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Etymologies of Malagasy reptiles

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Abstract. Our compilation of Malagasy etymologies includes 69 genera, 470 species, and 26 subspecies of reptiles recorded from Madagascar, with descriptions published through 31 December 2025. The 470 species represent about 4% of all non-avian reptile species worldwide. Greek and Latin contribute differently to genus and species nomina: 79.7% of genus nomina are derived from Greek, whereas 10.4% of species nomina are Greek-derived and 29.4% are Latin-derived. Sixty-seven nomina are based on Malagasy terms, 177 are assigned to eponyms (including one tentative genus etymology), and 70 are toponyms (including 60 species). The origin of some nomina remains uncertain (e.g., *Lygodactylus tolampyae*), although we propose possible explanations. Many nomina were coined during an intense period of discovery from around 1850–1900, when authors often did not explain their origins, and during a second wave that began in the 1960s and continues today.

Keywords. Biological nomenclature, eponyms, Greek and Latin, Malagasy language, scientific names, taxonomy, toponyms.

Introduction

Madagascar is one of the world's most biodiverse countries and has one of the highest levels of endemism (Antonelli et al., 2022). This is especially true of amphibians and reptiles, with 433 amphibian species and 470 reptile species reported from the country (Frost, 2025; Uetz et al., 2026a). Malagasy reptile species have been assigned to 18 families, of which only six contain more than ten species: 100 in Chamaeleonidae, 147 in Gekkonidae, 19 in Gerrhosauridae, 79 in Pseudoxyrhophiidae, 81 in Scincidae, and 12 in Typhlopidae. The 470 species are classified in 69 genera, 14 of which contain more than ten Malagasy species; 19 genera are represented by a single Malagasy species. Since 2001, 123 species (26.2%) have been described, and additional taxa continue to be discovered. Given their high level of endemicity, the reptiles of Madagascar have evolved many unique features, including a highly diverse chameleon fauna, numerous distinctive skinks (e.g., the legless genera *Paracontias* and *Voeltzkowia*), the bizarre geckos of *Uroplatus*, and the snakes of *Langaha*, which bear remarkable rostral appendages.

Here we investigate the naming system of Malagasy reptiles. Although several books and monographs explain the etymology of reptile nomina (e.g., Gotch, 1986, 1995; Beolens et al., 2011), these sources focus on eponyms or other subsets. There is therefore no comprehensive compilation and analysis of the etymologies of Malagasy reptile nomina. We compiled the etymologies of all reptile genera, species, and subspecies recorded in Madagascar and classified each nomen by source: Greek or Latin stems, eponyms, toponyms, Malagasy terms, mythology or fiction, and other sources. Some nomina combine categories; for example, *Madagascarophis* combines Madagascar with Greek *-óphis* (= snake), whereas *Matoatoa* is based on a Malagasy term.

Among species, 49 nomina (10.4%) contain Greek elements and 138 (29.4%) Latin elements; 163 (34.7%) are eponyms and 60 (12.8%) are toponyms. Some etymologies remain uncertain, including those of *Gehyra* and *Sanzinia*; *Gehyra* is an introduced Asian genus. All etymologies and classifications are provided in Appendix 1 and are also available through the Reptile Database (Uetz et al., 2026a).

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Materials and Methods

We compiled etymologies from previously published lists (such as Gotch, 1986, 1995), websites such as Wikipedia, etymological dictionaries (e.g., Werner, 1972), Greek and Latin dictionaries, and original descriptions. Some etymologies of turtles were obtained from the TTWG (2025) checklist. Many older descriptions do not explain the origin of the nomina, although derivations can often be inferred from Greek or Latin stems. Some nomina remain obscure, a problem compounded by the fact that authors such as John Edward Gray are thought to have coined some nomina without an intended meaning or explanation. Brown's lexicon (1954) has long been a standard tool in zoological nomenclature, although it is occasionally insufficient, so we also relied on other sources. Some eponyms were identified using Beolens et al. (2011).

The inventory comprises 470 species and 26 additional, non-nominotypical subspecies, rather than 496 species. We used 31 December 2025 as the description cut-off; taxa described subsequently were excluded. Language and source categories were scored independently and could overlap. Entries explicitly coded U were counted as uncertain and, where additionally coded, in their proposed category. Malagasy lexical derivations were scored only where explicitly documented in Appendix 1, including in toponyms. Mythology and fiction include named characters, mythological beings, and fictional places; descriptive comparisons with ghosts alone were not included. For Table 1, Other is the union of Language O and Types G, H, or O, counted once per nomen. For Fig. 1B, the plotted "other types" category combines all non-E/T Type codes (M, U, G, H, and O). Percentages use the number of nomina at each rank as the denominator.

In the interest of space, we do not provide the original references for every genus, species, and subspecies, but most can be found in Uetz and Stylianou (2018) and the Reptile Database (Uetz et al., 2026a). We do list authors and publication years for all taxa. More details, including distributions, can be obtained from the Reptile Database using the general URL https://reptile-database.reptarium.cz/genus/epithet, where the words genus and epithet are replaced with the desired genus and species epithet. For example, information about Crenn's Skink, *Flexiseps crenni* (Mocquard, 1906), can be retrieved at https://reptile-database.reptarium.cz/Flexiseps/crenni. Etymologies for genera are listed in the database entry for the type species. Type species are not explicitly identified in Appendix 1 because the original type-species nomen may differ from the currently accepted nomen (e.g., *Gongylus macrocercus* is the type species of *Brachyseps* but is now a synonym of *Brachyseps gastrostictus*). References cited for individual etymological details in Appendix 1 are included below.

Results

Most genus nomina are Greek-derived (55 of 69; 79.7%), whereas four (5.8%) contain Latin elements. Seven genera are treated as eponyms: *Alluaudina*,

Table 1. Etymological classification of the reptiles of Madagascar. Categories are not mutually exclusive because some nomina combine more than one source (e.g., a toponym and a Greek stem). Percentages in the Total row give the denominator for each rank and equal 100%. "Other" in this table reports the union of Language O (other) and source types G (reference to another genus), H (habitat), or O (other) in Appendix 1, without double-counting a nomen within these categories. This differs from "other types" in Fig. 1B, which combines all non-E/T Type codes (M, U, G, H, and O). Entries explicitly coded U contribute to Unknown and, where additionally coded, to their proposed category. See Appendix 1 for individual entries.

Category	Acronym	Genera	%	Species	%	Subspecies	%
Greek	G	55	79.7	49	10.4	3	11.5
Latin	L	4	5.8	138	29.4	11	42.3
Toponym	T	4	5.8	60	12.8	6	23.1
Eponym	E	8	11.6	163	34.7	6	23.1
Malagasy	M	2	2.9	65	13.8	0	0
Mythology/fiction	M	2	2.9	8	1.7	0	0
Unknown	U	2	2.9	2	0.4	0	0
Other	O	4	5.8	9	1.9	1	3.8
Total		69	100.0	470	100.0	26	100.0

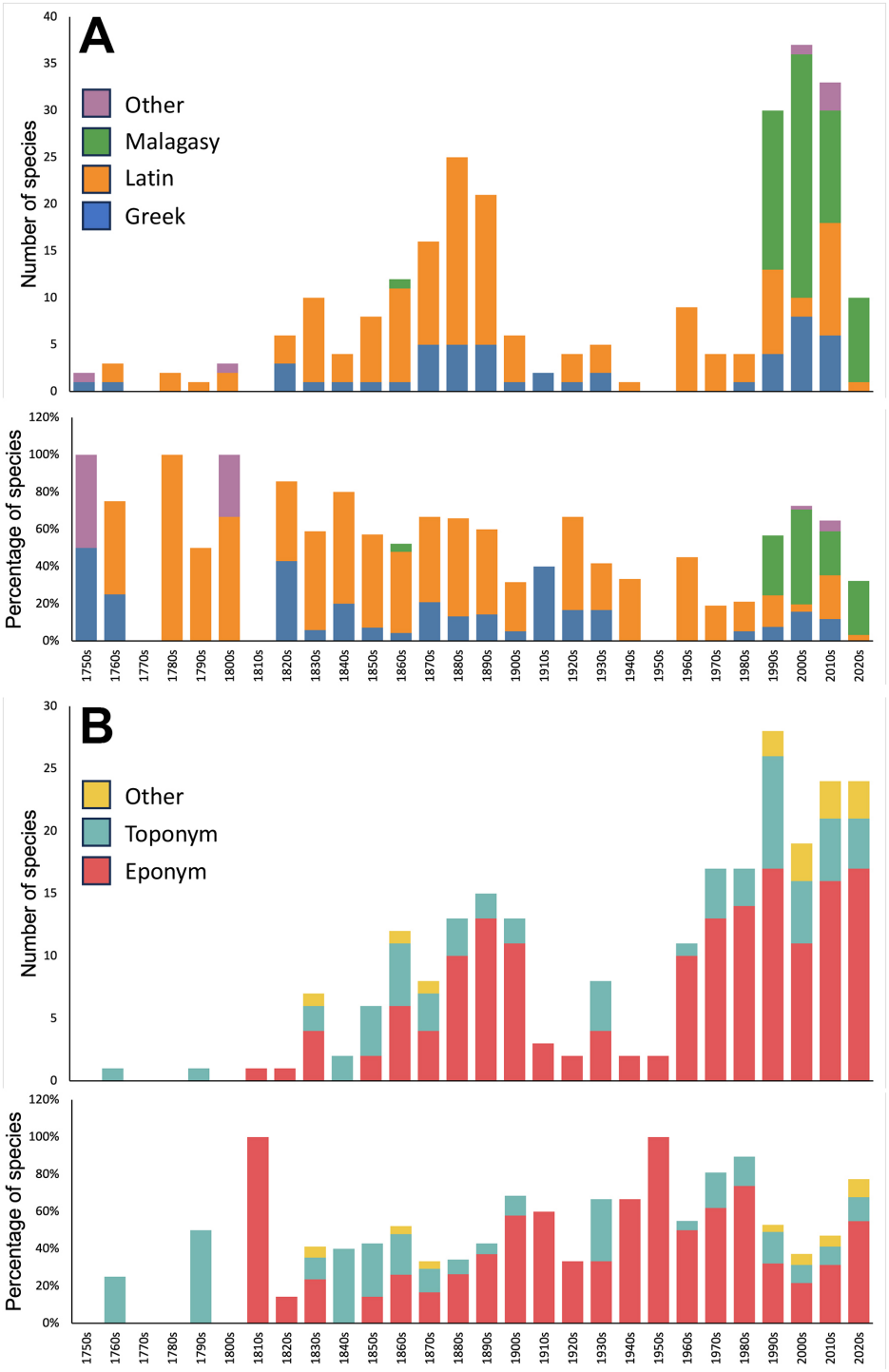


Figure 1. Etymologies of Malagasy reptile species nomina by decade. (A) Language categories: Greek (blue), Latin (orange), Malagasy (green), and other languages (purple), shown as counts (top) and percentages of all species nomina described in each decade (bottom). (B) Source types: eponyms (red), toponyms (teal), and other types (gold; Type M, U, G, H, or O), shown as counts (top) and percentages (bottom). Categories are not mutually exclusive, so a nomen may contribute to more than one category. The x-axis shows the first year of each decade. The 2020s include descriptions through 31 December 2025 only.

Brookesia, *Ebenavia*, *Grandidierina*, *Phelsuma*, *Phisalixella*, and *Voeltzkowia*. Including the tentative interpretation of *Sanzinia* gives eight genus nomina (11.6%) assigned to this category. Among species, eponyms are the largest single category (163 of 470; 34.7%). The proportion of eponymic species in Madagascar is similar to that reported for all of continental Africa (34%; Uetz et al., 2026b).

Sixty-five species nomina (13.8%) are based on Malagasy terms. For example, *Compsophis zeny* (Cadle, 1996) uses the Malagasy word *zeny* (= dwarf). We also found terms referring to ethnic groups, as in *Blaesodactylus sakalava* (Grandidier, 1867), after the Sakalava people of western Madagascar, and *Palleon lolontany* (Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 1995), from the Malagasy term *lolontany* for spirits believed to inhabit the Tsaratanana Mountain forests where the types were collected.

Sixty species have toponymic epithets, which can provide useful information about provenance. The most frequent epithet is *madagascariensis*, used in 13 species. Other species are named after their type localities, such as *Calumma ambreense* (Ramanantsoa, 1974) from Montagne d'Ambre. *Calumma tarzan* Gehring et al., 2010 is primarily toponymic, after a forest fragment in an area formerly known as Tarzanville (now Ambodimeloka), with a secondary allusion to Edgar Rice Burroughs's fictional Tarzan.

Eight species nomina draw on mythology or fiction. Examples include *Palleon lolontany* and *Calumma tarzan* (above), *Calumma pinocchio* Glaw et al., 2025, *Voeltzkowia mobydick* (Miralles et al., 2012), *Uroplatus fangorn* Ratsoavina et al., 2020, *Voeltzkowia shaihulud* Miralles et al., 2025, *Paroedura vazimba* Nussbaum & Raxworthy, 2000, and *Uroplatus kelirambo* Ratsoavina et al., 2017. The epithet *mobydick* alludes to Melville's (1851) albino sperm whale, whereas *fangorn* refers to Tolkien's (1968) Fangorn Forest. Further details are given in Appendix 1.

Two species epithets coined by Alfred Grandidier remain uncertain: *Lygodactylus tolampyae* (Grandidier, 1872) and *Grandidierina fierinensis* (Grandidier, 1869). Both may refer to Malagasy localities (Ambatolampy and the Fiherenana River, respectively). *Zonosaurus karsteni* (Grandidier, 1869) is most likely an eponym for the German botanist Gustav Hermann Karsten (1817–1908). However, Grandidier, like many of his contemporaries, generally did not explain the nomina he coined.

