

CDF Checklist of Galapagos Reptiles

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Abstract

This Checklist of Galapagos Reptiles includes a total of all 59 taxa reported from the Galapagos Islands.

For each name, detailed information is provided: its Galapagos distribution in islands groups or bioregions generated from the specimen records, comments about the taxonomy (especially synonyms), the origin (native and introduced), taxon status (accepted vs. rejected records) and relevant literature references.

Introduction

This publication lists all species of Galapagos Reptiles currently known.

Reptiles are characterized by the inability to regulate their body temperature and by having pulmonary respiration. Reptiles typically have short, reduced, or no legs. Their reproduction is oviparous or ovoviviparous.

In Galapagos, the orders Squamata and Testudines are very diverse, ranging in size from a few centimeters to over 150 cm long.

Currently, five species are confirmed to be extinct on the islands, as well as some that are believed to be extinct such as the Pinta tortoise “Lonesome George” (*Chelonoidis abingdoni*). Since the seventies, this tortoise had been living in a pen at the Tortoise Breeding Center in the Galapagos National Park, Santa Cruz Island until his unexpected death on June 24, 2012.

Methods

This checklist of all known Galapagos Reptiles is automatically generated using the online database of the Charles Darwin Foundation Galapagos Species Checklist.

All CDF Galapagos Species Checklists represent the synthesis of many different records: literature citations, data from previously unpublished reports (grey literature), specimen records of natural history collections located in Galapagos and all over the world. To the best of their knowledge authors of the individual checklists revised all available data. When new information becomes available, the taxonomy of a group changes or new species are discovered, the CDF online database and thus this publication becomes updated.

For many poorly known species groups the higher taxonomic classification still regularly changes according to how our knowledge about species being related changes. In many well known groups the phylogeny is somewhat stable, but to avoid confusion, in particular for groups where taxonomic changes are frequent, all checklists presented here are sorted alphabetical according to genus name and specific epithet. Please refer to the website for the currently accepted taxonomic hierarchy of each group.

Please be aware that the distribution presented here is automatically generated from specimen records and does not always accurately reflect the known distribution for all species.

For marine species, the distribution generally refers to the five main bioregions of the archipelago (Far Northern, Northern, Western, South Eastern and the Elisabeth Bay Bioregion). For the terrestrial species more than 120 islands, islets and small rocks have been aggregated into Islands Groups, thus, for example, the island group "Santa Cruz" includes smaller islands like Santa Fé, Plaza Norte, Plaza Sur, Baltra, Daphne Mayor, Daphne Minor, and others.

IUCN red-list assessments presented here may deviate from the global IUCN list for the following reasons:

- for well known species groups like vascular plants or vertebrates updates proposed to the IUCN are shown instead of the outdated, but currently accepted status;
- for poorly known species groups (e.g., lichenized fungi) a general assessment is currently not possible and the list presented here is a regional red-list list for Galapagos archipelago.

Numbers of the species included in this list are auto-generated. Adding up the number of species in each category will not always equal the total number indicated. Some species have insufficient data to be categorized while others (e.g., category eradicated) will not be included in the total.

Results

Names of taxa included in this checklist: 59 (52 accepted, 4 unidentified taxon, 2 new to science), 1 rejected.

Origin of the taxa included: 5 accidental, 1 escaped, 4 intercepted, 43 endemic, 1 hypothetical, 1 indigenous, 4 migrant.

1. *Amblyrhynchus cristatus* Bell, 1825

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Recorded seven sub-species according Eibl-Eibesfeldt I. 1962: *A.c. cristatus*, Bell 1825, *A.c. hassi*, *A.c. albemarlensis*, *A.c. mertensi*, *A.c. sielmanni*, *A.c. nanus*, Garman 1892, *A.c. venustissimus*, Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1956, but there are in discussion.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Vulnerable.

Galapagos Distribution: Española, Fernandina, Floreana, Isabela, Marchena, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz, Santa Fé, Santiago.

References: Amadon, D. et al. (1965), Bataille, A. et al. (2009), Bisconti, M. et al. (2001), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Eibl-Eibesfeldt I. et al. (1956), Eibl-Eibesfeldt I. et al. (1962), Eibl-Eibesfeldt I. et al. (1962), Eibl-Eibesfeldt, I. et al. (1962), Garman, S. et al. (1892), Hickin, N. et al. (1979), Hong, P.Y. et al. (2011), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Rassmann, K. et al. (1997), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Snell, H.L. et al. (2002), Trillmich, F. et al. (1992), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1913), Wikelski, M. et al. (1999).

2. *Caretta caretta* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Testudo caretta* Linnaeus, 1758

Origin: Native, Hypothetical.

IUCN Red List: Vulnerable.

Galapagos Distribution: Santa Cruz.

References: Pritchard, P.C.H. et al. (1996).

3. *Chelonia mydas* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Chelonia mydas mydas* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Chelonia agassizii* Bocourt, 1868, *Testudo mydas* Linnaeus, 1758, *Chelonia mydas agassizii* Bocourt, 1868, *Chelonia agassizi* Bocourt, 1868. There are two morphotypes in Galapagos: Black and Yellow turtle. Also, there are a discussion if this species is a subspecies *Chelonia*

mydas agassizii.

