

## Turtles of the World, 2012 Update: Annotated Checklist of Taxonomy, Synonymy, Distribution, and Conservation Status

### TURTLE TAXONOMY WORKING GROUP\*

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**ABSTRACT.** – This is our 6th annual compilation of an annotated checklist of all recognized and named taxa of the world's modern chelonian fauna, documenting recent changes and controversies in nomenclature, and including all primary synonyms, updated from our previous five checklists (Turtle Taxonomy Working Group 2007b, 2009, 2010, 2011; Rhodin et al. 2008). We continue to provide an updated comprehensive listing of important aspects of taxonomy, names, distribution, and conservation status of all turtles and tortoises of the world. We strive to record the most recent justified taxonomic assignment of terminal taxa in a hierarchical framework, providing annotations, including alternative possible arrangements, for some recently proposed changes. We provide common English names and detailed distributional data for all taxa, listing occurrence by countries and many smaller political or geographic subunits (states or regions), including indications of native, extirpated, and introduced (modern or prehistoric) populations. We also include current published and draft IUCN Red List status determinations for all turtles, as well as CITES listings. The diversity of turtles and tortoises in the world that has existed in modern times (since 1500 AD), and currently generally recognized as distinct and included on this checklist, now consists of 331 species. Of these, 56 are polytypic, representing 121 additional recognized subspecies, or 452 total taxa of modern turtles and tortoises. Of these, 9 species and 2 subspecies, or 11 taxa (2.4%), are extinct. As of the current IUCN 2012 Red List, 134 turtle species (58.8% of 228 species listed, 40.5% of all 331 recognized species) are officially regarded as globally Threatened (Critically Endangered [CR], Endangered [EN], or Vulnerable [VU]). We record additional draft Red List evaluations by the IUCN Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group (TFTSG) of the 103 previously “unevaluated” species, and updated draft re-evaluations of previously listed species, allowing us to evaluate the overall current threat levels for all turtles and tortoises. Of the 331 total species of turtles and tortoises, 101 (30.5%) are CR or EN, 155 (46.8%) are Threatened (CR, EN, or VU), and 164 (49.6%) are Threatened or Extinct. If we provisionally adjust for predicted threat rates of Data Deficient species, then ca. 53% of all turtles are Threatened. If we include Extinct species, and also adjust for Data Deficient species, then ca. 57% of all modern turtles and tortoises are either already Extinct or Threatened. Turtles are among the most endangered of the major groups of vertebrates, surpassing birds, mammals, cartilaginous or bony fishes, and amphibians.

**KEY WORDS.** – Reptilia, Testudines, turtle, tortoise, chelonian, taxonomy, nomenclature, genera, species, subspecies, primary synonyms, suprageneric hierarchy, systematics, common names, distribution, introduced species, conservation status, IUCN Red List, CITES, threatened species, extinction

The diversity of all turtles and tortoises (chelonians) in the world that has existed in modern times (since 1500 AD), and currently generally recognized as distinct by specialists in turtle taxonomy and systematics, consists of approximately 331 species, of which 56 are polytypic, with

121 additional recognized subspecies, or 452 total taxa of modern chelonians. Of these, 9 species plus 2 subspecies, or 11 total taxa, of tortoises and freshwater turtles have become extinct since 1500 AD (see Table 1), leaving us currently with 322 species and 119 additional subspecies,

or 441 total taxa of living turtles and tortoises. Of all living turtle taxa, 7 species are marine turtles, leaving 315 species and 434 total taxa of modern living freshwater and terrestrial turtles and tortoises.

The 452 total turtle and tortoise taxa recognized on this checklist are based on a listed synonymy of 1208 separate named turtle and tortoise species and subspecies, counting both new descriptions and *nomina nova* replacement names, but not *nomina nuda* or *ex errore* typographical error names. In this checklist we present a full taxonomic listing of all recognized taxa, including synonymized names, and provide annotations concerning recently described new taxa, nomenclatural and taxonomic updates, and significant taxon-related controversies or developments.

New names added to this 2012 checklist are *Testudo australis* Girard 1858 (= *Gopherus* sp. indeterminate), *Testudo panama* Perry 1810 (= *Trachemys venusta*), and *Terrapene longinsulae* Hay 1908c † (= *Terrapene ornata*).

As there is always some disagreement among experts as to which taxa are distinct and valid, and at what systematic level or rank (species or subspecies), these numbers are variable depending on the authorities presenting their data or interpretations. For prior discussions and listings of all recognized modern turtle taxa, with extensive annotations regarding areas of recent taxonomic change, instability, or controversy, see the previous publications by the Turtle Taxonomy Working Group (TTWG 2007a,b, 2009, 2010, 2011), Rhodin et al. (2008), and the turtle checklist produced for CITES by Fritz and Havas (2007). The latter is also an excellent source for full synonymies, including *nomina nuda*, *ex errore* names, and type localities.

The Turtle Taxonomy Working Group (TTWG) functions under the auspices of the IUCN/SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group (TFTSG), which operates under the umbrella of the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) and its Species Survival Commission (SSC). Our checklist of modern turtle taxa was first compiled by the TTWG (2007b), and has since been updated annually to reflect more recent changes as required by subsequent publications with taxonomic novelties or proposed changes, as well as adding primary synonyms for all recognized taxa (Rhodin et al. 2008; TTWG 2009, 2010, 2011). This checklist is the 6th installment in this series and is current through 29 December 2012.

This list includes all primary description names, synonyms, and *nomina nova* that we are aware of, but excludes *nomina nuda* (with a few exceptions), typographical *ex errore* names, and subsequent usage and new combination names. Original and synonymized taxon names (including higher-category names) are listed using their original spelling and genus-species combination as used by the author at the time of first publication of the name. Our synonymies for genus- and species-level taxa follow, to our best efforts, the strict and established nomenclatural rules established

by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999).

However, for the higher-level suprageneric categories used in this checklist, we have also provided some synonyms and previously-used names for the same or included groupings whose usage may not necessarily correspond to nomenclatural guidelines under the ICZN. Since the ICZN does not regulate names above the superfamily rank, our listings of these names are intended to document historical use to aid understanding and resolving the difficult questions of what names are most appropriately used for these suprageneric categories and to what author they should be attributed. For example, the names we list under the Order-level name for turtles (Testudines) are not all strict synonyms, as some were proposed at different levels of groupings, from “Family” to Order to various supra-ordinal categories. Many were utilized primarily for including various fossil turtle-like ancestors in an expanded concept of turtles, including some rank-free Phylocode names. The names we list in other infra-ordinal suprageneric categories are not always strict synonyms either, as based on nomenclatural acceptability or availability of the utilized group name, but instead provide a partial historical record for names previously used for the same or similar grouping. Our formatting in terms of the use of standardized endings and attribution of authorship of names of some groups (e.g., Trionychia, Kinosternoidea) does not always follow a strict application of the ICZN, being more of a partial use and deference to the Phylocode for these suprafamilial categories.

A prime purpose of this annual checklist is to record taxonomic changes published in the literature, to evaluate the strength of the data supporting those proposed changes, and to recommend whether the community should adopt or reject the proposed changes. The very first checklist (TTWG 2007b) was compiled on the ‘last published revision’ principle, though reflecting some alternative arrangements through our use of the ‘Xxxx or Yyyy’ arrangement. As the checklist has matured over the years and is increasingly adopted as the taxonomic standard by other groups and entities (IUCN Red List, Reptile Database, and others), and informs nomenclatural deliberations in CITES, ITIS, and other institutions, the TTWG author team has increasingly felt a need to evaluate both the scientific merit and the wider implications of adopting proposed taxonomic novelties. Evaluations have always been on a case-by-case basis, bringing the diverse perspectives of the authorship team to bear on the merits of each proposed change. We have considered drafting criteria for adoption or rejection, but concluded that every case is unique, making it unrealistic and undesirable to rely on a single set of “rules”. Instead, we have formulated guidelines and considerations of what increases (or decreases) the scientific credibility of a proposed taxonomic novelty, and therefore the likelihood of its adoption into (or rejection from) the TTWG turtle checklist.

We have previously (TTWG 2007a) presented proactive guidelines for researchers proposing taxonomic novelties; these remain valuable guidance also when we evaluate new published names or arrangements. But updating the checklist has required additional considerations, which we describe here. None of these are all-or-nothing decisions; instead, almost every proposed taxonomic novelty, and the underlying supporting data as presented in the publication, falls somewhere on a continuum between ‘adopt unreservedly’ and ‘reject outright’. The collective weight of evidence supporting the proposed change (availability of name; strength of supporting evidence; phylogenetic context; agreement with other studies; effect on taxonomic stability) is deliberated (often very extensively) by the TTWG team, and these deliberations lead to conclusions (often, but not always, unanimous) on whether to 1) adopt or reject a proposed taxonomic change, 2) include it as an ‘Xxxx or Yyyy’ arrangement, or 3) suspend adoption until additional, independent supporting or alternative data are published.

First and foremost, we evaluate whether a proposed taxonomic change meets the ICZN criteria for nomenclatural validity. Published names gain much greater credibility by being published in a peer-reviewed scientific journal or equivalent publication standard.

Next, studies that draw a variety of characters into their analysis, and report reasonable concordance between different datasets (morphology and morphometry; mitochondrial and nuclear DNA; biogeography; ecology and behavior), are more convincing than analyses of a single character set (e.g., only mtDNA, or only geographic distribution patterns). Studies that present strongly conflicting datasets may or may not provide convincing evidence for monophyly; particularly when one data set conflicts with several other independent ones, there may be strong support for one alternative hypothesis and its taxonomic implications. However, in general, character conflict may often suggest that additional data are needed before taxonomic changes should be endorsed and accepted.

Sampling should be comprehensive and effective in taxonomic, geographic, and numeric contexts. Preferably every (known) taxon within the group of interest, plus adequate outgroups, should be sampled from multiple specimens from across the geographic range, and where appropriate also incorporating one or more series of multiple specimens from a specific known population to indicate within-population variability. Studies that only evaluate a taxonomic or geographic subset of the relevant group, or only make changes to some taxa without consistently evaluating the relevance of these changes to related taxa, are less likely to be convincing and therefore adopted. Specifically, a study that elevates a particular subspecies to species rank, without examining whether other subspecies also warrant species rank, or that leaves the species with its remaining subspecies apparently paraphyletic with regard to the elevated species, is unlikely to be adopted until further supporting and clarifying information is published.

Publications that present results and taxonomic conclusions that are in strong conflict with recently published studies of the same taxon or group present a particular challenge; these tend to become subject to extensive deliberations among the TTWG team, comparing and contrasting the methodology, level of data support, and other relevant aspects of the competing analyses of the taxon or group. These situations may be resolved, at least for a year or two, by adopting an ‘Xxxx or Yyyy’ arrangement in the checklist until further data become available, allowing us to choose with confidence one over the other arrangement at a later date.

Some studies report clear, convincing results based on thorough analysis, but stop short of making explicit

**Table 1.** Freshwater turtles and tortoises that have gone extinct since 1500 AD (9 species, 2 subspecies, 11 taxa), with approximate or known extinction dates.

#### **Kinosternidae**

##### *Kinosternon hirtipes megacephalum*

Viesca Mud Turtle  
Mexico (Coahuila); ca. 1970

#### **Testudinidae**

##### *Aldabrachelys gigantea daudinii* or

##### *Dipsochelys dussumieri daudinii*

Daudin’s Giant Tortoise  
Seychelles (Mahé?); ca. 1850

##### *Chelonoidis abingdonii*

Pinta Giant Tortoise, Abingdon Island Giant Tortoise  
Ecuador (Galápagos: Pinta [Abingdon]); 24 June 2012

##### *Chelonoidis nigra*

Floreana Giant Tortoise, Charles Island Giant Tortoise  
Ecuador (Galápagos: Floreana [Charles]); ca. 1850

##### *Chelonoidis phantastica*

Fernandina Giant Tortoise, Narborough Island Giant Tortoise  
Ecuador (Galápagos: Fernandina [Narborough]); ca. 1960

##### *Cylindraspis indica*

Reunion Giant Tortoise  
Réunion; ca. 1840

##### *Cylindraspis inepta*

Mauritius Giant Domed Tortoise  
Mauritius (Mauritius); ca. 1735

##### *Cylindraspis peltastes*

Rodrigues Domed Tortoise  
Mauritius (Rodrigues); ca. 1795

##### *Cylindraspis triserrata*

Mauritius Giant Flat-shelled Tortoise  
Mauritius (Mauritius); ca. 1735

##### *Cylindraspis vosmaeri*

Rodrigues Giant Saddleback Tortoise  
Mauritius (Rodrigues); ca. 1795

#### **Pelomedusidae**

##### *Pelusios seychellensis*

Seychelles Mud Turtle  
Seychelles (Mahé); ca. 1950

While beyond the time-frame of extinctions for modern turtles, it is worth noting the findings of White et al. (2010), who documented the continuing existence of a giant horned tortoise of the extinct family Meiolaniidae on Efate Island, Vanuatu, in the southwestern Pacific Ocean, as recently as 3100–2800 years before present. They named it *?Meiolania damelipi* and provided clear evidence of human butchering and consumption of these animals, representing the final human-induced extinction event for that spectacularly unique and evolutionarily distinct deep lineage of chelonians.

**Table 2.** The top 25 turtle-rich countries (including ties) for all turtle taxa (species and subspecies) or species per country, including freshwater and terrestrial turtles and tortoises and native sea turtle populations.

Taxa (sp. & ssp.)	Species
1. USA, 88	1. USA, 58
2. Mexico, 64	2. Mexico, 47
3. India, 41	3. Brazil, 35
4. Indonesia, 39	China, 35
5. Brazil, 35	Indonesia, 35
China, 35	6. India, 33
7. Australia, 34	7. Colombia, 32
Vietnam, 34	Myanmar, 32
9. Colombia, 33	Vietnam, 32
Myanmar, 33	10. Australia, 30
11. Thailand, 31	Ecuador, 30
12. Ecuador, 30	Thailand, 30
13. Bangladesh, 29	13. Bangladesh, 27
14. Venezuela, 26	14. Venezuela, 24
15. Malaysia, 24	15. Congo (DRC), 23
South Africa, 24	Malaysia, 23
17. Congo (DRC), 23	17. South Africa, 22
18. Peru, 21	18. Peru, 20
19. Cambodia, 19	19. Cambodia, 19
Laos, 19	Laos, 19
Tanzania, 19	21. Guatemala, 18
22. Guatemala, 18	Tanzania, 18
23. Honduras, 17	23. Papua New Guinea, 17
Papua New Guinea, 17	24. Congo (ROC), 16
25. Congo (ROC), 16	Gabon, 16
Gabon, 16	Guyana, 16
Guyana, 16	Honduras, 16
Madagascar, 16	
Nicaragua, 16	
Panama, 16	

**Table 3.** The top 25 turtle-rich countries (including ties) for only freshwater and terrestrial turtle and tortoise taxa (species and subspecies) or species per country, *excluding sea turtles*.

Taxa (sp. & ssp.)	Species
1. USA, 82	1. USA, 52
2. Mexico, 58	2. Mexico, 41
3. India, 36	3. Brazil, 30
4. Indonesia, 33	China, 30
5. Brazil, 30	5. Indonesia, 29
China, 30	6. India, 28
7. Vietnam, 29	7. Colombia, 27
8. Australia, 28	Myanmar, 27
Colombia, 28	Vietnam, 27
Myanmar, 28	10. Ecuador, 26
11. Thailand, 27	Thailand, 26
12. Ecuador, 26	12. Australia, 24
13. Bangladesh, 24	13. Bangladesh, 22
14. Venezuela, 21	14. Congo (DRC), 20
15. Congo (DRC), 20	15. Laos, 19
Malaysia, 20	Malaysia, 19
South Africa, 20	Venezuela, 19
18. Laos, 19	18. South Africa, 18
19. Peru, 16	19. Cambodia, 15
20. Cambodia, 15	Nepal, 15
Nepal, 15	Peru, 15
22. Bolivia, 14	22. Bolivia, 14
Tanzania, 14	23. Guatemala, 13
24. Guatemala, 13	Tanzania, 13
25. Congo (ROC), 12	25. Angola, 12
Namibia, 12	Argentina, 12
	Congo (ROC), 12
	Gabon, 12
	Namibia, 12

taxonomic and nomenclatural recommendations, such as 'we therefore synonymize taxon X with taxon Y, and elevate taxon Z from subspecies to full species rank'. We note such cases, but generally prefer not to translate those results into changed taxonomic arrangements with potentially novel combinations appearing in print for the first time.

Finally, nomenclatural and taxonomic changes often have disruptive effects for legislation and other 'users' of checklists. A degree of disruption is inevitable as phylogenetic knowledge accumulates; but we are more likely to adopt proposed changes that have significant 'disruptive' effects on widely-used names if such changes are strongly supported by robust data; in contrast, we are inclined to suspend adoption of novel names and arrangements if they are based on weaker data sets or do not greatly improve our overall phylogenetic understanding. As an example, we would be reluctant to adopt a proposal to transfer a single species out of an established genus to form a new, monotypic genus, a move that would involve new names and combinations without significant improvement of our understanding of the overall relationships of the group of species. We repeat our recommendation (TTWG 2007a) that taxonomy should not be driven by politics or opportunism, and that the wider implications of taxonomic and nomenclatural decisions be understood and carefully considered.

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (2012) has recently emended the Code regarding accepted methods of electronic publication of new names. The revision disallows publication on optical disks after 2012, but permits electronic publication after 2011 only after the work (not the new name) is first registered in ZooBank (<http://zoobank.org/>; The Official Registry of Zoological Nomenclature)<sup>1</sup>. The work must state the date of publication and provide evidence that the registration has occurred. In addition, ZooBank must register the precise electronic archive where the work is to be published, as well as the ISSN or ISBN of the work (new article 8.5). In addition, amendments to the Code also clarify that preliminary electronic versions of works due for publication on paper are unavailable (Art. 9.9), and that abstracts of meetings, presentation texts and posters are unavailable for nomenclatural purposes (Art. 9.10). Amended Art. 21.8 and new Art. 21.9 clarify that preliminary electronic versions do not bring forward the date of publication, unless the electronic version meets the requirements for availability of electronic publications under Art. 8. This revision will clearly have implications for taxonomic papers published in electronic journals after 2011. Few new turtle taxa or taxonomic acts have been described in electron-

<sup>1</sup>This publication (TTWG 2012) is registered in ZooBank.

ic-version-only journals to date, but that is likely to change. Authors intending to publish taxonomic papers in electronic archives are cautioned to read the text of International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (2012) carefully, and to follow the guidelines precisely, at risk of having their work inadmissible.

Our checklist includes all currently recognized named taxa (species and subspecies) of modern turtles (extant after 1500 AD). By “currently recognized” we mean those taxa that have not been demonstrably refuted or justifiably synonymized in published literature, or whose resurrection is yet to receive acceptance. We have attempted to describe all recent published taxonomic recommendations in our annotations, even though we have not included all proposed changes in the checklist.

Since there are sometimes also different interpretations for some genera and polytypic species as to which names are valid and whether to lump or split the contained taxa, we occasionally list recent alternative name usages. Our most important criterion for accepting proposed changes is that they be accompanied by adequate data and sound arguments justifying the taxonomic revision. Consequently, some proposed taxonomic changes from lists or publications with unsupported or untested revisions have not been incorporated. We also list and annotate recent systematic papers that do not necessarily commit nomenclatural or taxonomic acts, but that present data on phylogenetic or phylogeographic relationships that either serve to further support currently understood relationships, or are indicators of distinct lineages or potential taxonomic changes to come. Occasionally we also include annotations concerning dates of publication or other bibliographic considerations.

Currently recognized modern turtles and tortoises (genera and terminal taxa, including species and subspecies) are listed in bold italics. Original description names and synonymized names are in non-bold italicized text. Higher suprageneric group-level names are listed in bold non-italic text and are presented in an indented phylogenetic hierarchy. For competing alternative generic names,

we list them in phylogenetic order from most to least inclusive. All original names include authorship, year, and page number.

Comments on names that have undergone recent taxonomic change or are associated with instability or uncertainty or other changes are indicated by superscript numbers that refer to annotations at the end of this and earlier checklists. See the **Annotations** section at the end of the checklist for a detailed explanation of the scheme used.

Turtle taxa that have gone extinct within modern times (since 1500 AD) are labeled in bold as Extinct, and are also listed in Table 1. As of 2012 this includes 9 species and 2 subspecies, or 11 taxa (2.4% of all modern turtle taxa) that are extinct. Turtle taxa that were originally described based on recent fossil, subfossil, or archeological material, but subsequently recognized as representing extant taxa or synonymized with modern turtle taxa, are included on the checklist and marked with a cross (†).

The underlined text in parentheses in the checklist (CBFTT Account) indicates those taxa for which accounts have been published in this monograph series in the TFTSG project on *Conservation Biology of Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises* (CBFTT). The TFTSG and Chelonian Research Foundation will gradually publish CBFTT accounts for all non-marine turtle and tortoise species—accounts also include recognized subspecies within the account, but some subspecies have separate accounts and are so indicated. As of 31 December 2012 we have published 68 accounts covering 88 taxa; these are available online as downloadable doi-designated pdf's ([www.iucn-tftsg.org/cbftt/](http://www.iucn-tftsg.org/cbftt/)).

The checklist includes English common names for all taxa. We have tried to provide the most commonly used names, although occasionally we have provided two or more names. We do not support the practice of designating “official” or “standard” common names for species, as that is the domain for scientific Latin names. Instead, common names tend to evolve and vary from area to area and over time, as well as with language and cultural context. Native vernacular names for certain species are often

**Table 4.** Summary of new taxa (\*) included in this 2012 checklist and major taxonomic changes from TTWG 2011. See the annotations for a full discussion of all these changes; minor changes associated only with overlooked or previously synonymized names or dates of authorship or other primarily nomenclatural changes are not listed here, but only in the annotations.

TTWG 2011	TTWG 2012	Change
Cheloniidae	Cheloniidae: Carettinae * and Cheloniinae *	subfamilies recognized
<i>Chrysemys</i>	<i>Hydrochelys</i> * synonymized	forgotten genus name synonymized
<i>Trachemys venusta</i>	<i>Testudo panama</i> * synonymized	forgotten species name synonymized
<i>Emys orbicularis hellenica</i>	<i>Emys orbicularis hoffmani</i> Schreiber deleted	subsequent use of name removed
<i>Terrapene ornata ornata</i>	<i>Terrapene longinsulae</i> † * synonymized	extinct species synonymized
Geoemydidae	Geoemydidae: Geoemydinae * and Rhinoclemmydinae *	subfamilies recognized
<i>Mauremys caspica siebenrocki</i>	<i>Mauremys caspica</i>	subspecies synonymized
<i>Mauremys caspica ventrimaculata</i>	<i>Mauremys caspica</i>	subspecies synonymized
<i>Mauremys caspica caspica</i>	<i>Mauremys caspica</i>	monotypic species
<i>Chelonoidis petersi</i>	<i>Chelonoidis chilensis</i>	species synonymized
<i>Gopherus</i> sp. indeterminate	<i>Testudo australis</i> * synonymized	forgotten species name synonymized
<i>Kinixys belliana belliana</i>	<i>Kinixys belliana</i>	monotypic species
<i>Kinixys belliana domerguei</i>	<i>Kinixys zombensis domerguei</i>	subspecies transferred
<i>Kinixys belliana nogueyi</i>	<i>Kinixys nogueyi</i>	subspecies elevated to species
<i>Kinixys belliana zombensis</i>	<i>Kinixys zombensis</i>	subspecies elevated to species
<i>Kinixys zombensis</i>	<i>Kinixys zombensis zombensis</i>	nominal subspecies recognized
Chelidae	Chelidae: Chelinae *, Hydromedusinae *, and Chelodinae *	subfamilies recognized

extensive and imprecise, and we do not list such names here. However, in the conservation arena, the use of reasonably widely recognized and appropriately descriptive common names is critically important for communication purposes, and so we include English common names here. Though also important for the global conservation community, we do not include Spanish or French common names.

We also summarize distributions for all taxa on the checklist, listing all nations and territories in which they occur as native populations (see Tables 2 and 3 for the top turtle-rich nations and the Appendix for full distributional data). For several larger nations we also list political or geographic subunits (e.g., states, provinces, regions, or larger islands). We attempt to also indicate nations or territories where species have been extirpated or where they occur as non-native introduced or invasive species, or where there are uncertainties as to occurrence.

For introductions, we attempt to distinguish between two forms: (1) modern introductions (since ca. 1500 AD) for those species that appear to have relatively well-established or potentially reproducing populations in extralimital areas primarily as a result of relatively recent trade for food or pets or planned conservation introductions (labeled “introduced” or “modern”), and (2) earlier historic or prehistoric introductions for those species that appear to have native populations, but where population genetics studies find evidence of founder effects suggestive of possible introduction by humans, or other dispersal events, during the last ca. 2000–3000 years (labeled “prehistoric introduction?”).

For freshwater and terrestrial turtles and tortoises, we compiled native and introduced distributions from a combination of multiple published and database sources. For native distributions we used Iverson (1992) and Fritz and Havas (2007) as starting points, added data from our extensive database compiled by Buhlmann et al. (2009), and added further data from the IUCN Red List, our TFTSG-organized IUCN Red Listing workshops, our published CBFTT species accounts, and several other country-specific books and articles by multiple authors. For introduced species, we used Kraus (2009) as a starting point and added data from other publications and online sources and databases. Finally, we also solicited and received input from many members of the TFTSG for corrections and additions to all the native distributions and introductions data. Despite this effort, it is likely that we have committed some errors of omission or commission, and we request that any corrections or updates be brought to our attention so that they can be included in future versions of this checklist.

For sea turtles, we compiled distributions from a combination of IUCN Red List data, CMS (Convention on Migratory Species) listings, and the extensive listings of nesting sites and foraging ranges that the IUCN/SSC Marine Turtle Specialist Group (MTSG) includes in its SWOT mapping application (The State of the World’s Sea Turtles) (<http://seaturtlestatus.org/learn/maps/all>), gener-

ously supplied to us by the MTSG. Based on these data, we list sea turtle distributions in three distributional categories: 1) nesting: native regularly nesting populations, 2) foraging: native permanently foraging or regularly migrating populations (but no evidence yet of regular nesting), and 3) vagrant: temporarily foraging or migrating animals not necessarily considered native.

We include current IUCN Red List conservation status for all species. The status categorizations listed here are current as of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™, version 2012.2 ([www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)). Many species that were determined to be Least Concern in 1996 were never formally listed (as per IUCN Red List protocol at the time), but the original determinations prepared by the TFTSG in 1996 are still available and are now indicated here. As many species on the Red List need updating, either because their previous evaluations are more than ten years old, or because of recent conservation status changes, we have also included the results of TFTSG draft assessments for those species (as of December 2012) to indicate their current provisional status, which should be released on the official IUCN Red List site in the near future. The TFTSG is the official global IUCN Red List Authority responsible for continuously updating IUCN Red List assessments of all tortoises and freshwater turtles, and this process is handled through multiple consensus-building workshops and consultations. For a few species from the South African region we have also added draft Red List assessments done by the South African Reptile Conservation Assessment (SARCA) committee (Hofmeyr et al., in press).

Finally, we include status listings on CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) Appendices I, II, or III, current as of the 22 December 2011 listing. As such, this document brings together most important aspects of taxonomy, names, distribution, and conservation status of all turtles and tortoises of the world.

It is important to note that this list does not constitute an official recommendation by the TTWG or the TFTSG or the IUCN regarding the validity or non-validity of any included or excluded taxonomic names or systematic relationships, as such matters are generally best left to specialists working in these areas. However, we have tried to be consistent in our listing of what appear to be valid taxa and relationships, based on criteria of published scientific descriptions and proposed taxonomic changes accompanied by data and sound argumentation (TTWG 2007a).

Our hope is that through this process, the TTWG and the TFTSG may help stabilize and guide the fluid state of chelonian systematics and nomenclature, and provide a standard reference source for updated taxonomy, systematic relationships, distribution, and conservation status of all turtles and tortoises. The list should also provide an impetus for ongoing and future work aimed at clarifying and resolving areas of taxonomic disagreement and/or uncertainty. It is further foreseen that the TTWG itself

may expand and evolve as necessary into a more global endeavor.

Please help the TTWG and the TFTSG keep this Turtles of the World checklist up-to-date by e-mailing any or all of us (addresses noted above) and including pdf's of any relevant articles about new taxonomic or distributional information and/or revisions that should be included and annotated here in upcoming checklists, whether you are an author on a paper providing updated information, or have become aware of data that you believe should be included. Also please inform us of any errors or discrepancies in any of our data, especially for geographic distributions (native or introduced) in countries or states, and for cited references and names, so that we may update or correct as necessary. For sea turtle distribution data, please also submit additions and corrections via the SWOT website. We want this checklist to be as accurate, up-to-date, and comprehensive as possible, and ask for your assistance to help us accomplish this goal.

A summary of all major taxonomic changes in this checklist as compared to our previous one is provided in Table 4; all minor changes are only included in the annotations.

## CONSERVATION STATUS

To assess and summarize the current conservation status of turtles and tortoises in the broadest strokes, we provide an update and analysis of the most current IUCN Red List ([www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)), as well as provide provisional conservation status of species still under evaluation. The official determinations of conservation status of turtles are provided to the IUCN Red List by the TFTSG, which is continuously producing draft assessments for previously unevaluated taxa as well as previously evaluated taxa needing updates (necessary every 10 years). Knowing the overall conservation status and percentage of threatened species of turtles is important in understanding how seriously they are endangered, and how they compare with other imperiled organisms.

The current IUCN Red List (version 2012.2) formally lists 228 turtle species, 19 separate subspecies, and 2 regional subpopulations, using a slightly different taxonomy from the one presented in this checklist. Of the 228 species listed, 6 are Extinct (EX), 1 Extinct in the Wild (EW), 32 Critically Endangered (CR), 44 Endangered (EN), 58 Vulnerable (VU), 36 Near Threatened (NT), 1 Conservation Dependent (LR/cd; an old category being phased out), 39 Least Concern (LC), and 11 Data Deficient (DD).

By IUCN Red List protocol, Threatened species are defined as those in the three categories of Critically Endangered, Endangered, and Vulnerable, meaning that 134 species are officially regarded as Threatened (58.8% of the 228 species listed, 40.5% of all species), with 76 species (33.3% of those listed, 23.0% of all species) considered Critically Endangered or Endangered.

Of the 331 species recognized as distinct on our checklist, 103 are not yet officially listed on the IUCN Red List. Most of these apparently “unevaluated” species have in fact already been evaluated by the TFTSG, first in 1996, when Least Concern (LC) species were not formally listed (as they are now), and then more recently through a series of draft assessments. Of these 103 species, the TFTSG evaluated 53 as Least Concern in 1996 (J.L. Behler and C. Hilton-Taylor, in litt.), and these are marked as such on this checklist.

Further status assessments have more recently been accomplished through an ongoing series of regional IUCN Red Listing workshops held by the TFTSG. These workshops have assessed both previously unevaluated species and updated older previously evaluated species. Since 1999 the TFTSG has held Red Listing workshops in or for Asia, Mexico, the Mediterranean, India, Madagascar, Australia, New Guinea, USA, northern South America, southern South America, the Galápagos Islands, and Asia a second time. Additionally, SARCA has produced draft Red List assessments for South Africa. Although not yet official IUCN Red List evaluations, we can use all these draft evaluations to determine overall threat rates to all turtles and tortoises. The current assessments that are based on the findings and results of these workshops, but have not yet been finalized and published on the IUCN Red List, are included in this checklist as ‘TFTSG Draft 2011’ and ‘TFTSG Draft 2012’ status.

Combining the formal listed assessments with draft status evaluations for previously unlisted species and draft updated assessments for currently listed but outdated assessments, yields the following total current status numbers for all 331 species of turtles and tortoises: 9 Extinct (EX), 54 Critically Endangered (CR), 47 Endangered (EN), 54 Vulnerable (VU), 43 Near Threatened (NT), 83 Least Concern (LC), 34 Data Deficient (DD), and 7 Not Evaluated (NE). This yields 101 species (30.5%) that are Critically Endangered or Endangered, and 155 (46.8%) that are Threatened (Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable). If we also include Extinct species among the Threatened categories (or more generally, “gone or nearly gone”), then 164 turtle species, or 49.6% of all currently recognized modern turtle and tortoise species, are either already extinct or threatened with extinction.

We can provisionally adjust these numbers to account for Data Deficient species which may also be Threatened. We follow the calculation method of determining percentage of Threatened species utilized by Hoffmann et al. (2010): the number of Threatened species is divided by the number of data-sufficient species, i.e., the total number of species minus those Not Evaluated and minus those that are Data Deficient. This assumes that Data Deficient species will have the same percentage of Threatened species as data-sufficient species. Using this calculation methodology, 53.4% of all assessed data-sufficient turtles and tortoises are Threatened, and 56.6% are

Threatened or Extinct. For comparison, using the same methods, Hoffmann et al. (2010) determined that 41% of amphibians, 33% of cartilaginous fishes, 25% of mammals, and 13% of birds were Threatened. Turtles were surpassed only by cycads, with 62% of their 300+ species Threatened.

No matter how we analyze these various percentages of threatened species, turtles and tortoises, with anywhere from 47 to 53% of all their modern species Threatened, are among the most endangered of any of the major groups of vertebrate species, more than birds (ca. 13%), mammals (ca. 21–25%), cartilaginous and bony fishes (ca. 17–31%), or amphibians (ca. 30–41%), and paralleled among the larger vertebrate groups only by the primates (ca. 48%) (www.iucnredlist.org, Hoffmann et al. 2010).

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## CHECKLIST

### Phylogenetic Hierarchical Order and Content of Suprageneric Categories used in this Checklist

TESTUDINES .....	331 spp., 452 taxa
• CRYPTODIRA .....	250 spp., 360 taxa
— CHELYDRIDAE .....	4 spp., 4 taxa
— CHELONIOIDEA .....	7 spp., 7 taxa
— CHELONIDAE .....	6 spp., 6 taxa
— CARETTINAE .....	3 spp., 3 taxa
— CHELONINAE .....	3 spp., 3 taxa
— DERMOCHELYIDAE .....	1 sp., 1 taxon
— KINOSTERNOIDEA .....	26 spp., 39 taxa
— DERMATEMYDIDAE .....	1 sp., 1 taxon
— KINOSTERNIDAE .....	25 spp., 38 taxa
— KINOSTERNINAE .....	22 spp., 35 taxa
— STAURITIDAE .....	3 spp., 3 taxa
— TESTUDINOIDEA .....	181 spp., 269 taxa
— EMYDIDAE .....	51 spp., 92 taxa
— DEIROCHELYINAE .....	40 spp., 67 taxa
— EMYDINAE .....	11 spp., 25 taxa
— PLATYSTERNIDAE .....	1 sp., 3 taxa
— GEOEMYDIDAE .....	69 spp., 90 taxa
— GEOEMYDINAE .....	60 spp., 76 taxa
— RHINOCLEMMYDINAE .....	9 spp., 14 taxa
— TESTUDINIDAE .....	60 spp., 84 taxa
— TRIONYCHIA .....	32 spp., 41 taxa
— CARETTOCHELYIDAE .....	1 sp., 1 taxon
— TRIONYCHIDAE .....	31 spp., 40 taxa
— CYCLANORBINAE .....	7 spp., 9 taxa
— TRIONYCHINAE .....	24 spp., 31 taxa
• PLEURODIRA .....	81 spp., 92 taxa
— CHELIDAE .....	54 spp., 61 taxa
— CHELINAE .....	20 spp., 21 taxa
— HYDROMEDUSINAE .....	2 spp., 2 taxa
— CHELODININAE .....	32 spp., 38 taxa
— PELOMEDUSIDAE .....	19 spp., 23 taxa
— PODOCNEMIDIDAE .....	8 spp., 8 taxa

### TESTUDINES Batsch 1788 <sup>(4-4)</sup> <sup>(6)</sup>

Testudinata Klein 1751:96 (pre-Linnaean name)
Testudines Linnaeus 1758:194
Testudinata Klein <i>in</i> Behn 1760:tab.gen.
Testudines Batsch 1788:437
Testudinea Batsch 1796:179
Cheloniens Brongniart 1800a:196
Chelonii Latreille 1800:xi
Chelonia Ross and Macartney 1802:tab.iii
Cataphractae Link 1807:51
Testudinata Opper 1811:3
Perostia Rafinesque 1814:66
Cataphracta Hemprich 1820:101
Chelonea Fleming 1822:268
Fornicata Haworth 1825:373
Chelynae Wagler 1828:861
Sterrichrotes Ritgen 1828:269
Chelonites Burmeister 1837:730
Chelonides Swainson 1839:112
Tylopoda Mayer 1849:197
Testudina Fry 1850:21
Chersemides Strauch 1862:11
Rhynchochelones Dollo 1886:79
Cheloniae Hoffmann 1890:372
Testudoformes Chang 1957:50



- Chelonomorpha Kuhn 1960:30  
 Casichelydia Gaffney 1975:4  
 Testudinomorpha Laurin and Reisz 1995:197  
 Pantestudines Joyce, Parham, and Gauthier 2004:996
- **CRYPTODIRA** Cope 1868b<sup>(2:20)</sup>  
 Cryptoderes Duméril and Bibron 1834:354  
 Cryptodera Lichtenstein 1856:1<sup>(2:20)</sup>  
 Cryptodira Cope 1868b:282
- **CHELYDRIDAE** Gray 1831d<sup>(3:3)</sup>  
 Chelydrae Gray 1831d:4  
 Chelydridae Swainson 1839:113  
 Chelydradae Gray 1869a:178
- *Chelydra* Schweigger 1812<sup>(1:2)</sup>  
*Chelydra* Schweigger 1812:292  
*Chelonura* Fleming 1822:270 (senior homonym)  
*Ophichelone* Jarocki 1822:21  
*Rapara* Gray 1825:210  
*Saurochelys* Latreille 1825:92  
*Cheliurus* Rafinesque 1832:64  
*Emysaurus* Duméril and Bibron 1835:348  
*Devisia* Ogilby 1905:11
- C. acutirostris** Peters 1862  
 South American Snapping Turtle  
 Colombia (Antioquia, Atlántico, Bolívar, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Magdalena, Nariño, Sucre, Valle del Cauca),  
 Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Near Threatened (South America regional)  
*Chelydra serpentina acutirostris* Peters 1862:627
- C. rossignonii** (Bocourt 1868)  
 Central American Snapping Turtle  
 Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico (Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, Veracruz)  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A2d (2007)  
*Emysaurus rossignonii* Bocourt 1868:121
- C. serpentina** (Linnaeus 1758)<sup>(2:5)</sup>  
 North American Snapping Turtle, Common Snapping Turtle  
 Canada (Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Québec, Saskatchewan), USA (Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming)  
 Introduced: China, Japan (mainland), Taiwan, USA (Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon)  
 IUCN: Least Concern (2012)  
*Testudo serpentina* Linnaeus 1758:199  
*Testudo serpentaria* Wiedemann 1802:191 (nomen novum)  
*Chelydra lacertina* Schweigger 1812:293 (senior homonym)
- Chelydra emarginata* Agassiz 1857a:417  
*Devisia mythodes* Ogilby 1905:11  
*Chelydra laticarinata* Hay 1916:72 † (nomen suppressum)  
*Chelydra sculpta* Hay 1916:73 † (nomen suppressum)  
*Chelydra osceola* Stejneger 1918:89<sup>(2:5)</sup>
- *Macrochelys* Gray 1856a<sup>(1:3)</sup>  
*Macrochelys* Gray 1856a:200  
*Macrochelys* Gray 1856b:48 (nomen novum)  
*Gypocheilus* Agassiz 1857a:248
- M. temminckii** (Troost in Harlan 1835)<sup>(3:4)</sup>  
 Alligator Snapping Turtle  
 USA (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas)  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A1cd (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable  
 CITES: Appendix III (USA)  
*Testudo planitia* Gmelin 1789:1045 (nomen suppressum)  
*Chelonura temminckii* Troost in Harlan 1835:158
- **CHELONIOIDEA** Baur 1893b  
 Chelonii Opper 1811:8  
 Chlonopteria Rafinesque 1814:66  
 Chelonidae Schmid 1819:14  
 Edigitata Haworth 1825:373  
 Oiacopodae Wagler 1828:861  
 Pterodactyli Mayer 1849:199  
 Chelonioidea Baur 1893b:672
- **CHELONIDAE** Opper 1811<sup>(3:5) (7) (8) (9)</sup>  
 Chelonii Opper 1811:8 (partim)  
 Cheloniidae Gray 1825:212  
 Carettidae Gray 1825:212  
 Mydae Ritgen 1828:269  
 Chelonidae Bonaparte 1832:312  
 Cheloniidae Cope 1868b:282
- **CARETTINAE** Gray 1825<sup>(7)</sup>  
 Carettidae Gray 1825:212  
 Carettinae Deraniyagala 1952:57
- *Caretta* Rafinesque 1814<sup>(8)</sup>  
*Caretta* Rafinesque 1814:66  
*Thalassochelys* Fitzinger 1835:121  
*Caouana* Cocteau and Bibron 1838:30  
*Halichelys* Fitzinger 1843:30  
*Eremonia* Gray 1873h:408
- C. caretta** (Linnaeus 1758)<sup>(4:5)</sup>  
 Loggerhead Sea Turtle  
 Nesting: Aruba, Australia (Queensland, Western Australia), Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belize, Bermuda, Bonaire, Brazil (Bahia, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, Sergipe), Cape Verde, Cayman Islands, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Montserrat, Mozambique, Myanmar, New Caledonia, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea (Trobriand Islands),

Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Turks and Caicos, USA (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas), US Virgin Islands, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen

Foraging: Albania, Algeria, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Chile, Comoros, Croatia, Djibouti, Dominica, Eritrea, Fiji, French Guiana, Gambia, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guinea-Bissau, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Malta, Martinique, Mauritius, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands Antilles (Bonaire, Saba, St. Eustatius), Nicaragua, North Korea, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Réunion, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sint Maarten, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Korea, Sudan, Suriname, Taiwan, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, USA (California, Hawaii, Oregon), Vietnam, Western Sahara

Vagrant: Angola, Benin, Brunei, Cambodia, Cameroon, Congo (DRC), Congo (ROC), Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Great Britain, Guinea, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, New Zealand, Nigeria, Thailand, Togo, Tuvalu

IUCN: Endangered A1abd (1996)

CITES: Appendix I, as Cheloniidae spp.

