

SHORT COMMUNICATION

# Filling distribution gap on *Sibon annulatus* and *S. ayerbeorum* (Serpentes: Dipsadidae) in Colombia

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**Keywords:** Chocó, Distribution records, Morphology, Neotropics, Rainforest, Snakes.

**Palabras claves:** Bosque húmedo, Chocó, Morfología, Neotropico, Registros de distribución, Serpientes.

**Palavras-chave:** Chocó, Floresta tropical, Morfologia, Neotrópicos, Registros de distribuição, Serpentes.

The genus *Sibon* Fitzinger, 1826 comprises 17 species distributed from central Mexico to Brazil (Uetz and Hošek 2022). Some members present a variety of contrasting coloration pattern of rings or blotches that mimics coral snakes or arboreal pitvipers respectively (Solórzano 2002, Campbell and Lamar 2004). These color patterns are consistent taxonomically and used to define three species groups (sensu Peters 1960): (i) regularly blotched or banded pattern (*S. annulatus* group), (ii) ocellate pattern (*S. argus* group), and (iii) irregular small blotches, spots, or stippling, all combining to produce a highly disruptive pattern (*S. nebulatus* group). Despite high diversity in Central America (14 species), only five species inhabit South America: *Sibon*

*dunni* Peters, 1957 (endemic to Ecuador), *S. nebulatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (widespread from Mexico to Brazil), *S. annulatus* (Günther, 1872) (Moreno-Arias 2010, Meneses-Pelayo *et al.* 2016), the recently described species *S. beviridgelyi* Arteaga, Salazar-Valenzuela, Mebert, Peñafiel, Aguiar, Sánchez-Nivicela, Pyron, Colston, Cisneros-Heredia, Yáñez-Muñoz, Venegas, Guayasamin and Torres-Carvajal, 2018, and *S. ayerbeorum* Vera-Pérez, 2019.

Among the South American species, *Sibon annulatus* and *S. ayerbeorum* are mainly distributed in the lowlands of the Chocóan region between Colombia and Ecuador. The taxonomic history of *S. annulatus* has been dynamic; it was synonymized with *S. dimidiatus* (Günther, 1872), because of poor definition and the lack of available material for comparisons (Wilson and Myer 1985, Kofron 1990). However, Savage and McDiarmid (1992) later recognized *S. annulatus*

Received 24 May 2022

Accepted 16 November 2022

Distributed December 2022

as a unique species based on comprehensive sampling. Moreno-Arias (2010) provided the first record of *S. annulatus* from Colombia and South America, from Alto de la Paz, San Martín, Cesar (7.9562° N, 73.3480° W; 1,402 m a.s.l.). Subsequently, Meneses-Pelayo *et al.* (2016) updated its distribution in Colombia based on three newly collected specimens from San José del Palmar, Chocó (4.9684° N, 76.2277° W; 1,500 m a.s.l.); El Afirmado, Pie de Pato, Chocó (5.6419° N, 77.0755° W; 320 m a.s.l.); Serranía de los Yariguies, La Colorada, San Vicente de Chucurí, Santander (6.7925° N, 73.4795° W; 1,420 m a.s.l.). They also defined the species' distribution limits in Colombia and Ecuador based on literature records, but without detailed information (Meneses-Pelayo *et al.* 2016). This species may be differentiated from most of its congeners other than *S. dimidiatus* by having (i) dorsal bands extending across the venter and (ii) penultimate supralabial not contacting the orbit. *Sibon annulatus* differs from *S. dimidiatus* (characteristics in parenthesis) by having (i) two postmentals, partially fused or reduced to a single small scale (single large postmental) and (ii) ventral scales 161–192 (187–200) (Savage and McDiarmid 1992, Köhler *et al.* 2010, Lotzkat *et al.* 2012).

