

## ***Micrablepharus maximiliani* Reinhardt and Lütken, 1861 (Reptilia, Gymnophthalmidae): New record of the Caatinga region in Brazil**

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**Locality**— Six individuals of *Micrablepharus maximiliani* were found in Caatinga region, Sítio Cuncas (S 7° 5' 24.09"; W 38°43'28.20"), municipality of Barro, state of Ceará. The area is located in the drainage basin of Salgado river, prevailing alongside its extension, and the vegetation composed of Deciduous Thorny Woodland and semi-deciduous Tropical Rainforest (IPECE, 2017). The specimens were captured in August, 2014, through the visual surveys. They were collected by Tatiana F. Quirino and Dalilange B. Oliveira. The lizards were deposited in the Herpetology Collection in the Universidade Regional do Cariri, and categorized into the numbers: URCA-H 9574-9575-9576-9577-9578-9671.

**Comments**— *Micrablepharus maximiliani* (Fig 1) is a small gymnophthalmid lizard (CRL 38,2-45,7 mm) that is widespread distributed in South America, with records for Atlantic Forest, Caatinga, Cerrado, and Pantanal in Brazil, and Humid Chaco in Paraguay (Rodrigues, 1996a). According to Werneck *et al.* (2009), this species is widespread in Cerrado and enters neighboring biomes, as such as the Caatinga, where it occurs punctual form, in mesic habitats, generally associated with the most prominent relief region (Vanzolini *et al.*, 1980; Rodrigues, 2003). The population of this species also occurs in enclaves of Savannah in the Amazon region (Avila-Pires, 1995; Gainsbury and Colli, 2003). This species is diurnal



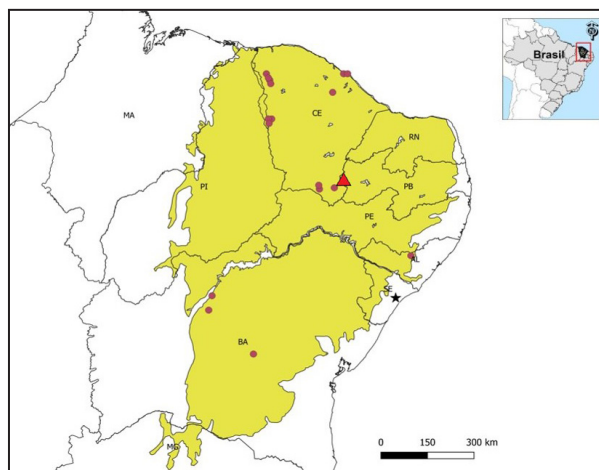
**Figure 1.** Individual of *Micrablepharus maximiliani* from Cuncas, Ceará (photo by Herivelto Oliveira).

and have semifossorial habits, living in the leaf-litter or open ground, and in isolated forests known as “Brejos de Altitude” (Rodrigues, 2003; Moura *et al.*, 2010; Abrantes *et al.*, 2011).

As we mentioned before, this species is a semi-fossorial lizard and often is associated with rock outcrops, leaf-litter and bare ground, usually found in sandy-soil habitats, or inside termite mounds (Rodrigues, 1996a, 2003; Mesquita *et al.*, 2006; Werneck *et al.*, 2009).

According to literature and collection records, *Micrablepharus maximiliani* occurs in the municipalities of Palmeira dos Índios, state of Alagoas (Rodrigues, 1996a); Lençóis, Santo Inácio and Vacaria, state of Bahia (Juncá, 2005; Rodrigues, 1996b); Arajara, Caucaia, Crateús, Crato, Fortaleza, Ibiapaba, Milagres, Mulungú, São Benedito, Tianguá and Ubajara, state of Ceará (Moura *et al.*, 2010; Rodrigues, 1996a; Borges-Nojosa and Caramaschi, 2003; Borges-Nojosa and Gascon, 2005) (Fig 2).

The current work spreads the distribution of *Micrablepharus maximiliani* in the state of Ceará toward to the Sítio Cuncas (S 7° 10' 36"; W 38°46'54"), municipality of Barro, around 440 km to the northwest in relation to the location of type-species in the Maruim, municipality of Sergipe (Rodrigues, 1996a). It stretches about to 80 km southwest of Crato, Ceará (Borges-Nojosa and Caramaschi, 2003), in relation to the Sítio de Cuncas, municipality Barro, Ceará, thereby stretching the distribution of this species to the Caatinga region inward.



**Figure 2.** Geographic distribution of *Micrablepharus maximiliani* in Caatinga. Pink circles represent the previous records from literature (Rodrigues, 1996a.; Rodrigues, 1996b; Borges-Nojosa and Caramaschi, 2003; Borges-Nojosa and Gascon, 2005; Juncá, 2005; Moura *et al.*, 2010), the black star represents the type-locality (Rodrigues, 1996a) and the red triangle shows the our new record, Cuncas, municipality Barro, Ceará (Map by Tatiana F. Quirino).

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