*Testudo caretta* Linnaeus 1758:197

*Testudo marina* Garsault 1764:pl.675 (senior homonym) <sup>(4,5)</sup>

*Testudo cephalo* Schneider 1783:303

*Testudo caouana* Lacépède 1788:95 (nomen rejectum) <sup>(3,6)</sup>

*Testudo nasicornis* Lacépède 1788:103 (nomen rejectum) <sup>(3,7)</sup>

*Testudo caouana* Bonnaterre 1789:20

*Testudo lauanna* Meyer 1790:82 (nomen novum et oblitum) <sup>(3,8)</sup>

*Caretta nasuta* Rafinesque 1814:66

*Caretta atra* Merrem 1820:18

*Chelonia pelagorum* Bory de Saint-Vincent 1833:pl.6

*Caouana elongata* Gray 1844:53

*Thalassochelys corticata* Girard 1858:431

*Caretta gigas* Deraniyagala 1933:66

#### *Lepidochelys* Fitzinger 1843 <sup>(8)</sup>

*Lepidochelys* Fitzinger 1843:30

*Cephalochelys* Gray 1873h:408

*Colpochelys* Garman 1880:120

#### *L. kempii* (Garman 1880)

Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle, Atlantic Ridley Sea Turtle

Nesting: Mexico (Tamaulipas, Veracruz), USA (Texas)

Foraging: USA (Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia)

Vagrant: Algeria, Anguilla, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Cayman Islands, Cuba, France, Ireland, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Spain

IUCN: Critically Endangered A1ab (1996)

CITES: Appendix I, as Cheloniidae spp.

*Testudo viridisquamosa* Lacépède 1788:92 (partim, nomen dubium et rejectum) <sup>(3,6)</sup>

*Testudo viridisquamosa* Bonnaterre 1789:20 (partim, nomen dubium et suppressum)

*Testudo bomarii* Meyer 1790:82 (partim, nomen dubium et novum et oblitum) <sup>(3,8)</sup>

*Testudo mydas minor* Suckow 1798:30 (partim, nomen dubium et suppressum)

*Thalassochelys (Colpochelys) kempii* Garman 1880:123

#### *L. olivacea* (Eschscholtz 1829a)

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle, Pacific Ridley Sea Turtle

Nesting: Angola, Australia (Northern Territory),

Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil (Bahia, Espírito Santo,

Sergipe), Brunei, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo

(ROC), Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial

Guinea, French Guiana, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala,

Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia

(Java, Papua), Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia,

Mexico (Baja California Sur, Chiapas, Guerrero,

Jalisco, Michoacán, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Sinaloa),

Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan,

Panama, Peru, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone,

Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and

Tobago, Vanuatu, Vietnam

Foraging: Bahrain, Cambodia, Cape Verde, China,

Comoros, Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea,

Gambia, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Israel (Southern), Ku-

wait, Liberia, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, New

Caledonia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Philippines,

Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singa-

pore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania,

Timor-Leste, United Arab Emirates, USA (Hawaii),

Venezuela, Yemen

Vagrant: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Canada, Chile,

Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada,

Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Japan, Martinique,

Mauritania, Micronesia, Morocco, Namibia, New

Zealand, North Korea, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and

Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,

South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Uruguay, US

Virgin Islands

IUCN: Vulnerable A2bd (2008)

CITES: Appendix I, as Cheloniidae spp.

*Testudo mydas minor* Suckow 1798:30 (partim, nomen dubium et suppressum)

*Chelonia multiscutata* Kuhl 1820:78 (nomen suppressum)

*Chelonia olivacea* Eschscholtz 1829a:3

*Chelonia dussumierii* Duméril and Bibron 1835:557 (nomen novum)

*Cephalochelys oceanica* Gray 1873h:408

*Thalassiochelys tarapacona* Philippi 1887:85

*Thalassochelys controversa* Philippi 1899:731

*Caretta remivaga* Hay 1908a:194

#### **CHELONIINAE** Opper 1811 <sup>(7)</sup>

Chelonii Opper 1811:8 (partim)

Cheloniadae Gray 1825:212

Mydae Ritgen 1828:269

Cheloniidae Bonaparte 1832:312

Cheloniidae Cope 1868b:282

**Chelonia** Brongniart 1800<sup>(3:5)(8)</sup>

- Chelonia* Brongniart 1800b:89  
*Chelone* Brongniart 1805:610 (nomen novum)  
*Chelonias* Rafinesque 1814:66 (nomen novum)  
*Chelona* Fleming 1828:149 (nomen novum)  
*Mydas* Cocteau and Bibron 1838:22  
*Mydasea* Gervais 1843:457  
*Euchelonia* Tschudi 1846:22  
*Megemys* Gistel 1848:8 (nomen novum)  
*Euchelys* Girard 1858:447  
*Midas* Herrera 1901:68 (nomen novum and suppressum)

**C. mydas** (Linnaeus 1758)<sup>(1:4, 3:5)(9)(10)</sup>

Green Sea Turtle

Nesting: American Samoa, Angola, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Ascension, Australia (Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia), Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, China, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Colombia, Comoros, Congo (ROC), Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, French Guiana, French Polynesia, French Southern Territories, Gambia, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guam, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Martinique, Mauritania, Mayotte, Mexico (Baja California, Campeche, Michoacán, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Yucatán), Micronesia, Montserrat, Mozambique, Myanmar, Netherlands Antilles (Bonaire, Sint Eustatius), Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Réunion, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, São Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sint Maarten, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syria, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Turks and Caicos, USA (Florida, Hawaii), US Virgin Islands, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen

Foraging: Bahrain, Benin, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, Brunei, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Christmas Island, Congo (DRC), Cook Islands, Djibouti, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Namibia, New Caledonia, Nigeria, Niue, Palau, Qatar, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Wallis and Futuna, Western Sahara

Vagrant: Algeria, Canada, Italy, Kiribati, Malta, Northern Mariana Islands, Morocco, Nauru, New Zealand, Portugal, Saint Helena, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Tokelau, Tuamotu, Tunisia, Tuvalu

IUCN: Global: Endangered A2bd (2004); Hawaiian Subpopulation: Least Concern (2012)

CITES: Appendix I, as *Cheloniidae* spp.

- Testudo mydas* Linnaeus 1758:197  
*Testudo macropus* Walbaum 1782:112 (nomen illegitimum)  
*Testudo viridis* Schneider 1783:299  
*Testudo japonica* Thunberg 1787:178

- Testudo marina vulgaris* Lacépède 1788:54 (nomen rejectum)<sup>(3:6)</sup>  
*Testudo viridisquamosa* Lacépède 1788:92 (partim, nomen dubium et rejectum)<sup>(3:6)</sup>  
*Testudo viridisquamosa* Bonnaterre 1789:20 (partim, nomen dubium et suppressum)  
*Testudo macropus* Gmelin 1789:1038  
*Testudo bomarii* Meyer 1790:82 (partim, nomen dubium et novum et oblitum)<sup>(3:8)</sup>  
*Testudo chloronotus* Bechstein 1800:107  
*Testudo rugosa* Daudin 1801:37 (senior homonym)  
*Testudo cepediana* Daudin 1801:50  
*Chelonia virgata* Schweigger 1812:291  
*Caretta cepedii* Merrem 1820:18 (nomen novum)  
*Caretta esculenta* Merrem 1820:18  
*Caretta thunbergii* Merrem 1820:19 (nomen novum)  
*Chelonia lachrymata* Cuvier 1829:13  
*Chelonia maculosa* Cuvier 1829:13  
*Chelonia bicarinata* Lesson 1831b:301  
*Chelonia marmorata* Duméril and Bibron 1835:546  
*Chelonia formosa* Girard 1858:456  
*Chelonia tenuis* Girard 1858:459  
*Chelonia albiventer* Nardo 1864:1420  
*Chelonia agassizii* Bocourt 1868:122<sup>(1:4)</sup>  
*Chelonia lata* Philippi 1887:84  
*Chelonia mydas carrinegra* Caldwell 1962:4

**Eretmochelys** Fitzinger 1843<sup>(3:5)(8)</sup>

- Eretmochelys* Fitzinger 1843:30  
*Herpysmostes* Gistel 1868:145  
*Onychochelys* Gray 1873h:397

**E. inbricata** (Linnaeus 1766)<sup>(1:5, 3:9)(9)</sup>

Hawksbill Sea Turtle

Nesting: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cameroon, Cayman Islands, China, Colombia, Congo (ROC), Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Fiji, French Guiana, French Southern Territories, Gabon, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Martinique, Mexico (Campeche, Yucatán), Micronesia, Montserrat, Mozambique, Netherlands Antilles (Bonaire, Sint Eustatius), Nicaragua, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sint Maarten, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos, USA (Florida, Hawaii), US Virgin Islands, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam

Foraging: American Samoa, Ascension, Bahrain, Benin, Bermuda, Brunei, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Djibouti, French Polynesia, Gambia, Ghana, Guam, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Myanmar, Nigeria, Northern Mariana Islands, Pakistan, Peru, Réunion, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Society

Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Togo, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuamotu, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates, Wallis and Futuna, Yemen

Vagrant: Algeria, Angola, Cape Verde, Chile, Comoros, Congo (DRC), Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Namibia, Nauru, New Caledonia, North Korea, Pitcairn Island, Portugal, South Korea, Spain, Uruguay  
IUCN: Critically Endangered A2bd (2008)

CITES: Appendix I, as Cheloniidae spp.

*Testudo imbricata* Linnaeus 1766:350

*Testudo nasicornis* Bonnaterre 1789:21<sup>(3,7)</sup>

*Chelonia radiata* Cuvier 1829:14

*Chelonia griseam* Eschscholtz 1829b:13

*Chelonia pseudomydas* Lesson 1831b:299

*Chelonia pseudocaretta* Lesson 1831b:302

*Caretta bisca* Rüppell 1835:4<sup>(1,5,3,9)</sup>

*Eretmochelys squamata* Agassiz 1857a:382

*Caretta squamosa* Girard 1858:442 (nomen novum)

*Caretta rostrata* Girard 1858:446

*Onychochelys kraussi* Gray 1873h:398

#### Natator McCulloch 1908<sup>(8)</sup>

*Natator* McCulloch 1908:127

#### *N. depressus* (Garman 1880)

Flatback Sea Turtle

Nesting: Australia (Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia)

Foraging: Indonesia (Papua), Papua New Guinea (Southern)

Vagrant: Indonesia (Java, Lesser Sundas), Timor-Leste

IUCN: Data Deficient (1996)

CITES: Appendix I, as Cheloniidae spp.

*Chelonia depressa* Garman 1880:124

*Natator tessellatus* McCulloch 1908:127

#### DERMOCHELYIDAE Fitzinger 1843<sup>(9)</sup>

Sphargidae Gray 1825:212

Dermatochelyidae Fitzinger 1843:30

Athecae Cope 1871:235

Athecata Lydekker 1889:223

Dermochelyidae Lydekker 1889:223

#### Dermochelys Blainville 1816

*Dermochelys* Blainville 1816:111

*Sphargis* Merrem 1820:19

*Coriudo* Fleming 1822:271

*Scytina* Wagler 1828:861 (nomen novum)

*Dermochelis* Cuvier 1829:14 (nomen novum)

*Dermatochelys* Wagler 1830:133 (nomen novum)

*Chelyra* Rafinesque 1832:64

#### *D. coriacea* (Vandelli 1761)<sup>(9)</sup>

Leatherback Sea Turtle

Nesting: Angola, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Australia (Northern Territory), Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo (ROC), Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, French Guiana, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia (Java, Papua), Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Malaysia, Martinique, Mexico (Baja California Sur, Guerrero, Jalisco, Micho-

acán, Oaxaca), Mozambique, Netherlands Antilles (Bonaire, Sint Eustatius), Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea (Northern), Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone, Sint Maarten, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, USA (Florida), US Virgin Islands, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam

Foraging: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Belize, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada (British Columbia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia), Chile, China, Comoros, Congo (DRC), Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Fiji, France, Gambia, Great Britain, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Montenegro, Monaco, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Korea, Palau, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Russia, Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Syria, Taiwan, Tanzania, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Turks and Caicos, Tuvalu, Uruguay, USA (Alaska, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Washington)

Vagrant: Bahrain, Denmark, Djibouti, Eritrea, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Maldives, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

IUCN: Critically Endangered A1abd (2000)

CITES: Appendix I

*Testudo coriacea* Vandelli 1761:1

*Testudo arcuata* Catesby 1771:40

*Testudo lyra* Lacépède 1788:111 (nomen rejectum)<sup>(3,6)</sup>

*Testudo lyra* Bonnaterre 1789:22

*Testudo marina* Wilhelm 1794:133 (junior homonym)

*Testudo tuberculata* Pennant in Schoepff 1801:123

*Testudo lutaria* Rafinesque 1814:66 (junior homonym)

*Sphargis mercurialis* Merrem 1820:19 (nomen novum et suppressum)

*Dermatochelys porcata* Wagler 1833:pl.1 (nomen novum)

*Dermochelys atlantica* Duméril and Bibron 1835:561

*Sphargis coriacea schlegelii* Garman 1884:303

*Sphargis angusta* Philippi 1899:728

#### KINOSTERNOIDEA Joyce, Parham, and Gauthier 2004

Kinosternoidea Joyce, Parham, and Gauthier 2004:1003

#### DERMATEMYDIDAE Gray 1870e

Dermatemydidae Gray 1870e:714

Dermatemydidae Baur 1888b:595

#### Dermatemys Gray 1847

*Dermatemys* Gray 1847:55

*Chloremys* Gray 1870c:50

*Limnochelone* Werner 1901b:297

#### *D. mawii* Gray 1847 (CBFTT Account)

Central American River Turtle

Belize, Guatemala, Mexico (Campeche, Chiapas, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, Veracruz)

IUCN: Critically Endangered A2abd+4d (2006)  
 CITES: Appendix II  
*Dermatemys mawii* Gray 1847:55  
*Emys berardii* Duméril and Bibron in Duméril and  
 Duméril 1851:11  
*Dermatemys abnormis* Cope 1868a:120  
*Dermatemys salvinii* Gray 1870c:50  
*Limnochelone micrura* Werner 1901b:298

**\_\_\_ KINOSTERNIDAE Agassiz 1857a**

Cinosternoidae Agassiz 1857a:249  
 Kinosterna Gray 1869a:180  
 Kinosternidae Hay 1892:560

**\_\_\_ KINOSTERNINAE Agassiz 1857a**

Cinosternoidae Agassiz 1857a:249  
 Kinosternina Gray 1869a:180  
 Kinosterninae Lindholm 1929:277

**\_\_\_ *Kinosternon* Spix 1824**

*Kinosternon* Spix 1824:17  
*Cinosternon* Wagler 1830:137 (nomen novum)  
*Monoclista* Rafinesque 1832:64  
*Urotyx* Rafinesque 1832:64  
*Swanka* Gray 1844:32  
*Thyrosternum* Agassiz 1857a:418  
*Platythyra* Agassiz 1857a:420  
*Cinosternos* Herrera 1901:35 (nomen suppressum)

***K. acutum* Gray 1831d (CBFTT Account)**

Tabasco Mud Turtle  
 Belize, Guatemala, Mexico (Campeche, Chiapas, Ta-  
 basco, Veracruz)  
 IUCN: Near Threatened (1996)  
*Kinosternon scorpoides acuta* Gray 1831d:34  
*Cinosternum berendtianum* Cope 1865:189  
*Cinosternon effeldtii* Peters 1873:603

***K. alamosae* Berry and Legler 1980**

Alamos Mud Turtle  
 Mexico (Sinaloa, Sonora)  
 IUCN: Data Deficient (2007)  
*Kinosternon alamosae* Pritchard 1979:556 (nomen  
 suppressum)  
*Kinosternon alamosae* Berry and Legler 1980:1

***K. angustipons* Legler 1965**

Narrow-bridged Mud Turtle  
 Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama  
 IUCN: Vulnerable B1+2c (1996)  
*Kinosternon angustipons* Legler 1965:617

***K. arizonense* Gilmore 1923 <sup>(1-6, 3:10)</sup>**

Arizona Mud Turtle  
 Mexico (Sonora), USA (Arizona)  
 IUCN: Least Concern (2007)  
*Kinosternon arizonense* Gilmore 1923:2 † <sup>(3:10)</sup>  
*Kinosternon flavescens stejnegeri* Hartweg 1938:1

***K. baurii* Garman 1891**

Striped Mud Turtle  
 USA (Alabama?, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South  
 Carolina, Virginia)

IUCN: Least Concern (2011)

*Cinosternum baurii* Garman 1891:141  
*Kinosternon bauri palmarum* Stejneger 1925:463

***K. chimalhuaca* Berry, Seidel, and Iverson in Rogner 1996 <sup>(1:7)</sup>**

Jalisco Mud Turtle  
 Mexico (Colima, Jalisco)  
 IUCN: Least Concern (2007)  
*Kinosternon chimalhuaca* Berry, Seidel, and Iverson  
 in Rogner 1996:23

***K. creaseri* Hartweg 1934**

Creaser's Mud Turtle  
 Mexico (Campeche, Quintana Roo, Yucatán)  
 IUCN: Least Concern (2007)  
*Kinosternon creaseri* Hartweg 1934:1

***K. dunni* Schmidt 1947 (CBFTT Account)**

Dunn's Mud Turtle  
 Colombia (Chocó, Valle del Cauca [?])  
 IUCN: Vulnerable B1+2c (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable  
*Kinosternon dunni* Schmidt 1947:109

***K. durangoense* Iverson 1979 <sup>(1:6)</sup>**

Durango Mud Turtle  
 Mexico (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango)  
 IUCN: Data Deficient (2007)  
*Kinosternon flavescens durangoense* Iverson 1979:212

***K. flavescens* Agassiz 1857a <sup>(1:6)</sup>**

Yellow Mud Turtle  
 Mexico (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas,  
 Veracruz?), USA (Arizona, Arkansas?, Colorado,  
 Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New  
 Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)  
 IUCN: Least Concern (2011)  
*Cinosternon flavescens* Agassiz 1857a:260  
*Kinosternon flavescens spooneri* Smith 1951:195

***K. herrerae* Stejneger 1925**

Herrera's Mud Turtle  
 Mexico (Hidalgo, San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas, Veracruz)  
 IUCN: Near Threatened (2007)  
*Kinosternon herrerae* Stejneger 1925:462

***K. hirtipes* Wagler 1830 <sup>(3:11)</sup>**

Rough-footed Mud Turtle  
 Mexico (Aguascalientes, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Distrito  
 Federal, Durango, Guanajuato, Jalisco, México,  
 Michoacán, Morelos, Zacatecas), USA (Texas)  
 IUCN: Least Concern (2007)

***K. h. hirtipes* Wagler 1830 <sup>(3:11)</sup>**

Valley of Mexico Mud Turtle  
 Mexico (Distrito Federal, México, Morelos)  
*Cinosternon hirtipes* Wagler 1830:137, figs.29-30 <sup>(3:11)</sup>

***K. h. chapalaense* Iverson 1981**

Lake Chapala Mud Turtle  
 Mexico (Jalisco, Michoacán)  
*Kinosternon hirtipes chapalaense* Iverson 1981:6

***K. h. magdalense*** Iverson 1981

San Juanico Mud Turtle

Mexico (Michoacán)

*Kinosternon hirtipes magdalense* Iverson 1981:6***K. h. megacephalum*** Iverson 1981 (Extinct)

Viesca Mud Turtle

Mexico (Coahuila [extinct])

*Kinosternon hirtipes megacephalum* Iverson 1981:6***K. h. murrayi*** Glass and Hartweg 1951

Mexican Plateau Mud Turtle

Mexico (Aguascalientes, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango, Guanajuato, Jalisco, México, Michoacán, Zacatecas), USA (Texas)

*Kinosternon murrayi* Glass and Hartweg 1951:50***K. h. tarascense*** Iverson 1981

Pátzcuaro Mud Turtle

Mexico (Michoacán)

*Kinosternon hirtipes tarascense* Iverson 1981:6***K. integrum*** LeConte 1854

Mexican Mud Turtle

Mexico (Colima, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Zacatecas)

IUCN: Least Concern (2007)

*Kinosternum integrum* LeConte 1854:183*Cinosternon rostellum* Bocourt 1876a:391*Cinosternon guanajuatense* Dugès 1888:107*Cinosternum scorpioides integrum mexicana* Siebenrock 1907:579 (nomen illegitimum)***K. leucostomum*** Duméril and Bibron in Duméril and Duméril 1851

White-lipped Mud Turtle

Belize, Colombia (Antioquia, Atlántico, Bolívar, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cesar, Chocó, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Huila, Magdalena, Nariño, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, Valle del Cauca), Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico (Campeche, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, Veracruz, Yucatán [?]), Nicaragua, Panama, Peru (Tumbes)

IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]

TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern (South America regional)

***K. l. leucostomum*** Duméril and Bibron in Duméril and Duméril 1851

Northern White-lipped Mud Turtle

Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico (Campeche, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, Veracruz, Yucatán [?]), Nicaragua

*Cinosternon leucostomum* Duméril and Bibron in Duméril and Duméril 1851:17*Swanka maculata* Gray 1869a:182*Cinosternum brevigliare* Günther 1885:17 (senior homonym)*Cinosternum cobanum* Günther 1885:18*Kinosternon mopanum* Neill 1965:117***K. l. postinguinale*** Cope 1887

Southern White-lipped Mud Turtle

Colombia (Antioquia, Atlántico, Bolívar, Boyacá, Caldas, Cauca, Cesar, Chocó, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Huila, Magdalena, Nariño, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, Valle del Cauca), Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru (Tumbes)

*Cinosternum brevigliare* Cope 1885:389 (junior homonym)*Cinosternum postinguinale* Cope 1887:23 (nomen novum)*Cinosternum spurrelli* Boulenger 1913:1030***K. oaxacae*** Berry and Iverson 1980

Oaxaca Mud Turtle

Mexico (Guerrero, Oaxaca)

IUCN: Data Deficient (2007)

*Kinosternon oaxacae* Pritchard 1979:557 (nomen suppressum)*Kinosternon oaxacae* Berry and Iverson 1980:313***K. scorpioides*** (Linnaeus 1766) (CBFTT Account)

Scorpion Mud Turtle

Argentina (Formosa, Jujuy, Salta, Tucumán), Belize, Bolivia, Brazil (Acre, Alagoas, Amapá, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceará, Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Rondônia, Sergipe, Tocantins), Colombia (Amazonas, Antioquia, Arauca, Atlántico, Bolívar, Caldas, Caquetá, Casanare, Cesar, Chocó, Córdoba, Guainía, Magdalena, Meta, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, San Andrés, Sucre, Vaupés, Vichada), Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico (Campeche, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Yucatán), Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru (Amazonas, Huánuco, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Ucayali), Suriname, Trinidad, Venezuela (Amazonas, Apure, Aragua, Bolívar, Cojedes, Falcón, Guárico, Lara, Monagas, Portuguesa, Sucre, Táchira, Trujillo, Yaracuy, Zulia)

IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]

TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern (South America regional)

***K. s. scorpioides*** (Linnaeus 1766) <sup>(1:8)</sup>

Scorpion Mud Turtle

Argentina (Formosa, Jujuy, Salta, Tucumán), Bolivia, Brazil (Acre, Alagoas, Amapá, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceará, Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Rondônia, Sergipe, Tocantins), Colombia (Amazonas, Antioquia, Arauca, Atlántico, Bolívar, Caldas, Caquetá, Casanare, Cesar, Chocó, Córdoba, Guainía, Magdalena, Meta, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Sucre, Vaupés, Vichada), Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Panama, Paraguay, Peru (Amazonas, Huánuco, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Ucayali), Suriname, Trinidad, Venezuela (Amazonas, Apure, Aragua, Bolívar, Cojedes, Falcón, Guárico, Lara, Monagas, Portuguesa, Sucre, Táchira, Trujillo, Yaracuy, Zulia)

*Testudo scorpioides* Linnaeus 1766:352*Testudo tricarinata* Retzius in Schoepff 1792:9 (senior homonym)*Testudo retzii* Daudin 1801:174

- Kinosternon longicaudatum* Spix 1824:17  
*Kinosternon brevicaudatum* Spix 1824:18  
*Kinosternon shavianum* Bell 1825a:302  
*Monoclista retziana* Rafinesque 1832:64 (nomen novum)  
*Cinosternum scorpioides integrum brasiliana* Siebenrock 1907:579 (nomen illegitimum)  
*Kinosternon scorpioides pachyurum* Müller and Hellmich 1936:100  
*Kinosternon scorpioides seriei* Freiberg 1936:169<sup>(1:8)</sup>  
*Kinosternon panamensis* Schmidt 1946:5  
*Kinosternon scorpioides carajasensis* Cunha 1970:1<sup>(1:8)</sup>
- K. s. abaxillare*** Baur in Stejneger 1925  
 Central Chiapas Mud Turtle  
 Mexico (Chiapas, Tabasco)  
*Kinosternon abaxillare* Baur in Stejneger 1925:462
- K. s. albogulare*** Duméril and Bocourt 1870 (CBFIT Account)  
 White-throated Mud Turtle  
 Colombia (San Andrés [prehistoric or modern introduction?]), Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama  
*Cinosternon albogulare* Duméril and Bocourt 1870:24
- K. s. cruentatum*** Duméril and Bibron in Duméril and Duméril 1851  
 Red-cheeked Mud Turtle  
 Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico (Campeche, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Yucatán)  
*Cinosternon cruentatum* Duméril and Bibron in Duméril and Duméril 1851:16  
*Kinosternum mexicanum* LeConte 1854:182  
*Kinosternum triliratum* LeConte 1860:6  
*Kinosternon cruentatum consors* Stejneger 1941:458
- K. sonoriense*** LeConte 1854  
 Sonora Mud Turtle  
 Mexico (Chihuahua, Sonora), USA (Arizona, California [extirpated], New Mexico)  
 IUCN: Near Threatened (2011)
- K. s. sonoriense*** LeConte 1854  
 Sonora Mud Turtle  
 Mexico (Chihuahua, Sonora), USA (Arizona, California [extirpated], New Mexico)  
*Kinosternum sonoriense* LeConte 1854:184  
*Kinosternum henrici* LeConte 1860:4
- K. s. longifemorale*** Iverson 1981  
 Sonoyta Mud Turtle  
 Mexico (Sonora), USA (Arizona)  
*Kinosternon sonoriense longifemorale* Iverson 1981:6
- K. subrubrum*** (Bonnaterre 1789)<sup>(3:6)</sup>  
 Eastern Mud Turtle, Common Mud Turtle  
 USA (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia)  
 IUCN: Least Concern (2011)
- K. s. subrubrum*** (Bonnaterre 1789)<sup>(3:6)</sup>  
 Eastern Mud Turtle  
 USA (Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia)  
*Testudo subrubra* Lacépède 1788:132 (nomen rejectum)<sup>(3:6)</sup>  
*Testudo subrubra* Bonnaterre 1789:27  
*Testudo pensilvanica* Gmelin 1789:1042  
*Terrapene boscii* Merrem 1820:27  
*Kinosternon (Kinosternon) doubledayi* Gray 1844:33  
*Kinosternon (Kinosternon) oblongum* Gray 1844:33  
*Kinosternon punctatum* Gray 1856a:198  
*Swanka fasciata* Gray 1869a:183
- K. s. hippocrepis*** Gray 1856a  
 Mississippi Mud Turtle  
 USA (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas)  
*Kinosternon hippocrepis* Gray 1856a:198  
*Kinosternon louisianae* Baur 1893c:676
- K. s. steindachneri*** Siebenrock 1906b<sup>(11)</sup>  
 Florida Mud Turtle  
 USA (Florida)  
*Cinosternum steindachneri* Siebenrock 1906b:727
- ***Sternotherus*** Bell in Gray 1825<sup>(1:9)</sup>  
*Sternotherus* Bell 1825a:305 (partim, nomen suppressum)  
*Sternotherus* Bell in Gray 1825:211 [Bell 1825b] (nomen conservandum)  
*Aromochelys* Gray 1856a:199  
*Ozotheca* Agassiz 1857a:251  
*Goniochelys* Agassiz 1857a:420
- S. carinatus*** (Gray 1856a) (CBFIT Account)  
 Razor-backed Musk Turtle  
 USA (Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas)  
 IUCN: Least Concern (2011)  
*Aromochelys carinata* Gray 1856a:199  
*Ozotheca triquetra* Agassiz 1857a:420
- S. depressus*** Tinkle and Webb 1955<sup>(1:10)</sup> (CBFIT Account)  
 Flattened Musk Turtle  
 USA (Alabama)  
 IUCN: Critically Endangered A2bce+4bce (2011)  
*Sternotherus depressus* Tinkle and Webb 1955:53
- S. minor*** (Agassiz 1857a)  
 Loggerhead Musk Turtle  
 USA (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia)  
 IUCN: Least Concern (2011)
- S. m. minor*** (Agassiz 1857a)  
 Loggerhead Musk Turtle  
 USA (Alabama, Florida, Georgia)  
*Goniochelys minor* Agassiz 1857a:424
- S. m. peltifer*** Smith and Glass 1947

Stripe-necked Musk Turtle  
USA (Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia)  
*Sternotherus peltifer* Smith and Glass 1947:22

*S. odoratus* (Latreille in Sonnini and Latreille 1801)  
Musk Turtle, Stinkpot, Common Musk Turtle  
Canada (Ontario, Québec), USA (Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin)  
IUCN: Least Concern (2011)  
*Testudo odorata* Latreille in Sonnini and Latreille 1801:122  
*Testudo glutinata* Daudin 1801:194  
*Kinosternum guttatum* LeConte 1854:185  
*Ozotheca tristycha* Agassiz 1857a:392

#### \_\_\_ STAUROTYPINAE Gray 1869a

Staurotypina Gray 1869a:180  
Staurotypinae Siebenrock 1907:531

#### \_\_\_ *Claudius* Cope 1865

*Claudius* Cope 1865:187

#### *C. angustatus* Cope 1865

Narrow-bridged Musk Turtle  
Belize, Guatemala, Mexico (Campeche, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, Veracruz)  
IUCN: Near Threatened (1996)  
*Claudius angustatus* Cope 1865:187  
*Claudius megalcephalus* Bocourt 1868:122

#### \_\_\_ *Staurotypus* Wagler 1830

*Staurotypus* Wagler 1830:137  
*Stauremys* Gray 1864b:127

#### *S. salvinii* Gray 1864b

Pacific Coast Giant Musk Turtle  
El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico (Chiapas, Oaxaca)  
IUCN: Near Threatened (1996)  
*Staurotypus (Stauremys) salvinii* Gray 1864b:127  
*Staurotypus marmoratus* Fischer 1872:265  
*Claudius severus* Cope 1872:24

#### *S. triporcatus* (Wiegmann 1828)

Northern Giant Musk Turtle  
Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico (Campeche, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, Veracruz)  
IUCN: Near Threatened (1996)  
*Terrapene triporcata* Wiegmann 1828:364  
*Claudius pictus* Cope 1872:26

#### \_\_\_ TESTUDINOIDEA Fitzinger 1826

Testudinoidea Fitzinger 1826:5

#### \_\_\_ EMYDIDAE Rafinesque 1815<sup>(3:12)</sup>

Emidania Rafinesque 1815:75  
Emydes Schmid 1819:11

Emyridae Bell 1825a:302  
Emydae Swainson 1839:113

#### \_\_\_ DEIROCHELYINAE Agassiz 1857a<sup>(3:12)</sup>

Deirochelyoidea Agassiz 1857a:355  
Deirochelyinae Gaffney and Meylan 1988:201

#### \_\_\_ *Chrysemys* Gray 1844<sup>(12)</sup>

*Hydrochelys* Wagler 1821:12 (nomen oblitum)  
*Chrysemys* Gray 1844:27 (nomen protectum)

#### *C. dorsalis* or *C. picta dorsalis* Agassiz 1857a<sup>(1:11,4:6)</sup>

Southern Painted Turtle  
USA (Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas)  
Introduced: USA (Florida)  
IUCN: Least Concern (2011), as *C. picta dorsalis*  
*Chrysemys dorsalis* Agassiz 1857a:439<sup>(1:11,4:6)</sup>

#### *C. picta* (Schneider 1783)<sup>(1:11,4:6)(13)</sup>

Painted Turtle  
Canada (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Québec, Saskatchewan), Mexico (Chihuahua), USA (Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming)  
Introduced: Germany, Indonesia, Philippines, Spain, USA (California)  
IUCN: Least Concern (2011)

#### *C. p. picta* (Schneider 1783)<sup>(1:11)(13)</sup>

Eastern Painted Turtle  
Canada (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Québec), USA (Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia)  
*Testudo picta* Schneider 1783:348  
*Testudo cinerea* Bonnaterra 1789:25

#### *C. p. bellii* (Gray 1830e)<sup>(4:7)</sup>

Western Painted Turtle  
Canada (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Saskatchewan), Mexico (Chihuahua), USA (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming)  
*Emys bellii* Gray 1830e:12<sup>(4:7)</sup>  
*Emys oregonensis* Harlan 1837:382  
*Chrysemys nuttallii* Agassiz 1857a:451 (nomen novum)  
*Chrysemys pulchra* Gray 1873a:147  
*Chrysemys treleasei* Hurter 1911:235

#### *C. p. marginata* Agassiz 1857a

Midland Painted Turtle



Canada (Ontario, Québec), USA (Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, West Virginia)  
*Chrysemys marginata* Agassiz 1857a:262

— *Deirochelys* Agassiz 1857a

*Deirochelys* Agassiz 1857a:252

***D. reticularia*** (Latreille in Sonnini and Latreille 1801)

(CBFTT Account)

Chicken Turtle

USA (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia)

IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]

TFTSG Draft 2011: Near Threatened

***D. r. reticularia*** (Latreille in Sonnini and Latreille 1801)

Eastern Chicken Turtle

USA (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia)

*Testudo reticularia* Latreille in Sonnini and Latreille 1801:124

*Testudo reticulata* Daudin 1801:144 (nomen novum)

***D. r. chrysea*** Schwartz 1956

Florida Chicken Turtle

USA (Florida)

*Deirochelys reticularia chrysea* Schwartz 1956:467

***D. r. miaria*** Schwartz 1956

Western Chicken Turtle

USA (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas)

*Deirochelys reticularia miaria* Schwartz 1956:467

— *Graptemys* Agassiz 1857a<sup>(14)</sup>

*Graptemys* Agassiz 1857a:252

***G. barbouri*** Carr and Marchand 1942

Barbour's Map Turtle

USA (Alabama, Florida, Georgia)

IUCN: Vulnerable A2bcde (2011)

CITES: Appendix III (USA), as *Graptemys* spp.

*Graptemys barbouri* Carr and Marchand 1942:98

***G. caglei*** Haynes and McKown 1974

Cagle's Map Turtle

USA (Texas)

IUCN: Endangered A2c+4c; B2ab(iii) (2011)

CITES: Appendix III (USA), as *Graptemys* spp.

*Graptemys caglei* Haynes and McKown 1974:18

***G. ernsti*** Lovich and McCoy 1992 (CBFTT Account)

Escambia Map Turtle

USA (Alabama, Florida)

IUCN: Near Threatened (2011)

CITES: Appendix III (USA), as *Graptemys* spp.

*Graptemys ernsti* Lovich and McCoy 1992:293

***G. flavimaculata*** Cagle 1954 (CBFTT Account)

Yellow-blotched Map Turtle, Yellow-blotched Sawback

USA (Mississippi)

IUCN: Vulnerable A2bce+4c (2011)

CITES: Appendix III (USA), as *Graptemys* spp.

*Graptemys flavimaculata* Cagle 1954:167

***G. geographica*** (LeSueur 1817)<sup>(2:18) (14)</sup>

Northern Map Turtle, Common Map Turtle

Canada (Ontario, Québec), USA (Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin)

IUCN: Least Concern (2011)

CITES: Appendix III (USA), as *Graptemys* spp.

*Testudo geographica* LeSueur 1817:86

*Emys lesueurii* Gray 1830e:12<sup>(2:18, 4:7)</sup>

*Emys megacephala* Holbrook 1836:51

***G. gibbonsi*** Lovich and McCoy 1992<sup>(4:8)</sup> (CBFTT Account)

Pascagoula Map Turtle

USA (Mississippi)

IUCN: Endangered A2bce+4c (2011)

CITES: Appendix III (USA), as *Graptemys* spp.

*Graptemys gibbonsi* Lovich and McCoy 1992:293

***G. nigrinoda*** Cagle 1954 (CBFTT Account)

Black-knobbed Map Turtle, Black-knobbed Sawback

USA (Alabama, Mississippi)

IUCN: Least Concern (2011)

CITES: Appendix III (USA), as *Graptemys* spp.

***G. n. nigrinoda*** Cagle 1954

Northern Black-knobbed Map Turtle

USA (Alabama, Mississippi)

*Graptemys nigrinoda* Cagle 1954:168

***G. n. delticola*** Folkerts and Mount 1969

Southern Black-knobbed Map Turtle

USA (Alabama)

*Graptemys nigrinoda delticola* Folkerts and Mount 1969:677

***G. oculifera*** (Baur 1890a) (CBFTT Account)

Ringed Map Turtle, Ringed Sawback

USA (Louisiana, Mississippi)

IUCN: Vulnerable B2ab(iii) (2011)

CITES: Appendix III (USA), as *Graptemys* spp.

*Malacoclemmys oculifera* Baur 1890a:262

***G. ouachitensis*** Cagle 1953<sup>(14) (15)</sup>

Ouachita Map Turtle

USA (Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin)

IUCN: Least Concern (2011)

CITES: Appendix III (USA), as *Graptemys* spp.

