Annotated list of amphibian and reptile taxa described by Ilya Sergeevich Darevsky (1924–2009)

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Abstract

Ilya S. Darevsky co-described 70 taxa (three genera, 46 species, 21 subspecies) in 44 publications belonging to five orders, eight families of amphibians and reptiles during his career in herpetology. Of this number, three taxa are fossil and 57 taxa are currently considered as valid. By the regions where new taxa were discovered Southeast Asia and Western Asia (includes Caucasus and Asia Minor) dominates. The largest number of descriptions was published in the Russian Journal of Herpetology.

Key words: herpetological collections, list of taxa, Ilya Sergeevich Darevsky, type specimens

Introduction

In 2019, the scientific community celebrated the 95th anniversary of the outstanding zoologist, evolutionist and biogeographer, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences (Russian Academy of Sciences), Professor Ilya Sergeevich Darevsky (1924–2009) (Fig. 1). One of the most well-known herpetologists in the world, Darevsky was famous not only for his research on the biodiversity of amphibians and reptiles, but also for the discovery of natural parthenogenesis, hybridization, and polyploidy in higher vertebrates, which fundamentally changed biologists' views on speciation mechanisms in animals and brought him worldwide recognition. From his graduation from Lomonosov Moscow State University in 1962 until the last days of his long and eventful career, Darevsky was connected with the Zoological Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences (RAS). Thirty-one taxa of amphibians and reptiles were named after him (Ananjeva & Doronin 2015), and the rock lizards of the Caucasus, the study of which he was dedicated all his life, were named after him Darevskia Arribas, 1997.

On the day of the 90th anniversary of his birth, scientific readings were held at the Zoological Institute; the Russian Post issued a postcard; and two issues (№ 2 and 4) of the Russian Journal of Herpetology (Darevsky was the one of the founders and first editor-in-chief of this journal) and issue № 4 of the Proceedings of the Zoological Institute RAS for 2014 were dedicated to this date. The Proceedings has published his autobiography (Darevsky 2014), a biographical essay (Ananjeva & Doronin 2014), which contains a list of scientists who defended their candidate dissertations and doctoral dissertations under Darevsky’s supervision, a list of taxa named in honor of Darevsky, and his annotated bibliography (Doronin & Barabanov 2014). In 2015 this information was generalized and supplemented in the monograph “Ilya Sergeevich Darevsky: portrait of herpetologist. Photoalbum” (Ananjeva & Doronin 2015). However, all of these publications lacked a complete list of taxa described by Darevsky. Prior to this, Bobrov (2003) published a list of taxa described by him from Vietnam and Ananjeva & Orlov (2011) published a similar list for the tropical regions of Asia and Africa. Information on some taxa is also available in the published ZISP catalogs of type specimens (Milto & Barabanov 2011, 2012; Barabanov & Milto 2017). Darevsky was included in the list of authors who described more than 35 reptile taxa (species or subspecies still valid, excluding synonyms; in addition to Darevsky among Russian herpetologists, this list includes Nikolai L. Orlov (b. 1952) and Alexander
M. Nikolsky (1858–1942) (Uetz & Stylianou 2018). We here fill in the gap and publish a complete annotated list of taxa authored by Ilya S. Darevsky.

Materials and methods

The following accounts are arranged alphabetically by the generic and species names used by the author in the original description. Type localities, as listed following the catalogue number of the type(s), are based on the records accompanying the specimens themselves. In cases for which the published localities differ, or have greater or lesser details, we provide all versions. Type localities shown in quotes are those derived from the published descriptions and are presented exactly as published originally. Likewise, original species names are given in the exact format in which they were first published. Authorities are cited for the current names of each taxon.


Results and discussion

Class: Amphibia

Order: Urodela

Family: Proteidae

1. †Mioproteus ESTES et DAREVSKY (1978 “1977”: 164)
Type species: †Mioproteus caucasicus Estes et Darevsky 1978 “1977” by monotypy.
Etymology: Named for the geological age of the record (Miocene) and the amphibian genus Proteus.

