

Fer De Lance Snake

B. lanceolatus, the Martinique lancehead snake
e5d7743901 The generic name, *Bothrops*, comes from the Greek words *bothros* and *ops*, which mean 'pit' and 'face' (or 'eye'), respectively. This is a reference to these snakes' highly sensitive heat-detecting pit organs... e5d7743901

Xenodon neuwiedii *Xenodon neuwiedii*, also known commonly as Neuwied's false fer-de-lance, is a species of snake in the subfamily Dipsadinae of the family Colubridae. The species is native to eastern central South America. The *Xenodon neuwiedii*, also known commonly as Neuwied's false fer-de-lance, is a species of snake in the subfamily Dipsadinae of the family Colubridae e5d7743901

Coluber glaucus, now *Bothrops lanceolatus*, the fer-de-lance snake e5d7743901 *Craugastor glaucus*, a species of frog e5d7743901 == Etymology == e5d7743901

Fer-de-Lance (novel) The novel was adapted for the 1936 film *Meet Nero Wolfe*, and it was named after a venomous snake with the same name. The novel appeared in abridged form in *The American Magazine* (November 1934) under the title "Point of Death". In his seminal 1941 work, *Murder for Pleasure*, crime fiction

historian Howard Haycraft included Fer-de-Lance in his definitive Fer-de-Lance by Rex Stout is the first Nero Wolfe detective novel, published in 1934 by Farrar & Rinehart, Inc. In his seminal 1941 work, *Murder for Pleasure*, crime fiction historian Howard Haycraft included Fer-de-Lance in his definitive list of the most influential works of mystery fiction. venomous snake with the same name e5d7743901

Fer-de-Lance lanceolatus Fer-de-Lance may refer to:. Look up fer-de-lance in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Fer-de-Lance may refer to: Bothrops, a genus of pit vipers sometimes called fer-de-lance B e5d7743901

Callistemon glaucus, a shrub in the myrtle family e5d7743901

Xenodon American hognose snake *Xenodon guentheri* Boulenger, 1894 – Günther's false fer-de-lance *Xenodon histricus* (Jan, 1863) – Jan's hognose snake *Xenodon matogrossensis* *Xenodon* is a genus of New World snakes in the subfamily Dipsadinae of the family Colubridae e5d7743901

B. caribbaeus, the Saint Lucia lancehead e5d7743901 The specific name, *neuwiedii*, is in honor of German naturalist Prince Maximilian of Wied-Neuwied. e5d7743901 The specific name, *guentheri*, is in honor of German-British herpetologist Albert Günther. e5d7743901 *B. asper*, the terciopelo or Central American lancehead, native to Central and

northwestern South America e5d7743901 ==
References == e5d7743901 Species of the genus
Xenodon are found in Mexico, Central America, and
South America. e5d7743901 == Etymology ==
e5d7743901 == Etymology == e5d7743901

Xenodon guentheri The Xenodon guentheri, also known
commonly as Günther's false fer-de-lance, is a species
of snake in the subfamily Dipsadinae of the family
Colubridae. The species is endemic to Brazil. Xenodon
guentheri, also known commonly as Günther's
false fer-de-lance, is a species of snake in the subfamily
Dipsadinae of the family Colubridae e5d7743901

Xenodon severus ; Gutiérrez-Cárdenas Xenodon
severus, the Amazon false fer-de-lance, is a species of
snake in the family Dipsadidae. Xenodon severus, the
Amazon false fer-de-lance, is a species of snake in the
family Dipsadidae. It is found in South America. It is
found in South America. Rivas, G e5d7743901

C. glaucus glaucus may refer to: the green chiton
Coluber glaucus, now Bothrops lanceolatus, the fer-de-
lance snake Conus glaucus, a species of cone snail
Craugastor glaucus, a species C e5d7743901

X. rabdocephalus is found in southern Mexico in the
states of Guerrero, Veracruz, Yucatan and Campeche,
through Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador,
Costa Rica and Panama. In northern South America it is
found in Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname,

French Guiana, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Brazil where it occurs in the states of Amapá, Rondônia, Pará, Espírito Santo and Bahia. e5d7743901

Coat of arms of Martinique However, the coat of arms has become controversial due to its association with the territory's history of slavery, and its use has been discouraged by local Martinicans. island of Martinique's controversial snake flag which features a white cross on a blue field with a white fer-de-lance viper (*Bothrops lanceolatus*) in each Martinique, a région and overseas département of France in the Caribbean, has historically used a coat of arms with four white fer-de-lance vipers since 4 August 1766. The Regional Assembly has adopted a distinctive logo to represent the Territorial Collectivity of Martinique e5d7743901

Caulanthus glaucus, a plant in the mustard family e5d7743901 *Bothrops*, a genus of pit vipers sometimes called fer-de-lance e5d7743901

Xenodon rabdocephalus The species is native to Central America and northern South America. *rabdocephalus*, commonly known as the false fer-de-lance, is a species of mildly venomous rear-fanged snake in the family Colubridae. The species is native *Xenodon rabdocephalus*, commonly known as the false fer-de-lance, is a species of mildly venomous rear-fanged snake in the family Colubridae. There are two

recognized subspecies e5d7743901

== Plot introduction == e5d7743901 Chiton glaucus,
the green chiton e5d7743901

Bothrops asper Nonetheless, like all venomous snakes, the terciopelo actively avoids contact with humans and other larger animals, with bites generally only occurring when the snake is cornered, pursued, or threatened. Dubbed "the ultimate pit-viper" for its defensiveness, large size, fangs and potent venom yield, it has a fearsome reputation, responsible for the most envenomated snakebites within its range, largely due to its proximity to humans, livestock and pets. 5 metres (8. Some of the common names applied to this snake are terciopelo ("velvet" in Spanish), fer-de-lance, mapepire balsain (Trinidad), carpet labaria (Guyana) The terciopelo (Bothrops asper), is a species of pit vipers, found from north-east Mexico to northern South America. scales. At low to moderate elevations, its habitat ranges from northeastern Mexico to Colombian and Ecuadorian Andes, as well as Venezuela. No subspecies are currently recognized. With a mass of up to 6 kilograms (13 lb), and a maximal length of 2. It is light to dark brown in color, often with yellowish, zig-zag patterning on either side of its body. 2 ft), the terciopelo is among the largest vipers e5d7743901

== Geographic range == e5d7743901 == Snakes ==
e5d7743901 == Coat of arms == e5d7743901 B.

insularis, the golden lancehead, a Brazilian species
e5d7743901 B. atrox, the common lancehead, native to
tropical South America east of the Andes and to
Trinidad e5d7743901 Conus glaucus, a species of cone
snail e5d7743901 == Geographic range ==
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_many-ounces-in_a_bottle-of_wine](https://ftp.spruitsportcoaching.nl/r/pdf/data?RTF=how_many-ounces-in_a_bottle-of_wine)

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