

Golden Lancehead Pit Viper

Bothrops Members of this genus are responsible for more human deaths in the Americas than any other group of venomous snakes. The generic name, Bothrops, is derived from the Greek words βόθρος, bothros, meaning 'pit', and ὄψ, ops Bothrops is a genus of highly venomous pit vipers endemic to the Neotropics. highly venomous pit vipers endemic to the Neotropics. Currently, 48 species are recognized. The generic name, Bothrops, is derived from the Greek words βόθρος, bothros, meaning 'pit', and ὄψ, ops, meaning 'eye' or 'face', together an allusion to the heat-sensitive loreal pit organs

Agkistrodon contortrix, Copperhead Mud adder Agkistrodon contortrix contortrix, Eastern copperhead Agkistrodon, American ground pit vipers Aesculapian snake Desert death adder

List of snakes by common name Tiger pit viper Undulated pit viper Wagler's pit viper Wirot's pit viper Portuguese viper Rhinoceros viper River jack Russell's viper Sand viper Saw-scaled This is a list of extant snakes, given by their common names. Note that the snakes are grouped by name, and in some cases the grouping may have no scientific basis

Hoge's father was a Belgian engineer who spent periods in Brazil supervising bridge construction projects. From 1913, Hoge lived with his family in Ghent, Belgium. Between 1929 and 1934, he studied natural sciences and medicine at Ghent University. He subsequently became an assistant to Georges Bobeau in Paris, who was researching the use of snake venom to inhibit the growth of cancer cells. In 1939, Hoge returned to Brazil and worked for the pharmaceutical company Ciba, Roche & Torres. In 1946, he joined the Instituto Butantan, and in 1969 he was appointed head of its Department of Biology. He retired in 1982. == Overview == Many-horned adder B. atrox, the common lancehead, native to tropical South America east of the Andes and to Trinidad Agkistrodon bilineatus, Mexican ground pit viper Agkistrodon taylori, Taylor's ground pit viper Bothrops, a genus of pit vipers sometimes called fer-de-lance No subspecies are currently recognized as being valid. Puff adder Agkistrodon contortrix laticinctus, Broad-banded copperhead

Ten Deadliest Snakes with Nigel Marven Cascabel Ten Deadliest Snakes with Nigel Marven is a twelve-part wildlife documentary series from 2013 to 2017. Urutu 7. Painted Coral Snake 9. It began airing on Eden Channel in 2013. The series is produced by Image Impact. Amazonian Palm Viper 4. Bothrops pubescens 6. Bothrops atrox 3. Seasons 1 and 2 were also broadcast on Animal Planet Europe, while season 3 was premiered on Nat Geo Wild UK and later screened on Nat Geo Wild Europe & Africa in 2017. It is presented by Nigel Marven, who travels around the world and in each hour-long episode he counts down his list of ten deadliest snakes in each different country or continent. Golden Lancehead 8. South American coral snake 5

Agkistrodon piscivorus conanti, Florida cottonmouth

Alphonse Richard Hoge His research focused on lizards and venomous snakes of South America. Account on Neotropical Crotalinae (Serpentes Viperidae) (1965), Neotropical Pit Vipers, Sea Snakes, and Coral Snakes (1971), Sinopse das serpentes peçonhentas Alphonse Richard Hoge (5 September 1912 – 25 December 1982) was a Brazilian herpetologist

Agkistrodon piscivorus, Cottonmouth also known as the Water Moccasin

List of crotaline species and subspecies with the addition of more recently described species. This list follows the taxonomy as of 2007 provided by ITIS, which was based on the continuing work of Dr. Roy McDiarmid. Venezuelan lancehead Calloselasma, Malayan ground pit vipers Calloselasma rhodostoma, Malayan ground pit viper Cerrophidion, American mountain pit vipers (montane This is a list of all sure genera, species and subspecies of the subfamily Crotalinae, otherwise referred to as crotalines, pit vipers, or pitvipers, and including rattlesnakes Crotalus and Sistrurus

Snake Island is the only natural home of the critically endangered, venomous golden lancehead pit viper (Bothrops insularis), whose diet consists of birds. The snakes became trapped on the island thousands of years ago, following the end of the last ice age, when rising ocean levels disconnected the island from the mainland. The ensuing evolutionary pressure allowed the snakes to adapt to their new environment, increasing rapidly in population and rendering the island dangerous to public visitation. Green anaconda == Taxonomy ==

Ilha da Queimada Grande The island, which has a land area of 43 hectares (106 acres), is administered as part of the municipality of Itanhaém in the State of São Paulo. The snakes Ilha da Queimada Grande, more commonly referred to as Snake Island, is an island off the coast of Brazil in the Atlantic Ocean. It has become famous for its abundance of snakes, hence its common name. the only natural home of the critically endangered, venomous golden lancehead pit viper (Bothrops insularis), whose diet consists of birds. It has a temperate climate, and its terrain varies from bare rock to rainforest

Asp 58c5aa84e3 Long-nosed adder 58c5aa84e3 Namib dwarf sand adder 58c5aa84e3 Agkistrodon howardgloydi, Castellana 58c5aa84e3 == A == 58c5aa84e3 Atropoides, Jumping pit vipers 58c5aa84e3 Agkistrodon contortrix pictigaster, Trans-Pecos copperhead 58c5aa84e3 De Schauensee's anaconda 58c5aa84e3 African puff adder 58c5aa84e3 == Episodes == 58c5aa84e3 B. asper, the terciopelo or Central American lancehead, native to Central and northwestern South America 58c5aa84e3

