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A NEW SPECIES OF *PSEUDOTRAPELUS* (AGAMIDAE, SAURIA) FROM DHOFAR, OMAN

Daniel Melnikov [1] and Todd Pierson [2]

[1] Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences
1 Universitetskaya emb., St. Petersburg 199034, Russia
E-mail: melnikovda@yandex.ru
[2] Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia
United States of America, Georgia, Athens
E-mail: twpierso@uga.edu

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A new species of *Pseudotrapelus* from Dhofar, Oman is described. It differs morphologically from *P. sinaitus* in that its 3rd toe is much longer than its 4th one (11–13 lamellae under the 4th toe), from *P. aqabensis* and *P. neumanni* in that it has one row of 6 – 8 unseparated precloacal pores in males. This new species also has 15% genetic divergence from *P. sinaitus* and 10% from *P. aqabensis* (COI). Taxonomic relationships of Arabian Peninsula *Pseudotrapelus* need further investigations.
Key words: Squamata, Acrodonta, Agamidae, *Pseudotrapelus* sp. nov., Dhofar, Oman.

INTRODUCTION

Agama sinaita was described by Heyden in 1827 from Sinai (Egypt) (Fig. 1). In 1905 Tornier described agamas from Lahej (Yemen) as *Agama neumanni*, but later, Arnold (1980) synonymized *Agama neumanni* with *Agama sinaita*. In 1843, *Agama sinaita* was placed in the monotypic genus *Pseudotrapelus* by Fitzinger. In 2002, Jiri Moravec described the new subspecies *Pseudotrapelus sinaitus werneri* from the Basalt desert (southern Syria and northern Jordan). In 2012, *Pseudotrapelus aqabensis* from Aqaba, southern Jordan was described (Melnikov et al., 2012). A more detailed history of *Pseudotrapelus* taxonomy is presented in our previous paper (Melnikov et. al., 2012).

Herein we present the description of a second new species of *Pseudotrapelus* from Dhofar Governorate, Oman.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Morphological analysis

Type material. Holotype of *Agama sinaita* Heyden, 1827 (SMF 997, photo Gunther Köhler); Holotype (ZMB 42952) of *Agama neumanni* Tornier, 1905; Holotype of *P. s. werneri* Moravec, 2002 (NMP6V 34860/1, photo Jiri Moravec); Holotype of *P. aqabensis* Melnikov, Nazarov, Ananjeva, Disi, 2012 (ZISP 26382). All Holotype specimens are males.

Also, we studied specimens of the former «type series» of *P. neumanni* (ZMB 27418, 37225, 54522 – 54523) together with the other ZMB specimens from Yemen (ZMB 22783, 54574 – 54575). For remarks on Holotype definition, see Melnikov et al., 2012; a redescription of *P. neumanni* will be published elsewhere.

Other material. ZISP 26531 (TJP 30386) – Oman, Dhofar, Jabal Samhan, 17°08′56.0″ N, 54°47′16.4″ E, Elev. 1565 m., collected 1 July 2011 by Theodore J. Papenfuss and Todd Pierson; CAS 227580 (TJP 28513), CAS 227581 (TJP 28515), MVZ 242743 (TJP 28514) – Oman, Dhofar, 1.8 km N (by Salalah Rd.) Mirbat Castle, 17°00′33.6″ N, 54°42′10.2″ E, Elev. 35 m., collected 11 – 12 July 2003 by Theodore J. Papenfuss; CAS 227583 (TJP 28517) – Oman, Dhofar, 0.6 km N (by Ayn Hamran Rd.) of junc. with Salalah to Mirbat Rd., 17°02′36.0″ N, 54°16′30.6″ E, Elev. 30 m, collected 11 July 2003 by Theodore J. Papenfuss; CAS 227593 (TJP 28536) – Oman, Dhofar, Ayoon, 17°15′24.6″ N, 53°53′32.4″ E, Elev. 850 m, collected 13 July 2003 by Theodore J. Papenfuss; CAS 227594 (TJP 28537), MVZ 242744 (TJP 28538) – Oman, Dhofar, 5 km SE (by road) Ayoon, 17°15′39.6″ N, 53°54′43.8″ E, Elev. 865 m, collected 13 July 2003 by Theodore J. Papenfuss; CAS 251124 (TJP 30441) – Oman, Mahut Wilayat, Al Wusta Region, Barra Al Hikman Peninsula, 20.0 km SW Al Hij, Flim, 20°37′34.68″ N, 58°12′10.8″ E,

Elev. 10 m, collected 7 July 2011 by Theodore J. Papenfuss and Todd Pierson (Fig. 2).

