Species list of Amphibians and Reptiles from Turkey

Muammer Kurnaz

Gümüşhane University, Kelkit Vocational School of Health Services, Department of Medical Services and Techniques 29600, Kelkit / Gümüşhane, Turkey

*Corresponding author: muammerkurnazz@gmail.com

Abstract

Turkey is biogeographically diverse and consequently has a rich herpetofauna. As a result of active herpetological research, the number of species has steadily increased in recent years. I present here a new checklist of amphibian and reptile species distributed in Turkey, revising the nomenclature to reflect the latest taxonomic knowledge. In addition, information about the systematics of many species is also given. In total 35 (19.4%) amphibian and 145 (80.6%) reptile species comprise the Turkish herpetofauna. Among amphibians, 16 (45.7%) anurans and 19 urodels (54.3%) are present. Among reptiles, 11 (7.6%) testudines, 71 (49%) saurians, 3 (2.1%) amphisbaenians and 60 (41.3%) ophidians are considered part of the herpetofauna. The endemism rate in Turkey is considered relatively high with a total of 34 species (12 amphibian species – 34.3% and 22 reptile species – 15.2%) endemic to Turkey, yielding a total herpetofaunal endemism of 18.9%. While 38 species have not been threat-assessed by the IUCN, 92 of the 180 Turkish herpetofaunal species are of Least Concern (LC), 13 are Near Threatened (NT), 10 are Vulnerable (VU), 14 are Endangered (EN), and 7 are Critically Endangered (CR). In addition, 6 species are in the DD (Data Deficient) category.

Key words: Amphibia, Reptilia, species list, herpetodiversity, Turkey

Introduction

Turkey lies near the intersection of Asia, Europe, and Africa, which contributes to its rich biodiversity (Şekercioğlu et al., 2011; Gürr, 2016; Tavşanoğlu, 2016). A key factor, with an important influence on species diversity, is that the country includes significant parts of three biodiversity hotspots, namely, the Mediterranean, Iran-Turan and Caucasian (Mittermeier et al., 2004). Turkey also straddles two major geographical areas (Euro-Siberian and Eastern Mediterranean) from a herpetological perspective (Ficetola et al., 2018). In addition, the isolation created by the Anatolian diagonal, formed by high mountain ranges, and by the mountains separating the northeast and the south (west) play a crucial role in increasing this diversity (Rokas et al., 2003; Gündüz et al., 2007; Mutun, 2010; Vamberger et al., 2013; Korkmaz et al., 2014).

The Turkish herpetofauna is rich, with 180 verified species, or about 60% of the total present in the entire European continent (Speybroeck et al., 2020). Thirty-five of these 180 species are amphibians and the rest are reptiles (Frost, 2020; Uetz et al., 2020; https://amphibiaweb.org; https://www.lacerta.de). The herpetofaunal list is frequently updated as a result of new expeditions and/or local faunistic surveys and phylogenetic studies.

Herpetological studies in Turkey date back to Linnaeus (1758) with the description of Hemidactylus turcicus (Linnaeus, 1758) and have continued for more than a quarter of a millennium. Surveys were carried out during the first half of the 20th century by herpetologists such as Werner (1902), Bodenheimer (1944) and Mertens (1952), and checklists of Turkish amphibians and reptiles were generated by these initiatives, yielding a list of 85 species. In the following years, the number of amphibian and reptile species in Turkey has almost doubled through the activities of new researchers and their expeditions. Subsequently, separate species lists have been created for amphibians (Başoğlu and Özeti, 1973) and reptiles (Başoğlu and Baran, 1977; 1980; Sindaco et al., 2000); the most comprehensive
list being that of Baran et al. (2012), including 157 species. However, this list needs to be updated based on the latest explorations and output of biogeographic studies. At the same time, names of many species have changed in accordance with recent molecular-based systematic evaluations. Thus, there is a need for an updated source that provides the currently recognized names of the Turkish herpetofaunal species.

The fundamental aims of this study are: i) to give information about recent changes to the taxonomic status of amphibian and reptile species of Turkey, and ii) to bring together an authoritative list of all amphibians and reptiles in Turkey in one available resource.

Material and Methods

The area considered in this study lies within the political boundaries of Turkey, between 26–45° Eastern Longitudes and 36–42° Northern Latitudes, including the Anatolian and Thracian Peninsulas of Turkey (Fig. 1). A list of all the species in the herpetofauna of Turkey was compiled and evaluated in light of the current literature. Data on taxonomically relevant variation (subspecies), endemism status, chorotypes, and IUCN status (DD-Data Deficient; LC-Least Concern; NT-Near Threatened; VU-Vulnerable; EN-Endangered; CR-Critically Endangered) of all the listed species in Turkey were assembled. The chorotypes and IUCN status of the species are given according to the most recent global assessments (Sindaco et al., 2000, 2013; IUCN, 2020).

Results and Discussion

Amphibians

Thirty-five amphibian species are distributed in Turkey, comprising 16 (45.7%) in the Order Anura and 19 (54.3%) in the Order Urodela. The endemism rate in amphibian species in Turkey is very high, with 12 amphibian species (34.3%) unique to Turkey.

The genus Bombina Oken, 1816 was previously represented by only a single species, B. bombina (Linnaeus, 1761). A second species, B. variegata (Linnaeus, 1758) was recently reported in Turkey by Bülbül et al. (2016). Although the first record of the species in Turkey was given by Boulenger (1897), he did not provide any information about its exact locality. It was more than a century before locality information in Turkey was obtained. The first precise locality record was given by Bülbül et al. (2016) in Enez, Edirne (Lake Gala) and the species has subsequently been recorded from two more localities in Enez by Bülbül et al. (2018).

Bufo bufo (Linnaeus, 1758) and Bufo verrucosissimus (Pallas, 1814) are two toad species distributed in Turkey. In the literature, it has been stated that the distribution boundaries and the taxonomic status of these two taxa are still uncertain. Although García-Porta et al. (2012) reported that these taxa were two subspecies of B. bufo, Amntzen et al. (2013) rejected this proposal because they downgraded B. verrucosissimus to the subspecies level of B. bufo. According to a recent study based on phylogenetic data, two main clades of common toads are living in Turkey, and morphological data is also compatible with this phylogeny (Özdemir et al., 2020). On this basis, it is accepted that these two taxa should be evaluated as two separate species.

Bufotes Rafinesque 1815, which was previously included under the genus Bufo, was evaluated as
The Anatolian mountain frogs were represented by four species, including *Rana camerani* Boulenger, 1886, *R. holtzi* Werner, 1898, *R. macrocnemis* Boulenger, 1885, and *R. tavasensis* Baran and Atatür, 1986, in previous studies (Baran and Atatür, 1998; Baran et al., 2012). According to Picariello et al. (1999), *R. camerani*, *R. holtzi* and *R. macrocnemis* are part of one species-complex (*R. macrocnemis*) based on satellite DNA and morphological features. Additionally, Veith et al. (2003) reported the existence of two species, *R. macrocnemis* and *R. tavasensis* within the Anatolian mountain frogs based on 16S rRNA and they reported *R. holtzi* and *R. camerani* to be conspecific with *R. macrocnemis*. However, another study reported *R. holtzi* was a distinct species from *R. macrocnemis* based on blood serum and some morphological characters (Çevik et al., 2006). Most recently, Ergül-Kalayci et al. (2017) supported the interpretation of Veith et al. (2003), that the Anatolian mountain frogs were represented by two distinct species namely *R. macrocnemis* and *R. tavasensis*.

Until 2009, the genus *Lissotriton* Bell, 1839 was represented in Turkey by a single species, *Lissotriton vulgaris* (Linnaeus, 1758) with three subspecies (*L. v. kosswigi*, *L. v. lanzi* and *L. v. schmidleri*). Dubois and Raffaelli (2009) discussed their reasoning for recognizing *Lissotriton vulgaris* kosswigi and *L. v. lanzi* as distinct from *L. vulgaris* and they have since been considered as different species. *Lissotriton lanzi* (Wolterstorff, 1914) was accepted on the Turkish amphibian list, because there was a historic locality record in Artvin from Louis Amédée Lantz in 1911. These specimens are still extant as ZISP (Zoological Museum in St. Petersburg) 3187 (Skorinov et al., 2014). Wielstra et al. (2015) suggested that *Lissotriton schmidleri* (Raxworthy, 1988) might be a distinct species and discussed its allopatric distribution relative to *Lissotriton kosswigi* (Freytag, 1955). The latest phylogenetic study has demonstrated that *L. schmidleri* is a distinct species (Pabijan et al., 2017). As a result of this taxonomic study, it has been revealed that three different species, belonging to the genus *Lissotriton*, exist in Turkey.

