

## A PROVISIONAL AND ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE HERPETOFAUNA OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

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In June 1986 a meeting of interested herpetologists was convened in Stellenbosch under the auspices of the CSIR to discuss the proposed revision of the South African Red Data Book - Reptiles and Amphibians (RDB-RA). A difficulty, obvious at the outset, was the absence of a checklist of the subcontinent's herpetofauna from which to select RDB-RA candidate species. It was decided that the preparation of a provisional checklist of the herpetofauna of the subcontinent was an essential first step towards a meaningful revision of the RDB-RA.

An editor (WRB) was selected to overview the preparation of these projects and the formal publication of the revised RDB-RA (Branch, 1988a). Subeditors for the four main groups, i.e. amphibians (JCP), chelonians (EB), lizards (WDH and NJ) and snakes (WRB) were chosen to prepare provisional checklists. These were collated into a provisional checklist of the subcontinent's herpetofauna, that was then circulated to the herpetological community in South Africa for comments and amendments. The final checklist was reviewed by D. G. Broadley.

This document is a collaborative venture and is intended to assist researchers interested in the subcontinent's herpetofauna. It is an initial step towards the publication of a more formal checklist that will include typification, major synonomies and distributions. Annotations to the checklist were supplied by the following herpetologists: E. Baard (EB), H. Berger-Dell'mour(HBD), O. Bourquin (OB), R. Boycott (RB), W. R. Branch (WRB), D. G. Broadley (DGB), A. Channing (AC), A. de Villiers (AdV), D. Frost (DF), J. C. Greig (JG), M. Griffin (MG), W. D. Haacke (WDH), N. Jacobsen (NJ), C. Leonard (CL), G. McLachlan (GM), P. leF. Mouton (PleM), J. C. Poynton (JCP), L. Raw (LR), S. Spawls (SS), D. E. van Dijk (DEvD).

General annotations concerning recent (post-1970) taxonomic changes to the region's herpetofauna were added by the editor to make the checklist more useful to readers unfamiliar with the recent taxonomic literature. Particular thanks are due to Angelo Lambiris (AL) for his additional useful and detailed annotations.

The area covered (map 1) is that of the traditionally defined subcontinent, i.e. that region south of the Cunene and Zambezi Rivers, including: the Republic of South Africa (of which the enclosed independent States of the Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana are considered part), Lesotho, Swaziland, South West Africa/Namibia and the Caprivi Strip, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique south of the Zambezi River. Offshore, continental coastal islands are included (the South African oceanic Prince Edward, Marion and Gough Islands lack a herpetofauna). Species considered for inclusion are those recorded within the above area, and includes marine vagrants and those that have been introduced. The main recent synoptic literature includes:

### Major taxonomic revisions.

**Snakes** Broadley, 1983a.

**Lizards** FitzSimons, 1943.

**Amphibians** Poynton, 1964; Poynton and Broadley, 1985a,b, 1987, 1988.

**Chelonians** Loveridge, 1941; Loveridge and Williams, 1957; Broadley, 1981a, b; Bour, 1983, 1988.

### Updated regional surveys.

**Africa** Welch, 1982 (with comments by Broadley, 1983b; and Branch, 1983) (squamates).

**Botswana** Auerbach, 1988.

**Namibia** Mertens, 1955, 1971.

**Namibia** Channing and Van Dijk, 1976 (frogs).

**South Africa** Passmore and Carruthers, 1979 (frogs); Greig and Burdett, 1976 (chelonians).

**Orange Free State** De Waal, 1978 (squamates), 1980a (chelonians), 1980b (amphibians).

**Cape Province** Branch, 1981 (lizards).

**Kruger National Park** Pienaar *et al.*, 1983 (reptiles); Pienaar *et al.*, 1976 (amphibians).

**Zimbabwe** Broadley and Cock, 1975 (snakes); Lambiris, 1988c (amphibians).

### Popular literature.

**Amphibians** Wager, 1965, 1986.

**Reptiles** Jacobsen, 1985; Patterson and Bannister, 1987; Branch, 1988b.

**Chelonians** Boycott and Bourquin, 1988.

**Snakes** FitzSimons, 1970; Marais, 1985; Patterson and Meakin, 1986.

**CLASS: AMPHIBIA****ORDER: ANURA**

The higher classification follows that in Frost (1985). More recent classifications by Laurent (1986), Dubois (1986) and Duellman and Treub (1986) show only limited agreement. Duellman and Treub (*op cit.*) consider that the systematics of the Ranidae, Hyperoliidae and Rhacophoridae "is in a state of chaos" (JCP).

**Family: Pipidae****Subfamily: Xenopodinae***Xenopus gilli**X. laevis laevis**X. laevis petersii*

Poynton and Broadley (1985a), noting the amount of variation in ventral markings of *X. l. petersii*, concluded that *X. l. poweri* could not be maintained as a distinct taxon.

*X. muelleri***Family: Heleophrynidæ**

Elevated to family status in Frost (1985).

*Heleophryne hewitti*

Recently described (Boycott, 1988) from the Eastern Cape.

*H. natalensis**H. purcelli purcelli**H. purcelli depressa**H. purcelli orientalis**H. purcelli* subsp. nov.

Boycott *in prep.* Kammanassie and Kouga Mts.

*H. regis*

Elevated to a full species by Boycott (1982).

*H. rosei***Family: Bufonidae**

Five subfamilies are recognised, but not defined, by Dubois (1986) as well as a number of tribes. They have not met general acceptance and the higher classification is still in a state of confusion (JCP, AL).

*Bufo amatolicus**B. angusticeps**B. beiranus**B. dombensis dombensis**B. dombensis damaranus**B. fenoulheti fenoulheti**B. fenoulheti grindleyi**B. hoeschi**B. gariepensis gariepensis**B. gariepensis inyangae**B. gariepensis nubiculus**B. garmani*

Poynton and Broadley (1988) treat '*B. garmani*' as a complex within which a southern component, *B. poweri*, is partially separable (JCP).

*B. gutturalis**B. kavangensis*

Poynton and Broadley (1988). N. Botswana, NE Namibia, NW Zimbabwe.

*B. lemairii****B. maculatus***

Poynton and Broadley (1988) include *pusillus* in the synonymy of *maculatus* pending further biochemical, morphological and geographical data. Lambiris (1988b) is in disagreement and has outlined reasons for preferring the use of *pusillus*.

***B. pardalis***

Eastern and western Cape populations are separable (JCP). The type locality of *pardalis* is in the Eastern Cape and it is to these populations that the name must apply. *Bufo cruciger* Schmidt is available for Western Cape *pardalis* (*Bufo cruciger* Ocken is on the Official List and unavailable, JCP). The subject is under investigation (AL).

