**

Ungaliophis continentalis Müller, 1880

FAMILY COLUBRIDAE Oppel, 1811 **(22 genera, 45 species)**

Chironius Fitzinger, 1826 **(1)**

Chironius grandisquamis (Peters, 1868)

Dendrophidion Fitzinger, 1843 **(3)**

Dendrophidion apharocybe Cadle, 2012. McCranie (2009, 2011), Townsend and Wilson (2010a) and Wilson and Johnson (2010) listed this species and *D. rufiterminorum* as *Dendrophidion nuchale* and *Dendrophidion vinitor*, respectively. Morphological and phylogenetic analyses by Cadle (2012) and Cadle and Savage (2012), however, showed both species to be distinct, and they were described as new species.

Dendrophidion percarinatum (Cope, 1893)

Dendrophidion rufiterminorum Cadle and Savage, 2012. See *D. apharocybe*, above.

Drymarchon Fitzinger, 1843 **(1)**

Drymarchon melanurus (Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854)

Drymobius Fitzinger, 1843 **(3)**

Drymobius chloroticus (Cope, 1886)

Drymobius margaritiferus (Schlegel, 1837)

Drymobius melanotropis (Cope, 1875)

Ficimia Gray, 1849 **(1)**

Ficimia publia Cope, 1866

Lampropeltis Fitzinger, 1843 **(1)**

Lampropeltis abnormalis (Bocourt, 1886). McCranie (2009, 2011), Townsend and Wilson (2010a), and Wilson and Johnson (2010) listed this species as *Lampropeltis triangulum*, but Ruane et al. (2014) elevated it from subspecies to species level.

Leptodrymus Amaral, 1927 **(1)***Leptodrymus pulcherrimus* (Cope, 1874)*Leptophis* Bell, 1825 **(5)***Leptophis ahaetulla* (Linnaeus, 1758)*Leptophis depressirostris* (Cope, 1861). Köhler and Ferrari (2009) reported this species in Honduras.*Leptophis mexicanus* (Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854)*Leptophis modestus* (Günther, 1872)*Leptophis nebulosus* Oliver, 1942

Masticophis Baird and Girard, 1853 **(1)**. McCranie (2009, 2011) treated this genus as a synonym of *Coluber*. Townsend and Wilson (2010a) and Wilson and Johnson (2010), however, regarded the two as separate genera. We follow this position here, based on our concern that all of the work to date that maintains the two genera as synonymous has been hampered by incomplete taxon sampling, as most of the recognized species of *Masticophis* have not been sampled molecularly.

Masticophis mentovarius (Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854)*Mastigodryas* Amaral, 1935 **(3)***Mastigodryas alternatus* (Bocourt, 1884)*Mastigodryas dorsalis* (Bocourt, 1890)*Mastigodryas melanolomus* (Cope, 1868)*Oxybelis* Wagler, 1830 **(4)***Oxybelis aeneus* (Wagler, 1824)*Oxybelis brevirostris* (Cope, 1861)*Oxybelis fulgidus* (Daudin, 1803)*Oxybelis wilsoni** Villa and McCranie, 1995*Pseudelaphe* Mertens and Rosenberg, 1943 **(1)***Pseudelaphe flavirufa* (Cope, 1867)*Phrynonax* Cope, 1862 **(1)***Phrynonax poecilonotus* (Günther, 1858)*Rhinobothryum* Wagler, 1830 **(1)***Rhinobothryum bovallii* Andersson, 1916*Scaphiodontophis* Taylor and Smith, 1943 **(2)***Scaphiodontophis annulatus* (Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854)*Scaphiodontophis venustissimus* (Günther, 1894)*Scolecophis* Fitzinger, 1843 **(1)***Scolecophis atrocinctus* (Schlegel, 1837)*Senticolis* Dowling and Fries, 1987 **(1)***Senticolis triaspis* (Cope, 1866)*Spilotes* Wagler, 1830 **(1)***Spilotes pullatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)*Stenorrhina* Duméril, 1853 **(2)***Stenorrhina degenhardtii* (Berthold, 1845)*Stenorrhina freminvillii* Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854*Tantilla* Baird and Girard, 1853 **(9)***Tantilla armillata* Cope, 1875*Tantilla impensa* Campbell, 1998*Tantilla lempira** Wilson and Mena, 1980*Tantilla olympia** Townsend, Wilson, Medina-Flores, and Herrera-B., 2013*Tantilla psittaca** McCranie, 2011*Tantilla schistosa* (Bocourt, 1883)*Tantilla taeniata* (Bocourt, 1883)*Tantilla tritaeniata** Smith and Williams, 1966*Tantilla vermiformis* (Hallowell, 1861). McCranie et al. (2013) reported this species from Honduras.

