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BSRC

NEW Taxa

*Achaeophelsuma* Börner 1972, subgen. nov.,  
 species typica: *Phelsuma newtonii* Boulenger 1884

*Neophelsuma* Börner 1972, subgen. nov.,  
 species typica: *Phelsuma madagascariensis* Gray 1881

*Phelsuma* without subgenera:

Rocha, S.; H. Rösler, P.-S. Gehring, F. Glaw, D. Posada, D.H.J. Harris & M. Vences (2010), Phylogenetic systematics of day geckos, genus *Phelsuma*, based on molecular and morphological data (Squamata: Gekkonidae). *Zootaxa* 2429: 1–28

*Lacerta danfordi quandttaylori* Börner 1974, ssp.nov. from Simi nr. Rhodos =  
*Anatololacerta oertzeni quandttaylori* (Börner, 1974)

Bellati, A.; S. Carranza, J. Garcia-Porta, M. Fasola & R. Sindaco (2015), Cryptic diversity within the *Anatololacerta* species complex (Squamata:Lacertidae) in the Anatolian Peninsula: Evidence from a multi-loci approach, *Molec. Phylogenet. Evol.* 82: 219-233, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ympc.2014.10.003>

*Leiopisma dorsovittatum bodoi* Börner 1980, ssp. nov. from Ile des Pins =  
*Caledoniscincus bodoi* (Börner, 1980)

Smith, S.A.; R.A. Sadlier, A.M. Bauer, C.c. Austin & T.R. Jackman (2007), Molecular phylogeny of the scincid lizards of New Caledonia and adjacent areas: evidence for a single origin of the endemic skinks of Tasmantis, *Mol. Phylogent. Evol.* 43: 1151-1166

Geneva, A.J.; A.M. Bauer, R.A. Sadlier & T.R. Johnson (2013), The terrestrial herpetofauna of Ile des Pins, New Caledonia, with an emphasis on its surrounding islands, *Pacific Science* 67,4

*Phelsuma minuthi* Börner 1980, sp. nov. =  
 currently synonymized with *Phelsuma lineata* Gray, 1842

Raxworthy, C.J. & R.A. Nussbaum (1994), A partial systematic revision of the day geckos, *Phelsuma* GRAY, of Madagascar (Reptilia: Squamata: Gekkonidae). *Zool. J. Linnean Soc.* 112 (3): 321-335

Glaw ,F. & M. Vences (1994), A Fieldguide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Madagascar. Cologne (ISBN 3-929449-01-3)

Glaw, F. & H. Rösler (2015), Taxonomic checklist of the day geckos of the genera *Phelsuma* Gray, 1825 and *Rhoptropella* Hewitt, 1937 (Squamata: Gekkonidae). *Vertebrate Zoology* 65 (2)

*Ctenotus hebetior schuettleri* Börner 1981, ssp. nov. from nr Mt. Isa

Cogger, H. G. (2018), *Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia*, 7th ed. Sydney (CSIRO), 1080 pp.

See also official list:

<https://reptile-database.reptarium.cz/species?genus=Ctenotus&species=hebetior>

*Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus ruber* Börner & Schüttler 1981, ssp. nov. from nr. Bachsten Creek =

*Cryptoblepharus ruber* Börner & Schüttler 1981

Wells, R. W. & C.R. Wellington (1985), A classification of the Amphibia and Reptilia of Australia, 21 *Australian Journal of Herpetology, Supplementary Series* (1): 1-61

See also official list:

<https://reptile-database.reptarium.cz/species?genus=Cryptoblepharus&species=ruber>

*Gehyra cognata* Börner & Schüttler 1982, sp. nov. from Broome =

currently synonymized with *Gehyra pilbara* Mitchell, 1965, see <https://reptile-database.reptarium.cz/species?genus=Gehyra&species=pilbara>

*Gehyra kimberleyi* Börner & Schüttler 1983, sp. nov. from nr. Derby (arboreal)

[Oliver, P. M.](#); [G. Bourke](#), R.C. [Pratt](#), P. [Doughty](#) & C. [Moritz](#) (2016), Systematics of small *Gehyra* (Squamata: Gekkonidae) of the southern Kimberley, Western Australia: redescription of *G. kimberleyi* Börner & Schüttler, 1983 and description of a new restricted range species, *Zootaxa* **4107** (1): 049–064.

Official listing: <https://reptile-database.reptarium.cz/species?genus=Gehyra&species=kimberleyi>

The holotype is still available for inspection.

*Eublepharis gracilis* Börner 1974, sp. nov. from northern Mekran in SW-Afghanistan

Most authors have synonymized it with *Eublepharis macularius* (without subspecies), but today I think it is the distinct (high yellow + finely spotted) plateau form (as represented by specimens from Nushki and vicinity).

*Eublepharis afghanicus* Börner 1976, sp. nov. from Jalalabad

Many authors think it to be a synonym of *Eublepharis macularius*, but it has distinctive head and body proportions and two dark bands instead of three (dark bands arranged posteriorly leaving no space for the dark pelvic band of *E. macularius*); restricted to the Kabul river drainage

*Eublepharis macularius macularius* Blyth 1854 from Salt Range  
*Eublepharis macularius fasciolatus* Gray 1864 from Karachi, resurrected from synonymy  
*Eublepharis macularius montanus* Börner 1976, ssp. nov. from Bela and Quetta  
*Eublepharis macularius smithi* Börner 1983, ssp. nov. from Delhi

Many scientific authors have thought the subspecies to be just clinal varieties of *Eublepharis macularius*, see <https://reptile-database.reptarium.cz/species?genus=eublepharis&species=macularius>;

but also see e.g. Henkel, R.W. & W. Schmidt (2009), *Leopard-Geckos*, 2nd ed. Münster (NTW), 156 pp.