Overall, species discovery has changed through the history of Malagasy herpetology (Fig. 1), with a first wave of species descriptions from about 1850–1900 and another beginning in the 1960s. The latter has not subsided, and new species continue to be discovered, increasingly with the aid of molecular methods. Descriptions establishing genus nomina were concentrated in the 19th century: 55 of 69 genera (79.7%) were described before 1900. Only five included genera were described during 2000–2025: *Palleon*, *Madatyphlops*, *Indotyphlops*, *Brachyseps*, and *Flexiseps*. The genus *Zig* was described after our cut-off and is therefore excluded (Miralles et al., 2026).

Naming conventions have also shifted over time. Latin-derived nomina and, to some extent, eponyms dominated during the first wave, whereas Malagasy-derived nomina became an important source during the recent wave and eponyms remained common (Fig. 1B). Selected species and their etymologies are illustrated in Fig. 2.

Discussion

A recent debate concerns the use of eponyms, including arguments that many of these constructs reflect colonial, patriarchal, or exclusionary histories (Guedes et al., 2023) and counterarguments supporting their retention (Slabin, 2023). Irrespective of that broader debate, our data show a clear temporal shift in Madagascar (Fig. 1). Among the 65 species nomina based on Malagasy terms, only *Blaesodactylus sakalava* (Grandidier, 1867) predates 1993. The next two were coined by Raxworthy and Nussbaum (1993): *Brachyseps anosyensis*, after the Anosy Mountains, and *Flexiseps mandokava*, after the Malagasy vernacular term *mandokava*. Thus, 64 of 65 (98.5%) Malagasy-derived species nomina were coined after 1992. This region-specific increase in Malagasy-derived nomina should not be extrapolated to other faunas; regional patterns require separate comparisons, such as the compilation for Caribbean reptiles (Uetz and Powell, 2025). If the recent pattern persists, Greek and Latin will account for a decreasing proportion of new nomina as authors draw on a broader range of local linguistic and cultural sources.

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Figure 2. Selected Malagasy reptiles illustrating different etymological sources. (A) *Blaesodactylus sakalava* (Grandidier, 1867): the genus nomen derives from Greek *blaisós* = crooked + *dáktylos* = finger or toe, for the distinctive digits; the epithet is the traditional name of an indigenous group in western Madagascar. (B) *Acrantophis madagascariensis* (Duméril & Bibron, 1844): the genus nomen derives from Greek *ákrantos* = lazy or useless + *óphis* = snake, likely for the low activity of these large, bulky snakes; the epithet refers to Madagascar. (C) *Oplurus quadrimaculatus* Duméril & Bibron, 1851: the genus nomen derives from Greek *hóplon* = weapon + *ourá* = tail, for the characteristic spiny tail; the epithet is from Latin *quadri-* = four + *macula* = blotch, for four lateral blotches. (D) *Ebenavia safari* Hawlitschek et al., 2018: the genus nomen is an eponym for Karl Ebenau (died 1898), collector of the types; the epithet is from Arabic *safar* = journey (adopted into Swahili), for long-distance oceanic dispersal; noun in apposition. (E) *Thamnosophis epistibes* (Cadle, 1996): the genus nomen derives from Greek *thámnos* = bush + *óphis* = snake, similar to the North American genus *Thamnophis*; the epithet is from Greek *epi-* = on + *stíbos* = trail, for how the species was first encountered. (F) *Brookesia decaryi* Angel, 1939 is a double eponym: the genus for Joshua Brookes (1761–1833), British anatomist and founder of the Brookesian Museum of Comparative Anatomy, and the epithet for Raymond Decary (1891–1973), a colonial administrator and naturalist in Madagascar. (G) *Phelsuma laticauda* (Boettger, 1880): the genus is probably an eponym for Murk van Phelsum (1732–1779), Dutch physician; the epithet is from Latin *latus* = broad + *cauda* = tail, for the wide tail. Photos by Paul Freed (A, B, D–G) and John Sullivan (C).

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Appendix 1. Etymologies of 69 genera, 470 species, and 26 subspecies of reptiles recorded in Madagascar, using a description cut-off of 31 December 2025. We distinguish entries by language (G = Greek, L = Latin, M = Malagasy, O = other languages) and type (E = eponym, T = toponym, M = mythology or fiction, U = uncertain or unknown origin, G = reference to another genus, H = habitat association, O = another source). A numeral indicates multiple elements from a language; combined letters indicate mixed origins. The letter M has different meanings in the two columns. Blank Type cells indicate that no additional source category is assigned. Categories overlap; entries explicitly coded U are counted as uncertain and, where additionally coded, in their proposed category. In Table 1, Other is the union of Language O and Types G, H, or O, counted once per nomen. For Fig. 1B, "other types" combines Type M, U, G, H, and O. Latinised endings alone are not systematically counted as Latin roots. Toponyms are also coded M only where a Malagasy lexical derivation is explicitly given. Taxonomic authorities are not bibliographic citations; sources explicitly cited in the etymologies are listed in the manuscript References.

Taxon	Language	Type	Epithet or Genus	Etymology
Acrantophis Jan, 1860	2G		*Acrantophis*	*ákrantos* = lazy + *óphis* = snake, likely for the large and bulky body that makes these snakes less agile than smaller species
Acrantophis dumerili Jan, 1860		E	*dumerili*	André Marie Constant Duméril (1774–1860), French herpetologist
Acrantophis madagascariensis (Duméril & Bibron, 1844)		T	*madagascariensis*	Madagascar
Agama Daudin, 1802	O		*Agama*	*agama* = lizard, in the Surinamese Sranan Tongo language (fide Karataş and Çiçek, 2022)
Agama picticauda Peters, 1877	2L		*picticauda*	*pictus* = colourful + *cauda* = tail, for the red and black colour of the tail in males
Alluaudina Mocquard, 1894		E	*Alluaudina*	Charles Alluaud (1861–1949), French entomologist
Alluaudina bellyi Mocquard, 1894		E	*bellyi*	Édouard Belly, who collected the snake with Charles Alluaud
Alluaudina mocquardi Angel, 1939		E	*mocquardi*	François Mocquard (1834–1917), French herpetologist
Amphiglossus Duméril & Bibron, 1839	2G		*Amphiglossus*	*amphís* = on both sides + *glôssa* = tongue, for the half smooth, half scaly tongue
Amphiglossus astrolabi Duméril & Bibron, 1839		O	*astrolabi*	the French corvette *L'Astrolabe*. According to the authors, one of the types was collected by the French zoologists and naturalists Jean René Quoy and Joseph Paul Gaimard, who sailed aboard the *L'Astrolabe*.
Amphiglossus reticulatus (Kaudern, 1922)	L		*reticulatus*	*reticulatus* = reticulated, for the net-like pattern on the sides of the body, especially in juveniles of this species
Astrochelys Gray, 1873	2G		*Astrochelys*	*ástron* = star + *chélys* = tortoise, for the star-like pattern on the shell
Astrochelys radiata (Shaw, 1802)	L		*radiata*	*radiatus* = with rays, for the radiating pattern on the carapace
Astrochelys yniphora (Vaillant, 1885)	2G		*yniphora*	*ynio* = ploughshare + *phora* = carrying, for the distinctive ploughshare-like projections on the anterior plastron
Blaesodactylus Boettger, 1893	2G		*Blaesodactylus*	*blaisós* = crooked + *dáktylos* = finger or toe, for the distinct shape of the digits in these geckos
Blaesodactylus ambonihazo Bauer et al., 2011	2M		*ambonihazo*	*ambony* = on + *hazo* = tree, for the arboreal habit of the species. Used as a noun in apposition.
Blaesodactylus antongilensis (Böhme & Meier, 1980)		T	*antongilensis*	type locality, Nosy Mangabé, Bay of Antongil, northeast Madagascar
Blaesodactylus boivini (Duméril, 1856)		E	*boivini*	Louis Hyacinthe Boivin (1808–1852), French botanist
Blaesodactylus ganzhorni Vences et al., 2025		E	*ganzhorni*	Jörg Ganzhorn (born 1956), German ecologist
Blaesodactylus microtuberculatus Jono et al., 2015	GL		*microtuberculatus*	*mikrós* = small + *tuberculatus* = bearing tubercles, for the presence of small tubercles on the trunk region of this species that are absent in congeners
Blaesodactylus sakalava (Grandidier, 1867)	M		*sakalava*	*Sakalava* is a traditional name for an indigenous group living in the western parts of Madagascar. Used as a noun in apposition.
Blaesodactylus victori Ineich et al., 2016		E	*victori*	Victor Ineich (1989–2013), son of French herpetologist Ivan Ineich, who spent several weeks in Madagascar in 2011 and died tragically in an avalanche while climbing with his friend Camille Duhé in the French Alps while training to be a guide.

Appendix 1. continued.

Taxon	Language	Type	Epithet or Genus	Etymology
Brachyseps Erens et al., 2016	2G		*Brachyseps*	*brachýs* = short + *sêps* = a term often used for elongated snake-like animals, for the slender body of these skinks
Brachyseps anosyensis (Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 1993)	M	T	*anosyensis*	Anosy Mountains, *anosy* = on the island, in Malagasy
Brachyseps frontoparietalis (Boulenger, 1889)	2L		*frontoparietalis*	likely *frons* = forehead + *paries* = wall, for the frontal and parietal bones or scales of the skull. Boulenger emphasised that the large frontal scale of this and related species originated through fusion with the frontoparietal.
Brachyseps gastrostictus (O'Shaughnessy, 1879)	2G		*gastrostictus*	*gastrós* = belly + *stiktós* = spotted, for the ventral spotting of this species
Brachyseps mandady (Andreone & Greer, 2002)	M		*mandady*	*mandady* = creeping, for the typical locomotory behaviour of these skinks
Brachyseps punctatus (Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 1993)	L		*punctatus*	*punctatus* = bearing spots, for the distinct colouration, in which each dorsal scale has a single dark spot
Brachyseps spilostichus (Andreone & Greer, 2002)	2G		*spilostichus*	*spílos* = spot + *stíchos* = stripe, for the linear spotting running through the centres of the otherwise brown dorsal scales
Brookesia Kuhl, 1820		E	*Brookesia*	Joshua Brookes (1761–1833), British anatomist and founder of the Brookesian Museum of Comparative Anatomy. The first officially described species of *Brookesia* was part of his collection.
Brookesia antakarana Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 1995		T	*antakarana*	the Antakarana people and region in northern Madagascar, where the species occurs. Used as a noun in apposition.
Brookesia bekolosy Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 1995		T	*bekolosy*	type locality, Bekolosy, Manongarivo Special Reserve, 1200 m elevation. Used as a noun in apposition.
Brookesia betschi Brygoo et al., 1974		E	*betschi*	Jean-Marie Betsch (1939–2013), French entomologist
Brookesia bonsi Ramanantsoa, 1980		E	*bonsi*	Jacques Bons (born 1933), French herpetologist
Brookesia brunoi Crottini et al., 2012	O	E	*brunoi*	Bruno Grassi (born 1958), Italian physiologist. While the species epithet is a patronym, it also alludes to the brownish colouration of the species in Italian.
Brookesia brygooi Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 1995		E	*brygooi*	Édouard-Raoul Brygoo (1920–2016), French herpetologist. For details see the obituary by Bour (2016).
Brookesia confidens Glaw et al., 2012	L		*confidens*	*confidens* = confident, trusting. The known range of the species is supposedly a well-protected nature reserve with apparently limited habitat destruction, hence the confidence and hope for the species' survival.
Brookesia decaryi Angel, 1939		E	*decaryi*	Raymond Decary (1891–1973), French colonial administrator and naturalist
Brookesia dentata Mocquard, 1900	L		*dentata*	*dentatus* = with teeth, for the tooth-like scalation of this species in contrast to the related *B. tuberculata*
Brookesia desperata Glaw et al., 2012	L		*desperata*	*desperatus* = desperate, for the fact that the known range of the species is in desperate need of protection
Brookesia ebenaui (Boettger, 1880)		E	*ebenaui*	Karl Ebenau (died 1898), German zoologist
Brookesia exarmata Schimmenti & Jesu, 1996	L		*exarmata*	*exarmatus* = without defence, for the absence of spiny scales in this species compared to the very spiny *B. perarmata*
Brookesia griveaudi Brygoo et al., 1974		E	*griveaudi*	Paul Griveaud (1907–1980), French entomologist
Brookesia karchei Brygoo et al., 1970		E	*karchei*	Jean-Paul Karche, French geologist and vulcanologist
Brookesia lambertoni Brygoo & Domergue, 1970		E	*lambertoni*	Charles Lamberton (1873–1960), French entomologist
Brookesia lineata Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 1995	L		*lineata*	*lineatus* = bearing lines, for the dark lines on the body of the species

Appendix 1. continued.

