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Research article

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Two new *Cyrtodactylus* (Squamata, Gekkonidae) from Northeast India

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⁷[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:D5DC18A0-9466-45DF-9C07-FCBC776185E4](https://zoobank.org/author/D5DC18A0-9466-45DF-9C07-FCBC776185E4)

⁸[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:2DE8B361-3407-4B62-BB6B-0F60D3A54880](https://zoobank.org/author/2DE8B361-3407-4B62-BB6B-0F60D3A54880)

Abstract. We describe two new species of *Cyrtodactylus* Gray, 1827, each from the Indian states of Meghalaya and Mizoram based on morphology and ND2 gene sequences. The new species are a part of the *Cyrtodactylus khasiensis* group. Both species represent the highland clade within the south of Brahmaputra clade of Indo-Burmese *Cyrtodactylus*. Based on ND2 gene sequence, the species from Meghalaya have an uncorrected p-distance of 4.21%–4.25% from a lowland species *C. guwahatiensis* Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018 and is a sister taxon to *C. septentrionalis* Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018. The species from Mizoram differ from its sister species *C. bengkhuaiai* Purkayastha, Lalremsanga, Bohra, Biakzuala, Decemson, Muansanga, Vabeiryureilai, Chauhan & Rathee, 2021 by a p-distance of 8.33%.

Keywords. Biodiversity, Indo-Burma Hotspot, bent-toed gecko, ND2, systematics.

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Introduction

The genus *Cyrtodactylus* Gray, 1827 is represented by around 320 species worldwide and is the third most speciose vertebrate genus in the world (Grismer *et al.* 2021). The members of the genus range from South Asia to Melanesia with high diversity in south Asia (Malaysia: 49 species, Vietnam: 48 species, Myanmar: 45 species, Thailand: 38 species, Indonesia: 37 species, Laos: 25 species; see Uetz *et al.* 2022). India is home to 38 species of *Cyrtodactylus* (Kamei & Mahony 2021; Purkayastha *et al.* 2021; Uetz *et al.* 2022) of which 14 species are known from Northeast India namely *C. guwahatiensis* Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018 (Assam); *C. jaintiaensis* Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018 (Meghalaya); *C. kazirangaensis* Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018 (Assam); *C. khasiensis* (Jerdon, 1870) (historically reported from throughout Northeast India but is known with certainty only from East Khasi Hills district, Meghalaya; see Agarwal *et al.* 2018a); *C. montanus* Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018 (Tripura and Mizoram); *C. nagalandensis* Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018 (Nagaland); *C. septentrionalis* Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018 (Assam); *C. tripuraensis* Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018 (Tripura); *C. urbanus* Purkayastha, Das, Bohra, Bauer & Agarwal, 2020 (Assam and Meghalaya); *C. karsticola* Purkayastha, Lalremsanga, Bohra, Biakzuala, Decemson, Muansanga, Vabeiryureilai, Chauhan & Rathee, 2021 (Meghalaya); *C. agarwali* Purkayastha, Lalremsanga, Bohra, Biakzuala, Decemson, Muansanga, Vabeiryureilai, Chauhan & Rathee, 2021 (Meghalaya); *C. aaronbaueri* Purkayastha, Lalremsanga, Bohra, Biakzuala, Decemson, Muansanga, Vabeiryureilai, Chauhan & Rathee, 2021 (Mizoram), *C. bengkhuaiai* Purkayastha, Lalremsanga, Bohra, Biakzuala, Decemson, Muansanga, Vabeiryureilai, Chauhan & Rathee, 2021 (Mizoram) and *C. arunachalensis* Mirza, Bhosale, Ansari, Phansalkar, Swant, Gowande & Patel, 2021 (Arunachal Pradesh). So far all the species of *Cyrtodactylus* described from Northeast India are members of the *C. khasiensis* group (Grismer *et al.* 2021) which may be further sub-divided into highland and lowland clades (Agarwal *et al.* 2018b). Again, it is presumed that the Brahmaputra river acts as a barrier for the dispersal of species and thus, most of the species described from Northeast India are part of south of the Brahmaputra clade except for the species from Arunachal Pradesh including *C. arunachalensis*. Herein, we describe a new species each from the state of Meghalaya and Mizoram (Fig. 1). Both species are part of the *C. khasiensis* group and members of south of Brahmaputra in the highland clade.

Material and methods

Surveys were carried out in Siiha district of Mizoram (permission no.A.33011/2/99-CWLW/225) and Ri-Bhoi district of Meghalaya (permission no.FWC/G/173/Pt-V/2377-87). Collected samples were fixed and preserved in formaldehyde solution and deposited in the National Zoological Collection, maintained by the Department of Zoology, Mizoram University, Aizawl, Mizoram, India. Measurements were made using a Mitutoyo™ dial calliper to the nearest 0.1 mm. Measurements and scale counts were made on the right side of the specimen unless otherwise stated.

Abbreviations and terminology

The following measurements and meristics were recorded following (Agarwal *et al.* 2018a), abbreviations and terminology are as follows: SVL, snout to vent length; TRL, trunk length, length between axilla and groin; BW, maximum body width; TL, tail length; TW, tail width taken on first tail segment; TD, tail depth taken on first tail segment; HL, head length from the snout tip to the retroarticular process of the jaw; HW, maximum head width; JW, jaw width taken ventrally at the retroarticular process of the jaw; HD, maximum head depth; FL, forearm length, length between elbow and wrist; CL, crus length, length

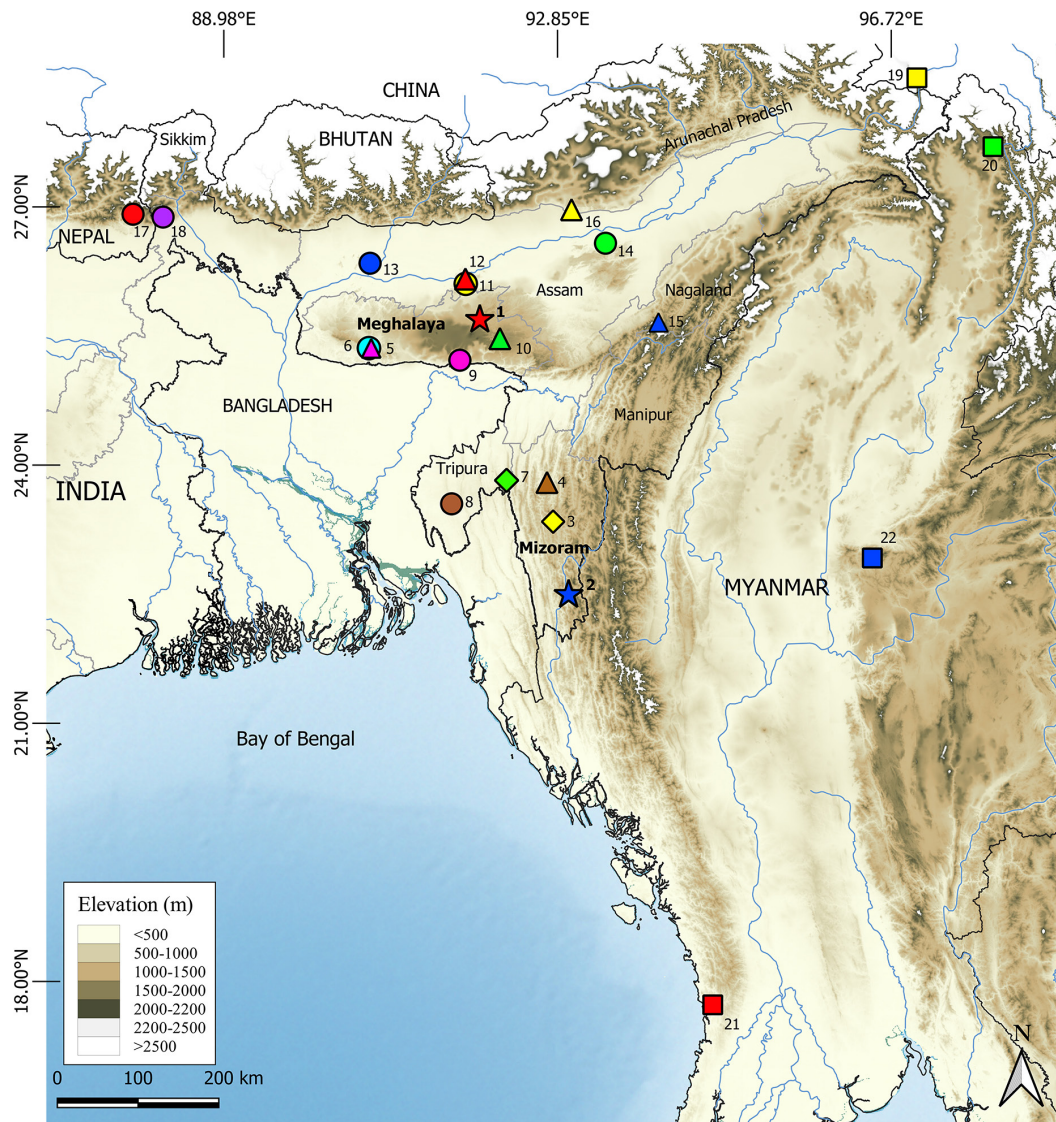


Fig. 1. Elevation map showing the type localities for the two newly described species of *Cyrtodactylus* and the congeners compared in this paper: **1.** *Cyrtodactylus exercitus* sp. nov. (red star). **2.** *C. siahaensis* sp. nov. (blue star). **3.** *C. bengkhuaiai* Purkayastha, Lalremsanga, Bohra, Biakzuala, Decemson, Muansanga, Vabeiryureilai, Chauhan & Rathee, 2021. **4.** *C. aaronbaueri* Purkayastha, Lalremsanga, Bohra, Biakzuala, Decemson, Muansanga, Vabeiryureilai, Chauhan & Rathee, 2021. **5.** *C. karsticola* Purkayastha, Lalremsanga, Bohra, Biakzuala, Decemson, Muansanga, Vabeiryureilai, Chauhan & Rathee, 2021. **6.** *C. agarwali* Purkayastha, Lalremsanga, Bohra, Biakzuala, Decemson, Muansanga, Vabeiryureilai, Chauhan & Rathee, 2021. **7.** *C. montanus* Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018. **8.** *C. tripuraensis* Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018. **9.** *C. khasiensis* (Jerdon, 1870). **10.** *C. jaintiaensis* Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018. **11.** *C. guwahatiensis* Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018. **12.** *C. urbanus* Purkayastha, Das, Bohra, Bauer & Agarwal, 2020. **13.** *C. septentrionalis* Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018. **14.** *C. kazirangaensis* Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018. **15.** *C. nagalandensis* Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018. **16.** *C. arunachalensis* Mirza, Bhosale, Ansari, Phansalkar, Swant, Gowande & Patel, 2021. **17.** *C. markuscombaii* (Darevsky, Helfenberger, Orlov & Shah, 1998) and *C. martinostolli* Darevsky, Helfenberger, Orlov & Shah, 1998). **18.** *C. himalayicus* (Annandale, 1906). **19.** *C. cayuensis* Li, 2007. **20.** *C. tamaiensis* (Smith, 1940). **21.** *C. ayeerwadyensis* Bauer, 2003. **22.** *C. mandalayensis* Mahony, 2009.

between knee and ankle; OD, orbit diameter; NO, distance between the posterior edge of the nostril and the anterior orbital border; SO, distance between the snout tip and the anterior orbital border; OE, distance between posterior orbital border and the anterior border of the ear; EL, maximum ear length; ES, anterior border of the ear to the snout tip; IN, internarial distance; IO, minimum interorbital distance between left and right supraciliary rows; RL, maximum rostral length; RW, maximum rostral width; ML, maximum mental length; MW, maximum mental width; PMIL, maximum length of inner postmental; PMILL, maximum length of outer postmental; digits were measured from the proximal apex with the neighbouring digit to the tip (excluding the claw), and numbered from inner (I) to outer (V) as follows: on manus, FIL, FIIL, FIILL, FIVL, FVL; on pes, TIL, TIIL, TIILL, TIVL, TVL; PcP, precloacal pores; PcFP, precloacofemoral pores; MVSR, mid-ventral scale rows (counted between ventrolateral folds); PVT, paravertebral tubercles on the trunk only (counted between the level of the axilla and the level of the groin); DTR, dorsal tubercle rows (counted transversely across the body); SL, total supralabials; IL, total infralabials. Two separate series for subdigital lamellae were counted on all digits of the right manus and right pes, a basal series, that includes scales of a width at least twice the diameter of palmar scales up to and including a single large scale at the digital inflection, and an apical series, including lamellae distal to the digital inflection and not including the ventral claw sheath or nonlamellar scales between the basal and apical lamellae series (counted separately), abbreviated as follows: on manus, FILam, FIILam, FIILLam, FIVLam, FVLam; on pes, TILam, TIILam, TIILLam, TIVLam, TVLam.

