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LISTS OF SPECIES

Lizards and Amphisbaenians, municipality of Viçosa, state of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil

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Abstract
We performed a survey of lizards and amphisbaenians from municipality of Viçosa, in Atlantic Forest from state of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil, based on data of the herpetological collections of *Museu de Zoologia João Moojen*, *Universidade Federal de Viçosa*, and *Museu de Zoologia*, *Universidade de São Paulo*. One hundred and forty six specimens of 14 species were analyzed, belonging to the following families: Amphisbaenidae, Anguidae, Gekkonidae, Gymnophthalmidae, Leiosauridae, Polychrotidae, Scincidae, Teiidae and Tropiduridae. We hope to supply basic information that helps to understand species distribution of this group in the Atlantic Forest of Minas Gerais and southeastern Brazil.

Introduction

More than 5,200 species of lizards and amphisbaenians are currently known worldwide, representing 60 % of all reptile species (Uetz and Hallerman 2008). The Atlantic Forest has 70 known species of lizards and amphisbaenians, 40 of them endemic (Rodrigues 2005). Such biodiversity is threatened by anthropic activities, responsible to reduce the Atlantic Forest to 7.26 % of its original area (SOS Mata Atlântica and INPE 2008) and turning it into one of world's most endangered ecoregions (Mittermeier et al. 2004). From the 20 threatened reptile species in Brazil, 13 occur in Atlantic Forest, from which five are lizards endemic from this biome (Martins and Molina 2008). Habitat loss is the main threat to Brazilian reptiles, followed by factors like illegal hunting and trafficking (Bertoluci 1998; Martins and Molina 2008; Rodrigues 2005).

The state of Minas Gerais, in southeastern Brazil, is covered by three different biomes (Atlantic Forest, *Cerrado* and *Caatinga*), responsible for a large variety of landscapes (Drummond et al. 2005), but little is known about its reptile fauna, due to a shortage of published inventories (e. g. Bernardes et al. 1994; Feio and Caramaschi 2002; Recorder and Nogueira 2007).

Knowledge about biodiversity, including species composition and distribution, is fundamental for the planning of conservation strategies (Haddad 1998). The present study aims to report the records and provide a key for identification of lizards and amphisbaenians from the municipality of Viçosa, in the Atlantic Forest of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil.

Materials and Methods

Study Site

We collected information about lizard and amphisbaenian fauna of municipality of Viçosa (20°45'S, 42°52'W), in the Atlantic Forest of the state of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil (Figure 1). With a total area of almost 30,000 ha (IEF 2007), Viçosa has submontane and montane seasonal semideciduous forest formation (Coelho et al. 2005), and altitudinal levels from 550 m to 750 m (Ribon et al. 2003), drained by the basin of *rio Turvo Sujo* and the microbasin of *ribeirão São Bartolomeu* (Fontes et al. 2006). Climate is mesothermic humid, classified as type Cwa in Köppen's system, with rainy summers, dry winters, and the mean temperature of the warmest month higher than 22 ºC (Vianello and Alves 1991). Annual mean temperature is 19.4 ºC (varying between 14.8 and 26.4 ºC) and the mean

annual precipitation is 1,221.40 mm (Departamento Nacional de Meteorologia 1992).

The region of Viçosa has been explored since the beginning of the 19th century, when its first settlers arrived from the gold-mining regions of Ouro Preto and Mariana (Pereira 2005). Agrarian activity, especially coffee plantation, was responsible for the first step in local economic development (Pereira 2005). Today, Viçosa's landscape is turned mainly into pastures (Coelho et al. 2005), and forested area was reduced to 7,072 ha (23.62 % of municipality's total area) (IEF 2007), mostly (> 99 %) of secondary forest with 20 to 60 years of regeneration (Ribon et al. 2003). Also see Ribon et al. (2003) for more detailing information on the history of destruction and fragmentation of the region.

