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A country checklist to the amphibians and reptiles of  
Nicaragua

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**Foto de Portada:** *Scaphiodontophis annulatus* from Cerro Mogotón, Nueva Segovia (Foto: José G. Martínez-Fonseca).

# A country checklist to the amphibians and reptiles of Nicaragua

Javier Sunyer<sup>1</sup> and José Gabriel Martínez-Fonseca<sup>2,3</sup>

## RESUMEN

Actualizamos la lista patrón de las 77 especies de anfibios y 188 especies de reptiles de Nicaragua con comentarios y referencias sobre los últimos cambios taxonómicos y de nomenclatura. Incluimos fotografías de 68 especies de anfibios y 154 especies de reptiles pertenecientes a 47 familias. La herpetofauna de Nicaragua está constituida de dos clases, seis órdenes, 51 familias, 143 géneros y 265 especies, 13 de las cuales son endémicas al país y seis de origen exótico.

**Palabras clave:** América Central, anfibios, biodiversidad, herpetofauna, herpetología, lista patrón, reptiles.

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## ABSTRACT

We provide an updated checklist of the 77 amphibian and 188 reptile species of Nicaragua with comments and references on recent taxonomical and nomenclature changes. We include photographs of 68 species of amphibians and 154 reptile species from 47 families. The herpetofauna of Nicaragua is made up of two classes, six orders, 51 families, 143 genera, and 265 species, 13 of which are endemic to the country and six are of exotic origin.

**Keywords:** Biodiversity, Central America, herpetofauna, herpetology.

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## Introduction

Central America, and thus, Nicaragua are a globally important biodiversity hotspot (Gutiérrez-García and Vázquez-Domínguez 2013). The country lies in the center of the American continent, where northern and southern flora and fauna meet, resulting in a unique species profile (Sunyer and Köhler 2010, Sunyer 2014). In the last years, a substantial amount of Nicaraguan taxa has changed (e.g., Acevedo *et al.* 2016, McCranie 2018, Breuil *et al.* 2019, McCranie *et al.* 2020, Jadin *et al.* 2020, Gutiérrez-Rodríguez *et al.* 2021, Schools and Hedges 2021) and a considerable number of herpetofaunal species have been recorded for the first time in the country (e.g., Fernández *et al.* 2017, Loza *et al.* 2017, Salazar-Saavedra *et al.* 2018, Leets-Rodríguez *et al.* 2019, Martínez-Fonseca *et al.* 2019, 2024), have been resurrected (e.g., McCranie 2017, Meza-Lázaro and Nieto-Montes de Oca 2015), or have been recently described (e.g., Koch *et al.* 2019).

Herpetological work in Nicaragua has followed trends that are also shared with other taxa including mammals (Medina-Fitoria and Martínez-Fonseca 2019). In addition to the new taxa recorded in Nicaragua, the last decade has also seen a large number of scientific publications that improve the knowledge on the distribution of herpetofauna species within Nicaragua (e.g., Sunyer *et al.* 2014, 2016, Diaz-Gómez *et al.* 2017, Martínez-Fonseca *et al.* 2024). Importantly, in 2010 and 2017, evaluations of the conservation status of the herpetofauna in Nicaragua allowed to prioritize species of concern (Sunyer and Köhler 2010, Robleto-Hernández *et al.* 2017). We hope that scientific research and its consequent conservation policies in the upcoming years will continue in the country, despite de tumultuous political and global climate.

In this work, we present an update that is overdue from the herpetofauna checklists made during the 21<sup>st</sup> century in Nicaragua (i.e., Köhler 2001, Ruiz and Buitrago 2003, Sunyer and Köhler 2010, Sunyer 2014, HerpetoNica 2015, and Robleto-Hernández *et al.* 2017; see Figure 1). Here, we record 13 additional species to the last available checklist from Nicaragua (Robleto-Hernández *et al.* 2017) for a total 265 species of herpetofauna, which averages around two additional species to the country each passing year. If this trend continues, we predict Nicaragua to reach 300 species of herpetofauna by ca. 2040.



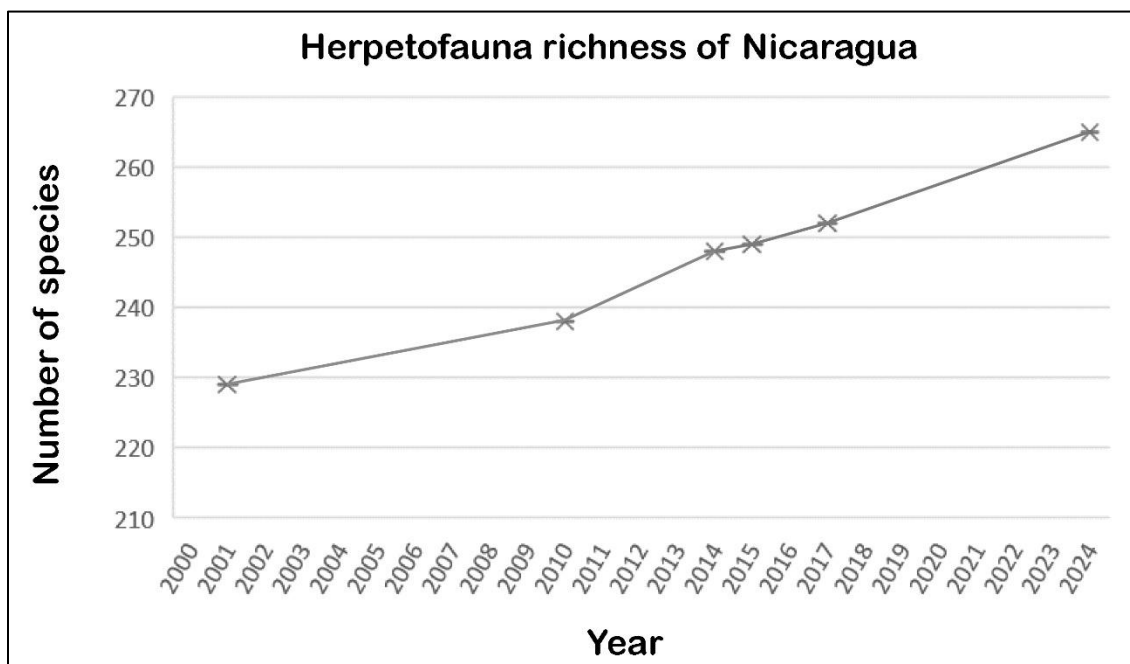


Figure 1. Nicaraguan herpetofauna richness recorded during the 21st century.

We believe three more species should be additionally recognized to the country checklist of Nicaragua: *Drymobius maydis*, *Tretanorhinus obscurus*, and *Micrurus babaspul*. These three snake species are endemic to Great Corn Island (Caribbean Nicaragua) and are currently under the synonymy of mainland forms: *Drymobius margaritiferus maydis* Villa, 1968, *Tretanorhinus nigroluteus obscurus* Villa, 1969, and *Micrurus nigrocinctus babaspul* Roze, 1967. However, we prefer to await specific research on these species complexes before a formal proposal to elevation to species level.

