

A revised taxonomy of the gecko genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Luperosaurus* Gray, 1845 and *Pseudogekko* Taylor, 1922 including the formal erection of new genera and subgenera to accommodate the most divergent taxa and description of 26 new species.

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ABSTRACT

There have been numerous studies published on species in the genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Luperosaurus* Gray, 1845, and *Pseudogekko* Taylor, 1922 with a view to assigning correct genus-level placement.

Some authors have split the genera into species groups, while others have reassigned species between genera. More recently in view of newly available molecular data, it has been proposed to merge one or more genera into an expanded genus *Gekko* Laurenti, 1768.

Relying on ancient divergences between species groups ascertained via molecular studies and consistent morphological differences between them, this paper provides a new taxonomy for the relevant genera (excluding *Gekko* and *Ptychozoon* Kuhl and Van Hassett, 1822, which are dealt with in separate papers) to better reflect known phylogeny of the relevant species.

The result is a division of *Lepidodactylus* including the groups 1-3 as defined by Brown and Parker (1977) are divided into 9 genera, eight formally named for the first time, as well as two newly named subgenera, *Luperosaurus* into four genera, two being named for the first time as well as a newly named subgenus and *Pseudogekko* retained as a single genus, but with a new subgenus formally named to accommodate the most divergent species.

Two other subgenera within *Lepidodactylus sensu lato* are formally named for the first time.

Twenty six obviously unnamed species are also formally described for the first time.

Keywords: Reptile; Taxonomy; Gecko; Lizard; Asia; Oceania; South-east Asia; Nomenclature; *Luperosaurus*; *Lepidodactylus*; *Gekko*; *Pseudogekko*; *Ptychozoon*; new genus; *Shireenhosergecko*; *Jackyhosergecko*; *Bobbottomcolotes*; *Martinekcolotes*; *Adelynhosergecko*; *Allengreercolotes*; *Borneocolotes*; *Rossadliercolotes*; *Charlespiersoncolotes*; *Georgemarioliscolotes*; new subgenus; *Borealiscolotes*; *Solomoncolotes*; *Haroldcoggercolotes*; *Robwatsoncolotes*; new species; *shirenhoserae*; *robjealousi*; *dalegibbonsi*; *jarradbinghami*; *petewhybrowi*; *jackyhoserae*; *bobbottomi*; *potens*; *crusmaculosus*; *adelynhoserae*; *sloppi*; *huonensis*; *madangensis*; *judyfergusonae*; *haydnmcphie*; *matteoae*; *brettbarnetti*; *stevebennetti*; *lucybennettae*; *lachlanmcphie*; *allengreeri*; *pauldarwini*; *paulwoolfi*; *haroldcoggeri*; *daranini*; *jenandersonae*.

INTRODUCTION

There have been numerous studies published on species in the genera *Luperosaurus* Gray, 1845, *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Pseudogekko* Taylor, 1922 over the past 200 years with a view to assigning correct genus-level placement.

Some studies in more recent years have split the genera into morphologically and/or genetically divergent species groups (e.g. Brown and Parker 1977, Ineich 2008, Stubbs et al. 2017, Oliver et al. 2018 and many others), while other published papers have reassigned species between genera. More recently in view of newly available molecular data, it has been proposed to merge one or more genera into an expanded genus *Gekko* Laurenti, 1768.

Relying on ancient divergences between species groups as determined by recent phylogenetic studies and consistent morphological differences between the taxa, this paper provides a new and improved taxonomy for the relevant genera (excluding *Gekko* and *Ptychozoon* Kuhl and Van Hassett, 1822, which are dealt with in separate papers) to better reflect known phylogeny of the relevant species.

The result is a division of *Lepidodactylus* including the three species groups as defined by Brown and Parker (1977) into 9 genera, eight formally named for the first time, as well as two newly named subgenera, *Luperosaurus* into four genera, two being

named for the first time as well as a newly named subgenus and *Pseudogekko* is retained as a single genus, but divided into two divergent subgenera, one being named for the first time.

Each genus group assigned in this paper has a divergence from their nearest relatives of in excess of 25 MYA based on the evidence provided in Fig. 2 of Heinicke *et al.* 2012 or Oliver *et al.* (2018), with the exception of one genus grouping (formerly included in *Lepidodactylus*) that diverged from its nearest relatives just over 20 million years ago, those species being included in *Luperosaurus* (the type group) and so significantly different morphologically that a genus level division is more appropriate than the placement of the named species group within *Luperosaurus*.

The subgenus grouping within the genus *Pseudogekko* also has a divergence in excess of 25 MYA based on the same evidence, but due to the well-defined and ancient monophyly of this particular group of species, it is retained as a single genus.

In the process of auditing the relevant species and genera, twenty six obviously unnamed species have been identified and named in accordance with the rules set out in the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Ride *et al.* 1999)..

MATERIALS, METHODS AND RESULTS

These are inferred in both the abstract and introduction, but as a matter of trite I spell them out in a little more explicit detail.

The available literature was examined relevant to the genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Luperosaurus* Gray, 1845 and *Pseudogekko* Taylor, 1922 as defined by most authors in the previous 200 years. Additional to this has been inspection of specimens as required and possible in order to ascertain the classification of the genera.

Available information in the form of photos of specimens with good available locality data and other information was also utilized in this study.

As mentioned already, two of the three genera were split into a total of thirteen genera, with ten being formally named according to the rules of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Ride *et al.* 1999) for the first time. In the case of the split *Lepidodactylus* I have refrained from assigning subgenera, except when absolutely obviously necessary, even though a strong case can be made for doing so in some other groups.

The depth of divergence of the Philippine genus *Pseudogekko* Taylor, 1922 could have warranted a full genus-level split, because the most divergent species had divergences of over 25 MYA from the rest. They do however sit within a broadly monophyletic group. For that reason I have moved two species in that genus to a new subgenus. These are the species *Lepidodactylus brevipes* Boettger, 1897, now known as *Pseudogekko brevipes* (Boettger, 1867) and the morphologically similar *Pseudogekko atiorum* Davis, Watters, Köhler, Whitsett, Huron, Brown, Diesmos and Siler, 2015. In summary *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843 has been divided as follows:

The so-called group 1 of species as defined by Brown and Parker (1977) has been split into four divergent genera, all formally named for the first time, with one of these groups split into two subgenera, the new subgenus also being formally named.

The so-called group 2 of species as defined by Brown and Parker (1977) has been split into four genera, all formally named for the first time and including a new subgenus.

The so-called group 3 of species as defined by Brown and Parker (1977) includes the type for the genus *Lepidodactylus* and the synonym *Amydosaurus* Gray, 1845 (also for the species *Platydactylus lugubris* Duméril and Bibron, 1836) and the so called group 3 of species is now the sole content of the genus.

Amydosaurus cannot therefore be an available name for any other species group.

Lepidodactylus is also split into two subgenera, the new subgenus being named herein for the first time.

The genus *Luperosaurus* Gray, 1845 has been divided four ways, with two genera formally named for the first time as well as a newly named subgenus.

Pseudogekko Taylor, 1922 has been split into two subgenera.

The divergence dates of each group alone as documented by Heinicke *et al.* (2012), Pyron *et al.* (2013) and others is more than sufficient justification for the splitting of the genera as understood to date. The morphological divergences of each species group as well documented in the cited literature further confirms the sensibility of these decisions.

The twenty six species newly named in this paper for the first time are obviously different to any previously named forms and synonyms I was able to identify. They do not reflect all that there is to be named in all the various genera. I am of the firm view that within most of the genera defined herein there remain further undescribed species.

I also note that, notwithstanding the theft of relevant materials from this author in an illegal armed raid on 17 August 2011, which were not returned in breach of undertakings to the court (Court of Appeal Victoria 2014 and VCAT 2015), I have made a decision to publish this paper.

This is in view of the conservation significance attached to the formal recognition of unnamed taxa at all levels and on the basis that further delays may in fact put these presently unnamed or potentially improperly assigned taxa at greater risk of extinction. This comment is made noting the extensive increase in human population in the relevant region and the general environmental destruction across the planet as documented by Hoser (1991), including low density areas without a large permanent human population.

I also note the abysmal environmental record of various National, State and Local governments in the relevant region over the past 200 years as detailed by Hoser (1989, 1991, 1993 and 1996) in the face of ongoing threats as diverse as introduced species, habitat destruction and modification, introduced pathogens and other factors and combinations thereof.

Published literature relevant to the taxonomy and nomenclature adopted within this paper includes the following:

Amarasinghe *et al.* (2009), Auffenberg (1980), Barnett and Emms (1997), Bauer (1994), Bauer and Sadlier (1994, 2000), Bauer and Henle (1994), Bauer and Vindum (1990), Bauer *et al.* (1995, 2007), Bavay (1869), Binaday *et al.* (2017), Bleeker (1859), Bobrov and Semenov (2008), Boettger (1897), Boissinot *et al.* (1997), Boulenger (1883, 1884, 1885a, 1885b, 1886, 1887a, 1887b, 1889, 1897, 1920), Brongersma (1934, 1948), Brown (1964), Brown and Alcalá (1978), Brown and Parker (1977), Brown and Tanner (1949), Brown *et al.* (1992), Brown and Diesmos (2000), Brown *et al.* (2000, 2007, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013), Buden (2007a, 2007b, 2008, 2015a, 2015b), Buden and Taboroši (2016), Buden *et al.* (2014), Cogger (2014), Cogger *et al.* (1983), Crombie and Menz (2007), Crombie and Pregill (1999), Cuéllar and Kluge (1972), Daan and Hillenius (1966), Darevsky (1964), Das (2004, 2005), Das *et al.* (2008), Davis *et al.* (2015), de Rooij (1915), Dolino *et al.* (2009), Duméril and Bibron (1836), Ferner *et al.* (2000), Fitzinger (1843, 1861), Gardner (1985), Garman (1901, 1908), Gaulke (2011, 2013), Gaulke and Attenbach (2006), Gaulke *et al.* (2003, 2007), Gibbons and Brown (1988), Gibson-Hill (1947, 1950), Gill (1993), Girard (1858), Goldberg (2017), Gray (1845), Grismer (2011a, 2011b), Grismer *et al.* (2002), Günther (1864), Han *et al.* (2004), Heinicke *et al.* (2012), Henderson *et al.* (1996), Ineich (2008, 2011, 2009, 2015), Ineich and Ota (1993), Iskander and Mumpuni (2002), Jean-Baptiste (2013), Kiehlmann (2014), Kluge (1967, 1968), Koch (2011, 2012), Kopstein (1926), Lenort (2004), Loveridge (1948), Macleay (1877), Malkmus *et al.* (2002), Manthey and Grossmann (1997), McCoy (2006, 2015), Meiri *et al.* (2017), Mertens (1922, 1929, 1930, 1967), Morrison (2003), Müller (1895), Oliver and Hugall (2017), Oliver *et al.* (2018a, 2018b), Ota (1987, 1989), Ota and Crombie (1989), Ota and Hikida (1988), Ota *et al.* (1995, 1996, 1998, 2000), Pernetta and Black (1983), Peters (1867, 1874), Peters and Doria (1878), Pianka and Vitt (2003), Pyron *et al.* (2013), Radtkey *et al.* (1995), Ride *et al.* (1999), Röhl (2002, 2006), Röhl and von Düring (2008), Rösler (1995, 2000, 2017), Rösler *et al.* (2005, 2011, 2012), Russell (1979), Sadlier and Bauer (1997), Sakai (2016), Sang *et al.* (2009), Sanguila *et al.* (2016), Savage (2002), Siler and Brown (2010), Siler *et al.* (2010, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2016, 2017), Slevin and Leviton (1956), Smith

and Grant (1961), Somaweera and Somaweera (2009), Stejneger (1989, 1905, 1907), Stoliczka (1870), Stubbs *et al.* (2017), Supsup *et al.* (2016), Taylor (1915, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1922a, 1922b, 1923, 1944), Trautmann (1988), Turner and Green (1996), Volobouev *et al.* (1993), Wells and Wellington (1984, 1985), Werner (1900, 1913), Wilson and Swan (2010), Yamashiro and Ota (1998, 2005), Yamashiro *et al.* (2000), Zug (1991, 2006), Zug and Kaiser (2014), Zug *et al.* (2003, 2011, 2012) and sources cited therein.

In terms of the nomenclature adopted within this paper, the following points should also be noted.

Spellings of names should not be altered in any way unless absolutely mandatory according to the rules of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Ride *et al.* 1999). Gender or alleged gender of names should not be altered. In the unlikely event that a later author or so-called "first reviser" seeks to merge named taxa, then the name to be used should be that first used in this paper, as dictated by page priority and order in the keywords of the abstract.

Material may be repeated in sequential descriptions in order to ensure that each complies wholly with the rules of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Ride *et al.* 1999).

Finally there are some other significant points worth mentioning which will not be immediately obvious to readers of this paper or the references cited herein.

Without exception, all newly named species have been shown to be separate species based on molecular data and depth of divergences. They also have morphological differences from one another.

Available information strongly indicates numerous more as yet unnamed species.

Invariably the named and unnamed species are separated by one or other of lowland areas between hills and mountains or deep sea trenches that remained submerged at times of glacial maxima.

The physical barriers themselves may not be the isolating mechanism in total, this also potentially including competing species, predators and other factors.

The molecular studies cited above do show clearly species and genus level differences between taxa.

However I must note that in the process of auditing these results, including inspection of relevant specimens subject of the morphological and molecular studies I repeatedly found that authors had misidentified specimens at the species level and in some cases even the genus level, and this being based on the genus-level taxonomy pre-dating this paper (i.e. the prevailing and used taxonomy and nomenclature at the relevant time).

As to why the misidentifications occurred, it is self evident that in the molecular study papers at least, the publishing authors either did not inspect the relevant specimens for which they put data in their papers or alternatively, any inspections done were either cursory, inadequate, or in the absence of knowing the diagnostic features of the alleged taxon.

These significant facts will explain why taxonomic statements and conclusions in this paper will be at times at variance with the earlier cited papers, which are still largely relied upon.

As this paper's purpose it to name unnamed taxa before they become extinct and not a critique of earlier papers by other authors I will not dwell at length on this.

However it is appropriate that I should also mention the serious issue of editorial control, and associated alleged peer review, including the serial offender, the online journal *Zootaxa* as dealt with in Hoser (2015a-f) and papers cited therein.

That journal (*Zootaxa*), described by many as PRINO (peer reviewed in name only), by way of example relevant here, published a paper Stubbs *et al.* (2017) complete with phylogram including erroneously identified species, rendering it largely useless and/or totally misleading to a casual reader who will not actually cross-check data with the relevant museum specimens. Even a cursory review by a non-expert could have fixed the most serious errors in that paper, but at even that level *Zootaxa* was an abject failure.

There have been calls from many quarters to make peer review

mandatory for all papers naming new taxa in terms of rules of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (future editions) and this is one I support. As a matter of trite, I doubt anyone on the planet would argue against the merits of peer review. However this peer review must be done properly and not in name only, or by a means to ensure a corrupt cohort cannot usurp the role of the ICZN in determining correct and legal nomenclature.

GENUS *LEPIDODACTYLUS* FITZINGER, 1843

Type species: *Platydactylus lugubris* Duméril and Bibron, 1843.

Diagnosis: Geckos of the genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov., *Martinekcolotes* gen. nov., *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. all until now treated as being of the single genus *Lepidodactylus* are separated from all other geckos by the following suite of characters: Digits are moderately long, more or less dilated, free or with a rudiment of web, inferiorly with a single or double series of transverse lamellae divided by a median groove and across the entire pad, forming the scansors, with very short and free compressed distal non-retractile clawed joint raising from the extremity of the dilated and compressed digit; inner digit clawless. Body covered above with granular scales, inferiorly with juxtaposed or subimbricate scales. Rostral and mental shields rounded; labials are much larger than adjacent scales. Pupil vertical. Males with preanal pores.

Lepidodactylus as defined herein are separated from the other genera *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov., *Martinekcolotes* gen. nov., *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having a reduced number of scansors, with the terminal as well as a few subterminal scansors divided and a significantly depressed body and flat and broad tail, versus a subcylindrical tail lacking lateral flanges or spines in all the other genera.

This genus also consists of the entirety of the so-called group 3 of species as defined by Brown and Parker (1977).

Geckos in the subgenus *Borealiscolotes* subgen. nov. type species *Lepidodactylus balioburius* Ota and Crombie, 1989 being the only other subgenus within *Lepidodactylus* are separated from the nominate subgenus by the following suite of characters: less than 10 scansors confined to the distal half of broadly dilated and strongly webbed digits; a strongly flattened tail with a broad flange of skin; the nostril is separated by a scale from the rostral (as opposed to being in contact in specimens of the nominate subgenus).

Species of gecko in the genera *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. and *Martinekcolotes* gen. nov. all consist of geckos formerly placed in the so-called group 1 of species within *Lepidodactylus* as defined by Brown and Parker (1977). Collectively they are separated from the other genera formerly included within *Lepidodactylus* (these being genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov.) by having numerous (genus) *Gekko*-like undivided scansors on all digits and a subcylindrical tail.

Geckos in the genus *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov. are separated from the other three genera *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. and *Martinekcolotes* gen. nov. by one or other of the following five suites of characters:

1/ 40-55 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits moderately dilated, 10-11 entire fourth toe scansors covering the distal 2/3 of the toe; about 1/4 webbed between toes 3 and 4; 28-36 enlarged preanal and femoral pores extending to the distal end of the thigh; bearing a continuous series of 27-34 pores in males; length of hind limb usually more than 70% of axilla-groin distance (*S. mutahi*), or:
2/ 53-57 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits moderately dilated, 12-14 entire fourth toe scansors; 9-10 first toe scansors; webbed at the base only between the third and fourth toes; 32-36 enlarged preanal and femoral pores extending to the distal end of the thigh in a continuous series extending over the proximal 2/3 of the thigh;

bearing 28-30 pores in males (*S. oorti*), or:

3/ 37-43 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits long and slender; moderately dilated, limited interdigital webbing; 10-12 entire fourth toe scansors covering the distal 2/3 of the toe; 20-24 enlarged scales in pore series confined to the preanal region only or only a few on the base of the thigh, bearing about 19 preanal pores in males (*S. orientalis*, *S. petewhybrowi* sp. nov.), or:

4/ 37-43 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits long and slender; moderately dilated, extensive interdigital webbing; 10-12 entire fourth toe scansors covering the distal 2/3 of the toe; 20-24 enlarged scales in pore series confined to the preanal region only or only a few on the base of the thigh, bearing about 19 preanal pores in males (*S. shireenhoserae* sp. nov., *S. dalegibbonsi* sp. nov., *S. jarradbinghami* sp. nov., *S. robjealousi* sp. nov.), or:

5/ Webbing between toes 3 and 4 is less than 1/4 the length of the digits; more than 25 but fewer than 40 enlarged pre-anal-femoral scales in males, extending onto the distal portion of the thigh; enlarged preanal row not separated from scutes (*S. browni*).

Geckos in the genus *Jackyhosergercko* gen. nov. are separated from the other three genera, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. and *Martinecolotes* gen. nov. by one or other of the following three suites of characters:

1/ Enlarged ventral scales limited to the preanal region and proximal position of the thighs; fewer than 20 enlarged scales in pore series; males with 15 or fewer preanal pores; digits are broadly dilated, dark reddish-brown dorsal colouration with orange-red patches on the rear upper labials and neck (*J. manni*), or:

2/ Fewer than 15 scansors under digit 4 of the hind leg; more than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral scales, extending onto distal portions of the thigh; 25 or more preanal/femoral pores in males; fewer than 40 enlarged femoral scales; enlarged preanal scale row is separated by a row of short scales from short rows of enlarged preanal scutes webbing between digits 3 and 4 of hind leg less than 1/5 of the digit length; eye diameter is usually 41% or less than the head width (*J. euensis*), or:

3/ More than 15 scansors under digit 4 of hind leg; more than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral scales, extending onto distal portions of the thigh; 25 or more preanal/femoral pores in males (*J. flavicularis*: Subgenus *Solomoncolotes* subgen. nov.).

Geckos in the genus *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. are separated from the other three genera, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergercko* gen. nov. and *Martinecolotes* gen. nov. by the following characters: More than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral scales, extending onto distal portions of the thigh; 25 or more preanal/femoral pores in males; fewer than 15 scansors under digit 4 of the hind leg; and one or other of:

1/ Webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind legs is more than 1/3 the length of the digit (*B. pumilus*, *B. crumaculosus* sp. nov.), or:

2/ Webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind legs is less than 1/4 the length of the digits; 40 or more enlarged preanal/femoral scales; 10 or more subdigital scansors on digit 1 of hind foot (*B. magnus*, *B. bobbottomi* sp. nov., *B. potens* sp. nov.).

Geckos in the genus *Martinecolotes* gen. nov. are separated from the other three genera, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergercko* gen. nov. and *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. by the following characters: Enlarged ventral scales limited to the preanal region and proximal position of the thighs; fewer than 20 enlarged scales in pore series; males with 15 or fewer preanal pores; digits are broadly dilated, colour is pale grey-brown above, with a few rather indistinct brown spots and scattered white dots and a brown streak running from the nostril to the eye; lower parts white with small brown spots (*M. listeri*).

Geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. all consist of geckos formerly placed in the so-called group 2 of species within *Lepidodactylus* as defined by Brown and Parker (1977).

They can be separated from all other species formerly placed in *Lepidodactylus sensu lato* by the possession of well developed scansors on almost all the undersurface of the digits and with one or more, usually being a few, subterminal scansors divided

medially. The subcylindrical tail lacks fringes or flanges.

Geckos in the genus *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov. are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores, snout-vent length in adults of under 48 mm and of moderate to solid build (*A. novaeguineae*, *A. buleli*, *A. huonensis* sp. nov., *A. madangensis* sp. nov., *A. oligoporus*, *A. pulcher* and *A. sloppi* sp. nov.).

Geckos in the genus *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov. are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having 91-121 mid-body scale rows, 30 or more enlarged preanal / femoral scales, chin secondary postmentals and less than 20% webbing on feet (*A. allengreeri* sp. nov., *A. gardineri*, *A. guppyi*, *A. intermedius*, *A. lombocensis*, *A. pauldarwini* sp. nov., *A. shebae*, *A. tepukapili*, *A. vanuatuensis*).

Geckos in the genus *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having the following suite of characters: Slightly depressed, but not as much as seen in *Lepidodactylus (sensu stricto)* as defined in this paper as found mainly in the Philippines; nine upper labials; nine or ten lower labials; 100-110 mid body rows, long narrow digits with scansors underneath the distal four fifths; the terminal scansor is entire, one subterminal scansor is wholly entire, deeply notched or wholly divided; eight scansors beneath toe 4. Webbing absent between digits 1 and 2, and slight webbing between digits 3 and 4. Adult males have a continuous series of 36-38 pores in preanal and femoral regions; femoral series extends almost to the distal end of the thigh; male cloacal spur is single and large, versus medium in other species in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. of the same size; tail is subcylindrical and without lateral ornamentation; dorsal body colouration is grayish brown and ventrally grayish tan; there is a pair of dark spots on the dorsolateral part of the basal swollen area of the tail (*B. ranauensis*).

Geckos in the genus *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov. and *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. by having one or other of the following two suites of characters:

1/ Less than 35 enlarged scales in preanal/femoral region; sixteen or fewer scansors on toe IV; more than 25 enlarged scales in preanal/femoral region; less than 110 scales around midbody (*R. paurolepis*), or:

2/ The unique combination of both divided terminal scansors on all toes (including toe 4) and a nearly completely cylindrical tail without fringes or evidence of dorsoventral compression (*R. pantai*).

Distribution: Most species of *Lepidodactylus* as defined herein occur in the Philippines, but some occur north of the main archipelago and also widely across the Pacific.

