

RANGE EXTENSION OF *MICRURUS SANGILENSIS* NICÉFORO MARÍA, 1942 (SQUAMATA: ELAPIDAE) IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CASANARE, COLOMBIA

EXTENSIÓN DEL RANGO DE DISTRIBUCIÓN DE *MICRURUS SANGILENSIS* NICÉFORO MARÍA, 1942 (SQUAMATA: ELAPIDAE) EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DE CASANARE, COLOMBIA

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Micrurus sangilensis is a threatened coral snake endemic to Colombia, distributed in the eastern cordillera in the departments of Cundinamarca, Boyacá and Santander (Roze, 1996, Campbell & Lamar, 2004; Caicedo-Portilla & Lynch, 2015). Here, we present the first record of *M. sangilensis* in the department of Casanare, which is the easternmost known record for the species.

Colombia: Casanare: Municipality of La Salina (6.131625° N, 72.33841° W, WGS84, 1,543 m a.s.l. July 1944; Fig. 1), collected by Nicéforo-María. One male individual deposited in the collection of the Museo de La Salle, Bogota (MLS-ofi 1585; Fig. 2). Specimen identification was performed following the original description by Nicéforo-María (1942) and Caicedo-Portilla & Lynch (2015): total length 322 mm, snout-vent length 277 mm, tail length 45 mm,

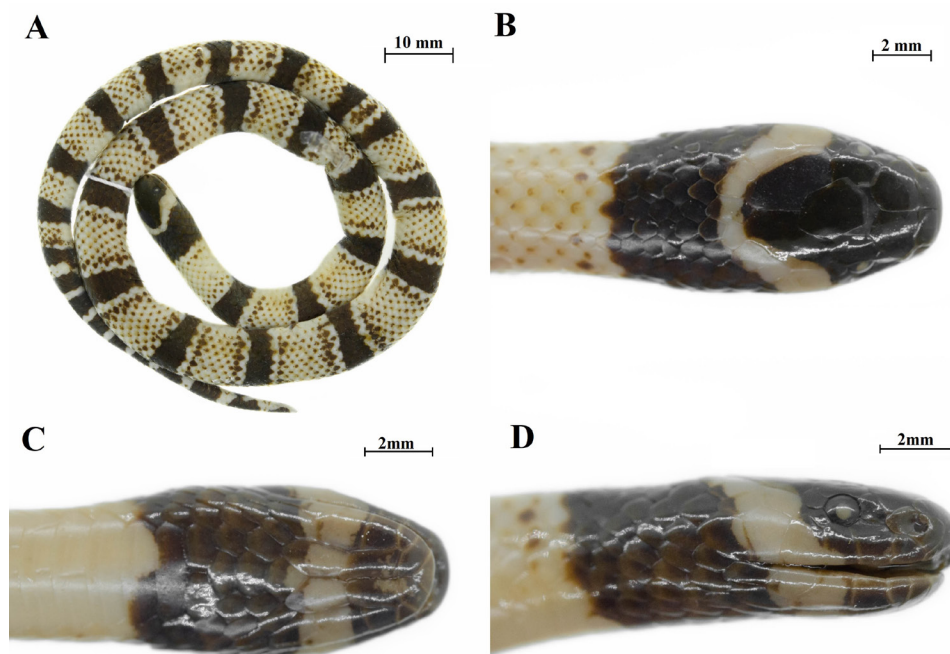


Figura 1. *Micrurus sangilensis* MLS-ofi 1585 de Casanare, Colombia. **A:** Vista general del dorso. **B-D:** Vista dorsal, ventral y lateral de la cabeza.

Figure 1. *Micrurus sangilensis* MLS-ofi 1585 from Casanare, Colombia. **A:** General dorsal view. **B-D:** Dorsal, ventral and lateral view of the head.

