

First record of *Siphlophis worontzowi* (PRADO, 1940) from Bolivia and Peru

Until now *Siphlophis worontzowi* (PRADO, 1940) has been reported from the Brazilian states Amazonas, Pará and Rhodônia (PETERS & OREJAS-MIRANDA 1970; SILVA 1993; SILVA & SITES 1995; ZAHER & PRUDENTE 1999; SANTOS et al. 2003; FROTA et al. 2005).

During herpetofaunal surveys in Bolivian Amazonia in 2002–2007, we collected three specimens of *S. worontzowi* from different sites in Departamento Pando (northern Bolivia; Fig. 1). The first specimen (Coll. M. GUERRERO-REINHARD; MG 404) was collected near the forest community Curichon (ca. 11°56'S, 68°35'W; Provincia Manuripi; October 6, 2002). The second individual (Colección Boliviana de Fauna – Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, La Paz, Bolivia; CBF 2460) was found in the close vicinity of Nacebe (11°00'S, 67°25'W;

Provincia Abuna; October 5, 2003). A brief description and one color photograph of this specimen determined preliminarily as *Oxyrhopus* cf. *petola* (LINNAEUS, 1758) was published by MORAVEC & APARICIO (2004). The third individual was recently collected near Santa Crucito (10°44'S, 65°55'W; Provincia Federico Román, November 16, 2007) and was deposited in the herpetological collections of the National Museum in Prague (NMP6V 73610). These specimens represent the first records of *S. worontzowi* from Bolivia and extend its known range ca. 340–680 km southwest from the westernmost Brazilian locality (area of the Samuel hydroelectric dam, Rhodônia; SILVA 1993).

In addition a snake resembling remarkably *S. worontzowi* was recently collected in Peru (surroundings of Tinkanari, 12°15'30.4''S, 72°05'41.2''W, Provincia Convención, Departamento Cuzco) (VRIESENDORP et al. 2004, Fig. 9B). The specimen was identified as *Oxyrhopus marcapatae* (BOULENGER, 1902), however it does not correspond to the original description of this

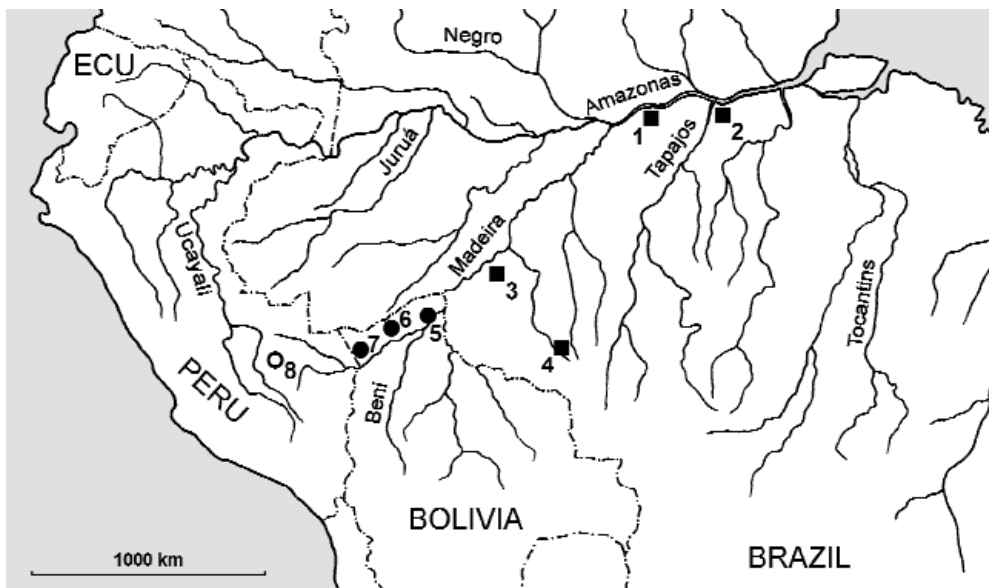


Fig. 1: Schematic map showing the known localities of *Siphlophis worontzowi* (PRADO, 1940): (1) Rio Amanã, Amazonas state, Brazil; (2) Município de Santarém, Amazonas state, Brazil; (3) the Samuel hydroelectric dam, Rhodônia state, Brazil; (4) Aspígão d'Oeste, Rhodônia state, Brazil; (5) Palmira, Departamento Pando, Bolivia; (6) Nacebe, Departamento Pando, Bolivia; (7) Curichon, Departamento Pando, Bolivia; (8) Tinkanari, Departamento Cuzco, Peru. Sources: 1–4 (PETERS & OREJAS-MIRANDA 1970, SILVA 1993, ZAHER & PRUDENTE 1999, SANTOS et al. 2003), 5–8 (this paper).



Fig. 2: *Siphlophis worontzowi* (PRADO, 1940) (NMP6V 73610) from Palmira, Departamento Pando, Bolivia. Portrait (above) and total view (below).

species: 15 rows of dorsals, red above, with black cross-bars (see BOULENGER 1902) and appears to be another specimen of *S. worontzowi*. Therefore, this record indicates that the range of *S. worontzowi* extends into Peru.

