

Small, rare and trendy: traits and biogeography of lizards described in the 21st century

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Keywords

activity times; biome; description date; population decline; range size; species discovery; taxonomy; threat.

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Abstract

The pace of new reptile species descriptions, especially of new lizard descriptions, is rapidly increasing. The number of recognized lizard species has increased by more than 30% since the turn of the century. I examined the traits of newly described lizard taxa, and compared them to those of species described earlier, to predict where new species will be found, what traits they have, and whether they are likely to be more extinction-prone than well-known species. I compiled data on the biogeography and ecology of newly described forms and examined the relationship between these traits and the date of description. As expected, new descriptions are generally of small species, predominantly with small geographic ranges. Most species have been described from the Oriental Realm, whereas few new species were described from Africa. New descriptions are disproportionately biased in favor of geckos and of nocturnal species – and, surprisingly, contain few subterranean forms. Newly described lizard species are more likely to be threatened with extinction and may be more susceptible to population decline. Although the rate of new lizard descriptions is still accelerating, this work contributes to predicting what types of species are likely to be found in the future – and where. The small ranges of such species, in regions suffering from severe habitat degradation, suggests that strong mitigation measures are needed to ensure that many of these species will not be lost shortly after being described.

Introduction

The systematic, scientific description of animal species began over 250 years ago with Linnaeus (1758). Species description is a goal with no defined end – we do not know how many species inhabit the earth (May, 2011; Mora *et al.*, 2011; Costello, Wilson & Houlding, 2012), how many are contained within taxa, or are native to specific regions. Nonetheless, the number of described and recognized species in many groups has been increasing steadily over the last few decades (Costello, May & Stork, 2013; Fjeldsa, 2013). Rapid description and the increased numbers of recognized species are not limited only to poorly known taxa (e.g. many marine invertebrate groups; Costello *et al.*, 2012; Southeast Asian amphibians; Brown & Stuart, 2012) but also to the most charismatic of the ‘more appealing furry and feathery vertebrates’ (May, 2010) such as birds, primates and carnivores (Isaac, Mallet & Mace, 2004; Meiri & Mace, 2007; Sangster, 2009).

A similar process applies to reptiles – if anything, reptiles are currently being described very rapidly. Bird numbers, for example, have risen from 9956 to 10 425 species between the first (version 0.0, 2007, category ‘R’) and latest version (version 7) of BirdLife International (<http://www.birdlife.org/data-zone/info/taxonomy>), a 469 species increase. Over a similar time period (September 2008 to December 2015) the number of recognized reptilian species has risen from 8881 to 10 309

(<http://reptile-database.org/>) – nearly three-fold more (1428 species). Thus, reptiles will soon become the largest class of terrestrial vertebrates – perhaps they already are.

The description of new reptilian species has become more rapid than ever (Meiri, 2008; Uetz, 2010; Pincheira-Donoso *et al.*, 2013). Most of the increase in reptile species diversity (numbers are taken from successive versions of the Reptile database, Uetz, 2015, starting with the first version of 2001) has been driven by lizards (Sauria, here treated more inclusively as lizards and amphisbaenians, i.e. squamates excluding snakes). Lizard numbers have risen by *c.* 31% since 2001, compared to an increase of ‘only’ 22% in the number of recognized snake species, 15 and 9% increases in the numbers of turtles and crocodiles, respectively, and a 50% decrease in the number of rhynchocephalians (from two species to one: *Sphenodon guntheri* was synonymized with *S. punctatus*).

We know that description dates are correlated with some species’ traits – range size is usually by far the best predictor of the date in which a species was described, with newly described species generally having small ranges (Collen, Purvis & Gittleman, 2004; Diniz-Filho *et al.*, 2005; Brown & Stuart, 2012). Newly described species are also generally considered to be small (May, 1978; Gaston, 1991; Collen *et al.*, 2004; Diniz-Filho *et al.*, 2005), and more likely to be tropical and nocturnal than species described earlier (Collen *et al.*, 2004). Moreover, they are thought to inhabit relatively well-known,

densely populated regions (Diniz-Filho *et al.*, 2005). In reptiles, however, Reed & Boback (2002) found no relationship between description date and body size, and I (Meiri, 2008) found that lizard length was negatively correlated with description date. This correlation disappeared, however, when only species described since 1900 were considered (Meiri, 2008).

I aim to identify whether newly described species are distinct from their earlier described kin. I test for relationships between lizard traits and their year of description. For categorical traits I arbitrarily define 'old lizards' as those described between 1758 and 1999, and 'new lizards' (including amphisbaenians, henceforth 'lizards') as those described during the 21st century. This is merely a matter of convenience (e.g. the vast majority of 21st century descriptions contain data on the latitude and longitude of the type localities. Most of the older descriptions contain only verbal accounts, which are often vague, ambiguous or simply hard to trace). Other categorizations may be just as useful, but a '21st century versus earlier' contrast is easy to conceptualize. Specifically I sought to test the hypothesis that the newly described species would differ from species described previously in several key traits related to the former being more difficult to observe (e.g. smaller, nocturnal, fossorial and with smaller ranges, see below). I predicted that: (1) 'new lizards' have smaller geographic ranges, making them easier to miss (Collen *et al.*, 2004; Diniz-Filho *et al.*, 2005); (2) new lizards would be found in less-studied regions, that is at lower latitudes and in tropical biomes; (3) new lizards would be more likely to be endemic to islands; (4) smaller bodied (Gaston, 1991; Collen *et al.*, 2004; Diniz-Filho *et al.*, 2005); (5) more likely to be nocturnal (Collen *et al.*, 2004); (6) more likely to be fossorial (and legless, because these traits are tightly linked), and thus more difficult to detect; and finally (7) that newly described lizards would be more likely to be threatened with extinction and to experience population decline than species described earlier – because of their small ranges or relative rarity, which may have also contributed to their being previously overlooked, and consequently, only recently identified and described.

I present the first historical analysis of lizard species discovery, examining the relationships between publication date and body size, the size and position of geographic ranges, microhabitat preferences, activity patterns, natural history and conservation status. The results provide the first quantifiably validated data, showing that the more recently discovered lizards are smaller, inhabit increasingly smaller ranges, and are increasingly threatened with extinction – all of which have important implications for conservation in the face of habitat loss and climate change.

Materials and methods

Data on the description year of all lizard species were downloaded from the reptile database (Uetz, 2015). Data for species described in 2014–2015 and not yet included in the March 2015 version of the database (55 new species in 5 months) were obtained from description papers. In total there are 6321 recognized lizard species, 1323 of which were described during the 21st century. Geographic data for all species were obtained

from multiple sources including the IUCN, museum databases and meta-databases such as GBIF and Vertnet, and from thousands of primary literature journal articles. Data were then thoroughly checked and amended, with special reference to changes in taxonomy, by members of the GARD working group (<http://www.gardinitiative.org/index.html>). In addition, I documented the type localities of all species described since 2000 – preferably as the coordinates given in the original descriptions. If coordinates were not reported, I found them by digitizing maps from the description papers showing the type localities, or else conducted a Google Maps search for the type locality according to its verbal description. Errors (replacing longitudes with latitudes and vice versa, typos, etc.) were rectified as appropriate. Point localities were converted to polygons using a 1.78 km radius buffer in ArcMap (giving the resultant circle a 10 km² area, IUCN 2015). Because range size estimates are highly dependent on the method used to estimate them (Jetz, Sekercioglu & Watson, 2008; Raedig & Kreft, 2011), I also compared only range sizes that were estimated based on polygonal data alone, and exclude insular endemics (which are likely to have small range sizes). Range maps are often very coarse, and range size estimates may thus be grossly imprecise. Nonetheless, range sizes vary greatly, and many species are known only from their type locality, or from islands <1 km² (e.g. *Anolis kahouannensis*, *A. chrysops*, *Uta encantadae*), whereas *Acanthodactylus boskianus*, *Zootoca vivipara* and *Varanus griseus* have ranges 7 orders of magnitude larger (all >15 million km²). Across this size variation it should be possible to identify temporal signals. Whether a species is endemic to islands (=any landmass smaller than Australia) was assessed using the available distribution data. I determined the size of the distribution of each species in the 14 WWF biomes (<https://www.worldwildlife.org/biome-categories/terrestrial-ecoregions>), and then assigned each species to the biome in which its distribution size is largest (260 'new' species range across >1 biomes, but 88 of these have >90% of their range in their major biome and 133 have >80% of their distribution in the major biome). I then pooled all tropical biomes into a single 'tropical' category, and all three 'temperate' biomes into one 'temperate' category. I only analyzed desert, Mediterranean, montane, temperate and tropical biomes because other categories have too few species to be meaningfully examined.

Data on body size are based on maximum snout-vent lengths (mm) converted to masses using appropriate clade-specific allometric equations (e.g. Meiri 2010, Pincheira-Donoso *et al.*, 2011; Scharf *et al.*, 2015; Feldman *et al.* 2016). Species were ranked as either diurnal, nocturnal or cathemeral (active during both day and night) according to data in the primary literature (e.g. species description papers, ecological studies) and in field guides (Supporting Information Appendix S1). Using the same sources, I determined whether a species was fossorial (including semi-fossorial species), semi-aquatic or 'surface active' (terrestrial, saxicolous, arboreal and their combinations). The ecology of newly described species is often poorly known relative to that of species described earlier. I therefore repeated the analyses of activity times and space use (fossorial/semi-aquatic/surface active) while extrapolating

the traits of missing taxa based on phylogenetic affinities and known character states. For these sensitivity analyses I classified all amphisbaenians, dibamids and anneliids for which activity time remains unknown, as cathemeral, all gekkotans as nocturnal, and all other lizards as diurnal (although exceptions doubtlessly exist, e.g. in *Cnemaspis*, Gamble *et al.*, 2015). Activity time data were imputed for 2030 of 6319 species. I classified all amphisbaenians, dibamids, pygopodids and aconetine skinks for which space use remains unknown as fossorial and all other lizards as surface active (again, an approximation as some pygopodids are surface active whereas some lygosomine skinks and gymnophthalmids burrow). Space use data were imputed for 1269 of 6319 species.

I downloaded data on conservation status and population trend from the IUCN website (IUCN 2015) and determined whether each species is extinct, data deficient, threatened (i.e. with a threat category of VU, EN or CR), non-threatened (LC and NT) or whether it has not been assessed. I also recorded whether populations were decreasing, increasing or stable – or whether population trends are unknown or have not been assessed. It should be noted, however, that IUCN assessments are only available for ~40% of lizard species, and for only 19% of the newly described species (a quarter of which are listed as DD). Population trend assessments are likewise often based on partial and subjective data.

Statistical analyses

To compare trait frequencies from the 21st century to those of the earlier described lizards, I used simple chi-square tests of independence. To detect differences in continuous traits (e.g. body size), I used *t*-tests. No corrections were made for multiple testing (Moran, 2003; Garcia, 2004).

The question of whether one should control for phylogenetic affinities is not a trivial one. Description year does not evolve, and is not shared from a common ancestor, and thus a phylogenetic test may be inappropriate. Some traits, such as range size, are probably not shared from a common ancestor (e.g. under a peripatric cladogenetic model of speciation, and in the case of allopatric speciation in archipelagos, where the new ranges will be smaller than the ancestral range to a degree determined not by biology, but by the area of the island upon which the daughter species speciated). Such traits may nonetheless be similar in closely related species (whether range size has a phylogenetic signal is debated: cf. Diniz-Filho & Torres, 2002; Raia *et al.*, 2011; Lee, Skinner & Camacho, 2013). Other traits are shared from a common ancestor and are phylogenetically conserved (e.g. activity times: Roll, Dayan & Kronfeld-Schor, 2006; Body size: Meiri 2010).

One practical problem with using phylogenetic analyses is that only 165 species described in the 21st century are included in the currently most comprehensive, available, dated lizard phylogeny (Pyron & Burbrink, 2014). That said, many species descriptions nowadays have a phylogenetic hypothesis associated with the description, and thus topology is available for nearly half the species. I therefore created a composite phylogenetic hypothesis built upon the backbone of Pyron & Burbrink's (2014) tree, based on published phylogenies

(Supporting Information Appendix S1). I then scaled the tree to be ultrametric using FigTree (Rambaut, 2010). I used this tree to control for phylogenetic non-independence using PGLS implemented in the R package 'Caper' (Orme *et al.*, 2014) with the scaling parameter λ set to its maximum likelihood value. I then repeated the tests in a non-phylogenetic manner to predict what attributes newly discovered species will be likely to have regardless of phylogenetic affinities (e.g. whether they are small rather than whether newly described geckos are smaller than geckos described earlier). This also allowed for the use of much larger sample sizes by including the, generally rare and poorly known, species for which phylogenetic data are unavailable.

I repeated tests with continuous predictors (e.g. latitude, body size, and range size – the latter two log transformed) with description year rather than description in the 21st century as the response variable, to obtain a more quantitative overview of the determinants of late versus early description.

To explore the geographic focus of recent species description I digitized the type locality of all but 11 species described in the 21st century. For some of latter 11 species the descriptions of type localities were too vague. Others had none (e.g. the type of *Trachylepis dichroma*, Günther, Whiting & Bauer, 2005; was purchased from a Berlin pet shop) or were described earlier (but their name had been changed following 21st century revisions; e.g. *Acontias kgalagadi*, Lamb, Biswas & Bauer, 2010).

Results

As of late July 2015, 1323 lizard species had been described in the 21st century. Most were geckos (516 species, 39% of all species described this century), followed by skinks (252 species), liolaemids (130), agamids (83) and gymnophthalmids (65) (for a list of species and their traits see Supporting Information Appendix S1). During the 21st century to date, lizards have been described from 96 countries (Fig. 1), mostly from Australia (105 species) and Argentina (103), followed by Vietnam (66), Brazil (64), Madagascar (60), Malaysia (58) and the Philippines (48; Fig. 1). The proportion of insular endemics described in the 21st century (31%; 414 of 1322 species) is similar to the proportion of insular endemics described earlier (30%; 1483 of 4996 species; $\chi^2 = 1.33$, $P = 0.25$).

The proportion of species descriptions in different biogeographic realms has changed markedly in the 21st century compared with earlier times ($\chi^2 = 244.05$, $P < 0.0001$). Most new lizard descriptions have been from either the Neotropic or the Oriental realms (Table 1). Although the proportion of species descriptions in the Neotropics was similar during the 21st and earlier centuries, the 21st century description proportion in the Oriental realm is more than two-fold its proportion in the past (29% of species described during the 21st century vs. 14% of species described earlier). Description proportions have dropped in most other realms, notably in Africa (9% of 21st century descriptions vs. 17% earlier) – thereby refuting my prediction #2.

On average, 21st century descriptions have taken place closer to the equator, but the magnitude of this effect is small

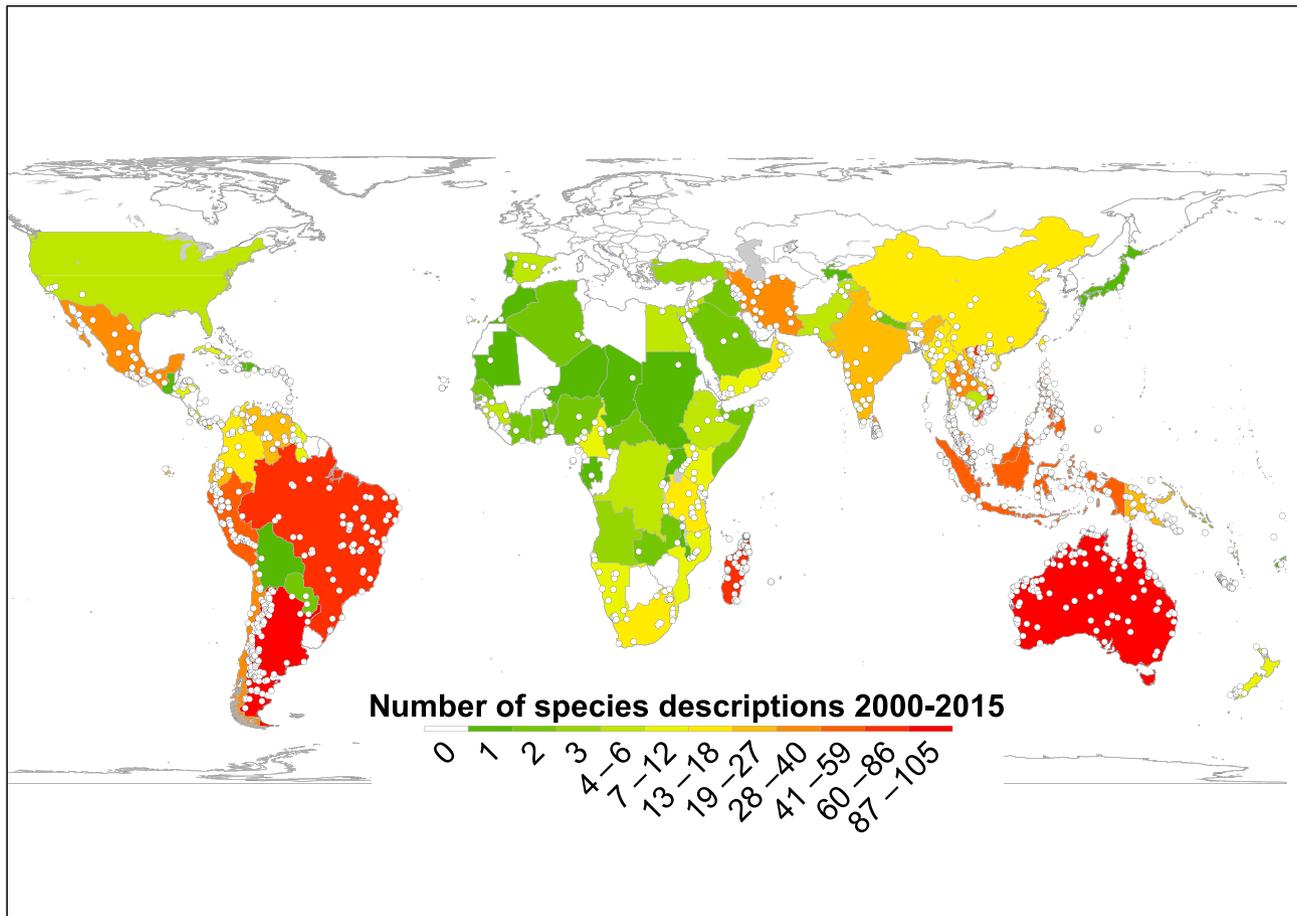


Figure 1 A map of type localities of all 1312 lizard species described during the 21st century that have adequate locality data. Each dot is a point locality of one or more species (no more than 4, average 1.06). Incremental shades represent the number of species described in each country. The map is in a Behrmann equal area projection. *Emoia mokolahi* (Tonga, 18.65S, 173.98W) & *Emoia tuitarere* (Cook Islands, 21.21S, 159.78W) omitted.

(1.80 ± 0.34 degrees equator-wards in the 21st century in the non-phylogenetic model, $n = 6297$, $P = 0.005$, $r^2 = 0.005$), and a phylogenetic correction ($\lambda = 0.966$) results in non-significant results (effect size 0.28 ± 0.22 degrees, $n = 4070$, $P = 0.21$, $r^2 = 0.0003$). Treating description year as a continuous variable yields similar results (non-phylogenetic model, -0.011 ± 0.002 degrees/year, $n = 6297$, $P < 0.0001$, $r^2 = 0.004$; phylogenetic model, $\lambda = 0.967$; slope = -0.008 ± 0.001 degrees/

year, $n = 4070$, $P < 0.0001$, $r^2 = 0.011$). More species have been recently described in tropical biomes (71% of 21st century descriptions) than earlier (64%). Increased proportions, however, are also evident in temperate and montane species, whereas there are relatively fewer new descriptions of desert and Mediterranean biome species (Table 2, $\chi^2 = 76.03$, $P < 0.0001$).

Species described more recently have small range sizes. This holds true regardless of whether the predictor is description year or whether dichotomic 21st century/earlier categories are used, and regardless of whether all ranges are included or only those that are based on polygonal data alone (Table 3).

Newly described species differ in many morphological traits from their earlier described kin. In line with my prediction #4, they are smaller animals (a 21st century lizard weighs, on average, 0.14 log units less, or 73% of a lizard described earlier; Table 4), although there is considerable scatter (R^2 values: 7–8%). There is, however, no difference between the masses of lizards described in the 20th or 21st century (0.025 ± 0.021 log units, $P = 0.24$). Treating year as a continuous variable the

Table 1 Species descriptions according to biogeographic realms

	18th–20th centuries	21st century
Afrotropic	838	124
Australia	638	111
Madagascar	228	64
Nearctic	175	14
Neotropic	1558	419
Oceania	390	117
Oriental	682	389
Palaearctic	489	84

Table 2 Species descriptions according to biome

Biome	18th–20th centuries	21st century
Desert	958	158
Mediterranean	259	22
Montane	160	66
Temperate	371	120
Tropical	3129	881

slope is -0.00035 ± 0.00028 , $P = 0.21$). Lizards described in the 21st century are less likely to be legless or leg reduced (107 of species described in the 21st century, 545 earlier, vs. 1216 and 4453 species, respectively, $\chi^2 = 8.97$, $P = 0.003$), contradicting my prediction #6.

Interestingly, lizards described in the 21st century are much more likely to be nocturnal (37% of described species with real data, 34% if I extrapolate by familial affiliation, vs. 21 and 20%, respectively, for earlier descriptions, Table 5; $\chi^2 = 93.14$ and 123.59, respectively, $P < 0.0001$ in both cases; prediction #5). Newly described lizards, however, are less likely to be fossorial (7% of later descriptions both with and without extrapolation, vs. 11 and 10% of earlier descriptions, respectively, $\chi^2 = 11.87$ and 17.70, respectively, $P = 0.003$ and 0.001, respectively; Table 5; contradicting prediction #6).

Lastly, lizards described during the 21st century are, unfortunately, more likely to be threatened with extinction than those described earlier (Table 6): 55% of the more recently assessed species are either threatened (91 species) or already extinct (10 species), versus 27% of earlier described forms (χ^2 for threatened vs. non-threatened, excluding extinct, DD and NE species: 76.03, $P < 0.0001$). They are also much less likely to have been assessed (19% of the species, vs. 42% of those described earlier) – although the proportion of DD species is similar (5 vs. 6%). Although this is probably the result of their smaller ranges (which feature heavily in the IUCN assessments), it is probably not the only cause: their populations are also often assessed as decreasing. The proportion of species described as ‘decreasing’ by the IUCN out of species with an assessment other than ‘unknown’ is much higher in species described during the 21st century (47% vs. 37% of species described between 1758 and 1999), although this finding is

Table 3 Range sizes and description dates

Predictor	Effect size	SE	t	R ²	n	λ	Ranges
Dichotomic	-1.964	0.052	-37.92	0.186	6283	na	All
Continuous	-0.014	0.000	-44.16	0.237	6283	na	All
Dichotomic	-0.650	0.113	-5.75	0.020	1582	na	mainland, polygons
Continuous	-0.006	0.000	-14.07	0.111	1582	na	mainland, polygons
Dichotomic	-1.843	0.060	-30.87	0.190	4062	0.697	All
Continuous	-0.012	0.000	-39.73	0.280	4062	0.713	All
Dichotomic	-0.904	0.137	-6.59	0.036	1181	0.673	mainland, polygons
Continuous	-0.007	0.000	-18.56	0.226	1181	0.740	mainland, polygons

Models for range sizes (in km², log transformed) as functions of description dates. Continuous: the predictor of range size is the year of description. Dichotomic: the predictor of range size is 21st century or earlier description. Effect size is the slope (for year as a predictor) or mean difference (for early vs. late description). Ranges are either of all species, or of mainland species (i.e. not island endemics, but part of their distribution can be on islands) where ranges are based on polygonal data only. All P values < 0.0001 .

n , number of species; λ , na: non-phylogenetic model.

Table 4 Body size and description dates

Predictor	Slope	SE	t	R ²	n	λ
Dichotomic	-0.137	0.022	-6.31	0.006	6301	na
Continuous	-0.003	0.0001	-22.18	0.072	6301	na
Dichotomic	-0.137	0.015	-9.10	0.020	4068	0.953
Continuous	-0.002	0.0001	-19.63	0.087	4068	0.954

Maximum body size (log grams, derived from maximum SVL using taxon-specific equations) as functions of description dates. Continuous: the predictor of range size is the year of description. Dichotomic: the predictor of range size is 21st century or earlier description. Effect size is the slope (for year as a predictor) or mean difference (for early vs. late description). All P values < 0.0001 .

n , number of species; λ , na: non-phylogenetic model.

marginally non-significant (decreasing vs. increasing; $\chi^2 = 3.65$, $P = 0.056$; Table 6).

Discussion

Newly described lizard species are certainly different animals than those described earlier: they have distinct morphologies, ecologies and biogeography. Such distinction, however, did not always meet my *a-priori* predictions. The newly described species inhabit lower latitudes (but this effect is weak), and are more likely to inhabit tropical biomes, especially in the Oriental biogeographic realm. They also have much smaller ranges than lizards described earlier, regardless of the method used for mapping. This may derive from the shorter time available for observations beyond the type locality to accumulate. I nonetheless think that this mostly represents a true pattern, because of the strong relationship between range sizes and description dates. The newly described lizards are also small (although my use of maxima as measures of size may bias the results against newly described species because of nearly ubiquitous small sample sizes; Meiri, 2007), more likely to be nocturnal (and disproportionately have turned out to be geckos), and (probably at least partially related to this phylogenetic bias) less likely to be leg-reduced and fossorial.

Table 5 Activity times and substrates of lizards described in the 21st century or earlier

	18th–20th centuries	21st century
Time (real)		
Cathemeral	193	37
Diurnal	2551	483
Nocturnal	723	303
Time (extrapolated)		
Cathemeral	350	75
Diurnal	3663	796
Nocturnal	985	451
Element (real)		
Air	3543	908
Earth	414	68
Water	99	19
Element (extrapolated)		
Air	4361	1209
Earth	538	94
Water	99	19

Values are the number of species in each category. 'Real': based only on species-level data I obtained. 'Extrapolated': missing values assigned to activity times and substrates according to familial affiliation as outlined in the Methods section. The classical elements, air, earth and water refer to above surface activity (including terrestrial, arboreal and saxicolous forms), fossorial and semi-fossorial lifestyle, and aquatic and semi aquatic activity. There are, to my knowledge, no fire-bound lizards.

