

# An Annotated List of Lizards (Sauria: Squamata) Recorded from the People's Republic of China

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**Abstract** From the perspectives of biodiversity conservation and management, there is an urgent need to have at hand current synopses of classification and distributions of species. In this paper, we review and summarize the classifications, Chinese and English names, type specimens, type localities and distributions of China's lizard fauna to promote scientific exchange and species conservation among relevant people in China and internationally. As of December 31, 2020, a total of 230 species of lizard, belonging to 44 genera and 12 families, have been recorded from China, including 4 invasive species: 2 in the family Gekkonidae, 1 in Iguanidae and one in Dactyloidae. There are 115 endemic species, accounting for 50% of this group. The proportion of endemic species to China was the highest in the family Eublepharidae (84.62%), and the number of endemic species to China was the highest in the family Agamidae (42 species). The species distributions and classification in the "Fauna Sinica (Reptilia 2): Squamata (Lacertilia)" were updated. Among the provincial administrative units, there is a larger number of species in the southern provinces, such

as Yunnan, Guangdong, Guangxi and Taiwan. Sichuan, Yunnan, and Taiwan harbour relatively more endemic species than others. A total of 154 species of lizards were first discovered in China, and the type localities of these species are concentrated in Yunnan, Taiwan, Tibet, Xinjiang, and Sichuan.

**Keywords** classification, type specimen, type locality, distribution, endemic species, invasive species

## 1. The brief history of lizard bioinventory in China

People's Republic of China is one of the largest countries in the world (land area about 9.6 million km<sup>2</sup>), and straddles two zoogeographical realms, the Palaearctic and the Oriental (Zhang, 2011). China has a relatively independent geological history and great geological complexity (Hsü and Chen, 1999; Wan, 2003). For instance, the phased uplift of the Tibetan Plateau caused significant changes in climate, topography and faunal composition beginning in the late Eocene (*ca.* 38 Ma; Favre *et al.*, 2015; Renner, 2016). The complex topography in China is generally assigned to four different terraces (Zhang, 2011). The terrain is generally high in the west and lower to the east, including the Third Pole, deserts, grassland, mountains, hills, basins, plains, oceans, etc. Tremendous differences in latitude (a span of more than 50° latitude), longitude (a span

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of more than 60° longitude), and altitude (a span of more than 89 km) create conditions for extremely diverse climates and remarkably heterogeneous landscapes. Thus, a high degree of species richness and endemism in China might have been expected in terms of reptile diversity.

China's reptiles were recorded sporadically in ancient books. For example, five groups of lizards were recorded in the "*Compendium of Materia Medica*", which was completed in 1578 by Shizhen LI (Zhang *et al.*, 1998). These so-called groups are analogous to "families" in the modern classification system. Modern reports on animal surveys in China started as early as the 18th century (Zhang *et al.*, 1998). Prior to 1950, the taxonomic status of orders and suborders was established, and most of the families, genera and species were discovered by overseas scholars (Pope, 1935; Zhao and Adler, 1993; Zhao *et al.*, 1999). After 1960, Chinese specialists began to discover new species and establish new higher taxa. With the development of the economy, the increment of government support for field surveys and convenient transportation, the number of new species to science has increased annually, particularly in the 1980s and 2010s (Figure 1).

The earliest comprehensive summary of China's reptile taxonomy is "*Retrieval of Chinese Reptile Taxonomy*", which included 117 species, 34 genera and 8 families of lizards and their distributions without English names, type specimen and type locality (Herpetological Department, 1977). Since then, in 1999, "*Fauna Sinica (Reptilia 2): Squamata (Lacertilia)*" (Zhao *et al.*, 1999) was published and included 156 species, 39 genera and 9 families of lizards and their distributions without English names and type specimens; this was the most systematic and comprehensive work on China's lizards to date. In this book, Zhao *et al.* (1999) added Eublepharidae and relocated the species of Xenosauridae in China to Shinisauridae.

With the development and progress of molecular systematics, the international classification system of reptiles has also undergone substantial changes, and new taxa have been continuing to be reported. To update recent classification achievements, Cai *et al.* (2015) catalogued the reptiles in China by reappraising the taxonomic progress made with morphological and molecular data and published "*A revised taxonomy for Chinese reptiles*", with the addition of the family Sphaerodactylidae. More recently, on the basis of Cai *et al.*

(2015), Wang *et al.* (2020) summarized amphibians and reptiles (including lizards) in China. These catalogues simply list classification information (Table 1).

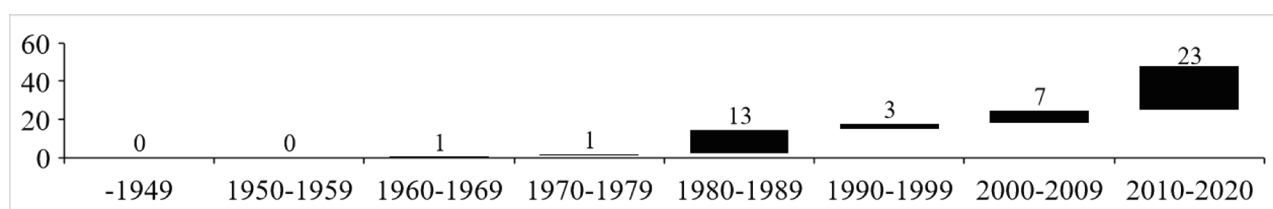
**Table 1** Comprehensive summary of China's lizard bioinventory.

Year	Lizards (native and invasive) (families, genera, species)	Information	References
1977	8, 34, 117	△ ◎	Herpetological Department (1977)
1986	8, 35, 123	△ ◎	Tian and Jiang (1986)
1993	8, 37, 151+1	● ◎	Zhao and Adler (1993)
1999	9, 39, 155+1	△ ● ◎	Zhao <i>et al.</i> (1999)
2000	9, 37, 161+1	△	Zhao <i>et al.</i> (2000)
2015	10, 41, 188+1	△	Cai <i>et al.</i> (2015)
2020	10, 43, 210+1	△	Wang <i>et al.</i> (2020)
2021	10+2, 42+2, 226+4	△ ▽ □ ● ◎	This study

**Note:** △, Chinese names; ▽, English names; □, type specimen; ●, type locality; and ◎, distribution.

Recently, owing to classification changes, cryptic species, and increasing data, the distributions of reptiles in China have changed substantially. Uncertainties in the type specimens and type localities of many species have led to controversies in many classifications. Misidentification also leads to inaccuracies in the distribution data. In the context of increasingly frequent international academic exchanges, the ongoing National Biodiversity Survey and the adjusted List of National Key Protected Wild Animals, the existing literature is scattered and no longer provides the information needed for law enforcement related to species or biodiversity protection to ecological, agricultural, forestry, or other related departments; scientific researchers; or the public. Therefore, from taxonomic and/or resource protection perspectives, there is an urgent need to revise the historical data and compile the classifications and distributions of species.

In this study, the classification, Chinese and English names, type specimen(s), type locality and distribution of China's lizards were comprehensively summarized for the first time. The distributions in Zhao *et al.* (1999) were thoroughly updated, and the changes caused by alterations in species classification were revised. In the end, we completed the latest compilation of information related to 230 known species in China, including



**Figure 1** The trend of new species of lizards discovered by Chinese scientists.

4 invasive species belonging to Gekkonidae, Iguanidae and Dactyloidae. The genus-level and species-level information were updated with discoveries of species, changes in taxonomic status and data from detailed investigations (Table 1 and Section 2).

## 2. Taxonomic Changes

**2.1. Principles** The classification system, Chinese common name, and English common name in the list are based on “(Reptilia 2): Squamata (Lacertilia)” (Zhao *et al.*, 1999) and “A revised taxonomy for Chinese reptiles” (Cai *et al.*, 2015), with reference to the online checklist of the Reptile Database ([www.reptile-database.org](http://www.reptile-database.org)) and newly published authoritative data as of December 2020. Taken together, a preliminary distributional list of China’s extant Lacertilia reptiles is presented.

In the process of taxonomic reappraisal of published materials, we adhere to the following principles: i) the rules of the International Code on Zoological Nomenclature (“The Code”: ICZN, 1999) are correctly applied; ii) monophyly is best, paraphyly is acceptable, and polyphyly is unacceptable; iii) consistency between molecular systematics and morphological classification is ideal; iv) taxa with taxonomic disputes are treated somewhat conservatively to avoid further confusion; and v) taxa should be officially recognized by the scientific community.

The principles of adopting new species and new national records are i) the correct application of “The Code”, ii) the possession of diagnostic characters, iii) adequate documentation of a uniquely designated type species or record of a new specimen, iv) voucher specimens (type specimen or new record specimen) deposited in an internationally accessible biodiversity repository or museum, iv) publication in peer-reviewed scientific journals, v) official recognition by the scientific community, and vi) fieldwork verification.

The principles of adopting Chinese common names are i) to give priority to idiomatic and historical names; ii) consideration of the names commonly used in taxonomy in the past ten years; and iii) scientificity and applicability.

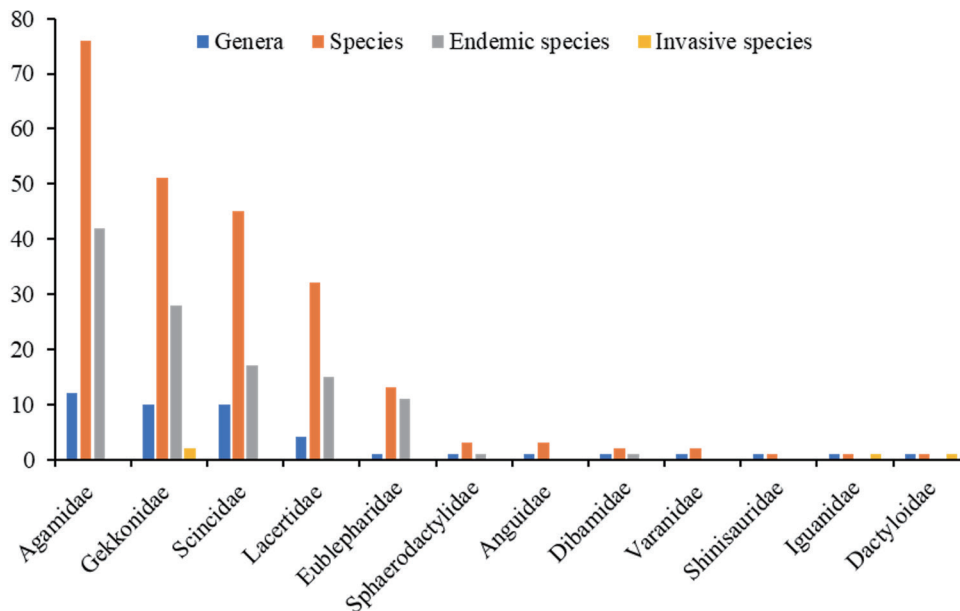
Under these principles, the distributional list was produced by checking numerous historical documents; having many discussions; repeatedly seeking the opinions of domestic and foreign herpetological taxonomists; and removing synonymous, hybrid and misidentified species as well as those not distributed in China.

**2.2. Genus** With in the Gekkonidae, the Palaearctic naked-toed geckos, ranging from North Africa and Central Asia to northern India and western China (Rösler, 2017), were reassigned to diverse genera (Bauer *et al.*, 2013), such as *Alsophylax*, *Cyrtodactylus*, *Altiophylax*, *Cyrtopodion*, *Tenuidactylus*, and *Mediodactylus*. For *Cyrtopodion* and *Altiophylax*, according

to Bayesian phylogenetic analysis, *Cyrtopodion medogensense* is considered a member of *Altiophylax* (Che *et al.*, 2020). However, *Altiophylax* is not a monophyletic group, and the analysis lacked molecular data for *Altiophylax tokobajevi*, which is the type species of this genus (Che *et al.*, 2020). Thus, in support of Zhao *et al.* (1999) and Cai *et al.* (2015), we temporarily keep *Cyrtopodion sensu lato* and retain *Cy. medogensense* in this genus to avoid further confusion. In addition, *Cyrtodactylus yarkandensis* was considered a synonym of *Gymnodactylus stoliczkai* (alternative name combination: *Altiophylax stoliczkai*) (Blanford, 1875; Das and Dattagupta, 1997; Das, 2017) and included in *Altiophylax* (Bauer *et al.*, 2013). However, the only record of *Al. stoliczkai* in China is the type locality of *Cy. yarkandensis* in Yarkand (= Yarkant County, southern Xinjiang, western China) (Zhao and Alder, 1993; Zhao *et al.*, 1999), which was given by Anderson (1872) and thought to be erroneous (Blanford, 1875). The most likely type locality was located at Ladakh (Blanford, 1875; Smith, 1935; Zhao and Adler, 1993; Das *et al.*, 2017). This species is probably not native to China; at least no specimens with *bona fide* collection data have been secured at the western Chinese border. For these reasons, *Altiophylax* is temporarily not included in our list. Wood *et al.* (2020) confirmed the placement of *Ptychozoon* taxa within *Gekko* with strong support based on thousands of ultraconserved elements. We adopt their new classification, emphasizing the most inclusive, original generic name (*Gekko*) for ~60 taxa, arranged into seven subgenera.

In the Scincidae, for *Asymblepharus*, molecular phylogenetics revealed a polyphyletic relationship between *Asymblepharus* and *Ablepharus*, suggesting that *Asymblepharus* was synonymized with *Ablepharus* (Pyron *et al.*, 2013; Che *et al.*, 2020). Considering the lack of comprehensive studies of these two genera involving molecular and morphological data, we currently recognize *Asymblepharus* as a valid genus. The relationships in *Lygosoma sensu lato* are more complex. Freitas *et al.* (2019) revised the taxonomy by restricting *Lygosoma* to Southeast Asia, resurrecting the genus *Riopa* for a clade of Indian and Southeast Asian species, expanding the genus *Mochlus* to include all African species of *Lepidothyris* and describing a new genus, *Subdoluseps*, in Southeast Asia. Similar to traditional morphological approaches, multivariate approaches have largely failed to differentiate clades in *Lygosoma sensu lato* (Freitas *et al.*, 2019). Hence, to avoid further confusion, we kept the original generic name (*Lygosoma*) and temporarily downgraded these four genera to four subgenera.

In the Lacertidae, for *Eremias*, several 20<sup>th</sup> century herpetologists treated *Lacerta velox* Pallas, 1771 (= *Eremias velox*), as the type species; this was also adopted by Szczerbak (1974). Subsequently, ICZN used its plenary powers to designate *Lacerta velox* Pallas, 1771, as the type species of *Eremias* (see Melville, 1985).



**Figure 2** Lizard species diversity in China.

In the Agamidae, for *Laudakia*, *Paralaudakia* was described and separated from *Laudakia* by morphology-based taxonomic revision (Baig *et al.*, 2012) in consideration of mtDNA evidence of a paraphyly of *Laudakia sensu lato*. However, owing to a lack of nuclear DNA evidence, the division of *Laudakia* into three genera remains somewhat controversial (e.g., Pyron *et al.*, 2013), and we temporarily downgraded these two genera to two subgenera and maintained the original generic name (*Laudakia*). For *Calotes*, *Oriocalotes paulus* is the type species of the genus *Oriocalotes* Günther 1864, which was synonymized with *Calotes* by Giri *et al.* (2019). On the basis of combined mtDNA and nuclear loci analyses, Wang *et al.* (2019) revised the taxonomy of *Japalura* and *Diploderma* and split *Japalura sensu lato* into four genera, resurrecting *Diploderma* and placing it into clade O (with its type species being *Di. polygonatum* Hallowell, 1861), and defined *Japalura sensu stricto* according to clade C (distributed along the southern foothills of the Himalayas). However, by using the mitochondrial NDI-ND2 gene fragments to construct a Bayesian phylogenetic tree, Che *et al.* (2020) did not find evidence to support a monophyly of “*Japalura sensu stricto*”. Considering that the results of Che *et al.* (2020) lack nuclear DNA evidence, we temporarily adopt the conclusion of Wang *et al.* (2019). As suggested by Liu *et al.* (2020), the Chinese name “龙蜥” refers to the name of the genus *Japalura* and the Chinese name “攀蜥” for *Diploderma*, showing our respect to Professor Chengchao LIU and Ermi ZHAO’s revision. Owing to the morphological similarities, Mahony (2010) synonymized *Mictopholis* to *Pseudocalotes*. However, the *Mictopholis* species was also similar to members of the genus *Japalura* (Mahony, 2010; Wang *et al.*, 2019c). According to phylogenetic studies based on mitochondrial DNA data, Che *et al.* (2020) showed

that *Mictopholis* was more closely related to *Japalura* than to *Pseudocalotes*. In support of this perspective, Gowande *et al.* (2021), using mtDNA (16S rRNA, ND2 and ND4) and the nuclear RAG1 gene sequences, inferred that *P. austeniana* was embedded within the genus *Japalura* Gray, 1853 *sensu stricto*.

For the gekkonid genus *Hemidactylus*, the authorship is sometimes attributed to G. Cuvier (“1817” [1816]), but he used the form “*Hemidactyles*”, which is a vernacular rather than a Latin form and, thus, unavailable under “The Code”. Oken (1817) was the first to use a Latinized form, based on Cuvier’s name, by listing the abbreviation “*Hemidact.*” in a list of gecko genera beginning with *Thecadactylus* (*vide* Zhao and Adler, 1993). Other systems have credited Grey, 1825, without explanation (GBIF Secretariat, 2019). The (sub)genus *Mediodactylus* was first described by Szczerbak and Golubev in 1977, not by Steindachner in 1870.

**2.3. Species** In the Eublepharidae, for *Goniurosaurus*, *Go. lichtenfelderi* was recognized as the only species of *Goniurosaurus* in China (Zhao and Adler, 1993; Zhao *et al.*, 1999). To date, however, different populations in China have been recognized as distinct species and *Go. lichtenfelderi* was found only in Vietnam. *Goniurosaurus kadoorieorum* is considered a junior synonym of *G. luii*, owing to the lack of diagnostic characters separating from *G. luii* (Ngo *et al.*, 2016) and a polyphyletic *G. luii* with respect to *G. kadoorieorum* in both the ML and BI analyses (Grismer, 2021).

In the Gekkonidae, for *Hemiphyllodactylus*, the Hunan population of *H. yunnanensis* (Deng *et al.*, 1998; Shen *et al.*, 2014) was considered a new species (*H. dupanglingensis*) (Zhang *et al.*, 2020). However, *Hemiphyllodactylus dupanglingensis* and *H. hongkongensis* may be synonymous with *H. dushanensis* (Zhou

and Liu, 1981) (Yingyong WANG and colleagues, unpublished data). Pending results of analyses with morphological and molecular data published in peer-reviewed scientific journals, we temporarily keep the original distinctions. The Zayü population of *H. yunnanensis* (Shi *et al.*, 2011) was also treated as a new species, *H. zayuensis* (Jiang *et al.* in Che *et al.*, 2020: 439). For *Cyrtodactylus*, two subspecies of *Cy. khasiensis* were found in China, i.e., *Cy. k. khasiensis* and *Cy. k. cayuensis* (Li *et al.*, 2010). The Zayü population was the only definite group of *Cy. k. cayuensis* and was considered a valid species, *Cy. cayuensis* (Agarwal *et al.*, 2018). The other populations, Mêdog and Longchuan, are known as *Cy. k. khasiensis* (Yang and Rao, 2008; Li *et al.*, 2010), which has not been explicitly negated, although Agarwal *et al.* (2018) stated that “this species is known with certainty only from the vicinity of Sohra, ..., Northeast India”. Therefore, we keep *Cy. khasiensis* in our list temporarily.

In the Scincidae, for *Lygosoma sensu lato*, only *Ly. bowringii* (= *Eumeces bowringii* Günther, 1864) was recorded in Hong Kong, China. However, the only record in China was questioned: the species has not been recorded subsequently in Hong Kong or other places in China (Smith, 1935; Pope, 1935; Zhao and Adler, 1993; Zhao, 1997; Zhao *et al.*, 1999). Considering that Hong Kong is the type locality of *Ly. bowringii*, some studies still included this species (Zhao and Adler, 1993; Zhao, 1997; Zhao *et al.*, 1999). Until this location is shown to be an error, we keep this species in this fauna of China.

In the Lacertidae, for *Eremias*, it is increasingly common to accept *Er. multiocellata* in its entire range, representing a species complex (Eremchenko *et al.*, 1992; Eremchenko and Panfilov, 1999; Sindaco and Eremchenko, 2008; Orlova *et al.*, 2017; also *vide* Jinglong LIU's PhD thesis, 2019, and Xiangguang GUO, as one of his supervisors). Pending the publication of this finding in peer-reviewed scientific journals, we recognize this species as *Er. multiocellata* temporarily. *Eremias quadrifrons* is one of the most enigmatic Central Asian *Eremias* species, known only from a single male specimen (holotype); despite numerous attempts, other specimens of this species were not recorded during subsequent surveys (Szczerbak, 1974). Szczerbak (1974) suggested that there is a possibility that the description of *Er. quadrifrons* was based on an abnormal specimen of *Er. multiocellata*, a thought that was adopted by Zhao (1995) and Zhao *et al.* (1999). Xiangguang GUO examined the type specimen and considered its morphology normal and not irregular. Further studies, including extensive surveys from the vicinity of this species type locality, are required to clarify its taxonomic status and its phylogenetic position. *Eremias roborowskii* was recommended as *Er. velox roborowskii* by Zhao *et al.* (1999); recent morphological, ecological and molecular evidence congruently support that it should be raised to the status of full species (Liu *et al.*, 2019; Chirikova *et al.*, 2019). For *Takydromus*, molecular

data supported *Ta. kuehnei carinatus* Gressitt, 1938 as a full species, despite the lack of a morphological comparison (*vide* Yu's doctoral thesis, 2014, and Xiang Ji as the supervisor). Thus, pending the publication of the results of analyses with morphological and molecular data in peer-reviewed scientific journals, we recognize this taxon as a subspecies.

