

ANNOTATED CHECKLIST AND PROVISIONAL CONSERVATION STATUS OF NAMIBIAN REPTILES

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ABSTRACT

An annotated checklist of indigenous and potentially indigenous Namibian terrestrial, aquatic and marine reptiles is presented. The purpose is to serve as an interim description of Namibian reptile diversity, to establish a taxonomic and biogeographical baseline, and as a preliminary review of the conservation status of Namibian reptiles. Two hundred and forty species of indigenous reptiles are presently known to occur in Namibia. These species comprise an array of approximately 265 described (but not always recognized) taxa, several of which are probably unwarranted. Species accounts are presented for all these species. Four accounts are for new species currently being described. Nineteen species have not yet been recorded from Namibia, but are expected to (accounts given) and another 6 species are less likely to occur (no accounts given). Full accounts are given for the 17 species which have been formally recorded in the past, but the lack of recent evidence suggests that the species is now locally extinct, the original report erroneous, or the species' occurred as vagrants. Four additional species had been included on various published lists in the past, but have never been formally documented, no specimens are known to exist, and it is unlikely that the species would occur today even as vagrants (no accounts given). In total, 276 species-accounts are presented. Each account cites the original reference and type locality for each taxon, and a short description of the Namibian distribution. Emphasis is placed on Namibian and international legal and conservation status. Eighty-five species (33%) were found to be of local conservation concern. Gaps in knowledge (e.g. taxonomy, biogeography, and conservation status), where future research should be directed, are noted.

INTRODUCTION

As part of the Southern African Subregion (the area south of the Kunene and Zambezi Rivers), the Republic of Namibia* has been included in several comprehensive reptile reviews (FitzSimons, 1943; FitzSimons, 1962; and Broadley,

* previously, vague areas known collectively as *A*Cimbebasia*@*, "Damaraland", "Great Namaqualand", and "Owamboland" until 1884, Deutsch Südwestafrika until 1915, the British Protectorate of South West Africa until 1923, South West Africa until 1985, and South West Africa/Namibia until 1990. Several areas within the subregion have also contributed with the 1983 and 1990).

results of national or provincial reptile surveys, e.g. Botswana (Auerbach, 1987), Zimbabwe (Broadley, 1988), the former Transvaal (Jacobsen 1989), and the Orange Free State (DeWaal, 1978, and Bates, 1992). To the immediate north, reptile surveys have been published for Angola (Laurent, 1964) and Zambia (Broadley, 1971 & 1973). Numerous popular accounts include Namibian reptiles in their subregional treatments e.g. Boycott & Bourquin (1988 and 2001), Branch (1998), and Marais (1992).

Despite Namibia's prominent position within the subregion (Namibia's estimated 823,988 square kilometres is roughly one quarter of the entire subregion), the only specific treatment is Mertens' (1955) classic but largely out-of-date "Die Amphibien und Reptilien Südwestafrikas", and subsequent revision "Die Herpetofauna Südwest-Afrikas" in 1971 (neither included the Caprivi Strip). No modern and comprehensive checklists or surveys have been published for Namibian reptiles, although brief reviews, checklists or discussions are given by Griffin (1985-1999, 1998a & 2000), and Spawls (1991). An annotated checklist of Namibian amphibians is given by Channing & Griffin (1993), and a brief review by Griffin (1998b).

In view of this situation, this checklist is provided now for three primary reasons:

- 1). As an interim review of Namibian reptilian diversity: Namibia signed the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1992, and ratified in 1997. With the current trend towards global biodiversity issues, information on the Namibian situation is frequently needed for the effective planning of global and regional monitoring and preservation/conservation strategies,
- 2). As an interim report, using qualitative data, on the conservation-status of Namibian reptiles (CAMP analyses, using the IUCN quantitative approach on Namibian reptiles are currently in preparation), as this information is frequently and urgently required by NGO's, private environmental consultants, and numerous government organizations involved with long-term development programmes and planning strategies, specifically the Namibian Ministry of Environment and Tourism, and
- 3). As a taxonomic and biogeographical basis for the Namibian Red Data List. This report has been the working document behind several recent review publications including Namibian reptiles (e.g. Griffin, 1998a, 2000, and Simmons *et al.* 1998).

Considerable emphasis is placed on local subspecies, which is in keeping with the concept of genetic diversity as biodiversity. However, the absence of described subspecies is not an indication of genetically-homogenous populations, but is often due to historical circumstances.

METHODS AND DEFINITIONS

Each species which is known to presently occur, has previously been recorded as occurring (and not subsequently refuted), or is expected to occur is presented in the form of a standardized account. Exotic species are not considered unless they exist

in viable feral populations.

Despite sporadic reptile surveys over the past 145 years (Johan Wahlberg made the first systematic collection in 1855), many regions of Namibia are still poorly known; Mertens' surveys did not, for instance include the Caprivi Strip. Due to this uneven coverage, plus the presence of adjacent locality records and locally suitable habitat (often very marginal), numerous other reptile species could occur within Namibian borders, albeit only as marginal populations or vagrants. This list includes *Kinixys belliana belliana*, *Afrogecko ansorgii*, *A. sp.* (south-west Angola), *Pachydactylus barnardi*, and *Causus bilineatus*. Seventeen other unrecorded species, but which are considered more likely to occur, are given full treatment in a separate section. Several unlikely species have been reported as occurring in Namibia, and accounts for these species are also given in a separate section.

No taxonomic assessments are made, other than supporting one author over another, or reacting on personal communications. The policy has been to list questionable taxa rather than leave out; many subspecies have been described in the past but not subsequently formally reviewed and retained or synonymised.

Each species account consists of a standardized format:

- The currently accepted or understood genus, species and author of the nominate taxon.
- **Colloquial name:** Follows FitzSimons (1943), Broadley (1990) or Branch (1998), unless another name is considered preferable (e.g. names in common use in Namibia are given preference). In this case, some previously published colloquial names are given in brackets underneath the preferred one. In the index, colloquial names are given for each genus; when a multi-species genus is represented in Namibia by a single species, the colloquial name refers to the relevant species only.
- **Taxonomic content:** The one or more published taxa that are potentially of relevance to the Namibian situation. The original author, date and page is given (with the full citation listed in the reference section), as well as the type locality for each of these taxa. The listing of these taxa does not confer legitimacy, but that they are commonly or sometimes cited, or have not been formally refuted in the literature. In many cases, the taxonomic validity and distribution limits have not been critically re-evaluated since the original description. When current usage is not supported by an historical argument, this is noted, usually as a pers. comm. In the case of all Namibian endemics (as now understood), and species which were first described from Namibia, an attempt has been made to quote the original wording of the published type locality; clarifications may be added. In addition, the repository(s) of type specimen(s) and accession details (if available) are given using the following acronyms: AM (Albany Museum, Grahamstown); AMNH (American Museum of Natural History, New York); BM(NH) – Natural History Museum, London (formerly the British Museum (Natural History)); CAS (California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco); FMNH (Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago); HM (Zoologisches Staatsinstitut und Zoologisches Museum, Hamburg); MBL (Museu Bocage, Lisbon); MCZ (Museum of

Comparative Zoology, Harvard); MMK (McGregor Museum, Kimberley); MNHN (Paris Natural History Museum); NMWN - National Museum of Namibia, Windhoek (formerly the State Museum, sometimes referred to as SMW or SMWN); NMZB-UM (National Museum of Zimbabwe, Bulawayo – Umtali Museum); NRM (Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm); PEM (Port Elizabeth Museum, Port Elizabeth); RMNH (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijk Historie/Nationaal Natuurhistorische Museum, Leiden); SAM (South African Museum, Cape Town); SMF (Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt/Main); SMW (Staatliches Museum, Wiesbaden and sometimes referred to State Museum, Windhoek); TM (Flagship Institution of the North, previously the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria); USNM (United States National Museum/Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.); ZFMK (Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn); ZMB (Museum für Naturkunde, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin); ZMS (Zoologische Staatssammlung München).

- **Distribution:** In broad geographic terms, the known and expected present distribution in Namibia, and including required or most frequented habitat and/or substrate. Since many of the listed subspecies have not been critically re-evaluated since first proposed (see under taxonomic content also) the geographic limits of many taxa are often not well defined. When this situation exists, all Namibian taxa are lumped and the distribution is summarized for the combined taxa. Figure 1 displays the current array of political districts which were changed (borders and names) post-independence, and differ from the pre-independence system referred to in previous literature and data bases.
- **Extralimital range** refers to the presence of the taxon in the five immediately-adjacent countries only.
- **Potential proportion of taxon's range:** A Taxon@, in this case refers to those listed under taxonomic content. This is a percentage estimate of the Namibian proportion of the taxon's entire range, and is meant to provide a broad idea of Namibia's national conservation/preservation responsibility towards that taxon. This estimate does not take into account population densities. MARGINAL means the estimated proportion of range in Namibia is less than 20% of the taxon's entire range.
- **Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:** The following definitions apply to the Namibian provisional conservation status categories used in this list (modifications from Branch (ed), 1988a). Legal status is defined in the Nature Conservation Ordinance of 1975. Given in brackets after this is the legal status which will apply in the new "Parks and Wildlife Management Act" (in prep.). All formal statuses (local and international) are given in bold.

ENDANGERED: Taxa whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating. Included are taxa whose numbers have been reduced to a critical level or whose habitats have been so drastically reduced that they are deemed to be in immediate danger of extinction.

VULNERABLE: Taxa believed likely to move into the endangered category in

the future if present causal factors continue operating. Included are taxa of which all or most of the populations are decreasing because of over-exploitation, intensive destruction of habitat or other environmental disturbance: taxa with populations which have been seriously depleted and those whose ultimate security is not assured, and taxa with populations that are still abundant but are under threat throughout their range.

RARE: Taxa with small populations which are not thought to be presently ENDANGERED or VULNERABLE, but which are potentially at risk. These species are thinly scattered over an extensive range in Namibia. These may be species which are seldom recorded but may be more common than supposed, although there is evidence that their numbers are low. Also includes taxa which have a restricted geographical range in Namibia, have an intermediate endemism (26-74%), and may be locally abundant, but since the taxon's overall range is very limited, may not be secure.

INDETERMINATE: Taxa that are known to be, ENDANGERED, VULNERABLE, or RARE but for which insufficient information is currently available to assign them to the appropriate category. The predicted category may be given in brackets, e.g. (VULNERABLE?).

INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN: Taxa that are suspected but not definitely known to belong to any of the above categories, because of lack of information. The predicted category may be given in brackets e.g. (RARE?)

ENDEMIC: Restricted or found almost exclusively in Namibia. This category simply states the non-negotiable national obligation to conserve the taxon. No conservation "problems" are implied. Endemic in this context includes all taxa with 75% or more of the entire taxon's population residing in Namibia. In the case of most smaller terrestrial vertebrates, estimates are based on proportions of geographic range/required habitat, and this is assumed to roughly correspond to proportions of the taxon's entire population. The estimated rate of endemism is given in brackets i.e. between 75-100%.

PERIPHERAL: Taxa with a limited distribution in Namibia (25% or less) and whose main distribution falls outside the political boundaries of the country. The local populations could conceivably be threatened and their status should be monitored. Namibia is not the primary guardian and their local loss would not necessarily result in the extinction of the taxa, but would reflect deterioration of the Namibian environment, and could effect the taxon's overall conservation status. Includes taxa with very limited overall distributions (and are therefore vulnerable), taxa with very specific (and vulnerable) habitat requirements, and taxa of international concern (for any reason, e.g. marine turtles).

SECURE: No special status. Taxa with no known local conservation problems, and no reason to believe that the conservation-status of the taxa will change in the near future. A decline in status would, however indicate a deterioration of the Namibian environment/situation.

STATUS PROVISIONAL (SP): Qualifier suffix attached to conservation-status categories, indicating inadequate information on the taxon's taxonomic and/or biogeographical status. Further information could (in many cases would) change the species' conservation-status ranking. The factor in question is given in brackets (e.g. taxonomy of subspecies).

NOT YET RECORDED: Taxa not yet recorded from Namibia, but because of known habitat/environmental factors and the extralimital range, can reasonably be expected to occur; the predicted region of occurrence is given in brackets. No conservation-status ranking is implied in this definition. This category implies the qualifier suffix SP (Status Provisional). The legal status given is that which would probably be assigned when/if presence in Namibia is confirmed.

NOT YET CONFIRMED TO OCCUR: Taxa which have been previously recorded, but not confirmed, and there is some question as to the accuracy of the original source.

- **International conservation status:** Past and current listings in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals (most species have not been evaluated under that programme), current listings in CITES, and current (1999) listings of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).
Of the five immediately-adjacent neighbours, only South Africa has evaluated the conservation-status of their reptile fauna (Branch (ed), 1988a). Twenty-five indigenous Namibian species are listed. This work is abbreviated SARDB and the conservation status category is given with the citation for that individual account.
- **Any additional information,** specifically in-progress studies on taxonomy, biogeography and conservation status, population estimates, and personal communications are given under Remarks. A list of proclaimed conservation areas, administered by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (but not including Forest Reserves, communal or commercial conservancies), which do or are expected to contain populations of this species are appended: Only areas larger than 50 ha are considered (see Barnard *et al.* 1998 for sizes and proclamation detail). Also included is the Sperrgebiet (c. 26,000 sq.km.), which is presently unproclaimed, but is afforded a high degree of protection by the Diamond Act of 1999, and is expected to be proclaimed as a national park in the near future. The Walvis Bay Reserve (c. 55,000 ha), managed by the Walvis Bay Municipality, is also listed. Figure 2 displays this array of parks, recreation areas, reserves and the Sperrgebiet.

CLASS REPTILIA

ORDER CROCODYLIA

FAMILY CROCODYLIDAE

GENUS *Crocodylus*

Crocodylus niloticus Laurenti **NILE CROCODILE**
 Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Crocodylus niloticus Laurenti, 1768

Crocodylus niloticus Laurenti (part), 1768: 53; Egypt.

DISTRIBUTION: Kunene, Kavango, and all rivers and wetlands of the East Caprivi.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **PERIPHERAL; PROTECTED GAME (PROTECTED).**

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX I; VULNERABLE** (IUCN, 1990) but not subsequently listed or de-listed (IUCN, 1994, 1996 & 2000);

THREATENED (USFWS); SARDB – **VULNERABLE** (Jacobsen, 1988a).

Unnatural individuals/populations may occur in the upper Fish River and the Augaigas River (Windhoek) as escapees from commercial farming operations.

This species occurs in the Mudumu National Park, Mamili National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Popa Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve and the Skeleton Coast Park.

ORDER CHELONII

The recent checklist of Vetter (2002) gives broad distributions, common names, some taxonomic comment and photographs for each species.

SUB-ORDER PLEURODIRA

FAMILY PELOMEDUSIDAE

GENUS *Pelomedusa*

Pelomedusa subrufa (Lacépède) **HELMETED TERRAPIN**
 (Marsh Terrapin)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (three taxa are sometimes recognised):

Pelomedusa subrufa subrufa (Lacépède, 1789)

Testudo subrufa Lacépède, 1789:1; Taolanaro (=Fort Dauphin) Madagascar *vide* Bour (1978).

DISTRIBUTION: Entire country, except the arid west and Namib sand seas.

However, this species does approach the coast via westward flowing rivers, and an isolated population occurs at Spitzkoppe (2115Cc) (requires at least seasonal water).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to all neighbouring countries.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX III** (Ghana only), otherwise, not listed.

Unconfirmed sightings of terrapins in the lower Orange River may refer to this species, but may also refer to released North American red-eared terrapins (*Trachemys scripta*) which are known to have been kept and released in the Rosh Pinah area.

This species is known or expected to occur throughout the national protected areas network, with the exception of the Walvis Bay Reserve, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area and the Sperrgebiet.

GENUS *Pelusios*

Southern African species most recently reviewed by Broadley (1981).

Pelusios bechuanicus FitzSimons

OKAVANGO TERRAPIN

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pelusios bechuanicus FitzSimons, 1932

Pelusios bechuanicus FitzSimons, 1932: 37; "...in the Thamalakane River, at Maun, Ngamiland" (=Botswana).

DISTRIBUTION: Rivers of the Kavango and Caprivi districts.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 25%; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **PERIPHERAL; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, and the Popa Game Park.

Pelusios rhodesianus Hewitt

ZAMBIAN SWAMP TERRAPIN

(Mashona & Rhodesian Hinged Terrapin)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pelusios rhodesianus Hewitt, 1927

Pelusios nigricans rhodesianus Hewitt, 1927: 375; Mpika District, Zambia.

DISTRIBUTION: Rivers of the Okavango and Caprivi districts.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **PERIPHERAL; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: SARDB - **PERIPHERAL** (Boycott, 1988a), otherwise not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve and the

Popa Game Park.

SUB-ORDER CRYPTODIRA FAMILY TESTUDINIDAE GENUS *Geochelone*

There is presently no consensus on the boundaries of this genus e.g. Vetter (2002) and Bour (1980 & 1985). Vetter *op. cit.* placed *pardalis* in the genus *Centrochelys*.

Geochelone pardalis (Bell)

LEOPARD TORTOISE
(Mountain Tortoise)

Two taxa have been reported from Namibia (two taxa are sometimes recognised):

Geochelone pardalis pardalis (Bell, 1828)

Testudo pardalis Bell, 1828: 420; Cape of Good Hope.

Geochelone pardalis babcocki (Loveridge, 1935)

Testudo pardalis babcocki Loveridge, 1935: 4; Mount Davasien, Karamoja, Uganda.

DISTRIBUTION: The nominate taxon is recorded from southern Namibia, with *G. p. babcocki* inhabiting the rest of the country, except the arid west, where it occurs only in westward flowing riverbeds (terrestrial, inhabiting mountainous and savanna regions).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL** occurrence for *G.p. babcocki* (extralimital range to all neighbouring countries) and c. 25% of the nominate taxon (extralimital range to Little Namaqualand, South Africa).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* the species is **VULNERABLE & PERIPHERAL-SP** (taxonomy); **PROTECTED GAME (SPECIALLY PROTECTED)**.

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX II**, otherwise not listed.

There is no consensus on the validity of the described subspecies. This needs resolving as Namibia potentially hosts a significant proportion of the nominate taxon's population, which is under threat in Namibia. Taxonomic problems most recently discussed by Lambiris (1998/99).

This species is known or expected to occur throughout the national protected areas network with the exception of the Walvis Bay Reserve and the National Diamond Coast Recreation Area; occurrence in the Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, and the Sperrgebiet is marginal.

GENUS *Chersina*

Chersina angulata (Schweigger)

BOWSPRIT TORTOISE

(Angulate Tortoise)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Chersina angulata (Schweigger, 1812)*Testudo angulata* Schweigger, 1812: 321; Type locality unknown.**DISTRIBUTION:** Sperrgebiet; Lüderitz and Aus, south to the Orange River, including Rosh Pinah (sandy substrates).*Potential proportion of taxon's range:* **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to South Africa.**REMARKS:** *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **PERIPHERAL; PROTECTED GAME (SPECIALLY PROTECTED).***International Status:* CITES **APPENDIX II**, otherwise not listed.

Records of this species from Pomona Island (Loveridge and Williams, 1957), may be unremarkable (Griffin & Griffin, in prep.), however records from central Namibia (including Windhoek and the Waterberg Plateau Park) undoubtedly refer to translocated specimens. Breeding semi-feral populations occur at the coastal towns of Swakopmund and Walvis Bay.

This species occurs in the Namib-Naukluft Park (marginally), National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, the Sperrgebiet, and the Ai-Ais/Hunsberg Reserve.

GENUS *Homopus****Homopus* sp.** (Branch *et al.* in prep.)**NAMA PADLOPER****DISTRIBUTION:** Rocky habitats between Lüderitz, Tiras Mountains, Fish River Canyon, and the Orange River.*Potential proportion of taxon's range:* 100% (may also occur in the adjacent Richtersveld of South Africa).**REMARKS:** *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC (100%?) & INDETERMINATE; PROTECTED GAME (SPECIALLY PROTECTED).***International Status:* CITES **APPENDIX II; INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN** (IUCN, 1994), and **VULNERABLE** (IUCN, 1996 and 2000); all as *Homopus bergeri*.Some historical records of *H. boulengeri* and *H. signatus* may refer to this species. Branch (1989) reviews historic and current taxonomic problems.

This species is known to occur in the Namib-Naukluft Park (marginally), National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, the Sperrgebiet, and the Ais-Ais/Hunsberg Reserve.

GENUS *Psammobates****Psammobates oculiferus*** (Kuhl)**KALAHARI TENT TORTOISE**
(Serrated Tortoise)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Psammobates oculiferus (Kuhl, 1820)

Testudo oculifera Kuhl, 1820: 77; Cape.

DISTRIBUTION: Northern 3/4 of Namibia (as far south as Mariental), but avoiding the arid west as well as western and central Opuwo & Khorixas districts (preferring sandy substrates).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 40%; extralimital range to Angola, Botswana, and South Africa (adjacent to Mariental District).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **VULNERABLE; PROTECTED GAME (SPECIALLY PROTECTED).**

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX II**, otherwise not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Reserve and the Hardap Recreation Resort.

Psammobates tentorius (Bell)

TENT TORTOISE

Represented in Namibia by two taxa: (at least three taxa are sometimes recognised)

Psammobates tentorius verroxi (A. Smith, 1839)

Testudo verroxi A. Smith, 1839; Near the sources of Orange River (Loveridge & Williams, 1957).

Psammobates tentorius trimeni (Boulenger, 1886)

Testudo trimeni Boulenger, 1886: 541; "Mouth of the Orange River".

DISTRIBUTION: *P. t. verroxi* occurs in southern Namibia, extending as far north as Mariental; *P. t. trimeni* occurs in the area of the Hunsberg, north through Aus to Helmeringhausen. Sandy and stony substrates.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: *P. t. verroxi*, c. 40%; extralimital range to eastern Little Namaqualand, and *P. t. trimeni*: about 25%; extralimital range to western Little Namaqualand.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **VULNERABLE-SP** (taxonomy of subspecies); **PROTECTED GAME (SPECIALLY PROTECTED).**

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX II**, otherwise not listed.

Sympatry of the two taxa occurs over the entire Namibian range of *P. t. trimeni*. This species is known or expected to occur in the Namib-Naukluft Park (marginal), Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/Hunsberg Reserve.

GENUS *Kinixys*

Genus revised by Broadley (1993).

***Kinixys spekii* Gray**
TORTOISE**SPEKE=S HINGED**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Kinixys spekii* Gray, 1863**

Kinixys spekii Gray, 1863: 381; Central Africa.

DISTRIBUTION: Northern Okavango and Caprivi districts (usually associated with riverine vegetation).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **VULNERABLE; PROTECTED GAME (SPECIALLY PROTECTED).**

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX II** (as *K. belliana*), otherwise not listed.

Unconfirmed reports of *Kinixys* from the Nkurenkuru area (1718Da) may refer to this species or *K. belliana belliana*.

This species occurs in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, and the Popa Game Park.

FAMILY CHELONIIDAE

Phylogeny reviewed by Parham & Fastousky (1997) and regional conservation issues summarised for all species by Fretey (2001).

GENUS *Chelonia****Chelonia mydas* (Linnaeus)****GREEN TURTLE**

May be represented in Namibia by several taxa (subspecies are in disarray):

***Chelonia mydas* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Testudo mydas Linnaeus, 1758: 197; Ascension Island.

DISTRIBUTION: Entire Namibian coast.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola and South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **PERIPHERAL; WILD ANIMAL (SPECIALLY PROTECTED).** Not specifically listed in the Nature Conservation Ordinance of 1975, but fully protected under the Sea Fisheries Regulations (no. 2657) of 2001.

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX I; ENDANGERED** (IUCN, 1994, 1996, & 2000); **THREATENED** (USFWS); SARDB – **VULNERABLE** (Hughes, 1988a).

Most frequently encountered north of 22° (Henties Bay). Although an aggregation of individuals occur year-round at the mouth of the Kunene River, there are no confirmed nesting records for Namibia (Griffin & Channing, 1991). Carapaces are regularly found on the Angolan side of the Kunene mouth, indicating this aggregation is being harvested. Namibian stock is assumed to originate from nesting beaches of southern Angola and north, but there is evidence that at least some Namibian animals originate from the southern Indian Ocean (Griffin, 1993). Subspecies are in disarray and in need of critical review (Ernst & Barbour, 1989; Marquez, 1990, and Vetter,

2002).

This species occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, and the Sperrgebiet.

GENUS *Lepidochelys*

Lepidochelys olivacea (Eschscholtz)

OLIVE RIDLEY

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Lepidochelys olivacea (Eschscholtz, 1829)

Chelonia olivacea Eschscholtz, 1829; China Sea, Manila Bay and Sumatra.

DISTRIBUTION: Expected to occur along the entire Namibian coast.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola and South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INDETERMINATE** and

PERIPHERAL; WILD ANIMAL (SPECIALLY PROTECTED). Not specifically listed in the Nature Conservation Ordinance of 1975, but fully protected under the Sea Fisheries Regulations (no. 2657) of 2001.

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX I; ENDANGERED** (IUCN, 1994, 1996 and 2000); **THREATENED** (USFWS); SARDB – **VULNERABLE** (Hughes, 1988d).

Known only from two shells from the northern Skeleton Coast, and no nesting has been confirmed. Reviewed by Marquez (1990).

This species is known or expected to occur in the Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, and the Sperrgebiet.

FAMILY DERMOCHELYIDAE

GENUS *Dermochelys*

Dermochelys coriacea (Vandelli)

LEATHERBACK TURTLE

Two taxa may occur in Namibia (two taxa are currently recognised):

Dermochelys coriacea coriacea Vandelli, 1761

Testudo coriacea Vandelli, 1761; Palermo, Sicily.

Dermochelys coriacea schlegeli (Garman, 1884)

Sphargis coriacea var. *schlegeli* Garman, 1884: 303. Regarded as a *nomen nudum* by Pritchard (1980).

DISTRIBUTION: Entire Namibian coast (nominate taxon). *D. c. schlegeli* may be expected to occasionally move around the Cape from the southern Atlantic.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola and Little Namaqualand of South Africa

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **PERIPHERAL; WILD**

ANIMAL (SPECIALLY PROTECTED). Not specifically listed in the Nature Conservation Ordinance of 1975, but fully protected under the Sea Fisheries

Regulations (no. 2657) of 2001.

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX I; ENDANGERED** (IUCN, 1994 & 1996) & **CRITICALLY ENDANGERED** (IUCN, 2000); **ENDANGERED** (USFWS); SARDB – **VULNERABLE** (Hughes, 1988e).

This species is found along the entire Namibian coastline, but most frequently between 22° and 23°.30' (between Henties Bay and Sandwich Harbour, and is often encountered within Walvis Bay). No nesting is known to occur.

Reviewed by Marques (1990), phylogeography by Dutton *et al.* (1999), and regional conservation issues summarised by Fretey (2001). Subspecies are in disarray (Ernst & Barbour, 1989).

This species is known or expected to occur in the Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area and the Sperrgebiet.

FAMILY TRIONYCHIDAE

GENUS *Trionyx*

Trionyx triunguis (Forskål)

AFRICAN SOFT-SHELLED TURTLE

(Nile Soft-shelled Turtle)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Trionyx triunguis (Forskål, 1775)

Testudo triunguis Forskål, 1775; Nile River.

DISTRIBUTION: Normally restricted to the mouth of the Kunene River and a few kms. upstream.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; this is a disjunct population, with the next closest records at Benguela, Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status*: **INDETERMINATE (RARE?) & PERIPHERAL; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**. Not listed in the Nature Conservation Ordinance of 1975, but fully protected under the Sea Fisheries Regulations (no. 2657) of 2001.

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX III** (Ghana). The Mediterranean population is **CRITICALLY ENDANGERED** (IUCN, 2000), African populations not listed.

This species nests at Foz du Cunene and these observations may account for reports of green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) nesting at that locality (Hughes *et al.* 1973). A single specimen is known from Olushandja dam (1714Bc & Da) but there is reason to believe that this animal was originally imported from Angola, via the Oshikango border post (C. Eyre, pers. comm.). *Trionyx* are common at the Kunene River mouth and are frequently hooked by fisheries biologists.

They are occasionally seen in the adjacent sea, but their occurrence and distribution upstream and along the coast is unknown. Besides the Olushandja specimen, only two other Namibian specimens exist (NMWN R5779) (Penrith, 1971), and a specimen in the Möwe Bay Museum from Torra Bay (2013Ac).

This species occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park.

ORDER SQUAMATA

SUB-ORDER SAURIA

Phylogenetic relationships of Southern African lizard families discussed by Bauer (1997).

FAMILY GEKKONIDAE

Joger (1985), Bauer (1990) and Kluge & Nussbaum (1995) reviewed African gecko biogeography and phylogeny. Bauer (1999) gave evolutionary scenarios for the “*Pachydactylus* group” (*Chondrodactylus*, *Colopus*, *Pachydactylus*, *Palmatogecko* and *Rhoptropus*). Most recent checklists by Kluge (1991 & 1993) and Rösler (2000).

