**Ophidians**

3.2.17 Leptotyphlopidae

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<td>Typhlops cf. brongersmianus</td>
<td>Figure 252</td>
<td>Leptotyphlops sp.</td>
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</table>
**Leptotyphlops melanotermus** (COPE)

**Figure 253 Extrapolated Distribution of Leptotyphlops melanotermus**

**Figure 254 Fragmentation of Habitat of Leptotyphlops melanotermus**

**Map Quality:** Medium confidence

The extrapolated habitat shows a very disjunctive habitat which probably is an extrapolation error. Especially distribution in Pando Department may be based on specimens which have been wrongly identified. Some material has not been seen.

**Global distribution:** Peru, Paraguay, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia

**Taxonomic status:** OK

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value:** 23389: 0

Distr. Total = 27245; EDC 1 = 16429; EDC 2 = 5052; EDC 3 = 1908; EDC 4 = 1564; EDC 5 = 2292

**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1

Some fragmentation of habitat, mainly widening the gap between disjunctive habitats in the inter Andean dry valleys.

**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0


**Use/Other:** NONE: 0

**Rarity:** VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1
**Conservation status: Least Concern**

Conservation status IUCN: **Least Concern**
Official IUCN Conservation Status: **NE**

**Leptotyphlops septemstriatus** *(SCHNEIDER)*

![Figure 255 Extrapolated Distribution of Leptotyphlops septemstriatus](image1)

![Figure 256 Fragmentation of Habitat of Leptotyphlops septemstriatus](image2)

**Map Quality:** High confidence

**Global distribution:** Brazil, Guyana, French Guiana, Venezuela, Bolivia (Chuquisaca, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

**Taxonomic status:** **UNCERTAIN**
Specimens of *Leptotyphlops melanotermus* frequently are misidentified as *L. septemstriatus*. The distribution in Bolivia would be by far the southernmost, especially as the specimens are from southern Bolivia. As the specimens were not seen the occurrence in Bolivia can not be confirmed.

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** **SENSIBLE**

**Distribution Value:** **8023:** **0**
Distr. Total = 8760; EDC 1 = 6347; EDC 2 = 1676; EDC 3 = 425; EDC 4 = 280; EDC 5 = 32

**Fragmentation:** **SOME:** **1**
Some fragmentation mainly by Highways

**Distribution in good National parks:** **VERY STRONG:** **0**
2713 grid cells in Park: Aguaraque, El Palmar, Iñao, Kaa-Iya, NKM, Otuquis, San Matias, Tucavaca

**Use/Other:** **NONE:** **0**

**Rarity:** **COMMON:** **1**
Conservation status: Near Threatened

Conservation status IUCN: Least Concern
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE
Comments: Terra typica: unknown (fide Kornacker 1999).

*Leptotyphlops striatula* Smith & Laufe

Map Quality: High confidence
Global distribution: Argentina, Bolivia (Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Santa Cruz, Tarija)
Taxonomic status: UNCERTAIN
Has been considered a synonym of *Leptotyphlops melanotermus* by Hahn 1980
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE
Distribution Value: 2091: 0
Distr. Total = 2585; EDC 1 = 1661; EDC 2 = 430; EDC 3 = 185; EDC 4 = 123; EDC 5 = 186
Fragmentation: NONE: 0
Distribution in good National parks: STRONG: 1
1120 grid cells in Parks: Aguaraque, Amboró, Carrasco, Cordillera de Sama, Cotapata, Iñao, Isiboro Sécure, Tariquia, Tunari
Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: VERY RARE: 5

0+0+1+0+5 = 6 TAXONOMIC STATUS UNCERTAIN
Conservation status: Near Threatened

Conservation status IUCN: Least Concern
Official IUN Conservation Status: NE
Comments: Terra typica: "Yamachi" = Yanacachi, Sur de Yungas, Bolivia. Has been considered a synonym of *Leptotyphlops melanotermus* by HAHN 1980. Holotype: U.S.N.M. 98889

*Leptotyphlops undecimstriatus* (SCHLEGEL)

![Figure 259 Extrapolated Distribution of Leptotyphlops undecimstriatus](image)
![Figure 260 Fragmentation of Habitat of Leptotyphlops undecimstriatus](image)

Map Quality: Medium confidence
Extrapolation is based on specimens from one locality (Type locality).
Global distribution: Endemic for Bolivia (Santa Cruz).
Taxonomic status: UNCERTAIN
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE
Distribution Value: 6: 13
Distr. Total = 275; EDC 1 = 0; EDC 2 = 6; EDC 3 = 42; EDC 4 = 137; EDC 5 = 90
Fragmentation: VERY STRONG: 12
Very strong fragmentation because of habitat destruction in and around Santa Cruz
Distribution in good National parks: NONE: 3
NONE
Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: RARE: 3
13+12+3+0+3 = 31

Conservation status: Critically endangered

Conservation status IUCN: CR B1ab (iii)
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE
Comments: Terra typica: Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia. Holotype: M.H.N.P.; now lost (according to Hahn 1980).

*Leptotyphlops unguirostris* (BOULENGER)

![Extrapolated Distribution of *Leptotyphlops unguirostris*](image1)
![Fragmentation of Habitat of *Leptotyphlops unguirostris*](image2)

Map Quality: High confidence
Global distribution: Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia (Chuquisaca, Santa Cruz, Tarija)
Taxonomic status:
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE
Distribution Value: 4635: 0
Distr. Total = 4821; EDC 1 = 3575; EDC 2 = 1060; EDC 3 = 120; EDC 4 = 61; EDC 5 = 5
Fragmentation: NONE: 0
Distribution in good National parks: VERY STRONG: 0
1928 grid cells in Parks: Aguarague, Iñao, Kaa-Iya
Use: NONE
Rarity: RARE: 3

0+0+0+0+3 = 3
Conservation status: Least concern

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE

3.2.18 Typhlopidae

*Typhlops brongersmianus* VANZOLINI

Figure 263 Extrapolated Distribution of *Typhlops brongersmianus*  
Figure 264 Fragmentation of Habitat of *Typhlops brongersmianus*

Map Quality: High confidence

Global distribution: Colombia?, Venezuela, Trinidad, Brazil, elsewhere east of the Andes, Argentina, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca?, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz, Tarija?)

Taxonomic status: OK
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE

Distribution Value: 11851: 0
Distr. Total = 15802; EDC 1 = 8441; EDC 2 = 3839; EDC 3 = 2210; EDC 4 = 1033; EDC 5 = 22

Fragmentation: SOME: 1
Some fragmentation mainly caused by Highways

Distribution in good National parks: VERY STRONG: 0

Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: VERY COMMON: 0
0+1+0+0+0 = 1

**Conservation status: Least concern**

Conservation status IUCN: **Least concern**  
Official IUCN Conservation Status: **NE**  

*Typhlops reticulatus* (**Linnaeus**)

**Map Quality:** High confidence  
**Global distribution:** Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, French Guiana, Surinam, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz)  
**Taxonomic status:** **UNCERTAIN**  
**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** **SENSIBLE**  
**Distribution Value:** 8600: 0  
Distr. Total = 9963; EDC 1 = 7213; EDC 2 = 1568; EDC 3 = 582; EDC 4 = 488; EDC 5 = 112  
**Fragmentation:** **SOME:** 1  
Some Fragmentation of Habitat by highways and by habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and Trinidad.  
**Distribution in good National parks:** **VERY STRONG:** 0
9418 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, El Palmar, EBB, Ñaño, Isiboro Sécure, Itenez, Kaa-Iya, Madidi, Manuripi-Heath, NKM, Pilon Lajas

Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: VERY COMMON: 0

$0+1+0+0+0 = 4$  TAXONOMIC STATUS UNCERTAIN

**Conservation status: Near threatened**

Conservation status IUCN: **Least concern**

Official IUCN Conservation Status: **NE**

Comments: Terra typica: "America"
### 3.2.19 Boidae

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<td>Figure 272</td>
<td><em>Corallus hortulanus</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Boa constrictor LINNAEUS**

Map Quality: High confidence  
Global distribution: Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, French Guiana, Surinam, Peru, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Trinidad, Tobago, Antilles, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

Taxonomic status: OK  
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE  
Distribution Value: **45751**: 0  
Distr. Total = 55192; EDC 1 = 35072; EDC 2 = 10679; EDC 3 = 5236; EDC 4 = 2924; EDC 5 = 1281  
Fragmentation: SOME: 1  
There is some fragmentation of habitat because of Highways and alteration of habitat near Santa Cruz, Trinidad and Rurrenabaque and in the Chapare region.

Distribution in good National parks: **VERY STRONG**: 0  

Use: SOME: 2  
It is killed by occasion for its skin but also its meet is used. Together with Iguana Iguana it may be the most frequently found reptile pet in Bolivia. In the year 1964 National legislation (D.S. 6883 [11/9/1964] prohibited trade of this species for three years in the Departments of Chuquisaca, Tarija, Beni, Pando and Santa Cruz, including with this measure most of the Bolivian...
distribution. A bit more than one month later the Departments Beni and Pando were excluded from this measure by a new Decreed (D.S. 6935). Since 1979 all trade of the species (excluding animals breded in captivity) is prohibited by law (D.S. 16606).

**Rarity:** VERY COMMON: 0

\[0+1+0+2+0 = 3\]

**Conservation status:** Least concern

**Conservation status IUCN:** Least Concern  
**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE  
**Comments:** CITES Appendix I. CITES Appendix II. Terra typica: "Indiis". Cuban subspecies *B. constrictor orophias* has been reported to prey on bats waiting near the entrance of caves using a sit and wait foraging strategy. It is also known to prey on resting bats.

**Corallus caninus** LINNAEUS

![Figure 275 Extrapolated Distribution of *Corallus caninus*](image1)  
![Figure 276 Fragmentation of Habitat of *Corallus caninus*](image2)

**Map Quality:** High confidence  
**Global distribution:** Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Guyana, French Guiana, Surinam, Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz)  
**Taxonomic status:** OK  
**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** VERY SENSIBLE
**Distribution Value:** 14738: 0  
Distr. Total = 24985; EDC 1 = 14738; EDC 2 = 5818; EDC 3 = 3061; EDC 4 = 1031; EDC 5 = 337  

**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1  
Some Fragmentation of Habitat caused mainly by Highways and alteration of habitat near human settlements. The regions around Trinidad and in the Chapare are the most effected.  

**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0  
4618 grid cells: Amboro, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, EBB, Isiboro Sécure, Madidi, Manuripi, Pilon Lajas  

**Use:** NONE: 0  

**Rarity:** RARE: 3  
0+1+0+0+3 = 4  

**Conservation status:** Least concern  

**Conservation status IUCN:** Least Concern  
**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE  
**Comments:** CITES Appendix II. Terra typica: "America". Holotype: NRS Lin. 8  

**Corallus hortulanus** (LINNAEUS)  

**Map Quality:** High confidence  
**Global distribution:** Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Trinidad, Tobago, Windward Islands, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz,
Pando, Santa Cruz)

**Taxonomic status:** **OK**

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** **SENSIBLE**

**Distribution Value:** **37758:** **0**

Distr. Total = 45559; EDC 1 = 28453; EDC 2 = 9305; EDC 3 = 4628; EDC 4 = 2408; EDC 5 = 765

**Fragmentation:** **SOME:** **1**

Some fragmentation of habitat by Highways and near Santa Cruz and Trinidad and in the Chapare region.

**Distribution in good National parks:** **VERY STRONG:** **0**

9888 grid cells in parks: Amboro, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, EBB, Ñia, Isiboro Sécure, Itenez, Kaa-Iya, Madidi, Manuripi, NKM, Pilon Lajas, San Matias, Tucavaca

**Use:** **NONE:** **0**

**Rarity:** **VERY COMMON:** **0**

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

**Conservation status:** Least concern

**Conservation status IUCN:** **Least Concern**

**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** **NE**

**Comments:** CITES Appendix II. Terra typica: "America" [Linnaeus 1758: 215]. Holotype: SMNH Lin. 7 (Uetz 2005).

**Epicrates cenchria** (Linnaeus)

---

Figure 279 Extrapolated Distribution of *Epicrates cenchria*

Figure 280 Fragmentation of Habitat of *Epicrates cenchria*
Map Quality: High confidence

Global distribution: Costa Rica, Panama, Trinidad, Tobago, French Guiana, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

Taxonomic status: OK

Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE

Distribution Value: 46930: 0

Distr. Total = 56425; EDC 1 = 35952; EDC 2 = 10978; EDC 3 = 5324; EDC 4 = 2942; EDC 5 = 1229

Fragmentation: SOME:1

Some fragmentation of habitat by Highways and near cities Santa Cruz and Trinidad and in the Chapare region.