Fig. 1. Map showing the type localities of *Pseudotrapelus* taxa (red dots) and localities of sequences used (black dots): *1* – Sinai, Egypt, *P. sinaitus*; *2* – Lahej, Yemen, *P. neumanni*; *3* – Basalt Desert, Syria, *P. s. werneri*; *4* – Aqaba, Jordan, *P. aqabensis*; *5* – Dhofar, Oman, *Pseudotrapelus* sp. nov.; *6* – Azraq, Egypt, *P. sinaitus*; *7* – Wadi Ram, Jordan, *P. sinaitus*; *8* – Petra, Jordan, *P. sinaitus*

For the comparative morphological study, we used a series of 13 specimens (FMNH 95913 – 95914, 129941 – 129951) from Egypt, Sinai, St. Catherine's Monastery area (base of mountain Sinai), collected 13 May 1953 and 20 – 23 May 1958 by Harry Hoogstraal, that we considered as topotypes of *P. sinaitus*.

Specimens of *P. sinaitus* from our previous study (Melnikov et al., 2012) were also used for this description.

Measurements. The sex of the specimens was determined by the presence of follicles or testes. Scale counts and terminology follow Grandison (1968) fide Wagner and Bauer (2011), and measurements were taken with callipers to the nearest 0.1 mm. The following values were used: snout-vent length (*SVL*), measured from the tip of the snout to the cloaca; head width (*HW*), measured at the point of greatest width; head height (*HH*), measured at the point of greatest height; head length (*HL*), measured from behind the tip of the retroarticular process to the tip of the snout; tail length (*TL*), measured from the posterior lip of the cloaca to the tip of the tail; supralabials (*SL*), the number of all supralabial scales (not including interlabial); infralabials (*IL*), the number of all sublabial scales, (not including interlabial); scales around midbody (*SaM*), the number of scale rows around the body midway between the limbs; precloacal pores (*PP*), the number of rows and number of pores in total; subdigital lamellae (*SDL*), the number of lamellae under the 4th toe or finger, respectively (not including claw scale); ventral scales (*VS*), the number of longitudinal ventral scales along midbody from shoulders to cloaca; dorsal scales (*DS*), number of longitudinal dorsal scales along midbody from the shoulders to the cloaca.

Fig. 2. Map showing localities of *Pseudotrapelus* from Oman studied: *1* – Jabal Samhan; *2* – Mirbat Castle; *3* – 0.6 km N (by Ayn Hamran Rd.) of junc. with Salalah to Mirbat Rd.; *4, 5* – Ayoon; *6* – Flim

Molecular analysis

We obtained 645 base pair 5' segments of the cytochrome oxidase subunit I (COI) gene (standard DNA barcode region) from the specimen of *Pseudotrapelus* sp. nov. from Oman (field number TJP 30386; collection inventory number of specimen ZISP 26531). Additionally we used sequence of *P. sinaitus* from Egypt (GenBank NC013603; Okajima, Kumazawa, 2010), eight sequences of *Pseudotrapelus* from Jordan (Canadian Centre for DNA Barcoding, Biodiversity Institute of Ontario (Guelph, Canada), sequence numbers ZISPG067-09; ZISPG068-09; ZISPG069-09; ZISPG071-09; ZISPG072-09; ZISPG073-09; ZISPG074-09) and the sequence of the Holotype of *P. aqabensis* (ZISPG070-09; ZISP 26382) (Melnikov et. al., 2012).

Whole genomic DNA from ethanol-preserved tissue was recovered using a salt extraction method (Miller et al. 1988). The fragment of COI gene was amplified with the forward VUTF (5'–TGT AAA ACG ACG GCC AGT TCT CAA CCA AYC AYA ARG AYA TYG G–3') and reverse VUTR (5'–CAG

GAA ACA GCT ATG ACT ARA CTT CTG GRT GKC CRA ARA AYC A–3') primers, designed by Alex Kostygov (Laboratory of Molecular Systematics, ZISP). Amplification was conducted in 20 μl of the reaction mixture containing 1 μl of DNA (50 – 100 ng), 15 pmol of each primers, 0.25 mM of each dNTP, 2 mM MgCl2, 10x PCR buffer (0.01 M Tris–HCl, 0.05 M KCl, and 0.1% Triton X-100; pH 9.0),0.2 U/μl of Taq polymerase (Helicon, United States). Cycling conditions: initial denaturation at 94ºC for 4 min, followed by 30 cycles of 30–seq denaturation at 94ºC, 35 seq annealing at 50ºC and 50–seq elongation at 72ºC, and the thermocycling program ended with a final elongation step at 72ºC for 5 min. PCR products were purified using a Qiaquick PCR purification kit (Qiagen). The sequencing was carried out on ABI 3130 automated DNA analyzer (Applied Biosystems) using the manufacturer's protocols in both directions. Sequences were aligned using the Clustal W algorithm (Thompson et al. 1994) in BIOEDIT 7.0.5.3 (Hall 1999).