***G. o. ouachitensis*** Cagle 1953<sup>(15)</sup>

Ouachita Map Turtle

USA (Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee,

Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin)  
*Graptemys pseudogeographica ouachitensis* Cagle 1953:2

***G. o. sabinensis*** Cagle 1953 <sup>(1:12)</sup>(15)

Sabine Map Turtle  
 USA (Louisiana, Texas)  
*Graptemys pseudogeographica sabinensis* Cagle 1953:2

***G. pearlensis*** Ennen, Lovich, Kreiser, Selman, and Qualls 2010 <sup>(4:8)</sup>

Pearl River Map Turtle  
 USA (Louisiana, Mississippi)  
 IUCN: Endangered A1bcde+A4bcde (2011)  
 CITES: Appendix III (USA), as *Graptemys* spp.  
*Graptemys pearlensis* Ennen, Lovich, Kreiser, Selman, and Qualls 2010:104

***G. pseudogeographica*** (Gray 1831d) <sup>(14)</sup>(15)

False Map Turtle  
 USA (Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin)  
 Introduced: USA (Florida, Virginia)  
 IUCN: Least Concern (2011)  
 CITES: Appendix III (USA), as *Graptemys* spp.

***G. p. pseudogeographica*** (Gray 1831d) <sup>(2:19)</sup>

False Map Turtle  
 USA (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wisconsin)  
*Emys pseudogeographica* Gray 1831d:31

***G. p. kohnii*** (Baur 1890a)

Mississippi Map Turtle  
 USA (Arkansas, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas)  
*Malacoclemmys kohnii* Baur 1890a:263

***G. pulchra*** Baur 1893c

Alabama Map Turtle  
 USA (Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi)  
 IUCN: Near Threatened (2011)  
 CITES: Appendix III (USA), as *Graptemys* spp.  
*Graptemys pulchra* Baur 1893c:675

***G. versa*** Stejneger 1925

Texas Map Turtle  
 USA (Texas)  
 IUCN: Least Concern (2011)  
 CITES: Appendix III (USA), as *Graptemys* spp.  
*Graptemys pseudogeographica versa* Stejneger 1925:463

***Malaclemmys*** Gray 1844

*Malaclemmys* Gray 1844:28  
*Malacoclemmys* Agassiz 1857a:437 (nomen novum)

***M. terrapin*** (Schoepff 1793) <sup>(5:5)</sup>

Diamondback Terrapin  
 Bermuda, USA (Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts,

Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia)

IUCN: Near Threatened (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable

***M. t. terrapin*** (Schoepff 1793)

Northern Diamondback Terrapin  
 USA (Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Maryland, Rhode Island, Virginia)  
*Testudo terrapin* Schoepff 1793:64  
*Testudo concentrica* Shaw 1802:43  
*Testudo ocellata* Link 1807:52  
*Emys concentrica polita* Gray 1830e:11 <sup>(4:7)</sup>  
*Emys macrocephalus* Gray 1844:26 (junior homonym)

***M. t. centrata*** (Latreille in Sonnini and Latreille 1801) <sup>(5:5)</sup>

Carolina Diamondback Terrapin  
 Bermuda, USA (Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina)  
*Testudo centrata* Latreille in Sonnini and Latreille 1801:145  
*Emys concentrica livida* Gray 1831d:27

***M. t. littoralis*** Hay 1905

Texas Diamondback Terrapin  
 USA (Texas)  
*Malaclemmys littoralis* Hay 1905:18

***M. t. macrospilota*** Hay 1905

Ornate Diamondback Terrapin  
 USA (Florida)  
*Malaclemmys macrospilota* Hay 1905:16

***M. t. pileata*** (Wied 1865)

Mississippi Diamondback Terrapin  
 USA (Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas)  
*Emys pileata* Wied 1865:17

***M. t. rhizophorarum*** Fowler 1906

Mangrove Diamondback Terrapin  
 USA (Florida)  
*Malaclemmys tuberculifera* Gray 1844:29 (nomen oblitum)  
*Malaclemmys littoralis rhizophorarum* Fowler 1906:112

***M. t. tequesta*** Schwartz 1955

Eastern Florida Diamondback Terrapin  
 USA (Florida)  
*Malaclemmys terrapin tequesta* Schwartz 1955:158

***Pseudemys*** Gray 1856a <sup>(3:13)</sup>(16)

*Pseudemys* Gray 1856a:197  
*Ptychemys* Agassiz 1857a:252  
*Nectemys* Agassiz 1857b:642 (nomen novum)

***P. alabamensis*** Baur 1893a (CBFTT Account)

Alabama Red-bellied Cooter  
 USA (Alabama, Mississippi)  
 IUCN: Endangered B1+2c (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered  
*Pseudemys alabamensis* Baur 1893a:224

***P. concinna*** (LeConte 1830) <sup>(3:13)</sup> (CBFTT Account)

River Cooter  
USA (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia)  
IUCN: Least Concern (2011)

***P. c. concinna*** (LeConte 1830) <sup>(1:13, 3:13, 4:9)</sup>

Eastern River Cooter  
USA (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia)  
*Testudo concinna* LeConte 1830:106  
*Emys annulifera* Gray 1830e:12 <sup>(4:7)</sup>  
*Emys hieroglyphica* Holbrook 1836:47  
*Emys mobilensis* Holbrook 1838a:53  
*Emys labyrinthica* Duméril and Bibron in Duméril and Duméril 1851:13  
*Ptychemys hoyi* Agassiz 1857a:433  
*Emys orthonyx* Wied 1865:23  
*Pseudemys vioscana* Brimley 1928:66  
*Pseudemys elonae* Brimley 1928:67  
*Pseudemys concinna metteri* Ward 1984:34

***P. c. floridana*** or ***P. floridana floridana*** (LeConte 1830) <sup>(1:14, 3:13, 4:9)</sup>

Coastal Plain Cooter  
USA (Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia)  
*Testudo floridana* LeConte 1830:100

***P. c. suwanniensis*** Carr 1937 <sup>(1:15, 3:13)</sup>

Suwannee Cooter  
USA (Florida)  
*Pseudemys floridana suwanniensis* Carr 1937:4

***P. gorzugi*** Ward 1984 <sup>(1:16) (16)</sup>

Rio Grande Cooter  
Mexico (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas), USA (New Mexico, Texas)  
IUCN: Near Threatened (2011)  
*Pseudemys concinna gorzugi* Ward 1984:29

***P. nelsoni*** Carr 1938a <sup>(3:13)</sup> (CBFTT Account)

Florida Red-bellied Cooter  
USA (Florida, Georgia)  
Introduced: British Virgin Islands (Tortola), USA (Texas)  
IUCN: Least Concern (2011)  
*Deirochelys floridana* Hay 1908b:346 † (nomen dubium)  
*Trachemys jarmani* Hay 1908b:351 † (nomen dubium)  
*Pseudemys nelsoni* Carr 1938a:307

***P. peninsularis*** or ***P. floridana peninsularis*** Carr 1938b <sup>(1:17, 3:13, 4:9)</sup>

Peninsula Cooter  
USA (Florida)  
IUCN: Least Concern (2011), as *P. peninsularis*  
*Pseudemys floridana peninsularis* Carr 1938b:105

***P. rubriventris*** (LeConte 1830)

Northern Red-bellied Cooter  
USA (Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia)  
Introduced: South Korea  
IUCN: Near Threatened (2011)  
*Testudo rubriventris* LeConte 1830:101  
*Emys irrigata* Bell in Duméril and Bibron 1835:276  
*Emys rivulata* Gray 1844:22 (junior homonym)  
*Pseudemys rubriventris bangsi* Babcock 1937:293

***P. texana*** Baur 1893a <sup>(16)</sup>

Texas Cooter  
USA (Texas)  
IUCN: Least Concern (2011)  
*Pseudemys texana* Baur 1893a:223

**\_\_\_\_\_ *Trachemys*** Agassiz 1857a <sup>(1:18, 3:14, 5:6)</sup>

*Trachemys* Agassiz 1857a:252  
*Callichelys* Gray 1863c:181  
*Redamia* Gray 1870c:35

***T. adiutrix*** or ***T. dorbigni adiutrix*** Vanzolini 1995 <sup>(5:6)</sup>

Maranhao Slider  
Brazil (Maranhão, Piauí)  
IUCN: Endangered B1+2c (1996)  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Near Threatened  
*Trachemys adiutrix* Vanzolini 1995:111

***T. callirostris*** or ***T. ornata callirostris*** (Gray 1856b) <sup>(5:6)</sup> (CBFTT Account)

Colombian Slider  
Colombia (Antioquia, Atlántico, Bolívar, Cesar, Córdoba, La Guajira, Magdalena, Santander, Sucre), Venezuela (Carabobo, Falcón, Yaracuy, Zulia)  
IUCN: Not Evaluated  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable

***T. c.*** or ***T. o. callirostris*** (Gray 1856b) <sup>(1:19, 5:6)</sup>

Colombian Slider  
Colombia (Antioquia, Atlántico, Bolívar, Cesar, Córdoba, La Guajira, Magdalena, Santander, Sucre), Venezuela (Zulia)  
*Emys callirostris* Gray 1856b:25

***T. c.*** or ***T. o. chichiriviche*** (Pritchard and Trebbau 1984) <sup>(1:19, 5:6)</sup>

Venezuelan Slider  
Venezuela (Carabobo, Falcón, Yaracuy)  
*Pseudemys scripta chichiriviche* Pritchard and Trebbau 1984:8

***T. decorata*** (Barbour and Carr 1940)

Hispaniolan Slider  
Dominican Republic, Haiti  
IUCN: Vulnerable B1+2c (1996)  
*Pseudemys decorata* Barbour and Carr 1940:409

***T. decussata*** (Bell in Griffith and Pidgeon 1830)

Cuban Slider  
Cayman Islands, Cuba  
IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]

***T. d. decussata*** (Bell in Griffith and Pidgeon 1830) <sup>(2:17)</sup>

- Eastern Cuban Slider  
Cuba  
*Testudo rugosa* Shaw 1802:28 (partim, nomen dubium and junior homonym)  
*Emys decussata* Bell in Griffith and Pidgeon 1830:76 [Bell 1830a]<sup>(2:17)</sup>  
*Emys vermiculata* Gray 1844:25  
*Emys jamao* Vilaró 1867a:121  
*Emys gnatho* Vilaró 1867b:204  
*Pseudemys decussata plana* Barbour and Carr 1940:405
- T. d. angusta*** (Barbour and Carr 1940)  
Western Cuban Slider  
Cayman Islands, Cuba  
*Pseudemys decussata angusta* Barbour and Carr 1940:402  
*Pseudemys granti* Barbour and Carr 1941:59
- T. dorbigni*** (Duméril and Bibron 1835)<sup>(1:20, 5:6)</sup>  
D'Orbigny's Slider  
Argentina (Buenos Aires, Chaco, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Santa Fe), Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina), Uruguay  
IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern  
*Emys dorbigni* Duméril and Bibron 1835:272  
*Clemmys (Rhinoclemmys) orbignyi* Fitzinger 1835:124 (nomen novum)  
*Clemmys dorbignyi* Boulenger 1886b:424 (nomen novum)  
*Pseudemys dorbignyi brasiliensis* Freiberg 1969:301<sup>(1:20)</sup>
- T. emolli* or *T. grayi emolli*** (Legler 1990)<sup>(1:18, 5:6)</sup>  
Nicaraguan Slider  
Costa Rica, Nicaragua  
IUCN: Not Evaluated  
*Pseudemys scripta emolli* Legler 1990:91
- T. gaigeae*** (Hartweg 1939) (CBFTT Account)  
Big Bend Slider  
Mexico (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango), USA (New Mexico, Texas)  
IUCN: Vulnerable A2ce+4ce (2011)
- T. g. gaigeae*** (Hartweg 1939)<sup>(1:18)</sup>  
Big Bend Slider  
Mexico (Chihuahua, Coahuila), USA (New Mexico, Texas)  
*Pseudemys scripta gaigeae* Hartweg 1939:1
- T. g. hartwegi*** (Legler 1990)<sup>(1:18)</sup>  
Nazas Slider  
Mexico (Coahuila, Durango)  
*Pseudemys scripta hartwegi* Legler 1990:89
- T. grayi* or *T. venusta grayi*** (Bocourt 1868)<sup>(1:18, 4:10) (6)</sup>  
Gray's Slider  
El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico (Chiapas, Oaxaca)  
IUCN: Not Evaluated  
*Emys grayi* Bocourt 1868:121 (senior homonym)  
*Emys umbra* Bocourt 1876b:26 (nomen novum)
- T. nebulosa*** (Van Denburgh 1895)<sup>(1:18)</sup>  
Baja California Slider  
Mexico (Baja California, Sinaloa, Sonora)  
IUCN: Not Evaluated
- T. n. nebulosa*** (Van Denburgh 1895)<sup>(1:18)</sup>  
Baja California Slider  
Mexico (Baja California)  
*Chrysemys nebulosa* Van Denburgh 1895:84
- T. n. hiltoni*** (Carr 1942)<sup>(1:18)</sup>  
Fuerte Slider  
Mexico (Sinaloa, Sonora)  
*Pseudemys scripta hiltoni* Carr 1942:1
- T. ornata*** (Gray in Griffith and Pidgeon 1830)<sup>(1:18, 1:19, 4:10, 5:6)</sup>  
Ornate Slider  
Mexico (Guerrero, Jalisco, Nayarit, Sinaloa)  
IUCN: Vulnerable B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) (2007)  
*Emys ornata* Gray in Griffith and Pidgeon 1830:76 [Gray 1830c]
- T. scripta*** (Thunberg in Schoepff 1792)<sup>(3:15)</sup>  
Pond Slider, Common Slider  
Mexico (Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas), USA (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia)  
Introduced: Multiple global locations, most apparently *Trachemys scripta elegans* (see below)  
IUCN: Least Concern (2011)
- T. s. scripta*** (Thunberg in Schoepff 1792)<sup>(3:15)</sup>  
Yellow-bellied Slider  
USA (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia)  
Introduced: South Korea, USA (Florida)  
*Testudo scripta* Thunberg in Schoepff 1792:16<sup>(3:15)</sup>  
*Testudo serrata* Daudin 1801:148 (senior homonym)  
*Emys occipitatis* Gray in Griffith and Pidgeon 1830:75 [Gray 1830c]  
*Emys vittata* Gray 1830e:11<sup>(4:7)</sup>
- T. s. elegans*** (Wied 1839)  
Red-eared Slider  
Mexico (Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas), USA (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico [eastern], Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia)  
Introduced: Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria), Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bermuda, Bulgaria, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Cambodia, Canada (Ontario), Cayman Islands, Chile, China (Hong Kong), Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, French Polynesia, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guadeloupe, Guam, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia (Java, Kalimantan, Papua, Sulawesi, Sumatra), Ireland, Israel, Italy,

- Japan (mainland, Ryukyu Archipelago), Latvia, Malaysia (East, West), Martinique, Mexico, Micronesia, Myanmar, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Northern Mariana Islands [Saipan], Palau, Panama, Philippines (Cebu, Luzon, Mindanao), Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Réunion, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles (Mahé), Singapore, Sint Maarten, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain (Balearic Islands, Continental), Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Trinidad, USA (Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico [western], New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington), US Virgin Islands, Vietnam
- Emys elegans* Wied 1839:213  
*Emys holbrookii* Gray 1844:23  
*Emys sanguinolenta* Gray 1856b:26  
*Trachemys lineata* Gray 1873a:147
- T. s. troostii*** (Holbrook 1836)  
 Cumberland Slider  
 USA (Alabama, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia)  
 Introduced: Latvia  
*Emys troostii* Holbrook 1836:55  
*Emys cumberlandensis* Holbrook 1840:55
- T. stejnegeri*** (Schmidt 1928)  
 Central Antillean Slider  
 Bahamas (Inagua), Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico  
 Introduced: Dominica, Guadeloupe  
 IUCN: Near Threatened (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Near Threatened
- T. s. stejnegeri*** (Schmidt 1928)  
 Puerto Rican Slider  
 Puerto Rico  
*Emys olivacea* Gray 1856b:30 (junior homonym)  
*Pseudemys stejnegeri* Schmidt 1928:147
- T. s. malonei*** (Barbour and Carr 1938)  
 Inagua Slider  
 Bahamas (Inagua)  
*Pseudemys malonei* Barbour and Carr 1938:76
- T. s. vicina*** (Barbour and Carr 1940)  
 Dominican Slider  
 Dominican Republic, Haiti  
*Pseudemys stejnegeri vicina* Barbour and Carr 1940:408
- T. taylori*** (Legler 1960) <sup>(1:18)</sup> <sup>(17)</sup>  
 Cuatro Ciénegas Slider  
 Mexico (Coahuila)  
 IUCN: Endangered A4e, B1ab(iii,v)+2ab(iii,v) (2007)  
*Pseudemys scripta taylori* Legler 1960:75
- T. terrapen*** (Bonnaterre 1789) <sup>(3:6)</sup>  
 Jamaican Slider  
 Bahamas (Cat Island [prehistoric introduction?]), Jamaica  
 IUCN: Vulnerable B1+2c (1996)
- Testudo terrapen* Lacépède 1788:129 (nomen rejectum) <sup>(3:6)</sup>  
*Testudo terrapen* Bonnaterre 1789:30  
*Testudo palustris* Gmelin 1789:1041 (senior homonym)  
*Testudo fasciata* Suckow 1798:40 (senior homonym)  
*Testudo rugosa* Shaw 1802:28 (partim, nomen dubium and junior homonym)  
*Emys rugosa livida* Gray 1831d:30  
*Pseudemys felis* Barbour 1935:205
- T. venusta* or *T. ornata venusta*** (Gray 1856b) <sup>(1:18, 4:6, 4:10, 5:6)</sup> <sup>(18)</sup>  
 Meso-American Slider  
 Belize, Colombia (?) (Antioquia, Chocó), Costa Rica (?), El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico (Campeche, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosi, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Yucatán), Nicaragua (?), Panama (?) [range for typical subspecies only]  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient (South America regional)  
*Testudo panama* Perry 1810:[unpaginated], pl.33 (nomen oblitum) <sup>(18)</sup>  
*Emys venusta* Gray 1856b:24 (nomen protectum) <sup>(18)</sup>  
*Emys valida* LeConte 1860:7  
*Emys (Clemmys) salvini* Günther 1885:4
- T. v.* or *T. o. cataspila*** (Günther 1885) <sup>(1:18, 4:10, 5:6)</sup>  
 Huastecan Slider  
 Mexico (San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas, Veracruz)  
*Emys ventricosa* Gray 1856b:28 (nomen suppressum)  
*Emys (Clemmys) cataspila* Günther 1885:4
- T. v. iversoni*** McCord, Joseph-Ouni, Hagen, and Blanck 2010 <sup>(4:10, 5:6)</sup>  
 Yucatan Slider  
 Mexico (Yucatán)  
*Trachemys venusta iversoni* McCord, Joseph-Ouni, Hagen, and Blanck 2010:45
- T. v.* or *T. grayi panamensis*** McCord, Joseph-Ouni, Hagen, and Blanck 2010 <sup>(4:10, 5:6)</sup>  
 Panamanian Slider  
 Panama  
*Trachemys venusta panamensis* McCord, Joseph-Ouni, Hagen, and Blanck 2010:46
- T. v. uhrigi*** McCord, Joseph-Ouni, Hagen, and Blanck 2010 <sup>(4:10, 5:6)</sup>  
 Uhrig's Slider  
 Colombia (?) (Antioquia, Chocó), Costa Rica (?), Honduras, Nicaragua (?), Panama (?)  
*Trachemys venusta uhrigi* McCord, Joseph-Ouni, Hagen, and Blanck 2010:43
- T. yaquia*** (Legler and Webb 1970) <sup>(1:18)</sup>  
 Yaqui Slider  
 Mexico (Chihuahua, Sonora)  
 IUCN: Vulnerable B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii) (2007)  
*Pseudemys scripta yaquia* Legler and Webb 1970:157
- EMYDINAE** Rafinesque 1815  
 Emidania Rafinesque 1815:75  
 Emydidae Bell 1825a:302

Emydinae Cope 1870b:123

— *Clemmys* Ritgen 1828

*Clemmys* Ritgen 1828:270  
*Chelopus* Rafinesque 1832:64  
*Nanemys* Agassiz 1857a:252  
*Melanemys* Shufeldt 1919:155

*C. guttata* (Schneider 1792)

Spotted Turtle  
 Canada (Ontario), USA (Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia)  
 IUCN: Endangered A2cde+4ce (2011)  
*Testudo guttata* Schneider 1792:264  
*Testudo punctata* Schoepff 1792:25 (junior homonym)  
*Geoclemmys sebae* Gray 1869a:188

— *Emys* Duméril 1805 (1:21, 3:16, 4:11, 4:12, 5:7)

*Emydes* Brongniart 1805:27 (nomen suppressum)  
*Emys* Duméril 1805:76 (4:11)  
*Hydrone* Rafinesque 1814:66  
*Emyda* Rafinesque 1815:75 (nomen novum)  
*Lutremys* Gray 1844:31

*E. orbicularis* (Linnaeus 1758)

European Pond Turtle  
 Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium (extirpated), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic (extirpated), Denmark (extirpated), Estonia (extirpated), France (Continental, Corsica [prehistoric introduction?]), Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Italy (Continental, Sardinia [prehistoric introduction]), Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg (extirpated), Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (extirpated), Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain (Continental), Switzerland (extirpated), Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine  
 Introduced: Czech Republic, Denmark, Spain (Balearic Islands), Switzerland  
 IUCN: Near Threatened (1996)

*E. o. orbicularis* (Linnaeus 1758) (3:17)

European Pond Turtle  
 Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic (extirpated), France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine  
*Testudo orbicularis* Linnaeus 1758:198  
*Testudo lutaria* Linnaeus 1758:198 (senior homonym)  
*Testudo terrestris* Garsault 1764:pl.675 (4:13) (senior homonym and nomen oblitum)  
*Testudo europaea* Schneider 1783:323  
*Testudo pulchella* Schoepff 1801:113 (senior homonym)  
*Emys turfa* Meyer 1835:67 †  
*Emys lutaria borealis* Nilsson 1841:208 †

*Cistudo anhaltina* Giebel 1866a:1 †  
*Emys lutaria taurica* Mehnert 1890:537  
*Emys europaea sparsa* Dürigen 1897:14  
*Emys europaea concolor* Dürigen 1897:15  
*Emys europaea punctata* Dürigen 1897:15  
*Emys orbicularis aralensis* Nikolsky 1915:19  
*Emys orbicularis luteofusca* Fritz 1989:143 (3:17)  
*Emys orbicularis colchica* Fritz 1994:57 (3:17)

*E. o. eiselti* Fritz, Baran, Budak, and Amthauer 1998  
 Eiselt's Pond Turtle  
 Syria, Turkey

*Emys orbicularis eiselti* Fritz, Baran, Budak, and Amthauer 1998:113

*E. o. fritzjuergenobsti* Fritz 1993 (3:18)

Obst's Pond Turtle  
 Portugal, Spain (Continental)  
*Emys orbicularis fritzjuergenobsti* Fritz 1993:131  
*Emys orbicularis hispanica* Fritz, Keller, and Budde 1996:129 (3:18)

*E. o. galloitalica* Fritz 1995 (4:14)

Franco-Italian Pond Turtle  
 France (Continental, Corsica [prehistoric introduction?]), Italy (Continental, Sardinia [prehistoric introduction]), Spain (Continental)  
*Emys orbicularis (galloitalica) galloitalica* Fritz 1995:217  
*Emys orbicularis (galloitalica) capolongoi* Fritz 1995:204 (4:14)  
*Emys orbicularis (galloitalica) lanzai* Fritz 1995:211 (4:14)

*E. o. hellenica* (Valenciennes in Bibron and Bory de Saint-Vincent 1832) (4:9)

Hellenic Pond Turtle  
 Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia  
*Cistuda hellenica* Valenciennes in Bibron and Bory de Saint-Vincent 1832:61  
*Emys antiquorum* Valenciennes in Bory de Saint-Vincent 1833:pl.9  
*Emys (Emys) hofmanni* Fitzinger 1835:123 (nomen novum) (4:9)  
*Emys orbicularis atra* Werner 1897:15  
*Emys europaea maculosa* Dürigen 1897:15

*E. o. ingauna* Jesu, Piombo, Salvidio, Lamagni, Ortale, and Genta 2004 (4:14)

Ligurian Pond Turtle  
 Italy (Continental)  
*Emys orbicularis ingauna* Jesu, Piombo, Salvidio, Lamagni, Ortale, and Genta 2004:133

*E. o. occidentalis* Fritz 1993

Magreb Pond Turtle  
 Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia  
*Emys orbicularis occidentalis* Fritz 1993:131

*E. o. persica* Eichwald 1831 (1:23, 1:24, 3:19)

Eastern Pond Turtle  
 Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Russia (Dagestan), Turkmenistan

- Emys europaea persicae* Eichwald 1831:196  
*Emys europaea ibericae* Eichwald 1831:196<sup>(3:19)</sup>  
*Emys orbicularis orientalis* Fritz 1994:57  
*Emys orbicularis kurae* Fritz 1994:57<sup>(3:19)</sup>
- E. trinacris** Fritz, Fattizzo, Guicking, Tripepi, Pennisi, Lenk, Joger, and Wink 2005  
 Sicilian Pond Turtle  
 Italy (Sicily)  
 IUCN: Data Deficient (2004)  
*Emys trinacris* Fritz, Fattizzo, Guicking, Tripepi, Pennisi, Lenk, Joger, and Wink 2005:364
- **Emys** Duméril 1805 or **Actinemys** Agassiz 1857a<sup>(1:22, 3:16, 4:12, 5:7)</sup>  
*Actinemys* Agassiz 1857a:252
- E. or A. marmorata** Baird and Girard 1852<sup>(1:22, 4:15)</sup> (CBFTT Account)  
 Western Pond Turtle, Pacific Pond Turtle  
 Canada (?) (British Columbia), Mexico (Baja California), USA (California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington)  
 Introduced: Australia (New South Wales)  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A1cd (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable  
*Emys marmorata* Baird and Girard 1852:177  
*Emys nigra* Hallowell 1854:91 (senior homonym)  
*Clemmys wosnessenskyi* Strauch 1862:114  
*Clemmys hesperia* Hay 1903:238 †  
*Clemmys marmorata pallida* Seeliger 1945:158
- **Emys** Duméril 1805 or **Emydoidea** Gray 1870c<sup>(1:21, 3:16, 4:12, 5:7)</sup>  
*Emydoidea* Gray 1870c:19  
*Neoemys* Lindholm 1929:282 (nomen novum)
- E. or E. blandingii** (Holbrook 1838b) (CBFTT Account)  
 Blanding's Turtle  
 Canada (Nova Scotia, Ontario, Québec), USA (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Wisconsin)  
 IUCN: Endangered A2cde+4ce (2011)  
*Testudo flava* Lacépède 1788:135 (nomen rejectum)<sup>(3:6)</sup>  
*Testudo flava* Bonnaterra 1789:26 (nomen suppressum)  
*Testudo meleagris* Shaw 1793:4 (nomen suppressum)  
*Cistuda blandingii* Holbrook 1838b:35  
*Emys twentei* Taylor 1943:250 †
- **Glyptemys** Agassiz 1857a<sup>(1:21)</sup>  
*Calemys* Agassiz 1857a:252  
*Glyptemys* Agassiz 1857a:252
- G. insculpta** (LeConte 1830)  
 Wood Turtle  
 Canada (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Québec), USA (Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin)  
 IUCN: Endangered A2cd+4c (2011)  
 CITES: Appendix II  
*Testudo insculpta* LeConte 1830:112  
*Emys speciosa* Gray 1830e:10<sup>(4:7)</sup>
- Emys speciosa levigata* Gray 1831d:26
- G. muhlenbergii** (Schoepff 1801)  
 Bog Turtle  
 USA (Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia)  
 IUCN: Critically Endangered A2cd+4ce (2011)  
 CITES: Appendix I  
*Testudo muhlenbergii* Schoepff 1801:132  
*Emys biguttata* Say 1825:212<sup>(4:16)</sup>  
*Emys (Cistuda) carolinae fusca* Gray 1830e:7<sup>(4:7)</sup>  
*Clemmys nuchalis* Dunn 1917:624
- **Terrapene** Merrem 1820  
*Terrapene* Merrem 1820:27  
*Cistuda* Fleming 1822:270  
*Didicla* Rafinesque 1832:64  
*Cistudo* Duméril and Bibron 1835:207 (nomen novum)<sup>(4:17)</sup>  
*Pyxidemys* Fitzinger 1835:123  
*Emyoides* Gray 1844:27  
*Onychotria* Gray 1849:17  
*Pariemys* Cope 1895:757  
*Toxaspis* Cope 1895:757  
*Cistudos* Herrera 1901:36 (nomen suppressum)
- T. carolina** (Linnaeus 1758)<sup>(5:8)</sup>  
 Eastern Box Turtle, Common Box Turtle  
 Canada (Ontario?), Mexico (Campeche, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Yucatán), USA (Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia)  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A2bcde+4bcde (2011)  
 CITES: Appendix II, as *Terrapene* spp.
- T. c. carolina** (Linnaeus 1758)<sup>(5:8)</sup>  
 Eastern Box Turtle  
 Canada (Ontario?), USA (Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia)  
*Testudo carolina* Linnaeus 1758:198 (senior homonym)  
*Testudo carinata* Linnaeus 1758:198  
*Testudo brevicaudata* Lacépède 1788:169 (nomen rejectum)<sup>(3:6)</sup>  
*Testudo incarcerata* Bonnaterra 1789:29  
*Testudo incarceratostrata* Bonnaterra 1789:29  
*Testudo clausa* Gmelin 1789:1042  
*Testudo virgulata* Latreille in Sonnini and Latreille 1801:100  
*Emys schneideri* Schweigger 1812:317  
*Monoclioda kentukensis* Rafinesque 1822:5 (nomen suppressum)  
*Terrapene maculata* Bell 1825a:309  
*Terrapene nebulosa* Bell 1825a:310

*Emys kinosternoides* Gray 1830e:12<sup>(4,7)</sup>

*Cistudo virginea* Agassiz 1857a:260

*Cistudo eurypygia* Cope 1870b:124 †

***T. c. bauri*** Taylor 1895<sup>(5,8)</sup>

Florida Box Turtle

USA (Florida)

*Terrapene bauri* Taylor 1895:576

*Terrapene innoxia* Hay 1916:61 †

***T. c. major*** (Agassiz 1857a)<sup>(5,8)</sup>

Gulf Coast Box Turtle

USA (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas)

*Cistudo major* Agassiz 1857a:445

*Terrapene putnami* Hay 1906:30 †<sup>(5,8)</sup>

***T. c. mexicana*** (Gray 1849)<sup>(1,25)</sup>

Mexican Box Turtle

Mexico (San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas, Veracruz)

*Cistudo (Onychotria) mexicana* Gray 1849:17

*Terrapene goldmani* Stejneger 1933:119

***T. c. triunguis*** (Agassiz 1857a)<sup>(5,8)</sup>

Three-toed Box Turtle

USA (Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas)

*Cistudo triunguis* Agassiz 1857a:279

*Terrapene whitneyi* Hay 1916:8 †

*Terrapene bulverda* Hay 1920:133 †

*Terrapene impressa* Hay 1924:245 †

*Terrapene llanensis* Oelrich 1953:35 †

***T. c. yucatanana*** (Boulenger 1895b)<sup>(1,25)</sup>

Yucatan Box Turtle

Mexico (Campeche, Quintana Roo, Yucatán)

*Cistudo yucatanana* Boulenger 1895b:330

***T. coahuila*** Schmidt and Owens 1944 (CBFTT Account)

Coahuilan Box Turtle

Mexico (Coahuila)

IUCN: Endangered A2c+4c, B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv,v)+2b(i,ii,iii,iv,v) (2007)

CITES: Appendix I

*Terrapene coahuila* Schmidt and Owens 1944:101

***T. nelsoni*** Stejneger 1925 (CBFTT Account)

Spotted Box Turtle

Mexico (Chihuahua, Jalisco, Nayarit, Sinaloa, Sonora)

IUCN: Data Deficient (1996)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient

CITES: Appendix II, as *Terrapene* spp.

***T. n. nelsoni*** Stejneger 1925

Southern Spotted Box Turtle

Mexico (Jalisco, Nayarit, Sinaloa)

*Terrapene nelsoni* Stejneger 1925:463

***T. n. klauberi*** Bogert 1943

Northern Spotted Box Turtle

Mexico (Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Sonora)

*Terrapene klauberi* Bogert 1943:2

***T. ornata*** (Agassiz 1857a)<sup>(20)</sup>

Ornate Box Turtle, Western Box Turtle

Mexico (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Sonora), USA (Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Wisconsin, Wyoming)

IUCN: Near Threatened (2011)

CITES: Appendix II, as *Terrapene* spp.

***T. o. ornata*** (Agassiz 1857a)<sup>(20)</sup>

Ornate Box Turtle, Western Box Turtle

USA (Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Wisconsin)

*Cistudo ornata* Agassiz 1857a:392

*Terrapene ornata cimarronensis* Cragin 1894:37

*Terrapene longinsulae* Hay 1908c:166 †

***T. o. luteola*** Smith and Ramsey 1952

Desert Box Turtle

Mexico (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Sonora), USA (Arizona, New Mexico, Texas)

*Terrapene ornata luteola* Smith and Ramsey 1952:45

**PLATYSTERNIDAE** Gray 1869a<sup>(1,26)</sup>

Platysternidae Gray 1869a:208

***Platysternon*** Gray 1831c

*Platysternon* Gray 1831c:106

***P. megacephalum*** Gray 1831c

Big-headed Turtle

Cambodia, China (Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hong Kong, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Yunnan, Zhejiang), Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam

IUCN: Endangered A1d+2d (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered

CITES: Appendix II

***P. m. megacephalum*** Gray 1831c<sup>(1,27)</sup>

Chinese Big-headed Turtle

China (Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hong Kong, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Yunnan, Zhejiang), Vietnam

*Platysternon megacephalum* Gray 1831c:107

*Platysternon megacephalum tristernalis* Schleich and Gruber 1984:67

***P. m. peguense*** Gray 1870c

Burmese Big-headed Turtle

Myanmar, Thailand

*Platysternon peguense* Gray 1870c:70

*Platysternon megacephalum vogeli* Wermuth 1969:372

***P. m. shiui*** Ernst and McCord 1987

Vietnamese Big-headed Turtle

Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam

*Platysternon megacephalum shiui* Ernst and McCord 1987:624



**GEOEMYDIDAE Theobald 1868a** <sup>(1:29, 3:20) (21)</sup>

Geoemydidae Theobald 1868a:9  
 Batagurina Gray 1869a:185  
 Bataguridae Gray 1870c:17

**GEOEMYDINAE Theobald 1868a** <sup>(21)</sup>

Geoemydidae Theobald 1868a:9  
 Batagurina Gray 1869a:185  
 Bataguridae Gray 1870c:17

**Batagur** Gray 1856b <sup>(1:30, 2:9)</sup>

*Tetraonyx* Gray 1830e:19 <sup>(4:7)</sup> (junior homonym)  
*Tetronyx* Lesson 1832:pl.7 (nomen oblitum)  
*Batagur* Gray 1856b:35  
*Kachuga* Gray 1856b:35  
*Batagurella* Gray 1869a:200  
*Dongoka* Gray 1869a:202  
*Callagur* Gray 1870c:53  
*Cantorella* Gray 1870c:58

**B. affinis** (Cantor 1847) <sup>(2:9)</sup>

Southern River Terrapin  
 Cambodia, Indonesia (Sumatra), Malaysia (West),  
 Myanmar (?), Singapore (extirpated), Thailand (extir-  
 pated?), Vietnam (extirpated)  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix I

**B. a. affinis** (Cantor 1847) <sup>(3:21)</sup>

Western Malay River Terrapin  
 Indonesia (Sumatra), Malaysia (West), Myanmar (?),  
 Singapore (extirpated), Thailand (extirpated?)  
*Tetraonyx affinis* Cantor 1847:612  
*Batagur baska ranongensis* Nutaphand 1979:26  
 (partim, nomen dubium) <sup>(1:31)</sup>

**B. a. edwardmollii** Praschag, Holloway, Georges, Päckert,

Hundsörfer, and Fritz 2009 <sup>(3:21)</sup>  
 Eastern Malay River Terrapin  
 Cambodia, Malaysia (West), Thailand (extirpated?),  
 Vietnam (extirpated)  
*Batagur affinis edwardmollii* Praschag, Holloway,  
 Georges, Päckert, Hundsörfer, and Fritz 2009:64 <sup>(3:21)</sup>

**B. baska** (Gray 1830d) <sup>(1:31, 2:9)</sup> (CBFIT Account)

Northern River Terrapin  
 Bangladesh, India (Orissa, West Bengal), Myanmar,  
 Thailand (?) (extirpated?)  
 IUCN: Critically Endangered A1cd (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix I  
*Emys baska* Gray 1830d:pl.75  
*Emys batagur* Gray 1830e:9 <sup>(4:7)</sup>  
*Trionyx (Tetraonyx) cuvieri* Gray 1830e:19 <sup>(4:7)</sup>  
*Tetraonyx longicollis* Lesson 1831b:297  
*Emys tetraonyx* Temminck and Schlegel 1834:43 <sup>(4:18)</sup>  
 (nomen novum)  
*Tetraonyx lessonii* Duméril and Bibron 1835:338  
 (nomen novum)  
*Batagur baska ranongensis* Nutaphand 1979:26 <sup>(1:31)</sup>  
 (partim, nomen dubium)

**B. borneensis** (Schlegel and Müller 1845) <sup>(1:30)</sup>

Painted Terrapin  
 Brunei, Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sumatra), Malaysia  
 (East, West), Thailand  
 IUCN: Critically Endangered A1bcd (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix II, as *Batagur* spp.  
*Emys borneensis* Schlegel and Müller 1845:30  
*Batagur picta* Gray 1862b:204  
*Clemmys grayi* Strauch 1865:88 (nomen novum)  
*Kachuga major* Gray 1873c:300  
*Kachuga brookei* Bartlett 1895a:29

**B. dhongoka** (Gray 1832) <sup>(1:30)</sup>

Three-striped Roofed Turtle  
 Bangladesh, India (Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh,  
 Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal), Nepal (?)  
 IUCN: Endangered A1cd+2cd (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix II, as *Batagur* spp.  
*Emys dhongoka* Gray 1832:pl.60  
*Emys duvaucelii* Duméril and Bibron 1835:334  
*Kachuga hardwickii* Gray 1869a:202  
*Batagur durandi* Lydekker 1885:192 †

**B. kachuga** (Gray 1831a) <sup>(1:30)</sup>

Red-crowned Roofed Turtle  
 Bangladesh, India (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar  
 Pradesh, West Bengal), Nepal  
 IUCN: Critically Endangered A1cd (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix II, as *Batagur* spp.  
*Emys lineata* Gray 1830e:9 <sup>(4:7)</sup> (nomen oblitum)  
*Emys kachuga* Gray 1831a:pl.74  
*Batagur ellioti* Gray 1862b:264  
*Kachuga fusca* Gray 1870c:56 (partim)  
*Batagur bakeri* Lydekker 1885:190 †

**B. trivittata** (Duméril and Bibron 1835) <sup>(1:30)</sup>

Burmese Roofed Turtle  
 Myanmar  
 IUCN: Endangered A1c (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix II, as *Batagur* spp.  
*Emys trivittata* Duméril and Bibron 1835:331  
*Kachuga peguensis* Gray 1869a:200  
*Kachuga trilineata* Gray 1869a:200  
*Kachuga fusca* Gray 1870c:56 (partim)  
*Batagur iravadica* Anderson 1879:736

**Cuora** Gray 1856a <sup>(1:32) (22)</sup>

*Cuora* Gray 1856a:198  
*Cistoclemmys* Gray 1863e:175  
*Pyxidea* Gray 1863e:175  
*Pyxiclemmys* Gray 1863e:176

**C. amboinensis** (Riche in Daudin 1801) <sup>(23)</sup> (CBFIT Ac-  
count)

Southeast Asian Box Turtle  
 Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, India (Arunachal  
 Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Nicobar Islands), Indo-  
 nesia (Java, Kalimantan, Lesser Sundas, Moluccas,  
 Sulawesi, Sumatra, Timor), Laos, Malaysia (East,

West), Myanmar, Philippines (Bohol, Cebu, Leyte, Luzon, Mindanao, Mindoro, Negros, Palawan, Panay, Samar, Sulu Archipelago), Thailand, Timor-Leste (?), Vietnam

IUCN: Vulnerable A1d+2d (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable

CITES: Appendix II, as *Cuora* spp.