Distribution in good National parks: VERY STRONG: 0


Use/Other: NONE: 0

Rarity: VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

Conservation status: Least concern

Conservation status IUCN: Least Concern

Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE

Comments: CITES Appendix II. Terra typica: "Surinami"
**Eunectes beniensis** DIRKSEN

Map Quality: High confidence
Global distribution: Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz)
Taxonomic status: OK
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE
Distribution Value: **12869: 0**
Distr. Total = 16774; EDC 1 = 8857; EDC 2 = 4012; EDC 3 = 2323; EDC 4 = 1213; EDC 5 = 369
Fragmentation: **SOME: 1**
Some Fragmentation of Habitat mainly caused by Highways.
Distribution in good National parks: **VERY STRONG: 0**
1865 grid cells in Parks: Amboro, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, EBB, Isiboro Sécure, Manuripi, Pilon Lajas
Use: **SOME: 2**
No use is known but it is believed to undergo equal pressure as other species of the genus.
Rarity: **RARE: 3**

0+1+0+2+3 = 6

**Conservation status: Near threatened**

Conservation status IUCN: **Least Concern**
Official IUN Conservation Status: **NE**
**Eunectes murinus** (Linnaeus)

Map Quality: High confidence

Global distribution: Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, Peru, Guyana, French Guiana, Trinidad, Bolivia (Bení, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz).

Taxonomic status: **OK**

Sensibility for habitat alteration: **SENSIBLE**

Distribution Value: **29031: 0**
Distr. Total = 34891; EDC 1 = 21497; EDC 2 = 7534; EDC 3 = 3879; EDC 4 = 1486; EDC 5 = 495

Fragmentation: **SOME: 1**
Some Fragmentation of Habitat mainly caused by Highways.

Distribution in good National parks: **VERY STRONG: 0**
6428 grid cells in Parks: Amboro, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, EBB, Isiboro Sécure, Itenez, Madidi, Manuripi, NKM, Pilon Lajas

Use: **SOME: 2**
species used for its skin, meat and oil. Killed mostly by occasion (for example when met killing cattle) and not consequently hunted. In some areas of Bolivia species protected by the peoples own believes, as that killing an anaconda will cause drying of the inhabited lake. Since the listing of the species in CITES, skins from this species nearly have disappeared on the markets and
traders have switched to other species as Pythons (Dirksen 2002). Same national laws covering *Boa constrictor* also include *Eunectes murinus*.

**Rarity:** \textit{VERY COMMON: 0}

\[0+1+0+2+0 = 3\]

**Conservation status:** \textbf{Least concern}

\textbf{Conservation status IUCN: \textit{Least Concern}}

\textbf{Official IUCN Conservation Status: \textit{NE}}

\textbf{Comments:} CITES Appendix II. Terra typica: "America". *Eunectes murinus gigas* (Latreille in Buffon 1801) was synonymized by Dirksen & Boehme 1998. *E. murinus* is one of the largest snake species; one specimen reached 8.45 m (Bellosa 2003), according to other sources 9.6 m (Flindt 2002). Holotype: N.R.S. no. Lin. 9 (Uetz 2005)

\textbf{*Eunectes notaeus* (COPE) }

\textbf{Map Quality:} High confidence

\textbf{Global distribution:} Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

\textbf{Taxonomic status: \textit{OK}}

\textbf{Sensibility for habitat alteration: \textit{SENSIBLE}}

\textbf{Distribution Value: 14951: 0}

\distr. Total = 16661; EDC 1 = 12283; EDC 2 = 2668; EDC 3 = 1003; EDC 4 = 581; EDC 5 = 126
**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1
Very slight fragmentation by Highways. Habitat in Bolivia disjunctive.

**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0

**Use:** SOME: 2
Species used for its skin, meat and oil. Killed mostly by occasion and not consequently hunted. In some areas of Bolivia species protected by the peoples own believes, as that killing an anaconda will cause drying of the nearby lake. Since 1987 no bigger export of this species had been recorded, but it is possible that the species had been smuggled to Argentina from where huge amounts of skins had been exported (Dirksen 2002). Same national laws covering *Boa constrictor* also include *Eunectes notaeus*.

**Rarity:** COMMON: 1
0+1+0+2+1 = 4

**Conservation status:** Least Concern

**Conservation status IUCN:** Least Concern

**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE

**Comments:** CITES Appendix II. Terra typica: Paraguay River and its tributaries. Hybrids between *Eunectes notaeus* and *E. murinus* have been described and *E. deschauensei* is extremely closely related to *E. notaeus* (fide Dirksen & Boehme 1998). Holotype: USNM 4707 (lost fide Dirksen). Distribution in the Departments of Tarija and Chuquisaca are questionable.
3.2.20 Elapidae

Figure 287 *Micrurus narduccii* in defensive position Nº1, showing alarming colors of its venter.

Figure 288 *Micrurus narduccii* in defensive position Nº2, presenting the tip of tail as a false head.

Figure 289 *Micrurus serranus*, an endemic coral snakes for the Interandean Dry Valleys of Bolivia.

Figure 290 *Micrurus diana*, first published photo of this very rare coral snake, endemic for the Chiquitania Ecoregion.
**Micrurus annellatus** *(PETERS)*

**Map Quality:** High confidence  
**Global distribution:** Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz)  
**Taxonomic status:** OK  
**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE  
**Distribution Value:** 39246: 0  
Distr. Total = 47488; EDC 1 = 29641; EDC 2 = 9605; EDC 3 = 4750; EDC 4 = 2523; EDC 5 = 969  
**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1  
Some Fragmentation by Highways and by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz, Trinidad and the Chapare region.  
**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0  
10125 grid cells in Parks: Amborò, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, EBB, Iñao, Isiboro Sécure, Itènez, Kaa-Iya, Madidi, Manuripi, NKM, Pilón Lajas, San Matias, Tucavaca, Tunari  
**Use:** SOME: 2  
Killed by occasion because of its alarming color.  
**Rarity:** COMMON: 0  

\[0+1+0+2+0 = 3\]

**Conservation status:** Least concern
Conservation status IUCN: **Least Concern**

Official IUCN Conservation Status: **NE**

**Comments:** Terra typica: "Pozuzu" [Pasco Dep., Peru] [Elaps anelatus PETERS]. Holotype: ZMB 7185 [Elaps anelatus PETERS]

**Micrurus diana** (ROZE)

**Map Quality:** High confidence

**Global distribution:** Bolivia (Santa Cruz), probably Brazil

**Taxonomic status:** **OK**

Sensibility for habitat alteration: **SENSIBLE**

**Distribution Value:** 6826: 0

Distr. Total = 7446; EDC 1 = 5628; EDC 2 = 1198; EDC 3 = 391; EDC 4 = 222; EDC 5 = 7

**Fragmentation:** **SOME:** 1

Some Fragmentation of Habitat by highways.

**Distribution in good National parks:** **VERY STRONG:** 0

1558 grid cells in Parks: Kaa-Iya, NKM, San Matias, Tucavaca

**Use:** **SOME:** 2

Killed by occasion because of its alarming color

**Rarity:** **RARE:** 3

0+1+0+2+3 = 6

**Conservation status:** **Near Threatened**
Conservation status IUCN: **Near Threatened**
Official IUCN Conservation Status: **NE**
Comments: Holotype: FMNH 159889, Type locality: vicinity of Santiago, Province Chiquitos.

**Micrurus hemprichii** (JAN)

Map Quality: High confidence
Global distribution: Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, French Guiana, Surinam, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Bolivia (Beni, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz).
Taxonomic status: **OK**
Sensibility for habitat alteration: **SENSIBLE**
Distribution Value: 9606: 0
Distr. Total = 11250; EDC 1 = 6255; EDC 2 = 3351; EDC 3 = 1405; EDC 4 = 213; EDC 5 = 26
Fragmentation: **NONE: 0**
Distribution in good National parks: **VERY STRONG: 0**
1865 grid cells in Parks: Apolobamba, Cotapata, Isiboro Sécure, Madidi, Manuripi, Pilón Lajas
Use: **SOME: 2**
Killed by occasion because of its alarming color
Rarity: **RARE: 3**

\[0+0+0+2+3 = 5\]

Conservation status: **Least concern**

Conservation status IUCN: **Least concern**
Official IUCN Conservation Status: **NE**

Comments: Cotypes, sex unknown, Colombia (MSNM, destroyed in World War II) and unknown locality (Harvey et al. 2003).

*Micrurus lemniscatus* (LINNAEUS)

**Map Quality:** High confidence

**Global distribution:** Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Surinam, Peru, Argentina, Trinidad, Venezuela, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

**Taxonomic status:** **OK**

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** **SENSIBLE**

**Distribution Value:** **24957: 0**

Distr. Total = 31451; EDC 1 = 18087; EDC 2 = 6870; EDC 3 = 3836; EDC 4 = 1961; EDC 5 = 697

**Fragmentation:** **SOME: 1**

Some Fragmentation of Habitat by Highways and habitat destruction near Santa Cruz, Trinidad and in the Chapare region. Habitat is extrapolated very disjunctive.

**Distribution in good National parks:** **VERY STRONG: 0**

6115 grid cells in Parks: Ambórò, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, EBB, Ñiña, Isiboro Sécure, Madidi, Manuripi, NKM, Pilón Lajas, San Matias, Tucavaca, Tariquía, Tunari

**Use:** **SOME: 2**

Killed by occasion because of its alarming color.

**Rarity:** **COMMON: 0**
Conservation status: Least concern

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE
Comments: Holotype „Asia“ (in error, Lectotype NRS L-93). Schmidt and Walker (1943) restricted the type locality to Belem, Pará, Brazil. Roze thought the specimen most likely came from northern Guianas (cited in Harvey et al. 2003).

*Micrurus narduccii* (JAN)

**Map Quality:** High confidence
**Global distribution:** Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz)
**Taxonomic status:** OK
**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value:** 11525: 0
Distr. Total = 15177; EDC 1 = 8977; EDC 2 = 2548 EDC 3 = 1836; EDC 4 = 1350; EDC 5 = 466
**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1
Some Fragmentation of Habitat by Highways and habitat destruction near Santa Cruz, Trinidad and in the Chapare region.
**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0
3554 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, EBB, Isiboro Séecure, Madidi, Manuripi, Pilón Lajas.

- Use: **NONE**: 0
- Rarity: **COMMON**: 1

\[0+1+0+0+1 = 2\]

**Conservation status: Least concern**

- Conservation status IUCN: **Least concern**
- Official IUCN Conservation Status: **NE**
- Comments: Holotype lost; Type locality: Bolivia (CSI, Number unknown, type locality restricted to „ Buenavista, Provincia de Santa Cruz“ = Buena Vista, Province Ichilo, by Roze and Bernal-Carlo (1987) (Harvey et al 2003).

**Micrurus obscurus** (JAN)

**Figure 301 Extrapolated Distribution of Micrurus obscurus**

**Figure 302 Fragmentation of Habitat of Micrurus obscurus**

- **Map Quality:** High confidence
- **Global distribution:** From Colombia and Venezuela to Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz)
- **Taxonomic status:** OK
- **Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE
- **Distribution Value:** **12001**: 0
  - Distr. Total = 15520; EDC 1 = 9347; EDC 2 = 2654; EDC 3 = 1879; EDC 4 = 1227; EDC 5 = 413
**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1
Some Fragmentation by strong habitat alteration near Trinidad and in the Chapare region and by highways.

**Distribution in good National parks** VERY STRONG: 0
3806 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, EBB, Isiboro Sécure, Madidi, Manuripi, Pilón Lajas

**Use:** SOME: 2
Killed by occasion because of its alarming color

**Rarity:** COMMON: 1

0+1+0+2+1 = 4

**Conservation status: Least Concern**

**Conservation status IUCN:** Least Concern

**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE

**Comments:** Holotype: MSNM, destroyed in World War II, „Lima“ in error (type locality designated as „Iquitos, Peru“) (Harvey et al. 2003).

*Micrurus pyrrhocryptus* (COPE)

**Map Quality:** High confidence

**Global distribution:** Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

**Taxonomic status:** OK
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE
Distribution Value: 23087: 0
Distr. Total = 27150; EDC 1 = 18333; EDC 2 = 4754; EDC 3 = 1859; EDC 4 = 1637; EDC 5 = 567
Fragmentation: SOME: 1
Some Fragmentation by strong habitat alteration near Santa Cruz and by highways.
Distribution in good National parks VERY STRONG: 0
3806 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, EBB, Isiboro Sécure, Madidi, Manuripi, Pilón Lajas
Use: SOME: 2
Killed by occasion because of its alarming color.
Rarity: COMMON: 1
0+1+0+2+1 = 4

Conservation status: Least Concern

Conservation status IUCN: Least Concern
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE
Comments: Holotype ANSP 5395 (sex unknown) from „Vermejo River, Argentine Chaco“ (Rio Bermejo, Chaco, Argentina (Scrocchi 1990)) (Harvey et al. 2003).