Content: *Lepidodactylus lugubris* (Duméril and Bibron, 1836) (type species); *L. aureolineatus* Taylor, 1915; *L. balioburius* Ota and Crombie, 1989; *L. christiani* Taylor, 1917; *L. herrei* Taylor, 1923; *L. moestus* (Peters, 1867); *L. planicaudus* Stejneger, 1905; *L. woodfordi* Boulenger, 1887; *L. labialis* (Peters, 1867); *L. yami* Ota, 1987.

SUBGENUS BOREALISCOLOTES SUBGEN. NOV.

Type species: *Lepidodactylus balioburius* Ota and Crombie, 1989.

Diagnosis: Geckos in the subgenus *Borealiscolotes* subgen. nov. type species *Lepidodactylus balioburius* Ota and Crombie, 1989 being the only other subgenus within *Lepidodactylus* are separated from the nominate subgenus by the following suite of characters: less than 10 scansors confined to the distal half of broadly dilated and strongly webbed digits; a strongly flattened tail with a broad flange of skin; the nostril is separated by a scale from the rostral (as opposed to being in contact in specimens of the nominate subgenus).

Geckos of the genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergercko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov., *Martinecolotes* gen. nov.,

Adelynhosergecko gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* all until now treated as being of the single genus *Lepidodactylus* are separated from all other geckos by the following suite of characters: Digits are moderately long, more or less dilated, free or with a rudiment of web, inferiorly with a single or double series of transverse lamellae divided by a median groove and across the entire pad, forming the scansor, with very short and free compressed distal non-retractile clawed joint raising from the extremity of the dilated and compressed digit; inner digit clawless. Body covered above with granular scales, inferiorly with juxtaposed or subimbricate scales. Rostral and mental shields rounded; labials are much larger than adjacent scales. Pupil vertical. Males with preanal pores.

Lepidodactylus as defined herein are separated from the other genera *Shireenhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Jackyhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Bobbottomcolotes gen. nov.*, *Martinecolotes gen. nov.*, *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* by having a reduced number of scansors, with the terminal as well as a few subterminal scansors divided and a significantly depressed body and flat and broad tail, versus a subcylindrical tail lacking lateral flanges or spines in all the other genera.

This genus also consists of the entirety of the so-called group 3 of species as defined by Brown and Parker (1977).

Distribution: Northern Philippines and islands north of there.

Etymology: *Borealiscolotes* in Latin means northern gecko, which is in reflection of the relative distribution of these species relative to others in the genus, or more widely in the clade of nine genera that have until now been treated as within a greater *Lepidodactylus*.

Content: *Lepidodactylus (Borealiscolotes) balioburii* Ota and Crombie, 1989 (type species); *Lepidodactylus (Borealiscolotes) christiani* Taylor, 1917; *Lepidodactylus (Borealiscolotes) yami* Ota, 1987.

GENUS SHIREENHOSERGECKO GEN. NOV.

Type species: *Shireenhosergecko shireenhoserae sp. nov.* (this paper).

Diagnosis: Species of gecko in the genera *Shireenhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Jackyhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Bobbottomcolotes gen. nov.* and *Martinecolotes gen. nov.* all consist of geckos formerly placed in the so-called group 1 of species within *Lepidodactylus* as defined by Brown and Parker (1977). Collectively they are separated from the other genera formerly included within *Lepidodactylus* (these being genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.*) by having numerous (genus) Gekko-like undivided scansors on all digits and a subcylindrical tail.

Geckos in the genus *Shireenhosergecko gen. nov.* are separated from the other three genera *Jackyhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Bobbottomcolotes gen. nov.* and *Martinecolotes gen. nov.* by one or other of the following five suites of characters:

- 1/ 40-55 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits moderately dilated, 10-11 entire fourth toe scansors covering the distal 2/3 of the toe; about 1/4 webbed between toes 3 and 4; 28-36 enlarged preanal and femoral pores extending to the distal end of the thigh; bearing a continuous series of 27-34 pores in males; length of hind limb usually more than 70% of axilla-groin distance (*S. mutahi*), or:
- 2/ 53-57 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits moderately dilated, 12-14 entire fourth toe scansors; 9-10 first toe scansors; webbed at the base only between the third and fourth toes; 32-36 enlarged preanal and femoral pores extending to the distal end of the thigh in a continuous series extending over the proximal 2/3 of the thigh; bearing 28-30 pores in males (*S. oorti*), or:
- 3/ 37-43 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits long and slender; moderately dilated, limited interdigital webbing; 10-12 entire fourth toe scansors covering the distal 2/3 of the toe; 20-24 enlarged scales in pore series confined to the preanal region only or only a few on the base of the thigh, bearing about 19 preanal pores in males (*S. orientalis*, *S. petewhybrowi sp. nov.*), or:
- 4/ 37-43 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits long and slender;

moderately dilated, extensive interdigital webbing; 10-12 entire fourth toe scansors covering the distal 2/3 of the toe; 20-24 enlarged scales in pore series confined to the preanal region only or only a few on the base of the thigh, bearing about 19 preanal pores in males (*S. shireenhoserae sp. nov.*, *S. jarradbinghami sp. nov.*, *S. dalegibbonsi sp. nov.*, *S. robjealousi sp. nov.*), or:

5/ Webbing between toes 3 and 4 is less than 1/4 the length of the digits; more than 25 but fewer than 40 enlarged pre-anal-femoral scales in males, extending onto the distal portion of the thigh; enlarged preanal row not separated from scutes (*S. browni*).

Geckos of the genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Shireenhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Jackyhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Bobbottomcolotes gen. nov.*, *Martinecolotes gen. nov.*, *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* all until now treated as being of the single genus *Lepidodactylus* are separated from all other geckos by the following suite of characters: Digits are moderately long, more or less dilated, free or with a rudiment of web, inferiorly with a single or double series of transverse lamellae divided by a median groove and across the entire pad, forming the scansor, with very short and free compressed distal non-retractile clawed joint raising from the extremity of the dilated and compressed digit; inner digit clawless. Body covered above with granular scales, inferiorly with juxtaposed or subimbricate scales. Rostral and mental shields rounded; labials are much larger than adjacent scales. Pupil vertical. Males with preanal pores.

Lepidodactylus as defined herein are separated from the other genera *Shireenhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Jackyhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Bobbottomcolotes gen. nov.*, *Martinecolotes gen. nov.*, *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* by having a reduced number of scansors, with the terminal as well as a few subterminal scansors divided and a significantly depressed body and flat and broad tail, versus a subcylindrical tail lacking lateral flanges or spines in all the other genera.

This genus also consists of the entirety of the so-called group 3 of species as defined by Brown and Parker (1977).

Geckos in the subgenus *Borealiscolotes subgen. nov.* type species *Lepidodactylus balioburii* Ota and Crombie, 1989 being the only other subgenus within *Lepidodactylus* are separated from the nominate subgenus by the following suite of characters: less than 10 scansors confined to the distal half of broadly dilated and strongly webbed digits; a strongly flattened tail with a broad flange of skin; the nostril is separated by a scale from the rostral (as opposed to being in contact in specimens of the nominate subgenus).

Distribution: New Guinea and nearby islands.

Content: *Shireenhosergecko shireenhoserae sp. nov.* (type species); *S. browni* (Pernetta and Black, 1983); *S. dalegibbonsi sp. nov.*; *S. jarradbinghami sp. nov.*; *S. mutahi* (Brown and Parker, 1977); *S. oortii* (Kopstein, 1926); *S. orientalis* (Brown and Parker, 1977); *S. petewhybrowi sp. nov.*; *S. robjealousi sp. nov.*.

GENUS JACKYHOSERGECKO GEN. NOV.

Type species: *Lepidodactylus euaensis* Gibbons and Brown, 1988.

Diagnosis: Geckos of the genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Shireenhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Jackyhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Bobbottomcolotes gen. nov.*, *Martinecolotes gen. nov.*, *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* all until now treated as being of the single genus *Lepidodactylus* are separated from all other geckos by the following suite of characters: Digits are moderately long, more or less dilated, free or with a rudiment of web, inferiorly with a single or double series of transverse lamellae divided by a median groove and across the entire pad, forming the scansor, with very short and free compressed distal non-retractile clawed joint raising from the extremity of the dilated and compressed digit; inner digit clawless. Body covered above with granular scales, inferiorly with juxtaposed or subimbricate scales. Rostral and mental shields rounded; labials

are much larger than adjacent scales. Pupil vertical. Males with preanal pores.

Lepidodactylus as defined herein are separated from the other genera *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov., *Martinecolotes* gen. nov., *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having a reduced number of scansors, with the terminal as well as a few subterminal scansors divided and a significantly depressed body and flat and broad tail, versus a subcylindrical tail lacking lateral flanges or spines in all the other genera.

This genus also consists of the entirety of the so-called group 3 of species as defined by Brown and Parker (1977).

Geckos in the subgenus *Borealiscolotes* subgen. nov. type species *Lepidodactylus balioburius* Ota and Crombie, 1989 being the only other subgenus within *Lepidodactylus* are separated from the nominate subgenus by the following suite of characters: less than 10 scansors confined to the distal half of broadly dilated and strongly webbed digits; a strongly flattened tail with a broad flange of skin; the nostril is separated by a scale from the rostral (as opposed to being in contact in specimens of the nominate subgenus).

Species of gecko in the genera *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. and *Martinecolotes* gen. nov. all consist of geckos formerly placed in the so-called group 1 of species within *Lepidodactylus* as defined by Brown and Parker (1977). Collectively they are separated from the other genera formerly included within *Lepidodactylus* (these being genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov.) by having numerous (genus) Gekko-like undivided scansors on all digits and a subcylindrical tail.

Geckos in the genus *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov. are separated from the other three genera, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. and *Martinecolotes* gen. nov. by one or other of the following three suites of characters:

1/ Enlarged ventral scales limited to the preanal region and proximal position of the thighs; fewer than 20 enlarged scales in pore series; males with 15 or fewer preanal pores; digits are broadly dilated, dark reddish-brown dorsal colouration with orange-red patches on the rear upper labials and neck (*J. manni*), or:

2/ Fewer than 15 scansors under digit 4 of the hind leg; more than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral scales, extending onto distal portions of the thigh; 25 or more preanal/femoral pores in males; fewer than 40 enlarged femoral scales; enlarged preanal scale row is separated by a row of short scales from short rows of enlarged preanal scutes webbing between digits 3 and 4 of hind leg less than 1/5 of the digit length; eye diameter is usually 41% or less than the head width (*J. euaensis*), or:

3/ More than 15 scansors under digit 4 of hind leg; more than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral scales, extending onto distal portions of the thigh; 25 or more preanal/femoral pores in males (*J. flaviocularis*: Subgenus *Solomoncolotes* subgen. nov.).

Geckos in the genus *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov. are separated from the other three genera *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. and *Martinecolotes* gen. nov. by one or other of the following five suites of characters:

1/ 40-55 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits moderately dilated, 10-11 entire fourth toe scansors covering the distal 2/3 of the toe; about 1/4 webbed between toes 3 and 4; 28-36 enlarged preanal and femoral pores extending to the distal end of the thigh; bearing a continuous series of 27-34 pores in males; length of hind limb usually more than 70% of axilla-groin distance (*S. mutahi*), or:

2/ 53-57 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits moderately dilated, 12-14 entire fourth toe scansors; 9-10 first toe scansors; webbed at the base only between the third and fourth toes; 32-36 enlarged preanal and femoral pores extending to the distal end of the thigh in a continuous series extending over the proximal 2/3 of the thigh; bearing 28-30 pores in males (*S. oorti*), or:

3/ 37-43 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits long and slender; moderately dilated, limited interdigital webbing; 10-12 entire fourth

toe scansors covering the distal 2/3 of the toe; 20-24 enlarged scales in pore series confined to the preanal region only or only a few on the base of the thigh, bearing about 19 preanal pores in males (*S. orientalis*, *S. petewhybrowi* sp. nov.), or:

4/ 37-43 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits long and slender; moderately dilated, extensive interdigital webbing; 10-12 entire fourth toe scansors covering the distal 2/3 of the toe; 20-24 enlarged scales in pore series confined to the preanal region only or only a few on the base of the thigh, bearing about 19 preanal pores in males (*S. shireenhoserae* sp. nov., *S. dalegibbonsi* sp. nov., *S. jarradbinghami* sp. nov., *S. robjealouisi* sp. nov.), or:

5/ Webbing between toes 3 and 4 is less than 1/4 the length of the digits; more than 25 but fewer than 40 enlarged pre-anal-femoral scales in males, extending onto the distal portion of the thigh; enlarged preanal row not separated from scutes (*S. browni*). Geckos in the genus *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. are separated from the other three genera, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov. and *Martinecolotes* gen. nov. by the following characters: More than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral scales, extending onto distal portions of the thigh; 25 or more preanal/femoral pores in males; fewer than 15 scansors under digit 4 of the hind leg; and one or other of:

1/ Webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind legs is more than 1/3 the length of the digit (*B. pumilus*, *B. crusmaculosus* sp. nov.), or:

2/ Webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind legs is less than 1/4 the length of the digits; 40 or more enlarged preanal/femoral scales; 10 or more subdigital scansors on digit 1 of hind foot (*B. magnus*, *B. bobbottomi* sp. nov., *B. potens* sp. nov.).

Geckos in the genus *Martinecolotes* gen. nov. are separated from the other three genera, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov. and *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. by the following characters: Enlarged ventral scales limited to the preanal region and proximal position of the thighs; fewer than 20 enlarged scales in pore series; males with 15 or fewer preanal pores; digits are broadly dilated, colour is pale grey-brown above, with a few rather indistinct brown spots and scattered white dots and a brown streak running from the nostril to the eye; lower parts white with small brown spots (*M. listeri*).

Distribution: *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov. species occur in Tonga (*J. euaensis*), Fiji Islands (*J. manni* and *J. jackyhoserae* sp. nov.) and Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands (*J. flaviocularis*).

Etymology: Named in honour of my youngest daughter Jacky Hoser of Park Orchards, Victoria, Australia in recognition of her services to wildlife conservation over nearly 2 decades. For more detail see Hoser (2013) at page 5.

Content: *Jackyhosergecko euaensis* (Gibbons and Brown, 1988) (type species); *J. jackyhoserae* sp. nov.; *J. manni* (Schmidt, 1923); *J. flaviocularis* (Brown, McCoy and Rodda, 1992).

SUBGENUS SOLOMONCOLOTES SUBGEN. NOV.

Type species: *Lepidodactylus flaviocularis* Brown, McCoy and Rodda, 1992.

Diagnosis: Geckos in the subgenus *Solomoncolotes* subgen. nov. are separated from the nominate genus by the following suite of characters: More than 15 scansors under digit 4 of hind leg; more than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral scales, extending onto distal portions of the thigh; 25 or more preanal/femoral pores in males.

Geckos of the genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov., *Martinecolotes* gen. nov., *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. all until now treated as being of the single genus *Lepidodactylus* are separated from all other geckos by the following suite of characters: Digits are moderately long, more or less dilated, free or with a rudiment of web, inferiorly with a single or double series of transverse lamellae divided by a median groove and across the entire pad, forming the scansor, with very short and free compressed distal non-retractile clawed joint raising from the extremity of the dilated and compressed digit; inner digit clawless. Body covered above with granular scales, inferiorly with juxtaposed or subimbricate scales. Rostral and mental shields rounded; labials

are much larger than adjacent scales. Pupil vertical. Males with preanal pores.

Lepidodactylus as defined herein are separated from the other genera *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov., *Martinecolotes* gen. nov., *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having a reduced number of scansors, with the terminal as well as a few subterminal scansors divided and a significantly depressed body and flat and broad tail, versus a subcylindrical tail lacking lateral flanges or spines in all the other genera.

This genus also consists of the entirety of the so-called group 3 of species as defined by Brown and Parker (1977).

Geckos in the subgenus *Borealiscolotes* subgen. nov. type species *Lepidodactylus balioburius* Ota and Crombie, 1989 being the only other subgenus within *Lepidodactylus* are separated from the nominate subgenus by the following suite of characters: less than 10 scansors confined to the distal half of broadly dilated and strongly webbed digits; a strongly flattened tail with a broad flange of skin; the nostril is separated by a scale from the rostral (as opposed to being in contact in specimens of the nominate subgenus).

Species of gecko in the genera *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. and *Martinecolotes* gen. nov. all consist of geckos formerly placed in the so-called group 1 of species within *Lepidodactylus* as defined by Brown and Parker (1977). Collectively they are separated from the other genera formerly included within *Lepidodactylus* (these being genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov.) by having numerous (genus) Gekko-like undivided scansors on all digits and a subcylindrical tail.

Geckos in the genus *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov. are separated from the other three genera, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. and *Martinecolotes* gen. nov. by one or other of the following three suites of characters:

1/ Enlarged ventral scales limited to the preanal region and proximal position of the thighs; fewer than 20 enlarged scales in pore series; males with 15 or fewer preanal pores; digits are broadly dilated, dark reddish-brown dorsal colouration with orange-red patches on the rear upper labials and neck (*J. manni*), or:

2/ Fewer than 15 scansors under digit 4 of the hind leg; more than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral scales, extending onto distal portions of the thigh; 25 or more preanal/femoral pores in males; fewer than 40 enlarged femoral scales; enlarged preanal scale row is separated by a row of short scales from short rows of enlarged preanal scutes webbing between digits 3 and 4 of hind leg less than 1/5 of the digit length; eye diameter is usually 41% or less than the head width (*J. euaensis*), or:

3/ More than 15 scansors under digit 4 of hind leg; more than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral scales, extending onto distal portions of the thigh; 25 or more preanal/femoral pores in males (*J. flavivocularis*: this being the entirety of the subgenus *Solomoncolotes* subgen. nov. as presently known).

Geckos in the genus *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov. are separated from the other three genera *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. and *Martinecolotes* gen. nov. by one or other of the following five suites of characters:

1/ 40-55 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits moderately dilated, 10-11 entire fourth toe scansors covering the distal 2/3 of the toe; about 1/4 webbed between toes 3 and 4; 28-36 enlarged preanal and femoral pores extending to the distal end of the thigh; bearing a continuous series of 27-34 pores in males; length of hind limb usually more than 70% of axilla-groin distance (*S. mutahi*), or:

2/ 53-57 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits moderately dilated, 12-14 entire fourth toe scansors; 9-10 first toe scansors; webbed at the base only between the third and fourth toes; 32-36 enlarged preanal and femoral pores extending to the distal end of the thigh in a continuous series extending over the proximal 2/3 of the thigh; bearing 28-30 pores in males (*S. oorti*), or:

3/ 37-43 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits long and slender;

moderately dilated, limited interdigital webbing; 10-12 entire fourth toe scansors covering the distal 2/3 of the toe; 20-24 enlarged scales in pore series confined to the preanal region only or only a few on the base of the thigh, bearing about 19 preanal pores in males (*S. orientalis*, *S. petewhybrowi* sp. nov.), or:

4/ 37-43 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits long and slender; moderately dilated, extensive interdigital webbing; 10-12 entire fourth toe scansors covering the distal 2/3 of the toe; 20-24 enlarged scales in pore series confined to the preanal region only or only a few on the base of the thigh, bearing about 19 preanal pores in males (*S. shireenhoserae* sp. nov., *S. dalegibbonsi* sp. nov., *S. jarraabinghami* sp. nov., *S. robjealousi* sp. nov.), or:

5/ Webbing between toes 3 and 4 is less than 1/4 the length of the digits; more than 25 but fewer than 40 enlarged pre-anal-femoral scales in males, extending onto the distal portion of the thigh; enlarged preanal row not separated from scutes (*S. browni*).

Geckos in the genus *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. are separated from the other three genera, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov. and *Martinecolotes* gen. nov. by the following characters: More than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral scales, extending onto distal portions of the thigh; 25 or more preanal/femoral pores in males; fewer than 15 scansors under digit 4 of the hind leg: and one or other of:

1/ Webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind legs is more than 1/3 the length of the digit (*B. pumilus*, *B. crumaculosus* sp. nov.), or:

2/ Webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind legs is less than 1/4 the length of the digits; 40 or more enlarged preanal/femoral scales; 10 or more subdigital scansors on digit 1 of hind foot (*B. magnus*, *B. bobbottomi* sp. nov., *B. potens* sp. nov.).

Geckos in the genus *Martinecolotes* gen. nov. are separated from the other three genera, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov. and *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. by the following characters: Enlarged ventral scales limited to the preanal region and proximal position of the thighs; fewer than 20 enlarged scales in pore series; males with 15 or fewer preanal pores; digits are broadly dilated, colour is pale grey-brown above, with a few rather indistinct brown spots and scattered white dots and a brown streak running from the nostril to the eye; lower parts white with small brown spots (*M. listeri*).

Distribution: Known only from Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands (*J. flavivocularis*) from the type series.

Etymology: The subgenus *Solomoncolotes* subgen. nov. is named in reflection as to where it originates and the type of lizard. The word *Solomoncolotes* in Latin literally means "Solomon Gecko".

GENUS BOBBOTTOMCOLOTES GEN. NOV.

Type species: *Bobbottomcolotes bobbottomi* sp. nov. (this paper).

Diagnosis: Geckos of the genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov., *Martinecolotes* gen. nov., *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. all until now treated as being of the single genus *Lepidodactylus* are separated from all other geckos by the following suite of characters: Digits are moderately long, more or less dilated, free or with a rudiment of web, inferiorly with a single or double series of transverse lamellae divided by a median groove and across the entire pad, forming the scansor, with very short and free compressed distal non-retractile clawed joint raising from the extremity of the dilated and compressed digit; inner digit clawless. Body covered above with granular scales, inferiorly with juxtaposed or subimbricate scales. Rostral and mental shields rounded; labials are much larger than adjacent scales. Pupil vertical. Males with preanal pores.

Lepidodactylus as defined herein are separated from the other genera *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov., *Martinecolotes* gen. nov., *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having a reduced number of scansors, with the terminal as well as a few subterminal scansors divided and a significantly depressed body and flat and broad tail, versus a subcylindrical tail lacking

lateral flanges or spines in all the other genera.

This genus also consists of the entirety of the so-called group 3 of species as defined by Brown and Parker (1977).

Geckos in the subgenus *Borealiscolotes* subgen. nov. type species *Lepidodactylus balioburius* Ota and Crombie, 1989 being the only other subgenus within *Lepidodactylus* are separated from the nominate subgenus by the following suite of characters: less than 10 scansors confined to the distal half of broadly dilated and strongly webbed digits; a strongly flattened tail with a broad flange of skin; the nostril is separated by a scale from the rostral (as opposed to being in contact in specimens of the nominate subgenus).

Species of gecko in the genera *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. and *Martinecolotes* gen. nov. all consist of geckos formerly placed in the so-called group 1 of species within *Lepidodactylus* as defined by Brown and Parker (1977). Collectively they are separated from the other genera formerly included within *Lepidodactylus* (these being genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov.) by having numerous (genus) Gekko-like undivided scansors on all digits and a subcylindrical tail.

Geckos in the genus *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. are separated from the other three genera, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov. and *Martinecolotes* gen. nov. by the following characters: More than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral scales, extending onto distal portions of the thigh; 25 or more preanal/femoral pores in males; fewer than 15 scansors under digit 4 of the hind leg; and one or other of:

- 1/ Webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind legs is more than 1/3 the length of the digit (*B. pumilus*, *B. crusmaculosus* sp. nov.), or:
- 2/ Webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind legs is less than 1/4 the length of the digits; 40 or more enlarged preanal/femoral scales; 10 or more subdigital scansors on digit 1 of hind foot (*B. magnus*, *B. bobbottomi* sp. nov., *B. potens* sp. nov.).

