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IGUANA TAXONOMY WORKING GROUP*

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


Amblyrhynchus cristatus Bell [Marine Iguanas]

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

Amblyrhynchus cristatus cristatus Bell [Fernandina Marine Iguanas]

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

Amblyrhynchus cristatus albermarlensis Eibl-Eibesfeldt [Isabella Marine Iguanas]


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


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


Amblyrhynchus cristatus nanus Garman [Genovesa Marine Iguanas]


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


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


**Brachylophus** Cuvier [Melanesian Iguanas]

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


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

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

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


**Conolophus** Fitzinger [Galápagos Land Iguanas]

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

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


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


Distribution: Barrington (= Santa Fe) Island, Galápagos Archipelago, Ecuador (Gentile et al. 2009). Comment: This species appears to be sister to a clade composed of the western (Isabela and Fernandina) populations of *S. subcristatus* (Gentile et al. 2009).

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

Original name: *Amb.[lyrhsynchus] subcristatus* Gray 1831, Zool. Misc., London 1831:6. Type: not located. Type locality: "Galápagos?". Distribution: Galápagos Archipelago, Ecuador, including the islands of James (= Santiago), Indefatigable (= Santa Cruz), Albemarle (= Isabela), Narborough (= Fernandina), South Seymour (= Baltra), Jervis (= Rábida) and Plaza
Sur (Hollingsworth 2004; Gentile et al. 2009), and introduced on North Seymour (= Seymour Norte) (Gentile et al. 2009). Comment: Tsika et al. (2008) and Gentile et al. (2009) have reported molecular evidence suggesting that some populations of *C. subcristatus* may deserve recognition as species. However, the type locality of *C. subcristatus* is vague, and the holotype has not been located. Hence, it is not yet clear to which island population the name *subcristatus* should be applied. Resolution of this problem may require the designation of a neotype (if the type cannot be found at the BMNH) and a simultaneous restriction of the type locality. The name *demarlii* Duméril and Bibron (1837, Erpét. Gén., Paris 4:197) is potentially available for a newly described form of *Conolophus*, although the type locality is unknown (“inconnue”) and the holotype (originally in le musée de Boulogne-sur-Mer) has been lost (Céline Ramio and Roger Bour, in litt. to Iverson 15 Feb. 2010). Similarly, the name *pictus* Rothschild and Hartert (1899, Novitat. Zool., London 6:102; Syntypes BMNH 99.5.6.41-44; type locality “Narborough” [= Fernandina]), originally applied to a subspecies, is also available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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


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


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


Ctenosaura macrolopha Smith [Sonoran Spiny-tailed Iguanas]

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

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

Original name: *Ctenosaura melanosterna* Buckley and Axtell 1997, Copeia 1997(1):139. Holotype: KU 101441. Type locality: "2 km south of Coyoles Central, Departemento of Yoro, Honduras." Distribution: North-central Honduras in the Río Aguan Valley and Cayos Cochinos (Pasachnik et al. 2010, 2011). Comment: This species was formerly considered part of *C. palearis*, but was recognized as a separate species by Buckley and Axtell (1997); the two
species appear to be sister species (Pasachnik et al. 2010). Two evolutionarily significant units have been described within *melanosterna*, indicating genetic differences between the mainland and island populations (Pasachnik et al. 2011).

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

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

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


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

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

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


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

Original name: *Cyclura pectinata* Wiegmann 1834, Herpetol. Mexicana, Berlin: 42. Syntypes: ZMB 574-575 (Taylor 1969; de Queiroz 1995). Type locality: "Mexico". Restricted type locality: “Colima, Colima, Mexico” (Bailey 1928); inappropriate restriction (de Queiroz 1995). Distribution: Western México from north of Culiacán in Sinaloa southward at least to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in southeastern Oaxaca (see Comment), including Isla Isabela and
Islas de las Tres Marías, Nayarit (Hollingsworth 2004; Zarza et al. 2008). Introduced to south Texas and south Florida (Kraus 2009). Comment: Zarza et al. (2008) have recently demonstrated that *C. pectinata* comprises at least eight distinct mitochondrial DNA clades that may require taxonomic recognition. They include: "North A" (Sinaloa and Nayarit; for which the name *brachylopha* may be available); "North B" (southern Nayarit); "North C" (coastal Jalisco; for which the name *parkeri* may be available); "Colima" (for which the name *brevirostris* may be available); "Balsas" (Michoacán); "Guerrero" (coastal Guerrero); "Oaxaca" (coastal southwestern Oaxaca); and "South" (eastern Oaxaca north to Tamaulipas, including *C. acanthura*). Until specific taxonomic designations are made, we tentatively recognize two species: *C. acanthura* and *C. pectinata*. Spiny-tailed iguanas in the Central Depression of Chiapas and extreme western Guatemala have been referred to as both *C. pectinata* (Alvarez del Toro 1960, 1983; Johnson 1989, 1990) and *C. acanthura* (Köhler 2003; Acevedo 2006). The identity of these iguanas needs to be determined.