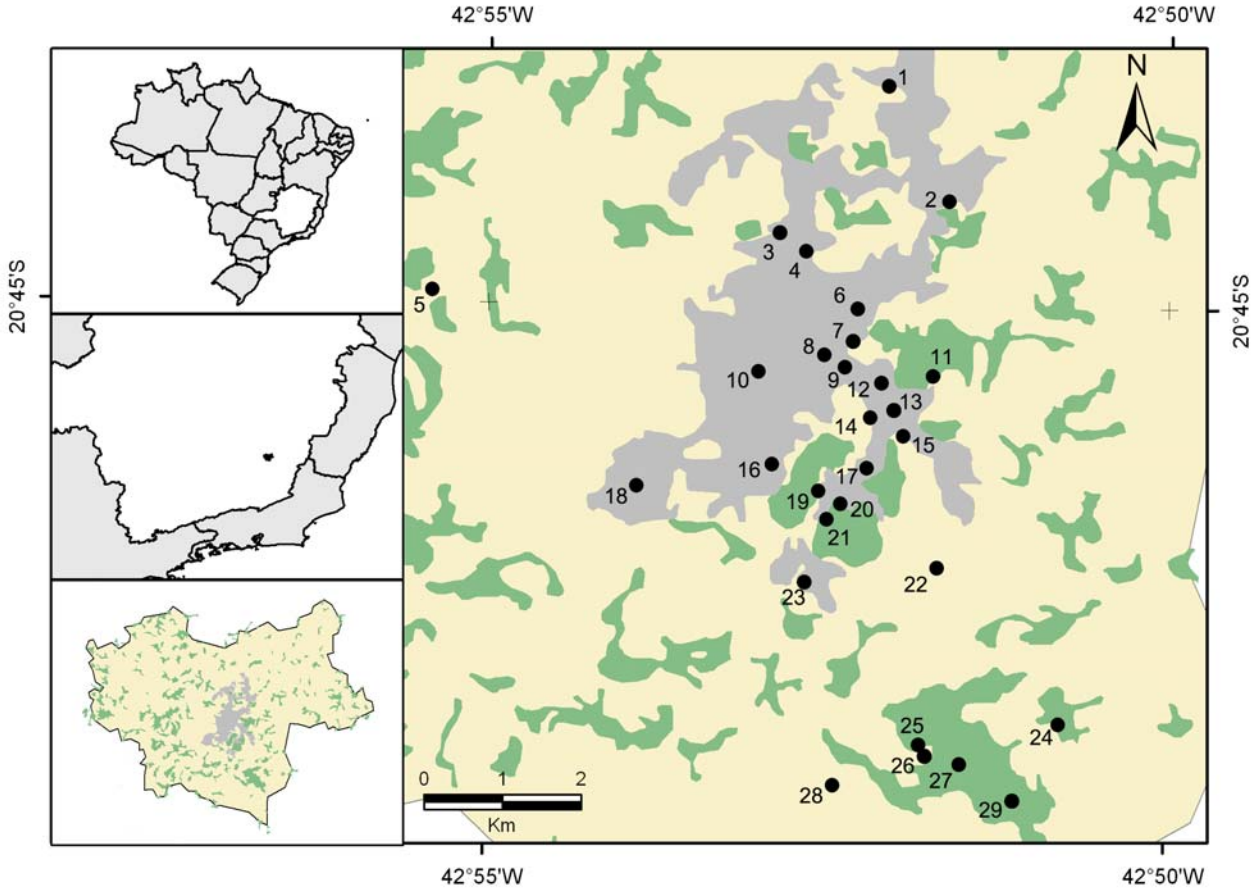

Figure 1. Map of study site and localities with records of lizards and amphisbaenians in municipality of Viçosa, state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. Insert maps on the left, from top to down correspond to Brazil, state of Minas Gerais and the boundaries of municipality of Viçosa. Green = Forested Areas; Grey = Urban Area and UFV Campus. Some close localities were fused in a single dot to facilitate visualization. 1 – *Parque do Ipê*; 2 – *Violeira*; 3 – *Pau de Paina*; 4 – Júlia Mola Condominium; 5 – Community of Nobres ; 6 – Angelina Bernardes Street; 7 – Marechal Castelo Branco Avenue, *Museu de Zoologia João Moojen* and *Vila Gianetti*; 8 – Estudantes Street; 9 – Purdue Street ; 10 – Little forested area behind Papa João XXIII Street; 11 – *Mata da Biologia* (Secondary Forest in UFV Campus) and dirt road near COLUNI; 12 – UFV Apiary; 13 – Central UFV Campus (CCB, CEE, PVA and Women's lodging buildings); 14 – UFV Cooperative ; 15 – UFV Gymnasium; 16 – Nossa Senhora das Graças Street; 17 – UFV Coffee Plantation; 18 – *Nova Viçosa*; 19 – UFV Silviculture department; 20 – *Centreinar* building, UFV; 21 – UFV Dendrology department; 22 – UFV Stable; 23 – Acamari Condominium; 24 – *Mata do Seu Nico* (Primary Forest); 25 – *Mata do Paraíso* (Secondary Forest); 26 – *Mata do Paraíso* (Open area with old pastures in regeneration stage); 27 – *Mata do Paraíso* (Secondary Forest); 28 – Paraíso Farm; 29 – *Mata do Paraíso* (Secondary Forest).

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Data Collection

We examined lizards and amphisbaenians from Viçosa housed in the herpetological collections of *Museu de Zoologia João Moojen*, *Universidade Federal de Viçosa*, Minas Gerais (MZUFV), and *Museu de Zoologia*, *Universidade de São Paulo*, São Paulo (MZUSP), both in southeastern Brazil. Data on habitat type were obtained from the specimens registration book (when present), and occasional observations in wild.

For species identification we consulted specialists and the papers of Peters and Donoso-Barros (1970), Gans (1971a; b), Vanzolini (1978), Vanzolini et al. (1980) Rodrigues (1987), Ávila-Pires (1995), Porto et al. (2000), Vanzolini (2002), Miralles et al. (2006) and Rodrigues et al. (2006). Classification used here follows Estes et al. (1988), Frost et al. (2001), Vidal et al. (2007) and Gamble et al. (2008).

Results and discussion

We examined 146 specimens of 14 species in nine families: Amphisbaenidae (2), Anguidae (2), Gekkonidae (1), Gymnophthalmidae (2), Leiosauridae (2), Polychrotidae (1), Scincidae (1), Teiidae (2) and Tropiduridae (1). The presence of only one specimen in MZUSP, which has one of Brazil's largest reptile collections, reinforces the importance of MZUFV as a regional collection (Prudente 2003).