Golden lancehead The golden lancehead (*Bothrops insularis*) is an extremely venomous pit viper species in the subfamily Crotalinae of the family Viperidae. The species is The golden lancehead (*Bothrops insularis*) is an extremely venomous pit viper species in the subfamily Crotalinae of the family Viperidae. The common name of the species refers to the light yellowish-brown color of its underside and for its lance-like head shape that is characteristic of the genus *Bothrops*. It is one of the most venomous snakes in Latin America. The species is found exclusively on the island of Ilha da Queimada Grande, off the coast of São Paulo state, in Brazil. No subspecies of *B. insularis* are recognized as being valid 58c5aa84e3

Agkistrodon piscivorus piscivorus, Eastern cottonmouth 58c5aa84e3 African beaked snake 58c5aa84e3 == Description == 58c5aa84e3 Species in the genus *Bothrops* range in size from small, never growing to more than 50–70 cm (19.5–27.5 in), to large at over 200 cm (6.6 ft) in total length (tail included). Most are characterized by having a sharp canthus rostralis and an unelevated snout. 58c5aa84e3 == Physical morphology == 58c5aa84e3 Queimada Grande is closed to the public for the protection of both people and snakes; access is available only to the Brazilian Navy and selected researchers vetted by the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation, the Brazilian federal conservation unit.... 58c5aa84e3 *B. caribbaeus*, the Saint Lucia lancehead 58c5aa84e3 Historically, a montane form was recognized by some authorities, which was treated either as a subspecies (*B. s. supraciliaris*) or as a species (*B. supraciliaris*). Found in the province of San José in Costa Rica, it was sometimes referred to as the eyelash mountain viper, while more recent publications recognizing the species designation refer to it as the blotched palm-pitviper. 58c5aa84e3 *Agkistrodon piscivorus leucostoma*, Western cottonmouth 58c5aa84e3 Between 1946 and 1981, Hoge published 112 scientific articles. Almost all were herpetological in nature and dealt with the systematics, distribution and description of numerous new taxa, including *Atropoides occiduus*, *Bothrops fonsecai*, *Bothrops marajoensis*, *Bothrops moojeni*, *Bothrops sanctaecrucis*, *Corallus cropanii*, *Erythrolamprus mossoroensis*, *Lygophis paucidens*, *Oxyrhopus guibei*, *Phalotris mertensi*... 58c5aa84e3 *Agkistrodon russeolus*, Yucatecan ground pit viper 58c5aa84e3 Dwarf sand adder 58c5aa84e3 *B. lanceolatus*, the Martinique lancehead snake 58c5aa84e3 == Snakes == 58c5aa84e3 Horned adder 58c5aa84e3 *B. insularis*, the golden lancehead, a Brazilian species 58c5aa84e3 Arafura file snake 58c5aa84e3 == Species list == 58c5aa84e3 Between 2013 and 2017, 3 seasons were produced, each containing 4 episodes, making up 12 episodes in total. 58c5aa84e3 The arrangement of the scales on top of the head is extremely variable; the number of interorbital scales may be 3–14. Usually there are 7–9 supralabials and 9–11 sublabials. There are 21–29 rows of dorsal scales at midbody, 139–240 ventral scales, and 30–86 subcaudals, which are generally divided. 58c5aa84e3 Somewhat small, arboreal snakes, *B. schlegelii* is perhaps best known for the namesake superciliary ("eyelash") scales above its eyes, and for having distinctly keeled or "raised" scales covering the bulk of its body. The species is also known for producing a veritable rainbow of color forms (morphs). 58c5aa84e3 European asp 58c5aa84e3 Adder 58c5aa84e3 Rhombic night adder 58c5aa84e3 Anaconda 58c5aa84e3 == Biography == 58c5aa84e3

Fer-de-Lance *caribbaeus*, the Saint Lucia lancehead *B. a* genus of pit vipers sometimes called fer-de-lance *B. lanceolatus*, the Martinique lancehead snake *B. atrox*, the Fer-de-Lance may refer to: 58c5aa84e3

Bothriechis schlegelii eyelash-pitviper, Schlegel's eyelash-pitviper, eyelash viper or eyelash palm viper, is a species of pit viper in the family Viperidae, native to Colombia. Somewhat *Bothriechis schlegelii*, known commonly as the highland eyelash-pitviper, Schlegel's eyelash-pitviper, eyelash viper or eyelash palm viper, is a species of pit viper in the family Viperidae, native to Colombia 58c5aa84e3

Agkistrodon contortrix phaeogaster, Osage copperhead 58c5aa84e3

Treasure Quest: Snake Island Additionally, the team has to Treasure Quest: Snake Island is an American reality television series produced by MAK Pictures for the Discovery Channel. danger because the small island is home to thousands of deadly golden lancehead pit vipers with one snake per square meter. The series follows a crew of treasure hunters led by Jeremy Whalen (including champion freediver Meghan Heaney-Grier) as they search for the legendary trove of Incan treasure known as the Treasure of the Trinity throughout South America 58c5aa84e3

Sand adder 58c5aa84e3 Yellow anaconda 58c5aa84e3 Bolivian anaconda 58c5aa84e3 Water adder 58c5aa84e3 Egyptian asp 58c5aa84e3 Common adder 58c5aa84e3 Death Adder 58c5aa84e3 Namaqua dwarf adder 58c5aa84e3 *Atropoides*... 58c5aa84e3 Mountain adder 58c5aa84e3 Peringuey's adder 58c5aa84e3 *Agkistrodon contortrix mokasen*, Northern copperhead 58c5aa84e3

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