In the Varanidae, for *Varanus*, *Va. vietnamensis* Yang and Liu, 1994, which is synonymous with *Va. nebulosus* (Grey, 1831) (Böhme and Ziegler, 1997), was first described as a species according to a specimen purchased in Hekou County (Rao and Yang, 1996). Considering that the specimen was bought from markets, rather than wild-collected in China, this species is not included in this list temporarily. The western Yunnan population of *Va. bengalensis* was treated as a full species (*Va. irrawadicus*) on the basis of morphological data (Yang and Li, 1987; Yang and Rao, 2008). Auffenberg (1994) considered that the morphological characteristics were within the range of those of *Va. bengalensis bengalensis*, in agreement with Zhao *et al.* (1999). DeLisle (1996) and Böhme and Ziegler (1997) considered this taxon a subspecies (*Va. bengalensis irrawadicus*). Böhme (2003), Pianka and King (2004) and DeLisle (2009) synonymized it with *Va. bengalensis* and did not recognize any other subspecies. As such, a broad spectrum of studies is needed, especially molecular and morphological studies of *Va. bengalensis* from the type locality.

In the Agamidae, for *Laudakia*, *La. stoliczkanata altaica* (Munkhbayar and Shagdarsuren, 1970) can probably be treated as a valid species (*vide* Lifang Peng doctoral thesis, 2019, and Song Huang as the supervisor). Pending the publication of this study in peer-reviewed scientific journals, we temporarily recognize it as a subspecies. For *Phrynocephalus*, different populations of *Ph. guttatus* in China have been recognized as separate species. Studies of taxonomic status, ecological features and behaviour of these populations by Dunayev (1989) suggested that *Ph. guttatus melanurus* deserves the status of full species, which is supported by molecular evidence (Melville *et al.*, 2009; Dunayev *et al.*, 2020; Solovyeva *et al.*, 2018). *Phrynocephalus guttatus alpherakii* was elevated to the status of full species based on morphological and molecular studies (Ananjeva *et al.*, 2011; Solovyeva *et al.*, 2011; Milto and Barabanov, 2012; Solovyeva *et al.*, 2018). *Phrynocephalus grumgrzimailoi* was considered invalid and synonymous with *Ph. melanurus* by Barabanov and Ananjeva (2007) and Ananjeva *et al.* (2011), although no evidence was provided. Thus, *Ph. guttatus* is temporarily not included in this list. *Phrynocephalus axillaris* and *Ph. nasatus* are not similar enough to be synonymized, because these two species are clearly distinguished from each other by morphological traits (colouration and scalation) and represent different phylogenetic lineages (Dunayev, 2020). *Phrynocephalus alpherakii* was first described in 1907 (Bedriaga,

1907a). *Phrynocephalus grumgrzmailoi* and *Ph. putjatai* were first described in 1909 (Bedriaga, 1909). In the viviparous group of *Phrynocephalus*, i.e., the subgenus *Oreosaura*, *Ph. erythrurus* is sister to *Ph. vlangalii*, not the synonym of *Ph. theobaldi* (Jin and Brown, 2013; Solovyeva et al., 2018). Bayesian species delimitation analysis of mtDNA did not support the division of *Ph. putjatai* and *Ph. guinanensis* into separate species (Jin et al., 2014). Genotyping by sequencing further suggested synonymising *Ph. guinanensis* with *Ph. putjatai* (Jin and Brown, 2019). However, according to Xiang Ji's unpublished data, there were significant differences in morphology, genetics of topotypes and life history adaptation to the pure desert environment between *Ph. putjatai* and *Ph. guinanensis*, and it is believed that *Ph. guinanensis* is in the process of ecological species formation. For *Diploderma*, Ota (2000) synonymized *Japalura szechwanensis* Hu and Diao, 1966 (= *Diploderma szechwanensis*), with *J. fasciata* Mertens, 1926 (= *Diploderma fasciata*). Nevertheless, Ota compared one type specimen of *J. fasciata* and three type specimens of *J. szechwanensis* by using only colour patterns and nine common quantitative characters. This evidence is not adequate to synonymize the two species. In addition, the biogeographic characteristics of western Sichuan (the type locality of *J. szechwanensis*) and northern Indochina are quite different. Thus, we temporarily recognize *J. szechwanensis* as a valid species. For *Pseudocalotes*, Yang and Rao (2008) treated *Japalura bapoensis* (= *Ps. bapoensis*) as a full species on the basis of morphological data. Based on molecular data, Wang et al. (2019) considered it a member of *Pseudocalotes* and conservatively treated it as a subspecies of *Ps. kingdonwardi*, without molecular data of *Ps. kingdonwardi* from the type locality. As such, we temporarily keep *Ps. bapoensis* as a full species. A broad spectrum of studies is needed, especially molecular and morphological studies of *Ps. kingdonwardi* from the type locality.

In terms of the authorship and date of species descriptions, for *Alsophylax*, in accordance with Art. 23.9 of "The Code", *Al. przewalskii* Strauch, 1887, was declared a *nomen protectum*,

with priority over the *nomen oblitum* *Gymnodactylus microtis* Blanford, 1875. In *Hemidactylus*, *He. platyurus* was first described in 1792, not in a reprint in 1797 (Schneider, 1792, 1797). For *Sphenomorphus*, the first paper with a description of *Sp. incognitus* is Thompson's, which was apparently published a month earlier than van Denburgh's (*vide* Zhao and Adler, 1993). For *Eremias*, *Eremias buechneri* and *Er. roborowskii* were first printed in 1907; this is similar to *Teratoscincus roborowskii* (Bedriaga, 1907b). For *Zootoca*, *Lacerta vivipara* (= *Z. vivipara*) was first used as a "real" species name in Lichtenstein's (1823) catalogue, but "*Lacerta vivipara* Jacquin, 1787" did not become a viable name (Schmidtler and Böhme, 2011).

**2.4. Type specimen and Type locality** We added some holotypes and field numbers for type specimens (Table 2). The holotype of *Gekko taibaiensis* is IZSX 840108, not IZSX 840104 (Song, 1985). A neotype of *Calotes versicolor* (NCBS AT102) was designated by Gowande et al. (2016) but the action was invalidated by Chaitanya et al. (2017).

**Table 2** Some holotypes and field numbers were added.

Species	Field number	Holotype number
<i>Cyrtodactylus zhaermii</i>	X-08900	CIB 97979
<i>Cyrtopodion medogense</i>	T8380188	CIB 000193
<i>Tenuidactylus dadunensis</i>	XND06070	CIB 97954
<i>Scincella tsinlingensis</i>	627039	CIB 007223
<i>Laudakia papenfussi</i>	775001	CIB 002750
<i>Laudakia wui</i>	731502	CIB 002757
<i>Calotes medogensis</i>	8370177	CIB 001477
<i>Diploderma szechwanensis</i>	613047	CIB 002620
<i>Diploderma zhaermii</i>	GZF0001	CIB 002690

We summarized and clarified some type localities (Table 3). The type locality of *Sc. przewalskii* is Mt. Dschachar, on the upper Chuanche (probably Bailong Jiang), Gansu Province, China (*vide* Zhao and Adler, 1993). The Dschachar Mountains probably refer to Die Mountain (迭山), which are located on the upper end of the Bai-Long River (白龙江). "Dschachar"

**Table 3** Clarified type localities.

Species	Type locality	Inaccurate type locality	Reference(s)
<i>Teratoscincus roborowskii</i>	Turpan Basin	Oasis of Ssatschsheu.	Macey et al., 1997
<i>Gekko subpalmatus</i>	Chikiang (=Zhejiang), China.	Hong Kong.	Rösler and Tiedemann, 2007
<i>Plestiodon capito</i>	North China.	Côte orientale des Etats-Unis.	Smith et al, 1975; Zhao and Adler, 1993
<i>Scincella schmidti</i>	Mt. Washan (Dawa Shan).	Mt. Washan (Wawu Shan).	Wilson, 1913; This study
<i>Eremias vermiculata</i>	Restricted to the area 'around Yarkand and Kashgar'.	Plains of "Eastern Turkestan" (= southern Xinjiang in China).	Blanford, '1875' 1876
<i>Leiolepis reevesii</i>	Southern China.	China.	Boulenger, 1885; This study
<i>Phrynocephalus erythrurus</i>	Most likely, a lake on the upper Keria river, south side of Lushitige Mountain.	Sagüs Kul, northwest Tibet.	This study
<i>Phrynocephalus przewalskii</i>	Eastern part of Tengger Desert (west from 106° E).	Deserto Alaschanico.	Barabanov and Ananjeva, 2007
<i>Pseudocalotes kingdonwardi</i>	Adung Valley, North Myanmar.	Adung Valley, Tibet.	This study

and “Chuanche” may be pronounced in the Khams Tibetan Zhouqu dialects.

The type locality of *Sc. schmidtii* confused Dr. Ermi ZHAO, who was “not sure if it referred to Dawa Shan (alternative name: Wa Shan) in Jinkouhe District or Wa Shan (alternative name: Wawu Shan) in Hongya County and Yingjing County” (Zhao, 2003:117). In historical references, the locations and landforms of Wawu Shan and Wa Shan were described in detail by Ernest H. Wilson (1913), who is the director of the expedition sent out by the Arnold Arboretum and the associate of Walter R. Zappey, who collected the holotype of this species. From Ernest H. Wilson’s book, we can verify that the type locality of *Sc. schmidtii* is “Dawa Shan (Wa Shan) Mountain” in Jinkouhe District, not “Wawu Shan (Wa-wu Shan)”.

The type locality of *Dr. maculatus* is Penang, Malaysia (restricted by Smith, 1935:138). This type locality may be an error, because Smith (1935: 140) claimed that the species is not known south of 8° north latitude (Zhao and Adler, 1993).

### 3. Distributional list and its analysis

**3.1. The distributional list of China’s lizards** The distributional data in Zhao *et al.* (1999) were thoroughly updated in this paper, as new records were added and the changes caused by the alteration of species classification were corrected. The detailed changes are listed in Appendix 1 (the distributional list of native and extant lizards in China).

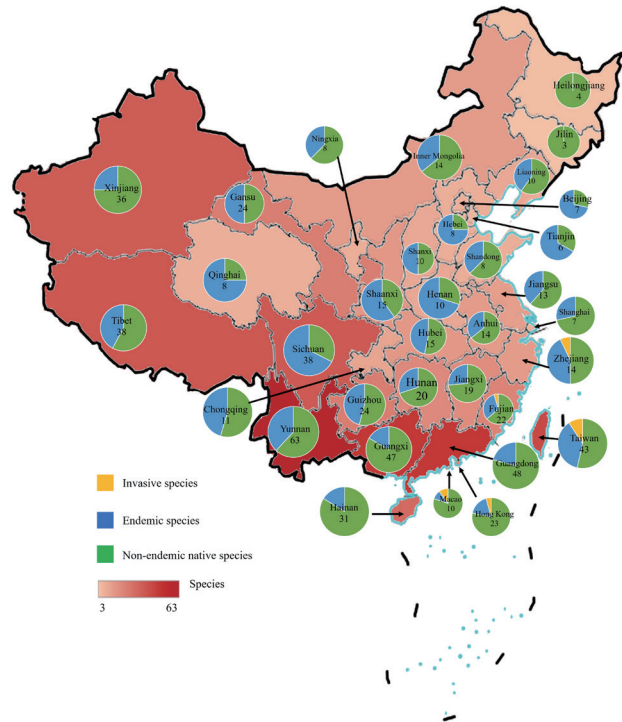
The distributions of invasive lizards are enumerated in Appendix 2 (the distributional list of invasive lizards in China).

**3.2. Lizard species diversity** As of December 31, 2020, 12 families, 44 genera and 230 species of lizards (including invasive species) have been found in China. There were 115 endemic species, accounting for 50% of this group. The proportion of endemic species was the highest in Eublepharidae (84.62%), and the number of endemic species was the highest in Agamidae (42 species). There were 4 invasive species: 2 in Gekkonidae, 1 in Iguanidae and 1 in Dactyloidae.

**3.3. Distribution pattern** From the tropics to the poles, as the latitude increases, the species diversity decreases with the increasing latitude, the most typical latitude gradient pattern in the distribution pattern of species diversity (Kimmins, 1987; Rosenzweig, 1995). This pattern embodies in terrestrial plants, vertebrates, invertebrates, marine life and even ancient creatures (Hawkins *et al.*, 2003; Cox *et al.*, 2019), also in lizards in China (Huang *et al.*, 2011).

In terms of species richness, the Nanling Mountains and tropical rainforests in South China harbour the largest number of species, followed by the Wuyi Mountains in East China and the Hengduan Mountains, Qinling Mountains and Wushan Mountains in Southwest China. The number of species is the lowest in Northeast and North China. Among the provincial

administrative units, the number of species in the southern provinces, such as Yunnan, Guangdong, Guangxi and Taiwan, is larger (Figure 3). These provinces are in the tropical and subtropical zones, have more complex terrain, and can support more species. In the Tibetan Plateau and northern or small provincial administrative units, the number of species is smaller. The environment in these provinces cannot support the survival of a large number of species.

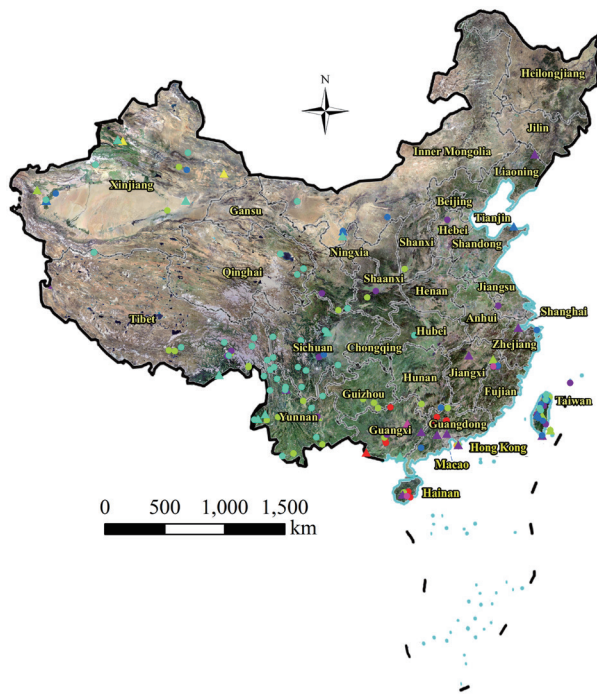


**Figure 3** The proportion of nonendemic native, endemic and invasive lizard species on an administrative division map of China. Map approval number: GS(2020)3888

The provinces with more complex terrain, which contain many mid-elevation mountains and low-elevation hills, such as Sichuan, Yunnan, and Taiwan, especially in the broader Hengduan Mountains region, harbour more endemic species (Figure 4).

A total of 154 species of lizards were first discovered in China, and the type localities of these species are concentrated in Yunnan, Taiwan, Tibet, Xinjiang, and Sichuan (Figure 4). The type localities of 7 species are too wide to mark to the map. And 7–10 type localities need further restriction.

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**Figure 4** The type localities of nonendemic native and endemic species on a topographic map of China (1. round: type localities of endemic species; triangle: type localities of non-endemic species; 2. brown: Dibamidae; red: Eublepharidae; yellow: Sphaerodactylidae; green: Gekkonidae; purple: Scincidae; blue: Lacertidae; pink: Anguidae; white: Shinisauridae; cyan: Agamidae). Map approval number: GS(2020)3888.

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## Appendix 1

### The distributional list of native and extant lizards in China

#### Order Squamata Opperl, 1811

Chinese name: 有鳞目

#### Suborder Lacertilia Batasch, 1788

Chinese name: 蜥蜴亚目

#### 1 Family Dibamidae Boulenger, 1884

Chinese name: 双足蜥科

Type Genus: *Dibamus* Duméril and Bibron, 1839

#### 1.1 Genus *Dibamus* Duméril and Bibron, 1839

Chinese name: 双足蜥属

Type species: *Dibamus novaeguineae* Duméril and Bibron, 1839

#### *Dibamus bourreti* Angel, 1935

Chinese name: 白尾双足蜥

English name: Bourret's Blind Skink

Type and type locality: Holotype is MNHN-RA 1935.0417 from Tam Dao, Vinh Yen Province, Vietnam.

Distribution: China (Yizhang County and Jiangyong County of Hunan, Jinxiu County and Longsheng County of Guangxi [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Renhua County of Guangdong [Yang *et al.*, 2011])

#### *Dibamus bogadeki* Darevsky, 1992

Chinese name: 香港双足蜥

English name: Bogadek's Blind Skink

Type and type locality: Holotype is MCZ R-172041 from Hei Ling Chau, Hong Kong, China.

Distribution: Only found in China (Hong Kong [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

#### 2 Family Eublepharidae Boulenger, 1883

Chinese name: 睑虎科

Type genus: *Eublepharis* Gray, 1827

#### 2.1 Genus *Goniurosaurus* Barbour, 1908

Chinese name: 睑虎属

Type species: *Goniurosaurus hainanensis* Barbour, 1908

Note: *Goniurosaurus lichtenfelderi* was recognized as the only species of *Goniurosaurus* in China (Zhao and Adler, 1993; Zhao *et al.*, 1999). To date, however, different populations in China have been recognized as distinct species and the true *Go. lichtenfelderi* was found only in Vietnam. *Goniurosaurus kadoorieorum* is considered a junior synonym of *G. luii*, owing to the lack of diagnostic characters separating from *G. luii* (Ngo *et al.*, 2016), and a polyphyletic *G. luii* with respect to *G. kadoorieorum* in both the ML and BI analyses (Grismer, 2021).

#### *Goniurosaurus araneus* Grismer, Viets and Boyle, 1999

Chinese name: 越南睑虎

English name: Vietnamese Cave Gecko, Vietnamese Leopard Gecko

Type and type locality: Holotype is HLMD 2572 from 40 km SE of Cao Bang, Cao Bang Province, Vietnam

Distribution: China (Ningming County of Guangxi [Chen *et al.*, 2014])

#### *Goniurosaurus bawanglingensis* Grismer, Shi, Orlov and Ananjeva, 2002

Chinese name: 霸王岭睑虎

English name: Bawangling Cave Gecko, Bawangling Leopard Gecko

Type and type locality: Holotype MVZ 230973 from 5.6 km northeast of the town of Bawangling, within the Hainan Bawangling National Nature Reserve, China.

Distribution: Only found in China (Yinggeling Mountain Range and Bawangling Mountain Range of Hainan [Shi *et al.*, 2011a])

#### *Goniurosaurus gezhi* Zhu, He and Li, 2020

Chinese name: 格致睑虎

English name: Gezhi Cave Gecko

Type and type locality: Holotype is ECNU-V0038, from southwestern Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 100–200 m elevation.

Distribution: Only found in China (southwestern Guangxi [Zhu *et al.*, 2020])

#### *Goniurosaurus gollum* Qi, Wang, Grismer, Lyu & Wang, 2020

Chinese name: 广东睑虎

English name: Gollum Leopard Gecko

Type and type locality: Holotype is SYS r002420 from Huaiji County, Zhaoqing City, Guangdong Province, China.

Distribution: Only found in China (Huaiji County of Guangdong [Qi *et al.*, 2020b])

#### *Goniurosaurus hainanensis* Barbour, 1908

Chinese name: 海南睑虎

English name: Hainan Cave Gecko

Type and type locality: Holotype is MCZ7104 from Mt. Wuchi (= Wuzhi), Central Hainan, China.

Distribution: Only found in China (southeastern Hainan at altitude 81–2765 m [Blair, *et al.*, 2009; Zhou *et al.*, 2019])

#### *Goniurosaurus kwangsiensis* Yang and Chan, 2015

Chinese name: 广西睑虎

English name: Guangxi Cave Gecko

Type and type locality: KFBG 14052, adult male, from Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China (exact locality withheld; available to qualified researchers upon request [Yang and Chan, 2015]).

Distribution: Only found in China (Guangxi [Yang and Chan, 2015])

#### *Goniurosaurus liboensis* Wang, Yang and Grismer, 2013

Chinese name: 荔波睑虎

English name: Libo Cave Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is SYSr000218 from the Maolan National Nature Reserve (25°15'37.73" N, 108°5'45.74" E), Libo County, Guizhou Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Libo County of Guizhou [Wang *et al.*, 2013a], Tian'e County and Huangjiang County of Guangxi [Zhou *et al.*, 2006; Wang *et al.*, 2013a]).

***Goniurosaurus luii* Grismer, Viets and Boyle, 1999**

**Chinese name:** 凭祥睑虎

**English name:** Chinese Cave Gecko, Chinese Leopard Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is UMMZ222683 from Pingxiang, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China.

