

Squamate reptiles of the Atlantic Forest of northern Bahia, Brazil

Marco Antonio de Freitas

1 Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio), PARNA do Catimbau, Vila Catimbau, CEP 56537-000, Buíque, Pernambuco, PE, Brazil.
E-mail: philodryas@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT: We present a list of squamate reptiles of the northern Atlantic forest of Bahia, Brazil, comprising a total of 29 municipalities. The study area was sampled opportunistically over more than 20 years resulting in a total of 482 specimens deposited in various herpetological collections. Of these, 314 were snakes belonging to 62 species and seven families, 42 were amphisbaenas belonging to five species in a single family and 125 specimens were lizards, grouped in 36 species and 12 families.

DOI: 10.15560/10.5.1020

INTRODUCTION

Recent estimates suggest that only 9% of Brazilian Atlantic forest fragments are protected, that 80% of these fragments are smaller than 50 ha, and that they are separated from one another by a mean distance of 1.4 km (Ribeiro *et al.* 2008). The herpetofauna of the coastal region of Bahia is threatened by deforestation, agriculture, animal husbandry and road construction. There is thus an urgent need to ensure that species richness is mapped as part of the medium- and long-term conservation and management strategies of the remaining natural fragments (Mace 2004).

The inventories of herpetofauna in the Brazilian Atlantic forest have grown in the past 10 years, adding surprising new information to datasets that already demonstrated the Atlantic forest's megadiversity (Argôlo 2004; Tonini *et al.* 2010; Morato *et al.* 2011; Freitas *et al.* 2012; Souza Filho and Verrastro 2012). In Bahia, most research on reptiles is conducted in the Atlantic Forest south of the capital, Salvador, leaving the northern portion of the Atlantic Forest largely undocumented. Thus, this paper aims to fill this knowledge gap by presenting information on species composition of squamate reptiles from the northern Atlantic Forest of Bahia.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study area is located in a geographical division also known as the "Reconcavo Baiano", a geographical break provided by the "Todos os Santos" bay and which corresponds to the municipalities of the northern coast of the state of Bahia, Brazil. This study is limited to the east by the Atlantic Ocean, to the south by the municipality of Valença, to the north by the municipality of Jandaíra and to the west by the municipalities of Ubaíra and Feira de Santana, although some of these municipalities are linked to the Caatinga biome (Ab Saber 1977; Figure 1).

This study began in 1992 when we started to collect specimens in an opportunistic fashion, mostly as a result of road kills or specimens found dead by other

researchers. More than 95% of the taxa in the present list were listed in scientific collections and were included in the checklist, however a few species records were based on reliable photographs (two of which are Figure 2G and 3C). Taxonomic nomenclature follows Bérnills and Costa (2012) and the voucher specimen numbers can be found in Appendix 1. The collected specimens were fixed in 10% formalin and subsequently deposited in one of the following scientific collections.

Permits issued for collections over the period of study were: IBAMA/ICMBio1837288; IBAMA 1160-1; IBAMA 11278-1; IBAMA / ICMBio 10343-3; IBAMA / ICMBio 11278-2. Collections were also grounded in Articles 26 of IBAMA's Normative Instruction 119/2006 and Article 26 of IN 154/2007 of ICMBio for collecting carcasses killed by non-collectors or run over on highways.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Specimens were collected across 29 municipalities, with more systematic collections conducted during scientific consulting, environmental licensing, wildlife monitoring or fauna rescues in the municipalities of Salvador, Lauro de Freitas, Camaçari, Dias D'Ávila, Mata de São João, São Sebastião do Passé, Simões Filho, Itaparica, Elíseo Medrado, Santa Terezinha, Amargosa, Valença and Feira de Santana (Figure 1). In the State of Bahia, the only comparable study that sampled an extensive geographic region was Argôlo (2004), who focused on snakes in southeast Bahia, recording 61 species of snakes in 38 municipalities.

The analyses of the 482 collected individuals revealed a high diversity of species in the North Atlantic forest of Bahia. We recorded 103 species of squamate reptiles, of which 314 were snakes belonging to 62 species and seven families, 42 were amphisbaenids belonging to five species in a single family and 125 specimens were lizards, grouped in 36 species and 12 families (Table 1).

Among the species found are some strict endemics. Examples of this are lizards *Leposoma* sp. 2 (Figure 2A)

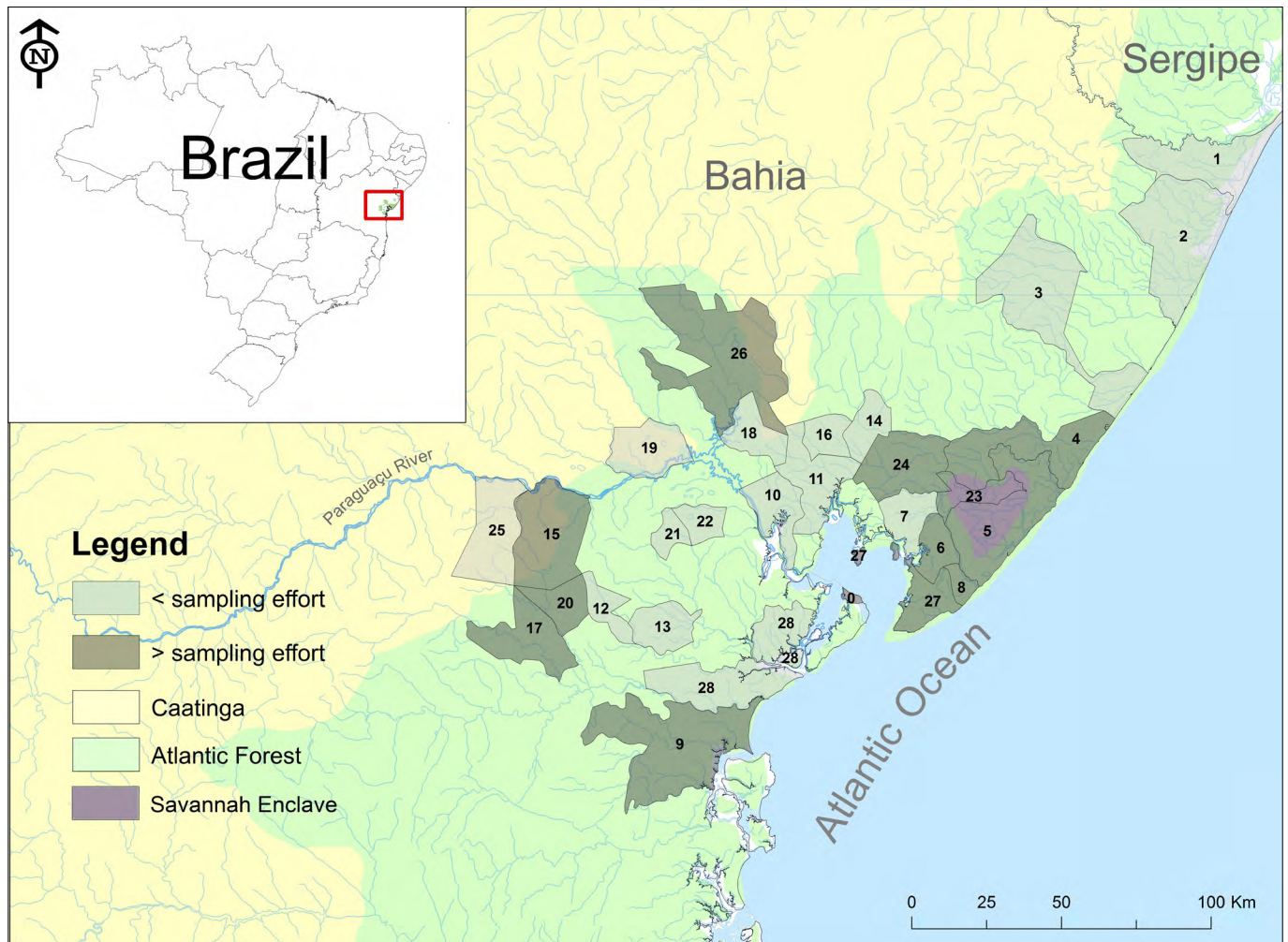


FIGURE 1. Geographical location of the municipalities studied in the Atlantic forest of Northern Bahia, Brazil. 0: Itaparica; 1: Jandaíra; 2: Conde; 3: Entre Rios; 4: Mata de São João; 5: Camaçari; 6: Simões Filho; 7: Candeias; 8: Lauro de Freitas; 9: Valença; 10: Cachoeira; 11: Santo Amaro; 12: Varzedo; 13: Santo Antônio de Jesus; 14: Terra Nova; 15: Santa Terezinha; 16: Amélia Rodrigues; 17: Amargosa; 18: São Gonçalo dos Campos; 19: Santo Estevão; 20: Elíseo Medrado; 21: Sapeaçu; 22: Cruz das Almas; 23: Dias D'Ávila; 24: São Sebastião do Passé; 25: Itatim; 26: Feira de Santana; 27: Salvador; and 28: Jaguaripe.

TABLE 1. List of Squamate reptiles of the North Atlantic Forest of Bahia, Brazil.

