

# IGUANAS OF THE WORLD

(Iguanidae; Iguaninae)

Version 2011.2

## IGUANA TAXONOMY WORKING GROUP\*

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This checklist was compiled by the Iguana Taxonomy Working Group (ITWG) of the IUCN SSC Iguana Specialist Group (ISG), and was based primarily on Etheridge (1982), Hollingsworth (2004), and Etheridge and Frost (<http://research.amnh.org/vz/herpetology>). Common names represent our recommendations, and they attempt to establish consistency in their construction. Content: Nine living genera and 44 living species are currently recognized; however, undescribed species are known to exist (e.g., see Zarza et al. 2008; Malone and Davis 2004; Gentile et al. 2009). We also include here the one species that has been extirpated in the last century (†). Comment: This assemblage of relatively large, mostly herbivorous iguanas has long been recognized as being monophyletic (including all descendants of a single common ancestor). However, controversy exists (reviewed by Knapp and Gomez-Zlatar 2006) concerning whether the radiation should be ranked as a family (e.g., Wiens and Hollingsworth 2000; Frost et al. 2001; Hollingsworth 1998, 2004; Conrad 2008), or as a subfamily (e.g., Pough et al. 2004; Townsend et al. 2004; Vitt and Caldwell 2009), or whether maintaining the associations between names and clades (monophyletic groups) is more important than reflecting taxonomic ranks (e.g., de Queiroz 1995; Schulte et al. 2003; see also de Queiroz and Gautier 1990; Schwenk 1994). Considerable controversy also surrounds the phylogenetic relationships among the genera in this family (e.g., see review in Hollingsworth 2004). The most recent published list of synonymies is by Hollingsworth (2004), but see also Etheridge and Frost (op. cit.). Distribution: New World tropics and subtropics including the West Indies and Galápagos Islands, and the Fiji and Tonga Islands (Pough et al. 2004; Vitt and Caldwell 2009).

## *Amblyrhynchus* Bell [Marine Iguanas]

Original name: *Amblyrhynchus* Bell 1825, Zool. J., London 2:206. Type species (by monotypy): *Amblyrhynchus cristatus* Bell 1825. Distribution: Galápagos Islands, Ecuador.

### *Amblyrhynchus cristatus* Bell [Marine Iguanas]

Original name: *Amblyrhynchus cristatus* Bell 1825, Zool. Journal, London 2:206. Holotype: OUM 6176 (Etheridge 1982). Type locality: "Mexico." Corrected type locality: "Narborough (Fernandina)" (Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1956). Distribution: Galápagos Archipelago, Ecuador (Hollingsworth 2004). Comment: Most authors have not recognized subspecies, although the subspecies have not been formally rejected (see Rassmann et al. 1997). Steinfartz et al. (2009) and Lanterbecq et al. (2010) have demonstrated significant genetic structure among breeding populations, but those results have not yet been applied to the taxonomy of marine iguanas.

#### *Amblyrhynchus cristatus cristatus* Bell [Fernandina Marine Iguanas]

Original name: *Amblyrhynchus cristatus* Bell. See species account. Distribution: Narborough (Fernandina) Island, Galápagos Archipelago, Ecuador.

#### *Amblyrhynchus cristatus albermarlensis* Eibl-Eibesfeldt [Isabella Marine Iguanas]

Original name: *Amblyrhynchus cristatus albermarlensis* Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1962, Senckenberg. Biol. 43(3):184. Holotype: Eibl-Eibesfeldt private coll. (Etheridge 1982) = SMF 64179. Type locality: "Insel Albemarle (Isabella)." Distribution: Albemarle (Isabella) Island, Galápagos Archipelago, Ecuador.

#### *Amblyrhynchus cristatus hassi* Eibl-Eibesfeldt [Santa Cruz Marine Iguanas]

Original name: *Amblyrhynchus cristatus hassi* Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1962, Senckenberg. Biol. 43(3):181. Holotype: SMF 57407. Type locality: "Indefatigable Südküste, westliche Akademiebuch. ...Indefatigable (Santa Cruz), Galápagos-Inseln." Distribution: Indefatigable (Santa Cruz) Island, Galápagos Archipelago, Ecuador.

#### *Amblyrhynchus cristatus mertensi* Eibl-Eibesfeldt [San Cristóbal Marine Iguanas]

Original name: *Amblyrhynchus cristatus mertensi* Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1962, Senckenberg. Biol. 43(3):185. Holotype: SMF 57430. Type locality: "etwa 3 km südwestlich der Wrack-Bucht der Insel Chatham (S. Cristobal)...Chatman (Chatham [S. Cristobal]), Galápagos-Inseln." Distribution: Chatham (San Cristobal) and James (Santiago), Islands, Galápagos, Archipelago, Ecuador.

#### *Amblyrhynchus cristatus nanus* Garman [Genovesa Marine Iguanas]

Original name: *Amblyrhynchus nanus* Garman 1892, Bull. Essex. Inst. 24:8 (*Amblyrhynchus cristatus nanus* according to Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1962). Holotype: BMNH

99.5.4 = BMNH 1946.8.30.20 (Etheridge 1982). Type locality: "Tower Island" [Galápagos]. Distribution: Tower (Genovesa) Island, Galápagos Archipelago, Ecuador.

*Amblyrhynchus cristatus sielmanni* Eibl-Eibesfeldt [Pinta Marine Iguanas]

Original name: *Amblyrhynchus cristatus sielmanni* Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1962, Senckenberg. Biol. 43(3):188. Holotype: SMF 57417. Type locality: "Westküste der Insel Abingdon." Distribution: Abingdon (Pinta) Island, Galápagos Archipelago, Ecuador.

*Amblyrhynchus cristatus venustissimus* Eibl-Eibesfeldt [Española Marine Iguanas]

Original name: *Amblyrhynchus cristatus venustissimus* Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1956, Senckenberg. Biol. 37:90. Holotype: SMF 49851. Type locality: "Nordküste der Insel Hood (Española)." Distribution: Hood (Española) and Gardner Islands, Galápagos Archipelago, Ecuador.

***Brachylophus*** Cuvier [Melanesian Iguanas]

Original name: *Brachylophus* Cuvier 1829, in: Guérin-Méneville, Icon. Règ. Anim., Paris 1:9. Type species (by monotypy): *Iguana fasciata* Brongniart 1800. Distribution: Fiji Islands (reintroduced to Tonga Islands). Comment: The phylogeny of populations of *Brachylophus* has been estimated by Keogh et al. (2008) based on sequences of two mitochondrial genes; unpublished molecular studies (Fisher et al. 2009) suggest that a fourth species may exist. Although the recent description of two new species clarifies the taxonomy of this genus, the correct identification of the species occurring on many islands is not yet certain. This is complicated by introductions by humans (Kraus 2009).