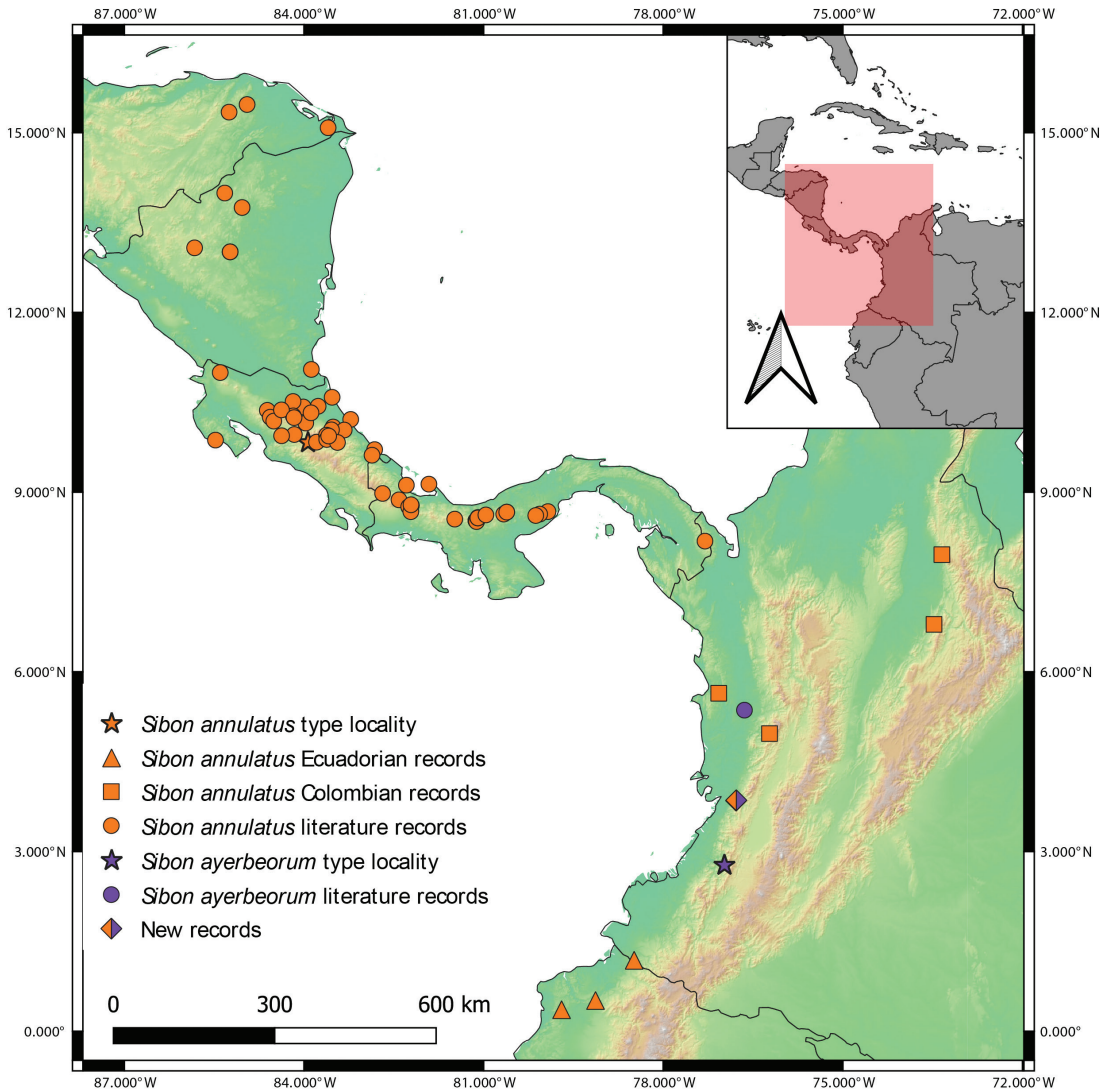
*Sibon ayerbeorum* was recently described based on four specimens (Vera-Pérez, 2019) collected from La Playa and La Cueva sites in Parque Nacional Natural Munchique, Cauca, Colombia (2.771000° N, 76.980167° W; 1,135 m a.s.l.). Later, a fifth specimen was collected at Parcela Permanente de Investigación Biológica, Chocó, Colombia (5.360° N, 76.646° W; 96 m a.s.l.) by Echevarría-Rentería and Medina-Rangel (2021), a distance of 282 km from the type locality. This species is distinguished from all other *Sibon* species, except from *S. argus* (Cope, 1875) and *S. longifrenis* (Stejneger, 1909), by having (i) ocellated coloration pattern; (ii) dorsal scale rows 15-15/17-15; (iii) preocular absent; (iv) six supralabial, with the penultimate supralabial in contact with the eye; (v) first pair of infralabial generally in contact behind

