Key and checklist to the lizards of Pakistan
(Reptilia: Squamata: Sauria)

Schlüssel und Checklist der Eidechsen von Pakistan
(Reptilia: Squamata: Sauria)

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INTRODUCTION


The taxonomic categories are alphabetically arranged in the checklist, the scientific names of species are followed by more familiar common names in Urdu and their translation into English, so as to familiarize the taxa to the general public and facilitate exchange of information. The number of taxa represented in Pakistan is indicated between parentheses below the captions of the taxonomic categories.
KEY AND CHECKLIST

Lizards (Suborder Sauria) are the dominant group of reptiles in Pakistan (Khan, M. 1980). They belong to eight families: Agamidae, Chamaeleonidae, Eublepharidae, Gekkonidae, Lacertidae, Scincidae, Uromastycidae and Varanidae. The number of species has steadily increased from Minton’s (1966) 65 species, Merterns (1969) 82, Khan, M. (1980b) 88, to Khan, M. (present report) 101 species and subspecies, from 35 genera.

Suborder Sauria
(8 families, 35 genera, 95 species, 101 forms)

1 Head with small, irregularly arranged scales  (8 families, 35 genera, 95 species, 101 forms)
- Head with large, regularly arranged scales
2 Head compressed, with an elevated median casque; digits fused in two bundles
- Head depressed, no casque; digits free
3 Head with granular scales;
  eye pupil vertical with pinholes when contracted
- Head with flat scales; round pupil
4 Eyelids movable
- Eyelids immovable
5 Head rectangular; nostrils very close to the tip of snout
- Head elongated; nostrils close to eye or midway between eye and snout
6 Tail round elongated, with flat keeled scales
- Tail flat with dorsal transversal rows of long spinous scales
7 Scale surface rough with a keel; tail much longer than body;
  digits long; ventral scales distinctly larger than dorsal scales
- Scales keeled or keelless, smooth; if keeled with multiple low keels; tail as long as or a little longer than body; digits short; dorsal and ventral body scales about equal in size

Family Agamidae
(6 genera, 23 species, 26 forms)

1 Body laterally compressed
- Body dorsoventrally depressed
2 A distinct median dorsal row of pointed elevated scales, extending to tail
- A median dorsal row of indistinct elevated scales extending to midbody
3 Tymanum distinct
- Tymanum concealed
4 Tymanum large, superficial; fifth toe extends beyond second; caudal scales in distinct annuli
- Tymanum small, deeply sunk, caudal scales irregular
5 Middorsum of body with several rows of homogeneous enlarged scales
- Middorsum of body with several rows of heterogeneous enlarged scales
6 Scales of dorsal rows smooth

The additions to Lacertidae and Scincidae in the Sauria key must be placed in item 7 (not 1), otherwise it would be wrong.
Key and checklist to the lizards of Pakistan

- Scales of dorsal rows keeled 8
- A patch of strongly enlarged scales on flanks; male with a patch of callous abdominal scales 7
- No patch of enlarged scales on flanks; male without callous abdominal scales
- Caudal scales small, 30 or more round the base of tail 8
- Caudal scales large, 30 or less round the tail base 9
- Head with smooth scales; 8 rows of median dorsal large scales 10
- Head with keeled scales; 10 or more rows of median dorsal scales
- Large dorsal scales, larger than ventrals; flanks with numerous enlarged scales 11
- Largest dorsal scales, smaller than ventrals, flanks with few enlarged scales
- Caudal segments distinct, with two whorls of scales; tail short, thick, not exceeding 1.5 times the body length 12
- Tail whorls one or three in a segment, tail long, slender, longer than 1.5 times the body 13
- Enlarged dorsal in 12 or more rows; tail segment with three annuli; adult with spiny excrescences round ear opening 14
- Enlarged dorsals in 10 or fewer rows; tail segments with single whorl; spiny excrescences around ear opening small or absent
- A distinct transverse fold across nape 15
- No fold across nape
- Dorsal scales subequal in size, disposed in irregular rows 16
- Larger dorsal scales about twice the size of the smaller scales and are irregular in arrangement 17
- Tail exceeds body in length; males with callous preanal scales 18
- Tail equals or is slightly less than body length; males without callous preanal scales 19
- Enlarged dorsal scales rounded; about 100 scales round the midbody 20
- Enlarged dorsal scales pointed; fewer than 100 scales round the body
- Largest dorsals about twice the size of smallest; dorsal with reddish or orange ocelli, with dark borders 21
- Largest dorsal scales more than twice the size of smallest; dorsal ocelli absent or without dark borders 22
- Dorsal scales markedly unequal in size 23
- Dorsal scales subequal
- Enlarged dorsal scales broad, nail-like, with free posterior borders; sides of head and neck without long spinous scales 24
- Enlarged dorsal scales without posterior free border; sides of head and neck with long spinose scales
- No spinose scales on head and neck 25
- Spinoce scales on head and neck present
- Nasal scales in contact with each other 26
- Nasal scales not in contact with each other
- A single elongated suborbital scale 27
- Two to three suborbital scales