### Methods

Work was conducted under research permits by the national authority Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (MARENA) No. DGPNB-IC-025-2018; DGPNB-090622-P2491-0; DGPNB-050723-P3347-0. This checklist uses Sunyer (2014), HerpetoNica (2015), and Robleto-Hernández *et al.* (2017) as a baseline along to an extensive literature search referenced on each of the species' entries. We organize our species taxonomically by order, and within orders alphabetically by family.

## Checklist of the herpetofauna of Nicaragua

2 classes, 6 orders, 51 families, 143 genera, 265 species, 13 endemic species, 6 exotic species

\* Indicates endemic species

\*\* Indicates non-native species

**CLASS AMPHIBIA Blainville, 1816** (3 orders, 14 families, 37 genera, 77 species, 7 endemic species, 1 exotic species)

**ORDER ANURA Duméril, 1805** (12 families, 32 genera, 66 species, 2 endemic species, 1 exotic species)

**FAMILY AROMOBATIDAE Grant, Frost, Caldwell, Gagliardo, Haddad, Kok, Means, Noonan, Schargel, and Wheeler, 2006** (1 genus, 1 species)

*Allobates* Zimmermann and Zimmermann, 1988 (1)

*Allobates talamancae* (Cope, 1875)

**FAMILY BUFONIDAE Gray, 1825** (3 genera, 7 species)

*Incilius* Cope, 1863 (5)

*Incilius coccifer* (Cope, 1866)

*Incilius coniferus* (Cope, 1862)

*Incilius luetkenii* (Boulenger, 1891)

*Incilius melanochlorus* (Cope, 1877)

*Incilius valliceps* (Wiegmann, 1833)

*Rhaebo* Cope, 1862 (1)

*Rhaebo haematiticus* (Cope, 1862)

*Rhinella* Fitzinger, 1826 (1)

*Rhinella horribilis* (Wiegmann, 1833). Nicaraguan populations of this species were addressed as *R. marina* in Sunyer (2014). Acevedo *et al.* (2016) assigned them to *R. horribilis*, although we believe they should be referred as *R. angustipes* (McCranie *et al.*, 2019).

**FAMILY CENTROLENIDAE Taylor, 1951** (5 genera, 7 species)

*Cochranella* Taylor, 1951 (1)

*Cochranella granulosa* (Taylor, 1949)

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

*Espadarana prosoblepon* (Boettger, 1892)

*Hyalinobatrachium* Ruiz-Carranza and Lynch, 1991 (1)

*Hyalinobatrachium fleischmanni* (Boettger, 1893)

*Sachatamia* Guayasamin, Castroviejo-Fisher, Trueb, Ayarzagüena, Rada, and Vilà, 2009 (2)

*Sachatamia albomaculata* (Taylor, 1949)

*Sachatamia ilex* (Savage, 1967)

*Teratohyla* Taylor, 1951 (2)

*Teratohyla pulverata* (Peters, 1873)

*Teratohyla spinosa* (Taylor, 1949)

**FAMILY CRAUGASTORIDAE Hedges, Duellman, and Heinicke, 2008 (2 genera, 12 species)**

*Craugastor* Cope, 1862 (10)

*Craugastor bransfordii* (Cope, 1886). We believe *C. polyptychus*, a species described from southeastern Nicaragua, to be junior synonym of *C. bransfordii* (Savage 1973, Sunyer and Köhler 2010).

*Craugastor chingopetaca*\* Köhler and Sunyer, 2006

*Craugastor fitzingeri* (Schmidt, 1857)

*Craugastor laevissimus* (Werner, 1896)

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

*Craugastor megacephalus* (Cope, 1875)

*Craugastor mimus* (Taylor, 1955)

*Craugastor noblei* (Barbour and Dunn, 1921)

*Craugastor ranoides* (Cope, 1886)

*Craugastor talamancae* (Dunn, 1931)

*Pristimantis* Jiménez de la Espada, 1870 (2)

*Pristimantis cerasinus* (Cope, 1875)

*Pristimantis ridens* (Cope, 1866)

**FAMILY DENDROBATIDAE Cope, 1865 (3 genera, 3 species)**

*Dendrobates* Wagler, 1830 (1)

*Dendrobates auratus* (Girard, 1855)

*Oophaga* Bauer, 1994 (1)

*Oophaga pumilio* (Schmidt, 1857)

*Phyllobates* Bibron, 1840, *In* De la Sagra 1840 (1)

*Phyllobates lugubris* (Schmidt, 1857)

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

*Diasporus* Hedges, Duellman, and Heinicke, 2008 (1)

*Diasporus diastema* (Cope, 1875). We believe this taxon corresponds to a species complex (Batista *et al.*, 2016). If so, the nominal name *D. chica* would be available for, at least, the Atlantic lowland populations of Nicaragua (Noble 1918). Whether the highland populations of this species complex in central Nicaragua also corresponds to *D. chica* or to an undescribed species needs further study (Sunyer, 2009).

*Eleutherodactylus* Duméril and Bibron 1841 (1)

*Eleutherodactylus planirostris*\*\* (Cope 1862). This exotic species was recently recorded in Cayo Mayor in the “Reserva Biológica Marina Cayos Miskitos y Franja Costera Inmediata”, Caribbean Nicaragua, based on observations made in 1992 (Villa 2015).

**FAMILY HYLIDAE Rafinesque, 1815 (9 genera, 17 species)**

*Boana* Gray, 1825 (1)

*Boana rufitela* (Fouquette, 1961). This species was addressed as *Hypsiboas rufitelus* in Sunyer (2014). Recently, this species was included within the genus *Boana* (Dubois 2017).

*Dendropsophus* Fitzinger, 1843 (3)

*Dendropsophus ebraccatus* (Cope, 1874)

*Dendropsophus microcephalus* (Cope, 1886)

*Dendropsophus phlebodes* (Stejneger, 1906)

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

*Ennomihyla miliaria* (Cope, 1886)

*Plectrohyla* Brocchi, 1877

*Plectrohyla guatemalensis* Brocchi, 1877. Köhler (2001) recorded tadpoles, metamorphs, and juveniles of this genus from Northern Nicaragua but did not allocate it to a specific species. Señaris and Sunyer (*in prep.*) record *P. guatemalensis* from the first time in Nicaragua, although this name might be tentative since *P. guatemalensis* corresponds to a species complex (Duellman and Campbell 1992).

*Ptychohyla* Taylor, 1944 (1)

*Ptychohyla hypomykter* McCranie and Wilson, 1993

*Scinax* Wagler, 1830 (3)

*Scinax boulengeri* (Cope, 1887)

*Scinax elaeochroa* (Cope, 1875)

*Scinax staufferi* (Cope, 1865)

*Smilisca* Cope, 1865 (5)

*Smilisca baudinii* (Duméril and Bibron, 1841). *Smilisca baudinii* was considered to occur throughout the country of Nicaragua. Recently, McCranie (2017) resurrected the Atlantic populations of this species as *S. manisorum* (see below).