Table 6 Description dates and conservation status

	18th–20th centuries	21st century
a		
DD	298	65
EX	26	10
Non-threatened	1304	82
Threatened	453	91
Not assessed	2917	1074
b		
decreasing	366	40
increasing	15	1
stable	621	44

Numbers of a. threatened (VU, EN and CR) and non-threatened (LC, LR/Lc, NT and LR/Nt) lizard species. b. species with decreasing, increasing, or stable populations according to the century of description. The EX category includes species not officially assessed by the IUCN (subfossil species and some of the new Caribbean skinks described by Hedges & Conn, 2012).

Identified biases all have exceptions: Australia, which saw its share of descriptions shrink from an early 13% to 8% of the species in the 21st century, still has more species described this century than any other country (and by a large margin of any country except Argentina, Fig. 1). Some of the largest lizards in the world (e.g. *Varanus palawanensis*, Koch, Gaulke & Bohme, 2010 and *Varanus bitatawa*, Welton *et al.*, 2010; see Feldman *et al.*, 2016) were only recently described. Newly described lizards, however, never have very large ranges: the largest-ranged species described in the 21st century, *Trapelus*

boehmei (Wagner *et al.*, 2011), has only the 218th largest range of all lizards.

Some findings ran counter to my predictions. I anticipated the proportions of descriptions in Africa, in desert regions, and of fossorial and/or legless species such as amphisbaenids and dibamids to increase, whereas in fact they all decreased, some considerably so. I hypothesize that this is because new regions have become logistically and legally more accessible to European and US taxonomists, as they can now more conveniently travel to these regions, work in collaboration with, and train, local herpetologists (e.g. in Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Madagascar). Description by people working in their own countries has also become more prevalent in some countries (e.g. Brazil, Argentina, Vietnam, the Philippines) which have seen general increases in the availability of higher education (e.g. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Argentina). Other regions remain poorly studied, notably much of Africa, as well as some politically unstable regions. I doubt, for example that Iran, a local power house of new species descriptions (28 new species described), really had that many more unknown species than adjacent Iraq (2 new species), or Afghanistan (none). I think that species are being described mostly in low-latitude countries that are scientifically strong, or those which allow and welcome foreign scientists to work and collect specimens in, and are not torn by civil war.

It seems that herpetologists nowadays may be more likely to venture out at night (or at least to specialize in geckos), but that with current field methods fossorial species (and perhaps also canopy-top species) are still very hard to detect. Hence, I predict that much of their diversity remains to be described. I thus fully anticipate that legless and fossorial species, especially dibamids and amphisbaenids, will be described at relatively higher rates in the future. Indeed, the decline in the relative description rates of legless and fossorial species is also evident in relatively well-studied regions such as Australia (but not in the USA where *Xantusia bezyi*, Papenfuss, Macey & Schulte, 2001, is the only surface active species described in the 21st century, and all four other descriptions are of fossorial species of *Anniella*).

This description of four *Anniella* species (Papenfuss & Parham, 2013) leads to the difficult subject of what kinds of descriptions exist. The most obvious kind is that of genuine descriptions of new forms which clearly no one has ever seen before (e.g. *Cnemaspis psychedelica*, Grismer, Tri & Grismer, 2010). Another kind is the splitting of a formerly recognized species (e.g. Papenfuss & Parham, 2013 splitting of *Anniella pulchra*, Gray 1852, into five species). The last, and hardest to distinguish kind is the finding of a form that only merits specific status when the standards used to distinguish species are lowered (sometimes therefore referred to as 'taxonomic inflation'; Isaac *et al.*, 2004; Harris & Froufe, 2005; Meiri & Mace, 2007). I hypothesize that the new species discoveries are mostly being made in formerly poorly surveyed regions. Splitting, on the other hand, probably affects well-studied regions. Taxonomic inflation (be it perfectly justified or not) can happen anywhere (because scientific paradigms are shared and European and USA scientists do much of the species descriptions in tropical Asia and Africa).

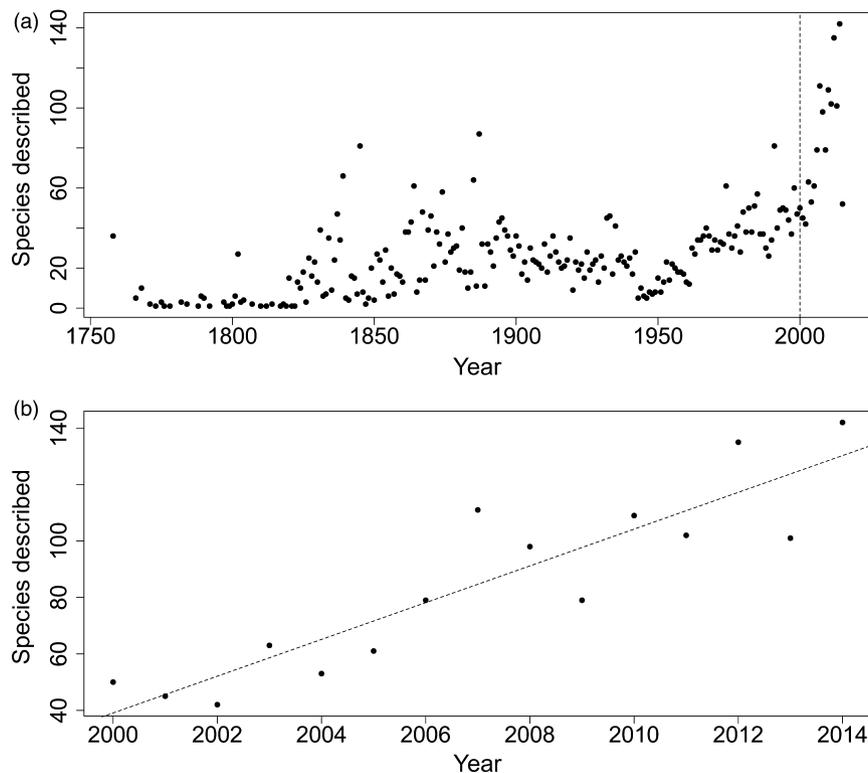


Figure 2 Lizard species described per year and considered valid (by Uetz, 2015) since (a). the beginning of modern animal taxonomy in 1758; (b). the 21st century (year 2000). The regression line has a slope of 6.5 (additional species per year) from an intercept of 38.6 in 2000; $R^2 = 0.817$.

How are modern taxonomic practices reflected in the traits studied here? Splitting recognized forms often result in very similar old and new species. So too will treating new populations as specifically distinct where they would have been considered mere varieties under older taxonomic practices (e.g. van Cleave, 1933; Mayr, 1942 p. 7 and pp. 125–127). Subspecies elevated to specific rank are treated here as ‘old’ – because they have been assigned the date of the subspecies description. Only 67 subspecies of lizards (in 50 species) have been described in the 21st century so far (Uetz, 2015), just ~4.5% the number of species descriptions. Interestingly, nine of these subspecies are European, but only one (*Liolaemus pictus codoceae* Pincheira-Donoso & Nunez, 2005), is from South America. Taxonomic inflation will make it harder to distinguish new species from old ones in terms of their traits and biogeographic ranges (e.g. they will inhabit similar biomes in similar realms and latitudes, share activity times, substrate, body size, etc. Isaac *et al.*, 2004). Indeed taxonomic inflation, if biased toward charismatic, large and deadly species (as seems to be the case in mammals, e.g. Meiri & Mace, 2007; Heller *et al.*, 2013; Roll *et al.*, 2016), may actually result in new species being larger.

Species descriptions are not abating. In fact they continue at a record pace (Abdala, Quinteros & Espinoza, 2008; Meiri, 2008; Shea *et al.*, 2011; Uetz, 2010; Pincheira-Donoso *et al.*, 2013; Fig. 2). The seven years with the most lizard

descriptions are those between 2008 and 2014 (except 2009, which is ranked 11th overall), while 2014 was the year with the most reptile species description in history. The data presented here, however, do seem to suggest that the days of description of species north of the 40th parallel are almost over (5 species, none of which are from Russia and Canada or even from the USA except southern California). This is not true for descriptions below latitude 40S: 45 species were described this century further poleward: in Chile, Argentina and New Zealand (Supporting Information Appendix S1). We do not know how many reptile species currently exist. An informal survey among reptile taxonomists had a modal expectation of around 15 000 species (Meiri, unpublished), but this is mostly guesswork. I fully predict that Africa will be a hotspot of future species descriptions – but this will probably first require greater economic prosperity, better infrastructure and more political stability. Alfred Russel Wallace (1859) claimed that South America is ‘absolutely as free as Europe to the research of naturalists’ and its (bird) fauna is therefore much better known than those of tropical Africa and Asia, in much of which ‘the naturalist only penetrates at the risk of his life’, and with much greater difficulties. It seems that matters have drastically changed for the better in the Oriental region lately, but apparently less so in Africa.

Because fossorial habits entail much greater energetic costs of locomotion (e.g. Wu *et al.*, 2015) fossorial animals are

expected to be dispersal limited (although they may be more likely to disperse by rafting, Townsend, Leavitt & Reeder, 2011), and to have small ranges. These conditions should be ideal for allopatric speciation, and I thus predict that their actual taxic diversity is relatively higher than current numbers suggest, and indeed current description trends reveal. Why relatively fewer amphisbaenians, leg reduced and fossorial lizards have recently been described is a question I cannot answer, except by suggesting the weakest of mechanisms – ascribing it to the research preferences of individual scientists or scientific teams. Some individuals have certainly made great inroads into species descriptions in poorly studied taxa, and the 21st century has seen many such scientists (e.g. Aaron Bauer, Lee Grismer, Rafe Brown, Gunther Kohler. See, e.g. Jacobsen *et al.*, 2014; Grismer *et al.*, 2014; Linkem & Brown, 2013; Kohler *et al.*, 2014). Since Carl Gans, however, who last described species in 1987 (Gans, 1987) only a few amphisbaenian specialists have published much taxonomic work (but see, e.g. Vanzolini, 1991). Perhaps, the description of six amphisbaenians in 2014 (Supporting Information Appendix S1) marks the start of a renaissance in amphisbaenian taxonomy?

Unfortunately, it seems that many of the newly described species will only have an ephemeral existence as living organisms known to science, as so many of them are threatened with extinction – because of their small range sizes and their rarity they may become coveted trophies for the pet trade (Stuart *et al.*, 2006; Yang & Chan, 2015). Some of the species described during this century are already lost – probably prey to invasive species in Reunion (Arnold & Bour, 2008), the Caribbean (Hedges & Conn, 2012) and Fiji (Pregill & Worthy, 2003; Pregill & Steadman, 2004; the species described therein, *Lapitiguana impensa* and *Brachylophus gibbonsi* are not represented in Uetz, 2015 and thus not used in the analyses conducted herein). Indeed, nearly half of the species described in the last 15 years for which population trends are known seem to be decreasing, although the very act of description may either harm (Stuart *et al.*, 2006) or help conserve the newly described forms (Morrison *et al.*, 2009). The small range size of newly described lizards, and the fact that many are found in regions that are undergoing rapid and intensive land use changes may spell doom for many of them (Newbold *et al.*, 2015).

Yet lizards, new or old, are seldom highlighted in conservation initiatives. For example no lizards feature in the WWF's highlighted species list (http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/species/), they cannot be adopted as part of the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust (<http://www.durrell.org/adopt/#animals>) – despite Gerald Durrell's fascination with them and efforts to conserve some species, e.g. Durrell, 1977), and no reptiles feature in the Zoological Society of London's 'Edge' initiative (<http://www.edgeofexistence.org/species/default.php>, perhaps because of the lack of a complete phylogeny). This also seems to be the case locally – in my country, for example (Israel, where the last lizard description was in 1999 – of the small, endemic, critically endangered and declining, desert lacertid *Acanthodactylus beershebensis*; Moravec *et al.*, 1999), no reptiles except turtles enjoy any special conservation efforts, whereas many mammals and birds do.

We may well be losing species in many regions even before they are formally described. Strong mitigation measures must be implemented if we want to prevent these new and fascinating reptiles from going the way of the Dodo, or of the largest gecko known (Bauer & Russell, 1986), the extinct New Zealand Kawekawea *Hoplodactylus delcourti*.

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Supporting Information

Additional Supporting Information may be found in the online version of this article:

Appendix S1. Traits and biogeography of lizards described during the 21st century.

Family	species	description year	Type	Type latitude	Type longitude	Type Type	log mass	Realm	Range	activity time	substrate	elevation	range	biome	insular endemic	redlist	population trend	Phylogeny source	Data sources
Scincidae	<i>Afrababoparus maculicollis</i>	2000	-22.500	30.670	0.21	Afrotropic		Diurnal	surface active	900	680	TGr	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	Jacobson & Broadley 2000, Graham & Marais 2007
Teiidae	<i>Anolis trinitatis</i>	2000	-22.950	-43.833	1.20	Neotropic	Brazil	Diurnal	surface active	160	160	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	Rocha et al. 2000, Menezes & Rocha 2011, Rocha et al. 2009, Sales & Freire 2015
Amphisbaenidae	<i>Amphisbaena kistemancheri</i>	2000	-14.783	-43.917	1.58	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	earth	NA	NA	TDr	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	Porto et al. 2000
Amphisbaenidae	<i>Amphisbaena menseae</i>	2000	-14.033	-48.317	-0.18	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	NA	NA	NA	TGr	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	NA
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis cusaco</i>	2000	15.499	-88.215	0.32	Neotropic	Honduras	Diurnal	surface active	1990	790	TMo	no	EN	stable	no	no	no	Kohler 2003, Townsend & Wilson 2008, McCranie & Kohler 2015
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis breviti</i>	2000	15.433	-87.300	0.45	Neotropic	Honduras	Diurnal	surface active	1690	710	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	Kohler 2003, McCranie & Kohler 2015
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis nido</i>	2000	20.541	-74.909	0.68	Neotropic	Cuba	Diurnal	surface active	2000	300	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	Fong & Garcia 2000, Henderson & Powell 2009
Diplodactylidae	<i>Bavayia gelatina</i>	2000	-22.167	166.500	0.87	Oceania	New Caledonia	Nocturnal	surface active	950	450	TMo	yes	NT	decreasing	no	no	no	Wright et al. 2000, Bauer & Sadlier 2000, Daza et al. 2009
Diplodactylidae	<i>Bavayia robusta</i>	2000	-22.167	166.500	1.06	Oceania	New Caledonia	Nocturnal	surface active	500	0	TMo	yes	NT	stable	no	no	no	Bauer et al. 2012
Agamidae	<i>Calotes nigripunctatus</i>	2000	-3.642	128.159	NA	Oceania	Indonesia (Ambon Island)	NA	NA	NA	NA	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	no	no	Hallermann 2000
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemidoporus assamensis</i>	2000	25.815	91.559	-0.04	Oriental	India	Diurnal	surface active	500	450	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	Das & Sengupta 2000, Das 2002, Ahmed et al. 2009, Gamble et al. 2015
Cnemidoporidae	<i>Cnemidoporus ovalis</i>	2000	12.933	79.150	-0.08	Oriental	India	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TMo	no	YU	unknown	no	no	no	Das & Bauer 2008, Das 2002, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemidoporus verandensis</i>	2000	11.800	78.233	-0.18	Oriental	India	Nocturnal	surface active	1520	10	TDr	no	LD	unknown	no	no	no	Das & Bauer 2000, Gamble et al. 2015
Teiidae	<i>Contomastix vacarionensis</i>	2000	-28.500	-50.933	1.20	Neotropic	Brazil	Diurnal	surface active	1400	500	TMo	no	DD	unknown	no	no	no	Feltrini & De Lema 2000, Rezende-Pinto et al. 2009, Caruccio et al. 2010, Filho et al. 2013
Scincidae	<i>Cophoscincopus greeri</i>	2000	7.640	-8.420	0.75	Afrotropic	West Africa	Diurnal	water	1800	750	TMo	no	LC	stable	no	no	no	Bohme et al. 2012 p49
Corylidae	<i>Corydalis nykiae</i>	2000	-10.583	33.800	1.35	Afrotropic	Malawi	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TGr	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	Broadley & Branch 2002, Reissig 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Crotodactylus tiomamensis</i>	2000	2.794	104.173	1.11	Oriental	Palau Tioman,	Nocturnal	surface active	150	100	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	no	no	Wood et al. 2012
Agamidae	<i>Draaco palawanensis</i>	2000	9.200	118.000	0.79	Oriental	Palawan	Diurnal	surface active	300	270	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	no	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014
Liolaemidae	<i>Liolaemus foxi</i>	2000	-22.667	-68.467	1.26	Neotropic	Chile	Diurnal	surface active	3600	400	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	Ramirez-Leuzinger & Pincheira-Donoso 2005, Pincheira-Donoso & Nunez 2005, Pincheira-Donoso & Tregenza 2011
Liolaemidae	<i>Liolaemus heliodromis</i>	2000	-26.680	-65.812	1.28	Neotropic	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	2820	0	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	Espinosa et al. 2000, Espinoza & Lobo 2003, Pincheira-Donoso et al. 2008
Scincidae	<i>Lipinia occidentalis</i>	2000	-3.300	125.600	0.05	Oceania	Papua New Guinea	NA	NA	200	200	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	no	no	Gauthier 2000, Shea 2007
Scincidae	<i>Lipinia septentrionalis</i>	2000	-4.000	144.300	0.15	Oceania	New Guinea	NA	NA	600	600	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	no	no	Brown et al. 2000, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Leprosaurinus islandi</i>	2000	-0.742	123.018	0.84	Oceania	Sulawesi	Nocturnal	NA	200	120	TMo	yes	DD	unknown	no	no	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014
Scincidae	<i>Marmorophis montana</i>	2000	-22.009	166.458	0.77	Oceania	New Caledonia	NA	NA	1100	200	TMo	yes	YU	unknown	no	no	no	Bauer & Sadlier 2000, Sadlier et al. 2009
Scincidae	<i>Nanoscincus exos</i>	2000	-20.638	164.867	-0.06	Oceania	New Caledonia	NA	NA	NA	NA	TMo	yes	CR	unknown	no	no	no	Bauer & Sadlier 2000
Scincidae	<i>Nanoscincus hanchistae</i>	2000	-21.333	164.967	-0.18	Oceania	New Caledonia	NA	earth	100	0	TDr	yes	CR	unknown	no	no	no	Bauer & Sadlier 2000
Scincidae	<i>Nanoscincus humectus</i>	2000	-21.117	165.117	-0.10	Oceania	New Caledonia	NA	earth	700	100	TMo	yes	CR	unknown	no	no	no	Bauer & Sadlier 2000
Diplodactylidae	<i>Paroedura madagascariensis</i>	2000	-20.467	164.600	0.93	Oceania	Madagascar	Nocturnal	NA	1000	110	TMo	yes	NT	unknown	no	no	no	Bauer & Sadlier 2000, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Paroedura karsophila</i>	2000	-16.472	45.347	0.56	Madagascar	Madagascar	Nocturnal	surface active	180	30	TDr	yes	LC	stable	no	no	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Paroedura maingoka</i>	2000	24.088	43.754	0.87	Madagascar	Madagascar	Nocturnal	surface active	160	110	Desert	yes	NT	stable	no	no	no	Glaw et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Paroedura tanjaka</i>	2000	-18.987	44.759	1.30	Madagascar	Madagascar	Nocturnal	surface active	300	200	TDr	yes	EN	unknown	no	no	no	Schonecker 2008, Nussbaum & Raxworthy 2000, Starostova et al. 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Paroedura vahiny</i>	2000	-20.374	44.848	0.24	Madagascar	Madagascar	Nocturnal	surface active	150	0	Desert	yes	LC	unknown	no	no	no	Glaw & Vences 2007, Schonecker 2008, Nussbaum & Raxworthy 2000
Gekkonidae	<i>Phelsuma malandakiba</i>	2000	-18.517	46.847	0.45	Madagascar	Madagascar	Nocturnal	surface active	1940	1130	TMo	yes	YU	unknown	no	no	no	Glaw & Vences 2007, Schonecker 2008, Nussbaum & Raxworthy 2000, Starostova et al. 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Phelsuma malandakiba</i>	2000	-24.583	46.733	0.69	Madagascar	Madagascar	Diurnal	surface active	1940	1130	TMo	yes	NT	unknown	no	no	no	Nussbaum et al. 2000, Lerner 2004, Glaw & Vences 2007, Schonecker 2008, Rosler 2005
Carphodactylidae	<i>Phyllurus amnicola</i>	2000	-19.467	146.983	1.39	Australia	Australia	Nocturnal	surface active	1000	600	TGr	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	Wilson & Swan 2003, Couper et al. 2000, Wilson & Swan 2008, Henkel 2010, Wilson & Swan 2010, Wilson 2005, Brown 2012, Cogger 2014
Carphodactylidae	<i>Phyllurus championae</i>	2000	-21.573	149.185	1.04	Australia	Australia	Nocturnal	surface active	700	500	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	Wilson & Swan 2003, Couper et al. 2000, Henkel 2010, Wilson 2005, Brown 2012, Cogger 2014
Agamidae	<i>Pseudocincopus dringi</i>	2000	5.425	102.588	1.05	Oriental	Malay Peninsula	Diurnal	surface active	2200	980	TMo	no	DD	unknown	no	no	no	Hallermann & Bohme 2000, Manthey 2010, Das 2010, Grismer 2011
Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Pseudogenotodes garsoni</i>	2000	4.667	-72.767	-0.46	Neotropic	Brazil	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	Avila-Pires & Hoogmoed 2000, Gamble et al. 2015
Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Pseudogenotodes namessi</i>	2000	10.320	-67.685	0.13	Neotropic	Venezuela	Diurnal	surface active	1330	450	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014
Scincidae	<i>Spychosaurus agnostica</i>	2000	-9.400	-37.967	1.28	Neotropic	Brazil	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014
Scincidae	<i>Spychosaurus macleani</i>	2000	18.329	-64.572	1.03	Neotropic	Carrot Rock, British Virgin Islands	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	NA	yes	NE	NE	no	no	no	Hedges & Conn 2012
Tropiduridae	<i>Stenoceurus angel</i>	2000	0.667	-77.867	1.39	Neotropic	Ecuador	Diurnal	NA	3560	1160	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	Torres-Carvajal 2007
Tropiduridae	<i>Stenoceurus chona</i>	2000	0.667	-78.017	1.53	Neotropic	Ecuador	NA	NA	1940	370	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	Torres-Carvajal 2007, Torres-Carvajal 2007b
Scincidae	<i>Trachylepis meana</i>	2000	5.700	10.050	0.71	Afrotropic	Cameroon	NA	surface active	700	300	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	Chirio & Neoh 2000, Chirio & LeBreton 2007
Scincidae	<i>Trachylepis pendana</i>	2000	7.033	16.067	1.04	Afrotropic	Central African Republic	Diurnal	surface active	500	0	TGr	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	Ineich & Chirio 2000, Chirio & LeBreton 2007
Scincidae	<i>Tropiscincopus boreus</i>	2000	-20.550	164.750	1.26	Oceania	New Caledonia	Diurnal	surface active	1000	0	TMo	yes	LC	unknown	no	no	no	Bauer & Sadlier 2000, Shea et al. 2009, Whittaker et al. 2004
Xenosauridae	<i>Xenosaurus penai</i>	2000	16.950	-98.317	1.49	Neotropic	Mexico	NA	surface active	1740	690	TCo	no	LC	stable	no	no	no	Perez-Ramos et al. 2000, Lemos-Espinal et al. 2012
Gerrhosauridae	<i>Zonosaurus anclanelayi</i>	2000	-24.817	-47.150	1.04	Madagascar	Madagascar	NA	NA	1500	430	TMo	yes	YU	decreasing	no	no	no	Raselimanana 2004, Raselimanana et al. 2000, Glaw & Vences 2007
Gerrhosauridae	<i>Zonosaurus morio</i>	2000	-18.692	-44.717	1.00	Madagascar	Madagascar	Diurnal	surface active	200	0	TDr	yes	LC	stable	no	no	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014
Gerrhosauridae	<i>Zonosaurus tsingy</i>	2000	-12.867	49.100	1.17	Madagascar	Madagascar	NA	surface active	200	150	TDr	yes	LC	stable	no	no	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Adercossaurus vivaxneus</i>	2001	5.767	-66.133	0.57	Neotropic	Venezuela	NA	NA	NA	NA	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	Myers & Donnelly 2001
Amphisbaenidae	<i>Amphisbaena abasberi</i>	2001	-16.600	-57.670	0.90	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	NA	NA	NA	TGr	no	DD	unknown	no	no	no	NA
Amphisbaenidae	<i>Amphisbaena cubana</i>	2001	-15.600	-56.100	1.37	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	earth	NA	NA	TGr	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	Silva et al. 2010
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis bobarruthi</i>	2001	17.216	-92.963	0.40	Neotropic	Mexico	NA	NA	2000	480	TMo	no	EN	decreasing	no	no	no	Kohler 2003
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis ocellulosularis</i>	2001	15.080	-88.924	0.40	Neotropic	Honduras	Diurnal	surface active	1550	510	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	Kohler 2003, Kohler et al. 2001, Townsend & Wilson 2008, McCranie & Kohler 2015
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis oporinus</i>	2001	20.205	-76.412	0.34	Neotropic	Cuba	Diurnal	NA	470	10	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	no	no	Garrido & Hedges 2001, Henderson & Powell 2009
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis notemans</i>	2001	16.300	-86.580	0.76	Neotropic	Honduras Islands	Diurnal	surface active	30	30	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	no	no	Kohler 2003, Kohler & McCranie 2001, McCranie et al. 2005, McCranie & Kohler 2015
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis terrelli</i>	2001	21.217	-77.533	0.14	Neotropic	Cuba	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	no	no	Navarro et al. 2001, Henderson & Powell 2009, Losos 2009
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis sumptuosus</i>	2001	15.050	-85.117	0.45	Neotropic	Honduras	Diurnal	surface active	110	20	TDr	no	NE	NE	no	no	no	Kohler 2003, McCranie & Kohler 2015
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis voronensis</i>	2001	15.433	-87.300	0.34	Neotropic	Honduras	Diurnal	surface										

