

## A reclassification of the Rattlesnakes; species formerly exclusively referred to the Genera *Crotalus* and *Sistrurus*.

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### ABSTRACT

In spite of the fact that the taxonomy of most rattlesnakes at the species level has been established for many years, the genus *Crotalus* as referred to by most taxonomists up to 2008 failed to properly distinguish relationships within the group commonly defined as "rattlesnakes". The genera *Crotalus* and *Sistrurus* (the latter sometimes subsumed in whole or part within *Crotalus*) as defined by most authors also fails to properly delineate relationships between taxa and fails to account for the modern definition and use of the "genus" level in terms of grouping closely related species only.

This paper principally redefines the rattlesnakes at both genus and subgenus levels, formally naming a number of well-recognised species and species groups at the genus level for the first time.

In summary rattlesnakes are subdivided into nine genera for which names were previously available for a total of five. For the other four genera, they are formally defined, diagnosed and named for the first time.

A further seven well-defined subgenera are also defined and named for the first time.

Later workers may choose to elevate some or all of these to full genus level.

**Keywords:** new taxa, snake, rattlesnake, taxonomy, *Crotalus*, *Sistrurus*, *Piersonus*, *Matteoea*, *Cummingea*, *Hoserea*, *Caudisona*, *Aechmophrys*, *Uropsophus*, *Cottonus*, *Smythus*, *Pillotus*, *Sayersus*, *Mullinsus*, *Edwardsus*, *Crutchfieldus*.

### INTRODUCTION

Rattlesnakes are among the most well-studied serpents in the world. For a detailed appraisal of these snakes, see for example Gloyd (1940), Klauber (1972), McDiarmid (1999), Schuett, et. al. (2002), Campbell and Lamar (2004) and the many sources cited therein and other more recent publications that are readily available.

Both predating and postdating those major publications there has been the inevitable disputes among herpetologists in terms of the status of given populations in terms of their species, or subspecies status (see examples below).

However only a handful of new hitherto unknown or

overlooked taxa have been formally named since Klauber's seminal 1972 work, with the bulk of new work (post 2000) involved in resolving the specific status of snakes referred to at the subspecies level for some time prior, largely through the use of new molecular methods.

Newly named taxa based on apparently previously unseen rattlesnakes include: *Crotalus lannomi* Tanner, 1966, *C. tancitarensis* Alvarado-Diaz and Campbell, 2004 and *C. ericsmithi* Campbell and Villeda 2008, but even these distinct new species have close affinities with other earlier named (species-level) taxa as seen in their generic and subgeneric placements below and would in the

absence of contrary evidence readily key out to other species within their assigned genus or subgenus and not another.

(For the above trio of species taxa, *lannomi* and *ericsmithi* to *Matteoa* gen. nov. and *tancitarensis* to *Cottonus* subgen. nov.)

As mentioned, other taxa first described as subspecies have been elevated to full species ranking or relegated to synonymy based on a number of detailed studies, including molecular.

Some of these studies (post 1990) and results have been ignored for the purposes of this paper pending further confirmation of the results by other herpetologists.

Most authors have referred to the rattlers with (usually nine) large plates on the crown of the head to the genus *Sistrurus*. This is often touted as a "primitive form", with the rest being assigned to the catch-all genus *Crotalus*.

Within the generally recognised genus *Sistrurus*, one of the three species, *S. ravus* is regarded by most authors as quite separate from the other two (e.g. Knight, et. al. 1993, McCranie 1988), with recent papers sometimes reassigning the taxon to "*Crotalus*" (e.g. Bryson, 2007, Valencia Hernandez et. al. 2007).

This itself creates further problems in that in too many ways the taxon has affinities with other *Sistrurus*.

In reality the only sensible options are to subsume *Sistrurus* within *Crotalus* (as in to "lump") or alternatively to create a new genus for the taxon.

In line with the above and as the placement of *ravus* in *Crotalus* isn't in accordance with all the evidence, it is herein placed in a new formally named genus of it's own, namely *Piersonus* gen. nov.

Within the genus *Crotalus* as recognised to 2008, there are numerous distinct subgroups which should be recognised as genera in their own right, including for example the so-called *atrox* group, the so-called long-tailed rattlers and others.

Authors who have tackled the problem of grouping rattlesnakes into their most obvious subgroups include: Gloyd (1940), Klauber (1956) and again in (1972), Brattstrom (1964) and Foote and MacMahon (1977) all as detailed and summarized in Murphy et. al. (2002).

Unnamed subgroups are formally named for the first time.

As mentioned in the abstract, the total number of well-defined species groups for all rattlesnakes is now nine (9) well defined genera, along with an additional seven (7) well-defined subgenera within these.

I deferred splitting or naming further subgenera for distinct taxa such as "*C. cerastes*" (from other/s), pending further research by myself or others.

Some of the herein named subgenera may be elevated by other herpetologists to the rank of full genus.

All are named here either by resurrection of available names or the designation of new ones.

Numerous phylogeny's have been published, including by Klauber 1972 and more recently several by Murphy et. al. 2002 and others, including those cited already.

The relationships between the species as indicated by the authors have been broadly consistent in spite of various means used to derive their results.

Newly described species (post 1990) derived from the splitting of species into more than one, generally in accordance with subspecies designations, are obviously (and in the absence of evidence to the contrary) to be placed in the same genus or subgenus, even if not recognised or mentioned in the text of this paper.

Molecular methods are currently being used to identify new species on a regular basis and so it is obvious that the species list/s within this paper will not be complete.

The results of Murphy et. al. 2002, using molecular data to identify groups of rattlesnakes by relationships broadly accord with those of Klauber 1972 who at the time was relying on virtually everything but molecular data.

Where the results differ, the main cause appears to be a lack of information or data, especially in the case of early conclusions by Klauber (1972 or earlier), shown to be in error by later authors.

Most of Klauber's errors related to rarer or little known taxa for which Klauber had little if any access to specimens.

The purpose of this paper is not to voluminously rehash the detail of these earlier studies, including all the intricate details of their studies and the results.

This paper does not by any means seek to rehash the general knowledge base for rattlesnakes or for that matter provide elaborate descriptions of taxa beyond that deemed necessary to formally resolve the taxonomy and nomenclature of this group of snakes.

Instead this paper's main aim is to formally describe and name the relevant groups at either the genus level or the subgenus level as appropriate to resolve and stabilize the taxonomy and nomenclature of the rattlesnakes in accordance with the ICZN's rules as published in 1999 (effective 2000) (cited here as

ICZN 1999) and similar.

In the main the phylogeny accepted is similar to that published by Murphy et. al. 2002, with relevant changes in accordance with findings by other authors since then and allowing for the formal descriptions or redefinitions of new taxa at various levels that have been accepted herein.

A logical question that will be asked by some, is why should the “established” genus “*Crotalus*” be split up into the obvious subgroups with their own genus names?

In retort, I’d ask, why hasn’t it been split up already?

In answer to the second question, which in part answers the first I note the following.

Klauber’s seminal works on the rattlesnakes including Klauber 1972, were regarded by many as the defining tome/s on these snakes. He recognised just two genera (*Sistrurus* and *Crotalus*) in line with most other herpetologists of the time.

As a matter of convenience this position has remained until now.

Reptile taxonomists have tended to look elsewhere in terms of the discovery of new taxa at all levels, although for the rattlesnakes there has recently been renewed interest at the species level as new diagnostic methods have been employed.

It is also well-known that there are other available names for some of the subgroups if elevated to the status of genus. In terms of this, there has been confusion among biologists and taxonomists as to which names are available, which are not and which major groups do in fact have names and which don’t, as well as the true affinities of the various taxa, which have to a large extent been masked by convergent evolution between species that are not necessarily as close as their similar forms may indicate.

Molecular data published by several authors, as cited in this paper indicates a more ancient split for the various groups than their morphology would imply, giving further weight to the need to split the group up according to obvious phylogenies.

This paper resolves this issue by resurrecting names when available and by assigning new names when none is available.

The net result being an effective tidying up of the taxonomy of the snakes placed until now into the genera “*Crotalus*” and “*Sistrurus*” with all rattlesnake taxa being properly assigned at the genus and subgenus level.

Based in Australia, and looking at this group of snakes (mainly) from the outside, it seems patently obvious that the snakes grouped into the genus “*Crotalus*” until now, should have been split into

subgroups, each at the genus level a long time ago.

Comparative splits of taxa as diverse as “*Egernia*” skinks and pythons in Australia (Wells and Wellington (1984) and (for the “*Egernia*”), supported by Gardner et. al. 2008), and other groups initially lumped in large genera for convenience’s sake have long ago had their phylogeny’s sorted out and then been split into genera more reflective of the origins and relationships of the component species.

Put simply, the time has come for the same to be done for the group generally known as the rattlesnakes, now consisting of about fifty described and broadly accepted species level taxa and who’s ancient origins are now not in doubt.

#### NOTES ON THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTIONS

Detail has been kept to a minimum.

For simplicity’s sake, generally recognised or named subspecies have been generally ignored unless taxonomically significant in terms of the context of this paper or otherwise worthy of mention.

If a subspecies is relevant in terms of this paper, it is dealt with within this paper.