***B. rangeri******B. vertebralis******Capensibufo rosei***

Previously placed in *Bufo*, but transferred to a new genus by Grandison (1980).

***C. tradouwi******Schismaderma carens******Stephopaedes anotis***

Possibly congeneric with *Mertensophryne* (DEvD; Dubois, 1986). The tadpoles are similar but the adults show morphological divergence (JCP); the tadpoles of these genera are currently being investigated (AL).

**Family: Microhylidae****Subfamily: Brevicipitinae***Breviceps acutirostris**B. adspersus adspersus*

May be polytypic (NJ), especially in upland areas (JCP).

*B. adspersus pantheri**B. fuscus**B. gibbosus**B. macrops**B. montanus**B. mossambicus**B. namaquensis**B. poweri*

Collected at Charre, Mozambique (Poynton and Broadley, 1985).

*B. rosei**B. sylveticus sylveticus*

Needs revision. *B. sylveticus* illustration in Passmore and Carruthers (1979) is related to *B. adspersus* (NJ).

*B. sylveticus taeniatus**B. verrucosus verrucosus**B. verrucosus maculatus*

Treated as *B. v. verrucosus* by Passmore and Carruthers (1979), but considered a valid species by Lambiris (1988b), who also feels that the Lesotho *maculatus* listed by Poynton (1964) may represent another undescribed species.

*B. verrucosus tympanifer****Probreviceps rhodesianus***

**Subfamily: Phrynomerinae***Phrynomerus affinis**P. annectens**P. bifasciatus***Family: Ranidae****Subfamily: Phrynobatrachinae**

Dubois (1982) petitioned the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature to grant priority to Phrynobatrachinae over Petropedetinae. No opinion has yet been published.

*Anhydrophryne rattrayi**Arthroleptella hewitti**A. lightfooti**A. sp. nov.*Bishop, *in prep*, S. Natal Highlands.*Cacosternum boettgeri*

Probably polytypic (JCP).

*C. capense**C. namaquense**C. namaquense subsp. nov.*Boycott and De Villiers, *in prep*. Western Cape.*C. nanum nanum**C. nanum parvum**C. poyntoni*

Recently described (Lambiris, 1988a) from a single type collected in Pietermaritzburg.

*C. striatus*Treated as *C. boettgeri* by Poynton (1964), but provisionally regarded as a valid species by Lambiris (1988b).*Microbatrachella capensis**Natalobatrachus bonebergi**Phrynobatrachus acridoides**P. mababiensis**P. natalensis**P. parvulus*

Gen. and sp. nov.

Channing and Boycott (1988); southwestern Cape.

**Subfamily: Raninae**

Dubois (1986) recognises a number of tribes (eg. Ptychadenini, Pyxicephalini, Ranini, etc) within the Raninae, but these have yet to gain general acceptance.

*Hildebrandtia ornata ornata**Hylarana darlingi**Hylarana galamensis**Ptychadena anchietae**P. guibei**P. mascareniensis mascareniensis**P. mossambica**P. oxyrhynchus**P. porosissima**P. poyntoni* Guibe may be a valid Natal midlands taxon (JCP).*P. schillukorum*A senior synonym of *P. cotti* (Perret, 1987).*P. subpunctata**P. taenioscelis**P. smithi* Guibe may be a valid Natal taxon (JCP).*P. uzungwensis**Pyxicephalus adspersus adspersus**P. adspersus angusticeps**P. adspersus edulis*

Massive overlap in range, status uncertain (WRB). Evidence from NE Natal (ecology, maximum size, size at metamorphosis, lesser rugosity, higher pitch of call, etc) indicate that it is a good species (DEvD).

*Rana vertebralis*

Dubois (1986) recognises a number of subgenera within *Rana* and also recognises *R. umbraculata* Bush, 1952.

*Rana angolensis*

Occurs in Namibia on north bank of Orange River (HBD).

*Rana dracomontana*

Described from the Lesotho escarpment (Channing, 1978).

*Rana fuscigula**Rana johnstoni inyangae**Strongylopus bonaespei*

A replacement name (Dubois, 1981b) for *Rana montana* which was shown by Greig *et al.* (1979) to be distinct from *R. fasciata*. Channing (1979) revived the genus *Strongylopus* for the dwarf, southern African stream frogs, and this has been followed in Frost (1985) and Poynton and Broadley (1985b), although treated only as a subgenus by Dubois (1986).

*S. fasciatus fasciatus**S. grayii grayii*

Needs clarification of various colour morphs (NJ).

*S. grayii rhodesianus**S. hymenopus**S. springbokensis*

Recently described from Little Namaqualand (Channing, 1986).

*S. wageri**Tomopterna cryptotis*

In Namibia *T. marmorata* and *T. krugerensis* may be confused with *T. cryptotis*, unless identification confirmed by call (HBD). *T. cryptotis* is composite, including a diploid and tetraploid species. (Bogert and Tandy, 1976) (DEvD).

*Tomopterna delalandii**Tomopterna krugerensis**Tomopterna marmorata**Tomopterna natalensis**Tomopterna tuberculosa***Family: Rhacophoridae***Chiromantis xerampelina*

**Family: Hyperoliidae**

It seems premature to attempt subfamily groupings. If applied, Drewes (1984) provides a strong case for including *Afrixalus* in the Hyperoliinae, in preference to Dubois' (1981a) classification followed by Frost (1985). However, Laurent (1986) has shown that *Afrixalus* is closely-related to *Kassina*, but retains it in the Hyperoliidae. Dubois (1986) recognises it as subfamily within the Arthroleptidae, containing three tribes, but it is not sure in which tribe *Afrixalus* should be placed (JCP).

***Afrixalus aureus***

This, and the following two species, were described by Pickersgill (1984) from northern Natal and adjacent lowveld regions. Their status, and those of the East African coastal forms is discussed in Lambiris (1988b) and Pickersgill (1988).

*A. crotalus**A. delicatus**A. fornasinii**A. knysnae**A. spinifrons spinifrons**A. spinifrons* subsp. nov.

Pickersgill, *in prep.*, Ciskei to Natal.

***Hyperolius argus***

Status of the species was discussed by Poynton (1985a) and is being investigated (AC).

*H. benguellensis**H. horstockii**H. marmoratus marmoratus**H. marmoratus angolensis**H. marmoratus aposematicus**H. marmoratus broadleyi*

Poynton (1985c) and Schiottz (1975) have discussed the status of this taxon and *H. m. taeniatus*.

*H. marmoratus marginatus**H. marmoratus rhodesianus**H. marmoratus swynnertoni**H. marmoratus taeniatus**H. marmoratus verrucosus**H. mitchelli**H. nasutus**H. parkeri**H. pickersgilli*

Recently described from northern Natal (Raw, 1982).

*H. poweri*

Confused as *H. nasutus* in Natal (AC).