Taxon	Language	Type	Epithet or Genus	Etymology
Brookesia micra Glaw et al., 2012	G		*micra*	*mikrós* = the tiny one, for the diminutive body size. Used as a noun in apposition.
Brookesia minima Boettger, 1893	L		*minima*	*minimus* = smallest. At the time of its description, it appeared to be the smallest chameleon.
Brookesia nana Glaw et al., 2021	L		*nana*	*nanus* = dwarf, in reference to its small size
Brookesia nofy Rakotoarison et al., 2024	M	T	*nofy*	*nofy* = dream, reflecting the association of this species with the Ankanin'ny Nofy Reserve, the type locality. The name also refers to ongoing forest regeneration, which is a dream come true in terms of conservation of this microendemic species.
Brookesia perarmata (Angel, 1933)	2L		*perarmata*	*per-* = very + *armatus* = armed, in reference to the profuse spiny scalation
Brookesia peyrierasi Brygoo & Domergue, 1974		E	*peyrierasi*	André Peyrieras (1927–2018), French entomologist
Brookesia ramanantsoai Brygoo & Domergue, 1975		E	*ramanantsoai*	Guy A. Ramanantsoa, Malagasy zoologist
Brookesia stumpffi Boettger, 1894		E	*stumpffi*	Anton Stumpff, German merchant and collector, who made extensive collections that formed the basis for studies by Oskar Boettger
Brookesia superciliaris (Kuhl, 1820)	2L		*superciliaris*	*super* = beyond + *cilium* = eyelid, for the large protrusions above the eye
Brookesia tedi Scherz et al., 2019		E	*tedi*	Ted Townsend, American herpetologist
Brookesia therezieni Brygoo & Domergue, 1970		E	*therezieni*	Yves Thérézien (1925–2015), French limnologist
Brookesia thieli Brygoo & Domergue, 1969		E	*thieli*	Jean Thiel, French expert on tropical forests
Brookesia tristis Glaw et al., 2012	L		*tristis*	*tristis* = sad, for the fact that the entire known range of this species (Montagne des Français) suffers from severe deforestation and habitat destruction despite being declared a nature reserve
Brookesia tuberculata Mocquard, 1894	L		*tuberculata*	*tuberculatus* = with tubercles, for the tubercular scalation on this species
Brookesia vadoni Brygoo & Domergue, 1968		E	*vadoni*	Jean Pierre Léopold Vadon (1904–1970), French naturalist
Brookesia valerieae Raxworthy, 1991		E	*valerieae*	Valerie M. Raxworthy, spouse of Christopher Raxworthy, in recognition of her husband's work in Madagascar
Calumma Gray, 1865	G		*Calumma*	*kálymma* = hood, for the large occipital lobes of the type species
Calumma amber Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 2006		T	*amber*	type locality, Montagne d'Ambre, Madagascar, and for the amber-yellow colouration of the adult male's head
Calumma ambreense (Ramanantsoa, 1974)		T	*ambreense*	type locality, Montagne d'Ambre, Madagascar
Calumma andringitraense (Brygoo et al., 1972)		T	*andringitraense*	type locality, Massif de l'Andringitra, Madagascar
Calumma boettgeri (Boulenger, 1888)		E	*boettgeri*	Oskar Boettger (1844–1910), German herpetologist
Calumma brevicorne (Günther, 1879)	2L		*brevicorne*	*brevis* = short + *cornu* = horn, for the short rostral appendage in males
Calumma brevicorne tsarafidyi Brygoo & Domergue, 1970		T	*tsarafidyi*	type locality, the Tsarafidyi Forest near Antananarivo
Calumma capuroni (Brygoo et al., 1972)		E	*capuroni*	René Capuron (1921–1971), French botanist
Calumma crypticum Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 2006	G		*crypticum*	*cryptós* = concealed, in reference to the long period during which this species remained unrecognised
Calumma cucullatum (Gray, 1831)	L		*cucullatum*	*cucullatus* = hood-bearing, for the head flaps in this species
Calumma emelinae Prötzel et al., 2020		E	*emelinae*	Emelina Widjojo, based on a donation to the BIOPAT initiative
Calumma fallax (Mocquard, 1900)	L		*fallax*	*fallax* = deceptive, likely chosen because, according to Mocquard (1900), this species had so far been confused with *C. nasutus*

Appendix 1. continued.

Taxon	Language	Type	Epithet or Genus	Etymology
Calumma furcifer (Vaillant & Grandidier, 1880)	2L		*furcifer*	*furca* = fork + *-fer* = bearing, for the fork-shaped nasal appendages.
Calumma gallus (Günther, 1877)	L		*gallus*	*gallus* = rooster, perhaps for how the prominent rostral ornament in males and their visual display are reminiscent of domestic fowl
Calumma gastrotaenia (Boulenger, 1888)	2G		*gastrotaenia*	*gastro* = belly + *taenia* = band, perhaps for the pale ventrolateral stripe that separates the darker lateral colouration from the lighter belly in some individuals
Calumma gehringi Prötzel et al., 2017		E	*gehringi*	Philip-Sebastian Gehring (born 1979), German herpetologist
Calumma glawi Böhme, 1997		E	*glawi*	Frank Glaw (born 1966), German herpetologist
Calumma globifer (Günther, 1879)	2L		*globifer*	*globus* = ball + *ferre* = to bear, for the globular protuberance on the snout of this species
Calumma guibei (Hillenius, 1959)		E	*guibei*	Jean Guibé (1910–1999), French herpetologist
Calumma guillaumeti (Brygoo et al., 1974)		E	*guillaumeti*	Jean-Louis Guillaumet (1934–2018), French botanist
Calumma hafahafa Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 2006	M		*hafahafa*	*hafahafa* = bizarre, for the unique upturned rostral appendages. Used as a noun in apposition.
Calumma hilleniusi (Brygoo et al., 1973)		E	*hilleniusi*	Dirk Hillenius (1927–1987), Dutch biologist
Calumma hofreiteri Glaw et al., 2025		E	*hofreiteri*	Michael Hofreiter (born 1973), German biologist
Calumma jejy Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 2006	M		*jejy*	*jejy* = short for the *jejy voatavo* stringed instrument. Rounded rocks at the summit of the Marojejy Massif apparently resemble the dried calabash (*Lagenaria siceraria*) gourds used to make the instrument.
Calumma juliae Prötzel et al., 2018		E	*juliae*	Julia Forster, German field researcher
Calumma lefona Prötzel et al., 2018	M		*lefona*	*lefona* = spear, for the shape of the rostral appendage. Used as a noun in apposition.
Calumma linotum (Müller, 1924)	2G		*linotum*	*leîos* = smooth + *nôtos* = back, for the lack of a dorsal crest
Calumma malthe (Günther, 1879)	G		*malthe*	*málthē* = soft wax, probably for the absence of larger tubercles on the side of the body, which gives this species a smooth, soft and pliant appearance (Charles Klaver, pers. comm., 11 January 2023)
Calumma marojezense (Brygoo et al., 1970)		T	*marojezense*	type locality, Massif du Marojezy (700 m elevation), Madagascar
Calumma nasutum (Duméril & Bibron, 1836)	L		*nasutum*	*nasutus* = bignosed, for the characteristic rostral appendage
Calumma oshaughnessyi (Günther, 1881)		E	*oshaughnessyi*	Arthur O'Shaughnessy (1844–1881), British herpetologist
Calumma parsonii (Cuvier, 1825)		E	*parsonii*	James Parsons (1705–1770), British physician who called this chameleon *Cameleonis rarissima* in 1768, but without a description. Cuvier dedicated the species to him more than 50 years later.
Calumma parsonii cristifer Methuen & Hewitt, 1913	2L		*cristifer*	*crista* = tuft + *-fer* = bearing, for the "ill-developed parietal crest"
Calumma peltierorum Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 2006		E	*peltierorum*	the Peltier family, for their support of conservation and herpetological research at the American Museum of Natural History
Calumma peyrierasi (Brygoo et al., 1974)		E	*peyrierasi*	André Peyrieras (1927–2018), French entomologist
Calumma pinocchio Glaw et al., 2025		M	*pinocchio*	Pinocchio, the fictional character whose nose elongates when he lies, describing the elongated and pointed rostral appendage
Calumma radamanus (Mertens, 1933)		T	*radamanus*	type locality, Col Pierre Radama. Used as a noun in apposition.
Calumma ratnasariae Prötzel et al., 2020		E	*ratnasariae*	Yulia Ratnasari, based on a donation to the BIOPAT initiative
Calumma roaloko Prötzel et al., 2018	2M		*roaloko*	*roa* = two + *loko* = colour, for the characteristic two-tone body colouration of males (green and white) and females (brown and tan). Used as a noun in apposition.

Appendix 1. continued.

Taxon	Language	Type	Epithet or Genus	Etymology
Calumma tarzan Gehring et al., 2010		TM	*tarzan*	type locality, a forest fragment near Tarzanville (now Ambodimeloka). Tarzan is also a famous fictional character. Used as a noun in apposition.
Calumma tjiasmantoi Prötzel et al., 2020		E	*tjiasmantoi*	Wewin Tjiasmanto, based on a donation to the BIOPAT initiative
Calumma tsaratananense (Brygoo & Domergue, 1967)		T	*tsaratananense*	type locality, the Tsaratanana Mountains, Madagascar
Calumma tsycorne Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 2006	LM		*tsycorne*	*tsy* = no + *corne* = horn, for the absence of a rostral appendage
Calumma uetzi Prötzel et al., 2018		E	*uetzi*	Peter Uetz (born 1965), who voluntarily developed and maintains the Reptile Database (Uetz and Etzold, 1996; Uetz, 2016)
Calumma vatosoa Andreone et al., 2001	2M		*vatosoa*	*vato* = stone + *soa* = beautiful, generally used in Malagasy to indicate a crystal, jewel or precious stone, for its wonderful live colouration
Calumma vencesi Andreone et al., 2001		E	*vencesi*	Miguel Vences (born 1969), German herpetologist
Calumma vohibola Gehring et al., 2011		T	*vohibola*	type locality, Vohibola Forest, near Andranokoditra, Madagascar
Caretta Rafinesque, 1814	O		*Caretta*	*caret* = turtle, from a Caribbean dialect and later adopted into French
Caretta caretta (Linnaeus, 1758)	O		*caretta*	see *Caretta* Rafinesque, 1814
Chalarodon Peters, 1854	2G		*Chalarodon*	*chalarós* = loose + *odoús* = tooth, for the pleurodont teeth of this type of lizard, which are shed and replaced continuously throughout the lizard's life
Chalarodon madagascariensis (Peters, 1854)		T	*madagascariensis*	Madagascar, where the species is endemic
Chalarodon steinkampi Miralles et al., 2015		E	*steinkampi*	Martin Steinkamp, based on a donation to the BIOPAT initiative
Chelonia Brongniart, 1800	G	M	*Chelonia*	*chelṓnē* = turtle. Chelônê was a nymph who was turned into a turtle as punishment for not attending the wedding of Zeus and Hera.
Chelonia mydas (Linnaeus, 1758)	G		*mydas*	*mýdos* = dampness, for the aquatic habitat of this species
Compsophis Mocquard, 1894	2G		*Compsophis*	*kompsós* = elegant + *óphis* = snake, likely for the refined physical appearance of these snakes
Compsophis albiventris Mocquard, 1894	2L		*albiventris*	*albus* = white + *venter* = belly, for the immaculate light colouration of venter in this species
Compsophis boulengeri (Peracca, 1892)		E	*boulengeri*	George Albert Boulenger (1858–1937), Belgian-born herpetologist at the British Museum of Natural History
Compsophis coulangesi (Domergue, 1988)		E	*coulangesi*	Pierre Coulanges (1935–2024), French epidemiologist
Compsophis fatsibe (Mercurio & Andreone, 2005)	2M		*fatsibe*	*fatsy* = spine + *-be* = big, for the large spines at the base of the hemipenis. Used as a noun in apposition.
Compsophis infralineatus (Günther, 1882)	2L		*infralineatus*	*infra* = below + *lineatus* = striped, for the typical dark stripe on the ventral side of this snake
Compsophis laphystius (Cadle, 1996)	G		*laphystius*	*laphystius* = gluttonous, for the voracious appetite these little snakes have for egg clutches of frogs of the genus *Mantidactylus*.
Compsophis vinckei (Domergue, 1988)		E	*vinckei*	Michel Vincke, Belgian zoologist
Compsophis zeny (Cadle, 1996)	M		*zeny*	*zeny* = dwarf, for the diminutive size in comparison to other Malagasy snakes. Used as a noun in apposition.
Crocodylus Laurenti, 1768	2G		*Crocodylus*	*krókē* = shingle + *drîlos* = worm, for the rough, scaly skin. Laurenti simply adopted the existing Greek word for crocodile.
Crocodylus niloticus Laurenti, 1768		T	*niloticus*	type locality, the Nile River in Egypt
Cryptoblepharus Wiegmann, 1834	2G		*Cryptoblepharus*	*cryptós* = hidden + *blépharon* = eyelid, for the condition of the eyelids, which are modified into a clear scale covering the eye

Appendix 1. continued.