Origin: Native, Indigenous.

IUCN Red List: Near Threatened.

Galapagos Distribution: Española, Fernandina, Floreana, Genovesa, Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz, Santiago.

References: Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Heller, E. et al. (1903), Hickin, N. et al. (1979), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Zarate, P. et al. (2002).

4. *Chelonoidis abingdoni* (Günther, 1877)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Geochelone abingdoni* (Günther, 1877), *Testudo abingdoni* Günther, 1877, *Chelonoidis nigra abingdoni* Günther, 1877, *Chelonoidis nigra duncanensis* Garman in Pritchard, 1996, *Geochelone elephantopus abingdoni* Harlan, 1827; Type specimen in BM. Le et al. (2006) demonstrate that the genus *Geochelone* is polyphyletic and that the Galapagos Giant Tortoises are better treated as the monophyletic genus *Chelonoidis*. According to Márquez et al. (2004) and Poulakakis et al. (2008) the *Geochelone* taxa (= *Chelonoidis*) from Galapagos are genetically distinct and therefore treated as species and not as subspecies of *Geochelone* (= *Chelonoidis*) *nigra*.of *Geochelone nigra*.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Extinct.

Galapagos Distribution: Pinta.

References: Caccone, A. et al. (2009), Caccone, A. et al. (1999), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Ernst, C.H. et al. (1989), Fritts, T.H. et al. (2001), Heller, E. et al. (1903), Hendrickson, J.D. et al. (1966), IUCN et al. (2010), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Le, M. et al. (2006), Márquez, C. et al. (2004), Poulakakis, N. et al. (2008), Pritchard, P.C.H. et al. (1996), Russello M.A. et al. (2010), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1914).

5. *Chelonoidis becki* (Rothschild, 1901)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Geochelone becki* (Rothschild, 1901), *Testudo becki* Rothschild, 1901, *Chelonoidis nigra becki* (Rothschild, 1901), *Geochelone elephantopus becki* Pritchard, 1967, *Chelonoides becki* Bour, 1980, *Geochelone becki* Fritts, 1983; Type specimen: Tring Museum, England. Le et al. (2006) demonstrate that the genus *Geochelone* is polyphyletic and that the Galapagos Giant Tortoises are better treated as the monophyletic genus *Chelonoidis*. According to Márquez et al. (2004) and Poulakakis et al. (2008) the *Geochelone* taxa (= *Chelonoidis*) from Galapagos are genetically distinct and therefore treated as species and not as subspecies of *Geochelone* (= *Chelonoidis*) *nigra*.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Vulnerable.

Galapagos Distribution: Isabela.

References: Caccone, A. et al. (2009), Caccone, A. et al. (1999), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Fritts, T.H. et al. (2001), Heller, E. et al. (1903), IUCN et al. (2010), IUCN et al. (2015), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Le, M. et al. (2006), Márquez, C. et al. (2004), Poulakakis, N. et al. (2008), Pritchard, P.C.H. et al. (1996), Russello M.A. et al. (2010), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1914).

6. *Chelonoidis chathamensis* (Van Denburgh, 1914)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Geochenone chathamensis* (Van Denburgh, 1914), *Testudo chathamensis* Van Denburgh, 1907,

Chelonoidis nigra chathamensis Van Denburgh, 1907, *Testudo elephantopus chathamensis* Mertens & Wermuth, 1955, *Geochelone elephantopus chathamensis* Pritchard, 1967, *Chelonoidis chathamensis*, Bour, 1980, *Geochelone chathamensis*, Fritts, 1983; Type specimen in CAS. Le et al. (2006) demonstrate that the genus *Geochelone* is polyphyletic and that the Galapagos Giant Tortoises are better treated as the monophyletic genus *Chelonoidis*. According to Márquez et al. (2004) and Poulakakis et al. (2008) the *Geochelone* taxa (= *Chelonoidis*) from Galapagos are genetically distinct and therefore treated as species and not as subspecies of *Geochelone* (= *Chelonoidis*) *nigra*.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Vulnerable.

Galapagos Distribution: San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.

References: Caccone, A. et al. (2009), Caccone, A. et al. (1999), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Fritts, T.H. et al. (2001), Hendrickson, J.D. et al. (1966), IUCN et al. (2010), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Le, M. et al. (2006), Márquez, C. et al. (2004), Poulakakis, N. et al. (2008), Pritchard, P.C.H. et al. (1996), Russello M.A. et al. (2010), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1907), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1914).