GENUS *Afroedura*

Jacobsen (1997a) reviewed taxonomic and phylogenetic changes in the Southern African fauna since FitzSimons= monograph (1943), discussed taxonomic problems and summarised morphological parameters for all taxa.

Afroedura africana (Boulenger)

SOUTHWEST AFRICAN FLAT GECKO

(African Thick-tailed Gecko)

Three taxa may occur in Namibia (three taxa are currently recognised);

Afroedura africana africana (Boulenger, 1888)

Oedura africana Boulenger, 1888: 137; “Awalfischbay” (=Walvis Bay, Swakopmund District, Namibia). Cotype specimens in the SAM (1055) and the BM(NH) (1946.8.25.32).

Afroedura africana tirasensis Haacke, 1965

Afroedura africana tirasensis Haacke, 1965: 5; “Farm Tiras (about 26° 12’ S, 16° 35’ E) Bethanie dist., S.W.A.@. Holotype (28376), allotype (28379) and paratypes in the TM.

Afroedura africana namaquensis FitzSimons, 1938

Oedura namaquensis FitzSimons, 1938:163; “Little Namaqualand, 32 miles from Springbok on road to Kamaggas”.

DISTRIBUTION: The nominate taxon is associated with exfoliating granite in the Omaruru and Karibib districts; *A. a. tirasensis* is known only from the farm Tiras (2616ba), but is expected to occur in suitable habitat (exfoliating granite) throughout the Tiras Mountains; and *A. a. namaquensis* may occur in the Hunsberg.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: The distributions of both the nominate taxon and *A. a. tirasensis* are restricted to Namibia. If *A. a. namaquensis* occurs, it will be marginally; the closest confirmed adjacent record is from the

Springbok area.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* The nominate taxon and *A. a. tirasensis* are **ENDEMIC-SP** (taxonomy) & **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

The type specimens (2) of the nominate taxon were reported to have originated from Awalfischbay[@], removed from the stomach of a *Pythonodipsas carinata*. Neither of these species have been subsequently confirmed from Walvis Bay, and due to the absence of suitable habitat, it is not likely that they do occur there. McLachlan (1984) stated the specimens “were found in the stomach of a *Pythonodipsas* collected by Nightingale east of Walvisch”.

The two earlier described taxa (*A. namaquensis* and *A. africana*) were originally described as full species, but on discovery of an intermediate form, (geographically and morphologically) Haacke (1965) regarded all three taxa as subspecies. The complex is in need of taxonomic review; taxa currently regarded as subspecies may warrant full species status.

The nominate taxon occurs in the Namib-Naukluft Park.

Afroedura cf. bogerti Loveridge

ANGOLA FLAT GECKO

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Afroedura cf. bogerti Loveridge, 1944

Afroedura karroica bogerti Loveridge, 1944a: 1; @Namba (Mombolo), Cuanza Sul Province, Angola”.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the summit of the Otjihipa Mountains, northern Opuwo District (1712Bc) (rock crevices).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; Extralimital range to Southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **RARE-SP** (taxonomy & distribution): **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

This taxon was discovered in Namibia in 1992 and the taxonomic status is currently under review (W. D. Haacke, pers. comm.).

This species is not known or expected to occur within the national protected area network.

GENUS *Goggia*

Species limits were reviewed (as *Phyllodactylus*) by Branch *et al.* (1995). Taxonomic and phylogenetic changes in the Southern African fauna since FitzSimons= monograph (1943) reviewed (as *Phyllodactylus*) by Branch & Bauer (1997). Bauer *et al.* (1997) applied the genus *Phyllodactylus* to new world leaf-toed geckos primarily, and created the new genus *Goggia*, which is endemic to southern Africa. A key to species of the genus is given by Bauer *et al.* (1997).

Goggia lineata (Gray)**STRIPED LEAF-TOED GECKO**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Goggia lineata (Gray, 1838)

Phyllodactylus lineatus Gray, 1838: 268; "Cape of Good Hope".

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Lüderitz, Bethanie and Karasburg districts (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Little Namaqualand, South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (distribution);

WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).

International Status: Not listed.

This species occurs in the Sperrgebiet and Ai-Ais/Hunsberg Reserve.

Goggia gemmula (Bauer, Branch & Good) **RICHTERSVELD LEAF-TOED GECKO**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Goggia gemmula Bauer, Branch and Good, 1996

Phyllodactylus gemmulus Bauer, Branch and Good, 1996: 2; "22.6 km by road E Sendelingsdrif (Park Headquarters), Richtersveld National Park, Northern Cape Province, South Africa".

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from McMillan's pass, Rosh Pinah area at 27° 56' S & 16° 54' E (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 30%; extralimital range to Little Namaqualand, South Africa

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Bauer *et al.* (1996) summarised available information on this recently-described species.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Sperrgebiet (marginally) and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve

GENUS *Afrogecko*

New genus erected to include several species of southwestern African leaf-toed geckos formerly of the genus *Phyllodactylus* (Bauer *et al.* 1997). Taxonomic and phylogenetic changes in the southern African fauna (as part of *Phyllodactylus*) since FitzSimons' monograph (1943) reviewed by Branch & Bauer (1997). A key to the southern African species of the genus given by Bauer *et al.* (1997).

Afrogecko porphyreus (Daudin)**MARbled LEAF-TOED GECKO**

An unknown taxon has been reported from Namibia (three taxa are sometimes recognised):

Afrogecko porphyreus (Daudin, 1802)

Gecko porphyreus Daudin, 1802a: 130; "île Sainte Dominique, L'Amérique

meridionale@ (error).

DISTRIBUTION: Not expected to occur. Historical records from  Damaraland  (Boulenger, 1885b), unspecified (Falk, 1920) and Swakopmund (AMNH 47898).

Potential proportion of taxon=s range: **MARGINAL**; closest confirmed records from the southern Cape.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **REPORTED BUT NOT CONFIRMED TO OCCUR.**

International Status: Not listed.

A purported specimen of this species from Warmbad (Werner, 1910) was examined by Mertens (1955) and considered to be referable to nominate *Phyllodactylus lineatus* (now *Goggia lineata*) and this species is known to occur in this area; however this specimen, ZMB 29245, should be examined in light of recent taxonomic and biogeographic understanding in the region. The Swakopmund specimen was collected in 1925 during the Vernay-Angola Expedition, and was probably originally introduced via ship. However, the most likely port of entry would have been Walvis Bay; by this time Swakopmund had virtually closed down as a port, and most shipping was handled through Walvis Bay. Subsequent specimens from Swakopmund, Walvis Bay or anywhere else in Namibia have not been found. Two additional species in this genus, *Afrogecko ansorgii*, and a new species (Haacke, 1996) occur in southern Angola and may be expected to occur in the northern Kaokoveld as well.

GENUS *Phelsuma*

Generic allocation reviewed by Russell (1977), Good & Bauer (1995) and R ll (1999), and nomenclatural changes since FitzSimons= monograph (1943) reviewed by Haacke (1997a).

Phelsuma ocellata (Boulenger)

NAMAQUA DAY GECKO

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Phelsuma ocellata (Boulenger, 1885)

Rhoptropus ocellatus Boulenger, 1885a: 474;  Cape Town  (error).

DISTRIBUTION: Hunsberg region (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 25%; extralimital range to Little Namaqualand, South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **PERIPHERAL-SP** (taxonomy of Namibian population); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX II; RARE** (IUCN, 1994) and **LOWER RISK: NEAR THREATENED** (IUCN, 1996 & 2000); SARDB – **RESTRICTED** (McLachlan, 1988a).

Aside from this solitary species in Namaqualand, the genus *Phelsuma* is restricted to Madagascar, islands of the Indian Ocean and adjacent African mainland. Most authorities agree with the placement of this taxon within *Phelsuma* but cannot reconcile the biogeographical anomaly. R ll (1999) refers the species to *Rhoptropella*. The entire genus is listed in CITES, due to

the trade in Indian Ocean *Phelsuma*, and the Namaqualand species is therefore covered by default. There are no known threats to the Namibian population. It is not known if the Orange River is an effective barrier between the Namibian and South African populations.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/Hunsberg Reserve.

GENUS *Lygodactylus*

Jacobsen (1997b) reviewed taxonomic and phylogenetic changes in the Southern African fauna since FitzSimons= monograph (1943), described taxonomic problems and summarised morphological data for all taxa. Most recently reviewed by Pasteur (1965), and currently under review by Pasteur.

Lygodactylus capensis (A. Smith)

CAPE DWARF GECKO

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Lygodactylus capensis (A. Smith, 1849)

Hemidactylus capensis A. Smith, 1849; Kaffirland and districts north of Cape Colony.

DISTRIBUTION: Caprivi and eastern Kavango District (arboreal).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE, WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game reserve, Popa Game Park and the Khaudom Game Camp.

Lygodactylus bradfieldi Hewitt

NAMIBIAN DWARF GECKO

(Bradfield=s Dwarf Gecko)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Lygodactylus bradfieldi Hewitt, 1932

Lygodactylus bradfieldi Hewitt, 1932: 126; "Quickborn near Okahandja" (=farm Quickborn 205, Otjiwarongo District at 2117Aa). Type specimens in AM - PEM (presumed lost).

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout Namibia except the arid west, and the Caprivi (arboreal).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 75%; extralimital range to Angola, Botswana, and Little Namaqualand, South Africa. Disjunct (?) populations in south-western Zimbabwe and North West Province, South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE-SP** (distribution & taxonomy); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park, Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, Sperrgebiet (marginal) and the Ai-Ais/Hunsberg Reserve.

Lygodactylus chobiensis FitzSimons

CHOBE DWARF GECKO

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Lygodactylus chobiensis FitzSimons, 1932

Lygodactylus picturatus chobiensis FitzSimons, 1932: 35; @ Kabulabula, Chobe River@ (=Botswana).

DISTRIBUTION: Caprivi (arboreal).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 25%; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (distribution); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Individuals were accidentally translocated to the Waterberg Plateau Park and Windhoek, via building materials from the West Caprivi in 1989. The status of these potential - populations is unknown. Several government ministries moved building materials from the Caprivi at this time, and the extent of possible introductions is unknown.

This species is known or expected to occur naturally in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve and the Popa Game Park. Via accidental translocations, populations may have become established in the Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park and the Hardap Recreation Resort.

Lygodactylus lawrencei Hewitt

KAOKOVELD DWARF GECKO

(Lawrence=s Dwarf

Gecko)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Lygodactylus lawrencei Hewitt, 1926

Lygodactylus lawrencei Hewitt, 1926a: 478; "Otjitambi, Kaokoveld, S.W.A.". Holotype in SAM (17289).

DISTRIBUTION: Opuwo & Uutapi districts (arboreal).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 75%; extralimital range to southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE-SP** (distribution); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species occurs in the Etosha National Park and the Skeleton Coast Park.

GENUS *Rhoptropus*

Systematics, biogeography, and evolution reviewed by Bauer & Good (1996), and phylogeny by Lamb & Bauer (2001). Nomenclatural changes since FitzSimons monograph (1943) reviewed by Haacke (1997a).

***Rhoptropus afer* Peters**

COASTAL NAMIB DAY GECKO

(Namib Day Gecko)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Rhoptropus afer* Peters, 1869**

Rhoptropus afer Peters, 1869: 59; "Damaralandet" (=Damaraland, Namibia).
Lectotype in the ZMB (6149A, and paralectotype 6149B).

DISTRIBUTION: Sheet rock substrates and gravel plains of the Namib and pro-Namib Desert, from the Kuiseb River to the Kunene River.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 95%; extralimital range to southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve and the Namib-Naukluft Park.

***Rhoptropus bradfieldi* Hewitt**

BRADFIELD'S NAMIB DAY GECKO

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Rhoptropus bradfieldi* Hewitt, 1935**

Rhoptropus bradfieldi Hewitt, 1935: 307; "Messum River, South West Africa". Type specimens in PEM (R15874-78).

DISTRIBUTION: Coastal and pro-Namib Desert from the Kuiseb River to the Ugab River (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species occurs in the Namib-Naukluft Park and the West Coast Recreation area (marginally).

***Rhoptropus diporus* Haacke**

DAMARA NAMIB DAY GECKO

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Rhoptropus diporus* Haacke, 1965**

Rhoptropus bradfieldi diporus Haacke, 1965: 12; "Farm Twyfelfontein (about 20° 37'S' 14° 20' E), district Outjo, S.W.A."; Holotype (28238), allotype (25819) and paratypes in the TM.

DISTRIBUTION: Pro-Namib area between the Brandberg and the southern Opuwo District (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Previously regarded as a subspecies of *Rhoptropus bradfieldi*, Bauer & Lamb (2001) consider this taxon sufficiently distinct to warrant full species status.

This species occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park (marginally)

Rhoptropus barnardi Hewitt

BARNARD'S NAMIB DAY GECKO

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Rhoptropus barnardi Hewitt, 1926

Rhoptropus barnardi Hewitt, 1926b: 413; ♂ near Eriksson's Drift, Kunene River (Ruacana, Opuwo District, Namibia). Syntypes in the SAM (16639).

DISTRIBUTION: Rupicolous habitats from the Tsondab valley north to the Kunene River, and east through the Khomas Hochland and including the Otavi highlands.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 95%; extralimital range to southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species occurs in the Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park (marginally), West Coast Recreation Area (marginally), and the Namib-Naukluft Park.

Rhoptropus boultoni Schmidt

BOULTON'S NAMIB DAY GECKO

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (three taxa are currently recognised):

Rhoptropus boultoni boultoni Schmidt, 1933

Rhoptropus boultoni Schmidt, 1933: 7; ♂ "Pico Azevedo, Mossamedes" (=Pico do Azevedo, Namibe Province, Angola). Holotype in the FMNH (5634).

DISTRIBUTION: Rupicolous habitats in the western Omaruru, Khorixas and Opuwo districts, and eastwards (from Kamanjab) along the northern Outjo District to the Otavi highlands (Tsumeb).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 95% for the nominate taxon, and c. 85% for the species; extralimital range to southern Angola

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE-SP (taxonomy); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

There are reports of this taxon from the Tsarisberg (west-central Maltahöhe District), which may represent a disjunct southern population. Similarly, it is not known whether the population is continuous between Kamanjab and Tsumeb. The taxonomic status of the Epupa Falls (1713Aa) population requires investigation; Bauer & Good (1996) noticed significant morphological differences between this population and the rest of this wide-spread taxon, which characteristically displayed little geographic variation.

This species occurs in the Etosha National Park (marginally), Skeleton Coast

Park (marginally) and the West Coast Recreation Area (marginally).

Rhoptropus biporosus FitzSimons **KAOKOVELD NAMIB DAY GECKO**
 Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Rhoptropus biporosus FitzSimons, 1957

Rhoptropus biporosus FitzSimons, 1957: 395; @Orupembe, 120 miles W of Ohopoho, Kaokoveld@. Holotype in the TM (24198).

DISTRIBUTION: Rupicolous substrates in the western Opuwo District.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 40%; extralimital range to southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (distribution); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

This species occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park.

GENUS *Chondrodactylus*

Nomenclatural changes since FitzSimons= monograph (1943) reviewed by Haacke (1997a).

Chondrodactylus angulifer Peters **GIANT GROUND GECKO**
 Represented in Namibia by two taxa (two taxa are currently recognised);

Chondrodactylus angulifer angulifer, Peters, 1870

Chondrodactylus angulifer angulifer Peters, 1870a: 111; "Calvinia district, Oorlogsrivier@ (=Hantam, Oorlogsrivier, Calvinia District, Cape Province, South Africa).

Chondrodactylus angulifer namibensis Haacke, 1976

Chondrodactylus angulifer namibensis Haacke, 1976c: 64; "Amichab (=Anigab) Mountain, Namib Park, central Namib Desert, South West Africa (+-23° 11' S, 15° 39' E". Holotype (32632), allotype (31267) and paratypes in the TM.

DISTRIBUTION: The nominate taxon is found throughout the southern half of Namibia, and *C. a. namibensis* is found in the northern Namib Desert south to Walvis Bay, and then along a narrow coastal corridor to at least Lüderitz (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 40% for the nominate taxon and *C. a. namibensis* is 100% endemic; extralimitaly, the species extends to Botswana and South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

The nominate taxon is known or expected to occur in the Namib-Naukluft Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet, and the Ai-Ais/Hunsberg Reserve. *C. a.*

namibiensis occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area and the Sperrgebiet.

GENUS *Colopus*

Nomenclatural changes since FitzSimons= monograph (1943) reviewed by Haacke (1997a).

Colopus wahlbergii Peters

KALAHARI GROUND GECKO
(Kalahari Burrowing Gecko)

Represented in Namibia by two taxa (two taxa are currently recognised):

Colopus wahlbergii wahlbergii Peters, 1869

Colopus Wahlbergii Peters, 1869: 57; ♂Damaralandet@ (=Damaraland, Namibia. Holotype in NRM (385).

Colopus wahlbergii furcifer Haacke, 1976

Colopus wahlbergii furcifer Haacke, 1976b: 34; "Twee Rivieren on Nossob River, Kalahari Gemsbok National Park, Gordonia district, Cape Province, South Africa (+- 26° 22' S., 20° 36' E.)".

DISTRIBUTION: The nominate taxon occurs in Otjinene, Tsumkwe, Okavango and Caprivi districts, westward through Etosha to north-eastern Opuwo District. *C. w. furcifer* occurs in eastern Karasburg, Keetmanshoop and Gobabis districts (sandy substrates).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: both taxa occur **MARGINALLY** in Namibia: extralimital range of the species to Zambia, Botswana and South Africa; Expected to also extend to southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status*; **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Most recently reviewed by Haacke (1976b).

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Popa Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp and the Etosha National Park.

GENUS *Palmatogecko*

Nomenclatural changes since FitzSimons= monograph (1943) reviewed by Haacke (1997a) (but *Kaokogecko vanzyllii* left out).

Palmatogecko rangei Andersson

PALMATO-GECKO
(Web-footed Gecko)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Palmatogecko rangei Andersson, 1908

Palmatogecko rangei Andersson, 1908: 299; "Lüderitzbucht in the German South West Africa". Type specimens in SMW (Wiesbaden).

DISTRIBUTION: Sandy substrates of the Namib Desert from the Kunene River to the Orange River.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 80%; extralimital range to just south of the Orange River (Daberas), and north to Mossamedes, Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: SARDB - **PERIPHERAL** (McLachlan, 1988b), otherwise not listed.

Most recently reviewed by Haacke (1976a).

This species occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, National Diamond Coast recreation Area and the Sperrgebiet.

Palmatogecko vanzyli Steyn & Haacke

KAOKO-GECKO

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Palmatogecko vanzyli (Steyn & Haacke, 1966)

Kaokogecko vanzyli Steyn & Haacke, 1966: 6; ♂ About 29 km S.W. of Orupembe, Kaokoveld, South West Africa. Holotype (1635) and allotype (1636) in NMWN and paratypes in NMWN and TM.

DISTRIBUTION: Western Opuwo District, but avoiding the coastal sand sea (gravel - sandy plains).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 90%; extralimital range to southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC-SP- (distribution) & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Kluge & Nussbaum (1995) synonymised *Kaokogecko* with *Palmatogecko*, but Rösler (2000) did not support this arrangement.

This species occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park (marginally).

GENUS *Pachydactylus*

Nomenclatural changes in the Southern African fauna since FitzSimons' monograph (1943) reviewed by Haacke (1997a). Taxonomy and phylogeography of the genus currently under review by Lamb and Bauer.

Pachydactylus bibronii (A. Smith)

CAPE BUTTON-SCALED GECKO

(Bibron's Gecko)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pachydactylus bibronii (A. Smith, 1845)

Tarentola bibronii A. Smith, 1845; Interior of South Africa.

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Karasburg, Bethanie and Lüderitz districts: (terrestrial and rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

A review of this complex of species (including *P. laevigatus*) by Benyr (1995, unpublished thesis) restricted *P. bibronii*; and assigned the majority of its former range to *P. turneri* (as *P. laevigatus*).

This species is known or expected to occur in the Namib-Naukluft Park, Naute Recreation Resort, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

***Pachydactylus turneri* Gray** **TROPICAL BUTTON-SCALE GECKO**

Represented in Namibia by three taxa (three taxa are sometimes recognised):

***Pachydactylus turneri turneri* Gray, 1864**

Homodactylus turneri Gray, 1864: 59; "South East Africa" (=Tete, Mozambique).

***Pachydactylus turneri pulitzerae* Schmidt, 1933**

Pachydactylus bibronii pulitzerae Schmidt, 1933: 6; "Pico Azevedo", Angola.

***Pachydactylus turneri laevigatus* Fischer, 1888**

Pachydactylus laevigatus Fischer, 1888: 15; "Aus" (=Aus, Lüderitz District, Namibia). Type specimen in HM, destroyed (?).

DISTRIBUTION: *P. turneri turneri* occurs throughout central and eastern Namibia; *P. turneri pulitzerae* occurs in the Kaokoveld; and *P. turneri laevigatus* occurs from the Kaokoveld south to central and southern Namibia (terrestrial and rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: *P. turneri turneri* and *P. turneri pulitzerae* occur **MARGINALLY**, and *P. turneri laevigatus* is **ENDEMIC** (c. 95%); extralimital range of the species to all neighbouring countries.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy & distribution of subspecies); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed

The *P. laevigatus* /*P. bibronii* complex was reviewed by Benyr (1995, unpublished thesis). He designated *turneri* as a subspecies under *laevigatus*. However, *turneri* has priority over *laevigatus*, and is therefore the correct species designation (D.G. Broadley, pers. comm.).

This species is known or expected to occur throughout the national protected area network.

***Pachydactylus fitzsimonsi* Loveridge** **FITZSIMONS=**
GECKO

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Pachydactylus fitzsimonsi* Loveridge, 1947**

Pachydactylus laevigatus fitzsimonsi nom.nov, Loveridge, 1947: 400; "Kamanyab" (= Kamanjab, Outjo District, Namibia, 1914Db). Holotype in TM (17202).

(originally described as *Pachydactylus laevigatus tessellatus* FitzSimons, 1938:172).

DISTRIBUTION: Opuwo, Khorixas and Outjo districts (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon=s range: c. 75%; extralimital range to southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE-SP** (taxonomy and distribution); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

Previously regarded as a subspecies of *P. laevigatus* (now *P. turneri*), and given full species status by Benyr (1995, unpublished thesis).

This species is expected to occur in the Etosha National Park and the Skeleton Coast Park.

***Pachydactylus scutatus* Hewitt**

LARGE-SCALED GECKO

Represented in Namibia by a single taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Pachydactylus scutatus* Hewitt, 1927**

Pachydactylus scutatus Hewitt, 1927: 395; "...at Kowaris, S.W.A." (=Kowares, Opuwo District, Namibia (1914Ab)). Type specimen in SAM (17471).

DISTRIBUTION: Opuwo, Khorixas, Outjo and Omaruru districts (terrestrial and rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE-SP** (Taxonomy); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park and the West Coast Recreation Area.

***Pachydactylus parascutatus* Bauer, Lamb & Branch**

SESFONTEIN GECKO

Represented in Namibia by a single taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Pachydactylus parascutatus* Bauer, Lamb & Branch, 2002**

Pachydactylus parascutatus Bauer, Lamb & Branch, 2002: 26; "vicinity of Para Camp, 2 km north of Sesfontein, Opuwo District, Kunene Region, Namibia (19°07'28"S, 13°35'29"E)". Holotype in NMWN (as SMW) 9454.

DISTRIBUTION: Central & southern Opuwo District (terrestrial and rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE;** **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

Specimens of this species were previously lumped with *P. scutatus*.

International Status: Not listed.

This species is expected to occur in the Skeleton Coast Park.

***Pachydactylus bicolor* Hewitt)**

VELVETY GECKO

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Pachydactylus bicolor* Hewitt, 1926**

Pachydactylus punctatus bicolor Hewitt, 1926a: 477; "Kaross, in the Kaokoveld, S.W.A.". Type specimens (2) in SAM (17297), currently missing.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern Opuwo, Khorixas, Outjo, Otjiwarongo, Omaruru, Karibib, Swakopmund and Okahandja districts (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species occurs in the Etosha National Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve, and the Namib- Naukluft Park.

Pachydactylus capensis (A. Smith)

CAPE GECKO

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pachydactylus capensis (Smith, 1845)

Tarentola capensis A. Smith, 1845; Interior of South Africa.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout country, east of the western escarpment (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Zimbabwe, Botswana and South Africa, and expected to also range into southern Angola and southern Zambia.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy): **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Bauer & Lamb (2002) describe phylogenetic relationships within the *capensis* group (*capensis* is the only Namibian member).

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Namib- Naukluft Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

Pachydactylus caraculicus FitzSimons

ANGOLAN BANDED GECKO

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pachydactylus caraculicus FitzSimons, 1959

Pachydactylus caraculicus FitzSimons, 1959: 407; Ajust east of Caracul, S. Angola@.

DISTRIBUTION: Opuwo District (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 50%; extralimital range to Southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Skeleton Coast Park and the western Etosha National Park.

Pachydactylus fasciatus Boulenger

DAMARALAND BANDED GECKO

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pachydactylus fasciatus Boulenger, 1888

Pachydactylus fasciatus Boulenger, 1888: 138; A Namaqualand@ . Types in the SAM (1052) & BM(NH)(1946.8.25.99).

DISTRIBUTION Khorixas, Omaruru, and Karibib districts (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

McLachlan (in litt) discussed the provenance of the types and proposed A east of Walfisch Bay@. Bauer & Branch (1991) also discussed early specimens and questionable records, designated a lectotype and paralectotype but refrained from designating a restricted type locality. Early records from Otjimbingwe, Walvis Bay and Kuibis (2616Db) have not been verified (*op. cit.*), but an isolated population may occur in the Karas Region (A. M. Bauer, pers. comm.). Haacke (1965) mentioned the possibility of live specimens, collected at Sesfontein being released in Windhoek.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Etosha National Park, West Coast Recreation Area and the Namib-Naukluft Park.

Pachydactylus weberi Roux

WEBER=S GECKO

Represented in Namibia by two taxa (three taxa are sometimes recognised):

Pachydactylus weberi acuminatus FitzSimons, 1941

Pachydactylus weberi acuminatus FitzSimons, 1941: 274; "T.M. Nos. 17689-17695 from Aus, and No. 17722 from Konkiep". Type specimens in TM (17689-17695).

Pachydactylus weberi weneri Hewitt, 1935

Pachydactylus capensis weneri Hewitt, 1935: 315; "Khan River, South West Africa". Type specimens in PEM.

DISTRIBUTION: *P. w. acuminatus* occurs in the Maltahöhe, Bethanie, Keetmanshoop, Lüderitz & Karasburg districts, and *P. w. weneri* occurs in the Windhoek, Swakopmund, Okahandja, Karibib, Omaruru, Khorixas, Otjiwarongo & Outjo districts (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon=s range: c. 50% of the range of the species occurs in Namibia. *P. w. weneri* is endemic (100%), and c. 50% of the range of *P. w. acuminatus* occurs in Namibia (extralimital range to South Africa).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Complex most recently reviewed by McLachlan (in litt) who did not recognise subspecies. Mertens (1971) recognised *weneri* as a full species, and Kluge (1991) listed *acuminatus* and *weneri* as valid subspecies. The *weberi*-complex (which now includes *P. robertsi*) is currently under review; several undescribed species, including a strict endemic, occur in Namibia (A. M. Bauer, pers. comm.).

P. w. acuminatus is known or expected to occur in the Namib-Naukluft Park, Naute Recreation Resort, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

P. w. weneri is known or expected to occur in the Etosha National Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort and the Daan Viljoen Game Park.

Pachydactylus kobosensis FitzSimons**KOBOS GECKO**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pachydactylus kobosensis FitzSimons, 1938

Pachydactylus kobosensis FitzSimons, 1938:170; “Kobos”, 40 miles south of Rehoboth, Great Namaqualand”. Holotype in the TM (17574).

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality, Kobos, Rehoboth District (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE-SP** (taxonomy); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

Synonymized with *P. weberi* by Mc Lachlan (in litt), and recognised as a distinct species by Mertens (1971), Kluge (1991) and Rösler (2000).

This taxon is not currently known or expected to occur within the national protected area network.

Pachydactylus robertsi FitzSimons**KARASBERG GECKO**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pachydactylus robertsi FitzSimons, 1938

Pachydactylus robertsi FitzSimons, 1938: 177; “Kraikluft”, Great Karas Mountains, Great Namaqualand” (=Pieterskloof, Keetmanshoop District, Namibia). Holotype in TM (17854).

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality (2718Ba/b/c&d) and Kuchanas (2718Ba) (NMWN 6696 & 6697) but presumed to occur throughout the Groot Karasberge (terrestrial and rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE-SP** (taxonomy); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

Mertens (1971) and Kluge (1991) considered *robertsi* to be a subspecies of *P. scutatus*, but McLachlan (in litt) questioned the validity of that arrangement. In reviewing the *scutatus*-complex, Bauer, Lamb & Branch (2002) demonstrated this taxon to be specifically distinct, but closer related to *P. weberi*. Presently known only from three specimens.

