



First record of *Atractus latifrons* (Günther, 1868) from Bolivia (Serpentes: Colubridae)

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ABSTRACT. A list of amphibian and reptile species recorded in the Provincia Madre de Dios (Departamento Pando, Bolivia) is presented. The Broadhead ground snake *Atractus latifrons* is reported from Bolivia for the first time.

■ Amphibia, Reptilia, distribution, Amazonia, Bolivia, *Atractus latifrons*, new country record

Herpetofauna of the central part of the Bolivian Amazonia (Provincia Madre de Dios, Departamento Pando) was surveyed by the first author between 15 January and 1 February 2006. The field research was conducted around three settlements lying in the central part of the Provincia (Barracón, 11°33' S, 66°56' W; Canada, 11°45' S, 67°08' W; Sena, 11°29' S, 67°15' W). The mutual position of these localities forms a nearly equilateral triangular with a side of 31–34 km. Most of the given territory is covered by old secondary forest containing many large emergent trees (e.g. *Bertholletia excelsa*, *Dipteryx micrantha*, *Ficus schultesii* and other species), which were not removed for timber harvest 30–40 years ago (Alverson et al. 2002). The settlements and roads are surrounded by young secondary forest and plantations. An important feature of the area is the presence of isolated enclaves of open or overgrown pampas associated with poorly drained soils (Alverson et al. 2002). These islands of the pampas penetrate the closed forest from the south and east. The elevation of the area ranges from ca. 160 to 200 m a.s.l.

In all, 47 species of amphibians (27) and reptiles (20) were recorded at the surveyed localities (see Appendix). The distribution pattern of the individual species (adopted from De la Riva et al. 2000 and Duellman 2005) shows that the local herpetofauna consists mainly of the Western and South-western Amazonian elements and widespread Amazonian species which is in agreement with the data obtained from the same area by Cadle & Guerrero (2002). There were found only three species having general affinity to southern and eastern more open ecoregions: *Bufo granulatus* (supposed subspecies *B. g. mini*), *Leptodactylus labyrinthicus* and *Scinax parkeri*. Moreover, one of the observed taxa (*Dendropsophus* sp.) probably represents a new still undescribed species. Regarding the general knowledge of the distribution of the individual species in Bolivia *Scinax parkeri* is reported for the first time from Pando and *Atractus latifrons* represents a new country record.

Until now *Atractus latifrons* has been reported from eastern Colombia, eastern Peru, Brazil and Surinam (e.g. Boulenger 1894, Peters & Orejas-Miranda 1970, Dixon & Soini

1977, Péres-Santos & Moreno 1988, Carrillo de Espinosa & Icochea 1995, Claessen 2003). Therefore, our finding of this snake at the settlement of Canada represents the south-westernmost record of the species. The collected specimen was found on January 18 at the edge of a clearing maintained by inhabitants of the settlement around their houses. It crawled across a narrow path leading through dense graminoid vegetation along a small stream at 07:30 h. When disturbed the snake flattened the body and coiled and lifted the tail. The given individual (Fig. 1) was a female having the following



Fig. 1. *Atractus latifrons* (Günther, 1868), Canada

measurements and pholidotic data: Snout-vent length 355 mm, tail length 41mm, upper labials 6/6, loreals 1/1, preoculars 0/0, postoculars 1/1, temporals 1+2/1(+1)+2, dorsals 17, ventrals 142, subcaudals 24+1, anal scale entire. Colour pattern consisted of complete black, white and red rings. The black rings were arranged in 10 pairs separated by the narrower white rings. In addition, one single black ring was present in the neck area. The voucher specimen (CBF 2683) is deposited in the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Coleccion Boliviana de Fauna, La Paz.

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Appendix

List of the amphibian and reptile species recorded in the surroundings of the settlements of Barracón, Canada and Sena in the Bolivian Provincia Madre de Dios (ca = species identified according to advertisement call, ob = observed, ph = photographed, vs = voucher specimen available in the Colección Boliviana de Fauna, La Paz or the National Museum Prague).