*H. pusillus**H. semidiscus**H. tuberilinguis**H. sp. nov.*

Channing *in prep.* Caprivi.

*Kassina maculata**K. senegalensis**Semnodactylus wealii*

Drewes (1984) noted the distinctiveness of *K. wealii* and placed it in a new genus (*Notokassina*). Dubois (1986) treated it as

*Kassina (Kassina) wealii*, and also noted that *Semnodactylus Hoffman, 1939* has priority over *Notokassina* Drewes 1984.

***Leptopelis bocagii****L. broadleyi*

A replacement name (Poynton, 1985b) for *L. argenteus meridionalis* Schiottz 1975.

*L. flavomaculatus**L. mossambicus**L. natalensis**L. xenodactylus***Family: Arthroleptidae**

Considered by Dubois, (1986) to contain the subfamily Hyperoliinae, but this arrangement has not met with general acceptance.

**Subfamily: Arthroleptinae***Arthroleptis stenodactylus**A. troglodytes**A. wahlbergii**A. xenodactyloides***Family: Hemisotidae**

Frost and Savage (1987) discuss the correct gender of the family-group name.

*Hemisus guineensis broadleyi**H. guineensis microps**H. guttatus**H. marmoratus marmoratus***Incertae sedis***Gen. et sp. nov.*

Unusual small frogs from Zululand, that may have microhylid affinities, but that cannot be convincingly assigned to any family known to occur in Africa, are being investigated (AL).

**CLASS: REPTILIA****ORDER: CHELONII**

Bour and Dubois (1984) have discussed the available ordinal and familial names for chelonians, and consider that Chelonii Brongniart 1800 has priority.

**SUBORDER: PLEURODIRA****Family: Pelomedusidae****Subfamily: Pelomedusinae***Pelomedusa subrufa*

Bour (1986) suggests that *P. s. nigra* from Natal and the Eastern Cape may be valid.

*Pelusios bechuanicus*

Bour (1983) treats *P. upembae* as a full species, distinct from *P. bechuanicus*. The genus in southern Africa was revised by Broadley (1981a).

*P. castanoides castanoides*

Bour (1983) elevated *P. castanoides* to a full species, and described a separate race (*P. c. interocularis*) from the Seychelles.

*P. rhodesianus*

The presence of this species in South Africa was first reported by Raw (1978b).

*P. sinuatus*

*P. subniger subniger*

Trinomials are required following the description of *P. s. parietalis* from the Seychelles (Bour, 1983).

**SUBORDER: CRYPTODIRA**

**Family: Testudinidae**

**Subfamily: Testudininae**

*Chersina angulata*

*Geochelone pardalis*

Greig and Burdett (1976) questioned the validity of *G. p. babcocki*; it has not been recognised in most recent publications (eg. Boycott and Bourquin, 1988; Branch, 1988b).

*Homopus areolatus*

Bour (1988) indicates that *Testudo areolata* is a junior synonym of *T. pusilla* Linnaeus, 1758. Hopefully the latter will be suppressed in favour of the well-known and oft-applied former name.

*H. bergeri*

Tortoises referable to this species have recently been rediscovered from the vicinity of Aus in southern Namibia. Their status is being investigated (WRB and MG).

*H. boulengeri*

*H. femoralis*

*H. signatus signatus*

*H. signatus cafer*

The validity of this subspecies (as *H. s. peersi* Hewitt, 1935) was demonstrated by Boycott (1986). *Testudo cafra* Daudin 1801 has priority over *H. s. peersi* (Bour, 1988).

*Kinixys belliana belliana*

*K. belliana spekii*

The status of *K. lobatsiana* Power, 1927 is being investigated (RB and SS).

*K. natalensis*

This species was recently revived by Broadley (1981b). Boycott and Jacobsen (1988) have shown that its range extends well into the Transvaal Lowveld.

*Psammobates geometricus*

*P. oculifer*

*P. tentorius tentorius*

The status of the many subspecies synonomised by Loveridge and Williams (1957) needs re-investigating (WRB and RB).

*P. tentorius trimeni*

*P. tentorius verroxii*

**Family: Cheloniidae**

*Caretta caretta*

*Chelonia mydas*

*Eretmochelys imbricata*

*Lepidochelys olivacea*

**Family: Dermochelyidae**

*Dermochelys coriacea*

**Family: Trionychidae**

*Cycloderma frenatum*

There is a verbal report of a soft-shelled terrapin from the Mkuzi area (WDH).

*Trionyx triunguis*

**Family: Emydidae**

*Trachemys scripta*

Introduced by the aquarist trade. Feral specimens have been found in a number of localities (ie. Silverton, Pretoria, and Durban (Newbery, 1984), but there is little indication that they have become established.

**ORDER: CROCODYLIA**

**Family: Crocodylidae**

*Crocodylus niloticus*

Several subspecies have been proposed (Wermuth and Fuchs, 1978) but they have not been generally accepted.

**ORDER: SQUAMATA**

**SUBORDER: LACERTILIA**

**INFRAORDER: GEKKOTA**

**Family: Gekkonidae**

**Subfamily: Gekkoninae**

*Afroedura africana africana*

*A. africana namaquensis*

*A. africana tirasensis*

*A. amatolica*

Treated as *A. nivaria* by Loveridge (1947)

*A. hawequensis*

Recently described from the south-western Cape (Mouton and Mostert, 1985).

*A. karroica karroica*

*A. karroica halli*

*A. nivaria*

*A. pondolia pondolia*

Status of subspecies, particularly in Transvaal, is unclear. There may be a number of new taxa (NJ).

*A. pondolia haackei*

Recently described from the south-eastern Transvaal (Onderstall, 1984).

*A. pondolia langi*

*A. pondolia major*

Recently described from Swaziland (Onderstall, 1984).

*A. pondolia marleyi*

*A. pondolia multiporis*

*A. tembulica*

Poorly differentiated from *A. amatolica* and *A. nivaria* (WRB).