This species is not presently known or expected to occur within the national protected area network.

Pachydactylus gaiasensis Steyn & Mitchell**BRANDBERG GECKO**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pachydactylus gaiasensis Steyn & Mitchell, 1967

Pachydactylus oreophilus gaiasensis Steyn & Mitchell, 1967:16; A.. vicinity of Gaias on a sandstone outcrop in the southern Kaokoland approximately 40 miles north-west of the Brandberg@. Type specimens in the NMWN.

DISTRIBUTION: Khorixas and Omaruru districts (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Originally described as a subspecies of *P. oreophilus*, and subsequently elevated to full species by Mc Lachlan (in litt).

This species occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park and the West Coast Recreation Area.

***Pachdactylus oreophilus* McLachlan & Spence** **KAOKOVELD ROCK GECKO**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Pachydactylus oreophilus* McLachlan & Spence, 1967**

Pachydactylus oreophilus McLachlan & Spence, 1967: 4; "20 miles west of Sesfontein". Type specimens in PEM (R1919 & 1921).

DISTRIBUTION: Omaruru, Khorixas and Opuwo districts (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 50%; extralimital range to Southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Skeleton Coast Park and the West Coast Recreation Area.

***Pachydactylus kochii* FitzSimons**

NAMIB GHOST GECKO

(Koch=s Gecko)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Pachydactylus kochii* FitzSimons, 1959**

Pachydactylus kochii FitzSimons, 1959: 405; A Sextoo (or Sextus), a few miles south of Cape Cross, Namib, S.W. Africa@ (=Mile Sixty-six, West Coast Recreation Area, Swakopmund District, Namibia, 2214Aa). Type specimens in the TM (23951-23953).

DISTRIBUTION: Namib Desert from the Hoanib River south to the Kuiseb River (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve and the Namib-Naukluft Park.

***Pachydactylus mariquensis* A. Smith**

MARICO GECKO

Represented in Namibia by a single taxon (two taxa are currently recognised):

***Pachydactylus mariquensis latirostris* Hewitt, 1923**

Pachydactylus latirostris Hewitt, 1923: 69; Victoria West, Cape Province.

DISTRIBUTION: Two separate populations: Mariental, Bethanie, Keetmasnhoop and Karasburg districts in the south and Omaruru and Karibib districts in the north (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: The species occurs **MARGINALLY** in Namibia; the southern Namibian range of *P. m. latirostris* represents c. 50% of the range of this taxon (extralimital range to South Africa), and the west-central Namibian population is endemic.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy & distribution); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

The extent of isolation and taxonomic status of the population in the Omaruru-Karibib Districts needs investigation.

This species is known or expected to occur in the West Coast Recreation Area, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort and the Ai-Ais/Hunsberg Reserve

Pachydactylus punctatus Peters

SPECKLED GECKO

Represented in Namibia by two taxa (two taxa are sometimes recognised):

Pachydactylus punctatus punctatus Peters, 1854

Pachydactylus punctatus Peters, 1854: 615; A Sena und Tete@, Mozambique.

Pachydactylus punctatus amoenoides Hewitt, 1935

Pachydactylus punctatus amoenoides Hewitt, 1935: 314; "Luderitzbucht, South West Africa". Type specimens in the PEM (R8070-72).

DISTRIBUTION: Entire country except the central and northern Namib Desert, (former) Owamboland - west, Kavango and Caprivi (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to south-western Angola, Botswana and South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

The taxonomy of this species has had a confused history and is still in need of critical review. McLachlan (in litt) thoroughly discussed the problems, but declined to make firm proposals. Kluge (1991) retained *P. p. amoenoides* as a valid taxon, which has a potentially wide distribution in Namibia. Bauer & Branch (1995) also reviewed the problems but had insufficient data to confidently comment on the use of trinomials.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Namib-Naukluft Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

Pachydactylus scherzi Mertens

NAMIB VARIABLE GECKO

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised);

Pachydactylus scherzi Mertens, 1954

Pachydactylus punctatus scherzi; Mertens, 1954a: 175; A Welwitschia-Flache

der Namib am Südwestrand Des Brandberg-Masivs, Damaraland, Südwest-Afrika@ (=southwest of Brandberg, Omaruru District, Namibia). Type specimens in the SMF (45696).

DISTRIBUTION: Namib Desert and western escarpment from the Kuiseb River north to the Kunene River (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE-SP** (taxonomy); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

Originally described as a subspecies of *P. punctatus*, and subsequently given full species status by Bauer & Branch (1995). Several *Amorphs@* are described which may represent undescribed taxa (*op cit.*)

This species occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve and the Namib-Naukluft Park.

Pachydactylus rugosus A. Smith **NAMIBIAN ROUGH SCALED GECKO**
Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pachydactylus rugosus A. Smith, 1849

Pachydactylus rugosus A. Smith, 1849; *Δ*Interior of South Africa@. Holotype in the BM(NH)(1865.5.4.103).

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Opuwo, Khorixas, Outjo, Omaruru, Karibib, Swakopmund and Okahandja districts south to the Orange River and including Keetmanshoop and Karasburg districts (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 85% (extralimital range to South Africa)

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

Lamb & Bauer (2000) reviewed the *rugosus* complex and recognised this taxon as monotypic. Kirby (1965) has shown that Smith spent over 5 weeks in southern Great Namaqualand, therefore McLachlan (1979) proposed *Δ*Great Namaqualand@ as the restricted type locality.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

Pachydactylus serval Werner **WESTERN SPOTTED GECKO**
Represented in Namibia by three taxa (three taxa are currently recognised):

Pachydactylus serval serval Werner, 1910

Pachydactylus serval Werner, 1910: 313; "Chamis, Groß Namaland" (=Chamis Sud, Bethanie District, Namibia, 2616Bb). Type specimens in ZMB (23121 & 23122).

Pachydactylus serval purcelli Boulenger, 1910

Pachydactylus purcelli Boulenger, 1910: 464; Touw=s River and Little

Namaqualand, Cape Province.

Pachydactylus serval onscepcensis Hewitt, 1935

Pachydactylus montanus onscepcensis Hewitt, 1935: 318; Onscephans (= Oonseepkans, Little Namaqualand, on the Orange River).

DISTRIBUTION: *P. s. serval* occurs in central Namibia from Mariental to Keetmanshoop, *P. s. purcelli* occurs in the Karasburg, southern Bethanie and Lüderitz districts, and *P. s. onscepcensis* occurs in the Orange River valley (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 50% for the species: *P. s. serval* (100%); *P. s. purcelli* (about 40%, extralimital range to South Africa), and *P. s. onscepcensis* (c. 50%, extralimital range to Little Namaqualand, South Africa).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Complex most recently reviewed by McLachlan (in litt), and subspecies arrangement supported by Kluge (1991). A review of taxonomic and biogeographical limits is currently underway (A. M. Bauer, pers. comm.).

P. s. serval occurs in the Hardap Recreation Resort and the Naute Recreation Resort; *P. s. purcelli* occurs in the Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve; *P. s. onscepcensis* occurs in the Sperrgebiet and Ai-Ais/Hunsberg Reserve.

Pachydactylus sansteyni Steyn & Mitchell

KUIDAS GECKO
(San Steyn=s

gecko)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pachydactylus sansteyni Steyn & Mitchell, 1967

Pachydactylus serval sansteyni Steyn & Mitchell, 1967: 11; "The vicinity of Kuidas water-hole in the Southern Kaokoveld, (about 13°45'E., 20°38'S, altitude about 1200')@: Type specimens in NMWN.

DISTRIBUTION: Opuwo, Khorixas, Omaruru and Swakopmund districts (terrestrial and rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & INDETERMINATE (RARE?)-SP** (taxonomy); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed. .

Originally described as a subspecies of *P. serval* and subsequently regarded as a full species by McLachlan (in litt). The type series may be composed of more than a single taxon (A. M. Bauer, in prep.). The specific name honors the first author's wife, San.

The collector of the type series believes they were collected well to the west of Kuidas waterhole, within the boundary of the Skeleton Coast Park (C. Brits, in litt.). This species occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park and the West Coast Recreation Area.

Pachydactylus haackei Branch, Bauer & Good **GREAT NAMAQUALAND GECKO**
(Haacke=s

Gecko)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pachydactylus haackei Branch, Bauer and Good, 1996

Pachydactylus haackei Branch, Bauer & Good, 1996: 61; "Farm Kuchanas, Great Karasberg, southern Namibia (27° 02' S, 18° 43' E :2718Ba)". Type specimens in the NMWN, PEM, CAS, and AMNH.

DISTRIBUTION: Central-southern Namibia (from the Brukkaros in the north), but avoiding the arid west and Kalahari sands in the east (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon=s range: c. 95%; extralimital range to Little Namaqualand, South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species was previously referable to *P. namaquensis* (Sclater). Hewitt (1932) recognised the distinctiveness of Namibian specimens and Branch *et al.* (1996) designated most of this population to this similar species. True *P. namaquensis* also occurs in the southern Karasburg District.

A diagnostic key to the *namaquensis* / *haackei* complex is given by Branch *et al.* (1996). Lamb & Bauer (2002) found these two taxa not closely related.

This species occurs in the Naute Recreation Resort, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

Pachydactylus namaquensis (Sclater)**NAMAQUA GECKO**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pachydactylus namaquensis (Sclater, 1898)

Elasmodactylus namaquensis Sclater, 1898: 109; ^ANamaqualand@.

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Lüderitz, Bethanie and Karasburg districts (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Little Namaqualand , South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Taxonomic and geographical status recently reviewed by Branch *et al.* (1996).

The majority of previous Namibian records of this species have been referred to *P. haackei*. A diagnostic key to the *namaquensis/haackei* complex is given by Branch *et al.* (1996). Lamb & Bauer (2002) found these two species not closely related.

This species occurs in the Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/Hunsberg Reserve.

GENUS *Ptenopus*

Nomenclatural changes since FitzSimons= monograph (1943) reviewed by Haacke (1997a). Haacke (1975b) most recently critically reviewed the genus. Polakow (1997, unpublished thesis) summarized all traditional taxonomic features for these species.

Ptenopus carpi Brain**BANDED BARKING GECKO**

(Carp=s Barking

Gecko)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Ptenopus carpi Brain, 1962

Ptenopus carpi Brain, 1962: 14; "approximately 1 mile north of the Kuiseb R. at Gobabeb, Central Namib Desert, S.W.A.". ; Holotype (25973), allotype (25971) and paratypes in the TM.

DISTRIBUTION: Coastal Namib Desert from the Kuiseb River north to rocky Point (1812Cd) (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Polakow (1997, unpublished thesis) questioned the validity of this species.

This species occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve and the Namib-Naukluft Park.

Ptenopus garrulus (A. Smith)

COMMON BARKING GECKO

Represented in Namibia by two taxa (two taxa are currently recognised):

Ptenopus garrulus garrulus (Smith, 1849)

Stenodactylus garrulus A. Smith, 1849; ♂ Sandy Districts of the interior of South Africa@.

Ptenopus garrulus maculatus Gray, 1865

Ptenopus maculatus Gray, 1865: 640; "Damaraland@. Type specimens in BM(NH) (1946.8.23.53.54).

DISTRIBUTION: The nominate taxon occurs in eastern and north central Namibia (but not Caprivi), and *P. g. maculatus* in western and southern Namibia (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 40% of the nominate taxon (extralimital range to Botswana & South Africa). c. 70% of *P. g. maculatus* (extralimital range to South Africa).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP (taxonomy); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species occurs throughout the national protected area network, with the exception of the Caprivi parks.

Ptenopus kochi Haacke

INTERDUNE BARKING GECKO

(Koch=s Barking Gecko)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Ptenopus kochi Haacke, 1964

Ptenopus kochi Haacke, 1964: 25; "Gobabeb, South West Africa, central Namib Desert (23° 37' South, 15° 03' East)". Holotype (28809), allotype 28447) and paratypes in the TM.

DISTRIBUTION: Interdune valleys, adjacent riverbeds and sand plains of the central Namib Desert sand sea from Walvis Bay, south to at least Koichab Pan (2615Ab) (sandy substrates).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE;**
WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).

International Status: Not listed.

This species occurs in the Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, and the Sperrgebiet.

GENUS *Narudasia*

Nomenclatural changes in this genus since FitzSimons= monograph (1943) reviewed by Haacke (1997a).

Narudasia festiva Methuen & Hewitt

FESTIVE GECKO

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Narudasia festiva Methuen & Hewitt, 1914

Narudasia festiva Methuen & Hewitt, 1914: 127; "Narudas Süd..... Great Karas Mountains" (=farm Narudas 268, Karasburg District, Namibia, 2718Bd). Holotype (3038) and paratypes in the TM.

DISTRIBUTION: Central and southern Namibia from Hunsberg to Okahandja, west to Rössing (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE;**
WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Namib-Naukluft Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

GENUS *Hemidactylus*

Nomenclatural changes in the Southern African fauna since FitzSimons= monograph (1943) reviewed by Haacke (1997a).

Hemidactylus mabouia (Moreau de Jonnés)

TROPICAL HOUSE GECKO

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Hemidactylus mabouia (Moreau de Jonnés, 1818)

Gecko mabouia Moreau de Jonnés, 1818: 138; St. Vincent Island, Lesser Antilles.

DISTRIBUTION: Caprivi (arboreal).

Potential proportion of taxon's range; **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana (not yet recorded from south-eastern Angola).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **RARE-SP** (distribution &

taxonomy); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

Old records for Swakopmund and Palmenhorst (Swakop River) have not been recently confirmed and may have been introductions. McBee *et al.* (1987) reported chromosomal variability which may represent cryptic species.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve and the Popa Game Park.

Hemidactylus longicephalus Bocage **LONG-HEADED HOUSE GECKO**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Hemidactylus longicephalus Bocage, 1873

Hemidactylus longicephalus Bocage, 1873b: 210; Capangombe and Catumbella, Angola.

DISTRIBUTION: Northern Opuwo District (arboreal).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status*: **RARE-SP** (distribution); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

This species is not presently known or expected to occur within the national protected area network.

FAMILY AGAMIDAE

Taxonomic and phylogenetic changes in the Southern African fauna since FitzSimons= monograph (1943) reviewed by Jacobsen (1997c).

GENUS *Agama*

Agama aculeata Merrem **COMMON GROUND AGAMA**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (two taxa are currently recognised):

Agama aculeata aculeata Merrem 1820

Agama aculeata Merrem, 1820: 53; ^ACape of Good Hope^a.

DISTRIBUTION: Occurs throughout Namibia, with the exception of the arid Namib Desert and the East Caprivi (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 30%; extralimital range to Angola, Botswana, and South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status*: **SECURE**; **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

Jacobsen (1992) reviewed the status of *Agama aculeata armata* and regarded it as a full species.

This species is known or expected to occur throughout the national protected area network, with the exception of coastal-restricted parks.

Agama armata Peters**ARMoured AGAMA**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Agama armata Peters, 1854

Agama armata, Peters, 1854: 616; "Sena, Tette", Zambezi River, Mozambique.

DISTRIBUTION: Northeastern Kavango and the Caprivi Strip (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola(?), Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Jacobsen (1992) reviewed the status of *Agama aculeata armata* and regarded it as a full-species and gives locality records for the Caprivi area. Broadley *et al.* (1998) consider the issue unresolved.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, and the Kaudom Game Park.

Agama etoshae McLachlan**ETOSHA****AGAMA**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Agama etoshae McLachlan, 1981

Agama etoshae McLachlan, 1981: 223; "Onoholongo (18°28'S, 15°43'E)" (=southern Oshana District, Namibia). Holotype (16624) and allotype in SAM (43982).

DISTRIBUTION: Sandy areas around Etosha Pan, eastern Opuwo District and throughout the former Owambo region (sandy substrates).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100% (although it probably also occurs in adjacent southern Angola).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE-SP**(distribution in Angola); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Previously regarded as a disjunct population of *A. makarikarica*, Steyn & Steyn (1970) noted distinct differences between northern Namibian *A. makarikarica* and typical Botswana material. Although they stated they were preparing a proposal to recognise Namibian material as subspecifically distinct, this proposal was never published. McLachlan (1981) gives distribution maps and diagnostic characters.

This species occurs in the Etosha National Park.

Agama hispida (Linnaeus)**SPINY AGAMA**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Agama hispida (Linnaeus, 1754)

Lacerta hispida Linnaeus 1754: 44; "America Australe" (obviously incorrect, probably from Cape of Good Hope" fide FitzSimons, 1943).

DISTRIBUTION: South western corner of Namibia; throughout Sperrgebiet, north to

Lüderitz and east to Bethanie and south to the Fish River Canyon (terrestrial).
Potential proportion of taxon's range: MARGINAL; extralimital range to South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status: SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).*

International Status: Not listed.

Taxonomy and distribution maps given by McLachlan, 1981.

This species occurs in the Namib-Naukluft Park, Naute Recreation Resort, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet, and the Ai-ais/Hunsberg Reserve.

Agama atra Dauden

SOUTHERN ROCK AGAMA

Represented in Namibia by two taxa (two taxa are currently recognised):

Agama atra atra Daudin, 1802

Agama atra Daudin, 1802b: 349; South Africa.

Agama atra knobeli Boulenger & Power, 1921

Agama anchietae var. *knobeli* Boulenger & Power, 1921: 271; "Aus in Namaqualand". Type specimens in MMK (lost?).

DISTRIBUTION: The nominate taxon is found in the south-east corner of Namibia, east and south of Mariental; *A. a. knobeli* occurs in the south-west corner extending north to Sesriem and the Urihauchab (2515Ac). Some overlap occurs between these two taxa in the Keetmanshoop, Karasburg and Naute Dam area (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: *A. a. atra* is **MARGINAL** (extralimital range to South Africa), while *A. a. knobeli* is apparently endemic, not crossing the Orange River.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status: SECURE-SP* (taxonomy of subspecies); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

The nominate taxon occurs in the Naute Recreation Resort, and the Ai-ais / Hunsberg Reserve; *A. a. knobeli* occurs in the Namib-Naukluft Park, Naute Recreation Resort, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet, and the Ai-ais / Hunsberg Reserve.

Agama anchietae Bocage

WESTERN ROCK

AGAMA

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Agama anchietae Bocage, 1896

Agama anchietae Bocage, 1896: 129; ^ΔLittoral Region, Angola@.

DISTRIBUTION: Rupicolous habitats in southern and western portions of Namibia, extending from the Kunene River to the Orange River.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 35%; extralimital range to southern Angola and South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status: SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).*

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Namib-Naukluft Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet, and the Ai-Ais/Hunsberg Reserve.

Agama planiceps Peters

DAMARA ROCK AGAMA

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (two taxa are currently recognised):

AGAMA PLANICEPS PLANICEPS Peters, 1862

Agama planiceps Peters, 1862: 15; "Neu - Barmen, Hererolande, an der Westküste von Africa, im 21° südl. Br." (=Otjimbingwe, Karibib District, Namibia). Syntypes in ZMB (42001-2).

DISTRIBUTION: Rupicolous habitats throughout the north-western quarter of Namibia.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100% of the nominate taxon, c. 60% for the entire species; extralimital range to southern Angola, currently referable to *A. p. schacki*.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

The taxonomic status of *A. p. schacki* needs investigation, as the Kunene River is not an effective barrier between these two taxa.

This species occurs in the Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Namib-Naukluft Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, and the Daan Viljoen Game Park.

GENUS *Acanthocercus*

Previously included in the genera *Agama* and *Stellio* (Leviton *et al.* 1992).

Acanthocercus atricollis (A. Smith)

TREE AGAMA

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (seven taxa are sometimes recognised):

Acanthocercus atricollis atricollis A. Smith, 1849

Agama atricollis A. Smith, 1849: 14; "Interior of Southern Africa" and "Country near Port Natal" (=Durban).

DISTRIBUTION: Namutoni north throughout the former Owambo region, also at Rundu (arboreal).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE?)**; **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

The distribution of this species is poorly known; it appears to enter northern Namibia from southern Angola, and although Auerbach (1987) gives a locality

record just south of West Caprivi (at 1822Ca) there are no records for the adjacent Caprivi or Kavango. One intermediate record at Rundu suggests that the species may occur patchily through to eastern populations. In highly populated area, e.g. the former Owambo region, the species= range may be fragmented due to intensive deforestation.

This species occurs in the Etosha National Park, and may occur (rarely?) in the Caprivi parks as well.

FAMILY CHAMAELEONIDAE

Taxonomic and phylogenetic changes since FitzSimons= monograph (1943) reviewed by Raw (1997). Klaver & Böhme (1997) reviewed the family.

GENUS *Bradypodion*

Bradypodion pumilum (Gmelin)

CAPE DWARF CHAMELEON

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Bradypodion pumilum (Gmelin, 1789)

Lacerta pumila Gmelin 1789 in Linnaeus, 1789:1069.

DISTRIBUTION: Swakopmund, Walvis Bay and possibly Lüderitz (ornamental gardens/shrubs).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL** (not in contact with extralimital populations in Little Namaqualand, South Africa).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INTRODUCED ALIEN & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX II**, otherwise not listed.

This species is locally abundant in cultivated gardens in Swakopmund and Walvis Bay. An enquiry in the *Namib Times* (Dec. 1992) produced two anecdotal accounts from the public on the origin of this alien species; 1) purposefully imported and released into Walvis Bay, Swakopmund and Windhoek from Mossel Bay in the 1950s (J. De Wet, pers. comm. 27 August 1993), and, 2) collected in Knysna in 1972, transported (via yacht) and released in Walvis Bay (F. van Urk, pers. comm. 4 Nov. 1993). It was previously postulated that individuals were accidentally imported via nursery shipments from the RSA. It is probable, however, that multiple introductions have occurred and that the present thriving populations are the result. There is no suitable ecological link between Walvis Bay and Swakopmund so these two populations required separate introductions. The purported introduction into Windhoek was not successful.

In 1993, two gravid females were transported from Walvis Bay and released in a domestic garden in Lüderitz (M. Roodt, pers. comm.). They apparently multiplied at that time but the status of this population has not been assessed since.

GENUS CHAMAELEO

Chamaeleo dilepis Leach

FLAP-NECK CHAMELEON

Two taxa have been reported from Namibia (up to seven taxa are sometimes recognised):

Chamaeleo dilepis dilepis Leach, 1819

Chamaeleo dilepis dilepis Leach, 1819: 493; Gaboon.

Chamaeleo dilepis quilensis Bocage, 1866

Chamaeleo dilepis quilensis Bocage, 1866: 591; Rio Quilo, Angola.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout the country east of (an imaginary) line between Aroab (eastern Keetmanshoop District) and Opuwo (arboreal).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: Both taxa are **MARGINAL**; extralimital range of the species to all neighbouring countries.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP (taxonomy); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX II**, otherwise not listed.

The taxonomic (and distribution) status of all taxa is in disarray. *C. d. quilensis* may be a separate species (Klaver & Böhme, 1997), and the situation is currently under investigation (C. Tilbury, pers. comm.).

This species occurs in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Popa Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort and the Daan Viljoen Game Park.

Chamaeleo namaquensis A. Smith

NAMAQUA CHAMELEON

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Chamaeleo namaquensis Smith, 1831

Chamaeleo namaquensis A. Smith, 1831: 17; A little Namaqualand, near mouth of Gariep or Orange River.

DISTRIBUTION: Western half of Namibia, including Karasburg District (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 70%; extralimital range to South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX II**, otherwise not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Etosha National Park (marginally), Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation resort, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/Hunsberg Reserve.

FAMILY SCINCIDAE

Taxonomic and phylogenetic changes in the Southern African fauna since FitzSimons' monograph (1943) reviewed by Broadley (1997a). A checklist of the Southern African fauna (internally referred to as

Broadley 1993) is also given in this review (Broadley, 1997b).

GENUS *Acontias*

Acontias lineatus Peters

STRIPED LEGLESS SKINK

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (three taxa are currently recognised):

Acontias lineatus lineatus Peters, 1879

Acontias lineatus Peters, 1879a: 774; "Hantam (Südafrika)" (=Oorlogsrivier, Calvinia District, Northern Cape Province, South Africa).

DISTRIBUTION: Karasburg, and southern Lüderitz, Bethanie and Keetmanshoop districts (fossorial – sandy substrates).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 50%; extralimital range to South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy of subspecies); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Namib-Naukluft Park, Naute Recreation Resort, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

Acontias occidentalis FitzSimons

WESTERN LEGLESS SKINK

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Acontias occidentalis FitzSimons, 1941

Acontias plumbeus occidentalis FitzSimons, 1941: 275; AOkahandja, Damaraland, Süwestafrika@ (restricted by Mertens, 1955). Type specimens in TM, SAM & PEM.

DISTRIBUTION: Former Owamboland south to Windhoek District and east through Gobabis District (fossorial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 30%; extralimital range to Angola, and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

Previously regarded as a subspecies of *Acontias percivali* (Loveridge). Sympatric yellow-brown, and black morphs occur in Namibia, and this situation is currently under review.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort and the Daan Viljoen Game Park.

GENUS *Typhlosaurus*

Systematics, biogeography and identification keys given by Haacke (1986), and presently undergoing phylogenetic review by Bauer *et al.*

Typhlosaurus braini Haacke**SLENDER BLIND LEGLESS SKINK**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Typhlosaurus braini Haacke, 1964

Typhlosaurus braini Haacke, 1964: 5; "Gobabeb" (=Gobabeb, central Namib Desert, Swakopmund District, Namibia). Holotype (28472), allotype (28473) and paratypes in the TM.

DISTRIBUTION: Namib Desert sand sea from Kuiseb River, south to Koichab Pan (fossorial - aeolean sand).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species occurs in the Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park and the Sperrgebiet.

Typhlosaurus gariepensis FitzSimons**GARIEP BLIND LEGLESS SKINK**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Typhlosaurus gariepensis FitzSimons, 1941

Typhlosaurus gariepensis FitzSimons, 1941: 276; AUpington@ (=North-western Cape Province).

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern Keetmanshoop and Karasburg districts (fossorial – sandy substrates).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Botswana and South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (distribution); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is not presently known or expected to occur within the national protected area network

Typhlosaurus lineatus Boulenger**STRIPED BLIND LEGLESS SKINK**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (four taxa are currently recognised):

Typhlosaurus lineatus lineatus Boulenger, 1887

Typhlosaurus lineatus Boulenger, 1887a: 432; ACape of Good Hope@.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern half of Namibia, but does not cross Kavango River into Caprivi (fossorial – sandy substrates).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 50%; extralimital range to Botswana and South Africa (not yet recorded from adjacent Angola).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park and the Hardap Recreation Resort.

Typhlosaurus meyeri* Boettger*SPERRGEBIET BLIND LEGLESS SKINK**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Typhlosaurus meyeri* Boettger, 1894**

Typhlosaurus meyeri Boettger, 1894; "Angra Pequena (Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika)" (=Lüderitz, Lüderitz District, Namibia). Holotype destroyed in Dresden Museum, neotype in the TM (28301).

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Namib Desert (fossorial – sandy substrates).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 95%; extralimital range to South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species occurs in the Namib-Naukluft Park, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

GENUS *Sepsina*

Sepsina angolensis* Bocage*ANGOLAN BURROWING SKINK**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Sepsina angolensis* Bocage, 1866**

Sepsina angolensis Bocage, 1866: 63; Duque de Braganca, Angola.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from two (?) isolated localities; Grootfontein (1918Ca) and Hobatere (1914Ad) (terrestrial-fossorial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INDETERMINATE (RARE); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Barbour & Loveridge (1929) record a specimen from Walvis Bay (as *Sepsina grammica*) but this locality has never been confirmed. Mertens (1955) mentions the Grootfontein specimen, and describes the Namibian distribution as ^ADamaraland to Angola[@], which is presumably based on the unquestioned (Mertens) Walvis Bay specimen and genuine specimens from the "border of Angola and S.W. Africa" (FitzSimons, 1943). A second specimen (NMWN 6694), from Hobatere (and provisionally identified as this species), was found in October 2000 (S. Braine, pers. comm.).

This species is expected to occur in the Etosha National Park.

Sepsina alberti* Hewitt*NAMIBIAN BURROWING SKINK**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Sepsina alberti* Hewitt, 1929**

Sepsina alberti Hewitt, 1929: 4; "Kaoko Otavi, S.W. Africa". Type specimen in the SAM (17481). (originally described as *Sepsina hessei* Hewitt, 1927: 402).

DISTRIBUTION: Opuwo, Khorixas and Outjo districts (terrestrial-fossorial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE-SP**

(distribution in Angola); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

This species occurs in the Etosha National Park.

GENUS *Scelotes*

Scelotes capensis (A. Smith)

NAMIBIAN DWARF BURROWING SKINK

(Cape Dwarf Burrowing Skink)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Scelotes capensis (A. Smith, 1849)

Gongylus capensis A. Smith, 1849: 10; Awestern coast of Southern Africa@.