The newly described species are compared morphologically with all known species from the *khasiensis* group (Agarwal *et al.* 2014) and other species from Northeast India and surrounding countries. Comparisons were made through examination of type specimens (see Appendix I), literature containing original descriptions and literature reviewing a species based on type specimen (i.e., Darevsky *et al.* 1998; Bauer 2003; Li 2007; Mahony 2009; Agarwal *et al.* 2018a, 2018b; Kamei & Mahony 2021; Mirza *et al.* 2021; Purkayastha *et al.* 2020, 2021).

Molecular data

For this study, four specimens of *Cyrtodactylus* (MZMU2445, MZMU2449, MZMU2542 and MZMU2545) were sequenced. Genomic DNA was extracted from ethanol (100%) preserved liver tissue using Tissue Kit (Qiagen) following manufacturer's instructions. Sequences were generated using the primer pair MetF1 and H5934 (Macey *et al.* 1997). Sequence chromatograms were quality checked, edited and assembled into contigs using Sequence Scanner ver. 1.0 (Applied Biosystems). Comparative ND2 (1041 nucleotides) sequences comprising Indo-Burma clade members of *Cyrtodactylus* were obtained from GenBank (following Kamei & Mahony 2021; Purkayastha *et al.* 2021; Table 1). Sequence alignment was done using MUSCLE (Edgar 2004) in MEGA7 (Tamura & Nei 1993; Kumar *et al.* 2016) with default parameter settings. The phylogenetic reconstruction of aligned dataset was done using IQ-TREE (<http://iqtree.cibiv.univie.ac.at/>) online portal (Minh *et al.* 2020). Sequence substitution model was selected using the auto parameter with provision for FreeRate heterogeneity and the analysis was run with an ultrafast bootstrap option for 1000 iterations. Uncorrected pairwise sequence divergence was calculated in MEGA7.

Abbreviations for museum collections (according to Sabaj 2020)

BNHS	=	Bombay Natural History Society, Mumbai, India
BPBM	=	Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA
CAS	=	California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, USA
CES	=	Centre for Ecological Sciences, Bangalore, India
CUMZ	=	Chulalongkorn University Museum of Zoology, Bangkok, Thailand
FMNH	=	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, USA
MVZ	=	Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, USA
MZMU	=	Departmental Museum of Zoology, Mizoram University, Aizawl, India
LSUHC	=	La Sierra University Herpetological Collection, La Sierra University, Riverside,

		California, USA
PMNH	=	Pakistan Museum of Natural History, Islamabad, Islamabad Capital Territory
VR/ERS/ZSI	=	National Zoological Collection, maintained by the North Eastern Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India, Shillong, India

Results

We present two distinct populations of *Cyrtodactylus*, one each from Umroi military cantonment area, Ri-Bhoi district, Meghalaya state and from Siaha town in the Siaha district of Mizoram state of India. Both populations are members of the *C. khasiensis* group (see Purkayastha *et al.* 2020; Grismer *et al.* 2021). The Meghalaya population was a sister of *C. guwahatiensis* from Guwahati city of Kamrup Metropolitan District, Assam state, India and the Mizoram population was a sister to recently described *C. bengkhuaiai* from the Aizawl District, Mizoram state, India (Fig. 2; Table 2). Based on morphology and genetic assessment, we consider both populations to be distinct species and describe them herein.

Systematics

Phylum Chordata Haeckel, 1874
 Class Reptilia Laurenti, 1768
 Order Squamata Oppel, 1811
 Family Gekkonidae Gray, 1825
 Subfamily Gekkoninae Gray, 1825
 Genus *Cyrtodactylus* Gray, 1827

Cyrtodactylus exercitus sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:820A0B94-A800-4852-BB4A-A7BDF9D1156B](https://zoobank.org/act:820A0B94-A800-4852-BB4A-A7BDF9D1156B)

Figs 1–3A–C, 4, 5B, 6; Tables 1–3

Diagnosis

Cyrtodactylus exercitus sp. nov. is a moderate-sized gecko (adult SVL 48.2–68.0 mm); 9–11 supralabials; 9–10 infralabials; dorsal tubercles are rounded, bluntly conical and feebly keeled in 21–24 longitudinal rows; 32–34 paravertebral tubercles between the level of the axilla and the level of the groin; 35–37 mid-ventral scale rows; 11–15 precloacal pores in males; 16–17 subdigital lamellae under IV toe; no single row of transversely enlarged subcaudal scales; dorsal markings are dark brown, irregular blotches with a distinctive white posterior border; tail with alternating dark and light bands.

Differential diagnosis

Genetically, *Cyrtodactylus exercitus* sp. nov. is a sister taxon to the lowland species *C. guwahatiensis*, differing from each other by an uncorrected p-distance of 4.21%–4.25%, as in Fig. 2 and Table 2. Morphological and meristic data are shown in Table 3. *Cyrtodactylus exercitus* sp. nov. has been compared morphologically with all known members of the genus *Cyrtodactylus* within the *khasiensis* group. Morphologically, *Cyrtodactylus exercitus* sp. nov. is close to *C. ayeyarwadyensis* but differs from the latter by having greater TRL/SVL ratio (0.45–0.57.1, avg 0.51 in *C. exercitus* sp. nov. and 0.40 in *C. ayeyarwadyensis*); in *C. ayeyarwadyensis* dorsum is with transverse rows of rectangular brown blotches vs W-shaped dorsal blotches in *Cyrtodactylus exercitus* sp. nov. *Cyrtodactylus exercitus* sp. nov. can be differentiated by having a smaller maximum adult size, SVL 68.0 mm maximum vs maximum adult size 81.7 mm in *C. arunachalensis*, 78.0 mm in *C. ayeyarwadyensis*, 77.0 mm in *C. bapme*, 72.5 mm in *C. bengkhuaiai*, 88 mm in *C. brevidactylus*, 79.78 mm in *C. cayuensis*, 96.2 mm in *C. jaintiaensis*, 80.0 mm in *C. kazirangaensis*, 81.1 mm in *C. khasiensis*, 72.0 mm in *C. markuscombaii* (Darevsky, Helfenberger, Orlov & Shah, 1998), 82.0 mm in *C. martinistolli*, 74 mm in *C. mombergi*, 78.2 mm in *C. montanus*,

Table 1 (continued on the next 2 pages). List of *Cyrtodactylus* ND2 sequences used in this study.

Species	Museum No	Locality	GenBank Accession No.
<i>Cyrtodactylus exercitus</i> sp. nov.	MZMU2542	India, Meghalaya, Ri-Bhoi District, Umroi	OK247679
<i>Cyrtodactylus exercitus</i> sp. nov.	MZMU2545	India, Meghalaya, Ri-Bhoi District, Umroi	OK247680
<i>Cyrtodactylus siahaensis</i> sp. nov.	MZMU2445	India, Mizoram, Siaha District, Siaha town	OK247677
<i>Cyrtodactylus siahaensis</i> sp. nov.	MZMU2449	India, Mizoram, Siaha District, Siaha town	OK247678
<i>C. aaronbaueri</i> Purkayastha, Lalremsanga, Bohra, Biakzuala, Decemson, Muansanga, Vabeiryureilai, Chauhan & Rathee, 2021	MZMU2015	India, Mizoram, Durtlang North	MW596520
<i>C. aaronbaueri</i> Purkayastha, Lalremsanga, Bohra, Biakzuala, Decemson, Muansanga, Vabeiryureilai, Chauhan & Rathee, 2021	MZMU2020	India, Mizoram, Tamdil National Wetland	MW596519
<i>C. agarwali</i> Purkayastha, Lalremsanga, Bohra, Biakzuala, Decemson, Muansanga, Vabeiryureilai, Chauhan & Rathee, 2021	MZMU2158	India, Meghalaya, South Garo Hills, Siju	MW596515
<i>C. annandalei</i> Bauer, 2003	CAS 215722	Myanmar, Sagaing Div., Alaungdaw Kathapa N.P	JX440524
<i>C. arunachalensis</i> Mirza, Bhosale, Ansari, Phansalkar, Sawant, Gowande & Patel, 2021	CES13/1465	India, Arunachal Pradesh State, Changlang Dist., Glow Lake	MT341522
<i>C. aunglini</i> Grismer, Wood, Thura, Win, Grismer, Trueblood & Quah, 2018	LSUHC 13948	Myanmar, Mandalay Reg., Pyin Oo Lwin Dist., Kyauk Nagar Cave	MH764589
<i>C. ayeerwadyensis</i> Bauer, 2003	CAS 212459	Myanmar, Ayeerwady Div., vicinity of Mwe Hauk Village	JX440526
<i>C. battalensi</i> Khan, 1993	PMNH 2301	Pakistan, North-West Frontier Prov., Battagram City	KC151983
<i>C. bapme</i> Kamei & Mahony 2021	BNHS 2756	India, Meghalaya State, East Garo Hills Dist., Daribokgre Hamlet	MW367435
<i>C. bengkhuaiai</i> Purkayastha, Lalremsanga, Bohra, Biakzuala, Decemson, Muansanga, Vabeiryureilai, Chauhan & Rathee, 2021	MZMU1985	India, Mizoram, Sailam Community Reserved Forest	MW596516
<i>C. bengkhuaiai</i> Purkayastha, Lalremsanga, Bohra, Biakzuala, Decemson, Muansanga, Vabeiryureilai, Chauhan & Rathee, 2021	MZMU1986	India, Mizoram, Sailam Community Reserved Forest	MW596517
<i>C. bengkhuaiai</i> Purkayastha, Lalremsanga, Bohra, Biakzuala, Decemson, Muansanga, Vabeiryureilai, Chauhan & Rathee, 2021	MZMU1988	India, Mizoram, Sailam Community Reserved Forest	MW596518
<i>C. bhupathyi</i> Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018	BNHS 2255	India, West Bengal State, Kalimpong Dist., near Lower Mongpong	KM255204
<i>C. chamba</i> Agarwal, Khandekar & Bauer, 2018	CES11/1291	India, Himachal Pradesh State, Chamba Dist., near Chamba	KM255191
<i>C. chanhomeae</i> Bauer, Sumontha & Pauwels, 2003	CUMZ 2003.62	Thailand, Saraburi Prov., Phraputthabata Dist., Khun Khlon Subdist., Thep Nimit Cave	JX440529
<i>C. chrysopylos</i> Bauer, 2003	LSUHC 13937	Myanmar, Shan State, Taunggyi Dist., Ywnagan Township	MH764604

Table 1. (continued).