Tantillita Smith, 1941 (1)*Tantillita lintoni* (Smith, 1940)*Trimorphodon* Cope, 1861 (1)*Trimorphodon quadruplex* Smith, 1941

FAMILY DIPSADIDAE Bonaparte, 1838 (26 genera, 62 species)

Adelphicos Jan, 1862 (1)*Adelphicos quadrivirgatum* Jan, 1862*Amastridium* Cope 1861 (1)*Amastridium sapperi* (Werner, 1903)*Clelia* Fitzinger, 1826 (1)*Clelia clelia* (Daudin, 1803)*Coniophanes* Hallowell, 1860 (4)*Coniophanes bipunctatus* (Günther, 1858)*Coniophanes fissidens* (Günther, 1858)*Coniophanes imperialis* (Baird and Girard, 1859)*Coniophanes piceivittis* Cope, 1870*Conophis* Peters, 1860 (1)*Conophis lineatus* (Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854)*Crisantophis* Villa, 1971 (1)*Crisantophis nevermanni* (Dunn, 1937)*Cubophis* Hedges and Vidal, 2009 (1)*Cubophis brooksi* (Barbour, 1914)*Dipsas* Laurenti, 1768 (1)*Dipsas bicolor* (Günther, 1895)

Enuliophis McCranie and Villa, 1993 (1). Savage (2002) and Myers and McDowell (2014) questioned the recognizability of this monotypic genus. Savage (2002: 590) stated that “McCranie and Villa (1993) erected a new monotypic genus, *Enuliophis*, for this species because of its unusual hemipenes. In all other features *E. sclateri* clusters with *Enulius*, when compared with other colubrid snakes. Since all evidence indicates that *E. sclateri* is the sister species to all other *Enulius*, taxonomic efficiency is best served by avoiding monotypic genera and including the known species in an inclusive taxon.” Myers and McDowell (2014: 68) agreed with Savage’s opinion not to recognize *Enuliophis* “as a valid genus based solely on the hemipenis.” Savage (2002: 590) further commented that Zaher (1999) amply demonstrates the variation in hemipenes that may occur within a genus.” Based on the analyses conducted to date, a decision on this matter remains difficult. Zaher (1999), for example, recognized both *Enulius* and *Enuliophis*, but placed them in his “Dipsadinae incertae sedis.” Pyron et al. (2013) recognized both genera, but did not include them in their squamate phylogeny. These varying opinions appear to be equally untenable, given that they are based on what constitutes the undefinable concept of the genus. In addition, we are not sure what the term “taxonomic efficiency” means, and why it is an argument against the recognition of monotypic genera. At this point in our understanding of relationships within this group of snakes, we prefer to await the results of a molecular examination, coupled with a broad-based morphological one that includes all of the currently-recognized species of *Enulius* (*bifoveatus*, *flavitorques*, *oligostichus*, and *roatanensis*), as well as *Enuliophis sclateri*, and a broad enough array of other dipsadine genera, to better position this group of peculiar snakes within the squamate phylogeny. For the time being, we continue to recognize the monotypic genus *Enuliophis*, which contains the species *sclateri*.