*Smilisca manisorum* (Taylor, 1954). McCranie (2017) resurrected *S. manisorum* for the Atlantic populations of Nicaragua, which were previously referred to as *S. baudinii*.

*Smilisca phaeota* (Cope, 1862)

*Smilisca puma* (Cope, 1885)

*Smilisca sordida* (Peters, 1863)

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

*Tlalocohyla loquax* (Gauge and Stuart, 1934)

*Trachycephalus* Tschudi, 1838 (1)

*Trachycephalus vermiculatus* (A place-holder "taxon" for all names available for former *Trachycephalus typhonius* from Chocoma South America to southern and eastern Mexico; Frost, 2023). Ron *et al.* (2016) suggest that Central American populations of this species are not conspecific with *T. typhonius*, which is the name previously associated with this species.

#### **FAMILY LEPTODACTYLIDAE Werner, 1896 (2 genera, 4 species)**

*Engystomops* Jiménez de la Espada, 1872 (1)

*Engystomops pustulosus* (Cope, 1864)

*Leptodactylus* Fitzinger, 1826 (3)

*Leptodactylus fragilis* (Brocchi, 1877)

*Leptodactylus melanonotus* (Hallowell, 1861)

*Leptodactylus savagei* Heyer, 2005

#### **FAMILY MICROHYLIDAE Günther, 1858 (1 genus, 2 species)**

*Hypopachus* Keferstein, 1867 (2)

*Hypopachus pictiventris* (Cope, 1886)

*Hypopachus variolosus* (Cope, 1866)

#### **FAMILY PHYLLOMEDUSIDAE Günther, 1858 (2 genera, 3 species).**

This family was included within Hylidae in Sunyer (2014). We follow Duellman *et al.* (2016) and consider it as a distinct family, although Frost (2023) considers Phyllomedusinae a subfamily of Hylidae.

*Agalychnis* Cope, 1864 (2)

*Agalychnis callidryas* (Cope, 1862). We believe this to be a species complex in Central America and all Nicaraguan populations should be addressed as *A. helenae* (Solano-Flórez 2012, McCranie *et al.* 2019).

*Agalychnis saltator* Taylor, 1955

*Cruziophyla* Faivovich, Haddad, Garcia, Frost, Campbell, and Wheeler, 2005 (1)  
*Cruziophyla sylviae* Gray, 2018. Nicaraguan populations of this species were addressed as *C. calcarifer* in Sunyer (2014). Gray (2018) recently described the distinctiveness of *C. sylviae* for all Central American populations of this species complex.

**FAMILY RANIDAE Batsch, 1796 (1 genus, 7 species)**

*Lithobates* Fitzinger, 1843 (7)

*Lithobates brownorum* (Sanders, 1973)

*Lithobates forreri* (Boulenger, 1883). Luque-Montes *et al.* (2018) referred to all Nicaraguan populations of this species complex as *Lithobates cf. forreri* to demonstrate its distinctiveness from its nominal form from Mexico.

*Lithobates maculatus* (Brocchi, 1877)

*Lithobates miadis*\* (Barbour and Loveridge, 1929).

*Lithobates taylori* (Smith, 1959)

*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, 3 genera, 9 species, 5 endemic species)**

**FAMILY PLETHODONTIDAE Gray, 1850 (3 genera, 9 species)**

*Bolitoglossa* Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854 (4)

*Bolitoglossa indio* Sunyer, Lotzkat, Hertz, Wake, Alemán, Robleto, and Köhler, 2008

*Bolitoglossa insularis*\* Sunyer, Lotzkat, Hertz, Wake, Alemán, Robleto, and Köhler, 2008

*Bolitoglossa mombachoensis*\* Köhler and McCranie, 1999

*Bolitoglossa striatula* (Noble, 1918)

*Nototriton* Wake and Elias, 1983 (1)

*Nototriton saslaya*\* Köhler, 2002

*Oedipina* Keferstein, 1868 (4)

*Oedipina collaris* (Stejneger, 1907)

*Oedipina cyclocauda* Taylor, 1952

*Oedipina koehleri*\* Sunyer, Townsend, Wake, Travers, Gonzalez, Obando, and Quintana, 2011

*Oedipina nica*\* Sunyer, Wake, Townsend, Travers, Rovito, Papenfuss, Obando, and Köhler, 2010

**ORDER GYMNOPIHIONA Müller, 1832 (1 family, 2 genera, 2 species)**

**FAMILY DERMOPHIIDAE Taylor, 1969 (2 genera, 2 species)**

*Dermophis* Peters, 1880 (1)

*Dermophis mexicanus* (Duméril and Bibron, 1841)

*Gymnopsis* Peters, 1874 (1)

*Gymnopsis multiplicata* Peters, 1874

**CLASS REPTILIA Laurenti, 1768 (3 orders, 37 families, 106 genera, 188 species, 6 endemic species, 5 exotic species)**

**ORDER CROCODYLIA Owen, 1842 (2 families, 2 genera, 2 species)**

**FAMILY ALLIGATORIDAE Cuvier, 1807 (1 genus, 1 species)**

*Caiman* Spix, 1825 (1)

*Caiman crocodilus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**FAMILY CROCODYLIDAE Cuvier, 1807 (1 genus, 1 species)**

*Crocodylus* Laurenti, 1768 (1)

*Crocodylus acutus* (Cuvier, 1807)

**ORDER SQUAMATA Opperl, 1811 (28 families, 94 genera, 171 species, 6 endemic species, 4 exotic species)**

**SQUAMATA--LIZARDS (17 families, 28 genera, 60 species, 3 endemic species, 3 exotic species)**

**FAMILY ANGUIDAE Gray, 1825 (1 genus, 1 species)**

*Abronia* Gray 1838 (1)

*Abronia moreletii* (Bocourt, 1871). This species was addressed as *Mesaspis moreletii* in Sunyer (2014). Gutiérrez-Rodríguez *et al.* (2021) recently placed it under the genus *Abronia*.

**FAMILY CORYTOPHANIDAE Fitzinger, 1843 (3 genera, 5 species)**

*Basiliscus* Laurenti, 1768 (3)

*Basiliscus basiliscus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

*Basiliscus plumifrons* Cope, 1875

*Basiliscus vittatus* Wiegmann, 1828

*Corytophanes* Boie, 1827 (1)

*Corytophanes cristatus* (Merrem, 1820)



*Laemanctus* Wiegmann, 1834 (1)

*Laemanctus longipes* Wiegmann, 1834. The systematics of Nicaraguan populations of this species needs further studies (McCranie 2018).

**FAMILY ANOLIDAE Cocteau, 1836 (1 genus, 18 species).**

The family Anolidae has priority over Dactyloidae Fitzinger, 1843 (de Queiroz 2022).

