



A new *Cyrtodactylus* (Squamata: Gekkonidae) from Huong Son limestone forest, Hanoi, northern Vietnam

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Abstract

We describe a new species of the genus *Cyrtodactylus* based on two adult specimens from Huong Son limestone forest, Hanoi, Vietnam. *Cyrtodactylus huongsonensis* **sp. nov.** is distinguished from the remaining Indochinese bent-toed geckos by a combination of the following characters: medium-sized, with a maximum SVL of 89.8 mm; dorsal pattern consisting of dark nuchal loop, neck band and five in part irregular transverse body bands between limbs; two enlarged lateral chin-shields in contact with first postmental pair; dorsal tubercles present on occiput, body, forearms, hind limbs and tail base; 14–16 irregularly running dorsal tubercle rows; ventrals in 41–48 longitudinal rows at midbody; lateral skin folds present, without interspersed tubercles; six precloacal pores plus in total 17 femoral pores in males, which are separated by 8–12 poreless scales; enlarged femoral scales and precloacal scales present; three postcloacal spurs in males; subcaudal scales transversely enlarged. This is the 24th species of *Cyrtodactylus* known from Vietnam.

Key words: *Cyrtodactylus huongsonensis* **sp. nov.**, Hanoi, Vietnam, morphology, taxonomy

Introduction

The genus *Cyrtodactylus* is the most diverse group of gekkonids to date (e.g., Kluge 2001, Uetz *et al.* 2011). The widespread radiation occurs throughout tropical South Asia, Indochina, the Philippines, the Indo-Australian Archipelago, and the Solomon Islands in the East (Bauer & Henle 1994). Vietnam has been one of the countries of the most numerous discoveries of new *Cyrtodactylus* to date. Until 1997, only three species had been recorded for the country, *C. condorensis* (Smith, 1921), *C. intermedius* (Smith, 1917), and *C. irregularis* (Smith, 1921). Since then 20 additional species have been described from Vietnam, namely *C. badenensis* Nguyen, Orlov & Darevsky, 2006, *C. bichnganae* Ngo & Grismer, 2010, *C. cattienensis* Geissler, Nazarov, Orlov, Böhme, Phung, Nguyen & Ziegler, 2009, *C. caovansungi* Orlov, Nguyen, Nazarov, Ananjeva & Nguyen, 2007, *C. chauquangensis* Hoang, Orlov, Ananjeva, Johns, Hoang & Dau, 2007, *C. cryptus* Heidrich, Rösler, Vu, Böhme & Ziegler, 2007, *C. eisenmanae* Ngo, 2008, *C. grismeri* Ngo, 2008, *C. hontreensis* Ngo, Grismer & Grismer, 2008, *C. huynhi* Ngo & Bauer, 2008, *C. martini* Ngo, 2011, *C. nigriocularis* Nguyen, Orlov & Darevsky, 2006, *C. paradoxus* (Darevsky & Szczerbak, 1997), *C. phongnhakebangensis* Ziegler, Rösler, Herrmann & Vu, 2003, *C. phuquocensis* Ngo, Grismer & Grismer, 2010, *C. pseudoquadrivirgatus* Rösler, Vu, Nguyen, Ngo & Ziegler, 2008, *C. roesleri* Ziegler, Nazarov, Orlov, Nguyen, Vu, Dang, Dinh & Schmitz, 2010, *C. takouensis* Ngo & Bauer, 2008, *C. yangbayensis* Ngo & Chan, 2010, and *C. ziegleri* Nazarov, Orlov, Nguyen & Ho, 2008 (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 2008, Ngo & Bauer 2008, Ngo *et al.* 2008, Rösler *et al.* 2008, Geissler *et al.* 2009, Ngo & Chan 2010, Ngo & Grismer 2010, Ngo *et al.* 2010, Ziegler *et al.* 2010, Ngo 2011). Recent field research in northern Vietnam led to the discovery of more new populations of *Cyrtodactylus*. Based on morphological examination of two adult specimens, we herein describe a new species from Huong Son limestone forest, My Duc District, Hanoi.