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Cyrtodactylus samroiyot, a new limestone-dwelling Bent-toed Gecko (Squamata: Gekkonidae) from Prachuap Khiri Khan Province, peninsular Thailand

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Abstract

We describe *Cyrtodactylus samroiyot* **sp. nov.** from a limestone relief in Sam Roi Yot District, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province, peninsular Thailand. It is characterized by a maximal known SVL of 66.9 mm; 17–18 longitudinal rows of dorsal tubercles; 33–34 longitudinal rows of ventrals across the abdomen between the ventrolateral skin folds; a continuous series of seven precloacal pores in males (six shallow precloacal pits in females); a series of slightly enlarged, poreless and pitless femoral scales; no precloacal groove nor depression; median row of transversely enlarged subcaudal scales; a complete nuchal loop; and a dorsal pattern consisting of three long dark brown bands, one above shoulders and two above abdomen.

Key words: Thai-Malay Peninsula, Khao Sam Roi Yot, *Cyrtodactylus samroiyot* sp. nov.

Introduction

In the course of our ongoing, long-term systematic and zoogeographic review of the reptiles of the Thai-Malay Peninsula (see Sumontha *et al.* 2012a, b and Pauwels *et al*. 2013 for the most recent reports on the gecko fauna), we encountered a population of *Cyrtodactylus* in a limestone habitat near Khao Sam Roi Yot (“Mountain of Three Hundred Peaks”), Prachuap Khiri Khan Province. Given that it differs from all congeneric species based on morphology and coloration characters, we describe it here as a new species.

Material and methods

Measurements and meristic counts follow Sumontha *et al*. (2012b) and Pauwels *et al*. (2013). Paired meristic characters are given left/right. Numbers of supralabial and infralabial scales are counted from the largest scale immediately posterior to the dorsal inflection of the posterior portion of the upper jaw to the rostral and mental scales, respectively. The number of longitudinal rows of body tubercles was counted transversely across the center of the dorsum from one ventrolateral skin fold to the other. The number of longitudinal rows of ventral scales was counted transversely across the center of the abdomen from one ventrolateral skin fold to the other. The numbers of subdigital lamellae beneath the toes were counted from the base of the first phalanx to the claw. The following measurements were taken with a digital caliper to the nearest 0.1 mm: AG: axilla to groin length, taken from the posterior margin of the forelimb at its insertion point on the body to the anterior margin of the hind limb at its insertion point on the body; EarL: ear length, the greatest horizontal distance of the ear opening; ForeaL: forearm length, taken on the dorsal surface from the posterior margin of the elbow while flexed 90° to the inflection of the flexed wrist; HeadH: head height, the maximum depth of head from the occiput to the throat; HeadL: head length, from the posterior margin of the retroarticular process of the lower jaw to the tip of the snout; HeadW: head width, measured at the angle of the jaws; Internar: internarial distance, measured between the nares across the rostrum;

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APPENDIX. Comparative material examined.

Cyrtodactylus oldhami complex: see material listed in Pauwels and Chan-ard (2006: 93) and Pauwels *et al*. (2000: 129); *C. peguensis*: see Pauwels *et al.* (2000: 129); *C. sanook*: see Pauwels *et al*. (2013); *C. sumonthai:* see Bauer *et al.* (2002).