We present below information of the known species of lizards and amphisbaenians of Viçosa. As the campus of Viçosa Federal University (UFV) has many grassed areas and is partially surrounded by forests, we consider it apart from urban areas. Numbers in parentheses correspond to the number of specimens from each area and may be in disagreement with total number of specimens, due to lack of specific locality data for all of them. Table 1 summarizes these results.

Table 1. Species of lizards and amphisbaenians, registered in municipality of Viçosa, Atlantic Forest of the state of Minas Gerais. N = number of voucher specimens; O = old pastures in regeneration stage; PF = primary forest; SF = secondary forest; UA = urban area; RA = rural area; UFV = Viçosa Federal University campus.

TAXON	N	Habitat					
		O	PF	SF	UA	RA	UFV
AMPHISBAENIDAE							
Amphisbaena alba Linnaeus, 1758	7	X	-	X	X	X	X
Leposternon microcephalum Wagler, 1824	7	-	-	-	X	X	X
ANGUIDAE							
Diploglossus fasciatus (Gray, 1831)	1	-	-	-	X	-	-
Ophiodes cf. *striatus* (Spix, 1825)	11	X	-	-	X	X	X
GEKKONIDAE							
Hemidactylus mabouia (Moreau de Jonnès, 1818)	20	-	-	-	X	-	X
GYMNOPHTHALMIDAE							
Ecpleopus gaudichadii Duméril and Bibron, 1839	20	X	-	X	X	-	X
Placosoma sp.	2	-	-	X	-	-	-
LEIOSAURIDAE							
Enyalius bilineatus Duméril and Bibron, 1837	16	X	-	X	X	-	X
Enyalius brasiliensis Lesson, 1828	15	X	-	X	-	-	X
POLYCHROTIDAE							
Anolis fuscoauratus D'Orbigny, 1837	3	X	X	-	-	-	-
SCINCIDAE							
Mabuya dorsivittata Cope, 1862	12	X	-	-	-	-	X
TEIIDAE							
Ameiva ameiva (Linnaeus, 1758)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tupinambis merianae (Duméril and Bibron, 1839)	4	X	-	X	X	-	X
TROPIDURIDAE							
Tropidurus torquatus (Wied, 1820)	27	X	-	-	X	-	X

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AMPHISBAENIDAE

1. *Amphisbaena alba* Linnaeus, 1758 (Figure 2). N = 7. With a wide distribution, this species occurs along the cis-Andean South America south to Paraguay (Vanzolini 2002). In Viçosa, there are records of *A. alba* in old pastures in regeneration stage (1), secondary forest (1), urban (1) and rural (1) areas and in UFV campus (1).

2. *Leposternon microcephalum* Wagler, 1824 (Figure 3). N = 7. Widely distributed in Brazil, also occurring in Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay (Perez & Ribeiro 2008). In Viçosa, *L. microcephalum* is known to occur in UFV campus (1), urban (1) and rural (1) areas.

Figure 2. *Amphisbaena alba* (specimen not collected). Photo by H. C. Costa.

Figure 3. *Leposternon microcephalum* (MZUFV 707 in life). Photo by V. A. São-Pedro.

ANGUIDAE

1. *Diploglossus fasciatus* (Gray, 1831) (Figure 4). N = 1. This species has disjunct distribution in Amazon and Atlantic Forest biomes, where inhabits forests and anthropic areas (Ávila-Pires 1995). The only specimen from Viçosa is a juvenile collected in urban area.

Figure 4. *Diploglossus fasciatus* (MZUFV 477; preserved specimen). Photo by H. C. Costa.

Figure 5. *Ophiodes* cf. *striatus* (MZUFV 763 in life). Photo by H. C. Costa.

2. *Ophiodes* cf. *striatus* (Spix, 1825) (Figure 5). N = 11. *Ophiodes striatus* (Spix, 1825) actually consists of a species complex. The taxon occurring in Viçosa may correspond to *Ophiodes fragilis* (Raddi, 1820), which is distributed in the

states of Bahia and Mato Grosso do Sul, through southeastern and southern Brazil and in the region of Missiones, in Argentina (M. Borges-Martins, pers. comm.), basically in the Atlantic Forest domain. In Viçosa it is known to occur in old pastures in regeneration stage (1), UFV campus (5), urban (1) and rural areas (1).

GEKKONIDAE

1. *Hemidactylus mabouia* (Moreau de Jonnès, 1818) (Figure 6). N = 20. Recent molecular studies confirmed that *H. mabouia* originated in Africa, but it is still inconclusive when and how it arrived in South America (by the means of natural rafting or inside slave ships during Brazilian colonization) (Carranza and Arnold 2006). Today, *H. mabouia* is distributed in West Africa and in the New World, from South America to Florida, being primarily found in urban areas, but also occurring in natural environments in some regions (Carranza and Arnold 2006; Rödder et al. 2008). In Viçosa there are some records of *H. mabouia* in urban areas (5) and in UFV campus (6), and it is expected that this species occurs throughout all municipality buildings. It is currently unknown to inhabit any regional natural areas.

