

Redescription and biogeography of *Mabuya cochabambae* Dunn with comments on Bolivian congeners (Lacertilia: Scincidae)

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Abstract

On the basis of new material, observations in the field, and data from living specimens, we redescribe *Mabuya cochabambae* Dunn and discuss its distribution and biogeography. Morphological and molecular evidence strongly suggests that *M. cochabambae* and *M. dorsivittata* are sister taxa. In addition to *M. cochabambae*, we tabulate morphological data for three other *Mabuya* occurring in Bolivia: *M. dorsivittata* Cope, *M. frenata* (Cope), and *M. guaporicola* Dunn. *Mabuya altamazonica* Miralles et al. and *M. nigropunctata* (Spix) both occur in Bolivia, specimens of the former coming from the western lowlands and of the latter from the eastern lowlands of central Santa Cruz. Finally, we propose a new key to the eight species of *Mabuya* occurring in Bolivia.

Key words: Andean dry valleys, Lygosominae, *Mabuya dorsivittata*, *M. frenata*, *M. guaporicola*

Resumen

En base a especímenes nuevos, observaciones de campo y datos tomados de individuos vivos, describimos *Mabuya cochabambae* Dunn, y discutimos su distribución y biogeografía. La evidencia morfológica y molecular indica que *M. cochabambae* y *M. dorsivittata* son especies estrechamente relacionadas. Además de los datos sobre *M. cochabambae*, presentamos información morfológica sobre otras tres especies de *Mabuya* de Bolivia: *M. dorsivittata* Cope, *M. frenata* (Cope), y *M. guaporicola* Dunn. *Mabuya altamazonica* Miralles et al. y *M. nigropunctata* (Spix) están presentes en Bolivia, la primera en tierras bajas del oeste y la otra, en el extremo este de Santa Cruz. Finalmente, proponemos una clave para las ocho especies de *Mabuya* presentes en Bolivia.

Introduction

For many years, the systematics of *Mabuya* were in a confused state. An account of the genus provided by Peters & Donoso-Barros (1970) contained few changes from Dunn's (1935) "Notes on American *Mabuyas*." Nonetheless, in recent years, many problems with the systematics of these lizards have been resolved. Once thought to extend across South America, *M. mabouya* is now known to occur only in the Lesser Antilles (Miralles, 2005, 2006). Species once confused with it such as *M. agilis*, *M. bistriata*, and *M. nigropunctata* have been redescribed and revalidated (Avila-Pires, 1995; de Massary et al., 2000; Rebouças-Spieker, 1974).