Taxon	Language	Type	Epithet or Genus	Etymology
Cryptoblepharus cognatus (Boettger, 1881)	L		*cognatus*	*cognatus* = similar. Boettger (1881) stated only that this species was similar to "var. B", but it is not certain what taxon "var. B" represents.
Cryptoblepharus voeltzkowi (Sternfeld, 1918)		E	*voeltzkowi*	Alfred Voeltzkow (1860–1947), German zoologist and botanist
Dermochelys Blainville, 1816	2G		*Dermochelys*	*dérma* = skin + *chélys* = tortoise, for the coarse skin covering the carapace
Dermochelys coriacea (Vandelli, 1761)	L		*coriacea*	*coriaceus* = leathery, for the leatherlike carapace of this species
Dromicodryas Boulenger, 1893	2G		*Dromicodryas*	*dromikós* = swift + *dryás* = wood nymph, for the fast-moving arboreal habits of these snakes
Dromicodryas bernieri (Duméril et al., 1854)		E	*bernieri*	Alphonse Charles Joseph Bernier (1802–1858), French naval surgeon and botanist
Dromicodryas quadrilineatus (Duméril et al., 1854)	2L		*quadrilineatus*	*quadri* = four + *lineatus* = lined, for the four lines on this snake's body
Ebenavia Boettger, 1878		E	*Ebenavia*	Karl Ebenau (died 1898), the collector of the types. In the publication, the spelling is *Ebenavia* throughout (as opposed to *Ebenauia*). This could indicate that the 'u' was intentionally changed to 'v', possibly as a Latinisation, or for greater euphony, or both. It is also possible that a handwritten 'u' was simply misinterpreted by a typesetter. The gender of the genus was not mentioned by Boettger (1878) but is feminine (fide Hawlitschek et al., 2018).
Ebenavia boettgeri Boulenger, 1885		E	*boettgeri*	likely Oskar Boettger (or Böttger) (1844–1910), German zoologist, who coined the genus nomen. Since Boulenger also named several species after Enrique Böttger, the etymology is not conclusive.
Ebenavia inunguis Boettger, 1878	L		*inunguis*	*inunguis* = without claws. This is not entirely correct because females of the species do have claws on their toes.
Ebenavia maintimainty Nussbaum & Raxworthy, 1998	M		*maintimainty*	*maintimainty* = dark, used as a noun in apposition to refer to "the dark one"
Ebenavia robusta Hawlitschek et al., 2018	L		*robusta*	*robustus* = sturdy, for the fact that this species is the largest and most sturdily built member of this genus
Ebenavia safari Hawlitschek et al., 2018	O		*safari*	*safar* = journey, in Arabic and adopted in Swahili. The name was chosen because this species dispersed over surprisingly long distances across open ocean. Used as a noun in apposition.
Elapotinus Jan, 1862	G		*Elapotinus*	*élaps* = snake, and the diminutive suffix *-otinus* = small, hence a small snake
Elapotinus picteti Jan, 1862		E	*picteti*	François-Jules Pictet de la Rive (1809–1872), Swiss zoologist and palaeontologist
Eretmochelys Fitzinger, 1843	2G		*Eretmochelys*	*eretmón* = oar + *chélys* = turtle, for the oarlike limbs of these marine turtles
Eretmochelys imbricata (Linné, 1766)	L		*imbricata*	*imbricatus* = overlapping, for the overlapping scutes on the carapace of juveniles and young adults of this species
Erymnochelys Baur, 1888	2G		*Erymnochelys*	*erymnós* = fenced + *chélys* = tortoise, for the protection afforded by the shell of these side-necked turtles
Erymnochelys madagascariensis (Grandidier, 1867)		T	*madagascariensis*	Madagascar, where the species is endemic
Flexiseps Erens et al., 2016	GL		*Flexiseps*	*flexus* = flexible + *sêps* = a term often used for elongated lizard-like animals, for the overall elongated morphology of most species in this genus, as well as the rather large phenotypic variation encountered in this group. The gender of the genus nomen is masculine (Erens et al., 2017, supplement).
Flexiseps alluaudi (Brygoo, 1981)		E	*alluaudi*	Charles Alluaud; see *Alluaudina*
Flexiseps andranovahensis (Angel, 1934)		T	*andranovahensis*	type locality, a limestone cliff at Andaranovaho, near Ampotaka, Madagascar
Flexiseps ardouini (Mocquard, 1897)		E	*ardouini*	Léon Ardouin (1841–1909), French plant collector in Madagascar (1896–1897). Beolens et al. (2011) believe that he is the "Captain Ardouin" to whom Mocquard referred in his etymology.

Appendix 1. continued.

Taxon	Language	Type	Epithet or Genus	Etymology
Flexiseps crenni (Mocquard, 1906)		E	*crenni*	"*M. le* Dr. Crenn" from whom the type specimen was obtained. It might be named for Louis Crenn (dates not found), who wrote a monograph on ophthalmic diseases in Madagascar in 1910.
Flexiseps decaryi (Angel, 1930)		E	*decaryi*	Raymond Decary; see *Brookesia decaryi*
Flexiseps elongatus (Angel, 1934)	L		*elongatus*	*elongatus* = elongate, for the elongate body
Flexiseps mandokava (Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 1993)	M		*mandokava*	*mandokava*, the local name for this species, which is also used for *Amphiglossus reticulatus* and *A. astrolabi* by the local Tsimihety people
Flexiseps melanurus (Günther, 1877)	2G		*melanurus*	*mélanos* = black + *ourá* = tail, for the dark tail of the species
Flexiseps meva (Miralles et al., 2011)	M		*meva*	*meva*, used to express beauty, for the splendid bicolouration of this skink. Used as a noun in apposition.
Flexiseps ornaticeps (Boulenger, 1896)	2L		*ornaticeps*	*ornatus* = decoration + *-ceps* = related to the head, for the ornate colouration in the head region
Flexiseps stylus (Andreone & Greer, 2002)	G		*stylus*	*stylís* = column, in allusion to the species' minute, clawless limbs
Flexiseps tanysoma (Andreone & Greer, 2002)	2G		*tanysoma*	*tany-* = long + *sôma* = body, for the relatively elongate appearance of the species due, in part, to its short limbs
Flexiseps tsaratananensis (Brygoo, 1981)		T	*tsaratananensis*	type locality, Massif du Tsaratanana in northern Madagascar
Furcifer Fitzinger, 1843	2L		*Furcifer*	*furca* = a two-pronged fork + *-fer* = bearer, for the forked rostral appendage in males of the type species of this genus
Furcifer angeli (Brygoo & Domergue, 1968)		E	*angeli*	Fernand Angel (1881–1950), French herpetologist. Guibé and Davis (1951) published an obituary.
Furcifer antimena (Grandidier, 1872)		T	*antimena*	type locality, the Antimena region in western Madagascar, corresponding to the current Menabe-Antimena protected area
Furcifer balteatus (Duméril & Bibron, 1851)	L		*balteatus*	*balteatus* = girdle-bearing, for the characteristic lateral yellowish, orange-coloured bands from the groin to the shoulder
Furcifer belalandaensis (Brygoo & Domergue, 1970)		T	*belalandaensis*	type locality, Belalanda Village near Tulear, Madagascar
Furcifer bifidus (Brongniart, 1800)	L		*bifidus*	*bifidus* = forked, for the small horns that form a fork on the snout
Furcifer campani (Grandidier, 1872)		E	*campani*	Albert Campan (died 1892), friend of Alfred Grandidier, who worked with the explorer in Madagascar (Monnier, 2017)
Furcifer labordi (Grandidier, 1872)		E	*labordi*	Jean Gascon Laborde (1805–1878), French adventurer
Furcifer lateralis (Gray, 1831)	2L		*lateralis*	*latus* = side + *-alis* = pertaining to, for the white lateral lines on the flanks
Furcifer major (Brygoo, 1971)	L		*major*	*major* = larger, for its larger body dimensions relative to *F. lateralis*, of which this species was originally a subspecies
Furcifer minor (Günther, 1879)	L		*minor*	*minor* = smaller, for the smaller body dimensions compared to the supposedly related *F. bifidus*
Furcifer monoceras (Boettger, 1913)	2G		*monoceras*	*mónos-* = one + *kéras* = horn, for the single nasal appendage
Furcifer nicosiai Jesu et al., 1999		E	*nicosiai*	Guido Nicosia, Italian novelist and diplomat. Nicosia was the Italian Ambassador to Madagascar and Mauritius and helped the authors during their visits to the island.
Furcifer oustaleti (Mocquard, 1894)		E	*oustaleti*	Jean-Frédéric Émile Oustalet (1844–1905), French zoologist
Furcifer pardalis (Cuvier, 1829)	G		*pardalis*	*párdalis* = panther, for the black colouration of the type specimen

Appendix 1. continued.

Taxon	Language	Type	Epithet or Genus	Etymology
Furcifer petteri (Brygoo & Domergue, 1966)		E	*petteri*	Jean-Jacques Petter (1927–2002), French zoologist
Furcifer rhinoceratus (Gray, 1845)	2GL		*rhinoceratus*	*rhinós* = snout + *kéras* = horn + *-atus* = bearing, for the large, projecting trigonal horn
Furcifer timoni Glaw et al., 2009		E	*timoni*	Timon Robert Glaw, son of the German herpetologist Frank Glaw
Furcifer tuzetae (Brygoo et al., 1972)		E	*tuzetae*	Odette Tuzet (1906–1976), French parasitologist
Furcifer verrucosus (Cuvier, 1829)	2L		*verrucosus*	*verruca* = wart + *-osus* = full of, for the tuberculous scalation
Furcifer verrucosus semicristatus Boettger, 1894	2L		*semicristatus*	*semi-* = half + *crista* = crest, for the presumably reduced head crest in this subspecies
Furcifer viridis Florio et al., 2012	L		*viridis*	*viridis* = green, for the body colouration in this species
Furcifer voeltzkowi (Boettger, 1893)		E	*voeltzkowi*	see *Cryptoblepharus voeltzkowi*
Furcifer willsii (Günther, 1890)		E	*willsii*	James Wills (1836–1898), who worked in Madagascar from 1870–1898 for the London Missionary Society
Geckolepis Grandidier, 1867	GO		*Geckolepis*	*gecko* = onomatopoeia of the *Gekko gecko* vocalisation in Indo-Malayan + *lepís* = scale, for the unusual scale type in this genus. The gender of genus nomina ending in *-lepís* is feminine.
Geckolepis humbloti Vaillant, 1887		E	*humbloti*	Joseph-Henry Léon Humblot (1852–1914), French naturalist and entrepreneur
Geckolepis maculata Peters, 1880	L		*maculata*	*macula* = blotch, for the blotched pattern
Geckolepis megalepis Scherz et al., 2017	2G		*megalepis*	*mégas* = very large + *lepís* = scale, for the large size of the scales of this species in comparison to its congeners
Geckolepis polylepis Boettger, 1893	2G		*polylepis*	*polýs* = many + *lepís* = scale, probably for the comparatively large number of scales compared to other *Geckolepis* species
Geckolepis typica Grandidier, 1867	L		*typica*	*typicus* = typical, supposedly for the morphology of the species, which was initially considered typical for the genus
Gehyra Gray, 1834		U	*Gehyra*	Unknown origin (Lemos-Espinal and Dixon, 2013)
Gehyra mutilata (Wiegmann, 1834)	L		*mutilata*	*mutilatus* = maimed, for the absence of a claw on the first digit. Lemos-Espinal and Dixon (2013) erroneously speculated that the term referred to tail loss or the fragile skin.
Grandidierina Mocquard, 1894		E	*Grandidierina*	Alfred Grandidier (1836–1921), French explorer, geographer, and ornithologist who collected in Madagascar in 1865
Grandidierina fierinensis (Grandidier, 1869)		TU	*fierinensis*	probably for the historical collecting locality along the Fiherenana River near Toliara in southwestern Madagascar
Grandidierina lineata Mocquard, 1901	L		*lineata*	*lineatus* = stripe-bearing, for the striped colour pattern
Grandidierina petiti Angel, 1924		E	*petiti*	Georges Petit (1892–1973), who collected the type series in Madagascar in 1920–1922
Grandidierina rubrocaudata (Grandidier, 1869)	2L		*rubrocaudata*	apparently *ruber* = red + *caudatus* = tail-bearing, for the red tail of the species
Hemidactylus Goldfuß, 1820	2G		*Hemidactylus*	*hemi-* = half + *dáktylos* = finger or toe, for the split lamellae on the digits in this genus
Hemidactylus frenatus Duméril & Bibron, 1836	L		*frenatus*	*frenatus* = bridled, for the dusky streaks on the sides of the head between the eyes and nostrils
Hemidactylus mercatorius Gray, 1842	L		*mercatorius*	*mercatorius* = of a merchant, used without further explanation
Hemidactylus platycephalus Peters, 1854	2G		*platycephalus*	*platýs* = flat + *kephalḗ* = head, even though the head of this species is not particularly flat
Heteroliodon Boettger, 1913	3G		*Heteroliodon*	apparently *héteros* = different + *leîos* = smooth + *odoús* = tooth, for the heterogeneous teeth in this genus
Heteroliodon fohy Glaw et al., 2005	M		*fohy*	*fohy* = short, as opposed to *lava* = long, for the shorter length of this species than its congener *H. lava*

Appendix 1. continued.

