

Reptilia, Squamata, Tropicuridae, *Stenocercus sinesaccus* Torres–Carvajal, 2005: Distribution extension

Alessandro R. Morais^{1*}, Luciana Signorelli², Raísa R. S. Vieira¹ and Rogério P. Bastos³

1 Universidade Federal de Goiás, Instituto de Ciências Biológicas, Graduação em Ciências Biológicas. Caixa Postal 131. CEP 74001-970. Goiânia, GO, Brazil.

2 Universidade Federal de Goiás, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ecologia e Evolução. Caixa Postal 131, CEP 74001-970. Goiânia, GO, Brazil.

3 Universidade Federal de Goiás, Instituto de Ciências Biológicas, Departamento de Biologia Geral. Caixa Postal 131. CEP 74001-970. Goiânia, GO, Brazil.

* Corresponding author: E-mail: alessandrogy@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: The present study reports the easternmost known record for the tropicurid lizard *Stenocercus sinesaccus* Torres–Carvajal, 2005, at Floresta Nacional de Silvânia, state of Goiás, Brazil, in a transition area between cerrado *sensu strictu* and gallery forest

The genus *Stenocercus* has a wide distribution in South America, with approximately 61 species occupying areas with elevations from 0 to 4000 m (Torres–Carvajal *et al.* 2007). In Brazil, nine species are found (Nogueira and Rodrigues 2006; Bérnils 2008): *S. azureus* (Müller, 1882); *S. caducus* (Cope, 1862); *S. dumerilii* (Steindachner, 1867), *S. fimbriatus* Ávila-Pires, 1995; *S. quinarius* Nogueira and Rodrigues, 2006; *S. roseiventris* Duméril and Bibron, 1837; *S. sinesaccus* Torres–Carvajal, 2005; *S. squarrosus* Nogueira and Rodrigues, 2006; *S. tricristatus* (Duméril, 1851).

Stenocercus sinesaccus was described by Torres–Carvajal (2005), based on specimens collected at Chapada dos Guimarães (15°26' S, 55°45' W), state of Mato Grosso, Brazil. New records and localities were presented in Nogueira and Rodrigues (2006), as part of the material examined for the description of *Stenocercus quinarius* and *S. squarrosus*, and represented the previously most complete account on the distribution of the species, which is known from the state of Rondônia to southwestern state of Goiás, in the western portion of the Cerrado biome. Further records were obtained by Vaz–Silva *et al.* (2007), in municipality of Aporé (18°40'26" S, 51°52'50" W), state of Goiás, and Macedo *et al.* (2008), in Fazenda Jaburi, municipality of Espigão do Oeste (11°35'–11°38' S, 60°41'–60°45' W), state of Rondônia.

Herein, we present a new record for the species, based on a male specimen collected on September 13th of 2008, at Floresta Nacional (FLONA) de Silvânia (16°38'35" S, 48°36'14" W, Figure 1). The specimen was deposited in the Zoological Collection of Universidade Federal de Goiás (ZUFG 130) and it was identified, according to Torres–Carvajal (2007), by scales on posterior surface of thighs keeled and imbricates, caudal fractures planes absent, absence of a deep posthumeral mite pocket covered by an axillary flap, and posterior supraciliares not enlarged. Its weight, snout–vent length and tail length were,

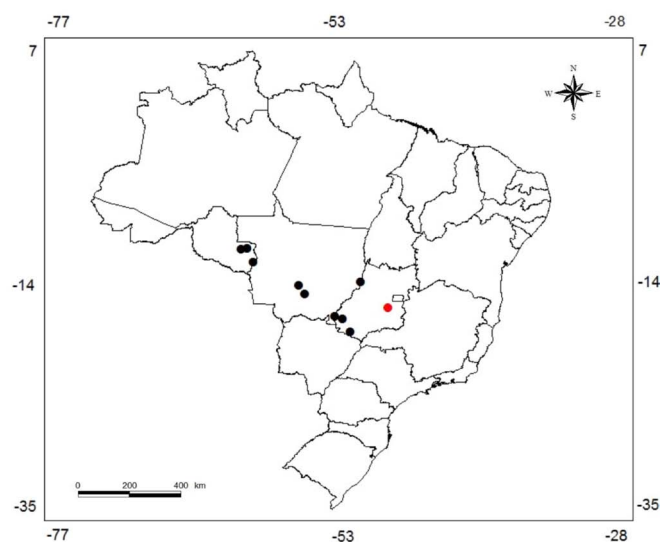


FIGURE 1. Distribution of *Stenocercus sinesaccus*: Red point is a new locality of occurrence from Floresta Nacional de Silvânia (16°38'35" S, 48°36'14" W), state of Goiás, Brazil.

respectively, 18.3 g, 89.84 mm and 197.78 mm.

FLONA de Silvânia is a conservation unit located at municipality of Silvânia, in south-central portion of the state of Goiás, dominated by cerrado *sensu strictu*, cerrado field and gallery forest. The specimen was manually collected in a transition area between cerrado *sensu strictu* and gallery forest (license permits # 15377-4, conceded by Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade [ICMBio]).

This new locality of occurrence of *S. sinesaccus* represents the easternmost known record for the species, located about 360 km E from Cocalinho, state of Mato Grosso, the nearest locality provided by Nogueira and Rodrigues 2006 (Figure 1).

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