



## ***Cyrtodactylus martini*, another new karst-dwelling *Cyrtodactylus* Gray, 1827 (Squamata: Gekkonidae) from Northwestern Vietnam**

NGO VAN TRI

*Department of Environmental Management and Technology, Institute of Tropical Biology, Vietnamese Academy of Sciences and Technology, 85 Tran Quoc Toan Street, District 3, Hochiminh City, Vietnam. E-mail: trigeckonid@hotmail.com*

### **Abstract**

A new species of karst-dwelling bent-toed gecko, *Cyrtodactylus martini* **sp. nov.**, is described from the isolated karst formations of the Hoang Lien Son Mountain range in northwestern Vietnam. It differs from all other congeners by the presence of symmetrical or subsymmetrical reticulations on top of head; no nuchal loop; four precloacal pores separated medially by one poreless scale; 14–18 enlarged femoral scales beneath thighs continuous with precloacal scales; four to six irregular, narrow, yellowish–white bands on dorsum between limb insertions; and six or seven incomplete white rings on tail.

**Key words:** *Cyrtodactylus*, Gekkonidae, description, new species, Northern Vietnam

### **Introduction**

The genus *Cyrtodactylus* has its greatest diversity within the Indochinese region in Vietnam, where 22 species occur (Smith 1935; Bobrov 1995; Darevsky and Szczerbak 1997; Ziegler *et al.* 2002; Nguyen *et al.* 2006; Heidrich *et al.* 2007; Hoang *et al.* 2007; Orlov *et al.* 2007; Nazarov *et al.* 2008; Ngo and Grismer 2006, 2010; Ngo 2008; Ngo and Bauer 2008; Ngo *et al.* 2008, 2010; Ngo and Chan 2010; Rösler *et al.* 2008; Geissler *et al.* 2009; Ziegler *et al.* 2010).

Field surveys were conducted from 3–11 May 2009 in the isolated, scattered karst forests of the Hoang Lien Son Mountain Range which surrounds Lai Chau Town, Lai Chau Province, northwestern Vietnam. These surveys resulted in the discovery of a population of *Cyrtodactylus* Gray which could not be ascribed to any known species and it is described herein as a new species.

### **Material and methods**

Locality data were taken using Garmin III GPS. Digital photographs of living specimens were taken with a Lumix DMC-FZ30 digital camera. Specimens were euthanized with MS-222 following Conroy *et al.* (2009), fixed with 10% formalin and subsequently transferred to 70% ethanol for storage. Liver tissue samples were taken prior to specimen fixation. All specimens are deposited in the Zoological Collection of Faculty of Biology, University of Natural Sciences (UNS) in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

Measurements used follow Bauer (2003) and Grismer (2005), and were taken with calipers (to the nearest 0.1 mm): snout–vent length (SVL: from tip of snout to vent), trunk length (TrunkL: distance from axilla to groin measured from posterior edge of forelimb insertion to anterior edge of hindlimb insertion), forearm length (ForeaL: from elbow to base of palm), crus length (CrusL: from base of heel to knee), tail length (TL: from vent to tip of tail), tail width (TW: measured at widest point of tail), head length (HeadL: distance between the retroarticular process of jaw and snout–tip), head width (HeadW: maximum width of head), head height (HeadH: maximum height of head), ear length (EarL: longest dimension of ear), orbital diameter (OrbD: greatest diameter of orbit), nares to