FAMILY	SPECIES	MUNICIPALITIES
SERPENTES		
Typhlopidae	<i>Amerotyphlops brongersmianus</i> Vanzolini, 1976	Lauro de Freitas, Salvador, Camaçari, São Francisco do Conde, Mata de São João, Jandaíra, Amargosa and Elíseo Medrado
Leptotyphlopidae	<i>Trilepida salgueiroi</i> (Amaral, 1955)	Amargosa and Elíseo Medrado
Boidae	<i>Boa constrictor</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Salvador, Camaçari, Mata de São João, Dias D'Ávila, Amargosa, Elíseo Medrado, Valença, Feira de Santana, Ilha de Itaparica, São Francisco do Conde, Lauro de Freitas, Itatim and Santa Terezinha
	<i>Eunectes murinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Salvador, Dias D'Ávila, Camaçari, Mata de São João, Cachoeira, Lauro de Freitas and Candeias
	<i>Epicrates cenchria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Simões Filho
	<i>Epicrates assisi</i> Machado, 1945	Camaçari, Santo Antônio de Jesus, Mata de São João, Elíseo Medrado, Itatim, Feira de Santana and Cruz das Almas
	<i>Corallus hortulanus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Simões Filho, Camaçari and Mata de São João
Colubridae	<i>Tantila melanocephala</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Salvador, Lauro de Freitas, Feira de Santana, Camaçari, Elíseo Medrado, Santa Terezinha and Mata de São João
	<i>Leptophis ahaethulla</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Salvador, Mata de São João and Camaçari
	<i>Spilotes pullatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Salvador, Camaçari, Mata de São João, Amargosa Entre Rios, Itaparica and Elíseo Medrado
	<i>Spilotes sulphureus</i> (Wied, 1824)	Mata de São João, Elíseo Medrado and Amargosa
	<i>Mastigodryas bifossatus</i> (Raddi, 1820)	São Sebastião do Passé, Mata de São João and São Francisco do Conde
	<i>Chironius carinatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Dias D'Ávila, Mata de São João and Valença
	<i>Chironius flavolineatus</i> (Jan, 1863)	Salvador, Camaçari, Mata de São João and Dias D'Ávila
	<i>Chironius fuscus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Simões Filho, Amargosa, Elíseo Medrado and Mata de São João
	<i>Chironius exoletus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Salvador, Mata de São João and Elíseo Medrado

TABLE 1. Continued.

FAMILY	SPECIES	MUNICIPALITIES
Dipsadidae	<i>Chironius foveatus</i> Bailey, 1955	Amargosa and Valença
	<i>Chironius bicarinatus</i> (Wied, 1820)	Valença
	<i>Drymoluber dichrous</i> (Peters, 1863)	Simões Filho
	<i>Oxybelis aeneus</i> (Wagler, 1824)	Salvador, Elíseo Medrado, Camaçari, Mata de São João and Santo Antônio de Jesus
	<i>Drymarchon corais</i> (Boie, 1827)	Lauro de Freitas, Elíseo Medrado and Mata de São João
	<i>Apostolepis cearensis</i> Gomes, 1915	Feira de Santana and Alagoinhas
	<i>Dipsas variegata</i> (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854)	Elíseo Medrado and Amargosa
	<i>Dipsas sazimai</i> Fernandes, Marques & Argôlo, 2010	Santa Terezinha
	<i>Erythrolamprus almadensis</i> (Wagler, 1824)	Salvador, Lauro de Freitas, Mata de São João, Dias D'Ávila, São Sebastião do Passé, São Francisco do Conde and Feira de Santana
	<i>Erythrolamprus miliaris</i> (Wied, 1821)	Salvador, Lauro de Freitas, Mata de São João, Candeias, Santo Antônio de Jesus and Itaparica,
	<i>Erythrolamprus poecilogyrus schotti</i> (Schlegel, 1837)	Lauro de Freitas, Elíseo Medrado, Feira de Santana and Cruz das Almas
	<i>Erythrolamprus taeniogaster</i> (Jan, 1863)	Salvador, Camaçari and Jandaíra
	<i>Erythrolamprus reginae</i> (Wagler, 1824)	São Sebastião do Passé and Mata de São João
	<i>Erythrolamprus viridis</i> (Günther, 1862)	Salvador, Lauro de Freitas, Feira de Santana, Camaçari and Elíseo Medrado
	<i>Erythrolamprus aesculapii venustissimus</i> Wied, 1821	Elíseo Medrado
	<i>Erythrolamprus aesculapii aesculapii</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Camaçari
	<i>Elapomorphus wuchereri</i> Günther, 1861	Valença
	<i>Phimophis guerini</i> (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854)	Elíseo Medrado, Santa Terezinha and Mata de São João
	<i>Psomophis joberti</i> (Sauvage, 1884)	Feira de Santana
	<i>Sibynomorphus newiedii</i> (Ihering, 1911)	Salvador, Santa Terezinha, São Sebastião do Passé, Cachoeira, Eliseo Medrado, Lauro de Freitas, Amargosa and Mata de São João
	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Salvador, Lauro de Freitas, Camaçari, Elíseo Medrado, Mata de São João and Amargosa
	<i>Helicops leopardinus</i> (Schlegel, 1837)	Salvador, Lauro de Freitas, Dias D'Ávila and Mata de São João
	<i>Helicops angulatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Salvador, Lauro de Freitas, Camaçari and Mata de São João
	<i>Oxyrhopus trigeminus</i> Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854	Salvador, Lauro de Freitas, Camaçari, Dias D'Ávila, Mata de São João, Feira de Santana, Santa Terezinha, Elíseo Medrado, Cruz das Almas, Itaparica and Santo Antônio de Jesus
	<i>Oxyrhopus petolarius</i> Reuss, 1834	Salvador, Dias D'Ávila, Mata de São João, Amargosa and São Sebastião do Passé
	<i>Philodryas olfersii</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Salvador, Camaçari, Lauro de Freitas, Mata de São João, Amargosa, Elíseo Medrado, Santo Estevão, São Sebastião do Passé, Feira de Santana and Itaparica
<i>Philodryas patagoniensis</i> (Girard, 1858)	Camaçari, Mata de São João and Candeias	
<i>Philodryas nattereri</i> Steindachner, 1870	Camaçari, Sapeçu and Feira de Santana	
<i>Pseudoboa nigra</i> (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854)	Salvador, Lauro de Freitas, Ilha de Itaparica, Camaçari, Mata de São João, Feira de Santana, Purificação, São Sebastião do Passé, Amargosa and São Francisco do Conde	
<i>Siphlophis compressus</i> (Daudin, 1803)	Amargosa and Elíseo Medrado	
<i>Clelia plumbea</i> (Wied, 1820)	Camaçari, Valença, Santa Terezinha and Mata de São João	
<i>Imantodes cenchoa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Elíseo Medrado, Amargosa and Mata de São João	
<i>Xenodon merremii</i> (Wagler, 1824)	Santa Terezinha, Amargosa, Mata de São João, Cruz das Almas, São Francisco do Conde, São Sebastião do Passé, Dias D'Ávila, Salvador and Feira de Santana	
<i>Xenodon rhabdocephalus</i> (Wied, 1824)	Elíseo Medrado, Amargosa and Valença	
<i>Taeniophallus occipitalis</i> (Jan, 1863)	Camaçari, Dias D'Ávila, Salvador and Mata de São João	
<i>Thamnodynastes nattereri</i> (Mikan, 1828)	Amargosa, Elíseo Medrado and Feira de Santana.	
<i>Thamnodynastes pallidus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Salvador, Elíseo Medrado, Amargosa, Mata de São João and Santa Terezinha	
Elapidae	<i>Micrurus ibiboboca</i> (Merrem, 1820)	Salvador, Lauro de Freitas, Camaçari, Mata de São João, Elíseo Medrado, São Francisco do Conde, Feira de Santana and Cruz das Almas
Viperidae	<i>Micrurus corallinus</i> (Merrem, 1820)	Simões Filho and Valença
	<i>Bothrops bilineata</i> (Wied, 1821)	Amargosa, Elíseo Medrado and Valença
	<i>Bothrops leucurus</i> Wagler, 1824	Salvador, Lauro de Freitas, Camaçari, Dias D'Ávila, Simões Filho, Mata de São João, Amargosa, Conde, Elíseo Medrado, Varzedo, Valença, São Gonçalo dos Campos, Jaguaripe, Itaparica, Cruz das Almas, Entre Rios, Esplanada and Santa Terezinha
	<i>Bothrops jararaca</i> (Wied, 1824)	Amélia Rodrigues
	<i>Bothrops pirajai</i> Amaral, 1923	Elíseo Medrado, Amargosa and Ubaíra
	<i>Bothrops lutzi</i> (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1915)	Dias D'Ávila and Camaçari

TABLE 1. Continued.