<i>A. transvaalica transvaalica</i>	<i>P. geitje</i>
<i>A. transvaalica loveridgei</i>	<i>P. kobosensis</i> Of doubtful status; probably conspecific with <i>P. weberi</i> (GM).
<i>Chondrodactylus angulifer angulifer</i>	<i>P. kochii</i>
Three possible chromosome races occur in Namibia (WRB)	<i>P. laevigatus laevigatus</i>
<i>C. angulifer namibensis</i>	<i>P. laevigatus fitzsimonsi</i>
Recently described from the Namib Desert (Haacke, 1976b)	<i>P. maculatus maculatus</i>
<i>Colopus wahlbergii wahlbergii</i>	<i>P. maculatus oculatus</i>
<i>C. wahlbergii furcifer</i>	Treated as a full species by Branch (1988b); sympatric with <i>P. maculatus</i> throughout much of eastern Karoo.
Recently described from the SW Kalahari (Haacke, 1976a)	<i>P. mariquensis mariquensis</i>
<i>Hemidactylus mabouia mabouia</i>	<i>P. mariquensis latirostris</i>
<i>H. mabouia tasmani</i>	<i>P. mariquensis macrolepis</i> Of doubtful status (= <i>P. m. mariquensis</i> ) (GM).
May be a full species (DGB)	<i>P. monticolus</i> Of doubtful status; probably conspecific with <i>P. geitje</i> (GM).
<i>H. longicephalus</i>	<i>P. namaquensis</i> N. Cape and S. Karoo populations differ (WRB).
Occurs south of Kunene River (WDH, <i>unpub. obs.</i> )	<i>P. oreophilus oreophilus</i>
<i>H. platycephalus</i>	<i>P. oreophilus gaiasensis</i> A full species, sympatric with typical <i>P. oreophilus</i> around Brandberg (GM).
Validated as a full species by Broadley (1977a)	<i>P. punctatus punctatus</i>
<i>Homopholis wahlbergii</i>	<i>P. punctatus amoenooides</i> The status of this subspecies is doubtful (GM).
<i>Homopholis mulleri</i>	<i>P. punctatus scherzi</i>
Described from the northern Transvaal (Visser, 1987).	<i>P. rugosus rugosus</i>
<i>Kaokogecko vanzyli</i>	<i>P. rugosus barnardi</i> McLachlan (1979) transferred this and the following race (previously treated as subspecies of <i>P. capensis</i> ) to <i>P. rugosus</i> .
<i>Lygodactylus angolensis</i>	<i>P. rugosus formosus</i>
<i>L. bernardi</i>	<i>P. scutatus scutatus</i>
<i>L. bradfieldi</i>	<i>P. scutatus robertsi</i> The status of this subspecies is doubtful (GM).
Doubtfully distinct from <i>L. capensis</i> (WDH)	<i>P. serval serval</i>
<i>L. capensis capensis</i>	<i>P. serval onscemensis</i>
<i>L. chobiensis</i>	<i>P. serval purcelli</i>
<i>L. lawrencei</i>	<i>P. serval sansteyni</i> A full species (GM).
<i>L. methueni</i>	<i>P. tetensis</i>
<i>L. ocellatus</i>	<i>P. tigrinus</i> Validated as a full species by Broadley (1977b)
Status in Transvaal under investigation (NJ). Recently collected in western Swaziland (RGB).	<i>P. tsodiloensis</i>
<i>L. stevensoni</i>	<i>P. weberi weberi</i>
<i>Narudasia festiva</i>	<i>P. weberi acuminatus</i> The status of this subspecies is doubtful (GM).
<i>Pachydactylus austeni</i>	<i>P. weberi werneri</i>
<i>P. bicolor</i>	<i>Palmatogecko rangei</i>
<i>P. bibronii</i>	<i>Phelsuma ocellata</i> Russell (1977) transferred the monotypic <i>Rhoptropella ocellata</i> to <i>Phelsuma</i> , creating an intriguing zoogeographic enigma.
Populations intermediate between <i>P. bibronii</i> and <i>P. laevigatus</i> occur in Central Namibia (HBD) and S. Namibia (MG).	<i>Phyllodactylus lineatus lineatus</i>
<i>P. capensis capensis</i>	
Status of Transvaal races under investigation. New concept planned (NJ).	
<i>P. capensis affinis</i>	
<i>P. capensis labialis</i>	
Considered a full species due to the different structure of the toes (GM).	
<i>P. capensis oshaughnessyi</i>	
The status of this and the following subspecies is discussed by Broadley (1977b)	
<i>P. capensis vansonii</i>	
<i>P. caraculicus</i>	
<i>P. fasciatus</i>	

*P. lineatus essexi*

The status of this and the following subspecies is uncertain; both are more strictly rupicolous than the typical race (WRB).

*P. lineatus rupiculus**P. microlepidotus**P. peringueyi*

Known only from types. Possibly not African.

*P. porphyreus**P. sp. nov.*

Haacke *in prep.* Swartberg Mt.

*Ptenopus carpi**P. garrulus garrulus**P. garrulus maculatus*

Revived by Haacke (1975b)

*P. kochi**Rhoptropus afer**R. barnardi**R. biporus**R. boultoni boultoni**R. braconnieri*

Status uncertain, and possibly conspecific with *R. afer*. Known only from the types which were described from the vicinity of Lake Ngami, many hundreds of kilometres out of the known range of the genus (WDH, GM).

*R. bradfieldi bradfieldi*

Status uncertain, genus under revision (WDH).

*R. bradfieldi diporus***INFRAORDER: ANGUIMORPHA****Family: Varanidae***Varanus exanthematicus albicularis**V. niloticus niloticus***INFRAORDER: IGUANIA****Family: Chamaeleonidae**

Klaver and Böhme (1986) have discussed the phylogeny and classification of chameleons and recognized two subfamilies and resurrected a number of genera and subgenera.

**Subfamily: Chamaeleoninae***Bradypodion caffrum*

The genus was resurrected by Raw (1976) for the dwarf, viviparous chameleons of southern Africa, but it is now considered to also include a number of East African species, e.g. *B. adolfifriederici*, *B. carpenteri*, *B. fischeri*, etc.. (Klaver and Böhme, 1986).

*B. damaranum**B. dracomontanum*

Described by Raw (1976) from the Natal Drakensberg.

*B. gutturalis**B. karroicum*

Probably only a subspecies of *B. ventrale* (WRB).

*B. melanocephalum**B. nemorale*

Described by Raw (1978) from the Quden and Nkandla Forests of northern Zululand.

*B. pumilum**B. setaroii*

Described by Raw (1976) from the coastal dune forests of northern Natal.

*B. taeniabronchum**B. thamnobates*

Described by Raw (1976) from the Natal Midlands.

*B. transvaalense*

A complex of species and subspecies in Transvaal, including possible triploids, is under investigation (D. Gordon and NJ).

*B. ventrale ventrale**B. ventrale occidentale**B. sp. nov.*

Branch *in prep.* Swartberg Mt. Other problematic populations in the Cape Fold Mountains are also under investigation (WRB). Three new species in Natal (LR)

*Chamaeleo (Chamaeleo) dilepis dilepis*

Transvaal material is flapless and possibly referable to *C. quilensis*? (NJ).

*C. (Chamaeleo) namaquensis***Subfamily: Brookesiinae***Rhampholeon marshalli marshalli**R. marshalli gorongosae***Family: Agamidae**

Moody (1980), in an as yet unpublished thesis, has partitioned this large genus.