***Brachylophus bulabula*** Fisher, Harlow, Edwards, and Keogh in: Keogh, Edwards, Fisher, and Harlow [Central Fijian Banded Iguanas]

Original name: *Brachylophus bulabula* Fisher, Harlow, Edwards, and Keogh 2008, in: Keogh, Edwards, Fisher, and Harlow, Phil. Trans. Royal Soc. B. 363(1508):3419. Holotype: CAS 172524. Type locality: "Navuloa Village, Ovalau Island, Republic of Fiji (17°42'05.95" S, 178°45'42.12" E)". Distribution: Larger northwestern islands of the Viti group of Fijian islands, including at least Ovalau, Gau, Kadavu, and Viti Levu (Keogh et al. 2008). Comment: *B. bulabula* is the sister species of *B. vitiensis* (Keogh et al. 2008).

***Brachylophus fasciatus*** (Brongniart) [Lau Banded Iguanas]

Original name: *Iguana fasciata* Brongniart 1800, Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom., Paris 2:90. Holotype: apparently lost (Gibbons 1981). Type locality: none given; "Tonga", according to Keogh et al. (2008). Distribution: Lau Island group of Fiji, including at least Lakeba, Aiwa, Oneata, and Moce (Keogh et al. 2008); apparently extirpated from Tonga during prehistory (Pregill and Steadman 2004), but presumably re-introduced (Keogh et al. 2008). Introduced on

Vanuatu (Kraus 2009). Comment: *B. fasciatus* is the sister species to the clade including *B. vitiensis* and *B. bulabula* (Keogh et al. 2008)

***Brachylophus vitiensis*** Gibbons [Fijian Crested Iguanas]

Original name: *Brachylophus vitiensis* Gibbons 1981, J. Herpet. 15(3):257. Holotype: MCZ 157192. Type locality: "Yaduataba island (16°50' S; 178°20' E), Fiji." Distribution: Fiji Island group, found on the island of Yadua Taba and (presumably) the northern islands of the Yasawa group (Keogh et al. 2008). Comment: *B. vitiensis* is the sister species of *B. bulabula* (Keogh et al. 2008).

***Conolophus*** Fitzinger [Galápagos Land Iguanas]

Original name: *Hypsilophus (Conolophus)* Fitzinger 1843, Syst. Rept., Wien 1:55. Type species (by original designation): *Amblyrinchus demarllii* Duméril and Bibron 1837 = *Amblyrhynchus subcristatus* Gray 1831 (according to Gray 1845). Distribution: Galápagos Islands (Gentile and Snell 2009). Comment: Tsika et al. (2008) and Gentile et al. (2009) have presented evidence that *Conolophus* includes five evolutionarily significant units, only three of which have been formally named.

***Conolophus marthae*** Gentile and Snell [Pink Land Iguanas]

Original name: *Conolophus marthae* Gentile and Snell 2009, Zootaxa, 2201:1. Holotype: A free-living adult male with a Passive Integrated Transponder #091-601-303. Type locality: "approximately four km north of the Equator on the top of Volcan Wolf, Isla Isabela Galápagos National Park, Ecuador (0.03792° N; 91.36324°W, datum WGS84...)." Distribution: Volcán Wolf, northern Albemarle (= Isabela) Island, Galápagos Archipelago, Ecuador (Gentile et al. 2009; Gentile and Snell 2009). Comment: Additional support for the recognition of this species appeared in Tsika et al. (2008) and Gentile et al. (2009). *C. marthae* is sister to the clade including the other two species (Gentile et al. 2009).

***Conolophus pallidus*** Heller [Santa Fe Land Iguanas]

Original name: *Conolophus pallidus* Heller 1903, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., 5:87. Holotype: CAS 4749. Type locality: "Barrington [= Santa Fe] Island, Galápagos Archipelago." Distribution: Barrington (= Santa Fe) Island, Galápagos Archipelago, Ecuador (Gentile et al. 2009). Comment: This species appears to be sister to a clade composed of the western (Isabela and Fernandina) populations of *S. subcristatus* (Gentile et al. 2009).

***Conolophus subcristatus*** (Gray) [Common Land Iguanas]

Original name: *Amb.[lyrhynchus] subcristatus* Gray 1831, Zool. Misc., London 1831:6. Type: not located. Type locality: "Galápagos?". Distribution: Galápagos Archipelago, Ecuador, including the islands of James (= Santiago), Indefatigable (= Santa Cruz), Albemarle (= Isabela), Narborough (= Fernandina), South Seymour (= Baltra), Jervis (= Rábida) and Plaza

Sur (Hollingsworth 2004; Gentile et al. 2009), and introduced on North Seymour (= Seymour Norte) (Gentile et al. 2009). Comment: Tsika et al. (2008) and Gentile et al. (2009) have reported molecular evidence suggesting that some populations of *C. subcristatus* may deserve recognition as species. However, the type locality of *C. subcristatus* is vague, and the holotype has not been located. Hence, it is not yet clear to which island population the name *subcristatus* should be applied. Resolution of this problem may require the designation of a neotype (if the type cannot be found at the BMNH) and a simultaneous restriction of the type locality. The name *demarllii* Duméril and Bibron (1837, Erpét. Gén., Paris 4:197) is potentially available for a newly described form of *Conolophus*, although the type locality is unknown (“inconnue”) and the holotype (originally in le musée de Boulogne-sur-Mer) has been lost (Céline Ramio and Roger Bour, in litt. to Iverson 15 Feb. 2010). Similarly, the name *pictus* Rothschild and Hartert (1899, Novitat. Zool., London 6:102; Syntypes BMNH 99.5.6.41-44; type locality “Narborough” [= Fernandina]), originally applied to a subspecies, is also available.