The genus *Neurergus* Cope, 1862 is represented by three species in Turkey, *Neurergus barani* (Öz, 1994), *N. crocatus* Cope, 1862 and *N. strauchii* (Steindachner, 1887). However, *N. strauchii* was classified as a subspecies of *N. crocatus* for a long time by different authors (Schmidt, 1939; Bodenheimer, 1944; Başoğlu and Özeti, 1973). Schmidt and Schmidlter (1975) reported that *N. crocatus* and *N. strauchii* were two distinct species in terms of morphological characters. Two subspecies of *N. strauchii* have been recognized (N. s. barani Öz, 1994 and N. s. munzurensis Olgun, Üzüm, Olgun, and Ilgaz, 2016) (Öz, 1994; Olgun et al., 2016). The former was treated as a subspecies in the first phylogenetic study following its description (Özdemir et al., 2009), however, Rancilhac et al. (2019) demonstrated that *N. barani* Öz, 1994 is specifically distinct from *N. strauchii* and is isolated around Kubbe Mountains, west of the Euphrates River. *Neurergus s. munzurensis* has not yet been phylogenetically studied. The biogeography of *Neurergus* in Turkey has shown that the Cilò Mountains were a barrier between *N. strauchii* and *N. crocatus* and that the Euphrates River was a barrier between *N. barani* and *N. strauchii*.

According to Lithvinchuk et al. (2005), *Onnmatotriton* Gray, 1850 was represented by two species in Turkey, *O. vitatus* (Gray, 1835) in the south and *O. ophryticus* (Berthold, 1846) in the north of country. In addition, Lithvinchuk et al. (2005) concluded that the northern populations of *Onnmatotriton* reflected a dichotomy, and that the north east populations should be treated as *O. o. ophryticus* (Berthold, 1846), and the north west populations should be described as *O. o. nesterovi* Lithvinchuk, Zuidervik, Borkin, and Rosanov, 2005. *Onnmatotriton nesterovi* was initially recognized as a distinct species from *O. ophryticus*, based on morphological data and mitochondrial DNA by Bülbül and Kutrup (2013). Afterwards, this study was expanded, validated, and more precisely documented by Van Riemsdijk et al. (2017). As a result of these studies, it was concluded that there are three different species of *Onnmatotriton* in Turkey. Within these species, *O. nesterovi* is distributed in southern Anatolia, whereas the other two species occur in northern Anatolia (van Riemsdijk et al., 2017). It is thought that the Kızılirmak River is a geographical barrier between the two species living in the north (Bülüb and Kutrup, 2013).

Genus *Triturus* Rafinesque, 1815 was represented in Turkey by only one species, *Triturus karelinii* (Strauch, 1870) until recently. Wielstra et al. (2012) proposed that *T. karelinii* should be divided into three mitochondrial species groups (western, central, and eastern). As a result, Wielstra et al. (2013) described a morphologically distinct new species as *Triturus ivanbureschii* Arntzen and Wielstra, 2013 in the western *T. karelinii* group. Later, Wielstra and
Arntzen (2016) described a new species as Triturus anatolicus Wielstra and Arntzen (2016) in the central T. karelinii group. Although Triturus karelinii was separated into three different species as the result of recent phylogenetic studies, the occurrence of only two species (T. anatolicus and T. ivanbureschi) was reported from Turkey (Wielstra et al., 2012; 2013; Wielstra and Arntzen, 2016). Therefore, T. karelinii sensu stricto is not currently verified as being included in the Turkish herpetofauna.

There were six described species and nine undescribed taxa of Lyciasalamandra that were considered to occur in Turkey until 2011. Lyciasalamandra arikani Göçmen and Akman, 2012, L. irfani Göçmen, Arikan, and Yalçınkaya, 2011, and L. yehudahi Göçmen and Akman, 2012 were then proposed as full species for the Turkish herpetofauna (Göçmen et al., 2011; Göçmen and Akman, 2012). However, Veith et al. (2016) concluded that these three taxa were subspecies of Lyciasalamandra biliae (Franzen and Klewen, 1987). According to Veith et al. (2016) Lyciasalamandra comprises 20 taxa, six of which are full species distributed in Turkey.

**Reptiles**

In this checklist 145 reptilian species are recorded from Turkey, including 11 (7.6%) testudines, 71 (49%) saurians, 3 (2.1%) amphibians and 60 (41.3%) ophidians. Endemism in reptile species in Turkey is relatively high, with 22 species (15.2%) unique to Turkey.

Based on morphological data, three Testudo species are found in Turkey: Testudo graeca Linnaeus, 1758, T. hermanni Gmelin, 1789, and T. perses Förster, 1775. Although T. graeca and T. hermanni have been known for a long time in Turkey, T. perses was recorded in 2004 from Hakkari for the first time (Türkozan et al., 2004). In studies including all populations of T. graeca distributed in Turkey, DNA samples were examined phylogenetically, and four clades were identified, T. g. armeniaca Chkhikvadze and Bakradze 1991, T. g. buxtoni Boulenger 1921, T. g. iberica Pallas 1814, and T. g. terrestris Forskål 1775 (Fritz et al., 2007; Türkozan et al., 2018). In addition, the authors indicated that the taxon previously reported as T. perses was a member of the buxtoni group. For this reason, T. perses is here considered as a synonym of T. g. buxtoni subspecies (Fritz et al., 2007; Türkozan et al., 2018). Thus, only two species (T. graeca and T. hermanni) need to be addressed in the species list of Turkey.

The origin of Trachyemys scripta (Thunberg in Schoepfl, 1792) is the American continent. It is a species that came to Turkey with the pet trade, was released to nature by irresponsible owners, and has started to breed in inland waters (Çiçek and Ayaz, 2015). Trachyemys scripta can compete with native species in terms of food sources and this invasive exotic is increasing in population size and expanding its distribution range. It was already considered as one of the worst 100 alien invasive species by the IUCN (IUCN, 2020). Reproduction in a population of T. scripta in the wild was reported from southern Anatolia (Anamur, Mersin) for the first time (Çiçek and Ayaz, 2015), and because of this, this invasive reptile species was added to the species list.

The Family Agamidae is represented by four genera and species in Turkey. The taxonomic status of the genera Stellagama Baig, Wagner, Anajeva and Böhme, 2012 and Paralaudakia Baig, Wagner, Anajeva and Böhme, 2012, previously included within the genus Laudakia Gray, 1845, remains controversial. One of the reasons for this controversy is that the results of a phylogenetic study based on the mitochondrial genome, reported that Laudakia is paraphyletic (Macey et al., 2000). However, other studies, based on both the mitochondrial and nuclear genes, concluded that Laudakia is monophyletic (Melville et al., 2009; Edwards and Melville, 2011). Following these studies, Baig et al. (2012) conducted a morphologically-based study and as a result, Laudakia was divided into three different genera based on morphology: Laudakia, Paralaudakia and Stellagama. Although Pyron et al. (2013) confirmed that Laudakia is monophyletic in their study using a super matrix approach, Stellagama and Paralaudakia are still being used by many herpetologists since 2012. The reptile-database still uses these two names (Uetz et al., 2020). However, Speybroeck et al. (2020) do not follow the split of Laudakia and they accepted it as monophyletic. The genera Stellagama and Paralaudakia continue to accepted, within the scope of the current checklist, until this controversial situation is completely resolved.

Mediodactylus Szczepaniak and Golubev, 1977 was recently represented by two species, Mediodactylus heterocercus (Blanford, 1874) and M. kotschyi (Steindachner, 1870) in Turkey. According to a recent phylogenetic study (Kotsakiozis et al., 2018), the M. kotschyi complex was divided into five distinct species, two of which are distributed in Turkey; Mediodactylus danilewskii (Strauch, 1887) and M. orientalis (Stepánek, 1937). However, because the nominal subspecies colchicus (Nikolsky, 1905), ponticus (Baran and Gruber, 1982), beutleri (Baran and Gruber, 1981), karabagi (Baran and Gruber, 1981) and steindachneri (Stepánek, 1937) are also distributed in Turkey and were not included in this phylogenetic study, further phylogenetic information is needed to assess the taxonomy of the kotschyi subspecies (beutleri and karabagi) living in Turkey. As a consequence, M. kotschyi was included in the herpetofaunal list of Turkey.

Asaccus barani (Torki, Ahmadzadeh, Ilgaz, Avci and Kumlutaş, 2011) was first reported in Turkey from Birecik (Şanlıurfa) by Böhme (1973) as Asaccus eliae (Werner, 1895). However, Torki et al. (2011) reassessed the populations of the species and...
considered that the species distributed in Turkey was morphologically different from *A. elisae*. Therefore, they applied the name *A. barani* to this form.