symphysial. But differs from *S. argus* and *S. longifrenis* by having (i) fewer ventral scales, 155 and 136–140 in males and females respectively (*S. argus*: 181–201 in males and 186–192 in females; *S. longifrenis*: 166–173 in males and 147–168 in females); (ii) fewer subcaudal scales, 93 and 78–79 in males and females respectively (*S. argus*: 112–121 in males and 186–192 in females; *S. longifrenis*: 95–106 in males and 80–101 in females); (iii) non-protuberant eyes (protuberant in *S. argus*); (iv) postmental scale absent (can be absent or present in *S. longifrenis*) (Vera-Pérez 2019).

Herein, we fill the distribution gap of *S. annulatus* and *S. ayerbeorum* in the Colombian Chocóan lowlands based on specimens that were found in sympatry at El Salto, Buenaventura, Valle del Cauca (3.855785° N, 76.782063° W; 756 m a.s.l.: Figures 1 and 2). Additionally, we summarize the records of *S. annulatus* from Ecuador.

An uncollected juvenile of *S. annulatus* (Figure 2A) was found on a shrub at 23:00 h on 29 October 2014. We identified it by absence of contact between orbit and large penultimate supralabial (Figure 3A), postmental scales two (Figure 3A), ventral scales 168, dorsal scale rows 15-15-15 (Table 1), and coloration pattern (Figure 2A): consisting of 58 black irregular bands, extending to the venter, giving the impression of zigzag black blocks; these bands contrast with ground colour that is red middorsally, yellow laterally and pale yellow-cream ventrolaterally; eyes red with subelliptical black pupil.

An adult *S. ayerbeorum* (IMCN:REP:215, Museo de Ciencias Naturales Federico Carlos Lehmann Valencia; Figure 2B) was collected from a Pteridophyta leaf at 01:00 h on 07 January 2015. We identified it by the contact between orbit and large supralabial scale (Figure 3B), absence of postmental scales (Figure 3B); first pair of supralabials not in contact behind the symphysial; ventral scales 149; dorsal scale rows 14-15-15 (Table 1); coloration pattern (Figure 2B) consisting of yellowish-brown dorsal



**Figure 1.** Distribution map of *Sibon annulatus* (orange), *S. ayerbeorum* (purple) and the new record of both species. All records are provided in Appendix I.

background with several irregular ocelli in paravertebral and lateral region bordered with reddish-brown with dark brown extending to the edge of the ventral scales, Black lateral blotches in contact on the anterior and middle part of the body, creating a narrow lateral black stripe; some

ocelli on the tail are connected laterally; the ventral pattern consists of alternating yellow and black blotches, similar to a chess-board; eyes brown with yellow mottling, pupil black.

Ecuadorian specimens of *S. annulatus* initially recorded by Yáñez-Muñoz *et al.*

**Table 1.** Scutellation counts of new Colombia specimens of *Sibon annulatus* and *S. ayerbeorum*. Left-right variation is indicated by a slash.

