The lizard genus *Anolis*, with more than 400 species, is a widely distributed lineage in the Americas occupying almost every ecosystem from the southeastern United States, through Central America, the Caribbean and far south to Bolivia (Poe et al. 2017; Uetz et al. 2017). The lineage has been a model system to answer many questions in speciation and biogeography (Ingram et al. 2016; Manthey et al. 2016). As such, knowing the geographic distribution is critical to better understand the patterns and processes leading to the extreme species diversity in anoles.

*Anolis anoriensis* Velasco et al. 2010 is only known from its type locality Vereda El Retiro, municipality of Anorí, Department of Antioquia, Colombia, on the eastern versant of the northern Cordillera Central (6.9833N, 75.1347W, elevation 1374 m above sea level). It is found in riparian vegetation of primary and secondary forest, usually perched in shrubs, ferns, herbs and trees (Molina-Zuluaga and Gutiérrez-Cárdenas, 2007).

During recent fieldworks conducted on the northern Andes in the Department of Antioquia, Colombia, eight individuals of *Anolis anoriensis* (Figure 1) were collected. All specimens were found at night perched on low vegetation in forest interior between April 19 of 2014 and May 27 of 2017. The specimens were photographed, measured, euthanized using 2% lidocaine solution, and later deposited at the Museo de Herpetología Universidad de Antioquia, Medellín, Colombia (voucher specimens and localities are listed in the Appendix). All collected specimens are adults (except the specimen MHUA-R 13090) and show the diagnostic characteristics of the species: presence of interparietal scale and narrow toepads overlapping the first phalanx. Sex was determined by examining the characteristic size of the dewlap (extending beyond axillae to chest in males, small not extending beyond the axillae in females). According to Velasco et al. (2010) *A. anoriensis* belongs to the *eulaemus* subgroup of the *aequatorialis* group and differs from the remaining *eulaemus* species in body size, presence of interparietal scale, toepad condition and colouration pattern.

Figure 1. *Anolis anoriensis* from the municipality of Granada, Department of Antioquia, Colombia. A) adult male (SVL: 91.16 mm; MHUA-R 13189). B) adult female (SVL: 86.64 mm; MHUA-R 13293). Photos by C.M.Marin.
The original description of *Anolis anoriensis* did not provide illustrations or photographs of the female dewlap. Here we present for the first time a photograph of this trait. Collected females present the following dewlap colour pattern (Figure 2): dewlap skin uniformly black, interspersed with both creamy green and dark brown scales; within each row of two to six dewlap scales, central rows pale brown and lateral rows green yellowish; distomarginals, anterior and posterior marginals pale grey with pale brown scales; apicogorgetals brown with green yellowish scales; and apicosternals pale grey. In addition, we report geographic variation in some meristic and morphometric characters of *A. anoriensis* (Table 1). Although scale counts are similar between specimens from the type locality and the southern populations, we observed variation in snout vent length (SVL) where females from southern populations are apparently larger than those from the type locality.

**Table 1.** Geographic variation in meristic and morphometric traits between type locality and southern populations of *Anolis anoriensis*. External character terminology follows Williams et al. (1995). Comparisons of scale counts and measurements (mm) are given as ranges. Asterisk refers to the population from type locality as reported by Velasco et al. (2010).
The records herein presented provide an important contribution to the knowledge of the geographic distribution and morphological variation of populations of *A. anoriensis*, as they represent the first records of this species out of the type locality. The records from Granada municipality extend the latitudinal distribution of the species roughly 100 km south of the Department of Antioquia (Figure 3) and expand the upper altitudinal distribution limit by approximately 490 m. In total, five specimens of *A. anoriensis* were collected in the protected area of the hydroelectric project Calderas located in the municipality of Granada in the northeastern Cordillera Central in Colombia, suggesting that this population is protected. Although *A. anoriensis* has not been assessed yet by the IUCN, here we provide relevant information to help establish the conservation status of this species.

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**References**


**Appendix**

Voucher specimens and localities of the new records of *Anolis anoriensis* in the Department of Antioquia, in northern Andes of Colombia (All coordinates use the WGS84 datum).

**Colombia: Department of Antioquia:** Municipality of Carmen de Viboral: Vereda La Esperanza (6.026747N, 75.229359W, 1835 m): MHUA-R 13076 (Female); MHUA-R 13090 (Male). Municipality of Granada: Vereda La Quiébra (6.1276N, 75.1061W, 1777 m): MHUA-R 13292 (Female); MHUA-13293 (Female); MHUA-R 13294 (Male). Municipality of Guatapé: Vereda El Tronco (6.3045N, 75.1492W, 1850 m): MHUA-R 12813 (Female).

Accepted by Graham Walters