Almost four hundred species of anole lizards [Dactyloidae sensu Townsend et al. (2011)] are presently recognized for this astonishingly species-rich complex (Losos, 2011). Of this total, only 18 are documented from Brazil (Avila-Pires, 1995; D’Angiolella et al., 2011). Despite being a group of relatively well-studied taxa, with many species being locally common, other anole lizards are poorly known and have seldom been recorded.

*Anolis dissimilis* was described by Williams (1965) based on a single adult male specimen (FMNH 81369), collected by Kalinowski in October 15, 1954 in Itahuania, Madre de Dios department, Peru. Latter, Williams (1974) added some information on the morphology of the species which had not been mentioned in the initial description. More recently, Icochea et al. (2001) reported the second record for this species based on a specimen captured (USNM 538280) in San Martin [named by Comiskey et al. (2001) as “San Martin-3 well site”, north of Camisea River, 11°47’9” S, 72°42’5”W], in the Lower Urubamba Region, Peru. Herein, we report the first record of *Anolis dissimilis* for Brazil, at the northernmost end of its known distributional range.

On November 10, 2011, at 11:00 hours, an adult male of *Anolis dissimilis* (53.2 mm SVL, broken tail) (Figure 1) was found on the trunk (10–20 cm diameter) of a guava tree at a height of about 4 meters, in the Parque Estadual Chandless (PEC) a state protected area in the Acre state, Brazil. This segment of PEC lies in the Manoel Urbano municipality (9°21’33” S, 69°55’30” W, datum WGS84, 230m asl). The guava stands were separated from primary forest by about 200 meters of low degraded secondary forest, in this case an abandoned pasture in regeneration). The voucher specimen, collected by DCM and MAF, was deposited in the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil (MZUSP 102.264; Miguel T. Rodrigues field number MTR 21.259; collecting permit 12178–5 issued by the Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade).

The specimen agreed in most morphological aspects with the specimen described by Williams (1965, 1974). As the color in life of this anole species remains undescribed, we present here a general pattern of color in life based on the Figure 1. Dorsal and lateral surface of body light yellowish-green with thin blue oblique...
stripes laterally. Head green, becoming more yellowish in the loreal region. The iris was metal white, forming a ring around the black pupil. Skin around the eye gold-yellow. A conspicuous blue stripe extended under the eye from the antero-orbital region to the ear level. A white to yellow stripe extended from the level of the mouth to the level of forearm. Dewlap white to cream. Ventral surface of body white, immaculate. Fore- and hind-limbs green. Dorsal and lateral surfaces of tail light blue, green distally; and ventral surface white with a dark mid-ventral thin line.

To our knowledge, this is the third record of this species and the first for Brazil. It extends its known distribution about 405 km northeast. Absence of additional records of *Anolis dissimilis* suggests the rarity of this species (Icochea et al., 2001) although, like in *Anolis proboscis* (Losos et al., 2012), this may be a result of its cryptic morphology and behavior or inadequate search effort. Systematic surveys should be undertaken to improve our understanding of the distribution of this species and other poorly studied Brazilian species of amphibians and reptiles (de Freitas, de França and Veríssimo, 2011a, b).

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**Figure 2.** Geographic distribution of *Anolis dissimilis*. Circle indicates the type-locality (Itahuania, Madre de Dios department, Peru), square indicates the Lower Urubamba Region, Peru (Icochea et al., 2001) and star represents the new record for the species, at Parque Estadual Chandless, Acre state, Brazil.
First record for Brazil of the Odd Anole lizard, *Anolis dissimilis* Williams, 1965


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