

SERPENTES

ATRACTUS TORQUATUS. (Culebra Terrera Roja; Red Burrow-ing Snake). VENEZUELA: ESTADO BOLÍVAR: Cerro Santa Rosa, 100 km SSE El Manteco, 300 m elev. June 1994. F. Garcia. Museo de Ciencias Naturales, Caracas (MCVC 8034) Verified by L. F. Navarrete. Species was reported for the first time in Venezuela by McDiannid and Paolillo (1988. *In* Brewer-Carías 1988, Cerro de la Neblina, Resultados de la Expedición 1983–1987. FUDECI, Caracas) from the lower Baria River at the S edge of the country in the state of Amazonas, and noted that the specimen was to be housed in the American Museum of Natural History of New York (no catalogue number given). We report here the first vouchered specimen of this species deposited in a Venezuelan museum, constituting the first locality in the state of Bolivar and extending the distribution of this taxon in the country 800 km to the NE. The presence of this snake in Venezuela is not surprising, as it is distributed through all north Amazonian countries (Hoogmoed 1980, *Zool. Verhm.*, Leiden 175:1-47; Martins and Oliveira 1993, *Zool. Meded. Leiden* 67[2]: 21–40).

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ERYTHROLAMPRUS PSEUDOCORALLUS. (Falsa Coral de Maracaibo, Maracaibo's False Coral Snake). VENEZUELA: ESTADO AMAZONAS: Gavilán. A small indigenous village 30 km ENE of Puerto Ayacucho. 3 January 1990. Collected by Piaroa Indians. Museo de Ciencias Naturales, Caracas (MCNC 7676). Verified by O. Álvarez. *Erythrolamprus pseudocorallus* has been recorded previously in the Maracaibo Basin in the state of Zulia and Mérida, and was thought to be endemic to this region (Roze 1976, *La Taxonomía y Zoogeografía de los Ofidios de Venezuela*. Ediciones de la Biblioteca, Universidad Central de Venezuela Caracas. 360 pp.). First report of the species outside of the Maracaibo Basin, about 600 km to the SE; demonstrates a much wider distribution in the country and that the endenecity of the species is invalid for the Maracaibo Basin. Rodríguez-Acosta and Fuentes [1995–96 *Terra* 11–12[20–21]:77–84] mention the presence of this species in Amazonas, but without further explanation.

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