Type specimens unknown. Two specimens (1865.5.4.85-86) in the BM(NH)

presented by Sir A. Smith are not designated types (C. McCarthy, pers. comm.).

DISTRIBUTION: Windhoek, Rehoboth, Maltahöhe, Bethanie, Lüderitz and Karasburg districts (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 95%; extralimital range to Little Namaqualand, South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status*: **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Namib-Naukluft Park, Naute Recreation Resort, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

GENUS *Typhlacontias*

Review of systematics and biogeography, and identification keys given by Haacke (1997c).

Typhlacontias brevipes FitzSimons

SHORT- LEGGED BURROWING SKINK

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Typhlacontias brevipes FitzSimons, 1939

Typhlacontias brevipes FitzSimons, 1939: 15; ACape Division@ restricted to

AWalvisch Bay@ by McLachlan, 1984. Type specimen in the SAM (508).

DISTRIBUTION: Coastal Namib Desert from north of Lüderitz to Kunene River (fossorial-aeolean sand).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status*: **ENDEMIC & SECURE-SP** (taxonomy of populations); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

The distribution of this species is (apparently) discontinuous and consists of three discrete populations; Groot Anigab (2615Ac), Kuiseb River to the Omaruru River, and Torrabai north to the Kunene River.

This species occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, and the Sperrgebiet.

Typhlacontias rohani Angel**KALAHARI BURROWING SKINK**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Typhlacontias rohani Angel, 1923

Typhlacontias rohani Angel, 1923: 162; Lwankundu, south-east Angola.

DISTRIBUTION: Okavango, Caprivi, Tsumkwe and Otjinene districts (fossorial – sandy substrates).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 25%; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Previously referred to as *T. gracilis* and *T. ngamiensis* (Haacke, 1997b).

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park and the Mangetti Game Camp.

Typhlacontias punctatissimus Bocage**SPECKLED BURROWING SKINK**

Represented in Namibia by two taxa (three taxa are currently recognised):

Typhlacontias punctatissimus punctatissimus Bocage, 1873

Typhlacontias punctatissimus Bocage, 1873a: 213; Rio Curoca mouth, Mocâmedes District, Angola: Syntypes destroyed.

Typhlacontias punctatissimus brainei Haacke, 1997

Typhlacontias punctatissimus brainei Haacke, 1997c: 150; ΔKhumib River 25 km from the coast, Skeleton Coast Park, Opuwo District, Namibia, 18°44'S 12° 36'E (1812Da)". Holotype in TM (68443), paratypes in TM, ZFMK and NMWN.

DISTRIBUTION: The nominate taxon occurs in the northern Namib Desert from the Kunene River south to the Munutum River (on the eastern side of the sand sea); *T. p. brainei* occurs from the Sechomib River to the Hoanib River Valley, Opuwo District (fossorial – sandy substrates).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 50% of the range of the nominate taxon occurs in Namibia (extraliminally to southern Angola); and *P. t. brainei* is endemic (100%).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy of subspecies); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Both taxa occur in the Skeleton Coast Park.

Typhlacontias johnsonii Andersson**KAOKOVELD LEGLESS BURROWING SKINK**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Typhlacontias johnsonii Andersson, 1916

Typhlacontias johnsonii Andersson, 1916: 19; ΔPort Alexander, Portuguese West Africa@ (=Tombua, Namibe Province, Angola).

DISTRIBUTION: Northern Namib Desert, from Sechomib River to Kunene River (fossorial – sandy substrates).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 50%; extralimital range to Curoca River, Southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park.

GENUS *Lygosoma*

Lygosoma sundevalli (A. Smith)

SUNDEVALL'S WRITHING SKINK

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (two taxa are currently recognised):

Lygosoma sundevallii sundevallii (A. Smith, 1849)

Eumices (Riopa) sundevallii A. Smith, 1849: 11; Country to the eastward of Cape Colony.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout Namibia with the exception of the Namib Desert and the Bethanie and Karasburg districts (terrestrial-fossorial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to all neighbouring countries.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park and the Hardap Recreation Resort.

GENUS *Mabuya*

Broadley's (2000a) review of *Mabuya* of southeastern Africa includes 12 Namibian species (with identification keys), and currently undergoing phylogenetic revision by Bauer.

Mabuya acutilabris (Peters)

WEDGE-SNOURED SKINK

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Mabuya acutilabris (Peters, 1862)

Euprepes acutilabris Peters, 1862: 19; "Neu – Barmen, im Hererolande, an der Westküste von Africa, im 21° südl. Br." (=Otjimbingwe, Karibib District, Namibia). Syntypes in ZMB & MNHN.

DISTRIBUTION: Western half of Namibia; with an isolated population in the Okakarara District (sandy substrates).
Potential proportion of taxon's range: c 50%; extralimital range to Angola and Little Namaqualand, South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

Mabuya binotata (Bocage)

GIANT TREE SKINK
(Mopane Skink)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Mabuya binotata (Bocage, 1867)

Euprepes binotatus Bocage, 1867a: 230; "Benguella" (=Benguela, Benguela Province, Angola).

DISTRIBUTION: Karibib District north to the Kunene River and throughout (the former) Owamboland, avoiding the arid west (arboreal).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 50%; extralimital range to Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Odd records (Walvis Bay, Windhoek and Ugab River Mouth) are attributed to shipments of firewood originating from the northern regions.

This species occurs in the Etosha National Park.

Mabuya capensis (Gray)

CAPE SKINK

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Mabuya capensis (Gray, 1831)

Tiliqua capensis Gray, 1831: 68; Cape of Good Hope.

DISTRIBUTION: From central Etosha south and east to southern and eastern Namibia but avoiding the arid west (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Botswana and South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Etosha National Park, Namib-Naukluft Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Naute Recreation Resort and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

Mabuya occidentalis (Peters)

WESTERN THREE-LINED SKINK

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Mabuya occidentalis (Peters, 1867)

Euprepes occidentalis Peters, 1867a: 20; "Neu - Barmen, im Hererolande, an der Westküste von Africa, im 21° Südl. Br." (=Otjimbingwe, Karibib District, Namibia). Syntype specimens in ZMB, MNHN and BM(NH). (originally described as *Euprepes vittatus* var. *australis* Peters, 1862).

DISTRIBUTION: Khorixas, Outjo and Gobabis south throughout central and southern Namibia (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon=s range: c. 60%; extralimital range to Botswana and South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park, Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, Ai-Ais/Hunsberg Reserve and the Sperrgebiet.

Mabuya chimbana Boulenger**CHIMBA SKINK**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Mabuya chimbana Boulenger, 1887

Mabuya chimbana Boulenger, 1887a: 207; Rio Chimba, Angola.

DISTRIBUTION: Northern Opuwo District (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **RARE(?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is not presently known or expected to occur within the national protected area network.

Mabuya variegata (Peters)**WESTERN VARIEGATED SKINK**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Mabuya variegata (Peters, 1870)

Euprepes variegatus Peters, 1870b: 660; "Damaralandet" (= Damaraland, Namibia). Type specimen in ZMB (6152) & NRM (2167=6 specimens).

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout western, central and southern Namibia from the Kunene River mouth to the Karasburg District.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 60%; extralimital range to South Africa (not yet recorded north of the Kunene river).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP (taxonomy); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Reviewed by Broadley (2000a). Broadley (1975a) previously showed broad areas of hybridisation between this species and *M. punctulata* in the Central Namib Desert.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, Naute Recreation Resort, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve. Hybrids between this species and *M. punctulata* occur in the Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve and the Namib-Naukluft Park (Broadley 1975a).

Mabuya punctulata (Bocage)

EASTERN VARIEGATED SKINK

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Mabuya punctulata (Bocage, 1872)

Euprepes punctulatus Bocage, 1872: 76; Rio Coroca, Mossamedes, Angola.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout central and eastern Namibia (from the Kunene River in the north) with the exception of the northern Omusati, Oshana and Oshana-Namibana districts (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 30%; extralimital range to Angola, (not yet recorded from southern Zambia), Zimbabwe, Botswana and South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Previously regarded as a subspecies of *M. variegata*, Broadley (2000a) gave it full species status.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park and Hardap Recreation Resort. Hybrids between this species and *M. variegata* occur in the Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve and the Namib-Naukluft Park (Broadley, 1975a).

Mabuya spilogaster (Peters)

NAMIBIAN TREE SKINK

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Mabuya spilogaster (Peters, 1882)

Euprepes (Euprepis) striatus var. *spilogaster* Peters, 1882: 68; "Bei Otjimbingue im Hererolande (Westafrika)" (=Otjimbingwe, Karibib District, Namibia). Type specimens unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Western Namibia from the Kunene River south to the Orange River, and east to around Gobabis. Absent from the arid west and north-east (arboreal).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 90%; extralimital range to southern Angola, Botswana and South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE;** **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Unsubstantiated records from the Caprivi need confirmation.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park, Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap

Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

Mabuya hoeschi Mertens

WESTERN ROCK SKINK

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Mabuya hoeschi Mertens, 1954

Mabuya hoeschi Mertens, 1954a: 178; ♂Roessing-Berge, östlich von Swakopmund, Südwest-Africa@ (=Rössing Mountain, Swakopmund District, Namibia). Holotype in SMF (45681).

DISTRIBUTION: Namib, pro-Namib and escarpment from the Kunene River to the Naukluft Mountains, Maltahöhe District (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 75%; extralimital range to southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE-SP** (distribution); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

This species occurs in the Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area and the Namib-Naukluft Park.

Mabuya wahlbergii (Peters)

WAHLBERG'S STRIPED SKINK

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Mabuya wahlbergii (Peters, 1870)

Euprepes Wahlbergii Peters, 1870b: 661; "Damaralandet" (=Damaraland, Namibia). Syntypes; ZMB 6155, NRM 2190.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout northern and central Namibia as far south as Mariental, but avoiding the northern and southern Namib sand seas.(terrestrial)

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE- SP** (Taxonomy); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

Previously regarded as a subspecies of *M. striata*, Broadley (2000a) gave this taxon full species status. Western and central populations may be referable to *M. angolensis* Bocage (W. J. Haacke, pers. comm.).

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort and the Daan Viljoen Game Park.

Mabuya sparsa Mertens

BLACK TREE SKINK

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Mabuya sparsa Mertens, 1954

Mabuya striata sparsa Mertens, 1954a: 186; ♂Warmbad, Groß Namaqualand, Südwest - Afrika@ (=Warmbad, Karasburg District, Namibia). Type specimen

in ZMB (23452).

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout the Mariental, Keetmanshoop and Karasburg districts; (arboreal & terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 80%; extralimital range to Botswana and South Africa).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Previously regarded as a subspecies of *M. striata*, Broadley (2000a) gave this taxon full species status.

This species occurs in the Hardap Recreation Resort and the Naute Recreation Resort.

Mabuya punctatissima (A. Smith)

SPECKLED SKINK

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised).

Mabuya punctatissima (A. Smith, 1849)

Euprepes punctatissimus A. Smith, 1849; North-eastern districts of Cape colony@.

DISTRIBUTION: Enters Namibia (?) on the eastern border, in the area of the Aminuis Reserve, Gobabis and Mariental districts (arboreal & terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE- SP** (distribution); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Previously regarded as a subspecies of *M. striata*, Broadley (2000a) gave this taxon full species status.

This species is not presently known or expected to occur within the national protected area network.

Mabuya sulcata (Peters)

KOPPIE SKINK

Represented in Namibia by three taxa (three taxa are sometimes recognised):

Mabuya sulcata sulcata (Peters, 1867)

Euprepes sulcatus Peters, 1867a: 20; "Neu – Barmen, im Hererolande, an der Westküste von Africa, im 21° südl. Br." (=Otjimbingwe, Karibib District, Namibia). Syntypes in ZMB 4209, 4210, MNHN 1470. (originally described as *Euprepes olivaceus* Peters, 1862).

Mabuya sulcata nigra Werner, 1915

Mabuia sulcata var. *nigra* Werner, 1915: 351; "Lüderitzbucht".
Type specimen in ZMB (?).

Mabuya sulcata ansorgii Boulenger, 1907

Mabuia ansorgii Boulenger, 1907: 213; Caconda, Benguela, Angola.

DISTRIBUTION: The nominate taxon occurs throughout western, central and southern Namibia; *Mabuya s. nigra* occurs in the Sperrgebiet, and *Mabuya s. ansorgii* occurs in Opuwo and northern Khorixas district (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 60% of the range of the nominate taxon occurs in Namibia (extralimital range to Angola and South Africa); 50% of the range of *M. s. ansorgii*, extralimital range to southern Angola, and *Mabuya s. nigra* is endemic (100%).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy of subspecies); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Namib-Naukluft Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, Ai-Ais/Hunsberg Reserve and the Sperrgebiet.

Mabuya varia (Peters)

COMMON VARIABLE SKINK

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (two taxa are sometimes recognised):

Mabuya varia varia (Peters, 1867)

Euprepes (Euprepis) varius Peters, 1867a: 20; "Tette" Mozambique.

DISTRIBUTION: Okavango, Tsumkwe and Otjinene districts, west to Khorixas and Omaruru districts (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, and the Daan Viljoen Game Park.

Mabuya laevis Boulenger

FLAT ROCK SKINK

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Mabuya laevis Boulenger, 1907

Mabuya laevis Boulenger, 1907:19; Maconjo, Angola.

DISTRIBUTION: Opuwo, Outjo and Khorixas districts (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 50%; extralimital range to southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

Species most recently reviewed by Steyn & Mitchell (1965), who considered it to belong to the monotypic genus *Oelofsea*.

This species is expected to occur in the Etosha National Park and the Skeleton Coast Park (marginal).

GENUS *Panaspis*

An identification key to species is given in Jacobsen & Broadley, 2000.

Panaspis maculicollis Jacobsen & Broadley **SPOTTED-NECK SNAKE-EYED SKINK**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Panaspis maculicollis Jacobsen & Broadley, 2000

Panaspis maculicollis Jacobsen & Broadley, 2000: 65; "Kleine Tshipise, Mutale District, Northern Province, South Africa (2230DA)".

DISTRIBUTION: Caprivi (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Previously included in the *P. wahlbergii* sibling species complex.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve and the Popa Game Park.

***Panaspis* sp.** (W. Haacke, in prep.). **NAMIBIAN SNAKE-EYED SKINK**

DISTRIBUTION: Opuwo, Khorixas, Outjo, Otjiwarongo, Okahandja and Windhoek districts (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100% (not yet recorded from Angola).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC, SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

The description of this new species (previously included in the *P. wahlbergii* complex and discussed by Jacobsen & Broadley (2000)) is in-prep (W. D. Haacke, pers. comm.).

This species is known or expected to occur in the Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort and the Daan Viljoen Game Park.

FAMILY LACERTIDAE

Phylogenetic relationships reviewed by Arnold (1989 & 1991) and Harris *et al* (1998a & b).

GENUS *Nucras*

The *Atesselata* group, of which all Namibian species are members, was most recently revised by Broadley (1972). Jacobsen (1997d) reviewed taxonomic changes in the Southern African fauna since

FitzSimons= monograph (1943), discussed taxonomic problems and summarised morphological parameters for all taxa.

Nucras intertexta (A. Smith)

SPOTTED SANDVELD LIZARD

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Nucras intertexta (A. Smith, 1838)

Lacerta intertexta A. Smith, 1838b: 93; ACountry near Latakoo, Cape Colony@ (=Kuruman, Botswana).

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern Namibia from Tsumkwe south to Aminius, then west and north through to the Kaokoveld (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Botswana (not yet recorded from Angola).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy and distribution); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

An isolated record (originally listed as *N. tessellata*) from Bethanie collected in 1891 (Boettger, 1893), needs re-examination. Mertens (1955 & 1971) recognised typical *N. intertexta*, *N. intertexta holubi* and *N. intertexta damarana* from Namibia: Broadley (1972) transferred *damarana* and *holubi* to *taeniolata* (now *N. holubi*), recognizing only *holubi* as a valid subspecies. Although the Namibian population is presumed to be continuous with the Botswana population (along the central-eastern border), this has not yet been demonstrated.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Kaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Park Daan Viljoen Game Park and the Hardap Recreation Resort.

Nucras holubi (Steindachner)

HOLUB=S SANDVELD LIZARD

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Nucras holubi (Steindachner, 1882)

Eremias holubi Steindachner, 1882: 83; Crocodile River, Transvaal.

DISTRIBUTION: Central Namibia from Stampriet to Opuwo (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL** (Namibian population is not in contact with extralimital populations in south eastern Botswana).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy and distribution); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

FitzSimons (1943) and Mertens (1955 & 1971) recognised an endemic Namibian subspecies A*damarana*@ Parker (as *N. intertexta damarana*) from Sissekab (Otavi area). However, Broadley (1972) referred this taxon to *N. taeniolata* (now *N. holubi*), and regarded the subspecies invalid due to inconsistent characters.

Jacobsen (1989) elevated *N. t. ornata* to species status (previously considered to include Namibian material (Broadley, 1972)) and recognised *N. t. holubi* as the western form. *N. t. holubi* is now regarded as a full species.

The Namibian population of this species is disjunct from the primary range (~500km) to the east.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park and the Hardap Recreation Resort.

Nucras tessellata (A. Smith)

WESTERN SANDVELD LIZARD

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Nucras tessellata (Smith, 1838)

Lacerta tessellata A. Smith, 1838b: 92; AEastern districts of Cape Colony@.

DISTRIBUTION: From Rehoboth south and east throughout the southern third of Namibia, but avoiding the Namib sand sea and coastal Namib Desert (terrestrial & rocky substrates).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 30%; extralimital range to Botswana and South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Broadley (1972) discussed a distinctive form of this species from southern Angola which is expected to occur in the Ruacana area, as well as one from Little Namaqualand which may occur in the Hunsberg - Noordoever region. This species is known or expected to occur in the Namib-Naukluft Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

GENUS *Heliobolus*

Nomenclatural changes in the Southern African fauna since FitzSimons= monograph (1943) reviewed by Haacke (1997b).

Heliobolus lugubris (A. Smith)

BUSHVELD LIZARD

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Heliobolus lugubris (Smith, 1838)

Lacerta lugubris A. Smith, 1838b: 93; Adistrict immediately beyond the northern frontier of the colony@.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout Namibia with the exception of the arid west (enters the arid Namib Desert along westward flowing Rivers), Maltahöhe, Lüderitz, Bethanie and southern Karasburg districts (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 25%; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mudumu National Park, Mamili National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National

Park, Skeleton Coast Park (marginally), West Coast Recreation Area (marginally), Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort and the Naute Recreation Resort.

GENUS *Ichnotropis*

Jacobsen (1997e) reviewed taxonomic changes in the Southern African fauna since FitzSimons' monograph (1943), discussed taxonomic problems and summarised morphological parameters for all taxa.

Ichnotropis capensis (A. Smith) LIZARD

CAPE ROUGH-SCALED

Probably represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (subspecific taxonomy in disarray):

Ichnotropis capensis (A. Smith, 1838)

Algyra capensis A. Smith, 1838b: 94; ♂ Sandy Deserts around Latakoob (=Kuruman, South Africa).

DISTRIBUTION: From Windhoek, north and east, throughout the entire north-eastern quarter of Namibia; including Caprivi (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy of subspecies); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

A related Angolan species, *Ichnotropis bivittata* (Bocage) may cross into north-western Namibia (E.N. Arnold. pers.comm.).

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, and the Waterberg Plateau Park.

Ichnotropis grandiceps Broadley

CAPRIVI ROUGH-SCALED LIZARD

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Ichnotropis grandiceps Broadley, 1967

Ichnotropis grandiceps Broadley, 1967: 1; ♂ 25 miles west of Mohembo, Botswana, on the border of the Caprivi Strip (South West Africa)". Type specimens in USNM and NMZB-UM.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern Kavango & western Caprivi (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 75%; extralimital range to Botswana and probably Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE - SP**(distribution); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Caprivi Game Park,

Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park and the Khaudom Game Park.

Ichnotropis squamulosa Peters **COMMON ROUGH-SCALED LIZARD**
Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Ichnotropis squamulosa Peters, 1854

Ichnotropis squamulosa Peters, 1854: 617; "Tette" Mozambique.

DISTRIBUTION: East of an imaginary line drawn between Aroab, Windhoek and Ruacana (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, and the Hardap Recreation Resort.

GENUS *Meroles*

Nomenclatural changes in the Southern African fauna since FitzSimons' monograph (1943) reviewed by Haacke (1997b). Phylogenetic relationships are reviewed by Arnold (1989 & 1991), Mayer & Benyr (1994), and Lamb & Bauer (in prep.).

Meroles anchietae (Bocage) **NORTHERN SLIPFACE LIZARD**
(Shovel-snouted Lizard)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised);

Meroles anchietae (Bocage, 1867)

Pachyrhynchus Anchietae Bocage, 1867b: 227; Mossamedes (=Rio Coroco, Namibe Province, Angola).

DISTRIBUTION: Northern Namib Desert sand sea, from Torra Bay to the Kunene River (slipfaces on aeolian dunes).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 60%, extralimital range to Southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Previously referred to the genus *Aporosaura*, Arnold (1991) regarded these lizards to be highly specialised *Meroles*, and this view is supported by Mayer & Benyr (1994) and Lamb & Bauer (in press). Based on protein electrophoretic data however, Mayer & Berger-Dellmour (1988) found *Aporosaura* and *Meroles* not closely related.

This species occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park.

Meroles sp. (Griffin *et al.* in prep.).**SOUTHERN SLIPFACE LIZARD**

DISTRIBUTION: Southern & central Namib Desert sand seas from Swakopmund, south to Chamais Bay (2715Dc) (slipfaces on aeolean dunes).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Gordon & Griffin (1989) and Lamb & Bauer (in prep.) found the southern population of *M. anchietae* to diverge significantly from the northern Namib population which is separated by a distance of 290km.

This species occurs in the Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park and the Sperrgebiet.

Meroles ctenodactylus (A. Smith)**GIANT SAND LIZARD**

(Smith's Sand/Desert Lizard)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Meroles ctenodactylus (A. Smith, 1838)

Lacerta ctenodactylus A. Smith, 1838b: 93; "Sandy districts of Little Namaqualand".

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Namib Desert (sandy substrates).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 25%; extralimital range to South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species occurs in the southern Namib-Naukluft Park and the Sperrgebiet.

Meroles cuneirostris (Strauch)**WEDGE-SNOURED SAND LIZARD**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Meroles cuneirostris (Strauch, 1867)

Podarces (Scapteira) cuneirostris Strauch, 1867: 411; "Damaraland". Type specimen in St Petersburg Museum (?).

DISTRIBUTION: Central and southern Namib Desert, from Swakopmund to Orange River (sandy substrates).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 95%; extralimital range to Little Namaqualand, South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species occurs in the Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area and the Sperrgebiet.

Meroles knoxii (Milne-Edwards)**ROUND-SNOURED SAND LIZARD**

(Ocellated or Knox=s Sand Lizard)

Two taxa have been reported from Namibia (two taxa are sometimes recognised):

Meroles knoxii knoxii (Milne-Edwards, 1829)*Lacerta knoxii* Milne-Edwards, 1829: 76; ΔCape of Good Hope@.***Meroles knoxii pequensis*** Hewitt, 1935*Scaptira knoxii pequensis* Hewitt, 1935: 324; “..neighbourhood of Lüderitzbucht..”. Type specimens in PEM (R16102-104).**DISTRIBUTION:** Throughout the southern Namib Desert, from Lüderitz to the Orange River (terrestrial).*Potential proportion of taxon's range:* The species occurs **MARGINALLY**; extralimital range to South Africa.**REMARKS:** *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy of subspecies); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.*International Status:* Not listed.

Based on a small sample of specimens from the Lüderitz area, Hewitt (1935) thought the Namibian population merited subspecific recognition, with the Orange River as the boundary. Haacke (1965) examined a much larger sample and could find no definitive reason for retaining this status, due to considerable variation throughout the species range. However, he left it unresolved, and this taxon, although not listed by recent authors, has not been definitively reviewed. Early records of this species at Tsaobis and Salem, near the Swakop River, as well as near Otjosongombe in the Waterberg area (Mertens, 1955) have not been subsequently corroborated. This species is known or expected to occur in the Namib-Naukluft Park, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/Hunsberg Reserve.

Meroles micropholidotus (Mertens)**SMALL-SCALED SAND LIZARD**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Meroles micropholidotus (Mertens, 1938)*Scapteira micropholidota* Mertens, 1938: 12; “Lüderitzbucht” (=Lüderitz, Lüderitz District, Namibia). Type specimen in SMF (22245).**DISTRIBUTION:** Namib Desert sand sea between Walvis Bay and Lüderitz (sandy substrates).*Potential proportion of taxon's range:* 100%.**REMARKS:** *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.*International Status:* Not listed.

Dependent on vegetation which is not continuous along this coast, therefore this species may occur in widely isolated populations.

This species occurs in the Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, and the Sperrgebiet

Meroles reticulatus (Bocage)**RETICULATED SAND LIZARD**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Meroles reticulatus (Bocage, 1867)*Scapateira (?) reticulata* Bocage, 1867b: 225; ΔMossamedes, Western Africa@ and “Rio Coroca” (Bocage, 1897) (=Rio Curoca, Namibe Province,

Angola). One syntype in ZMB (6475), other specimens in the type series may have been destroyed in the Museu Bocage fire of 1975.

DISTRIBUTION: Coastal Namib Desert from c. Meob Bay (2414Da) to the Kunene River (sandy substrates).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 80%; extralimital range to southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE-SP** (distribution in Angola); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

In the Central Namib, populations occur inland from the coast. Populations south of Walvis Bay may be isolated on suitable beaches by stretches of high dunes.

This species occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve and the Namib-Naukluft Park.

Meroles suborbitalis (Peters)

SPOTTED SAND LIZARD

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Meroles suborbitalis (Peters, 1870)

Eremias suborbitalis Peters, 1870b: 658; "Damaralandet" (=Damaraland, Namibia). Lectotype in ZMB (6159), paralectotypes and possible holotype in the NRM (Bauer & Günther, 1995).

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout the southern third of Namibia (from Mariental) and north-west through the escarpment, pro-Namib and Namib to at least the mouth of the Hoanib River (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 65%; extralimital range to Botswana and South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

The taxonomy of this species is presently in disarray; Damaraland forms are distinct from southern Namibian forms, as are also isolated coastal populations between Walvis Bay and Lüderitz.

This species occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

GENUS *Pedioplanis*

Nomenclatural changes in the Southern African fauna since FitzSimons= monograph (1943) reviewed by Haacke (1997b). Previously referred to as *Eremias*, and later to *Mesalina*, phylogenetic relationships are reviewed by Arnold (1991). Currently undergoing review by Mayer *et al.*

Pedioplanis breviceps (Sternfeld)

SHORT- HEADED SAND LIZARD

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pedioplanis breviceps (Sternfeld, 1911)

Eremias breviceps Sternfeld, 1911a: 404; "Walfish-Bay" (=Walvis Bay, Swakopmund District, Namibia). Holotype in ZMB (23445).

DISTRIBUTION: Central and northern Namib Desert from the Kuiseb River to the Kunene River (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100% (may also occur in southern Angola).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve and the Namib-Naukluft Park.

Pedioplanis benguelensis (Bocage)

BENGUELA SAND LIZARD

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pedioplanis benguelensis (Bocage, 1867)

Eremias benguelensis Bocage, 1867a: 229; "Benguella" (=Benguela, Benguela Province, Angola).

DISTRIBUTION: Opuwo District (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species may marginally enter the north-eastern Skeleton Coast Park.

Pedioplanis laticeps (A. Smith)

CAPE SAND LIZARD

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pedioplanis laticeps (A. Smith, 1844)

Eremias laticeps A. Smith, 1844; ^ATowards the mouth of the Orange River[@].

DISTRIBUTION: Warmbad area, Karasburg District (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Historical records of ^Abetween Aus and Bethanie[@] and Lüderitz are from the late 1800s and early 1900's and have not been recently corroborated.

This species is presently known only from Ortman'sbaum, Louwshoop, and Warmbad (all Warmbad area, Karasburg District).

This species is not presently known or expected to occur within the national protected area network.

Pedioplanis lineocellata (Duméril & Bibron)

OCELLATED SAND LIZARD

Represented in Namibia by three taxa (three taxa are sometimes recognised):

Pedioplanis lineocellata lineocellata (Duméril & Bibron, 1839)

Eremias lineo-ocellata Duméril & Bibron, 1839: 314; South Africa.

Pedioplanis lineocellata inocellata (Mertens, 1955)

Eremias lineo-ocellata inocellata Mertens, 1955: 66; „AZwischen Lüderitzbucht und Aus; Groß Namaqualand“. Type specimen in SMF (13893).

Pedioplanis lineocellata pulchella (Gray, 1845)

Eremias pulchella Gray, 1845: 42; South Africa.