### ***Ctenosaura* Wiegmann [Spiny-tailed Iguanas]**

Original name: *Ctenosaura* Wiegmann 1828, Isis von Oken, Leipzig 21:371. Type species (by subsequent designation by Fitzinger 1843): *Ctenosaura cycloroides* Wiegmann 1828 = *Lacerta acanthura* Shaw 1802 (according to Gray 1945). Distribution: México to Panamá. Comment: Preliminary phylogenetic analyses including most species in this genus led Köhler et al. (2000) to erect subgenera for three included clades: *Ctenosaura* Wiegmann 1828 for *acanthura*, *hemilopha*, *similis*, and *pectinata*; *Enyaliosaurus* Gray 1845 for *alfredschmidti*, *clarki*, *defensor*, *flavidorsalis*, and *quinquecarinata*; and *Loganisaura* for *bakeri*, *melanosterna*, *oedirhina*, and *palearis*. This arrangement was only partially supported by Gutsche and Köhler (2008), based on partial sequences of a mitochondrial gene. De Quieroz (1987) and unpublished work by Stephen et al. have found no evidence of a monophyletic group consisting of *acanthura*, *hemilopha*, *similis*, and *pectinata*. Unpublished molecular work by Stephen et al. also indicates that *alfredschmidti* and *defensor* are not closely related to other *Ctenosaura*, calling into question at least two of the three subgenera above, and possibly warranting the recognition of *alfredschmidti* and *defensor* as a separate genus (for which the name *Cachryx* Cope is available). A well-resolved phylogenetic hypothesis of all taxa in this genus is sorely needed.

#### ***Ctenosaura acanthura* (Shaw) [Veracruz Spiny-tailed Iguanas]**

Original name: *Lacerta Acanthura* Shaw 1802, Gen. Zool., London 3(1):216. Holotype: BMNH XXII.20.a (Bailey 1928) = BMNH RR 1946.8.30.19 (Etheridge 1982). Type locality: not given. Designated type localities: “California” (Boulenger 1885), in error (Smith and Taylor 1950); “Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico” (Bailey 1928), inappropriate restriction (de Quieroz 1995). Distribution: Lowlands of eastern México, from Tamaulipas southward to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in southeastern Veracruz and eastern Oaxaca, México (Hollingsworth 2004; Zarza et al. 2008). Comment: Zarza et al. (2008) demonstrated that this taxon is nested within the diverse, polytypic taxon currently called *C. pectinata*. Until the taxonomy of the *C. pectinata* is resolved (see Comment on that species), we continue to recognize *acanthura* as a

separate species from *pectinata*. See Comment for *C. pectinata* concerning the identity of spiny-tailed iguanas from the Central Depression in Chiapas and Guatemala.

***Ctenosaura alfredschmidti*** Köhler [Campeche Spiny-tailed Iguanas]

Original name: *Ctenosaura alfredschmidti* Köhler 1995, *Salamandra* 31(1):5. Holotype: SMF 69019. Type locality: "70 km östl. von Escarcega auf der Straße nach Chetumal, Campeche, Mexico." Distribution: Known only from near the type locality on the Yucatán Peninsula, in the Mexican state of Campeche. Comment: Radachowsky et al. 2003) reported this species from northeastern Guatemala, but Stephen et al. (unpublished) identified specimens from this population as *C. defensor*.

***Ctenosaura bakeri*** Stejneger [Utila Spiny-tailed Iguanas]

Original name: *Ctenosaura bakeri* Stejneger 1901, *Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus.* 23:467. Holotype: USNM 26317. Type locality: "Utila [sic] Island, Honduras." Distribution: Isla de Utila, Islas de la Bahía, Honduras (Pasachnik et al. 2008, 2010). Comment: This species appears to be the sister taxon of *C. oedirhina* (Pasachnik et al. 2010).

***Ctenosaura clarki*** Bailey [Balsas Spiny-tailed Iguanas]

Original name: *Ctenosaura clarki* Bailey 1928, *Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus.* 73(12):44. Holotype: MCZ 22454. Type locality: "Ovopeo, Michoacan, Mexico." Corrected type locality: "Oropeo ... at an elevation of about 1000 feet in the lower Tepalcatepec Valley about 8 miles south of La Huacana" (Duellman and Duellman 1959). Distribution: Southwestern México, in the Balsas-Tepalcatepec basin in the states of Michoacán (de Queiroz 1995), Jalisco (Buckley pers. comm.), and Guerrero (UNAM collection records from HerpNet), México.

***Ctenosaura conspicuosa*** Dickerson [San Esteban Spiny-tailed Iguanas]

Original name: *Ctenosaura conspicuosa* Dickerson 1919, *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 41(10):461. Holotype: AMNH 5027 = USNM 64440 (Bailey 1928; Cochran 1961; de Queiroz 1995). Type locality: "San Esteban Island, Gulf of California, Mexico." Distribution: Isla San Esteban and Isla Cholludo, Sonora, México (Grismer 1999a). Comment: *Ctenosaura conspicuosa* was elevated from its former subspecific rank within *C. hemilopha* by Grismer (1999b), and this proposal was corroborated by mitochondrial DNA sequence data reported by Cryder (1999) and Davy et al. (2011). Grismer (1994, 2002) also argued that both the Isla San Esteban and Isla Cholludo populations represented descendants of individuals of *C. nolascensis* introduced by Seri Indians; however, the divergence time estimates provided by Davy et al. (2011; see also Grismer 2002) indicate that *conspicuosa* diverged from *nolascensis* long before humans were present in the Americas. Mitochondrial haplotype data (Cryder 1999) and historical data (Nabhan 2002) indicate that the population of *conspicuosa* on Isla Cholludo was introduced there from Isla San Esteban by the Seri.

***Ctenosaura defensor*** (Cope) [Yucatán Spiny-tailed Iguanas]

Original name: *Cachryx defensor* Cope 1866, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 18:124. Syntypes: USNM 12282 [3 specimens] (Bailey 1928; de Queiroz 1995). Type locality: not given; Yucatán, by implication (de Queiroz 1995). Restricted type locality: “Chichén Itzá, Yucatán, Mexico” (Bailey 1928); inappropriate restriction (de Queiroz 1995). Distribution: Yucatán Peninsula in the Mexican states of Campeche and Yucatán (Hollingsworth 2004) and northeastern Guatemala (see Comment for *C. alfredschmidti*).

***Ctenosaura flavidorsalis*** Köhler and Klemmer [Yellow-backed Spiny-tailed Iguanas]

Original name: *Ctenosaura flavidorsalis* Köhler and Klemmer 1994, Salamandra 30(3):197. Holotype: SMF 75845. Type locality: "1 km südl. La Paz (750 m ü. N.N.; 14°16', 87°40'; Dpto. La Paz, Honduras)." Distribution: Eastern Guatemala through northern El Salvador and southern Honduras (Köhler and Klemmer 1994; Hollingsworth 2004).