2. †Mioproteus caucasicus ESTES et DAREVSKY (1978 “1977”: 164)
Etymology: Named for the type locality region.

Order: Anura

Family: Megophryidae

3. Leptolalax tuberosus INGER, ORLOV et DAREVSKY (1999: 5)
Holotype: FMNH 252844, male, “Kon Cha Rang Village (1000–1200 m above sea level [ASL]), An Khe District, Gia-Lai Province, Vietnam”.
Etymology: From Latin “tuberosus”, meaning “tuberculated”.
Family: Rhacophoridae

Etymology: From Latin “*abditus*”, hidden, concealed, referring to the bold black spots on the thighs that are not visible when the limbs are flexed.

5. *Rhacophorus baliogaster* INGER, ORLOV et DAREVSKY (1999: 30)
Holotype: FMNH 252839, male, “Buon Luoi, An Khe District, Vietnam”.
Etymology: Greek “*balios*”, spotted or dappled, and Greek “*gaster*”, stomach, belly.

Holotype: FMNH 252841, male, “Tram Lap, An Khe District, Gia-Lai Province, Vietnam”.
Etymology: Greek “*exechos*”, jutting out, and Greek “*pygos*”, buttocks, referring to the infra-anal dermal appendages.

Family: Ranidae

7. *Amolops spinapectoralis* INGER, ORLOV et DAREVSKY (1999: 12)
Holotype: FMNH 252725, male, “Kon Cha Ran (1000 m ASL), An Khe District, Gia Lai Province, Vietnam”.
Etymology: Latin “*spina*”, thorn, and Latina “*pectoralis*”, related to the breast, referring to the cornified pectoral spines in adult males.

Holotype: FMNH 252775, female, “Buon Luoi, An Khe District, Gia Lai Province, Vietnam”.
Etymology: Latin “*attiguus*”, meaning neighboring, referring to its similarity to *Indosylvirana milleti* (Smith, 1921).
Present name: Valid species, formally removed from *Hylarana* Tschudi, 1838 *fide* Frost (2020). Remark: Oliver et al. (2015) noted that this species is likely in either *Hydrophylax* or *Indosylvirana*, but pending genetic sampling declined to make any taxonomic changes.

Class: Reptilia

Order: Squamata

Family: Anguidae

Holotype: National Center for Science and Technology of Vietnam (NCST 8222), now in IEBR, Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology, Hanoi, “Buon Luoi, K’Bang District, Gia Lai Province, Vietnam, elevation 700 m”.
Etymology: Named after Vladimir E. Sokolov (1928–1998), the founder of Joint Soviet-Vietnamese biological expeditions and later the Vietnamese Tropical Center.

Family: Agamidae

Holotype: ZFMK 24651, “South Thailand, Songkhla”.
Etymology: Named after Wolfgang Böhme (b. 1944), German herpetologist.
11. **Leiolepis guentherpetersi** DAREVSKY et KUPRIYANOVA (1993: 9)  
Holotype: ZISP 20326, “Central Vietnam, Thuy Phu, approx. 17 km SE of Hue, Binhtrithien province”.  
Etymology: Named after Günther Peters (b. 1932), German herpetologist.

12. **Phrynocephalus reticulatus bannikovi** DAREVSKY, RUSTAMOV et SHAMMAKOV (1976: 114)  
Holotype: ZISP 18505, adult male, “Tuarkyr mountains, north-western Turkmenia”.  

**Family: Dibamidae**

13. **Dibamus bogadeki** DAREVSKY (1992: 8)  
Holotype: MCZ R-172041, male, “Hei Ling Chau, ca. 10 km southwest of Victoria, Hong Kong”.  
Etymology: Named after Father Anthony Bogadek (b. 1931), a Salesian priest in Hong Kong, who studied philosophy, theology later biochemistry and biology at University College Dublin, collector of the type specimen.

14. **Dibamus greeri** DAREVSKY (1992: 5)  
Holotype: ZISP 20011, male, “Kontarang, Gilai-Contum Province, Vietnam; 850 m” [Kon Chu Rang, K’Bang District, Gia Lai Province, Vietnam].  
Etymology: Named after Allen E. Greer, American-Australian herpetologist.