Laudakia badakhshana
Laudakia himalayana
Laudakia pakistanica
Laudakia agrorensis
Laudakia tuberculata
Laudakia caucasia
Laudakia melanura
Laudakia nupta
Laudakia fusca
Laudakia rubrigularis
Laudakia megalonyx
Laudakia ruderatus
Phrynocephalus scutellatus
Phrynocephalus luteoguttatus
Phrynocephalus euptilopus
Phrynocephalus maculatus
Phrynocephalus clarkorum
Phrynocephalus ornatus
Genus *Brachysaura*  
**Blyth, 1856**  
(1 species, 1 form)

*Brachysaura minor* (Hardwicke & Gray)  

Type locality: Chittagong, Bangladesh.  
Distribution: In Pakistan rare and spotty in distribution. Definite records are from Sindh and Punjab, District Jhang. Wide-ranging in the Indo-Gangetic plains; from Bangladesh through the Central and United Provinces of India; westward into the upper and lower Indus Valleys in Pakistan.

Genus *Calotes*  
**Cuvier, 1817**  
(1 species; 2 forms)

*Calotes versicolor versicolor* (Daudin)  

Type locality: Pondicherry, India.  
Distribution: Widely distributed in Pakistan especially in forested areas in the Indus Valley. In deserticole habitat confined to the oases and vegetation growing along the water courses. In South-east Asia from Sumatra to southern China, throughout India, Sri Lanka, into Iran and southern Afghanistan.


Type locality: Alpine Punjab, Pakistan.  
Distribution: Alpine Punjab, Pakistan.

Genus *Japalura*  
**Gray, 1853**  
(1 species, 1 form)

*Japalura kumaonensis* (Annandale)  

Type locality: Naini Tal, western Himalayas, India.  
Distribution: In the forests of hilly tracts of north-eastern NWFP (North Western Frontier Province), Pakistan. Wide ranging in western Himalayas, India.

Genus *Laudakia*  
**Gray, 1845**  
(10 species, 12 forms)

*Laudakia agrorensis* (Stoliczka)  

Type locality: Susse Pass, Agrore Valley, Hazara District, NWFP, Pakistan.  
Distribution: In Pakistan widely distributed in Ooghi Valley, around Manshera and Abbottabad, extending down into the Jhelum Valley, and northward into Chitral. Widely distributed in the sub-Himalayas in northern India.

*Laudakia badakhshana* (Anderson & Leviton)  

Type locality: Mazar-i-Sharif, northern Afghanistan.  
Distribution: Recorded from Sost and Gulmit, near Khunjrab Pass, in north-western Pakistan and northern Afghanistan.

*Laudakia caucasia* (Eichwald)  

Type locality: Tiflis and Baku, Caucasus.  
Distribution: In Pakistan known from Waziristan and northern Balochistan, between 1800 and 3000 m. Recorded from Caucasus extending eastward to Balochistan.

*Laudakia fusca* (Balanford)  

Type locality: Kalagan and Jalk, Balochistan, Iran.  
Distribution: In Pakistan from Balochistan and south-western Sindh up to an elevation of 1.800 m. The author has seen it
in the Kalabag area in northwestern Punjab, Pakistan. Widely distributed in southern Iran.

*Laudakia himalayana* (Steindachner) (Himalayan Agama: *Himalayaie kirla*) - 1869 *Stellio himalayanus* Steindachner, Reise Novara, Rept., Vienna 1867: 22.

**Type locality:** Lei (Leh) and Kargil, Ladakh Province, Kashmir.

**Distribution:** Recorded from remote areas of northern Pakistan, between 3.000 and 3.200 m of elevation, from Gilgit and Chitral. Western Himalayas to Tajikistan.


**Type locality:** Salt Range, Punjab, Pakistan.

**Distribution:** In Pakistan known from the Salt Range, Punjab, western hilly tracts of Sindh and Balochistan. Also collected from moderate elevations in eastern Iranian Balochistan.


**Type locality:** Persepolis, Iran.

**Distribution:** In Pakistan from Balochistan to south-western Sindh extending on to Waziristan in NWFP, and the Kalabag area in north-western Punjab, along the western bank of the Indus. Eastern Iraq, Iran, and Afghanistan.


**Type locality:** Kamdesh, eastern Afghanistan.

**Distribution:** Recorded from Ziarat, NWFP, Pakistan, at 500-600 m of elevation, and eastern Afghanistan.


**Type locality:** Ganglotgah, Gilgit, northern Pakistan.

**Distribution:** Widely distributed around Gilgit to Manshera, northeastern Pakistan, along the River Indus.


**Type locality:** Besham, District Swat, NWFP, Pakistan, elevation 700 m.

**Distribution:** Known from its type locality only.


**Type locality:** Hadar, Chilas, NWFP, Pakistan.

**Distribution:** Known from its type locality only.


**Type locality:** Bengal.

**Distribution:** In northern Pakistan at elevations of 1.500-2.500 m; eastern Afghanistan, and Kashmir up to Nepal.

Genus *Phrynocephalus* Kaup, 1825

(6 species, 6 forms)


**Type locality:** 20 miles South of Kandahar, Afghanistan.

**Distribution:** In Pakistan in western Balochistan; southern Afghanistan.


**Type locality:** Darband, 900 m, northern Balochistan.

**Distribution:** In Pakistan from Dar-
Phrynocephalus luteoguttatus Bou勒 is a species of lizard found in Western Balochistan, along the Afghanistan border, at an elevation of 900 m.