Geckos in the genus *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov. are separated from the other three genera *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. and *Martinecolotes* gen. nov. by one or other of the following five suites of characters:

- 1/ 40-55 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits moderately dilated, 10-11 entire fourth toe scansors covering the distal 2/3 of the toe; about 1/4 webbed between toes 3 and 4; 28-36 enlarged preanal and femoral pores extending to the distal end of the thigh; bearing a continuous series of 27-34 pores in males; length of hind limb usually more than 70% of axilla-groin distance (*S. mutahi*), or:
- 2/ 53-57 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits moderately dilated, 12-14 entire fourth toe scansors; 9-10 first toe scansors; webbed at the base only between the third and fourth toes; 32-36 enlarged preanal and femoral pores extending to the distal end of the thigh in a continuous series extending over the proximal 2/3 of the thigh; bearing 28-30 pores in males (*S. oorti*), or:
- 3/ 37-43 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits long and slender; moderately dilated, limited interdigital webbing; 10-12 entire fourth toe scansors covering the distal 2/3 of the toe; 20-24 enlarged scales in pore series confined to the preanal region only or only a few on the base of the thigh, bearing about 19 preanal pores in males (*S. orientalis*, *S. petewhybrowi* sp. nov.), or:
- 4/ 37-43 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits long and slender; moderately dilated, extensive interdigital webbing; 10-12 entire fourth toe scansors covering the distal 2/3 of the toe; 20-24 enlarged scales in pore series confined to the preanal region only or only a few on the base of the thigh, bearing about 19 preanal pores in males (*S. shireenhoserae* sp. nov., *S. dalegibbonsi* sp. nov., *S. jarradbinghami* sp. nov., *S. robjealouisi* sp. nov.), or:
- 5/ Webbing between toes 3 and 4 is less than 1/4 the length of the digits; more than 25 but fewer than 40 enlarged pre-anal-femoral scales in males, extending onto the distal portion of the thigh; enlarged preanal row not separated from scutes (*S. browni*).

Geckos in the genus *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov. are separated from the other three genera, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. and *Martinecolotes* gen. nov. by one

or other of the following three suites of characters:

- 1/ Enlarged ventral scales limited to the preanal region and proximal position of the thighs; fewer than 20 enlarged scales in pore series; males with 15 or fewer preanal pores; digits are broadly dilated, dark reddish-brown dorsal colouration with orange-red patches on the rear upper labials and neck (*J. manni*), or:
- 2/ Fewer than 15 scansors under digit 4 of the hind leg; more than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral scales, extending onto distal portions of the thigh; 25 or more preanal/femoral pores in males; fewer than 40 enlarged femoral scales; enlarged preanal scale row is separated by a row of short scales from short rows of enlarged preanal scutes webbing between digits 3 and 4 of hind leg less than 1/5 of the digit length; eye diameter is usually 41% or less than the head width (*J. euaensis*), or:
- 3/ More than 15 scansors under digit 4 of hind leg; more than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral scales, extending onto distal portions of the thigh; 25 or more preanal/femoral pores in males (*J. flaviocularis*: Subgenus *Solomoncolotes* subgen. nov.).

Geckos in the genus *Martinecolotes* gen. nov. are separated from the other three genera, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov. and *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. by the following characters: Enlarged ventral scales limited to the preanal region and proximal position of the thighs; fewer than 20 enlarged scales in pore series; males with 15 or fewer preanal pores; digits are broadly dilated, colour is pale grey-brown above, with a few rather indistinct brown spots and scattered white dots and a brown streak running from the nostril to the eye; lower parts white with small brown spots (*M. listeri*).

Distribution: Known from central New Guinea, north and south of there on the mainland and also some immediately adjacent islands or landmasses.

Etymology: Named in honour of investigative journalist Robert (Bob) Bottom OAM in recognition of his services to public welfare in Australia. In the mid 1980's he did a series of reports about corruption involving fauna officials in New South Wales. In 1991 he reported on Police corruption in Victoria a full twelve months before other "mainstream" newspaper journalists dared run with the story. He authored numerous best-sellers about organized crime and corruption in Australian government including the following titles.

His ground-breaking books include:

- 1/ *Behind the Barrier*. Gareth Powell Associates, Gladesville, N.S.W.: published in 1969.
- 2/ *The Godfather in Australia: Organised Crime's Australian Connections*. A. H. and A. W. Reed, Terrey Hills, N.S.W.: published in 1979.
- 3/ *Without Fear or Favour*. Sun Books, South Melbourne: published in 1984.
- 4/ *Connections: Crime Rackets and Networks of Influence Down-Under*. Sun Books, South Melbourne: published in 1985.
- 5/ *Connections II: Crime Rackets and Networks of Influence in Australia*. Sun Books, South Melbourne: published in 1987.
- 6/ *Shadow of Shame: How the Mafia Got Away with the Murder of Donald Mackay*. Sun Books, South Melbourne: published in 1988.
- 7/ *Bugged! : Legal Police Telephone Taps Expose the Mr Bigs of Australia's Drug Trade*. Sun Books, South Melbourne: published in 1989.
- 8/ *Fighting Organised Crime: Triumph and Betrayal in a Lifelong Campaign*. BBP, Nelson Bay, N.S.W.: published in 2009.

The commercial success and public benefit caused by the publication of Bottom's earlier books inspired Sydney, Australia-based publisher Charles Pierson to commission publication of the book *Smuggled: The Underground Trade in Australia's Wildlife* (Hoser, 1993), which in hindsight was probably the most significant contribution to wildlife conservation in Australia's 200 history of European settlement.

Content: *Bobbottomcolotes bobbottomi* sp. nov. (type species); *B. crusmaculosus* sp. nov.; *B. magnus* (Brown and Parker, 1977); *B. potens* sp. nov.; *B. pumilus* (Boulenger, 1885).

GENUS MARTINEKCOLOTES GEN. NOV.

Type species: *Gecko listeri* Boulenger, 1889.

Diagnosis: Geckos of the genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov., *Martinekolotes* gen. nov., *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. all until now treated as being of the single genus *Lepidodactylus* are separated from all other geckos by the following suite of characters: Digits are moderately long, more or less dilated, free or with a rudiment of web, inferiorly with a single or double series of transverse lamellae divided by a median groove and across the entire pad, forming the scansor, with very short and free compressed distal non-retractile clawed joint raising from the extremity of the dilated and compressed digit; inner digit clawless. Body covered above with granular scales, inferiorly with juxtaposed or subimbricate scales. Rostral and mental shields rounded; labials are much larger than adjacent scales. Pupil vertical. Males with preanal pores.

Lepidodactylus as defined herein are separated from the other genera *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov., *Martinekolotes* gen. nov., *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having a reduced number of scansors, with the terminal as well as a few subterminal scansors divided and a significantly depressed body and flat and broad tail, versus a subcylindrical tail lacking lateral flanges or spines in all the other genera.

This genus also consists of the entirety of the so-called group 3 of species as defined by Brown and Parker (1977).

Geckos in the subgenus *Borealiscolotes* subgen. nov. type species *Lepidodactylus balioburius* Ota and Crombie, 1989 being the only other subgenus within *Lepidodactylus* are separated from the nominate subgenus by the following suite of characters: less than 10 scansors confined to the distal half of broadly dilated and strongly webbed digits; a strongly flattened tail with a broad flange of skin; the nostril is separated by a scale from the rostral (as opposed to being in contact in specimens of the nominate subgenus).

Species of gecko in the genera *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. and *Martinekolotes* gen. nov. all consist of geckos formerly placed in the so-called group 1 of species within *Lepidodactylus* as defined by Brown and Parker (1977). Collectively they are separated from the other genera formerly included within *Lepidodactylus* (these being genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov.) by having numerous (genus) *Gekko*-like undivided scansors on all digits and a subcylindrical tail.

Geckos in the genus *Martinekolotes* gen. nov. are separated from the other three genera, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov. and *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. by the following characters: Enlarged ventral scales limited to the preanal region and proximal position of the thighs; fewer than 20 enlarged scales in pore series; males with 15 or fewer preanal pores; digits are broadly dilated, colour is pale grey-brown above, with a few rather indistinct brown spots and scattered white dots and a brown streak running from the nostril to the eye; lower parts white with small brown spots (*M. listeri* being monotypic for the genus).

Geckos in the genus *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. are separated from the other three genera, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov. and *Martinekolotes* gen. nov. by the following characters: More than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral scales, extending onto distal portions of the thigh; 25 or more preanal/femoral pores in males; fewer than 15 scansors under digit 4 of the hind leg; and one or other of:

1/ Webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind legs is more than 1/3 the length of the digit (*B. pumilus*, *B. crumaculosus* sp. nov.), or:
2/ Webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind legs is less than 1/4 the length of the digits; 40 or more enlarged preanal/femoral scales; 10 or more subdigital scansors on digit 1 of hind foot (*B. magnus*, *B. bobbottomi* sp. nov., *B. potens* sp. nov.).

Geckos in the genus *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov. are separated

from the other three genera *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. and *Martinekolotes* gen. nov. by one or other of the following five suites of characters:

1/ 40-55 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits moderately dilated, 10-11 entire fourth toe scansors covering the distal 2/3 of the toe; about 1/4 webbed between toes 3 and 4; 28-36 enlarged preanal and femoral pores extending to the distal end of the thigh; bearing a continuous series of 27-34 pores in males; length of hind limb usually more than 70% of axilla-groin distance (*S. mutahi*), or:

2/ 53-57 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits moderately dilated, 12-14 entire fourth toe scansors; 9-10 first toe scansors; webbed at the base only between the third and fourth toes; 32-36 enlarged preanal and femoral pores extending to the distal end of the thigh in a continuous series extending over the proximal 2/3 of the thigh; bearing 28-30 pores in males (*S. oorti*), or:

3/ 37-43 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits long and slender; moderately dilated, limited interdigital webbing; 10-12 entire fourth toe scansors covering the distal 2/3 of the toe; 20-24 enlarged scales in pore series confined to the preanal region only or only a few on the base of the thigh, bearing about 19 preanal pores in males (*S. orientalis*, *S. petewhybrowi* sp. nov.), or:

4/ 37-43 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits long and slender; moderately dilated, extensive interdigital webbing; 10-12 entire fourth toe scansors covering the distal 2/3 of the toe; 20-24 enlarged scales in pore series confined to the preanal region only or only a few on the base of the thigh, bearing about 19 preanal pores in males (*S. shireenhoserae* sp. nov., *S. jarradbinghami* sp. nov., *S. dalegibbonsi* sp. nov., *S. robjealousi* sp. nov.), or:

5/ Webbing between toes 3 and 4 is less than 1/4 the length of the digits; more than 25 but fewer than 40 enlarged pre-anal-femoral scales in males, extending onto the distal portion of the thigh; enlarged preanal row not separated from scutes (*S. browni*).

Geckos in the genus *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov. are separated from the other three genera, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. and *Martinekolotes* gen. nov. by one or other of the following three suites of characters:

1/ Enlarged ventral scales limited to the preanal region and proximal position of the thighs; fewer than 20 enlarged scales in pore series; males with 15 or fewer preanal pores; digits are broadly dilated, dark reddish-brown dorsal colouration with orange-red patches on the rear upper labials and neck (*J. manni*), or:

2/ Fewer than 15 scansors under digit 4 of the hind leg; more than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral scales, extending onto distal portions of the thigh; 25 or more preanal/femoral pores in males; fewer than 40 enlarged femoral scales; enlarged preanal scale row is separated by a row of short scales from short rows of enlarged preanal scutes webbing between digits 3 and 4 of hind leg less than 1/5 of the digit length; eye diameter is usually 41% or less than the head width (*J. euaensis*), or:

3/ More than 15 scansors under digit 4 of hind leg; more than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral scales, extending onto distal portions of the thigh; 25 or more preanal/femoral pores in males (*J. flaviocularis*: Subgenus *Solomoncolotes* subgen. nov.).

Distribution: *Martinekolotes listeri* (Boulenger, 1889), the entirety of the genus as known, is known only from Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean, an island controlled by the imperialist colonial Australian government. The species may now be extinct there due to the recent introduction of feral pest species there combined with a general indifference to wildlife conservation by Australian governments and bureaucracies.

Etymology: Named in honour of Maryann Martinek of Bendigo, Victoria in recognition of her stellar contributions to wildlife conservation in Victoria. This includes for her courageous role in terms of exposing the misconduct of the State government wildlife department, calling itself DEWLP (at the time known as DSE) in 2009 for their culpability in relation to causing the Black Saturday Bushfire Holocaust (9 Feb), which besides killing 172 innocent Victorians, destroyed countless other people's lives and properties and wiped out many Highlands Leadbeater's Possums (*Gymnobelideus leadbeateri martinekae* Hoser, 2018) by the removal of their habitat.

Martinek played a critical role in exposing the biggest ever “fake news” story created and executed by a criminally culpable State Wildlife Department and their roting staff, this being the “Sam the Koala” scam, as detailed by Hoser (2010). See also Hoser (2018).

Content: *Martinekolotes listeri* (Boulenger, 1889) (monotypic).

GENUS ADELYNHOSERGECKO GEN. NOV.

Type species: *Lepidodactylus novaeguineae* Brown and Parker, 1977.

Diagnosis: Geckos of the genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov., *Martinekolotes* gen. nov., *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. all until now treated as being of the single genus *Lepidodactylus* are separated from all other geckos by the following suite of characters: Digits are moderately long, more or less dilated, free or with a rudiment of web, inferiorly with a single or double series of transverse lamellae divided by a median groove and across the entire pad, forming the scansor, with very short and free compressed distal non-retractile clawed joint raising from the extremity of the dilated and compressed digit; inner digit clawless. Body covered above with granular scales, inferiorly with juxtaposed or subimbricate scales. Rostral and mental shields rounded; labials are much larger than adjacent scales. Pupil vertical. Males with preanal pores.

Lepidodactylus as defined herein are separated from the other genera *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov., *Martinekolotes* gen. nov., *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having a reduced number of scansors, with the terminal as well as a few subterminal scansors divided and a significantly depressed body and flat and broad tail, versus a subcylindrical tail lacking lateral flanges or spines in all the other genera.

This genus also consists of the entirety of the so-called group 3 of species as defined by Brown and Parker (1977).

Geckos in the subgenus *Borealiscolotes* subgen. nov. type species *Lepidodactylus balioburius* Ota and Crombie, 1989 being the only other subgenus within *Lepidodactylus* are separated from the nominate subgenus by the following suite of characters: less than 10 scansors confined to the distal half of broadly dilated and strongly webbed digits; a strongly flattened tail with a broad flange of skin; the nostril is separated by a scale from the rostral (as opposed to being in contact in specimens of the nominate subgenus).

Species of gecko in the genera *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. and *Martinekolotes* gen. nov. all consist of geckos formerly placed in the so-called group 1 of species within *Lepidodactylus* as defined by Brown and Parker (1977). Collectively they are separated from the other genera formerly included within *Lepidodactylus* (these being genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov.) by having numerous (genus) *Gekko*-like undivided scansors on all digits and a subcylindrical tail.

Geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. all consist of geckos formerly placed in the so-called group 2 of species within *Lepidodactylus* as defined by Brown and Parker (1977).

They can be separated from all other species formerly placed in *Lepidodactylus sensu lato* by the possession of well developed scansors on almost all the undersurface of the digits and with one or more, usually being a few, subterminal scansors divided medially. The subcylindrical tail lacks fringes or flanges.

Geckos in the genus *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov. are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores, snout-vent length in adults of under 41 mm and of moderate build (*A. buleli*, *A. huonensis* sp. nov., *A. madangensis* sp. nov., *A. novaeguineae*, *A.*

oligoporus, *A. pulcher* and *A. sloppi* sp. nov.).

Geckos in the genus *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov. are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having 91-121 mid-body scale rows, 30 or more enlarged preanal / femoral scales, chin secondary postmentals and less than 20% webbing on feet (*A. allengreeri* sp. nov., *A. gardineri*, *A. guppyi*, *A. intermedius*, *A. lombocensis*, *A. pauldarwini* sp. nov., *A. shebae*, *A. tepukapili*, *A. vanuatuensis*).

Geckos in the genus *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having the following suite of characters: Slightly depressed, but not as much as seen in *Lepidodactylus (sensu stricto)* as defined in this paper as found mainly in the Philippines; nine upper labials; nine or ten lower labials. 100-110 mid body rows, long narrow digits with scansors underneath the distal four fifths; the terminal scansor is entire, one subterminal scansor is wholly entire, deeply notched or wholly divided; eight scansors beneath toe 4. Webbing absent between digits 1 and 2, and slight webbing between digits 3 and 4. Adult males have a continuous series of 36-38 pores in preanal and femoral regions; femoral series extends almost to the distal end of the thigh; male cloacal spur is single and large, versus medium in other species in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. of the same size; tail is subcylindrical and without lateral ornamentation; dorsal body colouration is grayish brown and ventrally grayish tan; there is a pair of dark spots on the dorsolateral part of the basal swollen area of the tail (*B. ranauensis*).

Geckos in the genus *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., and *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. by having one or other of the following two suites of characters:

1/ Less than 35 enlarged scales in preanal/femoral region; Sixteen or fewer scansors on toe IV; More than 25 enlarged scales in preanal/femoral region; Less than 110 scales around midbody (*R. paurolepis*), or:

2/ The unique combination of both divided terminal scansors on all toes (including toe 4) and a nearly completely cylindrical tail without fringes or evidence of dorsoventral compression (*R. pantaï*).

Distribution: New Guinea, Micronesia, Admiralty Islands and Espiritu Santo, an island in the Vanuatu Archipelago.

Etymology: Named in honour of my eldest daughter Adelyn Hoser of Park Orchards, Victoria, Australia in recognition of her services to wildlife conservation over nearly 2 decades. For more detail see Hoser (2013) at pages 5 and 6.

Content: *Adelynhosergecko novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) (type species); *A. buleli* (Ineich, 2008); *A. huonensis* sp. nov.; *A. madangensis* sp. nov.; *A. oligoporus* (Buden, 2007); *A. pulcher* (Boulenger, 1885); *A. sloppi* sp. nov..

GENUS ALLENGREERCOLOTES GEN. NOV.

Type species: *Lepidodactylus guppyi* Boulenger, 1884.

Diagnosis: Geckos of the genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov., *Martinekolotes* gen. nov., *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. all until now treated as being of the single genus *Lepidodactylus* are separated from all other geckos by the following suite of characters: Digits are moderately long, more or less dilated, free or with a rudiment of web, inferiorly with a single or double series of transverse lamellae divided by a median groove and across the entire pad, forming the scansor, with very short and free compressed distal non-retractile clawed joint raising from the extremity of the dilated and compressed digit; inner digit clawless. Body covered above with granular scales, inferiorly with juxtaposed or subimbricate scales. Rostral and mental shields rounded; labials are much larger than adjacent scales. Pupil vertical. Males with preanal pores.

Lepidodactylus as defined herein are separated from the other

genera *Shireenhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Jackyhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Bobbottomcolotes gen. nov.*, *Martinecolotes gen. nov.*, *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* by having a reduced number of scansors, with the terminal as well as a few subterminal scansors divided and a significantly depressed body and flat and broad tail, versus a subcylindrical tail lacking lateral flanges or spines in all the other genera.

This genus also consists of the entirety of the so-called group 3 of species as defined by Brown and Parker (1977).

Geckos in the subgenus *Borealiscolotes subgen. nov.* type species *Lepidodactylus balioburius* Ota and Crombie, 1989 being the only other subgenus within *Lepidodactylus* are separated from the nominate subgenus by the following suite of characters: less than 10 scansors confined to the distal half of broadly dilated and strongly webbed digits; a strongly flattened tail with a broad flange of skin; the nostril is separated by a scale from the rostral (as opposed to being in contact in specimens of the nominate subgenus).

Species of gecko in the genera *Shireenhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Jackyhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Bobbottomcolotes gen. nov.* and *Martinecolotes gen. nov.* all consist of geckos formerly placed in the so-called group 1 of species within *Lepidodactylus* as defined by Brown and Parker (1977). Collectively they are separated from the other genera formerly included within *Lepidodactylus* (these being genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.*) by having numerous (genus) Gekko-like undivided scansors on all digits and a subcylindrical tail.

Geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* all consist of geckos formerly placed in the so-called group 2 of species within *Lepidodactylus* as defined by Brown and Parker (1977).

They can be separated from all other species formerly placed in *Lepidodactylus sensu lato* by the possession of well developed scansors on almost all the undersurface of the digits and with one or more, usually being a few, subterminal scansors divided medially. The subcylindrical tail lacks fringes or flanges.

Geckos in the genus *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.* are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* by having 91-121 mid-body scale rows, 30 or more enlarged preanal / femoral scales, chin secondary postmentals and less than 20% webbing on feet (*A. allengreeri sp. nov.*, *A. gardineri*, *A. guppyi*, *A. intermedius*, *A. lombocensis*, *A. pauldarwini sp. nov.*, *A. shebae*, *A. tepukapili*, *A. vanuatuensis*).

Geckos in the genus *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.* are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores, snout-vent length in adults of under 41 mm and of moderate build (*A. buleli*, *A. huonensis sp. nov.*, *A. madangensis sp. nov.*, *A. novaeguineae*, *A. oligoporus*, *A. pulcher* and *A. sloppi sp. nov.*).

Geckos in the genus *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* by having the following suite of characters: Slightly depressed, but not as much as seen in *Lepidodactylus (sensu stricto)* as defined in this paper as found mainly in the Philippines; nine upper labials; nine or ten lower labials. 100-110 mid body rows, long narrow digits with scansors underneath the distal four fifths; the terminal scansor is entire, one subterminal scansor is wholly entire, deeply notched or wholly divided; eight scansors beneath toe 4. Webbing absent between digits 1 and 2, and slight webbing between digits 3 and 4. Adult males have a continuous series of 36-38 pores in preanal and femoral regions; femoral series extends almost to the distal end of the thigh; male cloacal spur is single and large, versus medium in other species in the genera *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* of the same size; tail is subcylindrical and without lateral ornamentation; dorsal body colouration is grayish brown and

ventrally grayish tan; there is a pair of dark spots on the dorsolateral part of the basal swollen area of the tail (*B. ranauensis*).

Geckos in the genus *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, and *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* by having one or other of the following two suites of characters:

1/ Less than 35 enlarged scales in preanal/femoral region; Sixteen or fewer scansors on toe IV; More than 25 enlarged scales in preanal/femoral region; Less than 110 scales around midbody (*R. paurolepis*), or:

2/ The unique combination of both divided terminal scansors on all toes (including toe 4) and a nearly completely cylindrical tail without fringes or evidence of dorsoventral compression (*R. pantaia*).

Distribution: Species within the genus *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.* occur in islands north and west of New Guinea including the Solomon Islands, Bismark Archipelago, Admiralty Islands, Vanuatu Islands, Rotuma Island, Tuvalu and also the Lesser Sunda Islands.

Content: *Allengreercolotes guppyi* (Boulenger, 1884) (type species); *A. allengreeri sp. nov.*; *A. gardineri* (Boulenger, 1897); *A. intermedius* (Darevsky, 1964); *A. lombocensis* (Mertens, 1929); *A. pauldarwini sp. nov.*; *A. shebae* (Brown and Tanner, 1949); *A. tepukapili* (Zug, Waitling, Alefaio, Alefaio and Ludescher, 2003); *A. vanuatuensis* (Ota, Fisher, Ineich, Case, Radtkey and Zug, 1998).

Etymology: Named in honour of Dr. Allen E. Greer who for many years was herpetology curator at the Australian Museum in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, for services to herpetology well beyond the duties of his paid position. The name *Allengreercolotes* means Allengreer Gecko in Latin.

GENUS BORNEOCOLOTES GEN. NOV.

Type species: *Lepidodactylus ranauensis* Ota and Hikida, 1988.

Diagnosis: Geckos of the genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Shireenhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Jackyhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Bobbottomcolotes gen. nov.*, *Martinecolotes gen. nov.*, *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* all until now treated as being of the single genus *Lepidodactylus* are separated from all other geckos by the following suite of characters: Digits are moderately long, more or less dilated, free or with a rudiment of web, inferiorly with a single or double series of transverse lamellae divided by a median groove and across the entire pad, forming the scansor, with very short and free compressed distal non-retractile clawed joint raising from the extremity of the dilated and compressed digit; inner digit clawless. Body covered above with granular scales, inferiorly with juxtaposed or subimbricate scales. Rostral and mental shields rounded; labials are much larger than adjacent scales. Pupil vertical. Males with preanal pores.