Scincidae	<i>Amphiglossus tanyzona</i>	2002	-14.309	47.915	0.77	Madagascar	Madagascar	Nocturnal	surface active	1750	0	TDr	yes	LC	unknown	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Androne & Greer 2002, Glaw & Vences 2007
Amphisbaenidae	<i>Amphisbaena hutereaui</i>	2002	-27.500	-58.717	0.61	Neotropic	Argentina	NA	NA	NA	NA	TGr	no	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	NA
Anguilla	<i>Burisa bertrasi</i>	2002	18.954	-99.390	1.53	Neotropic	Mexico	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TCo	no	EN	decreasing	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Zaldívar-Riveron & de Oca 2002
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemidophorus heteropholis</i>	2002	15.167	74.009	0.33	Oriental	India	Nocturnal	surface active	840	360	TMo	no	NT	unknown	no	Bauer 2002, Günther et al. 2010	Bauer 2002, Günther et al. 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemidophorus indranedilasi</i>	2002	15.167	74.667	-0.16	Oriental	India	NA	NA	980	0	TMo	no	VU	unknown	no	Bauer 2002, Biswas & Ishwar 2006	Bauer 2002, Biswas & Ishwar 2006
Corylidae	<i>Crotalus berarducci</i>	2002	-7.133	35.996	1.04	Afrotropic	Kenya, Tanzania	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TGr	no	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Broadley & Branch 2002, Branch 2005, Mouton et al. 2010, Branch 2014, Kenya Reptile Atlas (http://kenyareptileatlas.com/)
Scincidae	<i>Crotalus rosarium</i>	2002	-22.731	145.594	0.18	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TGr	no	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Wilson & Swan 2003, Greer 2005, Couper et al. 2002
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus brevicaudatus</i>	2002	20.966	95.239	1.13	Oriental	Burma	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TDr	no	DD	unknown	no	Wood et al. 2012	Bauer 2002, Das 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus kowalewskii</i>	2002	22.314	94.408	1.37	Oriental	Burma	NA	NA	880	NA	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Wood et al. 2012	NA
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus sumonthai</i>	2002	12.883	101.817	1.02	Oriental	Thailand	Nocturnal	surface active	170	10	TMo	no	DD	unknown	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Bauer et al. 2002, Das 2010, Panivong et al. 2012, Ellis & Pauwels 2012, Chan-ard et al. 2015
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Echinosaurox orcesi</i>	2002	3.670	-76.840	1.12	Neotropic	Ecuador, Colombia	NA	NA	820	570	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Köhler et al. 2004	Bauer et al. 2002, Das 2010, Panivong et al. 2012, Ellis & Pauwels 2012, Chan-ard et al. 2015
Scincidae	<i>Eutropis macrophthalma</i>	2002	NA	NA	1.44	Oriental	Java	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	yes	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Mausfeld & Bohme 2002
Eublepharidae	<i>Goniurosaurus bowanglingensis</i>	2002	19.130	109.250	1.37	Oriental	Hainan	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Seifer et al. 2005	Seifer et al. 2005
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus kamoharui</i>	2002	-1.176	11.821	0.87	Afrotropic	Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon	Diurnal	surface active	1480	0	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Bauer & Pauwels 2002, Chirio & LeBreton 2007, Pauwels & Vande weghe 2008	Bauer & Pauwels 2002, Chirio & LeBreton 2007, Pauwels & Vande weghe 2008
Agamidae	<i>Japalura dasi</i>	2002	29.437	81.807	0.93	Oriental	Nepal	Diurnal	surface active	2600	720	TeCo	no	DD	unknown	no	Schleich & Kastle 2002, Manthey 2010	Schleich & Kastle 2002, Manthey 2010
Agamidae	<i>Japalura zhuoermi</i>	2002	31.477	103.590	1.30	Oriental	China	NA	surface active	1600	400	TeCo	no	NE	NE	no	Gao & Huo 2002, Manthey 2010	Gao & Huo 2002, Manthey 2010
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Kinyongia boehmei</i>	2002	-3.398	38.364	1.33	Afrotropic	Kenya	Diurnal	surface active	2210	1010	TMo	no	NT	unknown	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Mariaux et al. 2008, Lutzmann & Nacas 2002, Tilbury 2010, Kenya Reptile Atlas (http://kenyareptileatlas.com/)
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Leposoma puk</i>	2002	-15.167	-39.050	0.18	Neotropic	Brazil	Diurnal	surface active	900	800	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Rodrigues et al. 2002
Liaolaemidae	<i>Liolema nupuche</i>	2002	-38.572	-49.436	1.28	Neotropic	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	1030	420	TGr	no	DD	unknown	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Abdala 2002, Scolaro 2006, Pincheira-Donoso et al. 2008
Liaolaemidae	<i>Liolema molinae</i>	2002	-25.833	-67.267	1.05	Neotropic	Chile	Diurnal	NA	0000	0	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Valladares et al. 2002
Liaolaemidae	<i>Liolema yanacua</i>	2002	-24.309	-66.152	0.86	Neotropic	Argentina	Diurnal	NA	4310	580	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Lobo & Espinoza 2004, Pincheira-Donoso et al. 2008, Valdecantos et al. 2013
Scincidae	<i>Liohoplis guttata</i>	2002	-36.433	148.317	1.48	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	earth	1940	340	TeBr	no	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Chapple 2003, Greer 2005, Wilson & Swan 2008, Michael & Lindemayer 2010, Atkins et al. 2015
Scincidae	<i>Liohoplis mohna</i>	2002	-35.583	148.767	1.48	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	earth	NA	NA	TeBr	no	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Chapple 2003, Greer 2005, Wilson & Swan 2008, Michael & Lindemayer 2010
Scincidae	<i>Madascincus nana</i>	2002	-14.767	49.450	-0.40	Madagascar	Madagascar	NA	NA	1250	650	TMo	yes	VU	unknown	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Androne & Greer 2002, Glaw & Vences 2007
Lacertidae	<i>Mesalina bahaldani</i>	2002	28.560	33.980	0.52	Palaearctic	Egypt, Sinai	Diurnal	surface active	1000	400	Desert	yes	LC	stable	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	El Din 2006, Segoli et al. 2002
Lacertidae	<i>Mesalina kari</i>	2002	12.183	53.233	0.64	Afrotropic	Abd el Kuri island	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	yes	LC	unknown	no	Kapli et al. 2008	Joger & Mayer 2002, Razzetti et al. 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Pachydactylus parascutatus</i>	2002	-19.124	13.591	0.13	Afrotropic	Namibia	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Bauer et al. 2002
Scincidae	<i>Paracrotalus hafa</i>	2002	-14.767	49.450	0.02	Madagascar	Madagascar	Diurnal	earth	1100	100	TDr	yes	NT	decreasing	no	Androne & Greer 2002, Glaw & Vences 2007	Androne & Greer 2002, Glaw & Vences 2007
Scincidae	<i>Paracrotalus monfyi</i>	2002	-14.043	48.780	-0.01	Madagascar	Madagascar	NA	NA	1000	0	TMo	yes	DD	unknown	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Androne & Greer 2002, Glaw & Vences 2007
Scincidae	<i>Pseudocentrotus taraxaco</i>	2002	-14.902	49.687	-0.02	Madagascar	Madagascar	Nocturnal	surface active	110	0	TDr	no	DD	unknown	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Androne & Greer 2002, Glaw & Vences 2007
Scincidae	<i>Pseudocentrotus menamainty</i>	2002	-14.309	47.915	1.20	Madagascar	Madagascar	NA	NA	170	0	TDr	yes	CR	unknown	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Androne & Greer 2002, Glaw & Vences 2007
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Rhampholeon moyeri</i>	2002	-8.373	35.979	0.59	Afrotropic	Tanzania	Diurnal	surface active	2000	1000	TMo	no	LC	stable	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Menegon et al. 2002, Tilbury 2010
Agamidae	<i>Sitona schleichi</i>	2002	28.793	80.216	0.27	Oriental	Nepal	Diurnal	surface active	220	10	TGr	no	NE	NE	no	Schleich & Kastle 2002, Manthey 2010	Schleich & Kastle 2002, Manthey 2010
Scincidae	<i>Tropidophorus laticaudatus</i>	2002	18.083	103.750	1.36	Oriental	Thailand	Diurnal	surface active	200	0	TMo	no	DD	unknown	no	Hikida et al. 2002, Das 2010, Chan-ard et al. 2015	Hikida et al. 2002, Das 2010, Chan-ard et al. 2015
Scincidae	<i>Tropidophorus maculatus</i>	2002	15.882	104.300	1.25	Oriental	Thailand	NA	NA	250	0	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Hikida et al. 2002, Truong et al. 2010, Das 2010
Scincidae	<i>Tropidophorus muarphi</i>	2002	22.654	105.924	1.28	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	750	50	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Hikida et al. 2002, Truong et al. 2010, Das 2010
Teiidae	<i>Tupinambis palustris</i>	2002	-20.667	-50.783	3.06	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	NA	NA	NA	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Manzani & Abe 2002	Manzani & Abe 2002
Varanidae	<i>Varanus juxtadivus</i>	2002	-11.683	160.367	3.44	Oceania	Solomon islands (Rennei island)	Diurnal	water	30	10	TMo	yes	LC	stable	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Pianka & King 2004, Bauer & Jackman 2008, Bohme et al. 2002, Eidenmueller & Philippen 2008, Wesiak & Koch 2009
Anguilla	<i>Abronia marinadekampei</i>	2003	17.562	-99.748	1.41	Neotropic	Mexico	NA	NA	2600	500	TCo	no	EN	decreasing	no	Flores-Villela & Sanchez 2003	Flores-Villela & Sanchez 2003
Lacertidae	<i>Abronia parvula</i>	2003	-12.533	-60.427	1.33	Neotropic	Brazil	Diurnal	surface active	580	110	TGr	no	NE	NE	no	Giugliano et al. 2013	Mesquita & Colli 2003, Gainsbury & Colli 2003, Colli et al. 2003, Rocha et al. 2009, Mesquita et al. 2015
Teiidae	<i>Ameiva mambuca</i>	2003	-10.263	-46.565	0.76	Neotropic	Brazil	Diurnal	surface active	10	0	TGr	no	NE	NE	no	Mesquita et al. 2006b, Colli et al. 2003, Colli et al. 2009, Mesquita et al. 2015, Nascimento et al. 2015	Mesquita et al. 2006b, Colli et al. 2003, Colli et al. 2009, Mesquita et al. 2015, Nascimento et al. 2015
Amphisbaenidae	<i>Amphisbaena arda</i>	2003	-10.820	-42.874	1.19	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	NA	NA	NA	TDr	no	NE	NE	no	NA	NA
Amphisbaenidae	<i>Amphisbaena ibajara</i>	2003	-5.094	-42.837	0.92	Neotropic	Brazil	Nocturnal	earth	50	10	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Gomes et al. 2009, Amorim et al. 2014	Gomes et al. 2009, Amorim et al. 2014
Amphisbaenidae	<i>Amphisbaena saccosa</i>	2003	-14.245	-48.871	1.67	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	NA	NA	NA	TGr	no	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	NA
Lacertidae	<i>Apodactylus variegatus</i>	2003	30.467	51.517	0.66	Palaearctic	Iran	Diurnal	surface active	2200	100	TBr	no	LC	stable	no	Kapli et al. 2013	Kapli et al. 2013
Agamidae	<i>Calotes chicoi</i>	2003	21.386	93.971	2.01	Oriental	Burma	Diurnal	surface active	1940	1210	TMo	no	LC	stable	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Vindum et al. 2003, Manthey 2008, Das 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemidophorus baueri</i>	2003	2.450	104.500	0.81	Oriental	Pulau Air	Cathemeral	surface active	50	0	NA	yes	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2014	Das & Grismer 2003, Grismer & Pan 2008, Grismer et al. 2009, 2014, Das 2010, Grismer 2006, Grismer et al. 2014, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemidophorus limi</i>	2003	2.833	104.150	1.15	Oriental	Tioman	Cathemeral	surface active	1030	1030	TMo	yes	LC	stable	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Das & Grismer 2003, Grismer & Pan 2008, Grismer et al. 2009, 2014, Das 2010, Grismer 2006, Grismer et al. 2014, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus aaroni</i>	2003	-2.933	134.600	1.29	Oceania	New Guinea	Nocturnal	surface active	700	200	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Günther & Rosler 2003	Günther & Rosler 2003
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus aequalis</i>	2003	17.444	97.099	1.16	Oriental	Burma	NA	NA	840	360	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Bauer 2003, Das 2010	Bauer 2003, Das 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus esmondadei</i>	2003	22.248	97.622	0.57	Oriental	Burma	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TMo	no	DD	unknown	no	Wood et al. 2012	Bauer 2003, Das 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus ayeayuradyensis</i>	2003	17.730	94.651	0.98	Oriental	Burma	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TMo	no	DD	unknown	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Bauer 2003, Das 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus chanhomeae</i>	2003	14.700	100.850	0.99	Oriental	Thailand	Nocturnal	surface active	50	10	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Wood et al. 2012	Bauer et al. 2003, Das 2010, Ellis & Pauwels 2012, Chan-ard et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus chrysoptilus</i>	2003	21.133	96.340	1.00	Oriental	Burma	NA	NA	320	0	TMo	no	DD	unknown	no	Wood et al. 2012	Bauer 2003, Das 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus gamsi</i>	2003	21.354	93.937	0.73	Oriental	Burma	Nocturnal	surface active	1300	550	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Wood et al. 2012	Bauer 2003, Das 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus phongsakulakehangensis</i>	2003	17.656	106.132	1.33	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	880	430	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Nyden et al. 2015	Pauwels et al. 2004, Rosler et al. 2004, Das 2010, Loos et al. 2012, Lum et al. 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus russelli</i>	2003	25.474	95.622	1.46	Oriental	Burma	NA	NA	230	10	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Wood et al. 2012	Bauer 2003, Das 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus tigrisoides</i>	2003	14.100	99.250	1.09	Oriental	Thailand	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TMo	no	NE	NE			

Lacertidae	<i>Acanthodactylus almadidii</i>	2004	31.500	36.000	1.05	Palaearctic	Jordan	NA	NA	NA	TeGr	no	EN	decreasing	no	Werner 2004		
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Anadia bumanguesa</i>	2004	7.219	-73.217	1.30	Neotropical	Colombia	Diurnal	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	no	NE	NE	Rueda-Almonacid & Rances Caicedo 2004		
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis rubrali</i>	2004	19.906	-77.512	0.02	Neotropical	Cuba	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Navarro Pacheco & Garrido 2004, Henderson & Powell 2009	
Teiidae	<i>Aurocaia terpistrachyga</i>	2004	-29.162	-67.484	0.74	Neotropical	Argentina	NA	NA	NA	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	Cabezas 2004		
Agamidae	<i>Bronchocelea olivae</i>	2004	14.339	108.589	1.65	Oriental	Vietnam	Diurnal	surface active	750	0	TfDr	no	NE	NE	no	Manthey 2008, Das 2010	
Scincidae	<i>Carlia anemiga</i>	2004	-7.867	143.250	0.56	Oceania	New Guinea	NA	NA	200	200	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Austin et al. 2011	
Scincidae	<i>Carlia allanpali</i>	2004	-2.033	147.434	0.75	Oceania	main group of Admiralty Islands	Diurnal	surface active	10	10	TfMo	yes	LC	unknown	no	Austin et al. 2011	
Scincidae	<i>Carlia urmiai</i>	2004	-8.050	142.933	0.57	Oceania	New Guinea	NA	NA	1200	1200	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Rodda & Dean-Bradley 2001, Zug 2013, Goldberg 2011	
Scincidae	<i>Carlia sohami</i>	2004	-8.600	151.133	0.80	Oceania	Papua New Guinea and d'Entrecasteux I.N.A	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Allison 2006	
Scincidae	<i>Carlia mysi</i>	2004	-6.567	147.850	0.67	Oceania	Papua New Guinea, Manam Island, Bisan	NA	NA	750	750	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Austin et al. 2011	
Scincidae	<i>Carlia tuteia</i>	2004	0.883	130.883	0.46	Oceania	Indonesia (Halimabara, Ternate, Morotai, NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis phuketensis</i>	2004	7.983	98.365	-0.20	Oriental	Phuket	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	Mangroves	no	NE	NE	no	McCoy 2006	
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus buchardi</i>	2004	14.767	106.033	0.76	Oriental	Laos	Nocturnal	surface active	300	210	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Zug 2013	
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus thirathapatti</i>	2004	9.567	99.167	1.01	Oriental	Thailand	Nocturnal	surface active	40	40	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Das 2010, Chan-ard et al. 2015, Gamble et al. 2015	
Dibamidae	<i>Dibamus titanensis</i>	2004	2.788	104.123	0.69	Oriental	Tioman	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	David et al. 2004, Das 2010, Bauer & Doughty 2012, Teynie & David 2010	
Anguilla	<i>Diploglossus ingricae</i>	2004	18.337	-94.890	1.27	Neotropical	Mexico	NA	surface active	1200	0	TfMo	no	DD	unknown	no	Diaz et al. 2004, Grismer & Pan 2008, Das 2010, Grismer 2011, Grismer 2011b	
Gekkonidae	<i>Dixonius hangseesom</i>	2004	14.100	99.417	0.24	Oriental	Thailand	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Werler & Campbell 2004	
Gekkonidae	<i>Dixonius viemamensis</i>	2004	12.250	109.167	0.36	Oriental	Cambodia, Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	700	700	TfDr	no	LC	unknown	no	Bauer et al. 2004, Das 2010	
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Echinosaurus brachycephalus</i>	2004	-0.433	-78.967	1.07	Neotropical	Ecuador	Diurnal	surface active	2070	800	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Stuart et al. 2006, Das 2010	
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Eupodactylus nelycaeridae</i>	2004	-9.830	-75.890	0.69	Neotropical	Peru	Diurnal	NA	NA	2980	110	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Kühler et al. 2004, Antequa et al. 201
Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko scientiamventura</i>	2004	17.320	106.160	0.90	Oriental	Laos, Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	150	100	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Köhler & Lehr 2004	
Gekkonidae	<i>Glaphyromorphus claudestinus</i>	2004	-19.483	146.983	0.87	Australia	Australia	NA	surface active	430	10	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Rosler et al. 2004, Ziegler et al. 2006, Das 2010, Teynie & David 2010	
Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Gonatodes purpuragularis</i>	2004	8.918	-70.450	0.49	Neotropical	Venezuela	Diurnal	NA	800	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Bauer et al. 2004, Das 2010	
Scincidae	<i>Gonatodes viviparus</i>	2004	-20.421	164.219	1.07	Oceania	New Caledonia	Nocturnal	surface active	340	40	TfMo	yes	EN	unknown	no	Sadler et al. 2004, Sadler et al. 2009, Whittaker et al. 2004	
Scincidae	<i>Leptochloa kosowi</i>	2004	6.517	14.283	0.33	Afrotropical	Cameroun	NA	carth	NA	050	10	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Ineich et al. 2004, Chirio & LeBreton 2007
Lioleamidae	<i>Liolemaus chaitin</i>	2004	-22.707	-65.720	0.80	Neotropical	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	3750	350	Montane	no	DD	unknown	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	
Lioleamidae	<i>Liolemaus gunakulana</i>	2004	-39.100	-69.567	1.48	Neotropical	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	1000	500	TeGr	no	NE	NE	no	Pincheira-Donoso et al. 2008	
Lioleamidae	<i>Liolemaus hajeki</i>	2004	-22.248	-68.308	1.07	Neotropical	Chile	Diurnal	NA	3900	400	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	Nunez et al. 2004, Ramirez Leyton & Pincheira-Donoso 2005, Pincheira-Donoso et al. 2008, Vidal & Labra 2008	
Lioleamidae	<i>Liolemaus poocohilensis</i>	2004	-18.433	-70.083	0.76	Neotropical	Chile	Diurnal	NA	1150	400	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Valdellanos 2004, Pincheira-Donoso et al. 2008	
Lioleamidae	<i>Liolemaus roborati</i>	2004	-24.839	-66.701	0.77	Neotropical	Chile	Diurnal	surface active	6500	1450	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	Lobo & Espinoza 2004, Pincheira-Donoso et al. 2008, Pincheira-Donoso & Nunez 2005, Mella et al. 2010, Pincheira-Donoso & Tregenza 2011	
Lioleamidae	<i>Liolemaus toberati</i>	2004	-29.800	-69.967	1.07	Neotropical	Chile	Diurnal	surface active	3700	1300	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	Pincheira-Donoso & Nunez 2003, Pincheira-Donoso et al. 2008, Pincheira-Donoso & Tregenza 2011	
Lioleamidae	<i>Liolemaus talampaya</i>	2004	-29.733	-67.750	1.31	Neotropical	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	1300	100	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	Avila et al. 2004, Pincheira-Donoso et al. 2008	
Scincidae	<i>Liolemaus vivae</i>	2004	-21.173	-65.037	0.49	Oceania	New Caledonia	Diurnal	surface active	860	140	TfMo	yes	CR	unknown	no	Sadler et al. 2004, Whittaker et al. 2004	
Diplocladidae	<i>Makopirirakus crypsicoicus</i>	2004	-45.700	167.880	1.13	Oceania	New Zealand	Nocturnal	surface active	1450	320	Montane	yes	NE	NE	no	Jewell & Leschen 2004, Jewell 2008, Tingley et al. 2013	
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Mokopirirakus huiatuaensis</i>	2004	-21.177	165.021	0.18	Oceania	New Caledonia	Diurnal	surface active	1450	320	Montane	yes	NE	NE	no	Sadler et al. 2004	
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Petracola labiosaetulosi</i>	2004	-9.830	-75.890	0.81	Neotropical	Peru	NA	NA	2980	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Köhler & Lehr 2004	
Gekkonidae	<i>Phelsuma kely</i>	2004	-18.600	49.250	-0.05	Madagascar	Madagascar	Diurnal	surface active	10	10	TfMo	yes	DD	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	
Gekkonidae	<i>Phelsuma vanheygeni</i>	2004	-13.663	48.073	0.02	Madagascar	Madagascar	Diurnal	surface active	50	0	TfDr	yes	EN	unknown	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	
Phrynosomatidae	<i>Phrynosoma wigginsi</i>	2004	26.620	-111.840	1.22	Nearectic	Mexico	NA	NA	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Montanucci 2004	
Phrynosomatidae	<i>Phrynosoma vociferans</i>	2004	-37.383	-71.383	1.65	Neotropical	Argentina, Chile	Diurnal	surface active	2050	350	TfDr	no	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	
Scincidae	<i>Prosalophus nanoricinus</i>	2004	-17.630	131.435	0.32	Australia	Australia	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Morando et al. 2013	
Agamidae	<i>Pyrotaenium collicristatus</i>	2004	21.372	93.976	1.40	Oriental	Burma	Diurnal	surface active	1940	1240	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Riama laudahu</i>	2004	-9.887	-75.889	0.81	Neotropical	Peru	NA	NA	3010	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Köhler & Lehr 2004	
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Riama luridiventris</i>	2004	3.634	-65.380	0.17	Neotropical	Venezuela	Diurnal	NA	2480	10	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Esqueda 2004	
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Scoloporus lemniscipalmi</i>	2004	28.354	-108.929	0.78	Neotropical	Mexico	Diurnal	surface active	2590	700	TfMo	no	DD	unknown	no	Lara-Gonzalez 2004, Lemos-Espinal & Smith 2007b, Jones & Lovich 2009, Rorabaugh 2008	
Scincidae	<i>Scincella devosator</i>	2004	21.329	103.585	0.63	Oriental	Vietnam	Diurnal	surface active	1990	990	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Darevsky et al. 2004, Das 2010, Nguyen et al. 2011, Pham et al. 2015	
Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Sphaerodactylus dimorphus</i>	2004	19.974	-75.869	-0.03	Neotropical	Cuba	NA	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	yes	NE	NE	no	Fong & Diaz 2004, Henderson & Powell 2009	
Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Sphaerodactylus siboney</i>	2004	19.961	-75.709	-0.08	Neotropical	Cuba	NA	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	yes	NE	NE	no	Fong & Diaz 2004, Henderson & Powell 2009	
Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus cryptotis</i>	2004	22.238	103.419	1.07	Oriental	Vietnam	Diurnal	water	1000	750	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Darevsky et al. 2004, Bauer & Jackman 2008, Das 2010, Bain et al. 2007, Hecht et al. 2013, Pham et al. 2015	
Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus fasciolineatus</i>	2004	-5.117	141.400	0.69	Oceania	New Guinea	Diurnal	surface active	300	900	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Greer 2005	
Gerrhosauridae	<i>Tetradactylus seldingensis</i>	2004	-8.286	35.995	0.30	Afrotropical	Tanzania	Diurnal	surface active	1880	0	TfMo	no	EN	unknown	no	Sabido et al. 2004	
Scincidae	<i>Trachylepis nganghae</i>	2004	7.363	13.991	0.57	Afrotropical	Cameroun	NA	surface active	1800	300	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Ineich & Chirio 2004, Chirio & LeBreton 2007	
Gekkonidae	<i>Uroplatus pietschmanni</i>	2004	-18.483	48.400	1.03	Madagascar	Madagascar	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	EN	unknown	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	
Lacertidae	<i>Acanthodactylus harmensis</i>	2005	36.800	39.000	1.29	Palaearctic	Turkey	NA	surface active	390	10	TeGr	no	CR	decreasing	no	Baran et al. 2005	
Agamidae	<i>Agama fitchii</i>	2005	0.567	34.183	1.75	Afrotropical	Kenya, Ethiopia	Diurnal	surface active	1500	0	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Bolme et al. 2005, Kenya Reptile Atlas (http://kenyareptileatlas.com/)	
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis bimrivagae</i>	2005	10.500	-74.217	0.42	Neotropical	Colombia	NA	NA	1530	0	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	Carlo & Roze 2005	
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis unbrivagae</i>	2005	11.038	-73.928	0.32	Neotropical	Colombia	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Carlo & Roze 2005	
Agamidae	<i>Bronchocelea viemamensis</i>	2005	14.333	1.143	1.79	Oriental	Vietnam	Diurnal	surface active	900	150	TfDr	no	NE	NE	no	Manthey 2008, Das 2010	
Agamidae	<i>Calotes desali</i>	2005	7.471	80.709	1.22	Oriental	Sri Lanka	Diurnal	surface active	1080	20	TfDr	yes	NE	NE	no	Bahir & Maduwage 2005, Manthey 2008, Somaweera & Somaweera 2009	
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis anakattiensis</i>	2005	-15.092	76.793	0.69	Oriental	India	Diurnal	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	no	CR	unknown	no	Makhejee et al. 2005	
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis dewooni</i>	2005	1.217	97.567	-0.11	Oriental	Lewu Island, off Sumatra	NA	NA	NA	360	0	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Das 2005, Das 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis jacobsoni</i>	2005	2.583	96.083	-0.14	Oriental	Simeulue, Indonesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	DD	unknown	no	Das 2005	
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis modigliani</i>	2005	-5.400	102.267	-0.02	Oriental	Enggano	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Bauer et al. 2007	
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis whitenerorum</i>	2005	-1.350	98.983	-0.10	Oriental	Pulau Siberut	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Das 2010	
Corythidae	<i>Corythia meculae</i>	2005	-12.053	37.647	1.33	Afrotropical	Mozambique	Diurnal	surface active	1200	560	TfGr	no	EN	unknown	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus aurensis</i>	2005	2.465	104.507														

Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Riama rhodogaster</i>	2005	10.708	-62.462	0.35	Neotropic	Venezuela	NA	NA	650	50	TfMo	no	NE	NE	Rivas et al. 2005	Rivas et al. 2005; Wilson & Swan 2008
Scincidae	<i>Saprosocis engelsterni</i>	2005	-21.150	148.633	0.77	Australia	Australia	NA	NA	700	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Sadler et al. 2005; Wilson & Swan 2008
Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus tetradactylus</i>	2005	17.537	106.152	-0.36	Oceania	Viitiam	Nocturnal	earth	520	220	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Davies & Olf 2005; Das 2010; Luu et al. 2013
Tropiduridae	<i>Stenocercus</i>	2005	-12.567	-74.950	1.27	Neotropic	Peru	Diurnal	surface active	1500	1420	TfMo	no	LC	unknown	no	Torres-Carvajal 2007
Tropiduridae	<i>Stenocercus payaguai</i>	2005	-3.883	-80.067	1.72	Neotropic	Ecuador, Peru	Diurnal	surface active	1500	1410	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014
Tropiduridae	<i>Stenocercus stinesacii</i>	2005	-15.433	-55.750	1.30	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	NA	690	0	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Torres-Carvajal 2007
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus krisalys</i>	2005	-20.583	139.467	0.84	Australia	Australia	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014
Scincidae	<i>Trachylepis dichroma</i>	2005	NA	NA	1.58	Afrotropic	Kenya, Tanzania	Diurnal	NA	NA	NA	TfGr	no	LC	unknown	no	Gunther et al. 2005; Wasonga & Malonza 2006; Branch 2014
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Chamaeleo</i>	2005	2.128	36.839	1.09	Afrotropic	Kenya	Diurnal	surface active	2000	1620	TfMo	no	DD	unknown	no	Nees et al. 2005; Tilbury 2010; Kenya Reptile Atlas (http://kenyareptileatlas.com/)
Scincidae	<i>Tropidophorus hangnam</i>	2005	15.909	102.047	1.35	Oriental	Thailand	NA	water	NA	NA	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Chayukorn et al. 2005; Das 2010; Chan-ard et al. 2015
Scincidae	<i>Tropidophorus noggei</i>	2005	18.166	106.171	1.47	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	400	100	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014
Varanidae	<i>Varanus reisingeri</i>	2005	-1.888	130.082	2.62	Oceania	Indonesia (Miso)	Diurnal	surface active	1000	1000	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Philipp & Ziegler 2007; Eidenmueller & Philipp 2008
Varanidae	<i>Varanus zosterus</i>	2005	0.883	130.883	NA	Oceania	Halmahera	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Bohme & Philipp 2005; Philipp et al. 2007; Eidenmueller & Philipp 2008
Agamidae	<i>Acanthosaura guntherpetersi</i>	2006	9.200	42.367	1.55	Oceania	Ethiopia	NA	Afrotropic	1500	1000	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Largen & Spawls 2006; Largen & Spawls 2010
Agamidae	<i>Acanthosaura nataliae</i>	2006	14.444	108.550	2.14	Oriental	Vietnam, Laos	Diurnal	surface active	1400	1050	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Orlov et al. 2006; Manthey 2008; Das 2010; Stuart et al. 2010; Nemes et al. 2013; Jestrzenski et al. 2013
Scincidae	<i>Alcea beregruae</i>	2006	12.533	-81.700	1.34	Neotropic	San Andres Island	Diurnal	surface active	60	20	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Miralles et al. 2009
Amphisbaenidae	<i>Amphisbaena cayenise</i>	2006	18.589	-73.728	0.74	Neotropic	Hispaniola	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	NA
Amphisbaenidae	<i>Amphisbaena itali</i>	2006	18.540	-73.796	0.99	Neotropic	Hispaniola	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Asacus karlshamensis</i>	2006	35.467	46.283	0.83	Palaearctic	Iran	NA	1850	0	TfBr	no	LC	stable	no	Rastegar-Pouyani 2006; Rastegar-Pouyani et al. 2006; Parsa et al. 2009	
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Asacus nasrabadi</i>	2006	33.822	47.029	0.95	Palaearctic	Iran	Cathemeral	NA	1500	900	TfBr	no	LC	stable	no	Werener 2006; Turki et al. 2010; Turki 2011; Sadeghi & Turki 2011
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Brachyopidion atromontanum</i>	2006	-33.347	22.028	1.03	Afrotropic	South Africa	NA	surface active	1800	200	Mediterranean	no	NE	NE	no	Branch et al. 2006; Tilbury 2010
Agamidae	<i>Calotes htanviti</i>	2006	23.574	95.738	1.40	Oriental	Burma	Diurnal	surface active	110	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014
Agamidae	<i>Calotes irawadi</i>	2006	23.574	95.738	1.61	Oriental	Burma	Diurnal	surface active	1000	890	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Zug et al. 2006; Manthey 2008; Das 2010
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Calumma amber</i>	2006	-12.538	49.167	1.49	Madagascar	Madagascar	NA	NA	1300	400	TfMo	yes	NT	stable	no	Raxworthy & Nussbaum 2006; Glaw & Venes 2007
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Calumma crypticum</i>	2006	-18.186	47.279	1.53	Madagascar	Madagascar	NA	NA	1870	820	TfMo	yes	LC	decreasing	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Calumma hafafaha</i>	2006	-14.164	48.587	1.47	Madagascar	Madagascar	NA	NA	1650	70	TfMo	yes	CR	decreasing	no	Tolley et al. 2013
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Calumma jayii</i>	2006	-14.447	49.735	1.32	Madagascar	Madagascar	Diurnal	surface active	2130	330	TfMo	yes	YU	stable	no	Raxworthy & Nussbaum 2006; Glaw & Venes 2007
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Calumma peltigerum</i>	2006	-14.153	48.957	1.47	Madagascar	Madagascar	NA	NA	2580	880	TfMo	yes	NT	stable	no	Tolley et al. 2013
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Calumma tyroense</i>	2006	-23.500	46.467	1.61	Madagascar	Madagascar	NA	NA	1250	150	TfMo	yes	YU	unknown	no	Raxworthy & Nussbaum 2006; Glaw & Venes 2007
Scincidae	<i>Carlia lombardi</i>	2006	-2.438	133.135	0.47	Oceania	New Guinea	Diurnal	surface active	300	300	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Zug & Allison 2006
Scincidae	<i>Carlia caucalis</i>	2006	-4.542	136.891	0.72	Oceania	New Guinea	Diurnal	surface active	300	300	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Zug & Allison 2006
Scincidae	<i>Celatiscinus similis</i>	2006	-20.804	164.472	0.23	Oceania	New Caledonia	NA	NA	1000	780	TfMo	yes	EN	unknown	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis alantika</i>	2006	8.605	12.613	0.39	Afrotropic	Cameroon	NA	surface active	1900	250	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Bauer et al. 2006; Chirio & LeBreton 2007
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis permangensis</i>	2006	2.540	104.330	0.95	Oriental	Malaysia: Penang	Diurnal	surface active	250	250	NA	yes	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis</i>	2006	7.342	80.840	0.83	Oriental	Sri Lanka	Cathemeral	NA	1850	0	TfBr	no	LC	unknown	no	Hallerermann & Bohme 2007; Samarawickrama et al. 2006; Manthey 2008; Somaweera & Somaweera 2009; Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2006
Gekkonidae	<i>Cytodactylus nana</i>	2006	-9.218	152.944	1.43	Oceania	New Guinea: Woodlark Island	Diurnal	surface active	10	10	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Kraus & Allison 2006
Gekkonidae	<i>Cytodactylus seribuatensis</i>	2006	2.692	103.917	0.94	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia, (Pulau Seriba, Pa)	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Wood et al. 2012
Diplodactylidae	<i>Derogelkko inexpectatus</i>	2006	-20.252	164.023	0.08	Oceania	New Caledonia	Nocturnal	NA	320	0	TfDr	yes	CR	decreasing	no	Bauer et al. 2006; Gamble et al. 2015
Diplodactylidae	<i>Derogelkko insularis</i>	2006	-19.715	163.660	0.14	Oceania	New Caledonia	Nocturnal	surface active	240	220	TfMo	yes	NT	unknown	no	Bauer et al. 2006
Diplodactylidae	<i>Derogelkko kaduensis</i>	2006	-20.618	164.380	0.26	Oceania	New Caledonia	Nocturnal	surface active	900	820	TfMo	yes	CR	decreasing	no	Bauer et al. 2006; Gamble et al. 2015
Diplodactylidae	<i>Derogelkko kosiambo</i>	2006	-20.995	164.816	0.19	Oceania	New Caledonia	Nocturnal	NA	850	350	TfMo	yes	CR	decreasing	no	Bauer et al. 2006; Gamble et al. 2015
Diplodactylidae	<i>Derogelkko nehouensis</i>	2006	-20.418	164.221	0.10	Oceania	New Caledonia	Nocturnal	surface active	340	340	TfMo	yes	CR	decreasing	no	Bauer et al. 2006
Diplodactylidae	<i>Derogelkko poumensis</i>	2006	-20.239	164.032	0.04	Oceania	New Caledonia	Nocturnal	surface active	410	400	TfDr	yes	CR	stable	no	Bauer et al. 2006; Gamble et al. 2015
Diplodactylidae	<i>Derogelkko thomasiwhitei</i>	2006	-20.778	164.577	0.25	Oceania	New Caledonia	Nocturnal	NA	870	520	TfMo	yes	CR	unknown	no	Bauer et al. 2006; Gamble et al. 2015
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Echinomura valaotroorum</i>	2006	7.367	40.483	0.18	Neotropic	Guyana	NA	water	100	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Dunnally et al. 2006
Leiorosauridae	<i>Eryllatus erythroceus</i>	2006	-13.164	-41.405	1.33	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	surface active	1100	0	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Rodrigues et al. 2014
Lacertidae	<i>Eremias choliensis</i>	2006	29.379	71.769	0.55	Oriental	Pakistan	NA	NA	100	10	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Boig & Masror 2006
Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko ensikelleri</i>	2006	11.740	122.080	1.18	Oriental	Philippines: Panay Island	Nocturnal	surface active	300	300	TfMo	yes	YU	stable	no	Siler et al. 2012
Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Gonatodes alexanderlandesi</i>	2006	5.219	-59.045	0.46	Neotropic	Guyana, Venezuela	Diurnal	surface active	420	300	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus beniensis</i>	2006	7.750	2.167	0.91	Afrotropic	Bonin	Nocturnal	surface active	300	NA	NA	no	DD	unknown	no	Bauer 2006; Trape et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus makolondoi</i>	2006	6.842	10.119	1.28	Afrotropic	Cameroon	NA	surface active	500	200	TfGr	no	DD	unknown	no	Chirio & LeBreton 2007; Bauer et al. 2006
Agamidae	<i>Hypsilarus hikidamus</i>	2006	-3.917	136.350	2.14	Oceania	New Guinea	NA	NA	1200	200	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Manthey & Denzer 2006
Agamidae	<i>Hypsilarus magnus</i>	2006	-3.585	143.501	2.66	Oceania	New Guinea	NA	NA	1600	1500	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Manthey & Denzer 2006
Agamidae	<i>Hypsilarus ornatus</i>	2006	-6.583	142.833	2.11	Oceania	New Guinea	NA	NA	1800	600	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Manthey & Denzer 2006
Agamidae	<i>Hypsilarus tenuisphallus</i>	2006	NA	NA	2.08	Oceania	New Guinea	NA	NA	NA	NA	yes	NE	NE	no	Manthey & Denzer 2006	
Lacertidae	<i>Iberolacerta galdani</i>	2006	42.170	-6.730	1.15	Palaearctic	Spain	Diurnal	surface active	2500	1500	Mediterranean	no	NT	unknown	no	Arribas et al. 2006; Arribas 2008; Maso & Pijuan 2011
Liolaemidae	<i>Liolaemus cinereus</i>	2006	-29.513	-69.174	0.89	Neotropic	Argentina	NA	NA	2290	20	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	Monguillot et al. 2006; Pincheira-Donoso et al. 2008
Liolaemidae	<i>Liolaemus confusus</i>	2006	-34.790	-71.550	0.94	Neotropic	Chile	Diurnal	surface active	750	350	Mediterranean	no	NE	NE	no	Pincheira-Donoso et al. 2008; Nunez & Pincheira-Donoso 2006
Liolaemidae	<i>Liolaemus crepuscularis</i>	2006	-27.300	-66.580	0.92	Neotropic	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	3100	300	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014
Liolaemidae	<i>Liolaemus kolenoh</i>	2006	-47.026	-71.808	0.88	Neotropic	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	1490	490	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Abdala & Lobo 2006; Pincheira-Donoso & Scolaro 2007; Pincheira-Donoso et al. 2008; Pincheira-Donoso & Tregenza 2011; Bonino et al. 2011
Liolaemidae	<i>Liolaemus lavitai</i>	2006	-24.654	-66.230	0.93	Neotropic	Argentina	Diurnal	NA	4100	300	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014
Liolaemidae	<i>Liolaemus montanezi</i>	2006	-29.524	-69.186	0.92	Neotropic	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	2290	10	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	Cabrera & Monguillot 2006; Pincheira-Donoso et al. 2008
Liolaemidae	<i>Liolaemus atopine</i>	2006	-42.396	-68.966	1.33	Neotropic	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	820	220	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Scolaro & Cei 2006; Scolaro 2006; Avila et al. 2007; Pincheira-Donoso et al. 2008
Scincidae	<i>Melanoseps emrichi</i>	2006	-6.900	37.667	1.34	Afrotropic	Tanzania	Cathemeral	NA	1650	150	TfMo	no	EN	unknown	no	Broadley et al. 2006; Rodder et al. 2009
Scincidae	<i>Melanoseps pygmaeus</i>	2006	-4.983	38.683	0.25	Afrotropic	Tanzania	NA	NA	580	340	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Broadley et al. 2006; Rodder et al. 2009; Malonza & Bwong 2009
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Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis pseudopachypterus</i>	2007	8.496	-81.776	0.37	Neotropic	Panama	Diurnal	surface active	1800	200	TfMo	no	NE	NE	Kohler et al. 2014	Kohler et al. 2007
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis williamsmiterterorum</i>	2007	-5.673	-77.755	0.77	Neotropic	Peru	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	no	NE	NE	Poe et al. 2012	Poe & Yanez-Miranda 2007
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Bachia micromela</i>	2007	-8.641	-48.423	0.56	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Rodrigues et al. 2007
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Bachia psammophila</i>	2007	-10.033	-48.383	0.41	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Rodrigues et al. 2007
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Chamaeleo necasi</i>	2007	NA	NA	1.58	Afrotropic	Togo, Benin	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfGr	no	DD	unknown	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis ulvisi</i>	2007	7.619	80.414	0.18	Oriental	Sri Lanka	NA	surface active	160	10	TfDr	yes	NE	NE	no	Uhlenbruch et al. 2007, Tilbury 2010, Trape et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis amih</i>	2007	NA	NA	-0.05	Oriental	Sri Lanka	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	yes	NE	NE	no	Wickramasinghe & Munindrasada 2007, Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007, Somaweera & Somaweera 2009
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis auranticeps</i>	2007	10.206	104.920	0.64	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	100	70	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis brahmi</i>	2007	8.720	77.750	0.45	Oriental	India	Diurnal	surface active	910	810	TfDr	yes	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis candaniva</i>	2007	9.972	104.849	0.38	Oriental	Vietnam: Hon Tre Island	Cathemeral	surface active	310	310	NA	yes	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis clicivola</i>	2007	6.911	80.765	0.30	Oriental	Sri Lanka	NA	NA	1600	0	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Grismer & Ngo 2007, Das 2010, Grismer et al. 2014, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis gemuna</i>	2007	6.925	80.821	-0.01	Oriental	Sri Lanka	NA	surface active	1660	410	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Bauer et al. 2007
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis kallima</i>	2007	7.532	80.732	0.02	Oriental	Sri Lanka	NA	surface active	760	0	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007, Somaweera & Somaweera 2009
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis kamurasinghei</i>	2007	6.882	81.386	-0.10	Oriental	Sri Lanka	NA	surface active	910	810	TfDr	yes	NE	NE	no	Wickramasinghe & Munindrasada 2007, Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007, Somaweera & Somaweera 2009, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis latha</i>	2007	6.766	81.110	-0.15	Oriental	Sri Lanka	NA	NA	1220	0	TfDr	yes	NE	NE	no	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis menikai</i>	2007	7.228	80.381	-0.25	Oriental	Sri Lanka	NA	surface active	300	0	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007, Somaweera & Somaweera 2009
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis mollogadi</i>	2007	6.539	80.308	-0.20	Oriental	Sri Lanka	NA	surface active	390	10	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Wickramasinghe & Munindrasada 2007, Somaweera & Somaweera 2009
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis monticola</i>	2007	11.750	76.050	-0.05	Oriental	India	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	no	DD	unknown	no	NA
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis nilagirica</i>	2007	NA	NA	0.25	Oriental	India	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	no	DD	unknown	no	NA
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis nitsamensis</i>	2007	10.620	104.962	0.41	Oriental	Vietnam	Diurnal	surface active	100	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis pava</i>	2007	7.050	80.467	-0.01	Oriental	Sri Lanka	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Grismer & Ngo 2007, Das 2010, Grismer et al. 2014, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis phillipsi</i>	2007	7.541	80.733	0.07	Oriental	Sri Lanka	Diurnal	surface active	760	0	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007, Somaweera & Somaweera 2009
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis pulchra</i>	2007	6.500	80.567	-0.01	Oriental	Sri Lanka	NA	surface active	1000	0	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007, Somaweera & Somaweera 2009
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis punctata</i>	2007	7.553	80.733	0.09	Oriental	Sri Lanka	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	yes	NE	NE	no	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007, Somaweera & Somaweera 2009
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis reticulata</i>	2007	8.181	80.548	-0.13	Oriental	Sri Lanka	NA	surface active	710	0	TfDr	yes	NE	NE	no	Wickramasinghe & Munindrasada 2007
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis samadensis</i>	2007	6.748	80.549	0.10	Oriental	Sri Lanka	NA	NA	1430	0	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Wickramasinghe & Munindrasada 2007, Somaweera & Somaweera 2009
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis silvula</i>	2007	6.100	80.333	0.02	Oriental	Sri Lanka	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007, Somaweera & Somaweera 2009, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis tiadepensis</i>	2007	10.422	104.999	0.47	Oriental	Vietnam	Cathemeral	surface active	100	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis upendri</i>	2007	7.083	80.500	0.03	Oriental	Sri Lanka	NA	surface active	900	0	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Grismer & Ngo 2007, Das 2010, Grismer et al. 2014, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis waldemiri</i>	2007	-20.049	148.229	-0.05	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	yes	NE	NE	no	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007, Somaweera & Somaweera 2009
Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus cyanus</i>	2007	-11.500	130.905	0.20	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Horner 2007, Wilson & Swan 2011
Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus daedalus</i>	2007	-15.583	131.083	0.08	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Horner 2007, Wilson & Swan 2011
Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus exochus</i>	2007	-15.389	130.145	0.08	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Horner 2007, Wilson & Swan 2011
Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus furvus</i>	2007	-10.100	151.280	0.27	Oceania	Normandy Island, Papua New Guinea	Diurnal	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Horner 2007
Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus gurnallii</i>	2007	-10.917	133.033	0.17	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	yes	NE	NE	no	Horner 2007, Wilson & Swan 2011
Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus jano</i>	2007	-15.330	130.104	0.15	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Horner 2007, Wilson & Swan 2011
Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus mertensi</i>	2007	-14.658	134.359	-0.01	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Horner 2007, Wilson & Swan 2011
Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus ochrus</i>	2007	-29.400	136.817	0.18	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Horner 2007, Wilson & Swan 2011
Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus panamensis</i>	2007	-26.560	148.786	0.10	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Horner 2007, Wilson & Swan 2011, Michael & Lindenmayer 2010
Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus richardsi</i>	2007	-10.691	152.796	0.15	Oceania	Mitima Island, Papua New Guinea	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Horner 2007
Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus tythos</i>	2007	-17.385	122.162	0.00	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Horner 2007, Wilson & Swan 2011
Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus ustulatus</i>	2007	-23.317	120.033	0.10	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Horner 2007, Wilson & Swan 2011
Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus walrus</i>	2007	-12.052	132.888	0.01	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Horner 2007, Wilson & Swan 2011
Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus venicosus</i>	2007	-9.097	141.436	-0.02	Oceania	Papua New Guinea	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Horner 2007
Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus valentini</i>	2007	-8.817	146.533	0.11	Oceania	Papua New Guinea	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Horner 2007
Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus costatus</i>	2007	-17.528	138.396	0.00	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Horner 2007, Wilson & Swan 2011
Agamidae	<i>Ctenophorus nguyarna</i>	2007	-23.550	122.668	1.20	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Chen et al. 2012
Scincidae	<i>Ctenosaurus quiritus</i>	2007	-12.280	134.424	0.73	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Horner 2007
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus badenensis</i>	2007	11.385	106.175	0.92	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	990	10	TfDr	no	NE	NE	no	Nguyen et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus caomungensis</i>	2007	10.707	109.116	1.21	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	400	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Nguyen et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus caprotoides</i>	2007	-6.368	143.217	1.07	Oceania	New Guinea	Nocturnal	surface active	1000	790	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Rosler et al. 2007, Oliver et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus chuangangensis</i>	2007	19.369	105.172	1.27	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	90	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Qiang et al. 2007, Das 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus cryptus</i>	2007	18.120	106.080	1.19	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	600	350	NA	no	NE	NE	no	Nguyen et al. 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus nigricularis</i>	2007	11.385	106.175	1.37	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfDr	no	NE	NE	no	Nguyen et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus salomonensis</i>	2007	-7.600	158.650	1.70	Oceania	Santa Isabel Island, Solomon Islands	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NT	stable	no	Rosler et al. 2007
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus serriatus</i>	2007	-9.250	152.200	1.84	Oceania	New Guinea	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Krous 2007	
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtopodion sistanense</i>	2007	29.833	59.883	0.61	Palaearctic	Iran	Diurnal	surface active	1300	0	Desert	no	LC	unknown	no	Nazarov & Rajabizadeh 2007
Pygopodidae	<i>Delma desmouli</i>	2007	-24.105	120.325	0.64	Australia	Australia	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Maryan et al. 2007, Henkel 2010
Pygopodidae	<i>Delma tealei</i>	2007	-22.119	114.062	0.63	Australia	Australia	NA	NA	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Maryan et al. 2007, Henkel 2010
Lacertidae	<i>Diurosia lactea montenegrina</i>	2007	42.617	19.550	0.78	Croatia	Croatia	NA	NA	1900	350	TeBr	yes	LC	unknown	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014
Agamidae	<i>Draco iskandari</i>	2007	2.320	125.420	0.68	Oceania	Salawesi, Tuhulandang Island	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	McGuire et al. 2007, Manthey 2008
Agamidae	<i>Draco supriatnai</i>	2007	-0.445	121.865	0.76	Oriental	Togian Islands, Sulawesi, Indonesia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	McGuire et al. 2007, Manthey 2008
Lacertidae	<i>Eremias kavrensis</i>	2007	34.298	51.849	1.12	Palaearctic	Iran	NA	NA	NA	NA	Desert	no	LC	stable	no	Mozaffari & Parham 2007
Scincidae	<i>Eutropis grandis</i>	2007	-5.216	122.869	1.83	Oriental	Sulawesi	Diurnal	surface active	600	600	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Barley et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus aquilinus</i>	2007	25.104	96.365	0.52	Oriental	Burma	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Bauer et al. 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus bartherti</i>	2007	3.886	36.317	0.45	Afrotropic	Kenya	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	DD	unknown	no	McMahon & Zug 2007
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus thuyene</i>	2007	20.059	94.594	0.29	Oriental	Burma	Nocturnal	surface active	120	10	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	McMahon & Zug 2007
Phyllolactylidae	<i>Homonota rupicola</i>	2007	-25.519	-57.048	0.10												

