A new small karst-dwelling species of Cyrtodactylus (Reptilia: Squamata: Gekkonidae) from Java, Indonesia

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Abstract

A new small karst-dwelling species of the genus Cyrtodactylus is described from East Java and Special Province of Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Cyrtodactylus semiadii sp. nov. is a small species (SVL to 47.1 mm in females, 42.1 mm in males) distinguished from all other congeners by unique characters combination: short, robust, cylindrical tail, indistinct ventrolateral folds, absence of precloacal groove, absence of enlarged femoral scales, absence of precloacal and femoral pores and lack of enlarged median subcaudal scales. It is the third member of the genus recorded from Java.

Key words: Indonesia, Java, Yogyakarta, Reptilia, Gekkonidae, Cyrtodactylus semiadii sp. nov., new species, karst-dwelling species

Introduction

Bent-toed geckos of the genus Cyrtodactylus Gray are the most species-rich of all gekkotan genera, with approximately 180 species distributed throughout most of tropical Asia, from India to the Philippines and south through the Indo-Australian Archipelago, northern Australia, New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands (Uetz 2013). New species of Cyrtodactylus have been described at an ever increasing rate, especially from mainland Southeast Asia, including Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Laos, and Vietnam (e.g., Schneider et al. 2011; Grismer et al. 2012; Nazarov et al. 2012; Ngo & Grismer 2012; Nguyen et al. 2013). Numerous new species have also been described from Australia (Shea et al. 2011; Bauer & Doughty 2012) and from insular localities, including Sri Lanka (Batuwita & Bahir 2005), the Philippines (Welton et al. 2009, 2010a, b), and New Guinea (both Papua New Guinea: Kraus & Allison 2006; Kraus 2007, 2008; Rösl er et al. 2007; Oliver et al. 2011 and the Indonesian provinces of Papua and Papua Barat: Rösler 2001; Oliver et al. 2008, 2011). Recent descriptions from Indonesia, exclusive of Papua, have been limited, but are likely to increase rapidly as more intensive field work and more comprehensive revisionary studies are undertaken (Iskandar et al. 2011; Koch 2011; Tapley & Muurmans 2011).

In recent years new species have been described from the Riau Archipelago (Grismer et al. 2012), Bunguran Island in the South China Sea (Riyanto 2012), Seram (Oliver et al. 2009), and particularly Sulawesi (Hayden et al. 2008; Linkem et al. 2008; Iskandar et al. 2011). New Cyrtodactylus have also been discovered in Timor-Leste (Kaiser et al. 2011; Sanchez et al. 2012) and may be expected in West Timor and elsewhere in the Lesser Sundas. Interestingly, no new Cyrtodactylus have been described from Java, the fifth largest island in Indonesia and the most populous island in the world, since C. marmoratus (Gray; see Kluge 1985 for attribution of authorship) and only one additional species, C. aff. fumosus (Müller) has been recorded from Java, despite its relatively large size and long history of herpetological study.

During a biodiversity inventory survey of a karst area in Tuban, East Java Province and Bantul, Special Province of Yogyakarta in 2012, five unusual specimens referable to the genus Cyrtodactylus were collected. These
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References


APPENDIX 1. Comparative material examined.

_Cyrtodactylus jellesmae_: MZB.Lace.5680, MZB.Lace.5683; Sulawesi, Indonesia.

_Cyrtodactylus laevigatus laevigatus_: MZB.Lace.979 (paratype); Komodo Island, Indonesia.

_Cyrtodactylus kimberleyensis_: WAM R164144 (holotype); East Montalivet Island, Western Australia.