Herpetological type specimens in the natural history collections of the museums in Darmstadt and Wiesbaden, Germany

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We provide the first complete list of the present and lost amphibian and reptile type specimens of the Hessisches Landesmuseum Darmstadt and the Museum Wiesbaden Naturhistorische Landessammlung. The Darmstadt collection currently houses primary types of 5 taxa (holotypes) and secondary types of additional 15 taxa (paratypes). The Wiesbaden collection includes primary types of 13 taxa (8 represented by holotypes, 4 by syntypes and 1 by lectotype). Furthermore, the primary types of 6 taxa formerly housed at the Museum Wiesbaden are considered lost. In several cases, we comment on the current status of the taxa present in the collections. Bufo spinulosus var. arapensis Andersson, 1908 was obviously overlooked and neglected in the literature. It is here considered a junior synonym of Chaunus spinulosus (Wiegmann, 1834). The largest specimen of the type series is designated as lectotype (MWNH 153/1). The current status of Hylambates rufus var. aubryoides Andersson, 1908, as a junior synonym of Leptopelis modestus (Werner, 1898) is rejected.

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Introduction

The Hessisches Landesmuseum Darmstadt and the Landessammlung of the Museum Wiesbaden are two of the few German museums housing a broad variety of arts, archaeological objects and natural history collections (extant and fossil) under one roof. This is true for the public exhibitions as well as for the numerous objects stored in the non-public scientific collections. From their beginning, both museums contained natural history collections including amphibian and reptile specimens. As these collections are relatively small in comparison to major German natural history museums, they received only little attention. Nevertheless, both collections contain type specimens of amphibian and reptile taxa, which indeed were in part overlooked by scientists and neglected in the literature. The herpetological types of both collections were never reviewed and their status remained unknown in many cases.

Due to better storing conditions, the Museum Wiesbaden alcohol collection of amphibians and reptiles was temporarily transferred to the Landesmuseum Darmstadt from 2000 to 2007. This provided an excellent opportunity to evaluate and review the type specimens of both collections at one place. Furthermore, the efforts of our colleague Frank Glaw (ZSM) made funds available through the Global Biodiversity Information Facilities (GBIF) programme to include the Darmstadt and Wiesbaden herpetological types in a digital database (see Glaw & Franzen 2004), promoting also the production of this annotated list of specimens.

The Museum Wiesbaden collection contains the by far older type specimens, most of the taxa described by the Swedish scientist L. G. Andersson and the German W. A. Lindholm. As a fate of his-
tory, most of the alcohol-preserved type specimens survived World War II in Wiesbaden as they remained in the public exhibition, whereas the rest of the alcohol collection was moved to a supposedly safe place where it was destroyed.

The herpetological collection of the Landesmuseum Darmstadt contains type specimens of more recently described taxa, most of them authored by U. Joger and some received by exchange from the Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, subsequent to the publication of the species descriptions.

The aim of this contribution is to present for the first time a complete list of herpetological type specimens deposited in the two collections mentioned and to provide comments on the taxonomic status of some taxa rarely treated in the literature.

Material and methods

Families are listed alphabetically within each order. Within each family genus and species names are ordered alphabetically according to their original names. We generally follow the classification of Frost (2006) for amphibians and Lee (2000) and Kluge (1983, 2001) for reptiles. The information on each taxon is provided in the following order: (1) original name including author and year of original description, (2) abbreviated reference of the original description, (3) listing of the type specimens, followed by information on the type localities provided in the original description [here sometimes supplemented by additional geographical information in parentheses, if undoubted and useful], (4) present name, if changed since the original description, (5) remarks, including information on type specimens and/or taxonomic remarks. In some cases, the type material of a given taxon was destroyed during World War II. If so, the word “lost” is provided in parentheses after specification of the category of type material. Since both collections have a different history, we listed taxa for the Landesmuseum Darmstadt and the Landesmuseum Wiesbaden separately.

