

**Notes on the Vertebrates of northern Pará, Brazil: a forgotten part of the Guianan Region, III. A new species of *Microcaecilia* (Amphibia: Gymnophiona: Caeciliidae)**  
**Notas sobre os vertebrados do norte do Pará, Brasil: uma parte esquecida da Região das Guianas, III. Uma nova espécie de *Microcaecilia* (Amphibia: Gymnophiona: Caeciliidae)**

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**Abstract:** A new species of *Microcaecilia* is described from the municipality of Óbidos, state of Pará, in the Brazilian part of the Guianan Region. The new species has a high number of secondary annuli, monocuspid vomeropalatine teeth, and other characteristics that together differentiate it from the other eight known species of the genus.

**Keywords:** Brazil. Guianan Region. Gymnophiona. *Microcaecilia*. New species.

**Resumo:** Uma nova espécie de *Microcaecilia* é descrita do município de Óbidos, estado do Pará, na porção brasileira da região das Guianas. A nova espécie tem um número alto de anéis secundários, dentes vomero-palatinos monocúspides e outras características que, em conjunto, a diferencia das outras oito espécies conhecidas para o gênero.

**Palavras-chave:** Brasil. Região das Guianas. Gymnophiona. *Microcaecilia*. Nova espécie.

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## INTRODUCTION

The genus *Microcaecilia* Taylor, 1968 contains eight recognized species, most from Amazonia, north of the Amazon river, except for *M. taylori* Nussbaum & Hoogmoed, 1979, which is distributed from the Guianan Region to south of the Amazon river in the state of Pará, Brazil (Maciel & Hoogmoed, in press), and *M. supernumeraria* Taylor, 1969, which has São Paulo as type locality (considered “imprecise” by Frost, 2011), with no additional records since its description based on one specimen (Taylor, 1969).

Recently three new species were described from the Guianan Region, *M. grandis* Wilkinson, Nussbaum & Hoogmoed, 2009 from Suriname, *M. iyob* Wilkinson & Kok, 2010 from Guyana, and a third species by Maciel & Hoogmoed (in press) from northeastern Pará, Brazil, all based on few type specimens (one, one, and four, respectively). Here we describe a new species from the Brazilian part of the Guianan Region based on one specimen recently collected during one of the expeditions of the Calha Norte Project (Avila-Pires *et al.*, 2010) to northern Pará, Brazil. Probably other new species of *Microcaecilia*, will be recognized as indicated in the recent literature (Wilkinson *et al.*, 2009; Maciel & Hoogmoed, in press).

## TAXONOMY

### Species description

#### *Microcaecilia trombetas* sp. nov.

*Microcaecilia unicolor*: Avila-Pires *et al.* 2010: 68, 109.

Holotype: MPEG 26476 (Field number CN502), mature male, Floresta Estadual (FLOTA) Trombetas (S 0° 57' 45.97" W 55° 31' 20.28"), municipality of Óbidos, state of Pará, Brazil, 21-IV-2008, collected by M. S. Hoogmoed and W. Rocha .

Diagnosis: Primary annuli 116. Secondary grooves 91. Eye not visible. Premaxillary-maxillary teeth extending beyond the level of the posterior margin of the choanae.

Vomeropalatine teeth monocuspid. Small terminal shield, one half (only on left side) annular groove beyond posterior level of the vent. Dermal scales starting at 8th annular groove; no indication for the presence of subdermal scales.

*Microcaecilia trombetas* sp. nov. differs from most other *Microcaecilia* (except *M. supernumeraria* with 93 secondary grooves instead of 91 in *M. trombetas* sp. nov.) in having a higher number of secondary grooves and from *M. rabei* (Roze & Solano, 1963), *M. taylori* Nussbaum & Hoogmoed, 1979, *M. grandis* Wilkinson, Nussbaum & Hoogmoed, 2009, *M. iyob* Wilkinson & Kok, 2010, and *Microcaecilia* sp. nov. Maciel & Hoogmoed (in press), in having monocuspid instead of bicuspid vomeropalatine teeth; from *M. iyob* it also differs in having more primary annuli, 116 instead of 97. It differs from *M. supernumeraria* in having distinctly less primary folds (116 instead of 143), in the scales starting at the 8th annular groove (instead of at the first primary groove), in having higher numbers of vomeropalatine and dentary teeth and in having a less slender body (length/width 34.1 instead of 41.6 times).