Varanidae	<i>Varanus rainierguentheri</i>	2007	1.070	127.520	2.72	Oceania	Halmahera	Diurnal	water	200	200	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Ziegler et al. 2007b, Eidemmueller & Philpenn 2008, Weijola 2010
Amphisbaenidae	<i>Amphisbaena cernadensis</i>	2008	-18.663	-51.872	1.71	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Ribeiro et al. 2008
Amphisbaenidae	<i>Amphisbaena croceana</i>	2008	-13.164	-41.405	0.22	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	NA	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	NA
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis aeneus</i>	2008	8.983	-79.546	0.34	Neotropic	Panama	Diurnal	surface active	50	10	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Kohler & Sunyer 2008
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis campbelli</i>	2008	16.005	-91.568	0.46	Neotropic	Guatemala	Diurnal	surface active	1660	120	TfCo	no	NE	NE	no	Kohler & Smith 2008
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis crypsinomifrons</i>	2008	9.188	-82.190	0.29	Neotropic	Panama	Diurnal	surface active	10	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Kohler & Sunyer 2008
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis cuscoensis</i>	2008	-13.058	-71.565	0.72	Neotropic	Peru	NA	NA	1700	80	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Poe et al. 2008
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis solemi</i>	2008	-5.673	-77.755	1.06	Neotropic	Peru	Diurnal	surface active	1740	10	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Poe & Yanez-Miranda 2008
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Arthrosaura haugmoedi</i>	2008	5.217	-60.585	0.68	Neotropic	Brazil, Guyana	Diurnal	surface active	120	10	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Kul 2008
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Arthrosaura montana</i>	2008	5.967	-62.550	0.37	Neotropic	Venezuela	Diurnal	surface active	1700	100	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Myers & Donnelly 2008
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Bachia oxyrhina</i>	2008	-10.866	-46.819	0.17	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	earth	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Rodriguez et al. 2008
Diplodactylidae	<i>Bavayia goensis</i>	2008	-22.274	166.962	0.35	Oceania	New Caledonia	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	EN	decreasing	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Bauer et al. 2008
Iguanidae	<i>Brachylophus bulabula</i>	2008	-17.702	178.762	2.83	Oceania	Fiji	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	EN	decreasing	no	Keogh et al. 2008, Zug 2013
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Brachylophus carolinensis</i>	2008	-28.890	31.460	0.90	NA	South Africa	NA	surface active	500	250	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	Tolley et al. 2013
Agamidae	<i>Calotes aurantibellus</i>	2008	8.690	77.310	1.21	Oriental	India	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	no	DD	unknown	no	Krishnan 2008
Anguilla	<i>Celetes adersci</i>	2008	8.668	-80.585	0.79	Neotropic	Panama	NA	surface active	850	0	TfMo	no	DD	unknown	no	Savage et al. 2008
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis bayensis</i>	2008	5.094	102.221	0.35	Oriental	Malay Peninsula	Diurnal	surface active	120	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	Grismer et al. 2014	Grismer et al. 2008d, Das 2010, Grismer 2011, Grismer et al. 2014, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis bicellata</i>	2008	6.407	100.143	0.19	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia	Cathemeral	surface active	200	200	TfMo	no	NE	NE	Grismer et al. 2014	Grismer et al. 2008b, Grismer et al. 2009, Das 2010, Grismer 2011, Grismer et al. 2014, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis flavigraris</i>	2008	3.240	101.633	0.45	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia	Cathemeral	surface active	120	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	Grismer et al. 2014	Grismer et al. 2008b, Das 2010, Grismer 2011, Grismer et al. 2014, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis karsticola</i>	2008	5.715	101.745	0.40	Oriental	Malay Peninsula	Diurnal	surface active	120	10	TfMo	no	NE	NE	Grismer et al. 2014	Grismer et al. 2008d, Das 2010, Grismer 2011, Grismer et al. 2014, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis meguirei</i>	2008	4.862	100.800	0.77	Oriental	Malay Peninsula	Cathemeral	surface active	1360	1260	TfMo	no	NE	NE	Grismer et al. 2014	Grismer et al. 2008d, Grismer et al. 2009, Das 2010, Grismer 2011, Grismer et al. 2014, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis perhentianensis</i>	2008	5.901	102.739	0.38	Oriental	Perhentian	Cathemeral	surface active	40	0	NA	yes	NE	NE	Grismer et al. 2014	Grismer & Onn 2008, Das 2010, Grismer 2011, Grismer et al. 2014, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus batoolus</i>	2008	2.110	102.329	0.94	Oriental	Pulau Besar	Nocturnal	surface active	40	10	NA	yes	NE	NE	Wood et al. 2012	Grismer et al. 2008b, Onn et al. 2009, Das 2010, Grismer 2011, Grismer et al. 2014, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus vietnamensis</i>	2008	9.800	104.624	1.14	Oriental	Vietnam; Hon Son Island,	Nocturnal	surface active	200	50	Mangroves	yes	NE	NE	Wood et al. 2012	Ngo 2008, Das 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus spiritalis</i>	2008	-6.791	146.665	1.63	Oceania	New Guinea	Nocturnal	surface active	750	700	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Kraus 2008
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus grismieri</i>	2008	10.377	104.959	1.22	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	100	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	Wood et al. 2012	Ngo 2008, Das 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus kontzeus</i>	2008	9.965	104.845	1.14	Oriental	Vietnam; Hon Tre Island	Nocturnal	surface active	100	90	NA	yes	NE	NE	Wood et al. 2012	Ngo et al. 2008, Das 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus huynhi</i>	2008	11.001	107.437	1.01	Oriental	Vietnam	NA	NA	300	230	TfDr	no	NE	NE	Nguyen et al. 2013	Grismer et al. 2008b, Das 2010, Grismer 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus jurakensis</i>	2008	3.989	100.100	0.80	Oriental	Pulau Jarak	Nocturnal	surface active	20	0	NA	yes	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2008c, Das 2010, Grismer 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus ligeri</i>	2008	-11.492	153.413	1.71	Oriental	Papua New Guinea; Sudest Island	NA	NA	130	130	TfMo	no	NE	NE	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Kraus 2008
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus mactrotuberculatus</i>	2008	6.384	99.819	1.50	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia, Langkawi	Nocturnal	surface active	800	800	TfMo	no	NE	NE	Wood et al. 2012	Grismer & Ahmed 2008, Das 2010, Grismer 2011, Grismer et al. 2012, Goldberg & Grismer 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus pantensis</i>	2008	1.863	103.936	0.97	Oriental	Malay Peninsula	Nocturnal	surface active	20	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	Wood et al. 2012	Grismer et al. 2008c, Das 2010, Grismer 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus pseudoquadrivirgatus</i>	2008	16.325	107.238	1.12	Oriental	Cambodia, Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	1100	700	TfMo	no	NE	NE	Nguyen et al. 2012	Rosler et al. 2008c, Das 2010, Grismer 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus robustus</i>	2008	-11.342	154.219	1.85	Oceania	Rossel Island, Papua New Guinea	Nocturnal	surface active	720	670	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Rosler et al. 2008b, Linkem et al. 2008
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus spinosus</i>	2008	-1.449	119.995	1.06	Oriental	Salawesi	Nocturnal	surface active	200	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Hayden et al. 2008
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus streammani</i>	2008	4.200	101.257	1.23	Oriental	Malay Peninsula	NA	NA	900	100	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Rosler & Glaw 2008, Grismer 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus takonensis</i>	2008	10.825	107.884	1.03	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	450	0	TfDr	no	NE	NE	Nguyen et al. 2014	Ngo & Bauer 2008, Ngo & Gamble 2010, Das 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus riparatus</i>	2008	-10.655	152.638	1.75	Oceania	Misima Island, Papua New Guinea	Nocturnal	surface active	440	430	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Kraus 2008
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus wallacei</i>	2008	-3.633	119.734	1.43	Oriental	Salawesi	NA	surface active	100	0	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Hayden et al. 2008
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus siegleri</i>	2008	12.304	108.380	0.19	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	900	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	Nazarov et al. 2012	Nazarov et al. 2008, Das 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus zugi</i>	2008	-0.896	130.642	1.84	Oceania	Batanta Island, Papua, Indonesia	Nocturnal	surface active	10	0	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	Oliver et al. 2012	Oliver et al. 2008
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtopodion baigi</i>	2008	35.566	73.841	0.36	Palaearctic	Pakistan	NA	NA	1200	100	TfCo	no	NE	NE	no	Masroor 2008
Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus capensis</i>	2008	-22.053	114.020	0.77	Australia	Australia	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Doughty et al. 2008, Henkel 2010, Wilson & Swan 2010
Hoplocercidae	<i>Eryaloides toczeki</i>	2008	-3.050	-79.690	1.89	Neotropic	Ecuador	Diurnal	surface active	740	440	TfMo	no	NE	NE	Torres-Carvajal & de Queiroz 2009	Torres-Carvajal et al. 2008, Torres-Carvajal et al. 2011, Venegas et al. 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Eutropis taeniosoma</i>	2008	6.681	81.271	0.54	Oriental	Sri Lanka	Diurnal	surface active	190	190	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Das et al. 2008, Somaweera & Somaweera 2009, Das & de Silva 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko crombata</i>	2008	19.504	121.912	1.48	Oriental	Babuyan Claro Island, Philippines	NA	surface active	360	340	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Brown et al. 2008, Oliveros et al. 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko nitaphandi</i>	2008	14.417	98.917	1.47	Oriental	Thailand	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Bauer et al. 2008, Das 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko shibatai</i>	2008	29.144	129.209	0.93	Oriental	Ryukyu	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	NA	yes	NE	NE	Toda et al. 2008	Toda et al. 2008
Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko vertebralis</i>	2008	29.224	129.326	0.87	Oriental	Ryukyu	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	Toda et al. 2008	Toda et al. 2008
Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko vonnemensis</i>	2008	32.850	104.767	0.81	Oriental	China	NA	surface active	100	10	TfGr	no	NE	NE	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Zhou & Wang 2008
Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Gonatodes sifonensis</i>	2008	6.577	-66.824	0.81	Neotropic	Venezuela	Diurnal	surface active	100	0	TfGr	no	NE	NE	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Rivas & Schargel 2008, Rojas-Runjaic et al. 2010, Schargel et al. 2010
Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Gonatodes superciliosus</i>	2008	4.696	-64.220	0.46	Neotropic	Venezuela	Diurnal	surface active	1100	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Barrio-Amoros & Brewer-Carias 2008
Eublepharidae	<i>Goniurosaurus catbaensis</i>	2008	20.817	107.050	1.48	Oriental	Cat Ba Island	Nocturnal	surface active	30	20	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Ziegler et al. 2008, Das 2010
Eublepharidae	<i>Goniurosaurus hualiensis</i>	2008	21.744	106.386	1.54	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	700	400	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Orlov et al. 2008, Das 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus aurantiaca</i>	2008	19.291	73.677	1.58	Oriental	India	Nocturnal	surface active	750	510	TfMo	no	LC	unknown	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Giri 2008, Pal et al. 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus imbricatus</i>	2008	19.850	75.890	0.59	Palaearctic	Pakistan	Nocturnal	surface active	10	10	Desert	no	LC	unknown	Bauer et al. 2010	Pianka & Vitt 2003, Rogner 1997a, Khan 2006, Cree 1994, Werner & Seifan 2006, Rosler 2005
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus lopezjardadi</i>	2008	15.017	-24.393	0.18	Afrotropic	Cape Verde Islands (Fogo)	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfDr	yes	DD	unknown	no	Arnold & Bour 2008
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus satarensis</i>	2008	17.578	73.824	0.36	Oriental	India	NA	surface active	1160	10	TfMo	no	VU	unknown	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	Giri & Bauer 2008, Mirza et al. 2013
Scincidae	<i>Kanaksaurus zebratus</i>	2008	-21.184	164.988	0.87	Oceania	New Caledonia	NA	NA	1000	500	TfMo	yes	EN	unknown	Sadlier et al. 2009	Sadlier et al. 2009
Gekkonidae	<i>Kolekonus plumicaudus</i>	2008	-16.136	12.430	0.37	Afrotropic	Angola	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	Gamble et al. 2012	Haacke 2008, Gamble et al. 2015
Scincidae	<i>Leiolopisma cecliae</i>	2008	-21.059	55.230	2.12	Afrotropic	Reunion	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	EX(I)	NA	Arnold & Bour 2008	Ineich 2008, Ineich 2011, Zug 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Lepidodactylus bullei</i>	2008	-14.958	166.633	0.10	Oceania	Yamatu, Espiritu Santo Island,	NA	surface active	630	0	TfMo	yes	DD	unknown	no	Canseco-Marquez et al. 2008
Xantusiidae	<i>Lepidophyma cuticata</i>	2008	17.704	-97.062	0.45	Neotropic	Mexico	NA	surface active	1180	100	TfCo	no	NE	NE	Pyron & Burbrink 2014	

Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Acrotusauru spinosa</i>	2009	-13.116	-41.383	0.52	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	NA	NA	Desert	no	CR	NE	no	Rodrigues et al. 2009	
Agamidae	<i>Agama lebetoni</i>	2009	5.908	9.558	2.00	Afrotropic	Cameroun, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, B NA	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Leache et al. 2014	
Teiidae	<i>Ameivalia jalapensis</i>	2009	-10.300	-46.950	0.74	Neotropic	Brazil	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Colli et al. 2009, Mesquita et al. 2015, Nascimento et al. 2015	
Amphisbaenidae	<i>Amphisbaena acrobates</i>	2009	-10.595	-46.771	NA	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	NA	430	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Ribeiro et al. 2009	
Amphisbaenidae	<i>Amphisbaena brevis</i>	2009	-14.956	-55.867	-0.09	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Strussman & Mott 2009	
Amphisbaenidae	<i>Amphisbaena supernumeraria</i>	2009	-8.487	-37.281	0.53	Neotropic	Brazil	earth	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Mott et al. 2009	
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Anadia esclerata</i>	2009	6.136	-60.379	0.85	Neotropic	Venezuela	Diurnal	surface active	1430	740	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Myers et al. 2009, Kok et al. 2013
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis uncinivaca</i>	2009	3.460	-77.170	0.72	Neotropic	Colombia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Castro-Herrera 1988, Poe et al. 2009
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis boneti</i>	2009	8.072	-80.592	1.04	Neotropic	Panama	Diurnal	surface active	1070	670	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Poe et al. 2009, Zorkal et al. 2013
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis lyra</i>	2009	-0.500	-78.670	0.97	Neotropic	Colombia, Ecuador	Diurnal	surface active	1530	1530	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Castro-Herrera 1988, Poe et al. 2009, Antaga et al. 2013
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis monteverde</i>	2009	10.342	-84.804	0.43	Neotropic	Costa Rica	Diurnal	surface active	1590	50	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Poe et al. 2015
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis morazani</i>	2009	15.017	-87.100	0.64	Neotropic	Honduras	Diurnal	surface active	2150	880	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Townsend & Wilson 2009, McCranie & Kohler 2015
Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Aristelliger reyesi</i>	2009	23.181	-81.054	0.80	Neotropic	Cuba	Cathemeral	surface active	NA	0	NA	yes	NE	NE	no	Diaz & Hedges 2009, Henderson & Powell 2009, Torres et al. 2014
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Asacus siffinae</i>	2009	36.617	44.750	0.69	Nocturnal	Palaearctic	surface active	1800	0	TfBr	no	NE	NE	no	Alber & Mahamad 2009	
Blainiidae	<i>Blanus mariae</i>	2009	37.133	-8.033	1.21	Palaearctic	Spain	Diurnal	earth	NA	NA	Mediterranean	no	NE	NE	no	Albert & Fernandez 2009, Maso & Pijon 2011
Scincidae	<i>Brachymeles muntingkamay</i>	2009	15.742	121.158	0.51	Oriental	Philippine Islands (Luzon)	NA	earth	1450	50	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Siler et al. 2011
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Brochophodan ngomeense</i>	2009	-27.817	31.417	1.06	Afrotropic	South Africa	NA	surface active	NA	NA	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	Tolley et al. 2013
Agamidae	<i>Brochocaela rubrigularis</i>	2009	8.083	93.500	1.61	Oriental	Nicarob Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	yes	NE	NE	no	Halleremann 2009
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Caporania itaipuana</i>	2009	-20.467	-41.817	0.69	Neotropic	Brazil	Diurnal	surface active	2770	900	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Rodrigues et al. 2009
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis kolhapurensis</i>	2009	16.371	73.864	0.21	Oriental	India	Diurnal	surface active	650	10	TfMo	no	DD	unknown	no	Giri et al. 2009, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis monachorum</i>	2009	6.338	99.875	0.02	Oriental	Langkawi	Diurnal	surface active	40	10	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2009, Grismer 2011, Grismer et al. 2014, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis paripari</i>	2009	1.381	110.119	0.47	Oriental	Borneo	Diurnal	surface active	30	0	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis pseudociguirei</i>	2009	4.862	100.800	0.25	Oriental	Malay Peninsula	Cathemeral	surface active	1360	360	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2014
Iguanidae	<i>Crotaphytus mariae</i>	2009	0.038	-91.363	3.64	Neotropic	Galapagos	Diurnal	NA	NA	Desert	yes	CR	unknown	no	MacLeod et al. 2015	
Scincidae	<i>Ctenos hadesi</i>	2009	-15.388	126.338	0.58	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Hornor 2009
Scincidae	<i>Ctenos hadesi</i>	2009	-14.102	126.400	0.10	Australia	Australia	NA	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Hornor 2009	
Scincidae	<i>Ctenos vagus</i>	2009	-17.317	128.450	0.18	Australia	Australia	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Hornor 2009
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus cattiensis</i>	2009	11.450	107.333	0.84	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	120	0	TfDr	no	NE	NE	no	Nguyen et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus erythrops</i>	2009	19.509	98.177	0.98	Oriental	Thailand	Cathemeral	surface active	690	50	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Bauer et al. 2009, Ellis & Pauwels 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus monodactylus</i>	2009	17.567	95.083	0.70	Oriental	Burma	NA	NA	170	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Mahony 2009
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus nuaiu</i>	2009	-2.850	129.650	1.13	Oceania	Indonesia: Seram	Nocturnal	surface active	50	0	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Oliver et al. 2009
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus taubatorum</i>	2009	9.837	118.642	0.83	Oriental	Palawan	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Wood et al. 2012
Dibamidae	<i>Dibamus tebal</i>	2009	2.483	96.383	1.05	Oriental	Pulau Simeulue, Indonesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Das & Lim 2009
Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus calcicolus</i>	2009	-33.444	136.042	0.59	Australia	Australia	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	Mediterranean	no	NE	NE	no	Hutchinson et al. 2009, Henkel 2010, Wilson & Swan 2010
Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus</i>	2009	-31.039	134.064	0.63	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Hutchinson et al. 2009, Henkel 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Ditonium aaronbaueri</i>	2009	11.767	109.183	0.14	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	NA	500	100	TfDr	no	NE	NE	no	Zug & Fisher 2012
Hoplocercidae	<i>Erylidactylus rubrigularis</i>	2009	-3.856	-78.865	1.82	Neotropic	Ecuador	Diurnal	surface active	1460	360	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Venegas et al. 2013
Scincidae	<i>Eremiascincus musivus</i>	2009	-20.786	116.641	0.60	Australia	Australia	Nocturnal	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Mecke et al. 2009	
Scincidae	<i>Eumeces choliensis</i>	2009	29.379	71.769	1.37	Palaearctic	Pakistan	NA	surface active	100	10	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Masror 2009
Dactyloidae	<i>Eurydactylus occidentalis</i>	2009	-21.593	165.136	0.48	Oceania	New Caledonia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	yes	CR	decreasing	no	Pyron & Burbrink 2014
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Euzonophylax ayanensis</i>	2009	5.900	-62.541	0.68	Neotropic	Venezuela	Diurnal	NA	2330	10	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Myers et al. 2009
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Furcifer timoni</i>	2009	-12.500	49.183	1.32	Madagascar	Madagascar	Diurnal	surface active	900	150	TfMo	yes	NT	stable	no	Tolley et al. 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko rossi</i>	2009	19.294	121.409	1.37	Oriental	Philippines (Calayan)	NA	surface active	400	160	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Rosler et al. 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko russellirani</i>	2009	11.720	109.100	1.06	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfDr	no	NE	NE	no	Ng et al. 2009
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Gymnodactylus vandoulii</i>	2009	-13.150	-41.400	0.58	Neotropic	Brazil	Nocturnal	surface active	1010	20	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Casimiro & Rodrigues 2009
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus gajaratensis</i>	2009	21.522	70.481	0.76	Oriental	India	Nocturnal	surface active	180	10	Desert	no	VU	unknown	no	Giri et al. 2009
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus inintellectus</i>	2009	12.613	53.964	0.68	Afrotropic	Socotra	Nocturnal	surface active	770	770	Desert	yes	LC	unknown	no	Smid et al. 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus treutleri</i>	2009	16.607	79.237	0.86	Oriental	India	Nocturnal	surface active	750	400	TfDr	no	LC	unknown	no	Mahony 2009, Sreekar et al. 2010, Mahony 2011, Baburoa & Kumar 2014, Narayana et al. 2014, Srinivasulu et al. 2014
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Heterodactylus septentrionalis</i>	2009	-13.164	-41.405	0.49	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	NA	1100	0	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Rodrigues et al. 2009
Agamidae	<i>Hoplunnia mal</i>	2009	22.817	92.817	0.81	Oriental	India	Diurnal	surface active	1370	10	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Mahony 2009
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Kinyongia usshereni</i>	2009	2.125	36.841	1.27	Afrotropic	Kenya	Diurnal	surface active	2450	450	TfMo	no	NT	unknown	Tolley et al. 2013	Necas et al. 2009, Tilbury 2010, Kenya Reptile Atlas (http://kenyareptileatlas.com/)
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Kinyongia mugomberae</i>	2009	-4.660	38.250	0.98	Afrotropic	Tanzania	NA	NA	1000	800	TfGr	no	EN	unknown	Tolley et al. 2013	Menegon et al. 2009, Tilbury 2010
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Kinyongia vanheygeni</i>	2009	-9.000	33.750	0.88	Afrotropic	Tanzania	NA	NA	2500	500	Montane	no	LC	decreasing	no	Necas 2009, Tilbury 2010
Scincidae	<i>Lepidodactylus himkeli</i>	2009	-2.532	29.162	1.86	Afrotropic	Kenya to Congo, Rwanda, Uganda	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Wagner et al. 2009, Branch 2014
Scincidae	<i>Lerista rochfordensis</i>	2009	-20.114	146.618	0.52	Australia	Australia	Nocturnal	NA	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Arney & Cuper 2009, Wells 2012
Liolaeinidae	<i>Liolaeus chachabocense</i>	2009	-47.162	-72.088	0.89	Neotropic	Argentina	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Numer & Scolaro 2009
Liolaeinidae	<i>Liolaeus cuyabae</i>	2009	-38.183	-69.017	0.87	Neotropic	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	260	10	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Olave et al. 2014
Liolaeinidae	<i>Liolaeus gracielae</i>	2009	-28.270	-68.857	1.16	Neotropic	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	4300	0	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	Olave et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Lygodactylus rovalana</i>	2009	-24.983	46.917	-0.45	Madagascar	Madagascar	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	EN	decreasing	no	Puente et al. 2009
Scincidae	<i>Maracriba zulue</i>	2009	10.175	-74.327	1.35	Neotropic	Venezuela	Diurnal	surface active	1500	1500	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Hedges & Conn 2012
Scincidae	<i>Marmorospha kaula</i>	2009	-21.276	165.136	0.44	Oceania	New Caledonia	NA	NA	600	200	TfMo	yes	VU	unknown	Sadlier et al. 2009	
Scincidae	<i>Marmorospha kaula</i>	2009	-20.647	164.390	0.51	Oceania	New Caledonia	NA	NA	600	200	TfMo	yes	CR	unknown	Sadlier et al. 2009	
Scincidae	<i>Marmorospha taom</i>	2009	-20.785	164.578	0.48	Oceania	New Caledonia	NA	NA	1100	0	TfMo	yes	CR	unknown	Sadlier et al. 2009	
Amphisbaenidae	<i>Mesobaena rhachicephala</i>	2009	-1.833	-56.517	0.98	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	earth	NA	NA	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Hoogmoed et al. 2009, Avila-Pires et al. 2010
Scincidae	<i>Oligosoma judgei</i>	2009	-44.639	168.025	1.20	Oceania	New Zealand	Diurnal	surface active	1600	350	Montane	yes	NE	NE	no	Patterson & Bell 2009, Tingley et al. 2013
Scincidae	<i>Orosaura nobilioshevitsi</i>	2009	10.410	-67.291	1.29	Neotropic	Venezuela	Diurnal	surface active	2360	1440	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Miralles et al. 2009
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Pantepistaurus rodriguezii</i>	2009	5.200	-60.585	0.65	Neotropic	Guyana	Diurnal	surface active	3000	920	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Hedges & Conn 2012
Scincidae	<i>Parocentrus kankana</i>	2009	-17.298	48.702	-0.14	Madagascar	Madagascar	NA	earth	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	VU	decreasing	no	Kohler et al. 2009
Gekkonidae	<i>Phelsuma borai</i>	200															

Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis neangthyi</i>	2010	12.324	103.510	0.54	Oriental	Cambodia	Nocturnal	surface active	150	10	TrMo	no	NE	NE	Grismer et al. 2014	Grismer et al. 2010, Grismer et al. 2014, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis niyomvaneae</i>	2010	7.065	99.084	0.60	Oriental	Thailand	Nocturnal	surface active	50	30	TrMo	no	NE	NE	Grismer et al. 2014	Grismer et al. 2010, Grismer et al. 2014, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis psychhedeliae</i>	2010	8.435	104.826	0.94	Oriental	Vietnam: Hon Khoai Island	Diurnal	surface active	30	0	Mangroves	yes	NE	NE	Grismer et al. 2014	Grismer et al. 2010, Grismer et al. 2014, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis rufonuchalis</i>	2010	11.729	99.775	0.44	Oriental	Thailand	Nocturnal	surface active	400	10	TrMo	no	NE	NE	Grismer et al. 2014	Grismer et al. 2010, Grismer et al. 2014, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis rotocant</i>	2010	6.369	99.821	0.37	Oriental	Langkawi	Cathemeral	surface active	800	680	TrMo	no	NE	NE	Grismer et al. 2014	Grismer & Ong 2010, Grismer 2011, Grismer 2014, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis shahrill</i>	2010	5.454	100.205	0.07	Oriental	Malay Peninsula, Penang Island	Cathemeral	surface active	750	750	TrMo	no	NE	NE	Grismer et al. 2014	Grismer et al. 2010, Grismer 2011, Grismer et al. 2014, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis vandeventeri</i>	2010	9.433	98.583	0.31	Oriental	Thailand	Nocturnal	surface active	20	10	TrMo	no	NE	NE	Grismer et al. 2014	Grismer et al. 2010, Grismer et al. 2014
Teiidae	<i>Cnemidophorus flavissimus</i>	2010	11.208	-63.750	1.07	Neotropical	Venezuela, Archipelago Los Frailes	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	NA	yes	NE	NE	Harvey et al. 2012	Ugueto et al. 2009
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemidophorus leucospasmus</i>	2010	11.817	-64.600	1.36	Neotropical	Isla La Blanquilla	Diurnal	surface active	400	10	Mangroves	no	NE	NE	Harvey et al. 2012	Ugueto & Harvey 2010
Teiidae	<i>Cnemidophorus rostralis</i>	2010	10.917	-65.300	1.15	Neotropical	Isla La Tortuga	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TdR	yes	NE	NE	Harvey et al. 2012	Ugueto & Harvey 2010
Teiidae	<i>Cnemidophorus senecus</i>	2010	10.956	-63.852	1.19	Neotropical	Isla de Margarita, Venezuela	Diurnal	surface active	300	300	Desert	yes	NE	NE	Harvey et al. 2012	Ugueto et al. 2009, Ugueto & Rivas 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus auribellatus</i>	2010	16.678	100.690	1.26	Oriental	Thailand	Nocturnal	surface active	160	80	TrMo	no	NE	NE	no	Sumontha et al. 2010, Ellis & Pauwels 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus bichingae</i>	2010	21.350	103.900	1.28	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	600	0	TrMo	no	NE	NE	no	Ngo & Grismer 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus domoui</i>	2010	19.343	99.027	1.07	Oriental	Thailand	Nocturnal	surface active	490	10	TrMo	no	NE	NE	no	Bauer et al. 2010, Ellis & Pauwels 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus dario</i>	2010	2.110	102.329	1.00	Oriental	Malay Peninsula	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	NA	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2010, Grismer 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus gubaot</i>	2010	10.731	124.286	1.28	Oriental	Philippines: Leyte	NA	surface active	310	230	TrMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Welton et al. 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus jimbungan</i>	2010	7.018	122.029	1.04	Oriental	Philippines, Mindanao	NA	surface active	760	10	TrMo	yes	NE	NE	Wood et al. 2012	Welton et al. 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus teegerisleri</i>	2010	4.810	103.680	1.18	Oriental	Malaysia: Tenggol Island	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	NA	yes	NE	NE	Grismer et al. 2015	Ong & Ahmad 2010, Grismer 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus lomsonensis</i>	2010	17.585	105.217	0.87	Oriental	Laos	Nocturnal	surface active	200	50	TrMo	no	NE	NE	no	Schneider et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus nomamus</i>	2010	10.344	125.618	1.18	Oriental	Philippines, Dinagat	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TrMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Welton et al. 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus phluquoensis</i>	2010	10.291	104.040	1.10	Oriental	Vietnam: Phu Quoc Island	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TrMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Ngo et al. 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus roesleri</i>	2010	17.967	104.717	0.94	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	310	20	TrMo	no	NE	NE	Nguyen et al. 2015	Ziegler et al. 2010, Teynie & David 2010, Loos et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus sumari</i>	2010	11.829	125.273	1.08	Oriental	Philippines: Samar	NA	surface active	140	60	TrMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Welton et al. 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus waidonoi</i>	2010	20.725	101.154	1.19	Oriental	Laos	Nocturnal	surface active	810	80	TrMo	no	NE	NE	no	Nguyen et al. 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus yangbanyensis</i>	2010	12.183	108.900	1.18	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	600	100	TrMo	no	NE	NE	no	Ngo & Chan 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus zhaorenii</i>	2010	29.350	90.167	0.66	Oriental	China	NA	surface active	NA	NA	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	Shi & Zhao 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtopodion golubevi</i>	2010	27.867	60.100	0.65	Palaearctic	Iran	Nocturnal	surface active	1100	40	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Nazarov et al. 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtopodion persopolense</i>	2010	29.917	52.883	0.47	Palaearctic	Iran	Nocturnal	surface active	590	0	TeBr	no	NE	NE	no	Nazarov et al. 2010
Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus galusius</i>	2010	-21.983	118.790	0.28	Australia	Australia	NA	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Dougherty et al. 2010	
Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko caroli</i>	2010	21.667	106.333	1.27	Oriental	Vietnam	NA	NA	500	1300	TrMo	no	NE	NE	no	Rosler et al. 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko carusadensis</i>	2010	15.108	121.072	1.25	Oriental	Philippines: Luzon	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TrMo	yes	NE	NE	Siler et al. 2014	Linkem et al. 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko luhuchindai</i>	2010	14.720	100.853	1.26	Oriental	Thailand	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TrMo	no	NE	NE	no	Panitvong et al. 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko tokonensis</i>	2010	10.814	107.895	1.36	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	430	10	TdR	no	NE	NE	no	Ngo & Gamble 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko vietnamensis</i>	2010	10.376	104.960	1.17	Oriental	Vietnam	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TrMo	no	NE	NE	no	Sang 2010
Gerrhonotidae	<i>Gerrhonotus fari</i>	2010	22.818	-99.881	1.33	Neotropical	Mexico	Diurnal	surface active	1070	10	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Bryson & Graham 2010
Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Gonatodes australis</i>	2010	5.735	-67.152	0.36	Neotropical	Venezuela	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TrMo	no	NE	NE	Schargel et al. 2010	Rojas-Runjaic et al. 2010
Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Gonatodes lichenosus</i>	2010	10.048	-72.812	0.34	Neotropical	Venezuela	Diurnal	surface active	1140	10	TrMo	no	NE	NE	no	Rojas-Runjaic et al. 2010
Eublepharidae	<i>Goniurosaurus yingdenensis</i>	2010	24.406	113.306	1.25	Oriental	China	Nocturnal	surface active	210	80	TeBr	no	NE	NE	Wang et al. 2013	Wang et al. 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus limensis</i>	2010	6.930	21.40	0.47	Afrotropic	Benin	NA	NA	NA	TdR	no	DD	unknown	no	Uhlenbruch et al. 2010, Trape et al. 2012	
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemiphyllodactylus gonokionis</i>	2010	7.335	134.466	0.61	Oceania	Palau Islands	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TrMo	yes	LC	stable	Heinicke et al. 2011	Zug 2010, Zug 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemiphyllodactylus titivongsaensis</i>	2010	4.520	101.384	0.71	Oriental	Malay Peninsula	Nocturnal	surface active	900	0	TrMo	no	NE	NE	Heinicke et al. 2011	Zug 2010, Grismer 2011, Goldberg & Grismer 2014
Scincidae	<i>Inulastaurus truanorum</i>	2010	8.813	117.659	0.45	Oriental	Palawan	NA	NA	2070	520	TrMo	yes	NE	NE	Linkem et al. 2011	Linkem et al. 2010
Agamidae	<i>Leiolopis ngovantii</i>	2010	10.540	107.536	1.84	Oriental	Vietnam	Diurnal	surface active	30	0	Mangroves	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer & Grismer 2010
Xantusiidae	<i>Lepidophyma zongolica</i>	2010	18.488	-96.880	0.87	Neotropical	Mexico	NA	surface active	130	40	TrMo	no	NE	NE	no	Garcia-Vazquez et al. 2010
Lioliaenidae	<i>Lioliaemus antandroyensis</i>	2010	-36.650	-70.333	1.62	Neotropical	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TeGr	no	NE	NE	Avila et al. 2015	Avila et al. 2010
Lioliaenidae	<i>Lioliaemus castaniquelii</i>	2010	-41.150	-68.500	1.60	Neotropical	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TeGr	no	NE	NE	Olave et al. 2014	Lobo et al. 2010, Moreno Azocar et al. 2012
Lioliaenidae	<i>Lioliaemus cozumelae</i>	2010	-25.107	-67.640	1.15	Neotropical	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	4290	800	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	Lobo et al. 2010, Paz et al. 2013
Lioliaenidae	<i>Lioliaemus choique</i>	2010	-36.367	-69.802	1.38	Neotropical	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	2410	10	TeGr	no	NE	NE	Avila et al. 2015	Abdala et al. 2010
Lioliaenidae	<i>Lioliaemus balnastes</i>	2010	-25.076	-67.667	1.07	Neotropical	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	3500	10	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	Lobo et al. 2010
Lioliaenidae	<i>Lioliaemus silvan</i>	2010	-40.208	-68.457	1.50	Neotropical	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	280	45	TeGr	no	NE	NE	Avila et al. 2015	Abdala et al. 2010
Lioliaenidae	<i>Lioliaemus smaug</i>	2010	-35.664	-70.200	1.06	Neotropical	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	1690	10	Montane	no	NE	NE	Avila et al. 2015	Abdala et al. 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Luperosaurus gutat</i>	2010	8.814	117.650	1.03	Oriental	Palawan	Nocturnal	surface active	1300	0	TrMo	yes	NE	NE	Brown et al. 2012	Brown et al. 2010, Gamble et al. 2015
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Nadzikambia blythiisi</i>	2010	-16.278	36.350	0.96	Afrotropic	Mozambique	NA	surface active	1000	0	TrMo	no	NT	stable	no	Branch & Tolley 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Pachydactylus boehmei</i>	2010	-19.552	17.236	0.31	Afrotropic	Namibia	Nocturnal	surface active	1400	0	TdR	no	NE	NE	Heinicke et al. 2011	Bauer 2010
Scincidae	<i>Parvoscincus feilisi</i>	2010	-32.273	49.393	-0.70	Oriental	Madagascar	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TdR	yes	CR	decreasing	Köhler et al. 2010	Miralles et al. 2015
Scincidae	<i>Parvoscincus luzonensis</i>	2010	15.317	120.117	0.77	Oriental	Philippines: Luzon	Diurnal	surface active	1580	880	TrMo	yes	NE	NE	Linkem et al. 2011	Brown et al. 2010
Scincidae	<i>Parvoscincus hadros</i>	2010	15.468	121.395	1.13	Oriental	Philippines: Luzon	NA	NA	1680	780	TrMo	yes	NE	NE	Linkem et al. 2011	Brown et al. 2010
Scincidae	<i>Parvoscincus igorotum</i>	2010	17.442	121.075	0.56	Oriental	Philippines: Luzon	NA	earth	1480	80	TdCo	yes	NE	NE	Linkem et al. 2011	Brown et al. 2010
Gekkonidae	<i>Phyllomura roesleri</i>	2010	-12.962	49.150	0.12	Madagascar	Madagascar (Antsirananan)	NA	surface active	130	10	TdR	yes	EN	unknown	no	Glauw et al. 2010
Lioliaenidae	<i>Phyllomura albicaudata</i>	2010	-32.269	-70.472	1.68	Neotropical	Chile	Diurnal	surface active	2950	10	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	Nunez et al. 2010
Lioliaenidae	<i>Phyllomura castellanii</i>	2010	-45.142	-69.175	1.52	Neotropical	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TeGr	no	NE	NE	Lobo et al. 2012	Nunez et al. 2010
Lioliaenidae	<i>Phyllomura darwini</i>	2010	-33.050	-70.367	1.69	Neotropical	Chile	Diurnal	surface active	3060	10	Mediterranean	no	NE	NE	no	Nunez et al. 2010
Lioliaenidae	<i>Phyllomura etheridgei</i>	2010	-41.580	-69.393	1.48	Neotropical	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	820	10	TeGr	no	NE	NE	Morando et al. 2013	Lobo et al. 2010
Lioliaenidae	<i>Phyllomura felixi</i>	2010	-44.617	-69.150	1.37	Neotropical	Argentina	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TeGr	no	NE	NE	Morando et al. 2013	Lobo et al. 2010
Lioliaenidae	<i>Phyllomura laurenti</i>	2010	-26.661	-67.224	1.63	Neotropical	Argentina	NA	surface active	3820	10	Montane	no	NE	NE	Morando et al. 2013	Lobo et al. 2010
Lioliaenidae	<i>Phyllomura mauleuse</i>	2010	-35.583	-70.967	1.72	Neot											

Phyllodactylidae	<i>Asaccus tamgenstenis</i>	2011	28.717	51.517	0.71	Palaearctic	Iran	Cathemeral	surface active	650	130	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Torki et al. 2011b
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Asaccus zagrosicus</i>	2011	33.033	48.650	0.62	Palaearctic	Iran	Cathemeral	surface active	650	10	TcBr	no	NE	NE	no	Torki et al. 2011b
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Bachia didactyla</i>	2011	-12.533	-58.800	0.61	Neotropical	Brazil	NA	NA	NA	NA	TcBr	no	NE	NE	no	De Freitas et al. 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Brachydesmus ombidhazo</i>	2011	-16.314	46.817	0.17	Madagascar	Madagascar	Nocturnal	surface active	150	137	DD	yes	DD	unknown	no	Bauer et al. 2011
Scincidae	<i>Brachymeles biokolanda</i>	2011	13.233	123.633	0.31	Oriental	Philippines: Luzon	NA	NA	NA	NA	TcMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Siler et al. 2011b
Scincidae	<i>Brachymeles brevidactylus</i>	2011	15.833	123.917	0.19	Oriental	Philippines: Luzon	NA	NA	NA	NA	TcMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Siler et al. 2011
Scincidae	<i>Brachymeles cobos</i>	2011	13.579	124.231	0.26	Oriental	Catanduanes	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TcMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Siler et al. 2011b
Scincidae	<i>Brachymeles libayoni</i>	2011	10.121	124.575	0.29	Oriental	Philippines: Laping Chico, Laping Gran	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TcMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Siler et al. 2011b
Scincidae	<i>Brachymeles puerorum</i>	2011	10.726	124.818	0.29	Oriental	Philippines: Leyte	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TcMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Siler et al. 2011
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Calumma volohoa</i>	2011	-18.330	49.314	0.55	Madagascar	Madagascar	Diurnal	surface active	10	10	TcMo	yes	EN	decreasing	no	Tolley et al. 2013
Lacertidae	<i>Congocerta anakuli</i>	2011	-2.994	28.876	0.67	Afrotropic	Congo	Diurnal	NA	2680	1680	TcMo	no	NE	NE	no	Greenbaum et al. 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus adonis</i>	2011	-0.469	143.274	1.53	Australia	Australia	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TcGr	no	NE	NE	no	Wood et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus bathi</i>	2011	-0.686	123.111	1.44	Oriental	Sulawesi	NA	surface active	1010	60	TcMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Iskandar et al. 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus boreocivus</i>	2011	-3.383	142.517	1.38	Oceania	New Guinea	Nocturnal	surface active	1250	250	TcMo	no	NE	NE	no	Oliver et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus caephuongensis</i>	2011	20.255	105.634	1.23	Oriental	Vietnam	NA	NA	100	0	TcMo	no	NE	NE	no	Ngo & Chan 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus hoskini</i>	2011	-12.729	143.187	1.42	Australia	Australia	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TcGr	no	NE	NE	no	Wood et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus huongsonensis</i>	2011	20.688	105.712	1.15	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	120	0	TcMo	no	NE	NE	no	Luu et al. 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus martini</i>	2011	22.383	103.400	1.23	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	1000	0	TcMo	no	NE	NE	no	Ngo 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus nuchonaldi</i>	2011	-17.091	144.391	1.34	Australia	Australia	Nocturnal	surface active	350	0	TcGr	no	NE	NE	no	Wood et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus pageli</i>	2011	18.927	102.388	1.14	Oriental	Laos	Nocturnal	surface active	300	40	TcMo	no	NE	NE	no	Schneider et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus prourus</i>	2011	-13.756	143.333	1.62	Australia	Australia	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TcGr	no	NE	NE	no	Wood et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus surin</i>	2011	9.452	97.878	1.02	Oriental	Thailand: Surin Islands	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	NA	yes	NE	NE	no	Chan-ard & Makchai 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus teyiei</i>	2011	18.159	104.528	1.15	Oriental	Laos	Diurnal	surface active	200	0	TcMo	no	NE	NE	no	Schneider et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Cynopodiella balaense</i>	2011	26.187	66.204	0.20	Palaearctic	Pakistan	Nocturnal	NA	130	0	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Nazarov et al. 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtopodion kiabi</i>	2011	27.353	52.632	0.37	Palaearctic	Iran	Nocturnal	surface active	110	10	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Ahmadzadeh et al. 2011
Dibamidae	<i>Dibamus dalatiensis</i>	2011	12.441	103.078	0.64	Oriental	Cambodia	NA	earth	1000	0	TcMo	no	NE	NE	no	Neung et al. 2011
Agamidae	<i>Diporiphora phaeopisina</i>	2011	-25.170	149.200	1.14	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	NA	NA	NA	TcGr	no	NE	NE	no	Edwards & Melville 2011, Cogger 2014
Scincidae	<i>Egernia cygnotus</i>	2011	-20.850	116.600	1.56	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Doughty et al. 2011
Scincidae	<i>Egernia eoi</i>	2011	-26.223	126.700	1.47	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Doughty et al. 2011
Scincidae	<i>Egernia epistilus</i>	2011	-21.400	118.700	1.47	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Doughty et al. 2011
Scincidae	<i>Emoia tularene</i>	2011	-21.208	-159.776	1.23	Oceania	Rarotonga, Cook Islands.	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TcMo	yes	VU	unknown	no	Zug et al. 2011, Zug 2013
Hoplocercidae	<i>Eryodactylus rufolardardi</i>	2011	-10.184	-75.574	1.66	Neotropical	Peru	NA	NA	1050	0	TcMo	no	NE	NE	no	Venegas et al. 2013
Lacertidae	<i>Eremias papenfussi</i>	2011	35.796	51.239	0.75	Palaearctic	Iran	NA	NA	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Mozaffari et al. 2011
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Euzopomyilus oreades</i>	2011	-10.341	-75.644	0.72	Neotropical	Peru	Diurnal	surface active	3440	40	TcMo	no	NE	NE	no	Chavez et al. 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko cananensis</i>	2011	11.333	108.870	1.38	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	200	0	TcMo	no	NE	NE	no	Ngo & Gamble 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko coi</i>	2011	12.846	122.516	1.07	Oriental	Philippines: Sibuyan Island	NA	surface active	10	10	TcMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Brown et al. 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko truongi</i>	2011	12.490	109.130	1.23	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	NA	10	10	TcDr	no	NE	NE	no	Phung & Ziegler 2011
Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Gonatodes nascimentoi</i>	2011	-3.458	-51.676	0.63	Neotropical	Brazil	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TcMo	no	NE	NE	no	Surraro & Avila-Pires 2011
Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Gonatodes riveroi</i>	2011	-4.150	-73.617	0.42	Neotropical	Colombia	NA	NA	NA	NA	TcDr	no	NE	NE	no	Surraro & Avila-Pires 2011
Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Gonatodes timidus</i>	2011	4.231	-58.799	0.53	Neotropical	Guyana	Diurnal	surface active	230	30	TcMo	no	NE	NE	no	Kok 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus dawudczynski</i>	2011	31.830	36.807	0.45	Palaearctic	Syria, Jordan	Nocturnal	surface active	1430	920	TcGr	no	NE	NE	no	Carranza & Arnold 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus graminicolus</i>	2011	12.683	77.489	1.40	Oriental	India	Nocturnal	surface active	920	320	TcDr	no	LC	stable	no	Agarwal et al. 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus jumalilae</i>	2011	14.083	44.217	0.55	Palaearctic	Yemen	NA	NA	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Smid et al. 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus ronezhikanicus</i>	2011	33.267	47.583	0.85	Palaearctic	Iran	NA	NA	1100	0	TcBr	no	NE	NE	no	Torki et al. 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus suba</i>	2011	14.900	45.500	0.65	Palaearctic	Yemen	NA	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Smid et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus shibansensis</i>	2011	14.783	49.367	0.41	Palaearctic	Yemen	NA	NA	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Smid et al. 2013
Scincidae	<i>Jarujinia bipedalis</i>	2011	13.278	99.419	0.60	Oriental	Malay Peninsula, Thailand	NA	earth	600	0	TcMo	no	NE	NE	no	Chan-ard et al. 2011
Scincidae	<i>Larutia nubisilvicola</i>	2011	8.767	99.517	0.92	Oriental	Thailand	Diurnal	earth	1300	0	TcMo	no	NE	NE	no	Chan-ard et al. 2011
Scincidae	<i>Larutia penangensis</i>	2011	5.440	100.282	NA	Oriental	Pinang	NA	earth	NA	NA	TcMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2011, Grismer 2011b
Lioleamidae	<i>Lioleam aridii</i>	2011	-47.091	-71.020	0.61	Neotropical	Argentina	NA	surface active	1360	110	TcGr	no	NE	NE	no	Breitman et al. 2012
Lioleamidae	<i>Lioleam capensis</i>	2011	-49.570	-72.048	0.81	Neotropical	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	870	10	TcGr	no	NE	NE	no	Breitman et al. 2011
Lioleamidae	<i>Lioleam cyaneinotatus</i>	2011	-37.683	-68.800	0.81	Neotropical	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TcGr	no	NE	NE	no	Martinez et al. 2011
Lioleamidae	<i>Lioleam diaguata</i>	2011	-25.819	-65.691	0.58	Neotropical	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	Abdala et al. 2011
Lioleamidae	<i>Lioleam mordanii</i>	2011	-45.686	-67.897	0.88	Neotropical	Argentina	NA	surface active	770	140	TcGr	no	NE	NE	no	Breitman et al. 2011
Lioleamidae	<i>Lioleam surcouei</i>	2011	-25.849	-67.420	1.48	Neotropical	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	Breitman et al. 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Laprocatus angulif</i>	2011	15.742	121.576	0.76	Oriental	Philippines: Luzon	Nocturnal	surface active	350	350	TcMo	no	NE	NE	no	Brown et al. 2012
Scincidae	<i>Madascincus arentcola</i>	2011	-12.276	49.390	1.05	Madagascar	Madagascar	Nocturnal	surface active	30	20	TcDr	yes	CR	unknown	no	Miralles et al. 2015
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Marinusaurus curupira</i>	2011	-3.137	-60.322	0.60	Neotropical	Brazil	NA	NA	NA	NA	TcMo	no	NE	NE	no	Peloso et al. 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Mediodactylus ilamensis</i>	2011	32.964	47.056	0.07	Palaearctic	Iran	Nocturnal	NA	550	10	TcBr	no	NE	NE	no	Fathinia et al. 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Mediodactylus stevensonsoni</i>	2011	33.817	47.817	0.07	Palaearctic	Iran	Nocturnal	NA	1900	600	TcBr	no	NE	NE	no	Torki 2011, Saleghji & Torki 2011
Scincidae	<i>Oligosoma burgense</i>	2011	-45.583	169.933	0.77	Oceania	New Zealand (South Island)	Diurnal	surface active	900	0	TcGr	yes	NE	NE	no	Chapple et al. 2011
Scincidae	<i>Oligosoma repens</i>	2011	-45.250	168.300	0.66	Oceania	New Zealand (South Island)	Diurnal	surface active	700	0	Montane	yes	NE	NE	no	Chapple et al. 2011, Tingley et al. 2013
Scincidae	<i>Oligosoma tekakahu</i>	2011	-46.050	166.517	1.00	Oceania	New Zealand (South Island), Chalky Isl	Diurnal	surface active	150	20	NA	yes	NE	NE	no	Chapple et al. 2011, Tingley et al. 2013
Scincidae	<i>Oligosoma toka</i>	2011	-45.183	168.983	0.85	Oceania	New Zealand (South Island)	Diurnal	surface active	1020	320	Montane	yes	NE	NE	no	Chapple et al. 2011, Tingley et al. 2013, Bell et al. 2012
Scincidae	<i>Ophiomorus maranjabensis</i>	2011	34.331	51.889	0.22	Palaearctic	Iran	Nocturnal	earth	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Kazemi et al. 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Pachydactylus andra</i>	2011	-24.784	15.889	0.31	Afrotropic	Namibia	Nocturnal	surface active	900	10	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Branch et al. 2011
Gekkonidae	<i>Pachydactylus maraisi</i>	2011	-22.427	14.465	0.21	Afrotropic	Namibia	Nocturnal	surface active	10	10	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Heinicke et al. 2011
Scincidae	<i>Paracoutias vermisaurus</i>	2011	-15.437	49.119	-0.11	Madagascar	Madagascar	NA	earth	1040	40	TcMo	yes	DD	unknown	no	Miralles et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Phelsuma gouldi</i>	2011	-21.851	46.843	0.33	Madagascar	Madagascar	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TcMo	yes	DD	unknown	no	Crottini et al. 2011
Lioleamidae	<i>Phymaturus delheyi</i>	2011	-36.983	-69.983	1.51	Neotropical	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TcGr	no	NE	NE	no	Morando et al. 2013
Lioleamidae	<i>Phymaturus stiveri</i>	2011	-37.717	-68.917	1.49	Neotropical	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	1550	550	TcGr	no	NE	NE	no	Avila et al. 2011
Polychrotidae	<i>Polychrus jacquelineae</i>	2011	-6.983	-77.900	1.97	Neotropical	Peru	NA	surface active	1570	110	TcMo	no	NE	NE	no	Koch et al. 2011
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Proctoporus chusqui</i>	2011	-13.033	-73.679	0.99	Neotropical	Peru	Diurnal	surface active	2790	210	TcMo	no	NE	NE	no	Goicoechea et al. 2012
Diplodactylidae	<i>Rhynchohedra angusta</i>	2011	-29.033	141.733	0.42	Australia	Australia	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Pepper et al. 2011
Diplodactylidae	<i>Rhynchohedra cyrensis</i>	2011	-27.850	137.869	0.42	Australia	Australia	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Pepper et al. 2011
Diplodactylidae	<i>Rhynchohedra montalis</i>	2011	-17.617	123.600	0.39	Australia	Australia	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Pepper et al. 2011
Diplodactylidae	<i>Rhynchohedra seapona</i>	2011	-16.019	128.004	0.35	Australia	Australia	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TcGr	no	NE	NE	no	Pepper et al. 2011
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Riama crypta</i>	2011	-0.360	-78.690	0.89	Neotropical	Ecuador	NA	NA	2700	380	TcMo					

