A New Species of *Bachia* Gray 1845 (Squamata: Gymnophthalmidae) from the Eastern Guiana Shield

**Marco A. Ribeiro-Júnior**1,3, **Marcélia B. da Silva**1, and **Jucivaldo D. Lima**2

1 Programa de Pós-Graduação em Zoologia UFPA-MPEG, C.P. 399, Belém, Pará, 66017-970, Brazil
2 Programa de Pós-Graduação Rede Bionorte IEPA, Macapá, Amapá, 68912-250, Brazil

**Abstract:** A new species of *Bachia* of the *B. heteropa* group is described from the Parque Nacional Montanhas do Tumucumaque in northeastern Amazonia, Amapá State, Brazil. The new species morphologically resembles *B. heteropa* and *B. guianensis*. Nonetheless, the absence of interparietal and prefrontal scales, and the number of supraciliary scales, can distinguish the new species from its close relatives. This description increases the species diversity of the *B. heteropa* group after a number of decades of static in the taxonomy of this group in Amazonia. In addition, we present an updated key to the groups of *Bachia*, including the species and subspecies of the *B. heteropa* group.

**Key words:** Amazon Forest; *Bachia heteropa* group; Brazil; Lizards; Taxonomy; Tumucumaque

**Species** within the *Bachia heteropa* group are distributed in southern Central America (Costa Rica and Panamá), northern South America (Colombia, Venezuela, and Guyana), and in some islands of the Lesser Antilles (Grenada, Grenadines, Trinidad, and Tobago; Dixon 1973; Hoogmoed and Dixon 1977; McDiarmid and DeWeese 1977; Malhota and Thorpe 1999). The two first described species of this group were originally placed in other genera, with Wiegmann (1856) describing *Chalcides heteropus* from La Guaira, Venezuela, and Cope (1862) nominating *Brachypus pallidiceps* from Río Trunado, Colombia. Garman (1892) subsequently transferred *C. heteropus* to the genus *Bachia* Gray (1845), and *B. pallidiceps* was reclassified in *Scolecosaurus* by Dunn (1940), and then *Bachia* by Vanzolini (1961). Hoogmoed and Dixon (1977) described the third species of this group, *Bachia guianensis*, from Bolívar state, in Venezuela. Currently, the *B. heteropa* group includes three species—*B. guianensis*, *B. heteropa*, and *B. pallidiceps*—and five subspecies—*B. h. heteropa* (Wiegmann 1856), *B. h. allenii* (Barbour 1914), *B. h. lineata* Boulneger 1903, *B. h. marcelae* Donoso-Barros and Garrido 1964, and *B. h. trinitatis* Barbouro 1914.

Dixon (1973) defined the arrangement of the *Bachia* groups as recognized today. Recent studies in molecular phylogenies have nevertheless revealed that the *B. heteropa* group, like other *Bachia* species groups, might not represent a natural arrangement, with species belonging to the same group being nested within different clades (Kohlsof and Wagner 2006; Galis et al. 2010; Kohlsdorf et al. 2010). The topologies provided by these studies are contradictory, however, and because further studies will be required to provide a more definitive position, we have adopted Dixon’s (1973) arrangement of the *B. heteropa* group for the present study.

During a review of the specimens collected by J. Lima in Amapá State, Brazil, deposited in the Amapá State Institute for Science and Technology, Instituto de Pesquisas Científcas e Tecnológicas do Estado do Amapá (IEPA), MAR-J identified 12 specimens of *Bachia*. Eleven of these specimens were identified as *B. flavescens*, although the 12th specimen was differentiated from the others on account of its hexagonal and imbricated dorsal scales, distinct from the quadrangular dorsal scales found in *B. flavescens*. This specimen was collected in the extreme northwestern portion of Amapá, during an expedition to the Montanhas do Tumucumaque National Park, which is one of the most remote regions of Brazilian Amazonia. Based on the series of specimens examined and systematic comparisons with other species, we recognize this specimen of *Bachia* as a representative of a distinct new species, which is described here.

**Material and Methods**

**Morphology**

Measurements were taken with digital calipers (±0.1 mm); scale counts and other morphological characters were observed using a stereomicroscope. The measurements were as follows: snout–vent length (SVL), from the border of cloaca to the tip of snout; axilla–groin length, from the anterior margin of the hindlimb to the posterior margin of the forelimb; head depth at the highest point dorsi–ventrally; head width at the widest point; head length from the anterior margin of tympanic aperture to the tip of snout; forelimb length; hindlimb length; tail length, in intact tails.