15. **Dibamus kondaoensis** HONDA, OTA, HIKIDA et DAREVSKY (2001: 121)  
Holotype: ZISP 20017, “tropical forest on Kondao Island (Con Dao, formerly Pulo Condore) (alt. 500 m), southern Vietnam”.  
Etymology: Named after the species type locality, the Con Dao Archipelago.  
Remark: In the original description the holotype number was cited as ZISP 20013a.

**Family: Eublepharidae**

16. **Eublepharis turcmenicus** DAREVSKY In BANNIKOV, DAREVSKY, ISHCHENKO, RUSTAMOV et SZCZERBAK (1977: 83)  
Holotype: ZISP 10103, adult male, “vicinity of Bakharden (Kopet Dag)” [vicinity of Baharly, Ahal Welaýaty, Turkmenistan].  
Etymology: Named after the species type locality.  
Remarks: The original proposal of *Eublepharis turcmenicus* was published in 1977, but a full, formal description, including the type locality and holotype designation, was published by Darevsky only in 1978 (Darevsky, 1978).

17. **Goniurosaurus murphyi** ORLOV et DAREVSKY (1999: 72)  
Holotype: ROM 32456, adult male, “Dang Chau village, Hoang Hoa Tham, Chi Linh, Hai Hung, Vietnam; 21°12’48”N and 106°28’38”E, elevation 250 m”.  
Etymology: The named after Robert W. Murphy (b. 1948), American-Canadian herpetologist, one of the organizers and participants of a series of Vietnamese-Canadian-Russian herpetological expeditions to Vietnam.  

**Family: Gekkonidae**

18. **Cyrtodactylus badenensis** NGUYEN, ORLOV et DAREVSKY (2006: 219)  
Holotype: ITBMZ R 05.12, male, “Mou[n]t Ba Den, Tay Ninh province, Vietnam (11°23’25” N and 106°09’42” E)”.  
Etymology: Named after the species type locality.
19. *Cyrtodactylus laevigatus* DAREVSKY (1964b: 171)
Holotype: ZISP 17617, male, “Komodo island, about 600–700 m above sea level” [Komodo Island, West Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tengarra, Indonesia].
Etymology: Named after the Latin noun “laevigatus”, smooth, referring to the absence of enlarged dorsal scales.

Holotype: ITBMZ R 05.10, male, “Mount Ba Den, Tay Ninh province, southern Vietnam”.
Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the black color of eyes of this species.

Holotype: ZISP 20411, adult male, “Nordwestteil der Gilai-Contum Provinz nahe dem Dreiländer Eck mit Laos und Kambodscha in Zentral-Vietnam”.
Etymology: Named after Dmitry Ulikovsky, Russian amateur herpetologist, collector of the type series.
Present name: *Gekko badenii* Szczerbak et Nekrasova, 1994 fide Nguyen et al. (2010).
Remark: The name *G. badenii* was published on April 15 while *G. ulikovskii* was published on May 15, 1994 (Nguyen et al. 2010).

Holotype: MHNG 2590.35, adult male, “Eastern Nepal, Mechi Province, district Ilam, the road between Ilam town and Pawakhola village, elevation 1200–1300 m. Ilam: 26°54’54” N and 87°55’48” E; Pawakhola: 26°58’33” N and 87°54’39” E”.
Etymology: Named after Markus Comba (b. 1956), whose financial and organizing support was very important for the Nepalese-Swiss-Russian herpetological expedition.

Holotype: MHNG 2590.09, adult male, “Eastern Nepal, Mechi Province, district Ilam, the road between Ilam town and Pawakhola village, elevation 1200–1300 m, Ilam: 26°54’54” N and 87°55’48” E; Pawakhola: 26°58’33” N and 87°54’39” E”.
Etymology: Named after Martin Stoll (b. 1956), whose financial and organizing support was very important for the Nepalese-Swiss-Russian herpetological expedition.