The maximum-likelihood criterion (ML) tree reconstruction and bootstrapping were performed in Treefinder (Jobb, 2008). To choose among the best model of molecular evolution we used AIC (Akaike, 1974) criterion. Bootstrap analysis employed 1000 replicates. For the COI gene, the model chosen was J2 (Jobb, 2008) with gamma distributed rates across sites. Genetic distances were creating in MEGA 5.10 (Tamura et al., 2011).

To root the tree, we used sequences from *Xenagama taylori* (GenBank DQ008215) and *Phrynocephalus arabicus* (ZISP TS 2292).

RESULTS

Pseudotrapelus dhofarensis sp. nov.

Holotype. ZISP 26531 (TJP 30386), adult male collected by Theodore J. Papenfuss and Todd Pierson on 1 July 2011 (Fig. 3).

Paratypes. CAS 227580 (TJP 28513), CAS 227581 (TJP 28515), MVZ 242743 (TJP 28514); CAS 227583 (TJP 28517); CAS 227593 (TJP 28536); CAS 227594 (TJP 28537), MVZ 242744 (TJP 28538) – all adults: five males, two females.

Type locality. Jabal Samhan, Dhofar, Oman.

Diagnosis. A large and robust species of *Pseudotrapelus* with the 3rd toe much longer than the 4th, 11 – 13 lamellae under the 4th toe, 6 – 8 well developed precloacal pores in males (the two central pores are larger in size and closer to the cloaca), 13 – 16 lower labial scales, and no enlarged scales in the occipital area of the head and dorsum.

Description of the holotype. ZISP 26531 (TJP 30386), adult male, 3rd toe on the right hind limb is damaged.

Measurements. SVL: 93 mm, TL: 193 mm, HH: 17.5 mm, HW: 22.2 mm, HL: 29.7 mm, length of left forelimb: 51 mm, length of left hind limb: 81 mm (including toe length).

Description. The head and body are depressed. Nostril is directed laterally and posterodorsally, pierced in the posterior lateral part of a large convex, smooth, egg-shaped nasal scale which is situated in a depression at the beginning of the "canthus rostralis", which is not well developed. The nasal scale is visible from above and separated from the first canthal scale by small scales. Between the canthal scales in the frontal area of the head, there are a group of enlarged convex scales about same size as the nasal scales. They are: one egg-shaped scale between the first canthal scales, then one globe-shaped scale between the second canthal scales, then two scales of similar shape, then one oval-shaped scale at the level of the anterior corner of the eyes. Scales of the inner row of supraorbitals are enlarged, while external ones are very small. Also, there are two enlarged scales of irregular shape on each side of the occipital. Except these scales, all other head scales are more or less uniform, smooth, and somewhat polyhedral; interorbital scales are as large as the inner supraorbital and temporal and occipital scales; imbrications of temporal scales are not uniformly directed; some are directed ventrally and others posteriorly. Occipital scales are somewhat smaller than other head scales; 16 (left) – 16 (right) upper and 13 (left) – 15 (right) lower labial scales. The ear opening is slightly smaller than the eye with one single conical scale at the front lower ear opening. A gular fold is absent. Dorsal scales are heterogeneous with a longitudinal row of enlarged scales present; there are 126 scale rows around midbody, 81 dorsal scales along the spine and 94 ventral scales along the belly between the anterior border of the shoulders and the cloaca. There is one row of six precloacal pores, with a gap in the middle, gradually decreasing in size from the middle to the sides. The largest pores are about the size of five typical precloacal scales, while the smallest are equal in size to typical precloacal scales. Dorsal body scales are slightly keeled, with the keel extending along the entire scale and not mucronate. Gular and ventral scales are smooth. The hind limbs are long with the 3rd toe reaching to the nostril level when adpressed. The 3rd toe is the longest, reaching 12 mm. 9 lamellae are under the