***C. a. amboinensis*** (Riche in Daudin 1801) <sup>(23)</sup>

East Indian Box Turtle

Indonesia (Moluccas, Sulawesi), Philippines (Bohol, Cebu, Leyte, Luzon, Mindanao, Mindoro, Negros, Palawan [?], Panay, Samar)

*Testudo melanocephala* Van-Ernest in Daudin 1801:128 (nomen oblitum)

*Testudo amboinensis* Riche in Daudin 1801:309

*Emys (Cistuda) amboinensis leveriana* Gray 1830e:7 <sup>(4:7)</sup>

***C. a. couro*** (Schweigger 1812)

Indonesian Box Turtle

Indonesia (Java, Lesser Sundas, Sumatra, Timor), Timor-Leste (?)

*Emys couro* Schweigger 1812:315

*Terrapene bicolor* Bell 1826:485

***C. a. kamaroma*** Rummler and Fritz 1991 <sup>(23)</sup>

Malayan Box Turtle

Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, India (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Nicobar Islands), Indonesia (Kalimantan), Malaysia (East, West), Laos, Myanmar (?), Philippines (Palawan [?], Sulu Archipelago [?]), Thailand, Vietnam

*Cuora amboinensis kamaroma* Rummler and Fritz 1991:17

***C. a. lineata*** McCord and Philippen 1998

Burmese Box Turtle

Myanmar

*Cuora amboinensis lineata* McCord and Philippen 1998:51

***C. aurocapitata*** Luo and Zong 1988 <sup>(22)</sup>

Yellow-headed Box Turtle

China (Anhui)

IUCN: Critically Endangered A1d+2d (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered

CITES: Appendix II, as *Cuora* spp.

*Cuora aurocapitata* Luo and Zong 1988:14

***C. bourreti*** Obst and Reimann 1994 <sup>(1:35, 3:22) (22)</sup>

Bourret's Box Turtle

Laos, Vietnam

IUCN: Not Evaluated

TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered

CITES: Appendix II, as *Cuora* spp.

*Cuora galbinifrons serrata* Iverson and McCord

1992b:434 <sup>(1:33)</sup> (partim, hybrid)

*Cuora galbinifrons bourreti* Obst and Reimann 1994:125

***C. flavomarginata*** (Gray 1863e) <sup>(2:21, 5:9) (22)</sup> (CBFTT Account)

Yellow-margined Box Turtle

China (Anhui, Fujian, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Zhejiang), Japan (Ryukyu Archipelago),

Taiwan

IUCN: Endangered A1cd+2cd (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered

CITES: Appendix II, as *Cuora* spp.

***C. f. flavomarginata*** (Gray 1863e)

Yellow-margined Box Turtle

China (Anhui, Fujian, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Zhejiang), Taiwan

*Cistoclemmys flavomarginata* Gray 1863e:175

*Cyclemys flavomarginata sinensis* Hsü 1930:3 <sup>(1:34, 2:21)</sup>

*Terrapene culturalia* Yeh 1961:59 †

***C. f. evelynae*** Ernst and Lovich 1990 <sup>(2:21, 5:9)</sup>

Ryukyu Yellow-margined Box Turtle

Japan (Ryukyu Archipelago)

*Cuora evelynae* Ernst and Lovich 1990:26

***C. galbinifrons*** Bourret 1940 <sup>(1:35, 3:22) (22) (24)</sup>

Indochinese Box Turtle

China (Guangxi, Hainan), Laos, Vietnam

IUCN: Critically Endangered A1d+2d (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered

CITES: Appendix II, as *Cuora* spp.

*Cuora galbinifrons* Bourret 1940:11

*Cyclemys flavomarginata hainanensis* Li 1958:234

*Cuora galbinifrons serrata* Iverson and McCord

1992b:434 <sup>(1:33)</sup> (partim, hybrid)

***C. mccordi*** Ernst 1988 <sup>(22)</sup>

McCord's Box Turtle

China (Guangxi)

IUCN: Critically Endangered A1d+2d (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered

CITES: Appendix II, as *Cuora* spp.

*Cuora mccordi* Ernst 1988:466

***C. mouhotii*** (Gray 1862a) <sup>(1:32) (22)</sup>

Keeled Box Turtle

China (Guangdong [?], Guangxi, Hainan, Hunan, Yunnan), India (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram [?]), Laos, Myanmar, Thailand (?), Vietnam

IUCN: Endangered A1d+2d (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered

CITES: Appendix II, as *Cuora* spp.

***C. m. mouhotii*** (Gray 1862a)

Northern Keeled Box Turtle

China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hunan, Yunnan), India (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya,

Mizoram [?]), Laos, Myanmar, Thailand (?), Vietnam

*Cyclemys mouhotii* Gray 1862a:157

*Cuora galbinifrons serrata* Iverson and McCord

1992b:434 <sup>(1:33)</sup> (partim, hybrid)

***C. m. obsti*** (Fritz, Andreas, and Lehr 1998)

Southern Keeled Box Turtle

Vietnam

*Pyxidea mouhotii obsti* Fritz, Andreas, and Lehr 1998:33

***C. pani*** Song 1984 <sup>(22)</sup>

Pan's Box Turtle

China (Gansu, Hubei, Shaanxi, Sichuan)

IUCN: Critically Endangered A1d+2d (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix II, as *Cuora* spp.  
*Cuora pani* Song 1984:330  
*Cuora chriskarannarum* Ernst and McCord 1987:624

***C. picturata*** Lehr, Fritz, and Obst 1998 <sup>(1:35, 3:22)</sup> (22)

Southern Vietnam Box Turtle  
 Vietnam  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix II, as *Cuora* spp.  
*Cuora galbinifrons picturata* Lehr, Fritz, and Obst 1998:5

***C. trifasciata*** (Bell 1825a) <sup>(1:36, 3:23)</sup> (22)

Chinese Three-striped Box Turtle, Golden Coin Turtle  
 China (Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hong Kong), Laos, Vietnam  
 IUCN: Critically Endangered A1d+2d (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix II, as *Cuora* spp.  
*Sternotherus trifasciatus* Bell 1825a:305  
*Mauremys iversoni* Pritchard and McCord 1991:140 <sup>(1:33)</sup>  
 (partim, hybrid)  
*Sacalia pseudocellata* Iverson and McCord  
 1992a:426 <sup>(1:33)</sup> (partim, hybrid)  
*Ocadia philippeni* McCord and Iverson 1992:13 <sup>(1:33)</sup>  
 (partim, hybrid)  
*Clemmys guangxiensis* Qin 1992:60 (partim, hybrid)  
*Cuora [cyclornata] cyclornata* Blanck, McCord, and Le 2006:10 <sup>(1:36, 3:23)</sup> (22)  
*Cuora cyclornata meieri* Blanck, McCord, and Le 2006:10 <sup>(1:36, 3:23)</sup> (22)

***C. yunnanensis*** (Boulenger 1906) <sup>(1:37)</sup> (22)

Yunnan Box Turtle  
 China (Yunnan)  
 IUCN: Critically Endangered B2ab(ii,iii,v), D (2009)  
 CITES: Appendix II, as *Cuora* spp.  
*Cyclemys yunnanensis* Boulenger 1906:567

***C. zhoui*** Zhao in Zhao, Zhou, and Ye 1990 <sup>(22)</sup>

Zhou's Box Turtle  
 China (Guangxi?), Vietnam (?)  
 IUCN: Critically Endangered A1d+2d (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix II, as *Cuora* spp.  
*Cuora zhoui* Zhao in Zhao, Zhou, and Ye 1990:213  
*Cuora pallidicephala* McCord and Iverson 1991:407

\_\_\_ ***Cyclemys*** Bell 1834 <sup>(1:38, 2:6, 3:24)</sup>

*Cyclemys* Bell 1834:17

***C. atripons*** Iverson and McCord 1997

Western Black-bridged Leaf Turtle  
 Cambodia, Thailand  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Near Threatened  
*Cyclemys atripons* Iverson and McCord 1997:629

***C. dentata*** (Gray 1831d) <sup>(2:7)</sup>

Asian Leaf Turtle  
 Brunei, Indonesia (Java, Kalimantan, Sumatra), Malaysia

(East, West), Philippines (Palawan, Sulu Archipelago), Singapore, Thailand (peninsular)

IUCN: Near Threatened (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient

*Emys dhor* Gray 1830e:8 <sup>(4:7)</sup> (nomen oblitum)

*Emys dentata* Gray 1831d:errata[btw78-79] (nomen novum)

*Cyclemys orbiculata* Bell 1834:17

*Cistudo diardii* Duméril and Bibron 1835:227 (nomen novum)

*Cyclemys ovata* Gray 1863e:178

*Cyclemys bellii* Gray 1863e:179

***C. enigmatica*** Fritz, Guicking, Auer, Sommer, Wink, and Hundsdoerfer 2008 <sup>(2:6)</sup>

Enigmatic Leaf Turtle  
 Brunei (?), Malaysia (East, West), Singapore, Indonesia (Java, Kalimantan, Sumatra)  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
*Cyclemys enigmatica* Fritz, Guicking, Auer, Sommer, Wink, and Hundsdoerfer 2008:381

***C. fusca*** Fritz, Guicking, Auer, Sommer, Wink, and Hundsdoerfer 2008 <sup>(2:6)</sup>

Myanmar Brown Leaf Turtle  
 Myanmar  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
*Cyclemys fusca* Fritz, Guicking, Auer, Sommer, Wink, and Hundsdoerfer 2008:383

***C. gemeli*** Fritz, Guicking, Auer, Sommer, Wink, and Hundsdoerfer 2008 <sup>(2:6)</sup>

Assam Leaf Turtle  
 Bangladesh, India (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, West Bengal)  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
*Cyclemys gemeli* Fritz, Guicking, Auer, Sommer, Wink, and Hundsdoerfer 2008:384

***C. oldhamii*** Gray 1863e <sup>(2:8)</sup>

Southeast Asian Leaf Turtle  
 Cambodia, China (?) (Yunnan [?]), Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sumatra), Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
*Cyclemys oldhamii* Gray 1863e:178  
*Cyclemys dhor shanensis* Annandale 1918:67  
*Geoemyda tcheponensis* Bourret 1939:7  
*Cyclemys tiannanensis* Kou 1989:193

***C. pulchriatrata*** Fritz, Gaulke, and Lehr 1997

Eastern Black-bridged Leaf Turtle  
 Cambodia, Vietnam  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
*Cyclemys pulchriatrata* Fritz, Gaulke, and Lehr 1997:183

\_\_\_ ***Geoclemys*** Gray 1856b

*Geoclemys* Gray 1856b:17

***G. hamiltonii*** (Gray 1830e)<sup>(4:7)</sup> (CBFTT Account)

Spotted Pond Turtle, Black Pond Turtle  
Bangladesh, India (Assam, Bihar, Jammu, Meghalaya,  
Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal),  
Nepal, Pakistan

IUCN: Vulnerable A1d+2d (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered

CITES: Appendix I

*Emys hamiltonii* Gray 1830e:9<sup>(4:7)</sup>

*Emys guttata* Gray 1831b:pl.76

*Emys piquotii* Lesson 1831a:120

*Melanochelys pictus* Murray 1884:107

*Clemmys palaeindica* Lydekker 1885:178 †

***Geoemyda*** Gray 1834b<sup>(1:39)</sup>

*Geoemyda* Gray 1834b:100

*Nicoria* Gray 1856b:17

***G. japonica*** Fan 1931 (CBFTT Account)

Ryukyu Black-breasted Leaf Turtle

Japan (Ryukyu Archipelago)

IUCN: Endangered A1ce, B1+2c (2000)

*Geoemyda spengleri japonica* Fan 1931:148

***G. spengleri*** (Gmelin 1789)<sup>(3:25)</sup> (CBFTT Account)

Black-breasted Leaf Turtle

China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hunan [?],  
Jiangxi), Laos, Vietnam

IUCN: Endangered A1cd+2cd (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered

CITES: Appendix III (China)

*Testudo spengleri* Gmelin 1789:1043

*Testudo serrata* Shaw 1802:51 (junior homonym)

*Testudo tricarinata* Bory de Saint-Vincent 1804:308

(junior homonym)

*Geoemyda spengleri sinensis* Fan 1931:146

***Hardella*** Gray 1870c

*Hardella* Gray 1870c:58

***H. thurjii*** (Gray 1831d)<sup>(1:40)</sup> (CBFTT Account)

Crowned River Turtle

Bangladesh, India (Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Me-  
ghalaya, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal), Nepal,  
Pakistan

IUCN: Vulnerable A1cd+2cd (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered

*Emys thuryi* Gray 1830e:8<sup>(4:7)</sup> (nomen oblitum)

*Emys thurjii* Gray 1831d:22 (nomen novum)

*Emys flavonigra* Lesson 1831a:120

*Kachuga oldhami* Gray 1869a:200

*Hardella indi* Gray 1870c:58<sup>(1:40)</sup>

*Batagur falconeri* Lydekker 1885:187 †

*Batagur cautleyi* Lydekker 1885:194 †

***Heosemys*** Stejneger 1902

*Heosemys* Stejneger 1902:238

*Hieremys* Smith 1916:50

***H. annandalii*** (Boulenger 1903a)<sup>(1:41)</sup>

Yellow-headed Temple Turtle

Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia (West), Myanmar (?), Thailand,  
Vietnam

IUCN: Endangered A1cd+2d (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: (Critically) Endangered

CITES: Appendix II

*Cyclemys annandalii* Boulenger 1903a:142

***H. depressa*** (Anderson 1875)

Arakan Forest Turtle

Myanmar

IUCN: Critically Endangered A2cd, B1+2c (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: (Critically) Endangered

CITES: Appendix II

*Geoemyda depressa* Anderson 1875:284

*Geoemyda arakana* Theobald 1876:vii

***H. grandis*** (Gray 1860d)

Giant Asian Pond Turtle

Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia (West), Myanmar, Thailand,  
Vietnam

IUCN: Vulnerable A1d+2cd (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered

CITES: Appendix II

*Geoemyda grandis* Gray 1860d:218

***H. spinosa*** (Gray 1830a)<sup>(25)</sup>

Spiny Turtle

Brunei, Indonesia (Sumatra, Kalimantan), Malaysia  
(East, West), Myanmar, Philippines (Sulu

Archipelago [Tawi-Tawi]), Singapore, Thailand

IUCN: Endangered A1bcd (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered

CITES: Appendix II

*Emys spinosae* Gray 1830a:pl.77

*Emys spinosa* Gray 1831d:20

***Leucocephalon*** McCord, Iverson, Spinks, and Shaffer 2000

*Leucocephalon* McCord, Iverson, Spinks, and Shaf-  
fer 2000:86

***L. yuwonoi*** (McCord, Iverson, and Boeadi 1995)<sup>(1:42)</sup>  
(CBFTT Account)

Sulawesi Forest Turtle

Indonesia (Sulawesi)

IUCN: Critically Endangered A1cd+2cd, C1 (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered

CITES: Appendix II

*Geoemyda yuwonoi* McCord, Iverson, and Boeadi  
1995:311

***Malayemys*** Lindholm 1931

*Damonia* Gray 1869a:193 (junior homonym)

*Malayemys* Lindholm 1931:30 (nomen novum)

***M. macrocephala*** (Gray 1859)<sup>(1:43)</sup>

Malayan Snail-eating Turtle

Cambodia, Malaysia (West), Myanmar, Thailand

IUCN: Not Evaluated

TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable

CITES: Appendix II

*Geoclemmys macrocephala* Gray 1859:479

***M. subtrijuga*** (Schlegel and Müller 1845)

Mekong Snail-eating Turtle

Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam

Introduced: Indonesia (Java)  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A1d+2d (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable  
 CITES: Appendix II  
*Emys hermanni* Schweigger 1812:311 (nomen dubium)  
*Emys subtrijuga* Schlegel and Müller 1845:30  
*Emys nuchalis* Blyth 1863:82  
*Damonia crassiceps* Gray 1870c:43  
*Damonia oblonga* Gray 1871c:367

— ***Mauremys*** Gray 1869b <sup>(1:44, 3:26)</sup>

*Mauremys* Gray 1869b:500  
*Ocadia* Gray 1870c:35  
*Emmenia* Gray 1870c:38  
*Eryma* Gray 1870c:44 (junior homonym)  
*Cathaiemys* Lindholm 1931:29  
*Pseudocadia* Lindholm 1931:30  
*Chinemys* Smith 1931:xxvii  
*Annamemys* Bourret 1939b:15

***M. annamensis*** (Siebenrock 1903a) <sup>(1:44)</sup>

Vietnamese Pond Turtle, Annam Pond Turtle  
 Vietnam  
 IUCN: Critically Endangered A1d+2d (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix II  
*Cyclemys annamensis* Siebenrock 1903a:341  
*Annamemys merklei* Bourret 1939b:15  
*Ocadia glyphistoma* McCord and Iverson 1994:53 <sup>(1:33)</sup>  
 (partim, hybrid)

***M. caspica*** (Gmelin 1774) <sup>(3:27)(26)</sup>

Caspian Turtle, Caspian Terrapin  
 Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Georgia, Iran, Iraq,  
 Kuwait, Russia (Dagestan), Saudi Arabia (Northern),  
 Syria, Turkey, Turkmenistan  
 Introduced: Latvia  
 IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern  
*Testudo caspica* Gmelin 1774:59  
*Emys grayi* Günther 1869:504 (junior homonym)  
*Mauremys caspica siebenrocki* Wischuf and Fritz in  
 Fritz and Wischuf 1997:240  
*Mauremys caspica ventrimaculata* Wischuf and Fritz  
 1996:113

***M. japonica*** (Temminck and Schlegel 1834) <sup>(4:18)</sup> (**CB-  
 FTT Account**)

Japanese Pond Turtle  
 Japan (Honshu, Kyoshu, Shikoku)  
 IUCN: Near Threatened (2000)  
*Emys vulgaris japonica* Temminck and Schlegel  
 1834:139 <sup>(4:18)</sup>

***M. leprosa*** (Schweigger 1812)

Mediterranean Pond Turtle, Spanish Terrapin  
 Algeria, France, Libya, Mauritania (?), Morocco, Portugal,  
 Spain (Continental), Tunisia  
 IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable

***M. l. leprosa*** (Schweigger 1812) <sup>(1:45)</sup>  
 Mediterranean Pond Turtle

Algeria, France, Morocco, Portugal, Spain (Continental)  
*Emys leprosa* Schweigger 1812:298  
*Emys lutescens* Schweigger 1812:302  
*Emys marmorea* Spix 1824:13  
*Clemmys sigriz* Michahelles 1829:1295  
*Emys vulgaris* Gray 1830e:9 <sup>(4:7)</sup>  
*Emys laticeps* Gray 1854a:134  
*Emys fuliginosus* Gray 1860c:232  
*Emys laniaria* Gray 1869b:499  
*Emys flavipes* Gray 1869c:643  
*Emys fraseri* Gray 1869c:643 (partim, nomen dubium)  
*Mauremys leprosa atlantica* Schleich 1996:29 <sup>(1:45)</sup>  
*Mauremys leprosa erhardi* Schleich 1996:29 <sup>(1:45)</sup>  
*Mauremys leprosa marokkensis* Schleich 1996:29 <sup>(1:45)</sup>  
*Mauremys leprosa wernerkaestlei* Schleich 1996:29 <sup>(1:45)</sup>

***M. l. saharica*** Schleich 1996 <sup>(1:45)</sup>

Saharan Pond Turtle  
 Algeria, Libya, Mauritania (?), Morocco, Tunisia  
*Emys fraseri* Gray 1869c:643 (partim, nomen dubium)  
*Mauremys leprosa saharica* Schleich 1996:29 <sup>(1:45)</sup>  
*Mauremys leprosa zizi* Schleich 1996:29 <sup>(1:45)</sup>  
*Mauremys leprosa vanmeerhaeghei* Bour and Maran  
 1999:25 <sup>(1:45)</sup>

***M. mutica*** (Cantor 1842)

Yellow Pond Turtle  
 China (Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan,  
 Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Yunnan, Zhejiang),  
 Japan (Ryukyu Archipelago), Taiwan, Vietnam  
 Introduced: Japan (mainland)  
 IUCN: Endangered A1cd+2cd (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix II

***M. m. mutica*** (Cantor 1842)

Yellow Pond Turtle  
 China (Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan,  
 Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Yunnan, Zhejiang),  
 Taiwan, Vietnam  
*Emys muticus* Cantor 1842:482  
*Clemmys schmackeri* Boettger 1894:129  
*Annamemys grochovskiae* Dao 1957:1214  
*Mauremys iversoni* Pritchard and McCord 1991:140 <sup>(1:33)</sup>  
 (partim, hybrid)  
*Clemmys guangxiensis* Qin 1992:60 (partim, hybrid)  
*Mauremys pritchardi* McCord 1997:555 <sup>(1:33)</sup>  
 (partim, hybrid)

***M. m. kami*** Yasukawa, Ota, and Iverson 1996

Ryukyu Yellow Pond Turtle  
 Japan (Ryukyu Archipelago)  
*Mauremys mutica kami* Yasukawa, Ota, and Iverson  
 1996:303

***M. nigricans*** (Gray 1834a) (**CBFTT Account**)

Chinese Red-necked Turtle, Red-necked Pond Turtle  
 China (Fujian [?], Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan [?]),  
 Vietnam (?)  
 IUCN: Endangered A1d+2d (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix III (China)  
*Emys nigricans* Gray 1834a:53

*Geoclemys kwangtungensis* Pope 1934:1

*Geoclemys palaeannamitica* Bouret 1941a:10 † (nomen dubium)

***M. reevesii*** (Gray 1831d) <sup>(1:46)</sup> (CBFTT Account)

Reeves' Turtle, Chinese Three-keeled Pond Turtle  
China (Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hebei, Henan, Hong Kong, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang), Japan (prehistoric introduction?), North Korea, South Korea, Taiwan (prehistoric introduction?)

Introduced: Indonesia (Timor), Japan, Palau, Timor-Leste  
IUCN: Endangered A2bcd+4bcd (2011)

CITES: Appendix III (China)

*Emys reevesii* Gray 1831d:73

*Emys vulgaris picta* Schlegel 1844:127

*Emys japonica* Duméril and Bibron in Duméril and Duméril 1851:8 (nomen novum)

*Damonia unicolor* Gray 1873d:78

*Geoclemys grangeri* Schmidt 1925:1

*Geoclemys paracaretta* Chang 1929:1

*Chinemys megalcephala* Fang 1934:158

*Chinemys pani* Tao 1985:45 †

*Mauremys pritchardi* McCord 1997:555 <sup>(1:33)</sup> (partim, hybrid)

***M. rivulata*** (Valenciennes in Bory de Saint-Vincent 1833)

Western Caspian Turtle, Balkan Terrapin  
Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Syria, Turkey

Introduced: Latvia

IUCN: Not Evaluated

TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern

*Emys rivulata* Valenciennes in Bory de Saint-Vincent 1833:pl.9 (senior homonym)

*Emys tristrami* Gray 1869a:190

*Emys caspica arabica* Gray 1870c:36

*Emys pannonica* Gray 1870c:36

*Clemmys caspica orientalis* Bedriaga 1881:335

*Clemmys caspica obsoleta* Schreiber 1912:946

*Clemmys caspica cretica* Mertens 1946:115

***M. sinensis*** (Gray 1834a) <sup>(1:44)</sup>

Chinese Stripe-necked Turtle  
China (Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Jiangxi), Laos, Taiwan, Vietnam

Introduced: South Korea

IUCN: Endangered A1cd (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered

CITES: Appendix III (China)

*Emys sinensis* Gray 1834a:53

*Emys bennettii* Gray 1844:21

*Testudo anyangensis* Ping 1930:217 †

*Ocadia sinensis changwui* Tao 1988:229 †

*Ocadia philippeni* McCord and Iverson 1992:13 <sup>(1:33)</sup> (partim, hybrid)

*Ocadia glyphistoma* McCord and Iverson 1994:53 <sup>(1:33)</sup> (partim, hybrid)

***Melanochelys*** Gray 1869a

*Melanochelys* Gray 1869a:187

*Chaibassia* Theobald 1876:6

***M. tricarinata*** (Blyth 1856) (CBFTT Account)

Tricarinate Hill Turtle, Three-keeled Land Turtle  
Bangladesh, India (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal), Nepal

IUCN: Vulnerable B1+2c (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable

CITES: Appendix I

*Geoemyda tricarinata* Blyth 1856:714

*Chaibassia theobaldi* Anderson 1879:718

*Nicoria tricarinata sivalensis* Lydekker 1889:100 †

***M. trijuga*** (Schweigger 1812) (CBFTT Account)

Indian Black Turtle  
Bangladesh, China (?) (Yunnan), India (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal), Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan (?), Sri Lanka

Introduced: British Indian Ocean Territory (Chagos Archipelago), Maldives

IUCN: Near Threatened (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Near Threatened

***M. t. trijuga*** (Schweigger 1812)

Indian Black Turtle  
India (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu), Pakistan (?)

*Emys trijuga* Schweigger 1812:310

*Emys belangeri* Lesson 1831b:291

*Emys trijuga madraspatana* Anderson 1879:729

*Clemmys theobaldi* Lydekker 1885:173 †

*Geoemyda trijuga plumbea* Annandale 1915a:192

***M. t. coronata*** (Anderson 1879)

Cochin Black Turtle

India (Kerala)

*Emys trijuga coronata* Anderson 1879:729

***M. t. edeniana*** Theobald 1876 <sup>(1:47)</sup>

Burmese Black Turtle

China (?) (Yunnan), Myanmar

*Melanochelys edeniana* Theobald 1876:12

*Emys trijuga burmana* Anderson 1879:723

*Geoemyda trijuga wiroti* Reimann in Nutaphand 1979:177

***M. t. indopeninsularis*** (Annandale 1913)

Bengal Black Turtle

Bangladesh, India (Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal), Nepal

*Geoemyda indopeninsularis* Annandale 1913:71

***M. t. parkeri*** Deraniyagala 1939

Parker's Black Turtle

Sri Lanka

*Melanochelys trijuga parkeri* Deraniyagala 1939:269

***M. t. thermalis*** (Lesson 1830)

Sri Lanka Black Turtle

India (Tamil Nadu), Sri Lanka

*Emys thermalis* Lesson 1830:86

- Emys sebae* Gray 1831d:75
- **Morenia** Gray 1870c  
*Morenia* Gray 1870c:62
- M. ocellata** (Duméril and Bibron 1835) (CBFTT Account)  
Burmese Eyed Turtle  
China (?) (Yunnan), Myanmar  
IUCN: Vulnerable A1cd+2cd (2000)  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable  
CITES: Appendix I  
*Emys ocellata* Duméril and Bibron 1835:329  
*Emys berdmorei* Blyth 1859:281
- M. petersi** Anderson 1879 (CBFTT Account)  
Indian Eyed Turtle  
Bangladesh, India (Assam, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal), Nepal  
IUCN: Vulnerable A1cd+2d (2000)  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable  
*Batagur (Morenia) petersi* Anderson 1879:761
- **Notochelys** Gray 1863e  
*Notochelys* Gray 1863e:177 (senior homonym)
- N. platynota** (Gray 1834a)  
Malayan Flat-shelled Turtle  
Brunei, Indonesia (Java, Kalimantan, Sumatra), Malaysia (East, West), Singapore, Thailand  
IUCN: Vulnerable A1cd+2cd (2000)  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable  
CITES: Appendix II  
*Emys platynota* Gray 1834a:54  
*Cyclemys giebelii* Hubrecht 1881:45
- **Orlitia** Gray 1873b  
*Orlitia* Gray 1873b:156  
*Heteroclemmys* Peters 1875:622  
*Brookeia* Bartlett 1896:113  
*Adelochelys* Baur 1896:314  
*Liemys* Boulenger 1897a:468
- O. borneensis** Gray 1873b<sup>(27)</sup>  
Malaysian Giant Turtle  
Brunei (?), Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sumatra), Malaysia (East, West)  
IUCN: Endangered A1d+2d (2000)  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
CITES: Appendix II  
*Orlitia borneensis* Gray 1873b:157  
*Clemmys (Heteroclemmys) gibbera* Peters 1875:622  
*Hardella baileyi* Bartlett 1895b:83  
*Adelochelys crassa* Baur 1896:319  
*Liemys inornata* Boulenger 1897a:469
- **Pangshura** Gray 1856b<sup>(1:48)</sup>  
*Pangshura* Gray 1856b:36  
*Cuchoa* Gray 1870c:61  
*Emia* Gray 1870c:61  
*Jerdonella* Gray 1870c:61
- P. smithii** (Gray 1863g)  
Brown Roofed Turtle  
Bangladesh, India (Assam, Bihar, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh), Nepal, Pakistan  
IUCN: Near Threatened (2000)  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern or Near Threatened  
CITES: Appendix II, as *Pangshura* spp.
- P. s. smithii** (Gray 1863g)  
Brown Roofed Turtle  
Bangladesh, India (Assam, Bihar, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh), Pakistan  
*Batagur smithii* Gray 1863g:253
- P. s. pallidipes** (Moll 1987)  
Pale-footed Roofed Turtle  
India (Bihar, Uttar Pradesh), Nepal  
*Kachuga smithii pallidipes* Moll 1987:8
- P. sylhetensis** Jerdon 1870 (CBFTT Account)  
Assam Roofed Turtle  
Bangladesh, India (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland)  
IUCN: Endangered B1+2c (2000)  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered  
CITES: Appendix II, as *Pangshura* spp.  
*Pangshura sylhetensis* Jerdon 1870:69
- P. tecta** (Gray 1830b)  
Indian Roofed Turtle  
Bangladesh, India (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal), Nepal, Pakistan  
IUCN: Least Concern (2000)  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Near Threatened  
CITES: Appendix I  
*Emys tectum* Gray 1830b:pl.72  
*Emys trigibbosa* Lesson 1831a:121  
*Pangshura dura* Gray 1869a:205  
*Pangshura ventricosa* Gray 1870c:56
- P. tentoria** (Gray 1834a)  
Indian Tent Turtle  
Bangladesh, India (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal), Nepal  
IUCN: Least Concern (2000)  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern  
CITES: Appendix II, as *Pangshura* spp.
- P. t. tentoria** (Gray 1834a)<sup>(1:49)</sup>  
Indian Tent Turtle  
Bangladesh, India (Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa)  
*Emys tentoria* Gray 1834a:54  
*Emys (Pangshura) tectum intermedia* Blanford 1870:339  
*Pangshura leithii* Gray 1870c:60
- P. t. circumdata** (Mertens 1969)  
Pink-ringed Tent Turtle  
India (Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh)  
*Kachuga tecta circumdata* Mertens 1969a:24
- P. t. flaviventer** Günther 1864<sup>(1:49)</sup>  
Yellow-bellied Tent Turtle

Bangladesh, India (Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal), Nepal  
*Pangshura flaviventer* Günther 1864:35

— *Sacalia* Gray 1870c

*Sacalia* Gray 1870c:35

*S. bealei* (Gray 1831d)

Beal's Eyed Turtle

China (Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi?, Guizhou,  
Hong Kong, Jiangxi)

IUCN: Endangered A1d+2d (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered

CITES: Appendix III (China)

*Cistuda bealei* Gray 1831d:71

*S. quadriocellata* (Siebenrock 1903a) <sup>(2:24)</sup>

Four-eyed Turtle

China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan), Laos, Vietnam

IUCN: Endangered A1d+2d (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered

CITES: Appendix III (China)

*Clemmys bealii quadriocellata* Siebenrock  
1903a:336 (senior homonym)

*Clemmys bealii quadriocellata* Li 1958:234 (junior  
homonym)

*Clemmys beali insulensis* Adler 1962:135 (nomen  
novum) <sup>(2:24)</sup>

*Sacalia pseudocellata* Iverson and McCord  
1992a:426 <sup>(1:33)</sup> (partim, hybrid)

— *Siebenrockiella* Lindholm 1929

*Bellia* Gray 1869a:197 (junior homonym)

*Siebenrockiella* Lindholm 1929:280 (nomen novum)

*Panyaenemys* Diesmos, Parham, Stuart, and Brown  
2005:31

*S. crassicollis* (Gray 1830e) <sup>(4:7)</sup>

Black Marsh Turtle

Brunei (?), Cambodia, Indonesia (Java, Kalimantan,  
Sumatra), Laos, Malaysia (East, West), Myanmar,  
Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

IUCN: Vulnerable A1cd+2cd (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered

CITES: Appendix II

*Emys crassicollis* Gray 1830e:8 <sup>(4:7)</sup>

*Emys nigra* Blyth 1856:713 (junior homonym)

*Pangshura cochinchinensis* Tirant 1884:15

*S. leytensis* (Taylor 1920) <sup>(1:50)</sup> (CBFTT Account)

Palawan Forest Turtle, Philippine Forest Turtle

Philippines (Palawan [not Leyte])

IUCN: Critically Endangered A2d, B1+2c (2000)

CITES: Appendix II

*Heosemys leytensis* Taylor 1920:131

— *Vijayachelys* Praschag, Schmidt, Fritzs, Müller, Gemel, and  
Fritz 2006 <sup>(1:51)</sup>

*Vijayachelys* Praschag, Schmidt, Fritzs, Müller,  
Gemel, and Fritz 2006:151

*V. silvatica* (Henderson 1912)

Cochin Forest Cane Turtle

India (Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu)

IUCN: Endangered B1+2c (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered

*Geoemyda silvatica* Henderson 1912:217

— **RHINOCEMMYDINAE** Le and McCord 2008 <sup>(21)</sup>

Rhinoclemminae Le and McCord 2008:763

— *Rhinoclemmys* Fitzinger 1835 <sup>(3:20)</sup> <sup>(21)</sup>

*Chemelys* Rafinesque 1832:64 (nomen suppressum)

*Rhinoclemmys* Fitzinger 1835:115

*Calopsis* Gray 1863c:183

*R. annulata* (Gray 1860b)

Brown Wood Turtle

Colombia (Antioquia, Cauca, Chocó, Córdoba, Nariño,  
Valle del Cauca), Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras,  
Nicaragua, Panama

IUCN: Near Threatened (1996)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient (South America regional)

*Geoclemmys annulata* Gray 1860b:231

*Chelopus gabbii* Cope 1876:153

*R. areolata* (Duméril and Bibron in Duméril and Duméril  
1851) (CBFTT Account)

Furrowed Wood Turtle

Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico (Campeche,  
Chiapas, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, Veracruz, Yucatán)

IUCN: Near Threatened (2007)

*Emys areolata* Duméril and Bibron in Duméril and  
Duméril 1851:10

*R. diademata* (Mertens 1954)

Maracaibo Wood Turtle

Colombia (Norte de Santander), Venezuela (Mérida,  
Táchira, Trujillo, Zulia)

IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]

TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable

*Geoemyda punctularia diademata* Mertens 1954:4

*R. funerea* (Cope 1876)

Black Wood Turtle

Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama

IUCN: Near Threatened (1996)

*Chelopus funereus* Cope 1876:154

*Geoemyda costaricensis* Kanberg 1930:162

*R. melanosterna* (Gray 1861b)

Colombian Wood Turtle

Colombia (Antioquia, Atlántico, Bolívar, Boyacá, Caldas,  
Cauca, Cesar, Chocó, Córdoba, Cundinamarca,  
La Guajira, Magdalena, Nariño, Santander, Sucre,  
Valle del Cauca), Ecuador, Panama

IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]

TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern

*Geoclemmys melanosterna* Gray 1861b:205

*R. nasuta* (Boulenger 1902a) (CBFTT Account)

Large-nosed Wood Turtle

Colombia (Cauca, Chocó, Nariño, Valle del Cauca),  
Ecuador

IUCN: Near Threatened (1996)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Near Threatened

*Nicoria nasuta* Boulenger 1902a:53



- R. pulcherrima** (Gray 1856b)  
Painted Wood Turtle  
Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico  
(Chiapas, Colima, Guerrero, Jalisco, Nayarit, Oaxaca,  
Sinaloa, Sonora), Nicaragua  
IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]
- R. p. pulcherrima** (Gray 1856b)  
Guerrero Wood Turtle  
Mexico (Guerrero, Oaxaca)  
*Emys pulcherrimus* Gray 1856b:25
- R. p. incisa** (Bocourt 1868)  
Incised Wood Turtle  
El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Mexico  
(Chiapas, Oaxaca)  
*Emys incisa* Bocourt 1868:121  
*Rhinoclemmys frontalis* Gray 1873a:144  
*Rhinoclemmys bocourtii* Gray 1873e:111
- R. p. manni** (Dunn 1930)  
Central American Wood Turtle  
Costa Rica, Nicaragua  
*Geoemyda manni* Dunn 1930:33
- R. p. rogerbarbouri** (Ernst 1978)  
Western Mexican Wood Turtle  
Mexico (Colima, Jalisco, Nayarit, Sinaloa, Sonora)  
*Calopsis pulcherrima rogerbarbouri* Ernst 1978:127
- R. punctularia** (Daudin 1801) <sup>(2:12, 3:28)</sup>  
Spot-legged Turtle  
Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Roraima), French  
Guiana, Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago,  
Venezuela (Amazonas, Bolívar, Delta Amacuro,  
Monagas)  
IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern
- R. p. punctularia** (Daudin 1801) <sup>(2:12, 3:28)</sup>  
Eastern Spot-legged Turtle  
Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Roraima), French  
Guiana, Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad, Venezuela  
(Bolívar, Delta Amacuro, Monagas)  
*Testudo scabra* Linnaeus 1758:198 (nomen oblitum  
and senior homonym) <sup>(2:12)</sup>  
*Testudo verrucosa* Walbaum 1782:116 (nomen il-  
legitimum)  
*Testudo verrucosa* Suckow 1798:40 (junior hom-  
onym)  
*Testudo punctularia* Daudin 1801:249  
*Testudo dorsata* Schoepff 1801:136 (nomen suppres-  
sum)  
*Emys dorsualis* Spix 1824:11  
*Rhinoclemmys bellii* Gray 1863c:183  
*Geoclemys callocephalus* Gray 1863h:254  
*Rhinoclemmys lunata* Gray 1873a:144  
*Rhinoclemmys ventricosa* Gray 1873a:145
- R. p. flammigera** Paolillo 1985 <sup>(2:25, 3:28)</sup>  
Upper Orinoco Spot-legged Turtle  
Venezuela (Amazonas)
- Rhinoclemmys punctularia flammigera* Paolillo  
1985:293
- R. rubida** (Cope 1870a)  
Mexican Spotted Wood Turtle  
Guatemala (?), Mexico (Chiapas, Colima, Jalisco,  
Michoacán, Oaxaca)  
IUCN: Near Threatened (2007)
- R. r. rubida** (Cope 1870a)  
Oaxaca Wood Turtle  
Guatemala (?), Mexico (Chiapas, Oaxaca)  
*Chelopus rubidus* Cope 1870a:148  
*Rhinoclemmys mexicana* Gray 1870b:659
- R. r. perixantha** (Mosimann and Rabb 1953)  
Colima Wood Turtle  
Mexico (Colima, Jalisco, Michoacán)  
*Geoemyda rubida perixantha* Mosimann and Rabb  
1953:1
- **TESTUDINIDAE** Batsch 1788  
Testudines Batsch 1788:437  
Testudia Rafinesque 1814:66  
Tortudines Schmid 1819:10  
Testudinidae Gray 1825:210  
Tylopodae Wagler 1828:861  
Dysmyidae Ritgen 1828:270
- **Aldabrachelys** Loveridge and Williams 1957 or **Dipsochelys**  
Bour 1982 <sup>(1:52, 1:53, 2:13, 3:29, 3:30) (28)</sup>  
*Megalochelys* Fitzinger 1843:29 (junior homonym)  
*Aldabrachelys* Loveridge and Williams 1957:166  
*Dipsochelys* Bour 1982:117
- A. gigantea** (Schweigger 1812) or **D. dussumieri** (Gray  
1831d) <sup>(1:54, 1:55, 2:13, 3:29, 3:30, 5:10) (28)</sup>  
Aldabra Giant Tortoise  
Seychelles (Aldabra, Granitic Islands)  
IUCN: Vulnerable D2 (1996)  
CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.
- A. g. gigantea** (Schweigger 1812) or **D. d. dussumieri**  
(Gray 1831d) <sup>(1:54, 2:13, 3:29, 3:30, 5:10)</sup>  
Aldabra Giant Tortoise  
Seychelles (Aldabra)  
Introduced: Mauritius (Aigrettes, Rodrigues, Round),  
Seychelles (Assumption, Astove, Cerf, Cosmelodo,  
Cousin, Curieuse, D'Arros, Desroches, Farquhar,  
Fregate, Moyenne, North, Remire), Tanzania (Zanzi-  
bar [Changuu])  
*Testudo gigantea* Schweigger 1812:327 (partim,  
misidentified type) <sup>(2:13, 3:29)</sup>  
*Testudo dussumieri* Gray 1831d:9 <sup>(3:29)</sup>  
*Testudo elephantina* Duméril and Bibron 1835:110  
*Testudo ponderosa* Günther 1877:35  
*Testudo suneirei* Sauzier 1892:396  
*Testudo gouffeii* Rothschild 1906:753
- A. g. or D. d. arnoldi** Bour 1982 <sup>(1:54, 3:30, 5:10)</sup> (CBFTT  
Account)  
Arnold's Giant Tortoise  
Seychelles (Mahé?, North? [all extirpated])

Introduced: Seychelles (Silhouette)  
*Dipsoschelys arnoldi* Bour 1982:118

**A. g. or *D. d. daudini*** (Duméril and Bibron 1835)  
**(Extinct)** <sup>(3:30)</sup>

Daudin's Giant Tortoise  
Seychelles (Mahé? [extinct])  
*Testudo daudinii* Duméril and Bibron 1835:123

**A. g. or *D. d. hololissa*** (Günther 1877) <sup>(3:30, 5:10)</sup> **(CBFTT Account)**

Seychelles Giant Tortoise  
Seychelles (Cerf?, Cousine?, Fregate?, Mahé?, Praslin?, Round?, Silhouette? [all extirpated])  
Introduced: Seychelles (Cousine, Round)  
*Testudo hololissa* Günther 1877:39

***Astrochelys*** Gray 1873i <sup>(1:52)</sup>

*Astrochelys* Gray 1873i:4  
*Angonoka* Le, Raxworthy, McCord, and Mertz 2006:528 <sup>(3:31)</sup>

**A. radiata** (Shaw 1802)

Radiated Tortoise  
Madagascar  
Introduced: Mauritius (Rodrigues, Round), Réunion  
IUCN: Critically Endangered A4d, E (2008)  
CITES: Appendix I  
*Testudo coui* Daudin 1801:271 (nomen oblitum)  
*Testudo radiata* Shaw 1802:22  
*Testudo desertorum* Grandidier 1869:257  
*Testudo hypselonota* Bourret 1941b:9

**A. yniphora** (Vaillant 1885) <sup>(1:56, 3:31)</sup>

Ploughshare Tortoise, Angonoka  
Madagascar  
IUCN: Critically Endangered A4ad, B2ab(v), C1, E (2008)  
CITES: Appendix I  
*Testudo yniphora* Vaillant 1885:440

***Chelonoidis*** Fitzinger 1835 <sup>(1:52)</sup>

*Chelonoidis* Fitzinger 1835:112  
*Gopher* Gray 1870d:706  
*Elephantopus* Gray 1874:724 (junior homonym)  
*Pampatestudo* Lindholm 1929:285  
*Darwintestudo* Antenbrink-Vetter and Vetter 1998:4

***C. carbonaria*** (Spix 1824) <sup>(4:19)</sup>

Red-footed Tortoise  
Argentina (Chaco, Formosa, Salta), Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz), Brazil (Alagoas, Amazonas, Bahia, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Pará, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio de Janeiro, Rondônia, Roraima, Sergipe), Colombia (Antioquia, Arauca, Atlántico, Bolívar, Boyacá, Caldas, Casanare, Cauca, Cesar, Chocó, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Guainía, La Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, Vichada), French Guiana, Guyana, Panama, Paraguay, Peru (San Martín), Suriname, Venezuela (Apure, Barinas, Bolívar, Carabobo, Cojedes, Falcón, Guárico, Mérida, Miranda, Portuguesa, Sucre, Yaracuy, Zulia)

Introduced (modern or prehistoric?): Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Colombia (Providencia, San Andrés), Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua (Maíz Grande), Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, US Virgin Islands  
IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable

CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.