FAMILY	SPECIES	MUNICIPALITIES
	<i>Lachesis muta</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Santo Amaro, Amargosa, Elíseo Medrado and Valença
	<i>Crotalus durissus cascavella</i> Wagler, 1824	Salvador, Camaçari, Lauro de Freitas, Itatim, Santa Terezinha, Santo Estevão, Sapeaçu, Dias D'Ávila, Mata de São João, Pojuca, Feira de Santana and São Francisco do Conde
Amphisbaenidae	<i>Amphisbaena alba</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Salvador, Lauro de Freitas, Camaçari, Dias D'Ávila, Mata de São João, Itaparica, Elíseo Medrado, Amargosa, Feira de Santana, Valença, São Sebastião do Passé and Entre Rios
	<i>Amphisbaena vermicularis</i> Wagler, 1824	Feira de Santana
	<i>Amphisbaena pretrei</i> Duméril & Bibron, 1839	Salvador, Lauro de Freitas, Camaçari and Mata de São João
	<i>Leposternon polystegum</i> (Duméril, 1851)	Feira de Santana
	<i>Leposternon octostegum</i> (Duméril, 1851)	Salvador, Camaçari, Lauro de Freitas, Mata de São João and Dias D'Ávila
Teiidae	<i>Tupinambis merianae</i> Duméril & Bibron, 1839	Salvador, Lauro de Freitas, Camaçari, Mata de São João, Dias D'Ávila, Feira de Santana, Amargosa, Elíseo Medrado, Itaparica, São Francisco do Conde and São Sebastião do Passé
	<i>Ameiva ameiva</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Salvador, Lauro de Freitas, Camaçari, Dias D'Ávila, Simões Filho, Mata de São João, Feira de Santana, Elíseo Medrado, Amargosa and Itaparica
	<i>Ameivula abaetensis</i> (Dias, Rocha & Vrcibradic, 2002)	Salvador, Camaçari, Mata de São João and Entre Rios
	<i>Ameivula nativo</i> (Rocha, Bergallo & Peccinini-Seale, 1997)	Valença
	<i>Ameivula ocellifera</i> (Spix, 1825)	Salvador, Lauro de Freitas, Camaçari, Dias D'Ávila, Santa Terezinha, Itatim, Santo Estevão, Feira de Santana, Mata de São João and Itaparica.
	<i>Kentropix calcarata</i> Spix, 1825	Salvador, Simões Filho, Mata de São João, Elíseo Medrado and Amargosa
Iguanidae	<i>Iguana iguana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Salvador, Lauro de Freitas, Camaçari, Itaparica, Dias D'Ávila, Mata de São João, Elíseo Medrado, Amargosa, Itatim, Santo Estevão and Feira de Santana
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Cercosaura ocellata</i> Wagler, 1830	Salvador, Camaçari, Dias D'Ávila and Mata de São João
	<i>Leposoma</i> sp. 1	Salvador, São Sebastião do Passé and Mata de São João
	<i>Leposoma</i> sp. 2	Elíseo Medrado and Amargosa
	<i>Acratosaura mentalis</i> (Amaral, 1933)	Feira de Santana
	<i>Micrablepharus maximiliani</i> (Reinhardt & Luetken, 1862)	Elíseo Medrado
	<i>Alexandrosaurus camacan</i> Rodrigues, Pellegrino, Dixo, Verdade, Pavan, Argôlo & Sites Jr, 2007	São Sebastião do Passé and Amargosa
	<i>Dryadosaura nordestina</i> Rodrigues, Freire, Pellegrino & Sites Jr, 2005	Salvador and Mata de São João
Tropiduridae	<i>Tropidurus hispidus</i> (Spix, 1825)	Salvador, Lauro de Freitas, Camaçari, Mata de São João, Simões Filho, Dias D'Ávila, Feira de Santana, Elíseo Medrado, Santa Terezinha, Itatim, Santo Estevão and Amargosa
	<i>Tropidurus torquatus</i> (Wied, 1820)	Itaparica, Salvador and Valença
	<i>Tropidurus hygomi</i> Reinhardt & Luetken, 1861	Salvador, Lauro de Freitas, Camaçari, Dias D'Ávila, Mata de São João, Entre Rios, Conde and Jandaíra
	<i>Tropidurus semitaeniatus</i> (Spix, 1825)	Santa Terezinha, Dias D'Ávila, Itatim, Feira de Santana, Santo Estevão, Elíseo Medrado, Cachoeira and Mata de São João
	<i>Strobilurus torquatus</i> Wiegmann, 1834	São Sebastião do Passé, Ubaíra and Mata de São João
Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Coleodactylus meridionalis</i> (Boulenger, 1888)	Salvador, Itaparica, Simões Filho, Mata de São João, Amargosa and Elíseo Medrado
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Phyllopezus lutzae</i> (Loveridge, 1941)	Salvador, Lauro de Freitas and Mata de São João
	<i>Phyllopezus pollicaris</i> (Spix, 1825)	Feira de Santana, Amargosa, Santo Estevão, Itatim, Santa Terezinha, Salvador, Lauro de Freitas, Elíseo Medrado and Mata de São João
	<i>Gymnodactylus geckooides</i> Spix, 1825	Feira de Santana, Camaçari, Dias D'Ávila and Mata de São João
	<i>Gymnodactylus darwini</i> (Gray, 1845)	Salvador, Elíseo Medrado, Santa Terezinha, Amargosa, Mata de São João and Simões Filho
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus brasilianus</i> (Amaral, 1935)	Mata de São João
	<i>Hemidactylus mabouia</i> (Moreau de Jonnés, 1818)	Salvador, Lauro de Freitas, Camaçari, Dias D'Ávila, Mata de São João, Feira de Santana, Amargosa and Elíseo Medrado
Polychrotidae	<i>Polychrus marmoratus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Salvador, Mata de São João, Elíseo Medrado and Amargosa
	<i>Polychrus acutirostris</i> Spix, 1825	Feira de Santana, Camaçari, Mata de São João and Dias D'Ávila
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis ortonii</i> (Cope, 1868)	Salvador, Camaçari, Mata de São João, Amargosa and Elíseo Medrado
	<i>Anolis fuscoauratus</i> (D'Orbigny, 1837)	Salvador, Camaçari, Mata de São João, Elíseo Medrado and Amargosa
	<i>Anolis punctata</i> (Daudin, 1802)	Santo Amaro and Mata de São João
Leiosauridae	<i>Enyalius bibroni</i> Boulenger, 1885	Elíseo Medrado and Dias D'Ávila
	<i>Enyalius catenatus</i> (Wied, 1821)	Amargosa, Elíseo Medrado and Mata de São João
Scincidae	<i>Mabuya heathi</i> (Schmidt & Inger, 1951)	Salvador, Camaçari, Mata de São João, Dias D'Ávila and Feira de Santana.
	<i>Mabuya macrorhyncha</i> (Hoge, 1947)	São Sebastião do Passé, Elíseo Medrado, Amargosa, Mata de São João, Camaçari and Salvador.
Diploglossidae	<i>Ophiodes</i> sp.	Lauro de Freitas, Dias D'Ávila, Terra Nova and São Francisco do Conde

restricted to the ombrophilous forests of Salvador, Mata de São João and São Sebastião do Passé, *Ameivula abaetensis* (Dias, Rocha & Vrcibradic, 2002) (Figure 2B), found only in a narrow strip of coastal sandbanks north of Salvador until the Itapicuru River in the municipality of Conde, and, (Figure 2C), and *Tropidurus hygomi* (Luetken & Reinhardt, 1861) which has a similar range to *A. abaetensis* until Sergipe, but with isolated populations in patches of sand and dunes in more interior localities such as Camacari, Dias D'Ávila and Alagoinhas in Bahia and Itabaiana in Sergipe (Freitas and Silva 2007). Among the snakes, the only species with restricted endemism is *Bothrops pirajai* Amaral, 1923 (Figure 2D), found in southeast Bahia between Ilhéus and Itabuna until Elíseo Medrado and Santa Terezinha, the northern limit of its distribution (Freitas 1999). Among the amphisbaenids, the occurrence of *Leposternon octostegum* (Duméril, 1851) (Figure 2E) is highlighted, because while being abundant, it was only found in five municipalities: Salvador, Camaçari, Simões Filho, Mata de São João and Dias D'Ávila (Barros-Filho *et al.* 2013). In addition, we also recorded three threatened species, the snake *Bothrops pirajai* Amaral, 1923 and the lizards *Ameivula abaetensis* (Dias, Rocha & Vrcibradic, 2002) and *Ameivula nativo* (Rocha, Bergallo & Peccinini-Seale, 1997) (Figure 2F) (IUCN, 2013), that have restricted distributions and are threatened by habitat loss.

Considering the distribution of the species in the present study, it is likely that the Baía de Todos os Santos functions as a geographical barrier for the dispersal of land animals in ombrophilous environments of the coastal Atlantic forest. This is not surprising considering the last stretch of the Paraguassu River is well over 200 m wide in its narrowest portions and the water is brackish (Freitas and Silva 2005).