7. *Chelonoidis darwini* (Van Denburgh, 1907)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Geochelone darwini* (Van Denburgh, 1907), *Testudo darwini* Van Denburgh, 1907, *Chelonoidis nigra darwini* Van Denburgh, 1907, *Testudo elephantopus darwini* Mertens and Wermuth, 1955, *Geochelone elephantopus darwini* Pritchard, 1967, *Chelonoidis darwini* Bour, 1980; Type specimen in CAS. Le et al. (2006) demonstrate that the genus *Geochelone* is polyphyletic and that the Galapagos Giant Tortoises are better treated as the monophyletic genus *Chelonoidis*. According to Márquez et al. (2004) and Poulakakis et al. (2008) the *Geochelone* taxa (= *Chelonoidis*) from Galapagos are genetically distinct and therefore treated as species and not as subspecies of *Geochelone* (= *Chelonoidis*) *nigra*.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Endangered.

Galapagos Distribution: Santa Cruz, Santiago.

References: Caccone, A. et al. (2009), Caccone, A. et al. (1999), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Ernst, C.H. et al. (1989), Fritts, T.H. et al. (2001), IUCN et al. (2010), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Le, M. et al. (2006), Márquez, C. et al. (2004), Poulakakis, N. et al. (2008), Pritchard, P.C.H. et al. (1996), Russello M.A. et al. (2010), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1907), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1914).

8. *Chelonoidis donfaustoi* Poulakakis, Edwards, Chiari, Garrick, Russello, Benavides, Watkins-Colwell, Glaberman, Tapia, Gibbs, Cayot & Caccone, 2015

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Geochelone nigra* spp.. Le et al. (2006) demonstrate that the genus *Geochelone* is polyphyletic and that the Galapagos Giant Tortoises are better treated as the monophyletic genus *Chelonoidis*. According to Márquez et al. (2004) and Poulakakis et al. (2008) the *Geochelone* taxa (= *Chelonoidis*) from Galapagos are genetically distinct and therefore treated as species and not as subspecies of *Geochelone* (= *Chelonoidis*) *nigra*. According genetic and morphological study, the data confirm the new species on Santa Cruz Island (Poulakakis et al. 2015).

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Not Evaluated.

Galapagos Distribution: Unknown.

References: Chiari, Y. et al. (2011), Fritts, T.H. et al. (2001), Le, M. et al. (2006), Márquez, C. et al. (2004),

Poulakakis, N. et al. (), Poulakakis, N. et al. (2008), Pritchard, P.C.H. et al. (1996), Russello M.A. et al. (2010), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1907).

9. *Chelonoidis elephantopus* (Harlan, 1827)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Chelonoidis nigra* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824), *Geochelone elephantopus* (Harlan, 1827), *Testudo nigra* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, *Testudo galapagoensis* Baur, 1889, *Testudo elephantopus galapagoensis* Mertens & Wermuth, 1955, *Chelonoidis galapagoensis* Bour, 1980, *Geochelone nigra nigra* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824), *Geochelone galapagoensis* Márquez, 2004. Le et al. (2006) demonstrate that the genus *Geochelone* is polyphyletic and that the Galapagos Giant Tortoises are better treated as the monophyletic genus *Chelonoidis*; According to Márquez et al. (2004) and Poulakakis et al. (2008) the *Geochelone* taxa from Galapagos are genetically distinct and therefore treated as species and not as subspecies of *Geochelone nigra*.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Extinct.

Galapagos Distribution: Floreana.

References: Caccone, A. et al. (2009), Ernst, C.H. et al. (1989), Fritts, T.H. et al. (2001), James, M.J. et al. (1984), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Le, M. et al. (2006), Loope, L.L. et al. (1987), Márquez, C. et al. (2004), Poulakakis, N. et al. (2008), Pritchard, P.C.H. et al. (1996), Russello M.A. et al. (2010), Russello, M.A. et al. (2005), Snell, H.L. et al. (1999), Steadman, D. et al. (1991), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1914).

10. *Chelonoidis ephippium* (Günther, 1896)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Geochelone ephippium* (Günther, 1896), *Testudo ephippium* Günther, 1896, *Geochelone nigra duncanensis* (Garman, 1917), *Testudo duncanensis*, Garman, 1917. Le et al. (2006) demonstrate that the genus *Geochelone* is polyphyletic and that the Galapagos Giant Tortoises are better treated as the monophyletic genus *Chelonoidis*. According to Márquez et al. (2004) and Poulakakis et al. (2008) the *Geochelone* taxa (= *Chelonoidis*) from Galapagos are genetically distinct and therefore treated as species and not as subspecies of *Geochelone* (= *Chelonoidis*) *nigra*.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Critically Endangered.

Galapagos Distribution: Pinzón, Santa Cruz, Santiago.

References: Caccone, A. et al. (2009), Caccone, A. et al. (1999), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Ernst, C.H. et al. (1989), Fritts, T.H. et al. (2001), Heller, E. et al. (1903), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Le, M. et al. (2006), Márquez, C. et al. (2004), Poulakakis, N. et al. (2008), Russello M.A. et al. (2010), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1914).