Taxon	Language	Type	Epithet or Genus	Etymology
Heteroliodon lava Nussbaum & Raxworthy, 2000	M		*lava*	*lava* = long, for its relatively large size
Heteroliodon occipitalis (Boulenger, 1896)	L		*occipitalis*	*occiput* = back of the skull, for the prominent, light-coloured, dorsolateral neck band in this genus
Hydrophis Latreille, 1801	2G		*Hydrophis*	*hýdros* = water + *óphis* = snake, for the fully aquatic lifestyle of these snakes
Hydrophis platurus (Linné, 1766)	2G		*platurus*	*platýs* = flat + *ourá* = tail, for the flat tail of the species
Indotyphlops Hedges et al., 2014	2GL	T	*Indotyphlops*	*Indo-* = Indian + *typhlós* = blind + *óps* = eye, for the Indian origin of this type of blindsnake
Indotyphlops braminus (Daudin, 1803)	O		*braminus*	Latinised adjective *braminus*, from Brahmin, a caste among Hindus, in allusion to the Indian Subcontinent, where these snakes and most Hindus occur
Ithycyphus Günther, 1873	2G		*Ithycyphus*	*ithýs* = straight + *kyphós* = bent. The juxtaposition may refer to the fact that the head of these snakes extends straight from the neck but terminates in a sloped snout profile.
Ithycyphus blanci Domergue, 1988		E	*blanci*	Charles Pierre Blanc (1933–2023), French herpetologist and collector of the type. For an obituary see Ineich (2023).
Ithycyphus goudoti (Schlegel, 1837)		E	*goudoti*	Jules Prosper Goudot (1803–1858), French entomologist and collector for the Paris museum, who discovered the species
Ithycyphus miniatus (Schlegel, 1837)	L		*miniatus*	*miniatus* = with a reddish colour, for the red colour of the head and posterior part of the body and tail
Ithycyphus oursi Domergue, 1986		E	*oursi*	Jacques de Saint-Ours (1924–1968), French geologist and, like Domergue, an enthusiastic speleologist
Ithycyphus perineti Domergue, 1986		TE	*perineti*	Perinet, a forest reserve in eastern Madagascar, which was named after Henri Périnet, a French engineer
Kinixys Bell, 1827	2G		*Kinixys*	*kinéō* = moving + *ixýs* = the back, for the flexible hinge on the rear part of their carapace (Gotch, 1986)
Kinixys zombensis Hewitt, 1931		T	*zombensis*	the type locality, the Zomba Plateau in southern Malawi
Kinixys zombensis domerguei (Vuillemin, 1972)		E	*domerguei*	Charles Antoine Domergue (1914–2008), French herpetologist
Langaha Bonnaterre, 1790	M		*Langaha*	*langaha*, the Malagasy vernacular term for this type of snake (Uetz et al., 2026a)
Langaha alluaudi Mocquard, 1901		E	*alluaudi*	Charles Alluaud; see *Alluaudina*
Langaha madagascariensis Bonnaterre, 1790		T	*madagascariensis*	Madagascar, where the species is endemic
Langaha pseudoalluaudi Domergue, 1988	G	E	*pseudoalluaudi*	*pseudḗs* = false and *alluaudi*, for the similarity of this species with *L. alluaudi*
Leioheterodon Jan, 1863	3G		*Leioheterodon*	*leîos* = smooth + *héteros* = different + *odoús* = tooth, for the heterogeneous teeth in this genus
Leioheterodon geayi (Mocquard, 1905)		E	*geayi*	Martin François Geay (1859–1910), French pharmacist and natural history collector who worked for the Paris museum. He collected the holotype.
Leioheterodon madagascariensis (Duméril et al., 1854)		T	*madagascariensis*	Madagascar, where the species is endemic
Leioheterodon modestus (Günther, 1863)	L		*modestus*	*modestus* = modest, perhaps for the modest, almost uniformly beige dorsal colouration
Lepidochelys Fitzinger, 1843	2G		*Lepidochelys*	*lepídos* = scale + *chélys* = tortoise, probably for the scutes covering the carapace
Lepidochelys olivacea (Eschscholtz, 1829)	L		*olivacea*	*olivaceus* = olive-like, for the characteristic olive colour of the species
Liophidium Boulenger, 1896	2GL		*Liophidium*	*lio-* = smooth + *óphis* = snake + *-dius* = diminutive, to describe this small, smooth-scaled type of snake
Liophidium apperti Domergue, 1984		E	*apperti*	Otto Appert (1930–2012), Swiss missionary and amateur naturalist

Appendix 1. continued.

Taxon	Language	Type	Epithet or Genus	Etymology
Liophidium chabaudi Domergue, 1984		E	*chabaudi*	Alain Gabriel Chabaud (1923–2013), French expert on nematodes and professor at the Paris museum
Liophidium maintikibo Franzen et al., 2009	2M		*maintikibo*	*mainty* = black + *kibo* = belly, for the black markings on the ventral scales of the species. Used as a noun in apposition.
Liophidium pattoni Vieites et al., 2010		E	*pattoni*	James L. Patton (born 1941), American mammalogist
Liophidium rhodogaster (Schlegel, 1837)	2G		*rhodogaster*	*rhódon* = rose-red + *gastḗr* = belly, for the reddish venter of the species
Liophidium therezieni Domergue, 1984		E	*therezieni*	see *Brookesia therezieni*
Liophidium torquatum (Boulenger, 1888)	L		*torquatum*	*torquatus* = to be adorned with a collar, for the neck band present in some individuals of this species
Liophidium trilineatum Boulenger, 1896	L		*trilineatum*	*trilineatus* = with three lines, for the three black longitudinal lines on the dorsum
Liophidium vaillanti (Mocquard, 1901)		E	*vaillanti*	Léon Vaillant (1834–1914), French zoologist at the Paris museum
Liopholidophis Mocquard, 1904	3G		*Liopholidophis*	*leĩos* = smooth + *pholís* = scale + *óphis* = snake, for the smooth scales present in this genus
Liopholidophis baderi Glaw et al., 2013		E	*baderi*	Frank Bader, based on a donation to the BIOPAT initiative
Liopholidophis dimorphus Glaw et al., 2007	G		*dimorphus*	*dimorphous* = two forms, for the unusual sexual dimorphism in tail length, which is exceptional among colubrid snakes but typical for the species and most other species of *Liopholidophis*
Liopholidophis dolicocercus (Peracca, 1892)	2G		*dolicocercus*	*dolichós* = long + *kérkos* = tail, for the long tail in this species
Liopholidophis grandidieri Mocquard, 1904		E	*grandidieri*	Guillaume Grandidier (1873–1957), French zoologist, or Alfred Grandidier (see *Grandidierina*)
Liopholidophis oligolepis Glaw et al., 2013	2G		*oligolepis*	*olígos* = few + *lepís* = scale, for the low scale counts of this species relative to other Malagasy snakes. Used as a noun in apposition.
Liopholidophis rhadinaea Cadle, 1996	G	G	*rhadinaea*	*rhadinós* = slender, for the slender body of this species, also in reference to the slender neotropical snake genus *Rhadinaea* (Myers, 1974: 16, 19)
Liopholidophis sexlineatus (Günther, 1882)	2L		*sexlineatus*	*sex* = six + *lineatus* = lined, for the distinct six lines along the body
Liopholidophis varius (Fischer, 1884)	L		*varius*	*varius* = colourful. While no etymology was given in the original description, authors of the day often used this term to indicate the presence of multiple colour variants in a species.
Lycodryas Günther, 1879	2G		*Lycodryas*	*lýcos* = wolf + *dryás* = a wood or tree nymph, for the arboreal habitat and the predatory nature of this type of snake
Lycodryas citrinus (Domergue, 1995)	L		*citrinus*	*citrinus* = lemon-coloured, for the black-and-yellow banding pattern of this species
Lycodryas gaimardi (Schlegel, 1837)		E	*gaimardi*	Joseph-Paul Gaimard (1793–1858), French naval surgeon and explorer and one of the collectors of the types
Lycodryas granuliceps (Boettger, 1877)	2L		*granuliceps*	*granuli* = granule + *ceps* = head. The nomen perhaps refers to the smaller scales at the back of the head and in the neck region.
Lycodryas guentheri (Boulenger, 1896)		E	*guentheri*	Albert Günther (1830–1914), German-born zoologist at the British Museum of Natural History
Lycodryas inopinae (Domergue, 1995)	L		*inopinae*	*inopinus* = unexpected, perhaps for the unexpected discovery of this species
Lycodryas inornatus (Boulenger, 1896)	L		*inornatus*	*inornatus* = unadorned, likely referring to the rather uniform and inconspicuous pattern of this snake, compared to related species
Lycodryas pseudogranuliceps (Domergue, 1995)	GL		*pseudogranuliceps*	*pseudḗs* = false + *L. granuliceps*, for the similarity between the two species

Appendix 1. continued.

Taxon	Language	Type	Epithet or Genus	Etymology
Lygodactylus Gray, 1864	2G		*Lygodactylus*	*lýgos* = pliable twig + *dáktylos* = finger or toe, for the types of digits seen in these geckos
Lygodactylus andavambato Vences et al., 2025	M		*andavambato*	*an-davambato* = living in a cave, in reference to the discovery of this species in limestone caves. Used as a noun in apposition.
Lygodactylus anjajavy Vences et al., 2025	M	T	*anjajavy*	type locality, the Anjajavy Private Nature Reserve. Anjajavy is derived from Sasavy, the local name for the Narrow-leaved Mustard Tree (*Salvadora angustifolia*).
Lygodactylus arnei Vences et al., 2025		E	*arnei*	Arne Hartig, German wildlife photographer
Lygodactylus arnoulti Pasteur, 1965		E	*arnoulti*	Jacques Arnoult (1914–1995), French herpetologist
Lygodactylus bivittis (Peters, 1883)	2L		*bivittis*	*bi-* = two + *vitta* = stripe, after the two dark dorsal stripes in this species
Lygodactylus blancae Pasteur, 1995		E	*blancae*	Françoise Blanc, Charles Blanc's wife
Lygodactylus blanci Pasteur, 1967		E	*blanci*	Charles Blanc (1933–2023), French herpetologist. For an obituary see Ineich (2023).
Lygodactylus decaryi Angel, 1930		E	*decaryi*	Raymond Decary; see *Brookesia decaryi*
Lygodactylus expectatus Pasteur & Blanc, 1968	L		*expectatus*	*expectatus* = expected. As explained in the original description, Pasteur and Blanc were expecting to find a new species, closely related to *L. madagascariensis*, in the karstic regions of Ambilobe.
Lygodactylus fritzi Vences et al., 2022		E	*fritzi*	Uwe Fritz (born 1963), German zoologist
Lygodactylus guibei Pasteur, 1965		E	*guibei*	Jean Guibé; see *Calumma guibei*
Lygodactylus hapei Vences et al., 2022		E	*hapei*	Hans-Peter "HaPe" Berghof, German herpetologist
Lygodactylus herilalai Vences et al., 2024		E	*herilalai*	Herilala Randriamahazo, Malagasy herpetologist
Lygodactylus heterurus Boettger, 1913	2G		*heterurus*	*héteros* = different + *ourá* = tail, likely for the ridged appearance of the tail, which is different from the smoother tails in other congeners
Lygodactylus heterurus trilineigularis Rösler, 1998	3L		*trilineigularis*	*tri* = three + *linea* = line + *gularis* = on the throat, for the three lines on the throat of this subspecies
Lygodactylus hodikazo Vences et al., 2022	M		*hodikazo*	*hodi-kazo* = tree bark, for the colour pattern that mimics tree bark. Used as a noun in apposition.
Lygodactylus intermedius Pasteur, 1995	L		*intermedius*	*intermedius* = intermediate, for the morphology of the species, which was considered intermediate between *L. montanus* and *L. mirabilis*
Lygodactylus klemmeri Pasteur, 1965		E	*klemmeri*	Konrad Klemmer (1930–2023), German herpetologist. Mebs and Köhler (2023) provided some biographical notes.
Lygodactylus madagascariensis (Boettger, 1881)		T	*madagascariensis*	Madagascar, where the species is endemic
Lygodactylus miops Günther, 1891	G		*miops*	*miops* = short-sighted, for the large eyes of the species emphasised in the original description
Lygodactylus mirabilis (Pasteur, 1962)	L		*mirabilis*	*mirabilis* = remarkable, for its remarkable pigmentation (Pasteur, 1964)
Lygodactylus montanus Pasteur, 1965	L		*montanus*	*montanus* = pertaining to mountains, for the mountain habitat where the type specimen was collected
Lygodactylus morii Vences et al., 2024		E	*morii*	Akira Mori (born 1964), Japanese herpetologist
Lygodactylus namoroka Rakotoarison et al., 2025		T	*namoroka*	type locality, Namoroka National Park
Lygodactylus ornatus Pasteur, 1965	L		*ornatus*	*ornatus* = ornamented, for the ornamental pattern on the body
Lygodactylus pauliani Pasteur & Blanc, 1991		E	*pauliani*	Renaud Paulian (1913–2003), French zoologist
Lygodactylus petteri Pasteur & Blanc, 1968		E	*petteri*	Jean-Jacques Petter (1927–2002), French zoologist, who collected the type specimens

Appendix 1. continued.

Taxon	Language	Type	Epithet or Genus	Etymology
Lygodactylus pictus (Peters, 1883)	L		*pictus*	*pictus* = painted, for the colouration of the lower jaw
Lygodactylus rarus Pasteur & Blanc, 1973	L		*rarus*	*rarus* = rare, because this species was only rarely encountered in the area of collection
Lygodactylus roavolana Puente et al., 2009	2M		*roavolana*	*roa* = two + *volana* = moon, for the two conspicuous ocelli of the species. Used as a noun in apposition.
Lygodactylus roellae Vences et al., 2022		E	*roellae*	Beate Röll (born 1965), German zoologist
Lygodactylus salvi Vences et al., 2022		E	*salvi*	Salvador "Salvi" Carranza (born 1968), Spanish herpetologist. Used as a noun in apposition.
Lygodactylus schwitzeri Vences et al., 2024		E	*schwitzeri*	Christoph Schwitzer, German primatologist
Lygodactylus tantsaha Vences et al., 2022	M	E	*tantsaha*	Aaron Bauer (born 1961), American herpetologist. The species nomen is derived from the Malagasy word *tantsaha* = farmer, in allusion to the German surname *Bauer* = farmer.
Lygodactylus tolampyae (Grandidier, 1872)		U	*tolampyae*	possibly for Ambatolampy, a city in the central highlands of Madagascar where Grandidier explored in 1865–1870
Lygodactylus tuberosus Mertens, 1965	L		*tuberosus*	*tuberosus* = bumpy, probably for the protruding scales on the side of the neck and the flanks
Lygodactylus ulli Vences et al., 2022		E	*ulli*	Ulrich "Ulli" Joger (born 1955), German herpetologist. Used as a noun in apposition.
Lygodactylus verticillatus Mocquard, 1895	L		*verticillatus*	*verticillus* = a small whorl, for the whorled tail of the species
Lygodactylus winki Vences et al., 2022		E	*winki*	Michael Wink (born 1951), German herpetologist
Madagascarophis Mertens, 1952	G	T	*Madagascarophis*	Madagascar + *-óphis* = snake, to indicate that the species is endemic on the island
Madagascarophis colubrinus (Schlegel, 1837)	L		*colubrinus*	*colubrinus* = having the qualities of a snake, likely for the slender body and the fast movements of this snake species
Madagascarophis colubrinus citrinus Boettger, 1878	L		*citrinus*	*citrinus* = lemon-coloured; see *Lycodryas citrinus*
Madagascarophis colubrinus occidentalis Domergue, 1987	L		*occidentalis*	*occidentalis* = from the west, for the distribution of this subspecies in western Madagascar
Madagascarophis colubrinus pastoriensis Domergue, 1987		TO	*pastoriensis*	Parc de l'Institut Pasteur in Antananarivo, where some of the specimens were found
Madagascarophis colubrinus septentrionalis Domergue, 1987	L		*septentrionalis*	*septentrionalis* = from the north, for the distribution of this subspecies in northern Madagascar
Madagascarophis fuchsi Glaw et al., 2013		E	*fuchsi*	Dieter Fuchs, technician in Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany
Madagascarophis lolo Ruane et al., 2016	M		*lolo*	*lolo* = ghost, for the ghostly pale grey colour of the holotype and the fact that *M. lolo* eluded discovery for so long at one of the better surveyed sites in Madagascar. Used as a noun in apposition.
Madagascarophis meridionalis Domergue, 1987	L		*meridionalis*	*meridionalis* = from the south, for the distribution of this species in southern Madagascar
Madagascarophis ocellatus Domergue, 1987	L		*ocellatus*	*ocellus* = with eye-like spots, for the ocellated pattern of this snake
Madascincus Brygoo, 1981	G	T	*Madascincus*	a portmanteau combining *Mada-* = Madagascar + *scincus* = skink
Madascincus ankodabensis (Angel, 1930)		T	*ankodabensis*	type locality, Ankodabe on the southeastern coast of Madagascar
Madascincus arenicola Miralles et al., 2011	2L		*arenicola*	*arena* = sand + *cola* = inhabitant, for the sand-dwelling habits of the species. Used as a noun in apposition.
Madascincus igneocaudatus (Grandidier, 1867)	2L		*igneocaudatus*	*igneus* = fiery + *cauda* = tail, for the bright red tail of this skink
Madascincus macrolepis (Boulenger, 1888)	2G		*macrolepis*	*makrós* = large + *lepís* = scale, for the large scales of this species
Madascincus melanopleura (Günther, 1877)	2G		*melanopleura*	*melano* = black + *pleurá* = side, for the black lateral colouration
Madascincus miafina Miralles et al., 2016	M		*miafina*	*miafina* = secretive, for the secretive habits of the species. Used as a noun in apposition.
Madascincus minutus (Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 1993)	L		*minutus*	*minutus* = small, for the small size of this species