**Distribution:** China (Guangxi [Grismer *et al.*, 1999])

**Note:** The record of Hainan (Grismer *et al.*, 2002) was an error, and this specimen was from Guangxi (Grismer personal communication, via Yingyong WANG).

***Goniurosaurus sinensis* Zhou, Peng, Hou, Yuan, 2019**

**Chinese name:** 中华睑虎 ; Chinese alias: 光华睑虎

**English name:** Kwanghua Cave Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BL-RBZ-102 from the mountainous area of central and western Hainan Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (midwestern mountains of Hainan Island [Zhou *et al.*, 2019])

**Note:** *Goniurosaurus kwanghua* Zhu & He, 2020 is synonymous with *Go. Sinensis*.

***Goniurosaurus varius* Qi, Grismer, Lyu, Zhang, Li and Wang, 2020**

**Chinese name:** 南岭睑虎

**English name:** Nanling Leopard Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is SYS r002333 from Nanling National Nature Reserve (560m elevation), Chengjia Yao Ethnic Township, Yangshan County, Guangdong Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Nanling National Nature Reserve in northern Guangdong Province [Qi *et al.*, 2020a]).

***Goniurosaurus yingdeensis* Wang, Yang and Cui, 2010**

**Chinese name:** 英德睑虎

**English name:** Yingde Cave Gecko, Yingde Leopard Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is SYSr000504 in a valley with a stream (113°18'21.22" E, 24°24'20.5" N; 137 m elevation) at a distance of 200 m from Guoshanyao Village, Yingde, Guangdong Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Guangdong [Wang *et al.*, 2010])

***Goniurosaurus zhelongi* Wang, Jin, Li and Grismer, 2014**

**Chinese name:** 蒲氏睑虎 ; Chinese alias: 蜚龙睑虎

**English name:** Zhe-long's Cave Gecko, Zhe-long's Leopard Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is SYS r000770 from the Shimentai Nature Reserve (24°24'45.8"N, 113°06'19.94"E), Yingde County, Guangdong Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Guangdong [Wang *et al.*, 2014])

***Goniurosaurus zhoui* Zhou, Wang, Chen and Liang, 2018**

**Chinese name:** 周氏睑虎

**English name:** Zhou's Cave Gecko, Zhou's Leopard Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BL-RBZ-002 from a typical karst area (at an altitude of 220–300 m elevation) in the central area of Hainan Island, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Hainan [Zhou *et al.*, 2018])

**3 Family Sphaerodactylidae Underwood, 1954**

**Chinese name:** 球趾虎科

**Type genus:** *Sphaerodactylus* Wagler, 1830

**3.1 Genus *Teratoscincus* Strauch, 1863**

**Chinese name:** 沙虎属

**Type species:** *Teratoscincus keyserlingii* Strauch, 1863

***Teratoscincus przewalskii* Strauch, 1887**

**Chinese name:** 西域沙虎 ; **Chinese alias:** 新疆沙虎

**English name:** Przewalski's Wonder Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype: ZISP (ZIL) 6564 (*vide* Szczerbak and Golubev, 1996) from Chami (= Hami), Xinjiang Uygur, Autonomous Region, China (restricted by Pope, 1935)

**Distribution:** China (Xinjiang, Gansu, Inner Mongolia [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Teratoscincus roborowskii* Bedriaga, 1907**

**Chinese name:** 吐鲁番沙虎

**English name:** Turpan Wonder Gecko, Roborowski's Wonder Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is ZISP 9155 from the Turpan Depression, Turpan Prefecture, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (corrected by Macey *et al.*, 1997)

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Turpan Depression of Xinjiang [Macey *et al.*, 1997]).

**Note:** ZISP 9155 was collected from Oasis of Ssatschsheu (= Dunhuang, Gansu Province, China) was an error. It was corrected to the Turpan Depression, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (Macey *et al.*, 1997). This species was first printed in 1907 (Bedriaga, 1907: 159).

***Teratoscincus scincus* (Schlegel, 1858)**

**Chinese name:** 伊犁沙虎

**English name:** Common Wonder Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is RMNH, possibly ZMA.RENA 15845 from the Ili River Valley, Xinjiang, China (= Ili River Valley of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China [*vide* Zhao and Adler, 1993:186])

**Distribution:** China (Ili River Valley in Xinjiang [Macey *et al.*, 1997])

#### 4 Family Gekkonidae Gray, 1825

**Chinese name:** 壁虎科

**Type genus:** *Gekko* Laurenti, 1768

**Note:** Palearctic naked-toed geckos, ranging from North Africa and Central Asia to northern India and western China (Rösler, 2017), were reassigned to diverse genera (Bauer *et al.*, 2013), such as *Alsophylax*, *Cyrtodactylus*, *Altiphylax*, *Cyrtopodion*, *Tenuidactylus*, and *Mediodactylus*. According to Bayesian phylogenetic analysis, *Cyrtopodion medogense* is considered a member of *Altiphylax* (Che *et al.*, 2020). However, *Altiphylax* is not a monophyletic group, and the analysis lacked molecular data for *Altiphylax tokobajevi*, which is the type species of this genus (Che *et al.*, 2020). Thus, in support of Zhao *et al.* (1999) and Cai *et al.* (2015), we temporarily keep *Cyrtopodion sensu lato* to avoid further confusion. In addition, *Cyrtodactylus yarkandensis* was considered a synonym of *Gymnodactylus stoliczkai* (= *Altiphylax stoliczkai*) (Blanford, 1875; Das, 2017) and included in *Altiphylax* (Bauer *et al.*, 2013). However, the only record of *Al. stoliczkai* in China is the type locality of *Cy. Yarkandensis* in Yarkand (= Yarkant County or Shache County, southern Xinjiang, western China) (Zhao and Alder, 1993; Zhao *et al.*, 1999), which was given by Anderson (1872) and thought to be erroneous (Blanford, 1875). The most likely type locality was located at Ladak (Blanford, 1875; Smith, 1935; Zhao and Adler, 1993; Das *et al.*, 2017). This species is probably not native to China; at least no specimens with *bona fide* collection data have been secured at the western Chinese border. For these reasons, *Altiphylax* is temporarily not included in our list.

##### 4.1 Genus *Lepidodactylus* Fitzinger, 1843

**Chinese name:** 鳞趾虎属

**Type species:** *Platydactylus lugubris* Duméril and Bibron, 1836 (= *Lepidodactylus lugubris*)

##### *Lepidodactylus lugubris* (Duméril and Bibron, 1836)

**Chinese name:** 哀鳞趾虎

**English name:** Mourning Gecko, Common Smooth-Scaled Gecko

**Type and type locality:** the lectotype is MNHN 5323 (designated by Wells and Wellington, 1985), and the type locality is L'île d'Otaïti (= Tahiti, Polynesia).

**Distribution:** China (Low altitude of Southeastern Taiwan [Hsiang *et al.*, 2009])

##### *Lepidodactylus yami* Ota, 1987

**Chinese name:** 雅美鳞趾虎

**English name:** Lanyu Scaly-toed Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is OMNH (Osaka) R2291 form 1 km north of Imoru, Lanyu Island, Taiwan, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Orchid islands of Taiwan [Hsiang *et al.*, 2009])

##### 4.2 Genus *Gekko* Laurenti, 1768

**Chinese name:** 壁虎属

**Type species:** *Gekko verticillatus* Laurenti, 1768 (= *Gekko gekko*)

**Note:** Wood *et al.* (2020) confirmed the placement of *Ptychozoon* taxa within *Gekko* with strong support based on thousands of ultra-conserved elements. We adopt their new classification, emphasizing the most inclusive, original generic name (*Gekko*) for ~60 taxa, arranged into seven subgenera, such as *Archipelagekko*, *Gekko Japonigekko* *Ptychozoon* and so on.

##### *Gekko (Archipelagekko) kikuchii* (Oshima, 1912)

**Chinese name:** 兰屿壁虎; Chinese alias: 菊池氏壁虎

**English name:** Botel Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is catalogue No. 1(= NTU1) from Lanyu Island, Taiwan, China.

**Distribution:** China (Orchid Island of Taiwan [Hsiang *et al.*, 2009])

##### *Gekko (Gekko) gekko* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Chinese name:** 大壁虎; Chinese alias: 红蛤蚧

**English name:** Tokay Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is unknown (*fide* Nguyen *et al.*, 2009), and the type locality is “Java” (designated by Mertens, 1955).

**Distribution:** China (Yunnan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999; Zhang *et al.*, 2014], and introduced to Taiwan [Lee *et al.*, 2019] and Guangxi [Yong Huang, personal communication])

##### *Gekko (Gekko) reevesii* (Gray, 1831)

**Chinese name:** 黑疣大壁虎; Chinese alias: 黑蛤蚧

**English name:** Reeves' Tokay Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BMNH 1946.8.25.98 from China.

**Distribution:** China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Hong Kong [Liu, 2000], Fujian [Chen *et al.*, 2004], Hainan [Shi *et al.*, 2011a])

##### *Gekko (Japonigekko) adleri* Nguyen, Wang, Yang, Lehmann, Le, Ziegler and Bonkowski, 2013

**Chinese name:** 鹰氏壁虎

**English name:** Adler's Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is IEBR A.2012.24 from karst forest near Ban Coong Village (22°43.666'N, 106°39.054'E), in Duc Quang Commune, Ha Lang District, Cao Bang Province, northern Vietnam.

**Distribution:** China (Jingxi County of Guangxi [Nguyen *et al.*, 2013])

##### *Gekko (Japonigekko) auriverrucosus* Zhou and Liu, 1982

**Chinese name:** 耳疣壁虎

**English name:** Shanxi Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is NNC80275 from Hejin County, Shanxi Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Southwestern Shanxi, Yulin of Shaanxi [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Gekko (Japonigekko) chinensis* (Gray, 1842)**

**Chinese name:** 中国壁虎

**English name:** Gray's Chinese Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BMNH 1946.8.30.49, and the type locality is China (probably Hong Kong Island *vide* Smith, 1935)

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Macao [Ge *et al.*, 2018], Yunnan [Yang and Rao, 2008], Sichuan [Zhao, 2003] and Hong Kong [Liu, 2000])

***Gekko (Japonigekko) guishanicus* Lin and Yao, 2016**

**Chinese name:** 龟山壁虎

**English name:** Guishan Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is TMRL 0461 from Guishan Isle, Toucheng Township, Yilan County, northeast Taiwan, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Guishan Isle, Taiwan [Lin and Yao, 2016])

***Gekko (Japonigekko) hokouensis* Pope, 1928**

**Chinese name:** 铅山壁虎

**English name:** Hokou Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is AMNH 35090 from Hok'ou (=Hekou Town of Yanshan County), Eastern China.

**Distribution:** China (Anhui, Jiangsu, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Taiwan, Fujian, Jiangxi, Hunan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Lianping County of Guangdong [Yingyong WANG's unpublished data])

***Gekko (Japonigekko) japonicus* (Schlegel, 1836)**

**Chinese name:** 多疣壁虎

**English name:** Schlegel's Japanese Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BMNH 1946.8.26.9-10, and the type locality is Japan.

**Distribution:** China (Anhui, Jiangsu, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Fujian, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Gansu, Guangxi, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Chongqing [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Guangdong [Liu *et al.*, 2007], Shanxi [Fan *et al.*, 1997], Yunnan [Yang and Rao, 2008])

***Gekko (Japonigekko) kwangsiensis* Yang, 2015**

**Chinese name:** 广西壁虎

**English name:** Kwangsi Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is KFBG 14076 from Wuming County, Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Wuming County of Guangxi [Yang, 2015])

***Gekko (Japonigekko) liboensis* Zhou, Liu and Li, 1982**

**Chinese name:** 荔波壁虎

**English name:** Libo Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is TMC (ZMC) 791669 from Chengguan, Libo, Guizhou Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Libo County and

Chishui County of Guizhou [Zhao *et al.*, 1999; Xv *et al.*, 2007], Donglan County of Guangxi [Jono *et al.*, 2015])

***Gekko (Japonigekko) melli* (Vogt, 1922)**

**Chinese name:** 梅氏壁虎

**English name:** Mell's Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is ZMB 27659a from northeastern Kuangtung (= Guangdong), China (designated by Bauer and Günther, 1991).

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Jiangxi, Guangdong [Yang *et al.*, 2012], Wuyi Mountains in Fujian [Yingyong WANG's unpublished data])

***Gekko (Japonigekko) scabridus* Liu and Zhou, 1982**

**Chinese name:** 粗疣壁虎

**English name:** Yunnan Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is NNC 80122 from Yongren, Yunnan Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Gekko (Japonigekko) similignum* Smith, 1923**

**Chinese name:** 海南壁虎

**English name:** Hainan Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BMNH 1946.8.25.96 (*vide* Uetz *et al.*, 2020), and the type is Smith's number 7035, collected at Ang-mao in Five Finger Mountain area, Hainan, China (Smith, 1923: 195-212)

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Hainan [Ota *et al.*, 1995])

***Gekko (Japonigekko) subpalmatus* (Günther, 1864)**

**Chinese name:** 蹼趾壁虎

**English name:** Webbed-toed Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BMNH 1946.8.25.92 (*vide* Uetz *et al.*, 2020), and the type locality is Chikiang (= Zhejiang), China (reported by Rösler and Tiedemann, 2007).

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Sichuan, Chongqing, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Yunnan [Yang and Rao, 2008])

**Note:** This species was observed from a single specimen and the type locality is in China (Günther, 1864: 104), and "probably Hong Kong" (Uetz *et al.*, 2020) was an error (see Smith, 1935: 114).

***Gekko (Japonigekko) swinhonis* (Günther, 1864)**

**Chinese name:** 无蹼壁虎

**English name:** Peking Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BMNH 1946.8.30.50 (and possibly additional specimens) (Uetz *et al.*, 2020). This species was observed from a single specimen obtained from Northern China (Günther, 1864).

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Liaoning, Hebei, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Gansu, Henan, Shandong, Jiangsu, Anhui, Zhejiang [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Beijing [Hao and Cao, 1982], Tianjin [Li *et al.*, 1986])

***Gekko (Japonigekko) taibaiensis* Song, 1985**

**Chinese name:** 太白壁虎

**English name:** Mingtao's Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is IZSX 840108 (also as SIZ) from Erlangba, Taibai County, Shaanxi Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Taibai County of Shaanxi Province [Zhao, 1999])

**Note:** The holotype is IZSX 840108, not IZSX 840104 (Song, 1985).

***Gekko (Japonigekko) wenxianensis* Zhou and Wang, 2008**

**Chinese name:** 文县壁虎

**English name:** Wenxian Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is NNU Z2006.013 from Danbao Village on the south slope of the west Qinling Mountains (32°51'N; 104°46'E), Wenxian County, Gansu Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (south slope of the west Qinling Mountains, Gansu Province [Zhou and Wang, 2008])

***Gekko (Ptychozoon) bannaense* (Wang, Wang and Liu, 2016)**

**Chinese name:** 版纳壁虎 ; Chinese alias: 版纳伞虎

**English name:** Banna Parachute Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is SYSr001242 from Manheke Village (22°7'37.46" N, 100°54'5.71" E), Mengyang Town, Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Mengyang Town, Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province [Wang *et al.*, 2016b])

**4.3 Genus *Hemiphyllodactylus* Bleeker, 1860**

**Chinese name:** 半叶趾虎属

**Type species:** *Hemiphyllodactylus typus* Bleeker, 1860

***Hemiphyllodactylus changningensis* Guo, Zhou, Yan and Li, 2015**

**Chinese name:** 昌宁半叶趾虎

**English name:** Changning Slender Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is NJNUH (Nanjing Normal University herpetology) 00315 from the vicinity of Changning County (24°49'13.44"N, 99°36'31.83" E), Yunnan Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Changning County and Longyang District of Baoshan, Yunnan Province [Guo *et al.*, 2015])

***Hemiphyllodactylus dupanglingensis* Zhang, Qian, Jiang, Cai, Deng and Yang, 2020**

**Chinese name:** 都庞岭半叶趾虎

**English name:** Dupangling Slender Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is NJNU 78999 from Dupangling National Nature Reserve (25°34'23.23" N, 111°23'21" E; 437 m elevation) Hunan Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Dupangling National

Nature Reserve of Hunan [Zhang *et al.*, 2020])

***Hemiphyllodactylus dushanensis* (Zhou and Liu, 1981)**

**Chinese name:** 独山半叶趾虎

**English name:** Dushan Slender Gecko, Dushan Gypsy Gecko, Dushan Dwarf Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is NJNU 78999 from the vicinity of Dushan Junior High School in Dushan County, Guizhou Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Dushan County of Guizhou [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Xinyi County and Xinkai County of Guangdong [Li *et al.*, 2011])

***Hemiphyllodactylus hongkongensis* Sung, Lee, Ng, Zhang and Yang, 2018**

**Chinese name:** 香港半叶趾虎

**English name:** Hong Kong Slender Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is SYSr001735 from Aberdeen Country Park, Hong Kong (22°15'30.6" N, 114°9'41.4" E), China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Hong Kong [Sung *et al.*, 2018])

***Hemiphyllodactylus huishuiensis* Yan, Lin, Guo, Li and Zhou, 2016**

**Chinese name:** 惠水半叶趾虎

**English name:** Huishui Slender Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is NJNUh00851 from the vicinity of Huishui County (26°08'21.6" N, 106°39'43.2" E), Guizhou Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Huishui County and Guiyang City of Guizhou [Yan *et al.*, 2016])

***Hemiphyllodactylus jinpingensis* (Zhou and Liu, 1981)**

**Chinese name:** 金平半叶趾虎

**English name:** Jinping Slender Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is NJNU78849 from vicinity of No.1 High School in Jinping County, Yunnan Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Yunnan, Guizhou, Guangxi [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Hemiphyllodactylus longlingensis* (Zhou and Liu, 1981)**

**Chinese name:** 龙陵半叶趾虎

**English name:** Longling Slender Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is NJNU79003 from the vicinity of Longling High School in Longling County, Yunnan Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (west part of Yunnan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Hemiphyllodactylus typus* Bleeker, 1860**

**Chinese name:** 半叶趾虎

**English name:** Indopacific Slender Gecko, (Indopacific) Tree Gecko, Common Dwarf Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BMNH1946.8.30.83,



and the type locality is “Goenong Parong (Java)” (=Gunung Parang, West-Java) (Wermuth, 1965).

**Distribution:** China (low altitude area of southern and eastern Taiwan [Hsiang *et al.*, 2009])

#### ***Hemiphyllodactylus yunnanensis* (Boulenger, 1903)**

**Chinese name:** 云南半叶趾虎

**English name:** Yunnan Slender Gecko, Asian Slender Gecko, Yunnan Dwarf Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BMNH 1904.1.26.1, and the type locality is Yunnan Fu (= Kunming), Yunnan Province, China.

**Distribution:** China (Central and northern Yunnan [Shi *et al.*, 2011b])

**Note:** The Hunan population of *H. yunnanensis* (Deng *et al.*, 1998; Shen *et al.*, 2014) was considered a new species (*H. dupanglingensis*) (Zhang *et al.*, 2020). The Zayü population (Shi *et al.*, 2011b) was treated as a new species, *H. zayuensis* (Jiang *et al.* in Che *et al.*, 2020: 439)

#### ***Hemiphyllodactylus zayuensis* Jiang, Wang and Che, 2020**

**Chinese name:** 察隅半叶趾虎

**English name:** Zayü Slender Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype KIZ014060 from Lower Zayü Town, Zayü County, Tibet, 28°35'24.1" N, 97°05'24" E, 1518 m).

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Zayü County of Tibet [Che *et al.*, 2020])

#### **4.4 Genus *Gehyra* Gray, 1834**

**Chinese name:** 截趾虎属

**Type species:** *Gehyra Pacifica* Gray, 1834 (= *Gehyra oceanica*)

#### ***Gehyra mutilata* (Wiegmann, 1834)**

**Chinese name:** 截趾虎

**English name:** Stump-toed Gecko, Common Four-clawed Gecko, Stump-tailed Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is ZMB 370A (designated by Bauer and Günther 1991), and the type locality is Manila (Philippines).

**Distribution:** China (Taiwan, Yunnan, Hainan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Hong Kong [Liu, 2000], Guangdong [Li *et al.*, 2011])

#### **4.5 Genus *Alsophylax* Fitzinger, 1843**

**Chinese name:** 漠虎属

**Type species:** *Lacerta pipiens* Pallas, 1827 (= *Alsophylax pipiens*)

#### ***Alsophylax pipiens* (Pallas, 1827)**

**Chinese name:** 隐耳漠虎

**English name:** Caspian Even-fingered Gecko, Squeaky Pygmy Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Syntype is MCZ R-7128, and the type locality is Mt. Bol'shoi Bogdo, Caspian Desert, north of Astrakhan, Russia (*vide* Ananjeva *et al.*, 2006).

**Distribution:** China (Gansu, Xinjiang, Ningxia, Inner

Mongolia [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

#### ***Alsophylax przewalskii* Strauch, 1887**

**Chinese name:** 新疆漠虎

**English name:** Przewalski's Pygmy Gecko, Xinjiang Even-fingered Gecko, Xinjiang Pygmy Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is ZISP (also as ZIL) 5144 (*vide* Szczerbak and Golubev, 1996), and the type locality was restricted to the lower Tarim River (Unterer Tarim-Fluss), Xinjiang, China (*vide* Wermuth, 1965: 6).