For convenience’s sake the three species often (formerly) assigned to the genus “*Sistrurus*” have been dealt with first and more-or-less separately as they have been readily separated from the others on the basis of head scalation for many years (the large shields at the center of the top of the head) and a suite of other distinctive characters.

This is followed by a brief diagnosis of the genus “*Crotalus*” herein and now restricted to the taxa *C. horridus*, *C. viridis* (and six other species-level taxa formerly treated as subspecies of this taxon) and *C. scutulatus*.

Note that recent authors such as Ashton and de Queiroz (2001) and Campbell and Lamar (2004) elevated *C. oreganus* from *C. viridis*, to be a species in it’s own right and *viridis* has also had a further five species extracted from synonymy.

This genus is in turn subdivided to include two subgenera, with one containing *C. horridus* (as the nominate group) and the other the remaining eight recognised species-level taxa (seven derived from (recent) synonymy with *viridis*).

Following are descriptions and diagnosis of the other relevant genera, firstly being those for which names are available, but including descriptions, diagnosis and formal naming of the relevant subgroups as subgenera in the context of what is now known and to provide a usable diagnosis for each genus.

In effect each genus has been redescribed and rediagnosed for the first time.

Then are the descriptions, diagnosis and formal

naming of the new genera and appropriate subgenera.

Then there is a checklist of known rattlesnakes (as applied in this paper) and their new designations by genus and species.

When listing known species in given genera, the species assigned to subgenera within the genus are listed under the subgenus heading. However they are also incorporated within the genus preceding it, (above) and listed in the subgenus as would be the case when the genus is partitioned into the various subgenus components, and/or in the event that later workers choose to elevate the subgroups to full species level.

The various species within each newly diagnosed and described genus, including those resurrected from the synonymy of "*Crotalus*" as "available names" are generally identified under the name of the new genus, but are readily identifiable by their species names (unchanged from earlier literature), including for example Murphy et. al. 2002 (excluding new taxa described since including for example "*C. tancitarenensis*" (2004) and "*C. ericsmithi*" (2008)), both now assigned herein to genera outside "*Crotalus*".

Excluding the newly named taxa as identified herein, all others are described and diagnosed in Klauber 1972 either as species or subspecies, or Campbell and Lamar (2004).

Those descriptions are relied upon herein as the simplest and most expedient means to identify the said taxa in greater detail in the event of conflict in terms of the species names used and/or as alternative means to place in appropriate genus or subgenus as named here and as added diagnostic information for each group if required or needed. Having said that, each species/description does in turn refer back to the original description and the associated museum-based holotype or similar, as applicable by the relevant zoological code/s, which is what is ultimately of utmost importance.

A number of well-recognised subspecies (e.g. "*Crotalus viridis oreganus*") have been shown to be species in their own right by recent authors (e.g. Ashton and de Queiroz 2001 and Douglas et. al. 2002) and are in terms of this paper adopted herein.

The latter authors went even further, splitting what was originally known as *viridis* into a group of seven full species, all previously named as subspecies, but listed here as full species within the subgenus *Sayersus* subgen. nov..

Listed below with their common names the taxa are:

*C. viridis* - Prairie rattlesnake (including the previously named subspecies *viridis* and *nuntius*, the latter being treated by most authors as a synonym of *C. viridis*)

*C. oreganus* - Northern Pacific rattlesnake

*C. abyssus* - Grand Canyon rattlesnake

*C. cerberus* - Arizona black rattlesnake

*C. concolor* - Midget faded rattlesnake

*C. helleri* - Southern Pacific rattlesnake

(including the conventional subspecies *caliginis*, which is considered a synonym of *helleri*)

*C. lutosus* - Great Basin rattlesnake

Some of the many divisions by Grismer 2002 are ignored for the purposes of this paper, although it is my view that the findings of Grismer will be broadly validated by further research.

Furthermore as new methods of research are employed on rattlesnakes, further hidden species may be yielded.

Failure to recognise such newly proposed taxonomic divisions in this paper does not necessarily mean I do not agree with their views.

However exclusion of recently diagnosed species derived from earlier descriptions of subspecies and "races" of species does not alter the generic and subgeneric placement of taxa. That is in that no new groups or potential new groups, genera, subgenera or the like are excluded or potentially excluded and "new" taxa can be readily assigned to the same genus or subgenus group as from where the taxa was "split" by the relevant author (unless compelling contrary information arises).

Taxa, generally regarded as subspecies until recently and since elevated to the status of full species, would as a matter of course be placed in the same genus or subgenus as the taxon from which they were previously regarded as synonymous at the species level unless compelling evidence to the contrary emerges that is not noted in this paper or dealt with by means of species placement within this paper.

If there are any exceptions to this, they are noted in this paper and dealt with appropriately.

In terms of references cited, these have been kept to a bare minimum. Many useful studies inspected and assessed are not cited in this paper or at it's end as they are not directly referred to in the text of this paper and/or key findings and conclusions are mirrored in material cited herein. The majority of referred to papers are however cross-cited in the limited number of references provided.

Hence all cited references should be treated as also incorporating those cited within those texts.

In terms of the diagnosis for each genus or subgenus, all other diagnoses in this paper should as needed be incorporated into the given diagnosis. This is because assigning a given taxon to a given group may be made either by directly using the



diagnosis and/or by alternatively using the others in a process of elimination.

Alternatively, species level descriptions and/or diagnosis are available for all species level taxa described prior to 1972, in Klauber 1972. Some are described and diagnosed in the Klauber text as subspecies, but listed as full species here.

The species not included in Klauber 1972, but described since (e.g. "*Crotalus ericsmithi*") are readily aligned to other taxa in their respective groupings at genus or subgenus levels and in the absence of other information, would be easily diagnosed in the subgenus they are listed in and would key to another species in that grouping as opposed to a taxon in another genus or subgenus (for *ericsmithi*, it would automatically diagnose as another taxon in *Cummingea* gen. nov. as opposed to any other rattlesnake species listed in another genus or subgenus).

#### DEFINITION OF THE RATTLESNAKES

**Rattlesnakes for the purposes of this paper are defined as follows:**

They are (venomous, with fangs to inject venom) pit-vipers within what's treated here as the family Crotalidae Oppell 1811. There is considerable published evidence to relegate Crotalidae to the rank of subfamily within the so-called "True vipers" (Viperidae), thereby making pit-vipers the Crotalinae subfamily.

The rattlesnake snakes, called rattlesnakes are known only from the western hemisphere (most species in lower North America, including southern USA and Mexico), which has been guessed by most herpetologists as being the center of evolution for the group.

This however may not be the case as there is a counter-argument that some so-called primitive taxa may in fact have derived their present forms secondarily in relatively recent geological times.

The rattlesnakes are moderate to large and thickset snakes, often with keeled scales.

They are separated from all other venomous pit-vipers by the possession of a rattle or pre-button segment which is different to the tail arrangement in any other kind of snake. This assumes that the tail end has not been cut-off, otherwise removed and/or the snake has not suffered an extremely aberrant birth defect, all of which would be self-evident.

Pit vipers, which include numerous genera outside the rattlesnakes genera, are venomous snakes distinguished from other "true vipers" and similar snakes by the presence of a distinct heat-sensing pit organ located between the eye and the nostril on either side of the head. Excluding the rattlesnakes,

the number of named and widely recognised genera has increased in recent times.

#### GENUS *SISTRURUS* GARMAN 1883

**Type species:** *Crotalinus catenatus* Rafinesque 1918.

**Diagnosis:** Large plates on the crown, including the centre, 21-25 mid body rows. Those with 21 mid-body rows and an average tail length (for entire tails in adults) of 9.8 per cent or less males or 7.7 per cent or less in females (as compared to total body length), (namely *ravus*) are herein referred to the new genus described below, namely *Piersonus* gen. nov.

In *Sistrurus* the lateral hook of the squamosal makes an acute angle (45 to 80 degrees) with the main part of the bone. In *Piersonus* gen. nov., the lateral process of the squamosal is substantially at right angles to the main part of the bone.

In *Sistrurus*, the upper preocular is in contact with the postnasal, the rostral is not curved over the snout, canthus rostralis is sharply angled, dorsal body blotches are square or wider than long. By contrast in *Piersonus* gen. nov. the upper preocular is not in contact with the postnasal, the rostral is curved over the snout, canthus rostralis is rounded, the dorsal body blotches are longer than wide or the colour is black.

*Sistrurus* are found only in the United States of America and nearby Canada. Records for *Sistrurus* from far northern Mexico, are either doubtful or outliers.

*Piersonus* gen. nov. occurs in Mexico only and away from the US border.

#### Species in genus:

*S. catenatus* (Rafinesque 1818)

*S. miliarius* (Linne 1766)

#### GENUS *PIERSONUS* GEN. NOV.

**Type Species:** *Crotalus ravus* Cope 1865

**Diagnosis:** Large plates on the crown including the centre. 21 mid-body rows. Relatively short tail as compared to the snakes in the genus *Sistrurus*. For *Piersonus* gen. nov. males have an average tail length of 9.8 per cent of the total body length and females 7.7 per cent of the total body length.

In *Sistrurus* the lateral hook of the squamosal makes an acute angle (45 to 80 degrees) with the main part of the bone. In *Piersonus* gen. nov., the lateral process of the squamosal is substantially at right angles to the main part of the bone.

