

Extinct, obscure or imaginary: The lizard species with the smallest ranges

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Abstract

Aim: Small geographic ranges make species especially prone to extinction from anthropogenic disturbances or natural stochastic events. We assemble and analyse a comprehensive dataset of all the world's lizard species and identify the species with the smallest ranges—those known only from their type localities. We compare them to wide-ranging species to infer whether specific geographic regions or biological traits predispose species to have small ranges.

Location: Global.

Methods: We extensively surveyed museum collections, the primary literature and our own field records to identify all the species of lizards with a maximum linear geographic extent of <10 km. We compared their biogeography, key biological traits and threat status to those of all other lizards.

Results: One in seven lizards (927 of the 6,568 currently recognized species) are known only from their type localities. These include 213 species known only from a single specimen. Compared to more wide-ranging taxa, they mostly inhabit relatively inaccessible regions at lower, mostly tropical, latitudes. Surprisingly, we found that burrowing lifestyle is a relatively unimportant driver of small range size. Geckos are especially prone to having tiny ranges, and skinks dominate lists of such species not seen for over 50 years, as well as of species known only from their holotype. Two-thirds of these species have no IUCN assessments, and at least 20 are extinct.

Main conclusions: Fourteen per cent of lizard diversity is restricted to a single location, often in inaccessible regions. These species are elusive, usually poorly known and little studied. Many face severe extinction risk, but current knowledge is inadequate to properly assess this for all of them. We recommend that such species become the focus of taxonomic, ecological and survey efforts.

KEY WORDS

accessibility, endemism, extinction, geckos, holotype, range size, skinks, threat, type locality

1 | INTRODUCTION

A prominent feature of the distribution of biodiversity is the extreme variation in species range sizes. Within the same lineage, some species have continental-wide distributions whereas others are restricted to a single locality (Gaston, 2003). Although ranges can be very labile (e.g., Chen, Hill, Ohlemüller, Roy, & Thomas, 2011; Currie & Venne, 2017; Lyons, 2003; Meiri, Lister, et al., 2013), range size is thought to be the product of ecologically relevant traits such as body size, population density and dispersal ability (Brown, 1984; Pimm & Jenkins, 2010; but see Novosolov et al., 2017). Crucially, from a conservation perspective, range size is known to influence extinction risk. Species with small ranges have, everything else being equal, fewer individuals and lower genetic variation than wide-ranging relatives, often leading to elevated extinction probabilities (Caughley, 1994; MacArthur & Wilson, 1967). Threats such as new (or introduced) predators, pathogens and competitors, severe climatic events (e.g., droughts), cataclysms (e.g., fires and volcanic eruptions) and population-level phenomena (e.g.,

inbreeding depression) can rapidly wipe out narrow-ranging species (Purvis, Gittleman, Cowlinshaw, & Mace, 2000). Habitat loss and collection for the pet trade can likewise easily cause species with tiny ranges to go extinct. The elevated threat these species face makes them particularly relevant for conservation efforts.

The importance of range size is reflected in the way extinction risk is evaluated by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List assessments. One of the five criteria the IUCN (2017) uses to evaluate threat, criterion B, uses estimates of range size to designate extinction probabilities. Although range size per se is insufficient to designate threat, species with ranges (defined as the extent of occurrence) smaller than 20,000 km² can qualify as vulnerable under criterion B. To qualify as endangered under criterion B, range size cannot exceed 5,000 km², whereas to qualify for the highest level of threat—critically endangered, the threshold is lowered to 100 km² (IUCN, 2017).

Although we are often ignorant regarding the true extent of a species' geographic range (because not observing a species somewhere

is not sufficient evidence of its absence), we know that ranges can be even smaller than 100 km². Many Southeast-Asian geckos, for example, seem to be confined to isolated karst outcrops (e.g., Ellis & Pauwels, 2012; Wood et al., 2017), never venturing far into the surrounding forest. At the minimum, species must be known from one locality, and a single individual, the holotype, on which the species description is based.

Species known only from small ranges are likely to be either difficult to observe, difficult to distinguish from others or genuinely rare. They may even already be extinct. Several studies have tried to link range size to biological attributes such as body size (e.g., Agosta & Bernardo, 2013) or to geographic attributes such as latitude (Rapaport's Rule; Ruggiero & Werenkraut, 2007). A common finding, however, associates range size not with particular biological attributes, but with the year, a species was described (e.g., Costello, Lane, Wilson, & Houlding, 2015; Gaston, Blackburn, & Loder, 1995). Generally, scientists observed, distinguished and described the widely distributed species early. In fact, range size consistently emerges as the key correlate of description date in all tests we know that examined this link (e.g., Collen, Purvis, & Gittleman, 2004; Colli et al., 2016; Costello et al., 2015; Diniz-Filho et al., 2005). Species that were discovered and described (as opposed to being split from other species) relatively recently are poorly known almost by definition, given that not enough time has lapsed for biologists to study their biology, abundance and true range extent. Thus, many recently discovered species may have larger ranges than are currently known.

Species that were described early, and remain poorly known (with few or even just a single observation locality), are more likely to truly occupy small ranges, rather than just poorly known ones. They may even already be extinct. Importantly, however, some may not be real species. Recent species descriptions often follow modern integrative taxonomic practices, compare more species and specimens, and examine more characters than previous descriptions. The species that remain known only from single specimens sometimes turn out to be based on aberrant or juvenile specimens, or belong to congeners or even to distantly related species, especially if they were described long ago. For example, *Oreodeira gracilipes* was described as an Australian species based on a single specimen, but was in fact a juvenile African *Agama* (Moody, 1988). *Scelotes schebeni* was described based on a single specimen from Namibia, but was later found to be a *Melanoseps occidentalis*, probably from Cameroon (Bauer, 2016).

Correctly identifying the species with the smallest ranges is important to uncover the factors affecting geographic range size. It is also of paramount importance from a conservation perspective, as it can suggest how to correctly allocate limited resources to the most threatened species. Many narrow-ranging species are among those in greatest need of conservation effort. Some may already be extinct without us knowing they are (cryptic extinctions). If some of these species are not valid taxonomic entities, we may be wasting conservation resources. Elucidating the ecological and distributional patterns of species known only from their type localities to establish the roles of true rarity, lack of records and taxonomic ambiguities in generating them is thus crucially important.

We identify all the species of lizards (Reptilia: Squamata, excluding snakes) that are known only from their type locality (the *terra typica*), the place where the species was described from (henceforth "TL-species"). We examine whether these species are taxonomically or geographically clustered (especially in poorly surveyed regions) and whether they share attributes that may make them easy to overlook, such as small size, fossorial habits (or their correlate: reduced limbs) or nocturnal activity. We compare relevant traits of these TL-species to those of all other lizard species, to highlight the attributes associated with small ranges.

We pay special attention to these TL-species that were described relatively early, using an arbitrary cut-off time of 50 years from the present (i.e., 1967 or earlier versus 1968 or later), and compare these species' traits to those of TL-species described more recently.

2 | METHODS

To identify the lizard species known only from their type localities, we reviewed and refined a dataset containing range sizes of all the world's lizards (Roll et al., 2017). We manually reviewed the ranges of all species with ranges smaller than the median size in the global dataset of Roll et al. (2017) to determine whether they are known only from their type locality. For these, we manually searched for additional geographic data in the primary and grey literature using the Reptile Database (Uetz, 2017) and Google Scholar, meta-datasets such as GBIF (www.gbif.org), Vertnet (www.vertnet.org) and the Atlas of Living Australia (www.ala.org.au), IUCN assessments, field guides and our own observations. We further systematically searched data on these species in scientific journals that have dedicated sections for publishing reptile range extensions (e.g., Herpetological Review, Check List, Mesoamerican Herpetology). In addition to the geographic data, we further extracted from these sources the latest year in which individuals of each species were observed alive. We used the latest version (May 2017) of the Reptile Database for taxonomy (Uetz, 2017) and excluded all species known only from fossils or subfossils. We identified all species that are known only from their type locality. We arbitrarily defined a type locality as having a maximum latitudinal and longitudinal range of <10 km or <0.1 degrees because this represents an extent of occurrence smaller than 100 km²—fitting the IUCN's criterion B1 for an extent of occurrence of a critically endangered species (IUCN, 2017). Note that as this criterion cannot be applied alone, such species are not necessarily classified as threatened). Species inhabiting more than one island were excluded even if the islands are small and close to each other, as these species cannot be said to inhabit a single locality.

We distinguished between species that are only known from old records and those known from recent records (either having been repeatedly found at their type locality or having been described from specimens observed there recently). We arbitrarily placed the cut-off between old and recent records at 50 years ago (1967). We further distinguished species known from multiple specimens and those known only from a single specimen, the holotype. Data and metadata

of traits used in our comparisons and analyses of lizard groups can be found in Meiri, Brown, and Sibly (2012); Meiri, Lister, et al. (2013); Meiri, Bauer, et al. (2013); Scharf et al. (2015), Feldman, Sabath, Pyron, Mayrose, and Meiri (2016) and Vidan et al. (2017).

2.1 | Statistical analyses

Only 12% of the species we identified as known only from their type locality are represented in the large-scale squamate phylogeny of Pyron and Burbrink (2014), effectively preventing us from running phylogenetically informed tests. Instead, we explored the effects of individual traits on our classifications of lizards. We used a machine learning procedure to classify lizard species to groups (TL-species versus broad ranged species, and single specimen versus multiple specimens). We explored the relative importance of the different traits when used together in these classification procedures. We used a gentle adaptive stochastic boosting classification model (ADA-Boost; Friedman, Hastie, & Tibshirani, 2000) as our classification mechanism. ADA-Boost distinguishes between cases by combining the outputs of many weak classifiers to achieve, through iterations, a powerful classification with low error rates. This procedure has been successfully applied in a wide variety of fields, outperforming many other classifiers (Hastie, Tibshirani, & Friedman, 2001).

To test our predictions, we used the following predictors in the classification procedure: description year, the biogeographic realm (Wallace, 1859, 1876) in which a species reside (using the maps of Olson et al., 2001), its activity period (day or night, with cathemeral species counted in both categories), whether it is terrestrial, fossorial, saxicolous or arboreal, whether or not it has reduced legs, its infraorder, body mass, if it is an insular endemic and the latitudinal centroid of its range. Our modelling was conducted using the "ada" package in R

(Culp, Johnson, & Michailidis, 2016) and incorporated an exponential loss function with 50,000 iterations.

We further tested whether species only known from type localities are found in remote, difficult to access, regions. To do this, we compared the locations of the type locality-restricted lizard and amphisbaenians for which we had precise locality information (Appendix S1) to the point localities of all ~4,550 lizard and amphisbaenians known to be more wide-ranging (Roll et al., 2017). For each point, we extracted its accessibility as measured by the travel time (in minutes, by land or water) to major cities (Nelson, 2008). We then compared the distributions, means and medians of accessibility between point localities of species known only from their type localities with wide-ranging species (whose localities were obtained from literature, observations and museum data; Roll et al., 2017). Extraction of the accessibility information was performed using ArcGIS (ESRI, 2011); statistical analyses were conducted using R.

3 | RESULTS

3.1 | The dataset

We identified 927 species of lizards that are, as far as we know, restricted to their type locality (i.e., an area with a linear extent no larger than 10 km or 0.1 of a degree; Appendix S1). They represent fully 14.1% of all lizard diversity (6,569 species, Uetz, 2017; supplemented with additional species described until 1 September 2017). Of these 927 species, 756 were observed in the wild in the last 50 years (since 1968), whereas 171 were last seen between 1830 (*Diploglossus microlepis* (Gray, 1831)) and 1967 (e.g., *Calotes bhutanensis*, Biswas, 1975). Only 191 of the TL species were seen alive after they were described, whereas the other 736 (79%) were last seen alive when the holotype

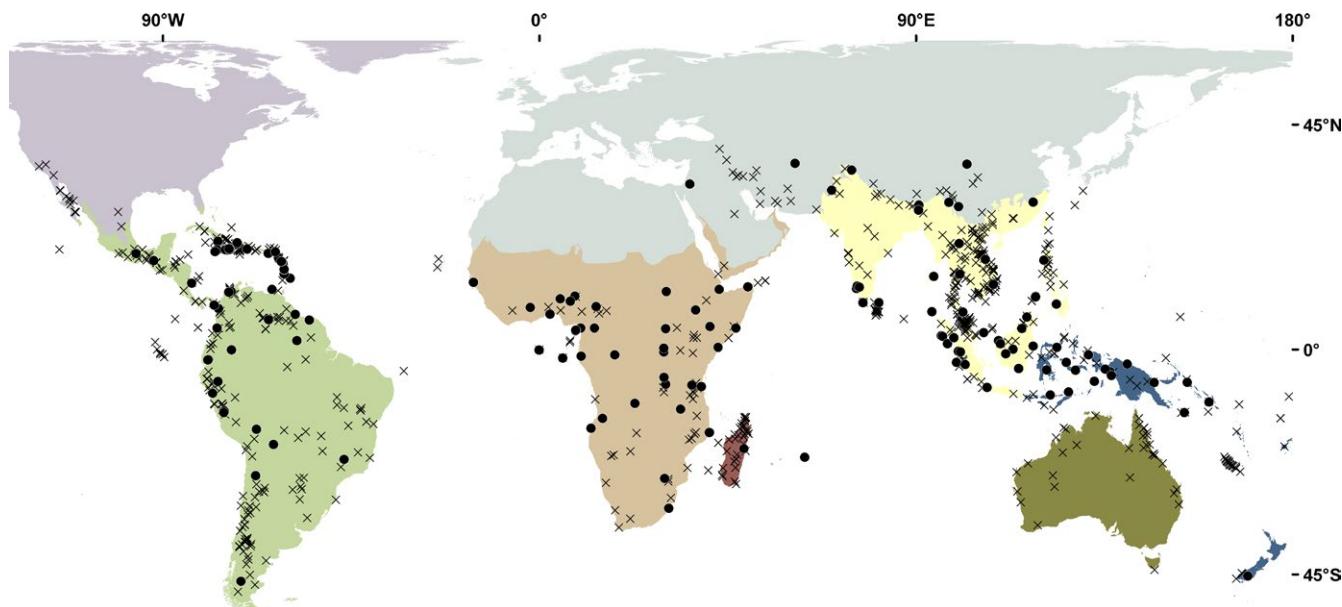


FIGURE 1 Lizard species known only from their type localities. Circles: species not observed after 1967 ($n = 151$). Crosses: species observed after 1967 ($n = 754$). Eighteen species could not be mapped. Underlying colours represent the biogeographic realms. Equal-area Behrmann projection [Colour figure can be viewed at wileyonlinelibrary.com]

Family	TL-species	Holotype only	Wider ranging species	Proportion of TL-species
Gekkonidae*	261	33	867	23%
Scincidae	210	72	1,414	13%
Dactyloidae	58	15	361	14%
Liolaemidae	52	6	255	17%
Agamidae	48	16	439	10%
Gymnophthalmidae	42	13	220	16%
Amphisbaenidae	31	13	147	17%
Sphaerodactylidae*	31	7	184	14%
Chamaeleonidae	28	3	178	14%
Anguidae	23	11	106	18%
Tropiduridae	20	3	116	15%
Lacertidae	15	6	311	5%
Phyllodactylidae*	15	2	122	11%
Diplodactylidae*	12	3	137	8%
Dibamidae	11	5	12	48%
Eublepharidae*	8	0	28	22%
Carphodactylidae*	7	0	23	23%
Phrynosomatidae	7	0	147	5%
Teiidae	7	0	149	4%
Leiocephalidae	6	1	25	19%
Varanidae	6	2	73	8%
Xantusiidae	6	0	28	18%
Cordylidae	5	0	63	7%
Hoplocercidae	5	0	14	26%
Iguanidae	5	0	38	12%
Gerrhosauridae	3	2	34	8%
Anniellidae	2	0	4	33%
Leiosauridae	1	0	32	3%
Pygopodidae*	1	0	45	2%
Xenosauridae	1	0	10	9%
Bipedidae	0	0	4	0%
Blanidae	0	0	6	0%
Cadeidae	0	0	2	0%
Corytophanidae	0	0	9	0%
Crotaphytidae	0	0	12	0%
Helodermatidae	0	0	2	0%
Lanthanotidae	0	0	1	0%
Opluridae	0	0	8	0%
Polychrotidae	0	0	7	0%
Rhineuridae	0	0	1	0%
Shinisauridae	0	0	1	0%
Tragonophiidae	0	0	6	0%

TABLE 1 Lizards known only from their type localities versus wider ranging species within families

Lizard species in each family that are known from their type locality only ("TL-species," maximum linear extent of <10 km; 1st column), and only known from the holotype (2nd column), versus the number of more widely ranging species (3rd column; maximum linear extent >10 km). The fourth column is the proportion of species known from their type locality out of all species in the family. Gecko families are marked with an asterisk.

or type series was collected. Two hundred and thirteen species are only known from their holotype (Appendix S1; 112 species observed during the last 50 years, 101 species only observed earlier).

3.2 | The geography of small-ranged lizards

Lizards known only from their type localities inhabit mostly tropical regions and some arid regions (although the Sahara and Sahel, for example, have few TL-species). Those known only from old records show a more restricted, almost entirely tropical, distribution (mean absolute value of latitude: $11.3 \pm 9.2^\circ$ SD), especially in Indonesia, equatorial Africa, northern and western South America and the Caribbean (Figure 1). More recently observed species have additional hotspots, in both tropical and desert regions (e.g., in Australia, Argentina and Chile, Madagascar, New Caledonia, Iran, north-western Mexico and southern Asia; mean of absolute value of latitude: $15.7 \pm 9.6^\circ$; Figure 1).