Micrurus serranus HARVEY, APARICIO & GONZALES

Figure 305 Extrapolated Distribution of Micrurus serranus
Figure 306 Fragmentation of Habitat of Micrurus serranus

Map Quality: High confidence
Global distribution: Endemic to Bolivia (Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, Potosi, Santa Cruz, Tarija)
Taxonomic status: OK
Sensibility for habitat alteration: TOLERANT
Distribution Value: 2364: 0
Distr. Total = 4163; EDC 1 = 1397; EDC 2 = 622; EDC 3 = 345; EDC 4 = 444; EDC 5 = 1355
Fragmentation: NONE: 0
Distribution in good National parks STRONG: 1
303 grid cells in Parks: Aguarague, Amborò, Carrasco, El Palmar, Iñao, Torotoro, Tunari
Use: SOME: 2
Killed by occasion because of its alarming color.
Rarity: COMMON: 0

0+0+1+2+0 = 3

Conservation status: Least Concern

Conservation status IUCN: Least Concern
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE
Comments: Holotype: male specimen, UTA 34561, 3 km N of Samaipata on the road to Mairana, Florida Province, Santa Cruz, Bolivia (Harvey et al. 2003).

*Micrurus spixii* WAGLER

Figure 307 Extrapolated Distribution of *Micrurus spixii*

Figure 308 Fragmentation of Habitat of *Micrurus spixii*

Map Quality: High confidence
Global distribution: Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz)

Taxonomic status: **OK**

Sensibility for habitat alteration: **SENSIBLE**

Distribution Value: **24714**: 0

Distr. Total = 30043; EDC 1 = 17976; EDC 2 = 6738; EDC 3 = 3567; EDC 4 = 1370; EDC 5 = 392

**Fragmentation: SOME: 1**

Some Fragmentation by strong habitat alteration near Santa Cruz, Trinidad and the Chapare region and by highways.

**Distribution in good National parks VERY STRONG: 0**

1864 grid cells in Parks: Amborò, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, EBB, Íñao, Isiboro Sécure, Iténez, Madidi, Manuripi, NKM, Pilón Lajas

**Use: SOME: 2**

Killed by occasion because of its alarming color.

**Rarity: COMMON: 1**

0+1+0+2+1 = 4

**Conservation status: Least concern**

Conservation status IUCN: **Least Concern**

Official IUCN Conservation Status: **NE**

Comments: Holotype: male from Rio Solimoes, Brazil  ZSMH 209/0

**Micrurus surinamensis** (CUVIER)

Figure 309 Extrapolated Distribution of *Micrurus surinamensis*

Figure 310 Fragmentation of Habitat of *Micrurus surinamensis*
Map Quality: High confidence

Global distribution: Guyana, French Guiana, Surinam, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Venezuela, Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz)

Taxonomic status: OK

Sensitivity for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE

Distribution Value: 21761: 0
Distr. Total = 27371; EDC 1 = 15584; EDC 2 = 6177; EDC 3 = 3477; EDC 4 = 1635; EDC 5 = 498

Fragmentation: NONE: 0

Distribution in good National parks: STRONG: 1
Use: SOME: 2
Rarity: COMMON: 1

0+0+1+2+1 = 4

Conservation status: Least concern

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern

Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE

Comments: Syntypes: a male (MNHN 3926) and a female (MNHN 3925) [“Roux-Esteve (1983) points out that MNHN 3924 is the specimen illustrated by Jan and Sordelli, however this specimen is not a type specimen. Schmidt designates MNHN „4629“ (=3926) as a lectotype” (Harvey et al. 2003)].
3.2.21 Colubridae

**Figure 312** *Echinanthera* sp. nov. from the humid mountain forests in southern Amboro Nationalpark

**Figure 313** *Apostolepis multicinta* from the interandean dry valleys of the Florida Province

**Figure 314** *Lystrophis multicincta*, a false coral snake from mainly dry valleys habitat

**Figure 315** *Liophis cei*, colubrid snake which inhabits valleys, Yungas and Tucuman forests from Bolivia to Argentina
**Apostolepis ambinigra** (PETERS)

*Figure 316 Extrapolated Distribution of *Apostolepis ambinigra*

*Figure 317 Fragmentation of Habitat of *Apostolepis ambinigra*

**Map Quality:** Medium confidence

The extrapolation is based on just one specimen. The fragments in the eastern Chaco, Pantanal and Chiquitania Region may be an extrapolation error but as this species is distributed in Paraguay and Brazil its occurrence is possible.

**Global distribution:** Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia (Chuquisaca, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

**Taxonomic status:** OK

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value:** 4298: 0

Distr. Total = 4895; EDC 1 = 2970; EDC 2 = 1328; EDC 3 = 391; EDC 4 = 184; EDC 5 = 22

**Fragmentation:** NONE: 0

No Fragmentation of Habitat. The species seems to have a disjunctive distribution but no human impacts seem to fragment the natural distribution.

**Distribution in good National parks:** STRONG: 1

611 grid cells in Parks: Aguarague, Kaa-Iya, Iñao, Otuquis, San Matias, Tucavaca:

**Use:** NONE: 0

**Rarity:** RARE: 3

0+0+1+0+3 = 4

**Conservation status:** Least concern

**Conservation status IUCN:** Least concern

**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE

**Comments:** One specimen deposited in LACM (Number 37674) is identified as *Apostolepis ambiniger* and has been collected from Bolivia, Department Chuquisaca, near Carandaiti. If the
specimen is correctly identified this would be the first record for Bolivia. Harvey (1999) did not mention the species for Bolivia but regards its distribution in Bolivia as probable.

*Apostolepis breviceps* HARVEY, GONZALES & SCROCCHI

**Map Quality:** Medium confidence

The extrapolation is based on specimens from 4 locations, all closely together. The distribution shows a very limited area which is because of all specimens have been found very near to each other which causes BIOME to restrict its area. There is no natural barrier so it may have a wider distribution as shown but no further specimens have been found. Although the habitat is very limited it is in a very good condition with 40 out of 56 grid cells in best condition and none in bad or worst.

**Global distribution:** Endemic for the Bolivian Chaco (Santa Cruz).

**Taxonomic status:** OK

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value:** 53: 5

Distr. Total = 56; EDC 1 = 40; EDC 2 = 13; EDC 3 = 3; EDC 4 = 0; EDC 5 = 0

**Fragmentation:** NONE: 0

No Fragmentation of Habitat.

**Distribution in good National parks:** NONE: 3

9 grid cells: Kaa-Iya

**Use:** NONE: 0

**Rarity:** NORMAL: 1

5+0+3+0+1 = 9
**Conservation status: Near Threatened**

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern  
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE  
Comments: Type locality: Cerro Cortado vicinity, Province Cordillera, Department Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Holotype: MNKR 1839

*Apostolepis doréignyi* (SCHLEGL)

**Map Quality:** Low confidence  
The distribution is extrapolated on base of just one specimen found in southern Bolivia. Following Koslowsky the type locality „Chile“, is in error. He speculates that it might be in Mato Grosso/Brazil or eastern Bolivia. If this is true the type locality would be far outside the result of the extrapolation. Harvey (1999) states that claims, that the species occurs in Brazil and Paraguay, are not based on museum specimens to his knowledge.  
**Global distribution:** Brazil?, Chile?, Paraguay? and Bolivia (Chuquisaca, Potosi, Santa Cruz, Tarija)  
**Taxonomic status:** OK  
**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE  
**Distribution Value:** 898: 2  
Distr. Total = 3565; EDC 1 = 419; EDC 2 = 479; EDC 3 = 371; EDC 4 = 454; EDC 5 = 1842  
**Fragmentation:** NONE: 0  
No fragmentation of habitat but extreme reduction of natural habitat. If the species has a wider distribution as extrapolated the reduction may cause fragmentation.
Distribution in good National parks: SOME: 2
112 grid cells in parks: Tunari, Cordillera de Sama, Aguarague, El Palmar, Torotoro, Amboró, Tunari
Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: RARE: 3

\[2+0+2+0+3 = 7\]

Conservation status: Near Threatened

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE
Comments: Following Harvey (1999) only known from two specimens. Harvey claims that the type locality „Chile“ almost certainly is in error. Holotype: MNHN 3664.

**Apostolepis multicincta** Harvey

![Extrapolated Distribution of Apostolepis multicincta](image1)
![Fragmentation of Habitat of Apostolepis multicincta](image2)

Map Quality: High confidence
Global distribution: Endemic for the inter Andean Dry Valleys in Bolivia (Santa Cruz)
Taxonomic status: OK
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE
Distribution Value: 19: 10
Distr. Total = 123; EDC 1 = 8; EDC 2 = 11; EDC 3 = 13; EDC 4 = 26; EDC 5 = 65
Fragmentation: VERY STRONG: 12
The distribution of this recently described species is limited to the inter Andean dry valleys in Bolivia. These dry valleys undergo a very fast and intensive human impact, mainly caused by agriculture, because of very fertile soil. The conservation status of its habitat is very bad and specimen nearly always have been found away from human populations, which may indicate that this species is quite sensible to habitat change.

**Distribution in good National parks:** NONE: 3
8 grid cells in Park: Just in borders of the Amboró National Park.

**Use/Other:** SOME: 2
The snake is seen by local population as a very venomous snake because of its bright alarming red color. Additionally people think that the species has a venomous tip of tail, because it lifts the tail when it is disturbed or nervous.

**Rarity:** VERY COMMON: 0

\[10+12+3+2+0 = 27\]

**Conservation status:** Critically endangered

**Conservation status IUCN:** VU (D2)

**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE

**Comments:** Type locality: Pampagrande, Province Florida, Department Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Holotype: MNKR 726. The resulting category seems quite high compared to the frequent findings of this species.

*Apostolepis nigroterminata* BOULENGER

![Figure 324 Extrapolated Distribution of *Apostolepis nigroterminata*](image1)

![Figure 325 Fragmentation of Habitat of *Apostolepis nigroterminata*](image2)
Map Quality: High confidence
What seems to be a disjunctive habitat, in southeastern Bolivia may be connected through Brazil. The habitat in this area may be too humid, as it presents parts of the savannas of inundation of the Pantanal.

Global distribution: Brazil, Peru and Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz)

Taxonomic status: UNCERTAIN
The discussion of the synonymies with *Apostolepis borelli* has a long tradition and is still actual. Amaral puts *A. borelli* 1930 in synonymy with *A. nigroterminata*, which was not followed by Ferrarezi (1993) but by Harvey (1999). Ferrazi finally was convinced by the paper of Harvey (1999) that *A. borelli* is a synonym of *A. nigroterminata* (pers. comunication). Christine Strüssman although is not sharing this opinion (pers. comunication). In the present work *A. borelli* will be regarded as a synonym of *A. nigroterminata*. Harvey (1999) mentiones some doubts about a specimen from Beni which could be a „cryptic species“ but which does not posses sufficient „convincing diagnostic features“ to be identified as a own species. This may have influence on the distribution and ergo on the conservation status later on.

Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE

Distribution Value: 31580: 0
Distr. Total = 38264; EDC 1 = 23245; EDC 2 = 8335; EDC 3 = 4057; EDC 4 = 2024; EDC 5 = 603

Fragmentation: SOME: 1
Some Fragmentation of Habitat mainly caused by highways and strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz. Two big blocks are separated naturally by very humid savannas.

Distribution in good National parks: VERY STRONG: 0

Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1 TAXONOMIC STATUS UNCERTAIN

Conservation status: Near Threatened

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern
Official IUN Conservation Status: NE
Comments: The conservation status has been set to “Near threatened” because of uncertain taxonomic status. Type locality: „Cayaria“ (Callaria, Ucayali, Peru). Holotype: BMNH 1946.1.9.77
**Apostolepis phillipsi** (HARVEY)

**Map Quality:** Medium confidence
Extrapolation is based on specimens from one locality (Type locality). Caused by extrapolation with very limited data, the distribution may be underestimated.

**Global distribution:** Endemic for Bolivia (Santa Cruz).

**Taxonomic status:** **OK**

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** **SENSIBLE**

**Distribution Value:** **310: 5**
Distr. Total = 320; EDC 1 = 246; EDC 2 = 64; EDC 3 = 9; EDC 4 = 1; EDC 5 = 0

**Fragmentation:** **NONE: 0**
The very limited distribution area is situated in very healthy habitat resulting in no fragmentation.

**Distribution in good National parks:** **STRONG: 1**
158 grid cells in Parks: Noel Kempff Mercado

**Use:** **NONE: 0**

**Rarity:** **VERY RARE: 8**

\[5+0+1+0+8 = 14\]

**Conservation status:** **Vulnerable**

**Conservation status IUCN:** **Least concern**
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE  
Comments: Just known from type locality: Estancia El Refugio, Province Velasco, Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Holotype: UTA 43940. Although the species has been described 7 years ago, no other specimen has been found in this area, which is quite frequently visited by scientists.