We followed the nomenclature of the scales described by Dixon (1973) and Hoogmoed and Dixon (1977). The meristic characters were as follows: dorsal scales, counted from the parietals posteriorly to the insertion of hindlimbs; ventrals, counted between the interbrachial and preanal shields; clinal shields; gulars, counted between the interbrachial and mental plates; caudals, counted both middorsally and midventrally; scale rows around the midbody; scale rows around the tail, immediately posterior to the cloaca; temporal, scales along each oblique series of temporals; supraoculars; suboculars; preoculars; postoculars; supraclialles; supralabials; infralabials; preanal shields; femoral and preanal pores. The number of digits on each of the four limbs was also counted.

For comparison, we examined specimens held by the herpetological collections of a number of research institutions in Brazil and the United States (see Appendix; museum acronyms follow Sabaj-Perez [2014]). In Brazil, the collections were the Goeldi Museum (MPEG) in Belém, the
Zoology Museum of the University of São Paulo (MZUSP), the National Museum (MNRJ) in Rio de Janeiro, University of Brasília (CHUNB), National Amazon Research Institute (INPA) in Manaus, Faculdades Integradas Tapajós (LPHA) in Santarém, and IEPA in Macapá. The American institutions were the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH), the Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ), and the National Museum of Natural History (USNM). This analysis was supplemented with data from the literature (Cope 1862, 1868; Barbour 1914; Burt and Burt 1931; Vanzolini 1961; Dixon 1973; Hoogmoed and Dixon 1977; McDiarmid and DeWeese 1977; Ávila-Pires 1995; Kizirian and McDiarmid 1998; Teixeira et al. 2013a, b).

**Distribution**

Distributional records of the species of the *Bachia* heteropa group were obtained from the specimens examined (Appendix), the literature (Dixon 1973; Hoogmoed and Dixon 1977; McDiarmid and DeWeese 1977; Medina-Rangel and Calderón 2013; López-Perilla et al. 2014), and online databases (GBIF 2015). The distribution map was created using ArcGIS (v10.1, ESRI, Redlands, CA).

**Species Description**

*Bachia remota* sp. nov.
(Figs. 1–3; Table 1)

*Bachia* gr. *heteropa*; Lima (2008:42)

**Holotype.**—IEPA 777 (Figs. 1–3), an adult female, collected on 20 January 2005 by J. Lima, Parque Nacional Montanhas do Tumucumaque (2°11′36″N, 54°35′15″W; datum = WGS84), Laranjal do Jari municipality, State of Amapá, Brazil. The park is located on the Brazilian border with French Guiana and Suriname. Field number TQ 372.

**Diagnosis.**—*Bachia remota* is a member of the *heteropa* group with hexagonal, smooth, imbricate dorsal, and rectangular, juxtaposed ventral and lateral scales. The new species is distinguished from all other species in the *heteropa* group by the following combinations of characters: (1) four clawed digits on all limbs; (2) prefrontals absent; (3) interparietal absent; (4) two supraciliary scales; (5) large size (86.8 mm SVL); and, (6) background coloration homogeneous brown on all surfaces of body and tail.

**Comparisons with other species.**—*Bachia remota* differs from all species of the *B. bresslaui* group (*B. bresslaui* (Amaral 1935); *B. cacerensis* Castrillon and Strüssmann 1998; *B. didactyla* Fretas, Strüssmann, Carvalho, Kawshtia-Ribeiro and Mott 2011; *B. geralista* Teixeira, Sousa-Recoder, Camacho, Sales-Nunes, Sousa-Recoder, Teixeira, Valdujo, Ghellere, Mott and Nogueira 2008; *B. panoplia* Thomas 1965; *B. psamophila* Rodrigues, Pavan and Curcio 2007; *B. pyburni* Kizirian and McDiarmid 1998; and *B. scoleoides* Vanzolini 1961) by having hexagonal, smooth, imbricate dorsal, and rectangular, juxtaposed ventral and lateral scales (vs. keeled dorsal and hexagonal lateral scales in all other species). Differs from the *B. dorbignyi* group (*B. dorbignyi* (Duméril and Bibron 1839); *B. barbouri* Burt and Burt 1931; *B. bicolor* (Cope 1896); *B. huallagana* Dixon 1973; *B. intermedia* Noble 1921; *B. peruana* (Werner 1901); *B. scolea*