11. *Chelonoidis guentheri* (Baur, 1889)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Geochelone guentheri* (Baur, 1889), *Testudo guentheri* Baur, 1889 (the original spelling "güntheri" is erroneous, ICZN does not allow for German umlauts like "ü" and has to be transcribed to "ue", see ICZN Art. 32.5.2.1.), *Testudo macrophyes*, Garman, 1917, *Geochelone elephantopus guentheri* Pritchard, 1971, *Geochelone elephantopus guentheri* Pritchard, 1971, *Chelonoidis guentheri* Bour, 1980; Type specimen: Oxford Museum, England. Le et al. (2006) demonstrate that the genus *Geochelone* is polyphyletic and that the Galapagos Giant Tortoises are better treated as the monophyletic genus *Chelonoidis*. According to Márquez et al. (2004) and Poulakakis et al. (2008) the *Geochelone* taxa (= *Chelonoidis*) from Galapagos are genetically

distinct and therefore treated as species and not as subspecies of *Geochelone* (= *Chelonoidis*) *nigra*.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Critically Endangered.

Galapagos Distribution: Isabela.

References: Caccone, A. et al. (1999), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Ernst, C.H. et al. (1989), Fritts, T.H. et al. (2001), Heller, E. et al. (1903), IUCN et al. (2010), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Le, M. et al. (2006), Márquez, C. et al. (2004), Poulakakis, N. et al. (2008), Russello M.A. et al. (2010), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1914).

12. *Chelonoidis hoodensis* (Van Denburgh, 1907)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Geochelone hoodensis* (Van Denburgh, 1907), *Testudo hoodensis* Van Denburgh, 1907, *Chelonoidis nigra hoodensis* Van Denburgh, 1907, *Testudo elephantopus hoodensis* Mertens & Wermuth, 1955, *Geochelone elephantopus hoodensis* Pritchard 1967; Type specimen in CAS. Le et al. (2006) demonstrate that the genus *Geochelone* is polyphyletic and that the Galapagos Giant Tortoises are better treated as the monophyletic genus *Chelonoidis*. According to Márquez et al. (2004) and Poulakakis et al. (2008) the *Geochelone* taxa (= *Chelonoidis*) from Galapagos are genetically distinct and therefore treated as species and not as subspecies of *Geochelone* (= *Chelonoidis*) *nigra*.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Endangered.

Galapagos Distribution: Española, Santa Cruz.

References: Caccone, A. et al. (2009), Caccone, A. et al. (1999), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Ernst, C.H. et al. (1989), Fritts, T.H. et al. (2001), IUCN et al. (2010), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Le, M. et al. (2006), Márquez, C. et al. (2004), Poulakakis, N. et al. (2008), Pritchard, P.C.H. et al. (1996), Russello M.A. et al. (2010), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1907), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1914).

13. *Chelonoidis microphyes* (Günther, 1875)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Geochelone microphyes* (Günther, 1875), *Testudo microphyes* Günther, 1875, *Chelonoidis nigra microphyes* Günther, 1875; Type specimen in BM. Le et al. (2006) demonstrate that the genus *Geochelone* is polyphyletic and that the Galapagos Giant Tortoises are better treated as the monophyletic genus *Chelonoidis*. According to Márquez et al. (2004) and Poulakakis et al. (2008) the *Geochelone* taxa (= *Chelonoidis*) from Galapagos are genetically distinct and therefore treated as species and not as subspecies of *Geochelone* (= *Chelonoidis*) *nigra*.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Endangered.

Galapagos Distribution: Isabela, Santa Cruz.

References: Caccone, A. et al. (2009), Caccone, A. et al. (1999), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Ernst, C.H. et al. (1989), Fritts, T.H. et al. (2001), Heller, E. et al. (1903), IUCN et al. (2010), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Le, M. et al. (2006), Márquez, C. et al. (2004), Poulakakis, N. et al. (2008), Russello, M.A. et al. (2005), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1914).

14. *Chelonoidis phantastica* (Van Denburgh, 1914)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Geochelone phantastica* (Van Denburgh, 1914), *Testudo phantasticus* Van Denburgh, 1907, *Testudo*

phantastica Van Denburgh, 1914, Testudo elephantopus phantastica Mertens & Wermuth, 1955, Geochelone elephantopus phantastica Pritchard, 1967, Chelonoidis phantastica Bour, 1980; Type specimen in CAS. Le et al. (2006) demonstrate that the genus Geochelone is polyphyletic and that the Galapagos Giant Tortoises are better treated as the monophyletic genus Chelonoidis. According to Márquez et al. (2004) and Poulakakis et al. (2008) the Geochelone taxa (= Chelonoidis) from Galapagos are genetically distinct and therefore treated as species and not as subspecies of Geochelone (= Chelonoidis) nigra.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Extinct.

Galapagos Distribution: Fernandina.

References: Caccone, A. et al. (2009), Ernst, C.H. et al. (1989), Fritts, T.H. et al. (2001), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Le, M. et al. (2006), Márquez, C. et al. (2004), Poulakakis, N. et al. (2008), Pritchard, P.C.H. et al. (1996), Russello M.A. et al. (2010), Snell, H.L. et al. (1999), Steadman, D. et al. (1991), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1907), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1914).