Description of the holotype: An adult male (Figure 1) with a total length of 218 mm. Multiple testis lobes and abundant fat bodies. Phallodeum partially extruded (Figure 2), consisting of a short (2.5 mm) cylinder (diameter 1.6 mm) which at the top shows a vertically divided inverted part that could not be everted further. A longitudinal ventral incision of approximately 25 mm is present near mid body. Total length 34.1 times body width. Head slightly narrower than body; dorsum of head slightly convex in lateral view. Margin of the upper jaw curving down, with the highest point of the concavity formed at the level of the tentacle openings. Snout projects 1.2 mm beyond mouth. Tip of snout rounded in dorsal and lateral views. Mouth slightly opened, with premaxillary-maxillary and dentary teeth visible externally. Nostrils subcircular, visible from above. Eyes not visible. Tentacle openings circular and slightly elevated above the skin, laterally positioned, near margin of mouth, slightly closer to corner of mouth than to nostrils, visible from



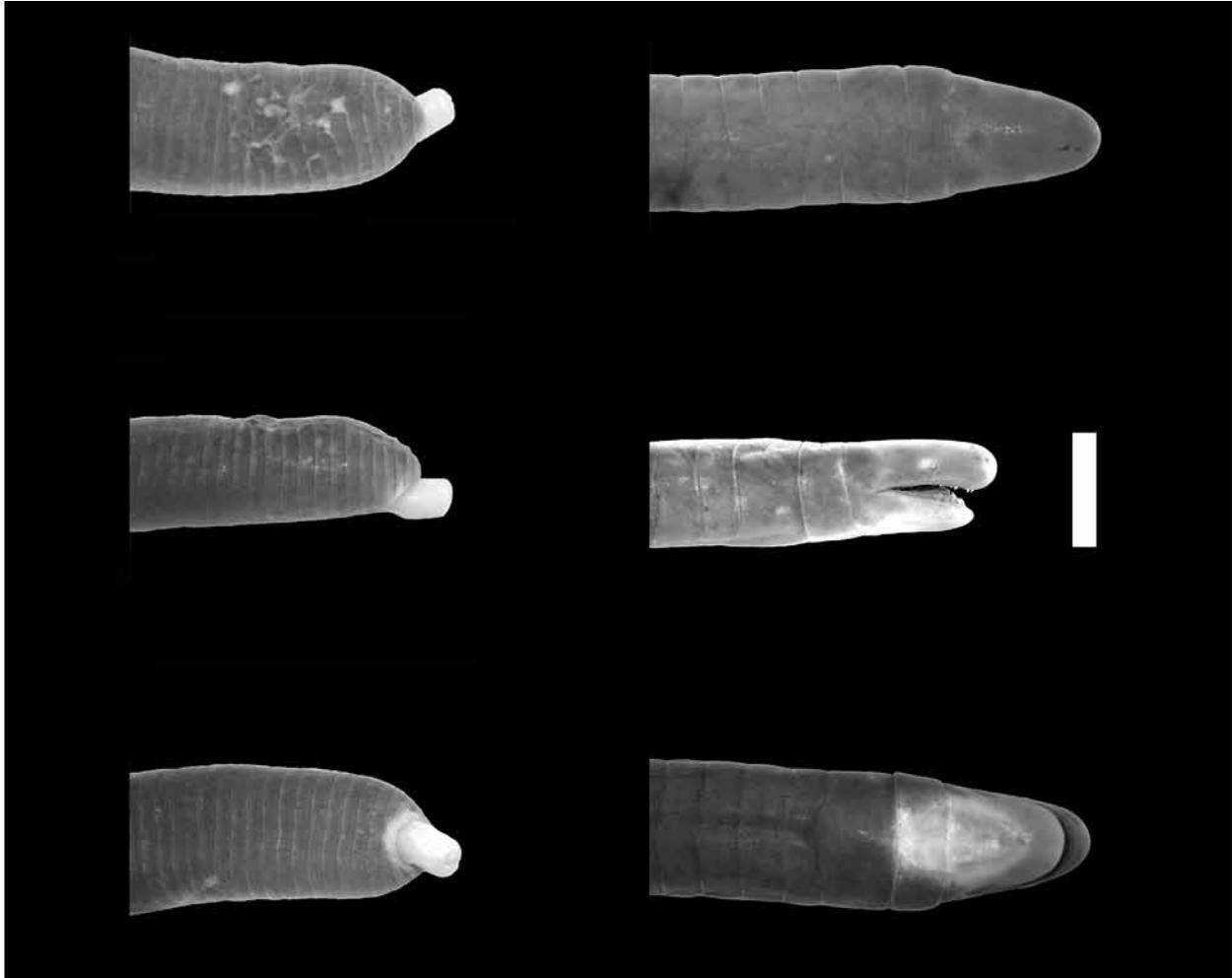


Figure 1. Holotype of *Microcaecilia trombetas* sp. nov. (MPEG 26476). Left column posterior part of body with partially extended phallodeum, dorsally (above), laterally (middle) and ventrally (below). Right column head and anterior part of body, dorsally (above), laterally (middle) and ventrally (below). White bar represents 5 mm. Photos: Ângelo C. M. Dourado.

above. Nuchal grooves distinct dorsally, laterally and ventrally, except the third which ventrally is incomplete. First collar narrower than second; distance between first and second nuchal groove 1.6 mm, and distance between second and third nuchal groove 2.6 mm. A dorsal transverse groove is present on each collar, smaller on the first one. A very thin longitudinal ventral groove (only visible under stereo zoom microscope) appears on the first nuchal collar running from the second nuchal groove to the throat. There is another very thin transverse groove