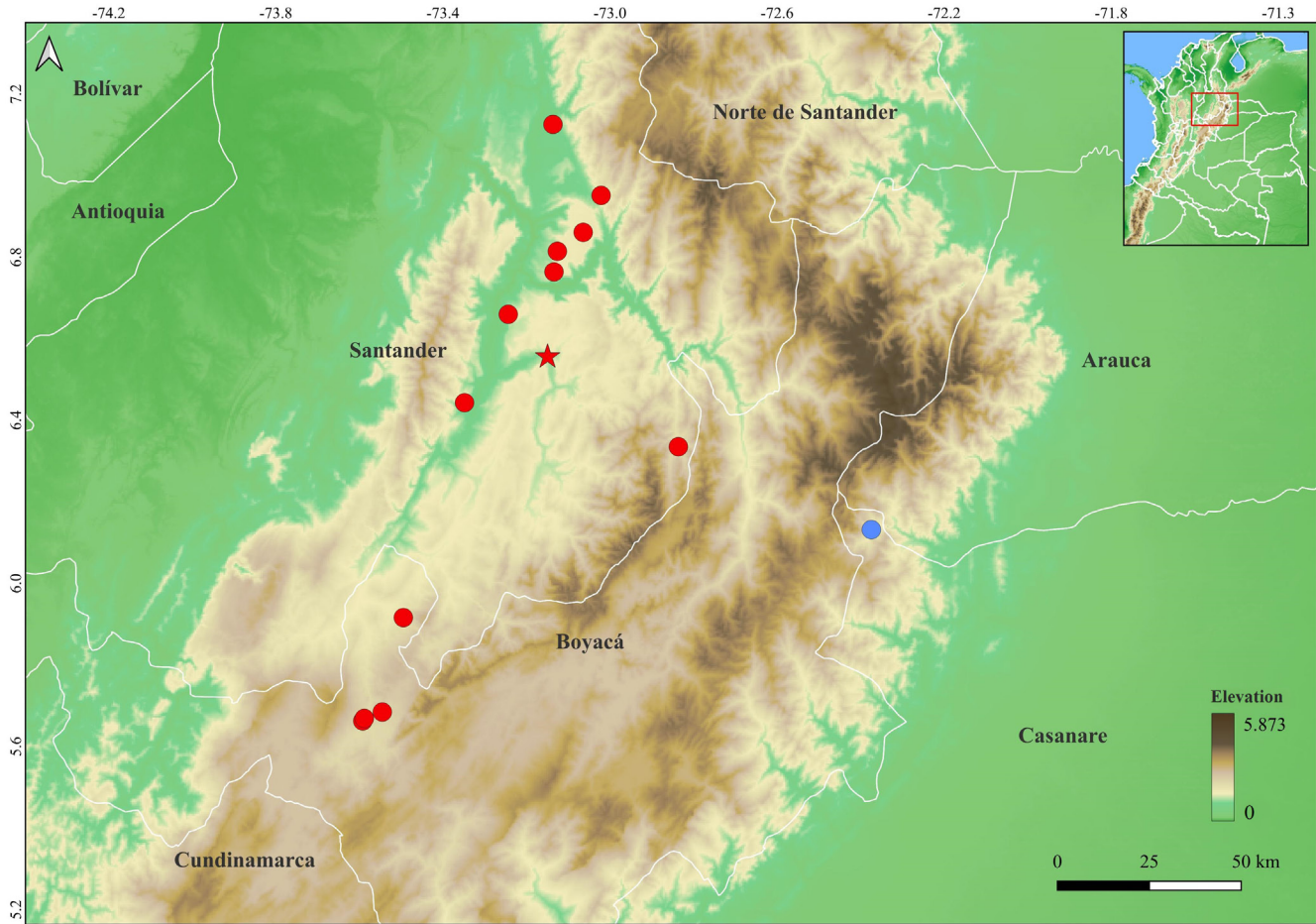


Figura 2. Mapa de distribución de *Micrurus sangilensis* en Colombia. Los puntos rojos indican los registros previos en los departamentos de Boyacá y Santander. La estrella roja indica la localidad tipo. El punto azul indica la nueva localidad en Casanare.

Figure 2. Distribution map of *Micrurus sangilensis* in Colombia. Red dots indicate previous records of the species in the departments Boyaca and Santander. The red star indicates the type locality. Blue dot indicates new locality in the department of Casanare.

cranial length 12 mm, 190 ventral scales (188-213), 46 subcaudals (33-53), temporal 1+2/1+1 (1+1-2), 22 triads of black rings on the body (16-22), 10 black rings on the tail (5-10). This record extends the distribution range about 57 km west from the nearest known locality, and more than 90 km from the type locality.

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