Species	Museum No	Locality	GenBank Accession No.
<i>C. fasciolatus</i> (Blyth, 1861)	CES11/1337	India, Himachal Pradesh State, Shimla Dist., near Subathu	KM255184
<i>C. gansi</i> Bauer, 2003	CAS 222412	Myanmar, Chin State, Min Dat Township	JX440537
<i>C. gubernatoris</i> (Annandale, 1913)	BNHS 2207	India, Sikkim State, East Sikkim Dist., Singtam Town	KM255181
<i>C. guwahatiensis</i> Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018	BNHS 2146	India, Assam State, Guwahati Dist., Guwahati	KM255194
<i>C. himalayanus</i> Duda & Sahi, 1978	CES11/1317	India, Jammu and Kashmir State, Kishtwar Dist., near Kishtwar.	KM255187
<i>C. jaintiaensis</i> Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018	BNHS 2248	India, Meghalaya State, Jaintia Hills Dist., near Jowai.	KM255195
<i>C. karsticola</i> Purkayastha, Lalremsanga, Bohra, Biakzuala, Decemson, Muansanga, Vabeiryureilai, Chauhan & Rathee, 2021	MZMU2153	India, Meghalaya, South Garo Hills, Siju	MW596513
<i>C. karsticola</i> Purkayastha, Lalremsanga, Bohra, Biakzuala, Decemson, Muansanga, Vabeiryureilai, Chauhan & Rathee, 2021	MZMU2156	India, Meghalaya, South Garo Hills, Siju	MW596514
<i>C. kazirangaensis</i> Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018	BNHS 2147	India, Assam State, Golaghat Dist., Kohora	KM255170
<i>C. khasiensis</i> (Jerdon, 1870)	BNHS 2249	India, Meghalaya State, East Khasi Hills Dist., Cherrapunjee Resort	KM255188
<i>C. lawderanus</i> (Stoliczka, 1871)	CES11/1343	India, Uttarakhand State, Almora Dist., Almora.	KM255189
<i>Cyrtodactylus lungleiensis</i>	MZMU2428	India, Mizoram State, Lunglei Dist., outskirts of Lunglei town	MZ645742
<i>Cyrtodactylus lungleiensis</i>	MZMU2429	India, Mizoram State, Lunglei Dist., Ramthar Veng inside Lunglei town	MZ645743
<i>Cyrtodactylus lungleiensis</i>	MZMU2432	India, Mizoram State, Lunglei Dist., outskirts of Lunglei town	MZ645744
<i>C. meersi</i> Grismer, Wood, Quah, Murdoch, Grismer, Herr, Espinoza, Brown & Lin, 2018	LSUHC 13455	Myanmar, Bago Reg., Yangon (north) Dist., Taikkyi Township.	MH624104
<i>C. mombergi</i> Grismer, Wood, Quah, Thura, Herr & Lin, 2019	LSUHC 14734	Myanmar, Kachin State, Mohnyin Township, Indawgyi W.S.	MN059875
<i>C. montanus</i> Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018	BNHS 2231	India, Tripura State, North Tripura Dist., Phuldungsei Village	KM255200
<i>C. myintkyawthurai</i> Grismer, Wood, Quah, Murdoch, Grismer, Herr, Espinoza, Brown & Lin, 2018	CAS 245200	Myanmar, Bago Reg., Central Bago Yoma	MH624107
<i>C. nagalandensis</i> Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018	BNHS 2253	India, Nagaland State, Kohima Dist., Khonoma	KM255199
<i>C. novaeguineae</i> (Schlegel, 1837)	BPBM 23316	Papua New Guinea, West Sepik Prov., Parkop, Toricelli Mts	JX440547
<i>C. peguensis</i> (Boulenger, 1893)	LSUHC 13454	Myanmar, Bago Reg., Myin Mo Shwe Taung Pagoda	MH756190
<i>C. philippinicus</i> (Steindachner, 1867)	FMNH 236073	Philippines, Romblon Island	JX440550

Table 1. (continued).

Species	Museum No	Locality	GenBank Accession No.
<i>C. pyadalinensis</i> Grismer, Wood, Thura, Win & Quah, 2019	LSUHC 13932	Myanmar, Shan State, Ywangan Township, Panluang-Pyadalin Cave W.S.	MK488057
<i>C. russelli</i> Bauer, 2003	CAS 226137	Myanmar, Sagaing Div., Htamanthi W.S.	JX440555
<i>C. septentrionalis</i> Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018	BNHS 1989	India, Assam State, Bongaigaon Dist., near Abhayapuri.	MH971164
<i>C. slowinskii</i> Bauer, 2002	CAS 210205	Myanmar, Sagaing Div., Alaungdaw Kathapa N.P.	JX440559
<i>C. tibetanus</i> (Boulenger, 1905)	MVZ 233251	China, Tibet Autonomous Region, Lhasa, 3 km from of Potala Palace	JX440561
<i>C. tripuraensis</i> Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018	BNHS 2238	India, Tripura State, Sepahijala Dist., Sepahijala W.S.	KM255183
<i>C. urbanus</i> Purkayastha, Das, Bohra, Bauer & Agarwal, 2020	VR/ERS/ZSI/688	India, Assam State, Kamrup Metropolitan Dist., Guwahati, Basishta Temple.	MN911174
<i>C. sp.</i> Changlang1	CES11/1349	India, Arunachal Pradesh State, Changlang Dist., Miao	KM255179
<i>C. sp.</i> Changlang2	CES13/1459	India, Arunachal Pradesh State, Changlang Dist., Miao.	KM255192
<i>C. sp.</i> Khellong	CES13/1464	India, Arunachal Pradesh State, West Kameng Dist., Khellong.	KM255196
<i>C. sp.</i> Magway	LSUHC 226139	Myanmar, Magway Reg., Min Bu Township, Shwesettaw W.S.	MH624118

72.0 mm in *C. nagalandensis*, 90.0 mm in *C. tamaiensis*, and 74.0 mm in *C. urbanus*. *Cyrtodactylus exercitus* sp. nov. has 11–15 PcP in males vs 7–8 PcP in *C. aaronbaueri*, 6–10 PcP in *C. arunachalensis*, 5–7 PcP in *C. bengkhuaiai*, 8–9 PcP in *C. brevidactylus*, 6–9 PcP in *C. cayuensis*, 10 PcP in *C. himalayicus*, 7 PcP in *C. markusombaii*, 0–8 PcP in *C. martinostolli*, 8–10 PcP in *C. montanus*, 34–38 PcFP in *C. karsticola*, 26–39 PcFP in *C. guwahatiensis*, 29–37 PcFP in *C. tripuraensis*, 40 PcFP in *C. tamaiensis*, 16–29 PcFP in *C. gansi*; 21–24 rows of feebly keeled tubercles in the dorsum vs 27–30 rows in *C. brevidactylus*, 16–20 rows in *C. chrysopylos*, 19–20 rows in *C. jaintiaensis*, 18 rows in *C. mandalayensis*, 14–15 rows in *C. markusombaii*, 16–18 rows in *C. nagalandensis* and 19–21 rows in *C. tripuraensis*, 35–37 rows of scales between the ventrolateral folds vs 38 rows in *C. arunachalensis*, 47–49 rows in *C. aunghini*, 28–34 rows in *C. cayuensis*, 39–55 rows in *C. chrysopylos*, 30–35 rows in *C. guwahatiensis*, 33–34 rows in *C. himalayicus*, 40–42 rows in *C. jaintiaensis*, 37–43 rows in *C. kazirangaensis*, 32 rows in *C. mandalayensis*, 38–39 rows in *C. markusombaii*, 57 rows in *C. myaleiktaung*, and 30–34 rows in *C. urbanus*. *Cyrtodactylus exercitus* sp. nov. has 16–17 subdigital lamellae beneath fourth toe vs 19–23 subdigital lamellae in *C. aunghini* and *C. chrysopylos*, 18–19 in *C. brevidactylus*, 10 in *C. himalayicus* and *C. gansi*, 19–22 in *C. khasiensis* and *C. mombergi*, 13 in *C. martinostolli*, and 18 in *C. myaleiktaung*. *Cyrtodactylus exercitus* sp. nov. has 9–11 paired dark blotches on the dorsum vs 7–8 *C. gansi*, 6–7 in *C. kazirangaensis*, 6 in *C. myaleiktaung* and 6–8 in *C. urbanus*. *Cyrtodactylus exercitus* sp. nov. can further be differentiated from *C. agarwali* and *C. bapme* by having a higher TRL/SVL ratio (min. 0.45 max. 0.57 avg. 0.51 vs min. 0.42 max. 0.48 avg. 0.45 in *C. agarwali*; min. 0.43 max. 0.47 avg. 0.45 in *C. bapme*). The presence of 32–34 rows of paravertebral tubercles between the level of axilla and groin

separates *Cyrtodactylus exercitus* sp. nov. from *C. aaronbaueri* (36–39 rows), *C. agarwali* (34–38 rows), *C. aunghini* (36–45), *C. bengkhuaiai* (35–41), *C. karsticola* (34–39 rows), *C. kazirangaensis* (36–38), *C. mombergi* (35–42), *C. montanus* (37–43), *C. nagalandensis* (35–37) and *C. septentrionalis* (38–42 rows). Furthermore, *Cyrtodactylus exercitus* sp. nov. has small uniform scales on the underside of the tail, whereas *C. cayuensis*, *C. khasiensis*, and *C. martinostolli* have an enlarged median scale line.

Etymology

The specific epithet ‘*exercitus*’ is used as a noun in apposition in honour of the Indian army.

Suggested common name

Indian army’s bent-toed gecko.

Material examined

Holotype

INDIA • adult ♂; Meghalaya state, Ri-Bhoi district, Umroi military cantonment area, within a small stretch of rocky caves; 25.689753°N, 91.949835°E; alt. 932 m; 3 Aug. 2021; Y. S. Rathee and J. Purkayastha leg.; rock substrata (Fig. 7A); GenBank accession number OK247679; MZMU2542 (Figs. 3A, 4, 5A).

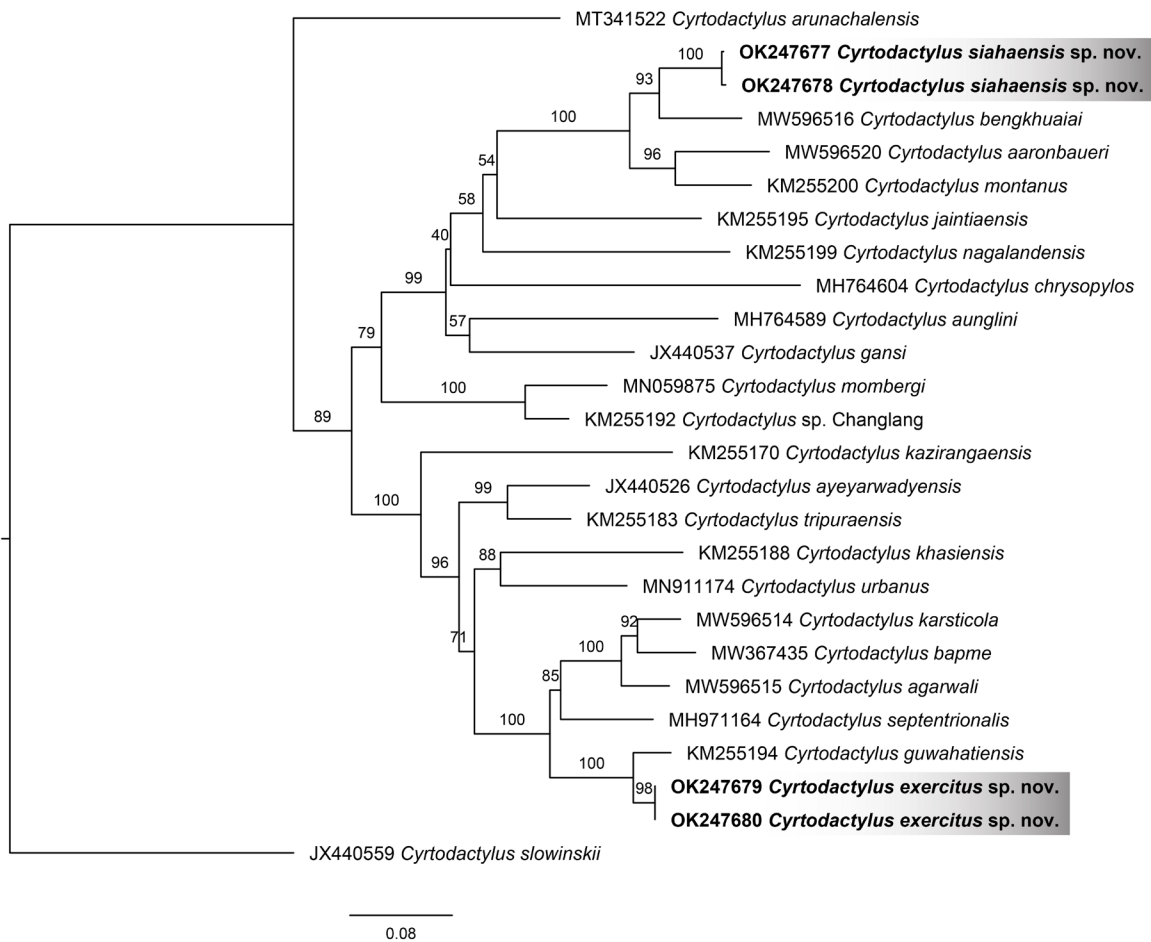


Fig. 2. Maximum Likelihood phylogeny of the *Cyrtodactylus khasiensis* group; numbers at nodes represent bootstrap support (preceding the species name is the NCBI accession number).