Overall, TL-species tend to inhabit somewhat lower latitudes than large-ranged species (absolute latitude 14.9° vs. 18.5° , $t_{905,5607} = 9.40$, $p < .0001$). They are relatively rare in the Nearctic, the Palaearctic and Australia (8%, 5% and 5% of the lizard fauna, respectively), but comprise 28% of the lizard species in the Oriental realm.

3.3 | Taxonomic composition

Geckos (Gekkota) dominate the list of TL-species (335 of 927 species, 36%), followed by skinks (210, 24%) and anoles (58, 6%; Table 1). The list TL-species not observed in the last 50 years, however, is dominated by skinks (69 of 171 species, 40%), followed by geckos (31 species, 18%) and amphisbaenians (14, 8%). Interestingly, this is mirrored in the taxonomic composition of the species known only from their type specimen (regardless of when it was collected), for which skinks are the largest group (72 of 213 species, 34%), followed by geckos (45 species), agamids (16), anoles (15) and both gymnophthalmid and amphisbaenians (14; Table 1). The Dibamidae has the highest proportion of species only known from the type locality (11 of 23 species; 48%), followed by Anniellidae (two of six species; 33%), Hoplocercidae (26%) and three gecko families: Gekkonidae (23%), Carphodactylidae (23%) and Eublepharidae (22%). Twelve of 42 families have no TL-species, but these are species poor (the largest is the 12-species Crotaphytidae).

3.4 | Traits of lizards known only from their type localities

Lizards known only from their type localities have generally been described later than wide-ranging species (by 58 years on average, $t_{927,5641} = 27.3$, $p < .0001$; Figure 2). Most (3,142 of 4,366; 72%) of the wide-ranging species for which we have data are diurnal (22% nocturnal, 6% cathemeral). Those known only from their type localities tend more towards nocturnality (232 of 612 species, 38%, vs. 59% diurnal, and 3% cathemeral; $\chi^2 = 73.9$, $p < .0001$; all χ^2 values are for 2×2 tables). This is especially the case for the TL-species observed in the last 50 years (39% nocturnal), as would be expected by the high

proportion of geckos among them. We only know the activity times of 46 TL-species that were last seen before 1968, whereas those of 127 of them (73%) are unknown.

Contrary to our expectations, fossorial species were not more dominant among species known only from the type locality. Assuming all amphisbaenians and dibamids are fossorial, 12.2% (86 of 701 species with known habits) of the TL-species are fossorial versus 10.2% (557 of 4,913) lizards with wider ranges ($\chi^2 = 0.46$, $p = .53$). Species known only from their type localities were more associated with rocky substrates (39% species fully or partially saxicolous, versus 26% of the wider ranging species; $\chi^2 = 52.5$, $p < .0001$). The maximum body mass of wider ranging species is 71% higher, on average, than those known only from their type localities (back-transformed from logarithms: average 10.2 ± 5.0 g vs. 6.0 ± 4.2 g, $t_{910,5634} = 9.38$, $p < .0001$; Figure 3; non-transformed averages are 135 and 32 g, respectively). This difference is retained when we compare sizes within families (as recognized by Uetz, 2017; average difference 41%, $t = 7.84$, $p < .0001$).

3.5 | Classifications analysis

We used our classification procedure to distinguish between TL-species and species with wider ranges for which we had data for all the traits we coded (4,237 wider ranging species, 555 TL-species). Our model managed to classify the two groups nearly perfectly, with a cross-validated training error of 0% and an out-of-bag error rate of 1.7%. These traits can thus be used to successfully distinguish TL-species from wider ranging species. Figure 4 depicts the relative importance of the different traits in the classification procedure, and the associated partial dependence plots are shown in Appendix S2. They highlight the importance of low latitude and infraorder affiliation in the classification, as well as the roles of biogeographic realm, low body mass and late description year.

In our classification of TL-species known either from one (62 species) or multiple specimens (493 species), the model achieved perfect classification between the groups with a cross-validated error of 0% (both training and out of bag). For this classification, most attributes played an important role. Realm and infraorder affiliation, fossoriality and the degree of leg reduction (species known only from their holotype tend to be fossorial, limbless or with reduced legs; see Appendix S3 for variable importance) were the best classifiers.

3.6 | Accessibility and threat

The accessibility (time to major cities, in minutes) of the localities of the 868 TL-species in our database, for which such data could be calculated, ranged from 8 min for the aptly named *Cyrtodactylus metropolis* (Grismer, Wood, Onn, Anuar, & Muin, 2014) to 7,432 min (=5.16 days) for the Venezuelan *Adercosaurus vixadnexus* (Myers & Donnelly, 2001). These 868 points are generally found in inaccessible places compared to the 136,840 unique localities for which we have data for wide-ranging lizard species (Figure 5). The mean (518 min = 8.6 hr) and median (319 min = 5.3 hr) inaccessibility values are greater for species known only from their type localities

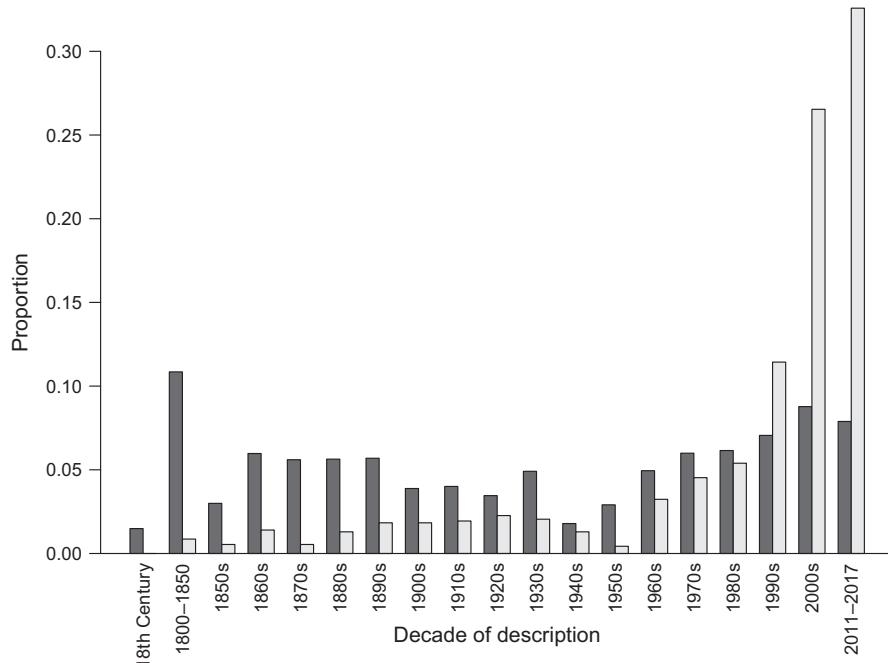


FIGURE 2 Decades when wide-ranging lizards (dark grey; 5,641 species) and species known only from their type localities (light grey; 927 species) were described. Frequency is the proportion of species in each category (TL-species and wider ranging species) described in a given decade

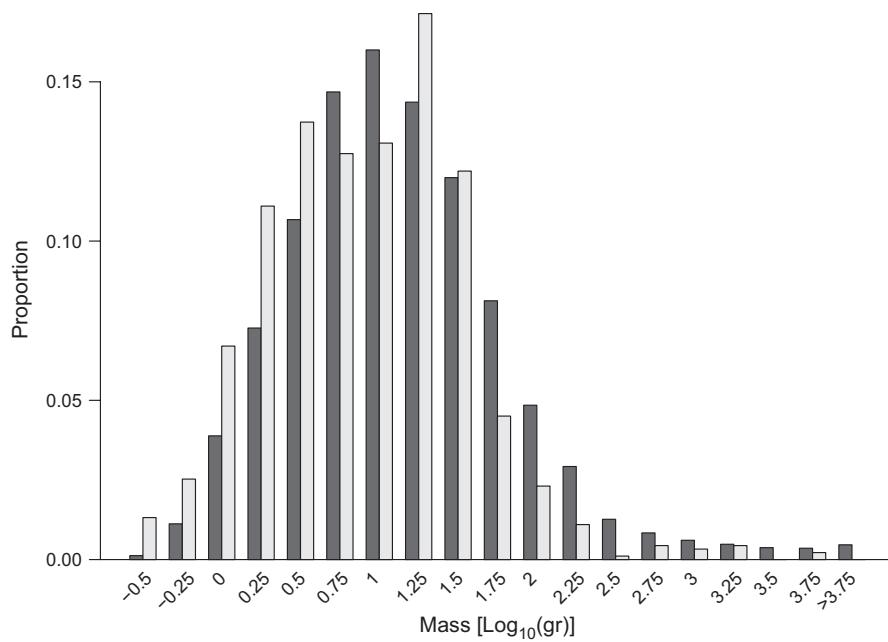


FIGURE 3 Maximum body masses of wide-ranging lizard species (dark grey, 5,634 species) and species known only from their type localities (light grey, 910 species). Frequency is the proportion of species in each category (TL-species and wider ranging species) in a given mass bin. Masses (in grams) are log-10 transformed

than those of wide-ranging species (by 34% and 49%, respectively; $t = -5.16$, $df = 873.8$, $p < .0001$).

Of the 927 species known only from their type locality, 625 (67%) have no IUCN assessment (as of September 2017). Of the 302 assessed species, 126 (42%) are data deficient (DD) and 93 (31%) are listed as threatened: 35 vulnerable (VU), 16 endangered (EN) and 42 critically endangered (CR). Seventy-seven species are classified as non-threatened (25%): 61 least concern (LC) and 16 near threatened (NT; IUCN 2017). The respective proportions for wide-ranging lizards are 11% DD, 19% threatened and 69% non-threatened species. The populations of 26 species are assessed as decreasing, and of 58 (including *Lipinia zamboangensis*, last seen in 1959, and the extinct

Tachyggyia microlepis) as stable. For most species, the population status is unknown (202 species) or has not been assessed (625 species). None are increasing.

Of the 171 species seen only before 1968, sixty-five have been assessed. Fifty-one are listed as data deficient. One African skink, *Panaspis helleri* (Loveridge 1932), is classified as least concern although as far as we are aware it is only known from its holotype (although a specimen in the Royal Museum for Central Africa [RMCA] from 2.70°S, 27.33°E, ~450 km from the type locality of *P. helleri* in Bugongo Ridge, Mt. Ruwenzori, DRC, may prove to also belong to this species, Danny Meirte, personal observation). Seven are listed as threatened (2 VU, 1 EN and 4 CR). Finally, the IUCN lists six species in our list as extinct

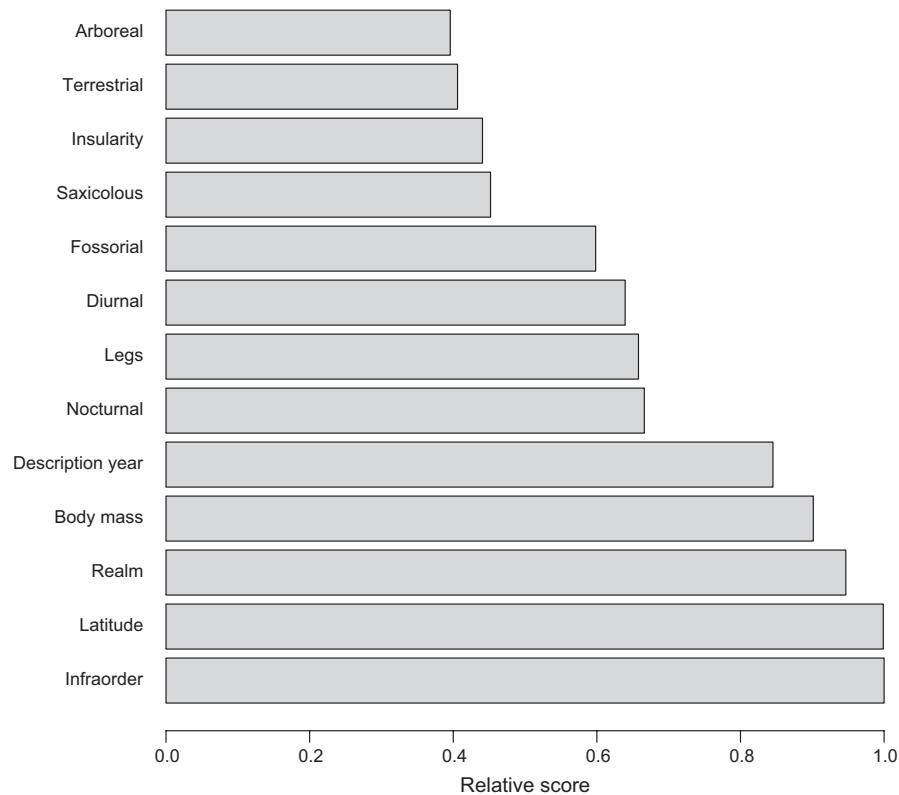


FIGURE 4 The relative importance of different traits in classifying lizards to the TL-species versus wider ranging species groups (555 and 4237 species in each group, respectively, for which data on all traits are known)

(*Celestus occiduus*, *Hoplodactylus delcourtii*, *Leiocephalus herminieri*, *Leiocephalus eremitus*, *Tachygynia microlepis* and *Tetradactylus eastwoodae*). Slavenko, Tallowin, Itescu, Raia, and Meiri (2016), however, lists 20 species known only from their type localities (2.2%) as extinct (as well as 20 extinct wide-ranging species; 0.4%).

4 | DISCUSSION

We found that 927 of the world's lizard species—nearly one in seven of the currently recognized 6,568 species—are known only from the lowest end of the range size spectrum, basically from their type locality alone. Furthermore, 736 of them have never been recorded after being described, which was more than 50 years ago for 162 of them. No fewer than 213 species are only known from a single specimen.

Many species may indeed have extremely small ranges, particularly the 64 species residing on islands with <10 km maximum linear extent (e.g., *Anolis ernestwilliamsi*, Lazell, 1983), as well as cave and rock-associated endemics (e.g., *Cyrtodactylus hontrensis*, Ngo et al., 2008). Others may be more wide-ranging but were either only recently described or elevated to species level, have cryptic lifestyles, or inhabit poorly surveyed or difficult-to-access regions. Our results highlight those species of lizards (and those regions, e.g., Indonesia; see Figure 1) that are in most desperate need of further work to assess their true ranges.

Our definition of a type locality, as an area with a maximum known linear extent of less than 10 km, is arbitrary. The range sizes of lizards in general, however, are distinctly bimodal, with a pronounced mode of tiny ranges (<30 km²), followed by a relatively symmetrical

distribution around 100,000 km² (Roll et al., 2017). Thus, although a type locality versus wider ranging dichotomy of some sort seems justified, there is nothing special about our chosen cut-off. A similar argument can be made regarding our decision to place the early versus late cut-off at 50 years ago. We arbitrarily chose this value to represent a time span that is about the same as a long career in herpetology and much longer than the lifespan of nearly all lizards (Scharf et al., 2015). It also approximately marks an era of expanded research into lizard systematics, with 44% of all lizard species described since 1967 (the median year is 1947). The 1950s and 1960s were a time of few lizard species descriptions (Figure 2, see also Pincheira-Donoso, Bauer, Meiri, & Uetz, 2013), and the 1960s and 1970s are often thought to be when global warming started to strongly affect the phenology and ranges of organisms (e.g., Walther et al., 2002). Thus, contrasts based on these arbitrary numbers serve to illustrate important points: many lizards are known from single localities, and many of them have not been seen for a very long time, during which many important changes (e.g., habitat loss, climate change) have occurred.

4.1 | Taxonomic considerations

Some of the species in our dataset may not be real species but belong to other, better known and more widely ranging species (Isaac, Mallet, & Mace, 2004; Meiri & Mace, 2007). Many of the 'older' species we list here are known from very few specimens, and some have been lost. For example, the holotype (and only specimen) of *Chalcides pentadactylus* (Beddoe, 1870) was lost before 1935 (Smith, 1935), and the holotype of *Lipinia miangensis* (Werner, 1910) was destroyed during World War II. Others are in a poor state of preservation (e.g., *Liolaemus*

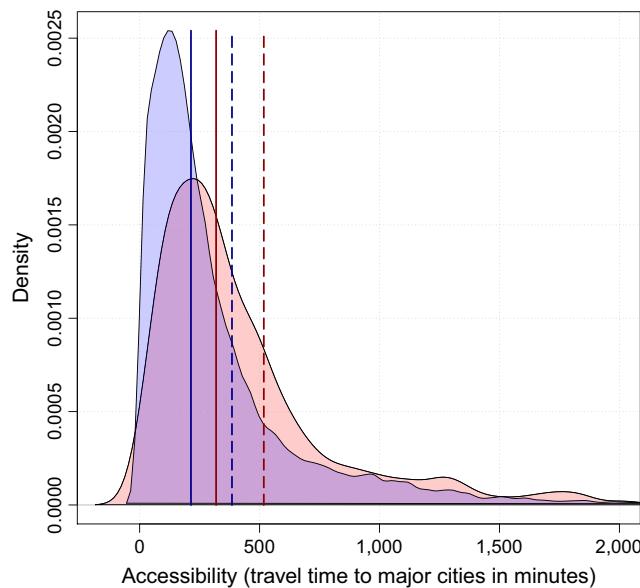


FIGURE 5 Accessibility of lizard species known only from type localities (pink, red lines) versus wide-ranging species (blue). The plots depict histograms of accessibility (= travel time to major cities, in minutes) of localities from which TL-species and wider ranging lizards are known (dashed lines: mean values, full lines: median values) [Colour figure can be viewed at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](#)]

melanopleurus, Pincheira-Donoso & Nuñez, 2005; *Capitellum parvicruræ*, Hedges & Conn, 2012). This makes it difficult to assess whether they are indeed distinct from other, better known and more widely ranging species. Even some recently described species are known from very old specimens that long remained unidentified in scientific collections. For example, *Mabuya guadeloupae* (Hedges & Conn, 2012) and *Hemidactylus endophis* (Carranza & Arnold, 2012) are based on specimens dating back to 1892 and 1887, respectively (Hedges & Conn, 2012; and Salvador Carranza, personal communication to Shai Meiri). This also likely means that they were kept in preservatives that left little DNA accessible for genetic analysis. That said, some of the species we identify as being known only from their type locality—especially those known just from the holotype—have long been known as requiring further taxonomic evaluation (e.g., *Leiolopisma fasciolare*, *Salea gularis* and *Trachylepis betsileana*; Zug, 1985; Smith, 1935; Nussbaum, Raxworthy, & Ramanamanjato, 1999; respectively). Together with more survey work, taxonomic revision of some of these lizards is strongly warranted.