Phrynocephalus maculatus Anderson, a species known as the Whip-tail Toad Agama, is distributed in Pakistan from western Balochistan around Nushki, southward to Las Bela, southern Afghanistan, and western Iran.

Phrynocephalus ornatus Bou勒, a Striped Toad Agama, is found in Pakistan from the Chagai Desert to Las Bela, north-western Afghanistan, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, south as far as Arabia.

Phrynocephalus scutellatus Olivier, a Banded Toad Agama, is found in Pakistan from the Balochistan desert in Pakistan, to desert basins of Iran and Afghanistan.

Genus Trapelus Cuvier, 1816
(4 species, 4 forms)

Trapelus agilis pakistanensis Raste-gar-Pouyani - 1999
Type locality: Between Nushki and Helmand, along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border.
Distribution: Known from southern Punjab, Sindh and southern Balochistan.

Trapelus megalonyx Günther (Ocelate Ground Agama) - 1864
Type locality: Afghanistan.
Distribution: Balochistan, Sindh and Cholistan Desert in Punjab, Pakistan, collected up to an elevation of 1,800 m. From southern Afghanistan to Iran.

Trapelus rubrigularis Blanford (Red-throat Ground Agama) - 1876
Type locality: Kirthar Range, western Sindh, Pakistan.
Distribution: Recorded from lower Sindh and coastal Balochistan, Pakistan.

Trapelus ruderatus baluchianus Smit (Spotted Ground Agama) - 1935
Type locality: Quetta District, Balochistan, Pakistan.
Distribution: In Pakistan known from Quetta and Sibi Districts in Balochistan.

Family Chamaeleonidae
(1 genus, 1 species, 1 form)

Genus Chamaeleo Laurenti, 1768
(1 species, 1 form)

Chamaeleo zeylanicus Laurenti (Casque Lizard: Taj-sar girgit) - 1768
Type locality: By inference, Sri Lanka.
Distribution: Extends into southeastern Sindh in Pakistan, where it is rare and local.
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extension of this species up to Peshawar is highly exaggerated. Found in the wooded parts of peninsular India and Sri Lanka.

