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

Alessandro R. Morais 1, Luciana Signorelli 2, Raísa R. S. Vieira 1 and Rogério P. Bastos 3

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 Zoologia, Departamento de Zoologia. 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: alessandrogyn@hotmail.com

**ABSTRACT:** The present study reports the easternmost known record for the tropidurid 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 supraciliaries not enlarged. Its weight, snout–vent length and tail length were, respectively, 18.3 g, 89.84 mm and 197.78 mm.

**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.
Morais et al. | Reptilia, Squamata, Tropiduridae, Stenocercus sinesaccus Torres–Carvajal, 2005

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: We thank Dr. Omar Torres–Carvajal and an anonymous reviewer for criticizing the manuscript. Dr. Robson Ávila for confirming the identification of the lizard. We also thank Gisela Signorell and Natan Maciel for comments on this manuscript. Guilherme Oliveira for making the map. Floresta Nacional de Silvândia provided the logistic support during the field activities. CNPq (Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico) and CAPES (Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior) for fellowships to RPB and LS, respectively. Financial support was provided by CNPq, FAPEG (Fundaçao de Amparo a Pesquisa do Estado de Goiás), and FUNAPE (Fundaçao de Apoio à Pesquisa/UPG).

LITERATURE CITED

Received: April 2009
Revised: December 2009
Accepted: February 2010
Published online: March 2010
Editorial responsibility: Alejandro R. Giraudo