*Agama aculeata aculeata*

A very variable complex that was reviewed by McLachlan (1981) and whose findings are followed below. However, short-tailed and long-tailed females are widespread in the Transvaal, and the subject needs further investigation (NJ).

*A. aculeata armata**A. aculeata distanti**A. anchietae**A. atra atra**A. atra knobeli*

Status uncertain (WDH).

*A. etoshae*

Described by McLachlan (1981) from Etosha Pan, northern Namibia.

*A. hispida hispida**A. h. makarikarica**A. kirkii**A. mossambica*

Monotypic; *A. montana* treated as full species (Moody, 1980)

*A. planiceps planiceps**Stellio atricollis*

Generic allocation follows Moody (1980)

**INFRAORDER: SCINCOMORPHA****Family: Lacertidae***Aporosaura anchietae*

*Heliobolus lugubris*

Previously included in *Eremias* (FitzSimons, 1943). The generic assignment of African '*Eremias*' is discussed in Loveridge (1957), Arnold (1980), Branch (1981) and Broadley (1983b).

*Holaspis guentheri laevis*

*H. g. laevis* was recognised by Loveridge (1957) but not by Welch (1982).

*Ichnotropis capensis*

Following the recommendation of Loveridge (1957), Branch and Broadley (1985) made a successful application to the International Commission for Nomenclature (Anon, 1987) for the suppression of *Thermophilus* Fitzinger, 1843 and conservation of *Ichnotropis* Peters, 1854.

*I. grandiceps**I. squamulosa**Lacerta australis*

Generic status of southern African '*Lacerta*' uncertain (Arnold, 1973).

*L. rupicola**Latastia johnstoni*

Known only from type of *L. kidwelli* (Eldorado, Zimbabwe, = Eldorado Mine, Chinhoyi). Further southern African specimens have not been found despite searches (DGB).

*Meroles ctenodactylus**M. cuneirostris**M. knoxii**M. micropholidous**M. reticulatus**M. suborbitalis*

Possible races under investigation (HBD).

*Nucras caesicaudata*

Described from SE Zimbabwe, extreme NE Transvaal and adjacent Mozambique (Broadley, 1972).

*N. intertexta**N. lalandii**N. taeniolata taeniolata*

Broadley (1972) reviewed the *N. tessellata* complex.

*N. taeniolata ornata*

Contains 2 taxa in the Transvaal and it is necessary to revive *N. t. holubi* (NJ).

*N. tessellata tessellata**N. tessellata livida**Pedioplanis breviceps*

Previously assigned (eg. FitzSimons, 1943) to *Eremias*. See Broadley (1983b), Branch (1981) and Arnold (1980) for comments on the topic.

*P. burchelli**P. laticeps**P. lineoocellata lineoocellata**P. lineoocellata inoccellata*

Not considered valid; probably only a colour phase in the Klinghardt Mts (GM).

*P. lineoocellata pulchella*

Cannot be distinguished from typical race in OFS (De Waal, 1978).

*P. namaquensis**P. undata undata*

Form *P. u. inornata* deserves recognition (HBD).

*P. undata rubens*

Status under investigation (HBD).

*P. undata gaerdesi*

Status under investigation (HBD).

*P. sp. nov.*

Berger-Dell'mour and Mayer *in prep.* Central Namib.

*Tropidosaura cottrelli**T. essexi**T. gularis**T. montana montana*

The status of the following races is under investigation (WRB).

*T. montana natalensis**T. montana rangeri*

## Family: Scincidae

Greer (1970a, b) has discussed the subfamilial classification of African skinks.

## Subfamily: Acontiinae

*Acontias breviceps*

The genus was revised by Broadley and Greer, 1969.

*A. gracilicauda gracilicauda**A. gracilicauda namaquensis**A. lineatus lineatus**A. lineatus tristis**A. lineatus grayi**A. litoralis**A. meleagris meleagris*

The striped eastern race *lineicauda*, treated as a variety by Broadley and Greer, (1969) may be valid (WRB).

*A. meleagris orientalis*

Probably a full species restricted to the Algoa Basin (WRB).

*A. plumbeus**A. percivali tasmani**A. percivali occidentalis**A. sp. nov.*

Bourquin and Lambiris *in prep.* S. Natal.

*Acontophiops lineatus*

The status of this monotypic genus was discussed by Rieppel (1981, 1982).

*Typhlosaurus aurantiacus aurantiacus**T. aurantiacus fitzsimonsi**T. brauni**T. caecus**T. cregoi cregoi**T. cregoi bicolor**T. gariepensis**T. lineatus lineatus**T. lineatus subtaeniatus*

*T. lineatus richardsi*

Recently described from Venda in the northern Transvaal (Jacobsen, 1987b).

*T. lomii*

Recently described from the Western Cape coastal region (Haacke, 1986)

*T. meyeri**T. vermis*

## Subfamily: Lygosomatinae

*Cryptoblepharus boutonii*

Local populations probably referable to *C. b. africanus* (WDH). Brygoo (1986) has revised the genus in the Malagasy region.

*Lygosoma afer*

Previously treated as *Riopa*, but transferred to *Lygosoma* by Greer, 1977.

*L. sundevallii sundevallii**Mabuya acutilabris**M. binotata**M. boulengeri**M. capensis**M. chimbana*

Occurs south of Kunene River (WDH, *unpub. obs.*).

*M. hoeschi**M. homalocephala homalocephala*

The status of the various subspecies is doubtful and requires investigation (WDH, WRB).

*M. homalocephala depressa**M. homalocephala peringueyi**M. homalocephala smithii**M. quinquetaeniata margaritifer**M. lacertiformis*

The *M. lacertiformis* complex, including the species *M. chimbana* and *M. variegata*, was revised by Broadley (1975).

*M. laevis*

Placed in a separate genus *Oelofsea* by Steyn and Mitchell (1965), but this has not been followed by subsequent authors (eg. Mertens, 1971; Greer, 1977; Welch, 1982).

*M. maculilabris maculilabris*

The *M. maculilabris* complex, including *M. boulengeri* was revised by Broadley (1974).

*M. megalura**M. occidentalis**M. spilogaster*

Broadley (1969) demonstrated the validity of this species after finding it in sympatry with *M. striata* in the southern Kalahari.

*M. striata striata*

The *M. striata* complex, including *M. spilogaster* was revised by Broadley (1977c).

*M. striata sparsa**M. striata punctatissima**M. striata wahlbergii**M. sulcata sulcata**M. sulcata ansorgii*

Status south of Cunene River uncertain (WDH).

*M. sulcata nigra*

Status doubtful (GM).

*M. varia*

There may be more than one taxon in the Transvaal; the topic is under investigation (NJ).

*M. variegata variegata*

The status of Namaqualand specimens is uncertain (WRB and HBD).

*M. variegata punctulata*

Not well defined in central Namibia (HBD).