DISTRIBUTION: *P. lineocellata pulchella* occurs in southern Namibia from Windhoek, south to the Orange River, but avoiding the central Namib Desert sand sea and Kalahari sand in the east. The nominate taxon occurs north of Windhoek to Etosha and east to the Botswana border. *P. lineocellata inocellata* occurs in the northern Sperrgebiet (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 30% of the range of the nominate taxon occurs in Namibia (extralimital range to Botswana and South Africa); *P. lineocellata pulchella* occurs **MARGINALLY** (extralimital range to South Africa) and *P. lineocellata inocellata* is strictly endemic to Namibia.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy of subspecies); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Haacke (1965) remarked on the distinctiveness of *P. lineocellata inocellata*, but its status has not been critically reviewed. Mayer & Berger-Dellmour (1988) recognised no subspecies

The nominate taxon is known or expected to occur in the Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Namib-Naukluft Park, Waterberg Plateau Park and the Von Bach Recreation resort. *P.*

lineocellata pulchella occurs in the Daan Viljoen Game Park, Namib-Naukluft Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve. *P. lineocellata inocellata* occurs in the Namib-Naukluft Park, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area and the Sperrgebiet.

Pedioplanis namaquensis (Duméril & Bibron) **NAMAQUA SAND LIZARD**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pedioplanis namaquensis (Duméril & Bibron, 1839)

Eremias namaquensis Duméril & Bibron, 1839: 307; „ANamaqualand“.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout Namibia with the exception of patches of the Namib Coast, and the northern (former) Owamboland, the Kavango and Caprivi (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 30%; extralimital range to Botswana and South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park,

Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

Pedioplanis undata (A. Smith)

WESTERN SAND LIZARD

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pedioplanis undata (A. Smith, 1838)

Lacerta undata A. Smith, 1838b: 93; "Northern and Western parts of the Cape Colony@.

DISTRIBUTION: From the Naukluft Mountains and Rehoboth north including the entire north-western quarter of Namibia with the exception of the hyper-arid coast (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 80%; extralimital range to southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE-SP** (distribution); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

The distribution of this taxon is poorly known as it was previously regarded as extremely variable (with four described subspecies), and many specimens have not been re-examined since the various subspecies have been given full species status; *P. u. gaerdesi* = *P. gaerdesi*; *P. u. rubens* = *P. rubens*; refer to Mayer & Berger-Dellmour, 1987 & 1988. Unverified records of this species along the escarpment as far south as the Hunsberg require confirmation.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Area, and the Daan Viljoen Game Park.

Pedioplanis gaerdesi (Mertens)

DAMARA SAND LIZARD

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pedioplanis gaerdesi (Mertens, 1954)

Eremias undata gaerdesi Mertens, 1954b: 176; ΔTsissab-Schlucht, Brandberg, Südwestafrika@. Type specimen in SMF (45954).

DISTRIBUTION: Poorly documented: Opuwo, Khorixas, Western Outjo, Omaruru and Erongo districts (stony substrates).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100% (?).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE-SP** (distribution in Angola); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

Previously regarded as a subspecies of *P. undata*, given full species status by Mayer & Berger-Dellmour (1987 & 1988).

This species occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park, the West Coast Recreation Area, and possibly the western Etosha National Park.

Pedioplanis inornata (Roux)

NAMIBIAN SAND LIZARD

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pedioplanis inornata (Roux, 1907)

Eremias inornata Roux, 1907a: 427; "Oranje-Fluß, Kl.-Namaqualand".

DISTRIBUTION: From the Erongo Mountains, south and east to Keetmanshoop and Karasburg districts, and the Orange River. Absent from the arid west coast (stony substrates).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 95%; extralimital range to Little Namaqualand, South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE-SP** (taxonomy); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This taxon was previously treated as a colour variety of *P. undata* (Boulenger 1921, and Mertens 1955) and the first formal recognition was by Mayer & Berger-Dellmour (1987). Since they demonstrated hybridisation between this form and nominate *P. undata* in the central Namib Desert, they regarded *inornata* as a subspecies of *undata*. Although this taxon has subsequently been treated as a full species (Mayer & Berger-Dellmour, 1988 and Arnold, 1991) the taxonomic status of *inornata* is still not resolved; Mayer and Berger-Dellmour (1987) noted a northern (Northern Pro-Namib) and a parapatric southern form (Southern parts of Namibia) of *P. u. inornata*. Based on morphological data, Arnold (1991) believed *P. undata* and *P. inornata* to be only distantly related.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Namib-Naukluft Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

Pedioplanis husabensis Berger-Dellmour & Mayer **HUSAB SAND LIZARD**
Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pedioplanis husabensis Berger-Dellmour & Mayer, 1989

Pedioplanis husabensis Berger-Dellmour and Mayer, 1989: 89; "Northern side of Husab mountain, Namib Park, Swakopmund Dist., S.W.A./ Namibia, 22° 40'S, 15° 08'E, 750m above sea level". Type specimens in NMWN.

DISTRIBUTION: Central Namib Desert, between Rössing mine and the Swakop River (stony substrates).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE;** **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species occurs in the Namib-Naukluft Park.

Pedioplanis rubens (Mertens) **WATERBERG SAND LIZARD**
Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pedioplanis rubens (Mertens 1954)

Eremias undata rubens Mertens, 1954b: 177; "Hochfläche des Großen Waterberges oberhalb der Farm Okatjikona (=Farm Okatjikona (SE 2017Ad), Otjiwarongo District, Namibia). Type specimen in SMF (45943).

DISTRIBUTION: Waterberg, Otjiwarongo District (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Previously regarded as a subspecies of *P. undata*, given full species status by Mayer & Berger-Del'mour (1987 & 1988).

This species occurs in the Waterberg Plateau Park.

FAMILY GERRHOSAURIDAE

Lang (1991), Frost *et al.* (2001) and Odierna *et al.* (2002) reviewed generic relationships within this family, as well as with Cordylidae, and Van Wyk (1997) reviewed taxonomic and phylogenetic changes since the early revisions of Loveridge (1942) and FitzsSimons (1943). Lamb *et al.* (in press) investigated molecular phylogeny, particularly the placement of *Angolosaurus*.

GENUS *Cordylosaurus*

Cordylosaurus subtessellatus (A. Smith)

DWARF PLATED LIZARD

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Cordylosaurus subtessellatus (A. Smith, 1844)

Gerrhosaurus subtessellatus A. Smith, 1844: 41; "Great Namaqualand"; Holotype in BM(NH).

DISTRIBUTION: Western Namibia, Kunene River to the Orange River (stony substrates).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 75%; extralimital range to southern Angola and Little Namaqualand, South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Namib-Naukluft Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

GENUS *Gerrhosaurus*

Gerrhosaurus skoogi (Andersson)

DUNE PLATED LIZARD

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Gerrhosaurus skoogi Andersson, 1916

Gerrhosaurus skoogi Andersson, 1916: 10; ΔPort Alexander, Portuguese West Africa@ (=Tombua, Namibe Province, Angola). Holotype in Göteborg Museum.

DISTRIBUTION: Northern Namib sand sea, from Torrabaai north to the Kunene River (slipfaces of aeolian sand dunes).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 75%; extralimital range to southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC AND SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Previously referred to the genus *Angolosaurus* (FitzSimons, 1953), Lamb *et al.* (2001a & b) and Lamb *et al.* (in press) returned this species to *Gerrhosaurus*.

Several live specimens released at Sandwich Harbour in 1987, have apparently not become established.

This species occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park.

Gerrhosaurus typicus (A. Smith)**NAMAQUA PLATED LIZARD**

The nominate taxon may occur in Namibia (no other taxa are currently recognised):

Gerrhosaurus typicus A. Smith, 1836.

Pleurotuchus typicus A. Smith, 1836:143; ΔDry sandy flats of little Namaqualand@.

DISTRIBUTION: May occur in the southern Sperrgebiet (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; closest confirmed record at 2816Db, Little Namaqualand.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **REPORTED, BUT NOT CONFIRMED TO OCCUR (Orange River) (RARE & PERIPHERAL); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: **RARE** (IUCN, 1994) and **LOWER RISK: NEAR THREATENED** (IUCN, 1996) and not subsequently listed; SARDB – **RARE** (McLachlan, 1988c).

A lizard closely fitting the description of this species was seen at Skilpad Berg (2816Bc) in 1995 (H. H. Kolberg, pers. comm.).

Gerrhosaurus auritus Boettger**KALAHARI PLATED LIZARD**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Gerrhosaurus auritus Boettger, 1887

Gerrhosaurus auritus Boettger, 1887: 148; "Ondonga in Owamboland" (=Ondangwa, Oshana District, Namibia). Type in SMF (13947).

DISTRIBUTION: Northern and eastern Namibia from the northern Gobabis District to central Opuwo District (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 60%; extralimital range to Angola, Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park and the Waterberg Plateau Park.

***Gerrhosaurus flavigularis* Wiegmann YELLOW-THROATED PLATED LIZARD**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (two taxa are sometimes recognised):

***Gerrhosaurus flavigularis flavigularis* Wiegmann, 1828**

Gerrhosaurus flavigularis Wiegmann, 1828: 378; Africa Merid., restricted by Bauer (2000) to “area delineated by the Bedford, Adelaide and Fort Beaufort magisterial districts on the central Eastern Cape Province, South Africa”.

DISTRIBUTION: Gobabis and Windhoek districts, east of Windhoek (sandveld/riverbeds).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Mitchell & Steyn (1965) mentioned a relict population at Gobabis, but as additional records become available (e.g. Berger-Dell'mour, 1987; Auerbach, 1987), it seems likely that the Namibian population is continuous with the Botswana population.

This species is not presently known or expected to occur within the national protected area network (although it may eventually be found to occur rarely in the Daan Viljoen Game Park and Von Bach Recreation Resort).

***Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus* Hallowell BLACK-LINED PLATED LIZARD**

Represented in Namibia by a single taxon (subspecific taxonomy is in disarray):

***Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus* Hallowell, 1857**

Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus Hallowell, 1857: 49; Gaboon.

DISTRIBUTION: From Windhoek north, throughout the northern half of Namibia, but avoiding the Namib Desert (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy of subspecies); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This taxon may refer to *G. intermedius* (Lönnerberg, 1907) and is currently under review by Broadley.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort and the Daan Viljoen Game Park.

Gerrhosaurus validus A. Smith**GIANT PLATED LIZARD**

Represented in Namibia by a single taxon (two taxa are currently recognised):

Gerrhosaurus validus maltzahni De Grijns, 1938*Gerrhosaurus maltzahni* De Grijns, 1938: 58; "Farm Roidina, D.S.W.-Afrika" (= Farm Roidina, Omaruru District, Namibia, 2116Aa). Type specimen in HM (destroyed?).**DISTRIBUTION:** Western and central Namibia (from Windhoek and the central Namib north to Ruacana and the Kaokoveld (koppies and rocky hillsides).*Potential proportion of taxon's range:* The species occurs **MARGINALLY** in Namibia, but the Namibian population of *G. v. maltzahni* may represent 80%; extralimital range to southern Angola.**REMARKS:** *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP (taxonomy); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).***International Status:* Not listed.

This species occurs in the Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park, Namib-Naukluft Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort and the Daan Viljoen Game Park.

FAMILY CORDYLIDAELang (1991), Frost *et al.* (2001) and Odierna *et al.* (2002) reviewed generic and family relationship within this family as well as between Gerrhosauridae. Taxonomic changes in the Southern African fauna since FitzSimons= monograph (1943) reviewed by Mouton (1997), and phylogenetic relationships currently under review by Bauer *et al.***GENUS *Cordylus***

The genus is currently under review by Mouton, and Broadley & Branch.

Cordylus campbelli (FitzSimons)**HELMERINGHAUSEN GIRDLED LIZARD**

(Campbell=s Girdled lizard)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Cordylus campbelli (FitzSimons, 1938)*Zonurus campbelli* FitzSimons, 1938: 189; ΔFarm >Barby, 10-20 miles east of Helmeringshausen, Great Namaqualand@. Holotype in the TM (17635).**DISTRIBUTION:** Helmeringhausen area, north-eastern Bethanie District (known only from farms Barby, Lovedale (2516Dc), and Kunjas (2516Dd).*Potential proportion of taxon=s range:* 100%.**REMARKS:** *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).***International Status:* CITES **APPENDIX II**, otherwise not listed.

This species is not presently known or expected to occur within the national protected area network.

Cordylus pustulatus* (Peters)*AUAS GIRDLED LIZARD**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Cordylus pustulatus* (Peters, 1862)**

Zonorus pustulatus Peters, 1862: 19; "Neu - Barmen, im Hererrolande, an der Westküste von Africa. Im 21° südl. Br." (=Otjimbingwe, Karibib District, Namibia). Syntypes in ZMB (4221 & 4222).

DISTRIBUTION: Auas Mountains, Windhoek and Okahandja districts (known only from the summits of Regenstein and Moltkeblick (2216Ca), and AOkahandja@ (Mertens, 1955) (presumably the Otjihaveraberge) (rocky slopes and mountain tops).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX II**, otherwise not listed.

The type locality of this species, Neu Barmen (=Otjimbingwe) is incorrect. The fault is probably based on the fact that Neu Barmen was the primary postal centre for Namibia at that time and specimens would have been posted from there. Neu Barmen was and still is a Herero settlement, hence the association of this species with "Hererroland"; however Hererroland is more accurately placed in the eastern sandveld of Namibia.

Mertens (1955 and 1971) regarded *pustulatus* as a subspecies of *C. cordylus*, and this possibility has not been resolved. He also pointed out the close taxonomic affinities between *pustulatus* and *Cordylus cordylus angolensis*, and suggested that early records of the former from Namibia (Peters, 1869; Boulenger, 1885b and Werner, 1910) could refer to *pustulatus*. This species may occur in the Von Bach Recreation Resort.

Cordylus namaquensis* (Methuen & Hewitt)*KARASBERG GIRDLED LIZARD**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Cordylus namaquensis* (Methuen & Hewitt, 1914)**

Zonorus namaquensis Methuen and Hewitt, 1914: 137; Aon the top of a mountain at about 6200 feet, near Wasserfall, 3161 and 3168: 3166, Sandmund; 3158-3160 (3160, juvenile), 3162-3165, and 3167, at Narudas Süd, in the crevices of rocks in the river bed@. Holotype in TM (3163) and paratypes in TM and NMWN.

DISTRIBUTION: Groot Karasberge, southern Keetmanshoop and northern Karasburg districts, and Farm Huns 106, Bethanie District (2717Ac & d) (rocky slopes).

Potential portion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX II**, otherwise not listed.

The population at Huns needs investigation as it is separated from the Karasberge populations by 140 km (W. D. Haacke, pers. comm.).

This species is not presently known or expected to occur within the national protected area network (depending on the status of the Huns population).

Cordylus polyzonus A. Smith**KAROO GIRDLED LIZARD**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Cordylus polyzonus A. Smith, 1838

Cordylus polyzonus A. Smith, 1838: 34; South Africa.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout southern Namibia, south of Helmeringhausen and Keetmanshoop (rocky substrates).

Potential portion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX II**, otherwise not listed.

An isolated population in the northern Mariental District needs taxonomic review.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Namib-Naukluft Park, Naute Recreation Resort, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

Cordylus jordani (Parker)**NAMIBIAN GIRDLED LIZARD**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Cordylus jordani (Parker, 1936)

Zonorus jordani Parker, 1936: 133; "Hoffnung, near Windhoek". Type specimens in BM(NH) (1946.8.7.92).

DISTRIBUTION: Southern and Central Namibia from the Karasburg and Aus north to the Waterberg, Otjiwarongo District (rocky substrates).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE-SP** (taxonomic status); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX II**, otherwise not listed.

Loveridge (1944) and Mertens (1955 & 1971) regarded *jordani* as a subspecies of *C. polyzonus*, however sympatric populations are known from the Helmeringhausen area (W. D. Haacke, pers. comm.).

This species is known or expected to occur in the Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort and the Naute Recreation Resort.

Cordylus machadoi Laurent**KAOKOVELD GIRDLED LIZARD**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Cordylus machadoi Laurent, 1964

Cordylus vittifer machadoi Laurent, 1964: 47 & 49; ALeba, Humpata, environs de Sá da Bandeira, Alt. 1800m, Huíla@.

DISTRIBUTION: Otjihipa and Baines Mountains, northern Opuwo District (mountain tops and rocky slopes).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**: extralimital range to southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN-**

SP (taxonomy); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX II**, otherwise not listed.

The taxonomy of all Angolan and northern Namibian *Cordylus* taxa is in disarray. Specimens from northern Namibia have been identified as “*machadoi*” type, but whether this taxon deserves full species status, or is a subspecies of *C. vittifer* still needs to be resolved (L. F. Mouton, in litt). The relationship between Southern Angolan and Namibian forms also needs clarification: Broadley (in litt.) found head scale differences between Namibian material and the holotype.

This species is not presently known or expected to occur within the national protected area network.

GENUS *Platysaurus*

Platysaurus capensis A. Smith

ORANGE RIVER FLAT LIZARD

(Cape Flat Lizard)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Platysaurus capensis A. Smith, 1844

Platysaurus capensis capensis A. Smith, 1844: 40; “Great Namaqualand”.

Holotype in BM(NH) (65.5.4.110).

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Lüderitz, Bethanie, and Karasburg districts (large rock faces, with cracks).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 35%; extralimital range to Little Namaqualand, South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP (taxonomy); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Branch & Whiting (1997) discussed the type locality, reviewed the taxonomy of this species, and allocated all material east of 19°S to a new species, *P. broadleyi*.

This species occurs in the Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

FAMILY VARANIDAE

Branch (1997) reviewed new information on taxonomy, phylogeny, distribution and ecology (particularly the Southern African fauna) since FitzSimons' monograph (1943).

GENUS *Varanus*

Varanus albigularis (Daudin)

VELD LEGUAAN

(Savanna or White-throated Monitor)

Two taxa may occur in Namibia (three taxa are currently recognised):

Varanus albigularis albigularis (Daudin, 1802)

Tupinambis albigularis Daudin, 1802b: 72; "Afrique ou de l'Inde".

Varanus albigularis angolensis Schmidt, 1933

Varanus albigularis angolensis Schmidt, 1933: 10; "Gauca, Bihi".

DISTRIBUTION: The nominate taxon occurs throughout Namibia, with the exception of the arid west, although individuals are known to cross the Namib Desert via westward-flowing river courses. *V. a. angolensis* or *V. a. angolensis* / *V. a. albigularis* hybrids may occur in northern Namibia (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL** (both taxa); extralimital range to all neighbouring countries.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **VULNERABLE & PERIPHERAL; PROTECTED GAME (SPECIALLY PROTECTED).**

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX II; ΔSAFE TO VULNERABLE@** (Hudson *et al.* 1994).

Previously referred to as *Varanus exanthematicus* (Bosc), until Böhme (1991) separated east African from southern African forms. Clinal variants may account for subspecies, and the validity of the three currently recognised subspecies are in need of review (Hudson *et al.* 1994).

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Popa Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Namib-Naukluff park (marginally), Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, and the Ai-Ais/Hunsberg/ Reserve.

Varanus niloticus (Linnaeus)

WATER LEGUAAN

(Nile Monitor)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Varanus niloticus (Linnaeus, 1766)

Lacerta nilotica Linnaeus, 1766: 369; Egypt.

DISTRIBUTION: Orange, Fish, Kunene and all the rivers of the Caprivi (aquatic).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to all neighbouring countries.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **VULNERABLE & PERIPHERAL-SP (taxonomy); PROTECTED GAME (SPECIALLY PROTECTED).**

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX II; ΔSAFE GLOBALLY; VULNERABLE LOCALLY@** (Hudson, *et al.* 1994).

Recent reports of crocodiles along the Fish River, as far north as Gibeon have invariably referred to this species. Sightings of water leguaans on inland impoundments, e.g. Omatako (2117Aa), Swakopoort (2216Ba), Otjiveru (2217Bc), Von Bach (2216Bc), Daan & Tilda Viljoen (2218Bd) and Friedenau (2216Dc & d) are, without supporting evidence, assumed to refer to *Varanus albigularis*. However, other sightings at Hardap (Branch, 1997), and Naute Dam (R. Hawthorne, pers. comm.) are well within reason. Taxonomy

reviewed by Böhme & Ziegler (1997).

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Skeleton Coast Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

SUB-ORDER AMPHISBAENIA

Taxonomic and phylogenetic changes in the Southern African fauna since FitzSimons' monograph (1943) reviewed by Broadley (1997c). A checklist to the Southern African fauna (internally referred to as Broadley 1993) is also given in this review.

FAMILY AMPHISBAENIDAE

GENUS *Dalophia*

Dalophia longicauda (Werner)

LONG-TAILED WORM LIZARD

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Dalophia longicauda (Werner, 1915)

Monopeltis colobura (*longicauda*, new species?) Werner, 1915: 340;
 ΔOkavango@ (=Okavango, Rundu District, Namibia). Type in HM (4275).

DISTRIBUTION: Northern Okavango and entire Caprivi (fossorial - alluvial soils).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 65%; extralimital range to (presumably) Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE (?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Popa Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve and the Khaudom Game Park.

Dalophia pistillum (Boettger)

BLUNT-TAILED WORM LIZARD

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Dalophia pistillum (Boettger, 1895)

Monopeltis pistillum Boettger, 1895: 62; Zambezi.

DISTRIBUTION: North-eastern quarter of Namibia, including Caprivi (fossorial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE (?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: SARDB – **PERIPHERAL** (Jacobsen, 1988b), otherwise not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park,

Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp and the Waterberg Plateau Park.

GENUS *Monopeltis*

Monopeltis anchietae (Bocage) **ANGOLAN SPADE-SNOURED WORM LIZARD**
Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Monopeltis anchietae (Bocage, 1873)

Lepidosternon (Phractogonus) anchietae Bocage, 1873b: 247; "Humbe, dans l'intérieur de Mossamedes près des bords de la rivière Cunene" (=Humbe, Huila Province, Angola).

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout northern and eastern Namibia, from eastern Opuwo District, south to Windhoek, and east to Gobabis (fossorial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 60%; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, and the Daan Viljoen Game Park.

Monopeltis infuscata Broadley **DUSKY SPADE-SNOURED WORM LIZARD**
Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Monopeltis infuscata Broadley, 1997

Monopeltis infuscata Broadley, 1997d: 6; Nottingham Estates, Beitbridge District, Zimbabwe.

DISTRIBUTION: West-central Namibia from western Uutapi District to eastern Karasburg District, and throughout central and eastern Namibia, but avoiding the Okavango and Caprivi (fossorial; sandy soils).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 30%; extralimital range to Angola, Botswana and South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Broadley (1997d) revised the *Monopeltis capensis* complex and provided a key to identification of the species. Namibian material previously referred to as *M. capensis* is now referred to this new species. Two other species in the complex, *M. zambezensis* and *M. rhodesiana* occur in north-western Zimbabwe and may also occur in the eastern Caprivi. However this is considered unlikely because the range limits of these two taxa are considered to be well-defined (D. G. Broadley, pers. comm.).

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Namib-Naukluft Park (marginally), Waterberg Plateau

Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort and the Naute Recreation Resort.

***Monopeltis leonhardi* Werner** **KALAHARI SPADE-SNOURED WORM LIZARD**
 Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Monopeltis leonhardi* Werner, 1910**

Monopeltis leonhardi Werner, 1910: 328; ΔKalahari, zwischen Kgokong und Kang@. (=Botswana).

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout central and eastern Namibia, from the Waterberg south to Bethanie: Probably the east Caprivi (disjunct) (fossorial; sandy soils).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL:** extralimital range to Botswana, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: SARDB – **PERIPHERAL** (Jacobsen, 1988c), otherwise not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park and the Hardap Recreation Resort.

***Monopeltis mauricei* Parker** **SLENDER SPADE-SNOURED WORM LIZARD**
 Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Monopeltis mauricei* Parker, 1935**

Monopeltis mauricei Parker, 1935: 582; ΔMonjalatsela, near Ghanzi, Bechuanaland@ (=Botswana).

DISTRIBUTION: Okavango, Caprivi, Tsumeb, Grootfontein, Tsumkwe, Okakarara, eastern Karasburg, Otjinene and northern Gobabis districts (fossorial; sandy soils).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 25%; extralimital range to all neighbouring countries.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species was until recently regarded as a subspecies of *M. sphenorhynchus* Peters, (Broadley, Gans & Visser, 1976) but is now treated as a full species (D. Broadley, in litt.).

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park and the Waterberg Plateau Park.

GENUS *Zygaspis*

Genus revised (with identification keys) by Broadley & Broadley, 1997.

***Zygaspis quadrifrons* (Peters)** **KALAHARI ROUND-HEADED WORM LIZARD**
 Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Zygaspis quadrifrons (Peters, 1862)

Amphisbaena quadrifrons Peters, 1862: 25; "Neu - Barmen, im Hererolande, an der Westküste von Africa, im 21/südl. Br." (=Otjimbingwe, Karibib District, Namibia). Syntypes in ZMB (4202-4204).

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout Namibia as far south as Bethanie, absent from the arid west, but enters the Namib Desert along west-flowing rivers (fossorial, but tolerant of stony substrates).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to all neighbouring states.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Broadley & Broadley (1997) describe three populations from Namibia, based on sympatry/allopatry (with *Z. nigra*) and substrate, however, there is probably no taxonomic significance (D. Broadley, in litt).

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Namib-Naukluft Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park and the Hardap Recreation Resort.

Zygaspis nigra Broadley & Gans **BLACK ROUND-HEADED WORM LIZARD**
Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Zygaspis nigra Broadley & Gans, 1969

Zygaspis niger Broadley & Gans, 1969: 1; A Kalabo, Barotse Province, Zambia@.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern Caprivi (fossorial; sandy soils).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola & Zambia.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species may occur in the Mamili National Park and the Mudumu National Park.

SUB-ORDER SERPENTES

FAMILY LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE

GENUS *Leptotyphlops*

A review of the taxonomy, geography and identification of Southern African species is given by Broadley & Broadley (1999).

Leptotyphlops gracilior (Boulenger)

SLENDER WORM SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Leptotyphlops gracilior (Boulenger, 1910)

Glauconia gracilior Boulenger, 1910: 524; Van Rhynsdorp, Robertson, Clanwilliam, Matjesfontein.

DISTRIBUTION: Presently known only from the farms Aus & Plateau (Aus area) and Narib Ost, Kalkrand area (fossorial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; Namibian population is probably disjunct; also occurs in southern South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INDETERMINATE (RARE?)-SP** (taxonomy & distribution); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

An additional species in the “*rostratus* group” (of Broadley & Broadley, 1999), *L. rostratus*, may occur in the northern Kaokoveld (extension of the southern Angola population).

International Status: Not listed.

This species may occur in the Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, Sperrgebiet and the Ais-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

Leptotyphlops labialis (Sternfeld)

DAMARA WORM SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Leptotyphlops labialis (Sternfeld, 1908)

Glauconia labialis Sternfeld, 1908: 92; “Outjo” (=Outjo District, Namibia). Type specimen in ZMB(?).

DISTRIBUTION: North-western quarter of Namibia (from the Kuiseb River north, and west of Tsumeb) but probably absent from the former Owamboland region (fossorial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 95%; extralimital range to southern Angola (one record at Miranda, TM 22893).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park (marginally), Namib-Naukluft Park and the Waterberg Plateau Park.

Leptotyphlops occidentalis (FitzSimons)

NAMIBIAN WORM SNAKE

(Western, Namaqua Worm-snake)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Leptotyphlops occidentalis FitzSimons, 1962

Leptotyphlops occidentalis FitzSimons, 1962: 239; “AKeetmanshoop, Great Namaqualand, South-West Africa”. Type specimens in TM (5017 & 5027).

DISTRIBUTION: Western and southern Namibia from south-eastern Karasburg District to north-eastern Kaokoveld. Absent from the arid west (fossorial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 95%; extralimital range to Little Namaqualand, South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE;**

WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).

International Status: SARDB – **PERIPHERAL** (Branch, 1988b), otherwise not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park (marginally), West Coast Recreation Area (marginally), Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

Leptotyphlops scutifrons* (Peters)*PETERS' WORM SNAKE**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (three taxa are currently recognised):

***Leptotyphlops scutifrons scutifrons* (Peters, 1854)**

Stenostoma scutifrons Peters, 1854: 621; "Sena" (=Mozambique), see Bauer, Wallach & Günther (2002).

DISTRIBUTION: Entire Namibia, with the exception of the arid west, and south of Keetmanshoop (fossorial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to all neighbouring countries.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Namib-Naukluft Park (marginally), Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort and the Naute Recreation Resort.

FAMILY TYPHLOPIDAE**GENUS *Rhinotyphlops***

All southern African taxa formerly included in the genus *Typhlops* are now placed in *Rhinotyphlops* (Roux-Esteve (1974) and Wallach (1994).

Rhinotyphlops lalandei* (Schlegel)*DELALANDE=S BLIND SNAKE**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Rhinotyphlops lalandei* (Schlegel, 1839)**

Typhlops lalandei Schlegel, 1839: 38; Vorgebirge der guten Hoffnung (=Cape of Good Hope).