*Testudo carbonaria* Spix 1824:22  
*Testudo hercules truncata* Gray 1830e:3 <sup>(4:7, 4:20)</sup>  
*Testudo boiei* Wagler 1833:pl.13

***C. chilensis*** (Gray 1870a) <sup>(1:57, 4:21)</sup> <sup>(80)</sup>

Chaco Tortoise, Pampas Tortoise  
Argentina (Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Chaco, Córdoba, Formosa, La Pampa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Rio Negro, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, Tucumán), Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Tarija), Paraguay  
IUCN: Vulnerable A1cd (1996)  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable

CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Testudo (Gopher) chilensis* Gray 1870a:190  
*Testudo argentina* Sclater 1870:471 (nomen novum)  
*Geochelone donosobarrosi* Freiberg 1973:83 <sup>(30)</sup>  
*Geochelone petersi* Freiberg 1973:86 <sup>(30)</sup>

***C. denticulata*** (Linnaeus 1766) <sup>(4:19)</sup>

Yellow-footed Tortoise  
Bolivia (Beni, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz), Brazil (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Pará, Rio de Janeiro, Roraima), Colombia (Amazonas, Caquetá, Guainía, Meta, Putumayo, Vaupés, Vichada), Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru (Cusco, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Pasco, Ucayali), Suriname, Trinidad, Venezuela (Amazonas, Bolívar, Delta Amacuro, Monagas)

Introduced: Guadeloupe

IUCN: Vulnerable A1cd+2cd (1996)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Near Threatened

CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Testudo denticulata* Linnaeus 1766:352 (senior homonym)  
*Testudo tabulata* Walbaum 1782:122 (nomen illegitimum)  
*Testudo tessellata* Schneider 1792:262  
*Testudo tabulata* Schoepff 1793:56  
*Testudo gigantea* Schweigger 1812:327 (partim, misidentified type) <sup>(2:13, 3:29)</sup>  
*Testudo tabulata cayenensis* Schweigger 1812:445  
*Testudo hercules* Spix 1824:20  
*Testudo sculpta* Spix 1824:21  
*Testudo cagado* Spix 1824:23

***Chelonoidis nigra* species complex** <sup>(3:32)</sup> <sup>(31)</sup>

Galapagos Giant Tortoises

***C. nigra*** (Quoy and Gaimard 1824) **(Extinct)** <sup>(1:58, 3:33)</sup> <sup>(31)</sup>

Floreana Giant Tortoise, Charles Island Giant Tortoise  
Ecuador (Galápagos: Floreana [Charles] [extinct])  
IUCN: Extinct (1996), as *Chelonoidis nigra nigra*  
TFTSG Draft 2012: Extinct

- CITES: Appendix I  
*Testudo californiana* Quoy and Gaimard 1824a:90  
 (nomen oblitum)  
*Testudo nigra* Quoy and Gaimard 1824b:174  
 (nomen novum)  
*Testudo galapagoensis* Baur 1889:1044
- C. abingdonii** (Günther 1877) (**Extinct**)<sup>(3:34)(31)</sup>  
 Pinta Giant Tortoise, Abingdon Island Giant Tortoise  
 Ecuador (Galápagos: Pinta [Abingdon] [extinct])  
 IUCN: Extinct in the Wild (1996), as *Chelonoidis nigra*  
*abingdoni*  
 TFTSG Draft 2012: Extinct  
 CITES: Appendix I, as *Chelonoidis nigra*  
*Testudo ephippium* Günther 1875:271  
 (partim, misidentified type)  
*Testudo abingdonii* Günther 1877:85
- C. becki** (Rothschild 1901)<sup>(31)</sup>  
 Volcan Wolf Giant Tortoise  
 Ecuador (Galápagos: Isabela [Albemarle])  
 IUCN: Vulnerable D1+2 (1996), as *Chelonoidis nigra*  
*becki*  
 TFTSG Draft 2012: Vulnerable  
 CITES: Appendix I, as *Chelonoidis nigra*  
*Testudo becki* Rothschild 1901:372
- C. chathamensis** (Van Denburgh 1907)<sup>(1:59)(31)</sup>  
 San Cristobal Giant Tortoise, Chatham Island Giant  
 Tortoise  
 Ecuador (Galápagos: San Cristóbal [Chatham])  
 IUCN: Vulnerable D1+2 (1996), as *Chelonoidis nigra*  
*chathamensis*  
 TFTSG Draft 2012: Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix I, as *Chelonoidis nigra*  
*Testudo wallacei* Rothschild 1902:619<sup>(31)</sup>  
 (partim, nomen dubium)  
*Testudo chathamensis* Van Denburgh 1907:4
- C. darwini** (Van Denburgh 1907)<sup>(31)</sup>  
 Santiago Giant Tortoise, James Island Giant Tortoise  
 Ecuador (Galápagos: Santiago [San Salvador] [James])  
 IUCN: Endangered C2a (1996), as *Chelonoidis nigra*  
*darwini*  
 TFTSG Draft 2012: Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix I, as *Chelonoidis nigra*  
*Testudo wallacei* Rothschild 1902:619<sup>(31)</sup>  
 (partim, nomen dubium)  
*Testudo darwini* Van Denburgh 1907:4
- C. duncanensis** (Garman in Pritchard 1996)<sup>(1:60)(31)</sup>  
 Pinzon Giant Tortoise, Duncan Island Giant Tortoise  
 Ecuador (Galápagos: Pinzón [Duncan])  
 IUCN: Extinct in the Wild (1996), as *Chelonoidis nigra*  
*duncanensis*  
 TFTSG Draft 2012: Vulnerable  
 CITES: Appendix I, as *Chelonoidis nigra*  
*Testudo ephippium* Günther 1875:271  
 (partim, misidentified type)  
*Geochelone nigra duncanensis* Garman in Pritchard  
 1996:50
- C. hoodensis** (Van Denburgh 1907)<sup>(31)</sup>  
 Espanola Giant Tortoise, Hood Island Giant Tortoise  
 Ecuador (Galápagos: Española [Hood])  
 IUCN: Critically Endangered D (1996), as *Chelonoidis*  
*nigra hoodensis*  
 TFTSG Draft 2012: Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix I, as *Chelonoidis nigra*  
*Testudo hoodensis* Van Denburgh 1907:3
- C. phantastica** (Van Denburgh 1907) (**Extinct**)<sup>(1:62)(31)</sup>  
 Fernandina Giant Tortoise, Narborough Island Giant  
 Tortoise  
 Ecuador (Galápagos: Fernandina [Narborough] [extinct])  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Extinct  
 CITES: Appendix I, as *Chelonoidis nigra*  
*Testudo phantasticus* Van Denburgh 1907:4
- C. porteri** (Rothschild 1903)<sup>(1:63, 3:35)(31)</sup>  
 Santa Cruz Giant Tortoise, Indefatigable Island Giant  
 Tortoise  
 Ecuador (Galápagos: Santa Cruz [Indefatigable])  
 IUCN: Endangered C2a (1996), as *Chelonoidis nigra*  
*porteri*  
 TFTSG Draft 2012: Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix I, as *Chelonoidis nigra*  
*Testudo nigrita* Duméril and Bibron 1835:80  
 (nomen dubium)  
*Testudo porteri* Rothschild 1903:119
- C. vicina** (Günther 1875)<sup>(1:64, 2:14, 3:36)(31)</sup>  
 Southern Isabela Giant Tortoise, Albemarle Island Giant  
 Tortoise  
 Ecuador (Galápagos: Isabela [Albemarle])  
 IUCN: Endangered C2a (1996), as *Chelonoidis nigra*  
*vicina*; includes synonymized *C. n. guentheri* (En-  
 dangered C2a [1996]), *C. n. microphyes* (Vulnerable  
 D1+2 [1996]), and *C. n. vandenburghi* (Vulnerable  
 D2 [1996])  
 TFTSG Draft 2012: Global: Endangered; Regional  
 subpopulation (*microphyes*): Endangered; Regional  
 subpopulation (*vandenburghi*): Vulnerable  
 CITES: Appendix I, as *Chelonoidis nigra*  
*Testudo microphyes* Günther 1875:275<sup>(2:14)</sup>  
 (nomen dubium)  
*Testudo vicina* Günther 1875:277  
*Testudo guentheri* [güntheri] Baur 1889:1044  
 (senior homonym)<sup>(3:36)</sup>  
*Testudo macrophyes* Garman 1917:273  
*Testudo vandenburghi* DeSola 1930:79
- C. species indeterminate**  
*Testudo elephantopus* Harlan 1827:284  
 (nomen dubium)<sup>(3:33)</sup>  
*Testudo planiceps* Gray 1854b:12  
 (nomen dubium and junior homonym)  
*Testudo clivosa* Garman 1917:383 (nomen dubium)  
*Testudo typica* Garman 1917:385 (nomen dubium)
- **Chersina** Gray 1830e<sup>(4:7)</sup>  
*Chersina* Gray 1830e:5<sup>(4:7)</sup>  
*Goniochersus* Lindholm 1929:285  
*Neotestudo* Hewitt 1931:504

***C. angulata*** (Schweigger 1812) <sup>(3:37)</sup> ([CBFTT Account](#))

Angulate Tortoise, South African Bowsprit Tortoise  
 Namibia, South Africa  
 IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
 SARCA Draft 2010: Least Concern  
 CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Testudo angulata* Schweigger 1812:321  
*Testudo bellii* Gray 1828:2  
*Chersina angulata pallida* Gray 1831d:69

\_\_\_\_ ***Cylindraspis*** Fitzinger 1835

*Chelonura* Rafinesque 1832:64 (junior homonym)  
*Cylindraspis* Fitzinger 1835:112

***C. indica*** (Schneider 1783) (**Extinct**) <sup>(1:65)</sup>

Reunion Giant Tortoise  
 Réunion [extinct]  
 IUCN: Extinct (1996)  
*Testudo indica* Schneider 1783:355  
*Testudo tabulata africana* Schweigger 1812:322  
 (junior homonym) <sup>(3:38)</sup>  
*Chersine retusa* Merrem 1820:29 (nomen novum)  
*Testudo perraultii* Duméril and Bibron 1835:126 (nomen novum)  
*Testudo graii* Duméril and Bibron 1835:135 (nomen novum)  
*Chersina grayi* Strauch 1865:26 (nomen novum)  
*Cylindraspis borbonica* Bour 1978:491

***C. inepta*** (Günther 1873) (**Extinct**)

Mauritius Giant Domed Tortoise  
 Mauritius (Mauritius [extinct])  
 IUCN: Extinct (1996)  
*Testudo neraudii* Gray 1831d:14 (nomen oblitum)  
*Testudo inepta* Günther 1873:397  
*Testudo boutonii* Günther 1875:297  
*Testudo sauzieri* Gadow 1894:315

***C. peltastes*** (Duméril and Bibron 1835) (**Extinct**)

Rodrigues Domed Tortoise  
 Mauritius (Rodrigues [extinct])  
 IUCN: Extinct (1996)  
*Testudo rotunda* Latreille in Sonnini and Latreille 1801:107 (partim, nomen dubium)  
*Testudo peltastes* Duméril and Bibron 1835:138

***C. triserrata*** (Günther 1873) (**Extinct**)

Mauritius Giant Flat-shelled Tortoise  
 Mauritius (Mauritius [extinct])  
 IUCN: Extinct (1996)  
*Testudo schweiggeri* Gray 1830e:3 <sup>(4:7)</sup> (nomen oblitum)  
*Testudo triserrata* Günther 1873:397  
*Testudo leptocnemis* Günther 1875:297  
*Testudo microtympantum* Boulenger 1891:4  
*Testudo guentheri* Gadow 1894:320 (junior homonym)  
*Testudo gadowi* Van Denburgh 1914:257 (nomen novum)

***C. vosmaeri*** (Suckow 1798) (**Extinct**) <sup>(1:66)</sup>

Rodrigues Giant Saddleback Tortoise  
 Mauritius (Rodrigues [extinct])

IUCN: Extinct (1996)

*Testudo indica vosmaeri* Suckow 1798:57  
*Testudo rotunda* Latreille in Sonnini and Latreille 1801:107 (partim, nomen dubium)  
*Testudo rodericensis* Günther 1873:397  
*Testudo commersoni* Vaillant 1898:138

\_\_\_\_ ***Geochelone*** Fitzinger 1835 <sup>(1:52)</sup>

*Geochelone* Fitzinger 1835:112

***G. elegans*** (Schoepff 1795)

Indian Star Tortoise  
 India (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu), Pakistan, Sri Lanka  
 IUCN: Least Concern (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable  
 CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Testudo elegans* Schoepff 1795:111  
*Testudo stellata* Schweigger 1812:325  
*Testudo actinodes* Bell 1828a:419  
*Testudo megalopus* Blyth 1853:640

***G. platynota*** (Blyth 1863) ([CBFTT Account](#))

Burmese Star Tortoise  
 Myanmar  
 IUCN: Critically Endangered A1cd+2cd, C2a (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Testudo platynotus* Blyth 1863:83

\_\_\_\_ ***Geochelone*** Fitzinger 1835 or ***Centrochelys*** Gray 1872c <sup>(1:52)</sup>

*Centrochelys* Gray 1872c:5

***G. or C. sulcata*** (Miller 1779) <sup>(29)</sup>

African Spurred Tortoise  
 Benin (?), Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A1cd (1996)  
 CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Testudo sulcata* Miller 1779:pl.26  
*Testudo calcarata* Schneider 1784:317 (nomen novum)  
*Testudo radiata senegalensis* Gray 1831d:11

\_\_\_\_ ***Gopherus*** Rafinesque 1832

*Gopherus* Rafinesque 1832:64  
*Xerobates* Agassiz 1857a:252  
*Bysmachelys* Johnston 1937:439  
*Scaptochelys* Bramble 1982:852

***G. agassizii*** (Cooper 1861) <sup>(4:22, 5:11)</sup>

Mojave Desert Tortoise, Agassiz's Desert Tortoise  
 USA (California, Nevada, Utah)  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A1acde+2cde, E (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Xerobates agassizii* Cooper 1861:120 <sup>(4:22)</sup>  
*Xerobates lepidoccephalus* Otley and Velázquez Solís 1989:496 <sup>(5:11)</sup>

***G. berlandieri*** (Agassiz 1857a)

Texas Tortoise, Berlandier's Tortoise  
 Mexico (Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas), USA (Texas)  
 IUCN: Least Concern (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Near Threatened  
 CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Xerobates berlandieri* Agassiz 1857a:392

**G. flavomarginatus** Legler 1959<sup>(32)</sup>  
 Bolson Tortoise  
 Mexico (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango)  
 Introduced: USA (New Mexico)  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A1cd (2007)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: (Critically) Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix I  
*Gopherus flavomarginatus* Legler 1959:337  
*Gopherus huecoensis* Strain 1966:24 †

**G. morafkai** Murphy, Berry, Edwards, Leviton, Lathrop, and Riedle 2011<sup>(5:11)</sup>  
 Sonoran Desert Tortoise, Morafka's Desert Tortoise  
 Mexico (Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Sonora), USA (Arizona)  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A1acde+2cde, E (1996), as part of  
*G. agassizii*  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable  
*Gopherus morafkai* Murphy, Berry, Edwards, Leviton, Lathrop, and Riedle 2011:53

**G. polyphemus** (Daudin 1801)<sup>(33)</sup>  
 Gopher Tortoise  
 USA (Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana)  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A1acde (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Testudo polyphemus* Daudin 1801:256  
*Testudo depressa* Cuvier 1829:5  
*Testudo gopher* Gray 1844:4  
*Gopherus praecedens* Hay 1916:55 †

**G. species indeterminate**  
*Testudo australis* Girard 1858:470 (nomen dubium et oblitum)<sup>(34)</sup>

— **Homopus** Duméril and Bibron 1834<sup>(1:67, 4:23)</sup>  
*Homopus* Duméril and Bibron 1834:357<sup>(4:23)</sup>  
*Chersobius* Fitzinger 1835:112  
*Pseudomopus* Hewitt 1931:496

**H. areolatus** (Thunberg 1787)  
 Parrot-beaked Tortoise, Common Padloper  
 South Africa  
 IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
 SARCA Draft 2010: Least Concern  
 CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Testudo areolata* Thunberg 1787:180  
*Testudo miniata* Lacépède 1788:166 (nomen rejectum)<sup>(3:6)</sup>  
*Testudo fasciata* Daudin 1801:294 (junior homonym)  
*Testudo africana* Hermann 1804:218  
*Chersine tetradactyla* Merrem 1820:32  
*Testudo areolata pallida* Gray 1831d:13

**H. boulengeri** Duerden 1906  
 Karoo Dwarf Tortoise, Karoo Padloper  
 South Africa  
 IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
 SARCA Draft 2010: Near Threatened  
 CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Homopus boulengeri* Duerden 1906:406

**H. femoralis** Boulenger 1888a  
 Greater Dwarf Tortoise, Greater Padloper  
 Lesotho (?), South Africa  
 IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
 SARCA Draft 2010: Least Concern  
 CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Homopus femoralis* Boulenger 1888a:251

**H. signatus** (Gmelin 1789)<sup>(4:24)</sup>  
 Speckled Tortoise, Speckled Padloper  
 South Africa  
 IUCN: Near Threatened (1996)  
 SARCA Draft 2010: Vulnerable  
 CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Testudo signata* Walbaum 1782:120 (nomen illegitimum)  
*Testudo signata* Gmelin 1789:1043  
*Testudo cafra* Daudin 1801:291<sup>(4:24)</sup>  
*Testudo juvencella* Daudin 1802:380<sup>(4:25)</sup>  
*Pseudomopus signatus peersi* Hewitt 1935:345

**H. solus** Branch 2007<sup>(1:67)</sup>  
 Nama Tortoise, Nama Padloper  
 Namibia  
 IUCN: Vulnerable C2a (1996), originally listed as *Homopus bergeri*  
 CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Homopus solus* Branch 2007:11

— **Indotestudo** Lindholm 1929  
*Indotestudo* Lindholm 1929:285

**I. elongata** (Blyth 1853)  
 Elongated Tortoise, Yellow-headed Tortoise  
 Bangladesh, Cambodia, China (?) (Yunnan), India (Bihar, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal), Laos, Malaysia (West), Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam  
 IUCN: Endangered A1cd+2cd (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Testudo elongata* Blyth 1853:639  
*Testudo parallelus* Annandale 1913:76

**I. forstenii** (Schlegel and Müller 1845)  
 Forsten's Tortoise, East Indian Tortoise  
 Indonesia (Moluccas [Halmahera, Gebe?], Sulawesi)  
 IUCN: Endangered A1cd+2cd (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Testudo forstenii* Schlegel and Müller 1845:30

**I. travancorica** (Boulenger 1907)<sup>(1:68)</sup> (CBFTT Account)  
 Travancore Tortoise  
 India (Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu)  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A1cd (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered

CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Testudo travancorica* Boulenger 1907:560

— *Kinixys* Bell 1827<sup>(35)</sup>

*Kinixys* Bell 1827:398  
*Cinixys* Wagler 1830:138 (nomen novum)  
*Cinothorax* Fitzinger 1835:108  
*Madakinixys* Vuillemin 1972b:169

***K. belliana*** Gray 1830e<sup>(1:69, 2:11, 4:7)</sup><sup>(35)</sup>

Bell's Hinge-back Tortoise  
Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo (DRC), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda  
IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
SARCA Draft 2010: Least Concern (regional)  
CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Testudo (Kinixys) belliana* Gray 1830e:6<sup>(4:7)</sup>  
*Kinixys schoensis* Rüppell 1845:226  
*Kinixys belliana mertensi* Laurent 1956:26

***K. erosa*** (Schweigger 1812)<sup>(35)</sup>

Forest Hinge-back Tortoise, Serrated Hinge-back Tortoise  
Angola, Benin (?), Burkina Faso (?), Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo (DRC), Congo (ROC), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau (?), Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo (?), Uganda  
IUCN: Data Deficient (1996)  
CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Testudo erosa* Schweigger 1812:321  
*Kinixys castanea* Bell 1827:398

***K. homeana*** Bell 1827<sup>(35)</sup>

Home's Hinge-back Tortoise  
Benin (?), Cameroon, Congo (DRC), Congo (ROC), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Togo (?)  
IUCN: Vulnerable A2cd (2006)  
CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Kinixys homeana* Bell 1827:400

***K. lobatsiana*** Power 1927<sup>(35)</sup>

Lobatse Hinge-back Tortoise  
Botswana, South Africa  
IUCN: Not Evaluated  
SARCA Draft 2010: Least Concern  
CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Cinixys lobatsiana* Power 1927:410

***K. natalensis*** Hewitt 1935<sup>(35)</sup>

Natal Hinge-back Tortoise  
Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland  
IUCN: Near Threatened (1996)  
SARCA Draft 2010: Least Concern  
CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Kinixys natalensis* Hewitt 1935:353

***K. nogueyi*** (Lataste 1886)<sup>(2:11, 3:39)</sup><sup>(35)</sup>

Western Hinge-back Tortoise  
Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic (?), Chad (?), Equatorial Guinea (?), Gabon (?), Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory

Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger (?), Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Homopus nogueyi* Lataste 1886:286  
*Cinixys dorri* Lataste 1888:164

***K. spekii*** Gray 1863d<sup>(35)</sup>

Speke's Hinge-back Tortoise  
Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Congo (DRC), Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia (Caprivi), Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe  
IUCN: Not Evaluated  
SARCA Draft 2010: Least Concern (regional)  
CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Kinixys spekii* Gray 1863d:381  
*Homopus darlingi* Boulenger 1902b:15  
*Testudo proceratae* Loveridge 1923:928  
*Kinixys australis* Hewitt 1931:477  
*Kinixys jordani* Hewitt 1931:482  
*Kinixys youngi* Hewitt 1931:486  
*Kinixys australis mababiensis* FitzSimons 1932:37

***K. zombensis*** Hewitt 1931<sup>(35)</sup>

Southeastern Hinge-back Tortoise  
Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Madagascar (prehistoric introduction?)  
IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
SARCA Draft 2010: Least Concern (regional)  
CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.

***K. z. zombensis*** Hewitt 1931<sup>(35)</sup>

Southeastern Hinge-back Tortoise  
Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania  
*Kinixys belliana zombensis* Hewitt 1931:469  
*Kinixys belliana zuluensis* Hewitt 1931:471

***K. z. domerguei*** (Vuillemin 1972b)<sup>(35)</sup>

Madagascan Hinge-back Tortoise  
Madagascar (prehistoric introduction?)  
*Madakinixys domerguei* Vuillemin 1972b:169

— *Malacochersus* Lindholm 1929

*Malacochersus* Lindholm 1929:285

***M. tornieri*** (Siebenrock 1903b)

Pancake Tortoise  
Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia  
IUCN: Vulnerable A1bd (1996)  
CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Testudo tornieri* Siebenrock 1903b:443  
*Testudo loveridgii* Boulenger 1920:263

— *Manouria* Gray 1854a

*Manouria* Gray 1854a:133  
*Teleopus* LeConte 1854:187  
*Scapia* Gray 1869a:167

***M. emys*** (Schlegel and Müller 1840)

Asian Giant Tortoise  
Bangladesh, India (Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland), Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sumatra), Malaysia (East, West),

Myanmar, Singapore (extirpated), Thailand  
 IUCN: Endangered A1cd+2cd (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.

***M. e. emys*** (Schlegel and Müller 1840)  
 Asian Brown Giant Tortoise  
 Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sumatra), Malaysia (East, West), Singapore (extirpated), Thailand  
*Testudo emys* Schlegel and Müller 1840:pl.4  
*Testudo emydoides* Duméril and Bibron in Duméril and Duméril 1851:4  
*Manouria fusca* Gray 1854a:134  
*Teleopus luxatus* LeConte 1854:187  
*Testudo (Scapia) falconeri* Gray 1869a:169 (partim, nomen dubium)

***M. e. phayrei*** (Blyth 1853)  
 Burmese Black Giant Tortoise  
 Bangladesh, India (Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland), Myanmar, Thailand  
*Testudo phayrei* Blyth 1853:639  
*Testudo (Scapia) falconeri* Gray 1869a:169 (partim, nomen dubium)  
*Testudo nutapundi* Reimann in Nutaphand 1979:193

***M. impressa*** (Günther 1882)  
 Impressed Tortoise  
 Cambodia, China (Yunnan), Laos, Malaysia (West), Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A1acd, B1+2acd (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Geoemyda impressa* Günther 1882:343  
*Geoemyda latinuchalis* Vaillant 1894:68  
*Testudo pseudemys* Boulenger 1903a:144

— ***Psammobates*** Fitzinger 1835  
*Psammobates* Fitzinger 1835:113  
*Chersinella* Gray 1870c:8

***P. geometricus*** (Linnaeus 1758)  
 Geometric Tortoise  
 South Africa  
 IUCN: Endangered A1ac, B1+2c (1996)  
 SARCA Draft 2010: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix I  
*Testudo geometrica* Linnaeus 1758:199  
*Testudo luteola* Daudin 1801:277  
*Testudo strauchi* Lidth de Jeude 1893:312

***P. oculifer*** (Kuhl 1820)  
 Serrated Tent Tortoise, Kalahari Tent Tortoise  
 Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe  
 IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
 SARCA Draft 2010: Least Concern  
 CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.  
*Testudo oculifera* Kuhl 1820:77  
*Emys kuhlii* Gray 1831d:73 (nomen dubium)  
*Testudo semiserrata* Smith 1839a:Reptilia.pl.6

***P. tentorius*** (Bell 1828a)  
 Tent Tortoise

Namibia, South Africa  
 IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
 SARCA Draft 2010: Least Concern  
 CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.

***P. t. tentorius*** (Bell 1828a)  
 Southern Tent Tortoise, Common Tent Tortoise  
 South Africa  
*Testudo tentoria* Bell 1828a:420  
*Testudo geometrica nigriventris* Gray 1856b:8  
*Chersinella tentoria albanica* Hewitt 1933:266  
*Chersinella tentoria tentorioides* Hewitt 1933:268  
*Chersinella tentoria piscatella* Hewitt 1933:269  
*Chersinella tentoria subsulcata* Hewitt 1933:270  
*Chersinella tentoria karuica* Hewitt 1933:272  
*Chersinella tentoria duerdeni* Hewitt 1933:279  
*Chersinella tentoria lativittata* Hewitt 1933:281  
*Chersinella tentoria karuella* Hewitt 1933:283

***P. t. trimeni*** (Boulenger 1886a)  
 Western Tent Tortoise  
 Namibia, South Africa  
*Testudo trimeni* Boulenger 1886a:541  
*Chersinella tentoria hexensis* Hewitt 1933:286

***P. t. verroxii*** (Smith 1839)  
 Northern Tent Tortoise  
 Namibia, South Africa  
*Testudo verroxii* Smith 1839b:Reptilia.pl.8  
*Testudo verreauxii* Gray 1870b:656 (nomen novum)  
*Testudo fiski* Boulenger 1886a:542  
*Testudo smithi* Boulenger 1886a:542  
*Testudo seimundi* Boulenger 1903b:216  
*Testudo boettgeri* Siebenrock 1904:194 (junior homonym)  
*Homopus bergeri* Lindholm 1906:348  
*Testudo oscarboettgeri* Lindholm 1929:295 (nomen novum)  
*Chersinella schonlandi* Hewitt 1934:303  
*Chersinella fiski crownrighti* Hewitt 1934:317  
*Chersinella fiski orangensis* Hewitt 1934:319  
*Chersinella fiski colesbergensis* Hewitt 1934:321  
*Chersinella fiski grica* Hewitt 1934:323  
*Chersinella fiski gricoides* Hewitt 1934:326  
*Chersinella fiski amasensis* Hewitt 1934:333  
*Psammobates depressa* FitzSimons 1938:154

— ***Pyxis*** Bell 1827  
*Pyxis* Bell 1827:395  
*Acinixys* Siebenrock 1902b:12  
*Bellemys* Williams 1950:512 (nomen novum)  
*Pyxoides* Vuillemin and Domergue 1972:193

***P. arachnoides*** Bell 1827  
 Spider Tortoise  
 Madagascar  
 IUCN: Critically Endangered A4cd, E (2008)  
 CITES: Appendix I

***P. a. arachnoides*** Bell 1827<sup>(1:70)</sup>  
 Spider Tortoise, Common Spider Tortoise  
 Madagascar  
*Pyxis arachnoides* Bell 1827:395

*Pyxis madagascariensis* Lesson 1831a:120

***P. a. brygooi*** (Vuillemin and Domergue 1972)

Northern Spider Tortoise  
Madagascar

*Pyxoides brygooi* Vuillemin and Domergue 1972:193

***P. a. oblonga*** Gray 1869a

Southern Spider Tortoise  
Madagascar

*Pyxis arachnoidea oblonga* Gray 1869a:173

*Pyxis arachnoides matzi* Bour 1979:143

***P. planicauda*** (Grandidier 1867)

Flat-tailed Tortoise, Flat-shelled Spider Tortoise  
Madagascar

IUCN: Critically Endangered A4acd (2008)

CITES: Appendix I

*Testudo planicauda* Grandidier 1867:223

*Testudo morondavaensis* Vuillemin 1972a:127

— ***Stigmochelys*** Gray 1873i (1:52, 4:26)

*Stigmochelys* Gray 1873i:5

*Megachersine* Hewitt 1933:257

***S. pardalis*** (Bell 1828a) (1:71, 4:27)

Leopard Tortoise

Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Eritrea (?), Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]

SARCA Draft 2010: Least Concern (regional)

CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.

*Testudo pardalis* Bell 1828a:420

*Testudo pardalis babcocki* Loveridge 1935:4 (4:27)

— ***Testudo*** Linnaeus 1758 (1:72)

*Testudo* Linnaeus 1758:197

*Chersus* Wagler 1830:138

*Peltastes* Gray 1869a:171 (junior homonym)

*Peltonia* Gray 1872c:4 (nomen novum)

*Medaestia* Wussow 1916:170 (partim, nomen dubium) (3:40)

*Pseudotestudo* Loveridge and Williams 1957:166

*Prototestudo* Chkhikvadze 1970:245

*Furculachelys* Highfield 1990:1

***T. graeca*** Linnaeus 1758 (1:73, 5:12) (36)

Spur-thighed Tortoise, Greek Tortoise, Moorish Tortoise  
Albania (?), Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Egypt (?) (Sinai), Georgia, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Macedonia, Morocco, Romania, Russia (Chechnya [?], Dagestan, Krasnodarskiy), Serbia (Kosovo), Syria, Tunisia, Turkey (Asian, European)

Introduced: France, Italy (Continental, Sardinia [prehistoric], Sicily), Malta (?), Spain (Continental, Balearic Islands)

IUCN: Vulnerable A1cd (1996)

CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.

***T. g. graeca*** Linnaeus 1758 (3:41)

Mediterranean Spur-thighed Tortoise

Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia

*Testudo graeca* Linnaeus 1758:198 (senior homonym)

*Testudo pusilla* Linnaeus 1758:199 (senior homonym)

*Testudo mauritanica* Duméril and Bibron 1835:44

*Testudo whitei* Bennett in White 1836:361 (3:41)

***T. g. armeniaca*** Chkhikvadze and Bakradze 1991 (5:12)

Araxes Tortoise

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Russia (Chechnya [?], Dagestan), Turkey

*Testudo graeca armeniaca* Chkhikvadze and

Bakradze 1991:60

*Testudo graeca pallasii* Chkhikvadze and Bakradze 2002:276

?*Testudo dagestanica* Chkhikvadze, Mazanaeva, and Shammakov 2011:337 (5:12) (nomen dubium)

***T. g. buxtoni*** Boulenger 1921 (4:28)

Buxton's Tortoise

Azerbaijan, Iran, Iraq, Turkey

*Testudo ecaudata* Pallas 1814:19 (4:28) (nomen dubium)

*Testudo buxtoni* Boulenger 1921:251

*Testudo perses* Perälä 2002:81

***T. g. cyrenaica*** Pieh and Perälä 2002

Cyrenaican Spur-thighed Tortoise

Libya

*Testudo graeca cyrenaica* Pieh and Perälä 2002:3

***T. g. ibera*** Pallas 1814 (5:12)

Asia Minor Tortoise

Albania (?), Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Macedonia, Romania, Russia (Krasnodarskiy), Serbia (Kosovo), Turkey

IUCN: The synonymized taxon *Testudo graeca nikolskii* listed as Critically Endangered A1abcde+2bcde (1996)

*Testudo ibera* Pallas 1814:18

*Testudo ibera bicaudalis* Venzmer 1920:289

*Testudo ibera racovitzaei* Calinescu 1931:169

*Testudo graeca nikolskii* Chkhikvadze and Tuniyev 1986:618

?*Testudo dagestanica* Chkhikvadze, Mazanaeva, and Shammakov 2011:337 (5:12) (nomen dubium)

***T. g. marokkensis*** Pieh and Perälä 2004 (3:42)

Morocco Tortoise

Morocco

*Testudo graeca marokkensis* Pieh and Perälä 2004:19 (3:42)

*Testudo graeca lamberti* Pieh and Perälä 2004:19 (3:42)

***T. g. nabeulensis*** (Highfield 1990)

Nabeul Tortoise

Libya, Tunisia

*Testudo flavominimalis* Highfield and Martin 1989:[9] (nomen dubium)

*Furculachelys nabeulensis* Highfield 1990:1

***T. g. soussensis*** Pieh 2001

Souss Valley Tortoise



## Morocco

*Testudo graeca soussensis* Pieh 2001:209

**T. g. terrestris** Forskål 1775 (4:29)

Mesopotamian Tortoise

Egypt (?) (Sinai), Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey

*Testudo terrestris* Forskål 1775:viii,12 (4:29) (junior homonym, nomen conservandum)

*Testudo floweri* Bodenheimer 1935:197

*Testudo graeca anamurensis* Weissinger 1987:14

*Testudo antakyensis* Perälä 1996:23

**T. g. zarudnyi** Nikolsky 1896

Iranian Tortoise

Iran, Turkmenistan (?)

*Testudo zarudnyi* Nikolsky 1896:369

**T. kleinmanni** Lortet 1883 (1:74)

Egyptian Tortoise

Egypt, Israel, Libya

IUCN: Critically Endangered A2abcd+3d (2003)

CITES: Appendix I

*Testudo leithii* Günther 1869:502 (junior homonym)

*Testudo kleinmanni* Lortet 1883:188

*Testudo wernerii* Perälä 2001:570 (1:74)

**T. marginata** Schoepff 1793 (1:75, 5:12, 5:13)

Marginated Tortoise

Albania, Greece

Introduced: Cyprus, Italy (Continental, Sardinia [prehistoric])

IUCN: Least Concern (2004)

CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.

*Testudo tabulata campanulata* Walbaum 1782:124 (nomen illegitimum)

*Testudo marginata* Schoepff 1793:52

*Testudo graja* Hermann in Schoepff 1793:52

*Testudo campanulata* Strauch 1862:65

*Peltastes marginatus melas* Gray 1870c:10

*Testudo nemoralis* Schreiber 1875:557

*Testudo marginata sarda* Mayer 1992:95

*Testudo weissingeri* Bour 1996:30

— **Testudo** Linnaeus 1758 or **Chersine** Merrem 1820 (1:72, 3:40)

*Chersine* Merrem 1820:29 (3:40)

*Testudinella* Gray 1870c:12 (junior homonym)

*Medaestia* Wussow 1916:170 (partim, nomen dubium) (3:40)

*Eurotestudo* Lapparent de Broin, Bour, Parham, and Perälä 2006:803

**T. or C. hermanni** Gmelin 1789 (CBFTT Account)

Hermann's Tortoise

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, France (Continental, Corsica [prehistoric introduction?]), Greece, Italy (Continental, Sicily), Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain (Continental), Turkey (European)

Introduced: Spain (Balearic Islands), Italy (Sardinia [prehistoric introduction])

IUCN: Near Threatened (2004)

CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.