Used institutional abbreviations are as follows:

- BMNH – Natural History Museum, London
- CAS – California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco
- CBF – Colección Boliviana de Fauna, La Paz
- CPHR – Collectio privata Herbert Rösler
- GNHM – Naturhistoriska Museet Göteborg
- HLMD – Hessisches Landesmuseum Darmstadt
- IFAN – Instituto Fondamental d’Afrique Noire, Dakar
- LBUM – Laboratoire de Biogéographie, Université de Montpellier
- MCZ – Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
- MHNG – Museum d’Histoire Naturelle, Geneva
- MM – Museum für Naturkunde Magdeburg
- MNHN – Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle Paris
- MTKD – Staatliche Naturhistorische Sammlungen Dresden, Museum für Tierkunde
- MWNH – Museum Wiesbaden, Naturhistorische Landessammlung
- NMV – Museum Victoria, Melbourne
- NMW – Naturhistorisches Museum Wien
- NRM – Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm
- RMNH – Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden
- SMF – Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main
- ZFMK – Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig, Bonn
- ZMB – Zoologisches Museum, Humboldt Universität, Berlin
- ZMH – Zoologisches Museum Hamburg
- ZSM – Zoologische Staatsammlung München

Hessisches Landesmuseum Darmstadt

Class Amphibia
Order Anura

Family Bufonidae

Atelopus cruciger vogli Müller, 1934


Paratypes: HLMD-RA-3056-60, Schlucht “Las Peñas” (600 m), unweit von Maracay [Venezuela].

Present name: Atelopus vogli Müller, 1934 according to Lötters et al. (2004).

Remarks: Received in exchange from ZSM (formerly ZSM 285/1933/312-316). Holotype in ZSM. For additional information on the type series, refer to Lötters et al. (2004) and Glaw & Franzen (2006). Atelopus vogli is considered to be extinct (Global Amphibian Assessment, www.globalamphibians.org).

Family Hylidae

Dendropsophus juliani Moravec, Aparicio & Köhler, 2006

Zootaxa 1327: 24.

Paratype: HLMD-RA-3051, adult male, from the vicinity of the settlement of Barracón on the road from Cobija to Riberalta, 160 m a.s.l., 11°33’S, 66°56’W, Provincia Madre de Dios, Departamento Pando, Bolivia.

Remarks: Holotype in CBF. Additional paratypes in CBF and NMP6V.

Hyla delarivai Köhler & Lötters, 2001

Salamandra 37 (3): 176.

Paratype: HLMD-RA-3054, from approximately 32 km south of Paractito on the road via El Palmar to Cochabamba (17°07’01” S, 65°34’30” W), 1500 m a.s.l., Provincia Chapare, Departamento Cochabamba, Bolivia.
Present name: *Dendropsophus delarivai* (Köhler & Lötters, 2001) fide Faivovich et al. (2005).

Remarks: Received in exchange from ZFMK (formerly ZFMK 70317).

**Hyla joannae** Köhler & Lötters, 2001


Paratype: HLMD-RA-3055, from Cobija (11°00'45" S, 68°45'27" W), 250 m above sea level, Provincia Nicolás Suárez, Departamento Pando, Bolivia.

Present name: *Dendropsophus joannae* (Köhler & Lötters, 2001) fide Faivovich et al. (2005).

Remarks: Received in exchange from ZFMK (formerly ZFMK 67124).

Order Urodela

Family Salamandridae

*Salamandra salamandra longirostris* 
Joger & Steinfartz, 1994


**Holotype:** HLMD-RA-2201, male, Umgebung des Ortes Grazalema in der Sierra de Ronda, Südspanien [Spain].

Remarks: Paratypes in MM and ZFMK.

*Salamandra salamandra morenica* 
Joger & Steinfartz, 1994


**Holotype:** HLMD-RA-2200, male, Umgebung von Cazella de la Sierra, Sierra Morena, Südspanien [Spain].

Class Reptilia

Order Squamata

Family Agamidae

*Uromastyx maliensis* Joger & Lambert, 1996


**Holotype:** HLMD-RA-1545, 40 km S.E. of Gao [Republic of Mali].


**Remarks:** Paratypes in MNHN and GNHM.
Family Gekkonidae

Goniurosaurus araneus Grismer, Viets & Boyle, 1999
J. Herpetol. 33 (3): 386.

Holotype: HLMD-RA-2572, adult male from 40 km SE of Cao Bang, Cao Bang Province, Vietnam.
Paratypes: HLMD-RA-2573–75, same data as holotype.
Remarks: According to an exchange of specimens, HLMD-RA-2576 is now deposited at the ZFMK and HLMD-RA-2577 at the ZSM.

Pristurus obsti Rösler & Wranik, 1999

Paratypes: HLMD-RA-2737–43, südwestl. von Qalansiyah, Bucht von Shu’ab (12°34.67'N, 53°23.87'O), Sokotra [Republic of Yemen].
Remarks: Holotype in MTKD. Further paratypes in MTKD and ZFMK.