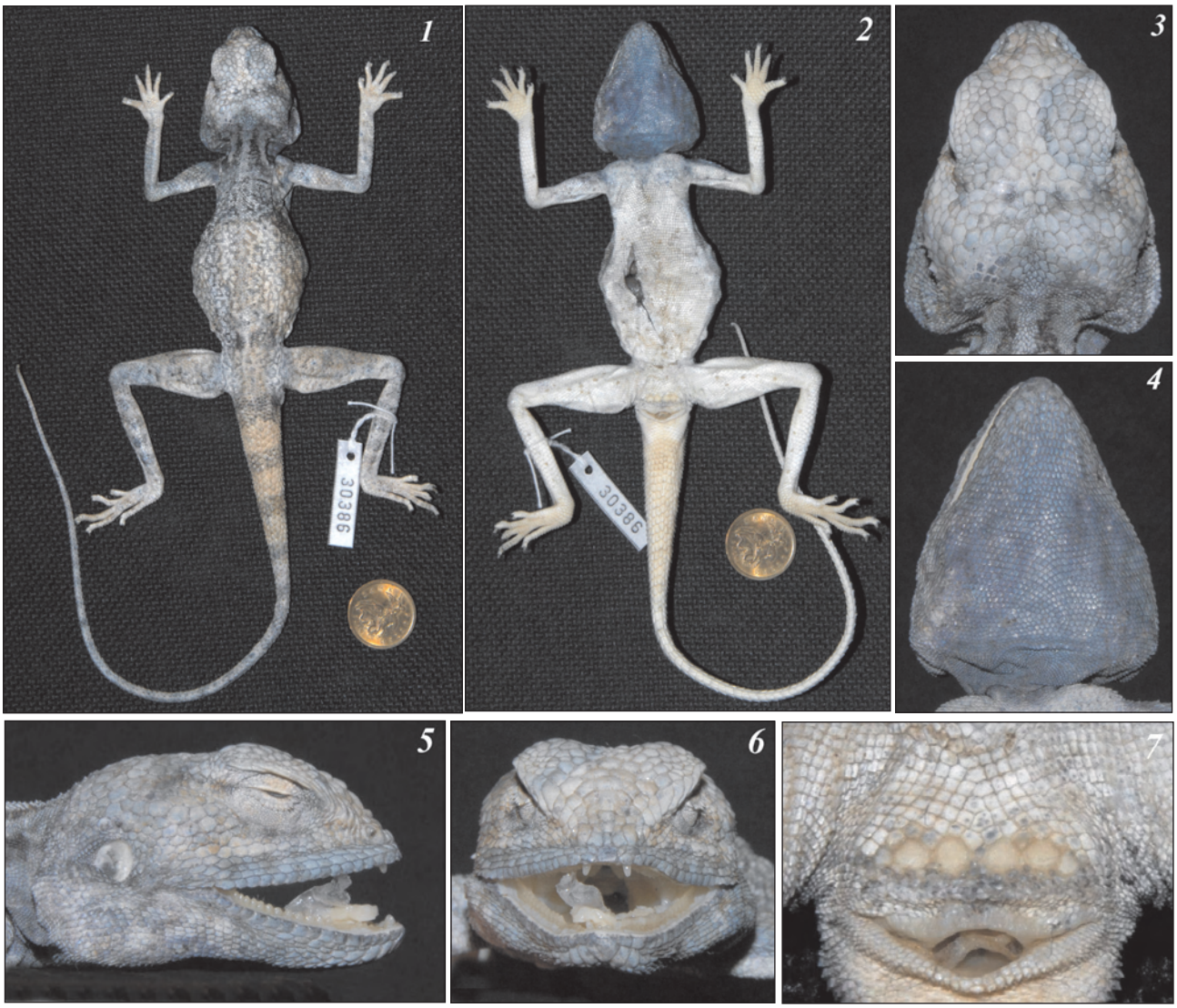

Fig. 3. Holotype of *Pseudotrapelus dhofarensis* ZISP 26531: *1* – general view from above; *2* – general view from below; *3* – head from above; *4* – head from below; *5* – head from side; *6* – head from front; *7* – precloacal area

left 4th finger, and 12 lamellae are under the left 4th toe. The forelimbs are long with digits reaching to the cloaca when adpressed. In the manus, the middle digit is the longest, reaching 8 mm. The tail in the first quarter of its length becomes thinner abruptly – about three times thinner than at the base – and then becomes thinner evenly. The tail is slightly depressed at its base, with a small pit after the cloaca. Large hemipeneal pockets are absent, but two small bulges on either side of the pit are present. The dorsal tail scales are strongly keeled and are about twice as large as the dorsal body scales. The ventral tail scales are keeled and slightly mucronate. Tail scales not arranged in whorls.

Coloration (*after formalin fixation and ethanol preservation*). Upper parts of the body are grayish-bluish, except the arms, thigh, base of the tail, and the posterior part of the dorsum, which have a grayish-brown tint and a dotted pattern. The neck and anterior part of the dorsum are a dark bluish-gray color. The labials are a bluish color. Two short black stripes on the upper side of the neck and one black crescent-shaped patch on both lateral neck folds are present. A black transversal stripe near the waist and four at the tail base (near grayish-brown tinted section) are clearly visible; other transversal tail stripes on the grayish-blue part of the tail are not clearly visible. The throat is dark blue in color; the breast and arms are grayish-blue, while the rest of the ventral surface is white.