*Anatololacerta* Arnold, Arribas and Carranza, 2007 was represented with three species until recently, based on morphological data (Baran et al., 2012). However, a recent phylogenetic study by Bellati et al. (2015) revealed that *Anatololacerta* was separated into five different clades, represented by four named species: *Anatololacerta anatolica* (Werner, 1900), *A. budaki* (Eiselt and Schmid, 1987), *A. danfordi* (Günther, 1876), and *A. pelasgiana* (Mertens, 1959), as well as an undescribed species. In addition, the results of Bellati et al. (2015) suggested that *A. oertzeni* (Werner, 1904) should be considered as a subspecies of *A. anatolica* rather than a species.

*Darevskia* Arribas, 1997 is the most species-rich genus of lizard in Turkey. There are 16 species in this checklist that comprise the Turkish *Darevskia*. *Darevskia adjarica* (Darevsky and Eiselt, 1980) was known as a subspecies of *D. parvula* (Lantz and Cyrén, 1913) until recently, however, recent morphological and phylogenetic studies (Arribas et al., 2018; Kurnaz et al., 2019) concluded that *D. adjarica* (Darevsky and Eiselt, 1980) is distinct from *D. parvula*. Likewise, *D. bithynica* (Méhely, 1909) was known as a subspecies of *D. rudis* (Bedriaga, 1886) until recent studies, based on morphology and ecology, (Arribas et al., 2013; Kurnaz and Hosseinion-Yousefkhani, 2020) determined that *D. bithynica* (Méhely, 1909) is a distinct and valid species. In contrast, Koç et al. (2017) considered *D. rudis* and *D. bithynica* to be the same species. Kurnaz and Hosseinion Yousefkhani (2020), however, found differences between the ecological niches of the two species and their allopatric occurrence also favors listing *D. bithynica* as a distinct species.

Although *Darevskia mixta* (Méhely, 1909) was recorded by Baran and Atatür (1998) for the first time from Turkey, Gabelaia et al. (2015) reported that previous records from Turkey may have been wrong. The species has only spread in Georgia, and they applied the name *D. mixta* from the eastern Black Sea region in Turkey in their field studies 2007–2013 (Gabelaia et al., 2015). However, *D. mixta* was reported from Turkey in the studies of Tunyev et al. (2014) and Freitas et al. (2019). Also, Freitas et al. (2019) used DNA samples of *D. mixta* from the eastern Black Sea region in Turkey in their study. Based on this data, it was decided to include *D. mixta* in the species list, however, it is necessary to explore the new localities from Turkey and to evaluate its morphology.

According to the literature, members of the genus *Iranolacerta* Arnold, Arribas and Carranza, 2007 were not recorded in Turkey until 2015 (Baran and Atatür, 1998; Sindaco et al., 2000; Baran et al., 2012). *Iranolacerta brandii* (De Filippi, 1863) was only known from Iran until recently. The first record of the species from Turkey was given in two independent studies in 2015 (Avcı et al., 2015a; Yıldız and İğci, 2015).

The Anatolian taxon *Lacerta pamphylica* Schmidtler, 1975, has been classified as *L. trilineata* Bedriaga, 1886 (Godinho et al., 2005; Ahmadzadeh et al., 2013; Sagonas et al., 2014). More recently, analyses of SNPs and mitochondrial sequences by Kornilios et al. (2019; 2020) yielded a sister-group relationship between *L. pamphylica* and the eastern Aegean populations of *L. trilineata*. This led to the identification of four species-level units: *L. trilineata*, *L. pamphylica*, *L. citrovittata* Werner, 1938, and *L. diplodonchrodore Wettstein, 1952. Lacerta diplodonchrodres* was earlier known as a subspecies of *L. trilineata* and the same studies that proposed *L. diplodonchrodres* as a distinct species revealed that *L. trilineata* sensu stricto do not occur in Turkey (Kornilios et al. 2019; 2020). *Lacerta agilis* was represented by two subspecies (*L. a. brevicaudata* ann *L. a. grusinica*) in Turkey. However, the latest phylogenetic study concluded that they are synonymous with *L. a. exigua* (Andres et al., 2014).

Although there is a difference at the subspecies level based on morphology, this has not manifested itself at the molecular level. So, all *L. agilis* samples distributed in Turkey are treated as *L. a. exigua* in the scope of this study.

*Mesalina microlepis* (Angel, 1936) was recorded for the first time from Akça kale, Şanlıurfa, Southern Anatolia as *M. brevicaudis* Blanford, 1874 (Kumlutas et al., 2002a; 2002b). According to a recent phylogenetic study, *Mesalina* populations distributed in Turkey were revealed to be the same species as that distributed to the south of Turkey (Syria, Lebanon and Jordan) (Šmíd et al., 2017). Therefore, Turkish populations of *Mesalina* are treated as *M. microlepis* in the current study.

*Timon kurdistanicus* (Suchow, 1936) was previously known as a subspecies of *T. princeps* (Blanford, 1874). A recent phylogenomic study by Ahmadzadeh et al. (2012) proposed that *T. kurdistanicus* is a full species based on the high genetic distance from *T. princeps*.

The family Scincidae in Turkey was represented by ten species, including *Asymblepharus bivittatus* (Ménétries, 1832), *Ablepharus budaki* Göçmen, Kumlutas and Tosunoğlu, 1996, *A. chernovi* Darevsky, 1953, *A. kitaibelii* (Birbon and Bory St Vincent, 1833), *Chalcides ocellatus* (Forskål, 1775), *Eumecces schneideri* (Daudin, 1802), *Heremites auratus* (Linnaeus, 1758), *H. septemtaeniatus* (Reuss, 1834), *H. vitattus* (Olivier, 1804), and *Ophiomorus karlesi* Kornilios, Kumlutas, Lymberakis and Ilgaz, 2018 (Schmidtler, 1997a; Ilgaz et al., 2007; Kumlutas et al., 2007; Poulakkakis et al., 2008; Durmuş et al., 2011; Baran et al., 2012; Karin et al., 2016, Kornilios et al., 2018; Bozkurt and Olgun, 2020).

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Recent studies changed the taxonomic position of some scincid species in Turkey. For instance, Bozkurt and Olgun (2020) reported that Ablepharus bivittatus has highly divergent genetic and morphological characteristics compared to the others, and it shares similar morphological characteristics with the genus Asymblepharus, with which they share an elliptical tympanum, a hidden upper eye opening under 3 or 4 large shields, light and dark longitudinal stripes on the back, and adpressed hind-limbs reaching to knees, and well-developed limbs with five toes. I follow Bozkurt and Olgun (2020) in transferring Ablepharus bivittatus to Asymblepharus. These authors also proposed that Ablepharus budaki anatolicus Schmidtler 1997 is a distinct species in terms of phylogenetic and morphological traits from the nominate form of A. budaki (Bozkurt and Olgun, 2020). This taxonomic outcome supports the results of the study of Skourtanioti et al. (2016).

Until recently, the Middle Eastern mabuyine species, Heremites auratus, H. septemtaeniatus and H. vittatus, were considered to belong to the genus Trachylepis Fitzinger, 1843. Karin et al. (2016) explained that the Middle Eastern species group formed a phylogenetically distinct clade from the African species group, for which Heremites Gray, 1945 was available (Karin et al., 2016). Also, Ophiomorus kardesi was known as O. punctatissimus (Bibron and Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1833) in Turkey until recently. According to a recent phylogenetic and morphological study, Ophiomorus populations distributed in Turkey were revealed to be a distinct species from O. punctatissimus (Kornilos et al., 2018).

Considerable differences within the genus Anguis Linnaeus, 1758 were reported by means of genetic and morphological analyses (Cabela and Grilloitsch, 1989; Gvoždík et al., 2010). This led to the conclusion that there are four different Anguis species in Europe (Gvoždík et al., 2010). Anguis colchica was known as a subspecies of A. fragilis Linnaeus, 1758, until recently. According to recent phylogenetic studies, A. colchica (Nordmann, 1840) individuals were revealed as a distinct species from A. fragilis (Gvoždík et al., 2010; Gvoždík et al., 2013; Jablonski et al., 2016).

The genus Blanus Wagler, 1830 was represented by three subspecies within one species in Turkey until recently. However, a recent phylogenetic and morphological study revealed that the genus was separated into three different species, namely Blanus alexandidi Sindaco, Kornilios, Sacchi and Lymberakis, 2014, B. aporus Werner, 1898, and B. strauchii (Bedriaga, 1884) (Sindaco et al., 2014). A recent study based on ecological niche divergence has shown that these three taxa are also separable in terms of niche (Şahin et al., 2021).