Table 2. Pairwise uncorrected ND2 sequence divergence between members of the *Cyrtodactylus khasiensis* group.

Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
OK247679 <i>Cyrtodactylus exercitus</i> sp. nov.																									
OK247680 <i>Cyrtodactylus exercitus</i> sp. nov.	0.00																								
KM255194 <i>Cyrtodactylus</i> <i>grivahattensis</i>	4.25	4.21																							
KM255183 <i>Cyrtodactylus tripuraensis</i>	8.33	10.3	12.9																						
MH971164 <i>Cyrtodactylus</i> <i>septentrionalis</i>	11.8	11.9	11.3	11.5																					
MW596515 <i>Cyrtodactylus agarwali</i>	12.4	12.50	12.5	13.2	11.1																				
MW367435 <i>Cyrtodactylus bapme</i>	12.8	12.90	13.6	12.3	11.6	7.24																			
MW596514 <i>Cyrtodactylus karsticola</i>	14.0	14.1	13.1	13.1	10.7	6.4	6.73																		
MN911174 <i>Cyrtodactylus urbanus</i>	15.8	15.8	15.2	11.5	13.4	15.6	15.1	14.4																	
JX440526 <i>Cyrtodactylus</i> <i>aveyavachensis</i>	15.3	15.4	15.4	7.49	14.6	14.8	14.2	12.7	13.7																
OK247677 <i>Cyrtodactylus siahaensis</i> sp. nov.	17.9	18.0	21.1	18.4	19.2	22.7	20.8	23.3	20.0	19.9															
OK247678 <i>Cyrtodactylus siahaensis</i> sp. nov.	18.3	18.4	21.3	18.6	19.5	22.9	20.8	23.5	20.3	20.2	0.39														
KM255188 <i>Cyrtodactylus khasiensis</i>	18.9	18.7	16.9	12.5	15.7	17.2	16.9	15.3	14.2	15.6	19.5	19.8													
MT341522 <i>Cyrtodactylus</i> <i>aranachalensis</i>	19.5	19.5	20.3	18.4	20.6	20.6	20.8	19.1	20.8	20.2	19.9	19.9	21.0												
MH764589 <i>Cyrtodactylus aunglini</i>	20.1	20.1	21.6	18.8	20.8	20.8	20.7	19.3	21.3	20.1	18.4	18.4	21.4	24.2											
MW596516 <i>Cyrtodactylus</i> <i>bengkhuaii</i>	20.6	20.6	22	18.4	20.4	23.5	21.8	23.8	21.4	19.8	8.33	8.33	19.4	20.8	18.1										
MH764604 <i>Cyrtodactylus</i> <i>chrysopylos</i>	20.7	20.7	22.9	19.6	21.7	21.4	21.9	21.1	21.5	20.7	20.9	20.9	22.1	23.1	21.4	19.1									
KM255170 <i>Cyrtodactylus</i> <i>kazirangaensis</i>	20.9	20.9	19.7	14.5	18.6	19.9	19.6	17.1	17.3	16.7	22.3	22.3	18.4	21.5	22.4	22.8	23.6								
KM255200 <i>Cyrtodactylus montanus</i>	21.3	21.2	21.9	18.2	19.6	22.9	20.5	22.0	21.8	20.0	10.9	11.2	21.7	22.6	19.6	12.0	21.5	23.2							
KM255192 <i>Cyrtodactylus</i> sp. Changlang 2	21.3	21.2	19.7	15.4	19.1	20.5	20.9	19.5	19.7	17.6	18.4	18.4	19.7	19.1	20.1	19.2	21.2	20.6	19.8						
MW596520 <i>Cyrtodactylus</i> <i>aaronbaueri</i>	21.4	21.4	22.6	21.8	21.2	24.3	22.9	22.9	23.8	21.9	11.3	11.4	22.7	23.4	19.6	11.9	21.7	24.7	10.3	20.3					
MN059875 <i>Cyrtodactylus mombengi</i>	21.6	21.6	21.8	17.1	20.6	20.4	19.9	19.6	20.5	19.3	19.4	19.4	20.3	20.4	20.2	20.3	22.3	20.9	19.6	7.51	20.0				
JX440537 <i>Cyrtodactylus gansi</i>	22.6	22.6	21.1	16.7	19.8	21.0	20.9	21.2	20.0	18.8	18.8	18.8	20.0	22.0	18.3	18.1	19.8	21.7	19.6	17.3	19.2	18.2			
KM255195 <i>Cyrtodactylus jainitaiensis</i>	23.3	23.3	22.4	18.6	21.4	23.1	22.5	21.8	21.8	21.8	17.8	17.8	21.5	22.9	19.1	17.2	22.0	22.9	18.8	19.3	19.2	19.7	19.0		
KM255199 <i>Cyrtodactylus</i> <i>nagalandensis</i>	25.5	25.5	23.6	19.0	23.6	24.8	23.8	21.8	22.9	21.7	17.5	17.5	22.0	22.3	19.8	19.1	22.7	23.0	19.6	18.9	21.5	20.6	18.0	19.0	
JX440559 <i>Cyrtodactylus slowinskii</i>	28.5	28.4	26.6	21.7	25.5	25.6	25.5	23.6	25.1	25.3	24.0	24.0	25.5	24.0	26.6	24.1	27.0	25.2	26.2	24.0	27.8	24.9	25.1	25.2	27.2

Paratypes (n = 3)

INDIA • adult ♀; same collection data as for holotype; MZMU2543 (Figs 3B, 6), • adult ♂; same collection data as for holotype; MZMU2544 (Fig. 6) • adult ♂; same collection data as for holotype; GenBank accession number OK247680; MZMU2545 (Figs 3C, 6).

Description of holotype

Holotype is in generally good preservation condition (Fig. 4). Adult male, SVL 68.0 mm.

HEAD. Head length slightly more than one-quarter of the snout to vent length (HL/SVL 0.29), longer than broad (HW/HL 0.63), somewhat depressed (HD/HW 0.59), and distinct from the neck; loreal region with granular scales; interorbital region is concave; canthus rostralis broadly rounded; snout is less than half of the head length (SO/HL 0.39), less than twice as long as the orbit diameter (OD/SO 0.56); scales on the forehead, canthus rostralis snout homogeneous. Scales from the posterior margin of the eyes to the nape are smaller than those of the forehead, somewhat blunt and juxtaposed; scales on forehead till the interorbital region without distinct tubercles. Orbit diameter is less than one-quarter of the head length (OD/HL 0.22) (Fig. 4D); pupil vertical with crenulate margins; superciliary scales are decreasing in size towards posterior of the eye; ear opening small (EL/HL 0.12) oval, obliquely orientated; eye to ear distance is shorter than the eye diameter (OE/OD 0.96). Rostrum slightly wider than long (RL/RW 0.89), partially divided dorsally by a weakly developed rostral groove; single enlarged supranasal on either side, separated by a single scale, little larger than enlarged scales on the snout; rostrum in contact with the first supralabials, nasals, supranasals and internasals; nostrils round, opening laterally orientated, three-fourth covered by the nasal pad, each nasal in broad contact with the rostral and surrounded by a supranasal, first supralabial, and three postnasals (Fig. 4E); mental wider than long (ML/MW 0.81), triangular; two well developed postmentals on either side, the inner pair less than twice the size of the outer pair (PMIL/PMIL 0.8); inner postmentals in contact with the mental, infralabial I, one outer postmental and two gular scales; outer postmental on each side is in contact with one inner postmental, infralabials I and II, and two to four gular scales; ten and eleven supralabials on each right and left side respectively, nine and ten infralabials on each right and left side respectively, infralabials II to IV bordered ventrally by a row of

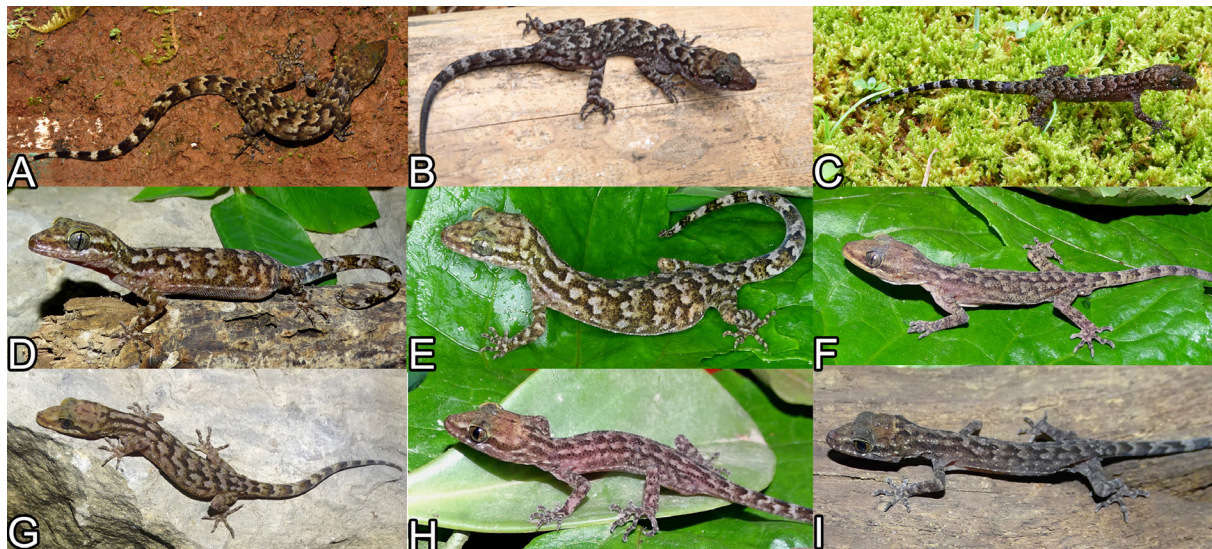


Fig. 3. *Cyrtodactylus exercitus* sp. nov. in life (A. MZMU2542. B. MZMU2543. C. MZMU2545); *Cyrtodactylus siahaensis* sp. nov. in life (D. MZMU2443. E. MZMU2444. F. MZMU2445. G. MZMU2446. H. MZMU2449. I. uncollected).