Holotype: ZISP 20310, adult male, “Hon Thom Isle near south point of Phu Quoc Island, Kieng Giang Province, South Vietnam”.
Etymology: Named after the Greek noun “paradoxus”, unusual, strange, in the case of this species referring to the postulated lack of femoral and preanal pores.
Present name: *Cyrtodactylus condorenesis* (Smith, 1921) fide Grismer et al. (2015).

25. *Hemidactylus vietnamensis* DAREVSKY et KUPIYANOVA In DAREVSKY, KUPIYANOVA et ROSCHIN (1984: 281)
Holotype: ZISP 19802, adult female, “Kuk-Fiong Reserve, Hanamninh Province, northern Vietnam” [Cuc Phuong National Park, Ninh Binh Province, Vietnam].
Etymology: Named after the species country of origin.

Holotype: ZISP 17614, male, “Komodo island, at sea level” [Komodo Island, West Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tengarra, Indonesia].
Etymology: Named after the Latin adjective “intermedius”, intermediate. The name was proposed by Darevsky in allusion to the intermediate morphological position of this species between *Lepidodactylus lugubris* and *L. lombocensis*. 
27. Lygodactylus angularis grzimeki BANNIKOV et DAREVSKY (1969: 452)
Holotype: ZISP 18097, female, “Tanzania, Manyara lake, The Lake Manyara National Park”.
Etymology: Named after Bernhard Grzimek (1909–1987), a renowned German zoo director, zoologist and animal conservationist.

Family: Lacertidae

28. Eremias andersoni DAREVSKY et SZCZERBAK (1978: 13)
Holotype: MMTT 1671, subadult male, “Descht-i-Kevir desert, 40–45 km east of Darja-i-Nimek lake (34°30’ N, 52°40’ E), Iran”.
Etymology: Named after Steven C. Anderson (b. 1936), American herpetologist, explorer on Iranian lizards.

29. Eremias arguta transcaucasica DAREVSKY (1953b: 118)
Holotype: ZMMU R–2811, male, “Armenia, Basargetschar district, vicinity of the Metz-Mazra village, 2100 m above sea level”.
Etymology: Named after the subspecies distribution area in Transcaucasia.

Holotype: ZSM 169/93, adult male, “Bendimahi-Wasserfälle, 9 km N Muradiye, 1850 m (Prov. Van Türkei)”.
Etymology: Named after the Latin adjective “alpinus” for “high elevation”, “highland” in reference to the species high altitude distribution.
Present name: Darevskia bendimahiensis (Schmidtler, Eiselt et Darevsky, 1994) fide Murphy et al. (2000).

31. Lacerta caucasica alpina DAREVSKY (1967: 36, 118)
Holotype: ZISP 17942, male, “vicinity of Terskol Village, Kabardino-Balkaria, 2200 m above sea level” [vicinity of Terskol Village, Elbrussky District, Kabardino-Balkaria, Russia, 43°15’ N 42°30’ E].
Etymology: Named after Richard J. Clark (b. 1935) and Erica D. Clark, American herpetologists, collectors of the holotype.

32. Lacerta caucasica vedenica DAREVSKY et ROITBERG (1999: 209)
Holotype: ZISP 17744(1), adult male, “1 km south of Vedenko (rock faces along the road Vedenko—Khorchoi), SE Chechen Republic” [1 km south of the of Vedenko Village, rock faces along the road Vedenko—Kharchoi (= Khorachoi), Russian Federation, Vedensky District, Chechnya].
Etymology: Named after the subspecies type locality.

33. Lacerta clarkorum DAREVSKY et VEDMEDERJA (1977: 50)
Holotype: CAS 105610, “20 km west of Borëka, vilayet Artvin in north-eastern Turkey”.
Etymology: Named after Richard J. Clark (b. 1935) and Erica D. Clark, American herpetologists, collectors of the holotype.
Present name: Darevskia clarkorum (Darevsky et Vedmederja, 1977) fide Ananjeva et al. (2006).

