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***Cyrtodactylus rosichonariefi* sp. nov. (Squamata: Gekkonidae), a new swamp-dwelling bent-toed gecko from Bunguran Island (Great Natuna), Indonesia**

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Abstract

Cyrtodactylus rosichonariefi sp. nov. is the second newly described species of Bent-toed gecko from Bunguran Island (Great Natuna), Indonesia. This species occurs in the Sekunyam Forest and is differentiated from all other species of the *C. semenanjungensis* species group of the Thai-Malay Peninsula by having the following unique combination of characteristics: intermediate size (SVL of adult male holotype 54.6 mm); enlarged femoral scales, femoral pores, no precloacal groove, enlarged precloacal scales, no precloacal pores; subcaudals not enlarged; and dorsal pattern blotched but lacking paired, dark, semilunar-shaped blotches on upper nape. The new species is the sister species of *C. majulah* Grismer, Wood & Lim.

Key words: new species, *Cyrtodactylus rosichonariefi* sp. nov., Sekunyam Forest, Bunguran Island, Indonesia

Introduction

The Natuna and Anambas Archipelagoes lie between the Thai-Malay Peninsula and Borneo and serve as biogeographic stepping stones between Indochina and Sundaland (Whitten *et al.* 1987; Leong *et al.* 2003; Grismer *et al.* 2006; Grismer 2011). Even though the herpetofauna of the largest island of the Natuna Archipelago, Bunguran (Great Natuna) Island, has been studied for many years (Günther 1895; Smedley 1928, 1931a, b; Leong *et al.* 2003; Riyanto 2012) a number of new endemic species have recently been discovered, including *Cyrtodactylus hikidai* Riyanto, 2012, *Cnemaspis mumpuniae* Grismer, Wood, Anuar, Riyanto, Ahmad, Muin, Sumontha, Grismer, Chan, Quah, & Pauwels, 2014 and *C. sundainsula* Grismer, Wood, Anuar, Riyanto, Ahmad, Muin, Sumontha, Grismer, Chan, Quah, & Pauwels, 2014. During a survey of the Sekunyam Forest—a swampy area in the southern part of Bunguran Island (Fig. 1)—during August 2013 and April 2014, another new species of Bent-toed gecko (*Cyrtodactylus*) was discovered. Molecular and morphological analyses indicate that this population is part of the swamp-dwelling clade (Johnson *et al.* 2012) of the *C. semenanjungensis* species complex (Grismer *et al.* 2014b) of Peninsular Malaysia and Singapore, but it cannot be associated with any of known species in that complex. We here describe it as a new species.

Material and methods

Morphological analysis. The following measurements were taken with Mitutoyo dial calipers to the nearest 0.1 mm under an AmScope microscope, following Grismer *et al.* (2014b): snout–vent length (SVL), taken from the tip of snout to the vent; tail length (TL), taken from the vent to the tip of the tail for both original or regenerated; tail