Teixeira, Dal Vecchio, Sales-Nunes, Mollo-Neto, Moreira-Lobo, Storti, Junqueira-Gaiga, Freire-Dias and Rodrigues 2013b; *B. talpa* Ruthven 1925; and *B. trisanale* (Cope 1868) by having rectangular, juxtaposed lateral scales, four clawed digits on each limb, and supraoculars present (vs. hexagonal lateral scales, three digits on each limb, and supraoculars absent in all other species). Differs from *B. flavescens* (Bonnaterre 1789) by having hexagonal, imbricate dorsal (vs. quadrangular dorsal scales).

Considering the species of the *Bachia heteropa* group (Table 1), *B. remota* can be distinguished from *B. heteropa* (Wiegmann 1856) and *B. pallidiceps* (Cope 1862) by the absence of interparietal scale, and having 56 dorsal scales (vs. presence of interparietal, and 38–49 dorsal scales in *B. heteropa*, 43–48 in *B. pallidiceps*), and from *B. guianensis* Hoogmoed and Dixon 1977 and *B. pallidiceps* by the absence of prefrontal scales. *Bachia remota* can also be distinguished from *B. guianensis* by having two supraocular scales and a homogeneous brown body (vs. three supraocu-

---

**FIG. 1.**—Dorsal (A), lateral (B), and ventral (C) views of the head of the holotype of *Bachia remota* sp. nov. (IEPA 777). Bar represents 10 mm.
Description of the holotype.—Body elongate, rounded snout, tail longer than body. Rostral trapezoidal, contacting first supralabial, nasal, and frontonasal. Viewed dorsally, the rostral is about three times wide as high. Frontonasal trapezoidal, as wide as long, wider posteriorly, contacting rostral, nasal, and frontal. Prefrontals absent. Frontal octagonal, very large, longer than wide, with anterior margin in contact with frontonasal and nasals; lateral margins straight, in contact with loreal, and supraoculars; posteriorly angulose, broadly contacting parietals. Frontal length and width is about twice that of the frontonasal. Frontoparietals absent. Interparietal absent. Parietals very large, longer than wide, as long as frontal, and narrower from frontal, roughly pentagonal; their anterior margin deeply indented and in broad contact with frontal, contacting narrowly the second supraciliary and the second supraciliary; lateral margins contacting the postocular and two temporal; posterior margins straight, in contact with dorsals. Two supraoculars, the first about two times longer than wide, contacting frontal, loreal, first supraciliary, and second supraciliary. Two supraciliaries, both with about the same length; first wider in its anterior margin, and in contact with loreal, first and second supraoculars, and second supraciliary; second wider in its posterior margin, and in contact with first supraciliary, second supraocular, parietal, and first temporal. One small preocular, curved, in contact with first supraciliary, loreal, and first subocular. Two suboculars; first longer, about five times longer than wide, contacting loreal, preocular, and third, fourth, and fifth supralabials; second smaller, about two times longer than wide, contacting fifth supralabial and first temporal. Postocular absent. Eyelid present with an undivided semitransparent disc. Nasal large, about three times longer than high. Nostril in the middle of lower margin of nasal. Loreal rectangular, in contact with nasal, frontal, first supraocular, first supraciliary, preocular, first subocular, and second and third supralabials. Six supraoculars, third, fourth, and fifth under the orbital region; second the tallest (dorsi-ventrally), fourth the smallest, and sixth the largest (in scale area). Contact of supraoculars with parietal absent. Five relatively large temporals, in two oblique rows, upper row with three (in contact with parietal) and lower row with two scales. First temporal in broad contact with parietal and sixth supralabial. Ear opening absent. All head scales smooth and juxtaposed.

Mental trapezoidal, about twice wider than long. Postmental heptagonal, as wide as long. Two pairs of chin shields, first pair in medial contact, second widely separated; both in contact with infralabials. Three pairs of symmetric flat and diagonally disposed elongate preoculars. Five infraoculars; first, second, and third about the same size; fourth longer than wide; fifth the smallest. Gulars smooth, imbricate, rounded posteriorly, in eight transversal rows, increasing gradually in size toward interbrachial region. Interbrachial region with four scales, the central ones largest, twice longer than wide. Lateral scales of neck rectangular, smooth, imbricate, slightly rounded posteriorly, and longer than wide, disposed in regular transverse rows and becoming gradually similar to adjacent dorsal or ventral scales. Collar fold absent.