The genus Natrix Laurenti, 1768 has a broad distribution in Turkey, with three species currently

The genus Eirenis Jan, 1863, represented by 14 species in Turkey, has gone through many revisions (Schmidtler, 1993; 1997b; Nagy et al., 2003; Sivan and Werner, 2003). As a result of the revision by Nagy et al. (2003), the species previously known as Eirenis coronella (Schlegel, 1837), and distributed in Turkey, has been changed to E. coronelloides (Jan, 1862). Eirenis hakkariensis Schmidtler and Eiselt, 1991 was known as a subspecies of E. thospis Schmidtler and Lanza, 1990 based on mitochondrial and nuclear genes, until recently (Nagy et al., 2003). However, a recent morphological study revealed that E. hakkariensis is a different species from E. thospis based on external morphology, having a higher number of teeth and a different body pattern (Mahlow et al., 2013). Populations of Eirenis persicus in Turkey were represented by one taxon until a recent morphological, molecular, and ecological study revealed that some populations represent a different species (Rajabizadeh et al., 2015). The new taxon was described as E. occidentalis by Rajabizadeh, Nagy, Adriaens, Avci, Masroor, Schmidtler, Nazarov, Esmaeili and Christiaens, 2015. In addition, the populations of E. persicus distributed in Turkey should be referred to E. occidentalis (Rajabizadeh et al., 2015).

Elaphe was represented by a single species, Elaphe sauromates (Pallas, 1811) in Turkey until 2004. The first record of the second species, Elaphe dione (Pallas, 1773), was given by Garzoni and Geniez (2004) based on three specimens from north-eastern Turkey, although there have been no more recent records. The third species, Elaphe urartica Jablonski, Kukushkin, Avci, Bunyatova, Ilgaz, Tuniyev, and Jandzik, 2019, named for the ancient Kingdom of Urartu, was newly described from among eastern populations of E. sauromates and is discriminated based on molecular phylogenetic and morphological data (Jablonski et al., 2019).

The genus Rhyncocalamus Günther, 1864, until recently comprised three species known from Turkey. One of them, Rhyncocalamus barani, shows different morphological features from the other two (Olgun et al., 2007). Osteological and phylogenetic results of Avci et al. (2015b) revealed that R. barani should be placed in its own genus as Muhtarophis barani (Olgun, Avci, Ilgaz, Üzüm and Yilmaz, 2007). However, results of the study of Rajabizadeh et al. (2020) strongly support a sister-group relationship of Muhtarophis Avci, Ilgaz, Rajabizadeh, Yilmaz, Üzüm, Adriaens, Kumluças and Olgun, 2015 and Scaphiophis. According to Rajabizadeh et al. (2020), they form a clade that is the sister group to all the above genera of the Western Palearctic and South Asian colubrids. Since this situation has not yet been resolved, I included barani in the genus Muhtarophis in this study. Recorded. One of these, Natrix megaloscelus (Orlov and Tuniyev, 1987), based on morphological data, has
been considered as a full species (Orlov and Tuniyev, 1987). However, according to a recent phylogenetic study, *N. megaloccephala* is a synonym of *N. natrix* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Kindler et al., 2013) and it has not been included in the species list for Turkey.

Vipers have an enormous diversity in Turkey, represented by *Daboia* Gray, 1842, *Macrovipera* Reuss, 1927, *Montivipera* Nilson, Tuniyev, Andren, Orlov, Joger, and Herrmann, 1999, and *Vipera* Laurenti, 1768. The subgenus *Pelias* Merrem, 1820 was nested within *Vipera*, however this has been used as a full genus in some studies (Avcı et al., 2010; Tuniyev et al., 2012; 2018). *Daboia* has one species distributed in Turkey, *Daboia palaeastinae* (Werner, 1938) first recorded from Hatay Province, its only locality in Turkey (Göçmen et al., 2018). Also, *Macrovipera* has one species, *M. lebetinus* (Linnaeus, 1758), represented within Turkey. *Montivipera* is a complex. Although it was represented by five species, there is also the possibility of more species being recognized in the near future. According to the study of Stümpel et al. (2016), *Montivipera xanthina* (Gray, 1849) has four lineages at the species level, but they did not clarify the morphology of these lineages. In addition, same authors reported that *Montivipera albizona* (Nilson, Andren and Flärdh, 1990) was phylogenetically within *Montivipera bulgardaghica* (Nilson and Andren, 1985) (Stümpel and Joger, 2009; Stümpel et al., 2016; Freitas et al., 2020). In this study, *M. albizona* is considered as a full species. Because this taxon has been evaluated only phylogenetically and it is also important to know about reproductive isolation and the ecological niches of the species, I have adopted a conservative approach in this instance.

The subgenus *Pelias* Merrem, 1820 is represented by eight species in Turkey (Baran et al., 2012; Tuniyev et al., 2012, 2018; Freitas et al., 2020). Some of these species were described recently. *Pelias olguni* (Tuniyev, Avcı, Tuniyev, Agasian and Agasian, 2012) was first described as *Pelias darevskii* from Ardahan (Avcı et al., 2010), and *P. sakoi* (Tuniyev, Avcı, Ilgaz, Olgun, Petrova, Bodrov, Geniez and Teynié, 2019) was first described as *P. erivanensis* (Reuss, 1933) from Erzincan (Baran et al., 2005). Later, based on comprehensive morphological studies, the taxa were described as two new species (Tuniyev et al., 2012; Tuniyev et al., 2018). Tuniyev et al. (2018) reported a low genetic distance between *P. darevskii* (Vedmederja, Orlov and Tuniyev, 1986) and *P. olguni*. However, these researchers said that this was not necessarily evidence of conspecificity. According to a recent study (Freitas et al., 2020), *Pelias* is the most diversified viper group in the phylogeny, with multiple described species. The authors reported that *P. barani* (Böhme and Joger, 1983) is nested within *P. berus* (Linnaeus) and that *P. olguni* is nested within *P. darevskii* in terms of their phylogenetics. However, for some taxa (*P. barani* and *P. olguni*), there is only the Cytb gene in GenBank. Sometimes this gene region alone is insufficient to make a taxonomic decision. For example, both *P. barani* and *P. olguni* exhibit distinctive morphologies. Therefore, morphology-DNA conflict is seen in both taxa.

In order to clarify this situation, more DNA sequences, including both mitochondrial and nuclear genomes are needed. Until this complicated situation is rectified, *P. barani* and *P. olguni* will be treated at the species level. Another reason why *P. barani* is treated at the species level is that *P. berus* shows a very different geography; it is only found in Anatolia and therefore allopatric with respect to all other *P. berus* populations. However, future studies may resolve the situation more clearly. The same situation is valid for the *ammodytes-transcaucasiana* complex reported by Freitas et al. (2020).

*Vipera transcaucasiana* Boulenger, 1913 was known as a full species until 2008 when Ursenbacher et al. (2008) reported that, based on their phylogeny, it did not differ from *V. ammodytes* (Linnaeus, 1758). However, the study required more samples from Turkey, and pending more comprehensive results, two separate species are recognized within the scope of this study.

The Blindsnakes are represented by three different species in Turkey. The genus previously known as *Tiphlops* Oppel, 1811 displays high diversity. Hedges et al. (2014) described a new genus, *Xenotyphlops* Hedges, Marion, Lipp, Marin, and Vidal, 2014, with the species *X. vermicularis* as its Turkish representative. The type specimen of *Myriopholis macroryncha* housed in the Milan museum was lost during World War II (Sindaco et al., 2013). The position of this taxon in Africa is still uncertain because almost all of the examples that were once included in this taxon have been attributed to other taxa. So, the original descriptions and drawings of the type examples are included in the species *Leptotyphlops cairi* (Trape, 2002). Therefore, Broadley and Wallach (2007) suggested that more studies are needed to determine the taxonomic status of Middle Eastern populations. However, within the scope of this study, this taxon is treated as *M. macroryncha*. 


Species List and Conservation Status

Class Amphibia Linnaeus, 1758
Order Anura Duméril, 1806
Family Bombinatoridae Gray, 1825
Genus Bombina Oken, 1816
Bombina bombina (Linnaeus, 1761)
Turkish Subspecies: B. b. bombina (Linnaeus, 1761); B. b. arilvensis (ÖZeti and Yılmaz, 1987).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: European.

Bombina variegata (Linnaeus, 1758)
Turkish Subspecies: B. v. scabra (Müller, 1940).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: European.

Family: Bufonidae Gray, 1825
Genus Bufo Garsault, 1830
Bufo bufo (Linnaeus, 1758)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: European.

