

found some in the immediate environs of Key West Harbor, although they were not as common as at Sand Key. He reported them from along the beach of a mud "island" thrown up at the mouth of the harbor by dredging operations. The writer, also familiar with the general Key West region and having spent the summer of 1929 at the Tortugas Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, failed to find any. Also on a prior trip to Andros Island in 1932 none was found. Parr<sup>5</sup>, cruising the Bahamas in 1927 did not record the species, nor did Beebe and Tee-Van<sup>6</sup> in their intensive study of Haitian fishes the same year. As all the students mentioned have done extensive field work in the West Indies, it is the more remarkable that but two records foreign to Panama should have appeared down to 1930, and then these other locality records be turned up within a period of two years (1932 and 1933) by three independent collectors, the Sand Key record, at least, being in a very well known area.

Two little known species, *Abudefduf taurus* (Müller and Troschel) and *A. (Centrocromis) rudis* (Poey), are conceivably poorly described *analogus*. If such is the case, there are then additional records from Barbados<sup>7</sup>, Tortugas<sup>8</sup>, Cuba<sup>9</sup> and Curaçao<sup>10</sup>, with *A. taurus* standing on a priority basis. There is also a West African record of *A. analogus*.<sup>11</sup>

NEW YORK AQUARIUM, NEW YORK CITY.

## A New Snake from Panamá<sup>1</sup>

By E. R. DUNN

AMONG the snakes collected by the activities of Dr. H. C. Clark in Panamá in the first quarter of 1933 there is a single specimen of a *Sibynomorphus* which appears undescribed. I am indebted to the authorities of the Museum of Comparative Zoology for permission to examine the collection and to describe the specimen.

I take pleasure in naming the snake in honor of John Treadwell Nichol's, who, by founding COPEIA, has done so much to advance the study of cold-blooded vertebrates.

### *Sibynomorphus nicholoi*, sp. nov.

*Type*.—To be deposited in the M. C. Z. Collected first quarter of 1933, through the efforts of Dr. H. C. Clark.

*Type locality*.—Mid-basin of Chagres River and mouth of Pequeni River, Panamá.

*Range*.—Known only from type locality.

*Diagnosis*.—A *Sibynomorphus* with 15 scale rows; middorsal row greatly enlarged; two lower labials in contact behind mental; 9 upper labials, fourth and fifth entering orbit; a small preocular below the loreal

<sup>1</sup> Parr, A. E., 1930. *Bull. Bingham Oceanographic Co.*, 3 (4).  
<sup>2</sup> Beebe, W., and Tee-Van, J., 1928. *Zoologica*, 10 (1).  
<sup>3</sup> *Glyphisodon taurus* Müller and Troschel in Schomburgk, *Hist. Barbados*, 1848: 674. Barbados.  
<sup>4</sup> *Abudefduf taurus* Jordan and Thompson, 1905. *Bull. U. S. Bur. Fish.*, 24: 243. *G. rudis* A. *taurus*, Tortugas.  
<sup>5</sup> *Glyphisodon rudis* Poey, 1861. *Memorias*, 191. Cuba.  
<sup>6</sup> Getzlaury, E., p. 101.  
<sup>7</sup> Mondul, T., 1927. *Faune des Colonies Françaises*, 166: 595.  
<sup>8</sup> Contribution from the Department of Biology, Haverford College, No. 21.

on the left side, fused with loreal on the right; light tan with large black lateral spots.

*Description*.—15 scale rows; middorsal row greatly enlarged; 9 upper labials, third and fourth entering eye; a small preocular below loreal on the left side, fused with loreal on the right; 2 postoculars; temporals 2-3 on left side, 1-2 on right; frontal and parietals broader than long; 13 lower labials on left side, 11 on right; two of each side in contact behind mental; five lower labials in contact with anterior genual; three pairs of genuals, all broader than long, the second markedly so; first ventral partly divided; ventrals?; caudals? (head and neck only); 3 teeth on pterygoid; head much broader than neck; neck compressed laterally; tan above, whitish below; much black marking above on head, most of the scales being outlined with black; a broad black inverted "U" crossing frontal supraoculars and parietals and extending onto nape; an elongate black mark on middle of nape; a dark mark on each side below angle of jaw; large oval black spots on sides from middorsal row to scale row 2, paired or alternate; some smaller spots on sides between them and many scales with black lines; small spots cover two scales of scale row 1, and the tips of the adjacent two ventrals; two irregular rows of gray dots on ventrals.

*Remarks*.—This species is certainly nothing that has yet been described from Panamá, Costa Rica, or Colombia. Those species of *Diplos* and *Styruromorphus* which have two lower labials in contact behind mental all have a preocular above the loreal, and a very different coloration. The nearest approach in color seems to be *andiana*, which has one lower labial pair in contact behind mental and whose locality is quite remote. Colombia is known to harbor the following species with two lower labials in contact: *triseriata*, *pretii*, and *nigricapsa*, and while the scutellation of these is not remote, the coloration is very different. In general in this group the coloration is much more constant than the scutellation of the head.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY, HAVERSFORD COLLEGE, HAVERSFORD, PENNSYLVANIA.

## The Nests and Young of the Allegheny Salamander *Dermoglyphus fuscus ochrophaneus* (Cope)

By SHERMAN C. BISHOP and HUGH P. CHRISP

THE Allegheny salamander is widely distributed and common in many parts of its range but very little has been published concerning its habits and development. Dunn in 1926 was able to summarize in a few lines practically all that had been made known and since the publication of his report very little has been added.

The eggs of this species were reported by one of us (Bishop, 1925: 11) from Troy, Bradford County, Pa. They were found in a shallow excavation beneath a log on a springy hillside August 2, 1924, while on a collecting trip with A. H. Wright. The fourteen eggs were disposed in a mass and attended by a female. Individual eggs were small as was the female found with them. Brief field notes made at the time were as follows: "The eggs