

OPHRYACUS UNDULATUS (JAN, 1859) NEW MUNICIPALITY RECORD IN OAXACA, MEXICO

OPHRYACUS UNDULATUS (JAN, 1859) NUEVO REGISTRO MUNICIPAL EN OAXACA, MÉXICO

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Ophryacus is a genus endemic to Mexico which consists of three species; *O. sphenophrys*, *O. smaragdinus* and *O. undulatus*, distributed along the Sierra Madre Oriental, from Hidalgo and northern Veracruz to the Sierra Madre del Sur in Guerrero and Oaxaca (Grünwald et al., 2015; Castillo-Juárez et al., 2020). In the state of Oaxaca, *O. undulatus* is distributed in the physiographic regions of the Montañas y Valles del Occidente, Sierra Madre de Oaxaca and Sierra Madre del Sur (Solano-Zavaleta et al., 2010; Mara-Silva et al., 2015). Information on the ecology of this species is scarce, only distribution records and some aspects of litter size

have been reported (Ramírez-Jiménez et al., 2016; Godínez-Cano et al., 1995; Grünwald et al., 2015). In this work we report a new municipal record for the state of Oaxaca, in the physiographic sub province of Sierra Madre de Oaxaca (Ortiz-Perez et al., 2004).

México: Oaxaca: Municipality of Teotitlán del Valle, Camino a Benito Juárez (17° 5' 23.15" N 96° 29' 37.49" O; Datum WGS 84; elev. 2,502 m a.s.l.) September 11, 2024. At approximately 12 h, an adult individual (CNAR-RF-997; Fig. 1A) was observed sunning itself on a bush. The site is an open tree canopy, with

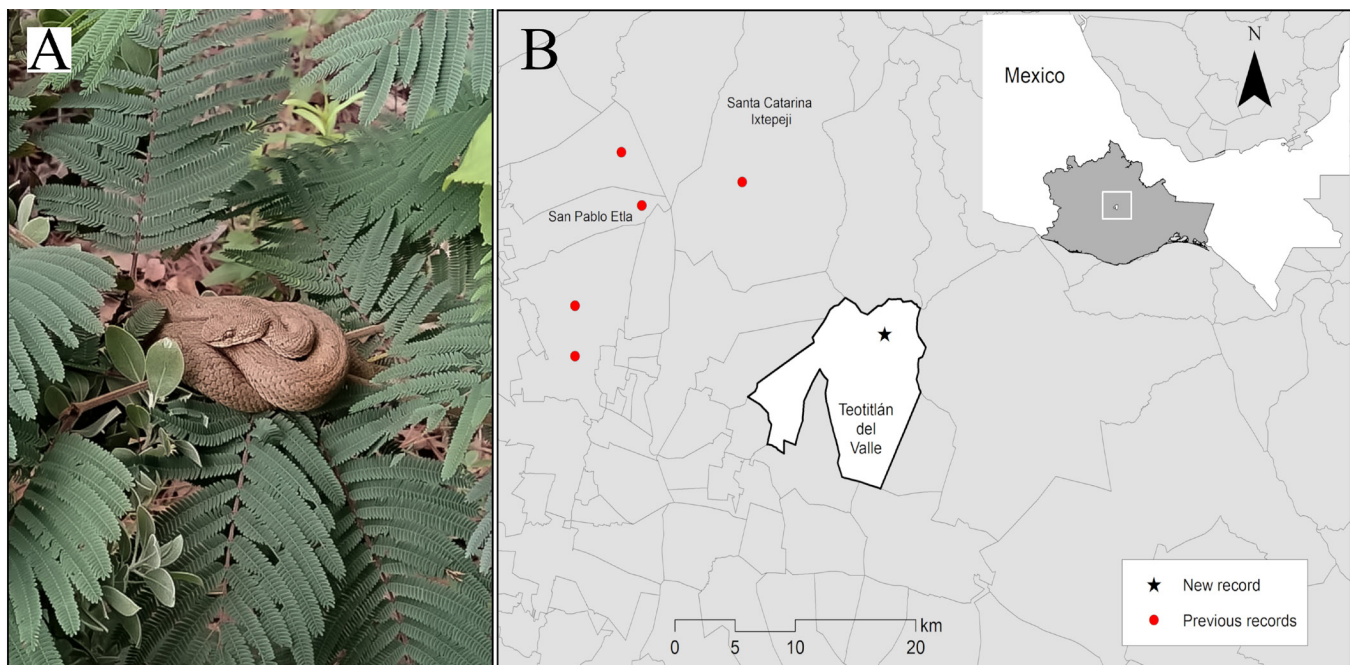


Figura 1. A) *Ophryacus undulatus* en el municipio de Teotitlán del Valle, Oaxaca. B) Nuevo y previos registros de *O. undulatus* en Oaxaca. Photo: Rafel Beltran-Mas.

Figure 1. A) *Ophryacus undulatus* in Municipality of Teotitlán del Valle, Oaxaca. B) New and previous records of *O. undulatus* in Oaxaca. Foto: Rafel Beltran-Mas.

secondary vegetation. The surrounding vegetation consists of pine-oak forest. The specimen was photographed and the image deposited in the Colección de Registros Fotográficos de la Colección Nacional de Anfibios y Reptiles, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. The closest records correspond to the municipalities of Santa Catarina Ixtepeji (KUH: 116949) and San Pablo Etla (UIMNH: 56855), of 15.8 and 21.54 km by airline respectively (Fig. 1B).

Confirmation of the presence of *O. undulatus* in this new area will help to understand its ecological requirements, such as habitat type and abiotic factors such as elevation or climate and how they influence its distribution (Lomolino et al., 2006; Goyenechea et al., 2024). Additionally, knowing the distribution in new political regions can contribute to developing better local conservation strategies.

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