*Panaspis wahlbergii*

Two taxa in the Transvaal are under investigation (NJ).

## Subfamily: Scincinae

*Melanoseps schebeni*

A species of problematic status. It was described by Sternfeld (1910) from Windhoek, but has never been recollected. The types are lost and may have been incorrectly labelled *Melanoseps occidentalis* (Brygoo and Roux-Esteve, 1981).

*Proscelotes arnoldi arnoldi**Scelotes anguina**S. arenicola**S. bidigittatus**S. bipes bipes**S. bipes sexlineatus*

This race deserves specific recognition (CL).

*S. brevipes**S. caffer**S. capensis**S. gronovii**S. guentheri**S. inornatus inornatus**S. inornatus mossambicus**S. kasneri**S. limpopoensis limpopoensis**S. limpopoensis albiventris*

Recently described by Jacobsen (1987a) from the northern Transvaal.

*S. mira**Sepsina alberti**S. angolensis**Typhlacontias bogerti*

Under review (WDH).

*T. brevipes**T. gracilis ngamiensis*

Status to be reviewed (WDH). Probably a synonym of *T. g. rohani* (DGB).

*T. punctatissimus*

Status under review. Occurs south of Kunene River (WDH).

*T. sp. nov.*

Northwest Namibia, (WDH in prep.).

**Family: Cordylidae****Subfamily: Cordylinae***Chamaesaura aenea**C. a. anguina**C. m. macrolepis**Cordylus campbelli**C. cataphractus**C. coeruleopunctatus**C. cordylus cordylus**C. cordylus niger**C. cordylus* subsp. nov.

A montane, melanistic form in the mountains of the southwestern Cape (Mouton, 1987 and *in prep.*).

*C. giganteus**C. lawrencei**C. macropholis**C. mclachlani*

Recently described from the Koue-Bokkeveld (Mouton, 1986)

*C. mclachlani* subsp. nov.

Mouton and Visser *in prep.* W. Cape.

*C. minor*

Status under investigation; new populations known from Prince Albert (PleM) and Meiringspoort (WRB).

*C. namaquensis**C. peersi**C. polyzonus polyzonus**C. polyzonus jordani*

This subspecies deserves specific status (WDH).

*C. pustulatus**C. rhodesianus**C. tasmani*

Predominately arboreal and sympatric with *C. cordylus* in Algoa Basin (WRB).

*C. tropidosternum tropidosternum**C. tropidosternum jonesii**C. vittifer vittifer*

Two forms may be separable (De Waal, 1978, NJ).

*C. vittifer machadoi*

Occurs south of Kunene River (WDH *unpub. obs.*).

*C. warreni warreni*

Taxonomic revision of species in progress, status of some races doubtful (NJ).

*C. warreni barbertonensis**C. warreni breyeri**C. warreni depressus**C. warreni laevigatus*

Name preoccupied by *C. laevigatus* Cuvier 1829.

*C. warreni mossambicus**C. warreni perkoensis**C. warreni regius**C. warreni vandami**Platysaurus capensis*

The genus was revised by Broadley (1978)

*P. guttatus*

Jacobsen and Newbery (1988) have reviewed the taxa in the Transvaal and resurrected *P. orientalis* as a full species with *P. fitzsimonsi* as a race.

*P. imperator**P. intermedius intermedius**P. intermedius natalensis**P. intermedius nigrescens**P. intermedius parvus**P. intermedius rhodesianus**P. intermedius subniger**P. intermedius wilhelmi**P. intermedius* subsp. nov. 1

Lebombo Mountains; previously placed under *P. i. wilhelmi* (Jacobsen and Newbery, 1988).

*P. intermedius* subsp. nov. 2

N. Transvaal (Jacobsen and Newbery, 1988).

*P. intermedius* subsp. nov. 3

N. Transvaal (Jacobsen and Newbery, 1988).

*P. minor*

Elevated to full species by Jacobsen and Newbery (1988).

*P. ocellatus**P. orientalis orientalis**P. orientalis fitzsimonsi**P. pungweensis pungweensis**P. pungweensis blakei**P. relictus**P. torquatus**Pseudocordylus capensis capensis*

As Loveridge (1944) noted, when transferring this species from *Cordylus* to *Pseudocordylus*, that the status of these genera and their diagnosis needs further investigation (WRB).

*P. capensis robertsi*

The status of this race and a new population in the Kammanassie Mountains is under investigation (WRB).

*P. langi**P. melanotus melanotus*

Transvaal populations are under investigation (NJ).

*P. melanotus subviridis**P. melanotus transvaalensis*

De Waal (1978) suggested this race was synonymous with *P. m. melanotus*, but studies indicate it is a valid taxon (NJ).

*P. microlepidotus microlepidotus*

Status of Cape taxa under investigation (WRB).

*P. microlepidotus fasciatus**P. microlepidotus namaquensis*

= *P. m. fasciatus* (GM); a valid taxon (WRB).

*P. microlepidotus* subsp. nov.

Branch *in prep.* Transkei.

*P. spinosus***Subfamily: Gerrhosaurinae***Angolosaurus skoogi**Cordylosaurus subtessellatus*

*Gerrhosaurus flavigularis flavigularis*

Unusual blue-throated form in Transvaal (NJ).

*G. major major*

The species has been reviewed by Broadley (1987), who recognises only one other race (*G. m. bottegoi* from northern Somalia to Ghana).

*G. multilineatus auritus*

Status uncertain (WDH).

*G. nigrolineatus**G. typicus**G. validus validus**G. validus maltzahni**Tetradactylus africanus africanus**T. africanus fitzsimonsi**T. breyeri**T. eastwoodae*

Not rediscovered since its initial description and now possibly extinct (Jacobsen, 1988).

*T. seps seps**T. seps laevicauda*

Recent collections indicate that this race is poorly defined (WRB)

*T. tetradactylus tetradactylus**T. tetradactylus bilineatus***SUBORDER: AMPHISBAENIA****Family: Amphisbaenidae***Chirindia langi langi*

The southern species in the genus were revised by Broadley and Gans (1978a)

*C. langi occidentalis*

Recently described from the northern Transvaal (Jacobsen, 1986b)

*C. swynnertoni**Dalophia longicauda*

The genus was revised by Broadley *et al.* (1975)

*D. pistillum**Monopeltis anchietae*

The genus was revised by Broadley *et al.* (1975)

*M. capensis capensis**M. capensis rhodesiana*

Chromosome morphology indicates that this race may be a full species (WRB).

*M. leonhardti**M. sphenorhynchus sphenorhynchus**M. sphenorhynchus mauritiei**M. zambezensis**Zygaspis quadrifrons**Z. niger*

Described from Zambia and Angola (Broadley and Gans, 1969) and now known to extend into the Caprivi Strip.