Dorsal scales smooth, hexagonal, imbricate, and disposed in regular transversal rows; wider in occipital region, becoming progressively narrower and more elongate. Fifty-four transverse rows between parietals and the level of hindlimbs. Lateral scales about the same size as dorsals but rectangular; those closer to ventrals slightly wider. A distinctive area with granular scales surrounds the area of arm insertion and the posterior part of leg insertion. Twenty-eight scales around midbody. Ventral scales smooth, laterally juxtaposed, longitudinally imbricate, almost squared just after the interbrachial row, becoming gradually longer than wide; 40 transverse rows between interbrachials and preanal. Four scales in preanal plate; one anterior and one posterior about the same size and form (with diverging lateral margins); two large laterals rhomboidal scales, separated by anterior and posterior ones. Preanal and femoral pores absent.

Limbs reduced. Forelimbs and hindlimbs covered by five smooth, imbricate scales. Four clawed digits on each of the four limbs (Fig. 3). Scales of tail similar to dorsals, smooth, hexagonal, imbricate, and disposed in regular 107 transversal rows. Twenty-six scales around the tail base.

Measurements of the holotype (mm).—SVL = 86.76; axilla–groin length = 63.20; head depth = 4.40; head width = 5.96; head length = 9.00; forelimb length = 5.26; hindlimb length = 6.11; tail length = 130.28 (60% SVL).

Coloration in preservative.—Background dorsal, lateral, and ventral surfaces of body and tail homogeneous brown. Ventral surface of head light brown to cream, immaculate.

Etymology.—The specific epithet is derived from the Latin adjective remotus and refers to the geographical remoteness and isolation of the region (Montanhas do...
Tumucumaque National Park (where the specimen was collected).

**Distribution and habitat.** *Bachia remota* is known only from the type-locality (~300 m elevation) situated in the northwest portion of the Montanhas do Tumucumaque National Park in the State of Amapá, northeastern Brazilian Amazonia (Fig. 4). Tumucumaque, which means “the rock on top of the mountain” in the language of the local Apalai and Wayana indigenous peoples, is a region characterized by its many granite outcrops (inselbergs) rising above the forest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trait</th>
<th><em>B. remota</em> sp. nov.</th>
<th><em>B. guianensis</em></th>
<th><em>B. heteropa</em></th>
<th><em>B. pallidiceps</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supraocular scales (each side)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 or 3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supraciliary scales (each side)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 or 3</td>
<td>Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefrontal scales</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interparietal scales</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transverse rows of dorsal scales</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>36–49</td>
<td>43–48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVL (maximum)</td>
<td>56.7 mm</td>
<td>63 mm</td>
<td>64 mm</td>
<td>73 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color pattern (dorsal of body and tail)</td>
<td>Homogeneous brown</td>
<td>Brown with four longitudinal series of white spots</td>
<td>Brown with three dark longitudinal stripes, alternating with four wider, lighter stripes</td>
<td>Homogeneous brown; brown with black median stripe, bordered by a golden tan to yellowish line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig. 3.**—Ventral views of forelimb (A), hindlimb (B), and preanal plate (C) of the holotype of *Bachia remota* (IEPA 777). Bar represents 2 mm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trait</th>
<th><em>B. remota</em> sp. nov.</th>
<th><em>B. guianensis</em></th>
<th><em>B. heteropa</em></th>
<th><em>B. pallidiceps</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supraocular scales (each side)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 or 3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supraciliary scales (each side)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 or 3</td>
<td>Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefrontal scales</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interparietal scales</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transverse rows of dorsal scales</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>36–49</td>
<td>43–48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVL (maximum)</td>
<td>56.7 mm</td>
<td>63 mm</td>
<td>64 mm</td>
<td>73 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color pattern (dorsal of body and tail)</td>
<td>Homogeneous brown</td>
<td>Brown with four longitudinal series of white spots</td>
<td>Brown with three dark longitudinal stripes, alternating with four wider, lighter stripes</td>
<td>Homogeneous brown; brown with black median stripe, bordered by a golden tan to yellowish line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Mapaoni River is the main watercourse in the region. The type-locality is 800 km southeast of the nearest recorded locality for a species of the B. heteropa group (Fig. 4). The specimen of B. remota was encountered in the leaf litter of a dense terra firme forest scattered with rocky outcrops and boulders (Fig. 5). This is “typical forest of the southern Guiana Shield” (Bernard 2008:80, 81), with a predominance of Leguminosae and Burseraceae. A more detailed description of the vegetation in the northwestern Montanhas do Tumucumaque National Park is found in Bernard (2008).