Bufo verrucosissimus (Pallas, 1814)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: NT.
Chorotype: Kolkhido-Caucasian endemic.

Genus Bufo Rafinesque, 1815
Bufo sitibundus Pallas, 1771
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: Turano-Pont-Euro-Mediterranean.

Bufo viridis Laurenti, 1768
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: European.

Family Hylidae Rafinesque, 1815
Genus Hyla Laurenti, 1768
Hyla orientalis (Bedriaga, 1890)
Turkish Subspecies: H. o. schelkownikowi (Chernov, 1926).
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: Euro-Mediterranean.

Hyla savignyi (Audouin, 1827)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic.

Family Pelobatidae Bonaparte, 1850
Genus Pelobates Wagler, 1830
Pelobates syriacus (Boettger, 1889)
Turkish Subspecies: P. s. boettgeri (Mertens, 1923).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean.

Family Pelodytidae Bonaparte, 1850
Genus Pelodytes Bonaparte, 1838
Pelodytes caucasicus (Boulenger, 1896)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
**Neurergus crocatus** (Cope, 1862)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: VU.
Chorotype: SW-Asian.

**Neurergus strauchii** (Steindachner, 1887)
Turkish Subspecies: *N. s. strauchii* (Steindachner, 1887); *N. s. munzenensis* Olgün, Avci, Bozkurt, Üzüm, Olgün, and Iğzal, 2016.
Conservation status IUCN: VU.
Distribution: Endemic.
Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

**Genus Ommatotriton** Gray, 1850

*Ommatotriton nesterovi* Litvinchuk, Zuiderwijk, Borkin, and Rosanov, 2005
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Distribution: Endemic.
Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

*Ommatotriton ophyricus* (Berthold, 1846)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: NT.
Chorotype: Turano-European.

*Ommatotriton vittatus* (Gray, 1835)
Turkish Subspecies: *O. v. vittatus* (Gray, 1835); *O. v. cilicensis* (Wolterstorff, 1906).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-E Mediterranean).

**Genus Triturus** Rafinesque, 1815

*Trachemys scripta*

Family Emydidae Rafinesque, 1815

Order Testudines Batsch, 1788

Class Reptilia Laurenti, 1768

**Lyciasalamandra billae** (Franzen and Klewen, 1987)
Turkish Subspecies: *L. b. billae* (Franzen and Klewen, 1987); *L. b. arikani* Göçmen and Akman, 2012; *L. b. eikeae* Godmann, Kariş, and Göçmen, 2016; *L. b. irfani* Göçmen, Arikan, and Yalçınkaya, 2011; *L. b. yehudahii* Göçmen and Akman, 2012.
Conservation status IUCN: CR.
Distribution: Endemic.
Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

**Lyciasalamandra fazilae** (Başoğlu and Atatürk, 1974)
Turkish Subspecies: *L. f. fazilae* (Başoğlu and Atatürk, 1974); *L. f. ufleta* Göçmen, Ehl, Kariş, Thiesmeier, and Kordges, 2018.
Conservation status IUCN: EN.
Distribution: Endemic.
Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

**Lyciasalamandra flavimembris** (Mutz and Steinfartz, 1995)
Turkish Subspecies: *L. f. flavimembris* (Mutz and Steinfartz, 1995); *L. f. ilguzi* Üzüm, Avci, Bozkurt, and Olgün, 2015.
Conservation status IUCN: EN.
Distribution: Endemic.
Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

**Lyciasalamandra luschani** (Steindachner, 1891)
Turkish Subspecies: *L. l. luschani* (Steindachner, 1891); *L. l. basoglui* (Baran and Atatürk, 1980); *L. l. finikensis* (Başoğlu and Atatürk, 1976).
Conservation status IUCN: VU.
Chorotype: NE-Mediterranean.

**Genus Mertensiella** Wolterstorff, 1925

*Mertensiella caucasica* (Waga, 1876)
Turkish Subspecies: Nominotypical subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: VU.
Chorotype: Ponto-Caucasian endemic.

**Genus Salamandra** Garsault, 1764

*Salamandra infraimmaculata* (Martens, 1885)
Turkish Subspecies: *S. i. infraimmaculata* (Martens, 1885); *S. i. semenovi* (Nesterov, 1916); *S. i. orientalis* (Wolterstorff, 1925).
Conservation status IUCN: NT.
Chorotype: SW-Asian.

**Class Reptilia** Laurenti, 1768

**Order Testudines** Batsch, 1788

**Family Emydidae** Rafinesque, 1815

**Genus Emys** Duméril, 1805

*Emys orbicularis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Turkish Subspecies: *E. o. orbicularis* (Linnaeus, 1758); *E. o. eiselti* (Fritz, Baran, Budak, and Amthauer 1998).
Conservation status IUCN: NT.
Chorotype: Turano-Europeo, Mediterranean.

**Genus Trachemys** Agassiz, 1857

*Trachemys scripta* (Thunberg in Schoepff, 1792)
Turkish Subspecies: *T. s. elegans* (Wied, 1838).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Distribution: Introduced.
Family Testudinidae Batsch 1788
Genus Testudo Linnaeus, 1758
Testudo graeca (Linnaeus, 1758)
Turkish Subspecies: T. g. armeniaca (Chkhikvadze and Bakradze, 1991); T. g. buxtoni (Boulenger, 1921); T. g. ibera (Pallas, 1814); T. g. terrestris (Forskål, 1775).
Conservation status IUCN: VU.
Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-E Mediterranean).
Testudo hermanni (Gmelin, 1789)
Turkish Subspecies: T. h. boettgeri (Mojsisovics, 1889).
Conservation status IUCN: NT.
Chorotype: Southern-European.

Family Geoemydidae Theobald, 1868
Genus Mauremys Gray, 1869
Mauremys caspica (Gmelin, 1774)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean.
Mauremys rivulata (Valenciennes, 1833)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-E Mediterranean).

Family Trionychidae Gray 1825
Genus Rafetus Gray, 1864
Rafetus euphraticus (Daudin, 1801)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: EN.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Mesopotamian).

Genus Trionyx Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, 1809
Trionyx triunguis (Forskål, 1775)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: VU.
Chorotype: Afrotropico-Mediterranean.

Family Cheloniidae Oppel, 1887
Genus Caretta Rafinesque, 1814
Caretta caretta (Linnaeus, 1758)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: VU.
Chorotype: Cosmopolitan.
Presence status: Nesting.

Genus Chelonia Brongniart, 1800
Chelonia mydas (Linnaeus, 1758)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: EN.
Chorotype: Cosmopolitan.
Presence status: Nesting.

Family Dermochelyidae Fitzinger 1843
Genus Dermochelys Blainville 1816
Dermochelys coriacea (Vandelli, 1761)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: VU.
Chorotype: Cosmopolitan.
Presence status: Visitor.

Order Squamata Oppel, 1811
Suborder Sauria Macartney, 1802
Family Agamidae Gray, 1827
Genus Paralaudakia Baig, Wagner, Anajeva and Böhme, 2012
Paralaudakia caucasia (Eichwald, 1831)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Turanian.
Genus Phrynopcephalus Kaup, 1825
Phrynopcephalus horvathi Méhely, 1894
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: VU.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic.
Genus Stellagama Baig, Wagner, Anajeva and Böhme, 2012
Stellagama stellio (Linnaeus, 1758)
Turkish Subspecies: S. s. stellio (Linnaeus, 1758); S. s. daani (Beutler and Frör, 1980).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean.
Genus Trapelus Cuvier, 1817
Trapelus ruderatus (Olivier, 1804)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic.

Family Chamaeleonidae Rafinesque, 1815
Genus Chamaeleo Laurenti, 1768
Chamaeleo chamaeleon (Linnaeus, 1758)
Turkish Subspecies: C. c. recticrista (Boettger 1880).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Mediterranean.

Family Gekkonidae Gray, 1825
Genus Cyrtopodion Fitzinger, 1843
Cyrtopodion scabrum (Heyden, 1827)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic.

Genus Hemidactylus Oken, 1817
Hemidactylus turcicus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Mediterranean.

Genus Mediodactylus Szczerek and Golubev, 1977
Mediodactylus danilewskii Strauch, 1887
Turkish Subspecies: M. d. danilewskii (Strauch, 1887); M. d. colchicus (Nikolsky, 1902); M. d. ponticus (Baran and Gruber, 1982).
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: W-Asiatic.
Mediodactylus heterocercus (Blanford, 1874)
Turkish Subspecies: M. h. marlinsens (Mertens, 1924).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: N-Mesopotamian endemic.
**Mediodactylus kotschyi** (Steindachner, 1870)
Turkish Subspecies: *M. k. beutleri* (Baran and Gruber, 1981); *M. k. karabagi* (Baran and Gruber, 1981). Conservation status IUCN: LC. Chorotype: E-Mediterranean.