15. *Chelonoidis porteri* (Rothschild, 1903)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: Chelonoidis nigrita (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), Geochelone nigrita (Duméril & Bibron, 1835), Testudo porteri Rothschild, 1903, Chelonoidis nigra porteri Rothschild, 1903, Geochelone porteri Fritts, 1983. Le et al. (2006) demonstrate that the genus Geochelone is polyphyletic and that the Galapagos Giant Tortoises are better treated as the monophyletic genus Chelonoidis. According to Márquez et al. (2004) and Poulakakis et al. (2008) the Geochelone taxa (= Chelonoidis) from Galapagos are genetically distinct and therefore treated as species and not as subspecies of Geochelone (= Chelonoidis) nigra.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Vulnerable.

Galapagos Distribution: Santa Cruz.

References: Caccone, A. et al. (2009), Caccone, A. et al. (1999), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Chiari, Y. et al. (2011), Ernst, C.H. et al. (1989), Fritts, T.H. et al. (2001), Heller, E. et al. (1903), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Le, M. et al. (2006), Márquez, C. et al. (2004), Poulakakis, N. et al. (), Poulakakis, N. et al. (2008), Russello M.A. et al. (2010), Russello, M.A. et al. (2005), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1914).

16. *Chelonoidis* sp.

Taxon status: Taxon not identified to species, subspecies, form or variety.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

Galapagos Distribution: Isabela, Santa Cruz, Santa Fé.

17. *Chelonoidis* sp. 1

Taxon status: Taxon not identified to species, subspecies, form or variety.

Syn.: Geochelone sp. 1, Geochelone nigra spp.. Le et al. (2006) demonstrate that the genus Geochelone is polyphyletic and that the Galapagos Giant Tortoises are better treated as the monophyletic genus Chelonoidis. According to Márquez et al. (2004) and Poulakakis et al. (2008) the Geochelone taxa (= Chelonoidis) from Galapagos are genetically distinct and therefore treated as species and not as subspecies of Geochelone (= Chelonoidis) nigra.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Extinct.

Galapagos Distribution: Santa Fé.

References: Fritts, T.H. et al. (2001), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Le, M. et al. (2006), Márquez, C. et al. (2004), Pritchard, P.C.H. et al. (1996), Russello M.A. et al. (2010), Steadman, D. et al. (1991).

18. *Chelonoidis sp. 3*

Taxon status: Taxon not identified to species, subspecies, form or variety.

Syn.: *Geochelone nigra* spp.. Le et al. (2006) demonstrate that the genus *Geochelone* is polyphyletic and that the Galapagos Giant Tortoises are better treated as the monophyletic genus *Chelonoidis*. According to Márquez et al. (2004) and Poulakakis et al. (2008) the *Geochelone* taxa (= *Chelonoidis*) from Galapagos are genetically distinct and therefore treated as species and not as subspecies of *Geochelone* (= *Chelonoidis*) *nigra*.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Not Evaluated.

Galapagos Distribution: Unknown.

References: Le, M. et al. (2006), Márquez, C. et al. (2004), Pritchard, P.C.H. et al. (1996), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1907).

19. *Chelonoidis vandenburghi* (De Sola, 1930)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Geochelone vandenburghi* (De Sola, 1930), *Testudo vandenburghi* De Sola, 1930, *Chelonoidis nigra vandenburghi* De Sola, 1930. Le et al. (2006) demonstrate that the genus *Geochelone* is polyphyletic and that the Galapagos Giant Tortoises are better treated as the monophyletic genus *Chelonoidis*. According to Márquez et al. (2004) and Poulakakis et al. (2008) the *Geochelone* taxa (= *Chelonoidis*) from Galapagos are genetically distinct and therefore treated as species and not as subspecies of *Geochelone* (= *Chelonoidis*) *nigra*.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Vulnerable.

Galapagos Distribution: Isabela.

References: Caccone, A. et al. (2009), Caccone, A. et al. (1999), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Ernst, C.H. et al. (1989), Fritts, T.H. et al. (2001), IUCN et al. (2010), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Le, M. et al. (2006), Márquez, C. et al. (2004), Poulakakis, N. et al. (2008), Russello M.A. et al. (2010).

20. *Chelonoidis vicina* (Günther, 1875)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Geochelone vicina* (Günther, 1875), *Testudo vicina* Günther, 1875, *Testudo guntheri* Baur 1889, *Chelonoidis nigra vicina* Günther, 1875. Le et al. (2006) demonstrate that the genus *Geochelone* is polyphyletic and that the Galapagos Giant Tortoises are better treated as the monophyletic genus *Chelonoidis*. According to Márquez et al. (2004) and Poulakakis et al. (2008) the *Geochelone* taxa (= *Chelonoidis*) from Galapagos are genetically distinct and therefore treated as species and not as subspecies of *Geochelone* (= *Chelonoidis*) *nigra*.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Endangered.

Galapagos Distribution: Isabela.

References: Caccone, A. et al. (2009), Caccone, A. et al. (1999), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Ernst, C.H. et al. (1989), Fritts, T.H. et al. (2001), Heller, E. et al. (1903), IUCN et al. (2010), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Le, M. et al. (2006), Márquez, C. et al. (2004), Poulakakis, N. et al. (2008), Pritchard, P.C.H. et al.