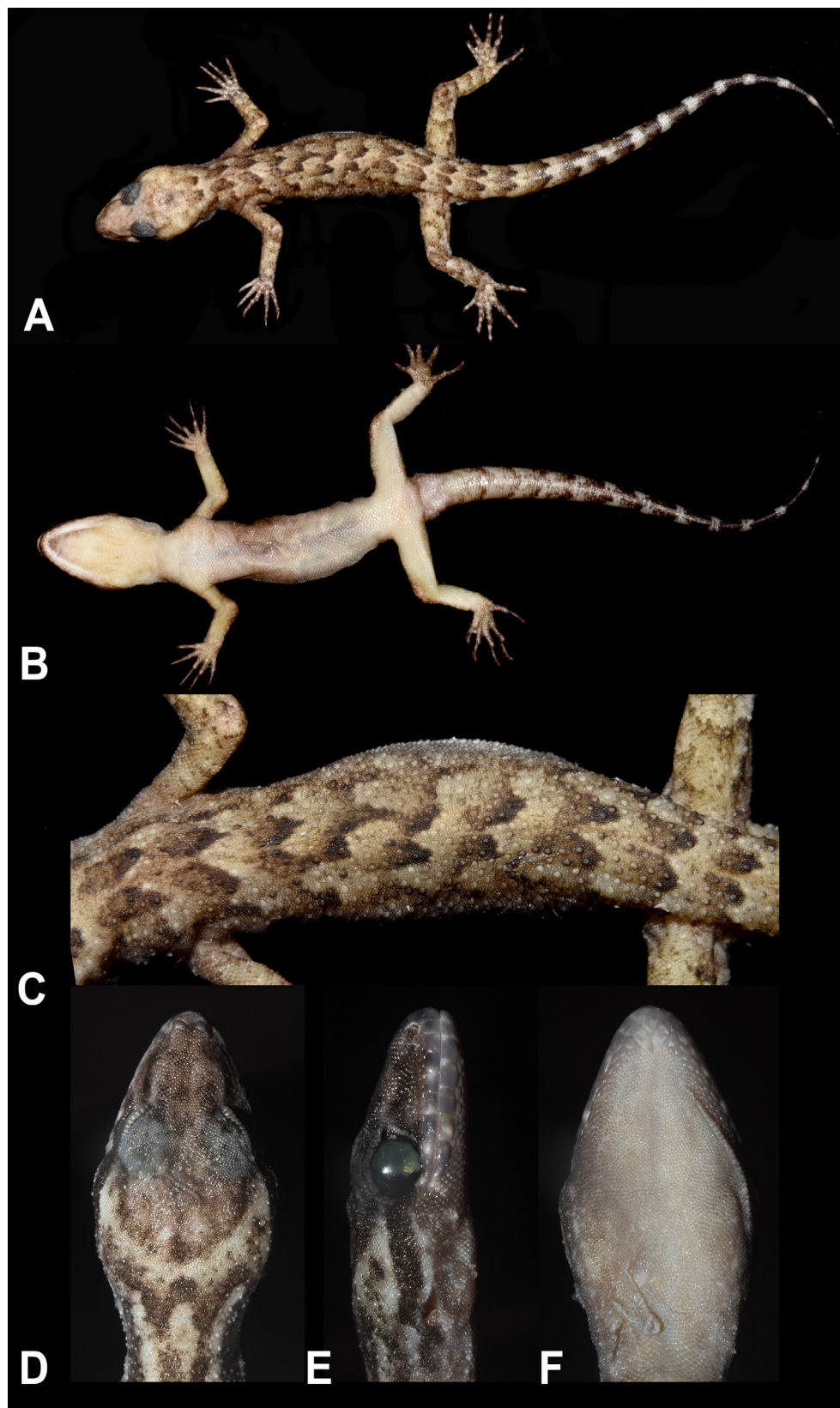


Fig. 4. *Cyrtodactylus exercitus* sp. nov., holotype (MZMU2542). **A.** Dorsal view. **B.** Ventral view. **C.** Details of dorsal pholidosis. **D.** Dorsal view of head. **E.** Lateral view of head. **F.** Ventral view of head.

Table 3. (continued on the next page). Morphometric and meristic data for *Cyrtodactylus exercitus* sp. nov. and *C. siahaensis* sp. nov. (all in millimeters).

Species	<i>Cyrtodactylus exercitus</i> sp. nov.				<i>Cyrtodactylus siahaensis</i> sp. nov.					
Voucher no.	MZMU2542	MZMU2543	MZMU2544	MZMU2545	MZMU2445	MZMU2443	MZMU2444	MZMU2446	MZMU2448	MZMU2449
Locality	Umroi, Meghalaya	Umroi, Meghalaya	Umroi, Meghalaya	Umroi, Meghalaya	Siaha, Mizoram	Siaha, Mizoram	Siaha, Mizoram	Siaha, Mizoram	Siaha, Mizoram	Siaha, Mizoram
Sex	M	F	M	M	M	F	F	M	F	F
SVL	68	66.78	48.16	61.8	57.38	63.96	72	61.14	42.62	43.24
TRL	36	31	27.5	27.52	29	32.92	33.9	30	22	22.3
BW	9.5	9.88	6.78	7.84	8.18	11.44	11.5	9.7	5.4	5.5
TL	81.12	-	58	68.64	65.4	69.72	72.58	-	52.8	52
TW	5.42	4.5	3.8	4.64	4.02	4.34	5.48	5	3.36	3.36
HL	19.4	19.62	14.24	18.14	18.36	19.38	21.02	19.22	19	19.1
HW	12.28	12.12	8.98	10.84	10.18	10.54	12.4	10.32	7.48	7.52
HD	7.26	6.52	5.06	6.28	6.24	6.3	7.5	6.24	4.82	4.78
FL	10.58	10.2	8.2	9.8	9.6	9.82	10.64	9.2	7.8	7.98
CL	12.24	12.3	9.28	11.42	10.94	11.16	12.4	11	8.6	8.58
OD	4.24	4.22	3.3	4.28	4	3.8	4.2	3.82	3	3.1
NO	4.52	4.6	3	3.9	4	4.44	5.2	4.5	2.7	2.72
SO	7.52	6	5.18	6.42	5.08	6.82	7.8	6.92	4.82	4.86
OE	4.08	4.54	2.6	3.34	3.32	4.04	4.4	4.12	2.24	2.28
EL	2.24	2	1.56	2	1.58	1.7	1.94	1.5	1.42	1.4
IN	1.7	2	1.2	2.06	1.56	1.48	1.94	1.54	0.8	0.82
IO	3	3	2.1	2.64	2.32	2.56	2.92	2.54	1.72	1.72
F1	4.82	5	3.94	4.6	4.4	4.12	5	4.42	3.72	3.76
F2	6.2	6.2	4.92	6.5	5.42	5	5.4	5.66	4.24	4.28
F3	6.64	6.6	5.6	6.8	5.66	5.36	5.7	5.72	4.32	4.36
F4	7	7.8	6.52	7.8	6.8	6.4	7.26	6.08	4.46	4.5
F5	6.74	7.6	5.52	6.38	5.9	5.4	5.86	5.8	4.36	4.4
T1	6.06	5.8	4.6	5.4	4.82	4.84	4.94	4.96	4.2	4.4
T2	7.4	6.9	5.74	7.34	6.2	5.22	6.24	6	4.36	4.38
T3	8.12	8.1	6.6	8	6.9	6.32	7.6	6.9	5	5
T4	8.4	8.48	7.1	8.78	7.44	7.8	8.16	7.6	5.72	5.8
T5	8	8.53	6.3	8.2	7	6.74	7.8	6.6	5.16	5.24
RL	2	2	1.2	2.1	1.52	1.7	1.76	1.64	1.18	1.2
RW	2.24	2.2	1.8	2.24	1.68	2	2	1.92	1.24	1.26
PcP/ PcFP	15	-	12	11	7	-	-	7	-	-
MVSR	37	37	35	35	34	36	35	37	34	37
DTR	22	21	22	24	23	24	22	22	22	24
PVT	32	34	32	34	36	38	38	36	39	39
SL(L/R)	10.11	10.9	11.11	10.10	10.9	10.10	10.11	10.10	10.10	10.11
IL(L/R)	9.10	10.10	9.9	9.9	9.9	8.10	11.10	10.9	10.10	10.9

Table 3. (continued).

Species	<i>Cyrtodactylus exercitus</i> sp. nov.					<i>Cyrtodactylus siahaensis</i> sp. nov.				
	Voucher no.	MZMU2542 (holotype)	MZMU2543	MZMU2544	MZMU2545 (holotype)	MZMU2445 (holotype)	MZMU2443	MZMU2444	MZMU2446	MZMU2448
Locality	Umroi, Meghalaya	Umroi, Meghalaya	Umroi, Meghalaya	Umroi, Meghalaya	Siaha, Mizoram	Siaha, Mizoram	Siaha, Mizoram	Siaha, Mizoram	Siaha, Mizoram	Siaha, Mizoram
Sex	M	F	M	M	M	F	F	M	F	F
F1L	4(2)6	4(1)6	4(1)6	4(1)8	4(1)6	3(1)6	5(3)5	4(1)6	4(1)6	4(1)7
F2L	5(1)8	6(2)6	4(0)8	4(2)8	5(1)7	5(1)7	6(1)8	5(2)7	5(1)7	4(1)8
F3L	5(1)10	6(0)10	5(0)9	5(3)8	5(1)8	5(2)8	5(2)9	5(2)9	5(1)8	4(0)10
F4L	6(1)10	6(1)9	5(0)10	5(2)9	5(1)8	5(1)8	6(2)8	5(1)8	6(2)8	5(0)8
F5L	4(3)8	5(0)8	3(1)8	6(3)7	3(1)7	4(1)8	4(0)8	5(1)8	5(1)7	4(1)9
T1L	5(0)7	4(1)8	4(1)7	4(3)7	3(1)7	3(1)7	3(2)7	3(2)6	5(2)6	4(2)7
T2L	5(1)9	6(0)9	5(1)9	6(1)9	4(1)8	5(1)9	5(1)8	5(1)8	6(1)8	5(1)9
T3L	6(1)10	6(1)10	6(1)10	5(4)9	5(0)11	6(3)8	5(1)10	6(0)10	6(1)8	5(1)9
T4L	6(3)10	7(1)10	7(1)10	7(1)10	7(0)11	7(3)8	6(2)9	7(1)11	7(1)11	7(1)10
T5L	5(1)9	6(1)10	4(1)8	6(2)11	5(2)9	6(2)8	7(3)9	5(1)10	6(2)9	5(1)10
Dorsal spots	9	10	11	9	9	8	9	8	9	10

enlarged gular scales, largest anteriorly; gular region mostly covered with small granular scales except for a few rows bordering the mental, postmentals and infralabials which are larger, flat and juxtaposed (Fig. 4F).

BODY. Moderately slender; trunk length is half of the snout to vent length (TRL/SVL 0.53); dorsal scales heterogeneous, mostly rounded granular scales, intermixed with irregularly arranged, enlarged tubercles, bluntly conical and keeled throughout, becoming more keeled, conical and slightly smaller towards dorsolateral side and the flanks; largest on the pre sacral and sacral regions; tubercles extend posteriorly from the occipital region to beyond the tail base; tubercles on the nape are smaller than those on the dorsum; 22 mid-body rows of dorsal tubercles; 32 paravertebral tubercles between the level of the axilla and the level of the groin (Fig. 4C); ventral scales are larger than dorsals, smooth, cycloid, imbricate to subimbricate, smallest in the throat region gradually becoming enlarged, with largest being in the mid-abdominal region. Thirty-seven mid-ventral scale rows (Fig. 4B); fifteen precloacal pores in a continuous series with six pitted scales on the femoral region on the left and right sides interrupted by seven and six non pitted or pored scales, respectively (Fig. 5A). Scales posteriorly bordering the pore-bearing scale series are almost of the same size as the pore-bearing scales; three post cloacal tubercles on each side of the tail base.