*Norops* Wagler, 1830 (18)

*Norops beckeri* (Boulenger, 1881)

*Norops biporcatus* (Wiegmann, 1834)

*Norops capito* (Peters, 1863)

*Norops carpenteri* (Echelle, Echelle, and Fitch, 1971)

*Norops cupreus* (Hallowell, 1861)

*Norops dariense* (Fitch and Seigel, 1984)

*Norops humilis* (Peters, 1863). This species was recently recorded from southern Nicaragua (Phillips *et al.* 2015).

*Norops laeviventris* (Wiegmann, 1834). We believe Nicaraguan populations of this species to correspond to *N. intermedius*.

*Norops lemurinus* (Cope, 1861)

*Norops limifrons* (Cope, 1862)

*Norops mccraniei* (Peters, 1863). Köhler *et al.* (2016) described *N. mccraniei*, a valid species for all Nicaraguan populations that were referred to as *N. tropidonotus* in Sunyer (2014).

*Norops oxylophus* (Cope, 1875)

*Norops pentaprion* (Cope, 1862)

*Norops quaggulus* (Cope, 1885)

*Norops unilobatus* (Köhler and Veselý, 2010)

*Norops villai*\* (Fitch and Henderson, 1976)

*Norops wellbornae* (Ahl, 1940)

*Norops wermuthi* Köhler and Obermeier, 1998

**FAMILY DIPLOGLOSSIDAE Cope, 1865 (3 genera, 3 species).**

This family was considered a subfamily within Anguidae in Sunyer (2014). We here follow McCranie (2018) and consider this a distinct family.

*Diploglossus* Wiegmann, 1834 (1)

*Diploglossus monotropis* (Kuhl, 1820)

*Mesoamericus* Schools and Hedges, 2021 (1)

*Mesoamericus bilobatus* (O'Shaughnessy, 1874). This species was included in the genus *Diploglossus* in Sunyer (2014). Schools and Hedges (2021) assigned this species under the newly described genus *Mesoamericus*.

*Siderolamprus* Cope, 1861 (1)

*Siderolamprus bivittatus* (Boulenger, 1895). This species was included in the genus *Celestus* in Sunyer (2014). Schools & Hedges (2021) placed this species under the genus *Siderolamprus*.

**FAMILY EUBLEPHARIDAE Boulenger, 1883 (1 genus, 1 species)**

*Coleonyx* Gray, 1845 (1)

*Coleonyx mitratus* (Peters, 1863)

**FAMILY GEKKONIDAE\*\* Gray, 1825 (2 genera, 2 species)**

*Hemidactylus* Cuvier, 1820 (1)

*Hemidactylus frenatus\*\** Duméril and Bibron, 1836

*Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843 (1)

*Lepidodactylus lugubris\*\** (Duméril and Bibron, 1836)

**FAMILY GYMNOPTHALMIDAE Merrem, 1820 (1 genus, 1 species)**

*Gymnophthalmus* Merrem, 1820 (1)

*Gymnophthalmus speciosus* (Hallowell, 1861)

**FAMILY IGUANIDAE Gray, 1827 (2 genera, 3 species)**

*Ctenosaura* Wiegmann, 1828 (2)

*Ctenosaura quinquecarinata* (Gray, 1842)

*Ctenosaura similis* (Gray, 1831)

*Iguana* Laurenti, 1768 (1)

*Iguana rhinolopha* (Wiegmann, 1834). This species was included as *I. iguana* in Sunyer (2014). Breuil *et al.* (2022) consider Central American populations to belong to *I. rhinolopha*.

**FAMILY MABUYIDAE Mittleman, 1952 (1 genus, 4 species)**

*Marisora* Hedges and Conn, 2012 (3)

*Marisora alliacea* (Cope, 1875)

*Marisora brachypoda* (Taylor, 1956)

*Marisora magnacornae\** Hedges and Conn, 2012

*Marisora roatanae* Hedges and Conn, 2012. McCranie *et al.* (2020) included the distribution of this species in northeastern Nicaragua.

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

*Sceloporus* Wiegmann, 1828 (3)

*Sceloporus malachiticus* Cope, 1864. This taxon corresponds to a species complex (McCranie 2018). We believe Nicaraguan populations of this species likely correspond to *S. hondurensis* or to an undescribed species.

*Sceloporus squamosus* Bocourt, 1874

*Sceloporus variabilis* Wiegmann, 1834. Some authors refer to Nicaraguan populations of *S. variabilis* species complex as *S. olloporus*. A thorough review using both molecular and morphological data of this species complex is needed (McCranie 2018).

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

*Phyllodactylus* Gray, 1828 (1)

*Phyllodactylus tuberculosus* Wiegmann, 1834

*Thecadactylus* Goldfuss, 1820 (1)

*Thecadactylus rapicauda* (Houttuyn, 1782)

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

*Polychrus* Cuvier, 1816 (1)

*Polychrus gutturosus* Berthold, 1846

**FAMILY SCINCIDAE Gray, 1825 (1 genus, 1 species)**

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

*Mesoscincus managuae* (Dunn, 1933)

**FAMILY SPHAERODACTYLIDAE Underwood, 1954 (3 genera, 5 species)**

*Gonatodes* Fitzinger, 1843 (1)

*Gonatodes albogularis* (Duméril and Bibron, 1836)

*Lepidoblepharis* Peracca, 1897 (1)

*Lepidoblepharis xanthostigma* (Noble, 1916)

*Sphaerodactylus* Wagler, 1830 (3)

*Sphaerodactylus argus*\*\* Gosse, 1850

*Sphaerodactylus homolepis* Cope, 1886

*Sphaerodactylus millepunctatus* Hallowell, 1861

**FAMILY SPHENOMORPHIDAE Welch, 1982 (1 genus, 1 species)**

*Scincella* Mittleman, 1950 (1)

*Scincella cherriei* (Cope, 1893)

**FAMILY TEIIDAE Gray, 1827 (3 genera, 8 species)**

*Aspidoscelis* Fitzinger, 1843 (2)

*Aspidoscelis deppii* (Weigmann, 1834)

*Aspidoscelis motaguae* (Sackett, 1941)

*Cnemidophorus* Wagler, 1830 (1)

*Cnemidophorus ruatanus* Barbour, 1928

*Holcosus* Cope, 1862 (5)

*Holcosus festivus* (Lichtenstein and von Martens, 1856)

*Holcosus miadis*\* (Barbour and Loveridge, 1929). This endemic species from the Corn Islands, Caribbean Nicaragua, was recently resurrected (Meza-Lázaro and Nieto-Montes de Oca 2015).

*Holcosus parvus* (Barbour and Noble, 1915). This species was resurrected by Meza-Lázaro and Nieto-Montes de Oca (2015) and was included as *H. undulatus* (Pacific populations) in Sunyer (2014).

*Holcosus pulcher* (Hallowell, 1860). This species was resurrected by Meza-Lázaro and Nieto-Montes de Oca (2015) and was included as *H. undulatus* (Caribbean populations) in Sunyer (2014).