34. Lacerta dryada DAREVSKY et TUNIYEV (1997: 1)
Holotype: CNR 1103 (7), now in SNP, adult male, “Western Georgia, Adzhari, Khelvachaury district, gorge of Charnali River”.
Etymology: The species is named after the mythological creature inhabiting trees associated with the Tertiary-relict forests of southern Colchis and having a pronounced arboreal mode of life.
Holotype: ZISP 17740.1, male, “Abastumani, Grusinien, 41°44’N, 42°51’E, 1400 m Seehöhe”.
Etymology: Named after the subspecies type locality.

Holotype: NMW 32999, male, “Burgberg der Stadt Van, Osttürkei, ca. 1720 m” [hill in the City Van, Van Province, Turkey].
Etymology: Named after the subspecies type locality.

Holotype: ZISP 17882.1, male, “Schlucht des Argun-Flusses, Nordabfall des zentralen Kaukasus, 1500 m Seehöhe” [in the canyon of the Argun River above Sovietskoe (= Shatoj), Chechnya, Russia].
Etymology: Named after the subspecies type locality.
Remark: In the original description Eiselt and Darevsky provided only the Argun River Gorge as the holotype collection site, without more detail. Here we provide holotype locality according to the original jar label—terra typica restricta (Doronin 2017).

38. *Lacerta rudis macromaculata* DAREVSKY (1967: 37, 104)
Holotype: ZISP 17940, male, “vicinity of Akhalkalaki in Georgia, about 1800 m a.s.l.”.
Etymology: Named after the Greek “makros”, long, large, and after Latin noun “macula”, spot, stain, referring to the characteristic large lateral spots in this subspecies.

Holotype: ZISP 17875.1, female, “Mestia in Swanelien, Grusinien, 43°03’N, 42°45’E, 1700 m Seehöhe” [vicinity of Mestia, Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti Region, Georgia].
Etymology: Named after the subspecies type locality.
Remark: The original publication did not indicate that the type specimen was collected in the vicinity of Mestia. Here we provide holotype locality according to the original jar label—terra typica restricta (Doronin 2017).

Holotype: ZSM 170/93, adult female, “Provinzgrenze Van/Aðri, 30 km NW Erciþ, 2.000 m, Türkei”.
Etymology: Named after the Latin noun “sapphirus”, a blue gem, referring to the characteristic blue lateral spots in this species.

41. *Lacerta saxicola daghestanica* DAREVSKY (1967: 34, 55)
Lectotype (designated by Doronin 2014): NMG 263 (old number 26 h), female, “Russia, Dagestan, Levashinsky District, Levaschi (= Lavaschi) Village, 42°25´N 47°19´E”.
Etymology: Named after the subspecies main distribution area.

42. *Lacerta saxicola dahli* DAREVSKY (1957: 32)
Holotype: ZIAR 892, female, “Armenian SSR, kirovokansky District, vicinity of Shagali village” [vicinity of Shagali, Lori Province, Armenia].
43. *Lacerta saxicola lantzicyreni* DAREVSKY et EISELT (1967: 107)


Etymology: Named after the French herpetologist Louis A. Lantz (1886–1953) and the Swedish herpetologist Carl A. O. Cyrén (1878–1946), who made a significant contribution to the taxonomy of the Caucasian lizards.


This name was published in one year by Darevsky (1967) and Darevsky & Eiselt (1967), but Darevsky’s monograph was signed on November 27, and his article with Eiselt was published in the journal “Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien” in October (the article itself states that the manuscript was received by the editors on December 16, 1966). Moreover, in neither work was there a reference to the other publication. By release date, priority is given to Darevsky & Eiselt.

44. *Lacerta saxicola nairensis* DAREVSKY (1967: 36, 68)

Holotype: ZISP 17941, male, “vicinity of Lchashen village, shore of Lake Sevan in Armenia”.

Etymology: Name derived from the “Nairi”, an ancient name of Armenia.


45. *Lacerta saxicola rostombekowi* DAREVSKY (1957: 35)

Holotype: ZIAR 900, female, “Armenian SSR, Idzhevansky District, vicinity of Idzhevan” [vicinity of Ijevan, Lori Province, Armenia].