	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> (unvouchered)	<i>Sibon ayerbeorum</i> (IMCN:REP:215)
Total length (mm)	288	371
Ventrals	168	149
Subcaudals	105	93
Dorsal scale rows	15-15-15	14-15-15
Postmentals	2	0
Postoculars	2/2	2/2
Anterior temporals	2/2	1/1
Posterior temporals	2/3	2/2
Supralabials	7/8	7/8
Infralabials	7/7	6/6
Supraoculars	1/1	1/1
Preoculars	0/0	0/0
Contact eye-penultimate supralabial	No	Yes
Anal	Entire	Entire

(2009) at Tobar Donoso, Carchi province (unvouchered: 1.184507° N, 78.488011° W; 120 m a.s.l.), exhibit similarity in coloration (Yáñez-Muñoz *et al.* 2009: see their Anexo I) and lepidosis to the specimens recorded in Colombia (Meneses-Pelayo *et al.* 2016; this study). A second specimen (unvouchered) was reported as *Sibon* sp. (Figure 2C) at the Bilsa Biological Station (0.3591° N, 79.7005° W; Figure 1), Esmeraldas province by Ortega-Andrade *et al.* (2010: page 126, Figure 9B). A third specimen (MZUTI 3034) was recorded in Reserva Itapoa, Esmeralda province (0.51307° N, 79.13401° W; Figure 1) by Arteaga *et al.* (2018: Figure 2A). These two last specimens had similar scutellation (ventral scales 197; dorsal scale rows 15-15-14; two post-ocular scales; 5-6 supralabial scales in contact with the orbit; eight infralabial scales) and coloration pattern (42 dark bands separated by paler interspaces) with the new specimen, but

differ from our new specimen in color (red with yellow tonalities and black bands vs reddish brown with green and brown bands). We believe that this difference is due to ontogenic changes documented in several species of the family [*Atractus* Wagler, 1828 (Passos *et al.* 2010a, b, c), *Dipsas* Laurenti, 1768 (Harvey *et al.* 2008, Barros *et al.* 2012), *Oxyrhopus* Wagler, 1830 (Lynch, 2009), *Sibon* (Lotzkat *et al.*, 2012)]. Although Arteaga (2020) compiled the records from Ecuador without providing source information (museum/collection specimens, observation or literature), we accept that his identifications and distribution records are valid. However, we did not include them here due to the lack of specimen location information.