**Family Eublepharidae**  
(1 genus, 1 species, 1 form)

**Genus Eublepharis**  
GRAY, 1827  
(1 species, 1 form)

*Eublepharis macularius* (BLITH) (Fat-tail Gecko: Khin-khin, Korrh kirly) - 1854  

**Family Geckonidae**  
(13 genera, 37 species, 39 forms)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steps</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Digits dilated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Digits not dilated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dilated part of the digit confined to the terminal phalanx</td>
<td><em>Ptyodactylus homolepis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Dilated part of the digit extends along the whole digit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tail swollen, covered with large flat imbricate scales; subdigital lamellae undivided</td>
<td><em>Teratolepis fasciata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Subdigital lamellae divided</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dorsum with keeled enlarged tubercles, arranged in regular rows</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Dorsum with hemispherical keelless tubercles irregularly arranged or absent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dorsal pattern of clearly defined broad dark saddles</td>
<td><em>Hemidactylus triedrus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Dorsal pattern of small spots, or uniformly coloured</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Six to 10 lamellae under 4th toe, males with preanal and femoral pores</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Nine to 15 lamellae under 4th toe; males with preanal pores only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Eleven to 15 lamellae under 4th toe; 6 to 9 preanal pores</td>
<td><em>Hemidactylus persicus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Nine to 12 lamellae under 4th toe; 4 to 6 preanal pores</td>
<td><em>Hemidactylus turcicus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Inner toe less than half the length of second toe; a continuous series of 23 to 33 preano-femoral pores</td>
<td><em>Hemidactylus frenatus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Inner toe more than half the length of second toe; preanal and femoral pores separated by at least six scales</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dorsum with tubercles; 20 or more femoral pores; 12 or fewer lamellae under 4th toe</td>
<td><em>Hemidactylus leschenaultii</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>No dorsal tubercles; femoral pores 15 or less; 12 to 15 lamellae under 4th toe</td>
<td><em>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Digits straight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Digits angularly bent between last and penultimate phalanx</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Toes fringed on sides with pointed flexible long scales</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Toes not fringed so</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Several series of large, thin scales on tail dorsum; habitus robust</td>
<td><em>Bunopus tuberculatus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Tail dorsum with small scales; habitus slender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type locality: Salt Range, Punjab, Pakistan.  
Distribution: In Pakistan it has been recorded from Azad Kashmir, NWFP, northern Punjab, Balochistan and lower Sindh. Its range extends from Rajputana and Khandesh District of India.
13 Body with large cycloid scales, 30 to 35 round midbody
- Body scales small, 100 or more round midbody
14 Unregenerated tail shorter than body;
- Tail longer than body; preanal pores six or more
15 Dorsum with numerous tubercles;
- Few or no dorsal tubercles;
16 Body and tail depressed; tail longer than body
- Body and tail cylindrical, equal or subequal in length
17 Three nasal scales; dorsal pattern of transverse bands
- Few or no dorsal tubercles;
18 Dorsal bands broader than interspaces;
- Mid-ventrals 85 to 162
19 Tail with even taper; limbs small,
- Tail tapering abruptly; limbs long and slender;
20 Nasal scales strongly projecting
- Nasal scales not as above
21 A row of enlarged scales under the thigh;
- No enlarged scales under thighs; tail
22 Body non tuberculated
- Body tuberculated
23 Internasals not differentiated from surrounding scales;
- Four scales border naris
24 Trihedral tubercles on body and tail;
- Body moderately depressed
25 Interspaces between tubercles much smaller
- Interspaces as large or larger than size of the tubercles
26 Interorbital scales more than 14; dorsal tubercles
- Often in contact with each other; mid-ventrals
27 Two whorls of subcaudals to a caudal segment
- Three whorls of subcaudals to a caudal segment
28 Subcaudals small, as broad as long, in two rows
- Subcaudals broader than long, in a single row
29 Scales across mid-abdomen less than 25  
- Scales across mid-abdomen more than 25
30 25-33 scales across mid-abdomen  
- 30-40 scales around mid-abdomen
31 Caudal tubercles trihedral, arising from last annulus of caudal segment  
- Caudal tubercles non-trihedral, arising from center of caudal segment
32 Only preanal pores present in males  
- Preanal and femoral pores present in males
33 Flat dorsal tubercles keeled  
- Dorsal tubercles feebly keeled or keelless
34 16-18 scales across mid-abdomen;  
- 21-25 scales across mid-abdomen;  
- 92-106 midventral scales
35 Dorsal tubercles round with raised center  
- Dorsal tubercles flat, with or without a keel
36 Number of mid-ventrals 158-171  
- Number of mid-ventrals 109

Genus Agamura
BLANFORD, 1874  
(2 species, 2 forms)

Type locality: Kharan, Balochistan. Distribution: It has been reported from Kharan and Chagai Deserts, close to the rocky outcrops.

Type locality: Iran (Persia). Distribution: From Karachi northward to the Waziristan Hills, between 25 and 100 m of elevation, and Iran.

Genus Bunopus
BLANFORD, 1874  
(1 species, 1 form)

Type locality: Persian Balochistan.

Genus Crossobamon  

Type locality: Between Nushki and Helmand, northern Balochistan, Pakistan.
Distribution: Recorded in Pakistan between Nushki and Helmand in northern Balochistan.

Type locality: Balochistan, near the Afghanistan border.
Distribution: The Striped Sand Gecko has been collected from north-western Balochistan.

Crossobamon orientalis (BLANFORD) (Yellow Tailed Sand Gecko: Pelee-dum-khan_lizards_pakistan.qxd 11/12/02 11:31 AM Seite 9
Type locality: Rohri and Shikarpur Districts, upper Sindh, Pakistan.
Distribution: Widely distributed throughout the Thar, Cholistan, and Thal Deserts; moreover, it has been recorded from Sindh Delta and Las Bela, southern Balochistan southeastern Iran and Afghanistan.

Genus Cyrtodactylus
GRAY, 1827
(3 species, 3 forms)

Type locality: Batgram, Manshera, NWFP, Pakistan.
Distribution: Known only from its type locality, Batgram, District Manshera, NWFP, Pakistan.

Type locality: Datta, Manshera, NWFP, Pakistan.
Distribution: Widely distributed in alpine Punjab and eastern north-western Frontier Province, Pakistan.

Type locality: Udigram, Swat, NWFP, Pakistan.
Distribution: This gecko is known only from the type specimen.

Genus Cyrtopodion
FITZINGER, 1843
(7 species, 8 forms)

Type locality: Pensarch (Pendzhsara), eastern Kirman, Iran.
Distribution: Makran coast and Las Bela, Kirman, Sistan, and Baluchistan Province of Iran.

Type locality: Kutch, southwestern Sindh, Pakistan.
Distribution: The Spotted Ground Gecko has been collected from most of Kutch, coastal Sindh, and Las Bela, Pakistan.

Type locality: Ladha, Dera Ismael Khan, southern NWFP, Pakistan.
Distribution: Widely distributed in the hills along Khar-Rakhni-Quetta road, about 10 km west of Fort Munro.

Type locality: Sakhisarwar village, Dera Ghazi Khan District, north-western Punjab, Pakistan.
Distribution: This gecko is known from two localities, Sakhisarwar and Rakhni Gorge, along Dera Ghazi Khan-Fort Munro road, in District Dera Ghazi Khan, northwestern Punjab, Pakistan.

