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ABSTRACT: New method for extract poison from proteroglyph snakes, Genus *Micrurus*. A glass-plate is anatomically encased by mouth of the snakes. There is an advantage in this method, because there is no return of poison from the glass to the mouth.

NOTES ON *SIBYNOMORPHUS MIKANII* SCHLEGEL 1837 *

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ABSTRACT: The type specimens of *Leptognathus andrei* Sauvage 1884; *Dipsas mikanii* Schlegel 1837; *Sibynomorphus mikanii fasciatus* Amaral 1930, are compared with large series of the *mikanii* group. *Sibynomorphus mikanii* (Schlegel) and *Sibynomorphus neuwiedii* are considered as distinct species.

KEY WORDS: *Sibynomorphus andrei*; (Sauvage) *Sibynomorphus mikanii* (Schlegel); *Sibynomorphus neuwiedii* von Ihering.

INTRODUCTION

Since Boulenger's Catalogue, 3:446-460 *Leptognathus andrei* Sauvage, 1884 was overlooked by the authors, except by Peters (114:148) who placed the species in "species inquerendae" Hoge and Romano-Hoge had the opportunity to examine the type specimens of *Dipsas Mikanii* Schlegel, *Leptognathus andrei* Sauvage and to compare them with the type specimens of *Sibynomorphus mikanii fasciatus* Amaral and a large series of specimen from the coastal region of São Paulo which correspond to the proposed name of *Cochleophagus mikanii neuwiedii* von Ilhering.

Historical review:

1837 Schlegel describes *Dipsas mikanii* based on 2 specimens: 1 in the Leiden Museum collected by Natterer, and 1 collected by Menestrier, in the collection of the Paris Museum.

1868 Cope mentions *Leptognathus mikanii* based on a single specimen from Bahia, Brazil in the Museum Academy of Philadelphia.

1870 Jan Ico. Gen. Ophidiens Livraison 37 pl. VI fig. III *Leptognathus mikanii* based on a specimen from Brazil in the Milan Mus.

1884 Sauvage describes *Leptognathus andrei* based on a specimen in the M.N.H. Paris from "Nouvelle Grenade".

1896 Boulenger synonymises all this species with *Leptognathus mikanii* (Schlegel) 1837, but distinguishes already 3 forms, A, B, and C

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(with a key), as a *Leptognathus mikani* (Schlegel) and the form B as *Leptognathus oreas* Cope, the form B was not identified, although *Leptognathus andrei* was mentioned in the synonymy.

- 1909 Werner follows Boulenger.
1910 Von Ihering proposed *Cochliophagus mikani neuwiedii* based on several specimens probably from "Estados de São Paulo e Espírito Santo" (Brazil).
1930 Amaral overlooking von Ihering's description, describes *Sibynomorphus Mikani fasciatus* from the coastal region of Brazil.
1951 Schmidt and Inger identified a specimen from Paperi, RN as *Sibynomorphus mikani fasciatus*.
1960 Peters considers this specimen as *Sibynomorphus mikani mikani*.

Sibynomorphus neuwiedii (Ihering)

- 1910 *Cochleophagus neuwiedi* (Ihering), Rev. Mus. Paulista 8:33.
1930 *Sibynomorphus mikani fasciatus* Amaral, Bull. Antivenin Inst. Amer., 4:28. Type locality: Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Porto Real, Brazil.
1951 *Sibynomorphus mikani fasciatus* Schmidt and Inger, Fieldiana Zool., 31:461.
1960 *Sibynomorphus mikani neuwiedii* Peters Miscel. Publ. Mus. Zool Univ. Michigan (114):154.

Redescription of type specimen: of L. andrei

Holotype n.º 6.285 in the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris a female, collected by André, 1877 from "Nouvelle Grenade" obviously "in error".

Rostral deeper than broad, just visible from above; praefrontals broader than long; rostral slightly broader than long, as long as its distance from tip of snout, much shorter than the parietals; parietals nearly as broad as long; loreal entering the orbit; no praecoculars; 2 postoculars; 1 temporal; 7 upper labials, 3th, 4th and 5th entering the orbit; the anterior ones very narrow; only one lower labial in contact with his fellow behind the symphysial; dorsals scales in 15 rows, vertebral 1 enlarged; ventrals 177; anal single; subcaudals 78/78; total length about 800 mm. brownish above with 25 brownish red crossbands, sometimes fused.

This description shows the identity of *L. andrei* and *L. mikani* but gives a higher number of subcaudals as stated by Peters.

The study of large series showed that this character is of no value for the distinction of *mikani* from *neuwiedi*.

The best distinction is still the one given by Boulenger (:454) for form A (which corresponds to *mikani* and B (*neuwiedi*)).

As Peters already demonstrated (l.c.:154). *Sibynomorphus mikani fasciatus* Amaral is a strict synonym of *S. mikani neuwiedi* Ihering.

Since no intergrade are found till now we consider *S. mikani* and *S. neuwiedi* as distinct species.

Range: *Sibynomorphus neuwiedi* is found along the coastal regions covered with forest.

Sibynomorphus mikani (Schlegel)

- 1837 *Dipsas mikani* Schlegel. *Essay Phision. Serpens* 2:277.
1843 *Sibynomorphus mikani*; Fitzinger *Syst. Reptilium*: 27.
1884 *Leptognathus andrei* Sauvage, *Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris*, 8(7) :
Type locality: — "Nouvelle Grenade".
1887 *Leptognathus garmani* Cope, *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.* 24:60. Type
locality: São Paulo, Brazil (in error).
1910 [Cochleophagus *mikani mikani*]; Ihering by implication *Rev. Mus.*
Paulista 8:333.
1960 *Sibynomorphus mikani mikani*; Peters *Miscel. pupl. Mus. Zool.*
Univ. Michigan (114) :148.

Type locality: Brazil.

Range: Internal drainage of the southeastern areas of southern Brazil as already stated by Peters (l.c.:148).

RESUMO: Os tipos de *Leptognathus andrei* Sauvage 1884; *Dipsas mikani* Schlegel 1837; *Sibynomorphus mikani fasciatus* Amaral 1930 foram comparados com grandes séries do grupo *mikani*. *Sibynomorphus mikani* (Schlegel) e *Sibynomorphus neuwiedii* são considerados como espécies.

UNITERMOS: *Sibynomorphus andrei* (Sauvage), *Sibynomorphus mikani* (Schlegel); *Sibynomorphus neuwiedi* (Ihering).

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