***Ctenosaura hemilopha*** (Cope) [Baja California Spiny-tailed Iguanas]

Original name: *Cyclura (Ctenosaura) hemilopha* Cope 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 15:105. Syntypes: USNM 5295 [4 specimens]; one recataloged as USNM 69489 (de Queiroz 1995). Type locality: "Cape St. Lucas"; "near Soria Ranch, Cape San Lucas, Baja California, Mexico" [USNM 5295] and "San Nicolás, between Cape San Lucas and La Paz, Baja California, Mexico" [USNM 69489] (Cochran 1961; de Queiroz 1995). Distribution: Baja California Sur, México, from the vicinity of Loreto southward through the Cape Region, and Isla Cerralvo (Hollingsworth 2004). Comment: Three previously recognized subspecies (*conspicua*, *macrolopha*, and *nolascensis* following Smith 1972) were treated as separate species by Grismer (1999b). See Comments for those species.

***Ctenosaura macrolopha*** Smith [Sonoran Spiny-tailed Iguanas]

Original name: *Ctenosaura hemilopha macrolopha* Smith 1972, Great Basin Nat. 32(2):104. Holotype: FMNH 108705. Type locality: "La Posa, San Carlos Bay, 10 mi NW Guaymas, Sonora." Distribution: Northwestern México, from the vicinity of Hermosillo, Sonora, southward through the northern third of Sinaloa, and extreme western Chihuahua (Hollingsworth 2004). Comment: This species was elevated from subspecific rank within *Ctenosaura hemilopha* by Grismer (1999b), a proposal that was corroborated by mitochondrial DNA sequence data reported by Cryder (1999) and Davy et al. (2011). See Comment for *C. nolascensis* concerning introgression from that species to *C. macrolopha*.

***Ctenosaura melanosterna*** Buckley and Axtell [Black-chested Spiny-tailed Iguanas]

Original name: *Ctenosaura melanosterna* Buckley and Axtell 1997, Copeia 1997(1):139. Holotype: KU 101441. Type locality: "2 km south of Coyoles Central, Departamento of Yoro, Honduras." Distribution: North-central Honduras in the Río Aguan Valley and Cayos Cochinos (Pasachnik et al. 2010, 2011). Comment: This species was formerly considered part of *C. palearis*, but was recognized as a separate species by Buckley and Axtell (1997); the two

species appear to be sister species (Pasachnik et al. 2010). Two evolutionarily significant units have been described within *melanosterna*, indicating genetic differences between the mainland and island populations (Pasachnik et al. 2011).

***Ctenosaura nolascentis*** Smith [Nolasco Spiny-tailed Iguanas]

Original name: *Ctenosaura hemilopha nolascentis* Smith 1972, Great Basin Nat. 32(2):107. Holotype: UCM 26391. Type locality: "Isla San Pedro Nolasco, Sonora." Distribution: Isla San Pedro Nolasco, Sonora, México (Grismer 1999a,b). Comment: This species was elevated from subspecific rank within *Ctenosaura hemilopha* by Grismer (1999b), a proposal that was corroborated by mitochondrial DNA sequence data reported by Cryder (1999) and Davy et al. (2011). Davy et al. (2011) recently demonstrated that *C. nolascentis* is a composite of at least two distantly related matrilineages which likely represent two ancient independent colonizations not mediated by humans. They also found evidence suggesting that, prior to human occupation of the area, *C. nolascentis* dispersed to the mainland and introgressed with *C. macrolopha*.

***Ctenosaura oaxacana*** Köhler and Hasbún [Oaxaca Spiny-tailed Iguanas]

Original name: *Ctenosaura oaxacana* Köhler and Hasbún 2001, Senckenberg. Biol. 81(1/2):260. Holotype: SMF 43259. Type locality: "Tehuantepec, Estado de Oaxaca, México." Distribution: Pacific versant of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Estado de Oaxaca, México (Köhler and Hasbún 2001). Comment: This species appears to be the sister species of *C. quinquecarinata* (Hasbún et al. 2005).

***Ctenosaura oedirhina*** de Queiroz [Roatán Spiny-tailed Iguanas]

Original name: *Ctenosaura oedirhina* de Queiroz 1987, Copeia 1987(4):892. Holotype: UF 28532. Type locality: "approx. 4.8 km (converted from 3 miles) west of Roatán on the path to Flowers Bay, Isla de Roatán, Departamento de las Islas de la Bahía, Honduras." Distribution: Islas de Roatán, Santa Elena, and Barbaretta, in the Islas de la Bahía, Honduras (Pasachnik et al. in press). Comment: This species is the sister taxon of *C. bakeri* (Pasachnik et al. 2010).

***Ctenosaura palearis*** Stejneger [Motagua Spiny-tailed Iguanas]

Original name: *Ctenosaura palearis* Stejneger 1899, Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus. 21:381. Holotype: USNM 22703. Type locality: "Gualan, Guatemala." Distribution: Southeastern Guatemala in the Río Motagua Valley (Pasachnik et al. 2010). Comment: This species is the sister taxon of *C. melanosterna* (Pasachnik et al. 2010).

***Ctenosaura pectinata*** (Wiegmann) [Guerreran Spiny-tailed Iguanas]

Original name: *Cyclura pectinata* Wiegmann 1834, Herpetol. Mexicana, Berlin: 42. Syntypes: ZMB 574-575 (Taylor 1969; de Queiroz 1995). Type locality: "Mexico". Restricted type locality: "Colima, Colima, Mexico" (Bailey 1928); inappropriate restriction (de Queiroz 1995). Distribution: Western México from north of Culiacán in Sinaloa southward at least to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in southeastern Oaxaca (see Comment), including Isla Isabela and



Islas de las Tres Marías, Nayarit (Hollingsworth 2004; Zarza et al. 2008). Introduced to south Texas and south Florida (Kraus 2009). Comment: Zarza et al. (2008) have recently demonstrated that *C. pectinata* comprises at least eight distinct mitochondrial DNA clades that may require taxonomic recognition. They include: "North A" (Sinaloa and Nayarit; for which the name *brachylopha* may be available); "North B" (southern Nayarit); "North C" (coastal Jalisco; for which the name *parkeri* may be available); "Colima" (for which the name *brevirostris* may be available); "Balsas" (Michoacán); "Guerrero" (coastal Guerrero); "Oaxaca" (coastal southwestern Oaxaca); and "South" (eastern Oaxaca north to Tamaulipas, including *C. acanthura*). Until specific taxonomic designations are made, we tentatively recognize two species: *C. acanthura* and *C. pectinata*. Spiny-tailed iguanas in the Central Depression of Chiapas and extreme western Guatemala have been referred to as both *C. pectinata* (Alvarez del Toro 1960, 1983; Johnson 1989, 1990) and *C. acanthura* (Köhler 2003; Acevedo 2006). The identity of these iguanas needs to be determined.