Type locality: Salt Range, Punjab, Pakistan.
Distribution: Salt Range, Punjab, Pakistan.
Cyrtopodion potoharensis  
(Potohar Gecko: Potohari chapkali) - 2001
Cyrtopodion potoharensis  
Type locality: Nazampur, District Attock, northern Punjab, Pakistan.
Distribution: The Potwar Gecko was collected from different localities in central Potwar Plateau, Salt Range, Punjab.

Cyrtopodion scabrum  
(HEYDEN) (Common Tuberculate Ground-Gecko: Toorani chapkali) - 1827
Stenodactylus scaber  
Type locality: Arabia.
Distribution: In Pakistan, it has been reported from the upper and lower Indus Valleys, and along the eastern edge of the Thar Desert. It is widely distributed in Balochistan and Waziristan. Wide-ranging, from Arabia, Egypt to Rajputana, India.

Cyrtopodion watsoni  
(MURRAY) (Northern Spotted Ground-Gecko: Shamali chapkali) - 1892
Gymnodactylus watsoni  
Type locality: Quetta, Balochistan, Pakistan.
Distribution: Reported from Salt Range, Punjab; Manshera, NWFP; and Quetta, Balochistan, Pakistan.

Genus Hemidactylus
OKEN, 1817
(7 species, 7 forms)

Hemidactylus brookii  
GRAY (Spotted Barn Gecko: Barani chapkali) - 1845
Hemidactylus brookii  
Type locality: Borneo, southeast Asia.
Distribution: Common gecko in the plains, avoiding higher northern mountains, and extends into the peripheral humid areas around deserts and oases. Widely ranges in Southeast Asia, from Borneo, China, through tropical and subtropical Asia, extending through India, Pakistan and the Middle East to northern Africa. There are reports of it from the West Indies.

Hemidactylus flaviviridis  
RÜPELL  
(Yellow-belly Common House-Gecko: Ghar chapkali) - 1835
Hemidactylus flaviviridis  
Type locality: Massaua Islands, Eritrea.
Distribution: Reported from throughout the plains below 1000 m, always in association with man. Wide ranging in the Palearctic Region, from the Red Sea to the coasts of Arabia and Iran, Pakistan, and India to Bangladesh. Human agency has played an important role in its wide distribution.

Hemidactylus frenatus  
SCHLEGEL  
(Waif Gecko: Awara chapkali) - 1836
Hemidactylus frenatus  
Type locality: Java, Southeast Asia.
Distribution: Frequent along sea coast, has been collected from the lower Indus Delta. Pantropic species, coastal in distribution throughout subcontinent.

Hemidactylus leschenaultii  
DUMÉRIL & BIBRON (Tree-Bark Gecko: Chaal chapkali) - 1836
Hemidactylus leschenaultii  
Type locality: Sri Lanka.
Distribution: Recorded from various localities in the lower Indus Delta and Las Bela in southern Balochistan. Extends from Assam, Bangladesh, eastern and southern India, along the western coast, reaching the lower Sindh in Pakistan.

Hemidactylus persicus  
ANDERSON  
(Persian House Gecko: Irani chapkali) - 1872
Hemidactylus persicus  
Type locality: Shiraz, Persia.
Distribution: Reported from the southern Potwar Plateau, in central Punjab, Pakistan. Common in lower Indus Valley and Balochistan coastal strip, extending up to Waziristan. From eastern Arabia, through southern Iran, to Rajasthan coast.

Hemidactylus triedrus  
(DAUDIN)  
(Blotched House Gecko: Sahali chapkali) - 1802
Gecko triedrus  
Type locality: Unknown.

Type locality: Asiatic Turkey.


Genus Mesodactylus SZCZERBAK & GOLUBEV, 1984
(3 species, 3 forms)


Type locality: Passu and Khyber, Gilgit Agency, northern Pakistan.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality.


Type locality: Skardu, Ladakh, northeastern Pakistan.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality.


Type locality: Drosh Fort, Chitral, NWFP, Pakistan.

Distribution: The gecko has been collected from Drosh Fort, Karakal village in Bumhoet Valley, and Ghariet village, Chitral, all in NWFP, Pakistan.

Genus Ptyodactylus GODFUSS, 1820
(1 species, 1 form)


Type locality: Mahar Division, Shikarpur District, north-western Sindh, Pakistan.

Distribution: There is no subsequent report of this gecko from Pakistan. It is yet known only from its type locality.

Genus Rhinogecko DE WITTE, 1973
(1 species, 1 form)


Type locality: Dast-i-Lut Desert, Iran.

Distribution: Known from Dush-t-i-Lut along the Iran-Pakistan border.

Genus Tenuidactylus SZCZERBAK & GOLUBEV, 1984
(4 species, 4 forms)


Type locality: Khar Gardens, Fort Munro, District Dera Ghazi Khan, western Punjab, Pakistan.

Distribution: This gecko is known from Fort Munro and Khar village, in the northwestern Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab, Pakistan.