4.2 | Traits of lizards known only from their type localities

In general, TL-species have a unique set of attributes that distinguishes them from wider ranging species. We identify some traits that may make these species difficult to find, such as relatively small body size and nocturnal behaviour. It is important to interpret these findings cautiously given that, for example, the apparently small body size of most TL-species we list may be an artefact of the use of maxima to represent lizard sizes (Meiri, 2008). Coupled with small sample size, this will automatically result in small inferred body sizes

(Meiri, 2007). That said, the large effect size we identify (see above) makes it unlikely that all the size differences could be ascribed to sampling. Nocturnality may make lizards more difficult to detect, possibly meaning that the recent increased rate of finding nocturnal TL-species could reflect the increased use of head torches (which also resulted in finding new species of diurnal lizards, e.g., anoles and chameleons, which were detected sleeping on branches, e.g., Poe, Latella, Ayala-Varela, Yanez-Miranda, & Torres-Carvajal, 2015). It may also reflect the propensity of geckos to have narrow ranges, tropical distribution and nocturnal behaviour (Gamble, Greenbaum, Jackman, & Bauer, 2015; Meiri, 2016; Vidan et al., 2017). Indeed, the propensity of geckos to specialize in using specific and naturally isolated substrates (usually rocks; e.g., Giri, Bauer, Vyas, & Patil, 2009; Grismer, 2010; Heinicke, Jackman, & Bauer, 2017; Oliver, Bourke, Pratt, Doughty, & Moritz, 2016; Oliver & Doughty, 2016; Pauwels & Sumontha, 2014; Wood et al., 2017) and speciate where these are found may often predispose them to have very small ranges. Large, relatively continuous patches of habitat, such as Amazonia and the Sahara, on the other hand, harbour many lizard species (Roll et al., 2017), but relatively few TL-species (Figure 1).

Surprisingly, we did not find that burrowing lifestyle makes lizards more likely to have tiny ranges. Living underground may not only make species difficult to find, but may also seriously limit their dispersal abilities. The obligatory fossorial amphisbaenians, however, have a similar proportion of species known only from the type locality to that of non-fossorial lizards (31 species, 2.2% vs. 166, 3.3% of the more wide-ranging species). The mostly fossorial and secretive dibamids, however, have the highest ratio of TL-species of all lizard families. The high percentage of recently described geckos could have ‘diluted’ the signal of fossorial taxa. On the other hand, habitats used by fossorial reptiles are often extensive, whereas some exposed rock escarpments that specialized saxicolous lizards (e.g., many geckos) use are small and relatively stable over evolutionary time, mediating persistence. It should be noted, however, that many species known only from their type localities, especially some of the skinks, are so poorly studied that we have no data indicating whether they are fossorial or not.

4.3 | Threat status

By definition, species known from only a few specimens are also relatively little known. This is especially true for species known only from old records and from few or even single specimens. Thus, even though the IUCN guidelines explicitly say that “the liberal use of ‘Data Deficient’ is discouraged”; IUCN, 2017), DD is the most commonly ascribed status for the species we analysed here, and rightfully so. We suggest that DD species are probably rare (or they would be easier to ascribe to another category; cf. Bland & Bohm, 2016). We think that, until more data are gathered, species known only from a single specimen cannot be ascribed any status other than DD—or extinct. They may reasonably be listed as threatened if their habitat is known to be deteriorating, but then perhaps they are already extinct. If their habitat is large and relatively intact they may well be doing fine, but current knowledge probably precludes us from making any strong

inference. Forty-six species in our list (Appendix S1) are assessed as non-threatened despite being known only from their original description. Four of them (*Panaspis helleri*, *Liolaemus lopezi*, *Adercosaurus vix-adnexus* and *Loxopholis hoogmoedi*) are assessed as least concern while being known from just one individual (but see above for *P. helleri*). We suggest they may not be sufficiently well known to merit such a positive assessment.

Species known only from a single locality, especially if they have not been seen for a long time, may already be extinct. Only six species in our list are formally recognized as extinct by the IUCN. Red listing is not yet complete for reptiles (only 51%, 5,338 of >10,500 species as of May 2017), and several species most likely extinct (e.g., *Phelsuma edwardnewtoni*) are not yet listed by the IUCN. Twenty species we identify here (Appendix S1) as being known only from their type localities were listed as extinct by Slavenco et al. (2016). These include forms that have not been seen for decades, despite repeated surveys (e.g., *Alinea lanceolata*, Hedges & Conn, 2012), and species that were recently described based on old specimens (e.g., *Tarentola albertschwartzii*, Sprackland & Swinney, 1998; and many of the skinks described by Hedges and Conn (2012), such as *Mabuya guadeloupae* and *Capitellum parvicruzae*). In contrast, Slavenco et al. (2016) identify exactly the same number (20) of extinctions in species we consider more wide ranging. Thus species known only from the type locality are seven times more likely to have gone extinct than wider ranging ones. Even these numbers may underestimate the actual extinction rates of species known only from the type locality—as many of them were not seen for decades. We suggest that species not seen for 50 years or more should be reviewed as a matter of priority by the IUCN and are surveyed for in their last (and only) known locality by conservation agencies and herpetologists alike.

5 | CONCLUSIONS

Range-restricted species, i.e. true narrow endemics, are critical for the study of evolution, bioregionalization processes, small-population ecology and conservation (Nogueira, Ribeiro, Costa, & Colli, 2011; Whittaker, Araújo, Jepson, Ladle, & Willis, 2005). In general, lizards (and amphibians) have much smaller ranges than other vertebrates (e.g., Anderson, 1984; Lewin et al., 2016; Roll et al., 2017). They may thus be particularly important proxies for patterns of endemism in other, poorly known narrow-ranging taxa (e.g., most invertebrate taxa). Our work demonstrates that we still poorly understand the status of even the narrow-ranging taxa already described—many may well be threatened, or even extinct, but at the moment, we simply lack adequate data to assess their status. At the same time, the rate of accumulation of newly described endemics is increasing (Figure 2), suggesting that endemism levels in many regions and habitats remain underestimated. Thus, above all else, this work underlines the critical importance of careful, targeted surveys in nature and of integrated taxonomic analyses, to refine our understanding of which narrow-ranging lizards are valid species, which are likely to be already extinct and which are in dire need of protection.

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DATA ACCESSIBILITY

All data and references on the species known only from their type localities are included in Appendix S1.

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BIOSKETCH

The research team is dedicated to the study of lizard taxonomy, biology and biogeography, as well as to lizard conservation.

Author contributions: S.M. conceived and designed the study, U.R. and S.M. analysed the data, all the authors helped collect and verify the data, S.M. wrote the manuscript. All the authors helped the writing.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional Supporting Information may be found online in the supporting information tab for this article.

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species	only type	year of description	last seen	last date	source for last date seen	Realm	Range	Latitude	Longitude	activity time	substrate	Family	infraorder	log mass (g)	Accessibility (minutes travel)	Source for geographic data	IUCN Status	IUCN population trend	status (Slavenko et al. 2016)	notes
<i>Abronia anzuetoii</i>	description	1993	1974	recent	Campbell and Frost 1993	Neotropic	Guatemala	14.44	-90.73	Diurnal	Arboreal	Anguidae	Diploglossa	1.65	93	Campbell and Brodie 1999	VU	unknown	extant	
<i>Abronia frosti</i>	locality	1998	2009	recent	Ariano-Sánchez et al. 2011	Neotropic	Guatemala	15.86	-91.52	Diurnal	Arboreal	Anguidae	Diploglossa	1.34	312	Campbell et al. 1998	CR	decreasing	extant	
<i>Abronia leuropis</i>	specimen	1993	1937	early	Campbell and Frost 1993	Neotropic	Mexico	16.45	-92.13	NA	Arboreal	Anguidae	Diploglossa	1.27	84	Kohler 2003	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Abronia meledona</i>	description	1999	1992	recent	Campbell and Brodie 1999	Neotropic	Guatemala	14.53	-90.12	Diurnal	Arboreal	Anguidae	Diploglossa	1.47	122	Campbell and Brodie 1999	EN	unknown	extant	
<i>Abronia mitchelli</i>	specimen	1982	1974	recent	Campbell 1982	Neotropic	Mexico	17.56	-96.48	NA	NA	Anguidae	Diploglossa	1.27	243	NatureServe, IUCN	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Abronia ochoterenai</i>	description	1939	1930s	early	IUCN	Neotropic	Mexico	16.35	-92.14	Diurnal	Arboreal	Anguidae	Diploglossa	1.39	45	Kohler 2003	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Abronia ornelasi</i>	locality	1984	1985	recent	IUCN	Neotropic	Mexico	16.68	-94.14	Diurnal	Arboreal	Anguidae	Diploglossa	1.15	1282	Kohler 2003	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Abronia ramirezi</i>	specimen	1994	1990	recent	Campbell 1994	Neotropic	Mexico	16.33	-93.89	Diurnal	Arboreal	Anguidae	Diploglossa	1.09	147	Kohler 2003	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Acanthodactylus ahmadaddisi</i>	specimen	2004	1936	early	Werner 2004	Palaearctic	Jordan	31.50	36.00	Diurnal	NA	Lacertidae	Lacertoidea	1.05	161	Werner 2004	EN	decreasing	extant	
<i>Acanthosaura bintangensis</i>	description	2009	2008	recent	Wood et al. 2009	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia	4.86	100.81	Diurnal	Arboreal	Agamidae	Acrodontia	2.00	116	Wood et al. 2009, Grismer 2011	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Acanthosaura brachypoda</i>	specimen	2011	2006	recent	Ananjeva et al. 2011	Oriental	Vietnam	22.21	103.46	Diurnal	Arboreal	Agamidae	Acrodontia	1.74	290	Ananjeva et al. 2011	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Acontias schmitzi</i>	specimen	2012	2000	recent	Wagner et al. 2012	Afrotropic	Zambia	-15.23	23.24	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0.95	610	Wagner et al. 2012	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Adercusaurus vixadexus</i>	specimen	2001	1995	recent	Myers and Donnelly 2001	Neotropic	Venezuela	5.77	-66.13	NA	NA	Gymnophthalmidae	Lacertoidea	0.57	7432	Myers and Donnelly 2001	LC	unknown	extant	
<i>Afroedura granitica</i>	description	2014	2012	recent	Jacobsen et al. 2014	Afrotropic	South Africa	-24.07	30.84	NA	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0.63	339	Jacobsen et al. 2014	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Afroedura rondavelica</i>	description	2014	1991	recent	Jacobsen et al. 2014	Afrotropic	South Africa	-24.57	30.83	NA	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0.56	878	Jacobsen et al. 2014	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Agama luciae</i>	description	2011	1964	early	Wagner and Bauer 2011	Afrotropic	Ethiopia	7.27	37.38	NA	NA	Agamidae	Acrodontia	0.80	474	Kissling et al. 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Alinea lanceolata</i>	locality	1862	1889	early	Hedges and Conn 2012	Neotropic	Barbados	13.07	-59.54	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1.24	49	Hedges and Conn 2012	NA	NE	extinct	
<i>Alinea luciae</i>	specimen	1887	1887 or earlier	early	inferred from date of description	Neotropic	St. Lucia	13.89	-60.97	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1.45	73	Miralles et al. 2009	NA	NE	extinct	
<i>Alopoglossus lehmanni</i>	specimen	1984	1962	early	Ayala and Harris 1984	Neotropic	Colombia	4.00	-76.98	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Gymnophthalmidae	Lacertoidea	-0.15	104	Fernando-Castro Herrera	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Ameiva provitae</i>	description	1995	1995	recent	Garcia-Perez 1995	Neotropic	Venezuela	8.48	-71.33	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Teiidae	Lacertoidea	1.88	300	Garcia-Perez 1995	EN	decreasing	extant	
<i>Amphiglossus decaryi</i>	locality	1930	2011	recent	IUCN	Madagascar	Madagascar	-25.03	47.00	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0.15	266	IUCN	EN	unknown	extant	
<i>Amphiglossus mandady</i>	specimen	2002	1999	recent	Andreone and Greer 2002	Madagascar	Madagascar	-15.38	49.99	Nocturnal	Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0.22	1769	Andreone and Greer 2002	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Amphiglossus spilostichus</i>	description	2002	1996	recent	Andreone and Greer 2002	Madagascar	Madagascar	-14.91	49.71	Nocturnal	Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1.05	1674	Andreone and Greer 2002	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Amphiglossus stylus</i>	specimen	2002	1999	recent	Andreone and Greer 2002	Madagascar	Madagascar	-15.38	49.99	Nocturnal	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	NA	2018	Andreone and Greer 2002	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Amphisbaena absaberi</i>	description	2001	1993	recent	Strüssmann and Carvalho 2001	Neotropic	Brazil	-16.17	-57.68	NA	Fossilial	Amphisbaenidae	Amphisbaenia	0.90	22	Colli et al. 2016	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Amphisbaena acrolebes</i>	specimen	2009	2003	recent	Ribeiro et al. 2009	Neotropic	Brazil	-10.60	-46.77	NA	Fossilial	Amphisbaenidae	Amphisbaenia	NA	254	Colli et al. 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Amphisbaena arda</i>	specimen	2003	2000	recent	Rodrigues 2002	Neotropic	Brazil	-10.82	-42.87	NA	Fossilial	Amphisbaenidae	Amphisbaenia	1.19	346	Colli et al. 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Amphisbaena bagual</i>	description	2015	2002	recent	Ribeiro et al. 2015	Neotropic	Argentina	-26.18	-58.94	NA	Fossilial	Amphisbaenidae	Amphisbaenia	1.24	217	Ribeiro et al. 2015	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Amphisbaena brevis</i>	specimen	2009	2001	recent	Strüssmann and Mott 2009	Neotropic	Brazil	-14.96	-55.87	NA	Fossilial	Amphisbaenidae	Amphisbaenia	-0.09	129	Colli et al. 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Amphisbaena carlgansi</i>	description	1998	1994	recent	Thomas and Hedges 1998	Neotropic	Cuba	19.86	-77.72	NA	Fossilial	Amphisbaenidae	Amphisbaenia	0.27	181	Thomas and Hedges 1998	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Amphisbaena cayemite</i>	description	2006	1971	recent	Thomas and Hedges 2006	Neotropic	Hispaniola: Haiti	18.61	-73.72	NA	Fossilial	Amphisbaenidae	Amphisbaenia	0.74	166	Thomas and Hedges 2006	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Amphisbaena cerradensis</i>	description	2008	2006	recent	Ribeiro et al. 2008	Neotropic	Brazil	-18.66	-51.87	NA	Fossilial	Amphisbaenidae	Amphisbaenia	1.71	129	Ribeiro et al. 2008	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Amphisbaena leali</i>	description	2006	1991	recent	Thomas and Hedges 2006	Neotropic	Hispaniola: Haiti	18.53	-73.78	NA	Fossilial	Amphisbaenidae	Amphisbaenia	0.99	133	Thomas and Hedges 2006	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Amphisbaena metallurgica</i>	description	2015	2009	recent	Costa et al. 2015	Neotropic	Brazil	-18.90	-43.42	NA	Fossilial	Amphisbaenidae	Amphisbaenia	0.38	209	Colli et al. 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Amphisbaena myersi</i>	specimen	1989	1963	early	Hoogmoed 1989	Neotropic	Surinam	5.42	-54.98	NA	Fossilial	Amphisbaenidae	Amphisbaenia	0.47	236	Vanzolini 2002	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Amphisbaena persephone</i>	description	2014	2010	recent	Pirnia et al. 2014	Neotropic	Brazil	-13.88	-45.70	NA	Fossilial	Amphisbaenidae	Amphisbaenia	0.20	711	Colli et al. 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Amphisbaena polygrammica</i>	specimen	1900	1900 or earlier	early	inferred from date of description	Neotropic	Peru	-11.07	-75.32	NA	Fossilial	Amphisbaenidae	Amphisbaenia	0.79	213	Vanzolini 2002	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Amphisbaena rozei</i>	description	1963	1953	early	Lancini 1963	Neotropic	Venezuela	5.50	-64.67	NA	Fossilial	Amphisbaenidae	Amphisbaenia	0.54	3258	Vanzolini 2002	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Amphisbaena sanctaeritae</i>	specimen	1994	1974	recent	Vanzolini 1994	Neotropic	Brazil	-21.70	-47.47	NA	Fossilial	Amphisbaenidae	Amphisbaenia	0.24	60	Colli et al. 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Amphisbaena stejnegeri</i>	description	1922																		