**Distribution:** Only found in China (southern Xinjiang [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Gansu [Lin *et al.*, 2010])

**Note:** In terms of the authorship and date of species descriptions, for *Alsophylax*, in accordance with Art. 23.9 of the 'Code' (ICZN, 1999), *Al. przewalskii* Strauch, 1887, was declared a *nomen protetctum*, with priority over the *nomen blatum* *Gymnodactylus microtis* Blanford, 1875.

#### **4.6 Genus *Cyrtodactylus* Gray, 1827**

**Chinese name:** 裸趾虎属

**Type species:** *Cyrtodactylus battalensis* Khan, 1993

#### ***Cyrtodactylus cayuensis* (Li, 2007)**

**Chinese name:** 察隅裸趾虎

**English name:** Zayü (Cayu) Bent-toed Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is SYNU046 III 0286 form Xiacayu town (28°30'N, 97°01'E), Zayü County of Xizang (= Tibet), China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Zayü County of Tibet [Li, 2007; Li *et al.*, 2010])

**Note:** *Cyrtodactylu khasiensis cayuensis* was recommended as a valid species based on geography and morphology (Agarwal *et al.*, 2018).

#### ***Cyrtodactylus khasiensis* (Jerdon, 1870)**

**Chinese name:** 卡西裸趾虎

**English name:** Khasi Hills Bent-toed Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is BMNH 1906.8.10.4 from the type locality “Khasi Hills”, Meghalaya state, India (designated by Agarwal *et al.*, 2018).

**Distribution:** China (Médog County of Tibet [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Longchuan County of Yunnan [Yang and Rao, 2008])

**Note:** Two subspecies of *Cy. Khasiensis* were found in China, i.e., *Cy. K. khasiensis* and *Cy. K. cayuensis* (Li *et al.*, 2010). The Zayü population was the only definite group of *Cy. K. cayuensis* and was considered a valid species, *Cy. Cayuensis* (Agarwal *et al.*, 2018). The other populations, Médog and Longchuan, are known as *Cy. K. khasiensis* (Yang and Rao, 2008; Li *et al.*, 2010), which has not been explicitly negated, although Agarwal *et al.* (2018) stated that “this species is known with certainty only from the vicinity of Sohra, ..., Northeast India”. Therefore, we keep *Cy. Khasiensis* in our list temporarily.

#### ***Cyrtodactylus tibetanus* (Boulenger, 1905)**

**Chinese name:** 西藏裸趾虎

**English name:** Tibetan Thin-toed Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BMNH 1905.2.8.5 RR (and possibly additional specimens) (*via* Uetz *et al.*, 2020), and the type locality is Chaksam Ferry (now near Daga Townships), Qüxü (= Qushui County), Tibet, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Lhasa and Nyingchi of Tibet [Li *et al.*, 2010])

***Cyrtodactylus wayakonei* Nguyen, Kingsada, Rösler, Auer and Ziegler, 2010**

**Chinese name:** 瓦氏裸趾虎

**English name:** Wayakone's Bent-toed Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is IEBR A.2010.01 from Kao Rao Cave (20°43.516'N, 101°09.239'E), near Ban Nam Eng, Vieng Phoukha District, Luang Nam Tha Province, northern Laos.

**Distribution:** China (Mengla County of Yunnan [Yuan and Rao, 2011])

***Cyrtodactylus zhaermii* Shi and Zhao, 2010**

**Chinese name:** 赵氏裸趾虎

**English name:** Zhaermi's Bent-toed Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is CIB 97979 (previously X-08900) from Nyemo County (29°21' N, 90°10' E), Xizang (=Tibet) Autonomous Region, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Nyemo County of Tibet [Shi and Zhao, 2010])

#### 4.7 Genus *Hemidactylus* Oken, 1817

**Chinese name:** 蜥虎属

**Type species:** *Gecko tuberculatus* Dauding, 1802 (= *Hemidactylus mabouia*)

**Note:** Authorship of this genus is sometimes attributed to G. Cuvier ("1817" [1816]), but he used the form "*Hemidactyles*", which is a vernacular rather than a Latin form and, thus, unavailable under the "Code". Oken (1817) was the first to use a Latinized form, based on Cuvier's name, by listing the abbreviation "*Hemidact.*" In a list of gecko genera beginning with *Thecadactylus* (*fide* Zhao and Adler, 1993). Other systems have credited Grey, 1825, without explanation (GBIF Secretariat, 2019).

***Hemidactylus aquilonius* McMahan and Zug, 2007**

**Chinese name:** 緬北蜥虎

**English name:** Northern Myanmar House Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is CAS 233019 from He Pu village (25°6'14" N, 96°21'55" E, Mohnyin township) Kachin state, Myanmar.

**Distribution:** China (Zhenkang County of Yunnan [McMahan and Zug, 2007])

***Hemidactylus bowringii* (Gray, 1845)**

**Chinese name:** 原尾蜥虎 ; Chinese alias: 无疣蜥虎

**English name:** Sikkimese Dark-Spotted Gecko, Bowring's or Asian Smooth Gecko, Oriental Leaf-toed Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is BMNH 2007.1 (designated by McMahan and Zug, 2007), and the type locality was restricted to Hong Kong or vicinity by Smith (1935).

**Distribution:** China (Sichuan, Taiwan, Fujian, Guangdong, Hainan, Guangxi, Yunnan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Hong Kong [Liu, 2000], Macao [Ge *et al.*, 2018])

***Hemidactylus frenatus* Duméril and Bibron, 1836**

**Chinese name:** 疣尾蜥虎 ; Chinese alias: 疣尾蜥虎

**English name:** Common House Gecko, South Asian House Gecko, Tubercled-tail House Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is MNHN-RA 5135A (1344) (designated by Wells and Wellington, 1985), and the type locality is Java (designated by Loveridge, 1947).

**Distribution:** China (Taiwan, Guangdong, Hainan, Yunnan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Guangxi [Zhou *et al.*, 2003])

***Hemidactylus garnotii* Duméril and Bibron, 1836**

**Chinese name:** 锯尾蜥虎

**English name:** Indo-Pacific Gecko, Garnot's House Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are MNHN 2318, 2318A, and the type locality is "Île de Taiti" (= Tahiti, French Polynesia) (*fide* Uetz *et al.*, 2020).

**Distribution:** China (Macao [Ge *et al.*, 2018], Guangdong [Yang *et al.*, 2011], Guangxi [Jiang *et al.*, 2006], Hainan [Shi *et al.*, 2011a], Hong Kong [Liu, 2000], Yunnan [Yang and Rao, 2008])

***Hemidactylus platyurus* (Schneider, 1792)**

**Chinese name:** 宽尾蜥虎 ; Chinese aliases: 蜥虎, 蜥尾蜥虎

**English name:** Flat-tailed House Gecko, Frilled House Gecko, Asian House Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Type lost (Amarasinghe *et al.*, 2009); no type-locality given (*fide* Stejneger, 1907)

**Distribution:** China (southern Tibet, southern Guangdong [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**Note:** This species was first described in 1792, not in a reprint in 1797 (Schneider, 1792, 1797). The distribution record in Taiwan was an error (Hsiang *et al.*, 2009).

***Hemidactylus stejnegeri* Ota and Hikida, 1989**

**Chinese name:** 史氏蜥虎 ; Chinese aliases: 史丹吉氏蜥虎, 台湾蜥虎

**English name:** Stejneger's House Gecko, Stejneger's Leaf-toed Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is OMNH R2351 from Hongye, Hualien, Taiwan, China.

**Distribution:** China (Taiwan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

#### 4.9 Genus *Cyrtopodion* Fitzinger, 1843

**Chinese name:** 弯脚虎属

**Type species:** *Stenodactylus scaber* Heyden, 1827 (= *Cyrtopodion scabrum*)

**Note:** According to Bayesian phylogenetic analysis, *Cyrtopodion medogensense* is considered a member of *Altiphylax* (Che

*et al.*, 2020). However, *Altiphylax* is not a monophyletic group, and the analysis lacked molecular data for *Altiphylax tokobajevi*, which is the type species of this genus (Che *et al.*, 2020). Thus, in support of Zhao *et al.* (1999) and Cai *et al.* (2015), we temporarily keep this genus as *Cyrtopodion sensu lato* and keep *Cy. Medogense* in this genus to avoid further confusion.

#### ***Cyrtopodion medogense* (Zhao and Li, 1987)**

**Chinese name:** 墨脱弯脚虎

**English name:** Médog Thin-toed Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is CIB 000193 (previously T8380188) from Kabu, Médog County, Xizang (= Tibet) Autonomous Region, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Nyingchi of Tibet [Li *et al.*, 2010; Che *et al.*, 2020])

#### **4.8 Genus *Tenuidactylus* Szczerbak and Golubev, 1984**

**Chinese name:** 细趾虎属

**Type species:** *Cymnodactylus caspius* Eichwald, 1831(=*Tenuidactylus caspius*)

**Note:** Szczerbak sometimes was spelled as Shcherbak.

#### ***Tenuidactylus dadunensis* (Shi and Zhao, 2011)**

**Chinese name:** 大敦细趾虎; Chinese alias: 大敦弯脚虎

**English name:** Dadun Thin-toed Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is CIB 97954 (previously XND06070) from Dadun (42°52'56.71" N, 88°55'44.47" E), a town between Toksun County and Turpan City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Turpan Depression in Xinjiang [(Shi and Zhao, 2011)])

#### ***Tenuidactylus elongatus* (Blanford, 1875)**

**Chinese name:** 长细趾虎; Chinese alias: 长弯脚虎

**English name:** Kashghar Thin-toed Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are ZSI 4208, ZSI 5848–49, 585, and the type locality is Yengisar County (= Yangihissar), Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China.

**Distribution:** China (Inner Mongolia, Gansu, Xinjiang [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

#### **4.10 Genus *Mediodactylus* Szczerbak and Golubev, 1977**

**Chinese name:** 中趾虎属

**Type species:** *Gymnodactylus kotschy* Steindachner, 1870 (= *Mediodactylus kotschy*)

**Note:** The (sub)genus *Mediodactylus* was first described by Szczerbak and Golubev in 1977, not by Steindachner in 1870. Steindachner (1870: 329) described *Gy. Kotschy* for the first time.

#### ***Mediodactylus russowii* (Strauch, 1887)**

**Chinese name:** 灰中趾虎; Chinese alias: 灰弯脚虎

**English name:** Grey Thin-toed Gecko, Russow's Bent-toed Gecko, Transcaspien Bent-Toed Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is ZIL 3658 (designated by Szczerbak and Golubev 1986: 167), and the type locality is restricted to Novo-Alexandrovskoye by Mertens and Wermuth

(1960: 78), the ruins of the old fortress of Novo-Alexandrovskoye, situated 30 km to the east (Szczerbak and Golubev, 1996).

**Distribution:** China (Xinjiang [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

#### **5 Family Scincidae Oppel, 1811**

**Chinese name:** 石龙子科

**Type genus:** *Scincus* Laurenti, 1768

#### **5.1 Genus *Plestiodon* Duméril and Bibron, 1839**

**Chinese name:** 多齿石龙子属; Chinese aliases: 蓝尾石龙子属, 石龙子属

**Type species:** *Plestiodon quinquelineatum* Duméril and Bibron, 1839 (= *Plestiodon lynxe* [Wiegmann, 1834])

#### ***Plestiodon capito* (Bocourt, 1879)**

**Chinese name:** 黄纹石龙子

**English name:** Gail's Eyelid Skink, Yellow striped skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is MNHN-RA 5531, and the type locality was restricted in North China (Smith *et al.*, 1975)

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Beijing, Hebei, Liaoning, Hubei, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Guizhou [Gong *et al.*, 2012], Henan [Zhang *et al.*, 2012], Inner Mongolia [Guo, 2002], Tianjin [Li *et al.*, 1986])

**Note:** Bocourt's type of this species probably have originated in North China not "Côte orientale des Etats-Unis" (Smith *et al.*, 1975; Zhao and Adler, 1993)

#### ***Plestiodon chinensis* (Gray, 1838)**

**Chinese name:** 中国石龙子

**English name:** Chinese Blue-tailed Skink, Chinese Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BMNH xv.54a, but said to be unknown by Sang *et al.* 2009, and the type locality is China.

**Distribution:** China (Chongqing, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Taiwan, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Hong Kong, Hainan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Macao [Ge *et al.*, 2018], Shandong [Jia and Lu, 1997], Guangxi [Zhang *et al.*, 1995], Liaoning [Li, 2000])

#### ***Plestiodon elegans* (Boulenger, 1887)**

**Chinese name:** 蓝尾石龙子

**English name:** Shanghai Elegant Skink, Elegant Skink

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are BMNH 54.2.10.1-4, BMNH 58.10.19.132-133, BMNH 59.12.20.5-6, BMNH 70.1.14.14-17, BMNH 74.1.16.72, BMNH 74.1.16.74, BMNH 80.2.17.6 and BMNH 86.12.8.2-5 from East China.

**Distribution:** China (Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Taiwan, Henan, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Guangxi, Guangdong, Hong Kong, Sichuan, Chongqing, Guizhou, Yunnan, Shaanxi [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Hebei [Wu *et al.*, 1997], Shandong [Jia and Lu, 1997], Shanxi [Fan *et al.*, 1997])

#### ***Plestiodon leucostictus* (Hikida, 1988)**

**Chinese name:** 白斑石龙子

**English name:** White-Spotted Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is OMNH R 2811 from

Lutao Island (= Green Island) of Taiwan, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (eastern Taiwan [Kurita *et al.*, 2017b])

***Plestiodon liui* (Hikida and Zhao, 1989)**

**Chinese name:** 刘氏石龙子

**English name:** Liu's Skink, Hikida's Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is CAS 64956 from Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Wuchang District of Hubei [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Tongbai County of Henan [Cai *et al.*, 2019])

**Note:** The distribution in Nanao of Guangdong (Li *et al.*, 2011) was an error, the morphological characteristics and pictures of the specimen are different from *Pl. liui*.

***Plestiodon popei* (Hikida, 1989)**

**Chinese name:** 崇安石龙子

**English name:** Pope's Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is AMNH 34835, and the type locality is Chong'an (= Wuyishan) County, Fukien (= Fujian), China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Wuyishan County of Fujian [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Plestiodon quadrilineatus* Blyth, 1853**

**Chinese name:** 四线石龙子

**English name:** Hong Kong Skink, Four-striped Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is ZSI 2360, and the type locality is Hong Kong, China.

**Distribution:** China (Guangdong, Hong Kong, Hainan, Guangxi [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Macao [Ge *et al.*, 2018])

***Plestiodon takarai* Kurita, Ota and Hikida, 2017**

**Chinese name:** 钓鱼岛石龙子

**English name:** Diaoyu Dao Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is KUZ R32170 from Beixiao Dao, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Diaoyu Dao and its affiliated islands of Taiwan [Kurita *et al.*, 2017a])

***Plestiodon tamdaoensis* (Bourret, 1937)**

**Chinese name:** 越南石龙子

**English name:** Vietnam Skink

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are MNHN-RA 1948.0065 and MNHN-RA 1948.0066 from Tamdao, Vinh Phu Province, Vietnam.

**Distribution:** China (Hong Kong [Hikida *et al.*, 2001])

***Plestiodon tunganus* (Stejneger, 1924)**

**Chinese name:** 大渡石龙子

**English name:** Tung River Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is USNM 66736 from Luting Kiao (= Luding bridge), crosses Tung River (= Dadu River), Western Szechwan (= Sichuan) Province, China

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Luding County,

Wenchuan County, Li County and Leshan of Sichuan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**5.2 Genus *Ateuchosaurus* Gray, 1845**

**Chinese name:** 光蜥属

**Type species:** *Ateuchosaurus chinensis* Gray, 1845

***Ateuchosaurus chinensis* Gray, 1845**

**Chinese name:** 中国光蜥; Chinese alias: 光蜥

**English name:** Chinese Short-legged Skink, Chinese Forest Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BMNH 1946.8.15.69 (formerly xv.89a), and the type locality is China.

**Distribution:** China (Fujian, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Hainan, Guangxi, Guizhou [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Macao [Ge *et al.*, 2018], Hong Kong [Liu, 2000])

**5.3 Genus *Asymblepharus* Eremtschenko and Szczerbak, 1980**

**Chinese name:** 裂睑蜥属

**Type species:** *Ablepharus alaicus* Elpatjevsky, 1901 (= *Asymblepharus alaicus*)

**Note:** Recently, molecular phylogenetics revealed a polyphyletic relationship between *Asymblepharus* and *Ablepharus*, suggesting that *Asymblepharus* was synonymized with *Ablepharus* (Pyron *et al.*, 2013; Che *et al.*, 2020). Considering the lack of comprehensive studies of these two genera involving molecular and morphological data, we currently recognize *Asymblepharus* as a valid genus.

***Asymblepharus alaicus* (Elpatjevsky, 1901)**

**Chinese name:** 阿赖山裂睑蜥; Chinese alias: 阿赖山泛蜥

**English name:** Alai Ground Skink

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is ZMMU Re-2248 from Kyrgyzstan "Pamir" (Eremchenko, 1983).

**Distribution:** China (Tianshan Range of Xinjiang [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Asymblepharus himalayanus* (Günther, 1864)**

**Chinese name:** 喜山裂睑蜥; Chinese alias: 喜山滑蜥

**English name:** Himalaya Ground Skink

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are BMNH 1946.8.16.24; 1946.6.17.62; 1946.8.19.71 from Kashmir, Garhwal, Simla, Himalayas.

**Distribution:** China (Burang County of Tibet [Che *et al.*, 2020], ect.)

***Asymblepharus ladacensis* (Günther, 1864)**

**Chinese name:** 拉达克裂睑蜥; Chinese alias: 拉达克滑蜥

**English name:** Ladak Ground Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BMNH 1946.8.16.28 from "Ladak (Tibet)" (Günther, 1864: 88).

**Distribution:** China (Zanda County in Tibet [Che *et al.*, 2020])

***Asymblepharus medongensis* Jiang, Wu, Guo, Li and Che, 2020**

**Chinese name:** 墨脱裂脸蜥; Chinese alias: 墨脱滑蜥

**English name:** Mêdog Ground Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is KIZ011087 from Maniweng Village (29.2667N, 95.1667E, 850M), Beibeng Town, Mêdog County in Tibet, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Mêdog County in Tibet [Che *et al.*, 2020])

***Asymblepharus nyingchiensis* Jiang, Wu, Wang, Ding and Che, 2020**

**Chinese name:** 林芝裂脸蜥

**English name:** Nyingchi Ground Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is KIZ06682 from 80 K (29°39'18" N, 95°29'24" E 2720 m), Mêdog County in Tibet, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Mêdog County and Bayi District in Tibet [Che *et al.*, 2020])

***Asymblepharus sikimensis* (Blyth, 1854)**

**Chinese name:** 锡金裂脸蜥; Chinese alias: 锡金滑蜥

**English name:** Sikkim Ground Skink

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are ZSI 2501–05 from “Sikim”.

**Distribution:** China (Gyirong County and Nyalam County in Tibet [Che *et al.*, 2020], *ect.*)

**Note:** Pyron *et al.* (2013) implicated that this species belongs to genus *Scincella*. More studies are needed to test its systematic status. To avoid further confusion, we temporarily keep it as a *Asymblepharus* species.

**5.4 Genus *Tropidophorus* Duméril and Bibron, 1839**

**Chinese name:** 棱蜥属

**Type species:** *Tropidophorus cocincinensis* Duméril and Bibron, 1839

***Tropidophorus berdmorei* (Blyth, 1853)**

**Chinese name:** 缅甸棱蜥

**English name:** Berdmore's Water Skink

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are ZSI 2270-72 (*vide* Smith 1923); the type locality is “Mergui” (Myanmar).

**Distribution:** China (Yunnan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Tropidophorus guangxiensis* Wen, 1992**

**Chinese name:** 广西棱蜥

**English name:** Guangxi Water Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is GMC (Guangxi Medical College) 85-032 from Mt. Daming (not Darning), Wuming County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China; 1240 m elevation (23°23' N 108°30' E).

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Guangxi [Zhao *et al.*, 1999] and Xuefeng Mountain range of Hunan [Guo *et al.*, 2010a])

***Tropidophorus hainanus* Smith, 1923**

**Chinese name:** 海南棱蜥

**English name:** Hainan Water Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BMNH 1946.8.9.10 (formerly 1924.5.22.8; Smith's collection number 6997) from “Ang Mao, near Five Finger Mt, Hainan”, 600 m elevation.

**Distribution:** China (Hainan, Guangxi [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Jiangxi [Zhong and Wu, 1981], Guizhou [Zhang *et al.*, 2012], Hunan [Fei *et al.*, 2010], Guangdong [Rao *et al.*, 2011])

***Tropidophorus sinicus* Boettger, 1886**

**Chinese name:** 中国棱蜥

**English name:** Chinese Water Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is SMF 15750 (6362, 2a in Boettger, 1893) from Deng-u. Shan (Dinghu Mountain), Canton (Guangdong) Province, China.

**Distribution:** China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Hong Kong [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Jiangxi [Zhong, 2004], Guizhou [Bo Cai's field collection in 2019, field number Hu01])

**5.5 Genus *Sphenomorphus* Fitzinger, 1843**

**Chinese name:** 蜓蜥属

**Type species:** *Gongylus (Lygosoma) melanopogon* Duméril and Bibron, 1839 (= *Sphenomorphus melanopogon*)

**Note:** Fitzinger 1842 designated *Sp. Mülleri* as type species (*vide* Uetz *et al.*, 2020; see also Schmidtler, 2013).