***Ctenosaura praeocularis*** Hasbún and Köhler [Southern Honduran Spiny-tailed Iguanas]

Original name: *Ctenosaura praeocularis* Hasbún and Köhler 2009, J. Herpetol. 43:197. Holotype: SMF 79520. Type locality: "Cerro Las Mesitas, 10 km east of Sabanagrande toward Nueva Armenia, Montegrande, Departamento Francisco Morazán, Honduras, 800 m, 13°46.43'N, 86°11.83'W." Distribution: Pacific versant of southeastern Honduras in the Departments of Francisco Morazán and Choluteca (Hasbún and Köhler 2009). Comment: This species appears to be most closely related to *C. flavidorsalis* (Hasbún et al. 2005).

***Ctenosaura quinquecarinata*** (Gray) [Five-keeled Spiny-tailed Iguanas]

Original name: *Cyclura quinquecarinata* Gray 1842, Zool. Misc., London 1842:59. Holotype: BMNH 41.3.5.61 = BMNH RR 1946.8.30.48 (Etheridge 1982). Type locality: "Demerara?" [= Georgetown, Guyana]; in error (de Queiroz 1995); "South America", in error (BMNH catalogue; de Queiroz 1995). Restricted type locality: "Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico" (Bailey 1928), inappropriate restriction (de Queiroz 1995); restricted to "the southern portion of the distribution of *C. quinquecarinata* in Costa Rica and Nicaragua" (Hasbún and Köhler 2001). Distribution: Nicaragua to northwestern Costa Rica (Hasbún and Köhler 2001, 2009; Köhler and Hasbún 2001). Comment: This species appears to be sister to *C. oaxacana* (Hasbún et al. 2005).

***Ctenosaura similis*** (Gray) [Common Spiny-tailed Iguanas]

Original name: *Iguana (Ctenosaura) Similis* Gray 1830, in: Griffith and Pidgeon, Cuvier Anim. Kingd., London 9:38. Type: Mus. [of Mr.] Bell [number not given] (de Queiroz 1995); not located (Bailey 1928). Type locality: not given. Restricted type locality: "Tela, Honduras, Central America" (Bailey 1928), inappropriate restriction (de Queiroz 1995). Distribution: From the Isthmus de Tehuantepec southward through Central America on both versants to Panamá City and Colón, Panamá (de Queiroz 1995; Hollingsworth 2004). Introduced to south Florida (Kraus 2009). Comment: Preliminary phylogeographic studies (Pasachnik and Buckley unpublished) suggest that this wide-ranging species is polytypic; the synonym *completa* is potentially available if that variation is formally described.

*Ctenosaura similis similis* (Gray) [Common Spiny-tailed Iguanas]

Original name: *Iguana (Ctenosaura) Similis* (Gray 1830). See species account.  
Distribution: As for the species, excluding Isla de Providencia, Colombia.

*Ctenosaura similis multipunctata* Barbour and Shreve [Providence Spiny-tailed Iguanas]

Original name: *Ctenosaura similis multipunctata* Barbour and Shreve 1934, Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 8:197. Holotype: MCZ 36830. Type locality: "Old Providence Island". Distribution: Isla de Providencia, Colombia (Henderson and Powell 2009).  
Comment: Given that the nominotypical subspecies occurs on nearby San Andrés Island (90 km distant), the validity of this subspecies should be re-evaluated.

***Cyclura*** Harlan [Rock Iguanas]

Original name: *Cyclura* Harlan 1824, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 4:250. Type species (subsequent designation by Fitzinger 1843): *Cyclura carinata* Harlan 1824. Distribution: West Indies from The Bahamas through the Greater Antilles (Henderson and Powell 2009).  
Comment: A well-resolved phylogenetic hypothesis was published by Malone et al. (2000).

***Cyclura carinata*** Harlan [Turks and Caicos Rock Iguanas]

Original name: *Cyclura carinata* Harlan 1824, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 4:250. Type: not located (Etheridge 1982). Type locality: "Turk's Island." Distribution: Turks and Caicos Islands and Booby Cay off Mayaguana in The Bahamas (Henderson and Powell 2009).  
Comment: Bryan et al. (2007) proposed sinking the previously recognized *Cyclura carinata bartschi* Cochran 1931 (from Booby Cay off Mayaguana in The Bahamas) based on the absence of diagnostic mtDNA haplotypes and morphology. This species is sister to *C. ricordii* (Malone et al. 2000).

***Cyclura collei*** Gray [Jamaican Rock Iguanas]

Original name: *Cyclura Collei* Gray 1845, Cat. Spec. Lizards Coll. Brit. Mus., London: 190. Holotype: BMNH 1936.12.3.108. Type locality: "Jamaica." Distribution: Jamaica, currently restricted to the Hellshire Hills in the southeast (Henderson and Powell 2009). Comment: This species is sister to the clade comprising *C. cyclura*, *C. nubila*, *C. lewisi*, and *C. rileyi* (Malone et al. 2000).

***Cyclura cornuta*** (Bonnaterre) [Hispaniolan Rhinoceros Iguanas]

Original name: *Lacerta Cornuta* Bonnaterre 1789, Tab. Encycl. Méth. Règ. Nat., Erpét., Paris: 40. Type: not located (Etheridge 1982). Type locality: "Sainte-Domingue...dans les mornes de l'hôpital, entre L'Artibonite and les Gonaïves." Distribution: Hispaniola, including Isla Beata, Isla Saona, Île de la Gonâve, Île de la Petite Gonâve, Île Grande Cayemite, and Île de la

Tortue (Henderson and Powell 2009). Comment: Prior to 2000, most authors followed Schwartz and Carey (1977) and included *C. stejnegeri* from Mona Island and the extinct *C. onchiopsis* from Navassa Island as subspecies of *Cyclura cornuta*. That taxonomy has subsequently been followed by some authors (e.g., Malone et al. 2000; Pérez-Buitrago and Sabat 2007, and references therein). However, Powell (1999b), Powell and Glor (2000), Glor et al. (2000), Hollingsworth (2004), Henderson and Powell (2009), and Hedges (2011; www.caribherp.org) have recommended recognizing all three taxa as species. We follow the latter taxonomy here, recognizing that Malone et al. (2000) found little sequence difference (relative to other sister species comparisons) between the two taxa based on mitochondrial DNA sequences.