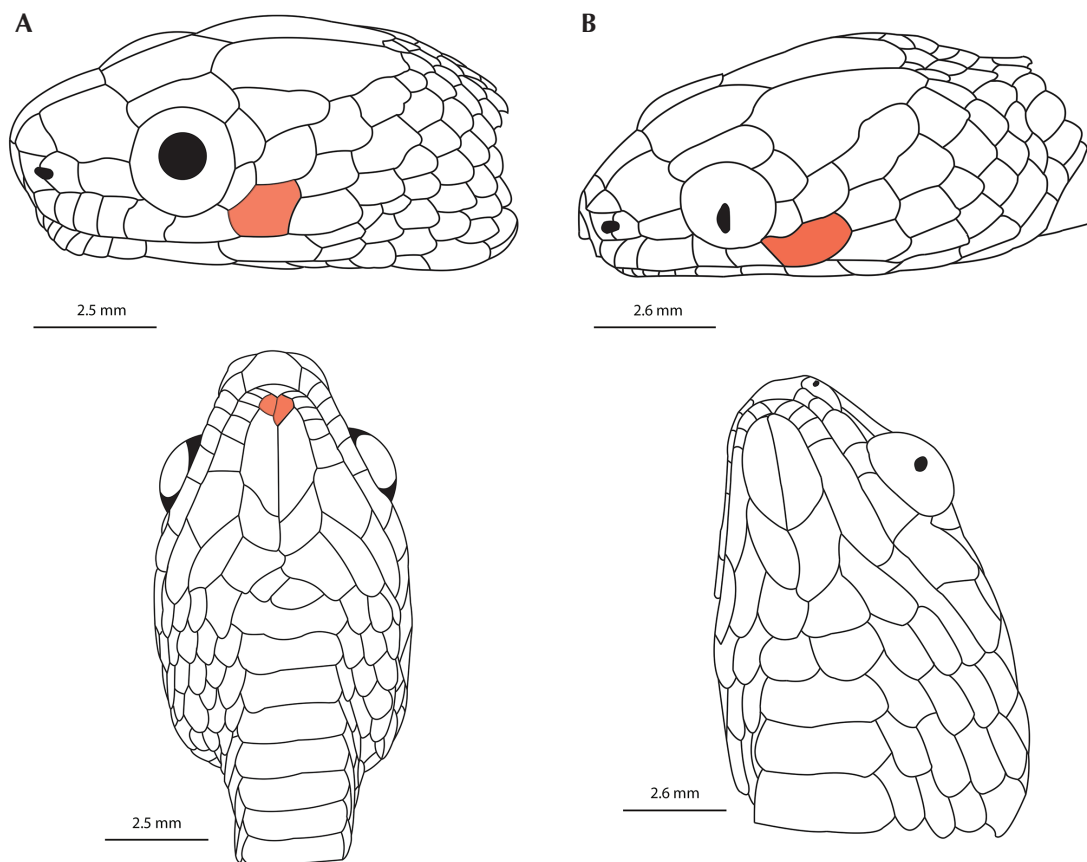
During the course of the examination of the *S. ayerbeorum* specimen, the contact of the first infralabial scales behind the symphyisial was difficult to determine. It seems that there is more



**Figure 2.** Color in life of (A) *Sibon annulatus* from El Salto, Buenaventura, Colombia (photo by OH); (B) *S. ayerbeorum* IMCN:REP:215 from El Salto, Buenaventura, Colombia (photo by AFJ); (C) *S. annulatus* from the Bilsa Biological Station, Esmeraldas, Ecuador (photo by Julieta Bermingham).

variation than the expected “generally in contact”. In our new specimen and one paratype (MHNUC-He-Se-000660; Vera-Pérez, 2019: Figure 2B) both infralabials are separated by the chinshield and mental, whereas in the holotype (MHNUC-He-Se-000659; Vera-Pérez, 2019: Figure 2A) and Chocó specimen (COLZOOCH-H 1173; Echevarría-Rentería and Medina-Rangel 2021; Figure 2C) they are in contact. The absence of contact led to the possibility that the specimen could be *S. longifrenis*, because this species has no contact between the first infralabials, absence/presence of tiny postmental scale, and the lower counts of ventral and subcaudal scales resemble the count of our new specimen. However, the differences between these two species are not completely clear, and we hypothesize that they are sister species due to morphological similarities. To distinguish between the two species, we proposed the use of the postmental scale condition (absent in *S. ayerbeorum* and present in *S. longifrenis*) rather than contact between the first infralabials to diagnose them. Savage and McDiarmid (1992) stated for *S. longifrenis* “almost always with single small postmental (absent in one specimen)”, meaning that of their nine examined specimens from Costa Rica and Panama postmental scales were absent in only one. This may indicate that the different specimen was actually *S. ayerbeorum*. For this reason, a further study including the *S. longifrenis* specimens from Central America is needed to confirm or reject our observations and improve the variation and differences between both species.

Until new evidence (molecular and hemipenial data) is provided, we allocate these Chocoan specimens to *S. annulatus* and *S. ayerbeorum*, based on scale counts and coloration pattern. These records fill a gap in the known distribution of *S. annulatus* at 150 km south and 600 km north from the closest records in Colombia and Ecuador respectively. The new record of *S. ayerbeorum* is 121 km north from the type locality and 167 km south of the record provided by Echavarría-Rentería *et al.* (2021).