Lepidodactylus as defined herein are separated from the other genera *Shireenhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Jackyhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Bobbottomcolotes gen. nov.*, *Martinecolotes gen. nov.*, *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* by having a reduced number of scansors, with the terminal as well as a few subterminal scansors divided and a significantly depressed body and flat and broad tail, versus a subcylindrical tail lacking lateral flanges or spines in all the other genera.

This genus also consists of the entirety of the so-called group 3 of species as defined by Brown and Parker (1977).

Geckos in the subgenus *Borealiscolotes subgen. nov.* type species *Lepidodactylus balioburius* Ota and Crombie, 1989 being the only other subgenus within *Lepidodactylus* are separated from the nominate subgenus by the following suite of characters: less than 10 scansors confined to the distal half of broadly dilated and strongly webbed digits; a strongly flattened tail with a broad flange of skin; the nostril is separated by a scale from the rostral (as opposed to being in contact in specimens of the nominate subgenus).

Species of gecko in the genera *Shireenhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Jackyhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Bobbottomcolotes gen. nov.* and *Martinecolotes gen. nov.* all consist of geckos formerly placed in

the so-called group 1 of species within *Lepidodactylus* as defined by Brown and Parker (1977). Collectively they are separated from the other genera formerly included within *Lepidodactylus* (these being genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov.) by having numerous (genus) Gekko-like undivided scansors on all digits and a subcylindrical tail. Geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. all consist of geckos formerly placed in the so-called group 2 of species within *Lepidodactylus* as defined by Brown and Parker (1977).

They can be separated from all other species formerly placed in *Lepidodactylus sensu lato* by the possession of well developed scansors on almost all the undersurface of the digits and with one or more, usually being a few, subterminal scansors divided medially. The subcylindrical tail lacks fringes or flanges.

Geckos in the genus *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having the following suite of characters: Slightly depressed, but not as much as seen in *Lepidodactylus (sensu stricto)* as defined in this paper as found mainly in the Philippines; nine upper labials; nine or ten lower labials. 100-110 mid body rows, long narrow digits with scansors underneath the distal four fifths; the terminal scansor is entire, one subterminal scansor is wholly entire, deeply notched or wholly divided; eight scansors beneath toe 4. Webbing absent between digits 1 and 2, and slight webbing between digits 3 and 4. Adult males have a continuous series of 36-38 pores in preanal and femoral regions; femoral series extends almost to the distal end of the thigh; male cloacal spur is single and large, versus medium in other species in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. of the same size; tail is subcylindrical and without lateral ornamentation; dorsal body colouration is grayish brown and ventrally grayish tan; there is a pair of dark spots on the dorsolateral part of the basal swollen area of the tail (*B. ranauensis*).

Geckos in the genus *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov. are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having 91-121 mid-body scale rows, 30 or more enlarged preanal / femoral scales, chin secondary postmentals and less than 20% webbing on feet (*A. allengreeri* sp. nov., *A. gardineri*, *A. guppyi*, *A. intermedius*, *A. lombocensis*, *A. pauldarwini* sp. nov., *A. shebae*, *A. tepukapili*, *A. vanuatuensis*).

Geckos in the genus *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov. are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores, snout-vent length in adults of under 41 mm and of moderate build (*A. buleli*, *A. huonensis* sp. nov., *A. madangensis* sp. nov., *A. novaeguineae*, *A. oligoporus*, *A. pulcher* and *A. sloppi* sp. nov.).

Geckos in the genus *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., and *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. by having one or other of the following two suites of characters:
1/ Less than 35 enlarged scales in preanal/femoral region; Sixteen or fewer scansors on toe IV; More than 25 enlarged scales in preanal/femoral region; Less than 110 scales around midbody (*R. paurolepis*), or:

2/ The unique combination of both divided terminal scansors on all toes (including toe 4) and a nearly completely cylindrical tail without fringes or evidence of dorsoventral compression (*R. pantai*).

Distribution: Known only from the type locality of Ranau, Sabah, Malaysia, Borneo.

Content: *Borneocolotes ranauensis* (Ota and Hikida, 1988) (type species).

GENUS ROSSSADLIERCOLOTES GEN. NOV.

Type species: *Lepidodactylus paurolepis* Ota, Fisher, Ineich and Case, 1995.

Diagnosis: Geckos of the genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov., *Martinecolotes* gen. nov., *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. all until now treated as being of the single genus *Lepidodactylus* are separated from all other geckos by the following suite of characters: Digits are moderately long, more or less dilated, free or with a rudiment of web, inferiorly with a single or double series of transverse lamellae divided by a median groove and across the entire pad, forming the scansor, with very short and free compressed distal non-retractile clawed joint raising from the extremity of the dilated and compressed digit; inner digit clawless. Body covered above with granular scales, inferiorly with juxtaposed or subimbricate scales. Rostral and mental shields rounded; labials are much larger than adjacent scales. Pupil vertical. Males with preanal pores.

Lepidodactylus as defined herein are separated from the other genera *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov., *Martinecolotes* gen. nov., *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having a reduced number of scansors, with the terminal as well as a few subterminal scansors divided and a significantly depressed body and flat and broad tail, versus a subcylindrical tail lacking lateral flanges or spines in all the other genera.

This genus also consists of the entirety of the so-called group 3 of species as defined by Brown and Parker (1977).

Geckos in the subgenus *Borealiscolotes* subgen. nov. type species *Lepidodactylus balioburii* Ota and Crombie, 1989 being the only other subgenus within *Lepidodactylus* are separated from the nominate subgenus by the following suite of characters: less than 10 scansors confined to the distal half of broadly dilated and strongly webbed digits; a strongly flattened tail with a broad flange of skin; the nostril is separated by a scale from the rostral (as opposed to being in contact in specimens of the nominate subgenus).

Species of gecko in the genera *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergecko* gen. nov., *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. and *Martinecolotes* gen. nov. all consist of geckos formerly placed in the so-called group 1 of species within *Lepidodactylus* as defined by Brown and Parker (1977). Collectively they are separated from the other genera formerly included within *Lepidodactylus* (these being genera *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843, *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov.) by having numerous (genus) Gekko-like undivided scansors on all digits and a subcylindrical tail. Geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. all consist of geckos formerly placed in the so-called group 2 of species within *Lepidodactylus* as defined by Brown and Parker (1977).

They can be separated from all other species formerly placed in *Lepidodactylus sensu lato* by the possession of well developed scansors on almost all the undersurface of the digits and with one or more, usually being a few, subterminal scansors divided medially. The subcylindrical tail lacks fringes or flanges.

Geckos in the genus *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., and *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. by having one or other of the following two suites of characters:
1/ Less than 35 enlarged scales in preanal/femoral region; Sixteen or fewer scansors on toe IV; More than 25 enlarged scales in preanal/femoral region; Less than 110 scales around midbody (*R. paurolepis*), or:

2/ The unique combination of both divided terminal scansors on all toes (including toe 4) and a nearly completely cylindrical tail without fringes or evidence of dorsoventral compression (*R. pantai*).

Geckos in the genus *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by

having the following suite of characters: Slightly depressed, but not as much as seen in *Lepidodactylus (sensu stricto)* as defined in this paper as found mainly in the Philippines; nine upper labials; nine or ten lower labials. 100-110 mid body rows, long narrow digits with scansors underneath the distal four fifths; the terminal scansor is entire, one subterminal scansor is wholly entire, deeply notched or wholly divided; eight scansors beneath toe 4. Webbing absent between digits 1 and 2, and slight webbing between digits 3 and 4. Adult males have a continuous series of 36-38 pores in preanal and femoral regions; femoral series extends almost to the distal end of the thigh; male cloacal spur is single and large, versus medium in other species in the genera *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* of the same size; tail is subcylindrical and without lateral ornamentation; dorsal body colouration is grayish brown and ventrally grayish tan; there is a pair of dark spots on the dorsolateral part of the basal swollen area of the tail (*B. ranauensis*).

Geckos in the genus *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.* are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* by having 91-121 mid-body scale rows, 30 or more enlarged preanal / femoral scales, chin secondary postmentals and less than 20% webbing on feet (*A. allengreeri sp. nov.*, *A. gardineri*, *A. guppyi*, *A. intermedius*, *A. lombocensis*, *A. pauldarwini sp. nov.*, *A. shebae*, *A. tepukapili*, *A. vanuatuensis*).

Geckos in the genus *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.* are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores, snout-vent length in adults of under 41 mm and of moderate build (*A. buleli*, *A. huonensis sp. nov.*, *A. madangensis sp. nov.*, *A. novaeguineae*, *A. oligoporus*, *A. pulcher* and *A. sloppi sp. nov.*).

Distribution: Known only from Palau and Maluku islands

Content: *Rosssadliercolotes paurolepis* (Ota, Fisher, Ineich and Case, 1995) (type species); *R. pantai* (Stubbs, Karin, Arifin, Iskandar, Arida, Reilly, Bloch, Kusnadi and McGuire, 2017).

GENUS LUPEROSAURUS GRAY, 1845

Type species: *Luperosaurus cumingii* Gray, 1845.

Diagnosis: The genus *Luperosaurus* Gray, 1845 as recognized to date is a paraphyletic assemblage of morphologically similar species. Therefore it is split herein into four genera.

All four genera, formerly included in *Luperosaurus*, namely *Luperosaurus*, *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.*, *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov.* are readily separated from all other geckos by the following suite of characters: Digits strongly dilated, half webbed, (excluding subgenus *Haroldcoggercolotes subgen. nov.* a subgenus of *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 which has only slight webbing between the toes), with undivided, angularly curved lamellae below; all but thumb and inner toe with a very short, compressed, distal phalanx, with retractile claw; legs bordered with cutaneous lobes; upper and lower surfaces covered with juxtaposed granular scales; pupil vertical; males with preanal pores.

The genera *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov.* are readily separated from the other two genera (*Luperosaurus* and *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.*) by the presence of a distinctly elongate head, elongate versus robust body shape (in the other genera) and the presence of enlarged interstitial granules.

The genera *Luperosaurus* and *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.* are separated from *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov.* by the presence of beadlike, granular dorsals, a stout and robust, stout body and deeply notched to divided penultimate subdigital scansors.

The genus *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.* is most easily separated from the genus *Luperosaurus* (as well as *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov.*) by the presence of strongly spinose dorsal tubercles.

The species originally described as *Luperosaurus palawanensis* Brown and Alcalá, 1978 has many characteristics intermediate

between that seen in members of the genera *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.* and *Luperosaurus*, most notably weakly spinose dorsal scales and it is placed in the genus *Luperosaurus*, even though no other members of the genus *Luperosaurus* have spinose dorsal scales of any sort. It is likely it may need to be eventually assigned to a separate genus or subgenus.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. is readily separated from *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 by having a small round to ovoid auricular opening, versus a narrow elliptical or vertical slit-like opening in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. is further separated from *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 by having

11-15 supralabials, versus 16 in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and 10-14 infralabials, versus 15-18 in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. has round-hexagonal, flat convex dorsal body scales, versus hexagonal flat dorsal body scales in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. has flat or convex dorsal body tubercles, versus flat only in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. has 28-40 preanofemorals versus 12 or less in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843, 11-13 scansors on toe 1, versus 10 in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and small anteriormost chinshields, versus slightly enlarged in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Distribution: Philippines and adjacent islands and one species from Borneo.

Content: *Luperosaurus cumingii* Gray, 1845 (type species); *L. angliit* Brown, Diesmos and Oliveros, 2011; *L. corfieldi* Gaulke, Rösler and Brown, 2007; *L. kubli* Brown, Diesmos and Duya, 2007; *L. macgregori* Stejneger, 1907; *L. palawanensis* Brown and Alcalá, 1978; *L. sorok* Das, Lakim and Kandaung, 2008.

CHARLESPIERSONCOLOTES GEN. NOV.

Type species: *Luperosaurus joloensis* Taylor, 1918.

Diagnosis: The genus *Luperosaurus* Gray, 1845 as recognized to date is a paraphyletic assemblage of morphologically similar species. Therefore it is split herein into four genera.

All four genera, formerly included in *Luperosaurus*, namely *Luperosaurus*, *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.* (described here), *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov.* are readily separated from all other geckos by the following suite of characters: Digits strongly dilated, half webbed, (excluding subgenus *Haroldcoggercolotes subgen. nov.* a subgenus of *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 which has only slight webbing between the toes), with undivided, angularly curved lamellae below; all but thumb and inner toe with a very short, compressed, distal phalanx, with retractile claw; legs bordered with cutaneous lobes; upper and lower surfaces covered with juxtaposed granular scales; pupil vertical; males with preanal pores.

The genera *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov.* are readily separated from the other two genera (*Luperosaurus* and *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.*) by the presence of a distinctly elongate head, elongate versus robust body shape (in the other genera) and the presence of enlarged interstitial granules.

The genera *Luperosaurus* and *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.* are separated from *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov.* by the presence of beadlike, granular dorsals, a stout and robust, stout body and deeply notched to divided penultimate subdigital scansors.

The genus *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.* is most easily separated from the genus *Luperosaurus* (as well as *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov.*) by the presence of strongly spinose dorsal tubercles.

The species originally described as *Luperosaurus palawanensis* Brown and Alcalá, 1978 has many characteristics intermediate between that seen in members of the genera *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.* and *Luperosaurus*, most notably weakly spinose dorsal scales and it is placed in the genus *Luperosaurus*, even though no other members of the genus *Luperosaurus* have spinose dorsal scales of any sort. It is likely it may need to be assigned to a separate genus or subgenus.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. is readily separated from *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 by having a small round to ovoid auricular opening, versus a narrow elliptical or vertical slit-like opening in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. is further separated from *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 by having

11-15 supralabials, versus 16 in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and 10-14 infralabials, versus 15-18 in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. has round-hexagonal, flat convex dorsal body scales, versus hexagonal flat dorsal body scales in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. has flat or convex dorsal body tubercles, versus flat only in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. has 28-40 preanofemorals versus 12 or less in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843, 11-13 scancers on toe 1, versus 10 in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and small anteriormost chinshields, versus slightly enlarged in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Distribution: Philippines (Sulu Archipelago, Jolo Island, Mindanao) (*C. joloensis*) and Borneo (*C. yasumai*).

Etymology: Named in honour of publisher Charles Pierson as detailed in Hoser (2012) pages 67-68.

Content: *Charlespiersoncolotes joloensis* (Taylor, 1918) (type species); *C. yasumai* (Ota, Sengoku and Hikida, 1996).

GENUS SCLOTRETUS FITZINGER, 1843.

Type species: *Gekko vittatus* Houuttuyn, 1782.

Diagnosis: The genus *Luperosaurus* Gray, 1845 as recognized to date is a paraphyletic assemblage of morphologically similar species. Therefore it is split herein into four genera.

All four genera, formerly included in *Luperosaurus*, namely *Luperosaurus*, *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.*, *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 (described here) and *Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov.* are readily separated from all other geckos by the following suite of characters: Digits strongly dilated, half webbed (excluding subgenus *Haroldcoggercolotes subgen. nov.* a subgenus of *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 which has only slight webbing between the toes or none), with undivided, angularly curved lamellae below; all but thumb and inner toe with a very short, compressed, distal phalanx, with retractile claw; legs bordered with cutaneous lobes; upper and lower surfaces covered with juxtaposed granular scales; pupil vertical; males with preanal pores.

The genera *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov.* are readily separated from the other two genera (*Luperosaurus* and *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.*) by the presence of a distinctly elongate head, elongate versus robust body shape (in the other genera) and the presence of enlarged interstitial granules.

The genera *Luperosaurus* and *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.* are separated from *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 (described here) and *Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov.* by the presence of beadlike, granular dorsals, a stout and robust, stout body and deeply notched to divided penultimate subdigital scancers.

The genus *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.* is most easily separated from the genus *Luperosaurus* (as well as *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov.*) by the presence of strongly spinose dorsal tubercles.

The species originally described as *Luperosaurus palawanensis* Brown and Alcalá, 1978 has many characteristics intermediate between that seen in members of the genera *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.* and *Luperosaurus*, most notably weakly spinose dorsal scales and it is placed in the genus *Luperosaurus*, even though no other members of the genus *Luperosaurus* have spinose dorsal scales of any sort. It is likely it may need to be eventually assigned to a separate genus or subgenus.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. is readily separated from *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 by having a small round to ovoid auricular opening, versus a narrow elliptical or vertical slit-like opening in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. is further separated from *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 by having 11-15 supralabials, versus 16

in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and 10-14 infralabials, versus 15-18 in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. has round-hexagonal, flat convex dorsal body scales, versus hexagonal flat dorsal body scales in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. has flat or convex dorsal body tubercles, versus flat only in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. has 28-40 preanofemorals versus 12 or less in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843, 11-13 scancers on toe 1, versus 10 in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and small anteriormost chinshields, versus slightly enlarged in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

The subgenus *Scelotretus* is further defined and separated from the subgenus *Haroldcoggercolotes subgen. nov.* and all other geckos by the following suite of characters: Maximum SVL 140.0 mm; nares in contact with rostral; nasals 3-4; postmentals relatively small; dorsal tubercle rows 12-14; precloacal pores 14-58; postcloacal tubercles 1-3; no webbing between fingers and toes; fore and hind limbs with tubercles; lateral folds with tubercles; subcaudals not enlarged; head unicolorous, without pattern; nominate form with white, anteriorly bifurcated dorsal stripe (Rösler *et al.* 2011).

Distribution: Sulawesi and Palawan (subgenus *Haroldcoggercolotes subgen. nov.*), Indonesia, extending to the Solomon Islands and the Vanuatu Islands (subgenus *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843).

Content: *Scelotretus vittatus* (Houuttuyn, 1782) (type species); *S. haroldcoggeri sp. nov.*; *S. daranini sp. nov.*; *S. gulat* (Brown, Diesmos, Duya, Garcia and Rico, 2010); *S. iskandari* (Brown, Supriatna and Ota, 2000); *S. jenandersonae sp. nov.*; *S. remotus* (Rösler, Ineich, Wilms and Bo'hme, 2012).

SUBGENUS HAROLDCOGGERCOLOTES SUBGEN. NOV.

Type species: *Luperosaurus iskandari* Brown, Supriatna and Ota, 2000.

Diagnosis: The subgenus *Haroldcoggercolotes subgen. nov.* a subgenus of *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 is separated from the nominate subgenus *Scelotretus* by having only slight webbing between the toes or none, versus half webbed in *Scelotretus*.

The genus *Luperosaurus* Gray, 1845 as recognized to date is a paraphyletic assemblage of morphologically similar species. Therefore it is split herein into four genera.

All four genera, formerly included in *Luperosaurus*, namely *Luperosaurus*, *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.*, *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov.* (described here) are readily separated from all other geckos by the following suite of characters: Digits strongly dilated, half webbed, (excluding subgenus *Haroldcoggercolotes subgen. nov.* a subgenus of *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 which has only slight webbing between the toes or none), with undivided, angularly curved lamellae below; all but thumb and inner toe with a very short, compressed, distal phalanx, with retractile claw; legs bordered with cutaneous lobes; upper and lower surfaces covered with juxtaposed granular scales; pupil vertical; males with preanal pores.

The genera *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov.* are readily separated from the other two genera (*Luperosaurus* and *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.*) by the presence of a distinctly elongate head, elongate versus robust body shape (in the other genera) and the presence of enlarged interstitial granules.

The genera *Luperosaurus* and *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.* are separated from *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov.* by the presence of beadlike, granular dorsals, a stout and robust, stout body and deeply notched to divided penultimate subdigital scancers.

The genus *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.* is most easily separated from the genus *Luperosaurus* (as well as *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov.*) by the presence of strongly spinose dorsal tubercles.

The species originally described as *Luperosaurus palawanensis* Brown and Alcalá, 1978 has many characteristics intermediate between that seen in members of the genera *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.* and *Luperosaurus*, most notably

weakly spinose dorsal scales and it is placed in the genus *Luperosaurus*, even though no other members of the genus *Luperosaurus* have spinose dorsal scales of any sort. It is likely it may need to be eventually assigned to a separate genus or subgenus.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. is readily separated from *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 by having a small round to ovoid auricular opening, versus a narrow elliptical or vertical slit-like opening in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. is further separated from *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 by having 11-15 supralabials, versus 16 in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and 10-14 infralabials, versus 15-18 in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. has round-hexagonal, flat convex dorsal body scales, versus hexagonal flat dorsal body scales in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. has flat or convex dorsal body tubercles, versus flat only in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. has 28-40 preanofemorals versus 12 or less in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843, 11-13 scancers on toe 1, versus 10 in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and small anteriormost chinshields, versus slightly enlarged in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843. The subgenus *Scelotretus* is further defined and separated from the subgenus *Haroldcoggercolotes subgen. nov.* and all other geckos by the following suite of characters: Maximum SVL 140.0 mm; nares in contact with rostral; nasals 3-4; postmentals relatively small; dorsal tubercle rows 12-14; precloacal pores 14-58; postcloacal tubercles 1-3; no webbing between fingers and toes; fore and hind limbs with tubercles; lateral folds with tubercles; subcaudals not enlarged; head unicolored, without pattern; nominate form with white, anteriorly bifurcated dorsal stripe (Rösler et al. 2011).

Distribution: Sulawesi and Palawan (subgenus *Haroldcoggercolotes subgen. nov.*).

Etymology: Named in honour of Dr. Harold G. Cogger, former deputy director and curator of herpetology at the Australian Museum in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia in recognition of a lifetime's high achievement in herpetology.

Content: *Scelotretus (Haroldcoggercolotes) gulat* (Brown, Diesmos, Duya, Garcia and Rico, 2010); *S. (Haroldcoggercolotes) iskandari* (Brown, Supriatna and Ota, 2000); *S. (Haroldcoggercolotes) jenandersonae sp. nov.*

GEORGEMARIOLISCOLOTES GEN. NOV.

Type species: *Gekko brooksi* Boulenger, 1920.

Diagnosis: The genus *Luperosaurus* Gray, 1845 as recognized to date is a paraphyletic assemblage of morphologically similar species. Therefore it is split herein into four genera.

All four genera, formerly included in *Luperosaurus*, namely *Luperosaurus*, *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.*, *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov.* (described here) are readily separated from all other geckos by the following suite of characters: Digits strongly dilated, half webbed, (excluding subgenus *Haroldcoggercolotes subgen. nov.* a subgenus of *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 which has only slight webbing between the toes), with undivided, angularly curved lamellae below; all but thumb and inner toe with a very short, compressed, distal phalanx, with retractile claw; legs bordered with cutaneous lobes; upper and lower surfaces covered with juxtaposed granular scales; pupil vertical; males with preanal pores.

The genera *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov.* are readily separated from the other two genera (*Luperosaurus* and *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.*) by the presence of a distinctly elongate head, elongate versus robust body shape (in the other genera) and the presence of enlarged interstitial granules.

The genera *Luperosaurus* and *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.* are separated from *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov.* by the presence of beadlike, granular dorsals, a stout and robust, stout body and deeply notched to divided penultimate subdigital scancers.

The genus *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.* is most easily

separated from the genus *Luperosaurus* (as well as *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and *Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov.*) by the presence of strongly spinose dorsal tubercles.