**Mediodactylus orientalis** (Stepánek, 1937)
Turkish Subspecies: *M. o. bolkaresis* (Rössler, 1994); *M. o. ciliensis* (Baran and Gruber, 1982); *M. o. lycanoicus* (Mertens, 1952); *M. o. syriacus* (Stepánek, 1937). Conservation status IUCN: Not listed. Chorotype: E-Mediterranean.

**Genus Anatololacerta** Fitzinger, 1826
*Anatololacerta anatolica* (Werner, 1900)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies. Conservation status IUCN: LC. Chorotype: SW-Asiatic.

**Stenodactylus grandiceps** (Haas, 1952)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies. Conservation status IUCN: Not listed. Distribution: Endemic. Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

**Genus Eublepharis** Boulenger, 1878
*Eublepharis angramainy* (Anderson and Leviton, 1966)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies. Conservation status IUCN: DD. Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Mesopotamian).

**Genus Stenodactylus** Fitzinger, 1826
*Stenodactylus danfordi* (Günther, 1876)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies. Conservation status IUCN: LC. Chorotype: E-Mediterranean.

**Family Eublepharidae** Boulenger, 1883
**Genus Acanthodactylus** Boulenger, 1878
*Acanthodactylus boskianus* (Daudin, 1802)
Turkish Subspecies: *A. b. euphraticus* (Boulenger, 1919). Conservation status IUCN: Not listed. Chorotype: Sahara-Sahelo-Arabian.

*Acanthodactylus harranensis* Baran, Kumlu, Lanza, Sindaco, Ilgaz, Avci and Crucciuti, 2005
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies. Conservation status IUCN: CR. Distribution: Endemic. Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

*Acanthodactylus schreiberi* Boulenger, 1878
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies. Conservation status IUCN: EN. Chorotype: E-Mediterranean.

**Genus Anatololacerta** Arnold, Arrabas and Carranza, 2007
*Anatololacerta anatolica* (Werner, 1900)
Turkish Subspecies: Nominotypical subspecies. Conservation status IUCN: LC. Chorotype: W-Anatolian.

*Anatololacerta budaki* Eiselt and Schmidtler, 1986
Turkish Subspecies: *A. b. budaki* (Eiselt and Schmidtler, 1986); *A. b. finikensis* (Eiselt and Schmidtler, 1986). Conservation status IUCN: Not listed. Chorotype: E-Mediterranean.

*Anatololacerta danfordi* (Günther, 1876)
Turkish Subspecies: *A. d. danfordi* (Günther, 1876); *A. d. bileki* (Eiselt and Schmidtler, 1986). Conservation status IUCN: LC. Distribution: Endemic. Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

*Anatololacerta pelasgiana* Mertens, 1959
Turkish Subspecies: Nominotypical subspecies. Conservation status IUCN: Not listed. Chorotype: E-Mediterranean.

**Genus Apathya** Méhely, 1907
*Apathya captodocica* (Werner, 1902)
Turkish Subspecies: *A. c. capitodocica* (Werner, 1902); *A. c. mulatari* (Eiselt, 1979) synonym *A. c. schmidtleri* (Eiselt, 1979); *A. c. urniana* (Lantz and Suchow, 1934); *A. c. wolteri* (Bird, 1936). Conservation status IUCN: LC. Chorotype: SW-Asiatic.

**Genus Darevskia** Arribas, 1997
**Bisexual Darevskia** species
*Darevskia adjarica* Darevsky and Eiselt, 1980
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies. Conservation status IUCN: Not listed. Chorotype: Kolkhidian endemic.

*Darevskia bithynnica* Méhely, 1909
Turkish Subspecies: *D. b. bithynnica* Méhely, 1909; *D. b. tristis* Lantz and Cyrén, 1936. Conservation status IUCN: Not listed. Distribution: Endemic. Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

*Darevskia clarkorum* (Darevsky and Vedmederja, 1977)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies. Conservation status IUCN: EN. Chorotype: Kolkhidian endemic.

*Darevskia derjugini* (Nikolsky, 1898)
Turkish Subspecies: Nominotypical subspecies. Conservation status IUCN: NT. Chorotype: Kolkhido-Caucasian endemic.

*Darevskia dryada* (Darevsky and Tuniyev, 1997)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies. Conservation status IUCN: CR. Chorotype: Kolkhidian endemic.

*Darevskia mixta* (Méhely, 1909)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies. Conservation status IUCN: NT. Chorotype: Kolkhidian endemic.

*Darevskia parvula* (Lantz and Cyrén, 1913)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies. Conservation status IUCN: LC. Distribution: Endemic. Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.
Darevskia pontica (Lantz and Cyrén, 1918)
Turkish Subspecies: Nominotypical subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean.

Darevskia raddei (Boettger, 1892)
Turkish Subspecies: D. r. nairensis (Darevsky, 1967); D. r. vanensis (Eiselt, Schmidter and Darevsky, 1993).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic.

Darevskia radiis (Bedirya, 1886)
Turkish Subspecies: D. r. radiis (Bedirya, 1886); D. r. bischoffi (Böhme and Budak, 1977); D. r. bolkanlagishe Arabras Ilgaz, Kumlułaş, Durmuş, Avei, and Üzüm, 2013; D. r. macromaculata (Darevsky, 1967); D. r. mirabilis Arabras Ilgaz, Kumlułaş, Durmuş, Avei, and Üzüm, 2013; D. r. obscura (Lantz and Cyrén, 1936).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Pont-Caucasian endemic.

Darevskia valentini (Boettger, 1892)
Turkish Subspecies: D. v. valentini (Boettger, 1892); D. v. lanticyreni (Darevsky and Eiselt, 1967); D. v. spitzenbergerae (Eiselt, Darevsky, and Schmidter, 1992).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic.

Unisexal Darevskia species
Darevskia armeniaca (Méhely, 1909)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Armeno-E-Anatolian endemic.

Darevskia bendimahiensis (Schmidter, Eiselt and Darevsky, 1994)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: EN.
Distribution: Endemic.
Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

Darevskia saphirina (Schmidter, Eiselt and Darevsky, 1994)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Distribution: Endemic.
Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

Darevskia unisexualis (Darevsky, 1966)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: NT.
Chorotype: Armeno-E-Anatolian endemic.

Darevskia uzzelli (Darevsky and Danielyan, 1977)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: EN.
Distribution: Endemic.
Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

Genus Eremias Fitzinger, 1834
Eremias pleskei (Nikolsky, 1905)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: CR.
Chorotype: Armeno-Caucasian endemic.

Eremias strauchi (Kessler, 1878)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Irano-Caucasian).

Eremias suphani (Başoğlu and Hellmich, 1968)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Irano-Anatolian endemic.

Genus Iranolacerta Arnold, Arribas and Carranza, 2007
Iranolacerta brandtii De Filippi, 1863
Turkish Subspecies: Nominotypical subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: DD.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Irano-E-Anatolian).

Genus Lacerta Linnaeus, 1758
Lacerta agilis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Turkish Subspecies: L. a. exigua Eichwald, 1831.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Centralasian-European.

Lacerta dipochondrododes Wettstein, 1952
Turkish Subspecies: L. d. dipochondrododes Wettstein, 1952; L. d. cariensis Peters, 1964; L. d. dobrogica Fuhm and Mertens, 1959; Ld. galatiensis Peters, 1964.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean.

Lacerta media (Lantz and Cyrén, 1920)
Turkish Subspecies: L. m. media (Lantz and Cyrén, 1920); L. m. ciliensiis (Schmidter, 1975); L. m. isaurica (Schmidter, 1975); L. m. wolterstorffii (Mertens, 1922).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic.

Lacerta pamphylica (Schmidter, 1975)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Distribution: Endemic.
Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

Lacerta strigata (Eichwald, 1831)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic.

Lacerta viridis (Laurenti, 1768)
Turkish Subspecies: L. v. meridionalis Cyrén, 1933.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: E-European.

Genus Mesalina Gray, 1838
Mesalina microlepis Angel, 1936
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean.

Genus Ophisops Ménétriés, 1832
Ophisops elegans Ménétriés, 1832
Turkish Subspecies: O. e. elegans (Ménétriés, 1832); O. e. basoguili (Baran and Budak, 1978); O. e. budakibarani Tok, Afsar, Yakın Ayaz, and Çiçek, 2017; O. e. centralanatoliae (Bodenheimer, 1944); O.
e. ehrenbergii (Wiegmann, 1835); O. e. macrodactylus (Berthold, 1840).
Conservation status IUCN: LC. 
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean.