(1996), Russello M.A. et al. (2010), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1914).

21. *Chelonoidis wallacei* Rothschild, 1902

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Geochelone wallacei* Rothschild, 1902, *Testudo wallacei*, Rothschild, 1902. Le et al. (2006) demonstrate that the genus *Geochelone* is polyphyletic and that the Galapagos Giant Tortoises are better treated as the monophyletic genus *Chelonoidis*. According to Márquez et al. (2004) and Poulakakis et al. (2008) the *Geochelone* taxa (= *Chelonoidis*) from Galapagos are genetically distinct and therefore treated as species and not as subspecies of *Geochelone* (= *Chelonoidis*) *nigra*.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Extinct.

Galapagos Distribution: Santiago.

References: Ernst, C.H. et al. (1989), Heller, E. et al. (1903), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Le, M. et al. (2006), Pritchard, P.C.H. et al. (1996), Russello M.A. et al. (2010), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Steadman, D. et al. (1991).

22. *Conolophus marthae* Gentile & Snell, 2009

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Bef. name: *Conolophus subcristatus* Gray, 1831

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Critically Endangered.

Galapagos Distribution: Isabela.

References: Gentile, G. et al. (2009), Gentile, G. et al. (2009), Hong, P.Y. et al. (2011), IUCN et al. (2015).

23. *Conolophus pallidus* Heller, 1903

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Vulnerable.

Galapagos Distribution: Santa Fé.

References: Bisconti, M. et al. (2001), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Garman, S. et al. (1892), Heller, E. et al. (1903), Hong, P.Y. et al. (2011), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1913).

24. *Conolophus sp. 1*

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Extinct.

Galapagos Distribution: Unknown.

References: Hong, P.Y. et al. (2011), Snell, H.L. et al. (1999).

25. *Conolophus subcristatus* Gray, 1831

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Vulnerable.

Galapagos Distribution: Fernandina, Isabela, Santa Cruz, Santa Fé, Santiago.

References: Bisconti, M. et al. (2001), Blake, S. et al. (2011), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Heller, E. et al. (1903), Hong, P.Y. et al. (2011), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Smith, E.A. et al. (1877), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1913).

26. *Dermochelys coriacea* (Vandelli, 1761)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Dermochelys coriacea coriacea* (Vandelli, 1761), *Testudo coriacea* Vandelli, 1761, *Dermochelys coriacea schlegelii* (Garman, 1884), *Sphargis coriacea schlegelii* Garman, 1884.

Origin: Native, Migrant.

IUCN Red List: Vulnerable.

Galapagos Distribution: Santa Cruz.

References: IUCN et al. (2015), Zarate, P. et al. (2002).

27. *Eretmochelys imbricata* (Linnaeus, 1766)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Testudo imbricata* Linnaeus, 1766, *Eretmochelys imbricata squamata* Agassiz, 1857.

Origin: Native, Migrant.

IUCN Red List: Critically Endangered.

Galapagos Distribution: Santa Cruz.

References: Zarate, P. et al. (2002).

28. *Gonatodes caudiscutatus* Günther, 1859

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Gonatodes collaris* Garman, 1892.

Origin: Introduced, Accidental.

IUCN Red List: Least Concern.

Galapagos Distribution: San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.

References: IUCN et al. (2015), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Olmedo, L.J. et al. (1994), Olmedo, L.J. et al. (1994), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1912), Vanzolini, P.E. et al. (1965).

29. *Hemidactylus frenatus* Schlegel, 1836

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Introduced, Accidental.

IUCN Red List: Least Concern.

Galapagos Distribution: Unknown.

References: Torres-Carvajal, O. et al. (2011).

30. *Hydrophis platurus* (Linnaeus, 1766)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Pelamis platurus* Daudin, 1803 fide Uetz & Hošek (2013)

Origin: Native, Migrant.

IUCN Red List: Least Concern.

Galapagos Distribution: Unknown.

References: Reynolds, R. P. et al. (1984), Uetz, P. et al. (2013).