*Holcosus quadrilineatus* (Hallowell, 1861)

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

*Lepidophyma* Duméril, 1851 (1)

*Lepidophyma flavimaculatum* Duméril, 1851

**SQUAMATA--SNAKES (11 families, 66 genera, 111 species, 3 endemic species, 1 exotic species)**

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

*Anomalepis* Jan, 1860 (1)

*Anomalepis mexicanus* Jan, 1860

**FAMILY BOIDAE Gray, 1825 (3 genera, 4 species)**

*Boa* Linnaeus, 1758 (1)

*Boa imperator* Daudin, 1803

*Corallus* Daudin, 1803 (1)

*Corallus annulatus* (Cope, 1875)

*Ungaliophis* Müller, 1880 (2). This genus was included within the family Charinidae in Sunyer (2014). Quintero A. and Shear (2016) considered Charinidae a synonym of Ungaliopheinae, within the family Boidae.

*Ungaliophis continentalis* Müller, 1880

*Ungaliophis panamensis* Schmidt, 1933

**FAMILY COLUBRIDAE Opper, 1811 (20 genera, 39 species)**

*Chironius* Fitzinger, 1826 (1)

*Chironius grandisquamis* (Peters, 1868)

*Coluber* Linnaeus, 1758 (1)

*Coluber mentovarius* (Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854). This species was included in the genus *Masticophis* in Sunyer (2014). We follow Myers *et al.* (2017) and place under the genus *Coluber*.

*Dendrophidion* Fitzinger, 1843 (3)

*Dendrophidion apharocybe* Cadle, 2012

*Dendrophidion percarinatum* (Cope, 1893)

*Dendrophidion rufiterminorum* Cadle and Savage, 2012

*Drymarchon* Fitzinger, 1843 (1)

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

*Drymobius* Fitzinger, 1843 (4)

*Drymobius chloroticus* (Cope, 1886)

*Drymobius margaritiferus* (Schlegel, 1837)

*Drymobius melanotropis* (Cope, 1875)

*Drymobius rhombifer* (Günther, 1860)

*Lampropeltis* Fitzinger, 1843 (1)

*Lampropeltis abnormalis* (Bocourt, 1886). Previously considered a subspecies of *L. triangulum* (Ruane *et al.* 2014). However, the validity of *L. abnormalis* as a distinct species from *L. polyzona* is still in debate (Chambers and Hillis 2020).

*Leptodrymus* Amaral, 1927 (1)

*Leptodrymus pulcherrimus* (Cope, 1874)

*Leptophis* Bell, 1825 (4)

*Leptophis depressirostris* (Cope, 1861)

*Leptophis mexicanus* (Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854).

*Leptophis nebulosus* Oliver, 1942

*Leptophis occidentalis* (Günther, 1859). This species was referred to as *L. ahaetulla* in Sunyer (2014). De Albuquerque and Fernandes (2022) recently resurrected *L. occidentalis* and allocated all Nicaraguan populations of this species to this taxon.

*Mastigodryas* Amaral, 1935 (2)

*Mastigodryas alternatus* (Bocourt, 1884)

*Mastigodryas dorsalis* (Bocourt, 1890)

*Oxybelis* Wagler, 1830 (3)

*Oxybelis brevirostris* (Cope, 1861)

*Oxybelis fulgidus* (Daudin, 1803)

*Oxybelis koehleri* Jadin, Blair, Orlofske, Jowers, Rivas, Vitt, Ray, Smith, and Murphy, 2020. This species was referred to as *O. aeneus* in Sunyer (2014). Jadin *et al.* (2020) recently described *O. koehleri* and allocated all Nicaraguan populations of this species to this new taxon.

- Phrynonax* Cope, 1862 (1)  
    *Phrynonax poecilonotus* (Günther, 1858)
- Pseudelaphe* Mertens and Rosenberg, 1943 (1)  
    *Pseudelaphe flavirufa* (Cope, 1867)
- Rhinobothryum* Wagler, 1830 (1)  
    *Rhinobothryum bovallii* (Andersson, 1916). This species was first recorded for Nicaragua by Martínez-Fonseca *et al.* (2019).
- 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, 1846)  
    *Stenorrhina freminvillii* (Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854)
- Tantilla* Baird and Girard, 1853 (8)  
    *Tantilla alticola* (Boulenger, 1903)  
    *Tantilla armillata* Cope, 1875  
    *Tantilla reticulata* Cope, 1860  
    *Tantilla ruficeps* (Cope, 1894)  
    *Tantilla schistosa* (Bocourt, 1883)  
    *Tantilla supracincta* (Peters, 1863)  
    *Tantilla taeniata* Bocourt, 1883. McCranie (2011) considered this nominal form as a species complex.  
    *Tantilla vermiformis* (Hallowell, 1861)
- Tantillita* Smith, 1941 (1)  
    *Tantillita lintoni* (Smith, 1940)
- Trimorphodon* Cope, 1862 (1)  
    *Trimorphodon quadruplex* Smith, 1941

**FAMILY DIPSADIDAE Bonaparte, 1838 (26 genera, 43 species)**

- Adelphicos* Jan, 1862 (1)  
    *Adelphicos quadrivirgatum* Jan, 1862
- Amastridium* Cope, 1861 (1)  
    *Amastridium veliferum* Cope, 1861
- Clelia* Fitzinger, 1826 (1)  
    *Clelia clelia* (Daudin, 1803)
- Coniophanes* Hallowell, 1861 (3)  
    *Coniophanes bipunctatus* (Günther, 1858)  
    *Coniophanes fissidens* (Günther, 1858)  
    *Coniophanes piceivittis* Cope, 1870
- Conophis* Peters, 1860 (1)  
    *Conophis lineatus* (Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854)

