

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 Rhondônia (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, Rhondônia; 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

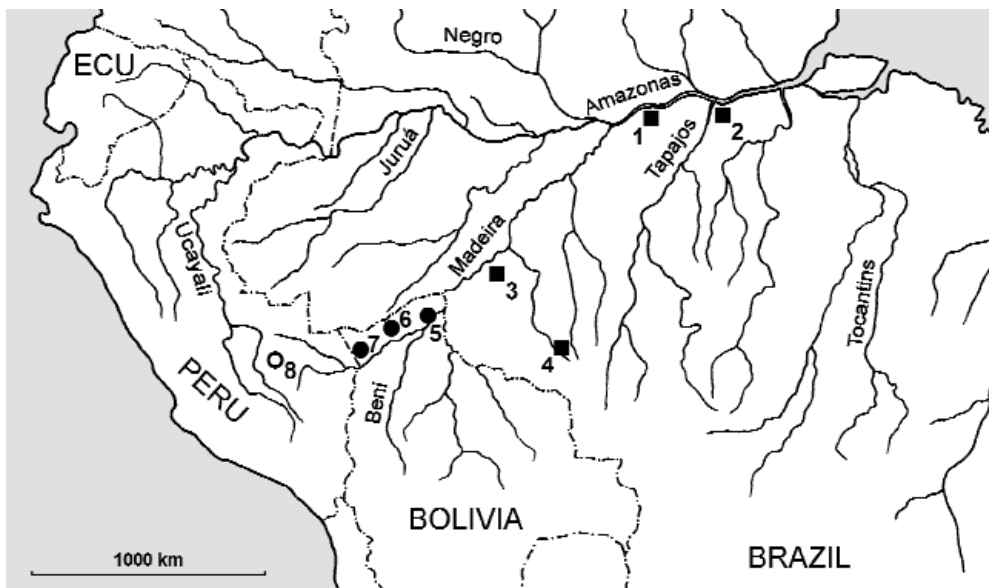


Fig. 1: Schematic map showing the known localities of *Siphlophis worontzowi* (PRADO, 1940): (1) Rio Amanã, Amazonas state, Brazil; (2) Município de Santarém, Amazonas state, Brazil; (3) the Samuel hydroelectric dam, Rhondônia state, Brazil; (4) Aspígão d'Oeste, Rhondônia state, Brazil; (5) Palmira, 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.

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