LIMBS. Forearm (FL/SVL 0.16) and tibia (CL/SVL 0.18) short; digits laterally compressed, without a scansorial pad, strongly inflected at each joint, all bearing robust, recurved claws; subdigital lamellae transversely widened beneath the basal phalanx; basal lamellae 4–5–5–6–4 on the left manus, 5–5–6–6–5 on the left pes; distal lamellae (intervening rows of nonlamellar granular scales between basal and distal lamellae series in parentheses): 6(2)–8(1)–10(1)–10(1)–8(3) on the left manus, 7(0)–9(1)–10(1)–10(3)–9(1) on the left pes; interdigital webbing absent from both manus and pes; relative length of digits: $I < II < III < V < IV$ on the left manus, $I < II < V < III < IV$ on the left pes; scales on the palms and soles are smooth, weakly raised, subimbricate; scales on the forelimbs are heterogeneous in size, comprising

flat, subimbricate scales, ventral portion covered with heterogenous sized imbricate scales; scales on the hindlimbs are heterogeneous in size, dorsal surfaces of thighs and shanks with small granular scales, intermixed with scattered, enlarged, conical, keeled tubercles; strongly keeled tubercle on the tibia region; ventral surfaces of hindlimbs with enlarged, smooth, imbricate scales.

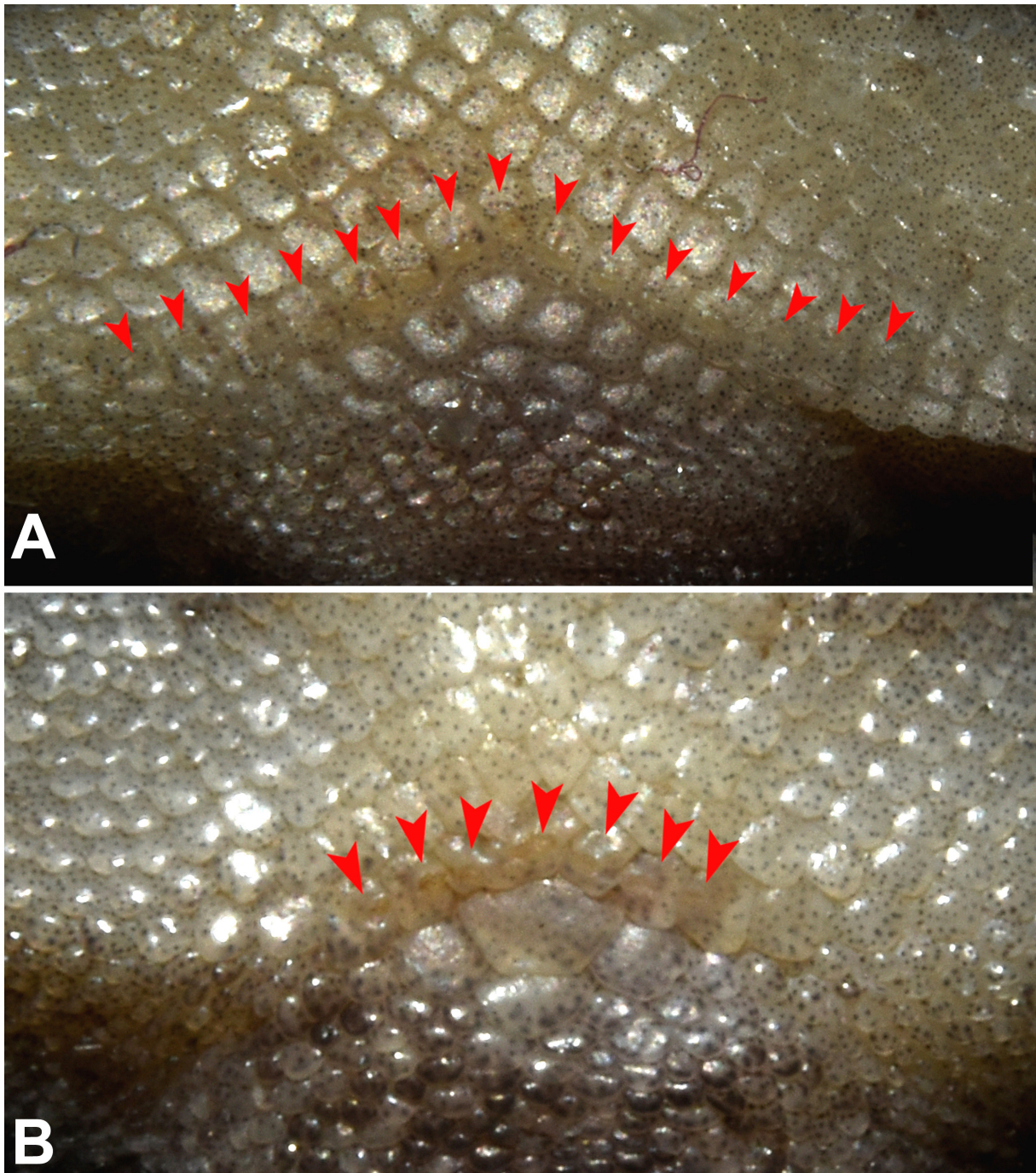


Fig. 5. The arrangement of preloacal pores in **A.** *Cyrtodactylus exercitus* sp. nov., holotype (MZMU2542) **B.** *Cyrtodactylus siahaensis* sp. nov (MZMU2445).

TAIL. Original, entire, gradually tapering from the base to the tip; dorsal caudal scales smooth, rounded, subimbricate, large at anterior region becoming smaller posteriorly; poorly developed tubercles limited to the anterior part of the tail. Ventral caudal scales much enlarged than the dorsal caudal scales; no transversely enlarged subcaudal plates.

COLOURATION IN LIFE. Dorsum of body grayish brown; head is primarily brown in colour with a few yellowish patches in the snout region and gray patches towards the posterior end of the head; supra ocular brownish yellow in colour. Nape has a white “W” streak with two dark brown blotches in it. Lateral surface of the post ocular region without any streak. The dorsal surface with nine pairs of dark brown vertebral blotches, each forming a “W” shaped pattern and have a distinct white border at the posterior surface of the dark brown “W” patterns (Fig. 3A). The ventral region is off-white in colour.

The tail has alternating light (13) and dark (14) bands. The first three dark bands are “W” shaped and the light bands are dirty white in colour.

COLOURATION IN PRESERVATIVE. The colour is pale in comparison to the live specimen. The dark spots on the dorsum have turned brownish-black (Fig. 4).

Taxonomic remarks

Refer to Table no. 3 for meristic, morphometric and basic pholidosis variation within the type series of *Cyrtodactylus exercitus* sp. nov. The type series of *C. exercitus* sp. nov. is comprised of three males (two



Fig. 6. Type series of *Cyrtodactylus exercitus* sp. nov.

adults (MZMU2542, MZMU2545) and a sub-adult (MZMU2544), and one female (an adult MZMU2543). Paratype MZMU2543 has visibly pitted scales (11) in its preloacal region.

Ecology and distribution

This species is only known from the type locality inside the Umroi army cantonment area. The type series was collected from a very small rocky patch within the cantonment area (Fig. 7A). All the individuals were collected just after dark from the crevices of the rock. During our survey, we could not find any *Cyrtodactylus* within the whole cantonment area except in this patch.

Cyrtodactylus siahaensis sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:CC5D593B-6611-4C72-BEAB-144F8595D61C](https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:CC5D593B-6611-4C72-BEAB-144F8595D61C)

Figs 3D–I, 5B, 8, 9; Tables 1–3

Diagnosis

Cyrtodactylus siahaensis sp. nov. is a moderate-sized gecko (adult SVL 42.6–63.9 mm); 9–11 supralabials; 9–11 infralabials; dorsal tubercles are rounded, bluntly conical and feebly keeled in 22–24 longitudinal



Fig. 7. Microhabitats showing the collection sites of our newly described species of *Cyrtodactylus* from Northeast India. **A.** Collection site of *Cyrtodactylus exercitus* sp. nov. in Umroi military cantonment area, Ri-Bhoi district, Meghalaya state. **B–D.** Collection sites of *C. siahaensis* sp. nov. in Siaha town, Siaha district, Mizoram state.

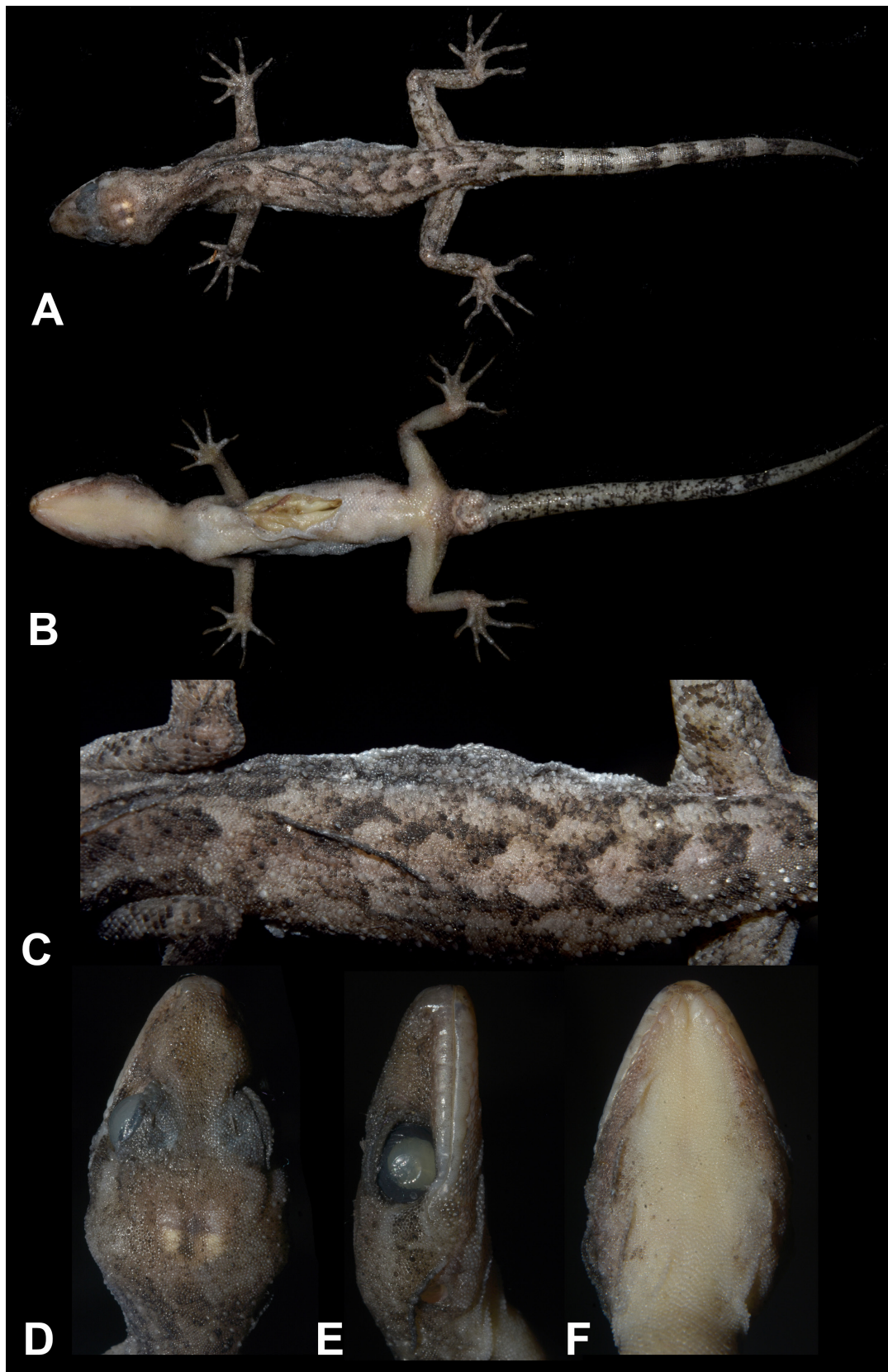


Fig. 8. *Cyrtodactylus siahaensis* sp. nov., holotype (MZMU2445). **A.** Dorsal view. **B.** Ventral view. **C.** Details of dorsal pholidosis. **D.** Dorsal view of head. **E.** Lateral view of head. **F.** Ventral view of head.

rows; 36–39 paravertebral tubercles between the level of the axilla and the level of the groin; 34–37 mid-ventral scale rows; 7 precloacal pores in males; 15–18 subdigital lamellae under IV toe; no single row of transversely enlarged subcaudal scales; dorsal markings are dark brown, irregular blotches; tail with alternating dark and light bands.