46. *Lacerta saxicola terentjevi* DAREVSKY (1957: 42)

Holotype: ZIAR 895, male, “Armenian SSR, Gukasyansky District, vicinity of Verin Gukasyan village” [vicinity of Verin-Gukasyan, Shirak Province, Armenia].

Etymology: Named after Paul Viktorovich Terentjev (1903–1970), Soviet zoologist, one of the leading herpetologists of the USSR of his time.

Present name: Subjective junior synonym of *Darevskia valentini* (Boettger, 1892) *fide* Darevsky (1965), Arakelyan et al. (2011).

47. *Lacerta unisexualis* DAREVSKY (1966: 148)

Holotype: ZISP 17929, female, “Achta, in the canyon of Razdan River in northern Armenia” [Akhta Village (= City Hrazdan), in the canyon of the Razdan River, Kotayk Province, Armenia].

Etymology: The species name is derived from Latin words “unis”—single, only, and “sex”—gender, in reference to the parthenogenetic method of reproduction of this species.


Holotype: CAS 105689, adult female, “25 km S of Kars in NE Turkey”.

Etymology: Named after Thomas M. Uzzell Jr. (b. 1932), American herpetologist, who in the 1970s worked with I.S. Darevsky in Armenia and Georgia on a project to study parthenogenesis in rock lizards of the Caucasus.


Holotype: NMW 32224, male, “Cilo-Sat Gebirge, Vl. Hakkari, südöstlichste Türkei, 2500 m, “nordwestlich der Gipfelregion, oberhalb der Mergan-Zoma (= Mergan Alm)”’.

Etymology: Named after Friederike Spitzenberger (b. 1939), Austrian zoologist, collector of the type series.

Family: Scincidae

50. †Ablepharus borealis DAREVSKY et TSCHUMAKOV (1962: 127)
Holotype: ZISP PH 1/210 (ex ZISP 229/10) “Kazakhstan, Rudnyi Altai” [Ore Altai, East Kazakhstan Region, Kazakhstan].
Etymology: Named after the Greek noun “boreas” referring to the northernmost distribution of this species within the genus.
Present name: †Asymblepharus borealis (Darevsky et Tschumakov, 1962) fide Eremchenko & Szczérbak (1986).

51. Ablepharus chernovi DAREVSKY (1953a: 39)
Holotype: ZMMU R-2810, male, “Ashtarak District of Armenian SSR, vicinity of the Tkhit Village near Arzakan Settlement, 1565 m a.s.l.” [vicinity of Teghenik village, Hrazdan River valley, Kotayk Province, Armenia].
Etymology: Named after Sergey A. Chernov (1903–1964), teacher of Darevsky, during 1940–1960 leading specialist in the study of reptiles in USSR.

52. Leiolopisma kadarsani DAREVSKY (1964a: 84)
Holotype: MZB Lace.976, female, “Komodo Island in the Lesser Sundas Archipelago” [Komodo Island, West Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tengarra, Indonesia].

53. Leiolopisma kadarsani padariensis DAREVSKY (1964a: 86)
Holotype: ZISP 17605, adult male, “Padar Island in the Lesser Sundas Archipelago” [Padar Island, West Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tengarra, Indonesia].
Etymology: Named after the subspecies type locality.

54. Leiolopisma sembalunica rintjana DAREVSKY (1964a: 86)
Holotype: MZB Lace.977, female, “Rintja Island in the Lesser Sundas Archipelago” [Rinca Island, West Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tengarra, Indonesia].
Etymology: Named after the subspecies type locality.

55. Leptoseps tetradactylus DAREVSKY et ORLOV (2005: 65)
Holotype: ZISP 23259, adult female, “Ke Bang, Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park, Quang Binh province, Vietnam (17°23’ N, 108°18’ E, elevation 300 m)”.
Etymology: The species name tetradactylus is given in reference to the presence only of four fingers on forelimbs.
Present name: Sphenomorphus tetradactylus (Darevsky et Orlov, 2005) fide Nguyen et al. (2011).

