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

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Abstract

We describe a new forest-dwelling *Cyrtodactylus* from Doi Inthanon, Chiang Mai Province, northern Thailand. *Cyrtodactylus inthanon sp. nov.* is characterized by a maximum known SVL of 87.3 mm; 18 to 20 longitudinal rows of dorsal tubercles; a continuous series of 34 to 37 enlarged femoro-prectoacal scales, including four to six pitted (female) or pore-bearing (male) scales on each femur separated by a diastema from five pitted (females) or pore-bearing (male) precloacal scales; no precloacal groove or depression; transversely enlarged subcaudal scales; and three to five irregular beige dorsal bands between limb insertions. The discovery of a new reptile endemic to Doi Inthanon reinforces the high importance of this mountain in terms of biodiversity conservation.

Key words: *Cyrtodactylus inthanon sp. nov.*, taxonomy, new species, Doi Inthanon National Park

Introduction

With its summit culminating at 2565 m a.s.l., Doi Inthanon is the highest mountain of Thailand and shows a forest species composition that is unique in the country (Khamyong *et al.* 2004). Its reptile fauna has never been thoroughly investigated, and few records are available and are mostly undocumented (Nabhitabhata *et al.* 2004, Nabhitabhata & Chan-ard 2005). No *Cyrtodactylus* has been so far reported. Pursuing our taxonomic work and field surveys on this genus, that have already brought to light the existence of several micro-endemics in the mountains of northern Thailand (Bauer *et al.* 2009, 2010, Ellis & Pauwels 2012, Kunya *et al.* 2014, Pauwels *et al.* 2014), we visited Doi Inthanon and encountered a population that is distinct from all known congeners in scalation and color pattern. This population is consequently described hereafter as a new species, *Cyrtodactylus inthanon sp. nov.*

Material and methods

Measurements and meristic counts follow Sumontha *et al.* (2012), Panitvong *et al.* (2014), Pauwels & Sumontha (2014) and Pauwels *et al.* (2014). 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

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APPENDIX. Comparative material examined.

Cyrtodactylus auribalteatus: see Sumontha *et al.* (2010: type series); *C. brevipalmatus*: see Pauwels and Chan-ard (2006); *C. doisuthep*: see Kunya *et al.* (2014: type series); *C. dumnuii*: see Bauer *et al.* (2010: type series); *C. intermedius*: IRSNB 17011, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand; *C. khelangensis*: see Pauwels *et al.* (2014: type series); *C. oldhami* complex: see Pauwels & Chan-ard (2006) and Pauwels *et al.* (2000); *C. peguensis*: see Pauwels *et al.* (2000); *C. sanook*: see Pauwels *et al.* (2013: type series); *C. sumonthai*: see Bauer *et al.* (2002: type series); *C. tigroides*: see Bauer *et al.* (2003: type series).