on the ventral surface of the first nuchal collar, forming a cross with the other one. Body semi-cylindrical, slightly wider than deep. Width along the body may slightly vary, narrower at the terminal region. Primary annuli 116. Primary annular grooves completely encircling the body, except a few grooves that are ventrally incomplete (7, 8, and 19 - 31), and two (plus one secondary groove) that are interrupted by the vent. Secondary grooves 91; 69 of them complete, starting between primary annular grooves 24 and 25. A small terminal shield; one half

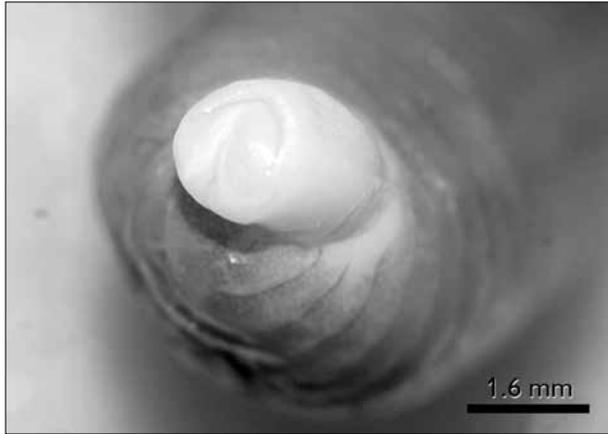


Figure 2. Holotype of *Microcaecilia trombetas* sp. nov. (MPEG 26476). Detail extended phalodeum. Photo: AOM.

(only on left side) secondary annular groove posterior to the level of the posterior margin of the vent. Vent with twelve denticulations: six on the anterior and six on the posterior margin. Dermal scales starting at 8th annular groove, with at most four rows per body annulus. Scales at 8th primary groove small and narrow, (0.2 x 0.4 mm); larger posteriorly (e.g. 0.7 x 0.9 mm at 100th primary annulus). Choanae circular, due to the preservation it was not possible to measure them. Tongue anteriorly attached to the mandibular mucosa, no narial plugs on tongue. Premaxillary-maxillary teeth 17, with little variation in size, posterior maxillary teeth smaller. Premaxillary-maxillary series extending posteriorly to beyond the level of the posterior margin of the choanae. Vomeropalatine teeth 21, monocuspid, with no apparent variation in size; teeth smaller than in all other series. Dentary teeth 15, slightly larger than premaxillary-maxillary teeth; size of teeth decreasing posteriorly. More data in Table 1.