56. Lygosoma carinatum DAREVSKY et ORLOVA (1996: 792)
Holotype: ZISP 20482, semi-adult female, “Kannak, Contum Province, Southern Vietnam, 600 m. a.s.l.”.
Etymology: From Latin adjective “carinatus”, for “keeled” and is in reference to the keeled dorsal scales of this species.

57. Paralipinia DAREVSKY et ORLOV (1997: 323)
Type species: Paralipinia rara Darevsky et Orlov, 1997 by monotypy.
Etymology: The generic name points to the external similarity with the skink genus Lipinia.
Etymology: The species name is derived from the Latin word “rarus”, rare.  

59. Sphenomorphus buenoicus DAREVSKY et NGUYEN (1983: 1832)  
Etymology: Named after the species type locality.

60. Sphenomorphus cryptotis DAREVSKY, ORLOV et HO (2004: 111)  
Holotype: ZISP 22904, adult female, “Yen Tu mountain ridge, Uong Bi, Quang Ninh province, northeastern Vietnam; 250–300 m above sea level”.  
Etymology: The species name call attention to the absence of the external ear opening, from Greek “cryptos”, secretive, and “otis”, ear.

61. Sphenomorphus devorator DAREVSKY, ORLOV et HO (2004: 117)  
Holotype: ZISP 22909, adult male, “Uong Bi, Quang Ninh province, northeastern Vietnam; 600 m a.s.l.”.  
Etymology: The species name is from Latin “devorare”, to devour.  
Present name: Scincella devorator (Darevsky, Orlov et Ho, 2004) fide Nguyen et al. (2011b).

62. Sphenomorphus mertensi DAREVSKY (1964a: 80)  
Holotype: MZB Lace. 975, female, “Padar Island in the Lesser Sundas Archipelago” [Padar Island, West Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia].  
Etymology: Named after Robert Mertens (1894–1975), Russian-born herpetologist who worked most of his life at the Senckenberg Museum in Frankfurt (Germany).  
Present name: Eremiascincus emigrans emigrans (Lidth de Jeude, 1895) fide Auffenberg (1980) and Mecke et al. (2009).

63. Sphenomorphus oxycephalus DAREVSKY (1964a: 82)  
Holotype: ZISP 17598, “Rintja Island in the Lesser Sundas Archipelago” [Rinca Island, West Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia].  
Etymology: From Greek “oxy”, sharp, peaked, cuspate and “cephal”, head, referring to the species head shape.  
Present name: Sphenomorphus schlegeli (Dunn, 1927) fide Auffenberg (1980).

64. Sphenomorphus rufocaudatus DAREVSKY et NGUYEN (1983: 1832)  
Etymology: From Latin “rufus”, red and “cauda”, tail, referring to the predominant tail colour in the species.  
Present name: Scincella rufocaudata (Darevsky et Nguyen, 1983) fide Nguyen et al. (2011).

65. Vietnascincus DAREVSKY et ORLOV (1994b: 37)  
Type species: Vietnascincus rugosus Darevsky et Orlov, 1994 by monotypy.  
Etymology: Named after the genus’ type locality.

Etymology: The species name derives from the Latin word “rugosus”, wrinkly.
Family: Colubridae

Holotype: ZISP 20006, male, “Buoenloy, Gilai-Contum Province, Vietnam; 750 m” [Buon Luoi, K’ Bang District, Gia Lai Province, Vietnam].
Etymology: Named after Robert Frederick Inger (1920–2019) and Hymen Marx (1925–2007) who have made a great contribution to the study of the herpetofauna of Southeast Asia.

68. *Coluber najadum albitemporalis* DAREVSKY et ORLOV (1994c: 93)
Holotype: ZISP 20305, male, “6 km west of Lenkoran, South-Eastern Azerbaijan”.
Etymology: Latin “*albus*”, white, due to the white spots on the temporal area at the back of the head.

Etymology: Named after Dao Van Tien (1920–1995), Vietnamese zoologist of Hanoi University in recognition of his numerous publications on Vietnamese vertebrates, and particularly those on reptiles and amphibians.