Type locality: Pirpeahai, Iskinderabad, District Mianwali, northwestern Punjab, Pakistan.

Distribution: The gecko is known from the northwestern border of the Salt Range, Punjab, Pakistan.


Type locality: Tanishpa, District Kila Saifulall, Balochistan.
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**Family Lacertidae**
(4 genera, 12 species, 12 forms)

1. Naris in contact with first supralabial
2. Naris not in contact with first supralabial

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Distribution: The gecko is known from its type locality.


Type locality: Ahmadyyah Mosque, Goi Madan, Kotli, Azad Kashmir.

Distribution: *Tenuidactylus rohtasfortai* is a widely distributed species in alpine Punjab and southeastern Azad Kashmir. It extends into the hilly terrain of the Potwar Plateau, especially from Jhelum to Islamabad.

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Genus *Teratolepis*
GUNTHERT, 1870
(1 species, 1 form)


Type locality: Jaulna, Hyderabad Province, southern India.

Distribution: The gecko is recorded from different localities in the lower Indus Delta in Pakistan.

Genus *Teratoscincus*
STRAUCH, 1863
(2 species, 2 forms)

*Teratoscincus microlepis* NIKLORY, 1899

Type locality: Duz Abad, eastern Kirman, Iran.

Distribution: The gecko has been collected from Nushki and Kharan in Balochistan; collected westward to Dasht-i-Lut, near Kirman, Iran.


Type locality: Seri-Tschah, eastern Iran.

Distribution: Western Balochistan to the Caspian Sea to Tajikistan.

Genus *Tropiocolotes*
PETERS, 1880
(2 species, 3 forms)

[see SZCZERBAK & GOLUBEV (1996) for this genus]


Type locality: Kach, Quetta Division, Balochistan, Pakistan.

Distribution: Recorded from the hilly tracts north of Quetta, Balochistan.


Type locality: Vikus Dehak, Iranian Balochistan.

Distribution: Southeastern Sindh, Pakistan to south-western Iran.


Type locality: Las Bela, Pakistan.

Distribution: This gecko has been reported from Las Bela, Balochistan and lower Sindh, Pakistan.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Naris in contact with first supralabial</th>
<th>Naris not in contact with first supralabial</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
2 Dorsals scarcely larger than laterals; usually seven light stripes on body; tail tip yellow
- Dorsals much larger than laterals; usually six stripes on dorsum; tail tip blue, gray or pink
3 Median dorsals and laterals are of almost equal size; mid-dorsals 40 to 46 across mid-body; gulars 18 to 20
- Median dorsals distinctly larger than laterals, gulars 26 to 36

Acanthodactylus micropholis
Acanthodactylus blanfordii
Acanthodactylus cantoris

4 Eyelids immovable, forming spectacle;
dorsals pointed, imbricate and keeled; no collar
- Eyelids movable, lower with transparent disc; dorsals granular, subimbricate or juxtaposed; collar present
5 Head with rougose scales; 25 to 35 scales round midbody
- Head scales smooth; 31 to 38 scales round the midbody
6 Ventrals in straight longitudinal rows, an occipital scale present
- Ventrals in oblique longitudinal rows; occipital scale absent
7 Occipital scale in contact with interparietals;
  transparent scale in lower eyelid, edged with black
- Occipital scale not in contact with interparietals;
  transparent scale in lower eyelid not edged with black
8 A distinct fringe of pointed scales on the fourth toe
- No fringe on the fourth toe
9 The fringe is only on the outer side of fourth toe
10 Femoral pores present
- Femoral pores absent
11 Dorsals 55 or more at midbody
- Dorsals 50 or less at midbody

Eremias scripta
Eremias acutirostris
Eremias aporosceles
Eremias velox
Eremias fasciata

Genus Acanthodactylus
WIEGMANN, 1834
(3 species, 3 forms)

  Type locality: Bam, Persia; Mand, Baluchistan, Pakistan.
  Distribution: Recorded from western Balochistan and along the Makran coast. Extending into southern Afghanistan.

  Type locality: Ramnagar, India.
  Distribution: Throughout the plains and deserts of Pakistan and India, from sea level to an elevation of 300 m. A common lizard along beaches of Pakistani coastal areas.

  Type locality: Magas, Balochistan.
  Distribution: Along coastal Makran, Las Bela; northward extending to central Balochistan and to southeastern Iran.

Genus Eremias
WIEGMANN, 1834
(5 species, 5 forms)

  Type locality: Between Nushki and Helmand, Balochistan, Pakistan.
  Distribution: Ranges from desert basins of northwestern Balochistan, Pakistan. Eastern Iran and southern Afghanistan.
Type locality: Near Nushki, northern Balochistan, Pakistan.
Distribution: Recorded from around Koh Malik-do-Khand, at the Afghanistan-Pakistan border.

Type locality: Saidabad, southwest of Kirman, Iran (restricted by SMITH 1935).
Distribution: Balochistan up to Waziristan and Dera Ismael Khan (KHAN, W. 1997). Ranges from Iran to Afghanistan.