_Apostolepis quinquelineata_ species complex

Map Quality: High confidence  
Global distribution: Amazonian regions  
Taxonomic status: **UNCERTAIN**  
This is a species complex composed of several species including: _A. quinquelineata_, _A. pymi_ _A. rondoni_ and may be others. As all these are considered as synonyms of one of the others the species status remains unclear until further studies.  
Sensibility for habitat alteration: **SENSIBLE**  
Distribution Value: **UNKNOWN**  
Fragmentation: **UNKNOWN**  
Distribution in good National parks: **UNKNOWN**  
Use: **NONE**  
Rarity: **UNKNOWN**  

**Conservation status: DD**

Conservation status IUCN: **DD**  
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE  
Comments: Distribution in Bolivia of one of the members of this complex is unclear. No specimens have been seen. Uetz (2005) cites _Apostolepis quinquelineata_ as distributed in Bolivia. This would be by far the southernmost distribution for this species and is considered here as doubtful.
Apostolepis tenuis RUTHVEN

Map Quality: Medium confidence
The extrapolation is based on the only two specimens known of this species. The „hole“ in the extrapolated distribution is caused by very different climate data, which may be caused by low coverage of weather stations.

Global distribution: Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, Pando, Santa Cruz), probably Brazil

Taxonomic status: OK
The species has been revalidated from the synonymy with A. ambiniger by Hartweg (1923). Harvey (1999) concludes that in base of this there has been some misidentification, as by Fugler (1986) who cited A. ambiniger instead of A. tenuis for Bolivia.

Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE

Distribution Value: 12280: 0
Distr. Total = 15802; EDC 1 = 8441; EDC 2 = 3839; EDC 3 = 2210; EDC 4 = 1033; EDC 5 = 22

Fragmentation: SOME: 1
Some Fragmentation by highway in a big northern and a big southern block. Also the Chapare region cuts the populations in the Amboró and Carrasco National parks from more northern populations. The gaps are not wide enough to really separate the populations.

Distribution in good National parks: VERY STRONG: 0
1962 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Carrasco, EBB, Isiboro Sécure, Iténez, Manuripi-Heath

Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: RARE: 3

0+1+0+0+3 = 4
**Conservation status: Least concern**

Conservation status IUCN: **Least concern**  
Official IUCN Conservation Status: **NE**  

**Comments:** Just known from two localities in Bolivia: Department Beni, Province Vaca Diez, Guayaramerín and from Department Santa Cruz, Province Ichilo, Buena Vista (Type locality). Holotype: UMMZ 64436

*Apostolepis vittata* (COPE)

![Figure 330 Extrapolated Distribution of *Apostolepis vittata*](image)

**Map Quality:** Medium confidence  
The extrapolation appears quite strange. Certainly the two big fragments are connected through Brazil. The sharp upper line of the southern block is caused by bad climate data (see comments on maps). The big gap between the blocks is caused by very humid savanna of inundation which is excluded here as probable habitat of this species.  

**Global distribution:** Brazil and Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Beni).

**Taxonomic status:** **UNCERTAIN**  
Following Harvey (1999) the only two Bolivian specimens differ from the Holotype in several noteworthy characteristics so that the „status of the Bolivian populations should be reconsidered when larger samples become available“.  

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** **SENSIBLE**

**Distribution Value:** **8781: 0**  
Distr. Total = 9963; EDC 1 = 7213; EDC 2 = 1568; EDC 3 = 582; EDC 4 = 488; EDC 5 = 112  
**Fragmentation:** **SOME: 1**
Some Fragmentation of Habitat by highways. Northern and southern distribution areas are separated by very humid Pantanal naturally and may be connected in Brazil.

**Distribution in good National parks:** **VERY STRONG:** 0
2153 grid cells in Parks: Kaa-Iya, Noel Kempff Mercado, Otuquis, San Matías, Tucavaca

**Use:** NONE: 0

**Rarity:** RARE: 3

0+1+0+0+3 = 4

TAXONOMIC STATUS UNCERTAIN

**Conservation status:** Near Threatened

**Conservation status IUCN:** Least concern

**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE

**Comments:** Specimens not seen. In Bolivia just known from two localities: Department Santa Cruz, Province Nuflo de Chavez, Rio San Julian and Province German Busch, Puerto Suarez. Type locality: Chupada, Mato Grosso, Brazil. Holotype: ANSP 11293

*Atractus balzani* **BOULENGER**

**Map Quality:** High confidence
Extrapolation based on one specimen (the Holotype).

**Global distribution:** Endemic for Bolivia (Beni, La Paz)

**Taxonomic status:** OK
The species has been described from Missiones Mosetenes, NW Bolivia and until now the Holotype is the only specimen known.
Sensibility for habitat alteration: **SENSIBLE**

Distribution Value: **115: 5**
Distr. Total = 179; EDC 1 = 72; EDC 2 = 43; EDC 3 = 38; EDC 4 = 22; EDC 5 = 4

**Fragmentation: STRONG: 5**
Strong Fragmentation of Habitat mainly caused by agriculture on very fertile soils in these inter Andean valleys.

**Distribution in good National parks: NONE: 3**
24 grid cells in Parks: Pilón Lajas

**Use: NONE: 0**

**Rarity: VERY RARE: 8**

5+5+3+0+8 = 21

**Conservation status: Endangered**

**Conservation status IUCN: **EN B1ab(iii)**
There is no more than one known existing locality. The extrapolated area is undergoing very rapid anthropogenic changes caused mostly by agriculture.

**Official IUCN Conservation Status: **NE**

**Comments: **Type locality: Province Yungas at 1600 m., Missiones Mosetenes in Department La Paz. Holotype: MCSNG 28874. coll. L. Balzan, 1891. The species has not been rediscovered since 107 years now and may have gone extinct, but there is more intensive fieldwork in the area needed to support this opinion.

*Atractus bocki* **WERNER**

Figure 334 Extrapolated Distribution of *Atractus bocki*  
Figure 335 Fragmentation of Habitat of *Atractus bocki*
Map Quality: High confidence

Global distribution: Endemic for Bolivia (Cochabamba)

Taxonomic status: OK

Amaral (1929) (cited in Peters & Orejas-Miranda 1970) indicated that this was a synonym of *A. modestus* from Ecuador which is considered as wrong here as the valley locality is a typical endemic location and the species has not been found again in any place in Bolivia connecting it to the north. *Atractus modestus* is not known for Bolivia.

Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE

Distribution Value: 9: 10
Distr. Total = 33; EDC 1 = 5; EDC 2 = 4; EDC 3 = 3; EDC 4 = 4; EDC 5 = 17

Fragmentation: STRONG: 5

Populations in National parks are separated by an area with its natural habitat nearly completely destroyed. Also in National parks populations with uncertain size are just represented near the borders which suffer frequently human impact by illegal deforestation and hunting.

Distribution in good National parks: NONE: 3

14 grid cells in Parks: Carrasco and Tunari

Use: NONE: 0

Rarity: VERY RARE: 8

10+5+3+0+8 = 26

Conservation status: Critically endangered

Conservation status IUCN: EN B2ab(iii)

There is no more than one known existing locality. The extrapolated area is undergoing very rapid anthropogenic changes caused mostly by agriculture. Since the discovery in 1898 most of the original habitat has been destroyed.

Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE

Comments: Type, collected by G. Bock, has been deposited in ZMH but has been lost/destroyed during world war II (pers. com. Jakob Hallermann). Terra typica: Cochabamba, Department of Cochabamba, Bolivia. The species may have gone extinct, but there is more intensive fieldwork in the area needed to support this opinion.
*Atractus boettgeri* BOULENGER

**Map Quality:** High confidence
The extrapolation is based on 4 localities.

**Global distribution:** Endemic for Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Santa Cruz)

**Taxonomic status:** OK

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value:** 6055: 0
Distr. Total = 8836; EDC 1 = 4421; EDC 2 = 1634; EDC 3 = 1301; EDC 4 = 1087; EDC 5 = 393

**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1
Some Fragmentation by strong habitat alteration near Santa Cruz and in the Chapare region and by highways.

**Distribution in good National parks** VERY STRONG: 0
1843 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, EBB, Isiboro Sécure, Pilón Lajas

**Use:** NONE: 0

**Rarity:** RARE: 3

0+1+0+0+3 = 4

**Conservation status:** Least Concern

**Conservation status IUCN:** Least concern

**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE
**Comments:** Terra typica: Yungas, Sierra de las Yungas, Dep. de Cochabamba, Bolivia.

*Atractus latifrons* (GÜNTHER)

**Map Quality:** Medium confidence. Extrapolation to the Departments of La Paz and Chuquisaca may be wrong. The big gap to the southern population in the Chiquitania region may be connected through Brazil. The sharp line of the southern block is caused by bad climate data (see comments on maps).

**Global distribution:** Brazil, Peru, Colombia, French Guiana, Colombia, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca?, La Paz?, Pando, Santa Cruz)

**Taxonomic status:** OK

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value:** 20482: 0
Distr. Total = 23466; EDC 1 = 15167; EDC 2 = 5315; EDC 3 = 2117; EDC 4 = 684; EDC 5 = 183

**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1
Some Fragmentation by strong habitat alteration near Santa Cruz and by highways.

**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0
3912 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Apolobamba, Cotapata, Ñaño, Iténez, Kaa-Iya, Madidi, Manuripi-Heath, NKM, San Matías, Tucavaca

**Use:** SOME: 2
Because of its coral like coloration it is believed to be very venomous and killed by occasion.

**Rarity:** NORMAL: 1
Although only recently discovered for Bolivia there are already 8 specimens of this species known in the country.

\[0+1+0+2+1 = 4\]

**Conservation status: Least Concern**

Conservation status IUCN: *Least concern*

Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE

**Comments:** Type Locality: Pebas, Departamento de Loreto, Peru. This species often is confused with *Atractus elaps* but the latter shows the fifth supralabial much higher than the fourth and have 15 dorsal scale rows. All specimens examined were previously identified as *A. elaps*, whose distribution in Bolivia therefore becomes doubtful.

*Atractus major* BOULANGER

![Figure 340 Extrapolated Distribution of Atractus major](image1)

![Figure 341 Fragmentation of Habitat of Atractus major](image2)

**Map Quality:** High confidence

**Global distribution:** Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz)

**Taxonomic status:** OK

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value:** 6689: 0

Distr. Total = 7831; EDC 1 = 5499; EDC 2 = 1190; EDC 3 = 799; EDC 4 = 281; EDC 5 = 62

**Fragmentation:** SOME : 1

Very little Fragmentation of small areas with narrow gaps.

**Distribution in good National parks** VERY STRONG: 0
2017 grid cells in Parks: Apolobamba, Cotapata, Isiboro Sécure, Madidi, Manuripi-Heath, Pilón Lajas
Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: RARE: 3

$0+1+0+0+3 = 4$

**Conservation status: Least Concern**

Conservation status IUCN: [Least concern](#)
Official IUCN Conservation Status: [NE](#)
Comments: Terra typica: Canelos, Provinzia Pastaza, Ecuador. This species only recently has been known to occur in Bolivia and is known there from three specimens.

*Atractus snethlageae* DA CUNHA & DO NASCIMENTO

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**Map Quality:** High confidence
Extrapolation based on three localities.

**Global distribution:** Brazil, Suriname, Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando)

**Taxonomic status:** OK

Sensibility for habitat alteration: **SENSIBLE**

**Distribution Value:** 6490: 0
Distr. Total = 7818; EDC 1 = 5032; EDC 2 = 1458; EDC 3 = 870; EDC 4 = 345; EDC 5 = 113

**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1
Some fragmentation by highways but not separating areas completely

**Distribution in good National parks VERY STRONG: 0**

1366 grid cells in Parks: EBB, Isiboro Sécure, Madidi, Manuripi-Heath, Pilón Lajas

**Use:** *NONE: 0*

**Rarity:** *RARE: 3*

\[0+1+0+0+3 = 4\]

**Conservation status:** *Least concern*

**Conservation status IUCN:** *Least concern*

**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** *NE*

**Comments:** Terra typica: Colônia Nova, Rio Gurupi, Pará, Rodovia Br-316, 10 Km antes do Gurupi. Holotype: MPEG 10.131. This species only recently has been found to occur in Bolivia (Embert, Gonzales & Montaño, in prep). Here it is just known from three specimens.

*Atractus taeniatus* GRIFFIN

**Map Quality:** High confidence

**Global distribution:** Bolivia (Santa Cruz)

**Taxonomic status:** *UNCERTAIN*

The type specimen is the only one known for Bolivia. A revision of the type is necessary to confirm the species status.

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** *SENSIBLE*
Distribution Value: 6: 13
Distr. Total = 275; EDC 1 = 0; EDC 2 = 6; EDC 3 = 42; EDC 4 = 137; EDC 5 = 90

Fragmentation: VERY STRONG: 12
The natural habitat of this species has been destroyed nearly completely.