Differential diagnosis

Genetically, *Cyrtodactylus siahaensis* sp. nov. is a sister to *C. bengkhuaiai* differing from each other by an uncorrected p-distance of 8.33% as in Fig. 2 and Table 2. Morphological and meristic measurements are as shown in Table 3. *Cyrtodactylus siahaensis* sp. nov. has been compared morphologically with all known members of the genus *Cyrtodactylus* within the *khasiensis* group. Morphologically, *Cyrtodactylus siahaensis* sp. nov. can be differentiated from *C. exercitus* sp. nov. by having a larger maximum adult size, 72.0 mm max. (vs 68.0 mm max. in *Cyrtodactylus exercitus* sp. nov.), seven precloacal pores in a continuous series vs 11–15 precloacal pores in *C. exercitus* and 36–39 paravertebral tubercles between the level of axilla and groin vs 32–34 tubercles in *C. exercitus*.

Cyrtodactylus siahaensis sp. nov. differs from other members of the *C. khasiensis* group by the following characters: a moderate body size with a maximum SVL of 72.0 mm max. vs 81.7 mm in *C. arunachalensis*, 78 mm. in *C. ayeyarwadyensis*, 81.6 mm in *C. aunglini*, 77.0 mm in *C. bapme*, 88.0 mm in *C. brevidactylus*, 83.8 mm in *C. chrysopylos*, 62.3 mm in *C. gansi*, 64.5 mm in *C. himalayicus*, 96.2 mm in *C. jaintiaensis*, 80 mm. in *C. kazirangaensis*, 81.1 mm in *C. khasiensis*, 61.7 mm in *C. mandalayensis*, 82 mm in *C. martinostolli*, 78.2 mm in *C. montanus*, 59.0 mm in *C. myaleiktaung* and 90 mm in *C. tamaiensis*; 7 PcP



Fig. 9. Type series of *Cyrtodactylus siahaensis* sp. nov.

in a continuous series in males vs 10–28 PcP in *C. ayeyarwadyensis*, 11–18 PcP in *C. agarwali*, 12–13 PcP in *C. aunglini*, 5–7 PcP in *C. bengkhuaiai*, 8 or 9 PcP in *C. brevidactylus*, 8–13 PcP in *C. chrysopylos*, 10 in *C. himalayicus*, 11–12 PcP in *C. jaintiaensis*, 10–11 PcP in *C. kazirangaensis*, 10–12 PcP in *C. khasiensis*, 0–8 PcP in *C. martinostolli*, 9–11 PcP in *C. mombergi*, 8–10 PcP in *C. montanus*, 14 PcP in *C. septentrionalis*, 9–12 PcP in *C. urbanus*, 16–29 PcFP in *C. gansi*, 26–39 PcFP in *C. guwahatiensis*, 34–38 PcFP in *C. karsticola*, 40 PcFP in *C. tamaiensis*, 29–37 PcFP in *C. tripuraensis*, ; 22–24 rows of tubercles throughout the dorsum vs 24–26 in *C. arunachalensis*, 27–30 rows in *C. brevidactylus*, 16–20 rows in *C. chrysopylos*, 19–21 rows in *C. himalayicus*, 19–20 rows in *C. jaintiaensis*, 18 rows in *C. cayuensis* and *C. mandalayensis*, 14–15 rows in *C. markuscombaii*, 16–18 rows in *C. nagalandensis*, 21 rows in *C. tamaiensis*, 19–21 rows in *C. tripuraensis*, 34–37 rows of scales across the venter vs 38 rows in *C. arunachalensis*, 47–49 rows in *C. aunglini*, 37–42 rows in *C. bengkhuaiai*, 28–34 rows in *C. cayuensis*, 39–55 rows in *C. chrysopylos*, 40–42 rows in *C. jaintiaensis*, 37–43 rows in *C. kazirangaensis*, 32 rows in *C. mandalayensis*, 38–39 rows in *C. markuscombaii*, 57 rows in *C. myaleiktaung* and 30–34 in *C. urbanus*; 36–39 paravertebral tubercles between the level of axilla and groin vs 30–35 in *C. chrysopylos* and 30–34 in *C. jaintiaensis*; 15–18 subdigital lamellae beneath toe IV vs 19–22 subdigital lamellae in *C. khasiensis* and *C. mombergi*; 13 in *C. martinostolli* and 10 in *C. gansi*; 8–10 dark blotches in the dorsum vs 11–12 blotches in *C. aaronbaueri*, six in *C. myaleiktaung*; indistinct light and dark blotches in *C. karsticola* and *C. nagalandensis* and an indistinct pattern of thick dark reticulations enclosing lighter blotches in *C. montanus*; a higher TRL/SVL ratio (min. 0.47 max. 0.52 avg. 0.5 vs min. 0.42 max. 0.48 avg. 0.45 in *C. agarwali*, min. 0.35 max. 0.46 avg. 0.43 in *C. guwahatiensis*, min. 0.44 max. 0.47 avg. 0.46 in *C. septentrionalis*, min 0.43, max 0.49, avg 0.46 in *C. bengkhuaiai*, min. 0.43 max. 0.47 avg. 0.45 in *C. bapme*). *Cyrtodactylus siahaensis* sp. nov. can again be differentiated from *C. aaronbaueri* by having a lower TRL/SVL ratio, min. 0.47 max. 0.52 avg. 0.5 vs min 0.5, max 0.56, avg 0.52 in *C. aaronbaueri*. *Cyrtodactylus siahaensis* sp. nov. also differs from *C. bapme* by having 0–3 pitted scales in females (vs 0–13 precloacal pits in the latter). Furthermore, *Cyrtodactylus siahaensis* sp. nov. can again be differentiated from *C. ayeyarwadyensis* by the absence of white punctuations bordering the dark dorsal spots in the dorsum (vs presence of dark blotches usually bordered posteriorly by white punctuations in *C. ayeyarwadyensis*). In *Cyrtodactylus siahaensis* sp. nov. the underneath of the tail with small uniform scale vs enlarged median scale line in *C. cayuensis*, *C. khasiensis*, *C. martinostolli*.

Etymology

The origin of specific epithet ‘*siahaensis*’ is derived from the name of the town, Siaha (a district capital of Siaha District) from where the type series was collected.

Suggested common name

Siaha bent-toed gecko.

Suggested local name

Khotlia (Mara ethnic language, which means bent-toed geckos).

Holotype

INDIA • adult ♂; Mizoram state, Siaha district, Siaha town, New Colony-I, opposite to residential buildings nearby Meisavaih road; 22.490565°N, 92.9789525°E; 1025 m a.s.l.; 13 Jul. 2021; B. Litho, B. Nohro, V. Mathipi, L. Biakzuala and H.T. Lalremsanga leg.; retaining wall (Fig. 7B); GenBank accession number OK247677; MZMU2445 (Figs 3F, 8).

Paratypes (n = 5)

INDIA • 1 adult ♂; same collection data as for holotype; MZMU2444 (Figs 3E, 9) • 1 adult ♀; Mizoram state, Siaha district, Siaha town, New Colony-I, roadside rocky wall near Evangelical Church of Maraland;

22.490098°N, 92.980885°E; elevation 1055 m a.s.l.; 13 Jul. 2021; B. Litho, B. Nohro and L. Muansanga leg.; crevices and horizontal cleft (Fig. 7C); MZMU2443 (Figs 3D, 9) • 1 adult ♂; same collection data as for preceding; MZMU2446 (Figs 3G, 9) • 1 juvenile ♀; same collection data as for preceding; MZMU2448 (Fig. 9) • 1 juvenile ♀; Mizoram state, Siaha district, Siaha town, New Colony-I; 22.489605°N, 92.978440°E; elevation 1038 m a.s.l.; 13 Jul. 2021; B. Litho, B. Nohro and H.T. Lalremsanga leg.; rock bedding wall (Fig. 7D); GenBank accession number OK247678; MZMU2449 (Figs 3H, 9).

Description of holotype

Holotype is in generally good preservation condition with a crease on the nape region (Fig. 8A–F). Adult male, SVL 57.4 mm.

HEAD. Longer than broad (HW/HL 0.55), about one-third of SVL (HL/SVL 0.32), distinct from neck and somewhat depressed (HD/HW 0.61) interorbital area flat, canthus rostralis broadly rounded; loreal region inflated with granular scales; snout less than half of the head length (SO/HL 0.28); scales on the canthus rostralis, snout and forehead are homogeneous; scales from the posterior margin of the eyes to the nape are slightly smaller than those of the forehead, somewhat blunt and juxtaposed; scales on the interorbital and occipital regions somewhat heterogeneous in size, having indistinct tubercles; eye approximately one-quarter of the head length (OD/HL 0.22) (Fig. 8D); vertical pupil with crenulate margins; supraciliaries moderate in size, blunt and somewhat oval and circular, those present in the mid-portion of the supraciliaries (above the orbit) are large and more prominent; ear opening oval, obliquely orientated, small (EL/HL 0.09); orbit to ear distance is less than the eye diameter (OE/OD 0.83); rostrum wider than long (RL/RW 0.90), partially and dorsally divided by a poorly developed rostral groove; single enlarged supranasal on either side, separated by two small granular internasals which are about the same size as enlarged scales on the snout; rostral in contact with the first supralabials, nasals, two supranasals and two internasals; nostrils semicircular, openings laterally orientated, posterior half covered by the nasal pad, each nasal is in broad contact with the rostral and surrounded by the supranasal, first supralabial, and three postnasals (Fig. 8E); a single row of small granular scales separate the orbit from the supralabials; mental wider than long (ML/MW 0.65), triangular; two well developed postmentals on either side; the inner pair of postmentals more than one and a half of the size of the outer pair (PMIL/PMIL 0.6), bordered by the mental, infralabial I, the outer postmental and four gular scales; outer postmentals bordered by inner postmental, infralabials I and II, and four to five gular scales on either side; ten supralabials on the left and nine on the right side, bordered by a row of medium to large sized scales, somewhat flat and elongated; nine infralabials on each side, a row of enlarged gular scales (largest anteriorly) ventrally bordering infralabials I to III; gular region with small granular scales throughout except for a few scale rows bordering the mental, postmentals and infralabials which are larger, flat and juxtaposed (Fig. 8F).

BODY. Moderately slender, trunk length approximately half of the snout to vent length (TRL/SVL 0.51); dorsal scales are mostly heterogeneous, small rounded granule like scales intermixed with irregularly arranged, bluntly conical and feebly keeled enlarged tubercles (3–4 times the size of granular scales) which becomes more conical and slightly smaller towards the flanks, the largest on the sacral region; tubercles extending posteriorly from the occipital region to the second segment of the tail and are smaller on the nape than those of the dorsum; 23 mid-dorsal tubercle rows; 36 paravertebral tubercles between the level of the axilla and the level of the groin (Fig. 8C); ventrolateral folds are poorly developed, not denticulate but with a single row of continuous, projected smooth tubercles; ventral scales smooth, cycloid (Fig. 8B), imbricate to subimbricate, much larger than dorsals and are slightly smaller in size under thighs; 34 mid-ventral scale rows; seven distinct precloacal pores in a continuous series (Fig. 5B); a single row of three scales (median scale being the largest) between the precloacal pores and the vent; a weakly developed postcloacal tubercle on each side of the tail base.

