

New record and geographic distribution map of *Alexandresaurus camacan* Rodrigues, Pellegrino, Dixo, Verdade, Pavan, Argôlo and Sites Jr., 2007 (Squamata: Gymnophthalmidae) in northeastern Brazil

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ABSTRACT: We provide a new record of *Alexandresaurus camacan* for the state of Bahia and a distribution map for the species. *Alexandresaurus* was previously known from seven localities in the state of Bahia, all in the Atlantic Forest Domain. The new record is in the Serra da Jiboia, an enclave of Atlantic Forest in the Caatinga Domain.

The monotypic gymnophthalmid genus *Alexandresaurus* was described by Rodrigues *et al.* (2007) from Atlantic Forest remnants in the state of Bahia, northeastern Brazil to accommodate its sole species, *Alexandresaurus camacan* Rodrigues, Pellegrino, Dixo, Verdade, Pavan, Argôlo and Sites Jr., 2007. *Alexandresaurus camacan* is a large and slightly elongate lizard, reaching a maximum snout-vent length of 70 mm (Rodrigues *et al.* 2007). Until recently, the known geographic distribution of *A. camacan* included only five localities in the state of Bahia, northeastern Brazil, all in the Atlantic Forest Domain (Figure 1): Ilhéus (15°10' S, 39°03' W), Una (15°16' S, 39°07' W), Jussari (Serra do Teimoso; 15°19' S, 39°31' W), and Uruçuca (14°33' S,

39°18' W) (Rodrigues *et al.* 2007), and São Sebastião do Passé (12°28' S, 38°22' W) (Freitas *et al.* 2007).

We provide a new record for *Alexandresaurus camacan* in Bahia. From 18-23 July 2012, during a herpetological survey from the Biodiversity Research Program – PPBio Semiárido/CNPq, we collected a single specimen of *A. camacan* (Figure 2) in a pitfall trap installed at Serra da Jiboia, municipality of Santa Terezinha (12°50' S, 39°28' W; 777 m asl; Figure 1). Serra da Jiboia is an

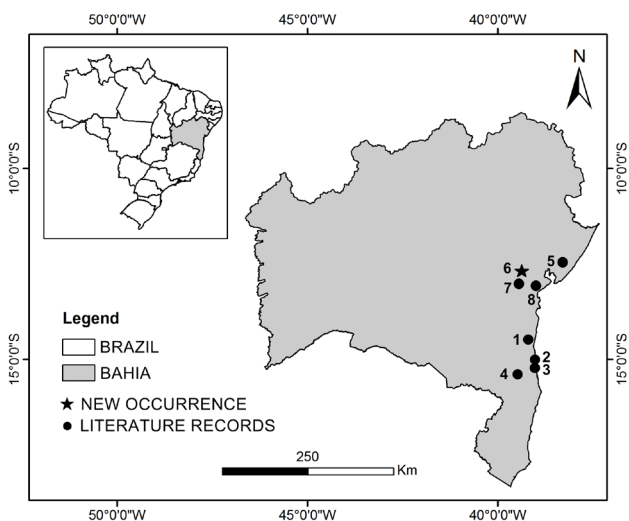


FIGURE 1. Geographic distribution of *Alexandresaurus camacan* in the state of Bahia, Brazil. 1. Uruçuca (Rodrigues *et al.* 2007); 2. Ilhéus (Rodrigues *et al.* 2007); 3. Una (Rodrigues *et al.* 2007); 4. Jussari (Serra do Teimoso) (Rodrigues *et al.* 2007); 5. São Sebastião do Passé (Freitas *et al.* 2007); 6. Serra da Jiboia (new record); 7. Amargosa (Matos *et al.* 2013); 8. Jaguaripe (Matos *et al.* 2013).

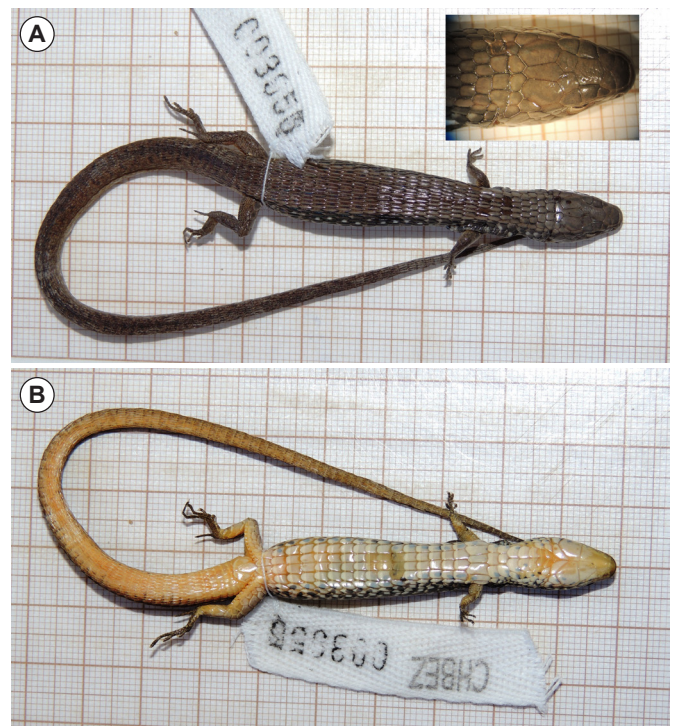


FIGURE 2. A male specimen of *Alexandresaurus camacan* (63 mm SVL, CHBEZ 3955) from the Serra da Jiboia, state of Bahia, Brazil in (a) dorsal and (b) ventral views. Photos by: Raul Sales.

enclave of Atlantic Forest in the semiarid region of the state of Bahia. It constitutes a complex of low hills with altitudes between 600 and 840 m covering about 22,000 ha in six municipalities: Santa Terezinha, Castro Alves, Elísio Medrado, Varzedo, São Miguel das Matas and Laje (Zacca *et al.* 2011). These low mountains are covered by different vegetational physiognomies, with swamp forest on the hillside, caatinga vegetation in the base, and rupestrian field at the top (Queiroz *et al.* 1996). Average annual temperature is 21°C, and total rainfall reaches approximately 1,200 mm/year (Zacca *et al.* 2001).

The Serra da Jiboia is distant *ca.* 190 km North from Uruçuca, the closest known locality for *A. camacaná* in the south, and *ca.* 125 km from São Sebastião do Passé in northeast direction. Recently, following the acceptance of this manuscript, Matos *et al.* (2013) added two more localities to the known geographic distribution of *A. camacaná*, both in the state of Bahia (Figure 1): Amargosa (13°06' S, 39°40' W) and Jaguaripe (13°11' S, 39°00' W). Amargosa is only 35 km distant from Serra da Jiboia. The current known geographic distribution of *A. camacaná* thus includes eight localities, all in the state of Bahia (Figure 1).

This is the first record of *A. camacaná* in the Caatinga Domain. The specimen was deposited in the Coleção Herpetológica do Departamento de Botânica, Ecologia e Zoologia da UFRN (CHBEZ 3955). Specimen identification was verified by: M. T. Rodrigues. Collection permit numbers: 15608-1, Issuing agency: ICMBio, SISBIO.

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