***Sphenomorphus courcyanum* (Annandale, 1912)**

**Chinese name:** 墨脱蜓蜥

**English name:** Mêdog Forest Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is ZSI 16900 from Rotung, N Assam.

**Distribution:** China (Mêdog County of Tibet [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Sphenomorphus incognitus* (Thompson, 1912)**

**Chinese name:** 股鳞蜓蜥

**English name:** Brown Forest Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is CAS 18700 from Koshun(=Hengchun), Taiwan, China.

**Distribution:** China (Fujian, Taiwan, Hubei, Hainan, Guangxi, Yunnan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Zhejiang, Jiangxi [Chen *et al.*, 2017], Anhui [Tang and Huang, 2014], Hunan [Deng and Ye, 1996], Guangdong [Li *et al.*, 2011])

**Note:** The first paper with a description of *Sphenomorphus incognitus* is Thompson's, which was apparently published a month earlier than van Denburgh's (*vide* Zhao and Adler, 1993)

***Sphenomorphus indicus* (Gray, 1853)**

**Chinese name:** 铜蜓蜥

**English name:** Indian Forest Skink, Himalayan Forest Skink

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are BMNH 1946.8.15.49 and BMNH 1946.8.19.27, but declared unknown (*vide* Nguyen *et al.*, 2009), and the type locality is Sikkim, Himalayas.

**Distribution:** China (Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Taiwan, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Henan, Hong Kong, Guangxi, Sichuan, Guizhou, Chongqing, Yunnan,

southern Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu, Shanghai [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Hainan [Shi *et al.*, 2011a], Shanxi [Zhang, 2019]

***Sphenomorphus maculatus* (Blyth, 1853)**

**Chinese name:** 斑蜓蜥

**English name:** Spotted Forest Skink, Maculated Forest Skink

**Type and type locality:** Type was lost, being ZSI (*vide* Smith, 1935), and the type locality is Assam.

**Distribution:** China (Yunnan, southern Tibet [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**Note:** The records in Guangdong and Guangxi (Yang *et al.*, 2009) were the misidentification of *Sp. incognitus* (Wang and Liu, 2014).

***Sphenomorphus taiwanensis* Chen and Lue, 1987**

**Chinese name:** 台湾蜓蜥

**English name:** Taiwan Forest Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is NTNUB (given as TNUB) 148801 from Mt. Hohuan, Taiwan, 3200 m elevation (24°8'27"N, 121°16'40"E).

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Taiwan [Hsiang *et al.*, 2009])

***Sphenomorphus tonkinensis* Nguyen, Schmitz, Nguyen, Orlov, Böhme and Ziegler, 2011**

**Chinese name:** 北部湾蜓蜥

**English name:** Tonkin Forest Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is IEBR A.0730 from Cat Ba National Park, Cat Ba Island, Hai Phong (20°47.610' N, 106°59.462' E, 100 m elevation).

**Distribution:** China (Jiangxi, Guangxi, Guangdong, Hainan [Wang *et al.*, 2013b; Qian *et al.*, 2013])

**5.6 Genus *Scincella* Mittleman, 1950**

**Chinese name:** 滑蜥属

**Type species:** *Scincus lateralis* Say, 1822 (= *Scincella lateralis*)

***Scincella barbouri* (Stejneger, 1925)**

**Chinese name:** 昆明滑蜥

**English name:** Barbour's Smooth Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is MCZ 7261 from Yunnan Fu (= Kunming), Yunnan Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Kunming and Wuding County of Yunnan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Scincella doriae* (Boulenger, 1887)**

**Chinese name:** 长肢滑蜥

**English name:** Doria's Smooth Skink

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are MNH 89.3.25.26-27, MSNG 6638 from Kakhien Hills and Bhamò, Myanmar.

**Distribution:** China (Yunnan, Sichuan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Guangxi [Wang *et al.*, 2018a], Médog County in Tibet [Che *et al.*, 2020])

***Scincella formosensis* (van Denburgh, 1912)**

**Chinese name:** 台湾滑蜥

**English name:** Van Denburgh's Ground Skink, Taiwan Smooth Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is CAS 25026 from Kanchirei, Taiwan Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Taiwan [Hsiang *et al.*, 2009])

***Scincella huanrenensis* Zhao and Huang, 1982**

**Chinese name:** 桓仁滑蜥

**English name:** Huanren Smooth Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is DMNH 810045 from Huanren, Liaoning Province, China.

**Distribution:** China (Liaoning [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Scincella modesta* (Günther, 1864)**

**Chinese name:** 宁波滑蜥

**English name:** Modest Smooth Skink

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are BMNH 1946.8.16.75-76 from Ningpo (= Ningbo), Zhejiang Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Hebei, Liaoning, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Hubei, Hunan, Sichuan, Chongqing, Tianjin [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Beijing [Ma *et al.*, 2012; Bo Cai's field collection in 2020, field number CB20201001], Hainan, Henan [Zhao *et al.*, 2014], Jiangxi [Zhong, 2004], Shandong [Yan, 2000], Guangxi, Guangdong and Hong Kong [In doubt])

***Scincella monticola* (Schmidt, 1925)**

**Chinese name:** 山滑蜥

**English name:** Mountainous Smooth skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is AMNH 20998 from Snow Mountain Village, Likiang (= Lijiang), Yunnan Province, China.

**Distribution:** China (Sichuan, Yunnan, Shaanxi [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Scincella potanini* (Günther, 1896)**

**Chinese name:** 康定滑蜥

**English name:** Potanin's Smooth skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is ZISP 8576 (probably lost, *vide* Uetz *et al.*, 2020) from "town of Ta-t sien-lu" (= Lucheng Town of Kangding County), Sichuan Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Sichuan, Gansu [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**Note:** The report in Guizhou (Yuan *et al.*, 2009) is probably an error. The specimens are needed to be reexamined.

***Scincella przewalskii* (Bedriaga, 1912)**

**Chinese name:** 西域滑蜥

**English name:** Przewalski's Smooth Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is ZISP (ZIL) 7073 from Mt. Dschachar, on the upper Chuanche (probably Bailong Jiang), Gansu Province, China (*vide* Zhao and Adler, 1993)

**Distribution:** Only found in China (upper Chuanche [probably Bailong Jiang] of Gansu [Zhao and Adler, 1993])

**Note:** The Dschachar Mountains probably refer to Die Mountain (迭山), which is located on the upper end of the Bai-Long River (白龙江). “Dschachar” and “Chuanche” may be pronounced in the Khams Tibetan Zhouqu dialects.

***Scincella reevesii* (Gray, 1838)**

**Chinese name:** 南滑蜥

**English name:** Reeves' Smooth Skink

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes is BMNH 1946.8.16.37-38 (formerly xv.9a-b) from China.

**Distribution:** China (Guangdong, Hong Kong, Hainan, Guangxi, Sichuan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Macao [Zhao and Liang, 1999])

**Note:** The geography of its core distributions is quite different from Shanxi. The reports of Shanxi (Fan *et al.*, 1997; Zhang, 2019) probably are errors, which lack morphology or molecular data; and if the specimen existed, it needed to be reexamined.

***Scincella schmidti* (Barbour, 1927)**

**Chinese name:** 瓦山滑蜥

**English name:** Schmidt's Smooth Skink, Schmidt's Ground Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is MCZ 7966 from Mt. Washan (= Dawa Shan), W. Szechwan (= Western Sichuan), China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Washan Mountain range of Sichuan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**Note:** The type locality of *Scincella schmidti* confused Dr. Ermi Zhao, who was “not sure if it referred to Dawa Shan (alternative name: Wa Shan) in Jinkouhe District or Wa Shan (alternative name: Wawu Shan) in Hongya County and Yingjing County” (Zhao, 2003:117). In historical references, the locations and landforms of Wawu Shan and Wa Shan were described in detail by Ernest H. Wilson (1913), who is the director of the expedition sent out by the Arnold Arboretum and the associate of Walter R. Zappey, who collected the holotype of this species. From Ernest H. Wilson's book, we can verify that the type locality of *Sc. schmidti* is “Dawa shan (Wa Shan) Mountain” in Jinkouhe District, not “Wawu Shan (Wa-wu Shan)”.

***Scincella tsinlingensis* (Hu and Zhao, 1966)**

**Chinese name:** 秦岭滑蜥

**English name:** Tsinling Smooth Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is CIB007223 (previously 627039) from Lao-hsien-cheng (= Lao-xian-cheng), Chouchih Hsien (Zhouzhi County), Shensi (= Shaanxi).

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Sichuan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Shanxi [Fan *et al.*, 1997], eastern Qinghai [Northwest Institute of Plateau Biology, 1989])

**5.7 Genus *Eutropis* Fitzinger, 1843**

**Chinese name:** 亚洲南蜥属

**Type species:** *Scincus multifasciatus* (= *Eutropis multifasciata*)

***Eutropis cumingi* (Brown and Alcalá, 1980)**

**Chinese name:** 库氏南蜥

**English name:** Cuming's Mabuya

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is CAS 15473 from San Felipe, Zambales Province, southern Luzon Island.

**Distribution:** China (Lanyu Island of Taiwan [Hsiang *et al.*, 2009])

***Eutropis longicaudata* (Hallowell, 1857)**

**Chinese name:** 长尾南蜥

**English name:** Long-tailed Mabuya, Long-tailed Sun Skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is ANSP 9541 from Bangkok, Siam [= Thailand].

**Distribution:** China (Taiwan, Guangdong, Hong Kong, Hainan, Yunnan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Guangxi [Xiang Ji's unpublished data])

***Eutropis multicarinata* (Gray, 1845)**

**Chinese name:** 多棱南蜥

**English name:** Multi-keeled Mabuya

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are BMNH 1946.8.15.13-15 (formerly xv.94a-c) from Subic Bay area, Luzon Island, Philippines.

**Distribution:** China (Lanyu Island of Taiwan [Hsiang *et al.*, 2009])

***Eutropis multifasciata* (Kuhl, 1820)**

**Chinese name:** 多线南蜥

**English name:** East Indian Brown Mabuya, Many-lined Sun Skink, Common Sun Skink, Java Skink

**Type and type locality:** Neotype is MZB 11912 (designated by Amarasinghe *et al.* 2018). Type locality is not given; Java (designated by Mertens, 1930, *vide* Manthey and Grossmann, 1997); neotype locality: Jalan Tanah, trail from Cilitung to the Pulosari Waterfall, Pandeglang, Banten (previously West Java), Indonesia, 525 m (6.32756°S, 105.95988°E; datum WGS84).

**Distribution:** China (Guangdong, Hainan, Yunnan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], introduced to Taiwan [Lee *et al.*, 2019])

**5.8 Genus *Ablepharus* Fitzinger, 1824**

**Chinese name:** 泛蜥属

**Type species:** *Ablepharus pannonicus* Fitzinger, 1824

***Ablepharus deserti* Strauch, 1868**

**Chinese name:** 沙地泛蜥

**English name:** Desert Lidless Skink

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is ZISP 569, female (designated by Eremchenko and Szczerbak, 1986), and the type locality is “auf den Sandhügeln des Ustjurt ... bei Akmetsetch” [= Kyzylorda, Kazakhstan].

**Distribution:** China (Qapqal Xibe Autonomous County [Shi *et al.*, 2006] and Nilka County [Xiangguang GUO's field data] in Xinjiang).

### 5.9 Genus *Lygosoma* Hardwicke and Gray, 1828

**Chinese name:** 蜥蜴属

**Type species:** *Anguis quadrupes* Linnaeus, 1766 (= *Lygosoma quadrupes*)

**Note:** The relationships in *Lygosoma sensu lato* are more complex. Freitas *et al.* (2019) revised the taxonomy by restricting *Lygosoma* to Southeast Asia, resurrecting the genus *Riopa* for a clade of Indian and Southeast Asian species, expanding the genus *Mochlus* to include all African species of *Lepidothyris* and describing a new genus, *Subdoluseps*, in Southeast Asia. Similar to traditional morphological approaches, multivariate approaches have largely failed to differentiate clades in *Lygosoma sensu lato* (Freitas *et al.*, 2019). Hence, to avoid further confusion, we kept the original generic name (*Lygosoma*) and temporarily downgraded these 4 genera to 4 subgenera.

#### *Lygosoma (Subdoluseps) bowringii* (Günther, 1864)

**Chinese name:** 侏蜥

**English name:** Bowring's Supple Skink, Christmas Island Grass-skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BMNH 1946.8.18.82 (formerly BMNH 56.11.17.41), but given as unknown by Sang *et al.* (2009), and the type locality is Hong Kong.

**Distribution:** China (Hong Kong [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**Note:** For *Lygosoma sensu lato*, only *Ly. bowringii* (= *Eumeces bowringii* Günther, 1864) was recorded in Hong Kong, China. However, the only record in China was questioned: the species has not been recorded subsequently in Hong Kong or other places in China (Smith, 1935; Pope, 1935; Zhao and Adler, 1993; Zhao, 1997; Zhao *et al.*, 1999). Considering that Hong Kong is the type locality of *Ly. bowringii*, some studies still included this species (Zhao and Adler, 1993; Zhao, 1997; Zhao *et al.*, 1999). Until this location is shown to be an error, we kept this species in this paper temporarily.

### 5.10 Genus *Emoia* Gray, 1845

**Chinese name:** 岛蜥属

**Type species:** *Scincus atrocostatus* Lesson, 1830 (= *Emoia atrocostata*)

#### *Emoia atrocostata* (Lesson, 1830)

**Chinese name:** 岩岸岛蜥

**English name:** Littoral Whiptail-skink, Mangrove Skink, Littoral skink

**Type and type locality:** Holotype was lost, originally MCZ R-15078; lost (*vide* Glenn Shea, personal communication, via Uetz *et al.*, 2020). Type locality is Qualan Island (= Kosrae), Caroline Islands.

**Distribution:** China (Islands and seaside of southern Taiwan [Hsiang *et al.*, 2009])

### 6 Family Lacertidae Gray, 1825

**Chinese name:** 蜥蜴科

**Type Genus:** *Lacerta* Linnaeus, 1758

### 6.1 Genus *Eremias* Fitzinger, 1834

**Chinese name:** 麻蜥属

**Type species:** *Lacerta velox* Pallas, 1771 (= *Eremias velox*)

**Note:** Several 20<sup>th</sup> century herpetologists treated *Lacerta velox* Pallas, 1771 (= *Eremias velox*), as the type species; this was also adopted by Szczerbak (1974). Subsequently, ICZN used its plenary powers to designate *Lacerta velox* Pallas, 1771, as the type species of *Eremias* (see Melville, 1985).

#### *Eremias argus* Peters, 1869

**Chinese name:** 丽斑麻蜥

**English name:** Mongolian Racerunner

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype ZMB 4532 (designated by Szczerbak, 1974); Type locality is Chefoo (= Zhifu District of Yantai), Shandong, China (Peters, 1869).

**Distribution:** China (Anhui, Beijing, Hebei, Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang, Shanxi, Jilin, Liaoning, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Shandong, Gansu, Henan, Jiangsu [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Hubei [Tian *et al.*, 2016], Tianjin [Li *et al.*, 1986], Qinghai [Zhao *et al.*, 1999; Zhao *et al.*, 2011])

**Note:** According to Xiangguo Guo's fieldwork, this species distribution does not extend to Zhejiang and Hunan.

#### *Eremias arguta* (Pallas, 1773)

**Chinese name:** 敏麻蜥

**English name:** Steppe Racerunner

**Type and type locality:** Neotype is ZISP (ZIL) 13205 (designated by Szczerbak, 1974: 149), and the type locality is interstream area of Ural River and Emba River, Northwestern Kazakhstan (Zhao and Adler, 1993: 202; Ananjeva *et al.*, 2006).

**Distribution:** China (northern Xinjiang [Zhao *et al.*, 1999; Gong *et al.*, 2019])

**Note:** The records in Gansu (Yao, 1983) and Inner Mongolia (Zhang *et al.* 1988) are errors (Bauer and Günther, 1995)

#### *Eremias brenchleyi* Günther, 1872

**Chinese name:** 山地麻蜥

**English name:** Ordos Racerunner

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BMNH 1946.8.7.63, and the type locality is "Mongolia" (probably in Inner Mongolia, China).

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Beijing, Hebei, Shaanxi, Shandong, Henan, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Anhui, Jiangsu [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Tianjin [Li *et al.*, 1986], Liaoning [Shi *et al.*, 2014]).

**Note:** Erroneously reported from East Mongolia (*vide* Zhao and Adler, 1993); very similar to *Er. argus* Günther (1873, in J. L. Brenchley: 396) gave the type locality as the district of Mongolia called "The Land of Grass" (or Steppes), but the species is not known from Mongolia (Zhao and Adler, 1993; Ananjeva *et al.*, 1997; Terbish *et al.*, 2006) and known from southern Inner Mongolia.

#### *Eremias buchneri* Bedriaga, 1907

**Chinese name:** 喀什麻蜥



**English name:** Kashgar Racerunner

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is ZISP 7081; Lectotype ZISP 7087, August 1886, Coll. N.M. Przhevalsky; Type locality is in the southern of Kashgar (= Kashi City) (restricted by Szczerbak 1974)

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Southwest part of Xinjiang; Golmud in Qinghai [*fide* Liu's PhD thesis, 2019, and Xianguang Guo as one of his supervisors])

**Note:** This species was first printed in 1907 (Bedriaga, 1907: 184).

***Eremias dzungarica* Orlova, Poyarkov, Chirikova, Nazarov, Munkhbaatar, Munkhbayar and Terbish, 2017**

**Chinese name:** 准噶尔麻蜥

**English name:** Dzungarian Racerunner

**Syntype and type locality:** Holotype is ZMMU R-12845 from Mongolia, Khovd Aimaq, Khoovor, 7 km west from Uyench Sum (= Uench-somon) (46°05' N; 91°56' E).

**Distribution:** China (Junggar Depression of Xinjiang [*fide* Liu's PhD thesis, 2019, and Xianguang GUO as one of his supervisors; Liu et al., 2021])

***Eremias grammica* (Lichtenstein, 1823)**

**Chinese name:** 网纹麻蜥

**English name:** Reticulate Racerunner

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is ZMB 1095 (designated by Szczerbak, 1974), and the type locality is Karakum, Turkmenistan (restricted by Szczerbak, 1974).

**Distribution:** China (Huocheng County, Xinjiang [Zhao et al., 1999])

***Eremias kokshaaliensis* Eremchenko and Panfilov, 1999**

**Chinese name:** 科克沙尔麻蜥

**English name:** Kokshaal Racerunner

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is R 000580, and the type locality is settlement Sary-Jaz (= Sary-Dzhaz), ravine Terekty, Kyrgyzstan (*fide* Uetz et al., 2020)

**Distribution:** China (central Tien Shan near the border of Kyrgyzstan, Xinjiang [Eremchenko and Panfilov, 1999; Guo et al., 2010b])

**Note:** The population of this species is rare, especially in China, and more fieldwork are necessary to verify its distribution in China.

***Eremias multiocellata* Günther, 1872**

**Chinese name:** 密点麻蜥

**English name:** Multi-ocellated Racerunner

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BMNH 1946.8.7.69/71.4.16.32, and the type locality is Gobi Desert, on the route from Sumé to the Tola [= Tuul] River, Mongolia.

**Distribution:** China (Liaoning, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Shaanxi, Ningxia, Gansu, Qinghai [Zhao et al., 1999])

**Note:** It is increasingly common to accept *Er. multiocellata* in its entire range, representing a species complex (Eremchenko

et al., 1992; Eremchenko and Panfilov, 1999; Sindaco and Eremchenko, 2008; Orlova et al., 2017; also *fide* Jinglong LIU's PhD thesis, 2019, and Xianguang GUO, as one of his supervisors). Pending the publication of this finding in peer-reviewed scientific journals, we recognize this species as *Er. multiocellata* temporarily.

***Eremias przewalskii* (Strauch, 1876)**

**Chinese name:** 荒漠麻蜥

**English name:** Gobi Racerunner

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is ZISP 3943, and the type locality is Alashan Desert, Inner Mongolia, China.

**Distribution:** China (Inner Mongolia, Gansu, Ningxia [Zhao et al., 1999]).

***Eremias quadrifrons* (Strauch, 1876)**

**Chinese name:** 四额鳞麻蜥; Chinese alias: 方额麻蜥

**English name:** Alashan Racerunner

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is ZISP 3930, and the type locality is Alashan Desert, Inner Mongolia, China

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Alashan Desert of Inner Mongolia [Strauch, 1876])

**Note:** It is one of the most enigmatic Central Asian *Eremias* species, known only from a single male specimen (holotype); despite numerous attempts, other specimens of this species were not recorded during subsequent surveys (Szczerbak, 1974). Szczerbak (1974) suggested that there is a possibility that the description of *Er. quadrifrons* was based on an abnormal specimen of *Er. multiocellata*, a thought that was adopted by Zhao (1995) and Zhao et al. (1999). Xianguang Guo examined the type specimen and considered its morphology normal and not irregular. Further studies, including extensive surveys from the vicinity of this species type locality, are required to clarify its taxonomic status and its phylogenetic position.