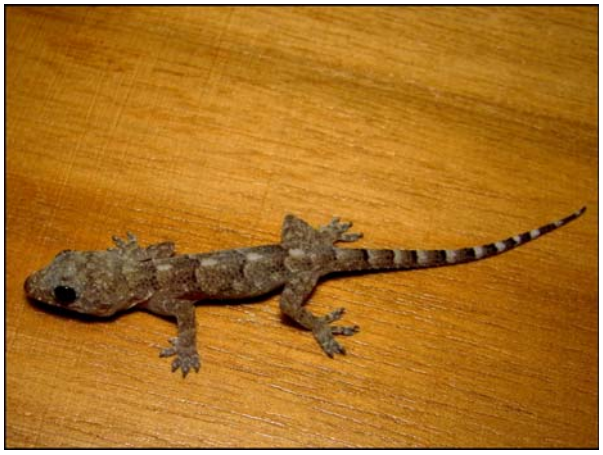

Figure 6. *Hemidactylus mabouia* (specimen not collected). Photo by H. C. Costa.

GYMNOPHTHALMIDAE

1. *Ecpleopus gaudichadii* Duméril & Bibron, 1839 (Figure 7). N = 20. According to data from Uzzell (1969), this small lizard occurs along the Atlantic Forest of southeastern and southern Brazil, with an additional record from state of Goiás (in central Brazil), without precise locality data (which also could be from an Atlantic Forest area, as the southern region of Goiás was originally covered by this biome [SOS Mata Atlântica and INPE 2008]). In Viçosa, *E. gaudichaudii* is found in secondary forest (1), old pastures in regeneration stage (9), urban area (2) and in UFV campus (2).

Figure 7. *Ecpleopus gaudichaudii* (MZUFV 618 in life). Photo by D. J. Santana.

2. *Placosoma* sp. (Figure 8). N = 2. The genus *Placosoma* currently comprises three species, one (*Placosoma cipoense*) endemic from rocky montane fields (*campos rupestres*) of *serra do Cipó*, state of Minas Gerais, and the two other species (*P. glabellum* and *P. cordylinum*) occur in the Atlantic Forest of southeastern and southern Brazil (Peters and Donoso-Barros 1970). The record of *Placosoma* sp. is based on two adult specimens, one adult female (MZUFV 725) and one adult male (MZUFV 731), whose morphological data do not fit within the characteristics of any of the currently known species of the genus according to Uzzell (1959; 1962), Cunha (1966) and Peters and Donoso-Barros (1970). A more detailed study of these specimens, aiming to confirm their taxonomic status will be carried out by one of us (VDF). The two specimens were collected in secondary forest.

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Figure 8. *Placosoma* sp. (MZUFV 725 in life). Photo by D. J. Santana.

LEIOSAURIDAE

1. *Enyalius bilineatus* Duméril & Bibron, 1837 (Figure 9). N = 16. This species is distributied in the Atlantic Forest biome of southeastern Brazil, and in *Cerrado* of central Brazil (but specimens from west of the Espinhaço Range may represent a distinct taxon [C. E. V Bertolotto, unpublished data]), this species occurs mainly in altered areas as coffee plantations and second-growth vegetation, occasionally entering the forest (Jackson 1978; Teixeira et al. 2005). In Viçosa it is known to inhabit old pastures in regeneration stage (7), secondary forests (2), UFV campus (2) and urban area (1).

Figure 9. *Enyalius bilineatus* (MZUFV 730 in life). Photo by V. D. Fernandes.

2. *Enyalius brasiliensis* Lesson, 1828 (Figure 10). N = 15. This species occurs in forested areas in Atlantic Forest of southeastern Brazil (Jackson 1978, Teixeira et al. 2005). In Viçosa, *E. brasiliensis* was registered in secondary forests (13) and in UFV campus (1). We report a specimen not collected from old pastures in regeneration.

Figure 10. *Enyalius brasiliensis*. (A) Male (MZUFV 500 in life) Photo by H. C. Costa; (B) Female (MZUFV 701 in life). Photo by V. D. Fernandes.

POLYCHROTIDAE

1. *Anolis fuscoauratus* D'Orbigny, 1837 (Figure 11). N = 3. With a wide range, this species is distributed in Amazon and Atlantic Forest biomes, inhabiting primary and secondary forests, and even arboreous areas in cities (Ávila-Pires 1995).

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In Viçosa, there is one record from a forest fragment considered primary (*mata do Seu Nico*), and other from old pastures in regeneration stage.

Figure 11. *Anolis fuscoauratus* (MZUFV 488; preserved specimen) . Photo by H. C. Costa.

SCINCIDAE

1. *Mabuya dorsivittata* Cope, 1862 (Figure 12). N = 12. With a wide distribution range, it inhabits fields with predominance of gramines in Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil (Peters and Donoso-Barros 1970; Recorder and Nogueira 2007). In Viçosa there are records from UFV campus (2) and old pastures in regeneration (6).

Figure 12. *Mabuya dorsivittata* (specimen not collected). Photo by H. C. Costa.

TEIIDAE

1. *Ameiva ameiva* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Figure 13). N = 1. It is an open area inhabitant (including clearings inside forests), well adapted to perianthropic environments, occurring from Caribbean islands and Panama to southern Brazil (Ávila Pires 1995). *Ameiva ameiva* is the only species for which there is no information about the type of habitat it occupies in Viçosa. The presence of only one specimen housed in MZUFV (collected in 1973), and the fact that neither the authors nor other local researchers never saw an individual of this species in Viçosa can suggest that it has a marginal distribution in the study site, low density, or both. We also do not discard the hypothesis of a label error and that MZUFV 070 may not be from Viçosa.

Figure 13. *Ameiva ameiva* (MZUFV 070; preserved specimen) . Photo by H. C. Costa.