Several species with a wide distribution in the Atlantic Forest have the northernmost limit of their coastal distribution in this biome at the Paraguassu River. Examples of these are the snakes *Trilepida salgueiroi* (Amaral, 1955) (Figure 2G), *Chironius foveatus* Bailey, 1955 (Figure 2H) *Chironius bicarinatus* (Wied, 1820) (Figure 3A), *Elapomorphus wuchereri* Günther, 1861 (Figure 3B) *Erythrolamprus aesculapii venustissimus* Wied, 1821 (Figure 3C), *Bothrops pirajai* Amaral, 1923, as well as the lizards *Tropidurus torquatus* Wiegmann, 1834, (Figure 3D) *Ameivula nativo* (Rocha, Bergallo & Peccinini-Seale, 1997), and *Leposoma* sp. 1 (Figure 3E) (Argôlo 2004; Freitas and Silva 2005; Dias and Rocha, 2005, 2014). However, this probable barrier is also the southern limit of the coastal Atlantic Forest distribution of several species. Among these are the snakes *Epicrates assisi* Machado, 1945 (Figure 3F), *Erythrolamprus viridis* (Günther, 1862) (Figure 3G), *Helicops leopardinus* (Schlegel, 1837) (Figure 3H), *Helicops angulatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Figure 4A), *Chironius flavolineatus* (Jan, 1863) (Figure 4F) and *Philodryas nattereri* Steindachner, 1870 (Figure 4B), the amphisbaena *Leposternon octostegum* (Duméril, 1851), and the lizards *Ameivula abaetensis* (Dias, Rocha & Vrcibradic, 2002), *Leposoma* sp. 2, *Dryadosaura nordestina* Rodrigues, Freire, Pellegrino & Sites Jr., 2005 (Figure 4C), *Tropidurus hispidus* (Spix, 1825) (Figure 4D) and *Tropidurus hygomi* Reinhardt & Luetken, 1861.

As a consequence the advance of deforestation in

municipalities such as Sapeaçu, Cruz das Almas, Santo Antônio de Jesus and Elíseo Medrado, we have registered species of snakes typical of the Caatinga occupying environments that were once rainforests. Examples of this are: *Epicrates assisi* Machado, 1945, *Crotalus durissus cascavella* Wagler, 1824 (Figure 4E) and *Philodryas nattereri* Steindachner 1870. These species were found as road kill on the BR 101 highway, which crosses the Paraguassu River from north to south. Nevertheless, the previously mentioned species have not been found in the range of coastal sand banks to the south of the Paraguassu River or in the salt marshes to the north of Salvador. Human actions may also have been responsible for the movement of the lizard *Tropidurus torquatus* Wiegmann, 1834 from Itaparica Island in the Baía de Todos os Santos to the city of Salvador (Rodrigues 1987).

Paleoclimatic implications to the north of this region of the Baía de Todos os Santos propitiated vast patches of Cerrado, especially in the municipalities of Camaçari and Dias D'Ávila, dominated by large tabular relief with deep and ancient "latossols" *sensulato* with predominance of laterites and flora with over 50% of the typical species of Cerrado *sensulato* (IBGE 1999). The presence of patches of Cerrado near the north coast of Bahia, and the fact that the Atlantic Forest was originally narrower there, provided the penetration of species of more open ecosystems such as the Cerrado and Caatinga, especially species that can be found in coastal dunes and salt marshes, including the snakes *Epicrates assisi* Machado, 1945, *Chironius flavolineatus* (Jan, 1863) (Figure 4F), *Erythrolamprus viridis* (Günther, 1862), *Phimophis guerini* (Duméril, Duméril & Bibron, 1854) (Figure 4G) and *Philodryas nattereri* Steindachner, 1870 (Freitas 1999, 2003). *Bothrops lutzi* (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1915) (Figure 4H) is presented as a case of this unusual isolation of these patches of Cerrado, because its populations are found about 1000 km to the west of the western Cerrado Region of Bahia (Silva and Rodrigues 2008). The lizards *Tropidurus hispidus* (Spix, 1825), *Gymnodactylus geckoides* Spix, 1825 (Figure 5C), *Hemidactylus brasiliensis* (Amaral, 1935) (Figure 5A) and *Polychrus acutirostris* Spix, 1825 (Figure 5B), occurring in coastal salt marshes, support this easier penetration through more open vegetation, since they are absent in coastal sandbanks south of the Paraguassu River.

Knowledge of the assemblage and distribution of squamate reptiles in the Atlantic Forest of northern Bahia is of great importance for taking measures to preserve the fauna in this region. This will support a model for the conservation of these species, serving as a historical testimony that this fauna still occurs in the forest fragments and other preserved ecosystems, based on the geographical barrier isolating this group of vertebrates between the Baía de Todos os Santos and the Paraguassu River.

The wealth of information presented in this species list showcases the potential impact of secondary data sources, such as faunal rescues, environmental impact studies, and road kill on improving the conservation and management of biodiversity. These data sources can be particularly key in the case of megadiverse countries such as Brazil where the financial and human resources for extensive fauna inventories are not always available. Such sources

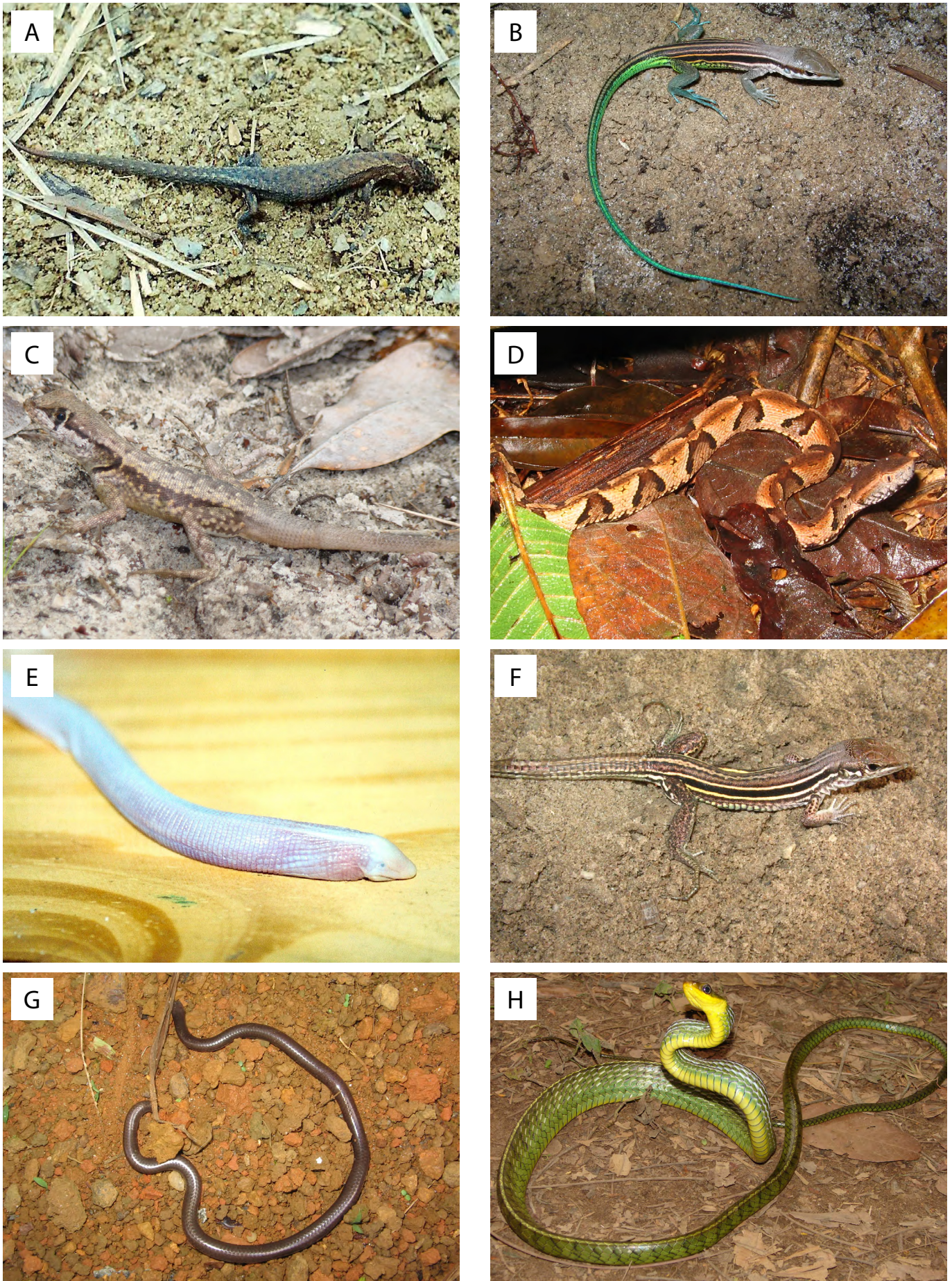


FIGURE 2. Some species of squamate reptiles occurring in the Atlantic Forest of Northern Bahia, Brazil (photos by the author, unless otherwise noted). A. *Leposoma* sp. 2 collected in the São Sebastião do Passé; B. *Ameivula abaetensis* photographed in the Camaçari; C. *Tropidurus hygomi* collected in the Camaçari; D. *Bothrops pirajai* photographed in the Elíseo Medrado, Bahia, Brazil; E. *Leposternon octostegum* collected in the Salvador; F. *Ameivula nativo* photographed in the Valença; G. *Trilepida salgueiroi* collected in the Camacan; H. *Chironius foveatus* collected in the Ubaíra, Bahia.