Appendix 1. continued.

Taxon	Language	Type	Epithet or Genus	Etymology
Madascincus mouroundavae (Grandidier, 1872)		T	*mouroundavae*	type locality, Mouroundava [= Morondava], western Madagascar
Madascincus nanus (Andreone & Greer, 2002)	G		*nanus*	*nanos* = small, for its small size
Madascincus polleni (Grandidier, 1869)		E	*polleni*	François Paul Louis Pollen (1842–1886), Dutch naturalist
Madascincus pyrurus Miralles et al., 2016	2G		*pyrurus*	*pûr* = fire + *ourá* = tail, for the red tail. Used as a noun in apposition.
Madascincus stumpffi (Boettger, 1882)		E	*stumpffi*	Anton Stumpff (1855–1892), German traveller and collector, who worked with Karl Ebenau (see *Ebenavia*). His letters were edited and published by Stumpff (1977).
Madatyphlops Hedges et al., 2014	G	T	*Madatyphlops*	*mada-* = Madagascar + *typhlops* = blind
Madatyphlops andasibensis (Wallach & Glaw, 2009)		T	*andasibensis*	type locality, near Andasibe, central eastern Madagascar
Madatyphlops arenarius (Grandidier, 1872)	2L		*arenarius*	*arena* = sand + *-arius* = belonging to, for the eminently sandy habitat of the species
Madatyphlops boettgeri (Boulenger, 1893)		E	*boettgeri*	see *Calumma boettgeri*
Madatyphlops decorsei (Mocquard, 1901)		E	*decorsei*	Gaston Jules Decorse (1873–1907), French botanist and explorer, who collected the holotype
Madatyphlops domerguei (Roux-Estève, 1980)		E	*domerguei*	Charles Antoine Domergue (1914–2008), French herpetologist
Madatyphlops madagascariensis (Boettger, 1877)		T	*madagascariensis*	Madagascar, where the species is endemic
Madatyphlops microcephalus (Werner, 1909)	2G		*microcephalus*	*mikrós* = small + *kephalḗ* = head, for its small head
Madatyphlops mucronatus (Boettger, 1880)	L		*mucronatus*	*mucronatus* = ending in a sharp point, for the tail tip of these snakes
Madatyphlops ocularis (Parker, 1927)	L		*ocularis*	*ocularis* = pertaining to the eye
Madatyphlops rajeryi (Renoult & Raselimanana, 2009)		E	*rajeryi*	Emile Rajeryiarison, Malagasy naturalist
Madatyphlops reuteri (Boettger, 1881)		E	*reuteri*	C. Reuter, who collected the holotype on Nosy Be, Madagascar, and gave it to Heinrich Lenz (1846–1913), a German zoologist in Lübeck, who forwarded it to Boettger.
Matoatoa Nussbaum et al., 1998	M		*Matoatoa*	*matoatoa* = ghost, in reference to the secretive nature of the two species of this genus
Matoatoa brevipes (Mocquard, 1900)	2L		*brevipes*	*brevis* = short + *pes* = foot, for the size of the species' feet
Matoatoa spannringi Nussbaum et al., 1998		E	*spannringi*	Jürgen 'Nero' Spannring, Austrian biologist and the collector of the types
Mesomycterus Cope, 1892	2G		*Mesomycterus*	*mésos* = middle + *myktḗr* = nostril, presumably referring to the more medial position of the nostril between some anterior head scales
Mesomycterus splendidus (Grandidier, 1872)	L		*splendidus*	*splendidus* = magnificent, after the beautiful colour pattern
Micropisthodon Mocquard, 1894	3G		*Micropisthodon*	*mikrós* = small + *ópisthen* = posterior + *odoús* = tooth, for the short posterior maxillary teeth
Micropisthodon ochraceus Mocquard, 1894	GL		*ochraceus*	*ōchrós* = pale yellow + *-aceous* = denoting similarity, probably referring to the dorsal colour
Mimophis Günther, 1868	2G		*Mimophis*	*mîmos* = mimic + *óphis* = snake, for the similarity with other snakes
Mimophis mahfalensis (Grandidier, 1867)		T	*mahfalensis*	type locality, a misspelling of the Mahafaly Plateau in southwestern Madagascar
Mimophis mahfalensis madagascariensis Günther, 1868		T	*madagascariensis*	Madagascar, where the subspecies is native
Mimophis occultus Ruane et al., 2017	L		*occultus*	*occultus* = hidden, for the fact that this species had been hiding in plain sight
Oplurus Cuvier, 1829	2G		*Oplurus*	*hóplon* = weapon + *ourá* = tail, for the characteristic spiny tail in the genus
Oplurus cuvieri Gray, 1831		E	*cuvieri*	Georges Léopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert, Baron de Cuvier (1769–1832), French naturalist, better known by his pen name, Georges Cuvier.
Oplurus cyclurus (Merrem, 1820)	2G		*cyclurus*	*kýklos* = round + *ourá* = tail, presumably for rings of spiny scales encircling the tail
Oplurus fierinensis Grandidier, 1869		T	*fierinensis*	type locality, the Fiherenana River near Toliara, southwestern Madagascar

Appendix 1. continued.

Taxon	Language	Type	Epithet or Genus	Etymology
Oplurus grandidieri (Mocquard, 1900)		E	*grandidieri*	see *Grandidierina*
Oplurus quadrimaculatus Duméril & Bibron, 1851	2L		*quadrimaculatus*	*quadri* = four + *macula* = blotch, for the four blotches on the side of many individuals in this species
Oplurus saxicola Grandidier, 1869	2L		*saxicola*	*saxum* = rock + *colere* = to inhabit
Palleon Glaw et al., 2013	2G		*Palleon*	a contraction of *palaio-* = old + *léōn* = lion, referencing the early evolutionary separation of this group of chameleons
Palleon lolontany (Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 1995)	M	M	*lolontany*	the Malagasy name for the spirits believed to occupy the Tsaratanana Mountain forests where the types were collected. Used as a noun in apposition.
Palleon nasus (Boulenger, 1887)	L		*nasus*	*nasus* = nose, for the small nasal protrusions
Palleon nasus pauliani Brygoo et al., 1972		E	*pauliani*	Renaud Paulian (1913–2003), French entomologist
Paracontias Mocquard, 1894	G		*Paracontias*	*pará* = beyond + the genus *Acontias*, alluding to their similarity
Paracontias ampijoroensis Miralles et al., 2016		T	*ampijoroensis*	type locality, Ampijoroa in northwestern Madagascar
Paracontias brocchii Mocquard, 1894		E	*brocchii*	Paul L.A. Brocchi (1838–1898), French herpetologist
Paracontias fasika Köhler et al., 2010	M		*fasika*	*fasika* = sand, referencing the sand-dwelling habits of the species. Used as a noun in apposition.
Paracontias hafa Andreone & Greer, 2002	M		*hafa*	*hafa* = strange, referencing that this species is different from other *Paracontias*. Used as a noun in apposition.
Paracontias hildebrandti (Peters, 1880)		E	*hildebrandti*	Johann Maria Hildebrandt (1847–1881), German botanist
Paracontias holomelas (Günther, 1877)	2G		*holomelas*	*hólos* = whole + *mélas* = dark, for the rather uniformly dark colouration of this species
Paracontias kankana Köhler et al., 2009	M		*kankana*	*kankana* = worm, for the worm-like body shape. Used as a noun in apposition.
Paracontias mahamavo Miralles et al., 2016		T	*mahamavo*	type locality, the Mahamavo watershed in northwestern Madagascar. Used as a noun in apposition.
Paracontias manify Andreone & Greer, 2002	M		*manify*	*manify* = slim, for the slim body aspect of this species. Used as a noun in apposition.
Paracontias milloti Angel, 1949		E	*milloti*	Jacques Millot (1897–1980), French naturalist
Paracontias minimus (Mocquard, 1906)	L		*minimus*	*minimus* = smallest, probably for the small size of this tiny subterraneous skink
Paracontias rothschildi Mocquard, 1905		E	*rothschildi*	Baron Maurice de Rothschild (1881–1957), a member of the French branch of the famous banking family
Paracontias tsararano Andreone & Greer, 2002		T	*tsararano*	type locality, Tsararano Forest in northeastern Madagascar. Used as a noun in apposition.
Paracontias vermisaurus Miralles et al., 2011	GL		*vermisaurus*	*vermis* = worm + *saûros* = lizard, for the general body shape of this lizard species. Used as a noun in apposition.
Paragehyra Angel, 1929	G		*Paragehyra*	*pará* = beyond + the genus *Gehyra*, to indicate similarity
Paragehyra austini Crottini et al., 2014		E	*austini*	Austin O'Malley, Australian ecologist
Paragehyra felicitae Crottini et al., 2014		E	*felicitae*	Felicity O'Malley
Paragehyra gabriellae Nussbaum & Raxworthy, 1994		E	*gabriellae*	Gabriellà Raharimanana, Malagasy herpetologist
Paragehyra petiti Angel, 1929		E	*petiti*	Georges Petit (1892–1973), French ichthyologist
Paragehyra tsaranoro Belluardo et al., 2025		T	*tsaranoro*	type locality, Tsaranoro Forest in south-eastern Madagascar. Used as a noun in apposition.
Pararhadinaea Boettger, 1898	G		*Pararhadinaea*	*pará* = beyond + the genus *Rhadinaea*, for their similarity

Appendix 1. continued.