**T. or C. h. hermanni** Gmelin 1789 (1:76)

Western Hermann's Tortoise

France (Continental, Corsica [prehistoric introduction?]), Italy (Continental, Sicily), Spain (Continental)

Introduced: Italy (Sardinia [prehistoric introduction])

IUCN: Endangered B1+2abcde (1996)

*Testudo hermanni* Gmelin 1789:1041

*Testudo graeca bettai* Lataste 1881:396

*Testudo hermanni robertmertensi* Wermuth 1952:162

**T. or C. h. boettgeri** Mojsisovics 1889

Eastern Hermann's Tortoise

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Italy (?) (Continental), Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Turkey (European)

*Testudo graeca boettgeri* Mojsisovics 1889:242

(senior homonym)

*Testudo graeca hercegovinensis* Werner 1899:818

*Testudo enriquesi* Parenzan 1932:1160

— **Testudo** Linnaeus 1758 or **Agrionemys** Khosatzky and Mlynarski 1966 (1:72, 3:40)

*Agrionemys* Khosatzky and Mlynarski 1966:123

**T. or A. horsfieldii** Gray 1844 (1:77, 2:15, 3:43, 4:30)

Central Asian Tortoise, Steppe Tortoise, Horsfield's Tortoise

Afghanistan, China (Xinjiang), Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia (Kobdo [introduced?]), Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Introduced: Latvia

IUCN: Vulnerable A2d (1996)

CITES: Appendix II, as Testudinidae spp.

**T. or A. h. horsfieldii** Gray 1844 (4:30)

Central Asian Tortoise, Steppe Tortoise, Horsfield's Tortoise

Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

*Testudo horsfieldii* Gray 1844:7

*Homopus burnesii* Blyth 1853:642

*Testudo baluchiorum* Annandale 1906:75 (4:28)

**T. or A. h. bogdanovi** Chkhikvadze in Chkhikvadze,

Brushko, and Kubykin 2008 (4:30)

Fergana Valley Steppe Tortoise

Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

*Agrionemys bogdanovi* Chkhikvadze in Chkhik-

vadze, Brushko, and Kubykin 2008:100

**T. or A. h. kazakhstanica** Chkhikvadze 1988 (3:43, 4:30)

Kazakhstan Steppe Tortoise

China (Xinjiang), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan

*Agrionemys horsfieldi kazakhstanica* Chkhikvadze

1988:110

**T. or A. h. kuznetzovi** Chkhikvadze, Ataev, Shammakov,

and Zatoka in Chkhikvadze, Ataev, and Shammakov 2009 (4:30)

Turkmenistan Steppe Tortoise

Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

*Agrionemys kazachstanica kuznetzovi* Chkhikvadze, Ataev, Shammakov, and Zatoka in Chkhikvadze, Ataev, and Shammakov 2009:52

**T. or A. h. rustamovi** Chkhikvadze, Amiranashvili, and Ataev 1990 <sup>(3:43, 4:30)</sup>

Kopet-Dag Steppe Tortoise  
Iran, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan

*Agrionemys horsfieldi rustamovi* Chkhikvadze, Amiranashvili, and Ataev 1990:73

**T. or A. h. terbishii** Chkhikvadze 2009 <sup>(4:30)</sup>

Mongolian Steppe Tortoise  
Mongolia (Kobdo [introduced?])

*Agrionemys kazachstanica terbishii* Chkhikvadze 2009:60

## TRIONYCHIA Hummel 1929

Trionychia Hummel 1929:362

## CARETTOCHELYIDAE Boulenger 1887

Carettochelyidae Boulenger 1887:171  
Carettochelyidae Baur 1891:637

### Carettochelys Ramsay 1886

*Carettochelys* Ramsay 1886:158

**C. insculpta** Ramsay 1886 <sup>(1:78, 2:10)</sup> (CBFTT Account)

Pig-Nosed Turtle, Fly River Turtle  
Australia (Northern Territory), Indonesia (Papua), Papua  
New Guinea (Southern)

IUCN: Vulnerable A1bd (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered

CITES: Appendix II

*Carettochelys insculpta* Ramsay 1886:158

*Carettochelys insculpta canni* Wells 2002:1 (nomen  
illegitimum) <sup>(1:78, 2:10, 4:43)</sup>

## TRIONYCHIDAE Gray 1825

Amydae Opper 1811:9 (partim)  
Trionyses Schmid 1819:18  
Trionycidae Gray 1825:212  
Trionychoidea Fitzinger 1826:5  
Trionychidae Bell 1828c:515

## CYCLANORBINAЕ Lydekker 1889

Cyclanosteina Gray 1864a:94  
Cyclanorbinae Lydekker 1889:x

### Cyclanorbis Gray 1854a

*Cryptopus* Duméril and Bibron 1835:499 (junior  
homonym)

*Cyclanorbis* Gray 1854a:135

*Cyclanosteus* Gray 1856a:201

*Tetrathyra* Gray 1865a:205

*Baikiea* Gray 1869a:215

**C. elegans** (Gray 1869a)

Nubian Flapshell Turtle  
Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad,  
Ethiopia (?), Ghana, Nigeria, South Sudan, Sudan,  
Togo

IUCN: Near Threatened (1996)

*Baikiea elegans* Gray 1869a:215

*Cyclanorbis oligotylus* Siebenrock 1902c:810

**C. senegalensis** (Duméril and Bibron 1835)

Senegal Flapshell Turtle

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African  
Republic, Chad, Congo (DRC), Ethiopia (?), Gabon,  
Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Mali,  
Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan,  
Togo

IUCN: Near Threatened (1996)

*Cryptopus senegalensis* Duméril and Bibron  
1835:504

*Cyclanorbis petersii* Gray 1854a:135

*Tetrathyra baikii* Gray 1865a:205

*Cyclanosteus senegalensis callosa* Gray 1865b:423

*Cyclanosteus senegalensis equilifera* Gray  
1865b:423

*Cyclanosteus senegalensis normalis* Gray 1865b:423

*Tetrathyra vaillanti* Rochebrune 1884:36

### Cycloderma Peters 1854

*Cycloderma* Peters 1854:216

*Heptathyra* Cope 1860:294

*Aspidochelys* Gray 1860a:6

**C. aubryi** (Duméril 1856) <sup>(4:31)</sup>

Aubry's Flapshell Turtle

Angola (Cabinda), Central African Republic, Congo  
(DRC), Congo (ROC), Gabon

IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]

*Cryptopodus aubryi* Duméril 1856:384 <sup>(4:31)</sup>

**C. frenatum** Peters 1854 (CBFTT Account)

Zambezi Flapshell Turtle

Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

IUCN: Near Threatened (1996)

*Cycloderma frenatum* Peters 1854:216

*Aspidochelys livingstonii* Gray 1860a:6

### Lissemys Smith 1931 <sup>(5:14)</sup>

*Emyda* Gray 1830e:19 <sup>(4:7)</sup> (junior homonym)

*Lissemys* Smith 1931:xxviii (nomen novum)

**L. ceylonensis** (Gray 1856a) <sup>(5:14)</sup>

Sri Lankan Flapshell Turtle

Sri Lanka

IUCN: Not Evaluated

CITES: Appendix II [as part of *Lissemys punctata*]

*Emyda ceylonensis* Gray 1856a:201

**L. punctata** (Bonnaterre 1789) <sup>(3:44, 5:14)</sup>

Indian Flapshell Turtle

Bangladesh, India (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat,  
Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil  
Nadu, West Bengal), Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan

Introduced: India (Andaman Islands)

IUCN: Least Concern (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern

CITES: Appendix II

**L. p. punctata** (Bonnaterre 1789) <sup>(5:14)</sup>

## Southern Indian Flapshell Turtle

India (Kerala, Tamil Nadu)

*Testudo punctata* Lacépède 1788:171 (nomen rejectum)<sup>(3,6)</sup>*Testudo punctata* Bonnaterre 1789:30*Testudo sonnerati* Meyer 1790:83 (nomen novum et oblitum)<sup>(3,8)</sup>*Testudo granulosa* Suckow 1798:48 (nomen novum)*Testudo scabra* Latreille in Sonnini and Latreille 1801:164 (nomen novum and junior homonym)*Testudo granosa* Schoepff 1801:127*Testudo granulata* Daudin 1801:81 (nomen novum)*Trionyx coromandelicus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1809b:16 (nomen novum)***L. p. andersoni*** Webb 1980<sup>(5:14)</sup>

Spotted Northern Indian Flapshell Turtle

Bangladesh, India (Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal), Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan  
*Lissemys punctata andersoni* Webb 1980:554***L. p. vittata*** (Peters 1854)<sup>(5:14)</sup>

Central Indian Flapshell Turtle

India (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh?, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan)

*Emyda vittata* Peters 1854:201*Emyda granosa intermedia* Annandale 1912a:172***L. scutata*** (Peters 1868)<sup>(5:14)</sup>

Burmese Flapshell Turtle

Myanmar, Thailand (?)

IUCN: Data Deficient (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Near Threatened

CITES: Appendix II

*Emyda scutata* Peters 1868:449*Emyda fuscomaculata* Gray 1873c:308\_\_\_ **TRIONYCHINAE** Gray 1825

Amydae Oppel 1811:9 (partim)

Trionyces Schmid 1819:18

Trioncidae Gray 1825:212

Trionychoidea Fitzinger 1826:5

Trionychinae Lydekker 1889:4

\_\_\_ ***Amyda*** Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1809a*Amyda* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1809a:365*Potamochelys* Fitzinger 1843:30*Aspilis* Gray 1864a:83 (junior homonym)*Ida* Gray 1873g:55 (junior homonym)***A. cartilaginea*** (Boddaert 1770)

Asiatic Softshell Turtle

Brunei, Cambodia, India (Mizoram), Indonesia (Java, Kalimantan, Sumatra), Laos, Malaysia (East, West), Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

Introduced: Indonesia (Lesser Sundas, Sulawesi)

IUCN: Vulnerable A1cd+2cd (2000)

TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable

CITES: Appendix II

*Testudo cartilaginea* Boddaert 1770:1*Testudo membranacea* Blumenbach 1779:257 (no-

men dubium)

*Testudo boddaerti* Schneider 1787:12 (nomen novum)*Testudo striata* Suckow 1798:37 (partim, nomen novum)*Trionyx javanicus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1809a:365 (senior homonym)*Trionyx stellatus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1809a:365 (nomen novum)*Trionyx cariniferus* Gray 1856b:67*Trionyx ornatus* Gray 1861a:41*Aspilis punctulatus* Gray 1864a:84*Trionyx phayrei* Theobald 1868b:18*Trionyx jeudi* Gray 1869a:217*Trionyx ephippium* Theobald 1875:177*Trionyx nakornsrihammarajensis* Nutaphand 1979:8*Trionyx cartilagineus nakorn* Nutaphand 1990:[8] (nomen novum)\_\_\_ ***Apalone*** Rafinesque 1832*Apalone* Rafinesque 1832:64*Mesodeca* Rafinesque 1832:64*Platypeltis* Fitzinger 1835:109*Callinia* Gray 1869a:221*Euamyda* Stejneger 1944:7***A. ferox*** (Schneider 1783)

Florida Softshell Turtle

USA (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina)

IUCN: Least Concern (2011)

*Testudo ferox* Schneider 1783:330*Testudo mollis* Lacépède 1788:137 (nomen rejectum)<sup>(3,6)</sup>*Testudo mollis* Bonnaterre 1789:25*Testudo (ferox) verrucosa* Schoepff 1795:90 (senior homonym)*Testudo bartrami* Daudin 1801:74 (nomen novum)*Trionyx carinatus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1809b:14*Trionyx georgicus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1809b:17*Trionyx brongniarti* Schweigger 1812:288 (nomen novum)***A. mutica*** (LeSueur 1827)

Smooth Softshell Turtle

USA (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania [extirpated], South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin)

IUCN: Least Concern (2011)

***A. m. mutica*** (LeSueur 1827)

Midland Smooth Softshell Turtle

USA (Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania [extirpated], South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin)

*Trionyx pusilla* Rafinesque 1822:5 (nomen dubium et suppressum)*Trionyx muticus* LeSueur 1827:263*Potamochelys microcephalus* Gray 1864a:87

**A. m. calvata** (Webb 1959)

Gulf Coast Smooth Softshell Turtle  
USA (Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi)  
*Trionyx muticus calvatus* Webb 1959:519

**A. spinifera** (LeSueur 1827) <sup>(37)</sup>

Spiny Softshell Turtle  
Canada (Ontario, Québec), Mexico (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas), USA (Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming)  
Introduced: USA (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, New Jersey, Utah)  
IUCN: Least Concern (2011)

**A. s. spinifera** (LeSueur 1827) <sup>(2:22)</sup>

Northern Spiny Softshell Turtle  
Canada (Ontario, Québec), USA (Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming)  
*Trionyx nasica* Rafinesque 1822:5 (nomen suppressum)  
*Trionyx spiniferus* LeSueur 1827:258  
*Trionyx ocellatus* LeSueur 1827:261 (senior homonym)  
*Apalone hudsonica* Rafinesque 1832:64  
*Trionyx annulifer* Wied 1839:140 (nomen novum)  
*Tyrse argus* Gray 1844:48  
*Aspidonectes nuchalis* Agassiz 1857a:402  
*Gymnopus olivaceus* Wied 1865:55 (nomen novum)  
*Amyda spinifera hartwegi* Conant and Goin 1948:1 <sup>(2:22)</sup>

**A. s. aspera** (Agassiz 1857a)

Gulf Coast Spiny Softshell Turtle  
USA (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina)  
*Aspidonectes asper* Agassiz 1857a:402  
*Platypeltis agassizii* Baur 1888c:1121

**A. s. atra** (Webb and Legler 1960) <sup>(1:79, 2:23) (37)</sup> (CBFTT Account)

Black Spiny Softshell Turtle, Cuatro Ciénegas Softshell Mexico (Coahuila)  
IUCN: Critically Endangered A1ace+2c (1996), originally listed as *Apalone ater*  
CITES: Appendix I  
*Trionyx ater* Webb and Legler 1960:21

**A. s. emoryi** (Agassiz 1857a) <sup>(37)</sup>

Texas Spiny Softshell Turtle  
Mexico (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas), USA (Texas)  
*Aspidonectes emoryi* Agassiz 1857a:392

**A. s. guadalupensis** (Webb 1962)

Guadalupe Spiny Softshell Turtle  
USA (Texas)  
*Trionyx spinifer guadalupensis* Webb 1962:517

**A. s. pallida** (Webb 1962)

Pallid Spiny Softshell Turtle  
USA (Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas)  
*Trionyx spinifer pallidus* Webb 1962:522

**Chitra** Gray 1844

*Chitra* Gray 1844:49

**C. chitra** Nutaphand 1986

Asian Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle  
Indonesia (Java, Sumatra), Malaysia (West), Thailand  
IUCN: Critically Endangered A1cd, B1+2c (2000)  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
CITES: Appendix II, as *Chitra* spp.

**C. c. chitra** Nutaphand 1986

Siamese Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle  
Indonesia (Sumatra), Malaysia (West), Thailand  
*Chitra chitra* Nutaphand 1986:64

**C. c. javanensis** McCord and Pritchard 2003

Javanese Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle  
Indonesia (Java)  
*Chitra selenkae* Jaekel 1911:80 † (nomen suppressum)  
*Chitra chitra javanensis* McCord and Pritchard 2003:41

**C. indica** (Gray 1830e) <sup>(4:7)</sup> (CBFTT Account)

Indian Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle  
Bangladesh, India (Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal), Nepal, Pakistan  
IUCN: Endangered A1cd+2cd (2000)  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered  
CITES: Appendix II, as *Chitra* spp.  
*Trionyx indicus* Gray 1830e:18 <sup>(4:7)</sup>  
*Gymnopus lineatus* Duméril and Bibron 1835:491

**C. vandijki** McCord and Pritchard 2003

Burmese Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle  
Myanmar, Thailand  
IUCN: Not Evaluated  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
CITES: Appendix II, as *Chitra* spp.  
*Chitra vandijki* McCord and Pritchard 2003:39

**Dogania** Gray 1844

*Dogania* Gray 1844:49  
*Sarbieria* Gray 1869a:211

**D. subplana** (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1809b)

Malayan Softshell Turtle  
Brunei, Indonesia (Java, Kalimantan, Sumatra), Malaysia (East, West), Myanmar, Philippines (Luzon, Mindanao, Mindoro, Palawan), Singapore, Thailand  
IUCN: Least Concern (2000)  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern

- Trionyx subplanus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1809b:11  
*Trionyx frenatus* Gray 1856b:67  
*Dogania guentheri* Gray 1862c:265  
*Trionyx dillwynii* Gray 1873c:306  
*Trionyx vertebralis* Strauch 1890:113  
*Trionyx pecki* Bartlett 1895a:30
- *Nilssonina* Gray 1872a<sup>(1:80, 5:15)</sup>  
*Nilssonina* Gray 1872a:332  
*Isola* Gray 1873g:51  
*Aspideretes* Hay 1904:274
- N. formosa*** (Gray 1869a)  
 Burmese Peacock Softshell Turtle  
 China (?) (Yunnan [?]), Myanmar, Thailand (?)  
 IUCN: Endangered A1cd+2d, B1+2c (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
*Trionyx formosus* Gray 1869a:217  
*Trionyx peguensis* Gray 1870c:99  
*Trionyx grayii* Theobald 1875:176
- N. gangetica*** (Cuvier 1825)<sup>(38)</sup>  
 Indian Softshell Turtle  
 Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India (Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh), Nepal, Pakistan  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A1d+2d (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix I, as *Aspideretes gangeticus*  
*Trionyx gangeticus* Cuvier 1825:186  
*Trionyx javanicus* Gray 1830e:19<sup>(4:7)</sup> (partim, junior homonym)  
*Gymnopus duvaucelii* Duméril and Bibron 1835:487 (partim, nomen novum)  
*Trionyx gangeticus mahanaddicus* Annandale 1912b:262
- N. hurum*** (Gray 1830e)<sup>(4:7)</sup> (CBFTT Account)  
 Indian Peacock Softshell Turtle  
 Bangladesh, India (Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal), Nepal, Pakistan  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A1cd+2d (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix I, as *Aspideretes hurum*  
*Trionyx ocellatus* Gray 1830d:pl.78 (junior homonym as *Trionyx ocellatus*)  
*Trionyx hurum* Gray 1830e:18<sup>(4:7)</sup>  
*Gymnopus duvaucelii* Duméril and Bibron 1835:487 (partim, nomen novum)  
*Trionyx sewaare* Gray 1872a:336  
*Trionyx bellii* Gray 1872a:337  
*Trionyx buchanani* Theobald 1874:78
- N. leithii*** (Gray 1872a)  
 Leith's Softshell Turtle  
 India (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu)  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A1c (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
*Trionyx javanicus* Gray 1830e:19<sup>(4:7)</sup> (partim, junior homonym)  
*Trionyx leithii* Gray 1872a:334
- Aspilus gataghol* Gray 1872a:339  
*Trionyx sulcifrons* Annandale 1915b:341
- N. nigricans*** (Anderson 1875)<sup>(1:81)</sup>  
 Black Softshell Turtle, Bostami Softshell  
 Bangladesh, India (Assam)  
 IUCN: Extinct in the Wild (2002)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix I, as *Aspideretes nigricans*  
*Trionyx nigricans* Anderson 1875:284
- ***Palea*** Meylan 1987  
*Palea* Meylan 1987:77
- P. steindachneri*** (Siebenrock 1906a)  
 Wattle-necked Softshell Turtle  
 China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Yunnan), Laos, Vietnam  
 Introduced: Mauritius, USA (Hawaii [Kauai, Oahu])  
 IUCN: Endangered A1cd+2cd (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix III (China)  
*Aspidonectes californiana* Rivers 1889:233 (nomen suppressum)  
*Trionyx steindachneri* Siebenrock 1906a:578
- ***Pelochelys*** Gray 1864a  
*Pelochelys* Gray 1864a:89
- P. bibroni*** (Owen 1853)  
 New Guinea Giant Softshell Turtle  
 Indonesia (Papua), Papua New Guinea (Southern)  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A1cd+2cd (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable  
 CITES: Appendix II, as *Pelochelys* spp.  
*Trionyx (Gymnopus) bibroni* Owen 1853:185
- P. cantorii*** Gray 1864a (CBFTT Account)  
 Asian Giant Softshell Turtle, Cantor's Giant Softshell Turtle  
 Bangladesh, Cambodia, China (Anhui [extirpated]), Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Yunnan, Zhejiang), India (Kerala, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal), Indonesia (Java, Kalimantan, Sumatra), Laos, Malaysia (East, West), Myanmar, Philippines (Luzon, Mindanao), Singapore (extirpated), Thailand, Vietnam  
 IUCN: Endangered A1cd+2cd (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix II, as *Pelochelys* spp.  
*Pelochelys cantorii* Gray 1864a:90  
*Pelochelys cumingii* Gray 1864a:90  
*Pelochelys cantoris* Boulenger 1889:ix (nomen novum)  
*Pelochelys poljakowii* Strauch 1890:118
- P. signifera*** Webb 2003  
 Northern New Guinea Softshell Turtle  
 Indonesia (Papua), Papua New Guinea (Northern)  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
 CITES: Appendix II, as *Pelochelys* spp.  
*Pelochelys signifera* Webb 2003:100

***Pelodiscus*** Fitzinger 1835 (1:82, 4:32, 5:16)

*Pelodiscus* Fitzinger 1835:110  
*Landemania* Gray 1869a:211  
*Psilogmathus* Heude 1880:24  
*Temnognathus* Heude 1880:25  
*Gomphopelta* Heude 1880:27  
*Coelognathus* Heude 1880 :29  
*Tortisternum* Heude 1880:31  
*Ceramopelta* Heude 1880:33  
*Coptopelta* Heude 1880:34  
*Cinctisternum* Heude 1880:36

***P. axenaria*** (Zhou, Zhang, and Fang 1991) (4:32, 5:16)

Hunan Softshell Turtle  
 China (Guangxi, Hunan)  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
 CITES: Appendix III (China)  
*Trionyx axenaria* Zhou, Zhang, and Fang 1991:382

***P. maackii*** (Brandt 1857) (4:32, 5:16)

Northern Chinese Softshell Turtle  
 China (Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Monggu),  
 North Korea, Russia (Amurskaya, Khabarovskiy,  
 Primorskiy, Yevreyskaya), South Korea  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
 CITES: Appendix III (China)  
*Trionyx maackii* Brandt 1857:110

***P. parviformis*** Tang 1997 (4:32, 5:16)

Lesser Chinese Softshell Turtle  
 China (Guangxi, Hunan), Vietnam  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
 CITES: Appendix III (China)  
*Pelodiscus parviformis* Tang 1997:13

***P. sinensis*** (Wiegmann 1835) (4:32, 5:16)

Chinese Softshell Turtle  
 China (Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi,  
 Guizhou, Hainan, Hebei, Henan, Hong Kong, Hubei,  
 Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi,  
 Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang), Japan (Honshu, Kyoshu,  
 Shikoku), Taiwan, Vietnam  
 Introduced: Guam, Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sumatra,  
 Timor), Japan (Bonin Islands, Ryukyu Archipelago),  
 Malaysia (East, West), Northern Mariana Islands,  
 Philippines (Bohol, Cebu, Latvia, Leyte, Luzon, Min-  
 danao, Mindoro, Panay), Singapore, South Korea,  
 Spain, Thailand, Timor-Leste, USA (Hawaii [Kauai,  
 Oahu])  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A1d+2d (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable or Endangered  
*Testudo rostrata* Thunberg 1787:179 (nomen sup-  
 pressum)  
*Testudo striata* Suckow 1798:37 (partim, nomen  
 novum)  
*Testudo semimembranacea* Hermann 1804:219 (no-  
 men suppressum)  
*Trionyx stellatus japonica* Temminck and Schlegel  
 1834:pl.5 (4:18)  
*Trionyx (Aspidonectes) sinensis* Wiegmann 1835:189

*Trionyx tuberculatus* Cantor 1842:482  
*Tyrse perocellata* Gray 1844:48  
*Trionyx schlegelii* Brandt 1857:111  
*Landemania irrorata* Gray 1869a:216  
*Psilogmathus laevis* Heude 1880:24  
*Temnognathus mordax* Heude 1880:26  
*Gomphopelta officinae* Heude 1880:27  
*Coelognathus novemcostatus* Heude 1880:29  
*Tortisternum novemcostatum* Heude 1880:31  
*Ceramopelta latirostris* Heude 1880:33  
*Coptopelta septemcostata* Heude 1880:35  
*Cinctisternum bicinctum* Heude 1880:37  
*Trionyx cartilagineus newtoni* Ferreira 1897:114  
*Amyda schlegelii haseri* Pavlov 1932:27  
*Amyda schlegelii licenti* Pavlov 1932:28  
*Amyda schlegelii laoshanica* Pavlov 1933:3

***Rafetus*** Gray 1864a

*Rafetus* Gray 1864a:81  
*Oscaria* Gray 1873f:157 (junior homonym)  
*Yuen* Heude 1880:18

***R. euphraticus*** (Daudin 1801)

Euphrates Softshell Turtle  
 Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey  
 IUCN: Endangered A1ac+2c (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered  
*Testudo euphratica* Daudin 1801:305  
*Testudo rafacht* Olivier 1807:328

***R. swinhoei*** (Gray 1873f) (1:83, 4:33, 5:17)

Red River Giant Softshell Turtle, Yangtze Giant Softshell  
 Turtle, Swinhoe's Softshell Turtle  
 China (Anhui [?, extirpated?], Jiangsu [?, extirpated?],  
 Yunnan, Zhejiang [?, extirpated?]), Vietnam  
 IUCN: Critically Endangered A1cd+2cd (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix III (China)  
*Oscaria swinhoei* Gray 1873f:157  
*Yuen leprosus* Heude 1880:20  
*Yuen maculatus* Heude 1880:22  
*Yuen elegans* Heude 1880:23  
*Yuen viridis* Heude 1880:23  
*Yuen pallens* Heude 1880:23  
*Trionyx swinhonis* Boulenger 1889:ix (nomen novum)  
*Pelochelys taihuensis* Zhang 1984:71 †  
*Trionyx liupani* Tao 1986:28 †  
*Rafetus leloii* Ha 2000:104 (5:17)  
*Rafetus vietnamensis* Le, Le, Tran, Phan, Phan, Tran,  
 Pham, Nguyen, Nong, Phan, Dinh, Truong, and  
 Ha 2010:950 (4:33, 5:17)

***Trionyx*** Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1809a

*Trionyx* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1809a:363  
*Aspidonectes* Wagler 1830:134  
*Gymnopus* Duméril and Bibron 1835:472  
*Tyrse* Gray 1844:47  
*Fordia* Gray 1869a:219

***T. triunguis*** (Forskål 1775) (4:29, 5:18)

African Softshell Turtle, Nile Softshell Turtle  
 Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Congo (DRC), Congo  
 (ROC), Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia,

Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Israel, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Togo, Turkey, Uganda  
 Mediterranean subpopulation: Egypt (extirpated), Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey  
 IUCN: Global: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996];  
 Mediterranean subpopulation: Critically Endangered C2a (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
*Testudo triunguis* Forskål 1775:ix<sup>(4:29)</sup>  
*Testudo striata* Suckow 1798:37 (partim, nomen novum)  
*Trionyx egyptiacus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1809a:366  
*Trionyx niloticus* Gray 1831d:46 (nomen novum)  
*Trionyx (Pelodiscus) labiatus* Fitzinger 1835:127  
*Trionyx mortoni* Hallowell 1844:120  
*Aspionectes aspilus* Cope 1860:295  
*Fordia africana* Gray 1869a:219  
*Trionyx triunguis rudolfianus* Deraniyagala 1948:30

• **PLEURODIRA** Cope 1864<sup>(2:20)</sup>

Pleuroderes Duméril and Bibron 1834:354  
 Pleurodera Lichtenstein 1856:2<sup>(2:20)</sup>  
 Pleurodera Cope 1864:181  
 Pleurodira Cope 1865:186

— **CHELIDAE** Gray 1825<sup>(39)</sup>

Chelides Cuvier 1816:14  
 Chelydes Schmid 1819:17  
 Chelidina Gray 1825:211  
 Chelydoidea Fitzinger 1826:7  
 Chelydae Gray 1831d:7  
 Chelydidae Gray 1831d:37  
 Hydraspidina Bonaparte 1836:3 (partim)  
 Chelina Bonaparte 1836:4  
 Hydraspididae Agassiz 1857a:249  
 Chelydidae Baur 1893a:211  
 Chelodinidae Baur 1893a:211  
 Hydromedusidae Baur 1893a:211  
 Rhinemydidae Baur 1893a:212  
 Chelidae Lindholm 1929:289

— **CHELINAE** Gray 1825<sup>(39)</sup>

Chelidina Gray 1825:211  
 Chelina Bonaparte 1836:4  
 Chelinae Georges, Birrell, Saint, McCord, and Donnellan 1998:235

— **Acanthochelys** Gray 1873c

*Acanthochelys* Gray 1873c:305

**A. macrocephala** (Rhodin, Mittermeier, and McMorris 1984)<sup>(1:84)</sup> (CBFTT Account)

Pantanal Swamp Turtle, Big-headed Pantanal Swamp Turtle  
 Bolivia (Santa Cruz), Brazil (Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul), Paraguay  
 IUCN: Near Threatened (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2012: Near Threatened or Least Concern  
*Platemys macrocephala* Rhodin, Mittermeier, and McMorris 1984:38  
*Phrynops chacoensis* Fritz and Pauler 1992:299<sup>(1:84)</sup>

**A. pallidipectoris** (Freiberg 1945) (CBFTT Account)

Chaco Side-necked Turtle  
 Argentina (Chaco, Formosa, Salta, Santa Fe), Bolivia (Tarija), Paraguay  
 Introduced: Argentina (Mendoza)  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A1c, D1 (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered  
*Platemys pallidipectoris* Freiberg 1945:19

**A. radiolata** (Mikan 1820)

Brazilian Radiolated Swamp Turtle  
 Brazil (Alagoas, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Sergipe)  
 IUCN: Near Threatened (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
*Emys radiolata* Mikan 1820:[unpaginated]  
*Platemys gaudichaudii* Duméril and Bibron 1835:427  
*Platemys wernerii* Schnee 1900:463  
*Platemys radiolata quadrisquamosa* Luederwaldt 1926:437

**A. spixii** (Duméril and Bibron 1835)

Black Spiny-necked Turtle, Spix's Sideneck Turtle  
 Argentina (Corrientes, Mendoza), Brazil (Bahia, Goiás, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, São Paulo), Paraguay (?), Uruguay  
 IUCN: Near Threatened (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Near Threatened  
*Emys depressa* Spix 1824:4 (junior homonym)  
*Emys aspera* Gray 1830e:16<sup>(4:7)</sup> (nomen oblitum)  
*Platemys spixii* Duméril and Bibron 1835:409

— **Chelus** Duméril 1805<sup>(4:11)</sup>

*Chelus* Duméril 1805:76<sup>(4:11)</sup>  
*Chelys* Oppel 1811:6 (nomen novum)  
*Chelyda* Rafinesque 1815:75 (nomen novum)  
*Matamata* Merrem 1820:21 (nomen novum)

**C. fimbriata** (Schneider 1783) (CBFTT Account)

Matamata Turtle  
 Bolivia (Beni, Pando, Santa Cruz), Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, Tocantins), Colombia (Amazonas, Arauca, Caquetá, Casanare, Guainía, Meta, Putumayo, Vaupés, Vichada), Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru (Loreto, Ucayali), Suriname, Trinidad, Venezuela (Amazonas, Anzoátegui, Apure, Barinas, Bolívar, Cojedes, Delta Amacuro, Guárico, Monagas, Sucre, Zulia)  
 IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern  
*Testudo terrestris* Fermin 1765:51 (nomen rejectum)  
*Testudo fimbriata* Schneider 1783:349  
*Testudo fimbria* Gmelin 1789:1043 (nomen novum)  
*Testudo matamata* Bruguière 1792:257  
*Testudo bispinosa* Ruiz de Xelva in Daudin 1801:94  
*Chelys boulengerii* Baur 1890b:968

— **Mesoclemmys** Gray 1873c<sup>(1:100)</sup>

*Mesoclemmys* Gray 1873c:305  
*Batrachemys* Stejneger 1909:126  
*Bufocephala* McCord, Joseph-Ouni, and Lamar 2001:715

*Ranacephala* McCord, Joseph-Ouni, and Lamar  
2001:715

***M. dahl*** (Zangerl and Medem 1958) <sup>(40)</sup>

Dahl's Toad-headed Turtle  
Colombia (Atlántico, Bolívar, Cesar, Córdoba, Sucre)  
IUCN: Critically Endangered B1+2c (1996)  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered  
*Phrynops (Batrachemys) dahl* Zangerl and Medem  
1958:376

***M. gibba*** (Schweigger 1812)

Gibba Turtle  
Bolivia, Brazil (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Mato Grosso,  
Pará, Roraima, Tocantins), Colombia (Amazonas,  
Caquetá, Casanare, Guainía, Meta, Putumayo,  
Vaupés, Vichada), Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana,  
Peru (Amazonas, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Puno,  
Ucayali), Suriname, Trinidad, Venezuela (Amazonas,  
Bolívar, Delta Amacuro, Monagas)  
IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern  
*Emys gibba* Schweigger 1812:299  
*Emys stenops* Spix 1824:12  
*Platemys müllusii* Duméril and Bibron 1835:431  
*Hydraspis gordonii* Gray 1868:563  
*Hydraspis bicolor* Gray 1873c:304

***M. heliostemma*** (McCord, Joseph-Ouni, and Lamar  
2001) <sup>(1:101) (41)</sup>

Yellow-crowned Toad-headed Turtle  
Brazil (Acre, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia,  
Roraima), Colombia (Amazonas, Caquetá, Guainía,  
Putumayo, Vaupés), Ecuador, Peru (Loreto), Venezu-  
ela (Amazonas)  
IUCN: Not Evaluated  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
*Batrachemys heliostemma* McCord, Joseph-Ouni,  
and Lamar 2001:715

***M. hoguei*** (Mertens 1967)

Hoge's Side-necked Turtle  
Brazil (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São  
Paulo?)  
IUCN: Endangered B1+2c (1996)  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
*Phrynops hoguei* Mertens 1967:73

***M. nasuta*** (Schweigger 1812)

Guyanese Toad-headed Turtle  
Brazil (Amapá), French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname  
IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
*Emys nasuta* Schweigger 1812:298  
*Emys barbatula* Gravenhorst 1829:15  
*Platemys schweiggerii* Duméril and Bibron 1835:435  
(nomen novum)  
*Hydraspis maculata* Gray 1873c:305

***M. perplexa*** Bour and Zaher 2005

Piauí Side-necked Turtle  
Brazil (Ceará, Piauí)  
IUCN: Not Evaluated

TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
*Mesoclemmys perplexa* Bour and Zaher 2005:298

***M. raniceps*** (Gray 1856b) <sup>(41)</sup>

Amazon Toad-headed Turtle  
Bolivia, Brazil (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Mato Grosso,  
Pará, Rondônia, Roraima), Colombia (Amazonas,  
Caquetá, Guainía, Putumayo, Vaupés), Ecuador, Peru  
(Loreto, Madre de Dios, Pasco, Ucayali), Venezuela  
(Amazonas)  
IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
*Hydraspis raniceps* Gray 1856b:55  
*Phrynops wernuthi* Mertens 1969b:132

***M. tuberculata*** (Luederwaldt 1926)

Tuberculate Toad-headed Turtle  
Brazil (Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Goiás, Maranhão, Per-  
nambuco, Piauí, Sergipe)  
IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
*Rhinemys tuberculata* Luederwaldt 1926:428

***M. vanderhaegei*** (Bour 1973)

Vanderhaege's Toad-headed Turtle  
Argentina (Corrientes, Formosa, Misiones), Bolivia  
(Santa Cruz), Brazil (Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato  
Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Paraná, São Paulo,  
Tocantins), Paraguay  
IUCN: Near Threatened (1996)  
TFTSG Draft 2012: Data Deficient or Near Threatened  
*Phrynops tuberculatus vanderhaegei* Bour 1973:175

***M. zuliae*** (Pritchard and Trebbau 1984) <sup>(40)</sup>

Zulia Toad-headed Turtle  
Colombia (?) (Norte de Santander), Venezuela (Zulia)  
IUCN: Vulnerable B1+2c (1996)  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable  
*Phrynops (Batrachemys) zuliae* Pritchard and Treb-  
bau 1984:4

\_\_\_\_ ***Phrynops*** Wagler 1830 <sup>(1:100)</sup>

*Phrynops* Wagler 1830:135  
*Spatulemys* Gray 1872b:463

***P. geoffroanus*** (Schweigger 1812) <sup>(4:44)</sup>

Geoffroy's Side-necked Turtle  
Argentina (Corrientes, Misiones), Bolivia (Beni), Brazil  
(Acre?, Alagoas, Amapá, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceará,  
Espírito Santo, Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Mato  
Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraíba, Paraná,  
Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do  
Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Rondônia, Roraima, Santa  
Catarina, São Paulo, Sergipe?, Tocantins?), Colombia  
(Amazonas, Caquetá, Casanare, Guainía, Meta, Pu-  
tumayo, Vaupés, Vichada), Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru  
(Cusco, Huanuco, Junin, Loreto, Madre de Dios,  
Pasco)  
IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern  
*Emys geoffroana* Schweigger 1812:302  
*Emys depressa* Merrem 1820:22 (senior homonym)  
*Emys viridis* Spix 1824:3



*Platemys waglerii* Duméril and Bibron 1835:422  
*Platemys newwiedii* Duméril and Bibron 1835:425  
 (nomen novum)  
*Hydraspis boulengeri* Bohls 1895:53  
*Hydraspis lutzii* Ihering in Luederwaldt 1926:441

***P. hiliarii*** (Duméril and Bibron 1835)

Hilaire's Side-necked Turtle  
 Argentina (Buenos Aires, Chaco, Córdoba, Corrientes,  
 Entre Rios, Formosa, Mendoza, Misiones, San Juan,  
 Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, Tucumán), Brazil  
 (Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, São Paulo?),  
 Paraguay, Uruguay  
 IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern  
*Platemys hiliarii* Duméril and Bibron 1835:428  
*Spatulemys lasalae* Gray 1872b:463

***P. tuberosus*** (Peters 1870) <sup>(4:44)</sup>

Guyanese Side-necked Turtle  
 Brazil (Roraima), Guyana, Venezuela (Bolívar)  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern  
*Platemys tuberosa* Peters 1870:311

***P. williamsi*** Rhodin and Mittermeier 1983

Williams' Side-necked Turtle  
 Argentina (Corrientes, Misiones), Brazil (Paraná, Rio  
 Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina), Paraguay, Uruguay  
 IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable  
*Phrynops williamsi* Rhodin and Mittermeier 1983:58

— ***Platemys*** Wagler 1830

*Platemys* Wagler 1830:135

***P. platycephala*** (Schneider 1792)

Twist-necked Turtle  
 Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba), Brazil (Acre, Amapá?,  
 Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Roraima),  
 Colombia (Amazonas, Caquetá, Putumayo, Vaupés),  
 Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru (Amazonas,  
 Huánuco, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Puno, Ucayali),  
 Suriname, Venezuela (Amazonas, Bolívar, Delta  
 Amacuro, Monagas)  
 IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern

***P. p. platycephala*** (Schneider 1792)

Eastern Twist-necked Turtle, Common Twist-necked Turtle  
 Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba), Brazil (Acre, Amapá?,  
 Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Roraima),  
 Colombia (Amazonas, Caquetá, Putumayo, Vaupés),  
 French Guiana, Guyana, Peru (Huánuco, Loreto,  
 Madre de Dios, Puno, Ucayali), Suriname, Venezuela  
 (Amazonas, Bolívar, Delta Amacuro, Monagas)  
*Testudo platycephala* Schneider 1792:261  
*Testudo planiceps* Schneider 1792:pl.7 (senior homonym)  
*Testudo martinella* Daudin 1802:377  
*Emys discolor* Thunberg in Schweigger 1812:302  
*Emys canaliculata* Spix 1824:10  
*Hydraspis constricta* Gray 1831d:43

***P. p. melanonota*** Ernst 1984

Black-backed Twist-necked Turtle  
 Ecuador, Peru (Amazonas, Loreto)  
*Platemys platycephala melanonota* Ernst 1984:347

— ***Rhinemys*** Wagler 1830 <sup>(1:100)</sup>

*Rhinemys* Wagler 1830:134

***R. rufipes*** (Spix 1824)

Red Side-necked Turtle, Red-footed Sideneck Turtle  
 Brazil (Amazonas, Pará), Colombia (Amazonas, Guainía,  
 Vaupés), Peru (?) (Loreto), Venezuela (?) (Amazonas)  
 IUCN: Near Threatened (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern  
*Emys rufipes* Spix 1824:7

— **HYDROMEDUSINAE** Baur 1893a <sup>(39)</sup>

Hydromedusidae Baur 1893a:211  
 Hydromedusinae Georges, Birrell, Saint, McCord,  
 and Donnellan 1998:235

— ***Hydromedusa*** Wagler 1830

*Hydromedusa* Wagler 1830:135  
*Chelomedusa* Gray 1873c:303

***H. maximiliani*** (Mikan 1825) (CBFTT Account)

Brazilian Snake-necked Turtle, Maximilian's Snake-  
 necked Turtle  
 Brazil (Bahia, Espírito Santo, Goiás [?], Minas Gerais,  
 Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo)  
 IUCN: Vulnerable B1+2cd (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Near Threatened  
*Emys maximiliani* Mikan 1825:[unpaginated]  
*Chelodina flavilabris* Duméril and Bibron 1835:446  
*Hydromedusa subdepressa* Gray 1854a:134  
*Hydromedusa depressa* Gray 1856b:60 (nomen  
 novum)  
*Hydromedusa bankae* Giebel 1866b:19

***H. tectifera*** Cope 1870a

South American Snake-necked Turtle  
 Argentina (Buenos Aires, Chaco, Córdoba, Corrientes,  
 Entre Rios, Formosa, Misiones, Santa Fe, Santiago  
 del Estero), Brazil (Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio de Ja-  
 neiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, São Paulo),  
 Paraguay, Uruguay  
 IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern  
*Hydromedusa tectifera* Cope 1870a:147  
*Hydromedusa platanensis* Gray 1873c:302  
*Hydromedusa wagleri* Günther 1884:423

— **CHELODININAE** Baur 1893a <sup>(39)</sup>

Chelodiniidae Baur 1893a:211  
 Chelodinae Georges, Birrell, Saint, McCord, and  
 Donnellan 1998:235

— ***Chelodina*** Fitzinger 1826 <sup>(1:85, 2:2, 4:34)</sup>

*Chelodina* Fitzinger 1826:6  
*Hydraspis* Bell 1828b:512  
*Chelyodina* Agassiz 1846:79 (nomen novum)

— ***Chelodina*** (*Chelodina*) Fitzinger 1826 <sup>(4:34)</sup>

*Chelodina* Fitzinger 1826:6  
*Hydraspis* Bell 1828b:512  
*Chelyodina* Agassiz 1846:79 (nomen novum)

***C. (C.) canni*** McCord and Thomson 2002 <sup>(1:86)</sup>

Cann's Snake-necked Turtle  
 Australia (Northern Territory, Queensland)  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Near Threatened  
*Chelodina rankini* Wells and Wellington 1985:8 (nomen nudum)  
*Chelodina canni* McCord and Thomson 2002:256  
*Chelodina rankini* Wells 2007a:2 (nomen illegitimum) <sup>(1:86, 4:43)</sup>

***C. (C.) gunaleni*** McCord and Joseph-Ouni 2007a <sup>(4:35)</sup>

Gunalen's Snake-necked Turtle  
 Indonesia (Papua)  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
*Chelodina gunaleni* McCord and Joseph-Ouni 2007a:48

***C. (C.) longicollis*** (Shaw 1794) (CBFTT Account)

Eastern Snake-necked Turtle, Common Snake-necked Turtle  
 Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria)  
 Introduced: Australia (Tasmania)  
 IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern  
*Testudo longicollis* Shaw 1794:19  
*Chelodina novaehollandiae* Duméril and Bibron 1835:443  
*Chelodina sulcata* Gray 1856a:201  
*Chelodina sulcifera* Gray 1856b:59 (nomen novum)

***C. (C.) mccordi*** Rhodin 1994b <sup>(4:36)</sup> (CBFTT Account)

Roti Island Snake-necked Turtle  
 Indonesia (Lesser Sundas [Roti]), Timor-Leste  
 IUCN: Critically Endangered A1d, B1+2e (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix II

***C. (C.) m. mccordi*** Rhodin 1994b <sup>(4:36)</sup>

Western Roti Snake-necked Turtle  
 Indonesia (Lesser Sundas [Roti])  
*Chelodina mccordi* Rhodin 1994b:4

***C. (C.) m. roteensis*** McCord, Joseph-Ouni, and Hagen 2007b <sup>(1:87, 4:36)</sup>

Eastern Roti Snake-necked Turtle  
 Indonesia (Lesser Sundas [Roti])  
*Chelodina mccordi roteensis* McCord, Joseph-Ouni, and Hagen 2007b:59

***C. (C.) m. timorensis*** McCord, Joseph-Ouni, and Hagen 2007a <sup>(1:89, 4:36)</sup>

Timor Snake-necked Turtle  
 Timor-Leste  
*Chelodina timorensis* McCord, Joseph-Ouni, and Hagen 2007a:54  
*Chelodina mccordi timorlestensis* Kuchling, Rhodin, Ibarrodo, and Trainor 2007:213

***C. (C.) novaeguineae*** Boulenger 1888b

New Guinea Snake-necked Turtle  
 Indonesia (Papua), Papua New Guinea (Southern)  
 IUCN: Least Concern (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern  
*Chelodina novaeguineae* Boulenger 1888b:450

***C. (C.) pritchardi*** Rhodin 1994a

Pritchard's Snake-necked Turtle  
 Papua New Guinea (Southern)  
 IUCN: Endangered B1+2e (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered  
*Chelodina pritchardi* Rhodin 1994a:4

***C. (C.) reimanni*** Philippen and Grossmann 1990

Reimann's Snake-necked Turtle  
 Indonesia (Papua), Papua New Guinea (Southern)  
 IUCN: Near Threatened (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
*Chelodina reimanni* Philippen and Grossman 1990:95

***C. (C.) steindachneri*** Siebenrock 1914 <sup>(1:85)</sup>

Steindachner's Snake-necked Turtle  
 Australia (Western Australia)  
 IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
*Chelodina steindachneri* Siebenrock 1914:386  
*Chelodina millymillyensis* Glauret 1923:53

\_\_\_\_\_ ***Chelodina (Macrochelodina)*** Wells and Wellington 1985 <sup>(1:85, 2:2, 4:34)</sup>

*Macrochelodina* Wells and Wellington 1985:9  
*Macrodiemys* McCord and Joseph-Ouni 2007b:57 <sup>(2:2, 4:37)</sup>  
 (partim, invalid type)

***C. (M.) burrungandjii*** Thomson, Kennett, and Georges 2000 (CBFTT Account)

Arnhem Snake-necked Turtle, Sandstone Snake-necked Turtle  
 Australia (Northern Territory)  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern  
*Chelodina burrungandjii* Thomson, Kennett, and Georges 2000:675

***C. (M.) expansa*** Gray 1857

Broad-shelled Snake-necked Turtle  
 Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria)  
 IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Near Threatened  
*Chelodina expansa* Gray 1857:370

***C. (M.) parkeri*** Rhodin and Mittermeier 1976

Parker's Snake-necked Turtle  
 Indonesia (Papua), Papua New Guinea (Southern)  
 IUCN: Vulnerable D2 (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Near Threatened  
*Chelodina parkeri* Rhodin and Mittermeier 1976:465

***C. (M.) rugosa*** Ogilby 1890 <sup>(1:91, 4:37)</sup>

Northern Snake-necked Turtle  
 Australia (Northern Territory, Queensland, Western

- Australia), Indonesia (Papua), Papua New Guinea (Southern)  
 IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Near Threatened  
*Chelodina oblonga* Gray 1841:446 (partim, misidentified type)  
*Chelodina rugosa* Ogilby 1890:56  
*Chelodina siebenrocki* Werner 1901a:60  
*Chelodina intergularis* Fry 1915:88  
*Chelodina kuchlingi* Cann 1997d:41 (1:90, 4:37)
- C. (M.) walloyarrina** McCord and Joseph-Ouni 2007b (2:4, 4:38)  
 Kimberley Snake-necked Turtle  
 Australia (Western Australia)  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
*Macrochelodina walloyarrina* McCord and Joseph-Ouni 2007b:59
- \_\_\_\_\_ ***Chelodina* (subgenus name undetermined)** (4:34, 4:39)  
*Macrodiremys* McCord and Joseph-Ouni 2007b:57 (2:3, 4:39) (partim, invalid type)
- C. (subg. undet.) oblonga** Gray 1841 or *colliei* Gray 1856a (1:88, 2:3, 4:39)  
 Southwestern Snake-necked Turtle, Oblong Snake-necked Turtle  
 Australia (Western Australia)  
 IUCN: Near Threatened (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Near Threatened  
*Chelodina oblonga* Gray 1841:446 (partim, misidentified type)  
*Chelodina colliei* Gray 1856a:200
- \_\_\_\_\_ ***Eelseya* Gray 1867** (1:92)  
*Eelseya* Gray 1867:44
- E. albagula** Thomson, Georges, and Limpus 2006  
 White-throated Snapping Turtle, Southern Snapping Turtle  
 Australia (Queensland)  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable  
*Eelseya albagula* Thomson, Georges, and Limpus 2006:75
- E. branderhorsti** (Ouwens 1914) (1:93)  
 White-bellied Snapping Turtle, Branderhorst's Snapping Turtle  
 Indonesia (Aru Islands [?], Papua), Papua New Guinea (Southern)  
 IUCN: Vulnerable B1+2e (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable  
*Emydura branderhorsti* Ouwens 1914:31
- E. dentata** (Gray 1863a)  
 Northern Snapping Turtle  
 Australia (Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia)  
 IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern  
*Chelymys dentata* Gray 1863a:98  
*Eelseya intermedia* Gray 1872c:23  
*Eelseya jukesi* Wells 2007b:5 (nomen illegitimum) (1:94, 4:43)
- E. irwini** Cann 1997c  
 Irwin's Snapping Turtle  
 Australia (Queensland)  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
*Eelseya stirlingi* Wells and Wellington 1985:9 (nomen nudum)  
*Eelseya irwini* Cann 1997c:36  
*Eelseya stirlingi* Wells 2007b:4 (nomen illegitimum) (1:96, 4:43)
- E. lavarackorum** (White and Archer 1994)  
 Riversleigh Snapping Turtle, Gulf Snapping Turtle  
 Australia (Queensland)  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
*Emydura lavarackorum* White and Archer 1994:159 †
- E. novaeguineae** (Meyer 1874) (4:40)  
 New Guinea Snapping Turtle  
 Indonesia (Misool, Papua, Waigeo); Papua New Guinea (Northern, Southern)  
 Introduced: Palau (Babeldaob), Solomon Islands (Malaita)  
 IUCN: Least Concern (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern  
*Platemys novaeguineae* Meyer 1874:128  
*Eelseya schultzei* Vogt 1911:410 (1:95, 4:40)
- \_\_\_\_\_ ***Elusor* Cann and Legler 1994**  
*Elusor* Cann and Legler 1994:83
- E. macrurus** Cann and Legler 1994  
 Mary River Turtle  
 Australia (Queensland)  
 IUCN: Endangered B1+2c (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered  
*Elusor macrurus* Cann and Legler 1994:83
- \_\_\_\_\_ ***Emydura* Bonaparte 1836**  
*Emydura* Bonaparte 1836:7  
*Chelymys* Gray 1844:42  
*Euchelymys* Gray 1871a:118  
*Tropicochelymys* Wells and Wellington 1985:9
- E. macquarii** (Gray 1830e) (4:7)  
 Eastern Short-necked Turtle, Southern River Turtle  
 Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria)  
 IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern
- E. m. macquarii** (Gray 1830e) (1:98, 4:7, 4:41, 4:42)  
 Macquarie River Turtle  
 Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria)  
*Chelys (Hydraspis) macquarii* Gray 1830e:15 (4:7)  
*Hydraspis australis* Gray 1841:445 (nomen dubium) (4:41)  
*Euchelymys sulcifera* Gray 1871a:118  
*Emydura macquariae* Boulenger 1889:ix (nomen novum)  
*Emydura signata* Ahl 1932:127 (4:42)

*Emydura macquarii binjing* Cann 1998:116<sup>(4:42)</sup>  
*Emydura macquarii dharra* Cann 1998:120<sup>(4:42)</sup>  
*Emydura macquarii gunabarra* Cann 1998:123<sup>(4:42)</sup>  
*Emydura macquarii dharuk* Cann 1998:126<sup>(4:42)</sup>

***E. m. emmotti*** Cann, McCord, and Joseph-Ouni in McCord, Cann, and Joseph-Ouni 2003  
 Cooper Creek Turtle  
 Australia (Queensland)  
*Emydura macquarii emmotti* Cann, McCord, and Joseph-Ouni in McCord, Cann, and Joseph-Ouni 2003:59

***E. m. krefftii*** (Gray 1871b)  
 Krefft's River Turtle  
 Australia (Queensland)  
*Chelymys krefftii* Gray 1871b:366  
*Chelymys victoriae marmorata* Gray 1872d:506  
*Chelymys victoriae sulcata* Gray 1872d:506

***E. m. nigra*** McCord, Cann, and Joseph-Ouni 2003  
 Fraser Island Short-necked Turtle  
 Australia (Queensland)  
*Emydura macquarii nigra* McCord, Cann, and Joseph-Ouni 2003:59

***E. subglobosa*** (Krefft 1876)  
 Red-bellied Short-necked Turtle  
 Australia (Northern Territory, Queensland), Indonesia (Papua), Papua New Guinea (Southern)  
 Introduced: Papua New Guinea (New Britain, Northern)  
 IUCN: Least Concern (2000)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern

***E. s. subglobosa*** (Krefft 1876)  
 New Guinea Red-bellied Short-necked Turtle  
 Australia (Queensland), Indonesia (Papua), Papua New Guinea (Southern)  
*Euchelymys subglobosa* Krefft 1876:390  
*Emydura albertisii* Boulenger 1888b:449

***E. s. worrelli*** (Wells and Wellington 1985)<sup>(1:99)</sup>  
 Worrell's Short-necked Turtle, Diamond-head Turtle  
 Australia (Northern Territory, Queensland)  
*Tropicochelymys worrelli* Wells and Wellington 1985:9

***E. tanybaraga*** Cann 1997b  
 Northern Yellow-faced Turtle  
 Australia (Northern Territory, Queensland)  
 IUCN: Not Evaluated  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Data Deficient  
*Emydura tanybaraga* Cann 1997b:24

***E. victoriae*** (Gray 1842)  
 Northern Red-faced Turtle  
 Australia (Northern Territory, Western Australia)  
 IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern  
*Hydraspis victoriae* Gray 1842:55

— ***Myuchelys*** Thomson and Georges 2009<sup>(3:45, 4:43)</sup>  
*Wollumbinia* Wells 2007c:1 (nomen illegitimum)<sup>(1:97, 4:43)</sup>

*Myuchelys* Thomson and Georges 2009:33<sup>(3:45)</sup>

***M. bellii*** (Gray 1844)<sup>(1:97)</sup>  
 Bell's Sawshelled Turtle, Western Sawshelled Turtle  
 Australia (New South Wales, Queensland)  
 IUCN: Endangered B1+2c (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered  
*Phrynops bellii* Gray 1844:41

***M. georgesi*** (Cann 1997a)  
 Bellinger River Sawshelled Turtle  
 Australia (New South Wales)  
 IUCN: Data Deficient (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable  
*Eelseya georgesi* Cann 1997a:18

***M. latisternum*** (Gray 1867)<sup>(3:47)</sup>  
 Sawshelled Turtle, Common Sawshelled Turtle  
 Australia (New South Wales, Queensland)  
 IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern  
*Eelseya latisternum* Gray 1867:44  
*Euchelymys spinosa* Gray 1871a:118<sup>(3:47)</sup>  
*Wollumbinia dorsii* Wells 2009:2 (nomen illegitimum)<sup>(3:46, 4:43)</sup>

***M. purvisi*** (Wells and Wellington 1985)  
 Manning River Sawshelled Turtle  
 Australia (New South Wales)  
 IUCN: Data Deficient (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Near Threatened  
*Eelseya purvisi* Wells and Wellington 1985:8

— ***Pseudemydura*** Siebenrock 1901  
*Pseudemydura* Siebenrock 1901:248

***P. umbrina*** Siebenrock 1901  
 Western Swamp Turtle  
 Australia (Western Australia)  
 IUCN: Critically Endangered A1c, B1+2c, C1+2b, D (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix I  
*Pseudemydura umbrina* Siebenrock 1901:249  
*Emydura inspectata* Glauert 1954:125

— ***Rheodytes*** Legler and Cann 1980  
*Rheodytes* Legler and Cann 1980:1

***R. leukops*** Legler and Cann 1980  
 Fitzroy River Turtle  
 Australia (Queensland)  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A1c+2c, D2 (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable  
*Rheodytes leukops* Legler and Cann 1980:1

— **PELOMEDUSIDAE** Cope 1868a<sup>(5:19)</sup>  
 Hydraspis Bonaparte 1836:3 (partim)  
 Pelomedusidae Cope 1868a:119

— ***Pelomedusa*** Wagler 1830<sup>(5:19)</sup>  
*Pelomedusa* Wagler 1830:136  
*Pentonyx* Duméril and Bibron 1835:389

***P. subrufa*** (Bonnaterre 1789) <sup>(4:45, 5:19)</sup> (CBFTT Account)

Helmeted Turtle, African Helmeted Terrapin

Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (DRC), Congo (ROC), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar (prehistoric introduction?), Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia (Southern), Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]

TFTSG Draft 2011: Least Concern

*Testudo planitia* Meuschen 1778:11 (nomen dubium and senior homonym)

*Testudo subrufa* Lacépède 1788:173 (nomen rejectum) <sup>(1:102, 3:6)</sup>

*Testudo subrufa* Bonnaterre 1789:28

*Testudo rubra* Meyer 1790:83 (nomen novum et oblitum) <sup>(3:8)</sup>

*Testudo galeata* Schoepff 1792:12

*Testudo badia* Donndorff 1798:34

*Testudo rubicunda* Suckow 1798:49

*Emys olivacea* Schweigger 1812:307 (senior homonym)

*Pentonyx capensis* Duméril and Bibron 1835:390

*Pentonyx gehafie* Rüppell 1835:2

*Pentonyx americana* Cornalia 1849:13

*Pelomedusa nigra* Gray 1863b:99

*Pelomedusa gasconi* Rochebrune 1884:25

*Pelomedusa galeata disjuncta* Vaillant and Grandidier 1910:56

*Pelomedusa galeata orangensis* Hewitt 1935:332

*Pelomedusa galeata devilliersi* Hewitt 1935:337

*Pelomedusa galeata damarensis* Hewitt 1935:338

*Pelomedusa galeata wettsteini* Mertens 1937:141

***Pelusios*** Wagler 1830 <sup>(5:19)</sup>

*Sternothaerus* Bell 1825a:305 (partim, nomen suppressum)

*Pelusios* Wagler 1830:137

*Tanoa* Gray 1863f:193

*Notoa* Gray 1863f:195

*Anota* Gray 1863f:196 (junior homonym)

***P. adansonii*** (Schweigger 1812) (CBFTT Account)

Adanson's Mud Turtle

Benin (?), Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan

IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]

*Emys adansonii* Schweigger 1812:308

***P. bechuanicus*** FitzSimons 1932

Okavango Mud Turtle

Angola, Botswana, Congo (DRC), Namibia (Caprivi), Zambia, Zimbabwe

IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]

*Pelusios bechuanicus* FitzSimons 1932:37

***P. broadleyi*** Bour 1986

Turkana Mud Turtle

Kenya

IUCN: Vulnerable D2 (1996)

*Pelusios broadleyi* Bour 1986:23

***P. carinatus*** Laurent 1956

African Keeled Mud Turtle

Congo (DRC), Congo (ROC), Gabon

IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]

*Pelusios carinatus* Laurent 1956:26

***P. castaneus*** (Schweigger 1812)

West African Mud Turtle

Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon (?), Cape

Verde, Congo (DRC), Congo (ROC), Equatorial

Guinea (?), Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,

Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, São Tomé and

Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

Introduced: Guadeloupe

IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]

*Emys castanea* Schweigger 1812:314

*Sternothaerus leachianus* Bell 1825a:306

*Sternotherus derbianus* Gray 1844:37

***P. castanoides*** Hewitt 1931 <sup>(5:19)</sup> (42)

Yellow-bellied Mud Turtle

Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania

IUCN: Least Concern (1996)

SARCA Draft 2010: Least Concern (regional)

***P. c. castanoides*** Hewitt 1931 <sup>(5:19)</sup> (42)

East African Yellow-bellied Mud Turtle

Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania

*Pelusios nigricans castanoides* Hewitt 1931:463

*Pelusios castaneus kapika* Bour 1979:144

***P. c. intergularis*** Bour 1983 <sup>(5:19)</sup> (42) (CBFTT Account)

Seychelles Yellow-bellied Mud Turtle

Seychelles (Cerf, Frigate, La Digue, Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette)

IUCN: Critically Endangered A2c, B2ab (2003)

*Pelusios castanoides intergularis* Bour 1983:345

***P. chapini*** Laurent 1965 <sup>(5:19)</sup>

Central African Mud Turtle

Central African Republic, Congo (DRC), Congo (ROC), Gabon, Uganda

IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]

*Pelusios castaneus chapini* Laurent 1965:19

***P. cupulatta*** Bour and Maran 2003

Ivory Coast Mud Turtle

Benin, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Togo

IUCN: Not Evaluated

*Pelusios cupulatta* Bour and Maran 2003:28

***P. gabonensis*** (Duméril 1856)

African Forest Turtle

Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo (DRC), Congo (ROC), Tanzania, Uganda

IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]

*Pentonyx gabonensis* Duméril 1856:373

*Sternothaerus steindachneri* Siebenrock 1902a:6

- P. marani*** Bour 2000  
Gabon Mud Turtle  
Congo (ROC), Gabon  
IUCN: Not Evaluated  
*Pelusios marani* Bour 2000:3
- P. nanus*** Laurent 1956  
African Dwarf Mud Turtle  
Angola, Congo (DRC), Malawi, Zambia  
IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
*Pelusios nanus* Laurent 1956:26
- P. niger*** (Duméril and Bibron 1835)  
West African Black Mud Turtle  
Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Nigeria  
IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
*Sternotherus niger* Duméril and Bibron 1835:397  
*Sternotherus oxyrhinus* Boulenger 1897b:919  
*Sternotherus heinrothi* Kanberg 1924:195
- P. rhodesianus*** Hewitt 1927<sup>(5:19)</sup> (CBFTT Account)  
Variable Mud Turtle, Mashona Hinged Terrapin  
Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Congo (DRC), Congo (ROC),  
Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa,  
Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe  
IUCN: Least Concern (1996)  
SARCA Draft 2010: Vulnerable (regional)  
*Pelusios nigricans rhodesianus* Hewitt 1927:375
- P. seychellensis*** (Siebenrock 1906c) (Extinct)<sup>(1:103)</sup> (CB-  
FTT Account)  
Seychelles Mud Turtle  
Seychelles (Mahé)  
IUCN: Extinct (2003)  
*Sternotherus nigricans seychellensis* Siebenrock 1906c:38
- P. sinuatus*** (Smith 1838)<sup>(5:19)</sup> (CBFTT Account)  
Serrated Hinged Terrapin  
Botswana, Burundi, Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Kenya, Ma-  
lawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa,  
Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe  
IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
SARCA Draft 2010: Least Concern (regional)  
*Sternotherus sinuatus* Smith 1838:Reptilia.pl.1  
*Sternotherus dentatus* Peters 1848:494  
*Sternotherus bottegi* Boulenger 1895a:9  
*Pelusios sinuatus zuluensis* Hewitt 1927:371  
*Pelusios sinuatus leptus* Hewitt 1933:45
- P. subniger*** (Bonnaterre 1789)<sup>(43)</sup>  
East African Black Mud Turtle  
Botswana, Burundi, Congo (DRC), Malawi, Mozam-  
bique, Namibia (Caprivi), Seychelles, South Africa,  
Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe  
Introduced: British Indian Ocean Territory (Chagos Ar-  
chipelago), Glorioso Islands, Madagascar (historic),  
Mauritius, Seychelles (historic)  
IUCN: Least Concern (1996)  
SARCA Draft 2010: Least Concern (regional)
- P. s. subniger*** (Bonnaterre 1789)<sup>(43)</sup>  
East African Black Mud Turtle  
Botswana, Burundi, Congo (DRC), Malawi, Mozam-  
bique, Namibia (Caprivi), South Africa, Tanzania,  
Zambia, Zimbabwe  
*Testudo subnigra* Lacépède 1788:175 (nomen rejectum)<sup>(3,6)</sup>  
*Testudo subnigra* Bonnaterre 1789:30  
*Testudo nigricans* Donndorff 1798:34
- P. s. parietalis*** Bour 1983<sup>(43)</sup> (CBFTT Account)  
Seychelles Black Mud Turtle  
Seychelles (Cerf, Cousin [extirpated], Fregate, La Digue,  
Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, St. Anne [extirpated])  
IUCN: Critically Endangered A2c, B2ab(ii,iii) (2003)  
*Pelusios subniger parietalis* Bour 1983:345
- P. upembae*** Broadley 1981  
Upemba Mud Turtle  
Congo (DRC)  
IUCN: Data Deficient (1996)  
*Pelusios bechuanicus upembae* Broadley 1981:639
- P. williamsi*** Laurent 1965  
Williams' Mud Turtle  
Congo (DRC), Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda  
IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]
- P. w. williamsi*** Laurent 1965  
Lake Victoria Mud Turtle  
Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda  
*Pelusios [williamsi] williamsi* Laurent 1965:12
- P. w. laurenti*** Bour 1984  
Ukerewe Island Mud Turtle  
Tanzania  
*Pelusios williamsi laurenti* Bour 1984:29
- P. w. lutescens*** Laurent 1965  
Albert Nile Mud Turtle  
Congo (DRC), Uganda  
*Pelusios williamsi lutescens* Laurent 1965:14
- PODOCNEMIDIDAE** Cope 1868b<sup>(1:104, 3:48, 5:20)</sup>  
Hydraspidina Bonaparte 1836:3 (partim)  
Podocnemididae Cope 1868b:282  
Peltoccephalidae Gray 1870f:718
- Erymnochelys*** Baur 1888a  
*Dumerilia* Grandidier 1867:232 (junior homonym)  
*Erymnochelys* Baur 1888a:421 (nomen novum)
- E. madagascariensis*** (Grandidier 1867)  
Madagascan Big-headed Turtle  
Madagascar  
IUCN: Critically Endangered A4d (2008)  
CITES: Appendix II  
*Dumerilia madagascariensis* Grandidier 1867:232  
*Podocnemis madagascariensis bifilaris* Boettger 1893:14
- Peltocephalus*** Duméril and Bibron 1835  
*Peltocephalus* Duméril and Bibron 1835:377
- P. dumerilianus*** (Schweigger 1812)  
Big-headed Sideneck Turtle  
Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Roraima), Colombia  
(Amazonas, Caquetá, Guainía, Meta, Putumayo,

Vaupés, Vichada), Ecuador, French Guiana, Peru (Loreto), Venezuela (Amazonas, Apure)  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A1acd (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable  
 CITES: Appendix II  
*Emys dumeriliana* Schweigger 1812:300  
*Emys macrocephala* Spix 1824:5 (senior homonym)  
*Emys tracaxa* Spix 1824:6

— *Podocnemis* Wagler 1830

*Podocnemis* Wagler 1830:135  
*Chelonemys* Gray 1864c:134 (junior homonym)  
*Bartlettia* Gray 1870f:720 (junior homonym)

*P. erythrocephala* (Spix 1824)<sup>(4:46)</sup>

Red-headed Amazon River Turtle  
 Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Roraima), Colombia (Guainía, Vaupés), Venezuela (Amazonas)  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A1bd (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable  
 CITES: Appendix II, as *Podocnemis* spp.  
*Emys erythrocephala* Spix 1824:9  
*Podocnemis aqassizii* Coutinho in Göldi 1886:277<sup>(4:46)</sup>  
*Podocnemis coutinhii* Göldi 1886:279 (nomen novum)

*P. expansa* (Schweigger 1812)

Giant South American River Turtle, Giant Amazon River Turtle, Arrau  
 Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz), Brazil (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, Tocantins), Colombia (Amazonas, Arauca, Caquetá, Casanare, Guainía, Meta, Putumayo, Vaupés, Vichada), Ecuador, Guyana, Peru (Loreto, Ucayali), Trinidad (?), Venezuela (Amazonas, Anzoátegui, Apure, Bolívar, Delta Amacuro, Guárico, Monagas)  
 IUCN: Lower Risk/conservation dependent (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix II, as *Podocnemis* spp.  
*Emys expansa* Schweigger 1812:299  
*Emys amazonica* Spix 1824:1  
*Hydraspis bitentaculata* Gray 1831d:42  
*Testudo arrau* Humboldt in Gray 1831d:77

*P. lewyana* Duméril 1852 (CBFTT Account)<sup>(44)</sup>

Magdalena River Turtle  
 Colombia (Antioquia, Atlántico, Bolívar, Boyacá, Caldas, Cesar, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, La Guajira, Magdalena, Santander, Sucre)  
 IUCN: Endangered A1bd (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Critically Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix II, as *Podocnemis* spp.  
*Podocnemis lewyana* Duméril 1852:242

*P. sextuberculata* Cornalia 1849<sup>(4:47)</sup>

Six-tubercled Amazon River Turtle  
 Brazil (Amazonas, Pará, Roraima), Colombia (Amazonas, Vaupés), Peru (Loreto)  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A1acd (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable  
 CITES: Appendix II, as *Podocnemis* spp.  
*Podocnemis expansa sextuberculata* Cornalia 1849:13  
*Podocnemis pituu* Coutinho 1868:150<sup>(4:47)</sup>

*Bartlettia pitipii* Gray 1870f:720

*P. unifilis* Troschel 1848<sup>(1:105, 2:16, 3:49, 4:48, 4:49)</sup>

Yellow-spotted River Turtle, Yellow-spotted Sideneck Turtle  
 Bolivia (Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz), Brazil (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Maranhão, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, Tocantins), Colombia (Amazonas, Arauca, Caquetá, Casanare, Guainía, Meta, Putumayo, Vaupés, Vichada), Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru (Huanuco, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Pasco, Ucayali), Suriname, Venezuela (Amazonas, Anzoátegui, Apure, Barinas, Bolívar, Cojedes, Delta Amacuro, Guárico, Monagas)  
 IUCN: Vulnerable A1acd (1996)  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Endangered  
 CITES: Appendix II, as *Podocnemis* spp.  
*Emys cayennensis* Schweigger 1812:298<sup>(4:48)</sup> (provisional nomen rejectum)  
*Chelys (Hydraspis) lata* Bell in Gray 1830e:17 [Bell 1830b]<sup>(2:16, 4:7)</sup> (nomen oblitum)  
*Testudo terekay* Humboldt in Gray 1831d:77 (nomen oblitum)  
*Podocnemis unifilis* Troschel 1848:647  
*Podocnemis tracaxa* Coutinho 1868:149<sup>(4:49)</sup>

*P. vogli* Müller 1935

Savanna Sideneck Turtle, Llanos Sideneck Turtle  
 Colombia (Arauca, Boyacá, Casanare, Meta, Vichada), Venezuela (Anzoátegui, Apure, Barinas, Bolívar, Cojedes, Delta Amacuro, Guárico, Monagas, Portuguesa)  
 Introduced: Venezuela (Zulia)  
 IUCN: Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]  
 TFTSG Draft 2011: Vulnerable  
 CITES: Appendix II, as *Podocnemis* spp.  
*Podocnemis vogli* Müller 1935:97

## ANNOTATIONS

Areas of taxonomic change or other comments in this or earlier checklists are indicated above by superscripts. Names that were annotated in the earlier checklists are indicated as follows:

1. TTWG 2007b (CRM 4:173-199)<sup>(1:1 and up)</sup>
2. Rhodin et al. 2008 (000.1-38.checklist.v.1)<sup>(2:2 and up)</sup>
3. TTWG 2009 (000.39-84.checklist.v.2)<sup>(3:3 and up)</sup>
4. TTWG 2010 (000.85-164.checklist.v.3)<sup>(4:4 and up)</sup>
5. TTWG 2011 (000.165-242.checklist.v.4)<sup>(5:5 and up)</sup>

Please refer to those publications for those annotations; to facilitate referral back to those earlier checklists, the number after the colon in the superscript<sup>(e.g., 1:15, 2:9, 3:22, 4:6, 5:12)</sup> refers to the actual numbered annotation in each checklist. New annotations in the current checklist (TTWG 2012, checklist.v.5) are simple bold numbers in separate bold parentheses<sup>(6 and up)</sup>.

6. **Testudines:** Crawford et al. (2012) and Lourenço et al. (2012) analyzed the placement of turtles in a wider context based on molecular phylogeny, and each team concluded that their data provided strong support for turtles being the sister group to Archosauria (i.e., Crocodylians + Birds, and extinct related groups), rejecting hypothesized

relationships of turtles as sister group to Lepidosauria (lizards, snakes, and tuataras), or as the most basal branch of the reptilian (including birds) lineage. Lourenço et al. (2012) estimated the divergence of turtles and archosaurs as dating back to the late Permian around 255 million years ago (MYA), and dated the divergence between Cryptodira and Pleurodira at about 157 MYA in the late Jurassic. Guillon et al. (2012) analyzed mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences available in GenBank, including whole genomes for a few species, and constructed a phylogeny for the group involving 230 turtle species representing all families and nearly all genera. Their results reconfirmed the monophyly of Testudines and of Pleurodira and Cryptodira, added support for the placement of *Platysternon* among Testudinoids, placed *Dermatemys* in the Kinosternoids, placed Trionychoids (Trionychidae + Carettochelyidae) as sister to all other Cryptodires (a finding shared with Lourenço et al. [2012] and Wang et al. [2012]), and indicated the need for additional research to better resolve various groups of chelids and testudinids at the genus level.

**7. Cheloniidae:** The recognition of higher taxa within the Family Cheloniidae has been inconsistent, at least since Gray's (1825) recognition of an imprecisely defined Carettidae. The inconsistency has been due primarily to the uncertainty regarding the phylogenetic relationships of *Natator* and *Eretmochelys*, and the relationships of fossil to living cheloniids. However, in the midst of the uncertainty of most of the relationships within this family, the close (sister) relationship of *Caretta* and *Lepidochelys* has not been disputed at least since Deraniyagala (1934), who initially argued for the recognition of the latter as the Carettidae, with the remaining taxa in the Cheloniidae. By 1952, Deraniyagala had changed his position to subfamilial recognition of these two groups. Some authors have followed this latter arrangement of recognizing these groups at subfamily rank (e.g., Mlynarski 1976; Pritchard and Trebbau 1984; Smith and Smith 1979), but most have followed Zangerl and Turnbull (1955) and Zangerl (1958) in recognizing these groups as two tribes within the Cheloniidae: Carettini (including *Caretta* and *Lepidochelys*) and Chelonini (including the remaining taxa: *Chelonia*, *Natator*, and *Eretmochelys*).

Impetus for continuing to recognize the Carettini as a tribe (rather than a subfamily) emerges from 1) the strong support for *Caretta* as sister to *Lepidochelys* (virtually every study since Deraniyagala); 2) the controversy about the phylogenetic positions of *Natator* and *Eretmochelys* (i.e., the possible paraphyly of the living Cheloniinae or Chelonini; review in Bowen et al., 1993); and 3) the uncertain phylogenetic relationships of numerous fossil cheloniid taxa, rendering any hierarchy likely to introduce paraphyly (e.g., see Parham and Fastovsky 1997).

Fortunately, four recent publications, by Naro-Mariel et al. (2008; based on two mitochondrial and five nuclear genes), Parham and Pyenson (2010; based on osteology), Duchene et al. (2012; based on the entire mitogenome), and Guillon et al. (2012; based on all available GenBank sequences), seem to reveal the relationships among the

living genera quite definitively. These studies clearly resolved *Natator* as sister to *Chelonia*, and *Eretmochelys* as sister to (*Caretta* + *Lepidochelys*), with each of these two clades being reciprocally monophyletic. However, Duchene et al. (2012) explicitly recognized these clades as subfamilies, whereas Naro-Mariel et al. (2008) explicitly referred to them as tribes; Parham and Pyenson (2010) defined the tribe Carettini for (*Caretta* + *Lepidochelys*) only, but did not use or define group names for other groups below family level, while Guillon et al. (2012) took no position. In an effort to recognize recent research consensus, to promote stability, and until the relationships among fossil cheloniid taxa are better resolved, we here recognize the two living clades as subfamilies (Carettinae and Cheloniinae), and hope that this will stimulate further research and discussion of the phylogeny of living and extinct cheloniid sea turtles.

**8. Cheloniidae:** Vilaça et al. (2012) reviewed the occurrence of natural interspecific hybrids among marine turtle species, and using nuclear markers demonstrated that hybridization among marine turtle species is very common along the Brazilian coast. Most of the hybridization involves male *Eretmochelys* and female *Caretta*, but problematic introgression is occurring among all four genera *Caretta*, *Eretmochelys*, *Lepidochelys*, and *Chelonia*. Vilaça et al. hypothesized that the incidence of this hybridization may have escalated only about 40 years ago, and may be the result of overhunting and local warming of the beaches due to coastal deforestation.

**9. Cheloniidae and Dermochelyidae:** Duchene et al. (2012) studied variation across the entire mitochondrial genome of all seven living marine turtle species, and demonstrated divergent intraspecific haplotype clades in the Pacific versus Atlantic and Indian Ocean basins for *Eretmochelys imbricata*, *Chelonia mydas*, and *Dermochelys coriacea*. However, they made no recommendations regarding intraspecific taxonomy.

**10. *Chelonia mydas*:** Shamblin et al. (2012) demonstrated distinctive mitogenomic haplotype frequencies among the nesting populations of Green Turtles at Buck Island (US Virgin Islands), Aves Island (Venezuela), Suriname, and Tortuguero (Costa Rica), and recommended that these populations receive separate management unit status. However, although these populations are genetically distinct, the authors made no recommendations for taxonomic changes.

**11. *Kinosternon subrubrum steindachneri*:** Bourque (2012a, 2012b) analyzed the phylogenetic placement of two new fossil *Kinosternon* taxa, and in the course of his morphological analysis found that *Kinosternon subrubrum steindachneri* was placed as sister taxon to the (*K. subrubrum* + *K. baurii*) group; consequently he suggested (2012a) and then elevated (2012b) *steindachneri* to full species rank. Regrettably, he did not specify whether his data for *K. subrubrum* were based on characters of *K. s. subrubrum*, *K. s. hippocrepis*, or a combination of these. The extreme morphological similarity of *baurii* to *hippocrepis* was already noted by Iverson (1992), and we provisionally retain



*steindachneri* at subspecies rank under *subrubrum* pending further analysis.

12. ***Chrysemys***: Gemel and Grillitsch (2008) reported that Wagler (1821) had nomenclatorally occupied the genus name *Hydrochelys* for the species *Testudo picta* (now *Chrysemys picta*), and explicitly qualified *Hydrochelys* Wagler 1821 as a nomen oblitum and invalid, and qualified *Chrysemys* Gray 1844 as nomen protectum and valid.