<i>Anolis paravertebralis</i>	specimen	2005	1920	early	Bernal-Carlo and Roze 2005	Neotropic	Colombia	10,50	-74,22	Diurnal	Arboreal	Dactyloidae	Pleurodonta	0,42	1556	Bernal-Carlo and Roze 2005	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Anolis pecuarius</i>	locality (Small island)	1969	2011	recent	Kohler and Hedges 2016	Neotropic	Île-à-Vache,	18,08	-73,67	Diurnal	Arboreal	Dactyloidae	Pleurodonta	0,99	97	Kohler and Hedges 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Anolis peruensis</i>	description	2015	2005	recent	Poe et al. 2015	Neotropic	Peru	-5,73	-77,91	NA	NA	Dactyloidae	Pleurodonta	0,57	461	Poe et al. 2015	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Anolis pinchoti</i>	locality (Small island)	1931	1974	recent	vertnet	Neotropic	Yucatan: Isla de Proviciada	13,35	-81,37	NA	Arboreal&Terrestrial	Dactyloidae	Pleurodonta	0,59	663	Corn and Dalby 1973	VU	unknown	extant	
<i>Anolis propinquus</i>	specimen	1984	1974	recent	Williams 1984	Neotropic	Colombia	3,88	-76,58	Diurnal	Arboreal	Dactyloidae	Pleurodonta	NA	166	Fernando-Castro Herrera	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Anolis pseudotigrinus</i>	locality	1933	2016	recent	Prates et al. 2017	Neotropic	Brazil	-19,92	-40,55	Diurnal	Arboreal	Dactyloidae	Pleurodonta	0,78	145	Camacho et al. 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Anolis radulinus</i>	specimen	1862	1862 or earlier	early	inferred from date of description	Neotropic	Colombia	7,54	-76,65	Diurnal	Arboreal&Terrestrial	Dactyloidae	Pleurodonta	0,29	127	Fernando-Castro Herrera	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Anolis rimarum</i>	description	1967	1966	early	Thomas and Schwartz 1967	Neotropic	Hispaniola: Haiti	19,46	-72,42	Diurnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous	Dactyloidae	Pleurodonta	0,29	114	Schwartz and Henderson 1991	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Anolis sabanus</i>	locality (Small island)	1887	2015	recent	http://www.anoleannals.org/2016/06/02/first-ever/	Neotropic	Saba Island	17,65	-63,23	Diurnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous&Terrestrial	Dactyloidae	Pleurodonta	0,84	427	Schwartz and Henderson 1991, Powell	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Anolis santamartae</i>	description	1982	1968	recent	Williams 1982	Neotropic	Colombia	10,07	-73,27	Diurnal	Arboreal	Dactyloidae	Pleurodonta	0,55	371	Williams 1982	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Anolis singularis</i>	specimen	1965	1962	early	Williams 1965, Kohler and Hedges 2016	Neotropic	Hispaniola: Haiti	18,48	-74,05	Diurnal	Arboreal	Dactyloidae	Pleurodonta	0,47	271	Kohler and Hedges 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Anolis tenorioensis</i>	description	2011	2011	recent	Kohler 2011	Neotropic	Costa Rica	10,71	-85,03	NA	Arboreal	Dactyloidae	Pleurodonta	0,29	405	Kohler 2011	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Anolis tololo</i>	specimen	2000	1997	recent	Fong and Garrido 2000	Neotropic	Cuba	20,54	-74,91	Diurnal	Arboreal	Dactyloidae	Pleurodonta	0,68	214	Fong and Garrido 2000	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Anolis townsendi</i>	locality (Small island)	1900	1997	recent	Sierra 2001	Neotropic	Cocos Island	5,53	-87,06	Diurnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous&Terrestrial	Dactyloidae	Pleurodonta	0,84	996	Savage 2002	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Anolis triumphalis</i>	specimen	2014	2012	recent	Nicholson and Kohler 2014	Neotropic	Panama	8,45	-78,00	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Dactyloidae	Pleurodonta	0,53	521	Nicholson and Kohler 2014	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Anolis umbribagus</i>	locality	2005	2005	recent	Pictures in the reptile database	Neotropic	Colombia	11,04	-73,93	Diurnal	Arboreal	Dactyloidae	Pleurodonta	0,32	1130	Carlo and Roze 2005	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Anolis utilensis</i>	locality (Small island)	1996	2012	recent	Hallmen and Huy 2012	Neotropic	Isla de Utila	16,10	-86,93	Diurnal	Arboreal	Dactyloidae	Pleurodonta	0,64	NA	Kohler 2008	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Anolis vescus</i>	description	1992	1990	recent	Garrido and Hedges 1992	Neotropic	Cuba	20,18	-74,56	Diurnal	Arboreal	Dactyloidae	Pleurodonta	0,17	576	Garrido and Hedges 1992	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Anolis vicarius</i>	specimen	1986	1981	recent	Williams 1986	Neotropic	Colombia	7,04	-76,27	Diurnal	Arboreal	Dactyloidae	Pleurodonta	0,35	472	Fernando-Castro Herrera	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Anolis villai</i>	locality (Small island)	1976	2010	recent	Sunyer et al. 2013	Neotropic	Great Corn Island	12,16	-83,06	Diurnal	Arboreal	Dactyloidae	Pleurodonta	0,66	NA	Kohler 2003	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Anolis williamsii</i>	specimen	1870	1870 or earlier	early	Bocourt 1870	Neotropic	Brazil	NA	NA	Diurnal	Arboreal&Terrestrial	Dactyloidae	Pleurodonta	0,42	NA	Guarino Colli, Cristiano Nogueira	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Aprasia wickerina</i>	description	2015	2013	recent	Maryan et al. 2015	Australasia	Australia	-28,72	115,02	NA	Fossorial	Gymnophodidae	Gekkota	0,65	305	Maryan et al. 2015	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Arthrosaura testigensis</i>	description	1999	1988	recent	Gorzula and Senaris 1999	Neotropic	Venezuela	5,88	-62,06	NA	NA	Gymnophthalmidae	Lacertoidea	-0,04	1860	Gorzula and Senaris 1999	LC	unknown	extant	
<i>Asaccus andersoni</i>	description	2011	2007	recent	Torki et al. 2011	Paleartic	Iran	33,92	46,23	Cathemeral	Saxicolous	Phyllodactylidae	Gekkota	0,91	97	Torki et al. 2011	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Asaccus iranicus</i>	description	2011	2008	recent	Torki et al. 2011	Paleartic	Iran	27,30	52,70	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Phyllodactylidae	Gekkota	0,29	462	Torki et al. 2011	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Asaccus saffiniae</i>	description	2009	2008	recent	Afriasiab and Mohamad 2009	Paleartic	Iraq	36,62	44,75	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Phyllodactylidae	Gekkota	0,69	251	Afriasiab and Mohamad 2009	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Asaccus zagroscicus</i>	description	2011	2008	recent	Torki et al. 2011	Paleartic	Iran	33,03	48,65	Cathemeral	Saxicolous	Phyllodactylidae	Gekkota	0,62	174	Torki et al. 2011	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Aspidoscelis picta</i>	locality (Small island)	1921	2001	recent	Grismer 2002	Nearctic	Monserrate Island	25,69	-111,04	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Teiidae	Lacertoidea	1,01	338	Grismer 2002	LC	stable	extant	
<i>Asymblepharus nepalensis</i>	description	1998	1991	recent	Eremchenko et al. 1998	Oriental	Nepal	28,17	83,87	Diurnal	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,08	142	Schleich and Kastle 2002	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Asymblepharus trachylepis</i>	description	1898	1885	early	Das et al. 1998	Oriental	India	34,48	74,67	Diurnal	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,53	267	Das et al. 1998	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Bachia micromela</i>	description	2007	2001	recent	Rodrigues et al. 2007	Neotropic	Brazil	-8,64	-48,42	Diurnal	Fossorial	Gymnophthalmidae	Lacertoidea	0,56	449	Rodrigues et al. 2007	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Bachia psamophila</i>	description	2007	2002	recent	Rodrigues et al. 2007	Neotropic	Brazil	-10,03	-48,38	Diurnal	Fossorial	Gymnophthalmidae	Lacertoidea	0,41	117	Rodrigues et al. 2007	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Bachia remota</i>	specimen	2016	2005	recent	Ribeiro-Junior et al. 2016	Neotropic	Brazil	2,19	-54,59	Diurnal	Fossorial	Gymnophthalmidae	Lacertoidea	0,58	1450	Ribeiro-Junior et al. 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Baikia africana</i>	locality	1865	1963	early	Dunger 1964	Afrotropic	Nigeria	9,30	5,03	NA	Fossorial	Amphisbaenidae	Amphisbaenia	0,62	174	Dunger 1964	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Barkudia melanosticta</i>	locality	1801	1984	recent	Das 1999	Oriental	India	17,72	83,34	Cathemeral	Fossorial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,89	24	Das 1999	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Bavayia pulchella</i>	description	1998	1996	recent	vertnet	Oceania	New Caledonia	-21,47	165,58	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Diplodactylidae	Gekkota	0,37	199	Bauer et al. 1998	NT	unknown	extant	
<i>Blaesodactylus microtuberculatus</i>	locality	2015	2016	recent	Frank Glaw, pers. obs.	Madagascar	Madagascar	-12,95	49,12	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,47	194	Jono et al. 2015	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Blaesodactylus victori</i>	specimen	2016	2012	recent	Ineich et al. 2016	Madagascar	Madagascar	-16,47	45,35	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,57	354	Ineich et al. 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Brachymeles dalawangalirii</i>	description	2016	1972	recent	Davis et al. 2016	Oriental	Tablas Island	12,58	122,10	NA	Fossorial&Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,51	364	Davis et al. 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Brachymeles isangalirii</i>	description	2014	2009	recent	Davis et al. 2014	Oriental	Luzon</													

<i>Cnemaspis adii</i>	description	2015	2013	recent	Srinivasulu et al. 2015	Oriental	India	15,33	76,47	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,02	30	Srinivasulu et al. 2015	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis amith</i>	description	2007	19th century	early	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007	Oriental	Sri Lanka	NA	NA	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	-0,05	NA	not mapped	NA	NE	extant		
<i>Cnemaspis andersonii</i>	specimen	1905	1905 or earlier	early	Annandale 1904	Oriental	Andamans, Narcondam Island	13,43	94,28	NA	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	-0,11	NA	Indraneil Das	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis aurantiacopes</i>	locality	2007	2014	recent	Ziegler et al. 2015	Oriental	Vietnam	10,11	104,89	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,64	195	Grismar and Ngo 2007	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis australis</i>	specimen	2007	19th century	early	Beddome specimen	Oriental	India	8,61	77,38	NA	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	-0,15	143	IUCN	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis bayensis</i>	description	2008	2008	recent	Grismar et al. 2008	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia	5,09	102,22	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,35	325	Grismar et al. 2008	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis bidongensis</i>	description	2014	2013	recent	Grismar et al. 2014b, Gamble et al. 2015	Oriental	Bidong Island	5,37	103,03	Cathemeral	Arboreal&Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,63	100	Grismar et al. 2014b	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis boiei</i>	description	1842	1842 or earlier	early	inferred from date of description	Oriental	India	NA	NA	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,14	NA	not mapped	NA	NE	extant		
<i>Cnemaspis caudanivea</i>	description	2007	2006	recent	Grismar and Ngo 2007	Oriental	Vietnam: Hon Tre Island	9,97	104,85	Cathemeral	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,38	NA	Grismar and Ngo 2007	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis clivicola</i>	description	2007	2005	recent	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007	Oriental	Sri Lanka	6,91	80,77	NA	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,30	230	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis dewaani</i>	locality	2005	2009	recent	Iskandar et al. 2017	Oriental	Nias Island	1,22	97,60	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	-0,11	506	Das 2005	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis flaviventralis</i>	description	2016	2015	recent	Sayyed et al. 2016	Oriental	India	15,96	74,00	Nocturnal	Arboreal&Terrestrial	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,00	141	Sayyed et al. 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis gigas</i>	locality	1986	2010	recent	Jean-Fran�ois Trap�	Afrotropic	Nigeria	9,60	8,73	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,85	107	Jean-Fran�ois Trap�	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis giri</i>	description	2014	2013	recent	Mirza et al. 2014	Oriental	India	17,72	73,82	NA	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	-0,03	277	Mirza et al. 2014	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis grismeri</i>	description	2013	2012	recent	Wood et al. 2013	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia	5,13	100,98	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,46	258	Wood et al. 2013	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis hangus</i>	description	2014	2008	recent	Grismar et al. 2014b	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia	4,27	102,22	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,46	757	Grismar et al. 2014b	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis harimau</i>	description	2010	2010	recent	Chan et al. 2010	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia	5,82	100,40	Nocturnal	Saxicolous&Terrestrial	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,20	106	Onn et al. 2010	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis jacobsoni</i>	description	2005	1913	early	Das 2005	Oriental	Simeulue Island	2,58	96,08	NA	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	-0,14	802	Das 2005	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis kandambyi</i>	description	2017	presumably 2010s	recent	Batuwita and Udugampala 2017	Oriental	Sri Lanka	7,43	80,83	Diurnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	-0,45	257	Batuwita and Udugampala 2017	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis karsikola</i>	description	2008	2008	recent	Grismar et al. 2008	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia	5,72	101,75	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,40	457	Grismar et al. 2008	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis laoensis</i>	specimen	2010	1998	recent	Grismar 2010	Oriental	Laos	16,69	106,24	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,21	246	Grismar 2010	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis latha</i>	specimen	2007	2006	recent	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007	Oriental	Sri Lanka	6,77	81,11	NA	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	-0,15	289	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis leucura</i>	description	2017	2016	recent	Kurita et al. 2017	Oriental	Borneo: Sarawak	1,11	110,25	Nocturnal	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,72	260	Kurita et al. 2017	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis lineogularis</i>	description	2017	2016	recent	Wood et al. 2017	Oriental	Thailand	12,13	99,96	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,12	226	Wood et al. 2017	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis mahsuriae</i>	description	2015	2014	recent	Grismar et al. 2015	Oriental	Langkawi Island	6,38	99,81	Nocturnal	Arboreal&Terrestrial	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,07	262	Grismar et al. 2015c	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis mentikay</i>	description	2007	2006	recent	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007	Oriental	Sri Lanka	7,23	80,38	NA	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	-0,25	205	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis minang</i>	description	2017	2007	recent	Iskandar et al. 2017	Oriental	Sumatra	-0,98	100,48	NA	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	-0,11	113	Iskandar et al. 2017	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis modiglianii</i>	locality	2005	2003	recent	Iskandar et al. 2017	Oriental	Enggano	-5,37	102,27	NA	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	-0,02	459	Das 2005	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis monachorum</i>	description	2009	2008	recent	Grismar et al. 2009	Oriental	Langkawi Island	6,34	99,88	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,02	242	Grismar et al. 2009	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis monticola</i>	description	2007	19th century	early	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007	Oriental	India	11,63	75,99	NA	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	-0,05	180	Srinivasulu et al. 2014b	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis nilagirica</i>	specimen	2007	19th century	early	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007	Oriental	India	11,44	76,51	NA	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,25	165	Srinivasulu et al. 2014b	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis nucamensis</i>	description	2007	2005	recent	Grismar and Ngo 2007	Oriental	Vietnam	10,50	105,01	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,40	99	Grismar and Ngo 2007	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis pagai</i>	specimen	2017	2009	recent	Iskandar et al. 2017	Oriental	Pagai Island	-3,08	100,29	NA	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	-0,09	628	Iskandar et al. 2017	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis pava</i>	description	2007	2005	recent	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007	Oriental	Sri Lanka	7,08	80,49	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	-0,01	318	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis pemanggilensis</i>	description	2006	2002	recent	Grismar and Das 2006	Oriental	Pemanggil Island	2,58	104,33	Cathemeral	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,95	260	Grismar and Das 2006	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis petrodroma</i>	description	1986	2011	recent	Jean-Fran�ois Trap�	Afrotropic	Nigeria	7,11	5,10	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,74	46	IUCN	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis phangngaensis</i>	description	2017	2016	recent	Wood et al. 2017	Oriental	Thailand	8,44	98,51	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,24	294	Wood et al. 2017	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis philippi</i>	description	2007	2007	recent	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007	Oriental	Sri Lanka	7,54	80,73	Diurnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,07	200	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis punctata</i>	description	2007	2007	recent	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007	Oriental	Sri Lanka	7,55	80,73	Diurnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,09	200	Manamendra-Arachchi et al. 2007	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis punctatouchalis</i>	description	2010	2016	recent	Wood et al. 2017	Oriental	Thailand	11,63	99,61	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,44	262	Grismar et al. 2010	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cnemaspis rajabasa</i>																				