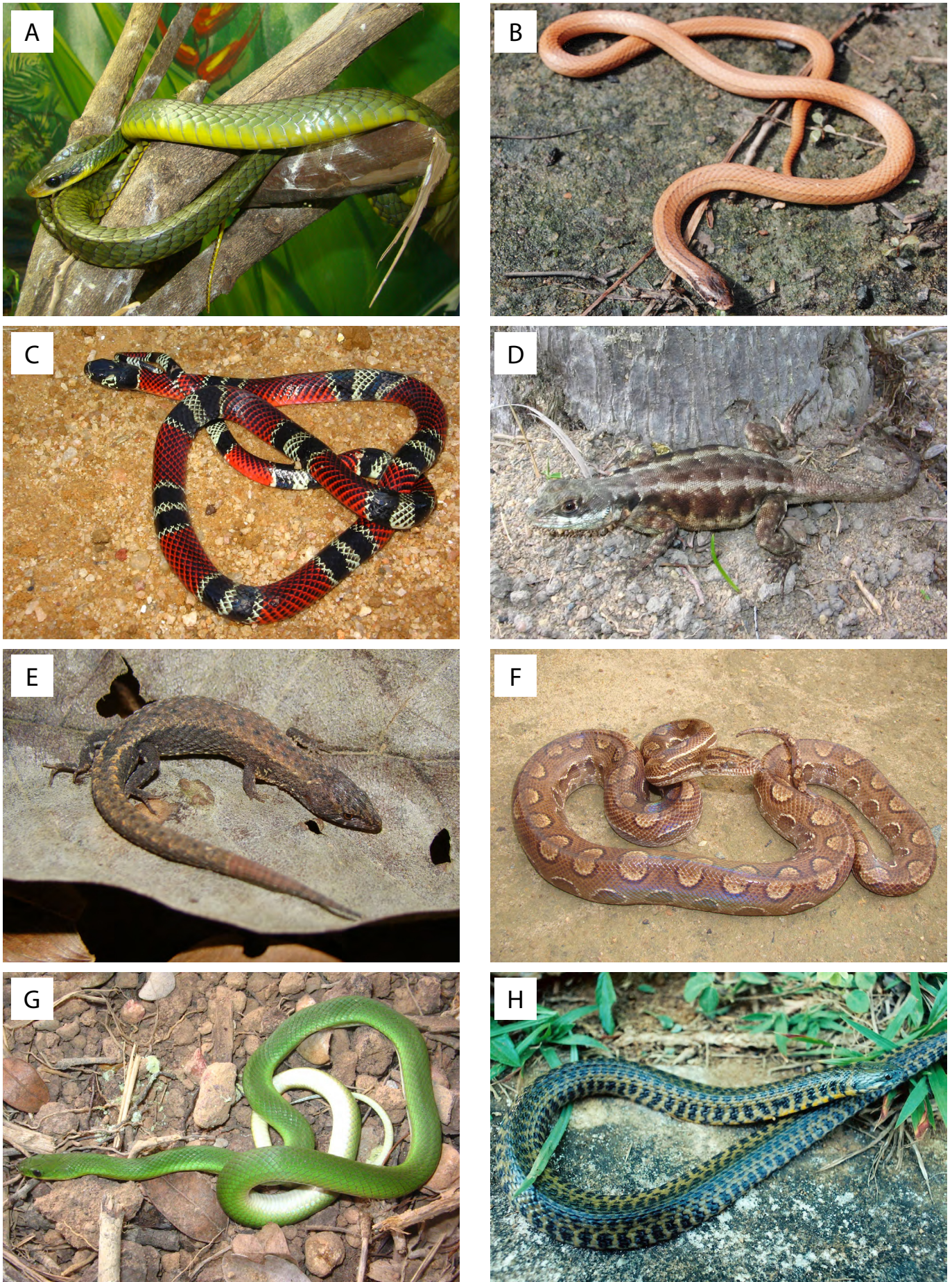


FIGURE 3. Some species of squamate reptiles occurring in the Atlantic Forest of Northern Bahia, Brazil (photos by the author, unless otherwise noted). A. *Chironius bicarinatus* photographed in the Instituto Butantan, São Paulo; B. *Elapomorphus wuchereri* collected in the Valença; C. *Erythrolamprus aesculapii aesculapii* photographed in the Ibirataia; D. *Tropidurus torquatus* collected in the Salvador; E. *Leposoma* sp. 2 collected in the Elíseo Medrado; F. *Epicrates assisi* photographed in the Elíseo Medrado; G. *Erythrolamprus viridis* collected in the Feira de Santana; H. *Helicops leopardinus* collected in the Salvador.

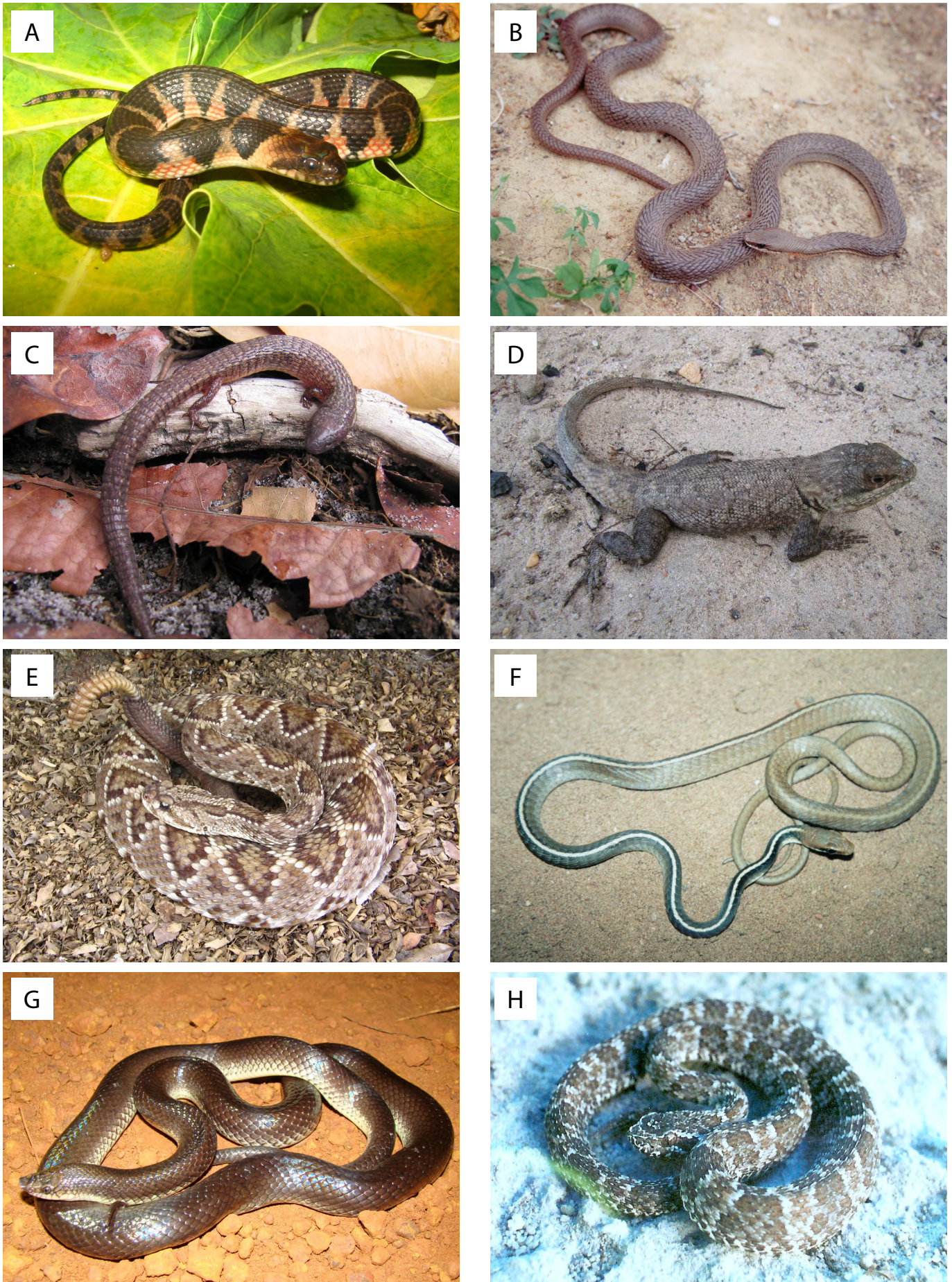


FIGURE 4. Some species of squamate reptiles occurring in the Atlantic Forest of Northern Bahia, Brazil (photos by the author, unless otherwise noted). A. *Helicops angulatus* collected in the Salvador; B. *Philodryas nattereri* collected in the Camaçari; C. *Dryadosaura nordestina* collected in the Mata de São João, (Photo by Cláudio Sampaio); D. *Tropidurus hispidus* collected in the Camaçari; E. *Crotalus durissus cascavella* photographed in the Feira de Santana; F. *Chironius flavolineatus* collected in the Camaçari; G. *Phimophis guerini* photographed in the Jaborandi; H. *Bothrops lutzi* collected in the Camaçari.

are also important in the case of Natural History museum collections, providing an extensive source of specimens that can be used in meta analysis such as species distribution models and the assessment of a species conservation status. Simultaneously, the present species list highlights the importance of encouraging practitioners to compile and publish the datasets available to them, as a way to improve biodiversity management and conservation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: I am extremely grateful to Diogo Verissimo for thorough revision of the text. I would like to thank the following museum curators Hussam Zaher, MZUSP; Antonio Jorge Suzart Argôlo, MZUESC and Gregório Bondar Zoological Collection, part of the special commission for cocoa farming; Flora Acunã Juncá, Laboratory of Herpetology Venomous