*Z. violacea*

The species was revised by Broadley and Gans (1978b)

**SUBORDER: SERPENTES****INFRAORDER: SCOLECOPHIDIA****Family: Typhlopidae****Subfamily: Typhlopinae***Ramphotyphlops braminus*

Introduced into the Cape at least as early as 1838 (McLachlan, 1978) and now also known from Durban (Alexander, 1987).

*Typhlops bibronii**T. boylei**T. fornasinii**T. talandei*

Roux-Esteve's (1974) use of *Rhinotyphlops* for African typhlopids with an angular keratinized horizontal cutting edge to the snout and an enlarged ventrally broadened rostral, was questioned by both Hahn (1977) and Broadley (1983a).

*T. obtusus**T. schinzi**T. schlegelii schlegelii**T. schlegelii mucruso**T. schlegelii petersii***Family: Leptotyphlopidae**

The genus in south-eastern Africa was revised by Broadley and Watson (1976).

*Leptotyphlops conjunctus conjunctus**L. conjunctus incognitus**L. distanti**L. gracilior**L. labialis**L. longicaudus**L. nigricans nigricans**L. occidentalis**L. scutifrons scutifrons**L. teloii**L. sp. ?*

A minute specimen from forest habitat in northern Natal was noted by Broadley and Watson (1976) as possibly representing an undescribed taxon.

**INFRAORDER: HENOPHIDIA****Family: Boidae****Subfamily: Pythoninae***Python anchietae**P. sebae natalensis*

Broadley (1984) revived this southern race. *P. saxuloides* (Miller and Smith, 1979) is probably a junior synonym.

**INFRAORDER: CAENOPHIDIA****Family: Colubridae**

There still remains conflict over the generic groupings of African colubrids (see Smith, *et al.*, 1977; McDowell, 1987; Cadle, 1988, etc.). The arrangement below follows that of Dowling (in Dowling and Duellman, 1978; and Dowling, 1986) with certain modifications, most notably the downgrading of proposed ranks to maintain a more comprehensive concept of the Colubridae (WRB).

**Subfamily: Atractaspidinae**

Treated as full family by McDowell (1987).

*Amblyodipsas concolor*

*A. microphthalmalma microphthalmalma*

*A. microphthalmalma nigra*

Recently described from the northern Transvaal (Jacobsen, 1986a).

*A. polylepis polylepis*

*A. ventrimaculata*

*Aparallactus capensis*

Genus placed in Boaedontinae by McDowell (1987).

*A. guentheri*

*A. lunulatus lunulatus*

*A. nigriceps*

*Atractaspis bibronii*

*A. congica orientalis*

*A. duerdeni*

Berger-Dell'mour and Griffin first noted unusual burrowing asps from the eastern water carrier in Namibia, that are referable to this species (Broadley, *in prep.*)

*A. duerdeni* nov. subsp.

Berger Dell'mour and Griffin, *in prep.*, north-eastern Namibia.

*Chilorrhinophis gerardi gerardi*

*Homoroselaps dorsalis*

*H. lacteus*

Since McDowell's (1968) suggestion that these snakes were referable not to the Elapidae but to the Aparallactinae (now the Atractaspidinae), the subject remains controversial (eg., Kochva and Wollberg, 1970; Savitsky, 1979; McCartney, 1985; Underwood *pers. comm.*, 1987).

*Macrelaps microlepidotus*

*Xenocalamus bicolor bicolor*

*X. bicolor australis*

*X. bicolor lineatus*

*X. mechowii inornatus*

*X. sabiensis*

*X. transvaalensis*

**Subfamily: Boaedontinae****Tribe: Boaedontini**

*Lamprophis aurora*

*L. guttatus*

*L. fiskii*

*L. fuliginosus*

*L. fuscus*

*L. inornatus*

*L. swazicus*

Described from Swaziland (Schaefer, 1970), the generic status of this species remains uncertain and is under investigation (WRB).

*Lycodonomorphus laevissimus laevissimus*

*L. laevissimus fitzsimonsi*

*L. laevissimus natalensis*

The status of this race seems doubtful (WRB).

*L. leleupi milanjensis*

*L. rufulus*

*L. whytii obscuriventris*

**Tribe: Lycophidini**

*Cryptolycus nanus*

*Lycophidion capense capense*

*L. capense multimaculatum*

*L. capense vermiculatum*

*L. hellmichi*

*L. semiannule*

*L. variegatum*

*Mehelya capensis capensis*

*M. nyassae*

*M. vernayi*

**Tribe: Pseudaspini**

*Duberria lutrix lutrix*

*D. lutrix rhodesiana*

*D. variegata*

*Pseudaspis cana*

**Subfamily: Colubrinae****Tribe: Boigini**

*Crotaphopeltis barotseensis*

*C. hotamboeia*

*Dipsadoboaaulica aulica*

*Telescopus beetzi*

Genus under revision in Namibia (WDH).

*T. semiannulatus semiannulatus*

*T. semiannulatus polystictus*

*Dispholidus typus typus*

*Thelotornis capensis capensis*

*T. capensis mossambicanus*

*T. capensis oatesii*

**Tribe: Colubrini**

*Meizodon semiornatus semiornatus*

Trinomials are necessary following Schatti's (1985) treatment of *M. tchadensis* (Chabanaud, 1917) as a race of this species.

**Tribe: Dasypeltini**

*Dasypeltis inornata*

*D. medici medici*

*D. scabra*

**Tribe: Philothamnini***Philothamnus angolensis*

Hughes (1985) has separated this species from *P. irregularis* which is now restricted to West Africa.

*P. hoplogaster**P. natalensis natalensis*

Hughes (1985) discussed the apparent wide overlap in the distribution of these races, and Alexander (1987) noted no evidence of intergradation around Durban, and documented consistent differences in colouration and feeding habits between the races.

*P. natalensis occidentalis*

Branch and Hanekom (1987) noted difficulty in differentiating this race from *P. hoplogaster* in the Tsitsikama region.

*P. ornatus**P. semivariegatus semivariegatus***Subfamily: Natricinae****Tribe: Hydraethiopsini***Limnophis bicolor bangweolicus**Natriciteres olivacea**N. variegata sylvatica***Subfamily: Psammophiinae***Dipsina multimaculata*

Formerly placed in *Rhamphiophis*, Broadley (1983a) placed this species in this monotypic genus.

*Dromophis lineatus*

Following the recommendation of Loveridge (1957), Broadley (1983c) made a successful application to the International Commission for Nomenclature for the suppression of *Philodendros* Fitzinger, 1843 and conservation of *Dromophis* Peters, 1869.

*Hemirhagerrhis nototaenia nototaenia**H. nototaenia viperinus**Psammophis angolensis**P. crucifer**P. jallae**P. leightoni leightoni**P. leightoni namibensis*

Possible intergrade specimens from Elands Bay are currently under investigation; Hoffmann *in prep.* (EB).