Pristurus samhaensis Rösler & Wranik, 1999

Paratypes: HLMD-RA-2724–25, Samhah, Südküste ['“Westküste” according to label] (12°09.84'N, 53°02.14'O); HLMD-RA-2726–29, Samhah, 240 m NN (12°10.00'N, 53°01.50'O); HLMD-RA-2730–36, Dinatuf, Samhah, Südwestküste ['“Ostküste” according to label] (12°09.21'N, 53°05.26'O) [Sokotra, Republic of Yemen].

Remarks: Holotype in MTKD. Further paratypes in MTKD and ZFMK.

Tarentola boettgeri hierrensis Joger & Bischoff, 1983

Paratypes: HLMD-RA-1684–85 [formerly ZFMK 24910–911], Hierro [Canary Islands, Spain].
Remarks: Holotype in ZFMK. Further paratypes in ZFMK and SMF.

Tarentola ephippiata senegambiae Joger, 1984
Bonn. zool. Beitr. 35 (1-3): 159.

Paratypes: HLMD-RA-1680 [formerly ZFMK 17126], Mboro sur Mer; HLMD-RA-1681 [formerly ZFMK 17117], Diattacounda; aus dem westlichen und südlichen Senegal.
Remarks: Holotype in ZFMK. Further paratypes in BMNH, ZFMK and SMF.

Tarentola gomerensis Joger & Bischoff, 1983

Paratype: HLMD-RA-1683 [formerly ZFMK 35232], Gomera [Canary Islands, Spain].
Remarks: Holotype in ZFMK. Further paratypes in ZFMK, NMW, ZMH and MNHN.
Tarentola neglecta geyri Joger, 1984

Paratype: HLMD-RA-1679 [formerly ZMFK 2133], Gassi-Abu, 360 km südlich Ouargla, Südalgerien [southern Algeria].
Remarks: Holotype in ZFMK. Further paratypes in BMNH and ZFMK.

Tarentola parvicarinata Joger, 1980

Paratypes: HLMD-RA-1677 [formerly ZFMK 19952], W Nioro du Sahel, Mali; HLMD-RA-1678 [formerly ZFMK 19945], 20 km W Kita, Mali; HLMD-RA-1682 [formerly ZFMK 19950], 9 km N Fatao, Mali.
Remarks: Holotype in ZFMK. Further paratypes in ZFMK, BMNH, MNHN, USNM, MHNG, LBUM, IFAN, CAS and GNHM.

Tarentola rudis boavistensis Joger, 1993

Paratype: HLMD-RA-1470, Ilheu Sal Rey, southern part [Cape Verde].
Remarks: Holotype in RMNH. Further paratypes in BMNH and RMNH.

Tarentola rudis hartogi Joger, 1993

Paratype: HLMD-RA-1471, Cima island, southern-most tip, under rock [Cape Verde].
Remarks: Holotype in RMNH. Further paratypes in SMF and RMNH.

Family Iguanidae

Amblyrhynchus cristatus venustissimus Eibl-Eibesfeldt, 1956
Senck. biol. 37 (1/2): 90.

Remarks: Holotype and further paratypes in SMF. In the original description, Eibl-Eibesfeldt (1956) listed the five HLMD paratypes under Xarifa expedition field numbers 78/1-3 and 84/1-2. Four of these paratypes were renumbered by applying the HLMD-RA system. According to a catalogue note, the fifth paratype was obviously given to the “Haus der Natur” in Salzburg, Austria, probably in the 1960’s. HLMD-RA-3047 was recently exchanged with the

Fig. 3. Paratype of Amblyrhynchus cristatus venustissimus Eibl-Eibesfeldt, 1956 (HLMD-RA-3049) in the Galapagos diorama of the HLMD.
ZFMK (now ZFMK 84450). Subsequent to the description, probably in the 1960's, HLMD-RA-3049 and HLMD-RA-3050 were prepared as dermoplastics and placed in the small Galapagos diorama in the permanent exhibition of the HLMD (see Fig. 3).

Family Lacertidae

*Mesalina kuri* Joger & Mayer, 2002

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**Holotype:** HLMD-RA-2796, female, Abd al-Kuri Island, Yemen, west coast, 12°11’N 53°14’E.