31. *Iguana iguana* Linnaeus, 1758
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Origin: Introduced, Intercepted.
Galapagos Distribution: Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.
References: Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007).
32. *Lampropeltis micropholis* Cope, 1860
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G.: The report of *Lampropeltis triangulum sinaloae* Williams, 1978, was based on a local newspaper report in El Colono, but the material of this introduced snake was later analyzed and the correct identification is *Lampropeltis micropholis* according the report from Sevilla and Rueda 2014, and personal conversation with Cisneros D.
Origin: Introduced, Accidental.
Galapagos Distribution: Unknown.
References: Sevilla, C. et al. (2014).
33. *Lepidochelys olivacea* (Eschscholtz, 1829)
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Syn.: *Chelonia olivacea* Eschscholtz, 1829, *Lepidochelys olivacea remivaga* (Hay, 1908), *Caretta remivaga* Hay, 1908.
Origin: Native, Migrant.
IUCN Red List: Vulnerable.
Galapagos Distribution: Santa Cruz.
References: IUCN et al. (2015), Zarate, P. et al. (2002).
34. *Lepidodactylus lugubris* Duméril & Bibron, 1836
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Origin: Introduced, Accidental.
Galapagos Distribution: Isabela, Marchena, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.
References: Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Olmedo, L.J. et al. (1994), Olmedo, L.J. et al. (1994), Wright, J.W. et al. (1983).
35. *Microlophus albemarlensis* Baur, 1890
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Syn.: *Tropidurus albemarlensis* Baur, 1890
Origin: Native, Endemic.
IUCN Red List: Near Threatened.
Galapagos Distribution: Fernandina, Floreana, Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.
References: Balseca, M.A et al. (2002), Benavides, E. et al. (2009), Benavides, E. et al. (2007), Bisconti, M. et al. (2001), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Couch, L. et al. (1996), Garman, S. et al. (1892), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1913), Wright, J.W. et al. (1984).
36. *Microlophus bivittatus* Peters, 1871
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Syn.: *Tropidurus bivittatus* Peters, 1871

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Vulnerable.

Galapagos Distribution: San Cristóbal.

References: Benavides, E. et al. (2009), Benavides, E. et al. (2007), Bisconti, M. et al. (2001), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Couch, L. et al. (1996), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Smith, E.A. et al. (1877), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1913), Wright, J.W. et al. (1984).

37. *Microlophus delanonis* Baur, 1890

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Tropidurus delanonis* Baur, 1890

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Near Threatened.

Galapagos Distribution: Española, Santa Cruz.

References: Aquino-Shuster, A.L. et al. (1990), Benavides, E. et al. (2009), Benavides, E. et al. (2007), Bisconti, M. et al. (2001), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Couch, L. et al. (1996), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1913), Wright, J.W. et al. (1984).

38. *Microlophus duncanensis* Baur, 1890

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Tropidurus duncanensis* Baur, 1890

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Vulnerable.

Galapagos Distribution: Pinzón.

References: Benavides, E. et al. (2009), Benavides, E. et al. (2007), Bisconti, M. et al. (2001), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Garman, S. et al. (1892), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1913), Wright, J.W. et al. (1984).

39. *Microlophus grayii* Bell, 1843

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Tropidurus grayii* Bell, 1843

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Vulnerable.

Galapagos Distribution: Floreana, Santa Cruz.

References: Benavides, E. et al. (2009), Benavides, E. et al. (2007), Bisconti, M. et al. (2001), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Garman, S. et al. (1892), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1913), Wright, J.W. et al. (1984).

40. *Microlophus habelii* Steindachner, 1876

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Tropidurus habelii* Steindachner, 1876

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Near Threatened.

Galapagos Distribution: Marchena, Santa Cruz.

References: Benavides, E. et al. (2009), Benavides, E. et al. (2007), Bisconti, M. et al. (2001), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Garman, S. et al. (1892), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Van

Denburgh, J. et al. (1913), Wright, J.W. et al. (1984).

41. *Microlophus indefatigabilis* ined.

Taxon status: Unpublished name (Nomen nudum).

Unpublished name for a genetically different subpopulation of *Microlophus albemarlensis* Baur, 1890.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Not Evaluated.

Galapagos Distribution: Santa Cruz, Santa Fé.

References: Benavides, E. et al. (2009), Benavides, E. et al. (2007).

42. *Microlophus jacobi* ined.

Taxon status: Unpublished name (Nomen nudum).

Unpublished name for a genetically different subpopulation of *Microlophus albemarlensis* Baur, 1890.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Not Evaluated.

Galapagos Distribution: Santiago.

References: Benavides, E. et al. (2009), Benavides, E. et al. (2007).

43. *Microlophus pacificus* Steindachner, 1876

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Tropidurus pacificus* Steindachner, 1876

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Near Threatened.

Galapagos Distribution: Pinta.

References: Benavides, E. et al. (2009), Benavides, E. et al. (2007), Bisconti, M. et al. (2001), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Garman, S. et al. (1892), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1913), Wright, J.W. et al. (1984).

44. *Phyllodactylus barringtonensis* Van Denburgh, 1912

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Near Threatened.

Galapagos Distribution: Santa Cruz.

References: Bisconti, M. et al. (2001), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Garman, S. et al. (1892), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1912), Wright, J.W. et al. (1984).

45. *Phyllodactylus baurii* Swash & Still, 2000

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Near Threatened.

Galapagos Distribution: Floreana, Santa Cruz.

References: Bisconti, M. et al. (2001), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Garman, S. et al. (1892), Heller, E. et al. (1903), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Olmedo, L.J. et al. (1994), Olmedo, L.J. et al. (1994), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1912).