13. ***Chrysemys picta***: The description of *Testudo picta* has generally been attributed to Schneider (1783). However, careful reading of his work indicates that the description of *picta* was based on descriptive information contained in letters from Johann Hermann of Strasbourg, and shows no indication that Schneider had access to the actual specimen, instead adding information from Hermann's letters for the sake of completeness of his (Schneider's) monograph of turtles.

Article 50.1.1 of the Code (ICZN 1999) states "However, if it is clear from the contents that some person other than an author of the work is alone responsible both for the name or act and for satisfying the criteria of availability other than actual publication, then that other person is the author of the name or act." In the case of *picta*, it is not evident how much Schneider was directly quoting from Hermann's writings, so we continue to attribute authorship of the name to Schneider, rather than 'Hermann in Schneider 1783'.

As an aside, we note that Hermann used different spellings for his surname over time, involving single or double 'r' and single or double 'n', as well as using French (Jean) and German (Johann or Johannes) versions of his given name. We elect to use the spelling 'Hermann' as that matches the spelling on his death certificate (indicating his preferred spelling later in life), and the spelling employed by Gmelin six years later for the tortoise named for him, *Testudo hermanni*.

14. ***Graptemys***: Freedman and Myers (2012) identified and sequenced a species-specific mitochondrial control region marker and two nuclear markers in a population of *Graptemys pseudogeographica* that had hybridized historically with *G. geographica*, after which geological events prevented further inbreeding for several generations. Both mitochondrial and nuclear introgression was documented. They provided additional evidence for hybridization events among *G. pseudogeographica*, *G. ouachitensis*, and *G. geographica* in other parts of the range, and combined with literature records of *Graptemys* hybridization events in captivity, concluded that reproductive isolation in *Graptemys* has evolved incompletely. In the context of conflicting evidence for monophyly vs. paraphyly of *G. pseudogeographica* and *G. ouachitensis*, they suggested that the two groups may maintain reproductive isolation in parts of their range while interbreeding in other areas.

15. ***Graptemys ouachitensis***: Brown et al. (2012) examined mitochondrial DNA control region sequence variation throughout the range of the subspecies *ouachitensis*, and found 18 haplotypes forming two minimally divergent groups. They also found modest divergence between *o. ouachitensis* and *o. sabinensis*, and slightly greater divergence between

*ouachitensis* and *pseudogeographica*. They acknowledged earlier studies suggesting that *sabinensis* might warrant species status, and noted the need for additional studies to clarify the relationship among these taxa.

16. ***Pseudemys***: Using mitochondrial DNA, Jackson et al. (2012) inferred phylogenetic relationships of the taxa within *Pseudemys*. While recovering the genus as a strongly supported monophyletic group, they found no support for monophyly of the traditionally recognized redbelly (*rubiventris*) and cooter (*concinna*) species groups. They also did not find great support for monophyly of individual taxa other than *gorzugi* and *texana*, suggesting mitochondrial introgression since the glacial retreat in the Pleistocene, or recent speciation, as possible explanations. They made no specific recommendations for taxonomic changes based on their results, and indeed cautioned against making taxonomic changes within this highly complex group without comprehensive data.

17. ***Trachemys taylori***: McGaugh (2012) analyzed population genetic structure of *Trachemys taylori*, including a detailed genetic assessment of potential hybridization, and found significant genetic differentiation among populations, consistent with population bottlenecks, but detected no genetic evidence for hybridization of *T. taylori* with invasive *T. scripta elegans*.

18. ***Trachemys venusta***: Perry (1810) published a description of *Testudo panama*, a name overlooked and/or ignored ever since, until Bauer and Petit (2004) discussed it. They attributed it to the genus *Trachemys* based on the illustration and text description, and based on provenance and color pattern, regarded *Testudo panama* as referring to *Trachemys venusta* (Gray 1856b). Invoking ICZN Article 23.9, Bauer and Petit (2004) asserted that *Testudo panama* Perry 1810 was to be regarded as a nomen oblitum and invalid, and *Emys venusta* Gray 1856b as a nomen protectum whenever the two are considered as synonyms.

19. ***Emys orbicularis hellenica***: Schreiber 1875, in his section on *Cistudo lutaria*, listed and defined eight varieties, including var. h), to which he attributed "*Emys Hoffmanni* Fitzinger Mus. Vindob." Our previous inclusion in earlier checklists of *Emys orbicularis hoffmanni* [sic] Schreiber 1875 as a synonym of *E. o. hellenica* referred in fact to a subsequent use of Fitzinger's (1835) name *Emys (Emys) hofmanni* (with a minor spelling difference) rather than to a new taxon description, and as such we now delete it from our listing of synonymized primary taxa.

20. ***Terrapene ornata***: Joyce et al. (2012) described a new fossil box turtle and carried out a phylogenetic analysis of extant and fossil box turtle species based on morphological and osteological characters. The fossil taxon *T. longinsulae* Hay 1908, from an undefined location in the general region of Long Island, Kansas (possible age ranging from Miocene to Pleistocene; see Joyce et al. 2012:185), scored identical for all available characters to the character states shown by both living *T. ornata ornata* and *T. o. luteola*, including two unique shared characters. They therefore placed *T. longinsulae* in the synonymy of *T. ornata*.

21. **Geoemydidae:** The deep divergence of living New World from Old World geoemydids has been well-established based on mitochondrial and nuclear DNA data (Spinks et al. 2004; Le and McCord 2008; Guillon et al. 2012), and has recently been dated at 57 mya (Lourenço et al. 2012). Le and McCord (2008) first proposed the recognition of living New World taxa (genus *Rhinoclemmys*) as the subfamily Rhinoclemminae. Given that the divergence of the latter is as old as, or older than, that of the widely accepted emydid subfamilies (dated at 37 mya by Dornburg et al. 2011; 57 mya by Lourenço et al. 2012), we support the subfamilial status of the genus *Rhinoclemmys*. However, we amend Le and McCord's name to Rhinoclemmydinae to correspond to the proper case for its ending *-emyd* (genitive *emydis*), and we note that the group may also include North American fossil species of the genera *Echmatemys* (Hervet 2004) and *Bridgeremys* (Hutchison 2006). Correspondingly, we apply the subfamily name Geoemydinae to all Eurasian geoemydid taxa.

22. **Cuora:** Phylogeny and species boundaries were studied for the genus *Cuora* by Spinks et al. (2012a) using a combination of mitochondrial and nuclear genes. While noting discrepancies between the results of the mitochondrial and nuclear data sets, concordance with traditional, morphology-based phylogenies for *Cuora* was greatest with the nuclear dataset, which they considered to represent the most reliable estimates of phylogeny and species boundaries. The species *amboinensis*, *flavomarginata*, *mouhotii*, and *yunnanensis* emerged clearly resolved, whereas the *trifasciata* and *galbinifrons* taxon clusters were less well resolved. *Cuora aurocapitata* and *C. pani* showed signs of introgression of *trifasciata* mtDNA, but were reciprocally monophyletic based on nuclear markers. The position of animals attributed to '*cyclornata*' was highly variable depending on what markers were analyzed, a result that was interpreted as being most consistent with introgression, and leading to the recommendation to consider animals with '*cyclornata*' phenotype as part of *C. trifasciata* rather than a distinct separate taxon. *Cuora zhoui* emerged as a strongly divergent species based on nuclear DNA, but its mtDNA association with *trifasciata* may indicate mitochondrial introgression. The monophyly of *C. mccordi* was well supported, though its phylogenetic position was different when nuclear and mtDNA datasets were analyzed. While some doubts were expressed about the species status of *mccordi*, the authors recommended continued treatment as a valid species for the time being. The members of the *galbinifrons* group (*bourreti*, *galbinifrons*, and *picturata*) were strongly supported as a clade of three genetically and morphologically diagnosable taxa, and while some potential gene flow was detected between these taxa, the authors recommended that they continue to be recognized as valid separate species.

23. **Cuora amboinensis:** Ernst et al. (2011) evaluated the potential to use shell morphology and postorbital stripe to separate the subspecies *amboinensis* and *kamaroma* in the Philippines, as alternative approaches to the usual plastron

pattern character used to differentiate these subspecies. They found that shell shape and postorbital stripe data do not necessarily correspond to plastron pattern, suggesting that animals previously identified as *kamaroma*, and as such representing a potential co-occurrence of two different subspecies in some areas of the Philippines (i.e., Palawan and Sulu), may in effect be *amboinensis* animals with a plastral pattern resembling that of *kamaroma* through introgression or phenotypic plasticity.

24. **Cuora galbinifrons:** Bourret described this species in a work dated 1939 on the title page, but it was not actually published until 1940 (R. Bour, pers. comm.). We have therefore changed the date of publication from 1939 to 1940.

25. **Heosemys spinosa:** Spinks et al. (2012b) examined variation in mitochondrial (cyt b) and nuclear (11 loci) DNA in a large sample of *Heosemys spinosa* that lacked locality data. Two clades were clearly identified by the mtDNA analysis, and were supported by preliminary morphological analysis, but not recovered in the nuDNA analysis. Future identification of the geographic provenance of these two clades is critical for conservation management as well as establishing the taxonomic implications of this work.

26. **Mauremys caspica:** Vamberger et al. (2012) investigated population structure and history of *Mauremys caspica* based on an analysis of 14 microsatellite loci and cytochrome *b* mtDNA sequences from nearly range-wide samples (but lacking Iraq). Their results found two clusters of mitochondrial haplotypes, and four microsatellite clusters, with each mtDNA haplotype cluster comprising two of the microsatellite clusters. Specimens from Bahrain and Saudi Arabia were found to constitute a distinct microsatellite cluster, and were thus viewed as representing native (and endangered) populations. The authors proposed that each of the four identified phylogenetic clusters (i.e., Central Anatolia; eastern Turkey and Syria; Dagestan, Azerbaijan, and Iran; and Bahrain and Saudi Arabia) be treated as distinct management units. Their results did not support the validity of any of the three previously morphologically-defined subspecies, and they therefore proposed that the subspecies no longer be recognized, a recommendation that we follow here.

27. **Orlitia borneensis:** Palupcikova et al. (2012) analyzed mitochondrial (cyt *b*) and nuclear (R35) sequences, and shell and scute morphometrics among *Orlitia borneensis* specimens in European collections. Most specimens lacked precise locality data because they originated from a single confiscation in 2001, but three known-locality specimens from Borneo and Sumatra were added to the sample series (no reference specimens from West Malaysia were available). Haplotype diversity in cyt *b* was found to be relatively high, with three main haplotype groups identified; nucleotide diversity was low, and phylogenetic structure was poorly supported. The three known-origin animals clustered within one of the main haplotype groups, suggesting that the confiscated animals covered much of the species' genetic diversity. Only minimal variation was found in R35 sequences. Geometric morphometrics demonstrated morphological similarity of all examined specimens. These results led the authors to

conclude that all examined animals represented a single conservation unit.

**28. *Aldabrachelys gigantea* or *Dipsoschelys dussumieri*:**

The latest contribution to the ongoing debate in the ICZN (case #3463) on the scientific name for the Aldabra Tortoise came from Ceriaco and Bour (2012), who traced the history of the specimen claimed to be the type of *Testudo gigantea* Schweigger from the MNHN Paris via the defunct Royal Cabinet of Natural History of Ajuda in Lisbon to the collections made in Brazil and other parts of South America by Alexandre Rodrigues Ferreira during his travels there during 1783–1792. The authors thus provided further evidence that Schweigger's type specimen of *Testudo gigantea* originated in Brazil and represents a *Chelonoidis denticulata*, providing support for possibly precluding the use of the name *gigantea* for the Aldabra Tortoise. At the time of writing of this annotation, the ICZN is voting regarding the use of either *gigantea* or *dussumieri*, and a result is expected to be published in the next issue of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature.

**29. *Geochelone* or *Centrochelys sulcata*:** Bour and Henkel (2012) described a captive colony of tortoises of different species maintained in extensive enclosures in southern France and documented a female *Centrochelys sulcata* producing viable, morphologically aberrant, hatchlings that were interpreted as hybrids between this *sulcata* female and a male *Dipsoschelys dussumieri* [or *Aldabrachelys gigantea*], with which copulation had been observed. From each of three clutches of 20 eggs each, normal *sulcata* hatched from 15 eggs after 75–90 days, one hatchling emerged after 140–170 days and was a suspected *sulcata-dussumieri* hybrid, and 4 eggs failed to develop. The authors also reported the repeated production of hybrid hatchlings between *C. sulcata* and *Astrochelys radiata* at the A Cupulatta facility in Corsica; these either died just before emergence from the egg, or within days after hatching. These records add to the growing catalog of documented intergeneric turtle hybrids (see also annotation number 8 above).

**30. *Chelonoidis chilensis*:** The number of species in the *Chelonoidis chilensis* complex recognized by various authors has ranged from one to three (see TTWG 2010, annotation 21). However, based on an examination of a mitochondrial gene (*cyt b*) and 10 microsatellite loci, Fritz et al. (2012a) found negligible genetic variation among populations and concluded that this complex represents only a single species, *C. chilensis*. Previously described morphological variation among populations is apparently explained by Bergmann's Rule, with body size increasing with latitude. Hence, *C. petersi* and *C. donosobarrosi* were placed in the synonymy of *C. chilensis*.

**31. *Chelonoidis nigra* species complex:** Only two papers published in the past year bear on the taxonomy of the Galapagos tortoises, and both continue to recognize the various taxa at the species level (see TTWG 2009, annotation 32). Garrick et al. (2012) reported the discovery of hybrid tortoises on Volcan Wolf that were F1 hybrids between a purebred Floreana tortoise (*C. nigra*; erroneously referred

to in their paper as *C. elephantopus*) and the local Volcan Wolf tortoise (*C. becki*). This led the authors to speculate that translocated Floreana tortoises might still exist on northern Isabela. Actual rediscovery of genetically pure individuals of Floreana tortoises would reverse their current IUCN status as Extinct, and be cause for great celebration.

Based on DNA sequences from three mitochondrial genes from extant and museum specimens of Galapagos tortoises, Poulakakis et al. (2012) attempted to resolve the phylogenetic relationships and reconstruct the biogeographic history of the living and extinct taxa. Prior to their study, they recognized eleven extant and four extinct species of Galapagos tortoises, though one of the latter has not yet been described. It should be noted that the taxa they recognized a priori did not completely agree with those recognized by the TTWG. In any case, the results of Poulakakis et al. (2012) suggested that the following populations represent “independent evolutionary units” and they applied the term “species” to them: *abingdonii* (extinct in 2012, Pinta), *becki* (Volcan Wolf, northern Isabela), *chathamensis* (San Cristobal), *darwinii* (Santiago), *elephantopus* (extinct, Floreana; recognized as *nigra* by the TTWG), *ephippium* (Pinzón; recognized as *duncanensis* by the TTWG), *hoodensis* (Española), *porteri* (La Reserva, Santa Cruz), and *vicina* (central and southern Isabela, and including the names *microphyes*, *guentheri*, and *vandenburghi*; matching previous TTWG checklists), an unnamed extant species (Cerro Fatal, Santa Cruz), and an unnamed extinct species (Santa Fe). They explicitly noted that two taxa were not likely to be independent evolutionary units: *wallacei* (Rabida) being subsumed under *vicina* (as already reflected in previous TTWG checklists), and *phantastica* (extinct, Fernandina; possibly introduced by humans) under *porteri*. However, in the face of pronounced morphological differences between the extreme saddleback *phantastica* and the greatly domed *porteri*, the TTWG believes that additional support must be presented before synonymization of *phantastica* is warranted. Finally, while Poulakakis et al. (2012) laudably extracted DNA from bones of museum specimens from extinct lineages, it is critical that the genotyping of actual type specimens of all possible named Galapagos tortoise taxa (including those of synonyms) be completed before final allocations of names to existing populations can be done with full confidence.

**32. *Gopherus flavomarginatus*:** Ureña-Aranda and Espinosa de los Monteros (2012) examined variation in a mitochondrial gene in the Bolson Tortoise and not only found no geographic structure in that variation, but also noted that the existing variation was the lowest ever reported for a tortoise. They attributed this low variability to the post-Pliocene collapse of this once more widely distributed (New Mexico to central Mexico) species.

**33. *Gopherus polyphemus*:** Based on a single mitochondrial gene fragment (ND4), Ennen et al. (2012) examined geographic variation in Gopher Tortoises and found two major haplotype assemblages that overlapped in distribution in the Appalachian-Chattahoochee River basin. They also found some (albeit weak) support for

the distinction of the Federally Threatened portion of the western assemblage to the west of the Mobile River Basin (USFWS 1987). In a more comprehensive study of both mitochondrial (cyt *b*) and nuclear microsatellite markers, Clostio et al. (2012) confirmed the Appalachian basin as the transition region between the distinctive western and eastern lineages. In addition, based on both mtDNA and nuDNA, they noted the distinction of the populations west of the Mobile River and those in western Georgia. They concluded that the tortoises in each of these four regions should be managed independently, but they made no specific taxonomic recommendations.

**34. *Gopherus* species indeterminate: *Testudo australis*** Girard 1858 was described based on a specimen reputedly originating from New Zealand. Clearly this specimen must have been transported by humans, as no testudinids or other non-marine turtles are known from New Zealand, living or fossil. The name has generally been overlooked or ignored, except by Boulenger (1889) who attributed it with doubt to *Gopherus polyphemus*. Based on communication with Robert Murphy and Steve Gotte, the specimen cannot be found in the USNM collection, if indeed it ever was there. Girard's description of a uniform near-black tortoise agrees nearly perfectly with *Gopherus*, except for the small nuchal (cervical) scute, which is usually wide in *Gopherus*. The scutellation on the top of the head and on the forearms, the absence of thigh spurs, as well as the shape of the caudal (supracaudal) scute are all characters that eliminate *Manouria*. *Chelonoidis* species are eliminated from consideration by the presence of a nuchal in *australis*. Therefore, we tentatively attribute *Testudo australis* Girard 1858 to the genus *Gopherus*. Attribution to any particular species is challenging: based on size and coloration, *G. berlandieri* and *G. flavomarginatus* are easily excluded, and while the Pacific location of New Zealand suggests possible seafaring or trade links with California and therefore *G. agassizii* and/or *G. morafkai*, morphological details such as the large head with rounded snout, and upward curving of the gulars, are more reminiscent of *G. polyphemus*. We therefore include *Testudo australis* Girard 1858 as a nomen dubium and nomen oblitum under *Gopherus* species indeterminate.

**35. *Kinixys*:** Kindler et al. (2012) examined the phylogeography, phylogeny, and taxonomy of all currently recognized *Kinixys* taxa, based on examination of sequence data for three mtDNA fragments (12S, ND4, cyt *b*) and three nuclear loci (C-mos, ODC, R35). Their findings indicated that the savannah taxa, traditionally recognized as subspecies or affiliated species of *K. belliana*, represent three deeply divergent clades, which are paraphyletic with respect to the rainforest species *K. erosa* and *K. homeana*.

To reflect this phylogeny, the authors recognized their East African cluster as a valid species, for which they followed the first reviser (Bour 1979) to apply the name *zombensis* in preference over *zuluensis*. They also elevated *nogueyi* to full species status, and reconfirmed *lobatsiana*, *natalensis*, and *spekii* as evolutionarily distinct and ranked as full species.

They did not, however, present a clear arrangement of recognized taxa; their new delineation of species is presented in their Fig. 2, implying that no subspecies are recognized. They noted that their samples of *domerguei* from Madagascar clustered with *zombensis*, and it appears that they intended to transfer *domerguei* from the synonymy of *K. b. belliana* (following Broadley 1992, 1993; Fritz and Havas 2007; Branch 2008) to that of *K. zombensis*. In their text (Kindler et al. 2012:198), the five-clawed tortoises of the Central African Republic are specifically combined with the four-clawed West African animals to form the distinct species *K. nogueyi*; however, these Central African Republic records are mapped (Fig. S1) and listed (Table S1) as '*belliana belliana*' in the online supporting material.

While the TTWG generally believes that the results presented by Kindler et al. (2012) represent major advances in our understanding of *Kinixys* phylogeny, we prefer to retain a slightly more traditional arrangement for *domerguei*, pending further data. While *domerguei* may not be genetically recognizable based on the examined genes, it is morphologically well established (e.g., Bour 2006), and we continue to recognize it as a valid taxon at subspecies rank under *zombensis* (to which it appears most closely related). Hence, we recognize the new combinations *Kinixys zombensis zombensis* and *K. z. domerguei*.

**36. *Testudo graeca*:** Parham et al. (2012) extracted mtDNA sequence data from Iranian tortoises of the *T. graeca* complex, specifically the holotype of *T. g. zarudnyi* and topotypes of *T. g. buxtoni* and *T. g. perses*. Their results confirmed the previous work of Fritz et al. (2007, 2009) regarding the existence of two distinctive mitochondrial haplotypes in Iran, one in the northwest, and one in eastern and central regions.

Using AFLPs (amplified fragment length polymorphisms) from samples across the range of the *T. graeca* species complex, Mikul'ček et al. (2012) identified four geographically defined genetic groups: 1) western Mediterranean (Morocco and Spain to Libya); 2) Balkans-Middle East (Bulgaria and Romania to southwestern Russia, Azerbaijan, eastern Turkey, and southern Israel); 3) Caucasian (extreme eastern Turkey, Russia, and southeastern Azerbaijan to northwestern Iran); and 4) central and eastern Iran. These groups generally correspond to the mtDNA haplotype lineages identified by Fritz et al. (2007, 2009), but with one to four mitochondrial lineages per AFLP group.

Considered together, these two data sets suggest that the western Mediterranean and central-eastern Iran groups are both divergent and allopatric, and thus could be considered as distinct species. The oldest available names for these groups are *T. graeca* (including *cyrenaica*, *lamberti*, *marokkensis*, *nabuelensis*, *soussensis*, and *whitei*) and *T. zarudnyi*, respectively. The remaining two groups come into contact in the eastern Caucasus, with some mtDNA evidence of gene flow between them. Hence, there remains uncertainty as to whether they represent distinct evolutionary units worthy of species status. The oldest available names for those two groups are *T. terrestris* (Balkans-Middle East) and *T. buxtoni*

(Caucasus; including *armeniaca*, *perses*, and *pallasi*). Unfortunately, variation in neither set of markers corresponds well with described morphological variation in this complex, on which the traditional taxonomy has been based.

Pending future studies of variation in nuclear markers and a re-examination of morphological variation to determine minimally plastic characters that correspond to the currently defined genetic groups (i.e., dismissing color and general body size and shape), we prefer to retain *T. graeca* as a single species, with no changes in the subspecies recognized from our previous checklist.

37. *Apalone spinifera*: McGaugh (2012) examined variation at ten microsatellite loci for populations of *Apalone spinifera* within and outside of the Cuatro Ciénegas basin in Mexico. She found considerable divergence among all sampled populations (particularly eastern versus western basin localities), but found no genetic variation associated with carapacial color variation within the basin (the basis for the original description of *A. s. atra*). She reported negligible differentiation between softshells sampled inside the basin compared to those outside, but provided no indication whether additional *A. s. emoryi* were sampled since the range-wide analysis of *A. spinifera* reported by McGaugh et al. (2008) and did not provide a detailed comparison between *Apalone* within the Cuatro Cienegas basin versus outside the basin. As McGaugh did not make an explicit taxonomic recommendation to synonymize *atra* with *emoryi*, we conservatively continue to recognize *atra* as before, at subspecies level.

38. *Nilssonina gangetica*: An analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequence data by Liebing et al. (2012) confirmed the monophyly of the genus, resolved the placement of *N. formosa* as sister to other *Nilssonina*, and identified significant intraspecific genetic variation within *N. gangetica* corresponding to river basin of origin. Populations from the Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, and combined Indus and Ganges basins were each genetically distinct, and worthy of separate management. The authors did not support species recognition of the three identified units, but noted that if these units were given subspecies status, the name *mahanaddica* (Annandale 1912b) is available for the Mahanadi basin population, and the nominate trinomial would apply to the Indus-Ganges population. No name has been applied to the Brahmaputra population. Until the three intra-specific populations are adequately characterized and named, we continue to recognize *N. gangetica* as monotypic.

39. **Chelidae**: It was assumed by Gaffney (1977) that the three long-necked taxa in the Chelidae (*Chelodina*, *Hydromedusa* and *Chelus*) formed a monophyletic lineage. However, Pritchard (1984) proposed that these three taxa were not necessarily closely related, based on the major structural differences in how they arrived at their long-necked condition, a position generally consistent with the phylogenetic arrangement previously proposed by Baur (1893a). Sequencing of 12S mtDNA was used to demonstrate that the Australian radiation of the Chelidae formed a monophyletic group (Seddon et al. 1997; Georges et al. 1998) and that the shorter-necked South American taxa (including *Chelus*) were

also a monophyletic group, with *Hydromedusa* a third lineage (Georges et al. 1998). At that time Georges et al. (1998) proposed names for the three lineages; Chelinae [as Chelidinae] for *Chelus* and its South American relatives; Chelodininae for the Australasian species; and Hydromedusinae for the genus *Hydromedusa*, a clade that also includes the fossil genus *Yaminuechelys* (de la Fuente et al. 2001) and hence is not monotypic. Further morphological work agreed with Pritchard (1984) and supported the molecular results with differences in skull, shell, and cervical structures among the three monophyletic lineages (Thomson 2000), indicating that what gross similarity there is between the long-necked forms was a result of convergence and not of shared ancestry. In the ten or so years since these publications, numerous studies have added further support to this phylogenetic arrangement, which was summarized and further supported by Guillon et al. (2012). Therefore we now include these three subfamily assignments in this edition of the checklist.

We are aware of the family-group name Hydraspidina Bonaparte 1836, based on the genus *Hydraspis* Bell 1828, whose type species is *Testudo* [now *Chelodina*] *longicollis*, as a potential source for the subfamily name for chelids of the Australia-New Guinea region. However, as Bonaparte's concept of *Hydraspis* differed fundamentally from that of Bell, to the point of excluding *longicollis* from *Hydraspis* by properly placing it in *Chelodina* Fitzinger 1826, revival of the family-group name Hydraspidina (as Hydraspidinae for this subfamily) would lead to unnecessary confusion. In the absence of strict ICZN priority requirements for family-group names, we therefore use the name Chelodininae Baur 1893b for the chelids of the Australia-New Guinea region.

40. *Mesoclemmys dahli* and *M. zuliae*: Based on both mitochondrial and nuclear gene sequence variation, Vargas-Ramírez et al. (2012a) confirmed the species distinction of *Mesoclemmys dahli* and *M. zuliae*, and identified two geographically isolated, weakly divergent populations within *M. dahli* (Córdoba and Cesar Departments, Colombia). Further sampling will be necessary to determine if this divergence has taxonomic implications.

41. *Mesoclemmys heliostemma* and *M. raniceps*: Because some authors (e.g., Rueda-Almonacid et al. 2007) have questioned whether *M. heliostemma* is distinct from *M. raniceps*, Molina et al. (2012) undertook a multivariate morphometric study of those two taxa (and *M. gibba*). Their results supported the validity of *M. heliostemma*, and identified eight new localities that significantly expand the known range of the species across the Amazon basin.

42. *Pelusios castanoides*: Analysis by Fritz et al. (2012b) of mitochondrial genes of *P. castanoides* revealed that samples from Madagascar and the Seychelles were weakly differentiated from each other, and significantly different from the sampled mainland populations. However, sparse sampling from the mainland precluded any final conclusions about the origins of the Malagasy and Seychelles populations, and therefore the validity of the currently named, endemic subspecies of the Seychelles.

As the population of Madagascar is related more closely to that of the Seychelles than to the continental African populations, a subspecies designation for these combined populations might be warranted. The oldest available name is *kapika* Bour 1979; however, we defer any changes to our checklist at this time.

43. ***Pelusios subniger***: Parallel analysis by Fritz et al. (2012b) of mtDNA samples of *Pelusios subniger* from mainland Africa, Madagascar, and the Seychelles demonstrated the existence of a cryptic, unnamed taxon from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, but no significant variation among all other sampled populations. Based on these results, the authors suggested that *subniger* was introduced by humans to both Madagascar and the Seychelles, and recommended that the supposed endemic Seychelles subspecies *P. s. parietalis* be placed into the synonymy of a monotypic *P. subniger*. However, reanalysis of the morphological differentiation that originally distinguished these taxa has not been carried out, and we are reluctant to make a definitive change at this time, particularly for a taxon with such significant regional conservation concerns. We await further analysis before amending this taxonomy.

44. ***Podocnemis lewyana***: Based on 10 microsatellite loci and a mitochondrial DNA fragment, Vargas-Ramírez et al. (2012b) found low genetic variability across the range of *Podocnemis lewyana*, consistent with a significant historic population bottleneck. They did identify three weakly differentiated genetic management units: 1) the Upper Magdalena River Basin; 2) the Lower Magdalena, Lower Cauca, and San Jorge Basins; and 3) the Sinú River Basin, but made no taxonomic recommendations.

#### APPENDIX – DISTRIBUTIONAL DATA

**Distribution Updates:** Having provided distribution data in earlier checklists, we record a number of updates and corrections that have been made in this year's checklist.

*Cuora bourreti*: Occurrence in Laos was confirmed (Stuart et al. 2011), and possible occurrence in Cambodia was deleted from the checklist following consultation with range-state biologists.

*Mauremys reevesii*: Based on analysis of mitochondrial DNA, Suzuki et al. (2011) indicated that Japanese populations of *M. reevesii* were possibly derived from multiple historical introductions from nearby countries, and thus questioned its traditional status as a presumed native species. They noted the ability of *M. reevesii* to hybridize with native *M. japonica* as a threat, but also recognized these populations to be valuable in the context of depleted populations elsewhere in its range.

*Kinixys*: Ranges adjusted according to species ranges outlined by Kindler et al. (2012).

*Nilssonina formosa*: Liebing et al. (2012) referred to a record of *N. formosa* from Shuangbai (Yunnan, China), and photographs of a specimen from the Lancang River [= Mekong] in the Xishuanbanna region of Yunnan, as suggesting that the species has crossed the watershed divide into the Mekong River basin of Yunnan, China. However, given the substantial documented trade volumes of live turtles from Myanmar into Yunnan and onwards, and the propensity of turtles to escape or be intentionally released

by humans, combined with the great biogeographical barriers (despite their very close proximity) between the Salween, Mekong, and Yangtze, we consider it doubtful that these records represent natural occurrences.

*Mesoclemmys heliostemma*: Additional occurrences across the Amazon basin of Brazil were reported by Molina et al. (2012).

Italy (Sardinia): Vamberger et al. (2011) compared mitochondrial and nuclear DNA of *Testudo graeca* from Sardinia with that of *T. graeca* from North Africa, and concluded that the near-absence of differentiation from other *graeca* populations, and reduced variation within the Sardinian population, indicated prehistoric introduction into Sardinia by humans. They also reviewed recent studies of the other non-marine turtle species occurring in Sardinia and concluded that Sardinia's populations of *Testudo hermanni hermanni*, *T. marginata*, and *Emys orbicularis galloitalica* likely each represented prehistoric or early historic human introductions.

Latvia: Pupins and Pupina (2011) recorded introduced populations or individuals of *Trachemys scripta elegans*, *T. s. troostii*, *Mauremys caspica*, *M. rivulata*, *Testudo horsfieldii*, and *Pelodiscus sinensis* in Latvia. However, they did not document successful reproduction in the wild, and it remains uncertain whether these records represent established populations or isolated individuals.

South Korea: Chang et al. (2012) noted that the native softshells in South Korea are attributable to *Pelodiscus maackii*, and reported *P. sinensis*, *Trachemys scripta elegans*, *T. s. scripta*, *Pseudemys rubriventris*, and *Mauremys [Ocadia] sinensis* as introduced into the wild.

**Distribution of Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles:** Freshwater and terrestrial turtles and tortoises (excluding sea turtles) have now been recorded as occurring in 162 nations or territories (excluding introductions, but including 8 countries where these taxa have been extirpated in modern times). These 162 countries are as follows, including the number of taxa of freshwater turtles and tortoises (species and additional subspecies) known to be native or presumed (?) to probably occur in the country.

Afghanistan, 2; Albania, 5; Algeria, 4; Angola, 12; Argentina, 12; Armenia, 5; Australia, 28; Austria, 1; Azerbaijan, 6; Bahamas, 2; Bahrain, 1; Bangladesh, 24; Belarus, 1; Belgium (extirpated), 1; Belize, 9; Benin, 11; Bermuda, 1; Bolivia, 14; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 4; Botswana, 9; Brazil, 30; Brunei, 10; Bulgaria, 4; Burkina Faso, 6; Burundi, 8; Cambodia, 15; Cameroon, 11; Canada, 12; Cape Verde, 1; Cayman Islands, 1; Central African Republic, 10; Chad, 7; China, 30; Colombia, 28; Congo (DRC), 20; Congo (ROC), 12; Costa Rica, 9; Croatia, 4; Cuba, 2; Cyprus, 1; Czech Republic (extirpated), 1; Denmark (extirpated), 1; Djibouti, 1; Dominican Republic, 2; Ecuador, 26; Egypt, 3; El Salvador, 4; Equatorial Guinea, 7; Eritrea, 5; Estonia (extirpated), 1; Ethiopia, 9; France, 4; French Guiana, 10; Gabon, 12; Gambia, 5; Georgia, 5; Germany, 1; Ghana, 9; Greece, 5; Guatemala, 13; Guinea, 5; Guinea-Bissau, 5; Guyana, 11; Haiti, 2; Honduras, 12; Hungary, 1; India, 36; Indonesia, 33; Iran, 10; Iraq, 4; Israel, 4; Italy, 7; Ivory Coast, 8; Jamaica, 1; Japan, 6; Jordan, 2; Kazakhstan, 3; Kenya, 10; Kuwait, 1; Kyrgyzstan, 2; Laos, 19; Latvia, 1; Lebanon, 3; Lesotho, 2; Liberia, 6; Libya, 4; Lithuania, 1; Luxembourg (extirpated), 1; Macedonia, 4; Madagascar, 11; Malawi, 10; Malaysia, 20; Mali, 6; Mauritania, 6; Mauritius (extirpated), 4; Mexico, 58; Moldova, 1; Mongolia, 1; Montenegro, 3; Morocco, 6; Mozambique, 10; Myanmar, 28; Namibia, 12; Nepal, 15; Netherlands (extirpated), 1; Nicaragua, 11; Niger, 4; Nigeria, 11; North Korea, 2; Pakistan, 11; Panama, 11; Papua New Guinea, 11; Paraguay, 11; Peru, 16; Philippines, 7; Poland, 1; Portugal, 2; Puerto Rico, 1; Réunion, 1; Romania, 3; Russia, 6; Rwanda, 7; São Tomé and Príncipe,

1; Saudi Arabia, 2; Senegal, 8; Serbia, 5; Seychelles, 7; Sierra Leone, 6; Singapore, 9; Slovakia, 1; Slovenia, 3; Somalia, 5; South Africa, 20; South Korea, 2; South Sudan, 7; Spain, 4; Sri Lanka, 4; Sudan, 7; Suriname, 9; Swaziland, 5; Switzerland (extirpated), 1; Syria, 6; Taiwan, 6; Tajikistan, 2; Tanzania, 14; Thailand, 27; Timor-Leste, 2; Togo, 9; Trinidad and Tobago, 6; Tunisia, 4; Turkey, 11; Turkmenistan, 7; Uganda, 11; Ukraine, 1; Uruguay, 5; USA, 82; Uzbekistan, 4; Venezuela, 21; Vietnam, 29; Yemen, 1; Zambia, 10; Zimbabwe, 9.

**Distribution of Marine Turtles:** Sea turtles have now been recorded as occurring in 168 nations or territories (excluding cases of presumed vagrancy). These 168 countries are as follows, including the number of species recorded to be nesting or regularly foraging in the country.

Albania, 2; Algeria, 2; American Samoa, 2; Angola, 3; Anguilla, 4; Antigua and Barbuda, 4; Argentina, 2; Aruba, 4; Ascension, 2; Australia, 6; Bahamas, 4; Bahrain, 4; Bangladesh, 5; Barbados, 4; Belize, 4; Benin, 4; Bermuda, 3; Bonaire, 1; Brazil, 5; British Indian Ocean Territory, 2; British Virgin Islands, 4; Brunei, 4; Cambodia, 4; Cameroon, 4; Canada, 2; Cape Verde, 3; Cayman Islands, 3; Chile, 3; China, 5; Christmas Island, 1; Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 1; Colombia, 5; Comoros, 4; Congo (DRC), 3; Congo (ROC), 4; Cook Islands, 2; Costa Rica, 5; Croatia, 2; Cuba, 4; Curacao, 4; Cyprus, 3; Djibouti, 4; Dominica, 4; Dominican Republic, 4; Ecuador, 4; Egypt, 5; El Salvador, 4; Equatorial Guinea, 4; Eritrea, 4; Fiji, 4; France, 2; French Guiana, 5; French Polynesia, 2; French Southern Territories, 2; Gabon, 4; Gambia, 5; Ghana, 4; Great Britain, 1; Greece, 3; Grenada, 4; Guadeloupe, 4; Guam, 2; Guatemala, 5; Guinea, 4; Guinea-Bissau, 5; Guyana, 5; Haiti, 4; Honduras, 5; India, 5; Indonesia, 6; Iran, 4; Iraq, 3; Ireland, 1; Israel, 5; Italy, 2; Ivory Coast, 4; Jamaica, 4; Japan, 4; Kenya, 5; Kiribati, 1; Kuwait, 3; Lebanon, 3; Liberia, 5; Libya, 3; Madagascar, 5; Malaysia, 4; Maldives, 3; Malta, 2; Marshall Islands, 2; Martinique, 4; Mauritania, 4; Mauritius, 5; Mayotte, 2; Mexico, 6; Micronesia, 3; Monaco, 2; Montenegro, 2; Montserrat, 3; Morocco, 2; Mozambique, 5; Myanmar, 5; Namibia, 3; Nauru, 1; Netherlands Antilles, 4; New Caledonia, 3; New Zealand, 1; Nicaragua, 5; Nigeria, 4; Niue, 1; North Korea, 2; Northern Mariana Islands, 1; Oman, 4; Pakistan, 4; Palau, 3; Panama, 5; Papua New Guinea, 6; Peru, 5; Philippines, 5; Portugal, 2; Puerto Rico, 4; Qatar, 4; Réunion, 3; Russia, 1; Saint Kitts and Nevis, 4; Saint Lucia, 4; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 4; Samoa, 4; São Tome and Príncipe, 4; Saudi Arabia, 4; Senegal, 5; Seychelles, 5; Sierra Leone, 5; Singapore, 3; Sint Maarten, 4; Slovenia, 2; Society Islands, 1; Solomon Islands, 4; Somalia, 4; South Africa, 4; South Korea, 2; Spain, 2; Sri Lanka, 5; Sudan, 4; Suriname, 5; Syria, 3; Taiwan, 4; Tanzania, 5; Thailand, 4; Timor-Leste, 2; Togo, 4; Tokelau, 1; Tonga, 4; Trinidad and Tobago, 5; Tuamotu, 1; Tunisia, 2; Turkey, 3; Turks and Caicos, 4; Tuvalu, 2; United Arab Emirates, 4; Uruguay, 3; US Virgin Islands, 4; USA, 6; Vanuatu, 5; Venezuela, 5; Vietnam, 5; Wallis and Futuna, 2; Western Sahara, 2; Yemen, 4.

## LITERATURE CITED

This bibliography is divided into two sections: (1) all **primary taxonomic citations** noted in this checklist, including all descriptions of new species, subspecies, and genera, replacement names (*nomina nova*) for all taxa and genera, and cited suprageneric names, and (2) **additional literature cited** in the introduction and in the annotations to the current checklist, including taxonomic revisions and related publications that do not contain primary taxonomic citations.

Much of the literature cited here as well as in previous checklists is available online with downloadable pdf's at [www.iucn-tftsg.org/taxonomic-literature-database/](http://www.iucn-tftsg.org/taxonomic-literature-database/).

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