The species originally described as *Luperosaurus palawanensis* Brown and Alcalá, 1978 has many characteristics intermediate between that seen in members of the genera *Charlespiersoncolotes gen. nov.* and *Luperosaurus*, most notably weakly spinose dorsal scales and it is placed in the genus *Luperosaurus*, even though no other members of the genus *Luperosaurus* have spinose dorsal scales of any sort. It is likely it may need to be eventually assigned to a separate genus or subgenus.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. is readily separated from *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 by having a small round to ovoid auricular opening, versus a narrow elliptical or vertical slit-like opening in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. is further separated from *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 by having 11-15 supralabials, versus 16 in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and 10-14 infralabials, versus 15-18 in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. has round-hexagonal, flat convex dorsal body scales, versus hexagonal flat dorsal body scales in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. has flat or convex dorsal body tubercles, versus flat only in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Georgemarioliscolotes gen. nov. has 28-40 preanofemorals versus 12 or less in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843, 11-13 scancers on toe 1, versus 10 in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 and small anteriormost chinshields, versus slightly enlarged in *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843.

Distribution: Sumatra (*G. brooksii*) and West Malaysia (*G. browni*).

Content: *Georgemarioliscolotes brooksii* (Boulenger, 1920) (type species); *G. browni* (Russell, 1979).

GENUS PSEUDOGEKKO TAYLOR, 1922

Type species: *Luperosaurus compressicorpus* Taylor, 1915.

The genus *Pseudogekko* Taylor, 1922 is separated from all other geckos by the following suite of characters: Digits entirely dilated with infradigital lamellae extending to the base forming the scancers, those on tip divided; digits except inner with sessile retractile claw; a slight web between digits; no lateral skin fold; no enlarged chin shields; pupil vertical. Body compressed, with a narrow abdominal region; 10-16 pre cloacal pores present in males in a single row.

Distribution: Philippines.

Content: *Pseudogekko compressicorpus* (Taylor, 1915) (type species); *P. atiorum* Davis, Watters, Köhler, Whitsett, Huron, Brown, Diesmos and Siler, 2015; *P. brevipes* (Boettger, 1897); *P. chavacano* Siler, Welton, David, Watters, Davey, Diesmos, Diesmos and Brown, 2014; *P. ditoy* Siler, Welton, David, Watters, Davey, Diesmos, Diesmos and Brown, 2014; *P. isapa* Siler, Davis, Diesmos, Guinto, Whitsett and Brown, 2016; *P. pungkaypinin* Siler, Welton, David, Watters, Davey, Diesmos, Diesmos and Brown, 2014; *P. smaragdinus* (Taylor, 1922); *P. sumiklab* Siler, Davis, Watters, Freitas, Griffith, Binday, Lobos, Amarga and Brown, 2017.

SUBGENUS ROBWatSONCOLOTES SUBGEN. NOV.

Type species: *Lepidodactylus brevipes* Boettger 1897, now known as *Pseudogekko brevipes* (Boettger, 1867).

Diagnosis: *Robwatsoncolotes subgen. nov.* can be separated from all other species in the genus *Pseudogekko* Taylor, 1915 (also being the nominate subgenus) by the following characters: Body size moderate with SVL 34.5-52 mm; total length 72-95.8 mm; axilla-groin distance moderate being 17.8-29.8 mm; head length moderate being 6.2-10.4 mm; midbody width 4.5-6.7 mm; head width 5.6-8.5 mm; snout length 3.8-6.0 mm; toe 4 scancers 15-20; finger 3 scancers 12-16; paravertebrals 211-218; ventrals 96-123; supralabials 13-16; infralabials 14-17; circumorbitals 33-46; precloacal pores 12-16; femoral pores absent; conspicuous dorsolateral spotting present; limb spotting absent; tail banding absent; body striping absent; interorbital banding present.

Distribution: Central Philippines.

Etymology: Named in honour of Brisbane wildlife controller and

herpetologist Robert Watson for services to wildlife conservation and education in the south-east Queensland region.

Content: *Pseudogecko (Robwatsoncolotes) brevipes* (Boettger, 1867) (type species); *P. (Robwatsoncolotes) atiorum* Davis, Watters, Köhler, Whitsett, Huron, Brown, Diesmos and Siler, 2015.

SHIRENHOSERGECKO SHIRENHOSERAE SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved female specimen at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, USA, specimen number: AMNH 76766 collected from Mount Riu on Sudest Island, Louisiadae Archipelago, Papua New Guinea. This facility allows access to its holdings.

Diagnosis: *Shirenhosergecko shirenhoserae* sp. nov. is morphologically similar in most respects to the species *S. orientalis* Brown and Parker, 1977 from Papua New Guinea (as defined by those authors), but is readily separated from that species by extensive webbing on the feet.

S. shirenhoserae sp. nov. is readily separated from all other species in the genus *Shirenhosergecko* gen. nov. as defined within this paper by the following suite of characters: 37-43 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits long and slender; moderately dilated, extensive interdigital webbing; 10-12 entire fourth toe scancers covering the distal 2/3 of the toe; 19-24 enlarged scales in pore series confined to the preanal region only or only a few on the base of the thigh, bearing about 19 preanal pores in males.

S. shirenhoserae sp. nov. is separated from the morphologically similar *S. jarradbinghami* sp. nov. by having a grayish-brown as opposed to dark brownish dorsal colouration. *S. shirenhoserae* sp. nov. is also slightly more robust in build than *S. jarradbinghami* sp. nov..

Distribution: Restricted to Sudest Island, Louisiadae Archipelago, Papua New Guinea.

Etymology: Named in honour of my wife, Shireen Hoser of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia for decades of service to wildlife conservation in Australia.

SHIRENHOSERGECKO PETEWHYBROWI SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved specimen at Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science. LSUMZ Herps Collection, specimen number: LSUMZ Herps 95824, collected at "Amau River Camp #1, about a 4 hour walk from Amau Village, good uncut primary forest.", Latitude -9.98 S., Longitude 148.46 E. This facility allows access to its holdings.

Diagnosis: *Shirenhosergecko petewhybrowi* sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *S. orientalis* Brown and Parker (1977), as defined by those authors, from which it is most readily differentiated by its brownish ground colour, versus grayish or grayish tan in *S. orientalis*. The forelimbs of *S. petewhybrowi* sp. nov. are characterized by dark blotches versus banding in *S. orientalis*.

Distribution: Known only the vicinity of the type locality, but presumably in similar appropriate habitat further afield. This and most other species referred to in the paper are presumably under threat from deforestation and generalized human created habitat destruction, as well as human movement of so-called "weedy species" that may outcompete for resources.

Etymology: Named in honour of Peter (Pete) Whybrow of Taggerty, north-east Victoria, Australia for services to herpetology spanning some decades.

SHIRENHOSERGECKO ROBJEALOUSI SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum at Honolulu, Hawaii, USA specimen number: BPBM Herp-BPBM 25943, collected from the Kamiali Wildlife Management Area, 1.3 km N and 6.2 km W of Cape Dinga, Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea, Latitude -7.30 S., Longitude 147.09 E. This facility allows access to its holdings.

Diagnosis: Both *Shirenhosergecko robjealoui* sp. nov. and *S. dalegibbonsi* sp. nov. are morphologically similar to *S. orientalis* Brown and Parker (1977) and would be defined as that using the criteria of Brown and Parker (1977), but are readily separated from that taxon by their larger size (40-48 mm snout-vent in adults, versus 37-43 mm) and of more stocky build (stocky vs moderate). The forelimbs of both *S. robjealoui* sp. nov. and *S. dalegibbonsi*

sp. nov. are characterised by the presence of spots or peppering, versus banding in *S. orientalis*.

S. robjealoui sp. nov. is separated from *S. dalegibbonsi* sp. nov. by a darkish and well-marked dorsum, versus relatively indistinct markings in *S. dalegibbonsi* sp. nov..

Distribution: Known only from the type locality, but presumably from other suitable rocky habitats in the general region, noting that the holotype was collected on a cliff face.

Etymology: Named in honour of Rob Jealous of Strathdale, Bendigo, Victoria, Australia, in recognition of many decades of services to herpetology in Australia, in particular with regards to his support of scientists and keepers working with dangerously venomous elapid snakes as well as his services to the conservation of these often killed and mistreated reptiles.

SHIRENHOSERGECKO DALEGIBBONSI SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum at Honolulu, Hawaii, USA specimen number: BPBM Herp-BPBM 42860, collected from Umwate, Papua New Guinea, Latitude -9.26 S., Longitude 148.28 E. at an elevation of about 943 metres. This facility allows access to its holdings.

Diagnosis: Both *Shirenhosergecko robjealoui* sp. nov. and *S. dalegibbonsi* sp. nov. are morphologically similar to *S. orientalis* Brown and Parker (1977) and would be defined as that using the criteria of Brown and Parker (1977), but are readily separated from that taxon by their larger size (40-48 mm snout-vent in adults, versus 37-43 mm) and of more stocky build (stocky vs moderate).

The forelimbs of both *S. robjealoui* sp. nov. and *S. dalegibbonsi* sp. nov. are characterised by the presence of spots or peppering, versus obvious banding in *S. orientalis*.

S. robjealoui sp. nov. is separated from *S. dalegibbonsi* sp. nov. by a darkish and well-marked dorsum, versus relatively indistinct markings in *S. dalegibbonsi* sp. nov..

Shirenhosergecko robjealoui sp. nov. and *S. dalegibbonsi* sp. nov. are clearly more like one another than they are to any other species in the genus.

Distribution: Known only from in and around the type locality, but presumably from other suitable habitats in the general region.

Etymology: Named in honour of Dale Gibbons of Maiden Gully, Bendigo, Victoria, Australia, in recognition of many decades of services to herpetology in Australia, in particular with regards to his support of scientists and keepers working with dangerously venomous elapid snakes as well as his services to the conservation of these often killed and mistreated reptiles, as well as often unacknowledged services on countless wildlife field surveys in various parts of Australia, for which he never sought or got any payment. He has also made significant financial contributions to poor and impoverished people in Thailand at great financial cost and hardship to himself.

SHIRENHOSERGECKO JARRADBINGHAMI SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum at Honolulu, Hawaii, USA specimen number: BPBM Herp-BPBM 17229, collected from Misima Island, Papua New Guinea, Latitude -10.66 S., Longitude 152.69 E. This facility allows access to its holdings.

Diagnosis: *S. shirenhoserae* sp. nov. is separated from the morphologically similar *S. jarradbinghami* sp. nov. by having a grayish-brown as opposed to dark brownish dorsal colouration. It is the only species likely to be confused with *S. jarradbinghami* sp. nov.. *S. shirenhoserae* sp. nov. is also slightly more robust in build than *S. jarradbinghami* sp. nov. and the two can be separated on that basis also.

Shirenhosergecko shirenhoserae sp. nov. is otherwise morphologically similar in most respects to the species *S. orientalis* Brown and Parker, 1977 from Papua New Guinea (as defined by those authors), but is readily separated from that species by extensive webbing on the feet (and same applies for *S. jarradbinghami* sp. nov.).

S. shirenhoserae sp. nov. is readily separated from all other species in the genus *Shirenhosergecko* gen. nov. as defined within this paper by the following suite of characters: 37-43 mm snout-vent length in adults; digits long and slender; moderately

dilated, extensive interdigital webbing; 10-12 entire fourth toe scansors covering the distal 2/3 of the toe; 20-24 enlarged scales in pore series confined to the preanal region only or only a few on the base of the thigh, bearing about 19 preanal pores in males.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality, Misima Island and presumably restricted to Misima Island, but this is by no means certain.

Etymology: Named in honour of Jarrad Bingham of Bacchus Marsh, Victoria, Australia, a councilor at the Moorabool Shire Council also in Victoria, for services to local government and wildlife conservation, in particular that of venomous snakes.

JACKYHOSERGECKO JACKYHOSERAE SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the Australian Museum in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, specimen number: R.30511, collected from Namuana, Kadavu Island, Fiji, Latitude -19.00 S., Longitude 178.25 E. The Australian Museum in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia allows access to its holdings.

Paratypes: 1/ A preserved specimen at the Australian Museum in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, specimen number: R.30512, collected from Namuana, Kadavu Island, Fiji, Latitude -19.00 S., Longitude 178.25 E.

2/ A preserved specimen at the California Academy of Sciences, USA, CAS Herpetology collection, specimen number: 190626, collected from about 3 km. south of Richmond High School at Kadavu Island, Fiji, Latitude -19.09 S., Longitude 178.08 E.

Diagnosis: *Jackyhosergercko jackyhoserae* sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *J. manni* (Schmidt, 1923), a species most commonly known to date as *Lepidodactylus manni*.

While colouration of both species is variable, *J. jackyhoserae* sp. nov. is readily separated from *J. manni* by a general lack of well-defined white peeping in the region of the snout and upper labials in particular. *J. jackyhoserae* sp. nov. is generally a grayish brown, versus a dark or reddish-dark brown in *J. manni*, irrespective of dorsal markings or patterning on the specimens.

Distribution: *J. jackyhoserae* sp. nov. is currently only known from the Island of Kadavu, Fiji. *J. manni* is currently only known from and therefore restricted to Viti Levu (the main Fiji island) and nearby Ovalau.

Etymology: Named in honour of my youngest daughter Jacky Hoser of Park Orchards, Victoria, Australia in recognition of her services to wildlife conservation over nearly 2 decades. See also Hoser (2013) at page 5 for more detail.

BOBBOTTOMCOLOTES BOBBOTTOMI SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved male specimen in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, USA, specimen number: AMNH 185087 collected from the Adelbert Mountains in the Madang District of Papua New Guinea. This facility allows access to its holdings.

Paratype: A preserved female specimen in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, USA, specimen number: AMNH 185088 collected from the Adelbert Mountains in the Madang District of Papua New Guinea.

Diagnosis: *Bobbottomcolotes bobbottomi* sp. nov. would until now have been defined as *B. magnus* Brown and Parker, 1977 as defined by them in that paper, but is separated from that taxon by its smaller adult size 38-44 mm snout vent, versus 50-70 mm snout vent in *B. magnus*, as well 25-28 femoral / preanal pores in males versus 40-50 noticeably enlarged ones in *B. magnus*. The taxon described in this paper *Bobbottomcolotes potens* sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *B. magnus* which it has been treated as until now, but is most readily separated from that taxon by colouration being grayish tan in dorsal colouration as opposed to dark brown.

B. bobbottomi sp. nov. is separated from the also morphologically similar *B. pumilus* (Boulenger, 1885) and *B. crusmaculosus* sp. nov. by having digits of moderate length versus relatively short and dilated digits in *B. pumilus*.

It is further separated from that species by having about 20% webbing between toes 3 and 4, versus almost 50% webbing between the toes in *B. pumilus* and *B. crusmaculosus* sp. nov.. There are no other described species in the genus

Bobbottomcolotes gen. nov.

Geckos in the genus *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. are separated from the other three genera, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergercko* gen. nov. and *Martinecolotes* gen. nov. by the following characters: More than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral scales, extending onto distal portions of the thigh; 25 or more preanal/femoral pores in males; fewer than 15 scansors under digit 4 of the hind leg: and one or other of:

1/ Webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind legs is more than 1/3 the length of the digit (*B. pumilus*, *B. crusmaculosus* sp. nov.), or:
2/ Webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind legs is less than 1/4 the length of the digits; 40 or more enlarged preanal/femoral scales; 10 or more subdigital scansors on digit 1 of hind foot (*B. magnus*, *B. bobbottomi* sp. nov., *B. potens* sp. nov., *B. pumilus*).

Distribution: Believed to be confined to the Adelbert Mountains in the Madang District of Papua New Guinea.

Etymology: Named in honour of Robert (Bob) Bottom OAM, one of the foremost investigative journalists in Australian history. He authored numerous best-selling books about government corruption and organized crime in Australia in the 1970's and 1980's and years since then. For more detail, see also the etymology for the genus *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov.

BOBBOTTOMCOLOTES POTENS SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, USA, specimen number: MCZ Herp R-54246, collected from Ebabaang, Huon Peninsula, Papua New Guinea, Latitude -6.49 S., Longitude 147.46 S. This facility allows access to its holdings.

Paratype: A preserved specimen at the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels, Belgium, specimen number: RBINS Reptilia 423150, collected at Papua New Guinea, Latitude -5.85 S., Longitude 145.92 E.

Diagnosis: Until now the species *Bobbottomcolotes potens* sp. nov. has been treated as an outlier population of *B. magnus* Brown and Parker, 1977 as defined by them in that paper.

While morphologically similar in most respects to *B. magnus* which it has been treated as until now, it is most readily separated from that taxon by colouration being grayish tan in dorsal colouration as opposed to dark brown, as well as a slightly more slender build. Dorsal markings in *B. potens* sp. nov. are relatively indistinct, versus clearly visible, albeit variable in *B. magnus*.

The species *Bobbottomcolotes bobbottomi* sp. nov. would until now have been defined as *B. magnus* Brown and Parker, 1977 as defined by them in that paper, and is separated from that taxon and *B. potens* sp. nov. by its smaller adult size 38-44 mm snout vent, versus 50-70 mm snout vent in *B. magnus* and *B. potens* sp. nov., as well 25-28 femoral / preanal pores in males versus 40-50 noticeably enlarged ones in *B. magnus* and *B. potens* sp. nov..

B. bobbottomi sp. nov. is separated from the also morphologically similar *B. pumilus* (Boulenger, 1885) and *B. crusmaculosus* sp. nov. by having digits of moderate length versus relatively short and dilated digits in *B. pumilus* and *B. crusmaculosus* sp. nov..

It is further separated from that species by having about 20% webbing between toes 3 and 4, versus almost 50% webbing between the toes in *B. pumilus* and *B. crusmaculosus* sp. nov..

There are no other described species in the genus *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov..

Geckos in the genus *Bobbottomcolotes* gen. nov. are separated from the other three genera, *Shireenhosergecko* gen. nov., *Jackyhosergercko* gen. nov. and *Martinecolotes* gen. nov. by the following characters: More than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral scales, extending onto distal portions of the thigh; 25 or more preanal/femoral pores in males; fewer than 15 scansors under digit 4 of the hind leg: and one or other of:

1/ Webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind legs is more than 1/3 the length of the digit (*B. pumilus*, *B. crusmaculosus* sp. nov.), or:
2/ Webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind legs is less than 1/4 the length of the digits; 40 or more enlarged preanal/femoral scales; 10 or more subdigital scansors on digit 1 of hind foot (*B. magnus*, *B. bobbottomi* sp. nov., *B. potens* sp. nov.).

Distribution: *B. potens* sp. nov. is apparently restricted to the Mountains of the Huon Peninsula only.

Etymology: Potens means strong in Latin and reflects the general size and build of this taxon relative to other similar related species.

BOBBOTTOMCOLOTES CRUSMACULOSUS SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science. LSUMZ Herps Collection, (USA), specimen number: LSUMZ Herps 97472, collected from Daru Island at the mangroves at the South-east end of the airstrip, Western Province, Papua New Guinea.

The Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science. LSUMZ Herps Collection allows access to its holdings.

Paratype: A preserved specimen at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, USA, specimen number: MCZ Herp R-137586, collected at Daru Island, Western Province, Papua New Guinea, Latitude -9.08 S., Longitude 143.21 E.

Diagnosis: *Bobbottomcolotes crusmaculosus* sp. nov. has until now been treated as a population of *B. pumilus* (Boulenger, 1885), which it is clearly most closely related to. It is readily separated from *B. pumilus* by the presence of patches of dark brown speckling on the fore and hind limbs as well as patches of dark brown pigment on the anterior upper labials. The dorsal dark and light markings posterior to the pelvis are distinct and clear in *B. crusmaculosus* sp. nov., versus ill defined in *B. pumilus*.

Distribution: Mainland and immediately adjacent islands on the south-west coast of Papua New Guinea in the general vicinity of the type locality.

Etymology: *Crusmaculosus* literally means spotted or speckled legs in Latin, which differentiates this taxon from its most closely related congeneric species.

ALLENGREERCOLOTES ALLENGREERI SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved mature male specimen at the Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ) at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA, specimen number: MCZ 135433 collected from Ndrova Island in the Admiralty Islands.

Paratypes: Two preserved mature male specimens at the Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ) at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA, specimen numbers: MCZ 135434 and MCZ 139418 collected from Ndrova Island in the Admiralty Islands.

Diagnosis: *Allengreercolotes allengreeri* sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *A. guppyi* Boulenger, 1884 which it would otherwise key as, using the key in Brown and Parker (1977).

It is however it is separated from that species by its adult snout-vent length of 31-38 mm, versus 45-50 mm in *A. guppyi*, and by having 34-46 femoral / preanal pores in males versus 39-52 in *A. guppyi*.

The femoral / preanal pores in *A. allengreeri* sp. nov. are moderate, versus prominent in *A. guppyi*.

A. guppyi Boulenger, 1884 and *A. pauldarwini* sp. nov. (this paper) are most readily separated from one another by colour as explained in the description following this one, but both otherwise visibly share the same features as for *A. guppyi* as explained above.

Distribution: *A. allengreeri* sp. nov. is known only from the type locality Ndrova Island in the Admiralty Islands, but presumably occurs on adjacent islands.

Etymology: Named in honour of Dr. Allen E. Greer, curator of herpetology for many years at the Australian Museum in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, (now retired) in recognition of his services to herpetology globally.

ALLENGREERCOLOTES PAULDARWINI SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the Australian Museum in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, specimen number R.93499 collected at Malaupaina, Solomon Islands, Latitude -10.15 S., Longitude 161.58 E. The Australian Museum is a government-owned facility that allows access to its holdings.

Paratype: A preserved specimen at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, USA, specimen number: MCZ Herp R-115559 collected from Malaita, Solomon Islands, Latitude -9 S,

Longitude 161 E.

Diagnosis: *Allengreercolotes pauldarwini* sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *A. guppyi* Boulenger, 1884, but is most easily separated from that taxon by colouration. Both species have about six smallish blackish spots along each flank. In *A. guppyi* there is peppering in a line between the spots and/or the borders of each spot is irregular and is not well defined. In *A. pauldarwini* sp. nov. the spots are well-defined and there is no black pigment joining these spots in the intervening spaces.

In *A. pauldarwini* sp. nov. the dorsal surface is characterized by a well-defined pattern of light yellowish-brownish-grey triangles along the mid-dorsal line, surrounded by relatively unmarked darker grayish brown. By contrast in *A. guppyi* the dorsal markings are ill defined and invariably peppered with black speckling.

The iris of *A. pauldarwini* sp. nov. is reddish, versus brownish to bluish-grey in *A. guppyi*.

A. pauldarwini sp. nov. is depicted in life on plate 2, image F of McCoy 1989. *A. guppyi* in life is depicted in plates 19 and 20 of McCoy (2006). The species *Allengreercolotes allengreeri* sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *A. guppyi* Boulenger, 1884, (and *A. pauldarwini* sp. nov.) which it would otherwise key as, using the key in Brown and Parker (1977).

A. allengreeri sp. nov. is however separated from these species by its adult snout-vent length of 31-38 mm, versus 45-50 mm in *A. guppyi* and *A. allengreeri* sp. nov. and by having 34-46 femoral / preanal pores in males versus 39-52 in *A. guppyi* and *A. allengreeri* sp. nov..

The femoral / preanal pores in *A. allengreeri* sp. nov. are moderate, versus prominent in *A. guppyi* and *A. pauldarwini* sp. nov..

It is worth noting that within the known populations of *A. guppyi* colouration also varies significantly between the islands and the retention of the northwestern populations in the Solomon Islands and Bougainville as a single species *A. guppyi* is based on a lack of molecular evidence separating them and the fact that ice-age sea levels meant that most relevant islands were a single connected landmass, theoretically allowing free movement between them.

Distribution: *Allengreercolotes pauldarwini* sp. nov. occurs in the main eastern islands and nearby smaller islands of the Solomon Islands, including the type locality Malaupaina, Malaita and San Cristobel.

Etymology: Named in honour of Paul Darwin, manager of the Brush Ski Lodge, Mount Hotham, Victoria, for some years preceding 2018, in recognition for his services to the downhill snow skiing industry, including actively diverting young Australians and foreigners away from their mobile phones and computers and actually engaging in outdoor sport, exercise and appreciation of their natural environment.