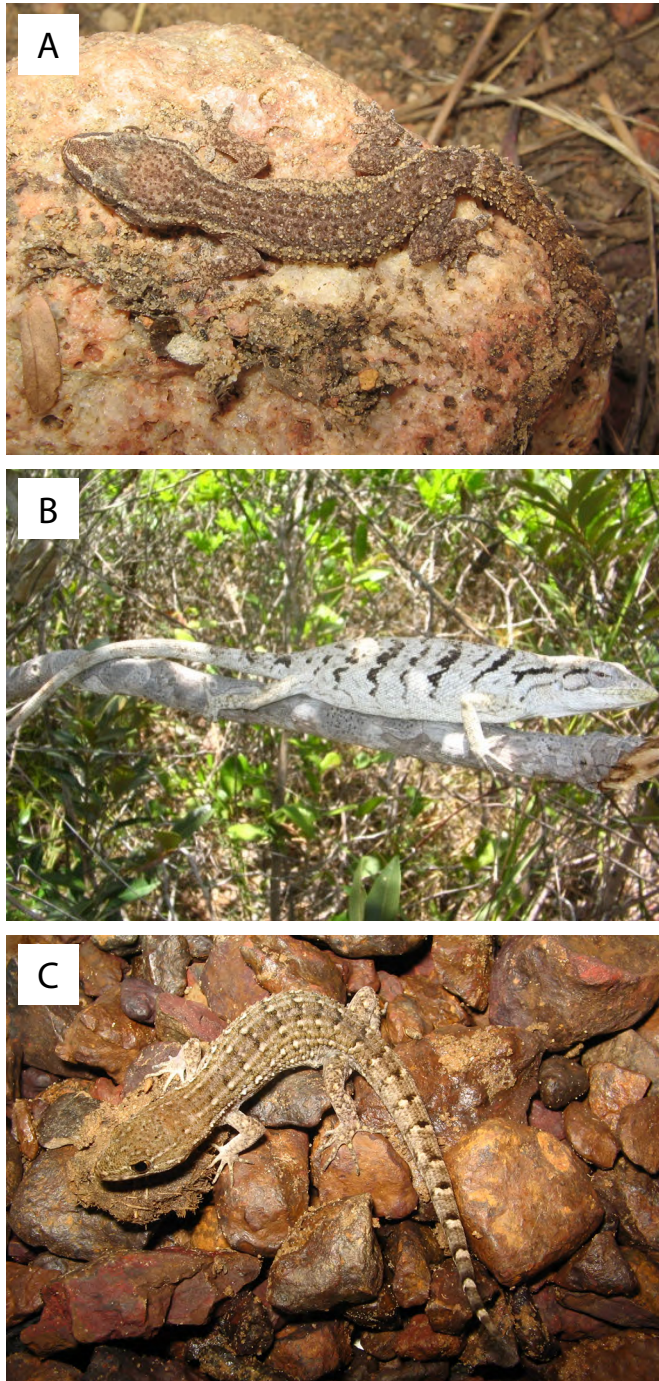


FIGURE 5. Some species of squamate reptiles occurring in the Atlantic Forest of Northern Bahia, Brazil (photos by the author, unless otherwise noted). A. *Hemidactylus brasilianus* collected in the Mata de São João; B. *Polychrus acutirostris* collected in the Feira de Santana; C. *Gymnodactylus geckoides* collected in the Camaçari.

animals and of the Feira de Santana State University; Gláucia Maria Funk Bridges, Science Museum of the Pontifical Catholic University of Porto Alegre; Rejane Maria Lira da Silva and Breno Hamdan de Sousa, Zoology Museum of the Bahia Federal University. I also thank Iuri Dias who kindly constructed the map. Museum of Zoology, State University of Santa Cruz (MZUESC); Zoological Collection Gregório Bondar CEPLAC (CZGB); Museum of Zoology, State University of Feira de Santana (MZUEFS); Zoology Museum of the Federal University of Bahia (MZUFBA); Museum of Zoology, University of São Paulo (MZUSP); Herpetological Collection of the University of Brasília (CHUNB); Museum of Zoology, State University of Rio de Janeiro (MZUERJ); Alphonse Richard Hoge Herpetological Collection of the Instituto Butantan (IB) and the Museum of Science and Technology, Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul (MCT-PUCRS).

LITERATURE CITED

- Ab'Sáber, A.N. 1977. Os domínios morfoclimáticos da América do Sul. Primeira aproximação. *Geomorfologia* 52: 1–52.
- Argôlo, A.J.S. 2004. *As Serpentes dos Cacauais do Sudeste da Bahia*. Ilhéus: EDITUS. 259 pp.
- Barros-Filho, J.D., M.A. Freitas., T.F.S. Silva., M.C.C.Valverde., M.F.C. Loguercio and D. Verissimo. 2013. On the distribution and habitat on *Leposternon octostegum* (Duméril, 1851) (Squamata; Amphisbaenidae). *Wildlife Biological Practice* 9(1): 1–6 (doi: 10.2461/wbp.2013.9.1).
- Bérnils, R. S and H. C. Costa (org.). 2012. *Répteis Brasileiros: Lista de Espécies*. Sociedade Brasileira de Herpetologia. Versão 2012.2. Accessible at <http://www.sbherpetologia.org.br/>. Captured on 10 March 2014.
- Castro, J.O., M.S. Pinho and M.A. Freitas. 2012. Biodiversidade da região de Busca Vida/Abrantes: subsídio para a criação de uma unidade de conservação no litoral norte da Bahia. *Análise & Dados* 22(03): 561–579
- Dias, E.J.R and C.F.D. Rocha. 2005. Os Répteis nas Restingas do estado da Bahia: *Pesquisa e Ações para sua Conservação*. Rio de Janeiro: Instituto Biomas. 34 pp.
- Dias, E. J. R and C.F.D. Rocha. 2014. Habitat structural effect on Squamata fauna of the Restinga ecosystem in northeastern Brazil. *Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências* 86(1): 359–37 (doi: 10.1590/0001-3765201420130006).
- Dixo, M and V.K. Verdade. 2006. Herpetofauna de serrapilheira da Reserva Florestal de Morro Grande, Cotia (SP). *Biotatropica* 6 (2): 1–20 (doi: 10.1590/S1676-06032006000200009).
- IBGE. 1999. Folha SD. 24—Salvador: potencial dos recursos hídricos/ IBGE, Departamento de Recursos Naturais e Estudos Ambientais. Rio de Janeiro: IBGE. 236 pp.
- IUCN. 2013. *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. Version 2013.2. Accessible at <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>. Captured on 10 March 2014.
- Freitas, M.F. 1999. *Serpentes da Bahia e do Brasil*. Feira de Santana: Dall. 80 pp.
- Freitas, M.F and Pavie, I. 2002. *Guia de Répteis. Região Metropolitana de Salvador e Litoral Norte da Bahia*. Salvador: Produção dos autores. 71 pp.
- Freitas, M.A. 2003. *Serpentes Brasileiras*. Lauro de Freitas. Malha de Sapo Publicações e Consultoria Ambiental. 160 pp.
- Freitas, M.A. and T.F.S. Silva. 2005. *Herpetofauna da Mata Atlântica Nordestina*. Pelotas: USEB. 160 pp.
- Freitas, M.A. and T.F.S. Silva. 2007. *Herpetofauna das Caatingas e áreas de altitude do Nordeste Brasileiro*. Pelotas: USEB. 385 pp.
- Freitas, M.A., D. Verissimo and V. Uhlig. 2012. Squamate reptiles of the central Chapada Diamantina, with a focus on the municipality of Mucugê, state of Bahia, Brazil. *Check List* 8(1): 016–022 (<http://www.checklist.org.br/getpdf?SL085-11>).
- Hamdan, B and R.M. Lira-da-Silva. 2012. The snakes of Bahia State, northeastern Brazil: species richness, composition and biogeographical notes. *Salamandra* 48(1): 31–50 (http://www.salamandra-journal.com/index.php?option=com_docman&Itemid=74).
- Lima, T.M and F.A. Juncá. 2008. A herpetofauna de serapilheira da Reserva Ecológica da Michelin, Ituberá, Bahia. *Sitientibus Série Ciências Biológicas* 8 (3–4): 316–321.
- Mace, G.M. 2004. The role of taxonomy in species conservation. *Philosophy Transaction of the Royal Society London, Series B* 359: 711–719 (doi: 10.1098/rstb.2003.1454).
- Morato, S.A.A., A.M.X. Lima, D.C.P. Staut, R.G. Faria, J.P. Souza-Alves, S.F. Gouveia., M.R.C. Scupino, R. Gomes and M.J. Silva. 2011. Amphibians and reptiles of the Refúgio de Vida Silvestre Mata do Junco, municipality of Capela, state of Sergipe, northeastern Brazil. *Check List* 7 (6): 756–762 (<http://www.checklist.org.br/getpdf?SL070-10>).
- Ribeiro, S.C., F.S. Ferreira, S.V. Brito, G.G. Santana, W.L.S. Vieira, R.R.N. Alves and W.O. Almeida. 2008. A fauna de Squamata da Chapada do Araripe, nordeste do Brasil. *Cadernos de Cultura e Ciência* 3(2):