**DISCUSSION**

In his seminal work on the lizards of the genus Bachia, Dixon (1973) commented that some species groups, including the Bachia heteropa group, require further investigation. The group currently includes species that once belonged to four distinct genera (Chalcides, Brachypus, Scolecosaurus, and Bachia), and five subspecies that were previously considered to be valid species: B. h. heteropa (Wiegmann 1856), B. h. alleni (Barbour 1914), B. h. lineata (Boulenger 1903), B. h. marcelae Donoso-Barros and Garrido 1964, and B. h. trinitatis Barbour 1914. Recent molecular phylogenetic studies suggest that this species group is paraphyletic, although there is no consensus arrangement (Kohlsdorf and Wagner 2006; Galis et al. 2010; Kohlsdorf et al. 2010). Even so, the presence of hexagonal, imbricate dorsal scales and rectangular, juxtaposed ventral and lateral scales, together with the geographical distribution of B. remota, indicate that the new species is related to B. heteropa. Despite the considerable variation found among the species of this group, mainly among the B. heteropa subspecies, the diagnostic features of B. remota provide conclusive support for the new species. This new addition to the genus Bachia reinforces the conclusion that the diversity of the genus is underestimated in this region. Although lizard diversity in the Amazonian region is among the largest in the world (Rodrigues 2005), the lead-and B. remota was encountered in the region. The type-locality for B. remota is a species of the B. heteropa group (Fig. 4).
Wallacean shortfall (gaps in our knowledge of the distribution of organisms; Lomolino 2004) is still considerable. The new species described for the *B. heteropa* group was discovered in northeastern Brazilian Amazonia as a consequence of a rapid assessment of the Montanhas do Tumucumaque National Park (MTNP). Located in the Brazilian state of Amapá, and bordering French Guiana and Suriname, the MTNP covers 3,867,000 ha (the world’s largest protected area of tropical forest) and ensures full protection of an important part of the Guiana Shield (Bernard and Funi 2008). The interior of the park is virtually uninhabited, and access is limited. As a consequence, the MTNP represents one of the few forested regions in Brazilian Amazonia still unaltered by humans (Bernard and

---

**Fig. 4.**—Distributional records of *Bachia* species of *B. heteropa* group in northern South America, southern Central America, and Lesser Antilles. Records of other *Bachia* species with distribution in the Guiana Shield are also included. Examined specimens are represented by black symbols, literature records by gray symbols, and the type localities of species of *B. heteropa* group by white symbols.

**Fig. 5.**—Habitat and microhabitat of *Bachia remotae* sp. nov., at Parque Nacional Montanhas do Tumucumaque: (A) aerial view of the northwestern portion of the park, with the inselbergs emerging from the dense forest; and (B) detail of the location where the specimen was found (in the leaf litter among the rocks).
Funi 2008), and the new species is protected by the remoteness of the area of its known occurrence.

**Key to the Groups of Bachia, Including the Species and Subspecies of the B. heteropa Group**

This key is adapted from Dixon (1973) and does not reflect the phylogenetic relationships of the species.

1. Narrow, hexagonal dorsal scales
   2

2. Rectangular, smooth dorsal scales
   B. flavescens

3. Smooth dorsal scales
   B. bresslaui group

4. Keeled dorsal scales
   B. dorbigyi group

3. Hexagonal lateral scales; supraoculars absent
   B. heteropa lineata

4. Interparietal scale present; <50 scales along a middorsal line (from nape to posterior margin of hindlimbs)
   B. heteropa group (4)

5. Two or three supraoculars and superciliaries; dorsal with three long-itudinal dark lines alternating with four wider, light interspace stripes
   B. heteropa alleni

