



Distribution extension of *Alopoglossus buckleyi* (O'Shaughnessy, 1881) (Squamata: Alopoglossidae)

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The family Alopoglossidae is composed by the genus *Alopoglossus* Boulenger, 1885 and *Ptychoglossus* Boulenger, 1890, which is distributed from Costa Rica to northern South America (Köhler et al., 2012; Peloso and Morales, 2017; Ribeiro-Junior and Amaral, 2017). A recent study using morphological and molecular dataset increased the number of species in the genus *Alopoglossus* from nine to fourteen (Ribeiro-Júnior et al. 2020): *Alopoglossus amazonius* Ruthven, 1924, *A. andeanus* Ruibal, 1952, *A. angulatus* (Linnaeus, 1758), *A. atriventris* Duellman, 1973, *A. avilapiresae* Ribeiro-Júnior, Choueri, Lobos, Venegas, Torres-Carvajal & Werneck, 2020, *A. buckleyi* (O'Shaughnessy, 1881), *A. carinicaudatus* (Cope, 1876), *A. collii* Ribeiro-Júnior, Choueri, Lobos, Venegas, Torres-Carvajal & Werneck, 2020, *A. copii* Boulenger, 1885, *A. embera* Peloso & Morales, 2017, *A. festae* Peracca, 1904, *A. lehmanni* Ayala & Harris, 1984, *A. meloi* Ribeiro-Júnior (2018), and *A. viridiceps* Torres-Carvajal & Lobos, 2014. *Alopoglossus buckleyi* is a terrestrial and diurnal lizard species, mainly found among leaf litter, in shaded or partially shaded spots (Ávila-Pires, 1995). It is distributed in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru (Ribeiro-Junior and Amaral, 2017; Ribeiro-Júnior et al., 2020). Here, we present a new record of this species in the State of Acre, Brazil, extending its distribution to the east.

On September 2018 an individual of *Alopoglossus buckleyi* (Figure 1) was captured in a pitfall trap at the Cazumbá-Iracema Extractive Reserve in the State of Acre, Brazil (09°07'50.0"S, 68°56'17.1"W, 557 a.s.l.). The sampled area is composed of secondary forest, which has already been deforested and is now in a state of regeneration. The species was identified using the taxonomic key proposed by Ávila-Pires (1995) and Köhler et al. (2012). *Alopoglossus buckleyi* differs from most species of the

genus by presenting dorsal scales rhomboidal or lanceolate, in oblique and transverse rows, and scales on side of neck small and granular; and differs from *A. atriventris* (most apparently related species) by presenting smooth ventral scales. The specimen was euthanized with lidocaine, fixed in a solution of 10% formalin, preserved in a 70% ethanol solution and housed in the Herpetological Collection of the Universidade Federal do Acre, Rio Branco Municipality, State of Acre, Brazil.

This is the second record of *Alopoglossus buckleyi* for the state of Acre, expanding the distribution to 350 km southeast of the previous record (Bernarde et al., 2011). In one year of sampling in the area, only one individual was found, which may be a result of the cryptic behavior and low population density in the locality. Although this species is classified as Least Concern by the IUNC, high frequency of fires and deforestation caused by logging and cattle raising in the Amazon, which intensify the natural fragmentation of its habitat (Malhi et al., 2008), could potentially affect the populations of this species.

Although knowledge on the taxonomic status of *Alopoglossus* has increased in recent years (Goicoechea et al., 2016; Ribeiro-Junior et al., 2020), many species still lack important information about natural history and distribution, which increases the need for further studies. This new record highlights our lack of knowledge on *A. buckleyi*, which is the result of poor sampling in many areas of the Amazon (Ribeiro-Júnior and Amaral, 2016). Since the distribution of Alopoglossidae species encompasses two or more areas of endemism (Ribeiro-Junior and Amaral, 2017), systematic surveys should be conducted to improve our understanding of the distribution of the species and in this family, as well as other of the Amazonian reptile species.

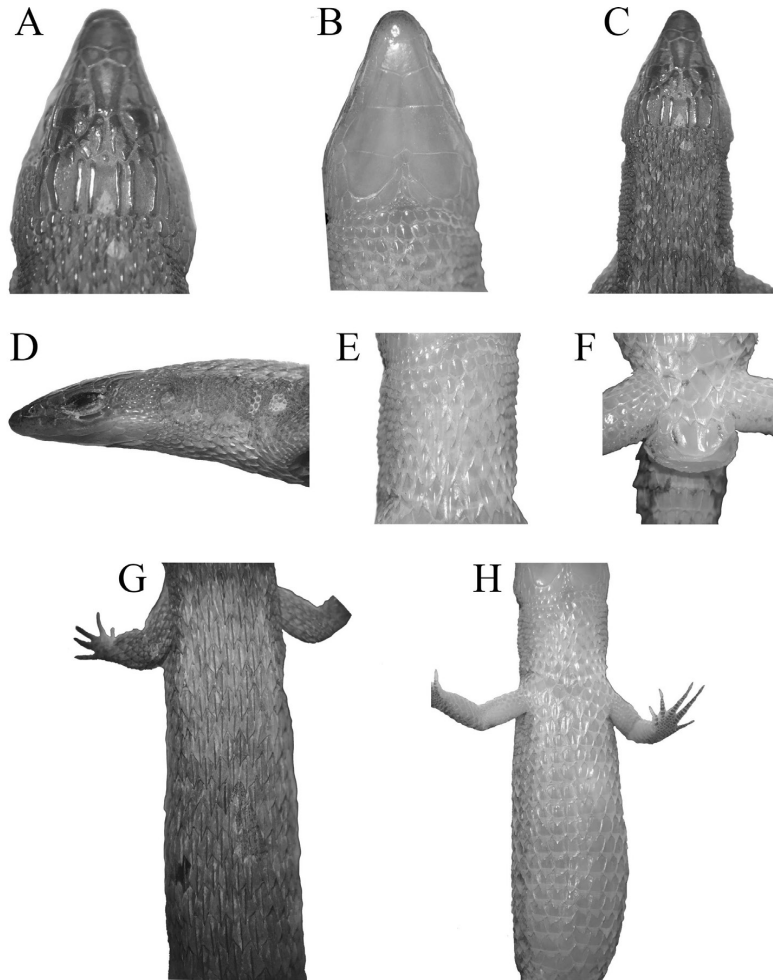


Figure 1. Individual of *Alopoglossus buckleyi* collected at Cazumbá-Iracema Extractive Reserve in the State of Acre, Brazil. (A) Dorsal and (B) ventral views of the head, (C) dorsal, (D) lateral and (E) ventral views of the neck, (F) ventral view of the cloaca, (G) dorsal and (H) ventral views of the dorsum.

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