**Remarks:** Paratypes in BMNH, MTKD and NMW. During this evaluation, we were not able to trace the holotype. However, we tentatively do not consider it being lost, as it probably may still be hidden in the collection.

Family Typhlopidae

*Rhinotyphlops debilis* Joger, 1990


**Paratype:** HLMD-RA-1450, near Bangui [Central African Republic].

**Remarks:** Holotype in ZFMK.

=Museum Wiesbaden Naturhistorische Landessammlung=

Class Amphibia
Order Anura

Family Arthroleptidae

*Arthroleptis variabilis* var. *pica* Andersson, 1907


**Syntypes:** MWNH 124 (5 specimens), vom Urwalde, Bibundi, Kamerun [Cameroon].

**Present name:** *Arthroleptis taeniatus* Boulenger, 1906.

Synonymy by Mertens (1938).

*Hylambates rufus* var. *aubryioides* Andersson, 1907


**Syntypes:** MWNH 135 (3 specimens)

**Present name:** *Leptopelis modestus* (Werner, 1898) fide Ahl (1929). See remarks.

**Remarks:** Considered a junior synonym of *Leptopelis modestus* (Werner, 1898) by Ahl (1929). In 1975, J.-L. Perret examined the MWNH syntypes and according to a written note accompanying the type specimens considered them to represent a junior synonym of *Leptopelis calcaratus* (Boulenger, 1906), but this observation has never been published. Our comparisons indeed confirmed that it does not represent *L. modestus* (for characters of this taxon see Köhler et al. 2006). However, the evaluation of the taxonomic status of *H. rufus* var. *aubryioides* will be the subject of a forthcoming publication.

Family Bufonidae

*Bufo spinulosus* var. *arapensis* Andersson, 1908


**Lectotype:** MWNH 153/1, Arapa, Peru, 4500 m above sea level [Provincia Azángaro, Departamento Puno].
Paralectotypes: MWNH 153/2-4 (3 specimens).
Present name: Chaunus spinulosus (Wiegmann, 1834); see remarks below.
Remarks: Among the type specimens still present in the MWNH collection, we came along this taxon described by L. G. Andersson which raised some questions. A South American collection of K. Seyd delivered to Wiesbaden and examined by Andersson included 23 specimens of *Bufo spinulosus* (now *Chaunus spinulosus*) from Peru and Bolivia. This series contained five specimens from Arapa, Peru, which Andersson (1908) considered to be distinct from the ‘typical’ form. He named this new variety *arapensis*. According to Article 45.6.4. of the Code (ICZN 1999), the name *arapensis* has to be considered as subspecific rank. Apparently, the subspecies *arapensis* has been overlooked by scientists since its description as it was impossible to trace it in the literature. The main diagnostic characters used by Andersson (1908) to distinguish *Bufo spinulosus* var. *arapensis* from the typical form were: obtuse horny dorsal tubercles instead of acute spines, lack of larger black spots on dorsum, a distinct light medial stripe and a shorter fourth toe. The series of syntypes consist of four small juveniles (MWNH 153/2-4, NRM 10051) and one larger juvenile specimen (MWNH 153/1). The latter is hereby designated as lectotype (Fig. 5). As described by Andersson (1908), all specimens exhibit a light vertebral stripe on the tan dorsum bordered by brown. The dorsal warts in the lectotype are prominent round to conical.

At least seven phenetic groups have been proposed for South American members of the genus *Chaunus* (Duellman & Schulte 1992; as *Bufo*). Among them is the *Chaunus spinulosus* group occurring from southern Ecuador to southern Argentina and Chile (Pramuk & Kadiyar 2003). However, alpha taxonomy is in part poorly understood within the group. Duellman & Schulte (1992) recognised 13 species, whereas Pramuk & Kadiyar (2003) excluded *C. flavolineatus* and *C. trifolium* from the group (both considered to be junior synonyms of *C. spinulosus*). The latter authors considered six species to be distributed in Peru and adjacent Bolivia: *Chaunus arequipensis*, *C. cophotis*, *C. corynetes*, *C. limensis*, *C. spinulosus* and *C. vellardi* (Pramuk & Kadiyar 2003). However, they overlooked that *C. arequipensis* was already placed in the synonymy of *C. spinulosus* by Córdova (1999) based on cytogenetic data. Whereas *C. limensis* inhabits the dry Pacific versants of the Peruvian Andes, the other species have a purely Andean distribution at elevations above