In *Sistrurus*, the upper preocular is in contact with the postnasal, the rostral is not curved over the snout, canthus rostralis is sharply angled, dorsal body blotches are square or wider than long. By contrast

in *Piersonus* gen. nov. the upper preocular is not in contact with the postnasal, the rostral is curved over the snout, canthus rostralis is rounded, the dorsal body blotches are longer than wide or the colour is black.

McCranie (1988) has also identified significant features and differences in the hemipenes between this and those snakes in the genera *Sistrurus*/*Crotalus* (as defined prior to this paper).

*Sistrurus* are found only in the United States of America and nearby Canada. Records for *Sistrurus* from far northern Mexico, are either doubtful or outliers.

*Piersonus* gen. nov. occurs in Mexico only and away from the US border.

*Piersonus* gen. nov. is found only in mountainous areas of central and southern Mexico.

Known from the Mexican states of Hidalgo, Mexico, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla, Tlaxcala, Veracruz and Federal District.

It's common name is the Mexican Pygmy Rattlesnake.

**Etymology:** Americans historically have cherished the freedom of the individual.

Included here is the freedom of individuals to keep and study snakes and other wildlife. In recent years this right has come under threat from a raft of ridiculous bureaucratic impediments. In Australia in the early 1970's these rights were removed from most Australians. It was only as a result of the publication of two different books, *Smuggled* and *Smuggled-2* (Hoser 1993 and 1996) that led to these rights being restored to most Australians.

The success in Australia in terms of these books and their legislative outcomes reverberated around the world and in the case of the United States, meant that a major push to outlaw private ownership of reptiles in 1993 was also stopped in it's tracks.

Charles Pierson as publisher of the first book, took an incredibly courageous step in publishing the book.

For North Americans reading this, it should be noted that the Australian government (at all levels) has considerably more powers than their North American counterparts and persons publishing material critical of government run the risk of immense fines, jail or similar.

I have suffered both!

The book *Smuggled: The Underground Trade in Australia's Wildlife* (Hoser 1993) was (as totally expected), illegally banned by the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, NPWS, NSW in May 1993 and as a result of a supreme effort by Pierson and an extremely brave and courageous journalist

Fia Cumming, the ban was lifted.

(Cumming subsequently lost her job as a result of this, but the book became a best-seller).

Fighting the ban ultimately cost Pierson his home in the expensive Sydney suburb of Mosman and he lost his business.

However this huge life-altering sacrifice against the tyranny of a corrupt and oversized bureaucracy should be permanently recognised. This is especially so in the context of reptiles, those who choose to study them and their conservation, including those many people who have the right to keep live reptiles as pets, solely as a consequence of Pierson's selfless actions.

Pierson also put wildlife conservation on the global agenda, with the publication of the seminal works *Endangered Animals of Australia*, (Hoser 1991) and *Australian Reptiles and Frogs* (Hoser 1989), the latter used extensively by the late Steve Irwin and other television "personalities" as a reference source to bring Australian animals to TV viewers globally.

Unfortunately as this paper goes to press in 2009 there are new assaults on the rights of reptile keepers and herpetologists both in the USA and Australia with new restrictions either passed or about to be passed in both jurisdictions.

#### **Species in genus *Piersonus* gen. nov.**

*P. ravus* (Cope 1865)

#### **OTHER RATTLESNAKE GENERA AS DIAGNOSED AS NEW GENERA BELOW**

As part of the diagnosis for each, all are separated from *Sistrurus* and *Piersonus* gen. nov. (described above) by the absence of large head shields at the center of the crown of the head. This difference is not necessarily repeated for the individual diagnoses below, but is of course an obvious part of each diagnosis and should be treated as such.

#### **GENUS *CROTALUS* LINNE 1758**

Type Species: *Crotalus horridus* Linne 1758

#### **Diagnosis:**

Medium to large rattlesnakes.

They are separated from all other rattlesnake genera by the following suite of characters, either individually and/or in any combination.

The top of the head has scales of various sizes, more than one scale in the frontal area and the parietals, if enlarged are not in contact or symmetrical.

The outer edges of the supraoculars are not extended into raised and flexible hornlike processes that are distinctly pointed at the tip.

Males have less than 40 subcaudals and females less than 35.

There are two or more internasals. The tail has rings which may or may not be distinct, unless the tail is black.

The pattern is generally of blotches, as opposed to say crossbands (like in *Uropsophus*).

Unlike the genus *Hoserea* gen. nov. (below) the tail does not have distinct dark and light bands of similar width and/or if they do, they merge into the dorsal pattern anterior to this, as opposed being of a distinct cocoon-like appearance as distinct from the dorsal pattern before it.

All *Hoserea* gen. nov. are separated from other rattlesnakes by their tail markings. In the case of *Hoserea*, there are distinct thickened dark and light cross-bands of similar width, which are separate from the rest of the snake's dorsal markings, giving the tail a cocoon-like appearance. This bold patterning is not seen in other rattlesnakes.

Another diagnostic for that genus is that the line markings on the face run up at a sharp 45 degree angle which exceeds that of other rattlesnake genera, excluding *Crotalus* (as diagnosed here).

However *Crotalus* (as diagnosed here) is separated from the genus *Hoserea* gen. nov. by the tail markings which merge into the dorsal patterning anterior to this, as opposed to being of a separate cocoon-like appearance.

Also *Hoserea* gen. nov. have distinct diamond shaped blotches with light edges running down the spinal region, quite unlike markings seen in other rattlesnakes excluding *Caudisona*, which are in turn readily separated from that subgenus by other factors (see both diagnoses).

*C. horridus* lacks any vertical or near vertical line running anterior or posterior to the eye.

For *Cummingea* gen. nov., as diagnosed in this paper, they are separated from all other rattlesnake genera by the following suite of characters.

The top of the head has scales of various sizes, more than one scale in the frontal area and the parietals, if enlarged are not in contact or symmetrical.

The outer edges of the supraoculars are not extended into raised and flexible hornlike processes that are distinctly pointed at the tip.

The simplest diagnostic trait of *Cummingea* gen. nov. is that there are more than 40 subcaudals in males and more than 35 in females. In all other rattlesnakes, including *Crotalus* as defined here, there are fewer than 40 subcaudals in males and fewer than 35 in females.

For *Matteoea* gen. nov. those snakes are highly rugose rattlesnakes, separated from other rattlesnakes by distinct salt and pepper markings

across the dorsal surface, often giving the appearance of mite faeces, and otherwise described as a "mite phase". This is especially so for *M. mitchellii*, but also applies to others in the genus, namely *M. tigris* and *M. angelensis*.

These snakes also have small scales between the rostral and prenasals. The supraoculars are pitted and creased.

For separation from *Aechmophrys*, *Uropsophus*, *Caudisona*, *Matteoea*, *Hoserea* and *Cummingea*, see the diagnoses below.

Separated from *Sistrurus* and *Piersonus* gen. nov. (described above) by the absence of large head shields at the center of the crown of the head.

#### Species in genus:

*C. horridus* Linne 1758

#### Species in subgenus *sayersus* subgen. nov.

*C. viridis* (Rafinesque 1818)

*C. scutulatus* (Kennicott 1861)

*C. oreganus* Holbrook 1840

*C. abyssus* Klauber 1930

*C. cerberus* Klauber 1949

*C. concolor* Klauber 1936

*C. helleri* Meek 1905

*C. lutosus* Klauber 1930

#### SUBGENUS *SAYERSUS* SUBGEN. NOV.

**Type species:** *Crotalinus viridis* Rafinesque 1818

**Diagnosis:** The diagnosis for the subgenus includes as for the genus *Crotalus* above.

In terms of separating the taxa within *Sayerus* subgen. nov. from *Crotalus* (now restricted to *C. horridus*), the following applies. Dark tail rings contrast with a lighter background in *Sayerus* subgen. nov. For the remaining *Crotalus* as in *C. horridus* (not in this subgenus), the tail is uniform black or at best with very indistinct rings.

There are more than two internasals in snakes of this subgenus, as opposed to only two internasals for *C. horridus*, herein restricted to *Crotalus*. *C. scutulatus* is separated from *C. horridus* by the presence of 2 or 3 large scales on the top of the head between the supraoculars.

*C. horridus* lacks any vertical or near vertical line running anterior or posterior to the eye, which all *Sayerus* subgen. nov. have.

Dorsal pattern and colouration of specimens is highly variable.

**Etymology:** In honour of the late Ron Sayers, a mainly USA-based herpetologist for his many contributions to our understandings of reptiles in the 20th century, through his practical work as well as many articles, photos and the like. I first met him



when catching Death Adders (*Acanthophis antarcticus*) in the late 1970's on the now famous West Head Road, in NSW, Australia, as part of a research project (NSW/NPWS scientific permit number SLF486).

**Species in subgenus *Sayersus* subgen. nov.**

*C. viridis* (Rafinesque 1818)

*C. scutulatus* (Kennicott 1861)

*C. oregonus* Holbrook 1840

*C. abyssus* Klauber 1930

*C. cerberus* Klauber 1949

*C. concolor* Klauber 1936

*C. helleri* Meek 1905

*C. lutosus* Klauber 1930

**GENUS *AECHMOPHRYS* COUES 1875**

**Type species:** *Crotalus cerastes* Hallowell 1854

**Diagnosis:** A group of smaller sized rattlesnakes all with 21 mid body scale rows. One of the group is separated from all other rattlesnakes by the fact that the outer edges of the supraoculars are extended into raised and flexible hornlike processes that are distinctly pointed at the tip. That is the species *cerastes*, known commonly as a "sidewinder" in reference to one of its preferred forms of motion across sand dunes.