Enuliophis sclateri (Boulenger, 1894)*Enulius* Cope, 1871 (3)*Enulius bifoveatus** McCranie and Köhler, 1999*Enulius flavitorques* (Cope, 1869)*Enulius roatanensis** McCranie and Köhler, 1999*Erythrolamprus* Boie, 1826 (1)*Erythrolamprus mimus* (Cope, 1869)

Geophis Wagler, 1830 **(5)***Geophis damiani** Wilson, McCranie, and Williams, 1998*Geophis fulvoguttatus* Mertens, 1952*Geophis hoffmanni* (Peters, 1859)*Geophis nephodrymus** Townsend and Wilson, 2006*Geophis rhodogaster* (Cope, 1868)*Hydromorphus* Peters, 1859 **(1)***Hydromorphus concolor* Peters, 1859*Imantodes* Duméril, 1853 **(3)***Imantodes cenchoa* (Linnaeus, 1758)*Imantodes gemmistratus* Cope, 1861*Imantodes inornatus* Boulenger, 1896*Leptodeira* Fitzinger, 1843 **(3)***Leptodeira nigrofasciata* Günther, 1868*Leptodeira rhombifera* Günther, 1872*Leptodeira septentrionalis* (Kennicott, 1859)*Ninia* Baird and Girard, 1853 **(5)***Ninia diademata* Baird and Girard, 1853*Ninia espinali* McCranie and Wilson, 1995*Ninia maculata* (Peters, 1861)*Ninia pavimentata* (Bocourt, 1883)*Ninia sebae* (Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854)*Nothopsis* Cope, 1871 **(1)***Nothopsis rugosus* Cope, 1871*Omoadiphas* Köhler, Wilson, and McCranie, 2001 **(3)***Omoadiphas aurula** Köhler, Wilson, and McCranie, 2001*Omoadiphas cannula** McCranie and Cruz, 2010*Omoadiphas texiguatensis** McCranie and Castañeda, 2004*Oxyrhopus* Wagler, 1830 **(1)***Oxyrhopus petolarius* (Linnaeus, 1758). Savage (2011) established the correct spelling of the specific name of this snake.*Pliocercus* Cope, 1860 **(2)***Pliocercus elapoides* Cope, 1860*Pliocercus euryzonus* Cope, 1862*Rhadinaea* Cope, 1863 **(1)***Rhadinaea decorata* (Günther, 1858)*Rhadinella* Smith, 1941 **(7)**. McCranie (2009, 2011), Townsend and Wilson (2010a), and Wilson and Johnson (2010) included this genus as *Rhadinaea*; see Myers (2011) for an explanation of the current situation.*Rhadinella anachoreta* (Smith and Campbell, 1994)*Rhadinella godmani* (Günther, 1865)*Rhadinella kinkelini* (Boettger, 1898)*Rhadinella lachrymans* (Cope, 1870)*Rhadinella montecristi* (Mertens, 1952)*Rhadinella pegosalyta** (McCranie, 2006)*Rhadinella tolpanorum** (Holm and Cruz Díaz, 1994)*Sibon* Fitzinger, 1826 **(8)***Sibon annulatus* (Günther, 1872)*Sibon anthracops* (Cope, 1868)*Sibon carri* (Shreve, 1951)*Sibon dimidiatus* (Günther, 1872)*Sibon longifrenis* (Stejneger, 1909)

*Sibon manzanaresi** McCranie, 2007

*Sibon miskitus** McCranie, 2006

Sibon nebulatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Tretanorhinus Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1954 (1)

Tretanorhinus nigroluteus Cope, 1862

Tropidodipsas Günther, 1858 (2)

Tropidodipsas fischeri Boulenger, 1894

Tropidodipsas sartorii Cope, 1863

Urotheca Bibron, 1843 In Ramón de la Sagra, 1838–1843 (2)

Urotheca decipiens (Günther, 1893)

Urotheca guentheri (Dunn, 1938)

Xenodon Boie In Schlegel, 1826 (1)

Xenodon angustirostris (Peters, 1864). Myers and McDowell (2014: 4) “tentatively resurrected” the name *Xenodon angustirostris* from the synonymy of *X. rabdocephalus* (*sensu lato*) and applied it to populations in Central America and northwestern Colombia. These authors acknowledged that, “*Xenodon rabdocephalus* *sensu lato* is a complex of an unknown number of cryptic or ‘hidden’ species, in which speciation events appear to be signaled by hemipenial changes.” At this juncture, a broad-based reappraisal of the systematics of the traditional *Xenodon rabdocephalus* needs to be undertaken, based on both morphological and molecular approaches, before the number of species in this complex can be ascertained. For the present, we tentatively recognize the population in Honduras under the name *Xenodon angustirostris* Peters, 1864. Whether this name applies to populations found as far north as Veracruz and Guerrero in Mexico is undetermined, especially the apparently disjunct populations on the Pacific versant (see Köhler, 2008).

