Salamandra cryfaronata.
SALAMANDRA ERYTHRONOTA.—Green.

Plate XI.

Characters. Head short, snout obtuse; body cylindrical, with a broad reddish-brown vertebral band, from the snout to the end of the tail; flanks yellowish-brown; abdomen white; tail shorter than the body, tapering and pointed.

Salamandra cinerea, Green, loc. cit., vol. i. p. 356.
Salamandra cinerea, Harlan, loc. cit., p. 95.

Description. The head is short, and the snout rather pointed. The mouth is small; the tongue is sub-round, rather large, flat, thin, attached posteriorly, and free only at its lateral margins; less so in front. A group of minute teeth begins behind each of the posterior nares, and runs backwards and inwards until they meet; thence they are continued along the middle of the palate to its posterior part, the group being broadest behind.

The nostrils are lateral and near the snout. The eyes are small, but very prominent; the pupil black, the iris copper-colour. The skin on the chin is smooth, with a transverse cutaneous fold at the throat.

The body is cylindrical and slender; the tail round at its root, and terminating in a point. The anterior extremities are delicate, and terminate in four fingers, the inner one very short; the posterior are much larger, and end in five toes, distinct, the internal as well as the external very short.
COLOUR. The head above is reddish-brown, the upper and lower jaw tinged with yellow. The back is marked with a broad vertebral band of reddish-brown, which extends to near the tip of the tail; below this the flanks are yellowish-brown, as well as the sides of the tail. The anterior and posterior extremities are yellowish-brown above. The whole inferior surface of the animal, body, tail and extremities, is dusky-white.

DIMENSIONS. Length of head, 3½ lines; of body to vent, 1 inch 3 lines; of tail beyond vent, 1 inch 2 lines: total length, 2 inches 8 lines.

HABITS. This is entirely a land animal, and is found under rocks and stones.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION. The Salamandra erythronota is, perhaps, the most common species in the northern states, from latitude 44° to 39°; it is abundant in the neighbourhood of Boston and Philadelphia; and if it be identical with the Salamandra cinerea, of which I have no doubt, then is its range very extensive, for Dr. Blanding has seen it as far south as Camden, in South Carolina, and Say as far west as Louisville, in Kentucky.

GENERAL REMARKS. The Salamandra cinerea is no doubt identical with the Salamandra erythronota—its form, its proportions, its habits and localities are precisely the same, being often found in company under the same stone; its colour is the same, except in having only a small remnant of the reddish-brown vertebral band, or in wanting it altogether, which may be the result of old age. Dr. Green, who first described the Salamandra cinerea, has, by further investigation, come to the conclusion that these two species are identical; and in this he is supported by Dr. Pickering. I have never had the opportunity of examining these animals alive, as might be desired.

To Professor Green belongs the merit of having first observed and described the Salamandra now under consideration; for although he believed it was only a variety of an animal described by Rafinesque, yet he informed me that Rafinesque
afterwards told him that the Salamandra erythronota was not the animal he (Rafinesque) had in view, and which, indeed, he had published under some other name.

To Dr. Dekay I am indebted for the drawing of this animal, which was done from life by Mr. Hill.

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