46. *Phyllodactylus darwini* Taylor, 1942
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Two specimens collected by Slevin in 1888 from San Cristobal had a mistake identification with *P. tuberculosus*.
Origin: Native, Endemic.
IUCN Red List: Near Threatened.
Galapagos Distribution: San Cristóbal.
References: Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Garman, S. et al. (1892), Heller, E. et al. (1903), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Olmedo, L.J. et al. (1994), Olmedo, L.J. et al. (1994), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Taylor, E.H. et al. (1942), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1907).
47. *Phyllodactylus galapagensis* Peters, 1869
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
formerly in CDF Checklist as *Phyllodactylus galapagoensis* but the name was published by Peters (1869) as *P. galapagensis*
Origin: Native, Endemic.
IUCN Red List: Near Threatened.
Galapagos Distribution: Floreana, Isabela, Pinzón, Santa Cruz, Santa Fé.
References: Bisconti, M. et al. (2001), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Garman, S. et al. (1892), Heller, E. et al. (1903), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Olmedo, L.J. et al. (1994), Olmedo, L.J. et al. (1994), Peters, W.C.H. et al. (1869), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Smith, E.A. et al. (1877), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1912).
48. *Phyllodactylus gilberti* Heller, 1903
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Origin: Native, Endemic.
IUCN Red List: Near Threatened.
Galapagos Distribution: Wolf.
References: Bisconti, M. et al. (2001), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Heller, E. et al. (1903), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Lanteri, A.A. et al. (2001), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1912).
49. *Phyllodactylus leei* Cope, 1889
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Origin: Native, Endemic.
IUCN Red List: Near Threatened.
Galapagos Distribution: San Cristóbal.
References: Bisconti, M. et al. (2001), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Garman, S. et al. (1892), Heller, E. et al. (1903), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Olmedo, L.J. et al. (1994), Olmedo, L.J. et al. (1994), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Van Denburgh, J. et al. (1912).
50. *Phyllodactylus reissii* Peters, 1862
Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
Origin: Introduced, Escaped.
IUCN Red List: Least Concern.
Galapagos Distribution: San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.
References: Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Garman, S. et al. (1892), IUCN et al. (2015), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et

al. (2007), Olmedo, L.J. et al. (1994), Olmedo, L.J. et al. (1994), Peters, W.C.H. et al. (1862), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Torres-Carvajal, O. et al. (2011), Uetz, P. et al. (2013).

51. *Phyllodactylus sp. 1*

Taxon status: Taxon not identified to species, subspecies, form or variety.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Extinct.

Galapagos Distribution: Fernandina, Isabela, Marchena, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.

References: Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Steadman, D. et al. (1991).

52. *Plestiodon inexpectatus* (Taylor, 1932)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: Eumeces inexpectatus Taylor, 1932 fide Uetz & Hošek (2013)

Origin: Introduced, Intercepted.

Galapagos Distribution: Unknown.

References: Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Uetz, P. et al. (2013).

53. *Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel, 1848

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Introduced, Intercepted.

IUCN Red List: Vulnerable.

Galapagos Distribution: San Cristóbal.

References: Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007).

54. *Pseudalsophis biserialis* (Günther, 1860)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: Alsophis biserialis, Herpetodryas biserialis Günther, 1860, Dromicus biserialis fide Uetz & Hošek (2013)

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Endangered.

Galapagos Distribution: Floreana.

References: Bisconti, M. et al. (2001), Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Garman, S. et al. (1892), Grehan, J. et al. (2001), Heller, E. et al. (1903), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Uetz, P. et al. (2013).

55. *Pseudalsophis hoodensis* (Van Denburgh, 1912)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: Philodryas hoodensis Van Denburgh, 1912, Dromicus hoodensis Van Denburgh, 1912, Philodryas biserialis hoodensis, Philodryas hoodensis, Pseudalsophis hoodensis fide Uetz & Hošek (2013)

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Vulnerable.

Galapagos Distribution: Unknown.

References: Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Uetz, P. et al. (2013).

56. *Pseudalsophis slevini* (Van Denburgh, 1912)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Dromicus slevini* Van Denburgh, 1912, *Antillophis slevini* fide Uetz & Hošek (2013)

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Critically Endangered.

Galapagos Distribution: Unknown.

References: Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Uetz, P. et al. (2013).

57. *Pseudalsophis steindachneri* (Van Denburgh, 1912)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Dromicus steindachneri* Van Denburgh 1912, *Antillophis steindachneri* fide Uetz & Hošek (2013)

Origin: Native, Endemic.

IUCN Red List: Endangered.

Galapagos Distribution: Unknown.

References: Carrillo, E. et al. (2005), Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Slevin, J.R. et al. (1935), Uetz, P. et al. (2013).

58. *Trachemys scripta* (Schoepff, 1792)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Chrysemys scripta* (Schoepff, 1792), *Trachemys scripta* Schoepff, 1792

Origin: Introduced, Intercepted.

IUCN Red List: Least Concern.

Galapagos Distribution: San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.

References: Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007).

Rejected taxa

1. *Phyllodactylus tuberculosus* Wiegmann, 1835

Two specimens collected from San Cristobal in 1888 by J.R. Slevin (see Van Denburgh, 1912), and it had a mistake in the identification (see Taylor 1942). Also, J. Olmedo collected on the same Island a juvenile specimen (?) in 1992, but it was a bad identification (Olmedo's thesis did't present this record).

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