LIMBS. Forearm (FL/SVL 0.17) and tibia (CL/SVL 0.19) short; digits narrow, without a scansorial pad, strongly inflected at each joint, all bearing robust, recurved claws; sub-digital lamellae transversely widened beneath the basal phalanx; basal lamellae 4–5–5–5–3 on the right manus, 3–4–5–7–5 on the right pes; distal lamellae (intervening rows of nonlamellar granular scales between the basal and distal lamellae series in parentheses): 6(1)–7(1)–8(1)–8(1)–7(1) on the right manus, 7(1)–8(1)–11(0)–11(0)–9(2) on the right pes; interdigital webbing absent from both manus and pes; relative length of digits: I < II < III < V < IV on the right manus, I < II < III < V < IV on the right pes; scales on the palms and soles are smooth, weakly raised, subimbricate; scales on the forelimbs are heterogeneous in size, comprising flat, imbricate to subimbricate scales on the upper arms, and those on forearms are heterogeneous in size, ventral portion covered with heterogeneous sized imbricate scales; scales on the hindlimbs are heterogeneous in size, dorsal surfaces of the thighs and shanks have slightly larger scales, intermixed with scattered, enlarged, conical, feebly keeled tubercles; anterior portion of thighs and ventral aspect of hindlimbs have enlarged, smooth, imbricate scales.

TAIL. Regenerated from the seventh tail segment, oval in cross-section, dorsoventrally depressed; dorsal tubercles on the tail base (tail portion containing the hemipenes) are enlarged, flat, and pointed; few enlarged, flat and distinctly keeled, tubercles randomly scattered near the first segment of the tail, remaining dorsal caudal scales smooth, flat, heterogeneous in size and shape; subcaudal scales smooth, imbricate and heterogeneous in size, forming a mid-ventral series of granular scales; no enlarged transverse or paired row of subcaudals.

COLOURATION IN LIFE. Dorsum brown in colour with a greenish tinge; head is primarily greenish brown; nape has a indistinct ‘W-shaped’ marking intermixed with whitish spots; an indistinct dark brown coloured postocular stripe present which runs till the anterior margin of ear opening. Eight pairs of dark brown blotches present on the dorsum, somewhat forming a reticulated pattern; hind limbs and forelimbs have indistinct whitish or cream coloured blotches intermixed with light brown blotches. Tail (regenerated from the seventh segment) has alternating dark and light bands (Fig. 3F). The ventral region is off-white in colour.

COLOURATION IN PRESERVATIVE. The colour is pale in comparison to the live specimen. The dark spots on the dorsum have darkened to brownish-black (Fig. 8).

Taxonomic remarks

Refer to Table 3 for meristic, morphometric and basic pholidosis variation within the type series of *Cyrtodactylus siahaensis* sp. nov. The type series of *C. siahaensis* sp. nov. comprises two adult males (MZMU 2445 and MZMU 2446) and four females (two adults (MZMU2443 and MZMU2444) and two sub-adults (MZMU2448 and MZMU2449)). Paratype MZMU2444 has three visible pitted scales on its preloacal region.

Ecology and distribution

This species is only known from the type locality near human settlements in the centre of Siaha town (Fig. 7B–D). The type series was collected from an area within 1 km² on 13 July 2021 from inside and outside of crevices and clefts of rock bedding. Being a strictly nocturnal species, they are most active two to five hours after dark and are mostly seen in and around crevices, clefts, rock beddings and rock walls. All the individuals were encountered and collected from a height of approximately 90 cm to 170 cm above the ground. All handled specimens were very active, offensive and inclined to bite. The habitat is comprised largely of anthropogenic area with small patches of homestead garden under moderately disturbed secondary growth tropical evergreen forest. All the collection sites are located in the vicinity of water sources, like small hill stream, spring and well with rocky moist, damp and shady places. Vegetation around microhabitats include, *Ageratum conyzoides* (L.) L., *Calocasia* sp., *Chromolaena odorata* (L.)

R.M.King & H.Rob., *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers., *Hibiscus* sp., *Mikania micrantha* Kunth, *Mimosa pudica* L., *Molineria crassifolia* Baker, *Semecarpus anacardium* L.f., *Thysanolaena latifolia* (Roxb. ex Hornem.) Honda, *Viburnum* sp. etc. Most surface areas of the rocky microhabitat were covered by patches of lichens and bryophytes, while more shady areas were flourished with ferns and grasses.

Discussion

Northeast India is a part of Eastern Himalayas and Indo-Burma biodiversity hotspots. The region is a confluence zone of Indo-Chinese, Indo-Malayan and Indian biogeographic elements (Ahmed *et al.* 2009). Recently Northeast India has also shown the presence of Sri Lankan elements (Agarwal *et al.* 2021; Lalremsanga *et al.* 2021). Being located in the southernmost part of the Northeastern India, Mizoram and Meghalaya are part of the north-western extremity of the Indo-Burma biodiversity hotspot. Given its high diversity of landforms and climatic zones, Indo-Burma harbours a relatively large array of habitats and biodiversity. Indo-Burma hotspot's geological and evolutionary history contributes to a high level of endemism and diversity (Tordoff *et al.* 2020). Historically, the region was home to just a single species, *C. khasiensis*; the other 13 species have been discovered since 2018. With detailed evaluation of the *C. khasiensis* group (see Agarwal 2018a) more species have been uncovered, most of which are morphologically similar.

The state of Meghalaya is home to five species of *Cyrtodactylus*, *Cyrtodactylus exercitus* sp. nov. being the sixth member of the group. Agarwal *et al.* (2018b) divided *C. khasiensis* group into lowland and highland clades, based on the altitudinal distribution and genetic make-up of the species. For all the species so far described from Northeast India, the clade structure of Agarwal *et al.* (2018b) is recovered. However, *C. exercitus* sp. nov. is seen as an exception, in that this species is from a highland locality (932 m a.s.l.), but belongs genetically to a lowland clade, with *C. guwahatiensis* being its sister species.

Recent studies in Mizoram have resulted in the discovery of new reptilian species (e.g., Vogel *et al.* 2017, 2020; Giri *et al.* 2019a, 2019b; Lalronunga *et al.* 2021; Purkayastha *et al.* 2021) and distributional range extensions (e.g., Lalremsanga *et al.* 2010, 2011, 2018a, 2018b; Ashaharaza *et al.* 2019; Lalbiakzuala & Lalremsanga 2019a, 2019b; Hmar *et al.* 2020, 2021a; 2021b; Muansanga *et al.* 2020). Until this study, only four species of Bent-toed geckos, *C. khasiensis* (Mathew 2007), *C. montanus* (Muansanga *et al.* 2020), *C. aaronbaueri* and *C. bengkhuaiai* were recorded from Mizoram state with *C. khasiensis* being provisionally removed from the state fauna of Mizoram (Purkayastha *et al.* 2021). All the known species of *Cyrtodactylus* from the state are represented by the highland clade so far, and another member in this clade *C. siahaensis* sp. nov. is recovered from the present survey, whose distribution is limited to the Siaha town area in the southern part of Mizoram, while *C. bengkhuaiai* is confined to the hill arrays of Sailam in the central part of the state, and the other two species, *C. aaronbaueri* and *C. montanus*, are found in the northern part of the state. All the individuals collected in different habitats throughout the Siaha town belonged to *C. siahaensis*.

Siaha is the third largest town after the state capital, Aizawl, and Lunglei, it is located 140 km south of Aizawl in aerial distance. In winter, the temperature varies from 8°C to 21°C while in summer it ranges between 26°C and 35°C. The vegetation of the area falls under the tropical semi-evergreen forest associated with moist deciduous forest, corresponding to the semi-evergreen 2B/C2 forest type (Champion & Seth 1968) and the average annual rainfall of Siaha District is 2564.5 mm (Guhathakurta *et al.* 2020). There is scanty information on the herpetofauna of southern part of Mizoram, except Pawar and Birand (2001).

The new gecko species are both nocturnal and are rarely encountered. Very little is known about their natural history. We suggest that the new species described here should also be considered Data Deficient (DD) according to the categorisation of IUCN (2022), due to the fact that all the specimens were known

only from this area. Our knowledge on many reptile species of Northeast India is limited and detail further research should be done here.

Acknowledgements

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Appendix I

Specimens examined

Cyrtodactylus aaronbaueri

Purkayastha, Lalremsanga, Bohra, Biakzuala, Decemson, Muansanga,
Vabeiryureilai, Chauhan & Rathee, 2021

Holotype

INDIA • ♂ adult; from Durtlang, Aizawl District, Mizoram state; MZMU2015.

Referred material

INDIA • 3 ♂♂ adult; from Mizoram University Campus, Aizawl District, Mizoram state; MZMU2012, MZMU2021, MZMU2032 • ♀ adult (MZMU2067), ♂ adult (MZMU2020); from Tamdil National Wetland Saitual district, Mizoram state • ♂ adult (MZMU2014); from Zawngtahlipui stream, Sihphir, Aizawl district, Mizoram state • 2 ♀♀ adult (MZMU2018, MZMU2056); from Durtlang, Aizawl District, Mizoram state.

Cyrtodactylus agarwali

Purkayastha, Lalremsanga, Bohra, Biakzuala, Decemson, Muansanga,
Vabeiryureilai, Chauhan & Rathee, 2021

Holotype

INDIA • ♂ adult; MZMU2160.

Referred material

INDIA • 3 ♂♂ adult; (MZMU2157; MZMU2159; MZMU2161), ♂ sub-adult (MZMU2158); from outskirts of Siju village, South Garo Hills District, Meghalaya state.

Cyrtodactylus bengkhuaiai

Purkayastha, Lalremsanga, Bohra, Biakzuala, Decemson, Muansanga,
Vabeiryureilai, Chauhan & Rathee, 2021

Holotype

INDIA • ♂ adult; from Sailam Community Reserved Forest outskirts of Sailam village, Aizawl District, Mizoram state; MZMU1989.

Referred material

INDIA • 2 ♂♂ adult (MZMU1987; figs. 5b, 7a; MZMU1990), 3 ♀♀ adult (MZMU1985, MZMU1986, MZMU1988); from Sailam Community Reserved Forest outskirts of Sailam village, Aizawl District, Mizoram state.

Cyrtodactylus guwahatiensis

Agarwal, Mahony, Giri, Chaitanya & Bauer, 2018

Referred material

INDIA • 5 ♂♂ adult (VR/ERS/ZSI/690, VR/ERS/ZSI/691, VR/ERS/ZSI/693, VR/ERS/ZSI/694, VR/ERS/ZSI/696); 2 ♀♀ adult (VR/ERS/ZSI/692, VR/ERS/ZSI/695) from Guwahati, Assam State, India.

Cyrtodactylus himalayicus (Annandale, 1906)

Holotype

INDIA • ♂; from “Kurseong, Darjeeling dist. (5,000 ft)” [= Kurseong subdivision (ca. 1524 m asl.), Darjeeling district, West Bengal state, India]; ZSIK 15716.

Referred material

INDIA • ♀ adult; “Gopaldhara, Darjeeling dist.” [= Gopaldhara Tea Estate, near Mirik town, Darjeeling district, West Bengal state, India]; ZSIK 19546.

Cyrtodactylus karsticola

Purkayastha, Lalremsanga, Bohra, Biakzuala, Decemson, Muansanga,
Vabeiryureilai, Chauhan & Rathee, 2021

Holotype

INDIA • ♂ adult; MZMU2155.

Referred material

INDIA • 2 ♂♂ adult (MZMU2154, MZMU2156), ♀ adult (MZMU2153); from outskirts of Siju village, South Garo Hills District, Meghalaya state.

Cyrtodactylus khasiensis (Jerdon, 1870)

Paralectotypes

INDIA • ♀ adult (ZSIK 6199), ♂ adult (ZSIK 6197); collected along with lectotype.

Referred material

INDIA • ♂ adult (ZSIK 5831, ZSIK 5832), ♀ adult (ZSIK 5828); from “Cherrapunjee” [now Sohra town, East Khasi Hills district, Meghalaya state, India].

Cyrtodactylus urbanus

Purkayastha, Das, Bohra, Bauer & Agarwal, 2020

Holotype

INDIA • ♂ adult; VR/ERS/ZSI/683.

Referred material

INDIA • 3 ♂♂ adult, 3 ♀♀ adult ; ; from Basistha, Guwahati, Assam State; VR/ERS/ZSI/686, VR/ERS/ZSI/685, VR/ERS/ZSI/687, VR/ERS/ZSI/684, VR/ERS/ZSI/688, VR/ERS/ZSI/689.