***Eremias roborowskii* (Bedriaga, 1907)**

**Chinese name:** 吐鲁番麻蜥

**English name:** Roborowski's Racerunner

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is ZISP 9130, and the type locality is Lukchun (= Luk-tschun Town), Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China (restricted by Chirikova et al., 2019)

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Turpan Depression, Xinjiang [Chirikova et al., 2019; Liu et al., 2019])

**Note:** It was recommended as *Er. velox roborowskii* by Zhao et al. (1999); recent morphological, ecological and molecular evidence congruently support that it should be raised to the status of full species (Liu et al., 2019; Chirikova et al., 2019).

This (sub)species was first printed in 1907 (Bedriaga, 1907b: 181).

***Eremias velox* (Pallas, 1771)**

**Chinese name:** 快步麻蜥

**English name:** Rapid Racerunner

**Type and type locality:** Neotype is ZISP 16233 (designated

by Szczerbak 1974: 84), and the type locality is iderskie Gory (mountains in the lower current of the Ural River), Kazakhstan (Mertens and Wermuth, 1960; Ananjeva *et al.*, 2006)

**Distribution:** China (northern Xinjiang [Zhao *et al.*, 1999; Liu *et al.*, 2014; Liu *et al.*, 2019; Chirikova *et al.*, 2019])

**Note:** According to Xianguang Guo's fieldwork, this species range does not extend to Gansu and Inner Mongolia.

#### ***Eremias vermiculata* Blanford, 1875**

**Chinese name:** 虫纹麻蜥

**English name:** Variegated Racerunner

**Syntype and type locality:** Syntypes are ZSI 5308 and 5340, and the type locality is Yarkand (= Yarkend County), Kashgaria (= Kashgar Prefecture), Xinjiang, China.

**Distribution:** China (Inner Mongolia, Gansu, Xinjiang [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**Note:** This species was found in "plains of Eastern Turkestan" (= southern Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, western China), according to the original description of Blanford (1875). The intended formal description gave the type locality as "around Yarkand and Kashgar" (in "Eastern Turkistan" (Blanford, 1875 1876), while Blanford (1875) mentioned of only "Eastern Turkestan".

According to Xianguang GUO's fieldwork, this species range does not extend to Qinghai and Ningxia.

#### ***Eremias stummeri* Wettstein, 1940**

**Chinese name:** 天山麻蜥

**English name:** Stummer's Racerunner, Issyk-Kul Racerunner, Tien Shan Racerunner

**Syntype and type locality:** Holotype is NMW 15664, and the type locality is region of Lake Issyk Kul, vicinity of the town Karakol [formerly Przhivalsk], Kyrgyzstan.

**Distribution:** China (Ili River Valley, Xinjiang [Dujsebajeva *et al.*, 2019; Liu *et al.*, 2021])

#### ***Eremias yarkandensis* Blanford, 1875**

**Chinese name:** 莎车麻蜥

**English name:** Yarkand Racerunner

**Syntypes and type locality:** Syntypes are ZSI 3345-46, 3348-50, 3643, 3645, 3647-50, 3654-55, 3658-59, 3849, 5195, 5228-30, 3848, 4210, 5145, 5147-49, 5151-54, 5312-16; The type locality is given as "Eastern Turkestan around Yarkand" (= Shache, southern Xinjiang, western China) in Blanford (1875).

**Distribution:** China (Xinjiang [Eremchenko and Panfilov, 1999; Sindaco and Eremchenko, 2008; also *vide* Liu's PhD thesis, 2019, and Xianguang GUO as one of his supervisors])

**Note:** The syntypes were reported present in the collection of the ZSI by Das and Dattagupta (1997). The distribution does not extend to Gansu, Qinghai, Shaanxi and Inner Mongolia (Eremchenko and Panfilov, 1999; Sindaco and Eremchenko, 2008; also *vide* Liu's PhD thesis, 2019, and Xianguang GUO as one of his supervisors).

## **6.2 Genus *Zootoca* Wagler, 1830**

**Chinese name:** 胎蜥属

**Type species:** *Lacerta vivipara* Lichtenstein, 1823 (= *Zootoca vivipara*)

### ***Zootoca vivipara* (Lichtenstein, 1823)**

**Chinese name:** 胎蜥; Chinese aliases: 胎生蜥蜴

**English name:** Viviparous Lizard, Common Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is unlocated, and the type locality is Schneeberg near Vienna, Austria (by virtue of the Articles 11.5, 11.6, 50.7 ICZN)

**Distribution:** China (Xinjiang, Heilongjiang [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Inner Mongolia [Zhao *et al.*, 1995])

**Note:** *Lacerta vivipara* was first used as a "real" species name in Lichtenstein's (1823) catalogue, but "*Lacerta vivipara* Jacquin, 1787" did not become a viable name (Schmidtler and Böhme, 2011).

## **6.3 Genus *Takydromus* Daudin, 1802**

**Chinese name:** 草蜥属

**Type species:** *Takydromus quadrilineatus* Daudin, 1802 (= *Ta. sexlineatus* [Daudin, 1802])

### ***Takydromus albomaculosus* Wang, Gong, Liu and Wang, 2017**

**Chinese name:** 天井山草蜥

**English name:** White spotted East Asian Grass Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is SYS-r001624 from Tianjingshan Forestry Station (24°41'24" N, 113°1'48" E; 699m in altitude), Ruyuan County, Guangdong Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Tianjingshan Forestry Station of Guangdong Province, China [Wang *et al.*, 2017])

### ***Takydromus amurensis* Peters, 1881**

**Chinese name:** 黑龙江草蜥

**English name:** Amur Grass Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is ZMB 9869, and the type locality is Kissakewitsch (= Kossakewitcha) in the Amur River Valley, Russia.

**Distribution:** China (Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

### ***Takydromus formosanus* Boulenger, 1894**

**Chinese name:** 台湾草蜥

**English name:** Taiwan Grass Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are BMNH 1946.8.4.50 (and possibly additional specimens), and the type locality is Xinhua in southwest Taiwan, China (restricted by Lue and Lin, 2008).

**Distribution:** Only found in China (southwestern Taiwan [Hsiang *et al.*, 2009])

### ***Takydromus hsuehshanensis* Lin and Cheng, 1981**

**Chinese name:** 雪山草蜥

**English name:** Hsuehshan Grass Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is THUP (TURL) L-002

from Mt. Hsiao-hsueh, Taiwan (24° 17' N, 121° 1' E, 2500–2950 m in altitude)

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Central Mountain Range and Xueshan Range of Taiwan, 1800–3000 m elevation [Hsiang *et al.*, 2009])

***Takydromus intermedius* Stejneger, 1924**

**Chinese name:** 峨眉草蜥

**English name:** Omei Grass Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is USNM 64437, and the type locality is Shin-kai-si (= Xin-kai Temple), Mountain Omei (=Emei Mountain) near Kiating (Leshan City), 4,400 feet, Szechwan (= Sichuan), China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Sichuan, Chongqing, Guizhou, Yunnan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Guangdong [Li *et al.*, 2011], Hunan [Deng and Ye, 1996], Guangxi [Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden *et al.*, 2004], Hubei [Yang *et al.*, 2017])

***Takydromus kuehnei* van Denburgh, 1909**

**Chinese name:** 古氏草蜥 ; Chinese aliases: 古纳氏草蜥, 台湾地蜥

**English name:** Kuhne's Grass Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is CAS 18002, and the type locality is Kanshirei (= Kuantzuling), Taiwan, China.

**Distribution:** China (Taiwan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Hunan [Deng and Ye, 1996], Jiangxi [Wang *et al.*, 2017])

**Note:** Molecular data supported *Ta. kuehnei carinatus* Gressitt, 1938 as a full species, despite the lack of a morphological comparison (*fide* Yu's doctoral thesis, 2014, and Xiang Ji as the supervisor). Thus, pending the publication of the results of analyses with morphological and molecular data in peer-reviewed scientific journals, we recognize this taxon as a subspecies.

***Takydromus luyeanus* Lue and Lin, 2008**

**Chinese name:** 鹿野草蜥

**English name:** Luye's Grass Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is NMNS 4433 from Luye, Taidong County, Taiwan, China (22°53'47.0" N, 121°05'19.0" E, on the bank of Luye Stream, the branch of Beinan River.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Eastern Taiwan, low altitude [Hsiang *et al.*, 2009])

***Takydromus sauteri* van Denburgh, 1909**

**Chinese name:** 恒春草蜥 ; Chinese aliases: 梭德氏草蜥, 南台草蜥

**English name:** Sauter's Grass Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is CAS 18001, and the type locality is Koshun (= Hengchun), Taiwan, China

**Distribution:** Only found in China (southern and eastern Taiwan, middle and low altitude [Hsiang *et al.*, 2009])

***Takydromus septentrionalis* Günther, 1864**

**Chinese name:** 北草蜥

**English name:** Northern Grass Lizard, China Grass Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are BMNH 1946.8.4.27 (and possibly additional specimens), and the type locality is Ningpo (= Ningbo), Zhejiang, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Shaanxi, Gansu, Jiangsu, Shanghai, Anhui, Hubei, Sichuan, Zhejiang, Fujian, Jiangxi, Hunan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Chongqing [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Guangdong [Huang, 2002], Hebei [Meng *et al.*, 2008], Henan [Zhao *et al.*, 2018], Shandong [Lu *et al.*, 2000], Inner Mongolia [Xu, 2001])

**Note:** The northeast range is Shandong Province, not Jilin Province. The primordial information, distribution in Jilin (Zhao *et al.*, 2004), was derived from an inner journal of forest government, which is an error (Xiang Ji's unpublished data).

***Takydromus sexlineatus* Daudin, 1802**

**Chinese name:** 南草蜥

**English name:** Oriental Long-tailed Grass Lizard, Asian Grass Lizard, Six-striped Long-tailed Grass Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is unknown (*fide* Nguyen *et al.* 2009), and the type locality is "Indes orientales" (Smith, 1935).

**Distribution:** China (Fujian, Hunan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Guangdong, Hainan, Guangxi [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Hong Kong [Liu, 2000])

***Takydromus stejnegeri* van Denburgh, 1909**

**Chinese name:** 蓬萊草蜥

**English name:** Stejneger's Grass lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is CAS 18417, and the type locality is Taipeh (= Taipei), Taiwan, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (northwestern Taiwan, middle and low altitude [Hsiang *et al.*, 2009])

***Takydromus sylvaticus* (Pope, 1928)**

**Chinese name:** 崇安草蜥

**English name:** Chung-an Ground Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is AMNH 34975, and the type locality is Ch'ungan Hsien (= Wuyishan County), NW Fukien (= Fujian), China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Fujian [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Anhui [Tang and Xiang, 2002], Guangdong, Hunan (Yingyong Wang's unpublished data), Jiangxi [Le *et al.*, 2009], Zhejiang [Yu's doctoral thesis, 2014, and Xiang Ji as the supervisor])

***Takydromus viridipunctatus* Lue and Lin, 2008**

**Chinese name:** 翠斑草蜥

**English name:** Not available

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is NMNS 4431 from Suao, Yilan County, Taiwan (24°35' 23.4" N, 121°51'37.5" E), China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (northern Taiwan, middle and low altitude [Hsiang *et al.*, 2009])

***Takydromus wolteri* Fischer, 1885**

**Chinese name:** 白条草蜥

**English name:** Mountain Long-tailed Lizard, White-striped Grass Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is lost, formerly ZMH (lost *fide* Hallermann, 1998), (No. 940 of private coll.); the type locality is Chemulpo (= Incheon), Korea

**Distribution:** China (northern part of Changjiang River (Xiang JI's unpublished data), including Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Chongqing, Hubei, Anhui, Jiangsu [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Sichuan [In doubt])

**Note:** The records of Jiangxi and Fujian are errors (Xiang JI's unpublished data).

***Takydromus yunkaiensis* Wang, Lyu, and Wang, 2019**

**Chinese name:** 云开草蜥

**English name:** Yunkai Grass Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is SYS r001580 from Dawuling Forestry Station (22°16'32.90" N, 111°11'42.87" E; 1500 m in altitude), Yunkaishan National Nature Reserve, Xinyi County of Maoming, Guangdong Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Yunkaishan National Nature Reserve, Guangdong Province, China [Wang *et al.*, 2019a])

**6.4 Genus *Lacerta* Linnaeus, 1758**

**Chinese name:** 蜥蜴属

**Type species:** *Lacerta agilis* Linnaeus, 1758

***Lacerta agilis* Linnaeus, 1758**

**Chinese common name:** 捷蜥蜴; Chinese alias: 捷蜥

**English common name:** Sand Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is NRM (RMS, Royal Museum Stockholm); and the type locality was restricted in South Sweden (Mertens and Muller, 1928).

**Distribution:** China (North Xinjiang [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**7 Family Anguillidae Gray, 1825**

**Chinese name:** 蛇蜥科

**Type genus:** *Anguis* Linnaeus, 1758

**7.1 Genus *Dopasia* Gray, 1853**

**Chinese name:** 亚洲脆蛇蜥属

**Type species:** *Pseudopus gracilis* Gray 1845 (= *Dopasia gracilis*)

***Dopasia gracilis* (Gray, 1845)**

**Chinese name:** 细脆蛇蜥

**English name:** Burmese Glass Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BMNH 1946.8.29.28, and the type locality is Khasi Hills, India (Brygoo, 1987).

**Distribution:** China (Médog County in Tibet, Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Guangxi [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Dopasia hainanensis* (Yang, 1983)**

**Chinese name:** 海南脆蛇蜥

**English name:** Hainan Glass Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BMNHC (also as

BMAM) 820203 from Xin'an Tree Farm, Diaoluoshan, Hainan Island, China.

**Distribution:** China (Hainan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**Note:** This species was first described in 1983, not in 1984 (Yang, 1983)

***Dopasia harti* (Boulenger, 1899)**

**Chinese name:** 脆蛇蜥

**English name:** Hart's Glass Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is BMNH 1946.8.3.81 (designated by Brygoo, 1987); the type locality is Kuatun (= Guadun), northwestern Fokien (= Fujian) Province, China

**Distribution:** China (Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Taiwan, Hunan, Guangxi, Sichuan, Chongqing, Guizhou, Yunnan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999]), Jiangxi [Zhong, 2004], Guangdong [Li and Liu, 1999], Anhui [Li and Wu, 2019].

**8 Family Shinisauridae Ahl, 1930**

**Chinese name:** 鳄蜥科

**Type genus:** *Shinisaurus* Ahl, 1930

**8.1 Genus *Shinisaurus* Ahl, 1930**

**Chinese name:** 鳄蜥属

**Type species:** *Shinisaurus crocodilurus* Ahl, 1930

***Shinisaurus crocodilurus* Ahl, 1930**

**Chinese name:** 鳄蜥

**English name:** Chinese Crocodile Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is ZMB 34034; type locality is Yao Shan (= Dayao Mountain), Kwangsi (=Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region), China.

**Distribution:** China (Guangxi [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Guangdong [Li *et al.*, 2011])

**9 Family Varanidae**

**Chinese name:** 巨蜥科

**Type genus:** *Varanus* Merrem, 1820

**9.1 Genus *Varanus* Merrem, 1820**

**Chinese name:** 巨蜥属

**Type species:** *Lacerta varia* White, 1790 (= *Varanus varius*)

Note: *Varanus vietnamensis* Yang and Liu, 1994, which is synonymous with *Va. nebulosus* (Grey, 1831) (Böhme and Ziegler, 1997), was first described as a species according to a specimen purchased in Hekou County (Rao and Yang, 1996). Considering that the specimens were bought from markets not obtained from a natural environment in China, this species is not included in this list temporarily.

***Varanus bengalensis* (Daudin, 1802)**

**Chinese name:** 孟加拉巨蜥; Chinese alias: 伊江巨蜥 (western Yunnan population)

**English name:** Bengal Monitor, Yijiang Monitor

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is MNHN-RA 2179 (designated by Guibé, 1954); the type locality is Bengal, India (= between the Indian state of West Bengal and the People's Republic of Bangladesh).

**Distribution:** China (Yunnan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**Note:** The western Yunnan population of *Va. bengalensis* was treated as a full species (*Va. irrawadicus*) on the basis of morphological data (Yang and Li, 1987; Yang and Rao, 2008). Auffenberg (1994) considered that the morphological characteristics were within the range of those of *Va. bengalensis bengalensis*, in agreement with Zhao *et al.* (1999). DeLisle (1996) and Böhme and Ziegler (1997) considered this taxon a subspecies (*Va. bengalensis irrawadicus*). Böhme (2003), Pianka and King (2004) and DeLisle (2009) synonymized it with *Va. bengalensis* and did not recognize any other subspecies. As such, a broad spectrum of studies is needed, especially molecular and morphological studies of *Va. bengalensis* from the type locality.

#### ***Varanus salvator* (Laurenti, 1768)**

**Chinese name:** 圆鼻巨蜥; Chinese alias: 水巨蜥, 泽巨蜥

**English name:** Common Water Monitor

**Type and type locality:** Neotype is ZFMK 22092 (designated by Koch *et al.*, 2007); the type locality is restricted to Ceylon (= Sri Lanka) (Mertens, 1959).

**Distribution:** China (Guangdong, Hong Kong, Guangxi, Yunnan, Hainan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**Note:** Released individuals being frequently discovered, or with high invasive potential in Taiwan [Lee *et al.*, 2019].

#### **10 Family Agamidae Gray, 1827**

**Chinese name:** 鬣蜥科

Type genus: *Agama* Daudin, 1802

##### **10.1 Genus *Leiolepis* Cuvier, 1829**

**Chinese name:** 蜡皮蜥属

**Type species:** *Leiolepis guttatus* Cuvier, 1829

##### ***Leiolepis reevesii* (Gray, 1831)**

**Chinese name:** 蜡皮蜥

**English name:** Reeves' Butterfly Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BMNH 1946.8.14.59 (xxiii.76a) from Southern China.

**Distribution:** China (Guangdong, Hainan, Macao, Guangxi [Zhao *et al.*, 1999, Zhu *et al.*, 2021])

**Note:** This species was first described by Gray, 1831: 62 with the Latin name "*Uromastix Reevesii*", we consider "*Reevesii*" as a printing error. Type and type locality did not give by Gray, but assigned as "a. ♂ China. J. Reeves, Esq. [P.] (Type of *Le. reevesii*)" with the given distribution "Southern China, ..." by Boulenger 1885: 404. Thus, the type locality should be Southern China.

##### **10.2 Genus *Physignathus* Cuvier, 1829**

**Chinese name:** 长鬣蜥属

**Type species:** *Physignathus cocincinus* Cuvier, 1829

##### ***Physignathus cocincinus* Cuvier, 1829**

**Chinese name:** 长鬣蜥

**English name:** Chinese Water Dragon, Green Water Dragon

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is MNHN-RA 2537; type

locality is Cochinchine (a historical region in South Vietnam).

**Distribution:** China (Yunnan, Guangdong, Guangxi [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], northern Taiwan [introduced, Lee *et al.*, 2019])

#### **10.3 Genus *Laudakia* Gray, 1845**

**Chinese name:** 岩蜥属

**Type species:** *Agama tuberculata* Gray 1827 (= *Laudakia tuberculata*)

**Note:** *Paralaudakia* was described and separated from *Laudakia* by morphology-based taxonomic revision (Baig *et al.*, 2012) in consideration of mtDNA evidence of a paraphyly of *Laudakia sensu lato*. However, owing to a lack of nuclear DNA evidence, the division of *Laudakia* into three genera remains somewhat controversial (eg, Pyron *et al.*, 2013), and we temporarily downgraded these 2 genera to 2 subgenera, and maintained the original generic name (*Laudakia*).

##### ***Laudakia (Laudakia) papenfussi* Zhao, 1998**

**Chinese name:** 西藏岩蜥

**English name:** Papenfuss' Rock Agama

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is CIB002750 (previously 775001) from Mayang River Valley between Mayang Village and Diya Village, Zanda County, Tibet Autonomous Region, China; 3300 m elevation.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Tibet [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**Note:** 775001 is the field number not the voucher number.

##### ***Laudakia (Laudakia) sacra* (Smith, 1935)**

**Chinese name:** 拉萨岩蜥

**English name:** Smith's Rock Agama, Lhasa Rock Agama

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is BMNH 1946.8.28.57 from Lhasa, Tibet, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Lhasa and Nyingchi Tibet [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

##### ***Laudakia (Laudakia) tuberculata* (Gray, 1827)**

**Chinese name:** 南亚岩蜥

**English name:** Tuberculated Agama, Kashmir Rock Agama

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are BMNH 1946.8.28.17/60.3.19.1377; type locality is India; restricted to Bengal (Smith, 1935).

**Distribution:** China (Gyirong County of Tibet [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

##### ***Laudakia (Laudakia) wui* Zhao, 1998**

**Chinese name:** 吴氏岩蜥

**English name:** Wui's Rock Agama

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is CIB002757 (previously 7315012) from Yi'ong (= Yigong), Bomi County, Tibet Autonomous Region, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Nyingchi in Tibet [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**Note:** 731502 is the field number, not the voucher number.

***Laudakia (Paralaudaki) himalayana* (Steindachner, 1867)**

**Chinese name:** 喜山岩蜥

**English name:** Himalayan Rock Agama

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are NMW 16752:1-12, 16753:1-2 from Lei [= Leh] and Kargill, Ladakh (via Uetz *et al.*, 2020).

**Distribution:** China (Xinjiang [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Laudakia (Paralaudaki) stoliczkana* (Blanford, 1875)**

**Chinese name:** 新疆岩蜥

**English name:** Mongolia Rock Agama, Xinjiang Rock Agama,

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are ZSI 3813–15, ZSI 4205 (Das *et al.*, 1997); the type locality is the plains of southern Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (Tarim Basin), China.