For *A. polystictus*, also placed in this genus, it is separated from all other rattlesnakes by the presence of two squarish darker blotches on the upper labials, one at about the eye and running into it and the other anterior to it. *A. polystictus* is further separated from all other rattlesnakes by a dorsal pattern consisting of a series of longitudinal ellipses. It also has a pair of slim intercanthals, each about twice as long as wide.

There was a strong argument to place *polystictus* into a subgenus of its own, however this has been deferred pending further research.

All others in this genus *Aechmophrys*, herein transferred to the subgenus *Cottonus* subgen. nov. have a distinct whitish streak running across the upper labials running slightly higher towards the snout, and terminating around the back of the mouth region at the posterior end.

Other rattlesnakes with a similar streak invariably have the streak running through the eye, even if only the lower part, which is not the case for this genus.

In the rest of *Aechmophrys* that is not part of the subgenus *Cottonus* subgen. nov., namely *A. cerastes* and *A. polystictus*, there is no such line. In *A. cerastes*, at best there is a squarish light blotch under the eye, while in *A. polystictus*, any white line terminates before (posterior to) the eye.

*Cottonus* subgen. nov. taxa have distinctly smaller

and narrower heads than those taxa in the nominate subgenus and likewise as compared to the defined (here) genera *Crotalus*, *Caudisona* and *Hoserea*.

For separation from *Crotalus*, *Uropsophus*, *Caudisona*, *Matteoea*, *Hoserea* and *Cummingea* see the diagnoses above or below.

Separated from *Sistrurus* and *Piersonus* gen. nov. (described above) by the absence of large head shields at the center of the crown of the head.

*Uropsophus* is separated from this genus by the fact that males have less than 40 subcaudals and females less than 35.

**Species in genus:**

*A. cerastes* (Hallowell 1854)

*A. polystictus* (Cope 1865)

**Species in subgenus *Cottonus* subgen. nov.**

*A. intermedius* (Troschel 1865)

*A. pricei* (Van Denburgh 1895)

*A. tancitarensis* (Alvarado-Diaz and Campbell 2004)

*A. transversus* (Taylor 1940)

*A. willardi* (Meek 1905)

**SUBGENUS *COTTONUS* SUBGEN. NOV.**

**Type species:** *Crotalus intermedius* Troschel 1865

**Diagnosis:** Separated from all other *Aechmophrys* as diagnosed above in this same paper by having a small narrow head.

As for others in the genus, all have 21 mid body scale rows.

*Cottonus* subgen. nov. as recognised at least in part by Smith (1946) and Klauber (1972) although obviously not by this name (*Cottonus*), is separated from other rattlesnakes and characterised by a dorsal scale row formula of 21-21-17, 8-10 labials (a low number for rattlesnakes), a relatively small head, weak or no keeling in the parietal region, and simple arrangement of relatively few scales on the side of the head.

Further separated from all other *Aechmophrys* by a distinct white line running across the upper labial region including below the eye and terminating around the back of the mouth region at the posterior end. In the rest of *Aechmophrys* that is not part of this subgenus, namely *A. cerastes* and *A. polystictus*, there is no such line. In *A. cerastes*, at best there is a squarish light blotch under the eye, while in *A. polystictus*, any white line terminates before (posterior to) the eye.

*Cottonus* subgen. nov. taxa have distinctly smaller and narrower heads than those taxa in the nominate subgenus and likewise as compared to the defined (here) genera *Crotalus*, *Caudisona* and *Hoserea*.

*Uropsophus* is separated from this subgenus (and



genus) by the fact that males have less than 40 subcaudals and females less than 35.

**Etymology:** Named after Australian wildlife demonstrator Tom Cotton in honour of his conservation work with our company "Snakebusters" which leads the way in wildlife conservation in Australia. Tom's educational efforts have brought countless people in contact with reptiles and created a whole generation of herpetologists, scientists and conservationists.

**Species in subgenus *Cottonus* subgen. nov.**

*A. intermedius* (Troschel 1865)

*A. pricei* (Van Denburgh 1895)

*A. tancitarenensis* (Alvarado-Diaz and Campbell 2004)

*A. transversus* (Taylor 1940)

*A. willardi* (Meek 1905)

**GENUS CAUDISONA LAURENTI 1768**

**Type species:** *Crotalus durissus* Linne 1758

**Diagnosis:** The best known taxon in the genus is the so-called Neotropical Rattlesnake, *C. durissus*. It is listed here as the type species, even though the form originally described was "*terrificus*", now regarded as a subspecies, including herein.

A number of the recognised species in the genus, were in the first instance described as subspecies of *C. durissus* and later found to be valid species in their own right as herein recognized.

These include: *C. culminates*, *C. simus* and *C. tzabcan*.

Quijada-Mascarenas and Wüster, W. (2006) found the group as defined here and similarly in their paper, diverged from all other rattlesnakes about 13 million years ago, making the placement of these snakes in a genus apart from *Crotalus* as previously defined an inevitable position.

The name *Caudisona* Laurenti 1768 is available and herein used.

Snakes of the genus *Caudisona* are defined as follows.

The top of the head has scales of various sizes, more than one scale in the frontal area and the parietals, if enlarged are not in contact or symmetrical.

The outer edges of the supraoculars are not extended into raised and flexible hornlike processes that are distinctly pointed at the tip.

Males have less than 40 subcaudals and females less than 35.

Prenasals contact the rostral. The body pattern comprises diamonds, hexagons, rectangles or ellipses, or if bands, not made up of conspicuous dots; dorsoventral width of the proximal rattle in the

head length more than two and a half times. The anterior subocular fails to reach any supralabial. There are two internasals only. The upper preocular is not split vertically, or if split the anterior section is not conspicuously higher than the posterior and not curved over the canthus rostralis in front of the supraocular, dorsal body blotches occupy more longitudinal space than the interspaces, and the pattern of diamonds, hexagons, rectangles or ellipses usually exceeds 24 in number.

There are more than 164 ventrals.

Tail rings are indistinct or absent. There are usually four or less often six or more large flat scales occupying the internasal/prefrontal area and not including the subcanthals or supralorals.

For further separation from *Aechmophrys*, *Uropsophus*, *Crotalus*, *Matteoea*, *Hoserea* and *Cummingea*, see the diagnoses above or below.

Separated from *Sistrurus* and *Piersonus* gen. nov. (described above) by the absence of large head shields at the center of the crown of the head.

**Species in genus:**

*C. durissus* (Linne 1758)

*C. culminatus* (Klauber 1952)

*C. simus* (Latreille 1801)

*C. tzabcan* (Klauber 1952)

*C. vegrandis* (Klauber 1941)

*C. unicolor* (van Lidth de Jeude 1887)

**Species in subgenus *Pillotus* subgen. nov.**

*C. enyo* Cope 1861

**Species in subgenus *Smythus* subgen. nov.**

*C. basiliscus* Cope 1864

*C. estebanensis* (Klauber 1949)

*C. molossus* (Baird and Girard 1853)

*C. totonacus* (Gloyd and Kauffeld 1940)

**SUBGENUS PILLLOTUS SUBGEN. NOV.**

**Type species:** *Caudisona enyo* Cope 1861

**Diagnosis:** The above diagnosis for *Caudisona* Laurenti 1768 defines and separates this subgenus from all other rattlesnakes in combination with the following.

*Pillotus* subgen nov. is further separated from all other *Caudisona* by scales in the internasal and prefrontal area totalling 12 or more as opposed to 12 or less for all other *Caudisona*. Scales in the crown and in the frontal area are rough, ridged and knobby in *Pillotus* (subgen. nov.) *enyo*, as opposed to the same scales being smooth in all other *Caudisona* species.

**Etymology:** Named after Australian reptile enthusiast Christian Pillot in honour of his

conservation work with our company "Snakebusters" which leads the way in wildlife conservation in Australia. Christian's educational efforts have brought countless people in contact with reptiles and created a whole generation of herpetologists, scientists and conservationists.

**Species in subgenus *Pillotus* subgen. nov.**

*Caudisona enyo* Cope 1861

**SUBGENUS *SMYTHUS* SUBGEN. NOV.**

**Type species:** *Crotalus molossus* (Baird and Girard 1853)

**Diagnosis:** The above diagnosis for *Caudisona* Laurenti 1768 defines and separates this subgenus from all other rattlesnakes in combination with the following.

*Pillotus* subgen. nov. is further separated from all other *Caudisona* and this subgenus by scales in the internasal and prefrontal area totalling 12 or more as opposed to 12 or less for all other *Caudisona*. Scales in the crown and in the frontal area are rough, ridged and knobby in *Pillotus* (subgen. nov.) *enyo*, as opposed to the same scales being smooth in all other *Caudisona* species.