ALLENGREERCOLOTES PAULWOOLFI SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the United States National Museum, better known as the Smithsonian, at Washington, DC, United States of America, specimen number: USNM 533293, collected from Temotu Village at Mahele Point, Taumako Island, Duff Islands, Solomon Islands, Latitude -9.88 S., Longitude 167.175 S. This facility allows access to its holdings.

Diagnosis: *A. paulwoolffi* sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *A. vanuatuensis* (Ota, Fisher, Ineich, Case, Radtkey and Zug, 1998), as defined by Ota, Fisher, Ineich, Case, Radtkey and Zug (1998) from which it is separated by having a moderately well-defined row of 4-6 well-spaced dark grey to black spots on the lower flanks.

A. paulwoolffi sp. nov. is further separated from *A. vanuatuensis* by the presence of one or more well defined scattered dark blotches on both fore and hind limbs.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality.

Etymology: Named in honour of Paul Woolf of Walloon, Queensland, Australia, in recognition of many years services to herpetology including as foundation president of the Herpetological Society of Queensland Incorporated.

ADELYNHOSERGECKO ADELYNHOSERAE SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the South Australian Museum in Adelaide, South Australia, Australia, specimen number: SAMA

Herpetology R64666, collected from New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Latitude -5.61 S., Longitude 151.41 E. The South Australian Museum in Adelaide, South Australia, Australia allows access to its holdings.

Diagnosis: *Adelynhosergecko adelynhoserae sp. nov.* from New Britain, is similar in most respects to the species *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and would be identified as this taxon using the criteria given in that paper. *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* is however readily separated from *A. novaeguineae* by the general absence of reddish-brown or red flecks and markings on the dorsal surface and sides. *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* instead has 4 to 6 scattered yellow dots on each of the lower flanks above where the grayish upper body turns to the lighter undersurface. The well-defined dorsal cross-bands on the tail of *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* are whitish and grayish in colour versus tan and reddish-brown in *A. novaeguineae*.

The species *A. judyfergusonae sp. nov.* from Unea Island, is separated from *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* by the relative lack of black peppering in the lighter bands as compared to that seen in *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.*, which is readily noticeable. The limited number of blackish spots on the dorsum and flanks of *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* are indistinct, versus prominent in *A. judyfergusonae sp. nov.*

Otherwise both species are similar.

The species *A. haydnmcpheiei sp. nov.* from Ambitle Island, is readily separated from both *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* and *A. judyfergusonae sp. nov.* by an absence of yellow mottling on the back of the jaw and sides of neck. Striping behind the eye is also noticeable in *A. haydnmcpheiei sp. nov.*

The species *A. matteoae sp. nov.* from the Kei Islands, is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977), but is separated from it by a diffuse dull beige indistinctly marked colouration with scattered yellowish flecks on the dorsum.

The species *Adelynhosergecko sloppi sp. nov.* from Waigeo Island, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, is separated from all other geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores and an adult snout-vent length in excess of 42 mm and robust build. It is morphologically similar in most respects to species within the genus *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.* in particular *Adelynhosergecko novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977), but differs from this taxon by its larger adult size (in excess of 42 mm snout-vent, versus under 41 mm) and more robust build.

All of *adelynhoserae sp. nov.*, *A. judyfergusonae sp. nov.*, *A. haydnmcpheiei sp. nov.* and *A. matteoae sp. nov.* are also readily separated from *A. novaeguineae*, *A. sloppi sp. nov.*, *A. huonensis sp. nov.*, *A. madangensis sp. nov.*, *A. brettbarnetti sp. nov.*, *A. stevebennetti sp. nov.*, *A. lucybennettae sp. nov.* and *A. lachlanmcpheiei sp. nov.* by having no webbing or less than 1/5 webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind leg, versus from 1/5 to 1/4 in the other species.

The species *A. brettbarnetti sp. nov.* from Woodlark Island and *A. stevebennetti sp. nov.* from Boiaboaiwaga Island, both in south-east Papua New Guinea have until now been identified as *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and are similar to it. The can both be separated from that taxon by marbling on the nape and anterior dorsum as well as tail bands that have the darker segments darker posteriorly and fading anteriorly. *A. stevebennetti sp. nov.* is further separated from the other species (*A. brettbarnetti sp. nov.*) by scattered dark flecks on the whitish surface of the lower flanks.

The species *A. lucybennettae sp. nov.* from the vicinity of Utai Village, Sandaun Province, in northern Papua New Guinea and *A. lachlanmcpheiei sp. nov.* from the vicinity of Weewak in East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea are similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and until now would have been identified as that taxon, but can be separated from it by longer and narrower digits (long and narrow versus moderate). *A. lachlanmcpheiei sp. nov.* is separated from *A. lucybennettae sp. nov.* by the presence of about four well defined and irregular

shaped dorsal crossbands of dark and light grey, the dark bands becoming darker on the lower flanks.

Adelynhosergecko huonensis sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* Brown and Parker (1977), but is separated from that species by having a grey dorsal colouration versus reddish-brown in both *A. novaeguineae* and *A. madangensis sp. nov.* as described within this paper. *A. huonensis sp. nov.* has vague as opposed to moderately distinct dorsal markings as seen in the other two species.

A. madangensis sp. nov. is separated from *A. novaeguineae* and *A. huonensis sp. nov.* and others in the genus by the presence of an indistinct dorsal pattern with distinctly jagged edges on the upper surface, these sometimes consisting of bands or markings indicative of this.

Geckos in the genus *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.* are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores, snout-vent length in adults of under 41 mm and of moderate build.

Exceptional to this in terms of size, *Adelynhosergecko sloppi sp. nov.* does exceed 41 mm in snout-vent length.

Distribution: Known only from New Britain in the Bismarck Archipelago of Papua New Guinea.

Etymology: Named in honour of my eldest daughter Adelyn Hoser of Park Orchards, Victoria, Australia in recognition of her services to wildlife conservation over nearly 2 decades.

ADELYNHOSERGECKO SLOPPI SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the Museum of Natural History, London, UK, specimen number: BMNH 1974.3027 collected from Waigie Island (=Waigeo), north-west New Guinea. This is a facility that allows access to its holdings.

Diagnosis: The species *Adelynhosergecko sloppi sp. nov.* from Waigeo Island, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, is separated from all other geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores and an adult snout-vent length in excess of 42 mm and robust build. It is morphologically similar in most respects to species within the genus *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.* in particular *Adelynhosergecko novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977), but differs from this taxon by its larger adult size (in excess of 42 mm snout-vent, versus under 41 mm) and more robust build. Otherwise it would key out as that species according to that in Brown and Parker (1977).

Distribution: Known only from the type locality, but potentially more widespread in North-west New Guinea.

Etymology: Named in honour of the family Great Dane, named Slopp, in recognition of his services in protecting the scientific research facilities of this author for the nearly six years preceding the publication of this paper.

ADELYNHOSERGECKO HUONENSIS SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA, specimen number: USNM Amphibians and Reptiles 119248, collected at Gusika, Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea, Latitude -6.42 S., Longitude 147.83 E. The National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution allows access to its holdings.

Paratypes: Two preserved specimens at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA, specimen numbers: AMNH 66665 and 66667, collected at Gusika, Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea, Latitude -6.42 S., Longitude 147.83 E.

Diagnosis: *Adelynhosergecko huonensis sp. nov.* is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* Brown and Parker (1977), but is separated from that species by having a grey dorsal colouration versus reddish-brown in both *A. novaeguineae* and *A. madangensis sp. nov.* as described within this paper. *A. huonensis sp. nov.* has vague as opposed to moderately distinct dorsal markings as seen in the other two species.

A. madangensis sp. nov. is further separated from *A. novaeguineae* and *A. huonensis sp. nov.* by the presence of an

indistinct dorsal pattern with distinctly jagged edges on the upper surface sometimes consisting of bands or markings indicative of this.

The eight species *A. novaeguineae*, *A. sloppi* sp. nov., *A. huonensis* sp. nov., *A. madangensis* sp. nov., *A. brettbarnetti* sp. nov., *A. stevebennetti* sp. nov., *A. lucybennettiae* sp. nov., and *A. lachlanmcpheeii* sp. nov. are separated from the other species in the genus by having webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind leg being less than a quarter of the length of the digits and more than four fifths as well as having 16 or less subdigital scansors on digit four of the hind leg.

Geckos in the genus *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov. are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores, snout-vent length in adults of under 41 mm and of moderate build.

Exceptional to this in terms of size, *Adelynhosergecko sloppi* sp. nov. does exceed 41 mm in snout-vent length.

Distribution: Apparently restricted to the Huon Peninsula, New Guinea.

Etymology: Named in reflection of where the species occurs, being the Huon Peninsula.

ADELYNHOSERGECKO MADANGENSIS SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA, specimen number: AMNH 100209, collected from Mount Nibo, Sepik District, Papua New Guinea. The American Museum of Natural History allows access to its holdings.

Paratypes: 1/ A preserved specimen at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA, specimen number: AMNH 100210, collected from Mount Nibo, Sepik District, Papua New Guinea.

2/ A preserved specimen at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, USA, specimen number: MVZ Amphibian and reptile specimens 89674, collected at Wanuma, Adelbert Mountains, Madang Province, Papua New Guinea.

Diagnosis: The newly described species *Adelynhosergecko huonensis* sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* Brown and Parker (1977), but is separated from that species by having a grey dorsal colouration versus reddish-brown in both *A. novaeguineae* and *A. madangensis* sp. nov. as described herein. *A. huonensis* sp. nov. has vague as opposed to moderately distinct dorsal markings as seen in the other two species.

A. madangensis sp. nov. is further separated from *A. novaeguineae* and *A. huonensis* sp. nov. by the presence of an indistinct dorsal pattern with distinctly jagged edges on the upper surface sometimes consisting of bands or markings indicative of this.

The eight species *A. novaeguineae*, *A. sloppi* sp. nov., *A. huonensis* sp. nov., *A. madangensis* sp. nov., *A. brettbarnetti* sp. nov., *A. stevebennetti* sp. nov., *A. lucybennettiae* sp. nov., and *A. lachlanmcpheeii* sp. nov. are separated from the other species in the genus by having webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind leg being less than a quarter of the length of the digits and more than four fifths as well as having 16 or less subdigital scansors on digit four of the hind leg.

Geckos in the genus *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov. are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores, snout-vent length in adults of under 41 mm and of moderate build.

Exceptional to this in terms of size, *Adelynhosergecko sloppi* sp. nov. does exceed 41 mm in snout-vent length.

Distribution: Believed to be limited to the ranges in the north of Madang and immediately west of the Sepik River mouth, wholly within Papua New Guinea.

Etymology: Named in reflection of where the species occurs, being Madang, Papua New Guinea.

ADELYNHOSERGECKO JUDYFERGUSONAE SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels, Belgium, specimen number: RBINS Reptilia 380100 collected at Unea Island (near New Britain) in Papua New Guinea. This facility allows access to its holdings.

Diagnosis: *Adelynhosergecko adelynhoserae* sp. nov. from New Britain, is similar in most respects to the species *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and would be identified as this taxon using the criteria given in that paper. *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. is however readily separated from *A. novaeguineae* by the general absence of reddish-brown or red flecks and markings on the dorsal surface and sides. *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. instead has 4 to 6 scattered yellow dots on each of the lower flanks above where the grayish upper body turns to the lighter undersurface. The well-defined dorsal cross-bands on the tail of *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. are whitish and grayish in colour versus tan and reddish-brown in *A. novaeguineae*.

The species *A. judyfergusoniae* sp. nov. from Unea Island, is separated from *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. by the relative lack of black peppering in the lighter bands as compared to that seen in *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov., which is readily noticeable. The limited number of blackish spots on the dorsum and flanks of *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. are indistinct, versus prominent in *A. judyfergusoniae* sp. nov.

Otherwise both species are similar.

The species *A. haydnmcpheeii* sp. nov. from Ambitle Island, is readily separated from both *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. and *A. judyfergusoniae* sp. nov. by an absence of yellow mottling on the back of the jaw and sides of neck. Striping behind the eye is also noticeable in *A. haydnmcpheeii* sp. nov.

The species *A. matteoae* sp. nov. from the Kei Islands, is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977), but is separated from it by a diffuse dull beige indistinctly marked colouration with scattered yellowish flecks on the dorsum.

The species *Adelynhosergecko sloppi* sp. nov. from Waigeo Island, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, is separated from all other geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores and an adult snout-vent length in excess of 42 mm and robust build. It is morphologically similar in most respects to species within the genus *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov. in particular *Adelynhosergecko novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977), but differs from this taxon by its larger adult size (in excess of 42 mm snout-vent, versus under 41 mm) and more robust build.

All of *adelynhoserae* sp. nov., *A. judyfergusoniae* sp. nov., *A. haydnmcpheeii* sp. nov. and *A. matteoae* sp. nov. are also readily separated from *A. novaeguineae*, *A. sloppi* sp. nov., *A. huonensis* sp. nov., *A. madangensis* sp. nov., *A. brettbarnetti* sp. nov., *A. stevebennetti* sp. nov., *A. lucybennettiae* sp. nov. and *A. lachlanmcpheeii* sp. nov. by having no webbing or less than 1/5 webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind leg, versus from 1/5 to 1/4 in the other species.

The species *A. brettbarnetti* sp. nov. from Woodlark Island and *A. stevebennetti* sp. nov. from Boiaboaiwaga Island, both in south-east Papua New Guinea have until now been identified as *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and are similar to it. The can both be separated from that taxon by marbling on the nape and anterior dorsum as well as tail bands that have the darker segments darker posteriorly and fading anteriorly. *A. stevebennetti* sp. nov. is further separated from the other species (*A. brettbarnetti* sp. nov.) by scattered dark flecks on the whitish surface of the lower flanks.

The species *A. lucybennettiae* sp. nov. from the vicinity of Utai Village, Sandaun Province, in northern Papua New Guinea and *A. lachlanmcpheeii* sp. nov. from the vicinity of Weewak in East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea are similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and until now would have been identified as that taxon, but can be separated from it by longer and narrower digits (long and narrow versus moderate). *A. lachlanmcpheeii* sp. nov. is separated from *A. lucybennettiae* sp.

nov. by the presence of about four well defined and irregular shaped dorsal crossbands of dark and light grey, the dark bands becoming darker on the lower flanks.

Adelynhosergecko huonensis sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* Brown and Parker (1977), but is separated from that species by having a grey dorsal colouration versus reddish-brown in both *A. novaeguineae* and *A. madangensis sp. nov.* as described within this paper. *A. huonensis sp. nov.* has vague as opposed to moderately distinct dorsal markings as seen in the other two species.

A. madangensis sp. nov. is further separated from *A. novaeguineae* and *A. huonensis sp. nov.* by the presence of an indistinct dorsal pattern with distinctly jagged edges on the upper surface sometimes consisting of bands or markings indicative of this.

Adelynhosergecko huonensis sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* Brown and Parker (1977), but is separated from that species by having a grey dorsal colouration versus reddish-brown in both *A. novaeguineae* and *A. madangensis sp. nov.* as described within this paper. *A. huonensis sp. nov.* has vague as opposed to moderately distinct dorsal markings as seen in the other two species.

A. madangensis sp. nov. is further separated from *A. novaeguineae* and *A. huonensis sp. nov.* by the presence of an indistinct dorsal pattern with distinctly jagged edges on the upper surface sometimes consisting of bands or markings indicative of this.

Geckos in the genus *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.* are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores, snout-vent length in adults of under 41 mm and of moderate build.

Exceptional to this in terms of size, *Adelynhosergecko sloppi sp. nov.* does exceed 41 mm in snout-vent length.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality Unea Island (near New Britain) in Papua New Guinea. **Etymology:** Named in honour of Judy Ferguson of Taggerty, north-eastern Victoria, Australia in recognition of many decades services to herpetology in Australia.

ADELYNHOSERGECKO HAYDNMCPHIEI SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA, specimen number: MCZ Herp R-153102 collected from Waramung Plantation, Ambitle Island, New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea. This facility allows access to its holdings.

Diagnosis: *Adelynhosergecko adelynhoserae sp. nov.* from New Britain, is similar in most respects to the species *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and would be identified as this taxon using the criteria given in that paper. *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* is however readily separated from *A. novaeguineae* by the general absence of reddish-brown or red flecks and markings on the dorsal surface and sides. *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* instead has 4 to 6 scattered yellow dots on each of the lower flanks above where the grayish upper body turns to the lighter undersurface. The well-defined dorsal cross-bands on the tail of *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* are whitish and grayish in colour versus tan and reddish-brown in *A. novaeguineae*.

The species *A. judyfergusonae sp. nov.* from Unea Island, is separated from *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* by the relative lack of black peppering in the lighter bands as compared to that seen in *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.*, which is readily noticeable. The limited number of blackish spots on the dorsum and flanks of *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* are indistinct, versus prominent in *A. judyfergusonae sp. nov.*

Otherwise both species are similar.

The species *A. haydnmcpchiei sp. nov.* from Ambitle Island, is readily separated from both *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* and *A. judyfergusonae sp. nov.* (the two species it would otherwise be confused with) by an absence of yellow mottling on the back of the jaw and sides of neck. Striping behind the eye is also noticeable in *A. haydnmcpchiei sp. nov.*

The species *A. matteoae sp. nov.* from the Kei Islands, is similar in

most respects to *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977), but is separated from it by a diffuse dull beige indistinctly marked colouration with scattered yellowish flecks on the dorsum.

The species *Adelynhosergecko sloppi sp. nov.* from Waigeo Island, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, is separated from all other geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores and an adult snout-vent length in excess of 42 mm and robust build. It is morphologically similar in most respects to species within the genus *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.* in particular *Adelynhosergecko novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977), but differs from this taxon by its larger adult size (in excess of 42 mm snout-vent, versus under 41 mm) and more robust build.

All of *adelynhoserae sp. nov.*, *A. judyfergusonae sp. nov.*, *A. haydnmcpchiei sp. nov.* and *A. matteoae sp. nov.* are also readily separated from *A. novaeguineae*, *A. sloppi sp. nov.*, *A. huonensis sp. nov.*, *A. madangensis sp. nov.*, *A. brettbarnetti sp. nov.*, *A. stevebennetti sp. nov.*, *A. lucybennettae sp. nov.* and *A. lachlanmcpheeii sp. nov.* by having no webbing or less than 1/5 webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind leg, versus from 1/5 to 1/4 in the other species.

The species *A. brettbarnetti sp. nov.* from Woodlark Island and *A. stevebennetti sp. nov.* from Boiaboaiwaga Island, both in south-east Papua New Guinea have until now been identified as *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and are similar to it. The can both be separated from that taxon by marbling on the nape and anterior dorsum as well as tail bands that have the darker segments darker posteriorly and fading anteriorly. *A. stevebennetti sp. nov.* is further separated from the other species (*A. brettbarnetti sp. nov.*) by scattered dark flecks on the whitish surface of the lower flanks.

The species *A. lucybennettae sp. nov.* from the vicinity of Utai Village, Sandaun Province, in northern Papua New Guinea and and *A. lachlanmcpheeii sp. nov.* from the vicinity of Weewak in East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea are similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and until now would have been identified as that taxon, but can be separated from it by longer and narrower digits (long and narrow versus moderate). *A. lachlanmcpheeii sp. nov.* is separated from *A. lucybennettae sp. nov.* by the presence of about four well defined and irregular shaped dorsal crossbands of dark and light grey, the dark bands becoming darker on the lower flanks.

Adelynhosergecko huonensis sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* Brown and Parker (1977), but is separated from that species by having a grey dorsal colouration versus reddish-brown in both *A. novaeguineae* and *A. madangensis sp. nov.* as described within this paper. *A. huonensis sp. nov.* has vague as opposed to moderately distinct dorsal markings as seen in the other two species.

A. madangensis sp. nov. is further separated from *A. novaeguineae* and *A. huonensis sp. nov.* by the presence of an indistinct dorsal pattern with distinctly jagged edges on the upper surface sometimes consisting of bands or markings indicative of this.

Adelynhosergecko huonensis sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* Brown and Parker (1977), but is separated from that species by having a grey dorsal colouration versus reddish-brown in both *A. novaeguineae* and *A. madangensis sp. nov.* as described within this paper. *A. huonensis sp. nov.* has vague as opposed to moderately distinct dorsal markings as seen in the other two species.

A. madangensis sp. nov. is further separated from *A. novaeguineae* and *A. huonensis sp. nov.* by the presence of an indistinct dorsal pattern with distinctly jagged edges on the upper surface sometimes consisting of bands or markings indicative of this.

Geckos in the genus *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.* are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores, snout-vent

length in adults of under 41 mm and of moderate build.

Exceptional to this in terms of size, *Adelynhosergecko sloppi* sp. nov. does exceed 41 mm in snout-vent length.

Distribution: Only known from the type locality of Ambitle Island, New Ireland Province, Papua New Guinea.

Etymology: Named in honour of Haydn McPhie of Mirboo North, West Gippsland, Victoria, Australia, in recognition of many decades of important contributions to Australian herpetology. Included in this has been in apprehending thieves seeking to steal reptiles from hands on wildlife displays by Snakebusters: Australia's best reptiles. Dressed in plain clothes, he was able to observe and stop thieves after allowing them to leave the display area with reptiles they had stolen. Significantly, on one occasion he caught out a female thief unsuccessfully attempting to steal a Woma Python (*Aspidites ramsayi* (Macleay, 1882)) from a display at the Traralgon Agricultural Show. The woman happened to be a female employee of the State wildlife department!

ADELYNHOSERGECKO MATTEOAE SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, Bogor, Indonesia, specimen number: MZB 14063 collected from the Kei Islands, Indonesia. This facility allows access to its holdings.

Diagnosis: *Adelynhosergecko adelynhoserae* sp. nov. from New Britain, is similar in most respects to the species *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and would be identified as this taxon using the criteria given in that paper. *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. is however readily separated from *A. novaeguineae* by the general absence of reddish-brown or red flecks and markings on the dorsal surface and sides. *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. instead has 4 to 6 scattered yellow dots on each of the lower flanks above where the grayish upper body turns to the lighter undersurface. The well-defined dorsal cross-bands on the tail of *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. are whiteish and grayish in colour versus tan and reddish-brown in *A. novaeguineae*.

The species *A. judyfergusonae* sp. nov. from Unea Island, is separated from *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. by the relative lack of black peppering in the lighter bands as compared to that seen in *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov., which is readily noticeable. The limited number of blackish spots on the dorsum and flanks of *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. are indistinct, versus prominent in *A. judyfergusonae* sp. nov.

Otherwise both species are similar.

The species *A. haydnmcpheei* sp. nov. from Ambitle Island, is readily separated from both *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. and *A. judyfergusonae* sp. nov. by an absence of yellow mottling on the back of the jaw and sides of neck. Striping behind the eye is also noticeable in *A. haydnmcpheei* sp. nov.

The species *A. matteoae* sp. nov. from the Kei Islands, is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977), but is separated from it and others in the genus by a diffuse dull beige indistinctly marked colouration with scattered yellowish flecks on the dorsum.

The species *Adelynhosergecko sloppi* sp. nov. from Waigeo Island, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, is separated from all other geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores and an adult snout-vent length in excess of 42 mm and robust build. It is morphologically similar in most respects to species within the genus *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov. in particular *Adelynhosergecko novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977), but differs from this taxon by its larger adult size (in excess of 42 mm snout-vent, versus under 41 mm) and more robust build.

All of *adelynhoserae* sp. nov., *A. judyfergusonae* sp. nov., *A. haydnmcpheei* sp. nov. and *A. matteoae* sp. nov. are also readily separated from *A. novaeguineae*, *A. sloppi* sp. nov., *A. huonensis* sp. nov., *A. madangensis* sp. nov., *A. brettbarnetti* sp. nov., *A. stevebennetti* sp. nov., *A. lucybennettae* sp. nov. and *A. lachlanmcpheei* sp. nov. by having no webbing or less than 1/5 webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind leg, versus from 1/5 to

1/4 in the other species.

