The genus *Pseudoboa* Schneider, 1801 is monophyletic (Zaher 1994, Zaher et al. 2009) comprising six nominal species: *Pseudoboa coronata* Schneider, 1801; *P. haasi* (Boettger, 1905); *P. martinsi* Zaher, Oliveira & Franco, 2008; *P. neuwiedii* (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854); *P. nigra* (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854); and *P. serrana* Morato, Moura-Leite, Prudente & Bérnils, 1995. These snakes are distributed throughout Central and South America, from Panama to Argentina, including Trinidad and Tobago (Bailey, 1940, 1970; Uetz & Etzold, 1996). Three species occur in the Amazonian region: *P. coronata*, *P. neuwiedii*, and *P. martinsi*. All species of this genus have predominantly nocturnal and terrestrial habits and are found in disturbed areas (*P. coronata*), pristine areas or in both (*P. neuwiedii* and *P. martinsi*) (Zaher, 1994; Gaiarsa et al., 2013).

*Pseudoboa martinsi* was described from the Fazenda Porto Alegre, municipality of Manaus, Amazonas state, Brazil (-2.416667S, -59.716667W). This species has a white nuchal collar as a juvenile that becomes reddish brown in adults, a black vertebral stripe that extends from the head to the tail, lateral and ventral body evenly immaculate (Zaher et al., 2008). All available records from this species were provided in the species description and no additional reports were published since then. These records include the states of Rondônia (municipalities Itapoã d’Oeste and Guajará-Mirim), Pará (municipality Oriximiná), Amazonas (Iauareté, municipality São Gabriel da Cachoeira), Parque Nacional do Jaú (municipality Novo Airão), km 4 of BR-174 (municipality Manaus); Reserva Ducke (municipality Manaus) and BR-174 at the border between the states of Roraima and Amazonas. Additionally, Zaher et al. (2008) report the occurrence of two specimens (IBSP 31981, MPEG 15) of *P. martinsi* from the locality of Iauareté, Rio Uaupés, at the Colombia-Brazil border; however, in Zaher et al. (2008) the collecting localities
of these two specimens were plotted on the map as two different localities, one of them approximately 250 km southeast of Iauareté.

In this note we present a revised distribution map based on Zaher et al. (2008) and a new record of a male specimen of *Pseudoboa martinsi* (INPA-H 31580, snout-vent length 345 mm; tail length 107 mm; mass in life 18 g – Figure 1). The specimen was collected (IBAMA collecting permit 41180-1) on 10 April, 2012 in an area of non-flooded (*terra firme*) forest, using a tarpaulin drift fence, with eight 100 L buckets each at 10 m intervals (Cechin and Martins, 2000), near the confluence of the Daraá River with the Negro River, municipality Santa Isabel do Rio Negro, state of Amazonas, Brazil (-0.587639S, -64.891778W). The collection site is located approximately 612 km west (straight line) from the type locality of Fazenda Porto Alegre in Amazonas state, Brazil and 378 km from the closest locality record. The specimen was deposited in the Collection of Amphibians and Reptiles of the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia - INPA, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil and fills a distributional gap of approximately 850 km for this species known from just 12 localities (Figure 2).

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**References**


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**Figure 2.** Revised and updated distribution map of *Pseudoboa martinsi* in the Amazon basin. Red star (type locality), blue circles (paratypes) and yellow diamond (collected specimen in present study).
New record and revised distribution map of *Pseudoboa martinsi* in Brazil