**Figure 3.** Illustration of lateral and ventral view of head in (A) *Sibon annulatus* and (B) *S. ayerbeorum* from El Salto (Buenaventura, Colombia). The large supralabial and the postmental scales are shown in red.

*Acknowledgments.*—Thanks to Ronald A. Viafara for the images design of *S. annulatus*. Victoria Cardona-B. helped in fieldwork. Fernando Castro-H. and Grupo de Laboratorio de Herpetología for support and comments on the manuscript. Mauricio Ortega-Andrade and Julieta Bermingham for sharing information and photographs about *Sibon annulatus* specimens from Ecuador. Teddy Angarita, Abel Batista, and Vinicius Guerra Batista for valuable comments to improve an earlier manuscript. Jaime Bertoluci, Ross D. MacCulloch and two anonymous reviewers to provide useful comments and suggestions on the manuscript.

AFJM and AVZ were supported by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior, Brasil (CAPES), Finance Code 001 (grant number: AFJ 88882.462010/2019-01; AVZ 1692475). The specimen collection was authorized by Autoridad Nacional de Licencias Ambientales (ANLA) under expedient No. RCI0005-00-2018. 🐍

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Editor: Ross D. MacCulloch

Appendix I. Records of *Sibon annulatus* and *S. ayerbeorum*.

Longitude	Latitude	Record type
-83.935635	9.826328	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Type locality
-83.53333333	10.58333333	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-83.76666667	10.43333333	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-83.22277778	10.2138889	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-83.610943	9.920028	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-82.822926	9.710193	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-84.015	10.421946	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-83.516668	10.087367	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-83.973629	10.153257	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-84.185638	10.513241	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-83.330986	10.037173	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-85.40195	10.99637	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-82.86666667	9.6166667	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-84.615769	10.365485	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-84.566667	10.250492	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-83.793066	9.834581	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-83.5445	10.0396	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-84.50787	10.18564	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-83.626236	9.951882	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-84.182416	10.273189	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-85.481384	9.868858	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-83.88573	10.324289	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-84.164143	9.962061	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-83.622876	9.879236	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-83.443688	9.829227	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-83.590692	9.936801	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-84.377457	9.94134	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-84.379357	10.372805	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-84.169232	10.243636	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-83.6	15.0833	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-85.254026	15.34399	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-84.95332778	15.4710528	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-85.83038889	13.0783611	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-85.0367	13.7517	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-85.3267	13.9933	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-85.2366	13.0114	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record



Appendix I. Continued.

Longitude	Latitude	Record type
-85.23656	13.01139	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-83.88011	11.04856	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-85.23655556	13.0113889	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-80.61666667	8.6666667	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-80.66666667	8.6333333	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-82.6901	8.9785	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-82.4159	8.8714	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-82.2092	8.7776	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-82.2543	8.7553	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-82.2185	8.6739	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-82.2155	8.7891	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-81.4847	8.5494	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-81.1328	8.5249	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-81.1193	8.5146	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-81.121	8.5082	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-81.0989	8.569	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-81.0971	8.577	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-81.0989	8.569	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-79.92755556	8.6750278	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-80.0666	8.6333	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-80.61666667	8.6666667	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-82.292758	9.116576	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-80.131693	8.609784	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-81.916667	9.133333	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-80.965002	8.619461	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-77.305385	8.182102	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Literature record
-73.479595	6.792548	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Colombia record
-73.348031	7.956254	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Colombia record
-77.0755	5.64194	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Colombia record
-76.227597	4.968406	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Colombia record
-79.70055556	0.3591667	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Ecuador record
-78.488011	1.184507	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Ecuador record
-79.13401	0.51307	<i>Sibon annulatus</i> - Ecuador record
-76.980167	2.771	<i>Sibon ayerbeorum</i> - Type locality
-76.646	5.36	<i>Sibon ayerbeorum</i> - Record
-76.782063	3.855785	New records