6. Prefrontals absent; two or fewer toes on hindlimb
   B. chlorobaphus

7. Prefrontal scale present; four toes on hindlimb
   B. heteropa

8. Prefrontals not in medial contact
   B. heteropa trinotata

9. Hindlimb with two distinct toes
   B. heteropa

10. Hindlimb with three distinct toes
    B. heteropa detriti

9. Seven rows of scales in front of pectoral shields
   B. heteropa heterodon

11. Five rows of scales in front of pectoral shields
    B. heteropa maccaroe

12. Prefrontal scales present; three superciliary scales
    B. heteropa guianensis

13. Prefrontal scales absent; two superciliary scales
    B. heteropa platydactys

14. Two or three superciliary scales
    B. heteropa caoba

15. Two superciliary scales
    B. heteropa bahia

16. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa petropoliensis

17. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

18. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

19. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

20. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

21. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

22. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

23. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

24. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

25. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

26. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

27. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

28. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

29. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

30. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

31. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

32. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

33. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

34. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

35. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

36. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

37. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

38. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

39. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

40. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

41. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

42. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

43. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

44. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

45. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

46. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

47. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

48. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

49. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

50. One superciliary scale
    B. heteropa

**Acknowledgments.**—We are grateful to Conservação Internacional do Brasil, Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade, Secretaria Estadual do Meio Ambiente, Corpo de Bombeiros, Cruz Vermelha do Brasil, and Exército Brasileiro for logistic support and funding. Thanks also to Projeto Corredor da Biodiversidade do Amapá and Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade, Tecnológico/CNPq for a doctoral scholarship.

**RESUMO:** Uma nova espécie de *Bachia* do grupo *heteropa* é descrita para o Parque Nacional Montanhas do Tumucumaque, nordeste da Amazônia, estado do Amapá, Brasil. A nova espécie assemelha-se morfológicamente a *B. heteropa* e *B. guianensis*. Contudo, a ausência das escamas pré-frontais e interparietal e o número de escamas supraciliárias permitem a distinção da nova espécie das espécies mais próximas. Esta descrição aumenta a diversidade de espécies do grupo *B. heteropa* após várias décadas de estagnação na taxonomia deste grupo na Amazônia. Nós apresentamos também uma chave atualizada para os grupos de *Bachia*, incluindo as espécies e subespécies do grupo *B. heteropa*.

**Literature Cited**


Duméril, A.M.C., and G. Bibron. 1849. Erpétologie Générale sur Histoire Naturelle Complète des Reptiles, Volume 5. Roret/Fain et Thunot, France. [In French.]


fronteira BV-8; MZUSP 73273, Santa Maria do Boiaçu, French Guiana; AMNH 139912, 139959–61, Paracou, ~15 km by rd. SSE Sinnamary, French Guiana; AMNH 137365–69, Kartabo; AMNH 130929, Awuyape Creek, trib. of Cuyuni River, 0.5 mi W of Skull Point Landing; AMNH 21269, Bartica Dist. nr. Kalacoon; AMNH 151916–29, Berbice River Camp, ~18 mi linear SW Kwaalwani ~2 mi downriver from Kurudini River confl.; AMNH 140924, 140928, Dubulay Ranch on the Berbice River; AMNH 25084–55, Kanakusa; AMNH 151930–32, Magdalens Creek Camp, nr. 300 yds NW bank of the Konavaruk River, ~25 mi linear WSW Mabura Hill; AMNH 140923, 140925–27, Warniabo Creek, 4 mi by rd. SW Dubulay ranch house; MCZ 81179, Kaburi; MCZ 21685, Chenapowu River; USNM 85012, Pickersgill, Pumeroon River; USNM 566422, Dubulay Ranch, on the Berbice River; USNM 566423–26, Kwaalwani, ~18 mi airline SW of ~2 mi downriver from confl. of Berbice River and Kurudini River, Berbice River camp; USNM 566427, Mabura Hill, ~25 mi airline WSW of Magdalens Creek camp, ~300 yds NW bank of the Konavaruk River. Suriname: MCZ 149339–40, Raleighvallen-Voltzberg Nature Reservation, W bank Coppename River, Lolapasi side. 

_Bachia heteropa_ (Wiegmann 1856).—Grenada: MCZ 79741, Beausejour; MCZ 9005–14, Grand Etang; MCZ 4513, Grenada; MCZ 7793, 165544–45, St. George; MCZ 79742, Tufton Hall, St. Mark’s; MZUSP 11911, Grand Etang, Guyana: MCZ 49062–63, Akvero rest. house, Aruka River, Barima District. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: MCZ 160075, Port of Spain, Maracas Bay. 