![Fig. 5. Dorsal and ventral view of the lectotype of *Bufo spinulosus arapensis* (MWNH 153/1). Snout-vent length 41.6 mm.](image-url)
Among these Andean species, Chaunus spinulosus arapensis can be readily distinguished from C. limensis occurring at the dry Pacific Andean versant by round parotoid glands (triangular in C. limensis). The two central Andean species, C. cophotis and C. corynetes both differ from C. s. arapensis by lacking an externally visible tympanum (distinct in C. s. arapensis). The remaining Andean species, C. vellardi, also differs from C. s. arapensis by exhibiting triangular parotoid glands. Furthermore, C. s. arapensis is distinguished from other Andean species groups of Chaunus by the lack of cranial crests which are present in members of the C. marinus and C. veraguensis species groups, as well as in species in the genus Rhinella.

In conclusion, C. spinulosus arapensis indeed displays the characters typical for B. spinulosus. The known range of C. spinulosus includes the Andes of central Peru southward to Argentina and Chile. The type locality of C. s. arapensis is situated just north of Lake Titicaca on the high-Andean plateau. Comparisons of C. s. arapensis with C. spinulosus specimens from almost allover its geographic range revealed no principal differences in external morphology. The coloration and condition of dorsal warts in C. s. arapensis apparently falls within the intra-specific variation of C. spinulosus. For the above mentioned reasons Bufo spinulosus var. arapensis Andersson, 1908 is here considered a junior synonym of Chaunus spinulosus (Wiegmann, 1834). However, as further studies may indicate that the Andean populations of C. spinulosus constitute a species complex, the name arapensis has to be considered available.

Family Hyperoliidae

Megalixalus lindholmi Andersson, 1907

Holotype: MWNH 130, Bibundi bei Kamerun [Cameroon].
Remarks: The type specimen was found completely dessicated in the collection jar. It was softened using cherrylaurel aerosoles and restored with trisodiumphosphate and again stored in 70 % ethanol (Fig. 6).

Class Reptilia
Order Squamata
Family Gekkonidae

Diplodactylus weileri L. Müller, 1909

Holotype: MWNH 491, bei Bibundi, Kamerun [Cameroon].

Gehyra lampei Andersson, 1913

Holotype: MWNH 690, Bogadjim at Stephansort, German New Guinea [Madang Province, Papua New Guinea].

Hemidactylus laticaudatus Andersson, 1910

Syntypes: MWNH 581 [2 males], Harrar, Abyssinia [Ethiopia].

Palmatogecko rangei Andersson, 1908

Holotype: MWNH 460, Lüderitzbucht in the German South-West Africa [Namibia].
Family Pygopodidae

*Alopecosaurus cuneirostris* Lindholm, 1905


**Syntypes (lost):** MWNH 400, Umgebung von Bogadjiim an der Astrolabe-Bai in Deutsch-Neuguinea [Madang Province, Papua New Guinea].

**Present name:** *Lialis jicari* Boulenger, 1903 fide Kluge (1974).

**Remarks:** Types lost in World War II according to entry in the MWNH catalogue. Type species by monotypy of the genus *Alopecosaurus* Lindholm, 1905; synonymized with *Lialis* Gray, 1835 by Kluge (1974). The same author argued that *cuneirostris* could possibly represent a subspecies of *Lialis jicari*.

*Alopecosaurus cuneirostris* var. *inornata* Lindholm, 1905


**Holotype (lost):** MWNH 401, Umgebung von Bogadjiim an der Astrolabe-Bai in Deutsch-Neuguinea [Madang Province, Papua New Guinea].

**Present name:** *Lialis jicari* Boulenger, 1903 fide Kluge (1974).

Remarks: Lost in World War II according to entry in the MWNH catalogue.

Family Scincidae

*Lygosoma schoedei* Vogt, 1912


**Syntype:** MWNH 3090, Valise [Walis Island, Province East Sepik, Papua New Guinea].

**Present name:** *Sphenomorphus solomonis* (Boulenger, 1887). Synonymy by Greer & Parker (1974).

**Remarks:** Further sytypes in ZMB, MCZ and CAS. Bauer et al. (2003) suggested that more syntypes are extant, possibly in SMF.