<i>Cyrtodactylus auribalteatus</i>	description	2010	2008	recent	Sumontha et al. 2010	Oriental	Thailand	16.68	100,69	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,26	606	Sumontha et al. 2010	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus badenensis</i>	description	2006	2005	recent	Sang et al. 2006	Oriental	Vietnam	11,38	106,17	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,92	129	Bobrov and Semenov 2008, Sang et al	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus bancensis</i>	description	2016	2015	recent	Luu et al. 2016	Oriental	Laos	17,45	105,59	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,92	289	Luu et al. 2016c	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus batik</i>	description	2011	2009	recent	Iskandar et al. 2011	Oceania	Sulawesi	-0,67	123,11	NA	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,44	628	Iskandar et al. 2011	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus batuolus</i>	description	2008	2008	recent	Grismer et al. 2008	Oriental	Besar Island	2,11	102,33	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,94	41	Grismer et al. 2008	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus bichganane</i>	description	2010	2009	recent	Ngo and Grismer 2010	Oriental	Vietnam	21,35	103,90	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,28	289	Ngo and Grismer 2010	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus bobrovi</i>	description	2015	2014	recent	Nguyen et al. 2015	Oriental	Vietnam	20,43	105,34	Nocturnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,24	183	Nguyen et al. 2015	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus buchardi</i>	locality	2004	2008	recent	Tenyie and David 2010	Oriental	Laos	14,77	106,03	Nocturnal	Arboreal&Terrestrial	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,76	196	Tenyie and David 2010	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus calamei</i>	description	2016	2015	recent	Luu et al. 2016	Oriental	Laos	17,57	105,84	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,14	864	Luu et al. 2016a	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus caovansungi</i>	locality	2007	2002	recent	Orlov et al. 2007	Oriental	Vietnam	11,71	109,12	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,21	67	Orlov et al. 2007	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus chanhomeae</i>	locality	2003	2007	recent	Konlek and Lauhachinda 2008	Oriental	Thailand	14,70	100,85	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,99	112	Bauer et al. 2003	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus chauquangensis</i>	description	2007	2007	recent	Quang et al. 2007	Oriental	Vietnam	19,35	105,20	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,27	273	Bobrov and Semenov 2008	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus chrysopylos</i>	specimen	2003	2002	recent	Bauer 2003	Oriental	Burma	21,13	96,34	Nocturnal	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,00	399	Bauer 2003	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus cuedongensis</i>	description	2014	2011	recent	Schneider et al. 2014a	Oriental	Vietnam	12,92	109,37	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,78	81	Schneider et al. 2014a	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus euphuongensis</i>	description	2011	2008	recent	Ngo and Chan 2011	Oriental	Vietnam	20,24	105,62	Nocturnal	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,23	300	Ngo and Chan 2011	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus darevskii</i>	description	2014	2009	recent	Nazarov et al. 2014	Oriental	Laos	17,58	105,74	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,28	243	Nazarov et al. 2014	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus dati</i>	description	2013	2011	recent	Ngo 2013	Oriental	Vietnam	12,02	106,90	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,85	372	Ngo 2013	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus derongo</i>	description	1973	1969	recent	Brown and Parker 1973	Oceania	Papua New Guinea	-5,41	141,11	NA	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,50	5087	Allen Allison and Paul Oliver pers. coi	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus doisuthep</i>	description	2014	2008	recent	Kunya et al. 2014	Oriental	Thailand	18,80	98,93	Nocturnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,16	8	Kunya et al. 2014	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus durio</i>	specimen	2010	2010	recent	Grismer et al. 2010	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia	5,41	100,78	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,28	469	Grismer et al. 2010	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus edwardtaylori</i>	description	2005	1999	recent	Batuwita and Bahir 2005	Oriental	Sri Lanka	6,87	81,12	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,22	409	Batuwita and Bahir 2005	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus eisenmanae</i>	description	2008	2006	recent	Ngo 2008	Oriental	Vietnam: Hon Son Island,	9,80	104,62	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,14	218	Ngo 2008	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus erythrops</i>	description	2009	2005	recent	Bauer et al. 2009	Oriental	Thailand	19,61	98,18	Cathemeral	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,01	526	Bauer et al. 2009	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus gordongekkoi</i>	description	1993	1992	recent	Das 1993	Oceania	Lombok Island	-8,75	116,50	NA	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,90	388	Das and Leong 2004	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus grismeri</i>	description	2008	2005	recent	Ngo 2008	Oriental	Vietnam	10,38	104,96	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,22	341	Ngo 2008	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus guakanhanensis</i>	description	2014	2013	recent	Grismer et al. 2014c	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia	4,76	101,12	Nocturnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,04	66	Grismer et al. 2014c	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus gunungsenyumensis</i>	description	2016	2015	recent	Grismer et al. 2016	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia	3,69	102,43	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,93	373	Grismer et al. 2016c	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus hidupselamanya</i>	description	2016	2015	recent	Grismer et al. 2016	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia	5,06	102,14	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,31	349	Grismer et al. 2016d	VU	stable	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus hitchi</i>	description	2016	2010	recent	Riyanto et al. 2016	Oceania	Sulawesi	-3,65	121,17	NA	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,00	1127	Mecke et al. 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus hontreensis</i>	description	2008	2006	recent	Ngo et al. 2008	Oriental	Vietnam: Hon Tre Island	9,97	104,84	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,14	NA	Ngo et al. 2008	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus huongsonensis</i>	description	2011	2011	recent	Luu et al. 2011	Oriental	Vietnam	25,58	105,75	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,15	266	Luu et al. 2011	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus hyunhi</i>	description	2008	2006	recent	Ngo and Bauer 2008	Oriental	Vietnam	10,97	107,40	Nocturnal	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,01	119	Ngo and Bauer 2008	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus ianthanor</i>	description	2015	2014	recent	Kunya et al. 2015	Oriental	Thailand	18,59	98,49	Nocturnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,12	340	Kunya et al. 2015	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus irianjayaensis</i>	locality	2001	2005	recent	Oliver et al. 2007	Oceania	Salawati Island	-0,96	130,78	NA	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,93	475	Oliver et al. 2007	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus jaegeri</i>	description	2014	2012	recent	Luu et al. 2014a	Oriental	Laos	17,45	104,94	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,83	250	Luu et al. 2014a	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus jarakensis</i>	description	2008	2007	recent	Grismer et al. 2008	Oriental	Jarak Island	3,98	100,10	Nocturnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,80	NA	Grismer et al. 2008	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus jelawangensis</i>	description	2014	2013	recent	Grismer et al. 2014d	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia	5,34	101,97	Nocturnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,50	342	Grismer et al. 2014d	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus khammouanensis</i>	description	2014	2009	recent	Nazarov et al. 2014	Oriental	Laos	17,58	105,74	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,90	243	Nazarov et al. 2014	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus khelangensis</i>	description	2014	2008	recent	Pauwels et al. 2014a	Oriental	Thailand	18,30	99,49	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,22	14	Pauwels et al. 2014a	NA	NE	ext	

<i>Cyrtodactylus teynie</i>	locality	2011	2011	recent	Teynie and David 2014	Oriental	Laos	18.17	104.51	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,15	412	David et al. 2011	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus thirakhupti</i>	description	2004	2003	recent	Pauwels et al. 2004	Oriental	Thailand	9,57	99,17	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,01	859	Chan-ard et al. 2015	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus thochuensis</i>	description	2012	2009	recent	Ngo and Grismer 2012	Oriental	Vietnam: Tho Chu Island	9,32	103,48	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,10	298	Ngo and Grismer 2012	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus thioungae</i>	description	2014	2013	recent	Phung et al. 2014	Oriental	Vietnam	11,36	106,17	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,98	129	Phung et al. 2014	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus tigroides</i>	description	2003	2002	recent	Bauer et al. 2003	Oriental	Thailand	14,12	99,13	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,09	558	Ellis and Pauwels 2012	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus timur</i>	description	2014	2013	recent	Grismer et al. 2014d	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia	5,60	102,61	Nocturnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,50	300	Grismer et al. 2014d	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus trilatofasciatus</i>	description	2012	2011	recent	Grismer et al. 2012	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia	4,41	101,38	Nocturnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,52	NA	Grismer et al. 2012b	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus vilaphongi</i>	specimen	2014	2013	recent	Schneider et al. 2014b	Oriental	Laos	19,81	102,10	Nocturnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,10	55	Schneider et al. 2014b	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus wangkulangkulae</i>	specimen	2014	2009	recent	Sumontha et al. 2014	Oriental	Thailand	7,09	99,91	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,92	483	Sumontha et al. 2014	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus wetariensis</i>	description	1927	1926	early	Dunn 1927	Oceania	Wetar Island	-7,58	126,50	NA	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,85	1173	vertnet	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus yangbayensis</i>	locality	2010	2013	recent	Ngo and Chan 2010	Oriental	Vietnam	12,13	108,94	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,18	374	Ngo and Chan 2010	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus zhaoermii</i>	description	2010	2008	recent	Shi and Zhao 2010	Paleartic	China	29,35	90,17	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,66	370	Shi and Zhao 2010	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtodactylus ziegleri</i>	locality	2008	2008	recent	Nazarov et al. 2012a	Oriental	Vietnam	12,42	108,34	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,19	507	Nazarov et al. 2008	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtopodion battalense</i>	locality	1993	2012	recent	Bauer et al. 2013	Oriental	Pakistan	34,67	73,04	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,89	527	Bauer et al. 2013	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtopodion belaense</i>	description	2011	2003	recent	Nazarov et al. 2011	Paleartic	Pakistan	26,19	66,20	Nocturnal	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,20	297	Nazarov et al. 2011	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtopodion fortunuroi</i>	description	1993	1990	recent	Khan 1993	Oriental	Pakistan	29,93	69,98	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,45	217	Khan 2001	LC	unknown	extant	
<i>Cyrtopodion golubevi</i>	description	2010	2005	recent	Nazarov et al. 2010	Paleartic	Iran	27,87	60,10	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,65	224	Nazarov et al. 2010	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtopodion hormozganum</i>	description	2012	2011	recent	Nazarov et al. 2012b	Paleartic	Iran	27,40	56,95	Nocturnal	Terrestrial	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,35	146	Nazarov et al. 2012b	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Cyrtopodion persepolense</i>	description	2010	2005	recent	Nazarov et al. 2010	Paleartic	Iran	29,93	52,88	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,47	22	Nazarov et al. 2010	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Dalophia luhuae</i>	specimen	1942	1932	early	RMCA museum	Afrotropic	Democratic Republic of the C	-9,67	22,87	NA	Fossilorial	Amphisbaenidae	Amphisbaenia	1,03	396	Danny Meirte, RMCA	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Darevskia sapphirina</i>	locality	1994	2002	recent	Arakelyan et al. 2013	Paleartic	Turkey	39,16	43,06	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Lacertidae	Lacertoidea	0,68	121	Arakelyan et al. 2013	LC	unknown	extant	
<i>Dasia johnsinghi</i>	description	2012	2005	recent	Harikrishnan et al. 2012	Oriental	India	8,67	77,33	Diurnal	Arboreal	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,20	265	Harikrishnan et al. 2012	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Dibamus alfredi</i>	description	1962	1961	early	Taylor 1962	Oriental	Thailand	6,87	101,27	NA	Fossilorial&Terrestrial	Dibamidae	Dibamidae	0,69	355	Taylor 1962	NA	NE	extant	only known from type
<i>Dibamus booliati</i>	description	2003	2001	recent	Das and Yaacob 2003	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia	4,84	101,95	Cathemeral	Fossilorial	Dibamidae	Dibamidae	0,42	238	Das and Yaacob 2003	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Dibamus dalaensis</i>	description	2011	2009	recent	Neang et al. 2011	Oriental	Cambodia	12,44	103,08	NA	Fossilorial	Dibamidae	Dibamidae	0,64	685	Neang et al. 2011b	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Dibamus dehavengi</i>	specimen	1999	1995	recent	Ineich 1999	Oriental	Vietnam	10,54	107,54	NA	Fossilorial	Dibamidae	Dibamidae	0,31	168	Ineich 1999	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Dibamus dezwaani</i>	specimen	2005	1910	early	Das and Lim 2005	Oriental	Nias Island	1,22	97,57	NA	Fossilorial	Dibamidae	Dibamidae	0,60	491	Das and Lim 2005	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Dibamus ingeri</i>	specimen	2003	1989	recent	Das and Lim 2003	Oriental	Borneo: Sarawak	4,75	115,67	Cathemeral	Fossilorial	Dibamidae	Dibamidae	0,35	718	Das and Lim 2003	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Dibamus kondoensis</i>	specimen	2001	1987	recent	Honda et al. 2001	Oriental	Vietnam: Kondao Island	8,71	106,61	NA	Fossilorial	Dibamidae	Dibamidae	0,51	328	Borov and Semenov 2008	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Dibamus montanus</i>	description	1921	1917	early	Smith 1921	Oriental	Vietnam	11,93	108,53	NA	Fossilorial	Dibamidae	Dibamidae	0,66	161	Greer 1985, Honda et al. 2001	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Dibamus somsaki</i>	description	1997	1995	recent	Honda et al. 1997	Oriental	Thailand	13,02	102,03	NA	Fossilorial	Dibamidae	Dibamidae	0,46	335	Honda et al. 1997	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Dibamus tebal</i>	specimen	2009	1913	early	Das and Lim 2009	Oriental	Mentawai Archipelago: Pulau	2,48	96,38	NA	Fossilorial	Dibamidae	Dibamidae	1,05	802	Das and Lim 2009	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Dibamus vorisi</i>	description	2003	1990	recent	Das and Lim 2003	Oriental	Borneo: Sarawak	5,02	118,05	Cathemeral	Fossilorial&Terrestrial	Dibamidae	Dibamidae	0,29	982	Das and Lim 2003	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Dierogekko baaba</i>	specimen	2014	2006	recent	Skipwith et al. 2014	Oceania	New Caledonia, île Baaba	-20,07	163,96	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Diplodactylidae	Gekkota	0,00	450	Skipwith et al. 2014	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Dierogekko inexpectatus</i>	locality	2006	2010	recent	Skipwith et al. 2014	Oceania	New Caledonia	-20,25	164,03	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Diplodactylidae	Gekkota	0,08	441	Bauer et al. 2006b	CR	decreasing	extant	
<i>Dierogekko kaalaensis</i>	description	2006	2002	recent	Bauer et al. 2006	Oceania	New Caledonia	-20,60	164,38	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Diplodactylidae	Gekkota	0,26	429	Bauer et al. 2006b	CR	unknown	extant	
<i>Dierogekko poumensis</i>	locality	2006	2007	recent	Skipwith et al. 2014	Oceania	New Caledonia	-20,25	164,03	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Diplodactylidae	Gekkota	0,04	441	Bauer et al. 2006b	CR	stable	extant	
<i>Dierogekko thomaswhitiei</i>	locality	2006	2004	recent	Vertnet	Oceania	New Caledonia	-20,78	164,58	Nocturnal	NA	Diplodactylidae	Gekkota	0,25	367	Bauer et al. 2006b	CR	unknown	extant	
<i>Diplodactylus fulleri</i>	locality	1978	2013	recent	Western Australia Museum	Australia	Australia	-23,34	122,69	Nocturnal	Terrestrial	Diplodactylidae	Gekkota	0,42	998	Western Australian Museum	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Diplodactylus kennallyi</i>	specimen	1988	1986	recent	Western Australia Museum	Australia	Australia	-25,58	123											