Type locality: Ispahan, Iran.
Distribution: Northern Waziristan, Quetta and Nushki, from elevation upto 1,000 m to northern Iran.

Type locality: Aralo-Caspian desert.
Distribution: Northern Balochistan to east of Nushki. Transcaspia to eastern Khazakistan, Iran, Afghanistan and northern Balochistan.

Genus Mesalina

Type locality: Kalabag, north-western Punjab, Pakistan, and Tumb Island, Persian Gulf, Iran.
Distribution: From District Mianwali, in north-western Punjab, to coastal Las Bela. Extensively distributed in the west to Syria.

Type locality: Sindh, between Karachi and Sukkhor, Pakistan.
Distribution: Occurs throughout the plains, excluding the deserts, from sea level to 2,000 m of elevation. Extends from Rajputana to southern Afghanistan, and Iran.

Genus Ophisops

Ophisops elegans MÉNÉTRIÉS, 1832 (2 species, 2 forms)
Type locality: Alpine Punjab, Pakistan.
Distribution: Widely distributed in the plains and semihilly regions of the Punjab and Sindh plains; alpine Punjab, Salt Range, Waziristan, Quetta, and Khuzdar in Balochistan and India.

Family Scincidae
(8 genera, 16 species, 16 forms)

1. Body serpentine; limbs short and vestigial
- Body not markedly serpentine; limbs well developed
2. Fingers four; toes three
- Both fingers and toes three
3 Scale rows at midbody 20
- Scale rows at midbody 22
4 Parietals in contact with anterior temporal
- Parietal and anterior temporal separated by posterior temporal
5 Eyelids fused to formpectacles
- Eyelids movable
6 Ear hidden beneath scales
- Ear opening small but distinct
7 Supranasal scale present
- Supranasal scale absent
8 Scales of middorsal rows much wider than laterals
- Dorsals of equal size throughout
9 Scales at midbody 24-30
- Scales at midbody 32-36
10 A single row of broad dorsal scales
- Double row of broad dorsal scales
11 Middorsals 26-30
- Middorsals 52-56; 5-7 dark brown dorsal stripes
12 Dorsum uniform brown or with three more or less distinct dark stripes
- Dorsum pale gray, vermillion stripes from temporal to groin, scattered orange scales on body
13 Naris piercing nasals
- Naris between nasals and rostral
14 Limbs well developed, pentadactyle
- Limbs short and vestigial
15 Dorsals with three keels
- Dorsals with 3 to 7 keels

Genus Ablepharus Fitzinger, 1823
(2 species, 2 forms; see FÜHN 1969; EREMCHENKO & SZCZERBAK 1986)

Type locality: Waggur District, northeast Kutch, India.
Distribution: This lizard is recorded from throughout Pakistan at low elevations, especially grass fields in the Indus riparian system. It has also been recorded from hills around Fort Munro, Dera Ghazi Khan at an elevation of 1800 m.


Type locality: Bukhara.
Distribution: Reported from around Quetta, Waziristan hills, Chitral and the Salt Range. Ranges from the Arabian Peninsula and North Arabian Desert, through Iran to circum-Mediterranean region, Tadzhikstan and Afghanistan.

Genus Chalcides LAURENTI, 1768
(1 species, 1 form)

Type locality: Egypt.
Distribution: In Pakistan it has been recorded from along the coastal strip, around Karachi and Astola Island. Widely distributed in the West, from the Mediterranean through northern Saudi Arabia, the Persian Gulf to the Makran coast.
Genus *Eurylepis*  
*Eurylepis taeniolatus* Blyth (Common Mole Skink: *Maidani reg-mahi*) - 1854  
Type locality: Salt Range, Punjab, Pakistan.  
Distribution: Collected from throughout the plains of Punjab and Sindh to an elevation of 2,000 m. From Arabia to Transcaspia, from Kutch and Sindh to Kashmir.

Genus *Lygosoma*  
*Lygosoma punctata* (Linnaeus) (Spotted Garden Skink: *Chitri baghban baamani*) - 1766  
Type locality: Asia.  
Distribution: Restricted to the eastern strip of the Punjab plain, northward extending into Hazara Division. Wide range in the Indo-Gangetic plains, from Bangladesh through India and Sri Lanka.

Genus *Mabuya*  
*Mabuya dissimilis* (Hallowell) (Striped Grass Skink: *Lakeer-dar gaas-goodi*) - 1860  
Type locality: Bengal.  
Distribution: Rawalpindi, upper Indus Valley to Waziristan, extending into the Indus Delta. Widely distributed from western Bengal, Bihar, across the Gangetic plain.

*Mabuya macularia* (Blyth) (Bronze Grass Skink: *Bhoori gaas-goodi*) - 1853  
Type locality: Rangpur, Bengal.  
Distribution: Reported from the plains and highland of the Salt Range, in Punjab, around Karachi and Las Bela. Range of this skink extends from Laos and Cambodia to northern Malaya, Myanmar, western Bengal and Bihar, across the Indo-Gangetic Plain, to the Iranian Plateau.