2. *Tupinambis merianae* (Duméril & Bibron, 1839) (Figure 14). N = 4. This large teiid is distributed in Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil (mainly south of the Amazon basin), occupying a large variety of environments, primarily clearings inside forests and forests edges (Ávila Pires 1995; Marques and Sazima 2004). *Tupinambis merianae* is not a rare species in Viçosa, although there are few collected specimens. It is found foraging mainly in the edges of secondary forest and in old pastures in regeneration stage, but we also reported specimens in urban area, near vacant lots

and small patches of forest. Voucher specimens with locality data are from inside secondary forest (1) and UFV campus (2).

Figure 14. *Tupinambis merianae* (specimen not collected). Photo by R. C. Solar.

TROPIDURIDAE

1. *Tropidurus torquatus* (Wied, 1820) (Figure 15). N = 27. It has a wide distribution in central and southern Brazil, occurring in the *Cerrado* biome, with relictual populations in Atlantic Forest enclaves of open formations (Rodrigues 1988). *Tropidurus torquatus* is very common in Viçosa, and easily found in urban area and in UFV *campus* on sunny days, thermoregulating on walls and sidewalks near gardens, yards or vacant lots. Collected specimens are from UFV campus (13), urban area (3) and old pastures in regeneration stage (7).

The lizard and amphisbaenian fauna of Viçosa consists of widespread species with relative resistance to antropization, inhabiting secondary forests, anthropic fields (old pastures in initial stages of succession) and in some cases even urban areas.

Although the original vegetation cover of Viçosa consists of semideciduous submontane and montane forests (Coelho et al. 2005), some municipalities near Viçosa have natural fragments of open fields (IEF 2007). Due to forest fragmentation along the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century (Ribon et al. 2003; Pereira 2005), it is possible that species inhabiting open formations (e. g. *Mabuya dorsivittata* and *Tropidurus torquatus*) have dispersed from natural to anthropic fields, extending their distribution in the region. But we also do not discard the hypothesis that Viçosa had some patches of natural fields not reported in literature (where those species could naturally occur), altered by human action when the first settlers arrived.

Figure 15. *Tropidurus torquatus* (specimen not collected). Photo by R. C. Solar.

With the exception of *Placosoma* sp., all lizard and amphisbaenian species from Viçosa occur (exclusively or in part) in non-forested environments. This probably reflects the historical deforestation in Viçosa. It is possible that forest dweller species may be restricted to the oldest forest fragments, and even that some species more sensible to human interventions have already disappeared. More fieldwork in old secondary and mainly in the scarce primary forest fragments of Viçosa will be necessary to evaluate if there is still some unregistered species in the municipality, and to study the effects of fragmentation on its lizard fauna.

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Identification key to the lizards and amphisbaenians of the municipality of Viçosa

1.a. Front limbs absent. **2**
1.b. Front limbs present. …..... **4**

2.a. Hind limbs absent; body covered by segments (annuli) formed by several small squarish scales. …….. **3**
2.b. Hind limbs vestigial, leaf-like shaped; body covered by cycloid scales. ... ***Ophiodes* cf. *striatus***
3.a. Head round-shaped; preanal pores present; nasal scales in contact. …….. ***Amphisbaena alba***
3.b. Head shovel-shaped; preanal pores absent; nasal scales fused with rostral (rostronasal). ..... ***Leposternon microcephalum***

4.a. Scales on dorsal part of head very small and granular; eyelids absent; digits flat. ……... ……. ***Hemidactylus mabouia***
4.b. Scales on dorsal part of head variable in size, but never granular; eyelids present; digits flat or not. **5**

5.a. Scales on dorsal part of head usually numerous, arranged irregularly. **6**
5.b. Scales on dorsal part of head arranged in regular plates, relatively few in number. **9**
6.a. Vertebral crest present. **7**
6.b. Vertebral crest absent. **8**

7.a. Subdigital lamellae smooth; a distinctive enlarged and elongate subocular scale present; tail longer than twice the snout-vent length; sexual dichromatism absent. ..... ***Enyalius bilineatus***
7.b. Subdigital lamellae distinctly keeled; enlarged and elongate subocular scale absent; tail shorter than twice the snout-vent length; sexual dichromatism present, with adult males green and females tan, light brown or olive. ..... ……. ***Enyalius brasiliensis***

8.a. Gular fan present; digits flat; dorsal scales granular, juxtaposed to subimbricate and weakly keeled; ventral scales roundish, subimbricate and smooth; flat triangular scales around anterior part of ear-opening absent. ..... ***Anolis fuscoauratus***
8.b. Gular fan absent; digits cylindrical; dorsal scales rhomboidal, imbricate, distinctly keeled and mucronate; ventral scales rhomboidal, imbricate and smooth; flat triangular scales around anterior part of ear-opening present. .....…… ***Tropidurus torquatus***

9.a. Ventral scales cycloid. **10**
9.b. Ventral scales squarish. **11**

10.a. Two pairs of internasals; claws enclosed in an ungual sheath; transverse bands along body. …….. ***Diploglossus fasciatus***
10.b. One pair of internasals; claws not enclosed in an ungual sheath; one lateral dark band at each side of body, bordered by two light lines. ..... …….. ***Mabuya dorsivittata***

11.a. Nasals separated by frontonasal; less than 10 ventrals in a row across midbody. **12**
11.b. Nasals in contact medially; 10 ventrals or more across midbody. **13**

12.a. Dorsal scales hexagonal and keeled; lateral scales subequal to dorsals. …… ……..……. ***Ecpleopus gaudichaudii***
12.b. Dorsal scales smooth, never hexagonal; lateral scales distinctly reduced in size. ..... …… ***Placosoma* sp.**

13.a. Ten ventral scales in a row across midbody; preanal pores absent; lateral scales subequal ..... …….. ***Ameiva ameiva***
13.b. More then 10 ventral scales in a row across midbody; preanal pores present; lateral scales reduced in size. ..... ***Tupinambis merianae***

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Appendix 1. Voucher specimens from municipality of Viçosa. Point data refer to localities in Figure 1.