Scincidae	<i>Caledoniscincus constellatus</i>	2012	-21.011	164.685	0.54	Oceania	New Caledonia	Diurnal	surface active	400	0	TrMo	yes	NE	NE	Sadlier et al. 2012	Sadlier et al. 2012
Scincidae	<i>Capitellum mariagalanae</i>	2012	15.934	-61.263	0.99	Neotropic	Marie-Galante, Guadeloupe	NA	NA	NA	NA	Desert	yes	EX*	NE	no	Hedges & Conn 2012
Scincidae	<i>Capitellum parvicircae</i>	2012	17.733	-64.766	0.79	Neotropic	St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	Desert	yes	CK	decreasing	no	Hedges & Conn 2012
Scincidae	<i>Carlia dewona</i>	2012	-19.435	146.947	0.33	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Hoskin & Couper 2012
Scincidae	<i>Carlia rubigo</i>	2012	-19.147	146.845	0.19	Australia	Australia	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TGr	no	NE	NE	no	Hoskin & Couper 2012
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Cercosaura hypoides</i>	2012	4.100	-73.800	-0.01	Neotropic	Colombia	NA	NA	1640	0	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Doan & Lamar 2012
Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Coloedactylus elliae</i>	2012	-9.394	-35.725	-0.29	Neotropic	Brazil	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Goncalves et al. 2012, Gamble et al. 2015
Scincidae	<i>Copoglossum curae</i>	2012	13.158	-61.224	1.45	Neotropic	St. Vincent, the Grenadines, Grenada, T	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	Mangroves	yes	NE	NE	no	Hedges & Conn 2012
Scincidae	<i>Copoglossum marginatae</i>	2012	11.050	-63.850	1.60	Neotropic	Isla de Margarita, Venezuela	Diurnal	surface active	500	0	Desert	yes	NE	NE	no	Hedges & Conn 2012
Scincidae	<i>Copoglossum redouae</i>	2012	16.938	-62.345	1.33	Neotropic	Redouae	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	yes	EX*	NE	no	Hedges & Conn 2012
Scincidae	<i>Cophocincopus senegalensis</i>	2012	12.350	-12.317	0.79	Afrotropic	Sengal	NA	water	NA	NA	TGr	no	DD	unknown	no	Trape et al. 2012 p49
Coriellidae	<i>Coriellus marungensis</i>	2012	-7.719	29.765	1.33	Afrotropic	Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	surface active	2000	0	TMo	no	NE	NE	Greenbaum et al. 2012	Greenbaum et al. 2012, Reissig 2014
Diplodactylidae	<i>Correlophus helopis</i>	2012	-19.713	163.660	1.31	Oceania	Ile Art, in the Iles Belep group, New Cal	Nocturnal	surface active	230	100	NA	yes	NE	NE	no	Bauer et al. 2012
Agamidae	<i>Coryphopterus brevicaudus</i>	2012	11.711	92.736	0.92	Andamans	Andamans	NA	surface active	350	330	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Harikrishnan et al. 2012
Scincidae	<i>Ctenosoma ova</i>	2012	-33.539	115.020	0.62	Australia	Australia	NA	surface active	NA	NA	Mediterranean	no	NE	NE	no	Kay & Keogh 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus arcuans</i>	2012	-5.783	145.267	1.18	Oceania	Papua New Guinea	NA	NA	NA	NA	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Oliver et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus astrum</i>	2012	6.697	100.179	1.38	Oriental	Malay Peninsula, Thailand	Nocturnal	surface active	180	30	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus australotiwangsaensis</i>	2012	3.769	101.758	1.50	Oriental	Malay Peninsula	Nocturnal	surface active	1350	300	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus biduaniensis</i>	2012	12.167	108.667	1.10	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	1920	420	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus binangrendah</i>	2012	5.595	100.821	1.44	Oriental	Malay Peninsula	Nocturnal	surface active	460	240	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus bintangtinggi</i>	2012	4.862	100.800	1.41	Oriental	Malay Peninsula	Nocturnal	surface active	1160	10	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus bugtapensis</i>	2012	12.200	107.200	1.00	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	360	10	TDr	no	NE	NE	no	Nguyen et al. 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus hikidai</i>	2012	3.957	108.353	1.31	Oriental	Bunguran Island	Nocturnal	surface active	330	20	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Ryanto 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus kimberleyensis</i>	2012	-14.267	125.200	0.33	Australia	Australia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	no	NE	NE	no	Wood et al. 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus langkatensis</i>	2012	6.333	99.875	1.28	Oriental	Langkawi	Nocturnal	surface active	40	10	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus lekagui</i>	2012	7.065	99.084	1.32	Oriental	Thailand	NA	surface active	190	10	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus majalah</i>	2012	1.380	103.818	0.83	Oriental	Singapore Island and Pulau Bintan	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus mediofusius</i>	2012	-5.170	142.298	1.32	Oceania	Papua New Guinea	NA	surface active	1120	40	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Oliver et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus minor</i>	2012	-5.856	146.733	0.89	Oceania	New Guinea	Nocturnal	surface active	300	100	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Oliver & Richards 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus pycnota</i>	2012	5.158	100.544	0.81	Oriental	Malay Peninsula	Nocturnal	surface active	100	40	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Oliver et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus phuketensis</i>	2012	8.041	98.393	1.44	Oriental	Phuket Island	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	Mangroves	yes	NE	NE	no	Johnson et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus tritaofasciatus</i>	2012	4.409	100.377	1.52	Oriental	Malay Peninsula	Nocturnal	surface active	1500	500	NA	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtopodan hormezganum</i>	2012	27.240	56.570	0.35	Palaearctic	Iran	Nocturnal	surface active	90	20	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Nazarov et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Davalia johnsinghi</i>	2012	8.654	77.314	1.20	Oriental	India	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Harikrishnan et al. 2012
Agamidae	<i>Diporiphora adductus</i>	2012	-22.673	114.016	0.99	Australia	Australia	NA	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Doughty et al. 2012, Cogger 2014
Agamidae	<i>Diporiphora ameliae</i>	2012	-24.235	143.097	0.98	Australia	Australia	NA	NA	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Couper et al. 2012
Agamidae	<i>Diporiphora paracoenvergens</i>	2012	-20.698	120.856	0.84	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Doughty et al. 2012, Cogger 2014, Pianka 2013
Agamidae	<i>Diporiphora vesicus</i>	2012	-21.060	118.750	0.89	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Doughty et al. 2012, Cogger 2014
Scincidae	<i>Emoia mokohaihi</i>	2012	-18.650	-173.983	1.40	Oceania	Tonga (largest island: Tongatapu)	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Zug et al. 2012
Scincidae	<i>Emoia orwa</i>	2012	-12.483	177.967	1.18	Oceania	Ronau Islands	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	NA	yes	NE	NE	no	Zug et al. 2012, Zug 2013
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Furcifer viridis</i>	2012	-17.469	46.445	1.58	Madagascar	Madagascar	NA	NA	1300	1300	TDr	yes	LC	stable	no	Florio et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Gehyra georgbustani</i>	2012	-21.360	167.370	1.70	Oceania	New Caledonia, Vanuatu, French Polyn	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Flecks et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Gehyra multiporosa</i>	2012	-14.673	125.732	0.56	Australia	Australia	NA	NA	NA	TGr	no	NE	NE	no	Doughty et al. 2012	
Gekkonidae	<i>Gehyra sphegicus</i>	2012	-15.978	125.368	0.35	Australia	Australia	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TGr	no	NE	NE	no	Doughty et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko venosus</i>	2012	7.480	134.560	1.47	Oriental	Pulau Islands	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Rosler et al. 2012
Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Gonatodes vezei</i>	2012	10.216	-66.485	0.70	Neotropic	Venezuela	Diurnal	surface active	1000	950	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Rivero-Blanco & Schargel 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus albituberulatus</i>	2012	9.617	8.733	0.98	Afrotropic	Nigeria, Cameroon, Togo, Benin	Nocturnal	NA	NA	NA	TGr	no	NE	NE	no	Trape et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus albiventralis</i>	2012	5.167	-1.133	0.63	Afrotropic	Ghana, Benin, Guinée, Ivory Coast	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TMo	no	DD	unknown	no	Trape et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus alkayami</i>	2012	17.116	54.549	0.93	Palaearctic	Oman, Yemen	Nocturnal	surface active	800	800	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Carranza & Arnold 2012, Gardner 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus andalupis</i>	2012	17.116	54.549	0.93	Palaearctic	Oman, Yemen	Nocturnal	surface active	800	800	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Carranza & Arnold 2012, Gardner 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus festinus</i>	2012	17.247	53.888	0.53	Palaearctic	Oman, Yemen	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Carranza & Arnold 2012, Gardner 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus hujarensis</i>	2012	22.616	59.094	0.80	Palaearctic	Oman	Nocturnal	surface active	1690	1690	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Carranza & Arnold 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus inexpectatus</i>	2012	20.332	57.790	0.30	Palaearctic	Oman	Nocturnal	surface active	70	70	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Carranza & Arnold 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus kundaensis</i>	2012	10.833	-13.817	0.56	Afrotropic	Guinea	Cathemeral	surface active	NA	NA	TGr	no	CR	unknown	no	Trape et al. 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus laqueorum</i>	2012	23.076	57.629	1.13	Palaearctic	Oman	Nocturnal	surface active	2300	1810	TGr	no	NE	NE	no	Carranza & Arnold 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus mastschubertsi</i>	2012	20.675	58.907	0.32	Palaearctic	Masirah Island, Oman	Nocturnal	surface active	60	20	Desert	yes	NE	NE	no	Carranza & Arnold 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus punctituberulatus</i>	2012	17.040	54.320	0.13	Palaearctic	Oman	Nocturnal	surface active	220	220	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Carranza & Arnold 2012
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus principis</i>	2012	1.622	7.370	0.78	Afrotropic	Principe Island (Gulf of Guinea)	NA	surface active	180	170	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Miller et al. 2012
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Homonota williamsi</i>	2012	-38.136	-61.986	0.47	Neotropic	Argentina	Nocturnal	surface active	400	0	TeGr	no	NE	NE	no	Morando et al. 2014
Agamidae	<i>Hypsilurus coproclatus</i>	2012	-3.425	142.519	1.76	Oceania	New Guinea	NA	NA	550	540	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Avila et al. 2012, Gamble et al. 2015
Agamidae	<i>Japalura brevicauda</i>	2012	27.083	100.183	0.92	Oriental	China	NA	NA	2730	140	TeCo	no	NE	NE	no	Kaus & Myers 2012
Agamidae	<i>Japalura yulongensis</i>	2012	26.883	100.183	0.84	Oriental	China	NA	NA	2730	140	TeCo	no	NE	NE	no	Manthey et al. 2012
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Kinyongia xyrolepis</i>	2012	2.112	30.834	0.97	Afrotropic	Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	surface active	2150	780	TMo	no	DD	unknown	no	Greenbaum et al. 2012
Scincidae	<i>Leptosiaphos dangeri</i>	2012	9.883	-8.850	0.62	Afrotropic	Nigeria	NA	NA	1320	0	TGr	no	DD	unknown	no	Trape et al. 2012
Lioliaenidae	<i>Lioliaemus abdali</i>	2012	-39.375	-70.956	0.59	Neotropic	Argentina	Diurnal	NA	NA	NA	TeBr	no	NE	NE	no	Quintero 2012
Lioliaenidae	<i>Lioliaemus apurtae</i>	2012	-16.594	-68.077	0.79	Neotropic	Bolivia	NA	surface active	3250	0	TDr	no	NE	NE	no	Ocampo et al. 2012
Lioliaenidae	<i>Lioliaemus burnetieri</i>	2012	-37.321	-70.373	1.30	Neotropic	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	1040	10	TeGr	no	NE	NE	no	Avila et al. 2015
Lioliaenidae	<i>Lioliaemus camarones</i>	2012	-44.893	-65.773	1.61	Neotropic	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TeGr	no	NE	NE	no	Abdala et al. 2012
Lioliaenidae	<i>Lioliaemus dumerilii</i>	2012	-40.548	-67.620	1.23	Neotropic	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active								

Scincidae	<i>Sirenoscinus molybdick</i>	2012	-15.647	47.583	0.36	Madagascar	Madagascar	Nocturnal	earth	250	0	TdR	yes	NE	NE	Miralles et al. 2015	Miralles et al. 2012	
Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Sphaerodactylus guanaje</i>	2012	16.486	-85.852	-0.35	Neotropic	Isla de Guanaja	Diurnal	surface active	10	10	NA	yes	NE	NE	McCranie & Hedges 2013	McCranie & Hedges 2012	
Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Sphaerodactylus leonardowalshii</i>	2012	16.359	-86.487	-0.21	Neotropic	Isla Roatan, Honduras	Diurnal	surface active	10	10	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	McCranie & Hedges 2013	McCranie & Hedges 2012	
Scincidae	<i>Spondylurus onagadae</i>	2012	18.729	-64.319	0.84	Neotropic	Anguilla, British Virgin Islands	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	NA	yes	NE	NE	Hedges & Conn 2012	Hedges & Conn 2012	
Scincidae	<i>Spondylurus calicosae</i>	2012	21.467	-71.558	0.98	Neotropic	Calicos Islands, Turks & Caicos	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfCo	yes	NE	NE	Hedges & Conn 2012	Hedges & Conn 2012	
Scincidae	<i>Spondylurus culebrae</i>	2012	18.318	-65.286	1.30	Neotropic	Culebra & Culebrita, Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	TdR	yes	CR	decreasing	Hedges & Conn 2012	Hedges & Conn 2012	
Scincidae	<i>Spondylurus haitiae</i>	2012	18.605	-74.160	1.11	Neotropic	Hispaniola	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	EX*	NE	Hedges & Conn 2012	Hedges & Conn 2012	
Scincidae	<i>Spondylurus magnacraiae</i>	2012	17.735	-64.766	1.43	Neotropic	St. Croix & Green Cay, U.S. Virgin Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	Desert	yes	CR	decreasing	Hedges & Conn 2012	Hedges & Conn 2012	
Scincidae	<i>Spondylurus marinus</i>	2012	18.029	-63.068	0.87	Neotropic	St. Martin	NA	NA	NA	NA	TdR	yes	EX*	NE	Hedges & Conn 2012	Hedges & Conn 2012	
Scincidae	<i>Spondylurus monae</i>	2012	18.087	-67.893	1.14	Neotropic	Monae, Puerto Rico	Diurnal	NA	NA	NA	TdR	yes	CR	unknown	Hedges & Conn 2012	Hedges & Conn 2012	
Scincidae	<i>Spondylurus montae</i>	2012	18.160	-67.950	1.25	Neotropic	Monito, Puerto Rico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	yes	CR	unknown	Hedges & Conn 2012	Hedges & Conn 2012	
Scincidae	<i>Spondylurus powelli</i>	2012	18.206	-63.084	0.87	Neotropic	Anguilla, Dog Island, & St. Barts	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	yes	NE	NE	Hedges & Conn 2012	Hedges & Conn 2012	
Scincidae	<i>Spondylurus turksae</i>	2012	21.486	-71.145	1.01	Neotropic	Grand Turk Island & Gibbs Cay, Turks & Caicos	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfCo	yes	NE	NE	Hedges & Conn 2012	Hedges & Conn 2012	
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Tarentola bogoti</i>	2012	16.555	-24.082	0.87	Afrotropic	Cape Verde/South Nicotian Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	TdR	yes	LC	unknown	Vasconcelos et al. 2012	Vasconcelos et al. 2012	
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Tarentola fogensis</i>	2012	14.983	-24.438	0.94	Afrotropic	Cape Verde, Fogo Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	TdR	yes	LC	unknown	Vasconcelos et al. 2012	Vasconcelos et al. 2012	
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Tarentola postoria</i>	2012	10.083	-12.333	1.53	Afrotropic	Guinea	Nocturnal	NA	NA	NA	TfGr	no	LC	unknown	no	Trappe et al. 2012	Trappe et al. 2012
Scincidae	<i>Trachylepis cristinae</i>	2012	12.183	52.233	1.52	Afrotropic	Abd el Kuri island	NA	NA	450	450	Desert	yes	NE	NE	Sindaco et al. 2012	Sindaco et al. 2012	
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Xenosaurus kinogonensis</i>	2012	-0.631	36.704	0.83	Afrotropic	Kenya	Diurnal	surface active	4000	500	TfMo	no	NT	unknown	Stipala et al. 2012	Stipala et al. 2012	
Xenosauridae	<i>Xenosaurus tzuculampitensis</i>	2012	-20.641	-98.022	1.36	Neotropic	Mexico	NA	surface active	2000	100	TfMo	no	NE	NE	Woolrich-Pina & Smith 2012	Woolrich-Pina & Smith 2012	
Lacertidae	<i>Acanthodactylus khamirensis</i>	2013	26.844	54.970	0.43	Palaearctic	Iran	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Hadiri et al. 2013	Hadiri et al. 2013
Agamidae	<i>Agama lancui</i>	2013	10.974	49.330	1.56	Afrotropic	Somalia	Diurnal	surface active	330	10	TfGr	no	NE	NE	Wagner et al. 2013	Wagner et al. 2013	
Agamidae	<i>Agama somalica</i>	2013	9.749	44.457	1.56	Afrotropic	Somalia	Diurnal	surface active	1140	1000	TfMo	no	NE	NE	Wagner et al. 2013	Wagner et al. 2013	
Teiidae	<i>Ameiva aggerescens</i>	2013	-6.820	-78.003	1.27	Neotropic	Peru	Diurnal	surface active	1030	180	TdR	no	NE	NE	Koch et al. 2013	Koch et al. 2013	
Teiidae	<i>Ameiva jayubi</i>	2013	-22.786	-49.245	1.55	Neotropic	Brazil	Diurnal	surface active	850	50	TfGr	no	NE	NE	Giugliano et al. 2013, Nascimento et al. 2015	Giugliano et al. 2013, Nascimento et al. 2015	
Teiidae	<i>Ameiva notom</i>	2013	-5.996	-78.995	1.49	Neotropic	Peru	Diurnal	surface active	1060	670	TfMo	no	NE	NE	Koch et al. 2013	Koch et al. 2013	
Teiidae	<i>Ameiva pyrrhogularis</i>	2013	-5.227	-41.700	1.32	Neotropic	Brazil	Diurnal	surface active	750	10	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Da Silva & Avila-Pires 2013, da Silva & Avila-Pires 2014	Da Silva & Avila-Pires 2013, da Silva & Avila-Pires 2014
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Anadia antioquiensis</i>	2013	6.501	-75.192	1.26	Neotropic	Colombia	NA	NA	1850	150	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Arredondo 2013	Arredondo 2013
Annielidae	<i>Anniella alexanderae</i>	2013	35.209	-119.567	0.85	Nearctic	USA	NA	earth	420	50	Mediterranean	no	NE	NE	no	Papenfuss & Parham 2013	Papenfuss & Parham 2013
Annielidae	<i>Anniella campi</i>	2013	35.625	-117.958	0.81	Nearctic	USA	NA	earth	1240	10	TfCo	no	NE	NE	no	Papenfuss & Parham 2013	Papenfuss & Parham 2013
Annielidae	<i>Anniella grinnelli</i>	2013	35.305	-118.801	0.78	Nearctic	USA	NA	earth	2960	40	Mediterranean	no	NE	NE	no	Papenfuss & Parham 2013	Papenfuss & Parham 2013
Annielidae	<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	2013	33.950	-118.442	0.67	Nearctic	Mexico, USA	NA	earth	470	470	Mediterranean	no	NE	NE	no	Papenfuss & Parham 2013	Papenfuss & Parham 2013
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis ginaeiae</i>	2013	8.558	-81.826	1.45	Neotropic	Panama	Diurnal	surface active	2130	760	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Lotzkat et al. 2013	Lotzkat et al. 2013
Pygopodidae	<i>Aprasia claireae</i>	2013	-29.317	114.967	0.72	Australia	Australia	NA	earth	10	10	Mediterranean	no	NE	NE	no	Maryan et al. 2013	Maryan et al. 2013
Pygopodidae	<i>Aprasia litorea</i>	2013	-23.825	113.526	0.69	Australia	Australia	NA	earth	10	10	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Maryan et al. 2013	Maryan et al. 2013
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Bachia georgiana</i>	2013	-15.154	-44.301	0.75	Neotropic	Brazil	Cathemeral	earth	30	40	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Teixeira et al. 2013	Teixeira et al. 2013
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Bachia scaev</i>	2013	-9.449	-64.833	0.34	Neotropic	Brazil	Diurnal	surface active	130	40	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Teixeira et al. 2013	Teixeira et al. 2013
Scincidae	<i>Caledoniscincus notialis</i>	2013	-22.276	166.977	0.54	Oceania	New Caledonia	NA	NA	1000	500	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Sadlier et al. 2013	Sadlier et al. 2013
Agamidae	<i>Calotes bachae</i>	2013	11.634	107.457	1.48	Oriental	Vietnam	Diurnal	surface active	700	620	TdR	no	NE	NE	no	Hartmann et al. 2013	Hartmann et al. 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemidophorus grimeri</i>	2013	5.126	100.980	0.46	Oriental	Malay Peninsula	Diurnal	surface active	80	10	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2014	Wood et al. 2013, Grismer et al. 2014, Gamble et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemidophorus setulolamernapohi</i>	2013	4.701	101.973	0.28	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia	Diurnal	surface active	30	10	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2014	Grismer et al. 2014
Teiidae	<i>Cnemidophorus daellmani</i>	2013	8.133	-77.717	1.36	Neotropic	Panama	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	McCranie & Hedges 2013	McCranie & Hedges 2013
Agamidae	<i>Ctenophorus mirriyana</i>	2013	-31.283	142.300	1.39	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	NA	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	McLean et al. 2013	McLean et al. 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus dati</i>	2013	12.021	106.904	0.85	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	100	0	TdR	no	NE	NE	no	Nguyen et al. 2014	Nguyen et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus kingsadai</i>	2013	12.917	109.400	1.21	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	NA	100	50	TdR	no	NE	NE	no	Nguyen et al. 2014	Ziegler et al. 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus phucbinhensis</i>	2013	12.040	108.450	0.68	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	NA	1140	500	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Nguyen et al. 2014	Nguyen et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus sanook</i>	2013	10.509	99.235	1.01	Oceania	Thailand	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Pauwels et al. 2013	Pauwels et al. 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus taynguyemensis</i>	2013	14.341	108.479	1.09	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	850	0	TdR	no	NE	NE	no	Nguyen et al. 2013	Nguyen et al. 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Cyrtodactylus tebanensis</i>	2013	5.602	102.603	1.09	Oriental	Malay Peninsula	Nocturnal	surface active	650	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2012	Grismer et al. 2013, Sumarli et al. 2015
Lacertidae	<i>Darevskia caspica</i>	2013	36.394	-52.417	0.85	Palaearctic	Iran	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfBr	no	NE	NE	no	Ahmadzadeh et al. 2013	Ahmadzadeh et al. 2013
Lacertidae	<i>Darevskia dachyca</i>	2013	36.776	-54.663	0.86	Palaearctic	Iran	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfBr	no	NE	NE	no	Ahmadzadeh et al. 2013	Ahmadzadeh et al. 2013
Lacertidae	<i>Darevskia kopedaghiica</i>	2013	37.735	-58.090	0.63	Palaearctic	Iran	NA	surface active	NA	NA	Montane	no	NE	NE	no	Ahmadzadeh et al. 2013	Ahmadzadeh et al. 2013
Lacertidae	<i>Darevskia schaekei</i>	2013	35.748	-52.747	0.62	Palaearctic	Iran	NA	surface active	2200	480	TfCo	no	NE	NE	no	Ahmadzadeh et al. 2013	Ahmadzadeh et al. 2013
Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus lateroides</i>	2013	-32.130	116.300	0.42	Australia	Australia	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	Mediterranean	no	NE	NE	no	Doughty & Oliver 2013	Doughty & Oliver 2013
Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus nebulosus</i>	2013	-28.628	114.670	0.54	Australia	Australia	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	Mediterranean	no	NE	NE	no	Doughty & Oliver 2013	Doughty & Oliver 2013
Hoplacercidae	<i>Epyraloides azidae</i>	2013	-7.069	-76.014	1.40	Neotropic	Peru	Diurnal	surface active	1130	30	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Venegas et al. 2013	Venegas et al. 2013
Hoplacercidae	<i>Epyraloides hiteopoid</i>	2013	-7.069	-76.014	1.73	Neotropic	Peru	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Venegas et al. 2013	Venegas et al. 2013
Scincidae	<i>Eremiascincus phantasmus</i>	2013	-28.258	139.208	1.22	Australia	Australia	Nocturnal	earth	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Mecke et al. 2013	Mecke et al. 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko adleri</i>	2013	22.728	106.651	0.94	Oriental	China, Vietnam	Cathemeral	surface active	700	320	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Nguyen et al. 2013	Nguyen et al. 2013
Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Gonatodes nanfungus</i>	2013	11.876	-64.627	-0.30	Oriental	La Blangquilla	NA	NA	20	20	NA	yes	NE	NE	no	Rivas et al. 2013	Rivas et al. 2013
Eublepharidae	<i>Goniurosaurus libbensis</i>	2013	25.260	108.996	1.45	Oriental	China	Diurnal	surface active	660	210	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Wang et al. 2013	Wang et al. 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus alii</i>	2013	13.358	-43.957	0.20	Palaearctic	Yemen	NA	NA	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Said et al. 2013	Said et al. 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemiphyllodactylus rehtarik</i>	2013	5.593	102.613	0.19	Oriental	Malay Peninsula	Nocturnal	surface active	600	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2013	Grismer et al. 2013, Sumarli et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemiphyllodactylus zugi</i>	2013	22.703	106.639	0.36	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	610	180	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2013	Grismer et al. 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Heteronotia atra</i>	2013	-21.036	117.107	0.72	Australia	Australia											