Coloration in life. When observed in life, the lizard was basking on a pile of boulders and displaying active, diurnal coloration (Fig. 4). The head, and especially the throat, were a brilliant metallic blue with dark spots on either side of the neck. The body was white with thick grayish-blue reticulations. The base of the tail and the first quarter of its length were a salmon-pink, and the hind three-quarters of the tail

were the same brilliant blue as the face and shoulders. Hindlimbs were pale blue and white, and toes on both the front and hind feet were white. The ventral surface of most of the lizard was white.

Variation in paratypes. Data on Paratypes morphology variation comparing to the Holotype are presented in the Table.

Etymology. This species is named after the place where type specimens were collected – the Dhofar Governorate of Oman.

Natural history. The Holotype was collected as it basked on a boulder pile in the mid-afternoon on Jebel Samhan at 1565 m (Fig. 5). This high-elevation plateau is less affected by monsoon rains than surrounding areas, and it is characterized by xerophytic trees, shrubs and succulents (Ghazanfar, 1999). This locality correspond to the «Southern escarpment woodland and plateau vegetation zone» which includes the vegetation of the southern mountains, the north-facing slopes and plains and restricted to the Dhofar hills and mountains, excluding the coastal plain (Ghazanfar, 1992).

Fig. 4. Coloration of the Holotype of *Pseudotrapelus dhofarensis* (ZISP 26531) in life

Several other individuals were observed, but they were quick to retreat into the safety of the rocks. When captured, this lizard bit aggressively and held on until pried off. It was found in sympatry with several other lizard species, including *Uromastyx benti* (Anderson, 1894) and *Pristurus carteri* (Gray, 1863).

Distribution. This species is known from the Dhofar region of Oman. Its presence in other regions of Oman and adjacent Yemen, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE is very possible.

Morphological comparisons

Difference in body size. P. dhofarensis seems to be a largest *Pseudotrapelus* species with the male *SVL* measuring 87 – 101 mm (mean 93.3 mm) and female *SVL* measuring 75 – 78 mm (mean 76.5 mm). In *P. sinaitus*, topotypic male (FMNH 95913, 95914, 129941, 129946, 129950) *SVL* is 78 – 92 mm (mean 84.5 mm) and female (FMNH 129942 – 129945, 129947 – 129949, 129951) *SVL* is 53 – 79 mm (mean 70.5 mm). *SVL* of the *P. sinaitus* Holotype is about 87 mm, the *P. neumanni* Holotype is 92 mm and *P. aqabensis* Holotype is 90 mm.

Difference in comparative length of third and fourth toes. A comparison of the comparative lengths of the 3rd and 4th toes of studied type specimens shows that in the *P. dhofarensis* Holotype, the 3rd toe is longer than the 4th – similar to Holotypes of *P. neumanni* and *P. aqabensis*, but in contrast with the *P. sinaitus* Holotype, which has equal-sized 3rd and 4th toes. So *P. sinaitus* are the only *Pseudotrapelus* species with an equal length of the 3rd and 4th toes.

This in contradiction with the previous opinion (Melnikov et. al., 2012) that *P. neumanni* also has equal sized 3rd and 4th toes, that was based on the Tor-

Some morphological characters of *Pseudotrapelus dhofarensis* type specimens

Locality / specimen	Sex	*L*, mm	*Lcd*, mm	*L*/ Lcd	*PP*	*HW* mm	*HH* mm	*HL* mm	*SL*	*IL*	*SaM*	*SDL* fing.	*SDL* toe	*VS*	*DS*
1. Jabal Samhan ZISP 26531	m	93	193	0.48	6	22.2	17.5	29.7	16 16	13 15	126	9	12	94	81
2. Mirbat Castle CAS 227580	m	93	182	0.51	6	22.4	16.3	27.6	15 16	16 14	116	10	13	100	75
CAS 227581	f	75	107+	-	4	17.8	11.6	22.5	16 16	16 15	118	9	13	91	74
MVZ 242743	f	78	147	0.53	4	18.5	13.1	21.3	14 14	14 14	113	9	13	93	70
3. Salalah to Mirbat CAS 227583	m	101	157+	-	6(8)	24.7	18.9	31.4	15 14	13 15	144	9	12	96	90
4. Ayoon CAS 227593	m	92	170	0.54	8(15)	22.1	17.1	26.2	15 14	14 15	117	9	11	104	75
5. 5 km SE Ayoon CAS 227594	m	87	181	0.48	6(9)	20.5	15.5	25.5	16 14	15 13	120	9	13	100	73
MVZ 242744	m	94	178	0.53	6	21.4	17	26.5	14 14	15 15	132	10	13	98	82

nier's original description and some pictures of the Holotype specimen. However, after careful examination of all ZMB *Pseudotrapelus* specimens from Yemen (ZMB 22783, 27418, 37225, 42952, 54522 – 54523, 54574 – 54575) we can state that comparative length of the 4th toe in the *P. neumanni* Holotype (ZMB 42952) is slightly longer than in other ZMB specimens from Yemen, but in the strict sense all ZMB specimens from Yemen have the 4th toe shorter than 3rd.