*Caudisona* that remain in the nominate subgenus as a rule are separated from other *Caudisona* by the fact that on the neck there are a pair of regular dark stripes, one to three scale rows wide separated by a single light mid-dorsal stripe two to three scale rows wide, these stripes extending from one to four head lengths behind the head before they meet the first dorsal blotches.

The only exception in terms of this diagnosis and as part of the diagnosis for the nominate subgenus (above), is for specimens without the above mentioned markings, which are in turn separated from other *Caudisona*, including *Smythus* subgen. nov. by a black or dark bar bordered before and after with cream or buff, crossing the head between the anterior points of the supraoculars (namely specimens of *C. totonacus*).

Snakes in the subgenus *Smythus* subgen. nov. do not have the transverse bar in the prefrontal area as just described, the preceding, excluding *C. totonacus*, which is herein also placed within *Smythus* gen. nov..

In *Smythus* subgen. nov. on the neck there are no regular dark stripes, one to three scale rows wide separated by a single light mid-dorsal stripe two to three scale rows wide, and no stripes extending from one to four head lengths behind the head before they meet the first dorsal blotches, separating *Smythus* subgen. nov. from other *Caudisona*, either alone or when used in combination with any or all other diagnostic

information within this paper.

Separation of other *Smythus* subgen. nov. from *C. totonacus* is given above.

*Pillotus* subgen. nov. is separated from all other *Caudisona* including subgenus *Smythus* subgen. nov. by scales in the internasal and prefrontal area totalling 12 or more as opposed to 12 or less for all other *Caudisona*. Scales in the crown and in the frontal area are rough, ridged and knobby in *Pillotus* (subgen. nov.) *enyo*, as opposed to the same scales being smooth in all other *Caudisona* species.

Klauber 1972, provides keys to further separate the species herein listed under the subgenus *Smythus* subgen. nov.

**Etymology:** Named after Australian wildlife demonstrator Michael Smyth in honour of his conservation work with our company "Snakebusters" which leads the way in wildlife conservation in Australia. Michael's educational efforts have brought countless people in contact with reptiles and created a whole generation of herpetologists, scientists and conservationists.

**Species in subgenus *Smythus* subgen. nov.**

*C. basiliscus* Cope 1864

*C. estebanensis* (Klauber 1949)

*C. molossus* (Baird and Girard 1853)

*C. totonacus* (Gloyd and Kauffeld 1940)

**GENUS *UROPSOPHUS* WAGLER 1830**

**Type species:** *Uropsophus triseriatus* Wagler 1830

**Diagnosis:** A group of small rattlesnake species found in Mexico and adjacent southern USA.

They are separated from all other rattlesnake genera by the following suite of characters.

The top of the head has scales of various sizes, more than one scale in the frontal area and the parietals, if enlarged are not in contact or symmetrical.

The outer edges of the supraoculars are not extended into raised and flexible hornlike processes that are distinctly pointed at the tip.

Males have less than 40 subcaudals and females less than 35.

The tail has rings which may or may not be distinct, unless the tail is black.

The tip of the snout and the canthus rostralis are not raised into a sharp ridge.

There are no thin, black-bordered transverse lines on the supraoculars; no clearly outlined round or oval blotch below the eye and the intercanthals, if paired aren't long and slim. The mid body scale rows plus the supralabials on both sides of the head total 42 or more.

The nominate form (*triseriatus*) is separated from others in the genus by the fact that the upper preocular isn't split vertically, or if split, the anterior section isn't conspicuously higher than the posterior and not curved over the canthus rostralis in front of the supraocular. The dorsal body blotches occupy more longitudinal space than the interspaces and there are usually more than 24 primary body blotches.

Members of *Uropsophus* can be easily separated from *Aechmophrys* and the herein inclusive subgenus *Cottonus* subgen. nov. by the presence of prefoveals, usually 23 or more mid body scale rows (versus 21), a relatively larger and broader head and a stouter body (Dorcas 1992, Klauber 1972 and Smith 1946).

For separation from *Aechmophrys*, *Caudisona*, *Crotalus*, *Matteoea*, *Hoserea* and *Cummingea*, see the diagnoses above or below.

Separated from *Sistrurus* and *Piersonus* gen. nov. (described above) by the absence of large head shields at the center of the crown of the head.

#### Species in genus *Uropsophus*:

*U. triseriatus* Wagler 1830

*U. aquilus* (Klauber 1952)

*U. lepidus* (Kennicott 1861)

*U. pusillus* (Klauber 1908)

#### CUMMINGEA GEN. NOV.

**Type species:** *Crotalus stejnegeri* Dunn 1919

**Diagnosis:** Separated from all other rattlesnake genera by the following suite of characters.

The top of the head has scales of various sizes, more than one scale in the frontal area and the parietals, if enlarged are not in contact or symmetrical.

The outer edges of the supraoculars are not extended into raised and flexible hornlike processes that are distinctly pointed at the tip.

The simplest diagnostic trait of *Cummingea* gen. nov. is that there are more than 40 subcaudals in males and more than 35 in females. In all other rattlesnakes, there are fewer than 40 subcaudals in males and fewer than 35 in females.

In common with larger rattlesnakes, snakes in this genus also have a high number of ventral scales as compared to other small montane rattlesnake species.

All are slender in habit and moderate in size (50-75 cm), canthals not in contact at dorsal midline, separated by 1-3 scales.

The description by Dunn 1919 for the species *stejnegeri* also serves as an excellent description for the genus *Cummingea* gen. nov., noting that at the

time of his description the other two species in the genus were not known to science. He wrote: "A small *Crotalus* with a long slender tail, a very small rattle with the first pair of lower labials long and produced backwards broadly in contact behind the symphysial". Obviously The word "*Crotalus*" should be substituted with the word "rattlesnake" to make the diagnosis for *Cummingea* gen. nov. accurate and relevant and for the purpose of this description, the sentence is repeated here with the correction: "A small Rattlesnake with a long slender tail, a very small rattle with the first pair of lower labials long and produced backwards broadly in contact behind the symphysial."

In all *Cummingea* the rostral is wider than high.

For further separation from *Aechmophrys*, *Uropsophus*, *Caudisona*, *Crotalus*, *Matteoea*, and *Hoserea*, see the diagnoses above or below.

Separated from *Sistrurus* and *Piersonus* gen. nov. (described above) by the absence of large head shields at the center of the crown of the head.

**Etymology:** In honour of leading Australian journalist Fia Cumming, who over a 20 year period was often the only news reporter employed with the mainstream media with the courage to take on the corruption and lies from government officials who sought to outlaw all private ownership of reptiles in Australia.

Without her efforts, including her being the first and main reporter to break the news story of the illegal banning of the book *Smuggled: The Underground Trade in Australia's Wildlife* (Hoser 1993) in May 1993, there would be no person in Australia allowed to have contact with reptiles in any way, save for a handful of privileged persons in government run zoos and the like.

That was the legal situation in most of Australia before the publication of the *Smuggled* books in 1993 and 1996 (Hoser 1993, 1996).

See also for *Piersonus* gen. nov. above.

#### Species in genus *Cummingea* gen. nov.

*F. stejnegeri* (Dunn 1919)

*F. ericsmithi* (Campbell and Flores-Villella 2008)

*F. lannomi* (Tanner 1966)

#### HOSEREA GEN. NOV.

**Type species:** *Crotalus atrox* Baird and Girard 1853

**Diagnosis:** Separated from other rattlesnakes by the following characteristics (this diagnosis) either individually and/or in any combination, including or excluding by reference to the diagnoses for any of the other genera of rattlesnakes herein (this paper)(alone and/or in any combination) and/or including or excluding the diagnoses for the



component species as listed herein, via reference to the texts of Klauber (1972) (taxa may be identified as subspecies within), or Campbell and Lamar (2004).

*Hoserea* gen. nov. are generally large species and include the largest recorded living rattlesnakes recorded since European settlement, with *H. adamanteus* being quoted as exceeding 180 cm in total length and *H. atrox* being recorded at slightly lesser lengths.

Records above this length are usually doubtful or exaggerated.

Also see Jones, (1997).

However Klauber (1972) and others do quote larger measurements for these taxa.

The top of the head has scales of various sizes, more than one scale in the frontal area and the parietals, if enlarged are not in contact or symmetrical.

The outer edges of the supraoculars are not extended into raised and flexible hornlike processes that are distinctly pointed at the tip.

Males have less than 40 subcaudals and females less than 35.

All *Hoserea* gen. nov. are separated from other rattlesnakes by their tail markings. In the case of *Hoserea*, there are distinct thickened dark and light cross-bands of similar width, which are separate from the rest of the snake's dorsal markings, giving the tail a cocoon-like appearance. This bold patterning in this manner is not seen in other rattlesnakes, excluding in *Caudisona*, whose differentiating characters are given below.

*Hoserea* gen. nov. are also identified by having a body pattern of diamonds, hexagons and similar blotches as opposed to crossbands. These are bordered by rows of lighter scale colour.

Another diagnostic for the genus is that the line markings on the face run up at a sharp 45 degree angle, the angle of which exceeds that of other rattlesnake genera, excluding *Crotalus* (as diagnosed above), noting the differences between *Crotalus* and *Hoserea* gen. nov. as given here and elsewhere in this paper.