<i>Geckolepis megalepis</i>	specimen	1917	2016	recent	Scherz et al. 2017	Madagascar	Madagascar	-12,96	49,13	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,84	194	Scherz et al. 2017	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gehyra leopoldi</i>	specimen	1930	1929	early	IUCN	Oceania	New Guinea	-0,88	131,25	NA	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,30	61	GBIF.org	DD	unknown	extant
<i>Gekko albofasciolatus</i>	description	1867	1867 or earlier	early	inferred from date of description	Oriental	Borneo: Kalimantan	-3,33	114,58	Nocturnal	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,88	44	Rosler et al. 2011	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gekko boehmei</i>	description	2015	2014	recent	Luu et al. 2015b	Oriental	Laos	17,31	105,73	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,34	331	Luu et al. 2015b	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gekko bonvouloirii</i>	description	2015	2014	recent	Luu et al. 2015b	Oriental	Laos	17,45	104,94	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,84	250	Luu et al. 2015b	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gekko canaensis</i>	description	2011	2010	recent	Ngo and Gamble 2011	Oriental	Vietnam	11,33	108,87	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,38	111	Ngo and Gamble 2011	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gekko carasadensis</i>	description	2010	2009	recent	Linkem et al. 2010	Oriental	Luzon	15,11	121,07	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,25	39	Linkem et al. 2010	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gekko crombata</i>	description	2008	2005	recent	Brown et al. 2008	Oriental	Babuyan Claro Island	19,52	121,94	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,48	464	Brown et al. 2008	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gekko guishanicus</i>	description	2016	1998	recent	Lin and Yao 2016	Oriental	Guishan Island	24,84	121,94	Nocturnal	Saxicolous&Terrestrial	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,74	99	Lin and Yao 2016	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gekko kwangtienensis</i>	description	2015	2013	recent	Yang 2015	Oriental	China	23,15	108,30	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,85	98	Yang 2015	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gekko lauhachindai</i>	description	2010	2009	recent	Panitvong et al. 2010	Oriental	Thailand	14,72	100,85	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,26	37	Panitvong et al. 2010	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gekko nadenensis</i>	description	2017	2016	recent	Luu et al. 2017	Oriental	Laos	17,50	105,39	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,97	249	Luu et al. 2017	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gekko nutaphandi</i>	description	2008	2003	recent	Bauer et al. 2008	Oriental	Thailand	14,22	99,05	Nocturnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,47	364	Meiri 2016	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gekko rossi</i>	description	2009	2006	recent	Brown et al. 2009	Oriental	Calyan Island	19,32	121,43	Nocturnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,37	401	Brown et al. 2009	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gekko russellicus</i>	description	2009	2007	recent	Ngo et al. 2009	Oriental	Vietnam	10,94	107,37	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,06	119	Ngo et al. 2009	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gekko sengchanthavongi</i>	description	2015	2014	recent	Luu et al. 2015b	Oriental	Laos	17,32	105,69	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,97	331	Luu et al. 2015b	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gekko takouensis</i>	description	2010	2009	recent	Ngo and Gamble 2010	Oriental	Vietnam	10,81	107,90	Nocturnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,36	99	Ngo and Gamble 2010	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gekko thakhekensis</i>	description	2014	2014	recent	Luu et al. 2014b	Oriental	Laos	17,46	104,90	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,00	181	Luu et al. 2014b	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gekko truongi</i>	description	2011	2011	recent	Phung and Ziegler 2011	Oriental	Vietnam	12,49	109,13	Nocturnal	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,23	257	Phung and Ziegler 2011	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gekko vietnamensis</i>	description	2010	2008	recent	Sang 2010	Oriental	Vietnam	10,38	104,96	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,17	341	Sang 2010	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gekko wenxiensis</i>	description	2008	2006	recent	Zhou and Wang 2008	Paleartic	China	32,85	104,77	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,65	1360	Zhou and Wang 2008	NA	NE	extant
<i>Geoscincus haraldmeieri</i>	description	1976	1975	recent	Bohme 1976	Oceania	New Caledonia	-21,34	165,44	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,49	260	IUCN	CR	unknown	extant
<i>Gerrhonotus parvus</i>	specimen	2010	2006	recent	Bryson and Graham 2010	Nearctic	Mexico	22,82	-99,88	Diurnal	NA	Anguidae	Diploglossa	1,33	219	Bryson and Graham 2010	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gerrhonotus liocephalus</i>	specimen	2017	2010	recent	Banda-Leal et al. 2017	Nearctic	Mexico	25,67	-100,67	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Anguidae	Diploglossa	NA	98	Banda-Leal et al. 2017	NA	NE	extant
<i>Glyptothorax clandestinus</i>	locality	2004	after 2002	recent	Conrad Hoskin, pers. comm.	Australia	Australia	-19,48	146,98	NA	Fossorial&Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,87	464	Atlas of Living Australia, QM	NA	NE	extant
<i>Glyptothorax nyanchupinta</i>	description	2014	2007	recent	Hoskin and Couper 2014	Australia	Australia	-13,74	143,33	NA	Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,46	550	Hoskin and Couper 2014	NA	NE	extant
<i>Glyptothorax othelarini</i>	description	2014	2013	recent	Hoskin and Couper 2014	Australia	Australia	-14,29	144,50	Diurnal	Saxicolous&Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,23	710	Hoskin and Couper 2014	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gonatodes daudini</i>	locality (Small island)	2005	2010	recent	Bentz et al. 2011	Neotropic	Union Island	12,60	-61,44	Diurnal	Saxicolous&Terrestrial	Sphaerodactylidae	Gekkota	-0,12	318	Powell and Henderson 2005	CR	stable	extant
<i>Gonatodes infernalis</i>	description	2008	2007	recent	Rivas and Schargel 2008	Neotropic	Venezuela	6,58	-66,82	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Sphaerodactylidae	Gekkota	0,81	690	Schargel et al. 2010	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gonatodes lichenosus</i>	description	2010	2009	recent	Rojas-Runjaic et al. 2010	Neotropic	Venezuela	10,04	-72,81	Diurnal	Arboreal	Sphaerodactylidae	Gekkota	0,34	894	IUCN	DD	unknown	extant
<i>Gonatodes timidus</i>	description	2011	2011	recent	Kok 2011	Neotropic	Guyana	4,33	-58,80	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Sphaerodactylidae	Gekkota	0,53	609	IUCN	LC	unknown	extant
<i>Goniurosaurus huiliensis</i>	description	2008	2003	recent	Orlov et al. 2008	Oriental	Vietnam	21,70	106,38	Nocturnal	Saxicolous&Terrestrial	Eublepharidae	Gekkota	1,54	241	Orlov et al. 2008	NA	NE	extant
<i>Goniurosaurus kadoorieorum</i>	description	2015	2014	recent	Yang and Chan 2015	Oriental	China	23,60	108,30	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Eublepharidae	Gekkota	1,54	102	Meiri 2016	NA	NE	extant
<i>Goniurosaurus kwangsiensis</i>	description	2015	2013	recent	Yang and Chan 2015	Oriental	China	23,60	108,30	Nocturnal	NA	Eublepharidae	Gekkota	1,43	102	Yang and Chan 2015	NA	NE	extant
<i>Goniurosaurus libensis</i>	description	2013	2010	recent	Wang et al. 2013	Oriental	China	25,24	108,05	Nocturnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous	Eublepharidae	Gekkota	1,45	390	Wang et al. 2013	NA	NE	extant
<i>Goniurosaurus toyamai</i>	locality (Small island)	1994	2004	recent	http://www.ms-goniurosaurus.de/Fertige%20H	Oriental	Ryukyu Archipelago: Iheya Isl	27,04	127,97	Nocturnal	NA	Eublepharidae	Gekkota	1,07	147	Goris and Maeda 2004	NA	NE	extant
<i>Goniurosaurus yingdeensis</i>	description	2010	2009	recent	Wang et al. 2010	Oriental	China	24,41	113,31	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Eublepharidae	Gekkota	1,25	255	Wang et al. 2010	NA	NE	extant
<i>Goniurosaurus zhelongi</i>	description	2014	2013	recent	Wang et al. 2014	Oriental	China	24,41	113,11	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Eublepharidae	Gekkota	1,21	181	Wang et al. 2014	NA	NE	extant
<i>Gonocephalus lacunosus</i>	description	1991	1990	recent	Manthey and Denzer 1991	Oriental	Sumatra	3,24	98,54	Diurnal	Arboreal	Agamidae	Acrodontia	2,07	83	ZSL, Monika Bohme	DD	unknown	extant
<i>Gonocephalus mjobergi</i>	specimen	1925	1924 or earlier	early	Smith 1925	Oriental	Borneo: Sarawak	3,92	115,33	Diurnal	Arboreal	Agamidae	Acrodontia	1,35	NA	Das 2004	NA	NE	extant
<i>Haackreus miopus</i>	description	1982	1959	early	Greer and Haacke 1982	Afrotropic	Somalia	4,00	47,00	NA	Fossorial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,40	585	Lanza 1983	NA	NE	extant
<i>Harpesaurus ensicauda</i>	specimen	1913	1912																

<i>Jarujina bipedalis</i>	specimen	2011	1987	recent	Chan-Ard et al. 2011	Oriental	Thailand	13.28	99.42	NA	Fossorial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0.60	970	Chan-ard et al. 2011	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Kaieteoursaurus hindsii</i>	specimen	2005	2004	recent	Kok 2005	Neotropic	Guyana	5,18	-59,47	NA	Terrestrial	Gymnophthalmidae	Lacertoidea	0,26	1334	Kok 2009	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Kinyongia asheorum</i>	description	2009	2004	recent	Necas et al. 2009	Afrotropic	Kenya	2,12	36,86	Diurnal	Arboreal	Chamaeleonidae	Acrodontia	1,27	775	Necas et al. 2009	NT	unknown	extant	
<i>Kinyongia mulyai</i>	specimen	2015	2010	recent	Tilbury and Tolley 2015	Afrotropic	Democratic Republic of the C	-6,85	29,60	NA	NA	Chamaeleonidae	Acrodontia	NA	351	Tilbury and Tolley 2015	CR	decreasing	extant	
<i>Lamprolepis leucosticta</i>	locality	1923	1956	early	Mertens 1971	Oriental	Java	-6,74	107,01	NA	Arboreal	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,91	31	Manthey and Grossmann 1997	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Lampropholis colossus</i>	locality	1991	2011	recent	Atlas of living Australia	Australia	Australia	-26,88	151,62	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,52	181	Ingram 1991	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Lankascincus munindradasai</i>	description	2007	2006	recent	Mendis et al. 2007	Oriental	Sri Lanka	6,81	80,51	NA	Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,21	441	Wickramasinghe et al. 2007	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Lankascincus sripadensis</i>	description	2007	2006	recent	Mendis et al. 2007	Oriental	Sri Lanka	6,81	80,51	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,58	441	Wickramasinghe et al. 2007	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Larutia nubisilvicola</i>	description	2011	2007	recent	Chan-Ard et al. 2011	Oriental	Thailand	8,77	99,52	Diurnal	Fossorial&Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,92	728	Chan-ard et al. 2011	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Larutia penangensis</i>	specimen	2011	2010	recent	Grismer et al. 2011	Oriental	Pinang Island	5,44	100,28	NA	Fossorial&Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	NA	17	Meiri 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Larutia puehensis</i>	specimen	2003	1927 or earlier	early	inferred from holotype BMNH number	Oriental	Borneo	1,70	109,75	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,10	364	Grismer et al. 2003	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Latasia ornata</i>	specimen	1940	1938	early	Monard 1940, IUCN	Afrotropic	Guinea Bissau	12,32	-15,77	NA	NA	Lacertidae	Lacertoidea	1,04	253	Trape et al. 2012	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Latasia siebenrocki</i>	specimen	1905	1905 or earlier	early	inferred from Tornier 1905	Afrotropic	Benin	6,50	2,60	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Lacertidae	Lacertoidea	0,47	159	Trape J.F. pers. comm.	DD	unknown	extant	2 other specimens in t
<i>Laudakia papenfussi</i>	locality	1998	2014	recent	Zou et al. 2016	Paleartic	Tibet	31,48	79,81	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Agamidae	Acrodontia	1,84	698	Huang Yong, Wang Hongfu, Wang Yu	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Laudakia wui</i>	description	1998	1973	recent	Zhao 1998	Paleartic	Tibet	29,86	95,75	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Agamidae	Acrodontia	2,20	2334	Huang Yong, Wang Hongfu, Wang Yu	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Leiocephalus eremicus</i>	specimen	1868	1868 or earlier	early	inferred from date of description	Neotropic	Nassava Island	18,41	-75,01	NA	NA	Leiocephalidae	Pleurodonta	0,80	276	Schwartz and Henderson 1991, Powell EX	NA	extinct		
<i>Leiocephalus greenwayi</i>	locality (Small island)	1935	1981	recent	vertnet	Neotropic	East Plana Cay	22,60	-73,61	Diurnal	NA	Leiocephalidae	Pleurodonta	1,05	498	Schwartz and Henderson 1991, Pregill VU	unknown	extant		
<i>Leiocephalus herminieri</i>	description	1837	1837 or earlier	early	inferred from date of description	Neotropic	Martinique	14,73	-60,97	NA	NA	Leiocephalidae	Pleurodonta	1,93	32	Schwartz and Henderson 1991, Pregill EX	NA	extinct		
<i>Leiocephalus onaneyi</i>	locality	1973	2010	recent	Diaz and Cadiz 2012	Neotropic	Cuba	20,07	-74,74	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Leiocephalidae	Pleurodonta	1,01	140	Diaz and Cadiz 2012	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Leiocephalus rhinodura</i>	description	1979	1978	recent	Schwartz 1979	Neotropic	Hispaniola: Haiti	19,51	-72,74	NA	NA	Leiocephalidae	Pleurodonta	0,87	68	Schwartz and Henderson 1991, Pregill NA	NE	extant		
<i>Leiocephalus sixtoi</i>	description	2016	2014	recent	Kohler et al. 2016	Neotropic	Hispaniola: Dominican Repub	18,21	-70,53	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Leiocephalidae	Pleurodonta	1,27	109	Kohler et al. 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Leiopismista fasciolaris</i>	specimen	1858	1858 or earlier	early	inferred from date of description	Oriental	unknown	NA	NA	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	NA	NA	not mapped	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Lepidobolaphis miyatai</i>	specimen	1985	1977	recent	vertnet	Neotropic	Colombia	11,33	-74,12	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Sphaerodactylidae	Gekkota	-0,51	162	Fernando-Castro Herrera	CR	unknown	extant	
<i>Lepidobolaphis rufigularis</i>	specimen	2015	2012	recent	Batista et al. 2015	Neotropic	Panama	8,06	-77,37	NA	Terrestrial	Sphaerodactylidae	Gekkota	-0,41	1119	Batista et al. 2015	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Lepidobolaphis bimaculatus</i>	description	2008	2006	recent	Ineich 2008	Oceania	Espirito Santo Island	-14,96	166,63	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,10	Ineich 2008	DD	unknown	extant		
<i>Lepidobolaphis flaviocularis</i>	locality	1992	2015	recent	McCoy 2015	Oceania	Solomon Islands (Guadalcanal)	-9,48	159,98	NA	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,42	408	Brown et al. 1992	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Lepidodactylus gardineri</i>	locality (Small island)	1897	21st century	recent	Morrison 2005	Oceania	Rotuma Island	-12,50	177,08	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,53	905	Ineich 2008	VU	unknown	extant	
<i>Lepidodactylus oligoporus</i>	description	2007	2004	recent	Buden 2007	Oceania	Toomori Island	5,93	153,15	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,40	2057	Buden 2007	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Lepidodactylus shebae</i>	specimen	1949	1944	early	Brown and Tanner 1949, IUCN	Oceania	Solomon Islands (Guadalean)	-9,43	160,03	NA	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,06	408	Allen Allison, Alison Hamilton	DD	unknown	extant	2 other supposed speci
<i>Lepidodactylus teputakapili</i>	description	2003	1998	recent	Zug et al. 2003	Oceania	Polynesia (Tuvalu)	-8,52	179,08	NA	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,46	NA	Zug et al. 2003	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Lepidodactylus yami</i>	locality	1987	1988	recent	vertnet	Oriental	Lanyu Island	22,03	121,56	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,24	173	vertnet	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Lepidophyma chicoensis</i>	description	1988	1980	recent	Alvarez and Valentín 1988	Neotropic	Mexico	17,04	-93,17	NA	NA	Xantusiidae	Scincoidea	1,51	92	Kohler 2003	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Lepidophyma donostiasi</i>	locality	1942	1972	recent	vertnet	Neotropic	Mexico	16,63	-95,76	NA	Saxicolous	Xantusiidae	Scincoidea	0,53	726	NatureServe, IUCN	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Lepidophyma lipetzi</i>	locality	1977	1990s?	recent	Bezy and Camarillo 2002	Neotropic	Mexico	17,38	-93,28	NA	Saxicolous	Xantusiidae	Scincoidea	0,51	351	Kohler 2003	EN	decreasing	extant	
<i>Lepidophyma lowei</i>	description	1997	1991	recent	Bezy and Camarillo 1997	Neotropic	Mexico	17,23	-96,25	NA	Saxicolous	Xantusiidae	Scincoidea	0,62	893	Canseco-Marquez et al. 2008	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Lepidophyma zongolica</i>	description	2010	2007	recent	Garcia-Vazquez et al. 2010	Neotropic	Mexico	18,49	-96,85	NA	Terrestrial	Xantusiidae	Scincoidea	0,87	182	Garcia-Vazquez et al. 2010	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Leposoma sinepollex</i>	description	2013	2011	recent	Rodrigues et al. 2013	Neotropic	Brazil	-13,58	-39,71	NA	Terrestrial	Gymnophthalmidae	Lacertoidea	-0,10	175	Rodrigues et al. 2013	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Leposeps osellai</i>	specimen	1981	1980	recent	Bohme 1981	Oriental	Thailand	19,14	98,68	NA	Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	-0,22	175	Greer 1997	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Leptosiaphos fuhni</i>	specimen	1973	1957	early	Perret 1973	Afrotropic	Cameroon	3,98	13,18	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,21	465	Chirio and LeBreton 2007	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Leptosiaphos hylophilus</i>	description	1982	1955	early	Laurent 1982	Afrotropic	Democratic Republic of the C	-0,88	18,07	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	-0,03	510					