Fig. 5. Habitat of *Pseudotrapelus dhofarensis* in the Jabal Samhan Leopard Reserve in Dhofar, Oman

The comparative length of the 4th toe can also be demonstrated in the number of the subdigital lamellae on it – in *P. sinaitus* Topotypes (FMNH 95913 – 95914, 129941 – 129951), there are 15 – 17 lamellae (mean 15.5), and in *P. dhofarensis* Types there are 11 – 13 (mean 12.5) (Fig. 6).

Difference in number and position of the precloacal pores. A comparison of precloacal pore number and position in studied type specimens shows that *P. dhofarensis* and *P. sinaitus* types have six precloacal pores. In *P. sinaitus* Holotype pores are equal in size, while in *P. dhofarensis* Holotype pores are decreasing in size from the middle to the sides, so that the central two are the largest and closer to the cloaca. *P. neumanni* and *P. aqabensis* Holotypes have four well developed precloacal pores separated from each other by gaps (Melnikov et al., 2012).

P. dhofarensis male paratypes have 6 – 8 well developed pores and 2 – 7 poorly developed additional pores in some specimens (Fig. 7). So the total number of pores in *P. dhofarensis* males can reach 15 (CAS 227593). That is the largest number for all *Pseudotrapelus* specimens studied. The two central pores usually larger and closer to cloaca then other pores. Topotypic males of *P. sinaitus* (FMNH 95913, 95914, 129941, 129946, 129950) have 6 – 8 pores in one row, usually equal in size.

Thus, we have two *Pseudotrapelus* species with 6 – 8 unseparated pores in males and two species with 4 separated pores in males. One representative from each group is found in the northern part of the distribution of *Pseudotrapelus*, and one is found in southern Arabia.

Female *P. dhofarensis* have four small and separated precloacal pores, similar to females of *P. sinaitus* from Jordan (Melnikov et. al., 2012) (Fig. 7). In contrast, female topotypes of *P. sinaitus* (FMNH 129942 – 129945, 129947 – 129949, 129951) have 4 – 6 pores that can be separated or grouped into two rows. For *P. neumanni* and *P. aqabensis,* sexual dimorphism is not yet described (Melnikov et al., 2012).

Difference in the head and dorsum scalation. P. dhofarensis has no enlarged scales in the occipital area of the head and dorsum, a trait held in both *P. sinaitus* and *P. aqabensis*. Only in *P. neumanni* are scales in the occipital area of the head and dorsum enlarged.

P. dhofarensis types seems to have fewer lower labial scales – 13 – 16 (mean 14.5) – than *P. sinaitus* topotypes which have 15 – 18 (mean 15.5) scales. *P. neumanni* Holotype has 19 lower labial scales and *P. aqabensis* Holotype has 18 lower labial scales.

Molecular comparisons

A total of six haplotypes were identified among the ten *Pseudotrapelus* sequences. Of the 645 bp sequenced, 132 sites were variable, and 60 were parsimony informative.

Sequences formed three groups: 8 sequences of *P. sinaitus* from Egypt and Jordan; one of *P. aqabensis* from southern Jordan; and one of *P. dhofarensis* from Oman (Fig. 8). The latter two from Arabia formed a clade, but without reliable support.

The level of genetic divergence (*p*-distance) in the COI between *P. sinaitus* and *P. aqabensis* is 15.9 %, between *P. sinaitus* and *P. dhofarensis* is 15.2%, and between *P. dhofarensis* and *P. aqabensis* is 10.9%.