However *Crotalus* (as diagnosed above) is separated from this genus (*Hoserea* gen. nov.) by the tail markings which merge into the dorsal patterning anterior to this, as opposed to being of a distinct and separate cocoon-like appearance and not related to the body pattern.

This only applies to subgenus *Sayersus* subgen. nov. (as diagnosed here) as for the remaining *Crotalus* (namely *horridus* only), there are of course no obvious tail crossbands as the tail is invariably

black or near black in colour and without obvious banding.

The species *atrox* is separated from all others in the genus *Hoserea* by the following suite of characters. Above, it is grey, brown or pink with brown diamond or hexagonal blotches on the back and fainter smaller blotches on the side. Markings are usually indistinct and peppered with small but distinct dark spots, giving a dusty or speckled appearance, (but not "mite phase" as seen in the genus *Matteoea* gen. nov. as described in this paper).

There are 25 mid body scale rows, rarely 23 or 27, five or less scales between the supraoculars and it is rare for the first infralabials to be transversely divided.

Snakes of the genus *Caudisona* are defined and separated from *Hoserea* gen. nov. as follows.

The top of the head has scales of various sizes, more than one scale in the frontal area and the parietals, if enlarged are not in contact or symmetrical.

The outer edges of the supraoculars are not extended into raised and flexible hornlike processes that are distinctly pointed at the tip.

Males have less than 40 subcaudals and females less than 35.

Prenasals contact the rostral. The body pattern comprises diamonds, hexagons, rectangles or ellipses, or if bands, not made up of conspicuous dots; dorsoventral width of the proximal rattle in the head length more than two and a half times. The anterior subocular fails to reach any supralabial. There are two internasals only. The upper preocular is not split vertically, or if split the anterior section is not conspicuously higher than the posterior and not curved over the canthus rostralis in front of the supraocular, dorsal body blotches occupy more longitudinal space than the interspaces, and the pattern of diamonds, hexagons, rectangles or ellipses usually exceeds 24 in number.

There are more than 164 ventrals.

Tail rings are indistinct or absent. There are usually four or less often six or more large flat scales occupying the internasal/prefrontal area and not including the subcanthals or supralorals.

The species *Hoserea atrox* is separated from the similar in appearance *H. ruber*, by the fact that *H. ruber* has a more reddish colouration, less distinct markings and the first lower labial is divided transversely.

All other *Hoserea* species, excluding *H. tortugensis*, but including *ruber* and *adamanteus* have been assigned to other subgenera, namely *Edwardsus* subgen. nov., *Mullinsus* subgen. nov., and



*Crutchfieldus* subgen. nov.. They are further in turn separated from *H. atrox* by the diagnoses within those descriptions within this paper and incorporated herein as part of this genus diagnosis.

The diagnosis for *H. atrox* as given in keys and elsewhere in Klauber (1972) for "*Crotalus atrox*" also applies to the taxon.

*H. tortugensis* remains in the *Hoserea* subgenus nov. and is diagnosed as for *H. atrox* above save for what follows.

It is however separated from *H. atrox* by the fact that the upper preocular is not in contact with the postnasal and there is no loreal present. In *H. atrox*, the upper preocular is generally in contact with the postnasal and/or such contact is prevented by an upper loreal. The taxon *H. tortugensis* is known only from Isla Tortuga located in the Gulf of California. Isla Tortuga is the remnant of a volcano. The island's landscape is dry and barren.

Castoe et. al. 2006, suggest that *H. tortugensis* (named in their paper as *Crotalus tortugensis*) should be placed in synonymy with *H. atrox*. This placement is based on DNA evidence, phylogeny and also their definition of "species", the latter not clearly defined in their paper.

Regardless of the placement of the taxon, it is clear that *tortugensis* is most closely affiliated with *atrox*, in terms of the rattlesnakes (see also Klauber 1972).

While this paper treats *H. tortugensis* as a full species (as seems to be the case for most herpetologists in terms of this taxon as of the period 1998-2008), it is my view that the current evidence suggests that subspecies is in fact a more appropriate definition.

The subspecies level treatment of the taxon is also more in line with the current views in Australia for taxa isolated in similar circumstances, most notably being those in the genus *Notechis* (see Keogh et. al. (2004) and reference sources therein).

Similar applies for the *H. atrox* taxon, from Santa Cruz Island in the Gulf of California.

Some authors have listed it as a species-level taxon (Murphy et. al. 2002), while others have treated it as synonymous with *H. atrox* (Castoe et. al. 2006).

Regardless as to the placement of the taxon at the species level, it will readily be identified as being of the genus *Hoserea* gen. nov. and nominate subgenus *Hoserea* when the genus is in turn subdivided. Likewise applies in the event that the eastern and western clades of *H. atrox* are split, based on their recent (in geological terms) phylogenetic history, notwithstanding recent evidence of gene flow between the clades.

All are treated as *H. atrox* for the purposes of this paper.

For further separation from *Aechmophrys*, *Uropsophus*, *Caudisona*, *Crotalus*, *Matteoea*, and *Cummingea*, see the diagnoses above or below.

Separated from *Sistrurus* and *Piersonus* gen. nov. (described above) by the absence of large head shields at the center of the crown of the head.

**Etymology:** In honour of my wife, Shireen Hoser who must put up with myself with all imperfections (there's not too many) and long absences for a whole host of matters, herpetological and otherwise and also for untold assistances in terms of running "Snakebusters", Australia's best known wildlife rescue business and the first company in Australia to be licenced to remove so-called nuisance snakes, which prior to my receipt of such a licence in 1982, were always killed on site. Even as of 2009, most Australians think that the best snake is a dead one and it is a sad fact that Australia's wildlife conservation record is absolutely abysmal.

As recently as late 2008 at a VCAT (Tribunal) hearing the head of the (Australian) Victorian Wildlife Department's licencing branch (DSE, WAGLS), Mr Ron Waters, told the tribunal that he was happy to see licenced snake catchers go to houses and kill snakes, including by using metal "snake tongs". This he has repeated a number of times.

Interstate counterparts have expressed similar views.

Unfortunately the attitude of Ron Waters is typical of wildlife bureaucrats in Australia and also reflected by a sizeable chunk of the general public who are unfortunately educated by the government and the money they spend on "information" (sometimes better described as propaganda).

#### **Species in genus *Hoserea* gen. nov.**

*H. atrox* Baird and Girard 1853

*H. tortugensis* (Van Denburgh and Slevin 1921)

#### **Species in the subgenus *Edwardsus* subgen. nov.**

*H. adamanteus* (Beauvois 1799)

#### **Species in the subgenus *Mullinsus* subgen. nov.**

*H. ruber* (Cope 1892)

*H. exsul* (Garman 1883)

*H. lorenzoensis* (Radcliffe and Maslin 1975)

#### **Species in the subgenus *Crutchfieldus* subgen. nov.**

*H. catalinensis* (Cliff 1954)

#### **EDWARDSUS SUBGEN. NOV.**

**Type species:** *Crotalus adamanteus* Beauvois 1799

**Diagnosis:** At the present time, *Edwardsus* subgen. nov. is monotypic with only one taxon within, namely

*H. adamanteus*.

While the diagnosis for *Hoserea* (above) and *Mullinsus* subgen. nov. below applies to this subgenus, the following separates this subgenus from *H. atrox*.

This species *E. adamanteus* the only taxon in this subgenus is the largest species of rattlesnake in the world. Fossils attributable to this taxon are also believed to be from specimens larger than those in existence today.

The taxon is easily separated from *Hoserea atrox* by its dorsal patterning. For *adamanteus*, it is a distinctive row of diamonds running along the spinal ridge, with each dark area separated by thinner white edges, over a mid-shade background.

For *H. atrox*, the patterning is far less distinct (see also *Mullinsus* subgen. nov. below). Also see the diagnosis for *H. atrox* above.

In *H. adamanteus*, the upper pre-ocular is not split vertically or if split, the anterior section is not conspicuously higher than the posterior and not curved over the canthus rostralis in front of the supraocular.

There is a vertical light line (sometimes slightly triangular) on the posterior edges of the prenasals and first supralabials in *H. adamanteus*. These are not present in *H. atrox*, *H. tortugensis*, any other *Hoserea*, or any other rattlesnakes except (occasionally) for those in the genera *Sistrurus* and *Piersonus* gen. nov., both readily identifiable (and separated from *Hoserea*) by their large symmetrically placed enlarged shields (usually nine) arranged in the middle of the head.

The diagnosis for *H. adamanteus* as given in keys and elsewhere in Klauber (1972) for "*Crotalus adamanteus*" also applies to the taxon.

*Crutchfieldus* subgen. nov. is separated from all other rattlesnakes by the fact that the rattle matrix is shrunken. There is no loose rattle segment.

That subgenus is endemic to Isla Santa Catalina, Mexico.

**Etymology:** In honour of Queensland, Australia-based Euan Edwards for his many contributions to herpetology in Australia, Madagascar, the USA and elsewhere.

**Species in the subgenus *Edwardsus* subgen. nov.**

*H. adamanteus*

**MULLINSUS SUBGEN. NOV.**

**Type species:** *Crotalus ruber* Cope 1892

**Diagnosis:** While the diagnosis for *Hoserea* gen. nov. (above) and *Edwardsus* subgen. nov. as applicable above applies to this subgenus, the

following separates this subgenus from *H. atrox*, *H. tortugensis* and *H. adamanteus*.