- 67-76 (<http://periodicos.urca.br/ojs/index.php/cadernos/article/view/33>).
- Silva, V.X. and M.T. Rodrigues. 2008. Taxonomic revision of the *Bothrops neuwiedi* complex (Serpentes, Viperidae). With description of a new species. *Phyllomedusa* 7(1): 45-90 (<http://www.phyllomedusa.esalq.usp.br/articles/volume7/number1/714590.pdf>).
- Souza Filho, G.A and L. Verrastró. 2012. Reptiles of the Parque Estadual de Itapuã, state of Rio Grande do Sul, southern Brazil. *Check List* 8(5): 847-851 (<http://www.checklist.org.br/getpdf?SL054-12>).
- Rodrigues, M.T. 1987. Sistemática, ecologia e zoogeografia dos *Tropidurus* do grupo torquatus ao sul do rio Amazonas (Sauria, Iguanidae). *Arquivos de Zoologia, Brasil* 31(3): 105-230 (doi: 10.11606/issn.2176-7793.v31i3p105-230).
- Tonini, J.F.R., L.M. Carão, I.S. Pinto, J.L. Gasparini, Y.L.R. Leite and L.P. Costa. 2010. Non-volant tetrapods from Reserva Biológica de Duas Bocas, State of Espírito Santo, Southeastern Brazil. *Biota Neotropica* 10(3): 339-351 (doi: 10.1590/S1676-06032010000300032).
- RECEIVED: June 2014
ACCEPTED: August 2014
PUBLISHED ONLINE: October 2014
EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY: Ross MacCulloch
- APPENDIX 1.**
- Amerotyphlops brongersmianus** Lauro de Freitas (MZUESC 5464) – Salvador (MZUESC 5180 – 81 – 5225 – 5436) – Camaçari (MZUESC 5081 – 5194 – 5426 – 5460) – Jandaíra (MZUESC 5184 – 85) São Francisco do Conde (CZGB 8038). **Boa constrictor** Salvador (CZGB 3051) – Salvador – (MZUESC 5429 – 31) – Camaçari (MZUESC 5422 – 5458) – Mata de São João (MZUESC 5450) – Dias D'Ávila (MZUEFS 1274 – 1311) – **Eunectes murinus** – Dias D'Ávila (MZUEFS 1074) – Camaçari (MZUEFS 0954) – Lauro de Freitas (MZUESC 5445 – 8200) – Mata de São João (5593 – IB 55586) – Salvador (MZUESC 5432) – **Epicrates cenchria** – Simões Filho (MZUESC 5802) – **Epicrates assisi** – Camaçari (MZUESC 5596) – Santo Antônio de Jesus (MZUESC 6795) – Mata de São João (MZUEFS 1270) – Eliseo Medrado (MZUEFS 1027) – Cruz das Almas (CZGB 5991) – **Apostolepis cearensis** – Feira de Santana (MCP 14781 – 82 – 14784 – 86 – 15089 – 15134 – 36 – 18051- 53) – **Dipsas variegata** – Eliseo Medrado (MZUESC 5804) – **Dipsas sazimai** – Santa Terezinha (MZUESC 13710) – **Tantila melanocephala** – Salvador (MZUESC 6548 – 5437 – MCP 18049 – 18123) – Lauro de Freitas (MCP 18050) – Feira de Santana (MCP 14783) – Camaçari (18120 – 24) – (MZUESC 5077 – 80) – Santa Terezinha (MZUESC 8196) – Eliseo Medrado (MZUESC 8196) – **Erythrolamprus almadensis** – Lauro de Freitas (MZUEFS 741 – 744 – 738 – 908) – (MZUESC 5466) – Dias D'Ávila (MZUEFS 1463 – 64) – Salvador (MZUEFS 1273) – (MZUESC 5433) – Camaçari (MZUESC 5467) – São Sebastião do Passé (CZGB 1399) – São Francisco do Conde (CZGB 1435) – Feira de Santana (CZGB 1045) – **Erythrolamprus miliaris** – Salvador (MZUESC 5438) – Lauro de Freitas (MZUESC 5443) – (IB 55466) – Candeias (MZUESC 4920) – Itaparica (MZUESC 5776) – Santo Antônio de Jesus (MZUESC 13720) – **Erythrolamprus poecilogyrus schotti** – Lauro de Freitas (MZUEFS 739) – Cruz das Almas (CZGB 6706) – **Erythrolamprus taeniogaster** – Salvador (MZUEFS 1272) – Jandaíra (MZUESC 5183) – Camaçari (MZUESC 7543) – **Erythrolamprus reginae** – São Sebastião do Passé (CZGB 2093) – **Erythrolamprus viridis** – Eliseo Medrado (MZUEFS 1081) – Camaçari (IB 49199) – **Phimophis guerini** – Eliseo Medrado (MZUESC 315) – Santa Terezinha (MZUEFS 1170) – **Psomophis joberti** – Feira de Santana (MZUEFS 683 – 709) – (MZUESC 1757 – 58) – **Sibynomorphus newiedii** – Santa Terezinha (MZUESC 5315) – São Sebastião do Passé (CZGB 1398 – 1400) – Cachoeira (CZGB 2779) – Eliseo Medrado (MZUESC 5591 – 13709) – **Leptophis ahaethulla** – Camaçari (MZUEFS 953) – Salvador (MZUESC 5171) – **Leptodeira annulata** – Lauro de Freitas (MZUEFS 693) – Mata de São João (MZUEFS 1092) – Amargosa (MZUESC 5586) – **Helicops leopardinus** – Lauro de Freitas (MZUEFS 743 – 1944) – (MZUESC 5444) – Dias D'Ávila (MZUEFS 1171 – 72) – Salvador (MZUEFS 1309) – (MZUESC 5223) – Mata de São João (IB 55585) – **Helicops angulatus** – Camaçari (MZUESC 7399) – Salvador (MZUESC 5179) – Lauro de Freitas (MZUEFS 1131) – **Erythrolamprus aesculapii venustissimus** – Eliseo Medrado (MZUESC 5589) – **Oxyrhopus trigeminus** – Lauro de Freitas (MZUEFS 745) – Dias D'Ávila (MZUEFS 883 – 1465) – Salvador (MZUESC 5441 – 5177 – 6797 – 7073) – Camaçari (MZUESC 5190 – 5423) – Santa Terezinha (MZUESC 5312) – Eliseo Medrado (MZUEFS 917) – Cruz das Almas (CZGB 5993) – Santo Antônio de Jesus (CZGB 4527) – **Oxyrhopus petolaris** Salvador (MZUESC 5440) – Mata de São João (MZUEFS 1020) – Dias D'Ávila (MZUEFS – 1472) – São Sebastião do Passé (CZGB 2095) – **Philodryas olfersii** – Salvador (MZUEFS 1051) – (MZUESC 5222 – 8191) – Camaçari (MZUESC 5186 – 88 – 5427) – Mata de São João (MZUESC 5446) – Amargosa (MZUESC – 5462 – 6541) – Eliseo Medrado (MZUEFS 1043) – Santo Estevão (MZUEFS 772) – São Sebastião do Passé (CZGB 2090 – 91) – **Philodryas patagoniensis** – Camaçari (MZUEFS 1407) – (MZUESC 5135 – 1761 – 7542) – Candeias (MZUESC 1762) – **Philodryas nattereri** – Camaçari (MZUESC 5421) – Sapeaçu (MZUESC 6802) – Feira de Santana (MZUEFS 723 – 26 – 777 – 797) – **Pseudoboa nigra** – Purificação (MZUEFS 1001) – Feira de Santana (MZUES 5182) – São Sebastião do Passé (CZGB 2096) – São Francisco do Conde (CZGB 6949) – **Spilotes pullatus** – Mata de São João (MZUEFS 1093 – 1307) – (MZUESC 5448) – Camaçari (MZUESC 5242) – Eliseo Medrado (MZUEFS 971) – Salvador (MZUESC 6547 – 8190) – Entre Rios (MZUESC 6799) – Amargosa (MZUESC 13718) – **Spilotes sulphureus** – Mata de São João (MZUESC 5452) – **Siphlophis compressus** – Amargosa (MZUESC 6796) – **Clelia plumbea** – Camaçari (MZUEFS 759) – Santa Terezinha (IB 33912) – Valença (MZUEFS 1132) – Mata de São João (MZUESC 5592) – **Mastigodryas bifossatus** – São Sebastião do Passé (CZGB 2092) – **Chironius carinatus** – Dias D'Ávila (MZUEFS 1181) – Valença (MZUESC 8186) – **Chironius flavolineatus** – Salvador (MZUESC 5178 – 5226 – 8165 – 8192 – 6549 – 8163) – Camaçari (MZUESC 5193 – 5425) – Dias D'Ávila (MZUEFS – 1469) – (MZUESC 1559) – **Chironius fuscus** – Simões Filho (MZUESC 6245) – **Chironius exoletus** – Salvador (MZUESC 5172) – Mata de São João (CHUNB 3745) – **Chironius foveatus** – Amargosa (MZUESC 6528) – Valença (MZUEFS 1125) – **Chironius bicarinatus** – Valença (MZUESC 6434) – **Drymoluber dichrous** – Simões Filho (MZUESC 5801) – **Imantodes cenchoa** – Eliseo Medrado (MZUEFS 907) – **Xenodon merremii** – Santa Terezinha (MZUESC 7394 – 95) – Amargosa (MZUESC 6540) – Mata de São João (MZUESC 5594) – Cruz das Almas (CZGB 5992) – São Francisco do Conde (CZGB 1448) – São Sebastião do Passé (CZGB 2089) – Feira de Santana (MZUEFS 1296) – Salvador (MZUESC 5439) – Dias D'Ávila – (MZUEFS 1468) – **Xenodon rhabdocephalus** – Eliseo Medrado (MZUESC 5803) – Valença (MZUESC 6805 – 06 – 6436) – **Drymarchon corais** – Dias D'Ávila (MZUEFS 1466) – **Taeniophallus occipitalis** – Camaçari (MZUEFS 1308) – (MZUESC 5246) – (MCP 18116 – 18119) – **Thamnodynastes pallidus** – Salvador (MZUESC 5221) – Eliseo Medrado (MZUESC 8197) – (MZUEFS 1173) – Amargosa (MZUESC 5585) – Santa Terezinha (MZUESC 7396) – **Oxybelis aeneus** – Camaçari (MZUESC 5189 – 5424) – Salvador (MZUESC 5174) – Eliseo Medrado (MZUEFS 906) – Santo Antonio de Jesus (MZUEFS 1219) – **Micrurus ibiboboca** – Lauro de Freitas (MZUEFS 733 – 748) – (MZUESC 8160 -60) – Camaçari (MZUESC 5191 – 92 – 5459) – Dias D'Ávila (MZUEFS 1460 – 62) – Salvador (MZUEFS 1269) – (MZUESC 5175 – 76 – 5442) – Mata de São João (MZUESC 5447) – Eliseo Medrado (MZUES 5590) – São Francisco do Conde (CZGB 1449) – Cruz das Almas (CZGB 6707 -08) – **Micrurus corallinus** – Simões Filho (MZUFBA 829) – Valença (MZUESC 6807) – **Bothrops bilineata** – Amargosa (MZUESC 5587) – **Bothrops leucurus** – Salvador (MZUEFS 740 – 1290) – (MZUESC 8154 – 5224 – 5173) – Camaçari (MZUEFS 1075 – 1090) – Dias D'Ávila (MZUEFS 1179 – 80 – 1467) – Conde (CZGB 8634 – 760) – Mata de São João (MZUESC 5449) – Santa Terezinha (MZUESC 5313 – 5588) – Varzedo (MZUEFS 694) – Valença (MZUEFS 1175) – São Francisco do Conde (CZGB 761) – São Gonçalo do Campo (MZUESC 8159) – Mata de São João (MZUESC 8180) – Cruz das Almas (CZGB 6709) – Entre Rios (MZUESC 4282) – Esplanada (CZGB 8634) – Santa Terezinha (MZUESC 5588) – Jaguaripe (MZUESC 5764 – 66 – 6437) – Amargosa (MZUESC 6542) – Valença – (MZUESC 6807 – 09 – 6433) – **Bothrops jararaca** – Amélia Rodrigues (MZUFBA 1238) – **Bothrops pirajai** – Eliseo Medrado (MZUESC 9431) – Ubaira (MZUESC 6762) – **Bothrops lutzi** – Dias D'Ávila (MZUFBA 1191) – Camaçari (MZUFBA 985 – 86) – **Lachesis muta** – Santo Amaro (MZUESC 5597) – Eliseo Medrado (MZUEFS 1406) – Valença (MZUESC 8156 – 6804 – 6435 – 5207) – **Crotalus durissus cascavella** – Camaçari (MZUEFS 1394) – (MZUESC 5457) – Pojuca (MZUEFS 968) – São Francisco do Conde (CZGB 1434) – Mata de São João (IB 55584) – Salvador (IB 50093) – (MZUESC 8164) – **Amphisbaena alba** – Salvador (MZUESC 5435) – Lauro de Freitas (MZUEFS 445) – Camaçari (MZUESC 5428) – Eliseo Medrado (MZUEFS 231 – 219 – 362) – Itaparica (MZUSP 96808) – Valença (MZUSP 96807) – Amargosa (MZUESC 6529) – Entre Rios (MZUSP 100071) – Eliseo Medrado (MZUSP 100072) – São Sebastião do Passé (MZUESC 13708) – Santa Terezinha (13719) – **Amphisbaena vermicularis** Feira de Santana (MZUEFS 527) **Amphisbaena pretrei** – (MZUESC 5434) – Lauro de Freitas (MZUEFS 363 – 357) – Camaçari (MCP 18176 – 18183) – (MZUSP 96835) – Salvador (MCP 18184) – Mata de São João (MZUESC 5595) – **Leposternon polystegum** – Feira de Santana (MZUEFS 528) – **Leposternon octostegum** – Camaçari (MZUSP 96350 – 96816 – 22) – Salvador (MZUSP 100075) – (MZUERJ 1713 – 16 – 1748 – 49) – (MZUESC 7074) – Simões Filho (MZUSP 100074) – **Tupinambis merianae** – Salvador (MZUFBA 746) – **Ameiva ameiva** – Salvador (MZUESC 5463) – (MZUSP 100048) – **Ameivula aboetensis** – Jandaíra (MZUSP 96847 – 50) – Mata de São João (MZUEFS 439 – 40) – **Ameivula ocellifera** – Camaçari (MZUSP 96903) – Mata de São João (CHUNB 8138 – 39 – 8152) – **Kentropix kalcarata** – Salvador (CHUNB 1653) – Mata de São João (CHUNB 654) – **Iguana iguana** – Lauro de Freitas (MZUEFS 265) – (CHUNB 13617) – Salvador – (MZUEFS 361) – (MZUSP 100042 – 43) – **Cercosaura ocellata** – Dias D'Ávila (MZUEFS 441) – Camaçari (MZUSP 96904) – **Leposoma sp. 1** São Sebastião do Passé (MZUEFS 260) – Salvador (CHUNB 13537 – 38) – Mata de São João (CHUNB 13634) –