FAMILY ELAPIDAE Boie, 1827 (2 genera, 6 species)

Hydrophis Latreille In Sonnini and Latreille, 1801 (1). Based on the phylogenetic analyses presented by Pyron et al. (2013) and Sanders et al. (2013), adequate support apparently is available to synonymize *Pelamis* with *Hydrophis*.

Hydrophis platurus (Linnaeus, 1766)

Micrurus Wagler In Spix, 1824 (5)

Micrurus alleni Schmidt, 1936

Micrurus browni Schmidt and Smith, 1943. McCranie (2011) maintained the earlier opinion of McCranie and Wilson (1991) that a series of specimens from southwestern Honduras that has accumulated over the years represent *Micrurus browni*, contrary to the opinion of Campbell and Lamar (2004), although McCranie (2011) acknowledged that the question of the specific status of *M. browni*, as distinct from the variable and widespread *M. nigrocinctus*, remains open to speculation.

Micrurus diastema (Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854)

Micrurus nigrocinctus (Girard, 1854)

*Micrurus ruatanus** (Günther, 1895)

FAMILY LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE Stejneger, 1891 (1 genus, 2 species)

Epictia Gray, 1845 (2)

Epictia ater (Taylor, 1940)

Epictia magnamaculata (Taylor, 1940). Adalsteinsson et al. (2009) resurrected this species from the synonymy of *Epictia goudotii*.

FAMILY LOXOCEMIDAE Cope, 1861 (1 genus, 1 species)

Loxocemus Cope, 1861 (1)

Loxocemus bicolor Cope, 1861

FAMILY NATRICIDAE Bonaparte, 1838 (2 genera, 4 species)

Storeira Baird and Girard, 1853 (1)

Storeira dekayi (Holbrook, 1839)

Thamnophis Fitzinger, 1843 (3)*Thamnophis fulvus* (Bocourt, 1893)*Thamnophis marcianus* (Baird and Girard, 1853)*Thamnophis proximus* (Say, 1823)

FAMILY TYPHLOPIDAE Fitzinger, 1826 (2 genera, 4 species)

Indotyphlops Hedges, Marion, Lipp, Marin and Vidal, 2014 (1). Hedges et al. (2014) recently erected this genus to accommodate 22 southern Asiatic species formerly allocated to *Typhlops*, of which one is the widely introduced species, *I. braminus*.

*Indotyphlops braminus*** (Daudin, 1803). Vesely and Köhler (2009) reported this species (as *Ramphotyphlops braminus*) from Honduras.

Amerotyphlops Hedges, Marion, Lipp, Marin and Vidal, 2014 (3). Hedges et al. (2014) named this genus for a group of 14 species of blindsnakes formerly allocated to *Typhlops*, distributed principally on the mainland of tropical America, with one species found in the West Indies.

Amerotyphlops costaricensis (Jiménez and Savage, 1962)*Amerotyphlops stadelmani** (Schmidt, 1936)*Amerotyphlops tycherus** (Townsend, Wilson, Ketzler, and Luque-Montes, 2008)

FAMILY VIPERIDAE Oppel, 1811 (7 genera, 13 species)

Agkistrodon Palisot de Beauvois, 1799 (2)*Agkistrodon bilineatus* (Günther, 1863)

Agkistrodon howardgloydi (Conant, 1984). Porras et al. (2013) elevated this taxon from subspecies to species level.

Atropoides Werman, 1992 (2)*Atropoides indomitus** Smith and Ferrari-Castro, 2008*Atropoides mexicanus* (Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854)*Bothriechis* Peters, 1859 (4)*Bothriechis guifarroi** Townsend, Medina-Flores, Wilson, Jadin, and Austin, 2013*Bothriechis marchi** (Barbour and Loveridge, 1929)*Bothriechis schlegelii* (Berthold, 1845)*Bothriechis thalassinus* Campbell and Smith, 2001*Bothrops* Wagler, 1824 (1)*Bothrops asper* (Garman, 1884)*Cerrophidion* Campbell and Lamar, 1992 (1)

Cerrophidion wilsoni Jadin, Townsend, Castoe, and Campbell, 2012. McCranie (2009, 2011), Townsend and Wilson (2010a), and Wilson and Johnson (2010) allocated the Honduran material of this species to *C. godmani*; Jadin et al. (2012), however, assigned it to a new species and restricted the application of the name *C. godmani* to populations in Mexico.

