The genus *Sibon* Fitzinger, 1826 currently comprises 16 species (Uetz, 2017), most species with a restricted distribution in Central America (*Sibon anthracops* (Cope, 1868); *S. argus* (Cope, 1875); *S. carri* (Shreve, 1951); *S. dimidiatus* ( Günther, 1872); *S. lamari* Solorzano, 2001; *S. linearis* Perez-Higareda, Lopez-Luna and Smith, 2002; *S. longifrenis* (Stejneger, 1909); *S. manzamaresi* Mcranie, 2007; *S. merendonensis* Rovito, Papenfuss and Vásquez-almañán, 2012; *S. miskitus* Mcranie, 2006; *S. noalamina* Lotzkat, Hertz and Köhler, 2012; *S. perissostichon* Köhler, Lotzkat and Hertz, 2010; *S. sanniolus* (Cope, 1866)). Three species occur in South America, *S. dunni* Peters, 1957 with distribution restricted to Ecuador (Kofron, 1990) and two species, *S. annulatus* ( Günther, 1872) and *S. nebulatus* (Linnaeus, 1758), occur in Central America and South America (Cunha and Nascimento, 1993; Lewis et al., 2013; Meneses-Pelayo et al, 2016). Of these, only *S. nebulatus* occurs in Brazil, being reported for the states of Pará (Silva and Sites, 1995; Frota et al., 2007; Brito et al., 2017), Maranhão (Freitas et al., 2017), Ceará (Verde and Cascon, 1990; Cunha and Nascimento, 1993; Loebmann, and Haddad, 2010), Paraíba (França et al., 2011; Rodrigues et al., 2015) and Alagoas (Freire, 1998; Silva et al., 2006).

*Sibon nebulatus* is an arboreal species of small to moderate size, with snout-vent length approximately 530 mm (França et al., 2012) and it feeds on slugs (Cunha and Nascimento, 1993). This species can be distinguished from other species of the genus from South America (*S. annulatus* and *S. dunni*) by the contact between the first infralabials posterior to the mental region and having more than 155 ventral scales (Peters and Orejas-Miranda, 1970). Herein, we report a distribution extension of *S. nebulatus* and also provide

![Figure 1. Geographical distribution of *Sibon nebulatus* (Linnaeus, 1758). Black circle: represents literature records, star: represents new state record and the grey colour represent other countries with occurrence of *S. nebulatus*. The symbols of the Brazilian States are PA (Pará), MA (Maranhão), CE (Ceará), PB (Paraíba), PE (Pernambuco) and AL (Alagoas).](image-url)
On 8 February 2010 an individual of *S. nebulatus* (Fig. 2) was collected in a forest environment of the Campo de Instrução Marechal Newton Cavalcante (CIMNC) (-7.840766, -35.101244; datum WGS84), an Atlantic Forest remnant that covers the municipalities of Araçoiaba, Igarassu, Paulista, Paudalho and Tracunhaém in the state of Pernambuco, northeast of Brazil. The individual is an adult male with snout-vent length 463 mm, tail length 153 mm, number of ventral scales 188 and subcaudal scales 88.

The specimen voucher was deposited in the herpetological and paleontological collection of Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco (CHP-UFRPE 553) and was collected under SISBIO collect permit (SISBIO 10769-2). The record extends the geographical distribution by about 200 km, in a straight line, from the most northern recorded location and 115 km from the most southern recorded location, within the Atlantic Rain Forest in which the species was previously found. This new record fills the distribution gap between the states of Paraíba and Alagoas within Brazil.

Although *Sibon nebulatus* has a wide geographic extent, the specimens of this species are scarce in the collections (Cunha and Nascimento, 1993). Furthermore, most individuals were collected in the Amazon region and very few individuals were recorded for the Atlantic Forest (Cunha and Nascimento, 1993; Freire, 1998; Silva et al., 2006; França et al., 2012). Due to the critical state of conservation of the Atlantic Forest, mainly in the north of the São Francisco River, which have less than 5% of their original forest (Galindo-Leal and Câmara, 2003), forest remnants of the CIMNC are extremely important for regional biodiversity, given that it is considered the largest block of forests north of the São Francisco River (Lucena, 2009).

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**References**


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