

BOTHRUPS BRAZILI (Brazil's Lancehead). ECUADOR: PROVINCIA DE ZAMORA-CHINCHIPE: Bombuscaro River (entrance to the Podocarpus National Park), ca. 04°07'S, 78°58'W, 1000 m elev.). 13 August 1997. R. Tapia. Laboratorio de Anfibios & Reptiles, Universidad San Francisco de Quito & Fundación Herpetológica G. Orcés, Quito (FHGO-USFQ 1639). ECUADOR: PROVINCIA DE MORONA-SANTIAGO: Centro Makuma and surroundings, ca. 02°08'S, 77°42'W, 600 m elev. November 1993–January 2000. D. Holmes, C. Kayap, R. Mangkash, G. Wisurna, et al. (FHGO-USFQ 043 + 16 others). Verified by Jean-Marc Touzet. First locality for Zamora-Chinchipe province, extending its range ca. 200 km SW and 80 km NNW from nearest localities (Río Cusuime, Ecuador and Bagua, Perú; Schatti and Kramer 1993. *Rev. Suisse Zool.* 100[2]: 235–278; Carrillo de Espinosa 1983. *Publ. Mus. Hist. Nat. Javier Prado* [30]: 1–55.), representing the westernmost locality of the species and among the highest altitudinal records. Second locality for Morona-Santiago province fills the gap between Pastaza and Morona-Santiago localities, and extends its range 50 km N and 70 km WSW from previous known localities (Schatti and Kramer, *op. cit.*). Despite the species being widely distributed in the Amazon Basin, it is considered rare and was not reported from Ecuador until 1989 (C. Myers *in* Campbell and Lamar. 1989. *The Venemous Reptiles of Latin America*. Cornell Univ. Press. Ithaca, New York. 425 pp.), remaining known from only three localities at Pastaza and Morona-Santiago provinces (Schatti and Kramer, *op. cit.*, Pérez-Santos and Moreno. 1991. *Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat. Monogr.* 11:1-538.).

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