<i>Lioscincus vivae</i>	description	2004	2003	recent	Sadlier et al. 2004	Oceania	New Caledonia	-21,17	165,03	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,49	349	Sadlier et al. 2004	CR	unknown	extant	
<i>Lipinia miangensis</i>	specimen	1910	1901	early	Werner 1910	Oriental	Pulau Miang	0,72	118,01	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,01	3441	Das 2004	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Lipinia sekayuensis</i>	description	2014	2016	recent	Grismer et al. 2016e	Oriental	Peninsular Malaysia	5,00	102,97	Diurnal	Fossorial&Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,13	291	Grismer et al. 2014a, Grismer et al. 20	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Lipinia zamboangensis</i>	specimen	1963	1959	early	Vertnet	Oriental	Mindanao	8,31	123,61	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,20	507	GBIF, CAS	DD	stable	extant	
<i>Lobulia glacialis</i>	description	2005	1997	recent	vertnet	Oceania	New Guinea	-4,05	137,09	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,57	2353	GBIF.org	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Loveridgea phyllofiniens</i>	description	1899	1899 or earlier	early	inferred from date of description	Afrotropic	Tanzania	-4,94	29,81	NA	Fossorial	Amphisbaenidae	Amphisbaenia	0,53	71	Gans and Kraklau 1989	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Loxopholis hoogmoedi</i>	specimen	2008	2007	recent	Kok 2008	Neotropic	Guyana	5,22	-60,59	Diurnal	Arboreal	Gymnophthalmidae	Lacertoidea	0,68	968	Kok 2008	LC	stable	extant	
<i>Luperosaurus gulat</i>	specimen	2010	2007	recent	Brown et al. 2010a	Oriental	Palawan	8,81	117,65	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,03	364	Brown et al. 2010a	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Luperosaurus iskandari</i>	specimen	2000	1998	recent	Brown et al. 2000	Oriental	Sulawesi	-0,74	123,02	Nocturnal	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,84	521	Meiri 2016	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Luperosaurus kubli</i>	specimen	2007	2003	recent	Brown et al. 2007	Oriental	Luzon	16,34	121,73	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,34	311	Brown et al. 2007	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Luperosaurus palawanensis</i>	description	1978	1961	early	Brown and Alcala 1978	Oriental	Palawan	9,75	118,62	Nocturnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,50	616	GBIF, CAS	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Luperosaurus yasumai</i>	specimen	1996	1994	recent	Ota et al. 1996	Oriental	Borneo: Kalimantan	-0,97	117,05	Nocturnal	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,15	124	Ota et al. 1996	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Lygodactylus blanci</i>	locality	1967	2008	recent	Puente et al. 2009	Madagascar	Madagascar	-20,12	47,02	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,16	237	Brown et al. 2014	VU	unknown	extant	
<i>Lygodactylus expectatus</i>	locality	1967	2016	recent	Frank Glaw, pers. obs.	Madagascar	Madagascar	-12,94	49,12	Diurnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	-0,12	172	Brown et al. 2014	NT	stable	extant	
<i>Lygodactylus grandisonae</i>	locality	1962	1962	early	vertnet	Afrotropic	Kenya	4,25	40,81	NA	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	-0,27	883	Spawls et al. 2002	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Lygodactylus inexpectatus</i>	specimen	1965	1926	early	vertnet	Afrotropic	Tanzania	-6,60	38,77	Nocturnal	Arboreal&Terrestrial	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	-0,06	115	Spawls et al. 2002	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Lygodactylus insularis</i>	locality (Small island)	1913	2015	recent	Sanchez-Pacheco et al. 2015	Afrotropic	Juan de Nova Island	-17,06	42,74	NA	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	-0,34	616	The Reptil Database	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Lygodactylus mirabilis</i>	locality	1962	2006	recent	Chiari et al. 2009	Madagascar	Madagascar	-19,34	47,25	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	-0,19	117	Brown et al. 2014	CR	unknown	extant	
<i>Lygodactylus ornatus</i>	locality	1965	1996	recent	vertnet	Madagascar	Madagascar	-15,83	48,83	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	-0,26	369	Brown et al. 2014	EN	unknown	extant	
<i>Lygodactylus pauliani</i>	locality	1991	1996	recent	vertnet	Madagascar	Madagascar	-20,62	46,56	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,05	135	Brown et al. 2014	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Lygodactylus regulus</i>	locality	2013	2014	recent	Conradie et al. 2016	Afrotropic	Mozambique	-15,38	37,06	Diurnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,20	633	Conradie et al. 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Lygodactylus williamsi</i>	locality	1952	2009	recent	Flecks et al. 2012	Afrotropic	Tanzania	-6,99	37,81	Diurnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	-0,01	273	Flecks et al. 2012	CR	decreasing	extant	
<i>Lygosoma Boehmei</i>	specimen	2007	2006	recent	Ziegler et al. 2007	Oriental	Vietnam	17,46	106,25	Nocturnal	Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,12	551	Meiri 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Lygosoma singha</i>	specimen	1950	1950 or earlier	early	Taylor 1950	Oriental	Sri Lanka	8,62	81,14	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,18	87	Somaweera and Somaweera 2009	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Lygosoma veunsaeniensis</i>	specimen	2012	2010	recent	Geissler et al. 2012	Oriental	Cambodia	14,02	106,75	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	-0,20	647	Geissler et al. 2012	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Mabuya bergererae</i>	locality (Small island)	2006	2010	recent	Caicedo-Portilla 2014	Neotropic	Colombia (San Andres Island)	12,55	-81,71	Diurnal	Arboreal	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,34	541	Caicedo-Portilla 2014	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Mabuya cochonae</i>	description	2012	1963	early	Hedges and Conn 2012	Neotropic	Guadeloupe: Illet a Cochons	16,24	-61,52	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,30	25	Hedges and Conn 2012	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Mabuya grandiserrae</i>	description	2012	1920	early	Hedges and Conn 2012	Neotropic	Guadeloupe: Grande Terre	16,24	-61,51	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,36	25	Hedges and Conn 2012	NA	NE	extinct	
<i>Mabuya guadeloupae</i>	description	2012	1892	early	Hedges and Conn 2012	Neotropic	Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe	16,18	-61,68	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,41	67	Hedges and Conn 2012	NA	NE	extinct	
<i>Mabuya hispaniolae</i>	locality	2012	1937	early	Hedges and Conn 2012	Neotropic	Hispaniola: Dominican Repub	18,53	-69,86	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,23	30	Hedges and Conn 2012	NA	NE	extinct	
<i>Mabuya montserratae</i>	description	2012	1970	recent	Hedges and Conn 2012	Neotropic	British West Indies: Montserrat	16,73	-62,19	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,30	260	Hedges and Conn 2012	NA	NE	extinct	
<i>Mabuya parviterrae</i>	description	2016	2015	recent	Hedges et al. 2016	Neotropic	Guadeloupe: Terre de Bas	16,17	-61,12	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,37	113	Hedges et al. 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Mabuya pegravis</i>	locality (Small island)	1921	2010	recent	Caicedo-Portilla 2014	Neotropic	Isla de Providencia	13,34	-81,38	Diurnal	Arboreal	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,20	663	Caicedo-Portilla 2014	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Macropholidus atakolepis</i>	description	1995	1991	recent	Cadle and Chuna 1995	Neotropic	Peru	-7,38	-78,78	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Gymnophthalmidae	Lacertoidea	0,22	207	Cadle and Chuna 1995	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Marinussaurus curvipira</i>	description	2011	2007	recent	Peloso et al. 2011	Neotropic	Brazil	-3,16	-60,29	NA	NA	Gymnophthalmidae	Lacertoidea	0,60	70	Peloso et al. 2011	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Marisoraa magnicornae</i>	specimen	2012	1928	early	Hedges and Conn 2012	Neotropic	Great Corn Island	12,17	-83,05	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,97	NA	Meiri 2016	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Marmorosphax boulinda</i>	description	2009	2002	recent	Sadlier et al. 2009	Oceania	New Caledonia	-21,28	165,14	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,44	336	Sadlier et al. 2009a	VU	unknown	extant	
<i>Marmorosphax kaala</i>	description	2009	2002	recent	Sadlier et al. 2009	Oceania	New Caledonia	-20,63	164,39	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,51	429	Sadlier et al. 2009a	CR	unknown	extant	
<i>Mediodactylus ilamensis</i>	description	2011	2011	recent	Fathinia et al. 2011	Paleartic	Iran	32,96	47,06	Nocturnal	NA	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,07	253	Fathinia et al. 2011	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Mesalina ercolini</i>	specimen	1975	1968	recent	Lanza and Poggesi 1975	Afrotropic	Somalia	4,20	46,47	NA	NA	Lacertidae	Lacertoidea	0,83	395	Lanza and Poggesi 1975	NA</			

<i>Parsigecko ziae</i>	description	2016	2015	recent	Safaei-Mahroo et al. 2016	Paleartic	Iran	27.86	56,31	Nocturnal	Terrestrial	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,15	483	Safaei-Mahroo et al. 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Parvoscincus agtorum</i>	specimen	2013	2009	recent	Linkem and Brown 2013	Oriental	Luzon	15,65	121,51	NA	Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,21	439	Linkem and Brown 2013	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Parvoscincus banahaoensis</i>	description	2013	2001	recent	Linkem and Brown 2013	Oriental	Luzon	14,06	121,51	NA	Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,22	171	Linkem and Brown 2013	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Parvoscincus diwendorum</i>	specimen	2014	2011	recent	Siler et al. 2014	Oriental	Luzon	18,44	120,88	Diurnal	Semi Aquatic	Scincidae	Scincoidea	NA	562	Meiri 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Parvoscincus igorotorum</i>	description	2010	2001	recent	Brown et al. 2010b	Oriental	Luzon	17,44	121,08	NA	Fossilial&Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,56	512	Brown et al. 2010b	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Parvoscincus palaiensis</i>	description	2013	2007	recent	Linkem and Brown 2013	Oriental	Luzon	16,44	121,22	NA	Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,02	235	Linkem and Brown 2013	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Parvoscincus palawanensis</i>	description	1961	1961	early	Brown and Alcala 1961	Oriental	Palawan	9,64	118,58	NA	Fossilial&Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	-0,14	616	GBIF, CAS	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Parvoscincus sisoni</i>	description	1997	1992	recent	Ferner et al. 1997	Oriental	Panay Island	11,39	122,15	Diurnal	Fossilial&Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	-0,08	508	Ferner et al. 1997	VU	stable	extant	
<i>Petracola angustisoma</i>	specimen	2015	2007	recent	Echevarria and Venegas 2015	Neotropic	Peru	-6,04	-77,89	NA	Terrestrial	Gymnophthalmidae	Lacertoidea	0,24	364	Echevarria and Venegas 2015	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Petracola labioocularis</i>	description	2004	1998	recent	Kohler and Lehr 2004	Neotropic	Peru	-9,83	-75,89	NA	NA	Gymnophthalmidae	Lacertoidea	0,81	1246	IUCN	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Phaeoscincus ouiniensis</i>	specimen	2014	2003	recent	Sadlier et al. 2014d	Oceania	New Caledonia	-22,00	166,47	NA	Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	NA	547	Sadlier et al. 2014d	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Phaeoscincus taomensis</i>	specimen	2014	2002	recent	Sadlier et al. 2014d	Oceania	New Caledonia	-20,78	164,58	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,64	367	Sadlier et al. 2014d	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Phelsuma edwardnewtoni</i>	locality	1884	1917	early	Austin et al. 2004	Afrotropic	Rodrigues Island	-19,71	63,42	Diurnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	1,37	1122	Austin et al. 2004	NA	NE	extinct	
<i>Phelsuma gouldi</i>	specimen	2011	2009	recent	Crottini et al. 2011	Madagascar	Madagascar	-21,85	46,84	Diurnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,33	90	Crottini et al. 2011	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Phelsuma kely</i>	description	2004	2000	recent	Schonecker et al. 2004	Madagascar	Madagascar	-18,60	49,25	Diurnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	-0,05	101	Brown et al. 2014	DD	NA	extant	
<i>Phelsuma roesleri</i>	locality	2010	2016	recent	Frank Glaw, pers. obs.	Madagascar	Madagascar	-12,96	49,15	Diurnal	Arboreal	Gekkonidae	Gekkota	0,12	194	Glaw et al. 2010	EN	unknown	extant	
<i>Pholidobolus hillisi</i>	description	2014	2012	recent	Torres-Carvajal et al. 2014	Neotropic	Ecuador	-3,97	-79,08	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Gymnophthalmidae	Lacertoidea	0,59	162	Torres-Carvajal et al. 2014, Echevarria	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Pholidoscelis atrata</i>	locality (Small island)	1887	2012	recent	Bell and Dally 2012	Neotropic	Redonda Island	16,93	-62,35	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Teiidae	Lacertoidea	2,02	NA	vertnet	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Pholidoscelis corax</i>	locality (Small island)	1992	2009	recent	Eifler and Eifler 2014	Neotropic	Anguilla: Little Scrub Island	18,31	-62,96	Diurnal	Arboreal&Terrestrial	Teiidae	Lacertoidea	1,85	495	Eifler and Eifler 2014, Garrison et al. 2014	VU	unknown	extant	
<i>Pholidoscelis cornina</i>	locality (Small island)	1861	1997	recent	vertnet	Neotropic	Anguilla: Sombrero island	18,60	-63,43	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Teiidae	Lacertoidea	1,86	NA	Lazell 1964	VU	stable	extant	
<i>Phrynocephalus lutensis</i>	description	2015	2014	recent	Kamali and Anderson 2015	Paleartic	Iran	30,45	59,35	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Agamidae	Acrodontia	1,14	1763	Kamali and Anderson 2015	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Phyllodactylus barringtonensis</i>	locality (Small island)	1912	21st century	recent	IUCN	Neotropic	Galapagos (Barrington)	-0,82	-90,05	Nocturnal	Terrestrial	Phyllodactylidae	Gekkota	0,27	1731	Swash and Still 2005	LC	unknown	extant	
<i>Phyllodactylus bugastrolepis</i>	locality (Small island)	1966	2001	recent	Grismer 2002	Nearctic	Isla Santa Catalina	25,63	-110,79	Nocturnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous&Terrestrial	Phyllodactylidae	Gekkota	0,82	312	vertnet	LC	stable	extant	
<i>Phyllodactylus duncanensis</i>	locality (Small island)	1912	2012	recent	Omar Torres-Carvajal, pers. Obs.	Neotropic	Galapagos (Pinzón)	-0,61	-90,67	Nocturnal	NA	Phyllodactylidae	Gekkota	0,14	1851	Torres-Carvajal et al. 2014	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Phyllodactylus gilberti</i>	locality (Small island)	1903	1974	recent	vertnet	Neotropic	Galapagos (Wenman)	1,38	-91,82	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Phyllodactylidae	Gekkota	0,65	NA	Swash and Still 2005	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Phyllodactylus papenfussi</i>	description	2009	2001	recent	Murphy et al. 2009	Neotropic	Mexico	17,80	-99,57	NA	NA	Phyllodactylidae	Gekkota	0,12	76	Murphy et al. 2009	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Phyllodactylus partidus</i>	locality (Small island)	1966	2001	recent	Grismer 2002	Nearctic	Island Partida Norte	28,89	-113,04	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Phyllodactylidae	Gekkota	0,90	358	vertnet	LC	stable	extant	
<i>Phyllodactylus transversalis</i>	locality (Small island)	1975	2009	recent	Lopez-Victoria et al. 2013	Neotropic	Colombia (Malpelo Island)	3,98	-81,60	Nocturnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous	Phyllodactylidae	Gekkota	1,07	NA	The Reptile Database	LC	stable	extant	
<i>Phyllurus amnicola</i>	locality	2000	1998	recent	Atlas of living Australia	Australia	Australia	-19,48	146,99	Nocturnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous	Carphodactylidae	Gekkota	1,39	464	Atlas of Living Australia	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Phyllurus gulbaru</i>	locality	2003	2010	recent	Atlas of living Australia	Australia	Australia	-19,31	146,48	Nocturnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous	Carphodactylidae	Gekkota	1,19	274	Atlas of Living Australia	CR	unknown	extant	
<i>Phyllurus isis</i>	locality	1993	21st century	recent	Patrick Couper, Stewart McDonald, pers. comm.	Australia	Australia	-21,01	148,95	Nocturnal	Saxicolous&Terrestrial	Carphodactylidae	Gekkota	1,26	319	Atlas of Living Australia	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Phyllurus kabikabi</i>	description	2008	1997	recent	Couper et al. 2008	Australia	Australia	-26,14	152,31	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Carphodactylidae	Gekkota	1,05	213	Atlas of Living Australia	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Phymaturus aguanegra</i>	description	2013	2007	recent	Lobo et al. 2013	Neotropic	Argentina	-30,38	-69,57	Diurnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous	Liolaemidae	Pleurodonta	1,58	367	IUCN	LC	unknown	extant	
<i>Phymaturus aguedae</i>	description	2014	2012	recent	Troncoso-Palacios and Esquerre 2014	Neotropic	Chile	-33,42	-70,43	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Liolaemidae	Pleurodonta	1,52	54	Troncoso-Palacios and Esquerre 2014	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Phymaturus alicahuense</i>	description	2010	2005	recent	Nunez et al. 2010	Neotropic	Chile	-32,26	-70,48	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Liolaemidae	Pleurodonta	1,68	825	Daniel Pincheira-Donoso	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Phymaturus cacticio</i>	description	2015	21st century	recent	Lobo and Nenda 2015	Neotropic	Argentina	-40,51	-69,71	NA	NA	Liolaemidae	Pleurodonta	1,59	215	Lobo and Nenda 2015	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Phymaturus castillensis</i>	description	2010	2008	recent	Scalaro and Pincheira-Donoso 2010	Neotropic	Argentina	-45,13	-69,18	Diurnal	Saxicolous&Terrestrial	Liolaemidae	Pleurodonta	1,52	315	Corbalan et al. 2016	LC	stable	extant	
<i>Phymaturus curivilcun</i>	description	2016	2014	recent	Scalaro et al. 2016	Neotropic	Argentina	-42,45	-70,05	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Liolaemidae	Pleurodonta	1,57	499	Scalaro et al. 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Phymaturus delheyi</i>	description	2011	21st century	recent	Avila et al. 2011	Neotropic	Argentina	-36,98	-69,98	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Liolaemidae	Pleurodonta	1,53	398	Avila et al. 2011	LC	unknown	extant	
<i>Phymaturus denotatus</i>	locality																			