Taxon	Language	Type	Epithet or Genus	Etymology
Pararhadinaea melanogaster Boettger, 1898	2G		*melanogaster*	*mélas* = black + *gastḗr* = belly, for the mainly black ventral scales
Pararhadinaea melanogaster marojejyensis Domergue, 1984		T	*marojejyensis*	type locality, the Marojejy mountain range in northeastern Madagascar
Parastenophis Domergue, 1995	G		*Parastenophis*	*pará* = beyond + the genus *Stenophis* (now a synonym of *Lycodryas*), for their similarity
Parastenophis betsileanus (Günther, 1880)		T	*betsileanus*	type locality, in the Betsileo region of south-central Madagascar
Paroedura Günther, 1879	G	G	*Paroedura*	*pará* = beside + the genus *Oedura*, for their similarity
Paroedura androyensis (Grandidier, 1867)		T	*androyensis*	type locality, Androy in southern Madagascar
Paroedura bastardi (Mocquard, 1900)		E	*bastardi*	Eugène Joseph Bastard (1865–1910), French naturalist
Paroedura fasciata Glaw et al., 2018	L		*fasciata*	*fasciatus* = banded, for the dorsal crossbands of the species
Paroedura gracilis (Boulenger, 1896)	L		*gracilis*	*gracilis* = slim, for the body shape of the species
Paroedura guibeae Dixon & Kroll, 1974		E	*guibeae*	Jean Guibé (1910–1999). Michels and Bauer (2004) emended the name to *guibei* because this species was originally dedicated to Mr. (not Ms.) Jean Guibé. Miralles et al. (2021) consider this an unjustified emendation according to Articles 33.2 and 33.4 (ICZN, 1999; see also Dubois, 2007) and we here retain the original spelling.
Paroedura homalorhina (Angel, 1935)	2G		*homalorhina*	*homalós* = flat + *rhís* = nose, likely for a flattened nose
Paroedura hordiesi Glaw et al., 2014		E	*hordiesi*	Freddy Hordies, based on a donation to the BIOPAT initiative
Paroedura ibityensis Rösler & Krüger, 1998		T	*ibityensis*	type locality, Mt. Petit Ibity in the central highlands of Madagascar
Paroedura karstophila Nussbaum & Raxworthy, 2000	GO	H	*karstophila*	*karst* = limestone formation + *phílo* = friend, in reference to the karstic habitat of the species
Paroedura kloki Glaw et al., 2018		E	*kloki*	Pascal R.J. Klok, based on a donation to the BIOPAT initiative
Paroedura lohatsara Glaw et al., 2001	2M		*lohatsara*	*loha* = head + *tsara* = beautiful, for the attractive head of this species
Paroedura maingoka Nussbaum & Raxworthy, 2000	M		*maingoka*	*maingoka* = scorpion, for the striking behaviour of this species when confronted, in which the tail is curved anteriorly over the back in a scorpion-like manner. Used as a noun in apposition.
Paroedura manongavato Piccoli et al., 2023	2M		*manongavato*	*manonga* = to climb + *vato* = rock, for the rock-dwelling habit of the species. Used as a noun in apposition.
Paroedura masobe Nussbaum & Raxworthy, 1994	2M		*masobe*	*maso* = eye + *be* = big, for the large eyes of this species. Used as a noun in apposition.
Paroedura neglecta Köhler et al., 2019	L		*neglecta*	*neglectus* = neglected, referring to the fact that the species was not described for over a decade even though it had been identified as new shortly after its collection (see Jackman et al., 2008)
Paroedura oviceps (Boettger, 1881)	2L		*oviceps*	*ovum* = egg + *-ceps* = head, for the egg-shaped head
Paroedura picta (Peters, 1854)	L		*picta*	*pictus* = colourful, for the colourful pattern of this species
Paroedura rennerae Miralles et al., 2021		E	*rennerae*	Susanne Renner, German botanist
Paroedura spelaea Glaw et al., 2018	L		*spelaea*	*spelaeum* = cave, for the assumed cave-dwelling habit of the species
Paroedura stumpffi (Boettger, 1879)		E	*stumpffi*	see *Madascincus stumpffi*
Paroedura tanjaka Nussbaum & Raxworthy, 2000	M		*tanjaka*	*tanjaka* = strength, apparently for its robust, big-headed body. Used as a noun in apposition.
Paroedura vahiny Nussbaum & Raxworthy, 2000	M		*vahiny*	*vahiny* = newcomer, for this newcomer among the genus *Paroedura*. Used as a noun in apposition.
Paroedura vazimba Nussbaum & Raxworthy, 2000	M	M	*vazimba*	*vazimba* = little forest ghost. Used as a noun in apposition.
Pelomedusa Gray, 1844	2G	M	*Pelomedusa*	*pēlos* = mud + *medusa* = one of the three Gorgons in Greek mythology, who had living snakes instead of hair, in reference to this turtle's habitat and snake-like neck

Appendix 1. continued.

Taxon	Language	Type	Epithet or Genus	Etymology
Pelomedusa subrufa (Bonnaterre, 1789)	2L		*subrufa*	*sub-* = somewhat + *rufus* = red, for its reddish-brown colouration
Pelusios Wagler, 1830	G		*Pelusios*	*pēlos* = mud, an allusion to its habit of aestivating in a mud wallow (Gotch, 1986). However, Frétey (2023) listed it as originating from *pelusios* = rich, the name of a frog according to Wagler (1830: 137).
Pelusios castanoides Hewitt, 1931	GL		*castanoides*	*castaneus* = chestnut brown + *-oides* = indicating likeness
Pelusios subniger (Bonnaterre, 1789)	2L		*subniger*	*sub-* = somewhat + *niger* = black, for its colouration
Phelsuma Gray, 1825		E	*Phelsuma*	Murk van Phelsum (1732–1779), Dutch physician
Phelsuma abbotti Stejneger, 1893		E	*abbotti*	William Louis Abbott (1860–1936), American naturalist
Phelsuma abbotti chekei Börner & Minuth, 1984		E	*chekei*	Anthony S. Cheke (born 1945), British biologist
Phelsuma antanosy Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 1993		T	*antanosy*	type locality, the Antanosy region in southeastern Madagascar; and also, the Antanosy tribe. Used as a noun in apposition.
Phelsuma barbouri Loveridge, 1942		E	*barbouri*	Thomas Barbour (1884–1946), American zoologist
Phelsuma berghofi Krüger, 1996		E	*berghofi*	Hans-Peter Berghof (born 1959), German *Phelsuma* breeder
Phelsuma borai Glaw et al., 2009		E	*borai*	Parfait Bora, Malagasy student who captured the holotype
Phelsuma breviceps Boettger, 1894	2L		*breviceps*	*brevis* = short + *-ceps* = -headed
Phelsuma cepediana (Milbert, 1812)		E	*cepediana*	Bernard-Germain de Lacépède (1756–1825), French naturalist
Phelsuma dorsivittata Mertens, 1964	2L		*dorsivittata*	*dorsum* = back + *vittatus* = banded, for the species' dorsal bands
Phelsuma dorsivittata paradoxa Gehring et al., 2022	2G		*paradoxa*	*pará* = beyond + *dóxa* = understanding, referencing the similarity to *P. quadriocellata* and *P. parva*
Phelsuma dubia (Boettger, 1881)	L		*dubia*	*dubius* = doubtful. Boettger considered his original allocation to *Pachydactylus* doubtful and named the species accordingly.
Phelsuma flavigularis Mertens, 1962	2L		*flavigularis*	*flavus* = yellow + *gula* = throat, for the species' yellow throat
Phelsuma gouldi Crottini et al., 2011		E	*gouldi*	Stephen Jay Gould (1941–2002), American palaeontologist
Phelsuma grandis Gray, 1870	L		*grandis*	*grandis* = large, for the larger body size of this species compared to most congeners
Phelsuma guttata Kaudern, 1922	L		*guttata*	*guttatus* = bearing drops, for its irregular red and black dorsal spots
Phelsuma hielscheri Rösler, 2001		E	*hielscheri*	Michael Hielscher (died 1993), German biochemist
Phelsuma hoeschi Berghof & Trautmann, 2009		E	*hoeschi*	Udo Hoesch, German amateur herpetologist
Phelsuma kely Schönecker et al., 2004	M		*kely*	*kely* = small
Phelsuma klemmeri Seipp, 1991		E	*klemmeri*	Konrad Klemmer (1930–2023), German herpetologist. See Mebs and Köhler (2023) for biographical notes.
Phelsuma kochi Mertens, 1954		E	*kochi*	Karl-Ludwig Koch-Isenburg (1906–1994), German nature writer
Phelsuma laticauda (Boettger, 1880)	2L		*laticauda*	*latus* = broad + *cauda* = tail, for the wide tail of the species
Phelsuma laticauda angularis Mertens, 1964	L		*angularis*	*angulus* = angle, for the angular red shape on its back
Phelsuma lineata Gray, 1842	L		*lineata*	*lineatus* = bearing lines, for the pattern on the dorsum
Phelsuma lineata bombetokensis Mertens, 1964		T	*bombetokensis*	type locality, Bombetoka Bay in northwestern Madagascar
Phelsuma lineata elanthana Krüger, 1996	G		*elanthana*	*elanthanos* = hidden, in allusion to the fact that the taxon was known but remained undescribed until 1996

Appendix 1. continued.

Taxon	Language	Type	Epithet or Genus	Etymology
Phelsuma madagascariensis Gray, 1831		T	*madagascariensis*	Madagascar
Phelsuma madagascariensis boehmei Meier, 1982		E	*boehmei*	Wolfgang Böhme (born 1944), German herpetologist
Phelsuma malamakibo Nussbaum et al., 2000	M		*malamakibo*	*malamakibo* = smooth belly. Used as a noun in apposition.
Phelsuma masohoala Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 1994		T	*masohoala*	type locality, the Masohoala Peninsula in northeastern Madagascar
Phelsuma modesta Mertens, 1970	L		*modesta*	*modestus* = moderate, for its inconspicuous colouration
Phelsuma modesta leiogaster Mertens, 1973	2G		*leiogaster*	*leîos* = smooth + *gastḗr* = abdomen
Phelsuma mutabilis (Grandidier, 1869)	2L		*mutabilis*	*mutare* = change + *-bilis* = able to, for its ability to change its colour
Phelsuma parva Meier, 1983	L		*parva*	*parvus* = small, for its small size
Phelsuma pronki Seipp, 1994		E	*pronki*	Olaf Pronk (1960–2013), Dutch conservationist
Phelsuma punctulata Mertens, 1970	L		*punctulata*	*punctulatus* = bearing spots, for the pattern on the dorsum
Phelsuma pusilla Mertens, 1964	L		*pusilla*	*pusillus* = small, for its small size
Phelsuma pusilla hallmanni Meier, 1989		E	*hallmanni*	Gerhard Hallmann (1935–2016), German herpetologist. See Bischoff and Obst (2015) and Bischoff (2017).
Phelsuma quadriocellata Peters, 1883	2L		*quadriocellata*	*quadri-* = four + *ocellatus* = marked with little eyes, for its eye-shaped spots
Phelsuma quadriocellata bimaculata Kaudern, 1922	2L		*bimaculata*	*bi-* = two + *maculatus* = spotted
Phelsuma quadriocellata lepida Krüger, 1993	L		*lepida*	*lepidus* = beautiful
Phelsuma ravenala Raxworthy et al., 2007		H	*ravenala*	named after the primary plant (*Ravenala madagascariensis*) in the habitat of this species
Phelsuma roesleri Glaw et al., 2010		E	*roesleri*	Herbert Rösler (born 1952), German herpetologist
Phelsuma seippi Meier, 1987		E	*seippi*	Robert Seipp (born 1964), German herpetologist
Phelsuma serraticauda Mertens, 1963	2L		*serraticauda*	*serratus* = saw-like + *cauda* = tail
Phelsuma standingi Methuen & Hewitt, 1913		E	*standingi*	Herbert F. Standing (1857–1943), British biologist
Phelsuma vanheygeni Lerner, 2004		E	*vanheygeni*	Emmanuel van Heygen, Belgian herpetologist
Phisalixella Domergue, 1995		E	*Phisalixella*	Marie Phisalix (1861–1946), French snake venom researcher
Phisalixella arctifasciata (Duméril et al., 1854)	2L		*arctifasciata*	*arctus* = narrow + *fasciatus* = banded
Phisalixella tulearensis (Domergue, 1995)		T	*tulearensis*	type locality, the Tulear region in southwestern Madagascar
Phisalixella variabilis (Boulenger, 1896)	L		*variabilis*	*variabilis* = variable, for the variable colour pattern in this species
Pseudoacontias Bocage, 1889	G		*Pseudoacontias*	*pseudo* = false + the genus *Acontias*, for their similarity
Pseudoacontias angelorum Nussbaum & Raxworthy, 1995		E	*angelorum*	Angeluc and Angelin Razafimanantsoa, twin Malagasy biologists
Pseudoacontias madagascariensis Bocage, 1889		T	*madagascariensis*	Madagascar
Pseudoacontias menamainty Andreone & Greer, 2002	2M		*menamainty*	*mena* = red + *mainty* = black, for the red and black stripes of this skink in life. Used as a noun in apposition.
Pseudoacontias unicolor Sakata & Hikida, 2003	2L		*unicolor*	*uni* = one + *color* = colour, for its uniform dorsal colouration
Pseudoxyrhopus Günther, 1881	G		*Pseudoxyrhopus*	*pseudo* = false + the genus *Oxyrhopus*, for the similarity of these snakes
Pseudoxyrhopus ambreensis Mocquard, 1894		T	*ambreensis*	type locality, Montagne d'Ambre in northern Madagascar
Pseudoxyrhopus analabe Nussbaum et al., 1998	M	T	*analabe*	*analabe* = at the big forest. Used as a noun in apposition. Analabe is also the name of the river and valley where the holotype was found.