Leposoma sp. 2 – Elíseo Medrado (MZUEFS 127) – *Acratosaura mentalis* – Feira de Santana (MZUEFS 003) – *Micrablepharus maximiliani* – Elíseo Medrado (MZUEFS 302) – *Alexandresaurus camacan* – São Sebastião do Passé (MZUEFS 358) – *Dryadosaura nordestina* – Mata de São João (MZUFBA 672) – *Tropidurus hispidus* – Feira de Santana (MZUEFS 167 – 170) – Camaçari (MZUSP 100065) – (MZUESC 4919) – *Tropidurus semitaeniatus* – Santa Terezinha (MZUEFS 173 -75) – (MZUSP 96840) – Elíseo Medrado (MZUEFS 148) – Mata de São João (CHUNB 4242 – 43 – 4369) – *Tropidurus hygomi* – Jandaíra (MZUSP 96843 – 44) – Mata de São João (MZUEFS 128) – (CHUNB 5181 – 91) – *Tropidurus torquatus* – Salvador (CHUNB 4041) – *Strobilurus torquatus* – São Sebastião do Passé (MZUEFS 268) – *Coleodactylus meridionalis* – Simões Filho (MZUEFS 130) – Elíseo Medrado – (MZUEFS 264) – (MZUSP 96916) – Mata de São João (CHUNB 324 – 25) – *Phyllopezus lutzae* – Salvador (MZUEFS 137) – Lauro de Freitas (CHUNB 525) – *Gymnodactylus geckoides* – Feira de Santana (MZUEFS 171 – 169 – 2012) – Camaçari (MZUSP 96911) – Mata de São João (CHUNB 316) –

Gymnodactylus darwini – Elíseo Medrado (MZUEFS 146 – 47) – Simões Filho (MZUEFS 136) – Salvador (MZUSP 100291 – 92) – *Hemidactylus brasiliensis* – Mata de São João (MZUEFS 444) – *Hemidactylus mabouia* – Salvador (CHUNB 11154) – *Phyllopezus pollicaris* – Feira de Santana (MZUEFS 168) – Itatim (MZUEFS 140 – 43) – Lauro de Freitas (CHUNB 8990) – Salvador (CHUNB 11166) – *Polychrus marmoratus* – Salvador (MZUSP 96868) – *Polychrus acutirostris* Feira de Santana (MZUEFS 149 – 50) – *Anolis punctatus* – Santo Amaro (MZUEFS 426) – Mata de São João (MZUEFS 351) – *Anolis ortonii* – Salvador (MZUSP 100217 – 18) – *Anolis fuscoauratus* – Mata de São João (MZUEFS 138) – (CHUNB 11122) – Salvador (CHUNB 13536) – (MZUSP 100224 – 27) – *Enyalius bibroni* – Elíseo Medrado (MZUSP 100056 – 57) – *Enyalius catenatus* – Mata de São João (CHUNB 8183) – Amargosa (MZUESC 5584) – (MZUSP 96920) – *Mabuya heathi* Mata de São João (MZUEFS 270) – *Mabuya macrorhyncha* – São Sebastião do Passé (MZUEFS 269) – *Ophiodes* sp. – Lauro de Freitas (MZUEFS 115) – Dias D'Ávila (MZUEFS 423) – Terra Nova (MZUEFS 559) – São Francisco do Conde (CZGB 6950).