**Distribution:** China (Xinjiang, Gansu [Zhao *et al.*, 1999; Peng, 2019])

**Note:** The *Laudakia stoliczkana altaica* (Munkhbayar and Shagdarsuren, 1970) can probably be treated as a valid species (*vide* Lifang Peng's doctoral thesis, 2019, and Song Huang as the supervisor). Pending the publication of this study in peer-reviewed scientific journals, we temporarily recognize it as a subspecies.

**10.4 Genus *Phrynocephalus* Kaup, 1825**

**Chinese name:** 沙蜥属

**Type species:** *Lacerta guttata* Gmelin, 1789 (= *Phrynocephalus guttatus*)

**Note:** Different populations of *Phrynocephalus guttatus* (Gmelin, 1789) in China have been recognized as separate species as *Ph. melanurus*, *Ph. alpherakii* and *Ph. Grumgrzimailoi*. Thus, *Ph. guttatus* is temporarily not included in this list.

***Phrynocephalus alpherakii* Bedriaga, 1907**

**Chinese name:** 伊犁沙蜥

**English name:** Alferaki's Toadhead Agama

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is ZISP 10038.3 (designated by Peters, 1984), and the type locality is near "Chorgos" [= Korgas river, tributary of the upper Ily river, western Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China].

**Distribution:** China (Ily River Valley, Xinjiang [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**Note:** *Phrynocephalus guttatus alpherakii* was elevated to the status of full species based on morphological and molecular studies (Ananjeva *et al.*, 2011; Solovyeva *et al.*, 2011; Milto and Barabanov, 2012; Solovyeva *et al.*, 2018).

This species was first described in 1907 (Bedriaga, 1907a: 220).

***Phrynocephalus axillaris* Blanford, 1875**

**Chinese name:** 叶城沙蜥

**English name:** Yarkand Toad-headed Agama

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are ZSI 3612-18, 3620, 3622-23, 3625-38, 3832-34, 4839-40; the type locality is the plains of southern Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (Tarim Basin),

China.

**Distribution:** China (Gansu, Xinjiang [Zhao *et al.* 1999])

**Note:** According to Xianguang GUO's fieldwork, this species range does not extend to Qinghai.

***Phrynocephalus erythrurus* Zugmayer, 1909**

**Chinese name:** 红尾沙蜥

**English name:** Zugmayer's Toadhead Agama

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is ZSM 317/1910 (designated by Peters, 1984: 47); the type locality is "Sagüs Kul, Nordwest-Tibet".

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Tibet [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Qinghai [Jin and Brown, 2010]).

**Note:** *Phrynocephalus erythrurus* is the sister species of *Ph. vlangalii*, not the synonym of *Ph. theobaldi* (Jin and Brown, 2013; Solovyeva *et al.*, 2018).

Sagüs Kul or Sagüs-kol probably is the name of a mountain lake on the upper Keria river, lays south side of Lvshitage Mountain, Xinjiang-Tibet border, China.

***Phrynocephalus forsythii* Anderson, 1872**

**Chinese name:** 南疆沙蜥

**English name:** Forsyth's Toadhead Agama

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are BMNH 1946.8.28.40; NMW 24809 and ZSI 5167, 5168, 5181. Type locality is Yarkand (= Shache County, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China)

**Distribution:** Only found in China (southern Xinjiang [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Phrynocephalus grumgrzimailoi* Bedriaga, 1909**

**Chinese name:** 奇台沙蜥

**English name:** Grum-Grzimailo's Toadhead Agama

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is ZISP 8178.1 (by present designation), and the type locality is Gutschen (= Qitai County), northern edge of Tjan-schan (= Tian Shan Mountains), Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China (restricted by lectotype designation by Peters, 1984).

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Junggar Depression, Xinjiang [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**Note:** *Phrynocephalus grumgrzimailoi* was considered invalid and synonymous with *Ph. melanurus* by Barabanov and Ananjeva (2007) and Ananjeva *et al.* (2011), although no evidence was provided.

This species was first described in 1909 (Bedriaga, 1909).

***Phrynocephalus guinanensis* Ji, Wang and Wang, 2009**

**Chinese name:** 贵南沙蜥

**English name:** Guinan Toadhead Agama

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is NNU (Nanjing Normal University) P2004.006 from Senduo, Guinan County, Qinghai Province, China (35°34'N, 101°05'E; altitude 3350 m elevation).

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Guinan County in Qinghai [Ji *et al.*, 2009])

**Note:** Bayesian species delimitation analysis of mtDNA did not support the division of *Ph. putjatai* and *Ph. guinanensis* into separate species (Jin *et al.*, 2014). Genotyping by sequencing further suggested synonymising *Ph. guinanensis* with *Ph. putjatai* (Jin and Brown, 2019). However, according to Xiang Ji's unpublished data, there were significant differences in morphology, genetic of topotypes and life history adaptation to the pure desert environment between *Ph. putjatai* and *Ph. guinanensis*, and it is believed that *Ph. guinanensis* is in the process of ecological species formation.

***Phrynocephalus helioscopus* (Pallas, 1771)**

**Chinese name:** 旱地沙蜥

**English name:** Sunwatcher Toadhead Agama

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is ZMB 781 (designated by Denzer *et al.*, 1997: 324), and the type locality is Deserti australois (= Inderskaya Steppe), Kazakhstan.

**Distribution:** China (northern Xinjiang [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**Note:** According to Xianguang GUO's fieldwork, this species range does not extend to Inner Mongolia.

***Phrynocephalus melanurus* Eichwald, 1831**

**Chinese name:** 黑腹沙蜥

**English name:** Zaisan Toadhead Agama

**Type and type locality:** Neotype is ZMMU Re-5611 (designated by Semenov *et al.*, 1987: 105). Type locality is "Sibiria australi, versus montes Altaicos". Restricted to Kyzylkum sands near the Kurchum village left side of the Bukhtarminskoje vodokhranilishe, Eastern Kazakhstan by neotype designation (Ananjeva *et al.*, 2006: 56).

**Distribution:** China (Xinjiang [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**Note:** By studying the taxonomic status, ecological features and behaviour of these populations, Dunayev (1989) suggested that *Ph. guttatus melanurus* deserves the status of full species, which is supported by molecular evidence (Melville *et al.*, 2009; Dunayev *et al.*, 2020; Solovyeva *et al.*, 2018).

***Phrynocephalus mystaceus* (Pallas, 1776)**

**Chinese name:** 大耳沙蜥

**English name:** Secret Toadhead Agama

**Type and type locality:** Neotype is ZISP 8735.1, and the type locality is East Caucasus. Restricted to "Naryn-Steppe, an der Nordküste des kaspischen Maeeres" (Mertens and Müller 1928); Restricted by neotype designation to Ryn Peski (Ryn Sands), Uralskaya Region, north-western Kazakhstan (Barabanov and Ananjeva, 2007).

**Distribution:** China (Xinjiang [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Phrynocephalus nasatus* Golubev and Dunayev, 1995**

**Chinese name:** 宽鼻沙蜥

**English name:** Bay Toad-headed Agama

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is ZMMU Re-7614, and the type locality is "on the road to Aksu via Topa-Duvan" (=northern part of Duvan [Topa-Bell, Karaduvan Ridge; 41°34'

N, 80°48' E], Bozidun Kirgiz Nationality Township, Wensu Couty), Xinjiang, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Mountain plateau under the mountain ranges of the Jengish Chokusu in Xinjiang [Dunayev, 2020])

**Note:** *Phrynocephalus axillaris* and *Ph. nasatus* are not similar enough to be synonymized, because these two species are clearly distinguished from each other by morphological traits (colouration and scalation) and represent different phylogenetic lineages (Dunayev, 2020).

***Phrynocephalus przewalskii* Strauch, 1876**

**Chinese name:** 荒漠沙蜥

**English name:** Przewalski's Toadhead Agama

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is ZISP 3928; type locality is eastern part of Tengger Desert (west from 106°E), southwestern part of Nei Mongol (= Inner Mongolia) Autonomous Region, China (Barabanov and Ananjeva, 2007).

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Inner Mongolia, Hebei, Ningxia, Gansu, Beijing, Shaanxi [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**Note:** According to the route of Przewalsky's first expedition, the type locality of this species should be corrected to the eastern part of Tengger Desert (west from 106° E), southwestern part of Nei Mongol (= Inner Mongolia) Autonomous Region, China (Barabanov and Ananjeva, 2007).

***Phrynocephalus putjatai* Bedriaga, 1909**

**Chinese name:** 贵德沙蜥

**English name:** Putjata's Toadhead Agama

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is ZISP 7447.1 (designated by Peters, 1984: 44), and the type locality is "Gui-dui am Hoang-ho" (= Guide County [36°00' N, 101° 40' E]), southeast of Kuku-Nor (= Qinghai ) Lake, Qinghai Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (western Qinghai, Tianzhu County of Gansu [Guo *et al.*, 2012; Jin and Liu, 2008])

**Note:** This species was first described in 1909 (Bedriaga, 1909)

***Phrynocephalus theobaldi* Blyth, 1863**

**Chinese name:** 西藏沙蜥

**English name:** Theobald's Toad-headed Agama

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are ZSI 5391-93 from the area along Lake Chomoriri (= Tso Moriri Lake, Ladakh).

**Distribution:** China (Tibet [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Phrynocephalus versicolor* Strauch, 1876**

**Chinese name:** 变色沙蜥

**English name:** Tuvan Toad-headed Agama, Variegated Toadhead Agama

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is ZISP 3929.1 (designated by Peters, 1984: 36); the type locality is "deserto Alaschanico" (= Tengger Desert), Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China.

**Distribution:** China (Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Gansu, Xinjiang [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Phrynocephalus vlangalii* Strauch, 1876**

**Chinese name:** 青海沙蜥

**English name:** Ching Hai Toadhead Agama, Qinghai Toad-headed Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is ZISP 3946; the type locality is “Kuku-noor dictum” (= Quinghai Lake, Quinghai Province, China).

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan, Xinjiang [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**10.5 Genus *Trapelus* Cuvier 1817**

**Chinese name:** 草原蜥属

**Type species:** *Agama mutabilis* Merrem, 1820 (= *Trapelus mutabilis*)

***Trapelus sanguinolentus* (Pallas, 1814)**

**Chinese name:** 草原蜥

**English name:** Steppe Agama

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is unlocated (Anderson, 1999); the type locality is Kum-Ankatar on Terek River, Russia.

**Distribution:** China (Ili River valley, Xinjiang [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**10.6 Genus *Japalura* Gray, 1853**

**Chinese name:** 龙蜥属

**Type species:** *Japalura variegata* Gray 1853

**Note:** On the basis of combined mtDNA and nuclear loci analyses, Wang *et al.* (2019) revised the taxonomy *Japalura* and *Diploderma* and split *Japalura sensu lato* into four genera, defined *Japalura sensu stricto* according to clade C (distributed along the southern foothills of the Himalayas). However, by using the mitochondrial NDI-ND2 gene fragments to construct a Bayesian (BI) phylogenetic tree, Che *et al.* (2020) did not find evidence to support a monophyly of “*Japalura sensu stricto*”. Considering that the results of Che *et al.* (2020) lack nuclear DNA evidence, we temporarily adopt the conclusion of Wang *et al.* (2019).

As suggested by Liu *et al.* (2020), the Chinese name “龙蜥” refers to the name of the genus *Japalura*, showing our respect to Professor Cheng-Chao Liu’s revision.

***Japalura andersoniana* Annandale, 1905**

**Chinese name:** 长肢龙蜥 ; Chinese alias: 长肢攀蜥

**English name:** Anderson’s Mountain lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is ZSI 4104 (*fide* Uetz *et al.*, 2020); the type locality is Duffla [= Dafla], Assam/Bhutan border (*fide* Wermuth, 1967).

**Distribution:** China (Médog County in Tibet [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Japalura austeniana* (Annandale, 1908)**

**Chinese name:** 混鳞蜥

**English name:** Abor Hills agama

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is ZSI 3976; the type locality is the Hills near Harmatti (= Dafla Hills, Assam, *fide* Smith,

1935).

**Distribution:** China (Médog County in Tibet [Wang *et al.*, 2019c])

**Note:** Owing to the morphological similarities, Mahony (2010) synonymized *Mictopholis* to *Pseudocalotes*. However, the *Mictopholis* species was also similar to members of the genus *Japalura* (Mahony, 2010; Wang *et al.*, 2019c). According to phylogenetic studies based on mitochondrial DNA data, Che *et al.* (2020) showed that *Mictopholis* was more closely related to *Japalura* than to *Pseudocalotes*. In support of this perspective, Gowande *et al.* (2021), using mtDNA (16S rRNA, ND2 and ND4) and the nuclear RAG1 gene sequences, inferred that *P. austeniana* was embedded within the genus *Japalura* Gray, 1853 *sensu stricto*.

***Japalura sagittifera* Smith, 1940**

**Chinese name:** 矢状龙蜥 ; Chinese alias: 绿背攀蜥

**English name:** Burmese Japalure, Burmese Mountain Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is BMNH 1946.8.13.97 (designated by Mahony, 2009), formerly BMNH 1940.6.1.44 (male); the type locality is “Pangnamdim, Triangle, Upper Burma”.

**Distribution:** China (Beibeng Township of Médog County in Tibet [Kunte and Manthey, 2009])

***Japalura tricarinata* (Blyth, 1853)**

**Chinese name:** 三棱龙蜥 ; Chinese alias: 雾林攀蜥

**English name:** Three Keeled Mountain Lizard,

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is ZSI 5300, and the type locality is “near Darjiling” (= Darjeeling, West Bengal State, eastern India).

**Distribution:** China (Zhangmu Town of Nyalam County in southeastern Tibet [Wang *et al.*, 2018b])

**Note:** The historical Tibetan specimen of *J. kumaonensis* reported by Zhao and Jiang (1977) is a misidentification of *J. tricarinata* (Wang *et al.*, 2018b).

**10.7 Genus *Ptyctolaemus* Peters, 1864**

**Chinese name:** 喉褶蜥属

**Type species:** *Otocyrtis* (*Ptyctolaemus*) *gularis* Peters, 1864 (= *Ptyctolaemus gularis*)

***Ptyctolaemus gularis* (Peters, 1864)**

**Chinese name:** 喉褶蜥

**English name:** Green Fan-throated lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is ZMB 5004; the type locality is Margherita, in Patkai Mountains, Upper Assam (*fide* Ananjeva and Stuart, 2001).

**Distribution:** China (Médog County of Tibet [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**Note:** the type locality “Calcutta” was an error (*fide* Zhao and Adler, 1993).



### 10.8 Genus *Draco* Linnaeus, 1758

**Chinese name:** 飞蜥属

**Type species:** *Draco volans* Linnaeus, 1758

#### *Draco blanfordii* Blanford, 1878

**Chinese name:** 裸耳飞蜥

**English name:** Blanford's Flying Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are BMNH 1946.8.26.76; the type locality is restricted to the forest of Tavoy (Smith, 1935), east of Tavoy, Nawlabú Hill, Tenasserim, Burma (Zhao and Adler, 1993).

**Distribution:** China (Yunnan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

#### *Draco maculatus* (Gray, 1845)

**Chinese name:** 斑飞蜥

**English name:** Spotted Flying Dragon, Spotted Gliding Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BMNH 1946.8.27.22 (23.9a) (*vide* Musters, 1983: 53); the type locality is Penang, Malaysia (restricted by Smith, 1935:138).

**Distribution:** China (southern Yunnan, southern Tibet, Fujian, Guangxi, Hainan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**Note:** The type locality of *Dr. maculatus* is Penang, Malaysia (restricted by Smith, 1935: 138). This type locality may be an error, because Smith (1935: 140) claimed that the species is not known south of 8° North latitude (Zhao and Adler, 1993), and more research is needed.

### 10.9 Genus *Calotes* Cuvier, 1817

**Chinese name:** 树蜥属

**Type species:** *Lacerta Calotes* Linnaeus 1758(= *Calotes calotes*)

#### *Calotes emma* Gray, 1845

**Chinese name:** 棕背树蜥

**English name:** Forest Garden Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is BMNH 1946.8.11.26 (*vide* Pal *et al.* 2018); the type locality is "Afghanistan", in error (*vide* Zhao and Adler, 1993).

**Distribution:** China (Yunnan, Guangdong [Zhao and Adler, 1993; Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Guangxi [Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden, 2004; Zhou *et al.*, 2006])

**Note:** The records of Guangzhou [Li *et al.*, 2011] are probably errors (Yingyong Wang's unpublished data) and if the specimen existed, it needed to be reexamined.

#### *Calotes jerdoni* Günther, 1870

**Chinese name:** 绿背树蜥

**English name:** Jerdon's Forest Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are BMNH 1946.8.11.49-58, ZMB 8448, and the type locality is "Afghanistan and Khassia Hill" (*vide* Wermuth, 1967), implied in Khasi Hills, Assam, India (Zhao and Adler, 1993).

**Distribution:** China (Yunnan [in doubt], Mêdog County in Tibet [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

#### *Calotes medogensis* Zhao and Li, 1984

**Chinese name:** 墨脱树蜥

**English name:** Mêdog Forest Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is CIB001477 (previously T8370177) from Yarang, Mêdog Co., Xizang (= Tibet), China

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Mêdog County in Tibet [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**Note:** 8370177 is the field number.

#### *Calotes mystaceus* Duméril and Bibron, 1837

**Chinese name:** 白唇树蜥

**English name:** Indo-Chinese Forest Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is MNHN-RA 2557, and the type locality is Birmans (= Myanmar) (*vide* Smith, 1935).

**Distribution:** China (Yunnan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

#### *Calotes paulus* (Smith, 1935)

**Chinese name:** 异鳞树蜥; Chinese alias: 异鳞蜥

**English name:** Small Forest Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is BMNH 1946.8.11.28 (designated by Giri *et al.*, 2019: 461); the type locality: Khasi Hills, Meghalaya state, Northeast India) (*vide* Günther, 1864).

**Distribution:** China (Mêdog County in Tibet [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

**Note:** *Oriocalotes paulus* is the type species of the genus *Oriocalotes* Günther 1864, which was synonymized with *Calotes* by Giri *et al.* (2019).

#### *Calotes versicolor* (Daudin, 1802)

**Chinese name:** 变色树蜥

**English name:** Eastern Garden Lizard, Oriental Garden Lizard, Indian Garden Lizard, Common Garden Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Type specimens from MNHN have been lost, leaving this taxon without valid types or a type locality (Wermuth, 1967). Type specimen of the earliest synonym *Ca. tiedemanni* is MNHN 2548 from Pondicherry (India), which was suggested as the "terra typica" and type locality of *Calotes versicolor* (Smith, 1935).

**Distribution:** China (Yunnan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Hong Kong [Liu, 2000], Hunan [Deng and Ye, 1996], Macao [Ge *et al.*, 2018], Fujian [Bo Cai's field collection in 2019, field number CB20191004])

**Note:** The neotype of *Calotes versicolor* (NCBS AT102) was designated by Gowande *et al.* (2016) but invalidated by Chaitanya *et al.* (2017).

### 10.10 Genus *Acanthosaura* Gray in Griffith 1831

**Chinese name:** 棘蜥属

**Type species:** *Agama armata* Gray in Hardwicke 1827(= *Acanthosaura armata*)

#### *Acanthosaura armata* (Gray in Hardwicke, 1827)

**Chinese name:** 长棘蜥

**English name:** Armored Pricklenape, Peninsular Horned

Tree Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are BMNH 1946.8.13.88, 1946.8.13.85; the type locality is “Singapore” (*fide* Wood *et al.*, 2010).

**Distribution:** China (Hainan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Acanthosaura lepidogaster* (Cuvier, 1829)**

**Chinese name:** 丽棘蜥

**English name:** Brown Pricklenape

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are MNHN-RA 5076 (2011) and 6895 (2010); type locality is Cochinchine (= South Vietnam).

**Distribution:** China (Jiangxi, Guizhou, Yunnan, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Hunan [Deng and Ye, 1996])

***Acanthosaura liui* Liu, Hou, Mo and Rao, 2020**

**Chinese name:** 刘氏棘蜥

**English name:** Liu’s Pricklenape

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is KIZL2020001 from Jianshui (23°20'24" N, 102°44'28" E, 1540 m elevation), Yunnan, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Jianshui County and Shiping County in Yunnan [Liu and Rao, 2020a])

***Acanthosaura tongbiguanensis* Liu and Rao, 2019**

**Chinese name:** 铜壁关棘蜥

**English name:** Tongbiguan Pricklenape

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is KIZL201804 from Tongbiguan Township (24°36'51.24" N, 97°35'1.88" E, 1170 m elevation), Yingjiang County, Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Tongbiguan Nature Reserve including Yingjiang County, Longchuan County and Ruili County of Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture in Yunnan [Liu and Rao, 2019])

**Note:** Probably this species occurs in northern Myanmar (Liu and Rao, 2019).

**10.11 Genus *Diploderma* Hallowell, 1861**

**Chinese name:** 攀蜥属

**Type species:** *Diploderma polygonatum* Hallowell, 1861

**Note:** On the basis of combined mtDNA and nuclear loci analyses, Wang *et al.* (2019) revised the taxonomy *Japalura* and *Diploderma* and split *Japalura sensu lato* into four genera, resurrecting *Diploderma* and placing it into clade O (with its type species being *Di. polygonatum* Hallowell, 1861), (with its type species *Di. polygonatum polygonatum* Hallowell, 1861).