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Taxon	Language	Type	Epithet or Genus	Etymology
Pseudoxyrhopus ankafinaensis Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 1994		T	*ankafinaensis*	type locality, Ankafana in the central highlands of Madagascar
Pseudoxyrhopus heterurus (Jan, 1863)	2G		*heterurus*	*héteros* = different + *ourá* = tail
Pseudoxyrhopus imerinae (Günther, 1890)		T	*imerinae*	type locality, the Imerina region in central Madagascar
Pseudoxyrhopus kely Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 1994	M		*kely*	*kely* = small, for the small size (sexual maturity at 180 mm SVL)
Pseudoxyrhopus microps Günther, 1881	2G		*microps*	*mikrós* = small + *ópsis* = eye, for its relatively small eyes
Pseudoxyrhopus oblectator Cadle, 1999	L		*oblectator*	*oblectator* = a pleaser. Most species of *Pseudoxyrhopus* are infrequently encountered and the epithet refers to the delight these uncommon snakes bring when they are found.
Pseudoxyrhopus quinquelineatus (Günther, 1881)	2L		*quinquelineatus*	*quinque* = five + *lineatus* = lined, for the five dorsal lines in this species
Pseudoxyrhopus sokosoko Raxworthy & Nussbaum, 1994	M		*sokosoko*	*sokosoko* = approaching stealthily, for the nocturnal habits of this species
Pseudoxyrhopus tritaeniatus Mocquard, 1894	2L		*tritaeniatus*	*tri* = three + *taeniatus* = banded, for the longitudinal dorsal lines
Pygomeles Grandidier, 1867	2G		*Pygomeles*	*pygḗ* = rump + *mélos* = limbed, for the lack of forelimbs
Pygomeles braconnieri Grandidier, 1867		E	*braconnieri*	Séraphin Braconnier (1812–1884), French zoologist. See Bour and Brygoo (2013) for biographical details.
Pygomeles petteri Pasteur & Paulian, 1962		E	*petteri*	Francis Petter (1923–2012), French zoologist
Pygomeles trivittatus Boulenger, 1896	2L		*trivittatus*	*tri* = three + *vittatus* = banded, for the three bands on the body
Pygomeles trivittatus trilineatus Angel, 1942	2L		*trilineatus*	*tri* = three + *lineatus* = lined, for the three lines on the body
Pyxis Bell, 1827	G		*Pyxis*	*pyxís* = a small cylindrical box with a separate lid and no handles, which may have been perceived as similar to these tortoises
Pyxis arachnoides Bell, 1827	G		*arachnoides*	*aráchnē* = spider, for the spider web-like pattern on the carapace
Pyxis arachnoides brygooi Vuillemin & Domergue, 1972		E	*brygooi*	see *Brookesia brygooi*
Pyxis arachnoides oblonga Gray, 1869	L		*oblonga*	*oblongus* = longer than wide
Pyxis planicauda (Grandidier, 1867)	2L		*planicauda*	*planus* = flat + *cauda* = tail, for its supposedly flat tail
Sanzinia Gray, 1849		EU	*Sanzinia*	likely Victor Sganzin (died 1841), French naturalist. However, Pyron et al. (2014) cited a personal communication from Aaron Bauer, who speculated that it may have been another euphonious name invented by Gray.
Sanzinia madagascariensis (Duméril & Bibron, 1844)		T	*madagascariensis*	Madagascar
Sanzinia volontany Vences & Glaw, 2004	M		*volontany*	*volontany* = brown, for the predominant ground colour of the species. Used as a noun in apposition.
Thamnosophis Jan, 1863	2G		*Thamnosophis*	*thámnos* = bush + *óphis* = snake, a derivation similar to that of the North American genus *Thamnophis*
Thamnosophis epistibes (Cadle, 1996)	2G		*epistibes*	*epi-* = on + *stíbos* = trail, in reference to how the species was first encountered
Thamnosophis infrasignatus (Günther, 1882)	2L		*infrasignatus*	*infra* = below + *signatus* = marked, for the typical dark pattern on the ventral side of this snake
Thamnosophis lateralis (Duméril et al., 1854)	L		*lateralis*	*lateralis* = lateral, for the lateral stripes
Thamnosophis martae (Glaw et al., 2005)		E	*martae*	Marta Puente Molins, Spanish herpetologist
Thamnosophis mavotenda Glaw et al., 2009	2M		*mavotenda*	*mavo* = yellow + *tenda* = throat, for the yellow throat of the holotype. Used as a noun in apposition.
Thamnosophis stumpffi (Boettger, 1881)		E	*stumpffi*	see *Madascincus stumpffi*

Appendix 1. continued.

Taxon	Language	Type	Epithet or Genus	Etymology
Tracheloptychus Peters, 1854	2G		*Tracheloptychus*	*tráchēlos* = neck + *ptyché* = fold, for the neck folds in these lizards
Tracheloptychus madagascariensis Peters, 1854		T	*madagascariensis*	Madagascar
Tracheloptychus petersi Grandidier, 1869		E	*petersi*	Wilhelm Peters (1815–1883), German herpetologist
Trachylepis Fitzinger, 1843	2G		*Trachylepis*	*trachýs* = rough + *lepís* = scale, for the keeled scales in this genus
Trachylepis aureopunctata (Grandidier, 1867)	2L		*aureopunctata*	*aurum* = gold + *punctatus* = spotted, for the yellow-golden spots on the head and neck of this species
Trachylepis betsileana (Mocquard, 1906)		T	*betsileana*	type locality, Betsileo Province in central Madagascar
Trachylepis boettgeri (Boulenger, 1887)		E	*boettgeri*	see *Calumma boettgeri*
Trachylepis comorensis (Peters, 1854)		T	*comorensis*	type locality, Anjouan in the Comoro Islands
Trachylepis dumasi (Nussbaum & Raxworthy, 1995)		E	*dumasi*	Philip Conrad Dumas (1923–1992), American herpetologist
Trachylepis elegans (Peters, 1854)	L		*elegans*	*elegans* = elegant, for the colour pattern of the species
Trachylepis elegans delphinensis Brygoo, 1983		T	*delphinensis*	type locality, Fort Dauphin [now Taolagnaro] in coastal southeastern Madagascar. In French, dauphin is a dolphin, even though the city might have been named for the heir to the throne when founded.
Trachylepis gravenhorstii (Duméril & Bibron, 1839)		E	*gravenhorstii*	Johann Ludwig Christian Gravenhorst (1777–1857), German naturalist
Trachylepis lavarambo (Nussbaum & Raxworthy, 1998)	2M		*lavarambo*	*lava* = long + *rambo* = tail. Used as a noun in apposition, meaning “the long-tailed one”.
Trachylepis madagascariensis (Mocquard, 1908)		T	*madagascariensis*	Madagascar
Trachylepis nancycoutuae (Nussbaum & Raxworthy, 1998)		E	*nancycoutuae*	Nancy Coutu (died 1996), American Peace Corps volunteer
Trachylepis tandrefana (Nussbaum et al., 1999)	M		*tandrefana*	*tandrefana* = someone from the west. Used as a noun in apposition.
Trachylepis tavaratra (Ramanamanjato et al., 1999)	M		*tavaratra*	*tavaratra* = someone from the north. Used as a noun in apposition.
Trachylepis vato (Nussbaum & Raxworthy, 1994)	M		*vato*	*vato* = rock. Used as a noun in apposition.
Trachylepis vezo (Ramanamanjato et al., 1999)	M		*vezo*	for the Vezo ethnic group of Madagascar. Used as a noun in apposition.
Trachylepis volamenaloha (Nussbaum et al., 1999)	2M		*volamenaloha*	*volamena* = gold + *loha* = head. Used as a noun in apposition.
Uroplatus Duméril, 1805	2G		*Uroplatus*	*ourá* = tail + *platýs* = flat, for the flattened, leaf-like tail
Uroplatus alluaudi Mocquard, 1894		E	*alluaudi*	see *Alluaudina*
Uroplatus ebenaui (Boettger, 1879)		E	*ebenaui*	see *Ebenavia*.
Uroplatus fangorn Ratsoavina et al., 2020		M	*fangorn*	Fangorn Forest is the deep, dark woodland in J.R.R. Tolkien’s Middle-earth and translates to “treebeard” in Tolkien’s mythical language. The authors used this name in reference not only to the similarities between Fangorn and the forest where this species occurs but also to the tree-like appearance of *Uroplatus* geckos, which make them seem like the tree spirits that are Tolkien’s Ents.
Uroplatus fetsy Ratsoavina et al., 2019	M		*fetsy*	*fetsy* = sly, in reference to the rarity with which this species is encountered. Used as a noun in apposition.
Uroplatus fiera Ratsoavina et al., 2015	O	T	*fiera*	type locality, Fierenana. The authors used the euphonious abbreviation of the locality so that the epithet would also fit the Spanish noun *fiera* = beast, in allusion to the devil-like appearance of this species. Used as a noun in apposition.
Uroplatus fimbriatus (Schneider, 1797)	L		*fimbriatus*	*fimbriatus* = fringed, for this gecko's fringed skin
Uroplatus finaritra Ratsoavina et al., 2019	M		*finaritra*	*finaritra* = happy and is used for special greetings

Appendix 1. continued.

Taxon	Language	Type	Epithet or Genus	Etymology
Uroplatus finiavana Ratsoavina et al., 2011	M		*finiavana*	*finiavana* = initiative, alluding to the authors taking initiative to name the species after years of having been recognised as distinct. Used as a noun in apposition.
Uroplatus fivehy Ratsoavina et al., 2020	M		*fivehy*	*fivehy* = paddle, for the paddle-like shape of the tail. Used as a noun in apposition.
Uroplatus fotsivava Ratsoavina et al., 2017	2M		*fotsivava*	*fotsy* = white + *vava* = mouth, for the unpigmented oral mucosa of the species. Used as a noun in apposition.
Uroplatus garamaso Glaw et al., 2023	2M		*garamaso*	*ngara* = shiny + *maso* = eye, for the eye colour of the species. Used as a noun in apposition.
Uroplatus giganteus Glaw et al., 2006	G		*giganteus*	*gígas* = giant, for the species' large size
Uroplatus guentheri Mocquard, 1908		E	*guentheri*	see *Lycodryas guentheri*.
Uroplatus henkeli Böhme & Ibisch, 1990		E	*henkeli*	Friedrich-Wilhelm Henkel (born 1949), German herpetologist
Uroplatus kelirambo Ratsoavina et al., 2017	2M	M	*kelirambo*	*kely* = small + *rambo* = tail, for the small and very thin tail of this species. It also points to the movie character Rambo and his toughness. Used as a noun in apposition.
Uroplatus lineatus (Duméril & Bibron, 1836)	L		*lineatus*	*lineatus* = lined
Uroplatus malahelo Nussbaum & Raxworthy, 1994	M		*malahelo*	*malahelo* = sad, in reference to the fact that the only known locality for this species is a tiny patch of rainforest that was being cut and burned at the time the species was discovered.
Uroplatus malama Nussbaum & Raxworthy, 1995	M		*malama*	*malama* = smooth, for the complete absence of spines, crests, and other raised scales.
Uroplatus phantasticus (Boulenger, 1888)	G		*phantasticus*	*phantastikós* = phantom-like, for the fantastic morphology of the species
Uroplatus pietschmanni Böhle & Schönecker, 2004		E	*pietschmanni*	Jürgen Pietschmann (1949–2005), German gecko breeder
Uroplatus sameiti Böhme & Ibisch, 1990		E	*sameiti*	Joachim Sameit, German herpetologist
Uroplatus sikorae Boettger, 1913		E	*sikorae*	Franz Sikora (1863–1902), Austrian explorer
Voeltzkowia Boettger, 1893		E	*Voeltzkowia*	Alfred Voeltzkow (1860–1947), German zoologist
Voeltzkowia mira Boettger, 1893	L		*mira*	*mira* = wonderful, apparently referring to the unexpected discovery of this species
Voeltzkowia mobydick (Miralles et al., 2012)		M	*mobydick*	Moby Dick, the famous albino sperm whale imagined by Herman Melville (1851), with whom the new species shares several uncommon characteristics, such as the lack of hindlimbs, the presence of flipper-like forelimbs, highly reduced eyes, and the complete absence of pigmentation. Used as a noun in apposition.
Voeltzkowia shaihulud Miralles et al., 2025		M	*shaihulud*	Shai-Hulud, the name given by the Fremen people to the mythical giant sandworms of the planet Arrakis, also known as Dune, in the eponymous science fiction novel by Frank Herbert (1965). Used as a noun in apposition.
Voeltzkowia volontany Miralles et al., 2025	M		*volontany*	*volontany* = beige or brown, for the slightly pigmented dorsal side of this species
Voeltzkowia yamagishii (Sakata & Hikida, 2003)		E	*yamagishii*	Satoshi Yamagishi, Japanese ecologist
Xenotyphlops Wallach & Ineich, 1996	G		*Xenotyphlops*	*xénos* = strange + the genus *Typhlops*, indicating that this genus is a strange type of blindsnake
Xenotyphlops grandidieri (Mocquard, 1905)		E	*grandidieri*	see *Grandidierina*
Zonosaurus Boulenger, 1887	2G		*Zonosaurus*	*zṓnē* = girdle + *saûros* = lizard, for the girdled scalation of the members of the species
Zonosaurus aeneus (Grandidier, 1872)	L		*aeneus*	*aeneus* = bronze, for the dorsal colouration
Zonosaurus anelanelany Raselimanana et al., 2000	M		*anelanelany*	*anelanelany* = intermediate, because the species is intermediate between the dwarf and larger species of *Zonosaurus*
Zonosaurus bemaraha Raselimanana et al., 2000		T	*bemaraha*	type locality, Bemaraha National Park in central western Madagascar
Zonosaurus boettgeri Steindachner, 1891		E	*boettgeri*	see *Calumma boettgeri*

Appendix 1. continued.

Taxon	Language	Type	Epithet or Genus	Etymology
Zonosaurus brygooi Lang & Böhme, 1990		E	*brygooi*	see *Brookesia brygooi*
Zonosaurus haraldmeieri Brygoo & Böhme, 1985		E	*haraldmeieri*	Harald Meier (1922–2007), German herpetologist
Zonosaurus karsteni (Grandidier, 1869)		E	*karsteni*	probably Gustav Hermann Karsten (1817–1908), German botanist
Zonosaurus laticaudatus (Grandidier, 1869)	2L		*laticaudatus*	*latus* = wide + *cauda* = tail, for the species' relatively wide tail
Zonosaurus madagascariensis (Gray, 1831)		T	*madagascariensis*	Madagascar
Zonosaurus maramaintso Raselimanana et al., 2006	M		*maramaintso*	*maramaintso* = green with dark spots
Zonosaurus maximus Boulenger, 1896	L		*maximus*	*maximus* = largest, for the large size of this species
Zonosaurus ornatus (Gray, 1831)	L		*ornatus*	*ornatus* = decorated, for the ornate colouration
Zonosaurus quadrilineatus (Grandidier, 1867)	2L		*quadrilineatus*	*quadri* = four + *lineatus* = lined, for the four longitudinal lines on the dorsal side of the species
Zonosaurus rufipes (Boettger, 1881)	2L		*rufipes*	*rufus* = red + *pes* = foot, for the reddish-brown forelimbs
Zonosaurus subunicolor (Boettger, 1881)	3L		*subunicolor*	*sub-* = somewhat + *uni-* = single + *color* = colour, for the fairly uniform colouration of this lizard
Zonosaurus trilineatus Angel, 1940	2L		*trilineatus*	*tri-* = three + *lineatus* = lined, for the three lines on the dorsal side of this species
Zonosaurus tsingy Raselimanana et al., 2000	M	T	*tsingy*	type locality, the Tsingy area of western Madagascar