The Bolivian specimens of *S. worontzowi* from Nacebe and Santa Crucito were adult males and their measurements (in mm) and counts are given as follows: CBF 2460, NMP6V 73610. Snout-vent length 590, 515; tail length 360, 185; upper labials 7/8, 8/8; preoculars 1/1, 1/1 (well separated from frontal); postoculars 3/3, 3/3; temporals 2+3+4/2(+1 small accessory scale)+3+4, 2+3+4/2+3+4; dorsals 19, 19 (with two apical pits); ventrals 227, 227; subcaudals 114+1, 113+1, anal scale entire (both specimens).

Color pattern of the three Bolivian specimens was very similar. The head was black dorsally with an orange nuchal blotch (completely or incompletely divided medially). The dorsum and belly were black with alternating cream lateral spots, which usually contained orange scales dorsally (16 spots

on each side of body, one fused spot in the cloacal region and irregular traces of reduced spots on the tail in CBF 2460, NMP6V 73610). The spots had a more or less triangular shape. They did not exceed the middle of the body dorsally and they reached onto the outer third of the ventrals or to the mid-ventral line. In some cases opposite spots met on the dorsum or on the belly.

All Bolivian individuals were found in disturbed terra firme forest climbing in vegetation up to 2 m above the ground at night.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: We would like to thank Dr. Michael B. HARVEY (Broward College, Davie, FL, USA) for his valuable comments on the manuscript. The research was part of the project "Prospección preliminar de la fauna de anfibios y reptiles de las Pampas del Heath, Departamento Pando, Bolivia" accredited by the Ministerio de Desarrollo Sostenible, Bolivia and supported by the Czech Ministry of Culture – project. No. MK00002327201. A collecting permit in Bolivia was issued by the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural – Colección Boliviana de Fauna, La Paz (CBF CITE No. 81/2007).

REFERENCES: BOULENGER, G. A. (1902): Descriptions of new batrachians and reptiles from the Andes of Peru and Bolivia. – The Annals and Magazine of Natural History, London; 10 (59): 394–402. FROTA, J. G. DA & SANTOS, A. P. DOS JR. & CHALKIDIS, H. M. & GUEDES, A. G. (2005): As serpentes da região do baixo rio Amazonas oeste do estado Pará, Brasil (Squamata). – Biociências, Porto Alegre; 13: 211–220. MORAVEC, J. & APARICIO, J. (2004): Notes on the herpetofauna of Nacebe (Provincia Abuna, Departamento Pando, Bolivia). – Casopis Národního Muzea, Rada přírodovědná, 173: 13–28. PETERS, J. A. & OREJAS-MIRANDA, B. (1970): Catalogue of the neotropical Squamata: Part I. Snakes. – Bulletin of the United States National Museum, Washington, DC; 297: 1–347. SANTOS, A. P. DOS JR. & DUEDES, A. G. & RIBEIRO, F. R. V. (2003): Geographic distribution. *Siphlophis worontzowi*. – Herpetological Review, New York; 34: 390. SILVA, J. N. DA JR. (1993): The snakes from Samuel hydroelectric power plant and vicinity, Rhodônia, Brazil. – Herpetological Natural History, Phoenix; 1: 37–86. SILVA, J. N. DA JR. & SITES, J. W. JR. (1995): Patterns of diversity of Neotropical squamate reptile species with emphasis on the Brazilian Amazon and the conservation potential of indigenous reserves. – Conservation Biology, Boston [Blackwell]; 9: 873–901. VRISENDORP, C. & CHÁVEZ, L. R. & MOSKOVITS, D. & SHOPLAND, J. (eds.) (2004): Perú: Megantoni. – Rapid biological inventories: 15. Chicago (The Field Museum), 300 pp. ZAHER, H. & PRUDENTE, A. L. C. (1999): Intraspecific variation of hemipenis in *Siphlophis* and *Tripunargos*. – Journal of Herpetology, Houston; 33: 698–702.

KEY WORDS: Reptilia: Squamata: Serpentes: Colubridae, *Siphlophis worontzowi*, new country record, Bolivia, Peru

SUBMITTED: June 20, 2008

AUTHORS: Jiří MORAVEC, Department of Zoology, National Museum, 115 79 Praha 1, Czech Republic < jiri.moravec@nm.cz >; James APARICIO, Museo

Nacional de Historia Natural – Coleccion Boliviana de Fauna, Casilla 8706, La Paz, Bolivia < james_aparicio.e@gmail.com >; Marcelo GUERRERO-REINHARD, Universidad Amazónica de Pando, Av. 9 de Febrero No. 001, Cobija, Bolivia < gr_marcel@yahoo.es >; Gonzalo CALDERON, Universidad Amazónica de Pando, Av. 9 de Febrero No. 001, Cobija, Bolivia < gonzalobio@gmail.com >

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Herpetozoa](#)

Jahr/Year: 2009

Band/Volume: [22_1_2](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Moravec Jirí, Aparicio James, Guerrero-Reinhard Marcelo

Artikel/Article: [First record of *Siphlophis worontzowi* \(PRADO, 1940\) from Bolivia and Peru. 92-93](#)