As suggested by Liu *et al.* (2020), the Chinese name “攀蜥” refers to the name of the genus *Diploderma*, showing our respect to Professor Er Mi Zhao’s revision.

***Diploderma angustelinea* Wang, Ren, Wu, Che and Siler, 2020**

**Chinese name:** 细纹攀蜥 ; Chinese alias: 细纹龙蜥

**English name:** Narrow-striped Mountain Dragon

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is KIZ 029703 from Maidilong Village (28°35'38.4" N, 101°13'33.6" E, 2017 m elevation), Muli Tibetan Autonomous County, Liangshan, Sichuan Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Yalong River Valley of Muli County in Sichuan [Wang *et al.*, 2020])

***Diploderma aorun* Wang, Jiang, Zheng, Xie, Che and Siler, 2020**

**Chinese name:** 敖闰攀蜥 ; Chinese alias: 敖闰龙蜥

**English name:** Aorun Mountain Dragon

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is KIZ 044735, adult male from Dari Village (28°34'49.44" N, 99°10'23.88" E, 2198 m elevation), Deqin County, Yunnan Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Jinsha River valleys from Benzilan to Zongrong Village of Deqin County in Yunnan, and its immediate tributaries like Dingqu River and East Wangxuqu River in Sichuan [Wang *et al.*, 2020])

***Diploderma batangense* (Li, Deng, Wu and Wang, 2001)**

**Chinese name:** 巴塘攀蜥 ; Chinese alias: 巴塘龙蜥

**English name:** Ba-Tang Mountain Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is CWNU Ba-98012 from Wangjiao (29°17.6'N, 99°5.2'E, 2400 m elevation), Batang County, Sichuan, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Jinsha River valleys and its immediate tributaries of Markam County in Tibet and Batang County in Sichuan [Bo Cai’s field collection in 2015, field number 201506258 and 201506259]; Wang *et al.*, 2019e)

***Diploderma brevicaudum* (Manthey, Denzer, Hou and Wang, 2012)**

**Chinese name:** 短尾攀蜥 ; Chinese alias: 短尾龙蜥

**English name:** Short-tailed Mountain Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is AMNH 19879 from Snow Mt. Village (27°05' N, 100°11' E, 2740 m), 19 km north of Lijiang, Northwestern Yunnan, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Lijiang in Northwestern Yunnan [Wang *et al.*, 2019e])

***Diploderma brevipes* (Gressitt, 1936)**

**Chinese name:** Short-legged Mountain Lizard, Short-legged Japalure

**English name:** 短肢攀蜥

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is CAS 71998 from Bukai (= Wuchie, 1200m), near Horisha (= Puli), Central Taiwan, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Central Mountain of Taiwan [Hsiang *et al.*, 2009])

***Diploderma chapaense* (Bourret, 1937)**

**Chinese name:** 沙坝攀蜥 ; Chinese alias: 沙坝龙蜥

**English name:** Chapa Mountain Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is MNHN (= MHNP)

1948.45 from Chapa, Vietnam (22°20'N, 103°55'E).

**Distribution:** China (Yunnan [Wang *et al.*, 2018c])

***Diploderma dymondi* (Boulenger, 1906)**

**Chinese name:** 裸耳攀蜥

**English name:** Dymond's Japalure, Dymond's Mountain Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are BMNH 1905.5.30.1 from Tongchuan-fu (=Dongchuan County), Yunnan.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (northern Yunnan, southern Sichuan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Diploderma flaviceps* (Barbour and Dunn, 1919)**

**Chinese name:** 草绿攀蜥

**English name:** Grass-green Mountain Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is MCZ R-12469 from shores of Tung (=Dadu) River, Western Szechuan [= Sichuan], China

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Dadu River valley and its immediate tributaries northwestern Sichuan [Wang *et al.*, 2019])

***Diploderma flavilabre* Wang, Che and Siler, 2020**

**Chinese name:** 黄唇攀蜥; Chinese alias: 黄唇龙蜥

**English name:** Yellow-lipped Mountain Dragon

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is KIZ 032693 from Jinsha River Valley at Yebatan, Gaiyu Town of Baiyu County in Sichuan, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Jinsha River Valley at Gaiyu Town of Baiyu County in Sichuan [Wang *et al.*, 2020])

**Note:** Gaiyu is a town of Baiyu County.

***Diploderma grahami* (Stejneger, 1924)**

**Chinese name:** 宜宾攀蜥

**English name:** Graham's Japalure, Graham's Mountain Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is USNM 65500 from Sui-fu (= Yibin), Szechuan (= Sichuan), China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Yibin, Sichuan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Diploderma iadinum* (Wang, Jiang, Siler and Che, 2016)**

**Chinese name:** 翡翠攀蜥

**English name:** Emerald Mountain Dragon

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is KIZ 019321 from Lancang Valley (28°22'12.92"N, 98° 51'55.03" E, 2062 m elevation) at Ninong, Deqin, northwest Yunnan, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (northwestern Yunnan [Wang *et al.*, 2016a; Wang *et al.*, 2019e])

***Diploderma laeiventre* (Wang, Jiang, Siler and Che, 2016)**

**Chinese name:** 滑腹攀蜥; Chinese alias: 滑腹龙蜥

**English name:** Smooth-venter Mountain Dragon

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is KIZ 014038 from the location near the Nujiang Bridge in the upper Nujiang Valley at Baxoi (= Basu), Qamdo (= Changdu), eastern Tibet, China (30°6'1.22" N, 97°13'40.33"E, 2739 m elevation).

**Distribution:** Only found in China (upper Nujiang River valleys in Basu County of Tibet [Wang *et al.*, 2016a; Wang *et al.*, 2019e])

***Diploderma luei* (Ota, Chen and Shang, 1998)**

**Chinese name:** 宜兰攀蜥; Chinese aliases: 吕氏攀蜥, 宜兰龙蜥

**English name:** Lue's Japalura, Lue's Mountain Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is NTNUB 2235 from Mt. Taipingshan, Nanao Hsiang, Ilan Pref., Taiwan (24°31' N, 121°30' E, 1950–2000 m elevation).

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Northwestern Taiwan [Hsiang *et al.*, 2009])

***Diploderma makii* (Ota, 1989)**

**Chinese name:** 溪头攀蜥; Chinese aliases: 牧氏攀蜥, 溪头龙蜥

**English name:** Maki's Japalura, Maki's Mountain Lizard, Ota's Japalure

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is OMNH (Osaka) R2565 from Chitou, Nantou, Taiwan Province, China, about 1500 m elevation, 23°42' N, 120°47' E.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (central and southern Taiwan [Hsiang *et al.*, 2009])

***Diploderma menghaiense* Liu, Hou, Wang, Ananjeva and Rao, 2020**

**Chinese name:** 勐海攀蜥

**English name:** Menghai Mountain Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is KIZ-2019067 from the border with Xiding Zone of Menghai Natural Nature Reserve (21°54'18"N, 100°00'18"E, 1968 m elevation), Xiding Town, Menghai County, Xishuangbanna, Yunnan Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only known from China (the type territory of Menghai County from Lancangjiang (=Mekong) River basin in Yunnan [Liu *et al.*, 2020]).

**Note:** Presumably it can be found also in adjacent Laos and Myanmar. It is possible that the record of *Di. cf. yunnanense* population from northern Thailand belong to this species (Liu *et al.*, 2020b).

***Diploderma micangshanense* (Song, 1987)**

**Chinese name:** 米仓山攀蜥

**English name:** Micang Mountain Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is SIZ 82158 from Qingmuchan Town, Nigqiang County, Shaanxi Province, China, 700 m elevation.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Sichuan, Gansu, Henan, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Hubei [Wang *et al.*, 2019e])

***Diploderma panchi* Wang, Zheng, Xie, Che and Siler, 2020**

**Chinese name:** 蟠螭攀蜥; Chinese alias: 蟠螭龙蜥

**English name:** Panchi Mountain Dragon

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is KIZ 032715 from upper Yalong River Valley near Yajiang Township, Yajiang

County, Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous, northwest Sichuan Province, China (30°22'29.04" N, 101°0'38.88" E, 2663 m elevation).

**Distribution:** Only found in China (the upper Yalong River valley of Yajiang County in Sichuan [wang *et al.*, 2020])

***Diploderma panlong* Wang, Che and Siler, 2020**

**Chinese name:** 蟠龙攀蜥; Chinese alias: 蟠龙龙蜥

**English name:** Pan Long Mountain Dragon

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is KIZ 040138 from a region near Siyinuo Village, Mianning County, Liangshan District, Sichuan Province, China (28°21'24.84" N, 101°52'50.16" E, elevation 1430 m).

**Distribution:** Only found in China (the Yalong River Valley between Jiulong County, Mianning County and Xichang in Sichuan Province [Wang *et al.*, 2020])

***Diploderma polygonatum* Hallowell, 1861**

**Chinese name:** 琉球攀蜥

**English name:** Ryukyu Japalure, Okinawa Tree Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is USNM 12203 from "Amakarima" (= Kerama shima) Island

**Distribution:** China (northern Taiwan [Hsiang *et al.*, 2009])

***Diploderma qilin* Wang, Ren, Che and Siler, 2020**

**Chinese name:** 麒麟攀蜥; Chinese alias: 麒麟龙蜥

**English name:** Qilin Mountain Dragon

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is KIZ 028332 from Jinsha River Valley (27°42'6.12" N, 99°27'22.68" E, elevation 1982 m) in Balong, Deqin County, northwestern Yunnan Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (the the upper Jinsha River Valley from the Cangjue Village of Shangri-La County to Benzilan Town of Deqin County in Yunnan [Wang *et al.*, 2020])

***Diploderma slowinskii* (Rao, Vindum, Ma, Fu and Wilkinson 2017)**

**Chinese name:** 怒江攀蜥

**English name:** Nujiang Mountain Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is KIZ 2000R0608 (JBS16231) from small village South of Fugong (County), along Nu River, 26°48'44.0" N, 98°53'10.7" E, ca.1138 m elevation, Nujiang, Yunnan Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Nujiang in Yunnan [Rao *et al.*, 2017])

***Diploderma splendidum* (Barbour and Dunn, 1919)**

**Chinese name:** 丽纹攀蜥

**English name:** Splendid Japalure, Green Striped Tree Dragon

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is USNM 35522 from the gorge of the Yangtze River near Tchang (= Yichang City), Hupeh (= Hubei), central China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Yunnan, Sichuan, Hubei, Chongqing [Wang *et al.*, 2019e])

***Diploderma swild* Wang, Wu, Jiang, Chen, Miao, Siler, Che, 2019**

**Chinese name:** 山地攀蜥; Chinese alias: 山地龙蜥

**English name:** Swild Mountain Dragon

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is KIZ 034912 from Hongbao Village (27°6'14.4" N, 101°33'28.8" E, elevation 2318 m), Yanbian County, Panzhihua, Sichuan Province, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Panzhihua in Sichuan [Wang *et al.*, 2019f])

***Diploderma swinhonis* (Günther, 1864)**

**Chinese name:** 台湾攀蜥; Chinese alias: 斯文豪氏攀蜥

**English name:** Taiwan Japalure, Swinhoe's Japalure, Taiwan Mountain Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is BMNH 1946.8.14, Type locality is Taiwan, China. Restricted to Tamsui, Taiwan, China. (Stejneger, 1907).

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Lowland of Taiwan [Hsiang *et al.*, 2009])

***Diploderma szechwanensis* (Hu and Zhao, 1966)**

**Chinese name:** 四川攀蜥

**English name:** Sichuan Mountain Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is CIB 002620 (previously 613047) from Bai Shui Ho (= Baishui River), Pen Hsien (= Pengzhou County), Szechwan (= Sichuan), China.

**Distribution:** China (Sichuan, Jiangxi, Guizhou, Guangdong, Hunan, Guangxi, Yunnan [Wang *et al.*, 2019e])

**Note:** Ota (2000) synonymized *Japalura szechwanensis* Hu and Djao, 1966 (= *Diploderma szechwanensis*), with *J. fasciata* Mertens, 1926 (= *Diploderma fasciata*). Nevertheless, Ota compared one type specimen of *J. fasciata* and three type specimens of *J. szechwanensis* by using only colour patterns and nine common quantitative characters. This evidence is not adequate to synonymize the two species. In addition, the biogeographic characteristics of western Sichuan (the type locality of *J. szechwanensis*) and northern Indochina are quite different. Thus, we temporarily recognize *Japalura szechwanensis* as a valid species.

***Diploderma varcoae* (Boulenger, 1918)**

**Chinese name:** 昆明攀蜥

**English name:** Chinese Japalure, Kunming Mountain Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are BMNH (NHMUK) 1946.8.11.15, NHMUK 1946.8.14.6; the type locality is Yunnan Fu (= Kunming) and Wu-ting-chou (= Wuding County), Yunnan.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Yunnan, Guizhou [Wang *et al.*, 2019e])

***Diploderma vela* (Wang, Jiang, Pan, Hou, Siler and Che, 2015)**

**Chinese name:** 帆背攀蜥; Chinese alias: 帆背龙蜥

**English name:** Sail Mountain Lizards, Sail Japalura

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is KIZ 013801 from

Quzika of Markam, eastern Tibet, China (29°5' N, 98°36' E), at elevation of 2370 m.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Mekong River valley from Markam County in Tibet to Deqin County in Yunnan [Wang *et al.*, 2019e])

***Diploderma yulongense* (Manthey, Denzer, Hou and Wang, 2012)**

**Chinese name:** 玉龙攀蜥

**English name:** Yulong Mountain Lizards

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is ZMB 76395 from Ulukay Village, eastern slopes of the Yulong Snow Mountains, near Lijiang (*ca.* 26°53' N, 100°11' E, > 2500 m elevation), northwestern Yunnan, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Lijiang City and Shangri-la County in northwestern Yunnan [Wang *et al.*, 2019e], Muli County of Sichuan [Su *et al.*, 2021])

***Diploderma yunnanense* (Anderson, 1878)**

**Chinese name:** 云南攀蜥

**English name:** Yunnan Japalure, Yunnan Mountain Lizards

**Type and type locality:** Types were most probably lost *vide* Denzer *et al.* (2019), and the type locality is the neighborhood of Teng-yue-chow (= Tengyue Town), Momein (= Tengchong County) in Yunnan, China.

**Distribution:** China (Yunnan [Wang *et al.*, 2019e])

***Diploderma zhaermii* (Gao and Hou, 2002)**

**Chinese name:** 汶川攀蜥

**English name:** Zhaermi's Mountain Lizards

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is CIB 002690 (previously GZF0001) from Mianchi Town (= Miansi Town, 31.35°N, 103.57°E), Wenchuan County, Sichuan Province, China, elevation 1240 m.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Min River valley in Sichuan [Wang *et al.*, 2020])

***Diploderma drukdaypo* (Wang, Ren, Jiang, Zou, Wu, Che, Siler, 2019)**

**Chinese name:** 侏攀蜥; Chinese alias: 侏龙蜥

**English name:** Dwarf Mountain Dragon

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is KIZ 027616 from Chaya County (30.7294°N, 97.3808°E, elevation 3310 m), Chamdo, Tibet, China.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Chaya County and Karuo District in Tibet [Wang *et al.*, 2019d])

**10.12 Genus *Pseudocalotes* Fitzinger, 1843**

**Chinese name:** 拟树蜥属

**Type species:** *Calotes tympanistra* Gray 1831 (= *Pseudocalotes tympanistriga*)

***Pseudocalotes brevipes* (Werner, 1904)**

**Chinese name:** 短肢拟树蜥

**English name:** Vietnam False Bloodsucker, Short-footed

False Bloodsucker

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is MNHN-RA 1907.164 (designated by Hallermann, 2000); the type locality is onkin, Vietnam, restricted to Man-Son Mountains by Smith (1935).

**Distribution:** China (Guangxi [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Pseudocalotes kakhienensis* (Anderson, 1879)**

**Chinese name:** 蚌西拟树蜥

**English name:** Kakhyen Hills Spiny Lizard

**Type and type locality:** Types are not given; the type locality is Ponsee (=Bangxi), Yingjiang County, western Yunnan, China.

**Distribution:** China (Yunnan [Zhao *et al.*, 1999])

***Pseudocalotes bapoensis* (Yang, Su and Li, 1979)**

**Chinese name:** 巴坡拟树蜥

**English name:** Bapo Bloodsucker

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is KIZ 730010 from Bapo, Gongshan County, Yunnan, China, 1450 m elevation.

**Distribution:** Only found in China (Gongshan County in Yunnan [Yang and Rao, 2008])

**Note:** Type locality of *Ps. kingdonwardi* (Smith, 1935) is Adung Valley, on the Burma-Tibetan border, located in North Myanmar, not in Tibet, China. So, the only record of *Ps. kingdonwardi* occurring in Tibet is an error.

Yang and Rao (2008) treated *Japalura bapoensis* (= *Ps. bapoensis*) as a full species on the basis of morphological data. Based on molecular data, Wang *et al.* (2019) considered it a member of *Pseudocalotes* and conservatively treated it as a subspecies of *Ps. kingdonwardi*, without molecular data of *Ps. kingdonwardi* from the type locality. As such, we temporarily keep *Ps. bapoensis* as a full species. A broad spectrum of studies is needed, especially molecular and morphological studies of *Ps. kingdonwardi* from the type locality.

***Pseudocalotes microlepis* (Boulenger, 1888)**

**Chinese name:** 细鳞拟树蜥

**English name:** Burmese False Bloodsucker, Small-scaled Forest Agamid

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are BMNH 1946.8.11.21, MSNG 28935; the type locality is Pla-pu (1200 m elevation), West of Mt. Muleyit in Tenas serim, Myanmar.

**Distribution:** China (Yunnan, Hainan, Guizhou [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Guangdong, Guangxi [Li *et al.*, 2011])

## Appendix 2

**The distributional list of invasive lizards in China**

**4 Family Gekkonidae Gray, 1825**

**Chinese name:** 壁虎科

**4.2 Genus *Gekko* Laurenti, 1768**

**Chinese name:** 壁虎属

***Gekko (Archipelagekko) monarchus* (Schlegel, 1836)**

**Chinese name:** 脊斑壁虎

**English name:** Spotted House Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Holotype is MNHN-RA 2286, and the type locality is Amboine (= Ambon, Indonesia) (*fide* Utez *et al.*, 2020).

**Distribution:** Introduced to China (extended to southern Taiwan [Lee *et al.*, 2019])

**4.7 Genus *Hemidactylus* Oken, 1817**

**Chinese name:** 蜥虎属

***Hemidactylus brookii* Gray, 1845**

**Chinese name:** 密疣蜥虎

**English name:** Brook's House Gecko, Spotted House Gecko

**Type and type locality:** Lectotype is BMNH 1947.3.6.47 (formerly BM RR1934.9.1.49 [21. a], designated by Mahony, 2011), and the type locality is Borneo.

**Distribution:** Introduced to China (Ningbo in Zhejiang, Xiamen in Fujian [Zhao *et al.*, 1999], Hong Kong [Liu, 2000], Macao [Ge *et al.*, 2018], Kaohsiung City in Taiwan [You, 2018])

**11 Family Iguanidae Oppel, 1811**

**Chinese name:** 美洲鬣蜥科

**Type genus:** *Iguana* Laurenti, 1768

**11.1 Genus *Iguana* Laurenti, 1768**

**Chinese name:** 美洲鬣蜥属

**Type species:** *Iguana tuberculata* Laurenti, 1768 (*fide* Utez *et al.*, 2020)

***Iguana iguana* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

**Chinese name:** 美洲鬣蜥; Chinese alias: 绿鬣蜥

**English name:** Common Green Iguana

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are NRM (NHRM), another in the Gyllenborg collection in Uppsala; the type locality is "Indiis" (*fide* Utez *et al.*, 2020).

**Distribution:** Introduced to China (extended to southwestern Taiwan [Lee *et al.*, 2019])

**12 Family Dactyloidae Fitzinger, 1843**

**Chinese name:** 安乐蜥科

**Type genus:** *Dactyloa* Wagler, 1830.

**12.1 Genus *Norops* Wagler, 1830**

**Chinese name:** 蛇鳞蜥属

**Type species:** *Anolis auratus* Daudin 1802 (= *Norops auratus*)

***Norops sagrei* (Cocteau in Duméril and Bibron, 1837)**

**Chinese name:** 沙氏蛇鳞蜥; Chinese alias: 沙氏变色蜥

**English name:** Cuban brown anole, Brown anole

**Type and type locality:** Syntypes are MNHN-RA 2430, MNHN-RA 2430A-B, MNHN-RA 6795, MNHN-RA 6795A, MNHN-RA 6797 and MNHN-RA 6797A, MCZ 2171; the type locality is La Habana, La Habana Province, Cuba (restricted by Ruibal, 1964)

**Distribution:** Introduced to China (Taiwan [Hsiang *et al.*, 2009])

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<sup>①</sup> "Arunachal Pradesh" refers to as southern Tibet - an indigenous territory of the People's Republic of China in terms of history, geography and international law. <sup>②</sup> "Senkaku Group" refers to Diaoyu Dao and its affiliated Islands. They are an inseparable part of the Chinese territory and China's inherent territory in all historical and legal terms. China enjoys indisputable sovereignty over them.



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