DISTRIBUTION: Scattered localities throughout central and southern Namibia; Gobabis, Windhoek, Rössing Mine (central Namib Desert), Helmeringhausen area, Aus and Hunsberg (fossorial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Botswana and South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN**

(RARE?)-SP (taxonomy and distribution), **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.
International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Namib-Naukluft Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

Rhinotyphlops schlegelii (Bianconi)
SNAKE

SCHLEGEL=S BLIND

Represented in Namibia by a single taxon (four taxa are sometimes recognised):

Rhinotyphlops schlegelii petersii (Bocage, 1873)

Onychocephalus petersii Bocage, 1873b: 249; Biballa, Angola.

DISTRIBUTION: Northern half of Namibia (from Windhoek), but absent from the arid west and escarpment (may enter Namib Desert along westward flowing river floods) (fossorial).

Potential proportion of taxon=s range: c. 30%; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status*: **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

Reports of *R. schlegelii mucruso* from the Caprivi (P. J. Buys, pers. comm. and Buys & Buys, 1983) have not been confirmed, and it is considered unlikely that this taxon occurs in this area (D. G. Broadley, pers. comm.).

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Popa Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort and the Daan Viljoen Game Park.

Rhinotyphlops schinzi (Boettger)

BEAKED BLIND SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Rhinotyphlops schinzi Boettger, 1887

Rhinotyphlops (Onychocephalus) schinzi Boettger, 1887: 154; "Gegend zwischen I Aus und Keetmanshoop in Gross-Namaland" (= between Aus and Keetmanshoop, Karas Region, Namibia). Type specimen in SMK (16665).

DISTRIBUTION: Southern and western Namibia as far north as Kamanjab.

Recorded from Lüderitz, otherwise absent from the Namib Desert (fossorial; tolerant of stony ground).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 80%; extralimital range to Botswana (?) and South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status*: **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: SARDB – **PERIPHERAL** (Mclachlan, 1988d), otherwise not listed.

An old record for western Botswana (Noi Xas at 2121Da) may represent an isolated population as there are no records between there and Windhoek, the next closest locality, a distance of c. 500 km.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Etosha National Park, Namib-Naukluft Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

Rhinotyphlops boylei (FitzSimons)

KALAHARI BLIND SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Rhinotyphlops boylei (FitzSimons, 1932)

Typhlops boylei FitzSimons, 1932: 38; ΔGemsbok Pan, Ghansi district@ (=Botswana).

DISTRIBUTION: Presently known only from Hoffnung (Windhoek area) and Otavi (fossorial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 50%; extralimital range to Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is expected to occur in the Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort and the Daan Viljoen Game Park.

FAMILY BOIDAE

GENUS *Python*

Python anchietae Bocage

NAMIBIAN DWARF

PYTHON

(Angolan or

Anchieta=s python) Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Python anchietae Bocage, 1887

Python anchietae Bocage, 1887a: 87; "Catumbella" (=Catumbela, Benguela Province, Angola). Holotype, in the Museu Bocage, destroyed (D. G. Broadley, pers. comm.).

DISTRIBUTION: Mountainous habitats in the western half of Namibia, from the Kunene River to about 25° south, with an eastward extension of the Kaokoveld range into the Otavi highlands at least as far as Tsumeb (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 75%; extralimital range to southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN; PROTECTED GAME (SPECIALLY PROTECTED).**

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX II**, otherwise not listed.

A review of distribution and conservation status in Namibia given by Branch & Griffin (1996).

This species occurs in the Etosha National Park, Namib-Naukluft Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort and the Daan Viljoen Game Park.

Python natalensis A. Smith

SOUTHERN AFRICAN PYTHON
(African Rock Python)

Represented in Namibia by a single taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Python natalensis A. Smith, 1840

Python natalensis A. Smith, 1840; ΔPort Natal@ (=Durban).

DISTRIBUTION: Northern half of Namibia from about 23°. In addition, extending south in the eastern Kalahari to at least Aroab. Absent from the arid Namib Desert, but enters these areas via westward - flowing rivers (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to all neighbouring countries.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **VULNERABLE & PERIPHERAL; PROTECTED GAME (SPECIALLY PROTECTED).**

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX II**; SARDB – **VULNERABLE** (Branch, 1988c).

Previously regarded as a subspecies of *Python sebae* (Broadley, 1984), and recently reinstated as a full species (Broadley, 1999a). A review of distribution and conservation status in Namibia given by Branch and Griffin (1996).

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Namib-Naukluft Park (marginally), Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort (introduced), and the Naute Recreation Resort (introduced).

FAMILY ATRACTASPIDIDAE

McDowell (1987) and Underwood & Kochva (1993) removed the Aparallactines from Colubridae and gave them full family status. However this arrangement is not supported by all authorities (e.g. Cadle, 1988 & 1994).

GENUS *Aparallactus*

Aparallactus capensis A. Smith

CAPE CENTIPEDE EATER

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Aparallactus capensis A. Smith, 1849

Aparallactus capensis A. Smith, 1849: 16; ΔKaffirland, to the eastward of Cape Colony@.

DISTRIBUTION: Grootfontein, Otjiwarongo, Okahandja districts, as well as the east Caprivi. Disjunct (?) population in the Erongo Mountains . (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana (?).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

It is not known whether the species occurs rarely but contiguously throughout an extended range in Namibia or in several disjunct populations.

This species may be expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park and the Waterberg Plateau Park.

GENUS *Amblyodipsas*

Amblyodipsas polylepis (Bocage) **COMMON PURPLE-GLOSED SNAKE**
Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (two taxa are currently recognised):

Amblyodipsas polylepis polylepis (Bocage, 1873)

Calamelaps polylepis Bocage, 1873a: 216; Dondo, Angola.

DISTRIBUTION: North eastern quarter of Namibia, east of Okaukuejo and north of Waterberg including Caprivi (terrestrial/fossorial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park and the Waterberg Plateau Park.

Amblyodipsas ventrimaculata (Roux) **KALAHARI PURPLE- GLOSED SNAKE**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Amblyodipsas ventrimaculata (Roux, 1907)

Rhinocalamus ventrimaculatus Roux, 1907b: 78; Barotseland, Zambia.

DISTRIBUTION: North-eastern quarter of Namibia, north and east of Windhoek (including Caprivi). (terrestrial/fossorial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort and the Daan Viljoen Game Park.

GENUS *Xenocalamus*

Xenocalamus bicolor (Günther) **VARIABLE QUILL-SNOURED SNAKE**

(Bicoloured Quill-snouted Snake)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (three taxa are currently recognised):

Xenocalamus bicolor bicolor (Günther, 1868)*Xenocalamus bicolor* Günther, 1868: 415; Δ Zambeze@ (=Damaraland, South West Africa) *vide* Broadley (1971). Holotype in BM(NH)-(1946.1.2.89).**DISTRIBUTION:** Throughout Namibia north of Mariental, but absent from the arid west, the Caprivi and eastern Okavango District. Also expected to occur in the south-eastern Karasburg District, possibly as a disjunct population. A specimen from Swakopmund (Mertens, 1955) is probably associated with the Swakop River, and originated in the watershed where the species normally occurs (fossorial).*Potential proportion of taxon's range:* The Namibian range of the nominate taxon may represent 25% of the taxon=s range (extralimital range to all neighbouring countries).**REMARKS:** *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).***International Status:* Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park and the Hardap Recreation Resort.

Xenocalamus mechowii Peters **ELONGATED QUILL-SNOURED SNAKE**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no taxa are currently recognised):

Xenocalamus mechowii Peters, 1881*Xenocalamus Mechowii* Peters, 1881a: 147; Malange (=Malanje, Cuanza Norte Province, Angola)**DISTRIBUTION:** North-eastern quarter of Namibia; from central Gobabis District north and west to Omusati District and east through the Caprivi (fossorial).*Potential proportion of taxon's range:* c. 40%; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.**REMARKS:** *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).***International Status:* Not listed.Southern African populations are historically referred to *X. m. inornatus*.

However Broadley (pers. comm.) regards all variation to be clinal.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park and the Waterberg Plateau Park.

GENUS *Atractaspis*

Southern African species reviewed by Broadley 1991a, and affinities by Underwood & Kochva, 1993.

Atractaspis bibronii A. Smith**SOUTHERN STILLETO SNAKE**

(Bibron=s Burrowing Adder/Asp)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Atractaspis bibronii A. Smith, 1849

Atractaspis bibronii A. Smith, 1849; ♂Eastern districts of the Cape Colony@.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout Namibia north of Rehoboth (and possibly extending as far south as Aus), but absent from the arid west and western escarpment (fossorial/terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

There are isolated records from the Aus - Lüderitz - Bethanie area which may represent a disjunct population.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort and the Daan Viljoen Game Park. The southern population could extend into the Namib-Naukluft Park, Naute Recreation Resort and the Sperrgebiet if disjunct, and if contiguous, include the Hardap Recreation Resort as well.

Atractaspis congica Peters**EASTERN CONGO STILLETO SNAKE**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (three taxa are currently recognised):

Atractaspis congica orientalis Laurent, 1945

Atractaspis congica orientalis Laurent, 1945: 330; Sandoa, Lualaba, Zaire.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the East Caprivi (fossorial/terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Zambia & possibly South-eastern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

The occurrence of this species in Namibia is based on a single specimen from Katima Mulilo (NMZB 24196).

This species is not currently known or expected to occur within the national protected area network

Atractaspis duerdeni Gough**BEAKED STILLETO SNAKE**

(Duerden=s Burrowing

Adder/Asp)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Atractaspis duerdeni Gough, 1907

Atractaspis duerdeni Gough, 1907: 178; "Serowe, in the north-eastern Kalahari" (=Botswana).

DISTRIBUTION: Grootfontein, Otjiwarongo, Okakarara and Tsumkwe districts (fossorial/terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Botswana (?).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE?)-SP** (taxonomy); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

Listed by Sternfeld (1910b) and confirmed from Namibia in 1987 (Griffin *et al.* 1989), it is still not clear whether the Namibian population is separated from the next closest (over 800km distance) location in south-eastern Botswana. Broadley (1991a) reviewed the species and found insufficient evidence to recognize these two populations as distinct taxa.

This species occurs in the Waterberg Plateau Park.

FAMILY COLUBRIDAE

Affinities and relationships within this polyphyletic family are in disarray. See Zaher (1999) for recent discussion.

GENUS *Lamprophis*

Lamprophis fuliginosus (Boie)

BROWN HOUSE SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Lamprophis fuliginosus (Boie, 1827)

Lycodon fuliginosus Boie, 1827: 551; AJava@.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout Namibia, with the exception of the Namib Desert sand seas (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**: extralimital range to all neighbouring countries.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

Lawrence (1929) listed two related taxa for Namibia: *Boodon mentalis* & *Boodon infernalis*. Three forms may be recognizable: A western form (possibly referable to *L. mentalis*), a central/eastern form, and an eastern Caprivi form.

This species is known or expected to occur throughout the national protected area network.

Lamprophis guttatus (A. Smith)

SPOTTED HOUSE SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Lamprophis guttatus (Smith, 1843)

Lycodon guttatus A. Smith, 1843; ABeyond Kurrichane".

DISTRIBUTION: Presently known only from the Tiras mountains (2616Ab) and

Rooskoppe (2718Bd), with an unconfirmed report from Sesriem Canyon (2415Db) (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE?)-SP** (taxonomy); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

Haacke (1965) compared the Tiras specimen with material from Little Namaqualand. Although there were numerous differences, the size of the Namibian sample (1), precluded any taxonomic conclusions.

This species is expected to occur in Namib-Naukluft Park, Naute Recreation Resort, Sperrgebiet, and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

GENUS *Lycophidion*

Namibian species reviewed by Broadley (1991b & 1996); a key to Namibian taxa is given by Broadley (1991b).

Lycophidion capense (A. Smith)

CAPE WOLF SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (three taxa are currently recognised):

Lycophidion capensis capensis (A. Smith, 1831)

Lycodon capensis A. Smith, 1831: 18; Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout Namibia, north of 26° but avoiding the arid west and escarpment. Isolated records at Swakopmund and Lüderitz (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to all neighbouring countries.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, West Coast Recreation Area (marginally), Namib-Naukluft Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, and the Hardap Recreation Resort.

Lycophidion multimaculatum Boettger

BLOTCHED WOLF SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Lycophidion multimaculatum Boettger, 1888

Lycophidion capense multimaculata Boettger, 1888: 67; Povo Netonna, Zaire.

DISTRIBUTION: Presently known only from Rundu, and the Katima Mulilo area. May also occur in the Kunene River valley (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola and Zambia.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE?), WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

Previously regarded as a subspecies of *L. capense* (Broadley, 1991b & 1996). This species is expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve and the Popa Game Park.

Lycophidion hellmichi Laurent

KAOKOVELD WOLF SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Lycophidion hellmichi Laurent, 1964

Lycophidion hellmichi Laurent, 1964: 95; Kapolopopo, Mossamedes Desert, Angola.

DISTRIBUTION: Presently known from only two specimens; Etengua (1713Ac) (TM 49008) and Hobatere (1914Ac) (NMWN 6695) (rupicolous?).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 50%; extralimital range to Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

The majority of specimens previously assigned to this species are now referable to a new species, *L. namibianum* Broadley (1991b).

This species is expected to occur in the Etosha National Park.

Lycophidion namibianum Broadley

NAMIBIAN WOLF SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Lycophidion namibianum Broadley, 1991

Lycophidion namibianum Broadley, 1991b: 210; A..west of Usakos, Karibib District, Namibia (2115 C4)". Type specimens in TM (holotype; 52730 & allotype; 52863), NMZB, SAM, NMWN.

DISTRIBUTION: From Windhoek, north and west throughout (the former) Damaraland and Kaokoland, avoiding the arid west (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park (marginally), West Coast Recreation Area (marginally), Namib-Naukluft Park (marginally), Von Bach Recreation Resort and the Daan Viljoen Game Park.

GENUS *Mehelya*

Namibian species reviewed, including identification, by Haacke (1981), and presently undergoing a generic revision (Broadley).

Mehelya capensis (A. Smith)

CAPE FILE SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (two taxa are currently recognised):

Mehelya capensis capensis (Smith, 1847)

Heterolepis capensis A. Smith, 1847: 55; ♂Eastern districts of Cape Colony@.

DISTRIBUTION: From Windhoek north to Tsumeb and eastward throughout the Kavango and Caprivi, including Tsumkwe District (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort and the Daan Viljoen Game Park

Mehelya nyassae (Günther)**BLACK FILE SNAKE**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Mehelya nyassae (Günther, 1888)

Simocephalus nyassae Günther, 1888: 328; Lake Nyasa.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from three specimens: Okapuka (2217Ac), Grootfontein (1918Ca), and Katima Mulilo (1724Ca) (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Zambia and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE?)-SP** (taxonomy & distribution), **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

There are so few records from Namibia and Botswana, that is not possible to say whether the Namibian population is contiguous with populations in the north and east or represent an isolated population.

This species may occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort and the Daan Viljoen Game Park.

Mehelya vernayi Bogert**ANGOLAN FILE SNAKE**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Mehelya vernayi Bogert, 1940

Mehelya vernayi Bogert, 1940: 28; ♂Hanha, Angola@.

DISTRIBUTION: From the Karibib area north and east throughout the former Damaraland, Kaokoland and the Otavi highlands. Absent from the arid west (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 65%; extralimital range to southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is expected to occur in the Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, and the Waterberg Plateau Park.

GENUS *Pseudaspis*

Pseudaspis cana (Linnaeus)

MOLE SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pseudaspis cana (Linnaeus, 1758)

Coluber cana Linnaeus, 1758: 221; *In Indiis* (=Africa).

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout Namibia, with the exception of the arid west coast (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to all neighbouring countries.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur throughout the national protected area network with the exception of coastal parks.

GENUS *Limnophis*

Limnophis bangweolicus (Mertens)

BANGWEULU SWAMP SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised).

Limnophis bangweolicus (Mertens, 1936)

Helicops bangweolicus Mertens, 1936: 284; Nsombo, Lake Bangweulu, Zambia.

DISTRIBUTION: Expected to occur in all swamp/marsh habitats of the eastern Caprivi.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola (?), Zambia and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **PERIPHERAL; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Previously referred to as the Eastern Striped Swamp-Snake (*Limnophis bicolor bangweolicus*). Threatened by general alteration of required habitat in the Caprivi.

This species occurs in the Mamili National Park and Mudumu National Park, and possibly the Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve and Popa Game Park.

GENUS *Natriciteres*

Natriciteres olivacea (Peters)**OLIVE MARSH SNAKE**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised).

Natriciteres olivacea (Peters, 1854)

Coronella olivacea Peters, 1854: 622; "Tette", Mozambique.

DISTRIBUTION: Wetlands of the Caprivi.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **PERIPHERAL; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Threatened by general alteration of wetland habitats in the Caprivi.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve and the Popa Game Park.

GENUS *Hemirhagerrhis*

Genus reviewed by Broadley 2000b (1997) and Broadley & Hughes (2000), including keys to the identification of species.

Hemirhagerrhis viperina (Bocage)**VIPERINE ROCK SNAKE**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Hemirhagerrhis viperina (Bocage, 1873)

Psammophylax viperinus Bocage, 1873a: 222; "Dombe" (=Dombe Grande, Benguela Province, Angola). Holotype lost in the 1975 fire at the Museu Bocage (D. G. Broadley pers. comm.).

DISTRIBUTION: Rocky habits from the Erongo Mountains and Brandberg north to the Kunene River.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 90%; extralimital range to southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Historically regarded as a subspecies of *H. nototaenia* and elevated to full species by Broadley (2000b).

This species occurs in the Etosha National Park.

Hemirhagerrhis nototaenia (Günther)**BARK SNAKE**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Hemirhagerrhis nototaenia (Günther, 1864)

Hemirhagerrhis nototaenia Günther, 1864: 309; "Rios de Sena Zambesi" (= Sena, Mozambique).

DISTRIBUTION: Caprivi (arboreal).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to

Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Sternfeld (1910b & c) listed a specimen from Gobabis, which is not in the ZMB (Broadley, in litt.). This record could also refer to *H. viperina*; the present habitat in this area, is not suitable for either species, but would be more likely to suit *H. nototaenia*.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park and the Kaudom Game Park.

GENUS *Psammophylax*

Genus most recently reviewed by Broadley (1977a).

Psammophylax rhombeatus (Linnaeus) **SPOTTED SKAAPSTEKER**

Two taxa may occur in Namibia (two taxa are currently recognised):

Psammophylax rhombeatus rhombeatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Coluber rhombeatus Linnaeus, 1758: 200, and 1766: 380; *Ain Indiis* (=South Africa) *fide* Daudin (1803b:119).

Psammophylax rhombeatus ocellatus Bocage, 1873

Psammophylax ocellatus Bocage, 1873a: 221; Gambos, Angola.

DISTRIBUTION: The known distribution in Namibia is composed mostly of isolated records of single specimens & records: Kaoko-Otavi (1813Bc), Kamanyab (1914Db), mouth of Khumib River (1812Cd), Kaross (1914Bc), Narebis (2016Ad), Chamais Gate and Boegoeberg (2715Db), which all (presumably) refer to the nominate taxon. *P. r. ocellatus* may occur in the northern Kunene Region, especially around Ruacana (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: The nominate taxon occurs

MARGINALLY (extralimital range to South Africa), and *P. r. ocellatus* is presently known only from southern Angola, with the closest adjacent record at 1614Cd.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INDETERMINATE (RARE?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Lawrence (1929) listed this species for Namibia (as *Trimerorhinus rhombeatus*), but Mertens (as *Cerastes rhombeatus*) (1955) expressed doubt on its occurrence.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Etosha National Park (marginally), Skeleton Coast Park, Namib-Naukluft Park, Ai-Ais/Hunsberg Reserve and the Sperrgebiet.

Psammophylax tritaeniatus (Günther) **STRIPED SKAAPSTEKER**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Psammophylax tritaeniatus (Günther, 1868)*Rhagerrhis tritaeniatus* Günther, 1868: 423; South-east Africa.**DISTRIBUTION:** Throughout the north-eastern quarter of Namibia: east of an imaginary line from Ruacana to Mariental (terrestrial).*Potential proportion of taxon's range:* **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.**REMARKS:** *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).***International Status:* Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, and the Hardap Recreation Resort.

Psammophylax variabilis Günther**GREY-BELLIED GRASS SNAKE**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (three taxa are currently recognised):

Psammophylax variabilis variabilis Günther, 1893*Psammophylax variabilis* Günther, 1893 (1892): 557; AShire Highlands@ (= Malawi).**DISTRIBUTION:** Floodplains of the Eastern Caprivi.*Potential proportion of taxon's range:* **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Zambia and Botswana.**REMARKS:** *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).***International Status:* Not listed.

Known from a single specimen from "Kabuta" (=Kabula?), Caprivi, collected in 1949.

This species is not presently known or expected to occur within the national protected area network.

GENUS *Psammophis*

Genus revised by Brändstatter (1995 & 1996), however many conclusions were contested by Hughes (1999). Genus currently under review by Broadley and Hughes, and Broadley (2002) reviewed southern African forms and gave keys to identification.

Psammophis trigrammus Günther**WESTERN WHIP SNAKE**

(Western Sand Snake)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Psammophis trigrammus Günther, 1865*Psammophis trigrammus* Günther, 1865: 95; "river S. Nicalao (Little Fish Bay, West Africa)". (=Rio São Nicolau, Namibe, Namibe Province, Angola). Type specimen in BM(NH) (1946.1.8.12).

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout Namibia with the exception of the Caprivi, the eastern portions of Rundu, Tsumkwe, Otjinene, Gobabis, Mariental, Keetmanshoop, and Karasburg districts. Although it occurs in the Namib Desert, it is absent from the sand seas (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 80%; extralimital range to Angola and Little Namaqualand, South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC-SP (distribution) - SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

***Psammophis notostictus* Peters**

KAROO WHIP SNAKE

(Karoo Sand Snake)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Psammophis notostictus* Peters, 1867**

Psammophis moniliger var. *notostictus* Peters 1867b: 237; "Otjimbingue in Südwestafrika" (=Otjimbingwe, Karibib District, Namibia). Syntypes in ZMB (5756 x 2).

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout southern and central Namibia, then west and north through western Opuwo District to the Kunene River. Absent from the Namib sand seas (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 40%; extralimital range to Angola, Botswana and South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

***Psammophis trinasalis* Werner**

KALAHARI SAND SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Psammophis trinasalis* Werner, 1902**

Psammophis sibilans trinasalis Werner, 1902: 340; "Windhoek, Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika". Type specimen in ZFMK (30503).

DISTRIBUTION: Occurs throughout Namibia east of the escarpment and south of 18° 30' (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 30% (extralimital range to Botswana and South Africa).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Previously regarded as a subspecies of *P. leightoni*, Broadley (2002) now regards this taxon as a full species.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort and the Naute Recreation Resort.

Psammophis namibensis Broadley

NAMIB SAND SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Psammophis namibensis Broadley, 1975

Psammophis leightoni namibensis Broadley, 1975b: 9; "Harus in the Uri-Hauchab Mountains, Diamond Area No.2, South West Africa". Holotype in TM (37093).

DISTRIBUTION: Along the Namib, pro-Namib and escarpment from the Kunene River to the Orange River (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 60% (extralimital range to Angola, and South Africa).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Previously regarded as a subspecies of *P. leightoni*, Broadley (2002) now regards this taxon as a full species.

This species occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluff Park, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

Psammophis jallae Peracca

JALLA'S SAND SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Psammophis jallae Peracca, 1896

Psammophis jallae Peracca, 1896: 2; Road from Kazungula to Bulawayo.

DISTRIBUTION: Tsumkwe, Grootfontein, Okakarara, Otjiwarongo and (northern) Gobabis districts (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: SARDB – **PERIPHERAL** (Jacobsen, 1988e), otherwise not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park and the Waterberg Plateau Park.

Psammophis subtaeniatus Peters

WESTERN STRIPED-BELLIED SAND SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Psammophis subtaeniatus Peters, 1882

Psammophis sibilans var. *subtaeniata* Peters, 1882: 121; A sowohl im Innern des Landes bei Tette, als näher der Küste, wie bei Boror@ (=Tete, Mozambique), restricted by Broadley (1966a).

DISTRIBUTION: Northern half of Namibia (from Windhoek), but avoiding the Namib Desert (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP (taxonomy); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species occurs in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort and the Daan Viljoen Game Park.

Psammophis mossambicus Peters**OLIVE WHIP SNAKE**

(Olive Grass/Sand Snake)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Psammophis mossambicus Peters, 1882

Psammophis sibilans var. *mossambica* Peters, 1882: 122; "Boror@ (= Mozambique).

DISTRIBUTION: North of 23° and throughout the north-eastern quarter of Namibia (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Most recently referred to as *P. phillipsi*; the southern and eastern African population is regarded as separate from west African *P. phillipsi* (Brandstätter, 1995 and Hughes, 1999). Unverified sightings of this species from western Namibia may refer to large uniformly - coloured *P. leopardinus*.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Park, Etosha National Park and the Waterberg Plateau Park.

Psammophis leopardinus (Bocage)**LEOPARD WHIP SNAKE**

(Leopard Sand Snake)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Psammophis leopardinus Bocage, 1887

Psammophis sibilans var. *leopardinus* Bocage, 1887b: 206; Catumbela, Angola, restricted by Broadley (1977b); Lectotype, MBL 1798, destroyed by fire (D. G. Broadley, pers. comm.).

DISTRIBUTION: From Kalkrand west and north through Etosha to the Kunene River

and Uutapi District. Absent from the hyper-arid west (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 80%; extralimital range to southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE-SP** (taxonomy & distribution); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

Recently regarded as a subspecies of *P. sibilans*, or a subspecies of *P. brevirostris*, the western population is now regarded as separate from east African *S. sibilans*, as well as eastern-regional *P. brevirostris* (Hughes, 1999). Species under review (Hughes & Wade, in press).

This species is known or expected to occur in the Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park (marginally), West Coast Recreation Area (marginally), Namib-Naukluft Park (marginally), Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort and the Daan Viljoen Game Park.

***Psammophis brevirostris* Peters**

SHORT-SNOUDED WHIP SNAKE

(Short-snouted Sand Snake)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Psammophis brevirostris* Peters, 1881**

Psammophis brevirostris Peters, 1881b: 89; Matlale Mission, near Pietersburg, Transvaal, South Africa).

DISTRIBUTION: Gobabis area (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL** (extralimital range to western Botswana).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE: WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

Until recently treated as a subspecies of *P. sibilans*, the southern population is now recognised as distinct from east African *P. sibilans* (Hughes, 1999). During a recent revision of Namibian *Psammophis*, Broadley (2002) located specimens referable to this taxon from the Gobabis area.

This species is not presently known or expected to occur within the national protected area network.

***Psammophis angolensis* (Bocage)**

DWARF WHIP SNAKE

(Pygmy Sand Snake)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Psammophis angolensis* (Bocage, 1872)**

Amphiophis angolensis Bocage, 1872: 82; ADondo@ (= Angola).

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout north-eastern Namibia, including the Caprivi from Otjiwarongo, north and east (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

Brandstätter (1995) proposed the revival of *Ampiophis* as a monotypic subgenus for this taxon.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park and the Waterberg Plateau Park.

GENUS *Rhamphiophis*

Genus reviewed by Chirio & Ineich, 1991.

Rhamphiophis oxyrhynchus Peters

RUFOUS BEAKED-SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by a single taxon (two taxa are currently recognised):

Rhamphiophis oxyrhynchus rostratus Peters

Rhamphiophis rostratus Peters, 1854: 624; ♂Tette@ (=Mozambique).

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern Caprivi (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola (?) , Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This taxon deserves full species status (B. Hughes, pers. comm.).

Rhamphiophis acutus may occur marginally in northern Namibia, including the Caprivi (see Chirio & Ineich, 1991).

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park and the Caprivi Game Park.

GENUS *Dipsina*

Reviewed by Chirio & Ineich (1991), and followed Broadley (1983) in removing this taxon from the genus *Rhamphiophis*.

Dipsina multimaculata (A. Smith)

DWARF BEAKED-SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Dipsina multimaculata (Smith, 1847)

Coronella multimaculata A. Smith, 1847; ♂Bushman country, near the Orange River@. Location of type specimen unknown (Chirio & Ineich, 1991).

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout southern half of Namibia (to Otjiwarango) and north west through western Khorixas and Opuwo districts to the Kunene River.

Absent from the Namib sand seas (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 75%; extralimital range to Botswana and South Africa (not yet recorded from Angola).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC-SP (distribution) SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

GENUS *Dromophis*

Dromophis lineatus (Duméril & Bibron) **LINED OLYMPIC SNAKE**
 Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Dromophis lineatus (Duméril & Bibron, 1854)

Dryophylax lineatus Duméril & Bibron, 1854: 1124; White Nile, Sudan.