Family: Viperidae

70. *Vipera latifii* MERTENS, DAREVSKY et KLEMMER (1967: 161)

In total, Darevsky described 70 taxa (three genera, 46 species, 21 subspecies) belonging to five orders, eight families of amphibians and reptiles. Of this number, three taxa are fossil. To date, 57 taxa are considered valid.

Descriptions were published in the following publications (the number of taxa described is indicated):
*Amphibia-Reptilia*—2
*Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien*—3
*Asiatic Herpetological Research*—4
*Bulletin de la Société des naturalistes de Moscou, Série Biologique*—1
*Fieldiana Zoology*—6
Guide to the Amphibian and Reptilian Fauna of the USSR (book)—1
*Herpetozoa*—3
*Journal of Herpetology*—4
*Journal of the Ohio Herpetological Society*—1
*Journal of the Palaeontological Society of India*—2
*Paleontologichesky Zhurnal*—1
*Proceedings of the Armenian Academy of Sciences*—1
*Proceedings of the Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR*—2
Rock Lizards of the Caucasus (book)—4
*Russian Journal of Herpetology*—15
*Salamandra*—3
*Senckenbergiana Biologica*—1
*Teoreticheskiye i Prikladnye Aspekti Okhrany Prirody i Okhotovedeniya*—1
*Tropical Zoology*—1

AMPHIBIAN AND REPTILE TAXA DESCRIBED BY I.S. DAREVSKY

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Thus, the largest number of descriptions was published in the Russian Journal of Herpetology (15) (Darevsky was one of the founders of this journal and its first editor-in-chief) and Zoologicheskyi Zhurnal (9). The largest number of descriptions (8) was made in 1999 (Fig. 2), which was associated with the publication of large revision publications on amphibians and reptiles of Vietnam.

FIGURE 2. The chronology of taxonomic descriptions by Ilya S. Darevsky.

By the regions where new taxa were discovered, descriptions are distributed as follows; to simplify the ranking, geographical regions of different rank were taken (the number of described taxa is indicated): Africa—1; Eurasia, including: Central Asia—4, Southeast Asia and adjacent territory (we have included Hong Kong and Thailand)—37 and Western Asia (includes Caucasus and Asia Minor)—28.

Nikolai Orlov was the most frequent of Darevsky’s 27 co-authors of taxonomic descriptions (22 taxa). Additional frequent co-authors were: Josef Eiselt (1912–2001)—8, Robert F. Inger (1920–2019)—6, Josef F. Schmidtler (b. 1942)—4, Larissa A. Kupriyanova (b. 1945)—3, and Nguyen Van Sang (b. 1943)—3, whereas Notker Helfenberger (b. 1956), Ho Thu Cuc (b. 1950), Richard Estes (1932–1990), Nguyen Ngoc Sang (b. 1982), Karan Bahadur Shah, and Nikolay N. Scezyrak (1927–1998) each co-authored two descriptions and Andrey G. Bannikov (1915–1985), Felix D. Danielyan (b. 1938), Tsutomu Hikida (b. 1951), Masanao Honda, Konrad Klemmer (b. 1930), Robert Mertens (1894–1975), Robert W. Murphy (b. 1948), Valentina F. Orlova (b. 1939), Hidetoshi Ota (b. 1959), Evgeny Roitberg S. (b. 1958), Anver K. Rustamov (1917–2005), Sahat M. Shammakov (b. 1933), Ivan S. Tschumakov (Chumakov) (1921–1999), Boris S. Tuniyev (b. 1956), and Valery I. Vedmederya (Vedmederja) (1946–2008) each co-authored a single description with Darevsky.

Ilya S. Darevsky became the leader of herpetology in the USSR and one of the leaders in research on amphibians and reptiles of Southeast Asia. We are confident that his publications will be relevant for many years. One of the factors contributing to his successful scientific career was his wide international collaboration, as evidenced by the above information about co-authors of descriptions and journals in which they were published. This is a lesson for a new generation of herpetologists.

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