**Genus Parvilacerta** Arnold, Arribas and Carranza, 2007
**Parvilacerta parva** (Boulenger, 1887)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Armeno-Anatolian endemic.

**Genus Phoenicolacerta** Arnold, Arribas and Carranza, 2007
**Phoenicolacerta cyanisparsa** (Schmidtler and Bischoff, 1999)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean.

**Genus Podarcis** Wagler, 1830
**Podarcis muralis** (Laurenti, 1768)
Turkish Subspecies: Nominotypical subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Distribution: Introduced.
Chorotype: Mediterranean (Italian and Dalmatian endemic).

**Podarcis siculus** (Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810)
Turkish Subspecies: Nominotypical subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Distribution: Introduced.
Chorotype: Mediterranean (Italian and Dalmatian endemic).

**Genus Timon** Tschudi, 1836
**Timon kurdistanicus** Suchow, 1936
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic.

**Family Scincidae** Gray, 1825
**Genus Ablepharus** Lichtenstein, 1823
**Ablepharus anatolicus** Schmidtler, 1997
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean.

**Ablepharus budaki** Göçmen, Kumluataş and Tosunolu, 1996
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean.

**Ablepharus chernovi** Darevsky, 1953
Turkish Subspecies: A. c. chernovi (Darevsky, 1953); A. c. eiselti (Schmidtler, 1997); A. c. isauriensis (Schmidtler, 1997); A. c. ressli (Schmidtler, 1997).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Armenian-Anatolian Endemic.

**Ablepharus kitaibelli** (Bibron and Bory de St-Vincent, 1833)
Turkish Subspecies: A. k. kitaibelli (Bibron and Bory de St-Vincent, 1833); A. k. stepaneki (Fuhn, 1970).
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean.

**Genus Asymblepharus** Eremchenko and Szczerek, 1980
**Asymblepharus bivittatus** Ménetries, 1832
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Irano-Caucasian).

**Genus Chalcides** Laurenti, 1768
**Chalcides ocellatus** (Forskål, 1775)
Turkish Subspecies: Nominotypical subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Mediterraneano-Sindian.

**Genus Eumece Wiegmann, 1834
**Eumece schneiderii** (Daudin, 1802)
Turkish Subspecies: E. s. barani (Kumlutas, Arkan, Ilgaz, and Kaska 2007); E. s. pavimentatus (Geoffroy De St. Hilaire, 1827); E. s. princeps (Eichwald, 1839).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic.

**Genus Heremites** Gray, 1845
**Heremites auratus** (Linnaeus, 1758)
Turkish Subspecies: Nominotypical subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic.

**Heremites septemtaeniatus** (Reuss, 1834)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic.

**Heremites viattus** (Olivier, 1804)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Mediterranean.

**Genus Ophiomorus** Duménil and Bibron, 1839
**Ophiomorus kardesi** Kornillos, Kumlutaş, Lymberakis and Ilgaz, 2018
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean.

**Family Anguidae** Gray, 1825
**Genus Anguis** Linnaeus, 1758
**Anguis colchica** Linnaeus, 1758
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: European.

**Genus Pseudopus** Merrem, 1820
**Pseudopus apodus** (Pallas, 1775)
Turkish Subspecies: P. a. apodus (Pallas, 1775); P. a. thracicus (Obst, 1978).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean.
Family Varanidae Merrem, 1820
Genus Varanus Shaw, 1790
Varanus griseus (Daudin, 1803)
Turkish Subspecies: Nominoital typical subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: Saharo-Turanian-Sindian.

Suborder Amphisbaenia Gray, 1844
Family Blandiidae Kearney, 2003
Genus Eirenis Wagler, 1830
Eirenis aurolineatus
Genus
Chorotype: SW
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.

Eirenis barani (Schmidtler, 1988)
Turkish Subspecies: E. b. barani (Schmidtler, 1988); E. b. bischofforum (Schmidtler, 1997).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: S-Anatolian (Taurian) endemic.

Eirenis collaris (Ménétries, 1832)
Turkish Subspecies: E. c. collaris (Ménétries, 1832); E. c. macrosplotus (Werner, 1903).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asian (Irano-Caucasian).

Eirenis coroneloides (Jan, 1862)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Mesopotamian.

Eirenis decemlineatus (Duméril, Bibron and Duméril, 1854)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Turanian).

Eirenis eiselti (Schmidtler and Schmidttler, 1978)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asian.

Eirenis hakkariensis (Schmidtler and Eiselt, 1991)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Distribution: Endemic.
Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

Eirenis levantinus (Schmidtler, 1993)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Turanian).

Eirenis lineocamatus (Schmidt, 1939)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Turanian).

Eirenis modestus (Martin, 1838)
Turkish Subspecies: E. m. modestus (Martin, 1838); E. m. cilicius (Schmidtler, 1993); E. m. semimaculatus (Boettger, 1876).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asian (Anatolo-Caucasian endemic).

Eirenis occidentalis Rajabizadeh, Nagy, Adriaens, Avci, Masroor, Schmidttler, Nazarov, Esmaili and Christiaens, 2015
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: SW-Asianic.

Eirenis punctatolineatus (Boettger, 1892)
Turkish Subspecies: Nominotypical subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Armeno-E-Anatolian endemic.

Family Varanidae Merrem, 1820
Genus Varanus Shaw, 1790
Varanus griseus (Daudin, 1803)
Turkish Subspecies: Nominoital typical subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: Saharo-Turanian-Sindian.

Suborder Amphisbaenia Gray, 1844
Family Blandiidae Kearney, 2003
Genus Eirenis Wagler, 1830
Eirenis aurolineatus
Genus
Chorotype: SW
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.

Eirenis barani (Schmidtler, 1988)
Turkish Subspecies: E. b. barani (Schmidtler, 1988); E. b. bischofforum (Schmidtler, 1997).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: S-Anatolian (Taurian) endemic.

Eirenis collaris (Ménétries, 1832)
Turkish Subspecies: E. c. collaris (Ménétries, 1832); E. c. macrosplotus (Werner, 1903).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asian (Irano-Caucasian).

Eirenis coroneloides (Jan, 1862)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Mesopotamian.

Eirenis decemlineatus (Duméril, Bibron and Duméril, 1854)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Turanian).

Eirenis eiselti (Schmidtler and Schmidttler, 1978)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asian.

Eirenis hakkariensis (Schmidtler and Eiselt, 1991)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Distribution: Endemic.
Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

Eirenis levantinus (Schmidtler, 1993)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Turanian).

Eirenis lineocamatus (Schmidt, 1939)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Turanian).

Eirenis modestus (Martin, 1838)
Turkish Subspecies: E. m. modestus (Martin, 1838); E. m. cilicius (Schmidtler, 1993); E. m. semimaculatus (Boettger, 1876).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asian (Anatolo-Caucasian endemic).

Eirenis occidentalis Rajabizadeh, Nagy, Adriaens, Avci, Masroor, Schmidttler, Nazarov, Esmaili and Christiaens, 2015
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: SW-Asianic.

Eirenis punctatolineatus (Boettger, 1892)
Turkish Subspecies: Nominotypical subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Armeno-E-Anatolian endemic.

Family Varanidae Merrem, 1820
Genus Varanus Shaw, 1790
Varanus griseus (Daudin, 1803)
Turkish Subspecies: Nominoital typical subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: Saharo-Turanian-Sindian.

Suborder Amphisbaenia Gray, 1844
Family Blandiidae Kearney, 2003
Genus Eirenis Wagler, 1830
Eirenis aurolineatus
Genus
Chorotype: SW
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.

Eirenis barani (Schmidtler, 1988)
Turkish Subspecies: E. b. barani (Schmidtler, 1988); E. b. bischofforum (Schmidtler, 1997).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: S-Anatolian (Taurian) endemic.

Eirenis collaris (Ménétries, 1832)
Turkish Subspecies: E. c. collaris (Ménétries, 1832); E. c. macrosplotus (Werner, 1903).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asian (Irano-Caucasian).

Eirenis coroneloides (Jan, 1862)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Mesopotamian.

Eirenis decemlineatus (Duméril, Bibron and Duméril, 1854)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Turanian).

Eirenis eiselti (Schmidtler and Schmidttler, 1978)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asian.

Eirenis hakkariensis (Schmidtler and Eiselt, 1991)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Distribution: Endemic.
Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

Eirenis levantinus (Schmidtler, 1993)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Turanian).