*P. leightoni trinasalis**P. notostictus**P. phillipsii**P. sibilans brevirostris**P. sibilans leopardinus**P. subtaeniatus subtaeniatus**P. subtaeniatus orientalis**P. trigrammus**Psammophylax rhombeatus rhombeatus**P. tritaeniatus**P. variabilis variabilis**Rhamphiophis oxyrhynchus rostratus***Subfamily: 'incertae sedis'**

Controversy surrounds the taxonomic affinities of the following genera.

*Amplorhinus multimaculatus**Pythonodipsas carinata*

Placed in the tribe Geodipsadini by Dowling (1986), but recent studies by Marx *et al.* (1982) and Schatti and McCarthy (1987) have failed to shed further light on the taxonomic affinities of this peculiar monotypic genus.

*Prosymna ambigua stuhlmannii*

The genus was revised by Broadley (1980).

*P. angolensis**P. bivittata**P. frontalis**P. janii**P. sundevallii sundevallii**P. sundevallii lineata**P. visseri*

Recently recorded from northern Namibia (McLachlan, 1987)

**Family: Elapidae****Subfamily: Elapinae****Tribe: Najini***Aspidelaps lubricus lubricus**A. lubricus cowlesi**A. lubricus infuscatus**A. scutatus scutatus**A. scutatus fulafula**A. scutatus intermedius**Elapsoidea guentheri**E. semiannulata semiannulata**E. semiannulata boulengeri**E. sundevallii sundevallii*

Peters' 1880 amendment *sundevallii* seems to have become well established in the literature. However, Smith's original spelling, *sundewallii* is manifestly intentional, the name appearing in this form in the caption of Plate 66, in the heading to the text of the plate, in the running heading of the following page, and in the footnote where "Professor Sunderwall of Stockholm" is acknowledged. It is clear that *sundewallii* is the correct original spelling (*Int. Code Zool. Nomencl.*, Art. 32(b)); that there is no evidence of incorrect original spelling in terms of the Art. 32(c); and that *sundevallii*, although universally accepted, is in fact an unjustified emendation (Art. 33(b)) (AL).

*E. sundevallii decosteri**E. sundevallii fitzsimonsi**E. sundevallii longicauda**E. sundevallii media**Hemachatus haemachatus*

*Naja haje annulifera*  
*N. haje anchietae*  
*N. melanoleuca*  
*N. mossambica*  
*N. nigricollis nigricollis*  
*N. nigricollis nigricincta*  
*N. nigricollis woodi*  
*N. nivea*

**Tribe: Dendroaspidini**  
*Dendroaspis angusticeps*  
*D. polylepis*

**Subfamily: Hydrophiinae**  
**Tribe: Hydrophiini**  
*Pelamis platurus*

*Pelamis* would appear to be feminine and thus require the specific epithet *platura* (DF).

**Family: Viperidae**  
**Subfamily: Causinae**  
*Causus defilippii*  
*C. rhombeatus*

**Subfamily: Viperinae**  
*Atheris superciliaris*

*Bitis arietans arietans*  
*B. atropos*  
*B. caudalis*  
*B. cornuta*

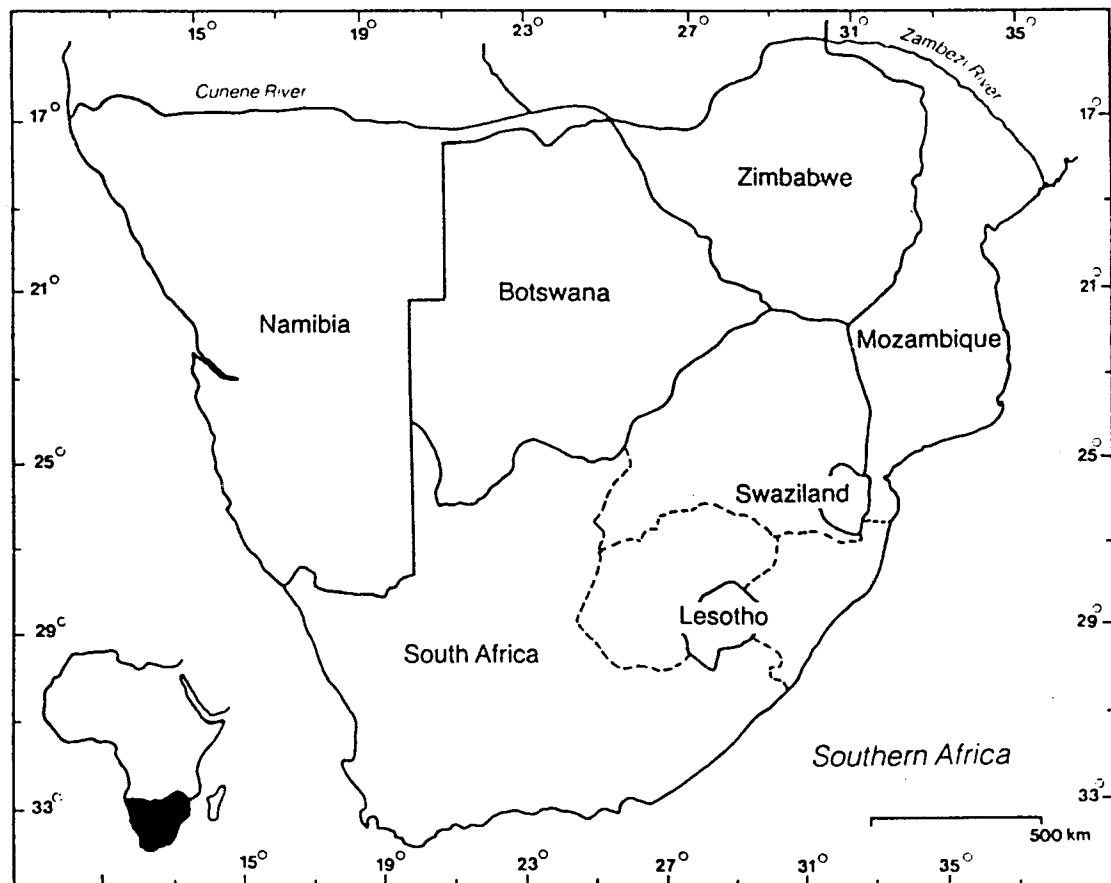
The status of the southern and eastern Cape 'hornless' adders (*atropoides* and *albanica*) is under investigation (WRB).

*B. inornata*

Treated as a full species (Branch, 1988a,c).

*B. gabonica gabonica*  
*B. peringueyi*  
*B. schneideri*  
*B. xeropaga*

Described from the lower Orange River valley (Haacke, 1975).



Map 1. The Southern African Region.

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