Ameiva ameiva – MZUFV 070, unknown specific locality, 03/Nov/1973.

Amphisbaena alba – MZUFV 228, unknown specific locality, 05/Apr/1993; MZUFV 300, Nobres Community (Rural Area), 18/Mar/1999, 20.749167° S, 42.924167° W, Point 5; MZUFV 478, Acamari Condominium, 10/Mar/2005, 20.781727° S, 42.877638° W, Point 23; MZUFV 630, *Mata do Paraíso*, inside

forest, 09/Jan/2008, 20.806458° S, 42.851260° W, Point 29; MZUFV 660, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, 15/Apr/2008, 20.801692° S, 42.864129° W, Point 26; MZUFV 764, unknown specific locality, 17/Feb/2009; MZUFV 767 UFV, Dendrology, 20/Mar/2009, 20.774483° S, 42.875004° W, Point 21.

Anolis fuscoauratus – MZUFV 285, unknown specific locality, 15/Apr/1995; MZUFV 488, *Mata do Seu Nico*, 01/Sep/2005, 20.797775° S, 42.846359° W, Point 24; MZUFV 609, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, 19/Dec/2007, 20.801727° S, 42.863523° W, Point 26.

Diploglossus fasciatus – MZUFV 477, *Júlia Molá* Condominium, 28/Feb/2005, 20.743655° S, 42.877941° W, Point 4.

Ecpleopus gaudichaudii – MZUFV 188, UFV (without specific locality), 21/Oct/1988; MZUFV 191, unknown specific locality, 27/Jun/1980; MZUFV 192, unknown specific locality, 27/Jun/1980; MZUFV 193, *Nova Viçosa*, 24/Nov/1989, 20.770855° S, 42.898364° W, Point 18; MZUFV 336, unknown specific locality, 22/Jan/1994; MZUFV 339, UFV, Apiary, 20/May/1998, 20.758766° S, 42.868521° W, Point 12; MZUFV 476, unknown specific locality, 08/Mar/2005; MZUFV 504, unknown specific locality, 21/Aug/2006; MZUFV 604, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, 13/Sep/2007, 20.801727° S, 42.863523° W, Point 26; MZUFV 605, unknown specific locality, -/Sep/2004; MZUFV 607, *Rua dos Estudantes* (Estudantes Street), 01/Nov/2007, 20.755583° S, 42.875564° W, Point 8; MZUFV 618, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, 08/Jan/2008, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 659, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, 15/Apr/2008, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 661, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, 13/Mar/2008, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 702, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, 07/Jun/2008, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 705, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, 13/Sep/2008, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 726, *Mata do Paraíso*, inside forest, 22/Oct/2008, 20.806466° S, 42.852298° W, Point 29; MZUFV 796, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, 19/Oct/2008, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 797, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, 30/Apr/2009, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 798, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, 28/Apr/2009, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26.

Enyalius bilineatus – MZUFV 108, UFV, CEE, without date, 20.761850° S, 42.866935°, Point 13; MZUFV 160, *Pau de Paina*, 21/May/1988, 20.741606°S, 42.881150° W, Point 3; MZUFV 314, *Mata do Paraíso* (without specific locality), 20/Sep/2001; MZUFV 337, *Mata do Paraíso* (without specific locality), -/Sep/2001; MZUFV 345, UFV, *Museu de Zoologia João Moojen*, 20/Jun/2002, 20.753965° S, 42.872039° W, Point 7; MZUFV 498, *Mata do Paraíso* (without specific locality), 04/Sep/2006; MZUFV 511, *Mata do Paraíso*, inside forest, 12/Oct/2006, 20.806466° S, 42.852298° W, Point 29; MZUFV 537, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, 18/Aug/2007, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 538, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, 16/Aug/2007, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 600, unknown specific locality and date; MZUFV 601, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, -/Sep/2007, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 602, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, -/Sep/2007, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 603, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, -/Sep/2007, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 623, *Mata do Paraíso*, road in forest near lagoon, 20/Dec/2008, 20.800775° S, 42.862920° W, Point 25; MZUFV 700, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, 26/Aug/2008, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 730, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, 28/Nov/2008, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26.

