

NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Reptilia, Squamata, Teiidae, *Tupinambis longilineus*: Distribution extension.

Henrique Caldeira Costa¹
Vinícius de Avelar São Pedro¹
Ayrton K. Péres Jr.²
Renato Neves Feio¹

¹ Museu de Zoologia "João Moojen", Departamento de Biologia Animal, Universidade Federal de Viçosa. Avenida Peter Henry Rolfs s/n. CEP 36571-000. Viçosa, MG, Brazil. E-mail: ccostah@yahoo.com.br

² SERIEMA – Serviços e Estudos em Meio Ambiente LTDA. SHIS QI 05, chácara 38, Lago Sul. CEP 71600-500. Brasília, DF, Brazil.

New World's largest terrestrial lizards, the tegus (*Tupinambis*) currently consists of seven species restricted to South America, east of the Andes (Ávila-Pires 1995; Colli et al. 1998; Péres and Colli 2004). *Tupinambis longilineus* Ávila-Pires, 1995 is the smallest (202 mm maximum SVL), and the poorest known species of the genus, with only three localities of occurrence published in the literature (Ávila-Pires 1995; Fitzgerald et al. 1999; Lima and Pimenta 2008). Here we report a new state record for *T. longilineus*, improving on the knowledge of its geographic distribution. On 15 August 2007, a new specimen (male, 230 mm SVL; Figure 1) was captured in a Tomahawk[®] trap

(collection permits: 029/2006-COFAN and 50/2007-SUPES/MT, process # 02001.003069/2004-42), at Fazenda Maracatiá, an area covered with open submontane tropical rainforest, on the left bank of the Aripuanã River, in the municipality of Aripuanã, state of Mato Grosso, Brazil (10°09'34" S, 59°28'4.50" W). The specimen is housed in the herpetological collection at Museu de Zoologia "João Moojen", Universidade Federal de Viçosa, in Viçosa, Minas Gerais, Brazil, with register MZUFV-564. This is the largest reported specimen of *Tupinambis longilineus* and the first record of this species for the state of Mato Grosso (Figure 2).



Figure 1. *Tupinambis longilineus* (MZUFV-564) in life, soon after its capture in a Tomahawk[®] trap.

NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

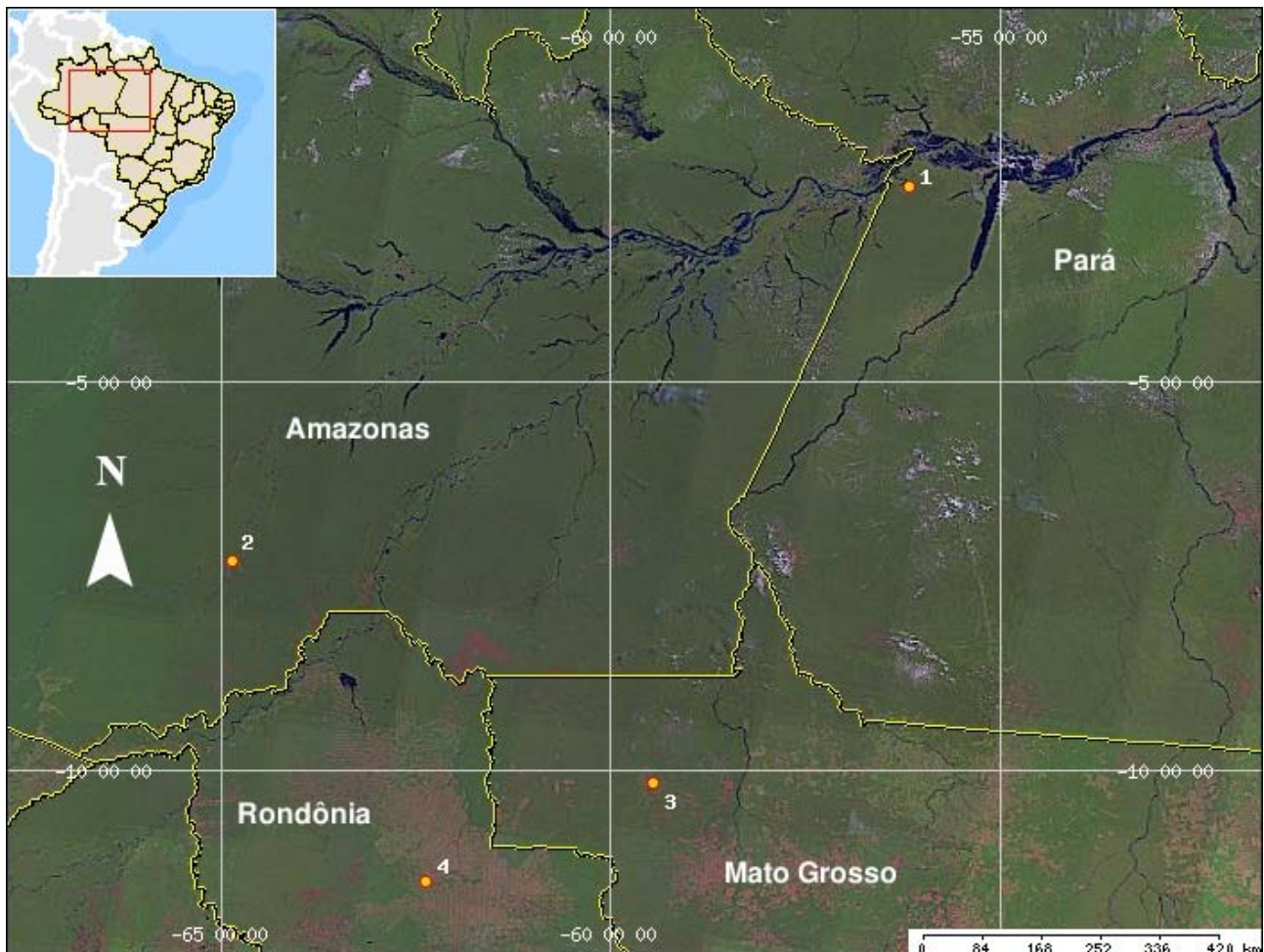


Figure 2. Localities with distribution records of *Tupinambis longilineus*. 1, Juruti, Pará (Lima and Pimenta 2008); 2, 157 Km southwest from Lábrea, Amazonas (Fitzgerald et al. 1999); 3, Aripuanã, Mato Grosso (present contribution); 4, Alvorada d'Oeste, Rondônia (type locality; Ávila-Pires 1995).

Acknowledgments

We thank *Energética Águas da Pedra S.A.* for financial support, Ivan Souza for collecting the specimen, and Teresa Cristina Sauer de Ávila-Pires for reviewing the manuscript.

Literature cited

- Ávila-Pires, T. C. S. 1995. Lizards of Brazilian Amazonia (Reptilia: Squamata). *Zoologische Verhandlungen, Leiden* 299: 1-706.
- Colli, G. R., A. K. Péres Jr., and H. J. Cunha. 1998. A new species of *Tupinambis* (Sauria, Teiidae) from central Brazil, with an analysis of morphological and genetic variation in the genus. *Herpetologica* 54(4): 477-492.
- Fitzgerald, L. A., J. A. Cook, and A. L. Aquino. 1999. Molecular phylogenetics and conservation of *Tupinambis* (Sauria: Teiidae). *Copeia* 1999(4): 894-905.
- Lima, A. C. and F. E. Pimenta. 2008. Reptilia, Squamata, Teiidae, *Tupinambis longilineus*: Distribution extension. *Check List* 4(3): 240-243.
- Péres Jr., A. K. and G. R. Colli. 2004. The taxonomic status of *Tupinambis rufescens* and *T. duseni* (Squamata: Teiidae) with a redescription of the two species. *Occasional Papers of the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History* 15: 1-12.

Received June 2008

Accepted August 2008

Published online August 2008