- Crisantophis* Villa, 1971 (1)  
*Crisantophis nevermanni* (Dunn, 1937)
- Dipsas* Laurenti, 1768 (2)  
*Dipsas articulata* (Cope, 1868)  
*Dipsas bicolor* (Günther, 1895)
- Enuliophis* McCranie and Villa, 1993 (1)  
*Enuliophis sclateri* (Boulenger, 1894)
- Enulius* Cope, 1871 (1)  
*Enulius flavitorques* (Cope, 1869)
- Erythrolamprus* Boie, 1826 (1)  
*Erythrolamprus mimus* (Cope, 1869)
- Geophis* Wagler, 1830 (2)  
*Geophis dunni*\* Schmidt, 1932  
*Geophis hoffmanni* (Peters, 1859)
- Hydromorphus* Peters, 1859 (1)  
*Hydromorphus concolor* Peters, 1859
- Imantodes* Duméril, 1853 (3)  
*Imantodes cenchoa* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*Imantodes gemmistratus* (Cope, 1862)  
*Imantodes inornatus* (Boulenger, 1896)
- Leptodeira* Fitzinger, 1843 (3)  
*Leptodeira nigrofasciata* (Günther, 1868)  
*Leptodeira rhombifera* (Günther, 1872)  
*Leptodeira septentrionalis* (Kennicott, 1859). Barrio-Amorós (2019) proposed elevating to species group to *L. ornata* (Bocourt, 1884) and *L. polysticta* (Günther, 1895) from the *L. septentrionalis* species group. However, we prefer not undertake these changes at this time until further studies are carried out.
- Ninia* Baird and Girard, 1853 (2)  
*Ninia maculata* (Peters, 1861)  
*Ninia sebae* (Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854)
- Nothopsis* Cope, 1871 (1)  
*Nothopsis rugosus* Cope, 1871
- Oxyrhopus* Wagler, 1830 (1)  
*Oxyrhopus petolaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Pliocercus* Cope, 1860 (1)  
*Pliocercus euryzonus* Cope, 1862
- Rhadinaea* Cope, 1863 (1)  
*Rhadinaea decorata* (Günther, 1858)
- Rhadinella* Smith, 1941 (3)  
*Rhadinella godmani* (Günther 1865). This species was first recorded for Nicaragua by (Loza *et al.* 2017)  
*Rhadinella kinkelini* (Boettger, 1898)  
*Rhadinella rogerromani*\* (Köhler and McCranie, 1999)



*Sibon* Fitzinger, 1826 (5)

*Sibon annulatus* (Günther, 1872)

*Sibon anthracops* (Cope, 1868)

*Sibon dimidiatus* (Günther, 1872)

*Sibon longifrenis* (Stejneger, 1909)

*Sibon nebulatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

*Tretanorhinus* Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854 (1)

*Tretanorhinus nigroluteus* Cope, 1862

*Trimetopon* Cope, 1885 (1)

*Trimetopon pliolepis* Cope, 1894. This species was first recorded for Nicaragua by Gutiérrez-Rodríguez and Sunyer (2016)

*Tropidodipsas* Günther, 1858 (1)

*Tropidodipsas sartorii* Cope, 1863. Grünwald *et al.* (2021) refers to this species as *Geophis sartorii*, but we so far prefer to maintain this snail-eating snake under the genus *Tropidodipsas*.

*Urotheca* Bibron, 1843 (3)

*Urotheca decipiens* (Günther, 1893)

*Urotheca guentheri* (Dunn, 1938)

*Urotheca pachyura* (Cope, 1875)

*Xenodon* Boie, 1826 (1)

*Xenodon angustirostris* (Peters, 1864)

**FAMILY ELAPIDAE Boie, 1827 (2 genera, 4 species)**

*Hydrophis* Latreille, 1801 (1)

*Hydrophis platurus* (Linnaeus, 1766)

*Micrurus* Wagler, 1824 (4)

*Micrurus alleni* Schmidt, 1936

*Micrurus mosquitensis* Schmidt, 1933. This species was listed as synonym of *Micrurus nigrocinctus* in Köhler (2001, 2008), Sunyer and Köhler (2010), Sunyer (2014), Wallach *et al.* (2014), HerpetoNica (2015), and in Robleto-Hernández *et al.* (2017).

*Micrurus multifasciatus* (Jan, 1858)

*Micrurus nigrocinctus* (Girard, 1854).

**FAMILY LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE Stejneger, 1892 (1 genus, 2 species)**

*Epictia* Gray, 1845 (2)

*Epictia ater* (Taylor, 1940)

*Epictia rioignis*\* Koch, Martins, and Schweiger, 2019. This species was recently described from Nicaragua and constitutes the first endemic reptile species for the Pacific versant of the country (Koch *et al.* 2019).

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

*Loxocemus* Cope, 1861 (1)

*Loxocemus bicolor* Cope, 1861

**FAMILY NATRICIDAE Bonaparte, 1838 (1 genus, 2 species)**

*Thamnophis* Fitzinger, 1843 (2)

*Thamnophis marcianus* (Baird and Girard, 1853)

*Thamnophis proximus* (Say, 1823)

**FAMILY SIBYNOPHIIDAE Dunn, 1928 (1 genus, 2 species)**

*Scaphiodontophis* Taylor and Smith, 1943 (2)

*Scaphiodontophis annulatus* (Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854). This species was first recorded for Nicaragua by Salazar-Saavedra *et al.* (2018).

*Scaphiodontophis venustissimus* (Günther, 1894)

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

*Amerotyphlops* Hedges, Marion, Lipp, Marin, and Vidal, 2014 (1)

*Amerotyphlops costaricensis* (Jiménez and Savage, 1962)

*Virgotyphlops* Wallach, 2020 (1)

*Virgotyphlops braminus*\*\* (Daudin, 1803). This exotic and parthenogenetic species was first recorded for Nicaragua by Leets-Rodriguez *et al.* (2019). This species has been recently included in the genera *Indotyphlops* and *Ramphotyphlops* (Wallach 2020).

**FAMILY VIPERIDAE Oppel, 1811 (8 genera, 10 species)**

*Agkistrodon* Palisot de Beauvois, 1799 (1)

*Agkistrodon howardgloydi* (Conant, 1984)

*Bothriechis* Peters, 1859 (1)

*Bothriechis nigroadspersus* (Steindachner, 1870). Arteaga *et al.* (2024) review the *B. schlegelii* species complex and resurrect *B. nigroadspersus* (Steindachner, 1870) for the Central American populations.

*Bothrops* Wagler, 1824 (1)

*Bothrops asper* (Garman, 1884)

*Cerrophidion* Campbell and Lamar, 1992 (1)

*Cerrophidion wilsoni* Jadin, Townsend, Castoe, and Campbell, 2012. This species was first recorded for Nicaragua by Fernández *et al.* (2017).

*Crotalus* Linnaeus, 1758 (1)

*Crotalus simus* Latreille, 1801

*Lachesis* Daudin, 1803 (1)

*Lachesis stenophrys* Cope, 1875

*Metlapilcoatlus* Campbell, Frost, and Castoe, 2019 (2). This genus was addressed as *Atropoides* in Sunyer (2014). Campbell *et al.* (2019) recently described the genus *Metlapilcoatlus*.

*Metlapilcoatlus indomitus* (Smith and Ferrari-Castro, 2008). First record of this species in Nicaragua (Martínez-Fonseca *et al.*, 2024).

*Metlapilcoatlus mexicanus* (Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, 1854).