<i>Rhampholeon hatinghi</i>	description	2015	2010	recent	Tilbury and Tolley 2015	Afrotropic	Democratic Republic of the Congo	-6,85	29,60	NA	Arboreal	Chamaeleonidae	Acrodontia	0,69	351	Tilbury and Tolley 2015	CR	decreasing	extant
<i>Rhampholeon maspictus</i>	description	2014	2009	recent	Branch et al. 2014	Afrotropic	Mozambique	-16,29	36,40	Diurnal	Arboreal	Chamaeleonidae	Acrodontia	0,88	737	Branch et al. 2014	NT	stable	extant
<i>Rhampholeon nebulactor</i>	description	2014	2008	recent	Branch et al. 2014	Afrotropic	Mozambique	-16,51	35,73	NA	NA	Chamaeleonidae	Acrodontia	0,53	762	Branch et al. 2014	VU	unknown	extant
<i>Rhampholeon tilburyi</i>	description	2014	2007	recent	Branch et al. 2014	Afrotropic	Mozambique	-15,41	37,03	Diurnal	Arboreal	Chamaeleonidae	Acrodontia	0,94	633	Branch et al. 2014	CR	decreasing	extant
<i>Riam africana</i>	description	2010	1989	recent	Arredondo and Sanchez-Pacheco 2010	Neotropic	Colombia	6,38	-76,07	Diurnal	Fossorial&Terrestrial	Gymnophthalmidae	Lacertoidea	1,19	89	Arredondo and Sanchez-Pacheco 2010	DD	unknown	extant
<i>Riamanans</i>	description	2003	1983	recent	Doan and Schargel 2003	Neotropic	Venezuela	9,38	-69,87	NA	NA	Gymnophthalmidae	Lacertoidea	0,47	252	Doan and Schargel 2003	DD	unknown	extant
<i>Riamarhogaster</i>	description	2005	2002	recent	Rivas et al. 2005	Neotropic	Venezuela	10,71	-62,46	NA	NA	Gymnophthalmidae	Lacertoidea	0,35	307	Rivas et al. 2005	NA	NE	extant
<i>Riamastellae</i>	description	2010	1986	recent	Sanchez-Pacheco 2010	Neotropic	Colombia	1,14	-77,98	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Gymnophthalmidae	Lacertoidea	0,43	537	Sanchez-Pacheco 2010	DD	unknown	extant
<i>Riamayumborum</i>	description	2014	2010	recent	Aguirre-Penafiel et al. 2014	Neotropic	Ecuador	0,12	-78,60	NA	Terrestrial	Gymnophthalmidae	Lacertoidea	0,67	135	Aguirre-Penafiel et al. 2014	NA	NE	extant
<i>Riolamainopinata</i>	description	2015	2012	recent	Kok 2015	Neotropic	Venezuela	5,87	-62,07	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Gymnophthalmidae	Lacertoidea	0,21	1860	Kok 2015	NA	NE	extant
<i>Riolamaluridiventris</i>	description	2004	1992	recent	Esqueda et al. 2004	Neotropic	Venezuela	3,77	-65,48	Diurnal	NA	Gymnophthalmidae	Lacertoidea	0,17	7300	Esqueda et al. 2004	LC	stable	extant
<i>Riolamauzelli</i>	description	2003	1992	recent	Molina and Senaris 2003	Neotropic	Venezuela	3,66	-65,45	NA	NA	Gymnophthalmidae	Lacertoidea	0,14	7155	IUCN	LC	stable	extant
<i>Saleagularis</i>	specimen	1854	1854 or earlier	early	inferred from date of description	Oriental	India	NA	NA	Diurnal	NA	Agamidae	Acrodontia	1,78	NA	not mapped	NA	NE	extant
<i>Saltuariuseximus</i>	description	2013	2013	recent	Hoskin and Couper 2013	Australia	Australia	-14,28	144,49	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Carphodactylidae	Gekkota	1,45	599	Hoskin and Couper 2013	NA	NE	extant
<i>Saltuariuskateae</i>	description	2008	2004	recent	Couper et al. 2008	Australia	Australia	-29,18	152,80	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Carphodactylidae	Gekkota	1,36	549	Couper et al. 2008b	NA	NE	extant
<i>Sapsircincusaltus</i>	locality	2013	after 2013	recent	Conrad Hoskin, pers. comm.	Australia	Australia	-14,28	144,49	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,15	826	Atlas of Living Australia, QM	NA	NE	extant
<i>Sarada superba</i>	description	2016	2014	recent	Deepak et al. 2016	Oriental	India	17,58	73,82	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Agamidae	Acrodontia	1,15	316	Deepak et al. 2016a	NA	NE	extant
<i>Sauromalusklauteri</i>	locality (Small island)	1941	2001	recent	Grismier 2002	Nearctic	Santa Catalina Island	25,65	-110,79	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Iguanidae	Pleurodonta	2,50	312	vertnet	NA	NE	extant
<i>Sceloporuslineatus</i>	locality (Small island)	1919	2001	recent	Grismier 2002	Nearctic	Isla Santa Catalina	25,65	-110,79	NA	Terrestrial	Phrynosomatidae	Pleurodonta	1,66	312	vertnet	LC	stable	extant
<i>Scelotesdutsoni</i>	description	1990	1990	recent	Broadley 1990	Afrotropic	Benguela Island, Mozambique	-21,86	35,41	NA	Fossorial&Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,26	356	Downs and Wirminghaus 1997	NA	NE	extant
<i>Scelotesguentheri</i>	specimen	1887	1887 or earlier	early	inferred from date of description	Afrotropic	South Africa	-29,86	31,00	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,74	62	Bates et al. 2014	VU	NA	extant
<i>Scelotespoensis</i>	description	1895	1895 or earlier	early	inferred from date of description	Afrotropic	Bioko	3,59	8,76	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,14	223	Olivier Pauwels	NA	NE	extant
<i>Scincella darevskii</i>	specimen	2010	2002	recent	Nguyen et al. 2010	Oriental	Vietnam	21,57	103,48	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,16	405	Nguyen et al. 2010	NA	NE	extant
<i>Scincellaincognita</i>	specimen	1894	1894 or earlier	early	inferred from date of description	Oceania	Sulawesi	0,50	123,68	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,52	895	The Reptile Database	NA	NE	extant
<i>Scincellamacrotis</i>	specimen	1867	1867 or earlier	early	inferred from date of description	Oriental	Great Nicobar Island	6,97	93,82	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	-0,67	465	Indranil Das	NA	NE	extant
<i>Scincellaprzewalskii</i>	specimen	1912	1880	early	Bedriaga 1912	Paleartic	China	35,80	102,20	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,15	1026	Yuezhao Wang	NA	NE	extant
<i>Sigalosepsbalios</i>	description	2014	2009	recent	Sadlier et al. 2014c	Oceania	New Caledonia	-21,88	166,41	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,36	380	Sadlier et al. 2014c	NA	NE	extant
<i>Sitanafuscata</i>	description	1998	1996	recent	Schleich and Kastle 2002	Oriental	Nepal	26,99	85,90	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Agamidae	Acrodontia	0,53	97	Schleich and Kastle 1998	NA	NE	extant
<i>Sitana schleichi</i>	description	2002	2001	recent	Schleich and Kastle 2002	Oriental	Nepal	28,79	80,22	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Agamidae	Acrodontia	0,27	150	Schleich and Kastle 2002	NA	NE	extant
<i>Sphaerodactylusbecki</i>	locality (Small island)	1919	1998	recent	vertnet	Neotropic	Navassa Island	18,41	-75,01	Cathemeral	Saxicolous&Terrestrial	Sphaerodactylidae	Gekkota	-0,13	276	Schwartz and Henderson 1991, Powell	NA	NE	extant
<i>Sphaerodactylusbromeliacum</i>	locality	1977	2005	recent	Iturriaga and Gonzalez 2015	Neotropic	Cuba	20,31	-74,45	NA	Arboreal	Sphaerodactylidae	Gekkota	-0,26	270	Schwartz and Henderson 1991	NA	NE	extant
<i>Sphaerodactyluscochranae</i>	locality	1946	2008	recent	vertnet	Neotropic	Hispaniola: Dominican Repub	19,06	-69,47	Nocturnal	Saxicolous&Terrestrial	Sphaerodactylidae	Gekkota	-0,17	147	Scantlebury 2014	NA	NE	extant
<i>Sphaerodactyluselasmorhynchus</i>	specimen	1966	1966	early	Thomas 1966	Neotropic	Hispaniola: Haiti	18,47	-74,07	NA	Terrestrial	Sphaerodactylidae	Gekkota	-0,90	271	Schwartz and Henderson 1991	NA	NE	extant
<i>Sphaerodactylusepiurus</i>	description	1993	1991	recent	Thomas and Hedges 1993	Neotropic	Hispaniola: Dominican Repub	18,70	-68,88	NA	NA	Sphaerodactylidae	Gekkota	-0,41	105	Scantlebury 2014	NA	NE	extant
<i>Sphaerodactylusexsul</i>	locality (Small island)	1914	2012	recent	Vertnet	Neotropic	Swan Island	17,42	-83,94	NA	NA	Sphaerodactylidae	Gekkota	-0,46	618	Schwartz and Henderson 1991	NA	NE	extant
<i>Sphaerodactylusgilvitorques</i>	specimen	1862	1862 or earlier	early	inferred from date of description	Neotropic	Jamaica	NA	NA	NA	NA	Sphaerodactylidae	Gekkota	-0,31	NA	not mapped	NA	NE	extant
<i>Sphaerodactylusguanajae</i>	description	2012	2011	recent	McCrane and Hedges 2012	Neotropic	Isla de Guanaja	16,49	-85,85	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Sphaerodactylidae	Gekkota	-0,35	253	McCrane and Hedges 2012	NA	NE	extant
<i>Sphaerodactyluslazelli</i>	specimen	1968	1960	early	Shreve 1968	Neotropic	Hispaniola: Haiti	19,73	-72,19	NA	NA	Sphaerodactylidae	Gekkota	-0,13	87	Schwartz and Henderson 1991	NA	NE	extant
<i>Sphaerodactyluslevinsi</i>	locality (Small island)	1968	2009	recent	IUCN	Neotropic	Puerto Rico: Isla Desecheo	18,39	-67,48	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Sphaerodactylidae	Gekkota	-0,26	124	Schwartz and Henderson 1991	NA	NE	extant
<i>Sphaerodactylusmicropithecus</i>	locality (Small island)	1977	2005	recent	IUCN	Neotropic	Puerto Rico: Isla Monito	18,16	-67,95	NA	NA	Sphaerodactylidae	Gekkota	0,06	NA	Schwartz and Henderson 1991	EN	NA	extant
<i>Sphaerodactylusmonensis</i>	locality (Small island)	1901	2002	recent	vertnet	Neotropic	Puerto Rico: Isla Mona	18,09	-67,89	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Sphaerodactylidae	Gekkota	-0,17	191	Schwartz and Henderson 1991	LC	stable	extant
<i>Sphaerodactylusnycteropus</i>	specimen	1977	1971	recent	vertnet	Neotropic	Hispaniola: Haiti												

<i>Takydromus sikkimensis</i>	locality	1888	2006	recent	Bhupathy et al. 2009	Oriental	Sikkim	27.19	88.43	Diurnal	NA	Lacertidae	Lacertoidea	0.70	194	Bhupathy et al. 2009	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Tarentola albertschwartzii</i>	specimen	1998	1884	early	Sprackland and Swinney 1998	Neotropic	Jamaica	NA	NA	NA	NA	Phyllodactylidae	Gekkota	1.81	NA	not mapped	NA	NE	extinct	
<i>Tarentola boettgeri</i>	locality (Small island)	2012	2009	recent	Vasconcelos et al. 2012	Afrotropic	Cape Verde (South Nicolau Isl)	16,60	-24,10	NA	NA	Phyllodactylidae	Gekkota	0.87	368	Vasconcelos et al. 2012	LC	unknown	extant	
<i>Techmarscincus jigurru</i>	locality	1984	2014	recent	Atlas of living Australia	Australia	Australia	-17,39	145,81	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1.02	188	Cogger 2000	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Tetradactylus eastwoodae</i>	specimen	1913	1912	early	Hewitt and Methuen 1913	Afrotropic	South Africa	-23,83	29,99	NA	NA	Gerrhosauridae	Scincoidea	0.26	240	IUCN	EX	N/A	extinct	
<i>Tetradactylus udzungwensis</i>	description	2004	2002	recent	Salvidio et al. 2004	Afrotropic	Tanzania	-8,29	35,99	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Gerrhosauridae	Scincoidea	0.30	685	Salvidio et al. 2004	EN	unknown	extant	
<i>Thaumaturhynchus brooksi</i>	specimen	1924	1924 or earlier	early	Parker 1924	Oriental	Sumatra	-2,61	101,81	Diurnal	Arboreal	Agamidae	Aerodontia	0.84	534	Manthey 2010	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Trachylepis adamastor</i>	description	2015	1971	recent	Ceriac 2015	Afrotropic	Tinhosa Grande islet, Gulf of	1,34	7,29	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,49	NA	Ceriac 2015	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Trachylepis atlantica</i>	locality (Small island)	1945	2011	recent	vertnet	Neotropic	Fernando de Noronha Island	-3,85	-32,43	Diurnal	Arboreal&Saxicolous&Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,38	658	Camacho et al. 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Trachylepis besairieana</i>	specimen	1906	1906 or earlier	early	Moquard 1906	Madagascar	Madagascar	NA	NA	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	2,13	NA	not mapped	DD	unknown	extant	this species is most lik
<i>Trachylepis cristinae</i>	description	2012	2010	recent	Sindaco et al. 2012	Afrotropic	Abd el Kuri Island	12,18	52,24	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,52	743	Sindaco et al. 2012	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Trachylepis infralineata</i>	locality (Small island)	1913	2014	recent	Sanchez and Probst 2015	Afrotropic	Europa Island (Strait of Moza)	-22,35	40,35	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,44	667	Sanchez and Probst 2015	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Trachylepis toloulensis</i>	description	2010	2007	recent	Kingdon and Spawls 2010	Afrotropic	Loliu Island, Lake Victoria	-0,13	33,68	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,28	167	Kingdon and Spawls 2010	VU	unknown	extant	
<i>Trachylepis maculata</i>	specimen	1839	1839 or earlier	early	inferred from date of description	Neotropic	Brazil ?	NA	NA	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,12	NA	not mapped	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Trachylepis nganghae</i>	description	2004	2001	recent	Ineich and Chirio 2004	Afrotropic	Cameroon	7,38	13,98	NA	Saxicolous	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,57	217	Chirio and LeBreton 2007	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Trachylepis pendeana</i>	description	2000	1994	recent	Ineich and Chirio 2000	Afrotropic	Central African Republic	7,03	16,07	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,04	177	Ineich and Chirio 2000	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Trachylepis vezo</i>	locality	1999	2009	recent	ZSM	Madagascar	Madagascar	-23,56	43,81	NA	Saxicolous	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,47	80	Ramanamanjato et al. 1999	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Tribolonotus parkeri</i>	description	2017	2005	recent	Rittmeyer and Austin 2017	Oceania	Buka Island	-5,40	154,66	NA	Fossilial&Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,32	1421	Rittmeyer and Austin 2017	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Trioceros kinangopensis</i>	description	2012	2007	recent	Stipala et al. 2012	Afrotropic	Kenya	-0,66	36,71	Diurnal	Arboreal	Chamaeleonidae	Acrodontia	0,83	510	Stipala et al. 2012	NT	unknown	extant	
<i>Trioceros kinetiensis</i>	locality	1943	1978	recent	IUCN	Afrotropic	Sudan	3,95	32,90	NA	Arboreal	Chamaeleonidae	Acrodontia	0,93	466	Schmidt 1943	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Trioceros marsabitensis</i>	description	1991	1988	recent	Tilbury 1991	Afrotropic	Kenya	2,15	37,66	Diurnal	Arboreal	Chamaeleonidae	Acrodontia	1,19	551	Spawls et al. 2002	NT	stable	extant	
<i>Trioceros narraioca</i>	description	2003	2001	recent	Necas et al. 2003	Afrotropic	Kenya	2,66	36,94	Diurnal	Arboreal	Chamaeleonidae	Acrodontia	1,19	1052	Tilbury 2010	NT	unknown	extant	
<i>Trioceros ntutu</i>	description	2005	2001	recent	Necas et al. 2005	Afrotropic	Kenya	2,14	36,85	Diurnal	Arboreal	Chamaeleonidae	Acrodontia	1,09	775	Tilbury 2010	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Tropidophorus hangnam</i>	description	2005	probably 2004 or 2005	recent	Chuaykern et al. 2005	Oriental	Thailand	16,30	101,70	NA	Semi Aquatic	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,35	862	Chuaykern et al. 2005	NA	NE	extant	Chuaykern et al. 2000
<i>Tropidophorus iniquus</i>	specimen	1905	1894	early	Lidith de Jeude 1905	Oriental	Borneo: Kalimantan	-0,68	111,47	NA	Semi Aquatic	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,28	1238	Das 2004	NA	NE	extant	date of the Dutch Scie
<i>Tropidophorus latiscutatus</i>	description	2002	1996	recent	Hikida et al. 2002	Oriental	Thailand	18,08	103,75	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,36	215	Hikida et al. 2002	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Tropidophorus matsuii</i>	specimen	2002	1996	recent	Hikida et al. 2002	Oriental	Thailand	15,88	104,30	NA	Saxicolous	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,25	171	Hikida et al. 2002	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Tropidophorus murphyi</i>	description	2002	1998	recent	Hikida et al. 2002	Oriental	Vietnam	22,64	105,92	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,28	251	Nguyen et al. 2009	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Tropidophorus noggei</i>	locality	2005	2007	recent	Ziegler et al. 2007	Oriental	Vietnam	18,17	106,17	Nocturnal	Saxicolous	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,47	178	Nguyen et al. 2009	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Tropidophorus sebi</i>	description	2017	2015	recent	Pui et al. 2017	Oriental	Borneo: Sarawak	1,59	113,79	NA	Semi Aquatic	Scincidae	Scincoidea	1,12	5074	Pui et al. 2017	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Tropidurus imbituba</i>	description	2013	2011	recent	Kunz and Borges-Martins 2013	Neotropic	Brazil	-28,24	-48,65	Diurnal	NA	Tropiduridae	Pleurodonta	1,83	76	Kunz and Borges-Martins 2013	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Tropidurus lagunablanca</i>	description	2016	2013	recent	Carvalho 2016	Neotropic	Paraguay	-23,81	-56,29	Diurnal	Arboreal	Tropiduridae	Pleurodonta	1,70	706	Carvalho 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Tropidurus teyumirim</i>	description	2016	2013	recent	Carvalho 2016	Neotropic	Paraguay	-26,05	-56,83	Diurnal	Saxicolous	Tropiduridae	Pleurodonta	1,49	433	Carvalho 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Tropidurus xanthochilus</i>	description	1998	1995	recent	Harvey and Gutberlet 1998	Neotropic	Bolivia	-14,75	-61,00	Diurnal	Arboreal	Tropiduridae	Pleurodonta	1,82	650	Harvey and Gutberlet 1998	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Tropiocolotes wolfgangboehmei</i>	description	2010	2001	recent	Wilms et al. 2010	Palearctic	Saudi Arabia	25,27	46,62	Nocturnal	NA	Gekkonidae	Geckota	-0,19	245	Wilms et al. 2010	DD	unknown	extant	
<i>Typhlopscryptis pentadactyla</i>	description	2014	2005	recent	Museum Victoria	Australasia	Queensland	-18,11	140,88	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Agamidae	Acrodontia	0,81	NA	Melville et al. 2014	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Typhlacontias rüdebecki</i>	specimen	1997	1956	early	Haacke 1997	Afrotropic	Angola	-14,27	12,38	NA	NA	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,19	371	mapped by Aaron Bauer	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Typhlosaurus batupanggah</i>	description	2016	2014	recent	Karin et al. 2016	Oriental	Borneo: Sarawak	1,12	110,23	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	-0,21	587	Karin et al. 2016	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Typhlosaurus ishaki</i>	description	2006	2004	recent	Grismer 2006	Oriental	Tioman Island	2,77	104,17	Diurnal	Terrestrial	Scincidae	Scincoidea	0,36	466	Grismer 2006	NA	NE	extant	
<i>Typhlosaurus leproauricularis</i>	description	2016	2014	recent	Karin et al. 2016	Oriental	Borneo: Sarawak	1,12	110,2											