

in dorsal or lateral pattern. First preanal scale divided in two specimens; loreals 2-2 in one, 1-1 in others; supralabials 8-9 in one (with 5-6 entering orbit), 9-9 in two (5-6 entering orbit), 8-8 in others (4-5 entering orbit); ventrals 155-164 ♀ (155, one; 156, two; 157, one; 158, one; 160, three; 161, two; 164, one), 161-169 ♂ (161, one; 165, one; 166, one; 167, two; 168, one; 169, one); caudals 65-79 ♀ (65, one; 68, one; 70, one; 77, one; 79, one), 80-85 ♂ (80, three; 81, one; 85, one). The pattern best fits that of *e. eques*, but the caudal counts are intermediate and include extremes not found in typical *e. eques* but none exceptional to *e. megalops*. As indicated elsewhere (Smith, 1942, *Zoologica*, 27:115), specimens from this area are best interpreted as intergrades between *eques* and *megalops*.

*Thamnophis melanogaster canescens* Smith. Hyacinth-choked lagoon betw. Guadalajara and airport, 10; Rancho Primavera, 1; Buena Vista, 1. The first are nearly topotypes, since the type locality is Chapala (outskirts of village). They agree, in general, with the diagnosis given in conjunction with the description of *T. m. linearis* (Smith, Nixon and Smith, 1950, *Journ. Linn. Soc. London*, 51:576); variation of interest includes: preoculars 2-3 in one, 2-2 in eight; caudals in males 60, 67(2), 68, in females 55, 57(2), 58(2); 2nd labial in contact with nasal on one side in one, both sides in one, on neither side in 8; max. s-v ♂ 330 mm., ♀ 380 mm.; ♂ ♂ with knobby keels on scales at side of and preceding vent; a half ventral preceding vent in one; lateral light line not evident in one, barely evident in 3, dim in 2, prominent in 4; belly dark slate to light slate, underside of head and neck yellowish, anal and preanal pink in life. - Chapman Grant and Hobart M. Smith, Route 1, Box 80, Escondido, California, and Dept. Zoology and Museum of Natural History, Univ. Illinois, Urbana.

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TOAD POISONING IN A LIZARD.—A large adult *Lacerta lepida* (19 inches total length; 8 inches body length) was placed in an outdoor pen with several other reptiles and amphibians. While the lizard was sunning, it was startled as an adult *Bufo horribilis*, collected in late August, 1959 at Navajoa, Sonora, Mexico, walked toward it. As the toad brushed against the lizard, the lizard bit the toad on one of its parotoid glands. The lizard immediately released its hold. For about one minute the lizard moved around shaking its head and opening and closing its mouth. After this the lizard held its mouth open with its tongue twisted and hanging out of one side of its mouth. The majority of the toad's secretion was washed out of the lizard's mouth. It could be easily seen sticking to the upper and lower jaws and among the teeth of the lizard. Although all the poison that could be seen was washed from its mouth within five minutes, the lizard became relaxed, its eyes became glassy and it would not move unless poked, although it held its head partly erect. Within ten minutes the lizard appeared unconscious with its head, legs and body limp. When rolled on its back it made no motions. It continued breathing for about ten minutes longer before it died.—T. J. Papenfuss, 423 Boynton Ave., Berkeley, California.