*Lygosoma pagenstecheri* Lindholm in Lampe & Lindholm, 1901


**Holotype (lost):** MWNH 314, Süd-Australien [southern Australia].

**Present name:** *Pseudemoia pagenstecheri* (Lindholm, 1901) fide Hutchinson & Donnellan (1992).

**Remarks:** The holotype was obviously lost during shipping according to an entry in the MWNH cata-
logue. This loss was already noted by Lampe (1911). Neotype (NMV D50902) designated by Hutchinson & Donnellan (1992).

*Mabuya geisthardti* Joger, 1993

*Holotype:* MWNH 3274, Grande da Lagoa, NW of the Cova plateau, 10 km from the east coast of Sto. Antão, at 1200 m elevation [Cape Verde].


*Remarks:* Considered possibly being conspecific with *Mabuya fogoensis antaensis* Schleich, 1987 and *M. fogoensis* (O'Shaugnessy, 1874) by Carranza et al. (2001).

**Family Tropiduridae**

*Stenocercus seydi* Andersson, 1908

*Holotype:* MWNH 473, La Merced, 1000 m, Peru [Departamento Junín].


*Remarks:* *Stenocercus seydi* Andersson, 1908 was rarely mentioned in the literature. Fritts (1974) placed *S. seydi* as a junior synonym of *S. formosus* (Boulenger, 1880) based on the original description, obviously without examination of the holotype. However, recently collected specimens of *S. formosus* from the Peruvian departments of Junín and Pasco perfectly agree with the type of *S. seydi* (E. Lehr & M. Lundberg, pers. comm.) and thus seem to confirm the allocation by Fritts (1974).

**Family Colubridae**

*Dipsadophidium weileri* Lindholm, 1905

*Holotype (lost):* MWNH 1238, Umgegend von Bhibundi (Kamerun) [Cameroon].


*Remarks:* Lost in World War II according to entry in the MWNH catalogue. Type species by monotypy of *Dipsadophidium* Lindholm, 1905; synonymized with *Dipsadoboa* Günther, 1858 by Müller (1910).

*Helicops carinicauda var. triserialis* Lindholm in Lampe & Lindholm, 1902

*Holotype (lost):* MWNH 857, Brasilien [Brasil].

*Present name:* *Helicops carinicaudus triserialis* Lindholm in Lampe & Lindholm, 1902.
Remarks: This taxon was apparently not mentioned again in the literature subsequent to its description. Its status is uncertain. According to the characters provided in the original description, Helicops carinicaudus triseriatus could presumably represent a junior synonym of Helicops infrataeniatus (Jan, 1865) (see Hofstadler Deiques & Zanini Cechin 1990, Cei 1993).

Prosymna bergeri Lindholm in Lampe & Lindholm, 1902


Syntypes (lost): MWNH 1164 (male and female), Rietmond, Bezirk Gibeon, D.-S.-W.-Afrika [Namibia].


Remarks: Types lost in World War II according to entry in the MWNH catalogue. Type species by monotypy of the subgenus Pseudoprosymna Lindholm in Lampe & Lindholm, 1902; synonymy with Prosymna Gray, 1849 by Mertens (1955).

Stegonotus diehli Lindholm, 1905


Holotype: MWNH 1244, Bogadjim an der Astrolabe-Bai (Deutsch-Neuguinea) [Madang Province, Papua New Guinea].

Order Testudines

Family Testudinidae

Homopus bergeri Lindholm, 1906


Holotype: MWNH 711, bei Gibeon, Deutsch-Südwestafrika [Namibia].


Remarks: Lindholm (1906) noted that the collector C. Berger obtained the specimen from indigenous people who used it as a container for buchu (traditional herbal medicine) and that therefore the true type locality of this taxon might actually be elsewhere.
in the country. For a detailed discussion of the confusing taxonomic history connected with the name *bergeri* see Branch (2007).

**Acknowledgements**

We are indebted to Michael Apel and Fritz Geller-Grimm (MWNH) for providing relevant literature and miscellaneous information on certain type specimens. Erik Ahlander (NRM) kindly provided information on some syntypes present at his institution. Edgar Lehr and Mikael Lundberg (MTKD) kindly provided information on recently collected specimens of *Stenocercus formosus* and thus confirmed the status of *S. seyi*. We thank Frank Glaw (ZSM) for providing GIBF funding to promote this evaluation. Hildegard Enting (HLMD) restored the dessicated type of *Megalixalus lindholmi*. Wolfgang Böhme (ZFMK) and Ulrich Joger (SNHM) critically read the manuscript.

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