***Cyclura cychlura*** (Cuvier) [Northern Bahamian Rock Iguanas]

Original name: *I.[guana] cychlura* Cuvier 1829, Règ. Anim., Ed. 2, Paris 2:45. Holotype: MNHN 2367. Type locality: "Carolina." Corrected type locality: "Andros Island, Bahama Islands" (Schwartz and Thomas 1975). Distribution: Bahamas Archipelago, Great Bahama Bank on Andros Island (including North Andros, Mangrove Cay, and South Andros), and northern, central and southern Exuma Islands (Henderson and Powell 2009).

*Cyclura cychlura cychlura* (Cuvier) [Andros Rock Iguanas]

Original name: *I.[guana] cychlura* Cuvier. See species account. Distribution: Andros Island, The Bahamas (Henderson and Powell 2009).

*Cyclura cychlura figginsi* Barbour [Exuma Rock Iguanas]

Original name: *Cyclura figginsi* Barbour 1923, Proc. New England Zool. Club 8:108. Holotype: MCZ 17745. Type locality: "Bitter Guana Cay, near Great Guana Cay, Exuma Group, Bahama Islands." Distribution: Central and southern Exuma Islands, The Bahamas (Henderson and Powell 2009). Comment: Genetic studies by Malone et al. (2000, 2003) suggested that *C. c. figginsi* and *C. c. inornata* may form a single phylogenetic unit, in contradiction to their recognition as separate subspecies; further work is needed to settle this question.

*Cyclura cychlura inornata* Barbour and Noble [Allen Cays Rock Iguanas]

Original name: *Cyclura inornata* Barbour and Noble 1916, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 60(4):151. Holotype: MCZ 11602. Type locality: "U Cay in Allan's Harbor, near Highborn Cay, Bahamas." Distribution: Allen Cays, Exuma Island group, The Bahamas (Henderson and Powell 2009).

***Cyclura lewisi*** Grant [Grand Cayman Rock Iguanas]

Original name: *Cyclura macleayi lewisi* Grant 1940, Bull. Inst. Jamaica, Sci. Ser. 2:35. Holotype: BMNH 1939.2.3.68 = BMNH RR 1946.8.9.321 (Etheridge 1982). Type locality:

"Battle Hill, east end of Grand Cayman." Distribution: Grand Cayman (Burton 2004; Henderson and Powell 2009). Comment: This taxon was elevated from a subspecies of *Cyclura nubila* by Burton (2004) based on morphological data as well as molecular data in Malone et al. (2000); however, additional study (including nuclear and mitochondrial genes) is sorely needed, and will require broad geographic sampling across Cuba (Starostová et al. 2010).

***Cyclura nubila*** Gray [Clouded Rock Iguanas]

Original name: *Iguana (Cyclura) Nubila* Gray 1830, in: Griffith and Pidgeon, Cuvier Anim. Kingd., London 9:39. Holotype BMNH XXII. 18.a = 1946.8.29.88 (Etheridge 1982). Type locality: "South America?". Restricted type locality: "Cuba" (Schwartz and Thomas 1975). Distribution: Cuba, including many offshore islands; lesser Cayman Islands, including Cayman Brac and Little Cayman (Henderson and Powell 2009). Introduced to Isla Magueyes off southwestern Puerto Rico (Kraus 2009). Comment: Starostová et al. (2010) have demonstrated that mitochondrial DNA haplotypes of Cuban *C. nubila* are diverse and paraphyletic relative to those from Cayman and Bahamian iguana populations currently recognized as different species (*lewisi* and *cyclura*).

*Cyclura nubila nubila* Gray [Cuban Rock Iguanas]

Original name: *Iguana (Cyclura) Nubila* Gray. See species account. Distribution: Cuba (Henderson and Powell 2009). Introduced to Isla Magueyes off southwestern Puerto Rico (Kraus 2009).

*Cyclura nubila caymanensis* Barbour and Noble [Lesser Caymans Rock Iguanas]

Original name: *Cyclura caymanensis* Barbour and Noble 1916, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 60(4):148. Holotype: MCZ 10534. Type locality: "Cayman Islands, probably Cayman Brac." Distribution: Cayman Brac and Little Cayman Islands (Henderson and Powell 2009). Comment: Relative to the nominate subspecies, *caymanensis* is allopatric and diagnosable (Schwartz and Carey 1977); future work should entertain the hypothesis that this taxon should be elevated to a full species.

***Cyclura onchiopsis***<sup>†</sup> Cope [Navassa Rhinoceros Iguanas]

Original name: *C.[yclura] onchiopsis* Cope 1885, Am. Nat 19:1006. Syntypes: USNM 9977, 12239, MCZ 4717. Type locality: "from an unknown locality." Restricted type locality: "Island of Navassa" (Cope 1886). Distribution: Navassa Island, off the southwest coast of Hispaniola (Powell 1999b), but now extinct (Powell 1999a; Henderson and Powell 2009). Comment: See Comment for *C. cornuta*.

***Cyclura pinguis*** Barbour [Anegada Rock Iguanas]

Original name: *Cyclura pinguis* Barbour 1917, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 30:100. Holotype: MCZ 12082. Type locality: "Anegada, British Virgin Islands." Distribution: Anegada Island

(Henderson and Powell 2009); formerly occurred on Puerto Rico and Saint Thomas (Pregill 1981). Introduced: Guana, Necker, Norman, Little Thatch, and Mosquito Islands, British Virgin Islands (Anonymous 2004; Perry and Gerber 2006; Perry and Powell 2009; Gerber pers. comm.). Comment: This species is sister to all other *Cyclura* (Malone et al. 2000).

***Cyclura ricordii*** (Duméril and Bibron) [Ricord's Rock Iguanas]

Original name: *Aloponotus Ricordii* Duméril and Bibron 1837, *Erpét. Gén.*, Paris 4:190. Holotype: MNHN 8304. Type locality: "Sainte-Domingue." Distribution: Southwestern Dominican Republic (Valle de Neiba and the Peninsula de Barahona), and southeastern Haiti (Henderson and Powell 2009). Comment: This species is sister to *C. carinata* (Malone et al. 2000).

***Cyclura rileyi*** Stejneger [Central Bahamian Rock Iguanas]

Original name: *Cyclura rileyi* Stejneger 1903, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 16:130. Holotype: USNM 31969. Type locality: "Watlings Island, Bahamas." Distribution: Bahamas Archipelago, San Salvador and adjacent Cays, in the extreme southern Exumas on White (= Sandy) Cay, and in the Acklins Cays on Fish and North Cays (Henderson and Powell 2009). Comment: Malone et al. (2000) found no variation in one segment of mitochondrial DNA, which was polymorphic in other *Cyclura*, among the currently recognized subspecies of *C. rileyi*; further work is needed to test their validity. This species is sister to the clade comprising *C. cyclura*, *C. lewisi*, and *C. nubila* (Malone et al. 2000).

