Abstract: The annellated coral snake *Micrurus annellatus* (Peters, 1871) occurs from southern Ecuador and southeastern Colombia to southeastern Peru and north of Bolivia. Only *Micrurus a. bolivianus* has been recorded in Brazil, in the state of Amazonas. Herein we provide two records of *Micrurus a. annellatus* from Brazil in the state of Acre.

Three subspecies of *Micrurus annellatus* are currently recognized (Roze 1967; 1996; Campbell and Lamar 2004): *M. a. annellatus* (Peters, 1871), characterized by a relatively high number of black body rings (34 to 83 rings), two postoculars, and a short parietal ring, occurs from southern Ecuador and southeastern Colombia to southeastern Peru and north of Bolivia; *M. a. balzani* (Boulenger, 1898), characterized by having one rather than two postocucals and distinctive red body rings, is found on the Amazonian slopes of the Andes in the Madre de Dios region of Peru and in western Bolivia; and *M. a. bolivianus* (Roze, 1967), characterized by having a relatively low number of black body rings (20 to 25) and a white parietal ring, inhabits the eastern Andes and upper Amazonian valleys of Central Bolivia and an isolated record from Amazonas (Brazil) (Campbell and Lamar 2004). In the Amazonas (Brazil), this last subspecies was recorded by Hoge and Romano (1969) along the Aripuanã river. *Micrurus annellatus montanus* described by Schmidt (1954) has been considered by some authors to be a synonym of *M. a. annellatus* (see Roze 1996; Campbell and Lamar 2004).

The annellated coral snake *Micrurus annellatus* (Peters, 1871) occurs from southern Ecuador and southeastern Colombia through Peru to Bolivia including an isolated, questionable record from Amazonas in Brazil (Roze 1996; Campbell and Lamar 2004). The most distinctive characteristic of this species is the relatively short parietal ring that traverses the temporals, the posterior 2-3 supralabials and infralabials, and the anterior end of the posterior chinshields (Schmidt 1954; Roze 1996; Campbell and Lamar 2004). Recently, this species was also recorded in the state of Acre in Brazil by Silva et al. (2010), but without subspecific identification.

Herein we present two records of *Micrurus a. annellatus* from Brazil in the state of Acre.

On 24 November 1996 one individual of *Micrurus annellatus annellatus* (Figure 1; Voucher specimen UFAC 289) was collected in the Serra do Divisor National Park (Rio Azul, Colocação Juazeiro; 07°33’ S, 73°16’ W, Datum = WGS 84, 230 m elevation; Figure 2), located in the northwest of state of Acre, in Upper Juruá region, Amazonia, Brazil. The specimen (total length = 473 mm; male) was found moving on the leaf litter at night (20:15 h) in primary forest. On 10 January 2012 another specimen (Figure 3; UFACF 4081; total length = 385 mm; female) was collected by local inhabitants in forest (agroforestry system) in the Extractive Reserve Chico Mendes in the municipality of Aripuanã in the state of Acre.

Figure 1. Preserved specimen of *Micrurus annellatus annellatus* (male UFAC 289; SVL = 400 mm, tail length = 73 mm) from Parque Nacional da Serra do Divisor, state of Acre, Brazil. Photo by Moisés B. de Souza.
of Brasiléia, southwest of state of Acre, Brazil (10°45’ S, 69°18’ W, Datum = WGS 84, 280 m elevation; Figure 2). Both individuals agree with the features presented in Roze (1996) and Campbell and Lamar (2004). Characteristic features are: UFAC 289 - 6/6 supralabials, 7/7 infralabials, two postoculars, 1 + 1 temporals, 15/15/15 dorsal scale rows, 204 ventrals, anal plate divided, subcaudals 50, the black rings on the body are 62 and 10 on the tail; UFACEF 4081 - 6/6 supralabials, 7/7 infralabials, two postoculars, 1 + 1 temporals, 15/15/15 dorsal scale rows, 209 ventrals, anal plate divided, subcaudals 31, the black rings on the body are 50 and 5 on the tail. The record in the Serra do Divisor National Park extends the subspecies distribution of approximately 60 km (airline) to the east of the Peru-Brazil border (Schmidt 1954; See map 7, page 148 in Campbell and Lamar 2004). The specimens were deposited in the herpetological collections of the Federal University of Acre - Campus of Rio Branco (UFAC 289) and of the Federal University of Acre – Campus of Cruzeiro do Sul (UFACEF 4081).

**Figure 2.** Distribution of *Micrurus annellatus* in Brazilian Amazonia. The black triangle indicates the previous known locality of *M. a. bolivianus* in the state of Amazonas (Hoge and Romano 1969), the red circle indicates the new record of *M. a. annellatus* in the Serra do Divisor National Park (UFAC 289), and the black circle indicates the new record in the Extractive Reserve Chico Mendes (UFACEF 4081), both in the state of Acre.

**Figure 3.** Preserved specimen of *Micrurus annellatus annellatus* (female UFACEF 4081; SVL = 350 mm, tail length = 35 mm) from Extractive Reserve Chico Mendes, state of Acre, Brazil. Photo by Marco A. de Freitas.

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