Distribution in good National parks NONE: 3
5 grid cells in Parks: Amboró
Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: VERY RARE: 8

13+12+3+0+8 = 36

**Conservation status: Critically endangered**

Conservation status IUCN: CR Iab(iii)
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE

Comments: No specimens examined. Terra typica: Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Department of Santa Cruz, Bolivia. If this species is a valid species and has been endemic to the area of Santa Cruz its survival is doubtful. It has been described nearly 90 years ago when Santa Cruz de la Sierra still was a small town and much of its natural habitat still was existent. If it is the same species as found in Brazil and Argentina (which is doubtful following Paulo Passo (pers. communication)) at least the topo-population may be extinct. Holotype: Carnegie Museum of Natural Science No. 117.

**Boiruna maculata** (BOULENGER)

![Figure 346 Extrapolated Distribution of Boiruna maculata](image1)
![Figure 347 Fragmentation of Habitat of Boiruna maculata](image2)
Map Quality: Medium confidence
The extrapolation is only based on two specimens. The two big blocks are probably connected through Brazil. The sharp upper line in the southern block is caused by bad climate data (see comments on maps). Distribution into Departments of Chuquisaca and Tarija are probably wrong although possible regarding the global distribution in Argentina and Paraguay.

Global distribution: Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca?, Santa Cruz, Tarija?)

Taxonomic status: OK
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE

Distribution Value: 7920: 0
Distr. Total = 8737; EDC 1 = 6688; EDC 2 = 1232; EDC 3 = 445; EDC 4 = 309; EDC 5 = 63
Fragmentation: SOME: 1
Some fragmentation by highways.

Distribution in good National parks: VERY STRONG: 0
2530 grid cells in Parks: Aguarague, Amboró, Iñao, Kaa-Iya, NKM, Otuquis, San Matías, Tucavaca

Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: RARE: 3

0+1+0+0+3 = 4

Conservation status: Least concern

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE
Comments: Holotype: a female, BMNH 1946.1.9.33 from Uruguay.
**Chironius exoletus** *(LINNAEUS)*

**Map Quality:** High confidence

**Global distribution:** Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz, Tarija).

**Taxonomic status:** OK

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value:** 46859: 0

Distr. Total = 56610; EDC 1 = 35871; EDC 2 = 10988; EDC 3 = 5350; EDC 4 = 2971; EDC 5 = 1430

**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1

Some fragmentation mainly by strong habitat destruction around Santa Cruz and by highways

**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0


**Use:** NONE: 0

**Rarity:** VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

**Conservation status:** Least concern
Conservation status IUCN: **Least concern**
Official IUCN Conservation Status: **NE**
Comments: Holotype: Number 150 of Linnaeus' Collection at ZMUU (Dixon et al. 1993). Type Locality „habitat in Indiis“ in error. One of the most commonly found snakes. Very fast and aggressive snake.

**Chironius flavolineatus** (JAN)

![Map of Chironius flavolineatus](image1.png) ![Map of Chironius flavolineatus](image2.png)

**Map Quality:** High confidence
Disjunctive southern habitat probably is connected through Brazil. The sharp upper line in the southern block is caused by bad climate data (see comments on maps).

**Global distribution:** Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz).

**Taxonomic status:** **OK**

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** **SENSIBLE**

**Distribution Value:** **31196:** 0
Distr. Total = 37990; EDC 1 = 23631; EDC 2 = 7565; EDC 3 = 4078; EDC 4 = 2033; EDC 5 = 683

**Fragmentation:** **SOME:** 1
Some Fragmentation mainly by strong habitat destruction around Santa Cruz and by highways

**Distribution in good National parks** **VERY STRONG:** 0
7922 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, EBB, Iñao, Isiboro Sécure, Iténez, Madidi, Manuripi-Heath, NKM, Pilón Lajas, San Matias, Tucavaca, Tariquía
Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

**Conservation status: Least concern**

Conservation status IUCN: **Least concern**
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE
Comments: Holotype „supposedly exists in the Milan Museum. Two specimens, one from Brazil and one from “Bahia”, were mentioned in the original description, but no specific specimen was designated as the Holotype“ (Dixon et al. 1993).

**Chironius fuscus** (LINNAEUS)

![Figure 352 Extrapolated Distribution of Chironius fuscus](image1)
![Figure 353 Fragmentation of Habitat of Chironius fuscus](image2)

Map Quality: High confidence
Global distribution: Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, French Guyana, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Pando, La Paz, Santa Cruz)
Taxonomic status: OK
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE
Distribution Value: 35928: 0
Distr. Total = 43570; EDC 1 = 26919; EDC 2 = 9009; EDC 3 = 4545; EDC 4 = 2337; EDC 5 = 760
Fragmentation: SOME: 1
Some Fragmentation mainly by strong habitat destruction around Santa Cruz and in the Chapare region and by highways.

**Distribution in good National parks VERY STRONG: 0**

Use: **NONE: 0**
Rarity: **VERY COMMON: 0**

\[0+1+0+0+0 = 1\]

**Conservation status: Least concern**

Conservation status IUCN: **Least concern**
Official IUCN Conservation Status: **NE**

**Comments:** Holotype „apparently curated by NRM (fide Andersson, 1899:18); museum number not known; from “Asia, locality in error.” (Dixon et al. 1993).

**Chironius laurenti** **DIXON, WIEST & CEI**

**Figure 354 Extrapolated Distribution of Chironius laurenti**

**Figure 355 Fragmentation of Habitat of Chironius laurenti**

**Map Quality:** Medium confidence
The species entering the inter Andean valleys surely is an over prediction.

**Global distribution:** Brazil and Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Santa Cruz)

**Taxonomic status:** **OK**
Sensibility for habitat alteration: **SENSIBLE**
**Distribution Value:** 26543: 0

Distr. Total = 31374; EDC 1 = 21179; EDC 2 = 5364; EDC 3 = 2487; EDC 4 = 1802; EDC 5 = 542

**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1

Some Fragmentation mainly by strong habitat destruction around Santa Cruz and by highways

**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0

7805 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Carrasco, El Palmar, EBB, Iñao, Isiboro Sécure, Itènez, Kaa-Iya, NKM, Otuquis, Pilón Lajas, San Matías, Tucavaca

**Use:** NONE: 0

**Rarity:** VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

**Conservation status:** Least concern

**Conservation status IUCN:** Least concern

**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE

**Comments:** Holotype: AMNH 101815, from Bolivia, Department of Beni, Rio Mamoré, ca. 23 km W San Javier.

**Chironius monticola** ROZE

**Map Quality:** High confidence

**Global distribution:** Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Santa Cruz)
**Taxonomic status:** OK  
**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE  
**Distribution Value:** 4915: 0  
Distr. Total = 7474; EDC 1 = 4020; EDC 2 = 895; EDC 3 = 541; EDC 4 = 563; EDC 5 = 1455  
**Fragmentation:** NONE: 0  
**Distribution in good National parks** VERY STRONG: 0  
2930 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Apolobamba, Carrauco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, Isiboro Sécure, Madidi, Pilón Lajas, Torotoro, Tunari  
**Use:** NONE: 0  
**Rarity:** NORMAL: 1  

0+0+0+0+1 = 1

**Conservation status:** Least concern

**Conservation status IUCN:** Least concern  
**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE  
**Comments:** Holotype: MBUCV 2019, from Venezuela, Distrito Federal, El Junquito.

**Chironius multiventris** SCHMIDT & WALKER

**Figure 358 Extrapolated Distribution of Chironius multiventris**  
**Figure 359 Fragmentation of Habitat of Chironius multiventris**

**Map Quality:** High confidence  
Extrapolation based on two very humid forest localities separated by savanna. This causes the disjunctive area which probably is connected through Brazil.
Global distribution: Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia (Beni, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz)
Taxonomic status: OK
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE
Distribution Value: 8747: 0
Distr. Total = 10379; EDC 1 = 5659; EDC 2 = 3088; EDC 3 = 1415; EDC 4 = 200; EDC 5 = 17
Fragmentation: NONE: 0
Distribution in good National parks VERY STRONG: 0
1648 grid cells in Parks: Manuripi-Heath, NKM, Pilón Lajas
Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: RARE: 3
0+0+0+0+3 = 3

Conservation status: Least concern

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE
Comments: Holotype: FMNH 38250; a female from Peru, Department of Madre de Dios, Selvas del Rio Madre de Dios. In Bolivia just known from two localities.

*Chironius quadricarinatus* (BOIE)
**Map Quality:** High confidence  
**Global distribution:** Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz, Tarija)  
**Taxonomic status:** OK  
**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE  
**Distribution Value:** \(39147: 0\)  
Distr. Total = 47127; EDC 1 = 30497; EDC 2 = 8650; EDC 3 = 4177; EDC 4 = 2632; EDC 5 = 1171  
**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1  
Some Fragmentation mainly by strong habitat destruction around Santa Cruz and in the Chapare region and by highways  
**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0  
**Use:** NONE: 0  
**Rarity:** NORMAL: 1  
0+1+0+0+1 = 2  

**Conservation status:** Least concern  

**Conservation status IUCN:** Least concern  
**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE  
**Comments:** Holotype: RMNH 605, from Brazil. The subspecies *Chironius quadricarinatus maculoventris* DIXON, WIEST & CEI 1993, distributed in Argentina, Paraguay and southern Bolivia (Chuquisaca, Tarija) has only recently been discovered for Bolivia and is just known from one specimen in the country: Villamontes, Department Santa Cruz. Holotype: UZMK 60816, from Argentina, Province of Corrientes, Plata Staterne.
**Chironius scurrulus** (WAGLER)

**Figure 362 Extrapolated Distribution of Chironius scurrulus**

**Figure 363 Fragmentation of Habitat of Chironius scurrulus**

**Map Quality:** High confidence  
**Global distribution:** Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru, Trinidad, Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana, Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando Santa Cruz)  
**Taxonomic status:** OK  
**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE  
**Distribution Value:** 28588: 0  
Distr. Total = 34823; EDC 1 = 21244; EDC 2 = 7344; EDC 3 = 3836; EDC 4 = 1733; EDC 5 = 639  
**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1  
Some Fragmentation mainly by strong habitat destruction around Santa Cruz and the Chapare region and by highways.  
**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0  
6533 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, EBB, Isiboro Sécure, Iténez, Madidi, Manuripi-Heath, NKM, Pilón Lajas  
**Use:** NONE: 0  
**Rarity:** VERY COMMON: 0  
0+1+0+0+0+0 = 1  
**Conservation status:** Least concern  
**Conservation status IUCN:** Least concern
Official IUCN Conservation Status: **NE**

Comments: Type was probably originally deposited in the Zoologische Staatssammlung München, but Dr. Hellmich, Museum of Zoology, München, informed Hoge and Maranhao Nina that this type was either lost or destroyed during World War II.

**Clelia bicolor** (PERACCA)

**Map Quality:** High confidence  
Extrapolation based on one specimen.  

**Global distribution:** Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru y Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz)  

**Taxonomic status:** **OK**  

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** **SENSIBLE**  

**Distribution Value:** **15267: 0**  
Distr. Total = 18518; EDC 1 = 12244; EDC 2 = 3023; EDC 3 = 1486; EDC 4 = 1384; EDC 5 = 381  

**Fragmentation:** **STRONG: 5**  
Strong Fragmentation mainly in the area northeast of Santa Cruz, splitting the habitat in a northern and southern block. Also some fragmentation by Highways.  

**Distribution in good National parks **VERY STRONG: 0**  
4695 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Iñao, Isiboro Sécure, Kaa-Iya, NKM, Otuquis, San Matías, Tucavaca  

**Use:** **NONE: 0**  
**Rarity:** **RARE: 3**  

**0+5+0+0+3 = 8**
Conservation status: Near Threatened

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE
Comments: There is just on specimen known from Bolivia (Parque Nacional Otuquis, Retóno), which the author was not able to detect in collections. So the presence of the species in Bolivia remains uncertain, although probable as it has been reported from nearly all (excluding Chile) surrounding countries.

*Clelia clelia* (DAUDIN)

![Extrapolated Distribution of Clelia clelia](image1)
![Fragmentation of Habitat of Clelia clelia](image2)

Map Quality: High confidence
Global distribution: Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua ?, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, French Guiana, Venezuela, Ecuador, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Lesser Antilles: Dominica, St. Lucia, Grenada, Trinidad and Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz, Tarija)
Taxonomic status: OK
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE
Distribution Value: 40807: 0
Distr. Total = 49076; EDC 1 = 31013; EDC 2 = 9794; EDC 3 = 4868; EDC 4 = 2578; EDC 5 = 823
Fragmentation: SOME: 1
Some Fragmentation mainly by strong habitat destruction around Santa Cruz and the Chapare region and by highways.
Distribution in good National parks VERY STRONG: 0
Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

Conservation status: Least concern

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE
Comments: CITES Appendix II. Terra typica: Suriname, Holotype not located.