The habitats of the subspecies vary considerably (sand, loam, rock); however, some distinctive parts of colouration and pattern (yellow or brown ground colour as well as the form of the dark bands, though not the intensity of their colour) remain stable throughout lifetime, the dark (confluent or single) spotting of adults remains stable throughout adulthood, and the age-dependent colour variations of the dark bands (brownish or dark violet turning lighter, even light gray or white, with age) are stable characters for the populations.

Now, a first genetic analysis of the Indian species

Agarwal, I, Bauer, AM, Gamble, T et al. (2022), The evolutionary history of an accidental odel organism, the leopard gecko *Eublepharis macularius* (Squamata, Aublepharidae), *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 168, 107414; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2022107414>

has revealed a number of lineages which look like cryptic species. One with a specimen 100 km from the type locality is now referred to as *E. cf. smithii*. The „Pakistan“ lineage of the Kaubl river system should correspond to *E. afghanicus*. The remainder of *E. macularius* shows three lineages with shallow differences corresponding to the subspecies *macularius* (Salt Range, Buner) and *fasciolatus* (Karachi up to Dera Ghazi Khan) as well as a taxon still to be defined (Rajasthan).

*Eublepharis macularius fuscus* Börner 1982, ssp. nov. from north of Bombay =  
*Eublepharis fuscus* Börner 1983

Das, I. 1997. Resolution of the systematic status of *Eublepharis macularius fuscus* Boerner, 1981 (Eublepharidae: Sauria: Squamata). *Hamadryad* 22 (1): 13-20

Mirza, Z. & R. Udadye (2010), Zur Verbreitung und Lebensweise des in Indien endemischen Lidgeckos *Eublepharis fuscus* Börner, 1981, *Sauria* (Betlin) 32,3: 15-23

Mirza, Z.A.; R.V. Sanap, D. Raju, A. Gawai & P. Ghadekar (2014), A new species of lizard of the genus *Eublepharis* (Squamata: Eublepharidae) from India, *Phyllomedus* 13, 2: 75-90

*Goniurosaurus* Barbour 1908, raised from synonymy by Börner 1981,

confirmed since

Grismer, L. L. (1988); Phylogeny, taxonomy, classification, and biogeography of eublepharid geckos. *In*: Estes, R. & Pregill, G. (Eds.), *Phylogenetic Relationships of the Lizard Families*; Stanford (Stanford University Press), pp. 369—469

*Amamisaurus* Börner 1981, gen. nov.

synonymized by Grismer, loc. cit., with *Goniurosaurus* Barbour 1908,

but the Japanese island forms form a close genetic group distinct from the Chinese and Vietnamese species and may turn out to be a distinctive subgenus, see

Kurita, T.; M. Honda & M. Toda (2017), Species delimitation and biogeography of the Ryu Kyu ground geckos, *Goniurosaurus kuroiwae* ssp. (Squamata: Eublepharidae), by use of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA analysis, *J. Zoo. Syst. Evol. Res.* 2017, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/jzs.12198>

*Phelsuma chekei* Börner & Minuth 1982, sp. nov. from Diego Suarez =  
currently usually degraded into *Phelsuma abbotti chekei* Börner & Minuth 1982,

since <https://www.salamandra-journal.com/index.php/home/contents/1996-vol-32/667-meier-h-w-boehme/file>;

see official list: [https://reptile-database.reptarium.cz/species?genus=Phelsuma&species=abbotti&search\\_param=%28%29](https://reptile-database.reptarium.cz/species?genus=Phelsuma&species=abbotti&search_param=%28%29)

but a.o. the habitat in Madagascar is quite different from that of *P. abbotti* on Aldabra Island.

*Phelsuma befotakensis* Börner & Minuth 1982, sp. nov. from Befotaka =

Currently synonymized with *Ph. chekei*, since <https://www.salamandra-journal.com/index.php/home/contents/1996-vol-32/667-meier-h-w-boehme/file>, see official list as above,

but a.o. adults of *Ph. befotakensis* remain ca. 1.5 cm shorter in SVL than *Ph. chekei*, and *Ph. befotakensis* occupies a different habitat.

*Phelsuma longinsulae rubra* Börner & Minuth 1982, ssp. nov. from North Island

*Phelsuma longinsulae umbrae* Börner & Minuth 1982, ssp. nov. from Silhouette Island

Both subspecies are currently synonymized with *Phelsuma sundbergi longinsulae* Rendahl, 1932, from Mahé,

see.

<https://reptile-database.reptarium.cz/species?genus=Phelsuma&species=sundbergi>

following

Gardner, A. S. (1987), The systematics of the *Phelsuma madagascariensis* species group of day geckos (Reptilia: Gekkonidae) in the Seychelles, Zool. J. Linnean Soc. 91, 1: 93-105; <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1987.tb01724.x>

However, a newer analysis

Rocha, S., Posada, D. and Harri, D. James (2013), Phylogeography and diversification history of the day-gecko genus *Phelsuma* in the Seychelles islands, [BMC Evolutionary Biology](#) volume 13, Article number: 3,

correctly points out the old age of all granitic islands and shows in its fig. 2 the distinctness of the mtDNA of the *longinsulae* geckos from Mahé (in the center) as well as – on opposite sides of the Mahé conglomerate – the North Island form as well as the Silhouette Island form.