The Colubrid Snake Genus Chionactis in Baja California, Mexico
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duced in laboratory experiments, despite numerous attempts, we are at a loss to explain this peculiar specimen. We have deposited the specimen in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History (No. 73559).—WILLARD F. STANLEY AND ALLEN H. BENTON, Department of Biology, State University College, Fredonia, New York.

THE COLUBRID SNAKE GENUS CHIONACTIS IN BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.—A single male specimen of Chionactis occipitalis annulata, collected on 19 April 1961 by Charles A. McLaughlin and Fred S. Truxal at a point 36 miles north and seven miles west of San Felipe, Baja California Norte, Mexico, is apparently the first record of the genus in that state. Chionactis is a typical member of the Colorado Desert faunal area (Savage, 1960) and is to be expected throughout that area in northeastern Baja California Norte. Tracks thought to be made by Chionactis were reported from San Felipe by Klauber (1951) and from Los Medanos (40 miles north of San Felipe) by Slevin (1951).

Pertinent features of the single individual include: total length 285 mm, ventrals 145, subcaudals 46 + 1, dark body bands 26, tail bands 7, body bands plus unmarked ventral band positions 42, supralabials 6-6, infralabials 7-7, scales from head crescent to first body blotch 6. The body blotches are dark brown in preservative. The interspaces bear coral pink bands about two scales wide; there is no dark suffusion on the interspaces. These characters are typical of the race. The specimen is deposited in the Los Angeles County Museum.

LITERATURE CITED

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