*Clelia langeri* REICHLE & EMBERT

Figure 368 Extrapolated Distribution of *Clelia langeri*

Figure 369 Fragmentation of Habitat of *Clelia langeri*

Map Quality: High confidence
Global distribution: Endemic for Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba)
Taxonomic status: OK
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE
Distribution Value: 442: 2
Distr. Total = 959; EDC 1 = 266; EDC 2 = 176; EDC 3 = 117; EDC 4 = 148; EDC 5 = 252
Fragmentation: STRONG: 5
Strong Fragmentation in several small populations, mainly by agriculture
Distribution in good National parks: STRONG: 2
90 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Iñao
Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: VERY COMMON: 0

\[2+5+2+0+0 = 9\]

**Conservation status: Near Threatened**

Conservation status IUCN: Near Threatened
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE

Comments: Endemic for the inter Andean valleys with its core population almost certainly in the valleys of the Province Florida (Department Santa Cruz) where a rapid habitat destruction is going on.

*Dendrophidion dendrophis* (SCHLEGEL)

Figure 370 Extrapolated Distribution of *Dendrophidion dendrophis*

Figure 371 Fragmentation of Habitat of *Dendrophidion dendrophis*

**Map Quality:** Medium confidence
Very isolated distribution in eastern Bolivia is questionable, also regarding the global distribution of the species.

**Global distribution:** Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru, Brazil, French Guiana y Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz)

**Taxonomic status:** UNCERTAIN
Taxonomic status of this species is not really clear. Examined specimens show several differences: Differs from *Dendrophidion dendrophis* in French Guyana by having a slightly higher number of Ventral scales (149-162 versus 143-155 [Chippaux 1986] but versus 153-154
for Brazilian (Carajás, Pará) specimen [do Nascimento et al. 1987] and a distinct lower number of Subcaudals (136-170 versus 178-191) in specimens from French Guyana [Chippaux 1986], versus always more than 165 Subcaudals in Venezuelan specimens [Kornacker 1999] and versus 161-170 Subcaudals in Brazilian (Carajás, Pará) specimen [do Nascimento et al. 1987]).

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value:** 22895: 0

Distr. Total = 28950; EDC 1 = 16431; EDC 2 = 6464; EDC 3 = 3641; EDC 4 = 1784; EDC 5 = 630

**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1

Some Fragmentation mainly by strong habitat destruction around Santa Cruz and the Chapare region and by highways

**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0

5705 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, EBB, Ñaño, Isiboro Sécure, Madidi, Manuri-Pi-Heath, NKM, Pilón Lajas, San Matías, Tucavaca

**Use:** NONE: 0

**Rarity:** VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1 TAXONOMIC STATUS UNCERTAIN

**Conservation status:** Near Threatened

**Conservation status IUCN:** Least concern

**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE

**Comments:** Terra typica: "Cayena" [=Cayenne].
**Dipsas catesbyi** SENTZEN

**Map Quality:** High confidence

**Global distribution:** Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Brazil, French Guiana, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz)

**Taxonomic status:** OK

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value:** 33837: 0

Distr. Total = 41443; EDC 1 = 25235; EDC 2 = 8602; EDC 3 = 4486; EDC 4 = 2281; EDC 5 = 839

**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1

Some Fragmentation mainly by strong habitat destruction around Santa Cruz and the Chapare region and by highways

**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0

7887 cells in Parks: Amboró, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, EBB, Iñao, Isiboro Sécure, Itènez, Madidi, Manuripi-Heath, NKM, Pilón Lajas, Tunari

**Use:** NONE: 0

**Rarity:** VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

**Conservation status:** Least concern

**Conservation status IUCN:** Least concern

**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE

**Comments:** Terra typica: "probably America" (fide Kornacker 1999).
**Dipsas chaparensis** REYNOLDS & FOSTER

![Extrapolated Distribution of Dipsas chaparensis](image1)

![Fragmentation of Habitat of Dipsas chaparensis](image2)

Map Quality: High confidence  
Global distribution: Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Santa Cruz)  
Taxonomic status: OK  
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE  
Distribution Value: 4696: 0  
Distr. Total = 6011; EDC 1 = 3922; EDC 2 = 774; EDC 3 = 412; EDC 4 = 355; EDC 5 = 548  
Fragmentation: NONE: 0  
Distribution in good National parks: VERY STRONG: 0  
2609 (10436 km²) grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, El Palmar, Iñao, Isiboro Sécure, Madidi, Pilón Lajas, Tunari  
Use: NONE: 0  
Rarity: NORMAL: 1  
0+0+0+0+1 = 1

**Conservation status: Least Concern**

Conservation status IUCN: [Least concern](#)  
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE  
Comments: Specimens of *Dipsas boettgeri* reported from Bolivia turned out to belong to *Dipsas chaparensis* what makes the Distribution of *Dipsas boettgeri* in Bolivia doubtful.
**Dipsas indica** LAURENTI

**Map Quality:** Low confidence
The map shows strong problems caused by incomplete data. One specimen is known from Pando without exact locality. That’s why it was not included in the extrapolation and Pando is excluded from the area of distribution although it should be included. At all the extrapolation shows a very disjunctive habitat.

**Global distribution:** Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Paraguay, Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, La Paz, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

**Taxonomic status:** OK

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value: 11011: 0**
Distr. Total = 14937; EDC 1 = 8229; EDC 2 = 2782; EDC 3 = 1227; EDC 4 = 994; EDC 5 = 1705

**Fragmentation:** NONE: 0
The habitat seems very disjunctive but there is nearly no fragmentation caused by human impact although some habitat reduction is notable.

**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0

**Use:** NONE: 0

**Rarity:** RARE: 3

\[0+0+0+0+3 = 3\]
**Conservation status: Least concern**

**Conservation status IUCN:** Least concern  
**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE  
**Comments:** Terra typica: "Ceylon". Terra typica: in error (see comment) [indica]

**Dipsas pavonina** SCHLEGEL

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**Map Quality:** High confidence  
**Global distribution:** Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana, Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz)  
**Taxonomic status:** OK  
**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE  
**Distribution Value:** 17559: 0  
Distr. Total = 21015; EDC 1 = 12221; EDC 2 = 5338; EDC 3 = 2576; EDC 4 = 682; EDC 5 = 198  
**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1  
Some Fragmentation mainly by highways  
**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0  
3926 grid cells in Parks: Apolobamba, EBB, Isiboro Sécure, Itènez, Madidi, Manuripi-Heath, Pilôn Lajas  
**Use:** NONE: 0  
**Rarity:** RARE: 3
Conservation status: Least concern

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE
Comments: Terra typica: "Guyanas".
**Drepanoides anomalus (JAN)**

Map Quality: High confidence  
**Global distribution:** Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, French Guiana, Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz)  
**Taxonomic status:** OK  
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE  
**Distribution Value:** 30028: 0  
Distr. Total = 35193; EDC 1 = 22643; EDC 2 = 7385; EDC 3 = 3566; EDC 4 = 1125; EDC 5 = 474  
**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1  
Some fragmentation in the Chapare region and by highways  
**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0  
7348 grid cells in Parks: Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, EBB, Isiboro Sécure, Iténez, Madidi, Manuripi-Heath, NKM, Pilón Lajas, Tunari  
**Use:** NONE: 0  
**Rarity:** NORMAL: 1  
0+1+0+0+1 = 2

**Conservation status:** Least concern  
**Conservation status IUCN:** Least concern  
**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE
**Comments:** Terra typica: South America and Brazil

*Drymarchon corais* (BOIE)

**Map Quality:** Medium confidence

**Global distribution:** USA, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Belize, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Trinidad, Tobago, French Guiana, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

**Taxonomic status:** OK

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value:** 38304: 0

Distr. Total = 45451; EDC 1 = 28841; EDC 2 = 9463; EDC 3 = 4289; EDC 4 = 2206; EDC 5 = 652

**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1

Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and by highways

**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0


**Use:** NONE: 0

**Rarity:** VERY COMON: 0

\[0+1+0+0+0 = 1\]
**Conservation status: Least concern**

**Conservation status IUCN:** Least concern  
**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE  
**Comments:** Terra typica: America [Drymarchon corais corais]

**Drymobius rhombifer** (GÜNTHER)

![Figure 384 Extrapolated Distribution of Drymobius rhombifer](image1)
![Figure 385 Fragmentation of Habitat of Drymobius rhombifer](image2)

- **Map Quality:** High confidence  
- **Global distribution:** Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, French Guiana, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz).  
- **Taxonomic status:** OK  
- **Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE  
- **Distribution Value:** 30033: 0  
  - Distr. Total = 37032; EDC 1 = 22235; EDC 2 = 7798; EDC 3 = 4204; EDC 4 = 2077; EDC 5 = 718  
- **Fragmentation:** SOME: 1  
  - Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and by highways.  
- **Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0  
  - 6860 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Apolobamba, Cerrado, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, EBB, Isiboro Sécure, Iténez, Madidi, Manuri-Heath, NKM, Pilón Lajas  
- **Use:** NONE: 0  
- **Rarity:** VERY COMMON: 0
Conservation status: Least concern

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE
Comment: Terra typica: "Antioquia (Neugranada)" [Colombia]. Holotype: ZMB 9525

Drymoluber dichrous (PETERS)

Map Quality: High confidence
Global distribution: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Venezuela, French Guiana, Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz)
Taxonomic status: OK
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE
Distribution Value: 21177: 0
Distr. Total = 25832; EDC 1 = 15267; EDC 2 = 5910; EDC 3 = 3152; EDC 4 = 1095; EDC 5 = 408
Fragmentation: SOME: 1
Some fragmentation by highways and in the Chapare region
Distribution in good National parks: VERY STRONG: 0
4877 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, EBB, Isiboro Sécure, Madidi, Manuripi-Heath, NKM, Pilón Lajas
Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: **VERY COMMON: 0**

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

**Conservation status: Least concern**

Conservation status IUCN: **Least concern**
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE

**Echinanthera occipitalis** (JAN)

Map Quality: Medium confidence
Global distribution: Peru, Paraguay, Argentina, Colombia, Uruguay, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Potosi, Santa Cruz, Tarija)
**Taxonomic status:** **UNCERTAIN**
There may be two different species in Bolivia. Lowland species show typical species characters, whereas species from the inter Andean dry valleys have higher numbers in Ventral and Subcaudal scale counts, SL in contact with eye and an absent middorsal line. Pholidosis data suggest two major morphological groups, one from the inter Andean dry valleys and one from the lowland of Bolivia, whereas extrapolated distribution shows disjunctive distribution splitting in a northern and a southern group.
**Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE**
**Distribution Value:** 34801: 0

Distr. Total = 42566; EDC 1 = 26309; EDC 2 = 8492; EDC 3 = 3534; EDC 4 = 2393; EDC 5 = 1838

**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1

Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and by highways.

**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0


**Use:** NONE: 0

**Rarity:** VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1  TAXONOMIC STATUS UNCERTAIN

**Conservation status:** Near Threatened

**Conservation status IUCN:** Least concern

**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE

**Comments:** Terra typica: Bahia, Brazil

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**Figure 390** Comparison of SC/V scale counts from different areas in Bolivia (blue = inter Andean dry valleys; yellow = Cordillera; red = Province Andres Ibañez; Green = Chiquitania)
**Echinanthera sp. nov.**

![Echinanthera sp. nov.](image)

**Global distribution:** endemic for the yungas region of the inter Andean dry valleys (Province Florida)

**Taxonomic status:** OK

This is a new species of the genus *Echinanthera* and is in description by Embert, Gonzales & Reichle. Until now just known from one locality in the Yungas of the inter Andean dry valleys

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value:** UNKNOWN

**Fragmentation:** UNKNOWN

**Distribution in good National parks:**

All three specimens have been found in the border region to the Amboró National park.

**Use:** NONE

**Rarity:** Just known from three specimens

**Conservation status:** DD

**Conservation status IUCN:** DD

**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE

**Comments:** In description by the Author of this work and two coauthors
**Erythrolamprus aesculapii** (LINNAEUS)

Map Quality: High confidence

**Global distribution:** Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Venezuela, Argentina, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

**Taxonomic status:** OK

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value:** 21249: 0

Distr. Total = 26911; EDC 1 = 15154; EDC 2 = 6095; EDC 3 = 3217; EDC 4 = 1776; EDC 5 = 669

**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1

Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and in the Chapare region and by highways.

**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0

5924 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, EBB, Iíao, Isiboro Sécure, Madidi, Manuripi-Heath, NKM, Pilón Lajas, San Matías, Tucavaca, Tariquia

**Use:** NONE: 0

**Rarity:** VERY COMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

**Conservation status: Least concern**
Conservation status IUCN: **Least concern**
Official IUCN Conservation Status: **NE**
Comments: Some material in Bolivian collections which had been identified as *Erythrolamprus aesculapii* seem to belong to another species of *Erythrolamprus* (here listed as *Erythrolamprus* sp.).