In the subgenus *Mullinsus* subgen. nov. the first pair of lower labials are divided transversely. This separates the taxa within the subgenus from *Hoserea atrox*, *H. adamanteus* and *H. tortugensis*.

All taxa within *Mullinsus* gen. nov. have a distinct white marking on the scales of the upper labials more or less between the eye and the nostril. Instead of being in the form of an upward facing diamond or line as seen in other rattlesnakes, it presents as a partly broken diamond shape, with the anterior point flattened out and the posterior pointing towards the eye.

*Crutchfieldus* subgen. nov. (a monotypic subgenus containing the taxon *H. catalinensis*) is separated from all other rattlesnakes by the fact that the rattle matrix is shrunken. There is no loose rattle segment. That subgenus is endemic to Isla Santa Catalina, Mexico.

**Etymology:** Named after Australian wildlife demonstrator Dylan Mullins in honour of his conservation work with our company "Snakebusters" which leads the way in wildlife conservation in Australia. Dylan's educational efforts have brought countless people in contact with reptiles and created a whole generation of herpetologists, scientists and conservationists.

**Species in the subgenus *Mullinsus* subgen. nov.**

*H. ruber* (Cope 1892)

*H. exsul* (Garman 1883)

*H. lorenzoensis* (Radcliffe and Maslin 1975)

**CRUTCHFIELDUS SUBGEN. NOV.**

**Type species:** *Crotalus catalinensis* Cliff 1954

**Diagnosis:** While the diagnosis for *Hoserea* (above) and other relevant subgenera as also named herein applies to this subgenus, the following separates this subgenus from other *Hoserea* and for that matter all other rattlesnakes.

This subgenus is separated from all other rattlesnakes by the fact that the rattle matrix is shrunken. There is no loose rattle segment.

It is endemic to Isla Santa Catalina, Mexico.

**Etymology:** Named after herpetologist, breeder and dealer, Tom Crutchfield, mainly based in Florida, USA, for his many contributions to herpetology.

**Species in the subgenus *Crutchfieldus* subgen. nov.**

*H. catalinensis* (Cliff 1954)

**MATTEOEA GEN. NOV.**

**Type species:** *Caudisona mitchellii* Cope 1861

**Diagnosis:** A group of small rattlesnakes, (adults well under 100 cm in length).

The top of the head has scales of various sizes, more than one scale in the frontal area and the parietals, if enlarged are not in contact or symmetrical.

The outer edges of the supraoculars are not extended into raised and flexible hornlike processes that are distinctly pointed at the tip.

Males have less than 40 subcaudals and females less than 35.

The tip of the snout and the anterior canthus rostralis is not raised into a sharp ridge.

These snakes are highly rugose rattlesnakes, separated from other rattlesnakes by distinct salt and pepper markings across the dorsal surface, often giving the appearance of mite faeces, and otherwise described as a "mite phase". This is especially so for *M. mitchellii*, but also applies to others in the genus, namely *M. tigris* and *M. angelensis*. All three taxa are separated from all other rattlesnakes by their distinctive crossband pattern.

These snakes also have small scales between the rostral and prenasals. The supraoculars are pitted and creased.

Compared to other rattlesnakes the head is relatively small and the rattle large (note this combination).

*M. tigris* is separated from other *Matteoea* gen. nov. by the fact that the prenasals contact the rostral (it doesn't in *M. mitchelli* and *M. angelensis*).

All snakes in the genus *Matteoea* gen. nov. have a body pattern of 35 or more crossbands on a buff, pink or grey background.

For separation from *Aechmophrys*, *Uropsophus*, *Caudisona*, *Crotalus*, *Hoserea*, and *Cummingea*, see the diagnoses elsewhere in this paper.

Separated from *Sistrurus* and *Piersonus* gen. nov. (described above) by the absence of large head shields at the center of the crown of the head.

The taxon referred to here as *M. mitchelli* clearly consists of more than one species, (see for example Douglas et. al. 2007 or Grismer 2002). However they are not identified here separately pending further research on the species group, including all currently named subspecies.

**Etymology:** In honour of Cathryn Matteo, a close personal friend, with no direct interest in herpetology, but whom over 20 years has provided untold and immense assistance's in all kinds of

projects the net result including there being a legal regime in most parts of Australia, whereby as of 2009 most people can legally obtain, keep and study reptiles.

**Species in genus *Matteoea* gen. nov.**

*M. mitchellii* (Cope 1861)

*M. angelensis* (Klauber 1963)

*M. tigris* (Kennicott 1859)

**SUMMARY AND END COMMENTS**

Based on recent reclassifications of other reptile groups and the undisputed evidence of phylogeny of the rattlesnakes as detailed in the papers cited herein, the group arrangement of rattlesnakes as described herein is simply a statement of the obvious.

I do not by any stretch of the imagination claim to be the first to group known rattlesnakes into distinct subgroups for which genus level classification is the obvious next step.

Amazingly however, I do herein claim to be the first to actually take that logical step and define and name the main genera of rattlesnakes, beyond the now antiquated "catch all" genus "*Crotalus*", effectively abandoned here (excluding taxa remaining in the genus).

The division of rattlesnakes into just nine genera is in fact very conservative in terms of modern classification methods and taxonomy.

In reality, the 16 named genera model, incorporating the seven named subgenera, elevated subsequently to be full genera, may be the consensus position of most herpetologists some decades from now.

Rather than naming all 16 groups as genus level, I have taken the most conservative position possible, while allowing for a consistent position in terms of defining the various main groups of rattlesnakes at the genus level.

The delineation of the main groups, largely reflective of the evidence as tabled in Murphy et. al. (2002), at the genus level in this paper effectively names all major groups based on earliest divergences.

Secondarily divergent groups have been named at the subgenus level, so as to allow future workers the option of continuing the conservative arrangement herein, or if so inclined to elevate the subgenera to full genus level.

Rather than having this happen at an ad-hoc basis within given groups, I have dealt with all rattlesnakes globally to keep matters consistent and for the benefit of other herpetologists working on one or more groups of rattlesnakes.

An advantage of the process within this paper is that affinities between subgroups remain identified, while



allowing all obvious subgroups to have valid names.

The genera and subgenera as defined herein can be reasonably inferred to have been separate groups for a long time. In the case of the genera defined and based on the references cited, it can be reasonably inferred that all have been separated from one another for at least ten million years.

By way of example Quijada-Mascarenas and Wüster 2006 claim a 13 million year divergence between *Caudisona* (as defined herein) and *Smythus* subgen. nov. as defined here, making the designation at the subgenus level conservative indeed.

By any reasonable stretch, this time span allows for differentiation at the genus level, making this name available in the event this becomes the consensus position later.

The results of Murphy et. al. 2002 show that for other herein named generic groups the divergence almost certainly well predates the 13 million year figure for the *Caudisona/Smythus* split.

Referring to the species taxon *ravus*, it is clear from the molecular evidence, that short of lumping all former *Sistrurus* and *Crotalus* into a single genus, there is absolutely no realistic alternative but to place the taxon in another genus, herein named *Piersonus* gen. nov.

For the lay person, I can simply compare the current taxonomy and nomenclature of the great apes (defined herein as Humans, Chimpanzees, Gorillas and Orang-utans) and the taxonomy and nomenclature of the rattlesnakes.

Humans, Chimpanzees, Gorillas and Orang-utans have all been placed in separate genera (by most biologists for many years), namely *Homo*, *Pan*, *Gorilla* and *Pongo* and yet have had their divergence dates (from the human line) reliably plotted in the vicinities of 4, 8 and 12 million years, all being under the time frames postulated for the various rattlesnake groups within this paper. See for example, Hobolth, A., Christensen O. F., Mailund T, Schierup M. H. (2007), Stauffer et. al. (2001), Chen and Li (2001), Carroll (2003) and sources cited within these papers, the primary (2007) paper quoting a 4.1 million-year-old date for the Human/Chimp split.

For Gibbons, with a diversion from the human lineage plotted at between 18 and 12 Million years ago, biologists have gone so far as to place them in a separate family, *Hylobatidae*, which if cross applied consistently to the rattlesnakes would place some genera as defined here within the same realm.

Please note, I do not advocate such a split for these snakes (at family level).

However of note is that no species of *Homo* is known from more than three million years ago, with most authorities putting the furthest date at about two million years ago.

#### LIKELY REACTIONS TO THE NEW CLASSIFICATION OF RATTLESNAKES

Upon publication of this paper, I can safely anticipate the likely result in the herpetological community.

If consistency means that the four higher ape genera of *Homo*, *Pan*, *Gorilla* and *Pongo* remain separate, then surely the same must apply to the rattlesnakes described above.

Some will accept the classification within and use it forthwith and others won't.

However by relying on published data, including the molecular and morphological and consistent criteria, two sets of arguments should be avoided.

One argument raised at times of reclassification, is to question the evidence. The papers of Murphy et. al. 2002 and data within, as well as other cited studies of the molecular biology of these snakes provides more than sufficient evidence of differentiation between named genus and subgenus groups.

As the differences between groups are not in dispute (except perhaps by so-called "flat earthers"), the only potential for argument is to where one draws the line in terms of defining "genus", or "subgenus".