***Cyclura rileyi rileyi*** Stejneger [San Salvador Rock Iguanas]

Original name: *Cyclura rileyi* Stejneger. See species account. Distribution: San Salvador and nearby islands, The Bahamas (Henderson and Powell 2009).

***Cyclura rileyi cristata*** Schmidt [White Cay Rock Iguanas]

Original name: *Cyclura cristata* Schmidt 1920, *Proc. Linn. Soc., New York* 33:6. Holotype: AMNH 7238. Type locality: "White Cay [Exuma Islands], Bahama Islands". Distribution: Known only from the type locality (Henderson and Powell 2009).

***Cyclura rileyi nuchalis*** Barbour and Noble [Acklins Rock Iguanas]

Original name: *Cyclura nuchalis* Barbour and Noble 1916, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 60(4):156. Holotype: ANSP 11985. Type locality: "Fortune Island [= Long Cay off Crooked Island in the Acklins Islands], Bahamas." Distribution: Fish Cay and North Cay in the Acklins Islands, The Bahamas, but no longer found on Long Cay (Hayes et al. 2004).

***Cyclura stejnegeri*** Barbour and Noble [Mona Rhinoceros Iguanas]

Original name: *Cyclura stejnegeri* Barbour and Noble 1916, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 60(4):163. Holotype: USNM 29367. Type locality: "Mona Island." Distribution: Isla Mona, situated between Hispaniola and Puerto Rico (Henderson and Powell 2009). Comment: See Comment for *C. cornuta*.

***Dipsosaurus*** Hallowell [Desert Iguanas]

Original name: *Dipso-saurus* Hallowell 1854, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7:92. Type species (by monotypy): *Crotaphytus dorsalis* Baird and Girard 1852. Distribution: Southwestern United States to northwestern México, including Baja California (Hollingsworth 2004). Comment: A detailed phylogeographic study of this genus is needed.

***Dipsosaurus catalinensis*** Van Denburgh [Santa Catalina Desert Iguanas]

Original name: *Dipsosaurus catalinensis* Van Denburgh 1922, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci. 10(1):83. Holotype: CAS 50505. Type locality: "Santa Catalina Island, Gulf of California, Mexico." Distribution: Isla Santa Catalina, Baja California Sur, México (Grismer 1999a,b). Comment: Formerly considered a subspecies of *D. dorsalis*, this taxon was recognized as a species by Grismer (1999b).

***Dipsosaurus dorsalis*** (Baird and Girard) [Common Desert Iguanas]

Original name: *Crotaphytus dorsalis* Baird and Girard 1852, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 6:126. Holotype: USNM 2699 (Cochran 1961). Type locality: "Desert of Colorado, Cal.[ifornia]". Restricted type locality: "Winterhaven (= Fort Yuma), Imperial County", California (Smith and Taylor 1950), without justification (de Queiroz 1995). Distribution: Southwestern United States (in southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, southeastern California, and western Arizona), southward to northwestern México (in western Sonora and northwestern Sinaloa), the peninsula of Baja California, and islands of the Gulf of California (Hollingsworth 2004).

***Dipsosaurus dorsalis dorsalis*** (Baird and Girard) [Western Desert Iguanas]

Original name: *Crotaphytus dorsalis* Baird and Girard. See species account. Distribution: Southwestern United States in southeastern California, southern Nevada, extreme southwestern Utah, and western Arizona; México in northwestern Sonora and Baja California east of the Sierra de Juárez and Sierra San Pedro Mártir south to the end of the peninsula, as well as the islands of Encantada Grande Ángel de la Guarda, San Marcos, Coronado, Carmen, Monserrate, San José, Espíritu Santo, and Cerralvo in the Gulf of California, and the islands of Magdalena and Santa Margarita in the Pacific Ocean (de Queiroz 1995). Comment: Includes *D. carmenensis* VanDenburgh 1922, (according to Soulé and Sloan 1966) and *D. d. lucasensis* (according to Grismer 1994).

*Dipsosaurus dorsalis sonoriensis* Allen [Sonoran Desert Iguanas]

Original name: *Dipso-saurus dorsalis sonoriensis* Allen 1933, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan 259:4. Holotype: UMMZ 72121. Type locality: "Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico." Distribution: Western Sonora from at least as far north as Puerto (30° 11' N) southward to extreme northwestern Sinaloa (Bahía de Topolobampo), México (de Queiroz 1995).

*Iguana* Laurenti [Green Iguanas]

Original name: *Iguana* Laurenti 1768, Spec. Med., Synop. Rept., Wein: 47. Type species (by tautonymy): *Lacerta iguana* Linnaeus 1758. Distribution: Northeastern México to Brazil and the Lesser Antilles. Comment: A preliminary phylogenetic hypothesis of *Iguana* populations appeared in Malone and Davis (2004).

*Iguana delicatissima* Laurenti [Lesser Antillean Green Iguanas]

Original name: *Iguana delicatissima* Laurenti 1768, Spec. Med., Synop. Rept., Wein: 48. Holotype: Zool. Mus. Torino, not located (Etheridge 1982). Type locality: "Indiis." Restricted type locality: "island of Terre de Bas, Les Iles de Saintes, Département de la Guadeloupe, French West Indies" (Lazell 1973). Distribution: Lesser Antilles, from Anguilla; Saint-Martin/Sint Maarten (extirpated); St.-Barthélemy, including Île Fourchue and its satellites (Îlet au Vent and Petite Islette), Îlet Frégate [probably extirpated] and Îlet Chevreau (or Bonhomme) [probably extirpated]; St. Eustatius; Antigua (extirpated) and Barbuda (extirpated); St. Kitts (extirpated) and Nevis (extirpated); Guadeloupe (including Grande-Terre [extirpated], Basse Terre, La Désirade, Îles de la Petite Terre, Les Îles des Saintes [extirpated], and Marie-Galante [extirpated]); Dominica; and Martinique (including Îlet Chancel and Îlet à Ramiers [introduced]) (Pasachnik et al. 2006; Henderson and Powell 2009; Breuil et al. 2010).