Colour: Holotype in life "Body purplish blue. Lower jaw pink with inner side bordered by white, throat [including ventral part of first nuchal collar] blueish. Area around vent pink" (fieldnotes MSH). In preservative the body is dark gray and the light areas mentioned above are cream. An U-shaped, cream area on the snout that connects the nostrils. Mandibles covered by a U-shaped

cream area. The tongue, mandibular mucosa and palatal mucosa are grey, the palatal region darker than the rest.

**Etymology:** The name of the species refers to the type-locality, FLOTA Trombetas, and is a noun in apposition.

**Distribution:** The species is only known from the type locality on the southern part of the Guianan Region (Figure 3).

**Natural history:** The specimen was collected in 'terra-firme' (non-inundated) forest in a pitfall (no. 15 in trail 1) installed at an altitude of 350 m. For a description of the general area of FLOTA Trombetas see Avila-Pires *et al.* (2010).

Table 1. Morphometric and meristic data (in mm) for the holotype of *Microcaecilia trombetas* sp. nov. Between brackets total length in life.

Total Length (in life)	218 (227)
Weight in life	6.4 grams
Head width at jaw articulation	5.2
Head length	6.9
Head height at corner of the mouth	3.9
Height at mid-body	5.4
Width at mid-body	6.4
Width at the first nuchal collar	5.8
Width at five folds behind the vent	5.6
Width at the vent level	3.2
Intertentacular distance	4
Distance tentacle to nostril	2.3
Distance tentacle to corner of mouth	2.6
Distance tentacle to margin of mouth	0.7
Internarial distance	1.3
Distance nostril to margin of mouth	1.2
Snout projecting beyond mouth	1.2
Primary annuli	116
Secondary grooves	91
Complete secondary grooves	69
Annular grooves interrupted by vent	3
Premaxillary-maxillary teeth	17
Vomeropalatine teeth	21
Dentary teeth	15
Total length/Width at mid-body	34.1

## DISCUSSION

In the Guianan Region, *Microcaecilia* is the most diverse genus of Gymnophiona, and recently some new species have been described, either from specimens collected recently or from specimens that earlier had been relegated to other species. Taylor (1968) designated a lectotype for *Microcaecilia unicolor* from Cayenne, French Guiana and described a specimen from Guyana under that name. Taylor (1969, 1972) recognized that in his monograph of 1968 he referred the specimen of Guyana to *M. unicolor* with “some hesitancy” due to the lower number of annuli and higher number of premaxillary-maxillary

teeth than in the other known specimens from French Guiana. Wilkinson *et al.* (2009) state that the specimen studied by Taylor (1968) from Guyana and the specimens from Suriname cited as *M. unicolor* by Nussbaum & Hoogmoed (1979), are possibly undescribed species, or in the case of the Suriname specimens that they could represent juveniles of *M. grandis*. Recently, Wilkinson & Kok (2010) described *M. iyob*, based on the same Guyanan specimen that earlier was used by Taylor (1968) for his description under *M. unicolor*.

Maciel & Hoogmoed (in press) made a taxonomic study of the Gymnophiona of Brazilian Amazonia, and in