The species *A. brettbarnetti* sp. nov. from Woodlark Island and *A. stevebennetti* sp. nov. from Boiaboawaga Island, both in south-east Papua New Guinea have until now been identified as *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and are similar to it. The can both be separated from that taxon by marbling on the nape and anterior dorsum as well as tail bands that have the darker segments darker posteriorly and fading anteriorly. *A. stevebennetti* sp. nov. is further separated from the other species (*A. brettbarnetti* sp. nov.) by scattered dark flecks on the whitish surface of the lower flanks.

The species *A. lucybennettae* sp. nov. from the vicinity of Utai Village, Sandaun Province, in northern Papua New Guinea and *A. lachlanmcpheei* sp. nov. from the vicinity of Weewak in East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea are similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and until now would have been identified as that taxon, but can be separated from it by longer and narrower digits (long and narrow versus moderate). *A. lachlanmcpheei* sp. nov. is separated from *A. lucybennettae* sp. nov. by the presence of about four well defined and irregular shaped dorsal crossbands of dark and light grey, the dark bands becoming darker on the lower flanks.

Adelynhosergecko huonensis sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* Brown and Parker (1977), but is separated from that species by having a grey dorsal colouration versus reddish-brown in both *A. novaeguineae* and *A. madangensis* sp. nov. as described within this paper. *A. huonensis* sp. nov. has vague as opposed to moderately distinct dorsal markings as seen in the other two species.

A. madangensis sp. nov. is further separated from *A. novaeguineae* and *A. huonensis* sp. nov. by the presence of an indistinct dorsal pattern with distinctly jagged edges on the upper surface sometimes consisting of bands or markings indicative of this.

Adelynhosergecko huonensis sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* Brown and Parker (1977), but is separated from that species by having a grey dorsal colouration versus reddish-brown in both *A. novaeguineae* and *A. madangensis* sp. nov. as described within this paper. *A. huonensis* sp. nov. has vague as opposed to moderately distinct dorsal markings as seen in the other two species.

A. madangensis sp. nov. is further separated from *A. novaeguineae* and *A. huonensis* sp. nov. by the presence of an indistinct dorsal pattern with distinctly jagged edges on the upper surface sometimes consisting of bands or markings indicative of this.

Geckos in the genus *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov. are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores, snout-vent length in adults of under 41 mm and of moderate build.

Exceptional to this in terms of size, *Adelynhosergecko sloppi* sp. nov. does exceed 41 mm in snout-vent length.

Distribution: Only known from the type locality of Kei Islands, located south-west of Irian Jaya, Indonesia.

Etymology: Named in honour of Cathryn Matteo of Hawthorn, Victoria, Australia in recognition to her significant logistical contributions to herpetological research and conservation in Australia over some decades, in particular with regard to information technology (IT), sorting data and similar matters.

ADELYNHOSERGECKO BRETTBARNETTI SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, specimen number: BPBM Herp-BPBM 39879 collected at Gisabwai, Woodlark Island, Papua New Guinea, Latitude -9.08 S., Longitude 152.77 E. This facility allows access to its holdings.

Paratypes: Two preserved specimens at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, specimen numbers: BPBM Herp-BPBM 39880 and BPBM Herp-BPBM 39881 collected at Gisabwai, Woodlark Island, Papua New Guinea, Latitude -9.08 S., Longitude 152.77 E.

Diagnosis: *Adelynhosergecko adelynhoserae sp. nov.* from New Britain, is similar in most respects to the species *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and would be identified as this taxon using the criteria given in that paper. *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* is however readily separated from *A. novaeguineae* by the general absence of reddish-brown or red flecks and markings on the dorsal surface and sides. *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* instead has 4 to 6 scattered yellow dots on each of the lower flanks above where the grayish upper body turns to the lighter undersurface. The well-defined dorsal cross-bands on the tail of *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* are whiteish and grayish in colour versus tan and reddish-brown in *A. novaeguineae*.

The species *A. judyfergussonae sp. nov.* from Unea Island, is separated from *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* by the relative lack of black peppering in the lighter bands as compared to that seen in *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.*, which is readily noticeable. The limited number of blackish spots on the dorsum and flanks of *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* are indistinct, versus prominent in *A. judyfergussonae sp. nov.*

Otherwise both species are similar.

The species *A. haydnmcpheiei sp. nov.* from Ambitle Island, is readily separated from both *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* and *A. judyfergussonae sp. nov.* by an absence of yellow mottling on the back of the jaw and sides of neck. Striping behind the eye is also noticeable in *A. haydnmcpheiei sp. nov.*

The species *A. matteoae sp. nov.* from the Kei Islands, is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977), but is separated from it by a diffuse dull beige indistinctly marked colouration with scattered yellowish flecks on the dorsum.

The species *Adelynhosergecko sloppi sp. nov.* from Waigeo Island, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, is separated from all other geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.*, *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores and an adult snout-vent length in excess of 42 mm and robust build. It is morphologically similar in most respects to species within the genus *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.* in particular *Adelynhosergecko novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977), but differs from this taxon by its larger adult size (in excess of 42 mm snout-vent, versus under 41 mm) and more robust build.

All of *adelynhoserae sp. nov.*, *A. judyfergussonae sp. nov.*, *A. haydnmcpheiei sp. nov.* and *A. matteoae sp. nov.* are also readily separated from *A. novaeguineae*, *A. sloppi sp. nov.*, *A. huonensis sp. nov.*, *A. madangensis sp. nov.*, *A. brettbarnetti sp. nov.*, *A. stevebennetti sp. nov.*, *A. lucybennettae sp. nov.* and *A. lachlanmcpheiei sp. nov.* by having no webbing or less than 1/5 webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind leg, versus from 1/5 to 1/4 in the other species.

The species *A. brettbarnetti sp. nov.* from Woodlark Island and *A. stevebennetti sp. nov.* from Boiaboaiwaga Island, both in south-east Papua New Guinea have until now been identified as *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and are similar to it. They can both be separated from that taxon and others in the genus by marbling on the nape and anterior dorsum as well as tail bands that have the darker segments darker posteriorly and fading anteriorly. *A. stevebennetti sp. nov.* is further separated from the other species (*A. brettbarnetti sp. nov.*) by scattered dark flecks on the whitish surface of the lower flanks.

The species *A. lucybennettae sp. nov.* from the vicinity of Utai Village, Sandaun Province, in northern Papua New Guinea and *A. lachlanmcpheiei sp. nov.* from the vicinity of Weewak in East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea are similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and until now would have been identified as that taxon, but can be separated from it by longer and narrower digits (long and narrow versus moderate). *A. lachlanmcpheiei sp. nov.* is separated from *A. lucybennettae sp. nov.* by the presence of about four well defined and irregular shaped dorsal crossbands of dark and light grey, the dark bands becoming darker on the lower flanks.

Adelynhosergecko huonensis sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* Brown and Parker (1977), but is separated from

that species by having a grey dorsal colouration versus reddish-brown in both *A. novaeguineae* and *A. madangensis sp. nov.* as described within this paper. *A. huonensis sp. nov.* has vague as opposed to moderately distinct dorsal markings as seen in the other two species.

A. madangensis sp. nov. is further separated from *A. novaeguineae* and *A. huonensis sp. nov.* by the presence of an indistinct dorsal pattern with distinctly jagged edges on the upper surface sometimes consisting of bands or markings indicative of this.

Adelynhosergecko huonensis sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* Brown and Parker (1977), but is separated from that species by having a grey dorsal colouration versus reddish-brown in both *A. novaeguineae* and *A. madangensis sp. nov.* as described within this paper. *A. huonensis sp. nov.* has vague as opposed to moderately distinct dorsal markings as seen in the other two species.

A. madangensis sp. nov. is further separated from *A. novaeguineae* and *A. huonensis sp. nov.* by the presence of an indistinct dorsal pattern with distinctly jagged edges on the upper surface sometimes consisting of bands or markings indicative of this.

Geckos in the genus *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.* are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores, snout-vent length in adults of under 41 mm and of moderate build.

Exceptional to this in terms of size, *Adelynhosergecko sloppi sp. nov.* does exceed 41 mm in snout-vent length.

Distribution: Only known from the type locality of Woodlark Island, Papua New Guinea.

Etymology: Named in honour of Brett Barnett of Ardeer, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia in recognition of his immense contributions to herpetology over some decades, including contributions to the sustainability of the Victorian Herpetological Society, at times hijacked by dishonest people trying to misuse society funds for their own financial self-gratification.

He has also provided critically important support for the care and maintenance of captive reptiles at facilities across Australia, including scientific research institutions, private and public zoos and private hobbyists.

ADELYNHOSERGECKO STEVEBENNETTI SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, specimen number: BPBM Herp-BPBM 15843 collected at Boiaboaiwaga Island, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, Latitude -10.21 S., Longitude 150.90 E. This facility allows access to its holdings.

Paratypes: Four preserved specimens at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, specimen number: BPBM Herp-BPBM 15844-15847 also collected at Boiaboaiwaga Island, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, Latitude -10.21 S., Longitude 150.90 E.

Diagnosis: *Adelynhosergecko adelynhoserae sp. nov.* from New Britain, is similar in most respects to the species *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and would be identified as this taxon using the criteria given in that paper. *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* is however readily separated from *A. novaeguineae* by the general absence of reddish-brown or red flecks and markings on the dorsal surface and sides. *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* instead has 4 to 6 scattered yellow dots on each of the lower flanks above where the grayish upper body turns to the lighter undersurface. The well-defined dorsal cross-bands on the tail of *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* are whiteish and grayish in colour versus tan and reddish-brown in *A. novaeguineae*.

The species *A. judyfergussonae sp. nov.* from Unea Island, is separated from *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* by the relative lack of black peppering in the lighter bands as compared to that seen in *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.*, which is readily noticeable. The limited number of blackish spots on the dorsum and flanks of *A. adelynhoserae sp. nov.* are indistinct, versus prominent in *A. judyfergussonae sp. nov.*

Otherwise both species are similar.

The species *A. haydnmcpheiei* sp. nov. from Ambitle Island, is readily separated from both *A. matteoae* sp. nov. and *A. judyfergussonae* sp. nov. by an absence of yellow mottling on the back of the jaw and sides of neck. Striping behind the eye is also noticeable in *A. haydnmcpheiei* sp. nov..

The species *A. matteoae* sp. nov. from the Kei Islands, is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977), but is separated from it by a diffuse dull beige indistinctly marked colouration with scattered yellowish flecks on the dorsum.

The species *Adelynhosergecko sloppi* sp. nov. from Waigeo Island, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, is separated from all other geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores and an adult snout-vent length in excess of 42 mm and robust build. It is morphologically similar in most respects to species within the genus *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov. in particular *Adelynhosergecko novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977), but differs from this taxon by its larger adult size (in excess of 42 mm snout-vent, versus under 41 mm) and more robust build.

All of *adelynhoserae* sp. nov., *A. judyfergussonae* sp. nov., *A. haydnmcpheiei* sp. nov. and *A. matteoae* sp. nov. are also readily separated from *A. novaeguineae*, *A. sloppi* sp. nov., *A. huonensis* sp. nov., *A. madangensis* sp. nov., *A. brettbarnetti* sp. nov., *A. stevebennetti* sp. nov., *A. lucybennettiae* sp. nov. and *A. lachlanmcpheei* sp. nov. by having no webbing or less than 1/5 webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind leg, versus from 1/5 to 1/4 in the other species.

The species *A. brettbarnetti* sp. nov. from Woodlark Island and *A. stevebennetti* sp. nov. from Boiaboawaga Island, both in south-east Papua New Guinea have until now been identified as *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and are similar to it. They can both be separated from that taxon and others in the genus by marbling on the nape and anterior dorsum as well as tail bands that have the darker segments darker posteriorly and fading anteriorly. *A. stevebennetti* sp. nov. is further separated from the other species (*A. brettbarnetti* sp. nov.) by scattered dark flecks on the whitish surface of the lower flanks.

The species *A. lucybennettiae* sp. nov. from the vicinity of Utai Village, Sandaun Province, in northern Papua New Guinea and *A. lachlanmcpheei* sp. nov. from the vicinity of Weewak in East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea are similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and until now would have been identified as that taxon, but can be separated from it by longer and narrower digits (long and narrow versus moderate). *A. lachlanmcpheei* sp. nov. is separated from *A. lucybennettiae* sp. nov. by the presence of about four well defined and irregular shaped dorsal crossbands of dark and light grey, the dark bands becoming darker on the lower flanks.

Adelynhosergecko huonensis sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* Brown and Parker (1977), but is separated from that species by having a grey dorsal colouration versus reddish-brown in both *A. novaeguineae* and *A. madangensis* sp. nov. as described within this paper. *A. huonensis* sp. nov. has vague as opposed to moderately distinct dorsal markings as seen in the other two species.

A. madangensis sp. nov. is further separated from *A. novaeguineae* and *A. huonensis* sp. nov. by the presence of an indistinct dorsal pattern with distinctly jagged edges on the upper surface sometimes consisting of bands or markings indicative of this.

Adelynhosergecko huonensis sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* Brown and Parker (1977), but is separated from that species by having a grey dorsal colouration versus reddish-brown in both *A. novaeguineae* and *A. madangensis* sp. nov. as described within this paper. *A. huonensis* sp. nov. has vague as opposed to moderately distinct dorsal markings as seen in the other two species.

A. madangensis sp. nov. is further separated from *A. novaeguineae* and *A. huonensis* sp. nov. by the presence of an

indistinct dorsal pattern with distinctly jagged edges on the upper surface sometimes consisting of bands or markings indicative of this.

Geckos in the genus *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov. are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores, snout-vent length in adults of under 41 mm and of moderate build.

Exceptional to this in terms of size, *Adelynhosergecko sloppi* sp. nov. does exceed 41 mm in snout-vent length.

Distribution: Only known from the type locality of Boiaboawaga Island, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, but probably also occurs on the immediately adjacent larger islands and/or nearby New Guinea mainland.

Etymology: Named in honour of Steve Bennett of Narre Warren, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia in recognition of his immense contributions to herpetology and aviculture over some decades, including logistical support for the wildlife education business Snakebusters: Australia's best reptiles.

ADELYNHOSERGECKO LUCYBENNETTAE SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science, Baton Rouge, USA, LSUMZ Herps Collection, specimen number: LSUMZ 95849, collected from Utai Village, 2 km south of the airfield, Sandaun Province, Papua New Guinea, Latitude -3.40 S., Longitude 141.58 E. This facility allows access to its holdings.

Diagnosis: *Adelynhosergecko adelynhoserae* sp. nov. from New Britain, is similar in most respects to the species *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and would be identified as this taxon using the criteria given in that paper. *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. is however readily separated from *A. novaeguineae* by the general absence of reddish-brown or red flecks and markings on the dorsal surface and sides. *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. instead has 4 to 6 scattered yellow dots on each of the lower flanks above where the grayish upper body turns to the lighter undersurface. The well-defined dorsal cross-bands on the tail of *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. are whiteish and grayish in colour versus tan and reddish-brown in *A. novaeguineae*.

The species *A. judyfergussonae* sp. nov. from Unea Island, is separated from *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. by the relative lack of black peppering in the lighter bands as compared to that seen in *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov., which is readily noticeable. The limited number of blackish spots on the dorsum and flanks of *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. are indistinct, versus prominent in *A. judyfergussonae* sp. nov..

Otherwise both species are similar.

The species *A. haydnmcpheiei* sp. nov. from Ambitle Island, is readily separated from both *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. and *A. judyfergussonae* sp. nov. by an absence of yellow mottling on the back of the jaw and sides of neck. Striping behind the eye is also noticeable in *A. haydnmcpheiei* sp. nov..

The species *A. matteoae* sp. nov. from the Kei Islands, is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977), but is separated from it by a diffuse dull beige indistinctly marked colouration with scattered yellowish flecks on the dorsum.

The species *Adelynhosergecko sloppi* sp. nov. from Waigeo Island, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, is separated from all other geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores and an adult snout-vent length in excess of 42 mm and robust build. It is morphologically similar in most respects to species within the genus *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov. in particular *Adelynhosergecko novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977), but differs from this taxon by its larger adult size (in excess of 42 mm snout-vent, versus under 41 mm) and more robust build.

All of *adelynhoserae* sp. nov., *A. judyfergussonae* sp. nov., *A. haydnmcpheiei* sp. nov. and *A. matteoae* sp. nov. are also readily separated from *A. novaeguineae*, *A. sloppi* sp. nov., *A. huonensis* sp. nov., *A. madangensis* sp. nov., *A. brettbarnetti* sp. nov., *A. stevebennetti* sp. nov., *A. lucybennettiae* sp. nov. and *A.*

lachlanmcpheei sp. nov. by having no webbing or less than 1/5 webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind leg, versus from 1/5 to 1/4 in the other species.

The species *A. brettbarnetti* sp. nov. from Woodlark Island and *A. stevebennetti* sp. nov. from Boiaboaiwaga Island, both in south-east Papua New Guinea have until now been identified as *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and are similar to it. They can both be separated from that taxon by marbling on the nape and anterior dorsum as well as tail bands that have the darker segments darker posteriorly and fading anteriorly. *A. stevebennetti* sp. nov. is further separated from the other species (*A. brettbarnetti* sp. nov.) by scattered dark flecks on the whitish surface of the lower flanks.

The species *A. lucybennettiae* sp. nov. from the vicinity of Utai Village, Sandaun Province, in northern Papua New Guinea and and *A. lachlanmcpheei* sp. nov. from the vicinity of Weewak in East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea are similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and until now would have been identified as that taxon, but can be separated from it by longer and narrower digits (long and narrow versus moderate). *A. lachlanmcpheei* sp. nov. is separated from *A. lucybennettiae* sp. nov. by the presence of about four well defined and irregular shaped dorsal crossbands of dark and light grey, the dark bands becoming darker on the lower flanks.

Adelynhosergecko huonensis sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* Brown and Parker (1977), but is separated from that species by having a grey dorsal colouration versus reddish-brown in both *A. novaeguineae* and *A. madangensis* sp. nov. as described within this paper. *A. huonensis* sp. nov. has vague as opposed to moderately distinct dorsal markings as seen in the other two species.

A. madangensis sp. nov. is further separated from *A. novaeguineae* and *A. huonensis* sp. nov. by the presence of an indistinct dorsal pattern with distinctly jagged edges on the upper surface sometimes consisting of bands or markings indicative of this.

Adelynhosergecko huonensis sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* Brown and Parker (1977), but is separated from that species by having a grey dorsal colouration versus reddish-brown in both *A. novaeguineae* and *A. madangensis* sp. nov. as described within this paper. *A. huonensis* sp. nov. has vague as opposed to moderately distinct dorsal markings as seen in the other two species.

A. madangensis sp. nov. is further separated from *A. novaeguineae* and *A. huonensis* sp. nov. by the presence of an indistinct dorsal pattern with distinctly jagged edges on the upper surface sometimes consisting of bands or markings indicative of this.

Geckos in the genus *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov. are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores, snout-vent length in adults of under 41 mm and of moderate build.

Exceptional to this in terms of size, *Adelynhosergecko sloppi* sp. nov. does exceed 41 mm in snout-vent length.

Distribution: Only known from the type locality and immediate surrounds of the vicinity of Utai Village, 2 km south of the airfield, in Sandaun Province, Papua New Guinea

Etymology: Named in honour of Lucy Bennett of Narre Warren, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia in recognition of her immense contributions to herpetology over some decades, including logistical support for the wildlife education business Snakebusters: Australia's best reptiles.

ADELYNHOSERGECKO LACHLANMCPHEEI SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved specimen at the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science, Baton Rouge, USA, LSUHMZ Herps Collection, specimen number: LSUHMZ 97474, collected from SIL guest house grounds and vicinity, Kreer Heights, Wewak, Papua New Guinea, Latitude -3.59 S., Longitude 143.64 E. This facility allows access to its holdings.

Diagnosis: *Adelynhosergecko adelynhoserae* sp. nov. from New

Britain, is similar in most respects to the species *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and would be identified as this taxon using the criteria given in that paper. *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. is however readily separated from *A. novaeguineae* by the general absence of reddish-brown or red flecks and markings on the dorsal surface and sides. *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. instead has 4 to 6 scattered yellow dots on each of the lower flanks above where the grayish upper body turns to the lighter undersurface. The well-defined dorsal cross-bands on the tail of *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. are whitish and grayish in colour versus tan and reddish-brown in *A. novaeguineae*.

The species *A. judyfergusonae* sp. nov. from Unea Island, is separated from *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. by the relative lack of black peppering in the lighter bands as compared to that seen in *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov., which is readily noticeable. The limited number of blackish spots on the dorsum and flanks of *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. are indistinct, versus prominent in *A. judyfergusonae* sp. nov.

Otherwise both species are similar.

The species *A. haydnmcpheei* sp. nov. from Ambitle Island, is readily separated from both *A. adelynhoserae* sp. nov. and *A. judyfergusonae* sp. nov. by an absence of yellow mottling on the back of the jaw and sides of neck. Striping behind the eye is also noticeable in *A. haydnmcpheei* sp. nov.

The species *A. matteoae* sp. nov. from the Kei Islands, is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977), but is separated from it by a diffuse dull beige indistinctly marked colouration with scattered yellowish flecks on the dorsum.

The species *Adelynhosergecko sloppi* sp. nov. from Waigeo Island, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, is separated from all other geckos in the genera *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov., *Allengreercolotes* gen. nov., *Borneocolotes* gen. nov. and *Rosssadliercolotes* gen. nov. by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores and an adult snout-vent length in excess of 42 mm and robust build. It is morphologically similar in most respects to species within the genus *Adelynhosergecko* gen. nov. in particular *Adelynhosergecko novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977), but differs from this taxon by its larger adult size (in excess of 42 mm snout-vent, versus under 41 mm) and more robust build.

All of *adelynhoserae* sp. nov., *A. judyfergusonae* sp. nov., *A. haydnmcpheei* sp. nov. and *A. matteoae* sp. nov. are also readily separated from *A. novaeguineae*, *A. sloppi* sp. nov., *A. huonensis* sp. nov., *A. madangensis* sp. nov., *A. brettbarnetti* sp. nov., *A. stevebennetti* sp. nov., *A. lucybennettiae* sp. nov. and *A. lachlanmcpheei* sp. nov. by having no webbing or less than 1/5 webbing between digits 3 and 4 of the hind leg, versus from 1/5 to 1/4 in the other species.

The species *A. brettbarnetti* sp. nov. from Woodlark Island and *A. stevebennetti* sp. nov. from Boiaboaiwaga Island, both in south-east Papua New Guinea have until now been identified as *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and are similar to it. They can both be separated from that taxon by marbling on the nape and anterior dorsum as well as tail bands that have the darker segments darker posteriorly and fading anteriorly. *A. stevebennetti* sp. nov. is further separated from the other species (*A. brettbarnetti* sp. nov.) by scattered dark flecks on the whitish surface of the lower flanks.

The species *A. lucybennettiae* sp. nov. from the vicinity of Utai Village, Sandaun Province, in northern Papua New Guinea and and *A. lachlanmcpheei* sp. nov. from the vicinity of Weewak in East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea are similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) and until now would have been identified as that taxon, but can be separated from it by longer and narrower digits (long and narrow versus moderate). *A. lachlanmcpheei* sp. nov. is separated from *A. lucybennettiae* sp. nov. by the presence of about four well defined and irregular shaped dorsal crossbands of dark and light grey, the dark bands becoming darker on the lower flanks.

Adelynhosergecko huonensis sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* Brown and Parker (1977), but is separated from that species by having a grey dorsal colouration versus reddish-

brown in both *A. novaeguineae* and *A. madangensis sp. nov.* as described within this paper. *A. huonensis sp. nov.* has vague as opposed to moderately distinct dorsal markings as seen in the other two species.