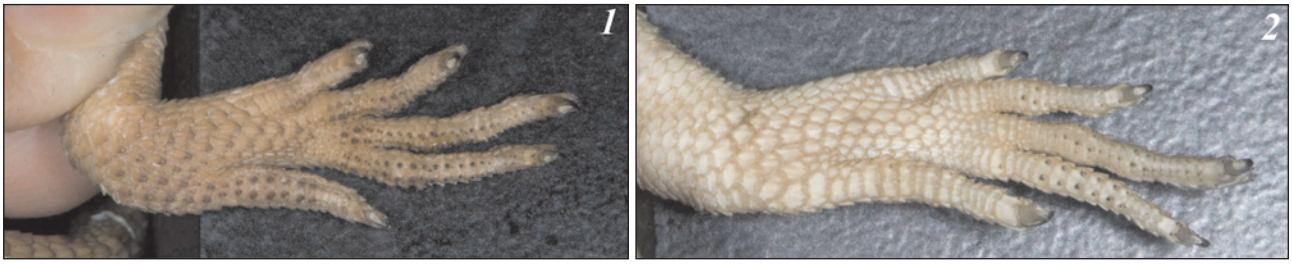

Fig. 6. Comparative length of 3rd and 4th toes and number of subdigital lamellae under the 4th toe of: *1 – Pseudotrapelus sinaitus* Topotype (FMNH 95914) and *2 – Pseudotrapelus dhofarensis* Paratype (CAS 227583)

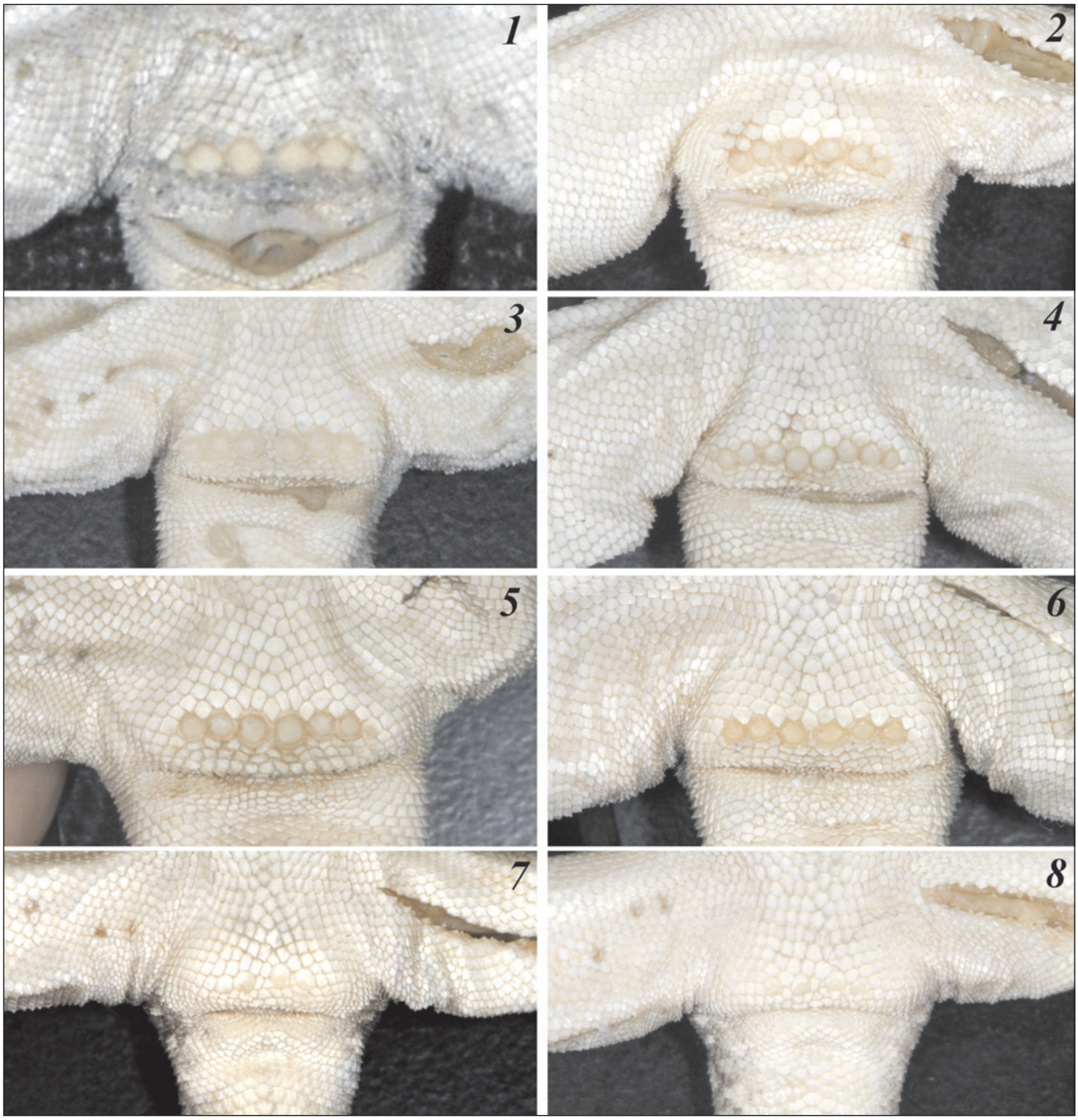

Fig. 7. Variation in pores number and position in *Pseudotrapelus dhofarensis*: *1* – male Holotype (ZISP 26531); male Paratypes: *2* – MVZ 242744, *3* – CAS 227594, *4* – CAS 227593, *5* – CAS 227583, *6* – CAS 227580; female Paratypes: *7* – CAS 227581, *8* – MVZ 242743

