A new forest-dwelling Bent-toed Gecko (Squamata: Gekkonidae: *Cyrtodactylus*) from Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai Province, northern Thailand

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Abstract

We describe a new forest-dwelling *Cyrtodactylus* from Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai Province, northern Thailand. *Cyrtodactylus doisuthep* sp. nov. is characterized by a maximal known SVL of 90.5 mm; 19 or 20 longitudinal rows of dorsal tuberces; a continuous series of 34 or 35 enlarged femoro-precloacal scales, including six or seven pitted scales on each femur (male and females) separated by a diastema from six pitted (females) or pore-bearing (male) precloacal scales; no precloacal groove or depression; transversely enlarged subcaudal scales; and six or seven irregular thin beige dorsal bands between limb insertions.

Key words: *Cyrtodactylus doisuthep* sp. nov., taxonomy, new species, Doi Suthep-Pui National Park

Introduction

In his list of the terrestrial vertebrates of Doi Suthep-Pui National Park, the late Nabhitabhata (1987) listed 50 reptiles, among which was a single *Cyrtodactylus* species, *C. consobrinoides* (Annandale). He later referred to that same population as *Cyrtodactylus variegatus* (Blyth) (Nabhitabhata et al. 2004; Nabhitabhata & Chan-ard 2005). Unfortunately these records were not documented, and there is no evidence that either of these two species occur in Thailand (Ellis & Pauwels 2012). Populations from Chiang Dao in Chiang Mai Province and from Pang Mapha in Mae Hong Son Province also referred to *C. variegatus* by Nabhitabhata & Chan-ard (2005) might actually belong to *C. dumnui* Bauer, Kunya, Sumontha, Niayomwan, Pauwels, Chanhome & Kunya, 2010 and *C. erythrops* Bauer, Kunya, Sumontha, Niayomwan, Panivtong, Pauwels, Chanhome & Kunya, 2009, respectively (Ellis & Pauwels 2012). In order to solve the taxonomic status of the Doi Suthep population, we examined a series of *Cyrtodactylus* specimens from that locality. Although they show remote resemblance to both *C. consobrinoides* and *C. variegatus* due to their banded pattern, they are very distinct in other aspects and differ from all known congeners in scalation and color pattern. This population is consequently described hereafter as a new species, *Cyrtodactylus doisuthep* sp. nov.

Material and methods

Measurements and meristic counts follow Sumontha et al. (2012) and Pauwels et al. (2013). Paired meristic
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References


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APPENDIX. Comparative material examined.

Cyrtodactylus auribalteatus: see Sumontha et al. (2010); C. brevipalmatus: see Pauwels and Chan-ard (2006); C. dummii: see Bauer et al. (2010); C. intermedius: IRSNB 17011, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand; C. oldhami complex: see Pauwels and Chan-ard (2006) and Pauwels et al. (2000); C. peguensis: see Pauwels et al. (2000); C. sanook: see Pauwels et al. (2013); C. sumonthai: see Bauer et al. (2002); C. tigroides: see Bauer et al. (2003).