**Erythrolamprus** sp.

**Map Quality:** High confidence

**Global distribution:** **UNKNOWN**, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz), probably Brazil, probably Peru

**Taxonomic status:** **UNCERTAIN**

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** **SENSIBLE**

**Distribution Value:** **34579**: 0
Distr. Total = 41981; EDC 1 = 26172; EDC 2 = 8407; EDC 3 = 4159; EDC 4 = 2309; EDC 5 = 934

**Fragmentation:** **SOME**: 1
Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and by highways.

**Distribution in good National parks:** **VERY STRONG**: 0

**Use:** **NONE**: 0

**Rarity:** **VERY COMMON**: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

TAXONOMIC STATUS UNCERTAIN
**Conservation status: Near Threatened**

**Conservation status IUCN:** Least concern  
**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE  
**Comments:** The species differs mainly by its coloration from *Erythrolamprus aesculapii* and is regarded as a separate species. Closer examination of the species is in progress.

*Helicops angulatus* (LINNAEUS)

*Figure 396 Extrapolated Distribution of Helicops angulatus*  
*Figure 397 Fragmentation of Habitat of Helicops angulatus*

**Map Quality:** High confidence  
Distribution in Tucavaca National park is questionable as it would present a very isolated population.  
**Global distribution:** Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, Peru, Trinidad, Ecuador, French Guiana, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz)  
**Taxonomic status:** OK  
**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE  
**Distribution Value:** 27220: 0  
Distr. Total = 33237; EDC 1 = 20006; EDC 2 = 7214; EDC 3 = 3813; EDC 4 = 1696; EDC 5 = 508  
**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1  
Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and the Chapare region and by highways.  
**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0
7429 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, EBB, Iñao, Isiboro Sécure, Ñáñez, Madidi, Manuripi-Heath, NKM, Pilón Lajas, Tucavaca

Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

Conservation status: Least concern

Conservation status IUCN: **Least concern**
Official IUCN Conservation Status: **NE**
Comments: Terra typica: "Asia" (in error).

*Helicops leopardinus* (SCHLEGEL)

**Figure 398 Extrapolated Distribution of Helicops leopardinus**

**Figure 399 Fragmentation of Habitat of Helicops leopardinus**

Map Quality: High confidence
Global distribution: Guiana, Surinam, French Guiana, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz)

Taxonomic status: **OK**
Sensibility for habitat alteration: **SENSIBLE**
Distribution Value: **40387: 0**
Distr. Total = 48502; EDC 1 = 30663; EDC 2 = 9724; EDC 3 = 4794; EDC 4 = 2547; EDC 5 = 774
Fragmentation: **SOME: 1**
Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and the Chapare region and by highways.

**Distribution in good National parks:** **VERY STRONG:** 0

**Use:** **NONE:** 0
**Rarity:** **VERY COMMON:** 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

**Conservation status: Least concern**

**Conservation status IUCN:** **Least concern**
**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** **NE**
**Comments:** Terra typica: unknown (fide Starace 1998). The occurrence of *Helicops leopardinus* in Colombia has been questioned (Pérez-Santos & Moreno, cited in Cadle, Herpetologica 48 (1): 137)

**Helicops polylepis** GÜNTHER

![Figure 400 Extrapolated Distribution of Helicops polylepis](image1)

![Figure 401 Fragmentation of Habitat of Helicops polylepis](image2)

**Map Quality:** High confidence

**Global distribution:** Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz)

**Taxonomic status:** **OK**
Sensibility for habitat alteration: **SENSIBLE**

**Distribution Value: 21952: 0**

Distr. Total = 27483; EDC 1 = 15819; EDC 2 = 6133; EDC 3 = 3452; EDC 4 = 1584; EDC 5 = 495

**Fragmentation: SOME: 1**

Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and in the Chapare region and by highways.

**Distribution in good National parks: VERY STRONG: 0**

5507 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, EBB, Isiboro Sécure, Madidi, Manuripi-Heath, NKM, Pilon Lajas

**Use: NONE: 0**

**Rarity: VERY COMMON: 0**

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

**Conservation status: Least concern**

Conservation status IUCN: [Least concern](#)

Official IUCN Conservation Status: [NE](#)

Comments: Terra typica: Upper Amazon.

**Hydrodynastes gigas** ([DUMÉRIL, BIBRON & DUMÉRIL](#))

![Figure 402 Extrapolated Distribution of Hydrodynastes gigas](#)

![Figure 403 Fragmentation of Habitat of Hydrodynastes gigas](#)

**Map Quality:** High confidence
Global distribution: French Guiana, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

Taxonomic status: OK

Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE

Distribution Value: 36259: 0
Distr. Total = 34883; EDC 1 = 26279; EDC 2 = 8604; EDC 3 = 4402; EDC 4 = 2280; EDC 5 = 721

Fragmentation: SOME: 1
Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and in the Chapare region and by highways.

Distribution in good National parks: VERY STRONG: 0

Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

Conservation status: Least concern

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern

Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE

Comments: CITES Appendix II. Terra typica: Corrientes, Argentina.

*Hydrops triangularis* (WAGLER)
Map Quality: High confidence
Global distribution: Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana, Trinidad, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Colombia, Argentina, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz, Tarija)
Taxonomic status: OK
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE
Distribution Value: 33035: 0
Distr. Total = 40265; EDC 1 = 24623; EDC 2 = 8412; EDC 3 = 4352; EDC 4 = 2183; EDC 5 = 695
Fragmentation: SOME: 1
Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and in the Chapare region and by highways.
Distribution in good National parks: VERY STRONG: 0
Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: RARE: 3
0+1+0+0+3 = 4

Conservation status: Least concern

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE
Comments: Terra typica: Ega (= Tefé) Lago Tefé, at confluence with Rio Amazon, Brazil.
**Imantodes cenchoa** (LINNAEUS)

**Map Quality:** High confidence

**Global distribution:** Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Belize, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, French Guiana, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad, Tobago, Argentina, Ecuador, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

**Taxonomic status:** OK

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value:** 38161: 0

Distr. Total = 46282; EDC 1 = 28722; EDC 2 = 9439; EDC 3 = 4742; EDC 4 = 2460; EDC 5 = 919

**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1

Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and in the Chapare region and by highways.

**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0


**Use:** NONE: 0

**Rarity:** VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1
Conservation status: Least concern

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE
Comments: Terra typica: "America"

**Imantodes lentiferus** COPE

**Map Quality:** High confidence
**Global distribution:** Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, French Guiana, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz)
**Taxonomic status:** OK
**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE
**Distribution Value:** 28130: 0
  Distr. Total = 36750; EDC 1 = 20489; EDC 2 = 7641; EDC 3 = 4216; EDC 4 = 2460; EDC 5 = 1944
**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1
  Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and in the Chapare region and by highways.
**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0
  7495 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavemnas del Repechón, Cotapata, EBB, Iñao, Isiboro Sécure, Itènez, Madidi, Manuripi-Heath, Pilón Lajas, Tunari
**Use:** NONE: 0
**Rarity:** NORMAL: 1
Conservation status: Least concern

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE
Comments: Terra typica: Pebas, Ecuador.

*Leptodeira annulata* (LINNAEUS)

**Map Quality:** High confidence

**Global distribution:** Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Belize, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, French Guiana, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru, Argentina, Trinidad, Tobago, Isla Margarita, Ecuador, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

**Taxonomic status:** OK

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value:** 41798: 0
Distr. Total = 50032; EDC 1 = 31709; EDC 2 = 10089; EDC 3 = 4614; EDC 4 = 2475; EDC 5 = 1145

**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1
Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and by highways.

**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0

Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

Conservation status: Least concern

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE
Comments: Terra typica: "America".

**Leptophis ahaetulla** (Linnaeus)

**Map Quality**: High confidence
**Global distribution**: Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Belize, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Tobago, French Guiana, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Argentina, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Potosi, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

**Taxonomic status**: OK
**Sensibility for habitat alteration**: SENSIBLE
**Distribution Value:** 49832: 0
Distr. Total = 59851; EDC 1 = 38037; EDC 2 = 11795; EDC 3 = 5486; EDC 4 = 3079; EDC 5 = 1454

**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1
Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and the Chapare region and by highways.

**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0

**Use:** NONE: 0

**Rarity:** VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

**Conservation status:** Least concern

**Conservation status IUCN:** Least concern

**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE

**Comments:** Terra typica: "Asia, America" (in error)

**Liophis almadensis** (WAGLER)

**Map Quality:** High confidence
Global distribution: Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Santa Cruz, Tarija)
Taxonomic status: OK
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE
Distribution Value: 25079: 0
Distr. Total = 31026; EDC 1 = 19137; EDC 2 = 5942; EDC 3 = 3236; EDC 4 = 2037; EDC 5 = 674
Fragmentation: SOME: 1
Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and by highways.
Distribution in good National parks: VERY STRONG: 0
6374 grid cells in Parks: Aguarague, Amboró, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, EBB, Íñao, Isiboro Sécure, Itènez, Kaa-Iya, Madidi, NKM, Otuquis, Pilón Lajas, San Matías, Tucavaca, Tariquía
Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

Conservation status: Least concern

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE
Comments: Terra typica: Almada, Bahia, Brazil. Lectotype designated by Hoogmoed & Gruber 1983.
Liophis andinus DIXON

Map Quality: High confidence
Global distribution: Bolivia (Cochabamba)
Taxonomic status: OK
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE
Distribution Value: 100: 5
Distr. Total = 118; EDC 1 = 65; EDC 2 = 35; EDC 3 = 14; EDC 4 = 4; EDC 5 = 0
Fragmentation: SOME: 1
Some fragmentation splitting the population in two, yet not separated by a wide gap (just 2 to 4 km).
Distribution in good National parks: VERY STRONG : 0 (more than 50%)
67 grid cells in Parks: Carrasco, Tunari
Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: VERY RARE: 8

5+1+0+0+8 = 14

Conservation status: Vulnerable

Conservation status IUCN: [VU B2ab(iii)]
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE
Comments: Terra typica: Bolivia, Cochabamba, Incachaca, 2500 m
Liophis anomalus (GÜNTHER)

Map Quality: High confidence
The extrapolation is based on just two localities.

Global distribution: Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Santa Cruz)

Taxonomic status: OK
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE

Distribution Value: 6529: 0
Distr. Total = 8520; EDC 1 = 5072; EDC 2 = 1457; EDC 3 = 1095; EDC 4 = 697; EDC 5 = 199

Fragmentation: SOME: 1
Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and in the Chapare region.

Distribution in good National parks: VERY STRONG: 0
2069 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, EBB, Isiboro Sécure, Madidi, Pilón Lajas

Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: RARE: 3

0+1+0+0+3 = 4

Conservation status: Least concern

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE
**Comments:** Uetz (2005) does not cite this species for Bolivia. Specimens are from Departments Beni and La Paz and have not been seen.

**Liophis ceii** DIXON

**Figure 420 Extrapolated Distribution of*Liophis ceii***

**Figure 421 Fragmentation of Habitat of*Liophis ceii**

**Map Quality:** High confidence

**Global distribution:** Argentina, Bolivia (Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Potosi, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

**Taxonomic status:** OK

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value:** 2178: 0

Distr. Total = 4072; EDC 1 = 1438; EDC 2 = 740; EDC 3 = 391; EDC 4 = 451; EDC 5 = 1052

**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1

Some fragmentation by habitat destruction in the Valleys, Yungas and Tucuman forest regions.

**Distribution in good National parks:** STRONG: 1

211 grid cells in Parks: Aguarague, Amboró, Carrasco, Cordillera de Sama, El Palmar, Ñaño, Tariquia

**Use:** NONE: 0

**Rarity:** VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+1+0+0 = 2

**Conservation status:** Least concern

**Conservation status IUCN:** Least concern

**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE
**Liophis cobellus** (**Linnaeus**)

**Terra typica:** Near Tucumán, Province of Tucumán, Argentina

**Map Quality:** High confidence

**Global distribution:** Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz)

**Taxonomic status:** **OK**

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** **SENSIBLE**

**Distribution Value:** 20369: 0

Distr. Total = 25109; EDC 1 = 14596; EDC 2 = 5773; EDC 3 = 3158; EDC 4 = 1233; EDC 5 = 349

**Fragmentation:** **SOME: 1**

Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and the Chapare region and by highways.

**Distribution in good National parks:** **VERY STRONG: 0**

4927 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, EBB, Isiboro Sécure, Madidi, Manuripi-Heath, NKM, Pilón Lajas

**Use:** **NONE: 0**

**Rarity:** **VERY COMMON: 0**

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

**Conservation status:** Least concern
Conservation status IUCN: Least concern
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE
Comments: Terra typica: America; *Liophis cobellus dyticus*: western Amazon basin, from Lomalinda, Colombia, south to Buenavista, Bolivia, and east to Porto Velho, Brazil; terra typica: Peru, Loreto, Monte Carmelo (= Raquena).