Crotalus Linnaeus, 1758 (1)*Crotalus simus* Latreille, 1801*Porthidium* Cope, 1871 (2)*Porthidium nasutum* (Bocourt, 1868)*Porthidium ophryomegas* (Bocourt, 1868)

CRYPTODIRA Cope, 1868 (7 families, 11 genera, 17 species)

FAMILY CHELONIIDAE Oppel, 1811(4 genera, 4 species)

Caretta Rafinisque, 1814 (1)*Caretta caretta* (Linnaeus, 1758)*Chelonia* Brongniart, 1800 (1)*Chelonia mydas* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Eretmochelys Fitzinger, 1843 (1)
Eretmochelys imbricata (Linnaeus, 1766)
Lepidochelys Fitzinger, 1843 (1)
Lepidochelys olivacea (Eschscholz, 1829)

FAMILY CHELYDRIDAE Gray, 1831 (1 genus, 2 species)

Chelydra Schweigger, 1812 (2)
Chelydra acutirostris Peters, 1862
Chelydra rossignonii (Bocourt, 1868)

FAMILY DERMOCHELYIDAE Fitzinger, 1843 (1 genus, 1 species)

Dermochelys Blainville, 1816 (1)
Dermochelys coriacea (Vandelli, 1761)

FAMILY EMYDIDAE Rafinesque, 1815 (1 genus, 3 species)

Trachemys Agassiz, 1857 (3)
Trachemys grayi (Bocourt, 1868). McCranie et al. (2013) reported this species from Honduras.
*Trachemys scripta*** (Schoepff, 1792). Individuals of this species were observed in the Río Llanitos in the department of Santa Bárbara (M. Espinal, unpublished). McCranie and Valdés-Orellana (2014) reported this species from Guanaja in the Bay Islands.
Trachemys ornata (Gray, 1830) McCranie (2009), Townsend and Wilson (2010a), and Wilson and Johnson (2010) listed this species as *Trachemys venusta*; see Fritz et al. (2012) for the current situation.

FAMILY GEOEMYDIDAE Theobald, 1868 (1 genus, 4 species)

Rhinoclemmys Fitzinger, 1835 (4)
Rhinoclemmys annulata (Gray, 1860)
Rhinoclemmys areolata (Duméril and Bibron, 1851)
Rhinoclemmys funerea (Cope, 1875)
Rhinoclemmys pulcherrima (Gray, 1855)

FAMILY KINOSTERNIDAE Agassiz, 1857 (1 genus, 2 species). We follow Spinks et al. (2014) in not recognizing the genus *Cryptochelys* for the species *leucostomum*.

Kinosternon Spix, 1824 (2)
Kinosternon leucostomum (Duméril and Bibron, 1851)
Kinosternon scorpioides (Linnaeus, 1766)

FAMILY STAUROTYPIDAE Gray, 1869 (1 genus, 1 species). McCranie (2009), Townsend and Wilson (2010a), and Wilson and Johnson (2010) included this family as part of the family Kinosternidae, but Iverson et al. (2013) resurrected it.

Staurotypus Wagler, 1830 (1)
Staurotypus triporcatus (Wiegmann, 1828)

COMMENTARY

The content of the Honduran herpetofauna has more than doubled since J. R. Meyer wrote his dissertation in 1969 (Table 1). The numbers, however, have not changed among the caecilians and crocodylians, as only two species of each occur in Honduras (Table 1). The number of turtle species has increased from nine to 17, but most of that increase involved the inclusion of five marine species not treated by Meyer (1969). The numbers of taxa in the orders Anura, Caudata, and Squamata has increased markedly over this time. The greatest proportional increase (227.3%) is among the salamanders, involving a jump from 11 to 36 species (25 species; Table 1). Most of this increase involved the addition of species to the larger plethodontid genera *Bolitoglossa*, *Nototriton*, and *Oedipina*. Undoubtedly, more species in these genera have escaped notice, hiding under debris in unsurveyed forests or concealed as cryptic

species within understudied taxa. The next largest proportional increase is among the anurans (142.5%), based on an increase from 40 to 97 species. Future increases likely will involve the speciose anuran families Craugastoridae and Hylidae. Finally, 110 squamate species (83.3%) have been added to the herpetofauna. Future increases likely will be added to the lizard family Dactyloidae and the snake families Colubridae and Dipsadidae.