Taxonomic Conclusion

The genus *Pseudotrapelus* consists of three valid species – *P. sinaitus*, *P. aqabensis* and *P. dhofarensis*. *P. dhofarensis* is the first recently described *Pseudotrapelus* species from Arabia. We consider *P. neumanni,* described from the adjacent Yemen and recently considered as synonym of *P. sinaitus*, as a valid species that needs a redescription (Melnikov et. al., 2012).

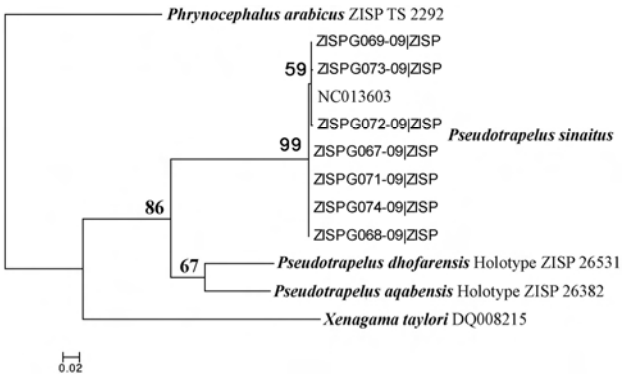

Fig. 8. Phylogenetic relationships of *Pseudotrapelus* based on mtDNA sequences (COI) by the maximum-likelihood analysis

So in fact there are four *Pseudotrapelus* species that can be divided in two groups – species with the 3rd and 4th toes equal in size (*P. sinaitus*) and species with the 4th toe shorter than 3rd (*P. neumanni*, *P. aqabensis* and *P. dhofarensis*). This seems to correspond with phylogenetic relationships between them.

P. sinaitus is the only species with an equal length of the 3rd and 4th toes, that is characterized also by 15 – 17 lamellae under the 4th toe, 15 – 18 lower labial scales and 6 – 8 unseparated preacloacal pores in males. This species is distributed in Africa and the northern part of Arabia.

Other three species form the second group, distributed in the southern part of Arabia. All have the 3rd toe longer than the 4th. Among them, there is also one species with 6 – 8 unseparated preacloacal pores in males (*P. dhofarensis*), that is characterized also by 11 – 13 lamellae under the 4th toe and 13 – 16 lower labial scales, that is distributed in Dhofar, Oman. The remaining two species from the second group (*P. neumanni* and *P. aqabensis*), both with 4 separated precloacal pores in males. *P. neumanni* can be distinguished, as this is the only *Pseudotrapelus* species with enlarged scales on the dorsal parts of head and body. *P. neumanni* was described from southern Yemen, *P. aqabensis* was described from southern Jordan.

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НОВЫЙ ВИД *PSEUDOTRAPELUS* (AGAMIDAE, SAURIA) ИЗ ДОФАРА, ОМАН

Д. А. Мельников [1], Тодд Пирсон [2]

[1] Зоологический институт РАН
Россия, *199034*, *Санкт-Петербург*, *Университетская наб.*, *1*
E-mail: *melnikovda@yandex.ru*
[2] Школа Одума по экологии, Университет Джорджии
США, *Джорджия*, *Атенс*
E-mail: *twpierso@uga.edu*

Описывается новый вид *Pseudotrapelus* из Дофара, Оман. Морфологически он отличается от *P. sinaitus* тем, что третий палец задней конечности у него длиннее четвертого (11 – 13 подпальцевых пластин на четвертом пальце), от *P. aqabensis* и *P. neumanni* тем, что у его самцов один ряд из 6 – 8 неразделенных преклоакальных пор. Новый вид отличается от *P. sinaitus* 15%-ным уровнем генетической дивергенции, от *P. aqabensis* – 10%-ным (митохондриальный ген, кодирующий субъединицу I цитохром-оксидазы). Для уточнения таксономических взаимоотношений внутри рода *Pseudotrapelus* Аравийского полуострова необходимы дальнейшие исследования.

Ключевые слова: Squamata, Acrodonta, Agamidae, новый вид *Pseudotrapelus*, Дофар, Оман.