Reference to recent reclassifications elsewhere involving reptiles also shows that it is consistent to apply the same reasoning to the rattlesnakes to derive the said genera, at the above identified points of division as a most conservative position.

On that basis, I see it as inevitable that the broad thrust of what is presented here, will be accepted in total by herpetologists within a generation (20 years).

In the short term there will be two main lines of resistance.

One will be from those opposed to any change and prefer to use nomenclature they know is wrong, but know (as in remember) nonetheless.

For some herpetologists, there is short-term argument this way.

However over time this will subside.

More insidious is the inevitable resistance from a small group of so-called herpetologists and others, who oppose anything I do. Known generally as the "truth haters", they include individuals by the names of Wulf Schleip, Wolfgang Wüster and David Williams, who between them have a consistent and long track record of form including repeated





scientific frauds, plagiarism, lies, misrepresentations, convictions for wildlife smuggling, animal cruelty, illegal rigging of online hotel competitions and more.

If their past (last 10 years) performance is anything to go by, you can expect them to threaten journal editors who dare to publish so-called "Hoser nomenclature", and to stalk and harass internet sites that use any "Hoser names".

For a better appraisal of the tactics of these men see Hoser 2009.

The warnings against these people and their tactics apply here again.

While arguments with merit are always worthwhile, I can't recall seeing one from any of these people (or their aliases and assumed names they post under), at any stage in the last ten years in terms of claims against my papers and the like.

There is no doubt that this small group of "truth haters" will present the greatest resistance to the adoption of the taxonomy and nomenclature within this paper.

However I liken their expected resistance to that of a man trying to stop the tide from coming in.

Fortunately the ultimate test of science is the truth and not which group of individuals makes the most "noise".

#### **RATTLESNAKE AND REPTILE CONSERVATION**

While this paper isn't about this topic, it is clear that it is close to my heart as indicated by the names assigned to some taxa and the histories of those persons so honoured.

It is a fact of life that people only desire to protect and study animals if they have access to them.

To that extent I have worked for this ideal in Australia, the USA and elsewhere for more than 30 years.

It is no co-incidence that my greatest adversaries are also included among the greatest threats to the conservation cause.

In Australia, the very group of people just named who have spent years doing little more than stalking the web and attacking my interests, have also been responsible for the recent attempts to remove the hard-won rights of private individuals to keep reptiles as pets in this jurisdiction.

They have also perpetuated the idea that is acceptable to inflict cruelty and death to snakes by mishandling with back-breaking tongs and other brutal methods, which when copied lead to increased deaths of reptiles and humans alike.

Convicted smuggler David John Williams (posting on the internet under countless pseudonyms,

including "toxinologist"), for many years himself a private keeper of reptiles was one such person who's own interests could be conceivably impacted from any government ban in keeping reptiles.

His actions against private keepers have however been fuelled in part by his own recently found security in that he has associated himself with Melbourne University as a newly incarnated "academic" and can run around the countryside collecting and keeping reptiles under their government owned umbrella.

His close friend Wolfgang Wüster has been in a similar position in Wales (UK) and actively aided and abetted the removal of the rights of private keepers in his jurisdiction, happy in the knowledge that this helps remove his potential "competitors".

In the USA, where until recently individual freedoms were greatly cherished, the same threats to private ownership of reptiles has re-emerged, with both above-named men working hard to white-ant resistance to these new proposed bans on keeping and studying reptiles.

This includes inflammatory posts on internet forums and elsewhere with a view to attacking and discrediting the main advocates in favour of retaining the rights of private individuals to have contact with wildlife.

The attempts to ban ownership start on species perceived as "dangerous", like rattlesnakes and "killer pythons", as seen in proposals like that currently before the US Federal government.

Once "law" the anti's use this success as encouragement to go further and to seek to ban other "pets", the endpoint a total removal of public access to wildlife.

At that point a general desire to study and conserve these species is also removed.

The long term endpoint is a heightened risk of extinction for taxa for several reasons.

This includes the fact that there are few if any captive stocks to protect against any calamity that may exterminate wild stocks.

At the present time, few rattlesnakes are regarded as threatened, however as seen with the frogs declining through Chytrid fungus (*Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*) over the last three decades (Di Rosa, et. al. 2007, Stuart, et. al. 2004), it is entirely possible for common and "secure" species to become rare, endangered or even "extinct" within a few short years.

Noting that numerous pathogens have been spread worldwide, the details of which are generally little known, it'd be reckless to do anything that may reduce the chances of survival for any higher

vertebrate taxa, including rattlesnakes and all other reptiles.

To that end, readers are asked to use common sense and support the right of all sections of the community to have legal and unfettered access to wildlife including rattlesnake species.

The claims of danger and the like in terms of the snakes do not carry weight either.

The number of people killed annually by these creatures is nothing compared to the millions who die from smoking, driving, skin cancer and diet/obesity related diseases, and yet there are no major pushes to ban people from smoking, sunbaking, driving or eating rubbish food.

Keeping younger (under 18 year-old) people away from so-called dangerous snakes like rattlesnakes does not do any benefit to the long term safety of the majority.

With common sense, bites (of humans) are virtually unheard of and children discouraged from interacting with wildlife, including rattlesnakes are more likely to turn to harmful alternatives like drugs, violence and the like.

In other words it is in our own self-interest and that of our children to conserve wildlife including the rattlesnakes and to ensure that public have access to this wildlife.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many herpetologists in Australia and elsewhere, including the USA and Europe and other people with no direct interest in reptiles have assisted with this and other projects.

Most have been named previously either at the end of other papers or in the relevant sections of my nine books.

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## SUMMARY OF KNOWN LIVING RATTLESNAKE (SPECIES) TAXA AND THEIR NEW GENERIC AND SUBGENERIC PLACEMENTS

### GENUS *SISTRURUS* GARMAN 1883

**Type species:** *Crotalinus catenatus* Rafinesque 1918.

*S. miliarius* (Linne 1766)

### GENUS *PIERSONUS* GEN. NOV.

**Type Species:** *Crotalus ravus* Cope 1865

*P. ravus* (Cope 1865)

### GENUS *CROTALUS* LINNE 1758

Type Species: *Crotalus horridus* Linne 1758

#### SUBGENUS *SAYERSUS* SUBGEN. NOV.

**Type species:** *Crotalinus viridis* Rafinesque 1818

*C. scutulatus* (Kennicott 1861)

*C. oreganus* Holbrook 1840

*C. abyssus* Klauber 1930

*C. cerberus* Klauber 1949

*C. concolor* Klauber 1936

*C. helleri* Meek 1905

*C. lutosus* Klauber 1930

### GENUS *AECHMOPHRYS* COUES 1875

**Type species:** *Crotalus cerastes* Hallowell 1854

*A. polystictus* (Cope 1865)

#### SUBGENUS *COTTONUS* SUBGEN. NOV.

**Type species:** *Crotalus intermedius* Troschel 1865

*A. pricei* (Van Denburgh 1895)

*A. tancitarensis* (Alvarado-Diaz and Campbell 2004)

*A. transversus* (Taylor 1940)

*A. willardi* (Meek 1905)

### GENUS *CAUDISONA* LAURENTI 1768

**Type species:** *Crotalus durissus* Linne 1758

*C. culminatus* (Klauber 1952)

*C. simus* (Latreille 1801)

*C. tzabcan* (Klauber 1952)

*C. vegrandis* (Klauber 1941)

*C. unicolour* (van Lidth de Jeude 1887)

### SUBGENUS *PILLOTUS* SUBGEN. NOV.

**Type species:** *Caudisona enyo* Cope 1861

#### SUBGENUS *SMYTHUS* SUBGEN. NOV.

**Type species:** *Crotalus molossus* (Baird and Girard 1853)

*C. basiliscus* Cope 1864

*C. estebanensis* (Klauber 1949)

*C. totonacus* (Gloyd and Kauffeld 1940)

### GENUS *UROPSOPHUS* WAGLER 1830

**Type species:** *Uropsophus triseriatus* Wagler 1830

*U. aquilus* (Klauber 1952)

*U. lepidus* (Kennicott 1861)

*U. pusillus* (Klauber 1908)

#### *CUMMINGEA* GEN NOV.

**Type species:** *Crotalus stejnegeri* Dunn 1919

*C. ericsmithi* (Campbell and Flores-Villella 2008)

*C. lannomi* (Tanner 1966)

#### *HOSEREA* GEN. NOV.

**Type species:** *Crotalus atrox* Baird and Girard 1853

*H. tortugensis* (Van Denburgh and Slevin 1921)

#### *EDWARDSUS* SUBGEN. NOV.

Type species: *Crotalus adamanteus* Beauvois 1799

#### *MULLINSUS* SUBGEN. NOV.

**Type species:** *Crotalus ruber* Cope 1892

*H. exsul* (Garman 1883)

*H. lorenzoensis* (Radcliffe and Maslin 1975)

#### *CRUTCHFIELDUS* SUBGEN. NOV.

Type species: *Crotalus catalinensis* Cliff 1954

#### *MATTEOEA* GEN. NOV.

**Type species:** *Caudisona mitchellii* Cope 1861

*M. angelensis* (Klauber 1963)

*M. tigris* (Kennicott 1859)



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