Table 1. Changes in the number of Honduran herpetofaunal species from 1969 to the present. *Distinctions in the values between those in McCranie (2009) and Townsend and Wilson (2010) are explained in Wilson et al. (2012). **Values in parentheses signify numbers of endemic species. ***Percentage change is calculated based on values in Meyer (1969).

Orders	Meyer (1969)	Wilson (1983)	Wilson and McCranie (1994)	McCranie (2009)	Townsend and Wilson (2010)	Wilson et al. (2012)*	This paper**
Anura	40	43	69	96	97	97	97 (28)
Caudata	11	11	17	31	31	33	36 (24)
Gymnophiona	2	2	3	2	2	2	2 (0)
Subtotals	53	56	89	129	130	132	135 (52)
Crocodylia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2 (0)
Squamata	132	141	170	227	220	226	242 (55)
Testudines	9	9	16	15	15	15	17 (0)
Subtotals	143	152	188	244	237	243	261 (55)
Totals	196	208	277	373	367	375	396 (107)
Percentage Change***	—	6.1	41.3	90.3	87.2	91.3	102.0

The most significant increases in our knowledge of the composition of the Honduran herpetofauna occurred between the first update in 1983 and that in 1994, when the change jumped from 6.1 to 41.3%, and again between the 1994 and 2010 updates, when the change increased from 41.3 to 90.3%. Nonetheless, the change from 2012 to the present, from 91.3 to 102.0%, also is impressive and reflects the continuing high rate at which additions are occurring. The increase from 375 species in 2012 to 396 species at the present principally is reflective of systematic studies involving amphibians in the Cordillera Nombre de Dios in northern Honduras, and reptiles in the Islas de la Bahía off the northern coast of Honduras.

The degree of endemism in the Honduran herpetofauna is the highest in Central America (Wilson and Johnson 2010). Of the 389 native species that comprise this herpetofauna, 107 (27.5%) are endemic. No endemics, however, are known for three of the six herpetofaunal orders: the Gymnophiona, Crocodylia, and Testudines. Among the remaining three orders, the amount of endemism documented among the squamates (55 species; Table 1) is about double that known among both the anurans and caudates (52 species combined). The proportion of endemism, however, is 23.3% for squamates (55 of 236 native species), 29.2% for anurans (28 of 97), and 66.7% (24 of 36) for salamanders. Seven members of the herpetofauna are exotic (one anuran, four lizards, one snake, and one turtle).

Acknowledgments.—We are grateful to Louis W. Porras for assistance with some critical literature. We also thank Javier Sunyer for his careful review, and an anonymous reviewer for other comments.

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Larry David Wilson is a herpetologist with lengthy experience in Mesoamerica. Larry is the senior editor of *Conservation of Mesoamerican Amphibians and Reptiles* and the co-author of seven of its chapters. He is retired from 35 years of service as a professor of biology at Miami-Dade College in Miami, Florida. Larry is the author or co-author of over 300 peer-reviewed papers and books on herpetology, including the two 2013 papers entitled “A conservation reassessment of the amphibians of Mexico based on the EVS measure” and “A conservation reassessment of the reptiles of Mexico based on the EVS measure.” His other books include *The Snakes of Honduras*, *Middle American Herpetology*, *The Amphibians of Honduras*, *Amphibians & Reptiles of the Bay Islands and Cayos Cochinos, Honduras*, *The Amphibians and Reptiles of the Honduran Mosquitia*, and *Guide to the Amphibians & Reptiles of Cusuco National Park, Honduras*. During his career, he has authored or co-authored the descriptions of 70 currently recognized herpetofaunal species. He is currently working on a book on the herpetofauna of Michoacán, Mexico, with co-authors Javier Alvarado-Díaz, Ireri Suazo Ortuño, and Oscar Medina Aguilar.



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