Eirenis lineocamatus (Schmidt, 1939)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean (Palaestino-Turanian).

Eirenis modestus (Martin, 1838)
Turkish Subspecies: E. m. modestus (Martin, 1838); E. m. cilicius (Schmidtler, 1993); E. m. semimaculatus (Boettger, 1876).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asian (Anatolo-Caucasian endemic).

Eirenis occidentalis Rajabizadeh, Nagy, Adriaens, Avci, Masroor, Schmidttler, Nazarov, Esmaili and Christiaens, 2015
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: SW-Asianic.

Eirenis punctatolineatus (Boettger, 1892)
Turkish Subspecies: Nominotypical subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Armeno-E-Anatolian endemic.
**Eirenis rothii** (Jan, 1863)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean (Palaeastino-Turanian).

**Eirenis thospitis** (Schmidtler and Lanza, 1990)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: DD.
Chorotype: Irano-E-Anatolian endemic.

**Genus Elaphe** Wagler, 1833
**Elaphe dione** (Pallas, 1773)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Turanian.

**Elaphe sauromates** (Pallas, 1811)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean.

**Elaphe urartica** Jablonski, Kukushkin, Avci, Bunyatova, Ilgaz, Tuniyev and Jandzik, 2019
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Armeno-Caucasian).

**Genus Hemorrhois** Boie, 1826
**Hemorrhois nummifer** (Reuss, 1834)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-E-Mediterranean).

**Hemorrhois ravergieri** (Ménétriers, 1832)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Centralasian.

**Genus Muhtarophis** Ave, Ilgaz, Rajabizadeh, Yılmaz, Üzüm, Adriaens, Kumluatş and Olgun, 2015
**Muhtarophis barani** Olgun, Avci, Ilgaz, Üzüm and Yılmaz, 2007
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: DD.
Distribution: Endemic.
Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

**Genus Platyceps** Blyth, 1860
**Platyceps collaris** (Müller, 1878)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Mediterranean.

**Platyceps najadum** (Eichwald, 1831)
Turkish Subspecies: *P. n. najadum* (Eichwald, 1831); *P. n. dahli* (Schinz, 1835).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Balkan).

**Platyceps ventromaculatus** (Gray, 1834)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Sindo-Mesopotian).

**Genus Rhynchocalamus** Günther, 1864
**Rhynchocalamus melanoccephalus** (Jan, 1862)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Sindo-Palaetinian).

**Rhynchocalamus satuni** (Nikolsky, 1899)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic.

**Genus Spalerosophis** Jan, 1865
**Spalerosophis diadema** (Schlegel, 1837)
Turkish Subspecies: *S. d. cliffordi* (Schlegel, 1837).
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: Saharo-Turano-Sindian.

**Genus Telescopus** Wagler, 1830
**Telescopus fallax** (Fleischmann, 1831)
Turkish Subspecies: *T. f. fallax* (Fleischmann, 1831); *T. f. iberus* (Eichwald, 1831); *T. f. syriacus* (Boettger, 1880).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Balkan).

**Teleoscopus nigriceps** (Ahl, 1924)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic.

**Genus Zamenis** Wagler, 1830
**Zamenis hohenackeri** (Strauch, 1873)
Turkish Subspecies: *Z. h. hohenackeri* (Strauch, 1873); *Z. h. lyciensis* Hofmann, Mebert, Schulz, Helfenberger, Göçmen, and Böhme 2018; *Z. h. tauroicus* (Werner, 1898).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian).

**Zamenis longissimus** (Laurenti, 1768)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: S-European.

**Zamenis situla** (Linnaeus, 1758)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean.

**Family Psammophiidae** Bourgeois, 1968
**Genus Malpolon** Fitzinger, 1826
**Malpolon insignitus** (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1827)
Turkish Subspecies: Nominotypical subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Mediterranean.

**Family Natricidae** Bonaparte, 1838
**Genus Natrix** Laurenti, 1768
**Natrix natrix** (Linnaeus, 1758)
Turkish Subspecies: *N. n. persa* (Pallas, 1814); *N. n. syriaca* (Hecht, 1930).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Centralasian-Europeo-Mediterranean.

**Natrix tessellata** (Laurenti, 1768)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Centralasian-Europeo.
Family Elapidae Boie, 1827
Genus Walterinnesia Laataste, 1887
Walterinnesia morgani (Mocquard, 1905)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic.

Family Viperidae Oppel, 1811
Genus Daboia Gray, 1842
Daboia palaeastinae Werner, 1938
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Mediterranean (Levantine).

Genus Macrovipera Reuss, 1927
Macrovipera lebetinus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Turkish Subspecies: M. l. lebetinus (Linnaeus, 1758);
M. l. obtusa (Dwigubsky, 1832).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-Anatolian).

Genus Montivipera Nilson, Tuniyev, Andres, Orlov, Joger, and Herrmann, 1999
Montivipera abizona (Nilson, Andres and Flirth, 1990)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: EN.
Distribution: Endemic.
Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

Montivipera bulgaradaghica (Nilson and Andren, 1985)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Distribution: Endemic.
Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

Montivipera raddi (Boettger, 1890)
Turkish Subspecies: M. r. raddi (Boettger, 1890); M. r. kurdistanica (Nilson and Andrén, 1986).
Conservation status IUCN: NT.
Chorotype: SW-Asiatic (Irano-Caucasian).

Montivipera wagneri (Nilson and Andrén, 1984)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: CR.
Distribution: Endemic.
Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

Montivipera xanthina (Gray, 1849)
Turkish Subspecies: M. x. xanthina (Gray, 1849); M. x. varoli Afsar, Yanık, Çiçek, and Ayaz, 2019.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean.

Genus Vipera Laurenti, 1768
Vipera ammodytes (Linnaeus, 1758)
Turkish Subspecies: V. a. meridianalis (Boulenger, 1903);
V. a. montandoni (Boulenger, 1904).
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean.

Vipera (Pelias) anatolica (Eiselt and Baran, 1970)
Turkish Subspecies: V. a. anatolica (Eiselt and Baran, 1970); V. a. sentiki Göçmen, Mebert, Karış, Oğuz, and Urenbacher, 2017.
Conservation status IUCN: CR.
Distribution: Endemic.
Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

Vipera (Pelias) barani (Böhme and Joger, 1983)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: NT.
Distribution: Endemic.
Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

Vipera (Pelias) darevskii Vedmederja, Orlov and Tuniyev, 1986
Turkish Subspecies: V. d. kumlutasi Tuniyev, Avcı, Tuniyev, Ilgaz, Olgun, Petrova, Bodrov, Geniez, and Teynié, 2018; V. d. uzumorum Tuniyev, Avcı, Tuniyev, Ilgaz, Olgun, Petrova, Bodrov, Geniez, and Teynié, 2018.
Conservation status IUCN: CR.
Chorotype: Caucasian endemic.

Vipera (Pelias) erawanensis (Reuss, 1933)
Turkish Subspecies: Nominotypical subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: VU.
Chorotype: Caucasian endemic.

Vipera (Pelias) kaznakovi (Nikolsky, 1909)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: EN.
Chorotype: Caucasian endemic.

Vipera (Pelias) olguni Tuniyev, Avcı, Tuniyev, Agasian, and Agasian 2012
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Distribution: Endemic.
Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

Vipera (Pelias) pontica (Billing, Nilson and Sattler, 1990)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: EN.
Distribution: Endemic.
Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

Vipera (Pelias) sakoi Tuniyev, Avcı, Tuniyev, Ilgaz, Olgun, Petrova, Bodrov, Geniez and Teynié, 2018
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: Not listed.
Distribution: Endemic.
Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.

Vipera transcaucasiensis (Boulenger, 1913)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: NT.
Chorotype: E-Mediterranean.

Family Typhlopidae Merrem, 1820
Genus Letheobia Cope, 1868
Letheobia epicopus (Franzen and Wallach, 2002)
Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: DD.
Distribution: Endemic.
Chorotype: Anatolian endemic.
**Genus Xerotyphlops** Hedges, Marion, Lipp, Marin and Vidal, 2014

**Xerotyphlops vermicularis** (Merrem, 1820)

Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: LC.
Chorotype: Turano-Mediterranean (Turano-E Mediterranean).

**Family Leptotyphlopidae Stejneger, 1892**

**Genus Myriopholis** Hedges, Adalsteinsson and Branch, 2009

**Myriopholis macrorhyncha** (Jan, 1860)

Turkish Subspecies: Monotypic subspecies.
Conservation status IUCN: DD.
Chorotype: Paleartic and Afrotropical (Saharo-Sahelian).

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**Conflict of interest**

The author declares that there are no conflicting issues related to this review article.

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