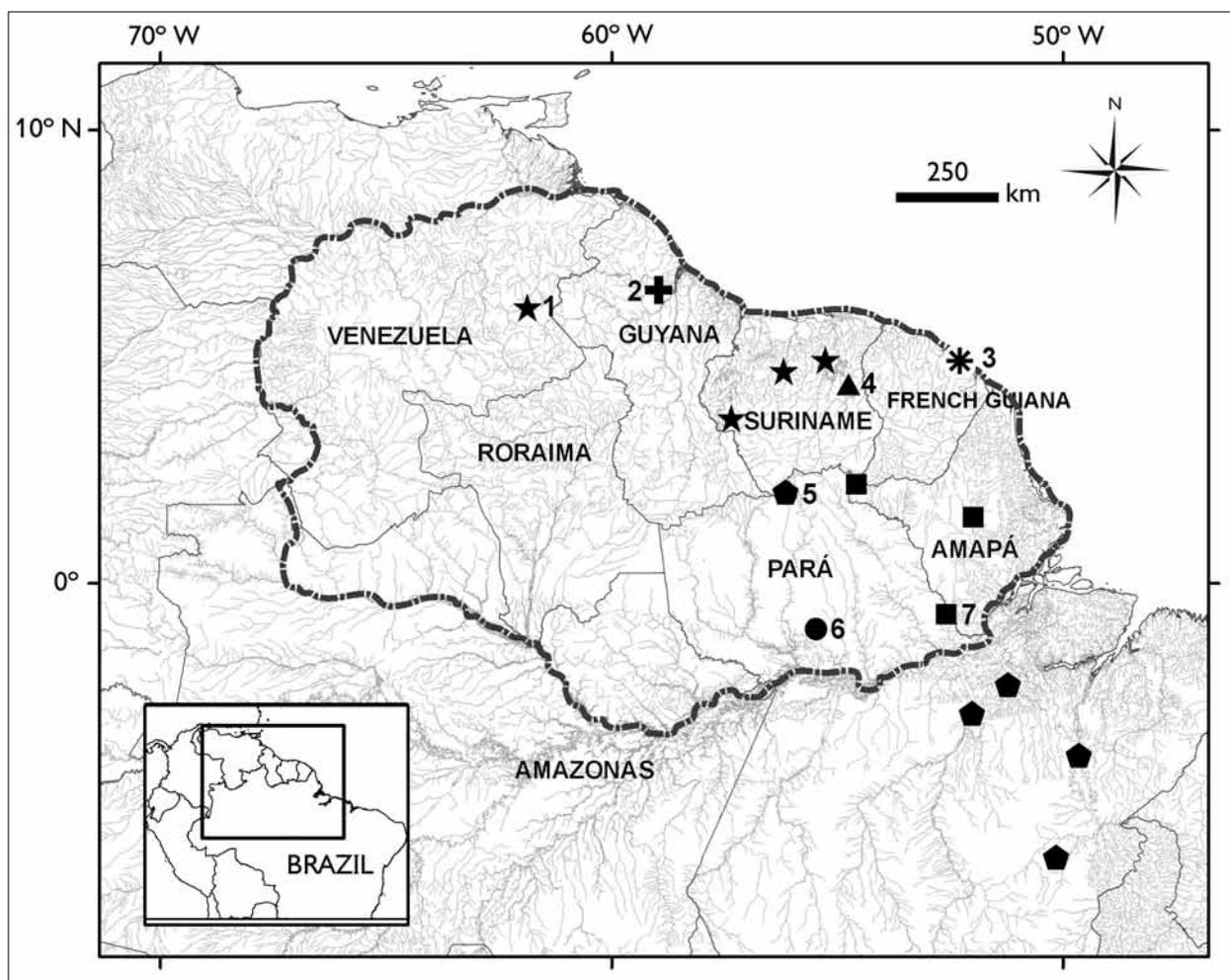


Figure 3. Map of the distribution of the genus *Microcaecilia* in the Guianan Region (limits indicated by the line of dots and dashes) and adjacent part of Pará. Type localities indicated by numbers. *M. rabei* (stars, 1), *M. iyob* (cross, 2), *M. unicolor* (asterisk, 3), *M. grandis* (triangle, 4), *M. taylori* (pentagons, 5), *M. trombetas* (dot, 6), *M. sp. nov.* Maciel & Hoogmoed (in press) (squares, 7).

that paper cite some specimens of *Microcaecilia* from the Guianan Region that could represent undescribed forms.

Avila-Pires *et al.* (2010) erroneously considered the specimen here described to be *M. unicolor* and they cited its presence in FLOTA Trombetas under that name. Upon closer study of this specimen it turned out to belong to a species different from *M. unicolor*, which is here described.

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