DISTRIBUTION: Wetlands of the eastern Caprivi.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Zambia, Zimbabwe & Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **PERIPHERAL; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is expected to occur in the Mamili National Park and the Mudumu National Park.

GENUS *Dasypeltis*

Dasypeltis scabra (Linnaeus) **RHOMBIC EGG EATER**
 Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Dasypeltis scabra (Linnaeus, 1758)

Coluber scaber Linnaeus, 1758: 223; Δ Indiis@ (=Cape Colony) *vide* Flower (1933).

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout Namibia, but absent from the arid Namib coast and sand seas (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to all neighbouring countries.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE - (taxonomy); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur throughout the national protected area network (marginally in all coastal areas).

GENUS *Coluber*

Schätti (1986) and Schätti & Utiger (2001) presented evidence for the separation of new world and old world members of this genus.

Coluber zebrina Broadley & Schätti **ZEBRA RACER**
 Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Coluber zebrina Broadley & Schätti, 2000

Coluber zebrina Broadley & Schätti (1997) 2000:172; “.. near the Cunene River, at Ruacana, western Owamboland, Namibia (17°25’S, 14° 10’E)”.
Holotype in the NMWN (R8046).

DISTRIBUTION: Presently known from three localities in the Opuwo and Khorixas districts: 1714Ac, 1813Dd and 1914Ad (terrestrial, possibly preferring stony substrates). Based on unconfirmed sightings, this species may have a broad distribution in the former Kaokoland and Damaraland.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & INDETERMINATE (RARE?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is expected to occur in the Etosha National Park.

GENUS *Philothamnus*

Genus currently under review by Hughes (1985 and in prep.).

Philothamnus angolensis Bocage**ANGOLAN GREEN SNAKE**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Philothamnus angolensis Bocage, 1882

Philothamnus angolensis Bocage, 1882a: 7; Capangombe, Angola.

DISTRIBUTION: Wetlands of the Kunene River, Okavango River and throughout the Caprivi, with isolated (?) records in central Namibia.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP** (taxonomy of isolates) - **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

The provenance of several recent Windhoek specimens has been traced back to the Kavango and Eastern Caprivi.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Popa Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, and the Von Bach Recreation Resort.

Philothamnus hoplogaster (Günther)**GREEN WATER SNAKE**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Philothamnus hoplogaster (Günther, 1863)

Ahaetulla hoplogaster Günther, 1863: 284 & 286; APort Natal@ (=Durban).

DISTRIBUTION: Wetlands (especially reed-beds) of the eastern Caprivi.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **PERIPHERAL; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Boulenger (1894) listed a specimen from ΔDamaraland@, and this record was repeated by subsequent authors including Sternfeld (1910b) and Werner (1929), who also listed the species for the Orange River. Mertens (1955) regarded these records (as *Chlorophis hoplogaster*) as unlikely, and no additional specimens from that region of Namibia have been subsequently found.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park and the Caprivi Game Park (marginally).

Philothamnus ornatus Bocage

ORNATE WATER SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Philothamnus ornatus Bocage, 1872

Philothamnus ornatus Bocage, 1872: 80; Huila, Angola.

DISTRIBUTION: Wetlands of the Caprivi, may also occur in the Kunene River valley.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Popa Game Park and the Mahango Game Reserve.

Philothamnus semivariegatus (A. Smith)

SPOTTED BUSH SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (up to five taxa are sometimes recognised):

Philothamnus semivariegatus semivariegatus (A. Smith, 1840)

Dendrophis (Philothamnus) semivariegata A. Smith, 1840; ΔBushman Flate (restricted by Bogert, 1940).

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout Namibia, but avoiding the arid west, and the eastern Gobabis, Mariental, Keetmanshoop and Karasburg districts (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**: extralimital range to all neighbouring countries.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP (taxonomy: WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)).**

International Status: Not listed.

Subspecies are in disarray and in need of revision. *P. s. dorsalis* is known from coastal Angola, and whether this taxon interacts with north-western Namibian *P. s. semivariegatus* is unknown. This taxon may warrant specific status (Hughes, 1985).

This species is known or expected to occur throughout the national protected areas network, with the exception of coastal areas.

GENUS *Crotaphopeltis*

Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia (Laurenti)

WHITE-LIPPED SNAKE
(Herald/Red-lipped Snake)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia (Laurenti, 1768)

Coronella hotamboeia Laurenti, 1768: 85; A India orientaliæ.

DISTRIBUTION: Probably throughout the region north and east of the Waterberg area, including the Caprivi. Unconfirmed record from Ombalantu/Uutapi (1714Db) (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park and the Waterberg Plateau Park.

GENUS *Telescopus*

Southern African species currently under review by Haacke. A key to the identification of African species is given by Broadley (1994).

Telescopus beetzii (Barbour)

NAMAQUA TIGER SNAKE
(Namib Tiger Snake)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Telescopus beetzii (Barbour, 1922)

Tarbophis beetzii Barbour, 1922: 230; "Kolmanskop, Southwest Protectorate, Africa" (=Kolmanskop, Lüderitz District, Namibia). Type specimen in MCZ (16728).

DISTRIBUTION: Rocky habitats throughout southern Namibia, as far north as Windhoek, (but avoiding the Namib sand seas).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 50%; extralimital range to South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Namib-Naukluft Park, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/Hunsberg Reserve.

Telescopus semiannulatus A. Smith

SOUTHERN TIGER SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by two taxa (two taxa are currently recognised):

Telescopus semiannulatus semiannulatus A. Smith, 1849*Telescopus semiannulatus* A. Smith, 1849; No type locality given.*Telescopus semiannulatus polystictus* Mertens, 1954*Telescopus semiannulatus polystictus* Mertens, 1954a: 215; "Gammams bei Windhoek, Südwestafrika". Type specimen in SMF (46343).

DISTRIBUTION: The nominate taxon occurs throughout north-central and north-eastern Namibia (from Okahandja north, and Kamanjab east). *T.s. polystictus* occurs throughout west-central Namibia, west of the escarpment, from the Orange River to the Kunene River (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: The nominate taxon occurs

MARGINALLY (extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana), c. 95% of the range of *T. s. polystictus* falls within Namibia (extralimital range to Little Namaqualand, South Africa, and expected to extend into southern Angola).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP (taxonomy) - WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

The nominate taxon is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park and the Waterberg Plateau Park. *T. s. polystictus* is known or expected to occur in the Etosha National Park, Namib-Naukluft Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort and the Ais-Ais/Hunsberg Reserve.

Telescopus sp. (W. Haacke, in prep.).**DAMARA TIGER SNAKE**

DISTRIBUTION: Central Namib Desert from the Kuiseb River to the central Khorixas District (terrestrial; rupicolous?).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: 100%.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC (100%) & INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area and the Namib-Naukluft Park.

GENUS *Dispholidus**Dispholidus typus* (A. Smith)**BOOMSLANG**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (two taxa are currently recognised):

Dispholidus typus typus (A. Smith, 1829)

Bucephalus typus A. Smith, 1829: 441; ♂ Old Latakoo (=between Kuruman and Tung, northern Cape).

DISTRIBUTION: Northern half of Namibia, but avoiding the arid west (arboreal).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to

Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort and the Daan Viljoen Game Park.

GENUS *Thelotornis*

Thelotornis capensis Smith

VINE SNAKE
(Bird/Twig Snake)

Represented in Namibia by a single taxon (three taxa are currently recognised):

Thelotornis capensis oatesii (Günther, 1881)

Dryiophis oatesii Günther, 1881: 330; Matabelerland.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout Namibia north of c. 20°, but absent from the arid west. (arboreal).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Broadley (2001) reviewed east Africa forms, including Caprivi in the analysis. Specimens collected from the Brukkaros (2517Dd) in 1952 (USNM) have never been followed by additional material.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park and the Waterberg Plateau Park.

GENUS *Pythonodipsas*

The phylogenetic affinities of this genus are unclear (e.g. Marx *et al.* 1982; Werner, 1985; Schätti & McCarthy, 1987; Branch *et al.* 1997; and Zaher, 1999), and is currently under investigation by Underwood.

Pythonodipsas carinata Günther

WESTERN KEELED SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pythonodipsas carinata (Günther, 1868)

Pythonodipsas carinata Günther, 1868: 426; "...on the Zambezi (= @Damaraland") *fide* Broadley (1971). Type specimen in the BM(NH) (1946.1.4.70).

DISTRIBUTION: Mountainous habitats in the Namib, Pro-Namib, and escarpment, from the Helmeringhausen area north to the Kunene River.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 80%, extralimital range to southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

The original type locality of *Prosymna angolensis* is most certainly incorrect (Broadley 1971). However, a live specimen was collected at Katima Mulilo in 1988, which subsequently escaped (also in the Katima Mulilo area). This record is most likely associated with a tour group whose previous camp had been somewhere in *Damaraland* (H. J. W. Grobler, pers. comm.). Western keeled snakes are common in the northern and central portion of this range, and are frequently collected by amateur herpetologists; this may account for the Katima Mulilo record, as well as records and unconfirmed sightings at Swakopmund, Walvis Bay, and the Windhoek area.

This species occurs in the Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve, and the Namib-Naukluft Park.

GENUS *Prosymna*

Genus most recently reviewed by Broadley, 1980.

Prosymna angolensis Boulenger

ANGOLA SHOVEL-SNOOT

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Prosymna angolensis Boulenger, 1915

Prosymna angolensis Boulenger, 1915: 209; Caconda, Angola, by subsequent designation (Broadley, 1980).

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout north-eastern Namibia, as far south and west as Waterberg and Namutoni (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 30%; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Park, Etosha National Park and the Waterberg Plateau Park.

Prosymna bivittata Werner

TWIN-STRIPED SHOVEL-SNOOT

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Prosymna bivittata Werner, 1903

Prosymna sundevallii var. *bivittata* Werner, 1903: 381; *Deutsch Südwest-Africa*. Type specimen in ZMS (?).

DISTRIBUTION: Central Namibia, as far west and north as southern Opuwo District, and south to Kois (Keetmanshoop District). May also occur in the southern

This species is not expected to occur within the national protected area network.

Prosymna visseri FitzSimons

KAOKOVELD SHOVEL-SNOOUT

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Prosymna visseri FitzSimons, 1959

Prosymna visseri FitzSimons, 1959: 408; "near Caracul, S. Angola".

DISTRIBUTION: Presently known only from the Kamanjab and Sesfontein area, but expected to have a broad distribution throughout the northern Khorixas and Opuwo districts (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 60%; extralimital range to southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is expected to occur in the Etosha National Park.

FAMILY ELAPIDAE

Molecular phylogeny given by Keogh, 1998.

GENUS *Elapsoidea*

Species of the *Elapsoidea semiannulata* complex (*semiannulata* and *boulengeri*) reviewed (with identification keys) by Broadley (1998).

Elapsoidea semiannulata Bocage

ANGOLA GARTER SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (two taxa are currently recognised):

Elapsoidea semiannulata Bocage, 1882

Elapsoidea semi-annulata Bocage, 1882b: 303; Caconda, Angola.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout northern Namibia, east of Ruacana, north-east of Kamanjab, and north of Steinhausen, central Omaheke District (terrestrial/fossorial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola and Zambia. Not yet recorded from Zimbabwe or Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park and the Waterberg Plateau Park.

Elapsoidea boulengeri Boettger
SNAKE

BOULENGER=S GARTER

(Zambezi Garter Snake)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Elapsoidea boulengeri Boettger, 1895*Elapsoidea boulengeri* Boettger, 1895: 62; Boroma, Zambezi River, Mocambique.**DISTRIBUTION:** East Caprivi, and the Waterberg area (terrestrial/fossorial).*Potential proportion of taxon=s range:* **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.**REMARKS:** *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).***International Status:* Not listed.

No additional records exist of this species between the Waterberg area and the eastern Caprivi, so it is not known if the range is contiguous.

Previously regarded as a subspecies of *E. semiannulata*, Broadley (1998) recorded sympatry in the eastern Caprivi, and gave this taxon full species status.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park and the Waterberg Plateau Park.

Elapsoidea sundevalli (A. Smith)**KALAHARI GARTER SNAKE**

Represented in Namibia by a single taxon (5 taxa are sometimes recognised):

Elapsoidea sundevallii fitzsimonsi Loveridge, 1944*Elapsoidea sundevallii fitzsimonsi* Loveridge, 1944c: 229; Gomodino Pan, Kalahari, B. P. Type specimen in MCZ (R-46795).**DISTRIBUTION:** Central Opuwo District, east through Etosha to Tsumkwe District, and south-east through Windhoek, Gobabis and Mariental districts (terrestrial/fossorial).*Potential proportion of taxon's range:* c. 75%; extralimital range to Botswana.**REMARKS:** *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).***International Status:* Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park and the Hardap Recreation Resort.

GENUS *Aspidelaps****Aspidelaps lubricus*** (Laurenti)**CORAL SNAKE**

Represented in Namibia by two taxa (two taxa are currently recognised):

Aspidelaps lubricus lubricus (Laurenti, 1768)*Natrix lubrica* Laurenti, 1768: 80; A Cape of Good Hope@.***Aspidelaps lubricus cowlesi*** Bogert, 1940*Aspidelaps lubricus cowlesi* Bogert, 1940: 94; Munhino, S.W. Angola.**DISTRIBUTION:** The nominate taxon occurs in the southern Lüderitz and Bethanie

districts, from the Orange River, north to c. 27°. *A. l. cowlesi* occurs north and east of this boundary, throughout central Namibia, but avoiding the Kalahari sand in the east and Namib sand in the west, through the central and eastern Opuwo District to the Kunene River (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: The nominate taxon occurs

MARGINALLY in Namibia (extralimital range to south Africa) and c. 90% of the range of *A. l. cowlesi* falls within Namibia (extralimital range to southern Angola).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Hybridisation between subspecies occurs widely (Aus-Lüderitz). Broadley (in litt) questions the validity of *A. l. infuscatus*, and the species is now under review. The colloquial name 'Coral snake' describes the nominate taxon, which occurs only marginally in Namibia, and is not descriptive for most Namibian specimens.

This species is known or expected to occur in the, Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park (marginally), West Coast Recreation Area (marginally), Namib-Naukluft Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/Hunsberg Reserve.

Aspidelaps scutatus (A. Smith)

SHIELD-NOSE SNAKE

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (three taxa are currently recognised):

Aspidelaps scutatus scutatus (A. Smith, 1848)

Cryptophis scutatus A. Smith, 1848; 'Kaffirland and the country towards Natal' (=Marico - Crocodile confluence, Transvaal) *fide* Broadley (1968c).

DISTRIBUTION: Central Namibia from Mariental to Tsumeb, in the east extending through the Kavango to the Caprivi, and absent from the arid west.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 30%; extralimital range to Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana; may also enter southern Angola and South Africa (ie. south of Nossob River) (terrestrial).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Records from the central Namib coast may refer to waifs associated with the Swakop and Omaruru Rivers which originate from and flow through typical range of this species.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park and the Hardap Recreation Resort.

GENUS *Naja*

African members of this genus are currently under review by Broadley, Wüster and Hughes.

Naja anchietae Bocage

ANGOLAN COBRA
(Egyptian/Snouted Cobra)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Naja anchietae Bocage, 1879

Naja anchietae Bocage, 1879: 89 & 98; Caconda, Angola.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout Namibia north of Rehoboth, but avoiding the arid west.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 25%; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana (terrestrial).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Broadley (1995) reviewed the *Naja haje* complex and assigned Southern African snakes full species status, and regarded *N. a. anchietae* to be a poorly defined taxon. Broadley (pers. comm.) now regards *anchietae* as a full species. Mertens (1955) recorded *Pseudohaje goldii* (SMF 46576) from Nkurenkuru (1718Da), but Broadley (1983) regarded this as a misidentified *N. haje* (now *N. anchietae*).

This species occurs in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort and the Daan Viljoen Game Park.

Naja mossambica Peters

MOZAMBIQUE SPITTING COBRA

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Naja mossambica Peters, 1854

Naja mossambica Peters, 1854: 625; Tette. Sena (=Mozambique).

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout north-eastern Namibia; east of Namutoni and north of 20° (frequent unconfirmed reports from Otjinene and Gobabis districts) (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park, Khaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp and the Etosha National Park (marginally).

Naja nigricollis Reinhardt

BLACK-NECKED SPITTING COBRA

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (sub-specific taxonomy is in disarray):

Naja nigricollis nigricollis Reinhardt, 1843

Naja nigricollis Reinhardt, 1843: 269; Δ Guinea@ (=Ghana) *fide* Hughes & Barry (1969).

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Katima Mulilo (a single specimen, possibly a waif, in the TM (39383)).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Zambia (but next record is c. 200 km north of this southern record).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is not presently known or expected to occur within the national protected area network.

Naja nigricincta Bogert**ZEBRA SNAKE**

(Western Barred Spitting Cobra)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Naja nigricincta Bogert, 1940

Naja nigricollis nigricinctus Bogert, 1940: 89; Δ Munhino, Angola ... 101 km. east of Mossamedes *via* Railway@. Holotype in AMNH (51823).

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout central and northern Namibia (from c. Mariental) but is absent from the arid coastal desert, as well as the Okavango - Caprivi, Tsumkwe and Otjinene districts. Hybrids are common along the interface of this and *N. woodi*, particularly in the central Namib Desert (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 80% (extralimital range to southern Angola).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC (?) & SECURE-SP** (distribution); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This taxon was previously defined as a western subspecies of *N. nigricollis* (Broadley, 1968A). African *Naja* are currently undergoing a complete revision, and Broadley (in litt) now regards *nigricincta* as warranting full species status. Numerous past records of Rinkhals, *Hemachatus hemachatus* from Namibia (most recently cited by Lawrence, 1929 as *Sepedon haemachates*) refer to a misidentified zebra snake from Seeis (Mertens, 1955). Due to the superficial resemblance between these two species, zebra snakes are often mistaken for/referred to as rinkhals in Namibia.

This species occurs in the Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Skeleton Coast Park (marginally), Namib-Naukluft Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, and the Hardap Recreation Resort.

Naja woodi Pringle**BLACK SPITTING COBRA**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Naja woodi Pringle, 1955

Naja nigricollis woodi Pringle, 1955: 253; A near Citrusdal (about 100 miles north of Cape Town)@ (=Farm Keerom, near Citrusdal, Cape Province, 3219Cc) *fide* Boycott & Haacke (1979).

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout southern Namibia, and extending north along the pro-Namib possibly as far north as Kamanjab, but absent from the Namib sand seas and the coastal Sperrgebiet. Hybrids are common along the interface with *N. nigricincta*, particularly in the central Namib Desert (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 75% of the range of *N. n. woodi* falls within Namibia; extralimital range to South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC (?) & SECURE-SP** (distribution); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: SARDB – **RARE** (Boycott, 1988b), otherwise not listed. This taxon was previously defined as a western subspecies of *N. nigricollis* (Broadley, 1968). African *Naja* are currently undergoing a complete revision, and Broadley (in litt) now regards *woodi* as warranting full species status. Pure black spitting cobras, observed in Omaruru, Khorixas and Opuwo districts may refer to *N. woodi*. Most recent review by Boycott & Haacke, 1979).

This species occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park (marginally), Namib-Naukluff Park, Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

Naja nivea (Linnaeus)**CAPE COBRA**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Naja nivea (Linnaeus, 1758)

Coluber niveus Linnaeus, 1758: 223; A In Africa@.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout Namibia south of Windhoek (old records at Okahandja), but absent from the arid coastal desert (one old record from Lüderitz Bay) (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 25%; extralimital range to Botswana and South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Namib-Naukluff Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort (marginally), Daan Viljoen Game Park (marginally), Hardap Recreation Resort, Naute Recreation Resort, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

GENUS *Dendroaspis****Dendroaspis polylepis*** Günther**BLACK MAMBA**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Dendroaspis polylepis Günther, 1864

Dendroaspis polylepis Günther, 1864: 310; Zambezi River, Mozambique.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout Namibia, north of c. 26°, but avoiding the sand seas and arid coastal desert (rare in western Omaruru, Khorixas and Opuwo districts) (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to all neighbouring countries.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Lawrence (1929) recorded the mamba *Dendroaspis angusticeps* (green Mamba) from Kaoko Otavi, and the Kunene River. As he made no mention of the black mamba which is common in the area, it can be assumed that he regarded the black mamba as a form of green mamba (FitzSimons, 1929). Reports of green mamba in Namibia invariably refer to green boomslangs (*Dispholidus typus*).

This species occurs in the Madumu National Park, Mamili National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Popa Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Kaudom Game Park, Mangetti Game Camp, Etosha National Park, Namib-Naukluft Park, Waterberg Plateau Park, Von Bach Recreation Resort, Daan Viljoen Game Park, and the Hardap Recreation Resort.

FAMILY HYDROPHIIDAE

GENUS *Pelamis*

Pelamis platura Linnaeus

PELAGIC SEA SNAKE

(Yellow-bellied Sea Snake)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pelamis platura (Linnaeus, 1766)

Anguis platura Linnaeus, 1766: 391; Type locality not given.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from near Henties Bay (marine).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; closest adjacent record at Groenrivier, Little Namaqualand (G. Branch, pers. comm.), a distance of c.1000km.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **RARE - VAGRANT; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

One specimen was collected (NMWN 9758) and another seen at Jakkalsputz (2214Ab) by anglers in March 1996. This occurrence may be associated with an El Niño warm-water event which was demonstrated by the localised presence of several other Indian Ocean warm-water fish and invertebrates (F. Botes & B. Curry, pers. comm.).

FAMILY VIPERIDAE

Phylogenetic reviews (family, generic and species levels) by Herrmann

& Joger (1995 & 1997), and Lenk *et al.* 2001.

GENUS *Causus*

Causus rhombeatus (Lichtenstein)

RHOMBIC NIGHT ADDER

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Causus rhombeatus (Lichtenstein, 1823)

Sepedon rhombeata Lichtenstein, 1823: 106; "Prom. B. sp.", restricted by Bauer (2000) to "the area contained within the magisterial districts of Uitenhage, Kirkwood and Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape province, South Africa".

DISTRIBUTION: East and West Caprivi; unconfirmed reports from eastern Okavango, Tsumkwe and Otjinene districts (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN (RARE?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Mahango Game Reserve, Popa Game Park and the Khaudom Game Park.

GENUS *Bitis*

Phylogeny and taxonomy reviewed by Herrmann *et al.* 1999 and Lenk *et al.* 1999 and 2001. *Bitis arietans* is placed in the subgenus *Bitis*, and all other Namibian species in the subgenus *Calechidna* (Lenk *et al.* 1999).

Bitis caudalis (A. Smith)

HORNED ADDER

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Bitis caudalis (A. Smith, 1839)

Vipera (cerastes) caudalis A. Smith, 1839; ♂ Sandy districts north of Cape Colony.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout Namibia; except for the Okavango and Caprivi districts and absent from the Namib sand seas (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 30%; extralimital range to southern Angola, Botswana and South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE-SP (taxonomy); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Small hornless adders occasionally seen in the Baines & Otjihipa Mountains and the Brandberg may be referable to *B. heraldica*. *B. caudalis* shows great variation in Namibia, with recognizable morphs, and this warrants investigation.

This species occurs throughout the national protected area network, with the exception of the Caprivi parks.

Bitis schneideri (Boettger)**NAMAQUA DWARF****ADDER**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Bitis schneideri (Boettger, 1886)

Vipera Schneideri Boettger, 1886: 8; "Angra Pequenia" (=Lüderitz, Lüderitz District, Namibia). Type specimen in SMF (21019).

DISTRIBUTION: Sperrgebiet, south of Lüderitz (low sand hummocks).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 50%: extralimital range to Little Namaqualand, South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: **INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN** (IUCN, 1994) and **VULNERABLE** (IUCN, 1996, and Hilton-Taylor, 2000); SARDB – **VULNERABLE** (Branch, 1988f).

This species is known or expected to occur in the Namib-Naukluft Park (marginally), National Diamond Coast Recreation Area and the Sperrgebiet.

Bitis xeropaga Haacke**DESERT MOUNTAIN ADDER**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Bitis xeropaga Haacke, 1975

Bitis xeropaga, Haacke, 1975a: 116; A Dreikammberg on north bank of Orange River, Lüderitz district, South West Africa (16°52'E, 28°05'S)". Holotype in TM (42305), paratypes in TM, NMWN, SMF, NMB, BM(NH) and MCZ.

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Lüderitz, Bethanie and Karasburg districts as far north as Aus and Haalenberg (2615da), unconfirmed reports from Zebra Mountains (2416Cb) (rocky hillsides).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 90%: extralimital range to Little Namaqualand, South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN: WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: SARDB – **PERIPHERAL** (Branch, 1988g), otherwise not listed.

This species occurs in the Namib-Naukluft Park (marginally), Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/Hunsberg Reserve.

Bitis cornuta (Daudin)**MANY-HORNED ADDER**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Bitis cornuta (Daudin, 1803)

Vipera cornuta Daudin, 1803b:188; Cape of Good Hope.

DISTRIBUTION: Rocky habitats from the Hauchab (2515Ac), south through western Maltahöhe, Lüderitz, Bethanie and Karasburg districts to the Orange River.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 50%: extralimital range to South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL**

(PROTECTED).

International Status: Not listed.

This species is known or expected to occur in the Namib-Naukluft Park, Naute Recreation Resort, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/Hunsberg Reserve.

Bitis peringueyi* (Boulenger)*ADDER**

Adder/Sidewinder)

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Bitis peringueyi* (Boulenger, 1888)**

Vipera peringueyi Boulenger, 1888: 141; ♂ Ten miles east of Walfisch Bay, S. W. Africa. Type specimen in SAM (1852).

DISTRIBUTION: Namib sand seas from Kunene River to the Lüderitz area at (2615Cb).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 90%: extralimital range to southwestern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **ENDEMIC & SECURE-SP** (taxonomy): **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

The northern Namib population is separated from the central and southern Namib population by c. 290km (Torra Bay dunes to Swakopmund). These two populations are morphologically distinct and are now under review (W. D. Haacke, pers. comm.).

The northern population occurs in the Skeleton Coast Park, and the southern population occurs in the Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park and the Sperrgebiet.

Bitis arietans* (Merrem)*PUFF ADDER**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (two taxa are currently recognised):

***Bitis arietans arietans* (Merrem, 1820)**

Vipera (echidna) arietans Merrem, 1820: 152; Cape of Good Hope.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout Namibia, but absent from the arid coastal desert (but present at most river mouths) (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL:** extralimital range to all neighbouring countries.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **SECURE; WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species occurs throughout the national protected area network with the exception of the West Coast Recreation Area and National Diamond Coast Recreation Area.

SPECIES WHICH MAY BE EXPECTED TO OCCUR

These are species which, due to closely adjacent records, locally suitable habitat, and a knowledge of previous collecting-intensity in the area, could reasonably be expected to occur within Namibia. Some other possible taxa are mentioned in accounts of closely-related species.

SUB-ORDER PLEURODIRA

Pelusios subniger (Lacépède)

PAN TERRAPIN

The nominate taxon is expected to occur in Namibia (two taxa are sometimes recognised):

Pelusios subniger subniger (Lacépède, 1789)

Testudo subnigra Lacépède, 1789; Type locality unknown, but restricted to Tamatave, Madagascar (Bour, 1978).

DISTRIBUTION: Expected to occur in pans and vleis of the Caprivi.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; closest adjacent record south of Linyanti at 1823Da.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **NOT YET RECORDED** (Caprivi) (**PERIPHERAL**); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

This species is expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park and the Caprivi Game Park.

Pelusios sinuatus (A. Smith)

SERRATED TERRAPIN

The nominate taxon is expected to occur in Namibia (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pelusios sinuatus (A. Smith, 1838)

Sternothaerus sinuatus A. Smith, 1838a; "Rivers to the north of 25° South Latitude".

DISTRIBUTION: Expected to occur in wetlands of the eastern East Caprivi.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; closest adjacent records at Victoria Falls, 1725Dd.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **NOT YET RECORDED** (Zambezi River) (**PERIPHERAL**); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: not listed.

This species is not expected to occur within the national protected area network.

SUB-ORDER CRYPTODIRA

Caretta caretta (Linnaeus)

LOGGERHEAD TURTLE

The nominate taxon is expected to occur in Namibia (two taxa are sometimes recognised):

Caretta caretta caretta (Linnaeus, 1758)

Testudo caretta Linnaeus, 1758: 197; Islands of America.

DISTRIBUTION: Expected to occur along the entire Namibian coast, as a rare vagrant.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: MARGINAL at most; not yet confirmed from Angola or Little Namaqualand, South Africa (Haacke *et al.* 1997).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status: NOT YET CONFIRMED TO OCCUR (PERIPHERAL); WILD ANIMAL (SPECIALLY PROTECTED).* Not specifically listed in the Nature Conservation Ordinance of 1975, but fully protected under the Sea Fisheries Regulations (no. 2657) of 2001.

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX I; VULNERABLE** (IUCN, 1994), **ENDANGERED** (IUCN, 1996 and 2000); **THREATENED** (USFWS); SARDB – **VULNERABLE** (Hughes, 1988b).