Enyalius brasiliensis – MZUFV 103, UFV (without specific locality), 02/May/1940, 20.761176° S, 42.869134° W, Point 13; MZUFV 179, *Mata do Paraíso* (without specific locality), 10/Oct/1992; MZUFV 233, *Mata do Paraíso* (without specific locality), 21/Nov/1977; MZUFV 450, UFV, *Mata da Biologia*, without date, 20.757912° S, 42.862189° W, Point 11; MZUFV 496, *Mata do Paraíso*, inside forest, 02/Feb/2006, 20.806458° S, 42.851260° W, Point 29; MZUFV 497, *Mata do Paraíso*, inside forest, 11/Apr/2006, 20.806458° S, 42.851260° W, Point 29; MZUFV 499, *Mata do Paraíso*, inside forest, 07/Oct/2006, 20.806458° S, 42.851260° W, Point 29; MZUFV 500, *Mata do Paraíso*, inside forest, 07/Oct/2006, 20.806458° S, 42.851260° W, Point 29; MZUFV 501, *Mata do Paraíso*, inside forest, 10/Oct/2006, 20.806458° S, 42.851260° W, Point 29; MZUFV 507, *Mata do Paraíso*, inside forest,

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21/Oct/2006, 20.806458° S, 42.851260° W, Point 29; MZUFV 508, *Mata do Paraíso*, inside forest, 21/Oct/2006, 20.806458° S, 42.851260° W, Point 29; MZUFV 509, *Mata do Paraíso*, inside forest, 21/Oct/2006, 20.806458° S, 42.851260° W, Point 29; MZUFV 510, *Mata do Paraíso*, inside forest, 12/Oct/2006, 20.806458° S, 42.851260° W, Point 29; MZUFV 701, *Mata do Paraíso*, track inside forest, 15/Sep/2008, 20.802695° S, 42.857950° W, Point 27; MZUFV 793, *Mata do Paraíso*, inside forest, 05/May/2009, 20.806458° S, 42.851260° W, Point 29.

Hemidactylus mabouia – MZUFV 046, UFV, CCB, 05/May/1982, 20.759234° S, 42.870353° W, Point 13; MZUFV 048, UFV, *Museu de Zoologia João Moojen*, 23/Nov/1983, 20.753965° S, 42.872039° W, Point 7; MZUFV 049, unknown specific locality, 25/Nov/1984; MZUFV 051, UFV, CEE, 10/Nov/1973, 20.761850° S, 42.866935° W, Point 13; MZUFV 052, UFV Cooperative, 08/Sep/1973, 20.762748° S, 42.869842° W, Point 14; MZUFV 053, unknown specific locality and date; MZUFV 122, unknown specific locality, 14/Mar/1988; MZUFV 203, unknown specific locality, 22/Apr/1988;MZUFV 123, unknown specific locality, 14/Mar/1988; MZUFV 145, *Parque do Ipê*, 29/Feb/1988, 20.724585° S, 42.868040° W, Point 1; MZUFV 146, *Parque do Ipê*, 29/Feb/1988, 20.724585° S, 42.868040° W, Point 1; MZUFV 156, UFV, Women's Lodging House, 17/May/1988, 20.759170° S, 42.869369° W, Point 13; MZUFV 159, unknown specific locality, 17/May/1988; MZUFV 161, *Pau de Paina*, 21/May/1988, 20.741606° S, 42.881150° W, Point 3; MZUFV 162, unknown specific locality, 21/May/1988; MZUFV 163, *Pau de Paina*, 21/May/1988, 20.741606° S, 42.881150° W, Point 3; MZUFV 164, *Pau de Paina*, 21/May/1988, 20.741606° S, 42.881150° W, Point 3; MZUFV 168, UFV Apiary, 10/Apr/1088, 20.758766°S, 42.868521°W, Point 12; MZUFV 182, unknown specific locality, 28/Apr/1988; MZUFV 184, unknown specific locality, 25/Apr/1988; MZUFV 203, unknown specific locality, 22/Apr/1988.

Leposternon microcephalum – MZUFV 155, UFV (without specific locality), 18/May/1988; MZUFV 255, unknown specific locality, 05/Sep/1990; MZUFV 490, unknown specific locality, 07/Nov/2005; MZUFV 532, unknown specific locality, -/Nov/2006; MZUFV 622, Rural Area (without specific locality), 20/Dec/2007; MZUFV 707, Acamari Condominium, 11/Sep/2008, 20.781727° S, 42.877638° W, Point 23; MZUSP 6560, unknown specific locality and date.

Mabuya dorsivittata – MZUFV 058, unknown specific locality, -/Nov/1973; MZUFV 196, unknown specific locality, 21/Sep/1993; MZUFV 061, UFV Stable, 10/Aug/1973, 20.779919° S, 42.861462° W, Point 22; MZUFV 063, UFV, CCB, 30/May/1985, 20.759234° S, 42.870353° W, Point 13; MZUFV 197, unknown specific locality, 15/Sep/1993; MZUFV 327, *Mata do Paraíso* (without specific locality), 07/Feb/2002; MZUFV 655, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, 22/Feb/2008, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 656, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, 09/Jan/2008, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 657, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, 09/Jan/2008, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 662, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, 12/Apr/2008, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 794, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, 05/May/2009, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 801, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, 19/Apr/2008, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26.