*Iguana iguana* (Linnaeus) [Common Green Iguanas]

Original name: *Lacerta iguana* Linnaeus 1758, Syst. Nat., Ed. 10, Stockholm 1:206. Syntypes: NHRM [one specimen, no number given]; ZMUU [one specimen, no number given] (Lönnerberg 1896; Andersson 1900; Hoogmoed 1973; de Queiroz 1995). Type locality: "Indiis." Restricted type locality: "island of Terre de Haut, Les Iles des Saintes, Département de la Guadeloupe, French West Indies" (Lazell 1973), inappropriate restriction (de Queiroz 1995); "confluence of the Cottica River and Perica Creek, Surinam" (Hoogmoed 1973). Distribution: Northern México, from Sinaloa and Veracruz, southward through Central America and into northeastern South America to the Tropic of Capricorn in Paraguay and southeastern Brazil. The species also occurs on numerous islands, including Cozumel, Utila, Roatán, Guanaja, the Corn Islands, Providencia, San Andres, Aruba, Trinidad, Tobago, and others in the Lesser Antilles (Henderson and Powell 2009). It has been introduced to Anguilla, Antigua, Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Canary Islands, Cayman Islands, Fiji, Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Saint-Martin/Sint Maarten, U.S. Virgin Islands, and the United States (Florida, Hawaii) (Henderson and Powell 2009; Kraus 2009; Lindsay and Mussington 2009;

Harlow and Thomas 2010). Comment: Preliminary data (e.g., Malone and Davis 2004) revealed considerable genetic differentiation within this taxon and suggested the possibility that *Iguana iguana* as currently recognized represents at least three species. Eight names currently in the synonymy of *Iguana iguana* (Hollingsworth 2004) may be applicable if additional species are recognized.

### ***Sauromalus* Duméril [Chuckwallas]**

Original name: *Sauromalus* Duméril 1856, Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris 8:535. Type species (by monotypy): *Sauromalus ater* Duméril 1856. Distribution: Southwestern United States and northwestern México. Comment: Although several phylogenetic hypotheses for chuckwalla populations have been published (Petren and Case 1997, 2002; Hollingsworth 1998), there are significant differences among them.

#### ***Sauromalus ater* Duméril [Common Chuckwallas]**

Original name: *Sauromalus ater* Duméril 1856, Arch. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat., Paris 8:536. Holotype: MNHN 813. Type locality: not given. Restricted type locality: "one of the following islands in the Gulf of California: Espíritu Santo, Isla Partida, San Marcos, San Diego, Santa Cruz, or San Francisco" (Shaw 1945); further restricted to "Espíritu Santo Island" (Smith and Taylor 1950), without justification (de Quieroz 1995), and "southern coastal Sonora" (Hollingsworth 1998; but see Montanucci 2000); further restricted to "the vicinity of Guyamas Bay" (Montanucci 2008). Distribution: Southwestern United States (in southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, southeastern California, and western Arizona), southward to northwestern México (in western Sonora), the peninsula of Baja California, and the following islands in the Gulf of California: Ballena, El Coyote, Espíritu Santo, Gallo, Partida Sur, San Cosme, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, San Marcos, Santa Cruz, Tiburon, and Willard (Hollingsworth 1998). Comment: Hollingsworth (1998) synonymized the names *Sauromalus ater* and *S. obesus*, and applied the name *ater* to the species. Although the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) was petitioned to suppress the name *ater* in favor of *obesus* (Montannuci et al. 2001) that petition was rejected by the ICZN (2004). Petren and Case (2002) suggested the possibility that *Sauromalus ater* (as currently recognized) is composed of multiple species.

#### ***Sauromalus hispidus* Stejneger [Spiny Chuckwallas]**

Original name: *Sauromalus hispidus* Stejneger 1891, Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus. 14(864):409. Holotype: USNM 8563. Type locality: "Angel de la Guardia [Guarda] Island, Gulf of California." Distribution: The islands of Angel de La Guarda, Granito, Mejía, Pond, San Lorenzo Norte, San Lorenzo Sur, and numerous islands in Bahía de Los Ángeles, Gulf of California, México (Hollingsworth 1998).



***Sauromalus klauberi*** Shaw [Catalina Chuckwallas]

Original name: *Sauromalus klauberi* Shaw 1941, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist. 9(28):285.  
Holotype: SDNHM 6859. Type locality: "Santa Catalina Island, Gulf of California, Mexico."  
Distribution: Isla Santa Catalina, Baja California Sur, México (Hollingsworth 1998).

***Sauromalus slevini*** Van Denburgh [Slevin's Chuckwallas]

Original name: *Sauromalus slevini* Van Denburgh 1922, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci. 10(1):97.  
Holotype: CAS 50503. Type locality: "South end of Monserrate Island, Gulf of California, Mexico." Distribution: Islas Carmen, Danzante, Los Coronados, and Monserrate, Baja California Sur, México (Hollingsworth 1998; Murphy and Aguirre-Léon 2002; Montanucci 2004).

***Sauromalus varius*** Dickerson [Piebald Chuckwallas]

Original name: *Sauromalus varius* Dickerson 1919, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 41(10):464.  
Holotype: AMNH 5633 (= USNM 64441, Cochran 1961). Type locality: "San Esteban Island, Gulf of California, Mexico." Distribution: Isla San Esteban, Sonora and Isla Roca Lobos, Baja California, México (Hollingsworth 1998).

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## **APPENDIX 1.** Museum acronyms (following Sabaj Pérez 2010).

AMNH	American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, New York 10024, U.S.A.
ANSP	Academy of Natural Sciences, 19th and the Parkway, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, U.S.A.
BMNH	British Museum (Natural History), Department of Zoology, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, United Kingdom.
CAS	California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California 94118, U.S.A.
FMNH	Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605, U.S.A.
KU	University of Kansas, Museum of Natural History, Lawrence, Kansas 66045, U.S.A.
MCZ	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, U.S.A.
MNHN	Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, 43 Rue Cuvier, 75231 Paris, France.
OUM	Oxford University Museum, Parks Road, Oxford, Oxfordshire, United Kingdom.
SDNHM	San Diego Natural History Museum, 1788 El Prado, San Diego, California 92101, U.S.A.
SMF	Natur-Museum und Forschung-Institut Senckenberg, Senckenberg Anlage 25, 6000 Frankfurt-am-Main 1, Germany.
SMNS	Staaliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart, Rosenstein 1, D-70191 Stuttgart, Germany.

- UCM University of Colorado Museum of Natural History, Broadway between 15th and 16th Streets, Boulder, Colorado 80309, U.S.A.
- UF Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, U.S.A.
- UMMZ University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, U.S.A.
- USNM National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560, U.S.A.
- ZMB Museum für Naturkunde, Universität Humboldt, Invalidenstrasse 43, 104 Berlin, Germany.
- ZMUU Zoologiska Museet, Uppsala Universitet, P.O. Box 561, S-751 22 Uppsala, Sweden.