*Porthidium* Cope, 1871 (2)

*Porthidium nasutum* (Bocourt, 1868)

*Porthidium ophryomegas* (Bocourt, 1868)

**ORDER TESTUDINES Batsch, 1788 (7 families, 10 genera, 15 species, 1 exotic species)**

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

*Caretta* Rafinesque, 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 Swainson, 1839 (1 genus, 1 species)**

*Chelydra* Schweigger, 1812 (1)

*Chelydra acutirostris* Peters, 1862

**FAMILY DERMOCHELYIDAE Blainville, 1816 (1 genus, 1 species)**

*Dermochelys* Blainville, 1816 (1)

*Dermochelys coriacea* (Vandelli, 1761)

**FAMILY EMYDIDAE Rafinesque, 1815 (1 genus, 2 species)**

*Trachemys* Agassiz, 1857 (2)

*Trachemys emolli* (Legler, 1990)

*Trachemys venusta* (Gray, 1855)

**FAMILY GEOEMYDIDAE Theobald, 1868 (1 genus, 3 species)**

*Rhinoclemmys* Fitzinger, 1835 (3)

*Rhinoclemmys annulata* (Gray, 1860)

*Rhinoclemmys funerea* (Cope, 1875)

*Rhinoclemmys pulcherrima* (Gray, 1856)

**FAMILY KINOSTERNIDAE Agassiz, 1857 (1 genus, 3 species)**

*Kinosternon* Spix, 1824 (3)

*Kinosternon albobulare* (Bocourt, 1870). Nicaraguan populations of this species were addressed as *K. scorpoides* in Sunyer (2014). McCranie (2018) assigned them to *K. albobulare*.

*Kinosternon angustipons* Legler, 1965

*Kinosternon leucostomum* (Duméril and Bibron, 1851)

**FAMILY TESTUDINIDAE Batsch, 1788 (1 genus, 1 species)**

*Chelonoidis* Fitzinger, 1835 (1)

*Chelonoidis carbonarius*\*\* (Spix, 1824). Wild specimens of this exotic pet species were first recorded in Nicaragua by Salazar-Saavedra *et al.* (2015).

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**Photographic records of selected amphibian and reptile species from  
Nicaragua**

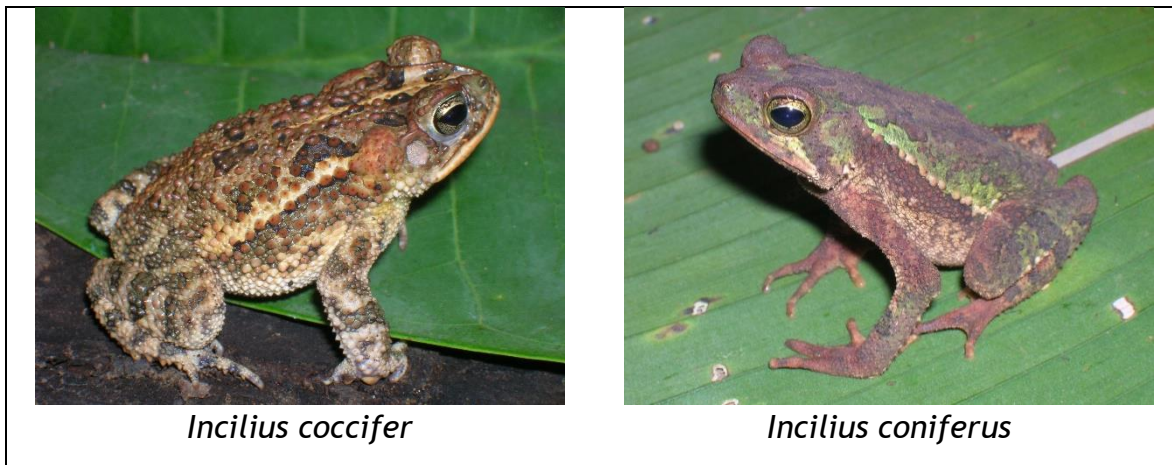
All photographs are taken by the authors from wild Nicaraguan individuals except if specified otherwise.

**AMPHIBIANS**

**Family Aromobatidae.**



**Family Bufonidae.**





*Incilius luetkenii*



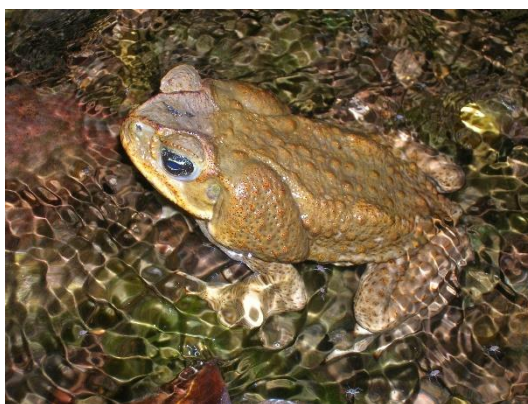
*Incilius melanochlorus*



*Incilius valliceps*



*Rhaebo haematiticus*



*Rhinella horribilis*



Family Centrolenidae.



*Cochranella granulosa*



*Espadarana prosoblepon*



*Hyalinobatrachium fleischmanni*



*Sachatamia albomaculata*



*Teratohyla pulverata*



*Teratohyla spinosa*

Family Craugastoridae.



*Craugastor bransfordii*



*Craugastor chingopetaca*



*Craugastor fitzingeri*



*Craugastor laevisimus*



*Craugastor lauraster*



*Craugastor megacephalus*





*Craugastor mimus*



*Craugastor noblei*



*Pristimantis cerasinus*



*Pristimantis ridens*

Family Dendrobatidae.



*Dendrobates auratus*



*Oophaga pumilio*





*Phyllobates lugubris*

**Family Eleutherodactylidae.**



*Diasporus diastema*

**Family Hylidae.**



*Boana rufitela*



*Dendropsophus ebraccatus*



*Dendropsophus microcephalus*



*Dendropsophus phlebodes*



*Plectrohyla guatemalensis*  
Guatemala.



*Ptychohyla hypomykter*



*Scinax boulengeri*



*Scinax elaeochroa*





*Scinax staufferi*



*Smilisca baudinii*



*Smilisca phaeota*



*Smilisca puma*



*Smilisca sordida*



*Tlalocohyla loquax*



*Trachycephalus vermiculatus*

**Family Leptodactylidae.**



*Engystomops pustulosus*



*Leptodactylus fragilis*



*Leptodactylus melanonotus*



*Leptodactylus savagei*



Family Microhylidae.



*Hypopachus pictiventris*



*Hypopachus variolosus*

Family Phyllomedusidae.



*Agalychnis callidryas*



*Cruziohyla sylviae*

Family Ranidae.



*Lithobates brownorum*



*Lithobates forreri*



*Lithobates maculatus*



*Lithobates miadis*



*Lithobates vaillanti*



*Lithobates warszewitschii*



**Family Rhinophrynidae.**



*Rhinophrynus dorsalis*

**Family Plethodontidae.**



*Bolitoglossa indio*



*Bolitoglossa insularis*



*Bolitoglossa mombachoensis*



*Bolitoglossa striatula*



*Nototriton saslaya*  
Photo: G. Köhler.



*Oedipina cyclocauda*



*Oedipina koehleri*



*Oedipina nica*  
Photo: L. A. Obando.

Family Dermophiidae.



*Dermophis mexicanus*



*Gymnopsis multiplicata*



**REPTILES**

**Family Alligatoridae.**



*Caiman crocodilus*

**Family Crocodylidae.**



*Crocodylus acutus*

**Family Anguidae.**



*Abronia moreletii*

Family Corytophanidae.