Previous records of occurrence and nesting (Hughes, 1982, and subsequent literature) could not be confirmed by Haacke *et al.* (1997). Subspecies are in disarray and in need of critical review (Marquez, 1990).

This species is expected to occur in the Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, and the Sperrgebiet.

Eretmochelys imbricata (Linnaeus)

HAWKSBILL TURTLE

The nominate taxon is expected to occur in Namibia (at least two taxa are sometimes recognised):

Eretmochelys imbricata imbricata (Linnaeus, 1766)

Testudo imbricata Linnaeus, 1766: 1; Bermuda.

DISTRIBUTION: Expected to occur along the entire Namibian coast, as a rare vagrant.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: MARGINAL; not yet confirmed from Angola or Little Namaqualand, South Africa (Haacke *et al.* 1997).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status: NOT YET CONFIRMED TO OCCUR (PERIPHERAL); WILD ANIMAL (SPECIALLY PROTECTED).* Not specifically listed in the Nature Conservation Ordinance of 1975, but fully protected under the Sea Fisheries Regulations (no. 2657) of 2001.

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX I; ENDANGERED** (IUCN, 1994, 2000 (although not listed as a range state)), **CRITICALLY ENDANGERED** (IUCN, 1996 & 2000); **ENDANGERED** (USFWS); SARDB – **VULNERABLE** (Hughes, 1988c).

Previous statements of occurrence (e.g. Marquez, 1990) could not be corroborated by Haacke *et al.* (1997). Subgeneric taxa are in disarray and in need of review (Marquez, 1990).

This species is expected to occur in the Skeleton Coast Park, West Coast Recreation Area, Walvis Bay Reserve, Namib-Naukluft Park, National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, and the Sperrgebiet.

SUB-ORDER SAURIA

Lygodactylus angolensis Bocage

ANGOLA DWARF GECKO

The nominate taxon has been reported from Namibia (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Lygodactylus angolensis Bocage, 1896

Lygodactylus angolensis Bocage, 1896: 110; Hanha, Benguela, Angola.

DISTRIBUTION: May occur in the Caprivi, and possibly the northern Opuwo District (arboreal).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; closest confirmed records from south-western Angola and western Zimbabwe.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **REPORTED BUT NOT CONFIRMED TO OCCUR** (Caprivi & Kavango) **(SECURE); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

The taxonomy and distribution of this species is confused and in need of review.

This species may occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Popa Game Park and the Mahango Game Reserve.

Pachydactylus angolensis Loveridge **ANGOLAN ROUGH-SCALED GECKO**

The nominate taxon has been reported from Namibia (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Pachydactylus angolensis Loveridge, 1944

Pachydactylus scutatus angolensis Loveridge, 1944a: 3; Hanha, Benguela Province, Angola.

DISTRIBUTION: May occur in the Opuwo District (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: expected to be **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Southern Angola.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **REPORTED, BUT NOT CONFIRMED TO OCCUR** (Kaokoveld) **(RARE); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

The presence of this species in Namibia is based on a single specimen, and may be incorrectly identified (W. D. Haacke, pers. comm.). Originally described as a subspecies of *P. scutatus*, Kluge (1991) concurred. McLachlan (in litt.) regarded it as a distinct species, and in a recent review of the *P. scutatus* complex, Bauer, Lamb & Branch (2002), also treated this taxon as a distinct species.

This taxon is not presently known or expected to occur within the national protected area network.

Bradypodion occidentale Hewitt **NAMAQUA DWARF CHAMELEON**

One taxon has been reported from Namibia (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Bradypodion occidentale Hewitt, 1935

Lophosaura ventralis occidentalis Hewitt, 1935: 297; Little Namaqualand; also O=kiep and Port Nolloth, L.N.

DISTRIBUTION: Possibly in the Lüderitz- Sperrgebiet - Lorelei area (dwarf shrubs).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: Unknown, closest confirmed record from Port Nolloth.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **REPORTED BUT NOT**

CONFIRMED TO OCCUR (Great Namaqualand) (RARE); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).

International Status: CITES **APPENDIX II**, otherwise not listed.

The presence of this species in Namibia is based on hearsay (Mertens, 1955) and four museum specimens (SMF), collected at Lüderitzbucht in 1937 (Mertens, 1937). An additional four specimens of unknown provenance are in the Lüderitz Museum. It is questionable whether any of these specimens originated from the Lüderitz area. The only likely habitat is a very isolated patch on the Lüderitz peninsula, and this area has been thoroughly searched. Mr. Eberlanz, a Lüderitz resident claimed these chameleons came from, and do occur in the vicinity of Lorelei (c. 2816Bb) (W. D. Haacke, pers. comm.). This species was previously regarded as a subspecies of *B. ventrale* (Gray). This species may occur in the National Diamond Coast Recreation Area, Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/Hunsberg Reserve.

Mabuya lacertiformis* (Peters)*BRONZE ROCK SKINK**

Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised, although see Broadley, 1975a):

***Mabuya lacertiformis* (Peters, 1854)**

Euprepes lacertiformis Peters, 1854: 618; "Tette" (Mozambique).

DISTRIBUTION: May occur in the northern Opuwo district (rupicolous).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Angola; closest confirmed record at 1613Cd.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **NOT YET RECORDED (Kaokoveld) (RARE?): WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

The taxonomy of the Angolan population of this species is unresolved (Broadley, 1975a).

As presently understood, this species would not be expected to occur within the national protected area network.

Platysaurus broadleyi* Branch & Whiting*AUGRABIES FLAT LIZARD**

The nominate taxon is expected to occur in Namibia (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Platysaurus broadleyi* Branch & Whiting, 1997**

Platysaurus broadleyi Branch and Whiting, 1997: 26; "Augrabies Falls National Park, Gordonias District, Northern Cape Province, South Africa (28° 35'S, 20° 20'E; quarter-degree unit 2820CB; approx. 650 M a.s.l.)."

DISTRIBUTION: Expected to occur only along the Orange River, in the south east corner of Karasburg District (large rock faces with cracks).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 35%; current known range entirely within South Africa.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **NOT YET RECORDED (INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This population was first recognised as distinct from nominal *P. capensis* by Broadley (1978). All *Platysaurus* east of 19° E longitude previously referred

to as *P. capensis* are now referable to *P. broadleyi*.

This species is not expected to occur within the national protected area network.

SUB-ORDER AMPHISBAENIA

Dalophia ellenbergeri (Angel)

BAROTSE WORM LIZARD

The nominate taxon is expected to occur in Namibia (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Dalophia ellenbergeri Angel, 1920

Monopeltis ellenbergeri Angel, 1920: 615; Lealui, Upper Zambezi, Zambia.

DISTRIBUTION: Expected to occur in the Uutapi and Eenhana districts (fossorial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: Expected to occur **MARGINALLY**; current range in Angola and Zambia.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **NOT YET RECORDED (SECURE?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

Branch and Mc Cartney (1992) reported this species (as *D. pistillum*) from southern Angola at 1519Ba. Broadley (1997e) corrected the identification, and predicted that *D. angolensis* would be found to be a northern form of *D. ellenbergeri*. Gans (1976) illustrated a questionable record of *D. angolensis* from Mupanda; just north of the border between the northern Uutapi District (Namibia) and southern Angola (1715Ba).

This species is not expected to occur within the national protected areas network.

SUB-ORDER SERPENTES

Leptotyphlops incognitus Broadley & Watson

INCOGNITO WORM SNAKE

May be represented in Namibia by a single taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Leptotyphlops incognitus Broadley & Watson, 1976

Leptotyphlops conjunctus incognitus Broadley & Watson, 1976: 494; "Umtali, Rhodesia" (=Mutare, Zimbabwe).

DISTRIBUTION: Reported only from the Windhoek area (Broadley & Watson, 1976) (fossorial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL.**

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **REPORTED BUT NOT CONFIRMED TO OCCUR & MAY OCCUR (Caprivi), WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

The presence of this species in Namibia is based on specimens which are now lost. Broadley & Broadley (1999) believe it is unlikely that the species occurs in central Namibia, and that the old records were based on misidentified *L. scutifrons*. This taxon, however, may occur in the eastern

Caprivi (closest adjacent record at 1725Dd). Most recently treated as a subspecies of *L. conjunctus*, given full species status by Broadley & Broadley (1999).

This species is not presently known or expected to occur within the national protected area network.

***Leptotyphlops longicaudus* (Peters)** **LONG-TAILED WORM SNAKE**
Represented in Namibia by the nominate taxon (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Leptotyphlops longicaudus* (Peters, 1854)**

Stenostoma longicaudum Peters, 1854: 621; "Tette" (=Mozambique).

DISTRIBUTION: Expected to occur in eastern east Caprivi (closest adjacent record at 1725Cd) (fossorial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Zimbabwe.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **NOT YET RECORDED** (Eastern Caprivi) **(RARE); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is not presently known or expected to occur within the national protected area network.

***Aparallactus lunulatus* (Peters)** **RETICULATED CENTIPEDE EATER**
The nominate taxon may occur in Namibia (two taxa are currently recognised):

***Aparallactus lunulatus lunulatus* (Peters, 1854)**

Uriechis lunulatus Peters, 1854: 623; "Tette", Mossambique.

DISTRIBUTION: May occur in the East Caprivi (terrestrial; sandy substrates).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; closest adjacent record at 1725Dd (Zambia and Zimbabwe).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **NOT YET RECORDED** (Eastern Caprivi) **(RARE); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is not expected to occur within the national protected area network.

***Lamprophis fiskii* Boulenger** **CAPE HOUSE SNAKE**
The nominate taxon may occur in Namibia (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Lamprophis fiskii* Boulenger, 1887**

Lamprophis fiskii Boulenger, 1887b: 398; Touws River, Cape Province.

DISTRIBUTION: May occur in southern Lüderitz, Bethanie and Karasburg districts (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**: currently known only from South Africa, closest record at Steinkopf (2917Ba & Bc).

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **NOT YET RECORDED** (Great Namaqualand) **(RARE); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: **RARE** (IUCN, 1994), not listed in 1996, **VULNERABLE** (IUCN, 2000); SARDB – **RARE** (Branch, 1988d).

This species may occur in the Sperrgebiet and the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

***Psammophis crucifer* (Dauden) CROSS-MARKED SAND SNAKE**

The nominate taxon may occur in Namibia (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Psammophis crucifer* (Daudin, 1803)**

Coluber crucifer Daudin, 1803a: 189; Δ Indes orientales \ominus (=South Africa).

DISTRIBUTION: May occur in the southern Karasburg District (closest adjacent record from 2917Bb) (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL.**

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **NOT YET RECORDED** (Great Namaqualand) **(RARE); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species may occur (marginally) in the Ai-Ais/ Hunsberg Reserve.

***Meizodon semiornatus* (Peters) SEMIORNATE SNAKE**

The nominate taxon is expected to occur in Namibia (two taxa are currently recognised):

***Meizodon semiornatus semiornatus* (Peters, 1854)**

Coronella semiornata Peters, 1854: 622; "Tette" Mozambique.

DISTRIBUTION: Expected to occur in woodlands of the east Caprivi.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL:** closest confirmed records are from Botswana at 1825Ac and Zimbabwe at 1725 Dd.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **NOT YET RECORDED** (Eastern Caprivi) **(RARE?); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: SARDB – **PERIPHERAL** (Branch, 1988e), otherwise not listed.

This species may occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park and the Caprivi Game Park (marginally).

***Crotaphopeltis barotseensis* Broadley BAROTSE WATER SNAKE**

The nominate taxon is expected to occur in Namibia (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

***Crotaphopeltis barotseensis* Broadley, 1968**

Crotaphopeltis barotseensis Broadley, 1968b: 135; Kalambo, Zambia.

DISTRIBUTION: Expected to occur in floodplains and marshes along the Kwando and Chobe River (East Caprivi) and possibly along the lower Okavango River as well.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: c. 30%; closest adjacent records at Kalabo (1422Dc, Zambezi River in south-west Zambia) and the lower Okavango River and Okavango Swamps of Botswana.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **NOT YET RECORDED** (Caprivi) **(INDETERMINATE); WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED).**

International Status: Not listed.

This species is expected to occur in the Mamili National Park, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Game Park, Popa Game Park and the Mahango Game Reserve.

***Prosymna lineata* (Peters) LINED SHOVEL-SNOOT**

The nominate taxon is expected to occur (no additional taxa are presently recognised):

Prosymna lineata (Peters, 1871)

Temnorhynchus lineata Peters, 1871: 568; "Matlale (S. Ostafrika)".

DISTRIBUTION: Expected to occur in the eastern Caprivi (the Zambezi and Chobe Rivers, however, may be an effective barrier to their entering the Caprivi (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; extralimital range to Zimbabwe and Botswana. Closest confirmed record from Botswana at 1825Cc.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **NOT YET RECORDED** (East Caprivi) (**SECURE**); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

Previously regarded as a subspecies of *P. sundevallii* (Broadley, 1999b).

This species may occur in the Mudumu National Park and the Mamili National Park.

Causus defilippii (Jan)**SNOUTED NIGHT ADDER**

The nominate taxon is expected to occur in Namibia (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Causus defilippii (Jan, 1862)

H(eterodon) De Filippii Jan, 1862: 225; A Buenos Ayres@.

DISTRIBUTION: Expected to occur in the eastern Caprivi (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL**; closest adjacent record from Zimbabwe at 1725Dd.

REMARKS: *Namibian Conservation and Legal Status:* **NOT YET RECORDED** (Eastern Caprivi) (**RARE**); **WILD ANIMAL (PROTECTED)**.

International Status: Not listed.

The closest record of *Causus bilineatus* is at Kalabo (1422Dd, along the Zambezi River) (D. G. Broadley, pers. comm.) and it is possible that this species may also extend into the East Caprivi.

This species is not expected to occur within the national protected area network.

QUESTIONABLE AND ERRONEOUS RECORDS

Species which have been formally recorded but are now considered highly unlikely to occur in Namibia, and the anomaly of the original record(s) not satisfactorily resolved.

SUB-ORDER CRYPTODIRA

Homopus signatus (Gmelin)**SPECKLED PADLOPER**

One taxon (presumably the nominate) has been reported from Namibia (two taxa are currently recognised):

Homopus signatus signatus (Gmelin, 1789)

Testudo signata Gmelin, 1789: 3; A Vicinity of Springbok, Cape Province, South Africa@ (Bour, 1988).

DISTRIBUTION: Historical records from several sites in the Keetmanshoop, Bethanie and Karasburg districts (Greig & Burdett, 1976), but there have been no recent records of live animals from Namibia.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: **MARGINAL** at most. Situation unresolved, closest confirmed records from Little Namaqualand at 2917Ba.

REMARKS: Namibian records for this species may be based on transplanted shells and/or confusion with local *Homopus* and the issue warrants further attention. However, some recent literature continues to list the species for Namibia (e.g. Boycott & Bouquin (2000) and Vetter (2002)).

Homopus boulengeri Duerden**KAROO PADLOPER**

The nominate taxon has been reported from Namibia (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Homopus boulengeri Duerden, 1906

Homopus boulengeri Duerden, 1906: 406; "South Africa – Districts of Willowmore, Aberdeen, and Beaufort West" (= Cape Province, South Africa).

DISTRIBUTION: Historical records from around Aus (Greig & Burdett, 1976), but there have been no recent records.

Potential proportion of taxon=s range: **MARGINAL** at most. Situation unresolved, closest confirmed records from Little Namaqualand at 3021Ca.

REMARKS: Some records of this species from Namibia may refer to the Nama Padloper (*Homopus* sp.)

Psammobates geometricus (Linnaeus)**GEOMETRIC TORTOISE**

The nominate taxon has been reported from Namibia (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Psammobates geometricus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Testudo geometrica Linnaeus, 1758: 99; "Asia" (restricted to "southwestern Cape Province, South Africa" by Baard, 1991).

DISTRIBUTION: Reported from A Great Namaqualand@.

Potential proportion of taxon=s range: Not expected to occur. Closest confirmed record from the southern Cape.

REMARKS: This species was reported from Namibia by Siebenrock (1909), Sternfeld (1911b) and Werner (1910).

SUB-ORDER SAURIA

Bradypodion damaranum (Boulenger)**KNYSNA DWARF CHAMELEON**

The nominate taxon has been reported from Namibia (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Bradypodion damaranum (Boulenger, 1887)

Chameleon damaranus Boulenger, 1887a: 460; A Damaraland@.

Type specimen in BM(NH) (1946:9.4.78.79).

DISTRIBUTION: There is no evidence that this species occurs in Namibia.

REMARKS: The original description lists A Damaraland@ as the type locality. This taxon was therefore subsequently listed on faunal lists (e.g. Werner, 1910; Sternfeld, 1911b, and Lawrence, 1929). However, this is a well-defined species and is known to be restricted to the area around Knysna.

Mabuya stangeri Gray**CAPE VERDE SKINK**

The nominate taxon (presumably) has been reported from Namibia:

Mabuya stangeri Gray, 1845

Mabuya stangeri Gray, 1845:112; Cape Verde Islands.

DISTRIBUTION: Reported from A Damaraland@.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: Not expected to occur.

REMARKS: This species was described as a "...West African species, extending south-wards into Damaraland" (Hewitt, 1910) and also listed for Namibia by Sternfeld (1911a & b), based on Peters (1870b) descriptions from the Wahlberg Damaraland collections (as *Euprepes polylepis*). Today, this species is considered endemic to the Cape Verde Islands, and since no subsequent Namibian specimens have been found, it is considered unlikely to occur in Namibia. This situation is discussed by Mertens (1955).

Melanoseps schebeni (Sternfeld)**LIMBLESS SKINK**

The nominate taxon has been reported from Namibia (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Melanoseps schebeni (Sternfeld, 1910)

Scelotes schebeni Sternfeld, 1910a: 372; "Windhuk" (=Windhoek, Windhoek District, Namibia). Type specimen (ZMB 28898) lost.

DISTRIBUTION: Reported from Windhoek.

Potential proportion of taxon's range: Not expected to occur.

REMARKS: The holotype of this species was purportedly collected in Windhoek most likely between 1900 and 1910 (A. M. Bauer, pers. comm.), and was subsequently cited (as *Scelotes schebeni*) on Namibian faunal lists (e.g. Lawrence, 1929; Sternfeld, 1911a & b). Additional specimens have not been collected since, and the record was considered to represent an incorrect locality as well as a misidentification (Mertens, 1955). Brygoo & Roux-Esteve (1981) thoroughly reviewed the situation, and although they question the provenance of the specimen, upheld its status as a distinct species. Still known only from the one old Windhoek record.

Nucras lalandii (Milne-Edwards)**DELALANDE=S SANDVELD****LIZARD**

The nominate taxon has been reported from Namibia (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Nucras lalandii (Milne-Edwards, 1829)

Lacerta lalandii Milne-Edwards, 1829: 70; Cape of Good Hope.

DISTRIBUTION: Not known or expected to occur in Namibia.

Potential proportion of taxon=s range: Not expected to occur.

REMARKS: Boulenger (1887a) listed this species (as *Nucras delalandii*) from ^{ADamaraland}, and again from ^{AGreat Namaqualand} “ (as *Nucras lalandii*)

(Boulenger, 1920). This species was subsequently listed on national lists (e.g. Hewitt, 1910 and Lawrence, 1929) but left out of more recent reviews (e.g. FitzSimons, 1943). This species is known to exist in disjunct populations. However, the closest confirmed population is in the southern Cape, and since no additional specimens have been obtained from Namibia, it is considered unlikely that this species occurs here today.

Cordylus cordylus (Linnaeus)

CAPE GIRDLED LIZARD

Two taxa has been reported from Namibia (the species is currently considered monotypic and Broadley (pers. comm.) regards *angolensis* as a full species):

Cordylus cordylus cordylus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Lacerta cordylus Linnaeus, 1758: 202; ^{AD}In Africa, Asia[@].

Cordylus cordylus angolensis (Bocage, 1895)

Zonorus angolensis Bocage, 1895: 25; Caconda, Angola.

DISTRIBUTION: Reported from ^{ADamaraland}” and Walvis Bay but no additional specimens have been found, and the species is not expected to occur in Namibia.

Potential proportion of taxon=s range: Not expected to occur, closest confirmed records from the southern Cape, and southern Angola.

REMARKS: Peters (1869) described *Zonorus griseus* from ^{ADamaraland}.

Boulenger (1885b) mentioned an additional specimen (as *Z. cordylus*) also from ^{ADamaraland}, and a further specimen (Boulenger, 1910) from Walfish Bay collected by Nightingale. Loveridge (1944) listed these specimens (and taxa) under *C. cordylus angolensis*. However, FitzSimons (1943) examined the Walfish Bay specimen, assigned it to the nominate subspecies, and suggested that it was transplanted from the Cape. Mertens (1955) thoroughly discussed the issue and suggested an early confusion with *C. pustulatus* (which he regarded as a subspecies of *C. cordylus*), and pointed out the close taxonomic affinities between *pustulatus* and *angolensis*. He considered all records of *C. cordylus angolensis* from Namibia questionable (Mertens, 1971).

Broadley (pers. comm.) regards *angolensis* a full species. Unconfirmed reports of *Cordylus* from the Brandberg area (Griffin, 2001) may refer to an unknown taxon, which could account for some of these early ^{ADamaraland} records

Pseudocordylus microlepidotus (Cuvier)

CAPE CRAG LIZARD

One taxon (presumably) has been reported from Namibia (three taxa are currently recognised, affiliation of Namibian record unknown):

Pseudocordylus microlepidotus (Cuvier, 1829)

Cordylus microlepidotus Cuvier, 1829: 33; Cape of Good Hope.

DISTRIBUTION: Reported from aSouth West Africaa.

Potential proportion of taxon=s range: Not expected to occur, closest confirmed records from the southern Cape.

REMARKS: Lawrence (1929) listed this species for South West Africa. Mertens (1955) postulated that Lawrence knew the type locality of *P. microlepidotus namaquensis* Hewitt to be aNamaqualanda and incorrectly assumed that this referred to South West Africa; that area north of the Orange River was broadly referred to as aGreat Namaqualanda. Aside from Lawrence=s unexplained listing, there is no reason to believe that this species has ever occurred in Namibia.

SUB-ORDER SERPENTES

Lycodonomorphus rufulus (Lichtenstein)

BROWN WATER SNAKE

The nominate taxon has been reported from Namibia (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Lycodonomorphus rufulus (Lichtenstein, 1823)

Coluber rufulus Lichtenstein, 1823: 105; “South Africa”, restricted by Bauer (2000) to aVicinity on Cape Town, south-western part of the Western Cape province of South Africa (between 33°30’–34°15’S and 18°15’—19°00’E”).

DISTRIBUTION: Not expected to occur in Namibia. Closest confirmed records from central Zimbabwe.

REMARKS: This species was reported for aDamaralanda by Boulenger (1910) and for German South West Africa by Sternfeld (1910b & c), based on a specimen collected by Palgrave, who was active in the area between 1860-1885.

Lamprophis inornatus Duméril & Bibron

OLIVE HOUSE SNAKE

The nominate taxon (presumably) has been reported from Namibia (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Lamprophis inornatus Duméril & Bibron, 1854

Lamprophis inornatus, 1854: 466; a Environs du Cap de Bonne-Esperancea.

DISTRIBUTION: Not expected to occur in Namibia: Closest confirmed record in the southern Cape.

REMARKS: An immature specimens from aDamaralanda was reported (as *Boaedon infernalis*) by Boulenger (1893). This record was repeated by Sternfeld (1910b), and by Lawrence (1929) (as *Boodon infernalis*). Additional specimens have not been reported since.

Philothamnus occidentalis Broadley

EASTERN GREEN SNAKE

The nominate taxon has been reported from Namibia (no additional taxa are currently

recognised):

Philothamnus occidentalis Broadley, 1966

Philothamnus natalensis occidentalis Broadley, 1966b: 419; Camperdown, Natal.

DISTRIBUTION: Reported from ADamaraland@ (as *P. natalensis*) but not subsequently confirmed to occur; closest confirmed records from the eastern Cape.

REMARKS: Boulenger (1894) reported the species from Namibia and Hughes (1985) confirmed correct identification of this specimen ((BM(NH) 66.6.18.1).

Philothamnus heterodermus (Hallowell)

FOREST GREEN SNAKE

The nominate taxon has been reported from Namibia (two taxa are currently recognised):

Philothamnus heterodermus heterodermus (Hallowell, 1857)

Chlorophis heterodermus Hallowell, 1857: 54; Gaboon.

DISTRIBUTION: recorded only from Karibib (terrestrial & forest). Closest confirmed records from Congulu, Ambriz and Piri Dembos, northern Angola (B. Hughes, pers. comm.).

REMARKS: The occurrence of this species in Namibia (Hughes, 1985) is based on a single (correctly identified) specimen in the ZMS (377/1967), collected by Kuhn in 1904 (B. Hughes, pers. comm.).

Xenodon weneri (Eiselt)

FALSE VIPER

The nominate taxon has been reported from Namibia (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Xenodon weneri (Eiselt, 1963)

Xenodon weneri Eiselt, 1963: 280; ATsumeb, Deutsch-Südwestafrika@. Originally described as *Procteria viridis*, Werner, 1924; 48: ATsumeb, Deutsch-Südwestafrika@. Type specimen in the RMNH.

DISTRIBUTION: Reported from Tsumeb.

REMARKS: This species is now thought to be restricted to the Guyanan Shield, north-western South America (Zaher, in litt). This Namibian record (based on a damaged specimen) is an enigma, and no further specimens have been found. This specimen also represents the type species for the genus *Procteria*. It is highly unlikely that this species does occur in Namibia, or that the original specimen originated from Namibia, and it has not been included in recent literature. Yuki (1993) erected a new genus, *Thalesius* to accommodate this species, based on hemipenial morphology, which he viewed as radically different from congeners. In addition, he regarded the tribal and subfamily allocation (Xenodontinae) to be questionable. This view was not supported by Zaher (1999). Genus and species reviewed by Eiselt (1963) and currently under review by Vidal.

Prosymna stuhlmanni Pfeffer

EAST AFRICAN SHOVEL-SNOOT

A single taxon has been reported for Namibia, which may refer to:

Prosymna stuhlmanni (Pfeffer, 1893)

Ligonirostra stuhlmanni Pfeffer, 1893: 78; Usambara, Tanzania.

DISTRIBUTION: Possibly entering the east Caprivi (terrestrial).

Potential proportion of taxon=s range: **MARGINAL**; closest confirmed records are from north-western Zimbabwe.

REMARKS: Lawrence (1929) listed this species (as *Prosymna ambigua*) for South West Africa but gave no further details. Mertens (1955) questioned the record and suggested that Lawrence was referring to *P. angolensis*. In 1980, Broadley recognised *P. stuhlmanni* as a subspecies of *P. ambigua*, but did not list it for Namibia, and later gave it full species status. This account is based on the possibility that Lawrence's (1929) record is correct. The most likely Namibian contact with a known population would be in the east Caprivi.

Bitis atropos (Linnaeus)**BERG ADDER**

The nominate taxon (presumably) reported from Namibia (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Bitis atropos (Linnaeus, 1754)

Coluber atropos Linnaeus, 1754: 22; ^AHabitat in America@.

DISTRIBUTION: Reported from "Damaraland".

Potential proportion of taxon=s range: Not expected to occur; closest confirmed records are in the southern Cape.

REMARKS: This species was listed for Damaraland by Sternfeld (1910b), and repeated in some subsequent literature. However, the specimen/evidence on which this record is based is no longer available, and the species has not been recorded from Namibia since. It is unlikely that the species ever occurred in Namibia, even as a disjunct population. However, there are numerous atypical *Bitis caudalis* in the area previously regarded as Damaraland which may have accounted for this unlikely record.

Bitis rhinoceros (Schlegel)**RHINOCEROS ADDER**

A single taxon has been recorded from Namibia (no additional taxa are currently recognised):

Bitis rhinoceros (Schlegel, 1855)

Vipera rhinoceros Schlegel, 1855: 316.

DISTRIBUTION: Reported from Otjimbingwe, but not expected to occur; closest confirmed occurrence is north-western Angola.

REMARKS: Peters (1862) reported on a juvenile specimen from Otjimbingwe (as *Vipera (Echidna) rhinoceros*), and this occurrence was cited by numerous subsequent authors, but most often as *B. gabonica*. No further specimens have been reported, and the specimen has since been lost from the Berlin Museum.

Reports of Gaboon adders (*B. gabonica*) from the East Caprivi invariably refer to large puffadders. However, Gaboon adders do occur in the watershed of the Zambezi and Kwando Rivers so their presence in the Caprivi area, as waifs for instance, cannot be ruled out. A possible puffadder/Gaboon adder hybrid (photograph) is known from the Okavango Swamp of Botswana (D. G. Broadley, pers. comm.). Lenk *et al.* (1999 and 2001), regard *B. rhinoceros* to

be specifically distinct from *B. gabonica*.

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