*Liophis dilepis* (COPE)

Map Quality: Medium confidence
Distribution in Departments La Paz and Tarija is doubtful.
Global distribution: Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz, Tarija)
Taxonomic status: OK
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE
Distribution Value: 25238: 0
Distr. Total = 29613; EDC 1 = 19419; EDC 2 = 5819; EDC 3 = 2338; EDC 4 = 1391; EDC 5 = 646
Fragmentation: SOME: 1
Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and by highways.
Distribution in good National parks: VERY STRONG: 0
Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: RARE: 3
Distribution, diversity and conservation status of Bolivian Reptiles

Dirk Embert

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\[ 0 + 1 + 0 + 0 + 3 = 4 \]

**Conservation status: Least concern**

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern

Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE

Comments: Terra typica: Paraguay

**Liophis flavifrenatus** (COPE)

![Figure 426 Extrapolated Distribution of Liophis flavifrenatus](image1)

![Figure 427 Fragmentation of Habitat of Liophis flavifrenatus](image2)

**Map Quality:** High confidence

**Global distribution:** Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Potosi, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

**Taxonomic status:** OK

**Distribution status:** OK

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value:** 31985: 0

Distr. Total = 40552; EDC 1 = 25272; EDC 2 = 6713; EDC 3 = 3080; EDC 4 = 2721; EDC 5 = 2766

**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1

Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and in the Chapare region and by highways.

**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0

Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: RARE: 3

\[0+1+0+0+3 = 4\]

**Conservation status: Least concern**

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE
Comments: Terra typica: Rio Bermejo region, Paraguay. The species is not mentioned in Uetz (2005) for Bolivia.

**Liophis jaegeri** (GÜNTHER)

*Map Quality:* High confidence
*Global distribution:* Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul), Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Argentina (Misiones, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Santa Fe, Buenos Aires)
*Taxonomic status:* OK
*Sensibility for habitat alteration:* SENSIBLE
*Distribution Value:* 39035: 0
Distr. Total = 46797; EDC 1 = 30133; EDC 2 = 8902; EDC 3 = 4301; EDC 4 = 2567; EDC 5 = 894
Fragmentation: **SOME: 1**
Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and in the Chapare region and by highways.

**Distribution in good National parks: VERY STRONG: 0**

**Use: NONE: 0**
**Rarity: VERY COMMON: 0**

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

**Conservation status: Least concern**

**Conservation status IUCN:** [Least concern](#)
**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE

**Comments:** Terra typica: Brazil. *Liophis jaegeri coralliventris* (Boulenger 1894) has also been considered as a valid species, *Liophis coralliventris*. Several subspecies. For Bolivia *Liophis jaegeri jaegeri* with terra typica: "Indiis"; restricted to Santos, Sao Paulo (Brazil) (Gans 1964).

**Liophis meridionalis** (SCHENKEL)

![Figure 430 Extrapolated Distribution of Liophis meridionalis](#)

![Figure 431 Fragmentation of Habitat of Liophis meridionalis](#)

**Map Quality:** High confidence
**Global distribution:** Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Santa Cruz)
**Taxonomic status:** OK
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE
Distribution Value: 5841: 0
Distr. Total = 8427; EDC 1 = 4005; EDC 2 = 1836; EDC 3 = 1287; EDC 4 = 973; EDC 5 = 326
Fragmentation: SOME: 1
Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and the Chapare region and by highways.
Distribution in good National parks: VERY STRONG: 0
1200 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, EBB, Isiboro Sécure, Otuquis, Pilón Lajas
Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: RARE: 3

0+1+0+0+3 = 4

Conservation status: Least concern
Conservation status IUCN: Least concern
Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE

**Liophis miliaris** (LINNAEUS)

Figure 432 Extrapolated Distribution of *Liophis miliaris*
Figure 433 Fragmentation of Habitat of *Liophis miliaris*

Map Quality: High confidence
Distribution in the eastern Chiquitania Region, in Otuquis and San Matías National parks, and in Departments Chuquisaca and Tarija is questionable.
**Global distribution:** Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Argentina, Colombia, French Guiana, Venezuela, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

**Taxonomic status:** OK

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value:** 22628: 0

Distr. Total = 28697; EDC 1 = 16217; EDC 2 = 6411; EDC 3 = 3632; EDC 4 = 1802; EDC 5 = 635

**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1

Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and the Chapare Region and by highways.

**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0

5745 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cavernas del Repechón, Cotapata, EBB, Iñao, Isiboro Sécure, Madidi, Manuripi-Heath, NKM, Pilón Lajas, San Matías, Tucavaca

**Use:** NONE: 0

**Rarity:** VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

**Conservation status:** Least concern

**Conservation status IUCN:** Least concern

**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE

**Liophis poecilogyrus** *(WIED-NEUWIED)*

![Figure 434 Extrapolated Distribution of Liophis poecilogyrus](image1)

![Figure 435 Fragmentation of Habitat of Liophis poecilogyrus](image2)
Map Quality: High confidence

Global distribution: Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Ecuador, Venezuela, Paraguay, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Potosi, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

Taxonomic status: **UNCERTAIN**
The species probably is a species complex.

Distribution status: **OK**

Sensibility for habitat alteration: **TOLERANT**

Distribution Value: **49778**: 0

Distr. Total = 55117; EDC 1 = 33641; EDC 2 = 11268; EDC 3 = 4869; EDC 4 = 2814; EDC 5 = 2525

Fragmentation: **NONE**: 0

Distribution in good National parks: **VERY STRONG**: 0


Use: **NONE**: 0

Rarity: **VERY COMMON**: 0

0+0+0+0+0 = 0 **TAXONOMIC STATUS UNCERTAIN**

Conservation status: Near threatened

Conservation status IUCN: **Least concern**

Official IUCN Conservation Status: **NE**

Comments: several subspecies: *L. p. reticulatus*: Bolivia, N Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil (Mato Grosso); Terra typica: Makthlawaiya, Paraguayan Chaco.
**Liophis reginae** (LINNAEUS)

**Map Quality:** High confidence

**Global distribution:** Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, French Guiana, Brazil, Peru, Trinidad, Guyana, Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

**Taxonomic status:** OK

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value:** 44729: 0

Distr. Total = 53367; EDC 1 = 34202; EDC 2 = 10527; EDC 3 = 5113; EDC 4 = 2720; EDC 5 = 805

**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1

Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and in the Chapare Region and by highways.

**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0


**Use:** NONE: 0

**Rarity:** VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

**Conservation status:** Least concern
Liophis sagittifer (JAN)

Map Quality: High confidence
Global distribution: Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Tarija)
Taxonomic status: OK
Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE
Distribution Value: 27436: 0
Distr. Total = 32758; EDC 1 = 21775; EDC 2 = 5661; EDC 3 = 2396; EDC 4 = 2144; EDC 5 = 782
Fragmentation: SOME: 1
Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and in the Chapare region and by highways.
Distribution in good National parks: VERY STRONG: 0
Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: RARE: 3

0+1+0+0+3 = 4
**Conservation status: Least concern**

**Conservation status IUCN:** [Least concern](#)

**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** [NE](#)

**Comments:** Uetz (2005) mentions the subspecies *Liophis sagittifer modestus* for southern Bolivia without providing exact locality: *Liophis sagittifer modestus*: S Bolivia, N Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul).

*Liophis taeniurus* (Tschudi)

![Extrapolated Distribution of Liophis taeniurus](#)

![Fragmentation of Habitat of Liophis taeniurus](#)

**Map Quality:** High confidence

**Global distribution:** Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia (Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Santa Cruz)

**Taxonomic status:** OK

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value:** 268: 5

Distr. Total = 1726; EDC 1 = 153; EDC 2 = 115; EDC 3 = 94; EDC 4 = 324; EDC 5 = 1040

**Fragmentation:** VERY STRONG: 12

Very strong fragmentation throughout the entire habitat. Although the habitat is disjunctive, gaps are extremely widened and habitat is reduced to very small areas.

**Distribution in good National parks:** STRONG: 1

173 grid cells in Parks: Amboró, Apolobamba, Carrasco, Cotapata, El Palmar, Madidi, Torotoro, Tunari

**Use:** NONE: 0

**Rarity:** NORMAL: 1
5+12+1+0+1 = 19

**Conservation status: Endangered**

**Conservation status IUCN:** EN B1ab(i,ii,iii)

**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE

**Comments:** In Bolivia just known from 4 localities, but nine specimens, in the inter Andean dry valleys.

**Liophis typhlus** (LINNAEUS)

**Map Quality:** High confidence

**Global distribution:** Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana, Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Argentina (?), Paraguay, Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

**Taxonomic status:** OK

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value:** 39815: 0

Distr. Total = 47957; EDC 1 = 30108; EDC 2 = 9707; EDC 3 = 4814; EDC 4 = 2527; EDC 5 = 801

**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1

Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and the Chapare region and by highways.

**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0

Use: NONE: 0
Rarity: VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

**Conservation status: Least concern**

**Conservation status IUCN:** Least concern

**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE

**Comments:** Terra typica: "Indiis".

**Lystrophis pulcher (JAN)**

Figure 444 Extrapolated Distribution of *Lystrophis pulcher*

Figure 445 Fragmentation of Habitat of *Lystrophis pulcher*

**Map Quality:** Medium confidence
Species does not enter the region of the inter Andean dry valleys. Genus represented here by *Lystrophis semicinctus* (see also comments for *Lystrophis semicinctus*).

**Global distribution:** Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia (Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

**Taxonomic status:** OK

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE
**Distribution Value: 16102: 0**
Distr. Total = 18892; EDC 1 = 12555; EDC 2 = 3547; EDC 3 = 1270; EDC 4 = 1202; EDC 5 = 318

**Fragmentation: SOME: 1**
Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz.

**Distribution in good National parks: VERY STRONG: 0**
5988 grid cells in Parks: Aguarague, Amboró, El Palmar, Ñào, Kaa-Iya, Otúquis, San Matías, Tucavaca, Tariquía

**Use: NONE: 0**
**Rarity: VERY COMMON: 0**

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

**Conservation status: Least concern**

**Conservation status IUCN: Least concern**
**Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE**

**Comments:**

*Lystrophis semicinctus* (*Dumeril, Bibron & Dumeril*)

Figure 446 Extrapolated Distribution of *Lystrophis semicinctus*

Figure 447 Fragmentation of Habitat of *Lystrophis semicinctus*

**Map Quality: Low confidence**
*Lystrophis semicinctus* does not occur in the Chiquitania and Pantanal regions. This surely is result of confusion of names in literature data as *L. semcinctus* has been synonymized with *L. pulcher* and later revalidated.
Global distribution: Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia (Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

Taxonomic status: OK

Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE

Distribution Value: 7623: 0

Distr. Total = 11821; EDC 1 = 5465; EDC 2 = 2158; EDC 3 = 933; EDC 4 = 889; EDC 5 = 2376

Fragmentation: NONE: 1

Distribution in good National parks: VERY STRONG: 0


Use: NONE: 0

Rarity: VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

Conservation status: Least concern

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern

Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE

Comments: Although the extrapolation includes areas which are not occupied by the species (see map quality) this does not affect the result for the status of conservation.

*Mastigodryas bifossatus* (RADDI)

Figure 448 Extrapolated Distribution of *Mastigodryas bifossatus*

Figure 449 Fragmentation of Habitat of *Mastigodryas bifossatus*

Map Quality: High confidence
Global distribution: Colombia, Venezuela, French Guiana, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Peru, Uruguay, Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, La Paz, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

Taxonomic status: OK

Sensibility for habitat alteration: SENSIBLE

Distribution Value: 30912: 0

Distribution Total = 46720; EDC 1 = 30013; EDC 2 = 8899; EDC 3 = 4407; EDC 4 = 2507; EDC 5 = 894

Fragmentation: SOME: 1

Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and the Chapare region and by highways.

Distribution in good National parks: VERY STRONG: 0


Use: NONE: 0

Rarity: VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

Conservation status: Least concern

Conservation status IUCN: Least concern

Official IUCN Conservation Status: NE

Comments: In Bolivia subspecies Mastigodryas bifossatus bifossatus with terra typica: Rio de Janeiro
**Mastigodryas boddaerti** (SENTZEN)

**Map Quality:** High confidence

**Global distribution:** Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Ecuador, Trinidad, French Guiana, Peru, Bolivia (Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz, Tarija)

**Taxonomic status:** OK

**Sensibility for habitat alteration:** SENSIBLE

**Distribution Value:** 37072: 0

Distr. Total = 44110; EDC 1 = 28027; EDC 2 = 9045; EDC 3 = 3950; EDC 4 = 2009; EDC 5 = 1079

**Fragmentation:** SOME: 1

Some fragmentation by strong habitat destruction near Santa Cruz and by highways.

**Distribution in good National parks:** VERY STRONG: 0


**Use:** NONE: 0

**Rarity:** VERY COMMON: 0

0+1+0+0+0 = 1

**Conservation status:** Least concern

**Conservation status IUCN:** Least concern

**Official IUCN Conservation Status:** NE