Genus *Novoeumeces*  
*Novoeumeces blythianus* (J. Anderson) (Orange Tail Skink: *Maltai-dum reg-mahi*) - 1871  
Type locality: Purchased in Amritsar, Punjab, India.  
Distribution: Collected from coastal areas of Pakistan. Also reported from near the Khyber Pass in north-western Pakistan, close to the Afghan border.

*Novoeumeces indothalensis* (M. S. Khan & M. Z. Khan) (Thal Mole Skink: *Thal reg-mahi*) - 1997  
Type locality: Bar Ginga Village, 9 km south-west of Bakkar western Punjab, Pakistan.  
Distribution: South-western Thal Desert, close to the left bank of the River Indus, south-western Punjab, Pakistan.

*Novoeumeces schneiderii zarudnyi* (Nikolsky) (Red Striped Skink: *Surkh dahari reg-mahi*) - 1900  
Type locality: Bazman and Schur-Ab in Kirman; Labe-Ab in Seistan, Iran.  
Distribution: Recorded from Astola Island, 10 km off the coast of Karachi. Reported from central to southeastern Iran.

Genus *Ophiomorus*  
*Ophiomorus blanfordi* Bouleneger (Makran Sand Swimmer: *Makran reg-tyair*) - 1887  
Type locality: Chah Bahar, Balochistan, Iran.
Type locality: Saadatabad, southwest of Kirman, Iran.
Distribution: Recorded from along the Iran-Pakistan border.

Type locality: Ghizri, Karachi District, Pakistan.
Distribution: From various localities in Sindh and Las Bela, and Kathiwar in India.

Type locality: Afghanistan.
Distribution: Reported from along the borders between Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan. In Pakistan it is known from western Balochistan.

**Genus Scincella**
MITTLEMAN, 1950
(2 species, 2 forms)

*Scincella himalayanus* (GÜNTHER) (Himalayan Skink; Hamalayi baahmani) - 1864 *Eumeces himalayanus* GÜNTHER, Rept. Brit. Ind., London 86.
Type locality: Kashmir; Garhval, Simla, India.
Distribution: In Pakistan it abounds in marginal vegetation along water courses in alpine Punjab, Salt Range, Chitral, Waziristan, and Kalabag, District Mianwali, recorded from Nepal to Turkmenistan.

Type locality: Ladak, Baltistan, Kashmir.
Distribution: Reported from Baltistan, Kahajeng Khol, in Nepal up to an altitude of 6,000 m (highest altitude so far reported for any cold-blooded vertebrate).

Family *Uromastyidae* (1 genus, 2 species, 2 forms)

1. Body dorsum with uniform granular scales, caudal spines smaller, 20-24 in a row at the base of the tail
   - Dorsal body scales granular, interspersed with transverse rows of spiny scales; caudal spines larger, 8-10 in a row at the base

   **Uromastyx hardwickii**

   **Uromastyx asmussi**

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**Genus Uromastyx**
MERREM, 1820
(2 species)

Type locality: Sar-i-tschaeh, Persia.
Distribution: Reported from the Chagai, Balochistan. Collected from southern and central Iran and along the Afghan-Iran border.

Type locality: Kanauj District, United Provinces, India.
Distribution: Recorded from throughout the Indus Valley; extending into Las Bela, southern Balochistan.
Family Varanidae
(1 genus, 3 species, 4 forms)

1 Tail compressed with a median dorsal ridge;
   scales on side of neck keeled
   - Tail round, ridge slightly indicated in the middle of tail;
   scales on the sides of neck conical
   Varanus griseus

2 Naris nearer to the tip of snout than eye
   Varanus flavescens
   - Naris nearer to eye than the tip of snout
   Varanus bengalensis

Genus Varanus Merrem, 1820
(3 species, 4 forms)

Varanus bengalensis (Daudin) (Bengal Monitor: Bengali goh) - 1802
Type locality: Bengal.
Distribution: Throughout the plains of Punjab and Sindh, sub-Himalayan tracts, and Waziristan. Assam, Burma, Nepal, Sikkim, throughout India, and Sri Lanka; extending westward into Pakistan, south-eastern Iran and eastern Afghanistan.

Varanus flavescens (Hardwicke & Gray) (Yellow Monitor: Peeli goh) - 1827
Type locality: India.
Distribution: This varanid has a restricted distribution range. It has been reported from Salt Range and District Sialkot in northern Punjab, and the Sindh Delta in Pakistan. Known to extend to western Bengal.

Varanus griseus caspius (Eichwald) (Caspian Monitor: Koh-kafi goh) - 1831
Type locality: Eastern coast of the Caspian Sea.
Distribution: Northern and western Balochistan. From the Transcaspian Desert to southern Khazakistan and Afghanistan, extending into Pakistan.

Varanus griseus koniecznyi Mertens (Indo-Pak Desert Monitor: Indo-Pak Goh) - 1954
Type locality: Korangi, Karachi, Pakistan.
Distribution: Cholistan, Sindh, and the Kharan Desert to central India.

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