*Basiliscus basiliscus* (Panamá)



*Basiliscus plumifrons*



*Basiliscus vittatus*



*Corytophanes cristatus*

Family Anolidae.



*Norops biporcatus*



*Norops capito*





*Norops carpenteri*



*Norops cupreus*



*Norops dariense*



*Norops humilis*  
(Panamá)



*Norops laeiventris*



*Norops lemurinus*



*Norops limifrons*



*Norops mccraniei*



*Norops oxylophus*



*Norops pentaprion*  
(Panamá)



*Norops quaggulus*



*Norops unilobatus*





*Norops villai*



*Norops wellbornae*



*Norops wermuthi*

**Family Eublepharidae.**



*Coleonyx mitratus*

**Family Gekkonidae.**



*Hemidactylus frenatus*



*Lepidodactylus lugubris*

**Family Gymnophthalmidae.**



*Gymnophthalmus speciosus*

**Family Iguanidae.**



*Ctenosaura quinquecarinata*



*Ctenosaura similis*





*Iguana rhinolopha*

**Family Mabuyidae.**



*Marisora alliacea*



*Marisora brachypoda*

**Family Phrynosomatidae.**



*Sceloporus malachiticus*



*Sceloporus squamosus*



*Sceloporus variabilis*

**Family Phyllodactylidae.**



*Phyllodactylus tuberculatus*



*Thecadactylus rapicauda*

**Family Scincidae.**



*Mesoscincus managuae*



**Family Sphaerodactylidae.**



*Gonatodes albogularis*



*Lepidoblepharis xanthostigma*



*Sphaerodactylus millepunctatus*

**Family Sphenomorphidae.**



*Scincella cherriei*

Family Teiidae.



*Aspidoscelis deppii*



*Aspidoscelis motaguae*



*Holcosus festivus*



*Holcosus miadis*



*Holcosus parvus*



*Holcosus pulcher*





*Holcosus quadrilineatus* (Panamá)

**Family Xantusiidae.**



*Lepidophyma flavimaculatum*

**Family Boidae.**



*Boa imperator*



*Corallus annulatus*



*Ungaliophis continentalis*  
Photo: G. Köhler.



*Ungaliophis panamensis*

Family Colubridae.



*Chironius grandisquamis*



*Coluber mentovarius*



*Dendrophidion aphaerocybe*



*Dendrophidion percarinatum*





*Drymarchon melanurus*



*Drymobius chloroticus*

Photo: G. Köhler



*Drymobius margaritiferus*



*Drymobius rhombifer*  
Photo: G. Köhler (Ecuador).



*Lampropeltis abnorma*



*Leptodrymus pulcherrimus*



*Leptophis depressirostris*



*Leptophis mexicanus*



*Leptophis nebulosus*



*Leptophis occidentalis*



*Mastigodryas alternatus*



*Mastigodryas dorsalis*





*Oxybelis brevirostris*



*Oxybelis fulgidus*



*Oxybelis koehleri*



*Phrynonax poecilonotus*



*Rhinobothryum bovallii*



*Scolecophis atrocinctus*



*Senticolis triaspis*



*Spilotes pullatus*



*Stenorrhina degenhardtii*



*Stenorrhina freminvillii*



*Tantilla alticola*



*Tantilla armillata*





*Tantilla reticulata*  
Photo: L. A. Obando.



*Tantilla vermiformis*



*Trimorphodon quadruplex*

**Family Dipsadidae.**



*Adelphicos quadrivirgatum*



*Clelia clelia*



*Coniophanes bipunctatus*



*Coniophanes fissidens*



*Coniophanes piceivittis*



*Conophis lineatus*



*Crisantophis nevermanni*



*Dipsas articulata*





*Enuliophis sclateri*



*Enulius flavitorques*



*Erythrolamprus mimus*



*Geophis hoffmanni*



*Hydromorphus concolor*



*Imantodes cenchoa*





*Imantodes gemmistratus*



*Imantodes inornatus*



*Leptodeira nigrofasciata*



*Leptodeira rhombifera*



*Leptodeira septentrionalis*



*Ninia maculata*



*Ninia sebae*



*Nothopsis rugosus*



*Oxyrhopus petolarius*



*Rhadinaea decorata*



*Rhadinella godmani*



*Rhadinella kinkelini*





*Rhadinella rogerromani*  
Photo: G. Köhler.



*Sibon annulatus*



*Sibon anthracops*



*Sibon dimidiatus*



*Sibon longifrenis*



*Sibon nebulatus*





*Tretanorhinus nigroluteus*



*Trimetopon pliolepis*  
(Panamá)



*Tropidodipsas sartorii*



*Xenodon angustirostris*

Family Elapidae.



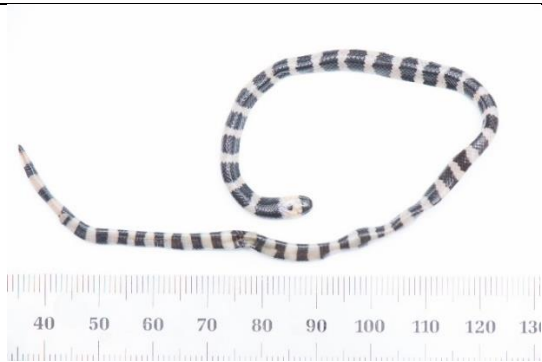
*Hydrophis platurus*



*Micrurus alleni*



*Micrurus mosquitensis*



*Micrurus multifasciatus*



*Micrurus nigrocinctus*

**Family Leptotyphlopidae.**



*Epictia ater*



**Family Loxocemidae.**



*Loxocemus bicolor*

**Family Natricidae.**



*Thamnophis marcianus*



*Thamnophis proximus*

**Family Sibynophiidae.**



*Scaphiodontophis annulatus*



Family Viperidae.



*Agkistrodon howardgloydi*



*Bothriechis nigroadpersus* (oropel color phase)



*Bothrops asper*



*Cerrophidion wilsoni*



*Crotalus simus*



*Lachesis stenophrys*  
Photo: G. Köhler (Costa Rica)



*Metlapilcoatlus indomitus*



*Porthidium nasutum*



*Porthidium ophryomegas*

**Family Cheloniidae.**



*Chelonia mydas*



*Lepidochelys olivacea*



**Family Chelydridae.**



*Chelydra acutirostris*

**Family Dermochelyidae.**



*Dermochelys coriacea*

**Family Emydidae.**



*Trachemys emolli*



*Trachemys venusta*



Family Geoemydidae.



*Rhinoclemmys annulata*



*Rhinoclemmys funerea*



*Rhinoclemmys pulcherrima*

Family Kinosternidae.



*Kinosternon albogulare*



*Kinosternon angustipons*





*Kinosternon leucostomum*

**Family Testudinidae.**



*Chelonoidis carbonarius*

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