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

**Cyclura** Harlan [Rock Iguanas]


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


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


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

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

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


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


*Cyclura cychlura figginsi* Barbour [Exuma Rock Iguanas]


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


*Cyclura lewisi* Grant [Grand Cayman Rock Iguanas]

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

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

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

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


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

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

**Cyclura onchiopsis** Cope [Navassa Rhinoceros Iguanas]


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

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

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


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

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

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


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


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

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


**Dipsosaurus** Hallowell [Desert Iguanas]


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


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


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

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


Iguana Laurenti [Green Iguanas]


Iguana delicatissima Laurenti [Lesser Antillean Green Iguanas]

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

Iguana iguana (Linnaeus) [Common Green Iguanas]

Original name: Lacerta iguana Linnaeus 1758, Syst. Nat., Ed. 10, Stockholm 1:206. Syntypes: NHRM [one specimen, no number given]; ZMUU [one specimen, no number given] (Lönnberg 1896; Andersson 1900; Hoogmoed 1973; de Queiroz 1995). Type locality: "Indiis," Restricted type locality: "island of Terre de Haut, Les Iles des Saintes, Département de la Guadeloupe, French West Indies" (Lazell 1973), inappropriate restriction (de Queiroz 1995); "confluence of the Cottica River and Parica Creek, Surinam" (Hoogmoed 1973). Distribution: Northern México, from Sinaloa and Veracruz, southward through Central America and into northeastern South America to the Tropic of Capricorn in Paraguay and southeastern Brazil. The species also occurs on numerous islands, including Cozumel, Utila, Roatán, Guanaja, the Corn Islands, Providencia, San Andres, Aruba, Trinidad, Tobago, and others in the Lesser Antilles (Henderson and Powell 2009). It has been introduced to Anguilla, Antigua, Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Canary Islands, Cayman Islands, Fiji, Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Saint-Martin/Sint Maarten, U.S. Virgin Islands, and the United States (Florida, Hawaii) (Henderson and Powell 2009; Kraus 2009; Lindsay and Mussington 2009;
Harlow and Thomas 2010). Comment: Preliminary data (e.g., Malone and Davis 2004) revealed considerable genetic differentiation within this taxon and suggested the possibility that *Iguana iguana* as currently recognized represents at least three species. Eight names currently in the synonymy of *Iguana iguana* (Hollingsworth 2004) may be applicable if additional species are recognized.

**Sauromalus** Duméril [Chuckwallas]


**Sauromalus ater** Duméril [Common Chuckwallas]

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

**Sauromalus hispidus** Stejneger [Spiny Chuckwallas]

**Sauromalus klauberi** Shaw [Catalina Chuckwallas]


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


**Sauromalus varius** Dickerson [Piebald Chuckwallas]


ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. Comments by S. Blair Hedges were greatly appreciated. Tandora Grant, Peter Harlow, and Bill Hayes provided obscure literature. Roger Bour assisted with efforts to locate early type specimens. Tandora Grant and Glenn Gerber provided valuable editorial assistance.

**LITERATURE CITED**


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

AMNH  American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, New York 10024, U.S.A.

ANSP  Academy of Natural Sciences, 19th and the Parkway, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, U.S.A.

BMNH  British Museum (Natural History), Department of Zoology, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, United Kingdom.

CAS  California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California 94118, U.S.A.

FMNH  Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605, U.S.A.

KU  University of Kansas, Museum of Natural History, Lawrence, Kansas 66045, U.S.A.

MCZ  Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, U.S.A.

MNHN  Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, 43 Rue Cuvier, 75231 Paris, France.

OUM  Oxford University Museum, Parks Road, Oxford, Oxfordshire, United Kingdom.

SDNHM  San Diego Natural History Museum, 1788 El Prado, San Diego, California 92101, U.S.A.

SMF  Natur-Museum und Forschung-Institut Senckenberg, Senckenberg Anlage 25, 6000 Frankfurt-am-Main 1, Germany.

SMNS  Staaliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart, Rosenstein 1, D-70191 Stuttgart, Germany.
<table>
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<th>Code</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>UCM</td>
<td>University of Colorado Museum of Natural History, Broadway between 15th and 16th Streets, Boulder, Colorado 80309, U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UF</td>
<td>Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMMZ</td>
<td>University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USNM</td>
<td>National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560, U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZMB</td>
<td>Museum für Naturkunde, Universität Humboldt, Invalidenstrasse 43, 104 Berlin, Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZMUU</td>
<td>Zoologiska Museet, Uppsala Universitet, P.O. Box 561, S-751 22 Uppsala, Sweden.</td>
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