SPECIES	BARRACÓN	CANADA	SENA
AMPHIBIA: ANURA			
Bufo			
<i>Bufo granulosis</i> Spix, 1824	vs		
<i>Bufo marinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	ca	ph	ca
<i>Bufo poeppigii</i> Tschudi, 1845			ca
Dendrobatidae			
<i>Epipedobates pictus</i> (Bibron in Tschudi, 1838)	ob	vs	ob
Hylidae			
<i>Dendropsophus leucophyllatus</i> (Beireis, 1783)	ob		
<i>Dendropsophus minutus</i> (Peters, 1872)	vs		vs
<i>Dendropsophus</i> sp.	vs		
<i>Hypsiboas boans</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	ca		
<i>Hypsiboas calcaratus</i> (Troschel, 1848)		vs	
<i>Hypsiboas geographicus</i> (Spix, 1824)		vs	
<i>Hypsiboas cinerascens</i> (Spix, 1824)	ca	vs	ca
<i>Hypsiboas lanciformis</i> Cope, 1871	ob	ob	ca
<i>Osteocephalus</i> sp.		vs	
<i>Phyllomedusa bicolor</i> (Boddaert, 1772)	ob	ca	ca

SPECIES	BARRACÓN	CANADA	SENA
<i>Phyllomedusa camba</i> De La Riva, 2000	ph	vs	ca
<i>Phyllomedusa tomopterna</i> (Cope, 1868)		vs	
<i>Scinax parkeri</i> (Gaigae, 1929)	vs		
<i>Scinax ruber</i> (Laurenti, 1768)	vs	ca	
<i>Trachycephalus venulosus</i> (Laurenti, 1768)			vs
Leptodactylidae			
<i>Eleutherodactylus fenestratus</i> (Steindachner, 1864)	vs	vs	ca
<i>Leptodactylus bolivianus</i> Boulenger, 1898			vs
<i>Leptodactylus</i> cf. <i>didymus</i> Heyer et al., 1996	vs	vs	ca
<i>Leptodactylus fuscus</i> (Schneider, 1799)	vs		
<i>Leptodactylus labyrinthicus</i> (Spix, 1824)	vs		
<i>Leptodactylus leptodactyloides</i> (Andersson, 1945)		vs	
<i>Leptodactylus pentadactylus</i> (Laurenti, 1768)		vs	
<i>Leptodactylus petersi</i> (Steindachner, 1864)		vs	
REPTILIA: CROCODILIA			
Alligatoriidae			
<i>Caiman</i> sp.	ob		
REPTILIA: SQUAMATA: SAURIA			
Gekkonidae			
<i>Gonatodes humeralis</i> (Guichenot, 1855)		ob	
Gymnophthalmidae			
<i>Cercosaura eigenmanni</i> (Griffin, 1917)		vs	
Polychrotidae			
<i>Anolis fuscoauratus</i> Duméril et Bibron, 1837		vs	
Scincidae			
<i>Mabuya nigropunctata</i> (Spix, 1825)		ob	
Teiidae			
<i>Ameiva ameiva</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	ob	ph	ob
<i>Kentropyx pelviceps</i> Cope, 1868		ob	
<i>Tupinambis teguixin</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	ob	ob	
REPTILIA: SQUAMATA: SERPENTES			
Aniliidae			
<i>Anilius scytale</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		ob	
Boidae			
<i>Corallus hortulanus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	ph		
<i>Epicrates cenchria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	ph		
Colubridae			
<i>Atractus latifrons</i> (Günther, 1868)		vs	
<i>Drepanoides anomalus</i> (Jan, 1863)		vs	
<i>Drymarchon corais</i> (Boie, 1827)		vs	ob
<i>Drymoluber dichrous</i> (Peters, 1863)		vs	
<i>Liophis reginae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		vs	
<i>Liophis typhlus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		vs	
<i>Oxyrhopus melanogenys</i> (Tschudi, 1845)		vs	
<i>Rhinobothryum lentiginosum</i> (Scopoli, 1788)		vs	
REPTILIA: TESTUDINES			
Cheliidae			
<i>Mesoclemmys gibba</i> (Schweigger, 1812)		ph	