Ophiodes cf. *striatus* – MZUFV 027, UFV, *Vila Gianetti*, 23/Oct/1983, 20.754290° S, 42.871803° W, Point 7; MZUFV 028, UFV *Stable*, -/Oct/1973, 20.779919° S, 42.861462° W, Point 22; MZUFV 030, UFV, Coffee Plantation, 27/Oct/1973, 20.769094° S, 42.870068° W, Point 17; MZUFV 031, UFV (without specific locality), -/Jul/1973, 20.761176° S, 42.869134° W, Point 13; MZUFV 035, Paraíso Farm, 20/Nov/1980, 20.805057° S, 42.873880° W, Point 28; MZUFV 036, UFV (without specific locality), 08/Nov/1982, 20.761176° S, 42.869134° W, Point 13; MZUFV 198, Acamari Condominium, 18/Dec/1992, 20.781727° S, 42.877638° W, Point 23; MZUFV 229, unknown specific locality, -/-/1993; MZUFV 331, unknown specific locality, -/Feb/2002; MZUFV 481, unknown specific locality, 15/Apr/2005; MZUFV 763, *Mata do Paraíso*, old pasture area, 13/Feb/2009, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26.

Placosoma sp. – MZUFV 725, 18/Oct/2008, *Mata do Paraíso*, inside forest, 20.806458° S, 42.851260° W, Point 29; MZUFV 731, 02/Dec/2008, *Mata do Paraíso*, inside forest, 20.806458° S, 42.851260° W, Point 29.

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Tropidurus torquatus – MZUFV 075, UFV Gymnasium, 23/Mar/1981, 20.764809° S, 42.865781° W, Point 15; MZUFV 083, unknown specific locality, -/Sep/1973; MZUFV 084, UFV, Centreinar, 12/Jul/1984, 20.772645° S, 42.873367° W, Point 20; MZUFV 086, unknown specific locality, 15/Oct/1973; MZUFV 087, UFV Silviculture, 01/Nov/1973, 20.771070° S, 42.876470° W, Point 19; MZUFV 088, UFV (without specific locality), 18/Oct/1973; MZUFV 096, UFV, CCB, 13/Nov/1973, 20.759234° S, 42.870353° W, Point 13; MZUFV 097, UFV, CCB, 24/Apr/1982, 20.759234° S, 42.870353° W, Point 13; MZUFV 098, Rua Nossa Senhora das Graças (Nossa Senhora das Graças Street), 18/Sep/1983, 20.767097° S, 42.882807° W, Point 16; MZUFV 100, UFV Silviculture, 04/Nov/1973, 20.771070° S, 42.876470° W, Point 19; MZUFV 121, unknown specific locality, 05/Mar/1988; MZUFV 149, UFV, CCB, 05/Mar/1988, 20.759234° S, 42.870353° W, Point 13; MZUFV 150, UFV, CCB, 05/Mar/1988, 20.759234° S, 42.870353° W, Point 13; MZUFV 165, Pau de Paina, 21/May/1988, 20.741606° S, 42.881150° W, Point 3; MZUFV 167, UFV Apiary, 21/May/1988, 20.758766° S, 42.868521° W, Point 12; MZUFV 173, unknown specific locality, 05/Jun/1992; MZUFV 312, UFV, Museu de Zoologia João Moojen, 27/Nov/2001, 20.753965° S, -42.872039° W, Point 7; MZUFV 340, UFV, Museu de Zoologia João Moojen, -/May/2002, 20.753965° S, 42.872039° W, Point 7; MZUFV 346, UFV, Museu de Zoologia João Moojen, 20/Jun/2002, 20.753965° S, 42.872039° W, Point 7; MZUFV 699, Mata do Paraíso, old pasture area, 13/Sep/2008, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 703, Mata do Paraíso, old pasture area, 07/Jun/2008, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 704, Mata do Paraíso, old pasture area, 14/Sep/2008, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 706, Mata do Paraíso, old pasture area, 02/Jun/2008, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 709, Violeira, 09/Sep/2008, 20.737792° S, 42.860495° W, Point 2; MZUFV 710, Mata do Paraíso, old pasture area, 18/Oct/2008, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 732, Mata do Paraíso, old pasture area, 23/Dec/2008, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26; MZUFV 795, Mata do Paraíso, old pasture area, 18/Oct/2008, 20.801662° S, 42.862965° W, Point 26.

Tupinambis merianae – MZUFV 071, UFV (without specific locality), -/-/1938; MZUFV 348, unknown specific locality, 14/Oct/2002; MZUFV 708, UFV, Dirt road near COLUNI, 17/Oct/2008, 20.758884° S, 42.863815° W, Point 11; MZUFV 729, *Mata do Paraíso*, inside forest near lagoon, 23/Nov/2008, 20.800266° S, 42.863438° W, Point 25.

Appendix 2. Records with no voucher specimens.

Angelina Bernardes Street (20.750232° S, 42.871508° W; Point 6): *Hemidactylus mabouia* and *Tropidurus torquatus*.
Marechal Castelo Branco Avenue (20.752955° S, 42.871640° W; Point 7): *Leposternon microcephalum*.
Estudantes Street (20.755583° S, 42.875564° W; Point 8): *Tupinambis merianae*.
Purdue Street (20.756928° S, 42.872954° W; Point 9): *Hemidactylus mabouia*, *Leposternon microcephalum* and Tropidurus *torquatus*.
Small forested area behind Papa João XXIII Street (20.757536° S, 42.883558° W; Point 10): *Tupinambis merianae*.
Mata do Paraíso, old pasture area (20.801662° S, 42.862965° W; Point 26): *Enyalius brasiliensis*, *Tupinambis merianae*.
Mata do Paraíso, inside forest (20.806458° S, 42.851260° W, Point 29): *Tupinambis merianae*.