A. madangensis sp. nov. is further separated from *A. novaeguineae* and *A. huonensis sp. nov.* by the presence of an indistinct dorsal pattern with distinctly jagged edges on the upper surface sometimes consisting of bands or markings indicative of this.

Adelynhosergecko huonensis sp. nov. is similar in most respects to *A. novaeguineae* Brown and Parker (1977), but is separated from that species by having a grey dorsal colouration versus reddish-brown in both *A. novaeguineae* and *A. madangensis sp. nov.* as described within this paper. *A. huonensis sp. nov.* has vague as opposed to moderately distinct dorsal markings as seen in the other two species.

A. madangensis sp. nov. is further separated from *A. novaeguineae* and *A. huonensis sp. nov.* by the presence of an indistinct dorsal pattern with distinctly jagged edges on the upper surface sometimes consisting of bands or markings indicative of this.

Geckos in the genus *Adelynhosergecko gen. nov.* are readily separated from geckos in the genera *Allengreercolotes gen. nov.*, *Borneocolotes gen. nov.* and *Rosssadliercolotes gen. nov.* by having fewer than 25 enlarged preanal/femoral pores, snout-vent length in adults of under 41 mm and of moderate build.

Exceptional to this in terms of size, *Adelynhosergecko sloppi sp. nov.* does exceed 41 mm in snout-vent length.

Distribution: Only known from the type locality of the vicinity of Wewak, Papua New Guinea. **Etymology:** Named in honour of Lachlan McPhee of Frankston, Victoria, Australia in recognition of his significant contributions to the welfare of underprivileged and disabled people in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia over many years.

SCELOTRETUS (HAROLDCOGERCOLOTES) HAROLDCOGERI SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved specimen in the Australian Museum in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, specimen number: R.42095, collected at Santa Ana Island, Solomon Islands, Latitude -10.83 S., Longitude 162.46 E. This government-owned facility allows access to its holdings.

Paratype: A preserved specimen in the Australian Museum in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, specimen number: R.127285, collected at Makira Island, San Cristobal Island, Solomon Islands, Latitude -10.83 S., Longitude 162.46 E.

Diagnosis: The species *Gekko vittatus* Houttuyn, 1782, herein placed in the genus *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 subgenus *Scelotretus* conforms broadly with the so called *G. vittatus* phenotype 1 as broadly defined by Rösler *et al.* (2012) and as described in Boulenger (1885) at pages 185-186. The subspecies described as "*Var. bivittatus*" on pages 186-187 of Boulenger (1885) describes a composite of species and the name *bivittatus* as originally applied by Duméril and Bibron in 1836 applies either to typical *S. vittatus* or to a north-west New Guinea specimen of a different species-level taxon (Rösler *et al.* 2012) and is therefore not applicable or available for the three newly named species in this subgenus as formally described in this paper. A modified diagnosis of the species *S. vittatus* is as follows: *S. vittatus* is separated from the others in the species complex (subgenus) by a colouration including a distinct light vertebral stripe, several millimetres wide and bordered with dark brown, bifurcating in the neck region and usually reaching the posterior margin of the eyes. The stripe may be interrupted or shortened, but even when faded is discernable. The vertebral stripe slightly widens more or less saddle-like in the anterior caudal region. The tail is annulated with sharply defined light and dark rings, the dark rings are usually twice as broad as the light ones. Juveniles are similar to adults, but with more intensive caudal colouration. Roundish to oval pointed tubercles present only within the white rami of the vertebral band, all remaining nuchal tubercles are blunt and slightly convex.

The species described as *Gekko remotus* Rösler, Ineich, Wilms

and Böhme, 2012, also placed in the subgenus of *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843, namely *Scelotretus* is separated from other species complex members (the subgenus) by a pattern consisting of an irregularly flecked pattern on the head, body and limbs. Sometimes a light vertebral stripe densely interspersed with darker flecks is discernible. Two dark parallel paravertebral sacral stripes framing a lighter sacral are characteristic. Tail above has short irregular dark stripes and flecks, below monochromatic, whitish, medially with narrow, dark streaks. Subadults with all characters of the adults. All nuchal tubercles round to oval, conical, pointed and irregularly arranged.

The species *S. haroldcoggeri sp. nov.* with a centre of distribution being the eastern Solomon Islands, is morphologically similar in most respects to *S. remotus*, including in colouration and size, shape and configuration of nuchal tubercles. It is separated from that species however by the presence of large irregular light greenish blotches on the dorsal surface of the body, a head that is darker than the body (versus lighter in *S. remotus*) and scattered large light green spots on the snout, versus none in *S. remotus*.

The species *S. daranini sp. nov.* known only from the Kei Islands in the Moluccas, Indonesia conforms with the so called *S. vittatus* phenotype 3 as broadly defined by Rösler *et al.* (2012).

This species is similar in most respects to nominate *S. vittatus*, but is readily separated from it by having large nuchal tubercles (versus medium) and in *S. daranini sp. nov.* they are distinctly conical shaped and pointed.

The species *S. jenandersonae sp. nov.* known only from Nissan Atoll, Green Islands, Papua New Guinea, more-or-less conforms with the so called *S. vittatus* phenotype 4 as broadly defined by Rösler *et al.* (2012). This species is superficially similar to *S. haroldcoggeri sp. nov.* and was mistakenly identified as this taxon by Rösler *et al.* (2012), who included both as one phenotype in their description of their phenotype 4.

However *S. jenandersonae sp. nov.*, including as depicted by Rösler *et al.* (2012) differs from *S. haroldcoggeri sp. nov.* (as depicted by McCoy (2006) at plate 15) by having a brownish dorsum with numerous grayish black flecks, versus grayish-brown with irregular green spots and not the peppered grayish black flecks.

At the rear of the body and the base of the tail in *S. jenandersonae sp. nov.* is an obvious dark blackish mid-vertebral stripe formed by a concentration of dark flecks. This is not seen in *S. haroldcoggeri sp. nov.*

The limbs and tail of *S. jenandersonae sp. nov.* are clearly peppered with black flecks. This is not the case in *S. haroldcoggeri sp. nov.* or for that matter any other species in the subgenus. The closest similarity to the flecks on the limbs and tail is dark brown marbling on the legs of *S. daranini sp. nov.*

Distribution: *S. haroldcoggeri sp. nov.* is restricted to the Eastern Solomon Islands and the Vanuatu Islands.

Etymology: Named in honour of Dr. Harold G. Cogger, former deputy director and curator of herpetology at the Australian Museum in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia in recognition of a lifetime's high achievement in herpetology.

SCELOTRETUS (HAROLDCOGERCOLOTES) DARANINI SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved male specimen in the Zoologisches Museum, Berlin, now Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany, specimen number: ZMB 48737 collected from the Kei islands, Moluccas, Indonesia. This facility allows access to its holdings.

Paratype: A preserved male specimen in the Zoologisches Museum, Berlin, now Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany, specimen number: ZMB 48738 collected from the Kei islands, Moluccas, Indonesia.

Diagnosis: The species *Gekko vittatus* Houttuyn, 1782, herein placed in the genus *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 subgenus *Scelotretus* conforms broadly with the so called *G. vittatus* phenotype 1 as broadly defined by Rösler *et al.* (2012) and as described in Boulenger (1885) at pages 185-186.

The subspecies described as "*Var. bivittatus*" on pages 186-187 of

Boulenger (1885) describes a composite of species and the name *bivittatus* as originally applied by Duméril and Bibron in 1836 applies either to typical *S. vittatus* or to a north-west New Guinea specimen of a different species-level taxon (Rösler *et al.* 2012) and is therefore not applicable or available for the three newly named species in this subgenus as formally described in this paper.

A modified diagnosis of the species *S. vittatus* is as follows:

S. vittatus is separated from the others in the species complex (subgenus) by a colouration including a distinct light vertebral stripe, several millimetres wide and bordered with dark brown, bifurcating in the neck region and usually reaching the posterior margin of the eyes. The stripe may be interrupted or shortened, but even when faded is discernible. The vertebral stripe slightly widens more or less saddle-like in the anterior caudal region. The tail is annulated with sharply defined light and dark rings, the dark rings are usually twice as broad as the light ones. Juveniles are similar to adults, but with more intensive caudal colouration. Roundish to oval pointed tubercles present only within the white rami of the vertebral band, all remaining nuchal tubercles are blunt and slightly convex.

The species described as *Gekko remotus* Rösler, Ineich, Wilms and Böhme, 2012, also placed in the subgenus of *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843, namely *Scelotretus* is separated from other species complex members (the subgenus) by a pattern consisting of an irregularly flecked pattern on the head, body and limbs. Sometimes a light vertebral stripe densely interspersed with darker flecks is discernible. Two dark parallel paravertebral sacral stripes framing a lighter sacral are characteristic. Tail above has short irregular dark stripes and flecks, below monochromatic, whitish, medially with narrow, dark streaks. Subadults with all characters of the adults. All nuchal tubercles round to oval, conical, pointed and irregularly arranged.

The species *S. haroldcoggeri sp. nov.* with a centre of distribution being the eastern Solomon Islands, is morphologically similar in most respects to *S. remotus*, including in colouration and size, shape and configuration of nuchal tubercles. It is separated from that species however by the presence of large irregular light greenish blotches on the dorsal surface of the body, a head that is darker than the body (versus lighter in *S. remotus*) and scattered large light green spots on the snout, versus none in *S. remotus*.

The species *S. daranini sp. nov.* known only from the Kei Islands in the Moluccas, Indonesia conforms with the so called *S. vittatus* phenotype 3 as broadly defined by Rösler *et al.* (2012).

This species is similar in most respects to nominate *S. vittatus*, but is readily separated from it by having large nuchal tubercles (versus medium) and in *S. daranini sp. nov.* they are distinctly conical shaped and pointed.

The species *S. jenandersonae sp. nov.* known only from Nissan Atoll, Green Islands, Papua New Guinea, more-or-less conforms with the so called *S. vittatus* phenotype 4 as broadly defined by Rösler *et al.* (2012). This species is superficially similar to *S. haroldcoggeri sp. nov.* and was mistakenly identified as this taxon by Rösler *et al.* (2012), who included both as one phenotype in their description of their phenotype 4.

However *S. jenandersonae sp. nov.*, including as depicted by Rösler *et al.* (2012) differs from *S. haroldcoggeri sp. nov.* (as depicted by McCoy (2006) at plate 15) by having a brownish dorsum with numerous grayish black flecks, versus grayish-brown with irregular green spots and not the peppered grayish black flecks.

At the rear of the body and the base of the tail in *S. jenandersonae sp. nov.* is an obvious dark blackish mid-vertebral stripe formed by a concentration of dark flecks. This is not seen in *S. haroldcoggeri sp. nov.*

The limbs and tail of *S. jenandersonae sp. nov.* are clearly peppered with black flecks. This is not the case in *S. haroldcoggeri sp. nov.* or for that matter any other species in the subgenus. The closest similarity to the flecks on the limbs and tail is dark brown marbling on the legs of *S. daranini sp. nov.*

Distribution: *S. daranini sp. nov.* is restricted to the the Kei islands, Moluccas, Indonesia.

Etymology: Named in honour of Dara Nin, of Ringwood, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia in recognition of his contributions to herpetology in Australia, in particular through his work with Snakebusters, Australia's best reptiles shows, educational displays and reptile parties. See Hoser (2014) for details.

SCELOTRETUS (HAROLDCOGGERCOLOTES) JENANDERSONAE SP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved male specimen at the Senckenbergmuseum, Frankfurt am Main, now Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg, Frankfurt, Germany, specimen number: SMF 9157, collected from Nissan atoll, Green Islands, Papua New Guinea. This facility allows access to its holdings.

Paratypes: Two preserved male specimens at the Senckenbergmuseum, Frankfurt am Main, now Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg, Frankfurt, Germany, specimen numbers: SMF 9158 and SMF 9159 collected from Nissan atoll, Green Islands, Papua New Guinea.

Diagnosis: The species *Gekko vittatus* Houttuyn, 1782, herein placed in the genus *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843 subgenus *Scelotretus* conforms broadly with the so called *G. vittatus* phenotype 1 as broadly defined by Rösler *et al.* (2012) and as described in Boulenger (1885) at pages 185-186. The subspecies described as "*Var. bivittatus*" on pages 186-187 of Boulenger (1885) describes a composite of species and the name *bivittatus* as originally applied by Duméril and Bibron in 1836 applies either to typical *S. vittatus* or to a north-west New Guinea specimen of a different species-level taxon (Rösler *et al.* 2012) and is therefore not applicable or available for the three newly named species in this subgenus as formally described in this paper.

A modified diagnosis of the species *S. vittatus* is as follows:

S. vittatus is separated from the others in the species complex (subgenus) by a colouration including a distinct light vertebral stripe, several millimetres wide and bordered with dark brown, bifurcating in the neck region and usually reaching the posterior margin of the eyes. The stripe may be interrupted or shortened, but even when faded is discernible. The vertebral stripe slightly widens more or less saddle-like in the anterior caudal region. The tail is annulated with sharply defined light and dark rings, the dark rings are usually twice as broad as the light ones. Juveniles are similar to adults, but with more intensive caudal colouration. Roundish to oval pointed tubercles present only within the white rami of the vertebral band, all remaining nuchal tubercles are blunt and slightly convex.

The species described as *Gekko remotus* Rösler, Ineich, Wilms and Böhme, 2012, also placed in the subgenus of *Scelotretus* Fitzinger, 1843, namely *Scelotretus* is separated from other species complex members (the subgenus) by a pattern consisting of an irregularly flecked pattern on the head, body and limbs. Sometimes a light vertebral stripe densely interspersed with darker flecks is discernible. Two dark parallel paravertebral sacral stripes framing a lighter sacral are characteristic. Tail above has short irregular dark stripes and flecks, below monochromatic, whitish, medially with narrow, dark streaks. Subadults with all characters of the adults. All nuchal tubercles round to oval, conical, pointed and irregularly arranged.

The species *S. haroldcoggeri sp. nov.* with a centre of distribution being the eastern Solomon Islands, is morphologically similar in most respects to *S. remotus*, including in colouration and size, shape and configuration of nuchal tubercles. It is separated from that species however by the presence of large irregular light greenish blotches on the dorsal surface of the body, a head that is darker than the body (versus lighter in *S. remotus*) and scattered large light green spots on the snout, versus none in *S. remotus*.

The species *S. daranini sp. nov.* known only from the Kei Islands in the Moluccas, Indonesia conforms with the so called *S. vittatus* phenotype 3 as broadly defined by Rösler *et al.* (2012).

This species is similar in most respects to nominate *S. vittatus*, but is readily separated from it by having large nuchal tubercles (versus medium) and in *S. daranini sp. nov.* they are distinctly conical shaped and pointed.

The species *S. jenandersonae sp. nov.* known only from Nissan

Atoll, Green Islands, Papua New Guinea, more-or-less conforms with the so called *S. vittatus* phenotype 4 as broadly defined by Rösler *et al.* (2012). This species is superficially similar to *S. haroldcoggeri* *sp. nov.* and was mistakenly identified as this taxon by Rösler *et al.* (2012), who included both as one phenotype in their description of their phenotype 4.

However *S. jenandersonae* *sp. nov.*, including as depicted by Rösler *et al.* (2012) differs from *S. haroldcoggeri* *sp. nov.* (as depicted by McCoy (2006) at plate 15) by having a brownish dorsum with numerous grayish black flecks, versus grayish-brown with irregular green spots and not the peppered grayish black flecks.

At the rear of the body and the base of the tail in *S. jenandersonae* *sp. nov.* is an obvious dark blackish mid-vertebral stripe formed by a concentration of dark flecks. This is not seen in *S. haroldcoggeri* *sp. nov.*

The limbs and tail of *S. jenandersonae* *sp. nov.* are clearly peppered with black flecks. This is not the case in *S. haroldcoggeri* *sp. nov.* or for that matter any other species in the subgenus. The closest similarity to the flecks on the limbs and tail is dark brown marbling on the legs of *S. daranini* *sp. nov.*

Distribution: *S. jenandersonae* *sp. nov.* is only known from the Nissan atoll, Green Islands, Papua New Guinea.

Etymology: Named in honour of Jen Anderson, of Ringwood, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia in recognition of her contributions to herpetology in Australia, in particular through her work with Snakebusters, Australia's best reptiles shows, educational displays and reptile parties. Also see Hoser (2014) for relevant details.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There are no conflicts of interest in terms of this paper.

GENUS AND SPECIES LIST

Species formerly included in *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843,
Luperosaurus Gray, 1845 and *Pseudogekko* Taylor, 1922.**GENUS LEPIDODACTYLUS FITZINGER, 1843***Lepidodactylus lugubris* (Duméril and Bibron, 1836)
(type species)*Lepidodactylus aureolineatus* Taylor, 1915*Lepidodactylus herrei* Taylor, 1923*Lepidodactylus moestus* (Peters, 1867)*Lepidodactylus planicaudus* Stejneger, 1905*Lepidodactylus woodfordi* Boulenger, 1887*Lepidodactylus labialis* (Peters, 1867)**SUBGENUS BOREALISCOLOTES SUBGEN. NOV.***Lepidodactylus (Borealiscolotes) balioburius* Ota and Crombie, 1989 (type species)*Lepidodactylus (Borealiscolotes) christiani* Taylor, 1917*Lepidodactylus (Borealiscolotes) yami* Ota, 1987**GENUS SHIREENHOSERGECKO GEN. NOV.***Shireenhosergecko shireenhoserae* sp. nov. (type species)*Shireenhosergecko browni* (Pernatta and Black, 1983)*Shireenhosergecko dalegibbonsi* sp. nov.*Shireenhosergecko jarradbinghami* sp. nov.*Shireenhosergecko mutahi* (Brown and Parker, 1977)*Shireenhosergecko oortii* (Kopstein, 1926)*Shireenhosergecko orientalis* (Brown and Parker, 1977)*Shireenhosergecko petewhybrowi* sp. nov.*Shireenhosergecko robjealousi* sp. nov.**GENUS JACKYHOSERGECKO GEN. NOV.***Jackyhosergecko jackyhoserae* sp. nov. (type species)*Jackyhosergecko euaensis* (Gibbons and Brown, 1988)*Jackyhosergecko manni* (Schmidt, 1923)**SUBGENUS SOLOMONCOLOTES SUBGEN. NOV.***Jackyhosergecko (Solomoncolotes) flaviocularis*

(Brown, McCoy and Rodda, 1992) (type species)

GENUS BOBBOTTOMCOLOTES GEN. NOV.*Bobbottomcolotes bobbottomi* sp. nov. (type species)*Bobbottomcolotes crumaculosus* sp. nov.*Bobbottomcolotes magnus* (Brown and Parker, 1977)*Bobbottomcolotes pumilus* (Boulenger, 1885)*Bobbottomcolotes potens* sp. nov.**GENUS MARTINEKCOLOTES GEN. NOV.***Martinekcolotes listeri* (Boulenger, 1889)**GENUS ADELYNHOSERGECKO GEN. NOV.***Adelynhosergecko novaeguineae* (Brown and Parker, 1977) (type species)*Adelynhosergecko adelynhoserae* sp. nov.*Adelynhosergecko brettbarnetti* sp. nov.*Adelynhosergecko buleli* (Ineich, 2008)*Adelynhosergecko haydnmcphieii* sp. nov.*Adelynhosergecko huonensis* sp. nov. sp. nov.*Adelynhosergecko judyfergusonae* sp. nov.*Adelynhosergecko lachlanmcphieii* sp. nov.*Adelynhosergecko lucybennettiae* sp. nov.*Adelynhosergecko madangensis* sp. nov.*Adelynhosergecko matteoae* sp. nov.*Adelynhosergecko oligoporus* (Buden, 2007)*Adelynhosergecko pulcher* (Boulenger, 1885)*Adelynhosergecko sloppi* sp. nov.*Adelynhosergecko stevebennetti* sp. nov.**GENUS ALLENGREERCOLOTES GEN. NOV.***Allengreercolotes guppyi* (Boulenger, 1884) (type sp.)*Allengreercolotes allengreeri* sp. nov.*Allengreercolotes gardineri* (Boulenger, 1897)*Allengreercolotes intermedius* (Darevsky, 1964)*Allengreercolotes lombocensis* (Mertens, 1929)*Allengreercolotes pauldarwini* sp. nov.*Allengreercolotes paulwoolfi* sp. nov.*Allengreercolotes shebae* (Brown and Tanner, 1949)*Allengreercolotes tepukapili* (Zug, Waitling, Alefaio,

Alefaio and Ludescher, 2003)

Allengreercolotes vanuatuensis (Ota, Fisher, Ineich,

Case, Radtkey and Zug, 1998)

GENUS BORNEOCOLOTES GEN. NOV.*Borneocolotes ranauensis* (Ota and Hikida, 1988) (type species)**GENUS ROSSADLIERCOLOTES GEN. NOV.***Rossadliercolotes paurolepis* (Ota, Fisher, Ineich and Case, 1995) (type species)*Rossadliercolotes pantai* (Stubbs, Karin, Arifin,

Iskandar, Arida, Reilly, Bloch, Kusnadi and McGuire,

2017)

GENUS LUPEROSAURUS GRAY, 1845*Luperosaurus cumingii* Gray, 1845 (type species)*Luperosaurus angliit* Brown, Diesmos and Oliveros, 2011*Luperosaurus corfieldi* Gaulke, Rösler and Brown, 2007*Luperosaurus kubli* Brown, Diesmos and Duya, 2007*Luperosaurus macgregori* Stejneger, 1907*Luperosaurus palawanensis* Brown and Alcalá, 1978*Luperosaurus sorok* Das, Lakim and Kandaung, 2008**GENUS CHARLESPIERSONCOLOTES GEN. NOV.***Charlespiersoncolotes joloensis* (Taylor, 1918) (type species)*Charlespiersoncolotes yasumai* (Ota, Sengoku and Hikida, 1996)**GENUS SCELOTRETUS FITZINGER, 1843***Scelotretus (Scelotretus) vittatus* (Houttuyn, 1782) (type species)*Scelotretus (Scelotretus) daranini* sp. nov.*Scelotretus (Scelotretus) haroldcoggeri* sp. nov.*Scelotretus (Scelotretus) jenandersonae* sp. nov.*Scelotretus (Scelotretus) remotus* (Rösler, Ineich,

Wilms and Bořhne, 2012).

SUBGENUS HAROLDCOGGERCOLOTES SUBGEN. NOV.*Scelotretus (Haroldcoggercolotes) iskandari* (Brown, Supriatna and Ota, 2000) (type species)*Scelotretus (Haroldcoggercolotes) gulat* (Brown,

Diesmos, Duya, Garcia and Rico, 2010)

GENUS GEORGEMARIOLISCOLOTES GEN. NOV.*Georgemarioliscolotes brooksii* (Boulenger, 1920) (type species)*Georgemarioliscolotes browni* (Russell, 1979)**GENUS PSEUDOGEKKO TAYLOR, 1922***Pseudogekko compresicorpus* (Taylor, 1915) (type species)*Pseudogekko chavacano* Siler, Welton, David, Watters, Davey, Diesmos, Diesmos and Brown, 2014*Pseudogekko ditoy* Siler, Welton, David, Watters,

Davey, Diesmos, Diesmos and Brown, 2014

Pseudogekko isapa Siler, Davis, Diesmos, Guinto,

Whitsett and Brown, 2016

Pseudogekko pungkaypinit Siler, Welton, David,

Watters, Davey, Diesmos, Diesmos and Brown, 2014

Pseudogekko smaragdinus (Taylor, 1922)*Pseudogekko sumiklab* Siler, Davis, Watters, Freitas,

Griffith, Binday, Lobos, Amarga and Brown, 2017

SUBGENUS ROBWatSONCOLOTES SUBGEN. NOV.*Pseudogekko (Robwatsoncolotes) brevipes* (Boettger, 1867) (type species)*Pseudogekko (Robwatsoncolotes) atiorum* Davis, Watters, Köhler, Whitsett, Huron, Brown, Diesmos and Siler, 2015.