Agamiidae	<i>Pseudotrappes jensvindami</i>	2013	23.100	57.400	1.71	Palaearctic	Oman	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TeGr	no	NE	NE	Melnikov et al. 2013	Melnikov et al. 2013	
Phyllocladylidae	<i>Phyllocladylus amanjevae</i>	2013	29.333	35.570	1.12	Palaearctic	Jordan	NA	NA	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	Nazarov et al. 2013	Nazarov et al. 2013	
Phyllocladylidae	<i>Phyllocladylus biflorensis</i>	2013	17.233	53.883	1.34	Palaearctic	Oman	NA	NA	680	10	Desert	no	NE	NE	Nazarov et al. 2013	Nazarov et al. 2013	
Phyllocladylidae	<i>Phyllocladylus orfui</i>	2013	23.067	57.150	1.18	Palaearctic	Oman	NA	NA	820	10	TGr	no	NE	NE	Nazarov et al. 2013	Nazarov et al. 2013	
Carphodactylidae	<i>Sabbarius estinus</i>	2013	-14.277	144.491	1.45	Australia	Australia	Nocturnal	surface active	500	0	TGr	no	NE	NE	Hoskin & Couper 2013	Hoskin & Couper 2013	
Scincidae	<i>Saproscincus salus</i>	2013	-14.277	144.491	0.15	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	500	0	TGr	no	NE	NE	Hoskin 2013	Hoskin 2013	
Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Sphaerodactylus alphas</i>	2013	16.291	-85.503	0.24	Neotropic	Honduras: Isla de Guanaja, Isla de la Ba	NA	surface active	NA	NA	NA	yes	NE	NE	McCranie & Hedges 2013	McCranie & Hedges 2013	
Sphaerodactylidae	<i>Sphaerodactylus pindasteri</i>	2013	16.103	-86.883	-0.19	Neotropic	Honduras: Isla de Utila	NA	surface active	10	10	NA	yes	NE	NE	McCranie & Hedges 2013	McCranie & Hedges 2013	
Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus apulphetratus</i>	2013	25.446	107.115	0.12	Oriental	India	Diurnal	surface active	820	10	TMo	no	NE	NE	Datta-Ray et al. 2013	Datta-Ray et al. 2013	
Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus sheui</i>	2013	14.370	108.300	-0.13	Oriental	Vietnam	NA	surface active	1030	10	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Nguyen et al. 2013	
Tropiduridae	<i>Stenocercus cadlei</i>	2013	-1.370	-78.650	1.36	Neotropic	Ecuador	Diurnal	surface active	4040	2090	TMo	no	NE	NE	Torres-Carvajal & Mafla-Endara 2013	Torres-Carvajal & Mafla-Endara 2013	
Tropiduridae	<i>Stenocercus chinchaensis</i>	2013	-9.808	-75.833	1.38	Neotropic	Peru	Diurnal	surface active	1900	200	TMo	no	NE	NE	Venegas et al. 2013	Venegas et al. 2013	
Gekkonidae	<i>Stenodactylus sharqiyahensis</i>	2013	22.454	58.676	0.02	Palaearctic	Oman	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TeGr	no	NE	NE	Metalinou & Carranza 2013	Metalinou & Carranza 2013	
Lacertidae	<i>Takobroma malayana</i>	2013	11.059	107.115	0.41	Vietnam	Vietnam	NA	NA	NA	NA	TDr	no	NE	NE	no	no	
Lacertidae	<i>Tenaidactylus bogdanovi</i>	2013	37.029	68.140	0.89	Palaearctic	Uzbekistan, Tajikistan	NA	NA	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	Nazarov & Poyarkov 2013	Nazarov & Poyarkov 2013	
Tropiduridae	<i>Tropidurus imbituba</i>	2013	-28.239	-48.653	1.82	Neotropic	Brazil	Diurnal	surface active	NA	100	10	TMo	no	NE	NE	Kunz & Borges-Martins 2013	Kunz & Borges-Martins 2013
Gekkonidae	<i>Tropocolotes naybandensis</i>	2013	27.333	52.658	-0.07	Palaearctic	Iran	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Krause et al. 2013	
Agamiidae	<i>Xenogama wilmsi</i>	2013	9.156	43.133	1.48	Afrotropic	Ethiopia, Somalia	NA	surface active	1800	920	TGr	no	NE	NE	Wagner et al. 2013	Wagner et al. 2013	
Xenosauridae	<i>Xenosaurus mendocini</i>	2013	21.181	-99.151	1.45	Neotropic	Mexico	Diurnal	surface active	1390	240	TGr	no	NE	NE	no	no	
Lacertidae	<i>Adolfus masavensis</i>	2014	1.041	34.784	0.60	Afrotropic	Kenya, Uganda	Diurnal	surface active	3380	490	TMo	no	NT	stable	Wagner et al. 2014	Wagner et al. 2014, Branch 2014	
Gekkonidae	<i>Afreodura broadleyi</i>	2014	-22.978	29.333	0.59	Afrotropic	South Africa	Nocturnal	surface active	1700	700	Montane	no	NE	NE	Jacobsen et al. 2014	Jacobsen et al. 2014	
Gekkonidae	<i>Afreodura granitica</i>	2014	-24.066	30.832	0.63	Afrotropic	South Africa	NA	surface active	800	200	TGr	no	NE	NE	Jacobsen et al. 2014	Jacobsen et al. 2014	
Gekkonidae	<i>Afreodura leonensis</i>	2014	-24.633	30.133	0.20	Afrotropic	South Africa	NA	surface active	1800	600	TGr	no	NE	NE	Jacobsen et al. 2014	Jacobsen et al. 2014	
Gekkonidae	<i>Afreodura maripi</i>	2014	-24.550	30.865	0.73	Afrotropic	South Africa	NA	surface active	1900	200	TGr	no	NE	NE	Jacobsen et al. 2014	Jacobsen et al. 2014	
Gekkonidae	<i>Afreodura niesseri</i>	2014	-22.983	29.617	0.52	Afrotropic	South Africa	Nocturnal	surface active	1200	400	Montane	no	NE	NE	Jacobsen et al. 2014	Jacobsen et al. 2014	
Gekkonidae	<i>Afreodura pongoa</i>	2014	-27.328	31.433	0.18	Afrotropic	South Africa	NA	surface active	850	100	Montane	no	NE	NE	Jacobsen et al. 2014	Jacobsen et al. 2014	
Gekkonidae	<i>Afreodura rondavelica</i>	2014	-24.567	30.833	0.56	Afrotropic	South Africa	NA	surface active	1300	0	TGr	no	NE	NE	Jacobsen et al. 2014	Jacobsen et al. 2014	
Gekkonidae	<i>Afreodura rapensis</i>	2014	-24.450	30.583	0.71	Afrotropic	South Africa	NA	surface active	1200	350	Montane	no	NE	NE	Jacobsen et al. 2014	Jacobsen et al. 2014	
Gekkonidae	<i>Afreodura waterbergensis</i>	2014	-23.878	27.645	0.35	Afrotropic	South Africa	NA	surface active	1000	0	TGr	no	NE	NE	Jacobsen et al. 2014	Jacobsen et al. 2014	
Agamiidae	<i>Alopiopsalmus</i>	2014	-1.872	36.563	1.30	Afrotropic	Kenya	Diurnal	surface active	1730	330	TGr	no	NE	NE	Wagner 2014	Wagner 2014, Kenya Reptile Atlas (http://kenyarptileatlas.com/)	
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Alogoglossus viridiceps</i>	2014	0.114	-78.614	0.79	Neotropic	Ecuador	Diurnal	surface active	1920	680	TMo	no	NE	NE	Torres-Carvajal & Lobos 2014	Torres-Carvajal & Lobos 2014	
Teiidae	<i>Ameivala cipoensis</i>	2014	-19.290	-43.549	1.02	Neotropic	Brazil	Diurnal	surface active	1200	300	TGr	no	NE	NE	no	Arias et al. 2014	
Teiidae	<i>Ameivala sacriaba</i>	2014	-15.155	-44.305	1.00	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TDr	no	NE	NE	no	Arias et al. 2014	
Amphibaeiidae	<i>Amphibaena calzari</i>	2014	-8.783	-63.950	0.15	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	earth	150	60	TMo	no	NE	NE	Teixeira et al. 2014	Teixeira et al. 2014	
Amphibaeiidae	<i>Amphibaena litorea</i>	2014	-5.125	-36.384	1.15	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	earth	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Pinna et al. 2014	
Amphibaeiidae	<i>Amphibaena persephone</i>	2014	-13.883	-45.700	0.20	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	earth	NA	NA	TGr	no	NE	NE	no	Pinna et al. 2014	
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis alocomyos</i>	2014	9.657	-83.948	0.52	Neotropic	Costa Rica	Diurnal	surface active	2540	820	TMo	no	NE	NE	Kohler et al. 2014	Kohler et al. 2014	
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis carthagini</i>	2014	17.732	-96.866	0.32	Neotropic	Mexico	Diurnal	surface active	2520	1870	TCo	no	NE	NE	no	Kohler et al. 2014	
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis immaculogularis</i>	2014	15.870	-97.102	0.41	Neotropic	Mexico	NA	surface active	230	220	TDr	no	NE	NE	no	Kohler et al. 2014	
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis kedougouensis</i>	2014	10.342	-84.805	0.49	Neotropic	Costa Rica	Diurnal	surface active	1920	550	TMo	no	NE	NE	Kohler et al. 2014	Kohler et al. 2014	
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis limon</i>	2014	6.581	-75.195	1.05	Neotropic	Colombia	Diurnal	surface active	1540	1020	TMo	no	NE	NE	Velasco & Hurtado-Gomez 2014	Velasco & Hurtado-Gomez 2014	
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis niotoi</i>	2014	17.068	-98.778	0.42	Neotropic	Mexico	Diurnal	surface active	1190	610	TCo	no	NE	NE	no	Kohler et al. 2014	
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis peucephilus</i>	2014	16.191	-97.098	0.32	Neotropic	Mexico	NA	surface active	1930	610	TCo	no	NE	NE	no	Kohler et al. 2014, Kohler et al. 2014b	
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis poei</i>	2014	-1.658	-79.153	0.66	Neotropic	Ecuador	NA	NA	2630	1320	TMo	no	NE	NE	Ayala-Varela et al. 2014	Ayala-Varela et al. 2014	
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis sacromontensis</i>	2014	16.549	-95.820	0.26	Neotropic	Mexico	Diurnal	surface active	2200	330	TCo	no	NE	NE	Kohler et al. 2014	Kohler et al. 2014	
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis stevepopei</i>	2014	16.228	-97.151	0.44	Neotropic	Mexico	Diurnal	surface active	2040	1690	TCo	no	NE	NE	no	Kohler et al. 2014	
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis triumphalis</i>	2014	8.451	-78.000	0.53	Neotropic	Panama	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Nicholson & Kohler 2014	
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis zapotecorum</i>	2014	15.942	-96.430	0.42	Neotropic	Mexico	Diurnal	surface active	2050	1700	TCo	no	NE	NE	no	Kohler et al. 2014	
Blainidae	<i>Blanus alexandri</i>	2014	37.389	40.298	0.91	Palaearctic	Turkey	NA	earth	1170	610	Mediterranean	no	NE	NE	Sindaco et al. 2014	Sindaco et al. 2014	
Brachycephalidae	<i>Brachycephalus bangalatri</i>	2014	15.742	121.576	0.18	Oriental	Philippines, Luzon	NA	earth	NA	NA	TGr	no	NE	NE	Davis et al. 2014	Davis et al. 2014	
Scincidae	<i>Brachyphymus mapulanggan</i>	2014	12.550	123.628	0.44	Oriental	Philippines, Masbate Island	NA	earth	NA	NA	TMo	yes	NE	NE	Davis et al. 2014	Davis et al. 2014	
Scincidae	<i>Caledoniscincus pelletieri</i>	2014	-20.472	164.212	0.58	Oceania	New Caledonia	Diurnal	surface active	500	80	TMo	yes	NE	NE	Sadlier et al. 2014	Sadlier et al. 2014	
Agamiidae	<i>Calotes mananandrai</i>	2014	7.537	80.722	1.04	Oriental	Sri Lanka	Diurnal	surface active	1200	300	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Amarasinghe et al. 2014	
Agamiidae	<i>Calotes pethiyagodai</i>	2014	7.517	80.733	1.41	Oriental	Sri Lanka	Diurnal	surface active	1500	600	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Amarasinghe et al. 2014	
Scincidae	<i>Carlia kukar</i>	2014	-8.117	122.133	0.08	Oceania	Palau, Sakur	NA	NA	NA	NA	TDr	yes	NE	NE	Zag & Kaiser 2014	Zag & Kaiser 2014	
Scincidae	<i>Carlia wondalithini</i>	2014	-14.276	144.492	0.33	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	600	140	TGr	no	NE	NE	no	Hoskin 2014	
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis bidongensis</i>	2014	5.370	103.030	0.63	Oriental	Palau Bidong	Cathemeral	surface active	50	20	TMo	yes	NE	NE	Grismer et al. 2014	Grismer et al. 2014, Gamble et al. 2015	
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis giri</i>	2014	17.724	73.819	-0.03	Oriental	India	NA	NA	1210	10	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Mirza et al. 2014	
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis hangus</i>	2014	4.269	102.223	0.46	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia	Diurnal	surface active	10	0	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2014	
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis kottiyorensis</i>	2014	11.899	75.907	0.23	Oriental	India	Nocturnal	surface active	1000	200	TMo	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2014	
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis mumpuni</i>	2014	3.675	108.155	0.69	Oriental	Bunguran Island	Diurnal	surface active	350	540	TMo	yes	NE	NE	Grismer et al. 2014	Grismer et al. 2014	
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis omari</i>	2014	6.697	100.179	0.22	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia	Diurnal	surface active	220	0	TMo	no	NE	NE	Grismer et al. 2014	Grismer et al. 2014	
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis peninsularis</i>	2014	2.300	104.104	0.67	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia	Diurnal	surface active	500	490	TMo	no	NE	NE	Grismer et al. 2014	Grismer et al. 2014	
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis rammalensis</i>	2014	6.140	80.380	0.54	Oriental	Sri Lanka	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Vidanapathirana et al. 2014	
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis stogensis</i>	2014	5.341	101.967	0.43	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia	Nocturnal	surface active	480	430	TMo	no	NE	NE	Grismer et al. 2014	Grismer et al. 2014	
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis sandagekko</i>	2014	3.150	106.234	0.82	Oriental	Palau Siantan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	yes	NE	NE	Grismer et al. 2014	Grismer et al. 2014	
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis sandatula</i>	2014	3.957	108.352	1.08	Oriental	Bunguran Island	Diurnal	surface									

Gekkonidae	<i>Gehyra versicolor</i>	2014	-28.883	132.733	0.54	Australia	Australia	NA	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Hutchinson et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko thakhekensis</i>	2014	17.461	104.921	1.00	Oriental	Laos	Nocturnal	surface active	170	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Luu et al. 2014
Scincidae	<i>Glyphyromorphus sychanapinta</i>	2014	-13.737	143.330	0.46	Australia	Australia	NA	surface active	550	0	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Hoskin & Couper 2014
Scincidae	<i>Glyphyromorphus oshlarni</i>	2014	-14.276	144.493	1.23	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	600	490	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Hoskin & Couper 2014
Eublepharidae	<i>Goniurosaurus zhelongi</i>	2014	24.413	113.106	1.21	Oriental	China	Nocturnal	surface active	200	40	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Wang et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus acanthopholis</i>	2014	8.730	77.700	1.38	Oriental	India	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfDr	no	NE	NE	no	Mirza & Sanap 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus biokensis</i>	2014	3.468	8.493	1.02	Afrotropic	Bioko	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Leache et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus coolweens</i>	2014	2.397	10.045	0.98	Afrotropic	Cameroon, Gabon, Congo	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Leache et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus chuangmianensis</i>	2014	5.364	8.433	0.70	Afrotropic	Nigeria, Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon	Nocturnal	surface active	550	150	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Leache et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus kyabohensis</i>	2014	8.330	0.594	1.09	Afrotropic	Togo	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Leache et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus minutus</i>	2014	21.952	59.608	0.01	Palaearctic	Oman, Yemen	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Vasconcelos & Carranza 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus nirmaensis</i>	2014	-4.488	39.264	0.44	Afrotropic	Kenya	Cathemeral	surface active	260	260	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Malonza & Bauer 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemiphyllodyactylus bananensis</i>	2014	15.992	107.997	0.47	Oriental	Vietnam	Nocturnal	surface active	1300	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Ngo et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemiphyllodyactylus chuangmianensis</i>	2014	18.800	99.000	0.22	Oriental	Thailand	Nocturnal	surface active	600	0	TfDr	no	NE	NE	no	Ngo et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemiphyllodyactylus engganensis</i>	2014	-5.353	102.277	0.10	Oriental	Pulau Enggano	Nocturnal	surface active	10	10	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Hemiphyllodyactylus kiziriani</i>	2014	19.814	102.098	0.21	Oriental	Laos	Nocturnal	surface active	640	50	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Nguyen et al. 2014
Liolaemidae	<i>Liolaemus chungara</i>	2014	-18.182	-69.533	0.73	Neotropical	Chile	Diurnal	surface active	4590	720	TeBr	no	NE	NE	no	Quinteros et al. 2014
Liolaemidae	<i>Liolaemus nigrocorneus</i>	2014	-27.460	-70.845	0.74	Neotropical	Chile	Diurnal	NA	200	20	TfBr	no	NE	NE	no	Marambio-Aliaro & Troncoso-Palacios 2014
Liolaemidae	<i>Liolaemus ubaghi</i>	2014	-34.059	-70.435	1.37	Neotropical	Chile	Diurnal	surface active	600	0	TfDr	no	NE	NE	no	Esquerre et al. 2014
Liolaemidae	<i>Liolaemus vateri</i>	2014	-47.689	-68.018	0.85	Neotropical	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Abdala et al. 2014
Scincidae	<i>Lipinia sekoyanensis</i>	2014	4.969	102.957	0.13	Oceania	Malay Peninsula	Diurnal	earth	40	10	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2014
Diplodactylidae	<i>Ocellular murrumana</i>	2014	-17.917	125.302	1.35	Australia	Australia	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Oliver et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Paragehrya austini</i>	2014	-24.544	46.687	0.67	Madagascar	Madagascar	Cathemeral	surface active	830	10	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Crottni et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Paragehrya felicitae</i>	2014	-21.851	46.843	0.79	Madagascar	Madagascar	Cathemeral	surface active	1000	50	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Crottni et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Paroedura hordeii</i>	2014	-12.326	49.336	0.63	Madagascar	Madagascar	Nocturnal	surface active	400	330	TfDr	yes	NE	NE	no	Glaw et al. 2014
Scincidae	<i>Parvoscinus dendorum</i>	2014	18.438	120.878	NA	Oriental	Philippines: Luzon	Diurnal	water	750	0	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Siler et al. 2014
Scincidae	<i>Parvoscinus nanananggalae</i>	2014	15.653	121.500	0.52	Oriental	Philippines: Luzon	NA	water	520	10	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Siler et al. 2014
Scincidae	<i>Parvoscinus tibilangi</i>	2014	16.859	122.104	0.49	Oriental	Philippines: Luzon	NA	water	600	0	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Siler et al. 2014
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Pholidobolus hillisi</i>	2014	-3.966	-79.079	0.59	Neotropical	Ecuador	Diurnal	surface active	1840	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Torres-Carvajal et al. 2014
Agamidae	<i>Phrynosophus abascozi</i>	2014	31.323	48.669	0.62	Palaearctic	Iran	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Melikov et al. 2014
Phrynosomatidae	<i>Phrynosoma sherbrookei</i>	2014	17.554	-99.270	0.95	Nearctic	Mexico	Diurnal	surface active	2040	370	TfCo	no	NE	NE	no	De Oca et al. 2014
Liolaemidae	<i>Phymaturus aguedae</i>	2014	-33.417	-70.433	1.52	Neotropical	Chile	Diurnal	surface active	2720	40	TeBr	no	NE	NE	no	Troncoso-Palacios & Esquerre 2014
Liolaemidae	<i>Phymaturus yachana</i>	2014	-41.617	-65.333	1.52	Neotropical	Argentina	Diurnal	surface active	430	160	TeGr	no	NE	NE	no	Avila et al. 2015
Scincidae	<i>Plectidion kachichimensis</i>	2014	29.987	129.921	1.12	Oriental	Japan: Kuchinoshima Island	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	yes	NE	NE	no	Kurita & Hikida 2014	
Agamidae	<i>Pseudis viverrinus</i>	2014	40.040	2.292	0.82	Oriental	Palau	Diurnal	surface active	1020	180	Mediteranean	no	NE	NE	no	Genzari et al. 2014
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Pseudis erythrocalaris</i>	2014	-13.106	-71.571	1.17	Neotropical	Peru	Cathemeral	water	2100	1100	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Chavez & Catenazzi 2014
Agamidae	<i>Pseudocoles butlerianus</i>	2014	-4.910	104.130	1.44	Oriental	Sumatra	Diurnal	surface active	1650	280	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Harvey et al. 2014
Agamidae	<i>Pseudocoles guttulinatus</i>	2014	-4.910	104.130	1.46	Oriental	Sumatra	Diurnal	surface active	1650	310	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Harvey et al. 2014
Agamidae	<i>Pseudocoles rhammatosus</i>	2014	-4.939	103.853	1.00	Oriental	Sumatra	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Harvey et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Pseudogekko chavanzo</i>	2014	6.978	122.067	0.58	Oriental	Philippines: Mindanao	NA	NA	760	10	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Siler et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Pseudogekko diroy</i>	2014	10.683	124.800	0.51	Oriental	Philippines: Leyte	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Siler et al. 2014
Gekkonidae	<i>Pseudogekko pangkajenei</i>	2014	10.750	124.790	0.96	Oriental	Philippines: Leyte, Bohol, Mindanao	NA	surface active	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Siler et al. 2014
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Rhampholeon bruessoworum</i>	2014	-15.100	37.380	0.50	Afrotropic	Mozambique	NA	NA	1480	10	TfGr	no	CR	decreasing	Branch et al. 2014	
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Rhampholeon masipicus</i>	2014	-16.286	36.401	0.87	Afrotropic	Mozambique	Diurnal	surface active	1000	40	TfMo	no	NT	stable	Branch et al. 2014	
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Rhampholeon nebulosator</i>	2014	-16.489	35.710	0.53	Afrotropic	Mozambique	NA	NA	1000	0	TfMo	no	VLI	unknown	Branch et al. 2014	
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Rhampholeon tibaryi</i>	2014	-15.445	37.005	0.63	Afrotropic	Mozambique	Diurnal	surface active	1810	980	TfMo	no	CR	decreasing	Branch et al. 2014	
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Riama yumborum</i>	2014	0.118	-78.608	0.67	Neotropical	Ecuador	NA	surface active	1600	20	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Aguirre-Penaflief et al. 2014
Phrynosomatidae	<i>Sceloporus aurantius</i>	2014	21.726	-102.700	0.80	Nearctic	Mexico	Diurnal	surface active	2420	280	TfCo	no	NE	NE	no	Grunmer & Bryson 2014
Agamidae	<i>Sitana bahari</i>	2014	6.367	81.517	0.59	Oriental	Sri Lanka	Diurnal	surface active	10	10	TfDr	yes	NE	NE	no	Amarasinghe et al. 2015
Agamidae	<i>Sitana devulsi</i>	2014	8.167	79.833	0.47	Oriental	Sri Lanka	Diurnal	surface active	10	10	TfDr	yes	NE	NE	no	Amarasinghe et al. 2015
Tropiduridae	<i>Stenocercus arandi</i>	2014	-6.354	-79.111	1.43	Neotropical	Peru	Diurnal	surface active	2320	330	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Venesegs et al. 2014
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus horneri</i>	2014	-12.204	133.801	-0.06	Australia	Australia	Nocturnal	NA	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Oliver & Parkin 2014
Agamidae	<i>Tympanoecryptis condaminensis</i>	2014	-27.650	151.600	0.91	Australia	Australia	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Melville et al. 2014
Agamidae	<i>Tympanoecryptis pentalineata</i>	2014	-18.108	140.883	0.81	Australia	Australia	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Melville et al. 2014
Agamidae	<i>Tympanoecryptis wilsoni</i>	2014	-26.700	148.486	0.69	Australia	Australia	NA	NA	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Melville et al. 2014
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Vanzosaurus scanloni</i>	2014	-11.248	-46.918	-0.06	Neotropical	Brazil	Diurnal	surface active	590	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Receuder et al. 2014
Varanidae	<i>Varanus bangonorum</i>	2014	12.788	120.916	3.08	Oriental	Mindoro and Semirara, Philippines	Diurnal	water	230	0	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Welton et al. 2014
Varanidae	<i>Varanus dalubaha</i>	2014	14.032	122.341	3.44	Oriental	Luzon, Philippines	Diurnal	water	NA	NA	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Welton et al. 2014
Varanidae	<i>Varanus hamersleyensis</i>	2014	-21.952	116.488	1.83	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Maryan et al. 2014
Varanidae	<i>Varanus spornus</i>	2014	-17.428	122.152	1.38	Australia	Australia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfGr	no	NE	NE	no	Doughty et al. 2014
Teiidae	<i>Anolis reticulatus</i>	2015	-12.091	-74.699	2.01	Neotropical	Peru	Diurnal	surface active	2610	1500	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Maryan et al. 2015
Amphisbaenidae	<i>Amphisbaena metallurga</i>	2015	-18.900	-43.417	0.38	Neotropical	Brazil	NA	earth	700	0	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Costa et al. 2015
Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis elopevicensi</i>	2015	8.668	-80.593	0.29	Neotropical	Panama	Diurnal	surface active	810	570	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Poe et al. 2015
Pygopodidae	<i>Apsua wicherrina</i>	2015	-28.717	115.020	0.65	Australia	Australia	NA	earth	NA	NA	NA	no	NE	NE	no	Maryan et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Braconodactylus microbraculatus</i>	2015	-12.950	49.117	1.47	Madagascar	Madagascar	Nocturnal	surface active	NA	NA	TfDr	yes	NE	NE	no	Jono et al. 2015
Agamidae	<i>Bronchoceba ravenstoni</i>	2015	6.368	99.817	1.30	Oriental	Palau Langkawi	NA	NA	840	770	TfMo	yes	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2015
Agamidae	<i>Bronchoceba shenlong</i>	2015	4.862	100.799	1.60	Oriental	Malay Peninsula, Malaysia	Diurnal	surface active	1550	610	TfMo	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer et al. 2015
Ophluridae	<i>Charalodon steinkampi</i>	2015	-24.772	46.421	0.56	Madagascar	Madagascar	Diurnal	surface active	420	260	Desert	yes	NE	NE	no	Miralles et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis adii</i>	2015	15.321	76.472	0.02	Oriental	India	Diurnal	surface active	470	10	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Srinivasulu et al. 2015
Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspis malsuriae</i>																

Liolaemidae	<i>Phymaturus cacivtoi</i>	2015	-40.515	-69.707	1.59	Neotropic	Argentina	NA	NA	1140	0	TeGr	no	NE	NE	no	Lobo & Nenda 2015
Liolaemidae	<i>Phymaturus tromei</i>	2015	-37.177	-70.171	1.68	Neotropic	Argentina	NA	NA	NA	NA	TeGr	no	NE	NE	no	Lobo & Nenda 2015
Corbylidae	<i>Platysaurus attenboroughi</i>	2015	-27.873	17.521	1.21	Afrotropic	South Africa, Namibia	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	NA	no	NE	NE	no	Whiting et al. 2015
Gymnophthalmidae	<i>Psectoporus macholicus</i>	2015	-13.238	-72.554	0.33	Neotropic	Peru	NA	earth	2800	40	TrMo	no	NE	NE	no	Mamani et al. 2015
Agamidae	<i>Pseudotrapelus chlodnickii</i>	2015	19.455	32.811	1.72	Palaearctic	Sudan	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Melnikov et al. 2015
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Rhampholeon huttighi</i>	2015	-6.851	29.598	0.69	Afrotropic	Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	surface active	1700	0	TrGr	no	NE	NE	no	Tilbury & Tolley 2015
Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus senja</i>	2015	4.518	101.376	0.73	Oriental	Malay Peninsula	NA	surface active	2200	1020	TrMo	no	NE	NE	no	Grismer & Quah 2015
Tropiduridae	<i>Stenocercus amydrolytus</i>	2015	-9.830	-77.734	1.10	Neotropic	Peru	Diurnal	surface active	3080	300	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Köhler & Lehr 2015
Tropiduridae	<i>Stenocercus johabrefeldneri</i>	2015	-9.917	-77.651	0.89	Neotropic	Peru	Diurnal	surface active	3200	150	Desert	no	NE	NE	no	Köhler & Lehr 2015
Scincidae	<i>Trachylepis adamastor</i>	2015	1.341	7.292	1.49	Afrotropic	Tinibosa Grande islet, Gulf of Guinea	Diurnal	surface active	NA	NA	NA	yes	NE	NE	no	Cerriaco 2015
Varanidae	<i>Varanus nesterovi</i>	2015	35.231	46.121	3.46	Palaearctic	Iraq, Iran	Diurnal	surface active	1090	410	TeBr	no	NE	NE	no	Bohme et al. 2015

Abbreviations

original	abbreviation
Deserts & Xeric Shrublands	Desert
Flooded Grasslands & Savannas	Flooded
Lake	Lake
Mangroves	Mangroves
Mediterranean Forests, Woodlands & Scrub	Mediterranean
Montane Grasslands & Shrublands	Montane
NA	NA
Temperate Broadleaf & Mixed Forests	TeBr
Temperate Conifer Forests	TeCo
Temperate Grasslands, Savannas & Shrublands	TeGr
Tropical & Subtropical Coniferous Forests	TrCo
Tropical & Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests	TrDr
Tropical & Subtropical Grasslands, Savannas	TrGr
Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests	TrMo
Extinct (Hedges & Conn 2012)	EX*
Extinct (known only from fossils)	EX(f)