



UNIVERSIDADE DE ÉVORA

ESCOLA DE CIÊNCIAS E TECNOLOGIAS

DEPARTAMENTO DE BIOLOGIA

Geographical Distribution of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Angola

Mariana Pimentel Marques

Orientação: Aaron Mathew Bauer

Luís Miguel Pires Ceríaco

Mestrado em Biologia da Conservação

Dissertação

Évora, 2015



UNIVERSIDADE DE ÉVORA

ESCOLA DE CIÊNCIAS E TECNOLOGIAS

DEPARTAMENTO DE BIOLOGIA

Geographical Distribution of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Angola

Mariana Pimentel Marques

Orientação: Aaron Mathew Bauer

Luís Miguel Pires Ceríaco

Mestrado em Biologia da Conservação

Dissertação

Évora, 2015

Geographical Distribution of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Angola

ABSTRACT

Angola is among the largest countries in Africa and due to its great geographical and climatic variety, presents a great diversity of biomes and habitats. However, is one of few biodiverse countries in Africa that remains highly incomplete in knowledge of vertebrate diversity. Data regarding the occurrence and geographical distribution of amphibians and reptiles in Angola are currently scattered across museum specimens housed in Natural History institutions and in a diversity of books and papers published since the second half of the nineteenth century, and there is no available distribution database or atlas. Considering the threats faced by amphibians and reptiles worldwide and consequently the need for an update overview of their diversity and distribution in Angola, we compiled a database with the available published bibliographical data on amphibian and reptile occurrences in Angola, updated the taxonomy and nomenclature for every citation and mapped the species occurrences in the country.

Distribuição Geográfica dos Anfíbios e Répteis em Angola

RESUMO

Angola está entre os maiores países de África e, devido à sua ampla variedade geográfica e climática, apresenta uma grande diversidade de biomas e habitats. É considerado um dos países mais ricos em biodiversidade, contudo o seu conhecimento encontra-se extremamente incompleto. Os dados relativos à distribuição de espécies de anfíbios e répteis em Angola encontram-se dispersos por todo o Mundo, em instituições como Museus de História Natural, bem como em livros e artigos publicados desde a segunda metade do século XIX, não se encontrando esta informação atualmente disponível em qualquer base de dados ou atlas. Considerando as ameaças globais enfrentadas por este grupo animal e a consequente necessidade de atualização do seu conhecimento para Angola, procedemos à compilação de uma base de dados atualizada sobre as suas ocorrências, atualizando o status taxonómico e nomenclatural para cada espécie e consequente criação de mapas de distribuição.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Immediately after the start of this thesis I truly realized that I was entering in a massive challenge. Besides the normal stresses and fears related to academic thesis, compiling a complete database on the herpetofauna of a far and enormous country as Angola was far beyond what I could have imagined before. Despite the solitary process that is the writing of a thesis, this work would not have been possible without the help of several people, to whom I am honestly thankful.

To Professor **Aaron Bauer**, from the University of Villanova (USA) for accepting the supervision of this thesis, for the availability in providing all the needed bibliography and help, for the interesting discussions and learning moments shared by email and in Chaux-de-Fonds, and for the opportunity to participate on the study of the African herpetofauna

To Dr. **Luís Ceriaco**, from the California Academy of Sciences (USA), for teasing me for this adventure, and for accepting the supervision of this thesis, for all the availability, support, advice and patience during all the work;

To Dr. **David Blackburn** from the California Academy of Sciences (USA), for all his help, interest and support in this work, especially regarding the amphibians accounts;

To Dr. **Annemarie Ohler** from the Muséum national d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (France), for her support with bibliography and for always accepting me while working on the vast Parisian collections.

To Dr. **Andreas Schmitz** from the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève (Switzerland), also for his support with bibliography and the amiability to allow me to study the Angolan collections in the Musée.

To Dr. **Arnaud Maeder**, director of the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle de Chaux-de-Fonds (Switzerland), for allowing me to study the Monard collections.

To Dr. **Luis Mendes** from Instituto de Investigação Cientifico Tropical de Lisboa, who kindly provided some bibliographic material and for his contangiant joy when, sharing thoughts on African Natural History. To Dr. **Bívar de Sousa** and Dr. **Lino Rodrigo** for their sympathy and support.

To Dr. **Luzía Sousa**, curator of the Museu de História Natural da Universidade do Porto, for her true friendship and support while working on the marvelous collections under her supervision,

To the professors of the Master in Conservation Biology, namely to Prof. **João Rabaça**, **Paulo Sá-Sousa**, **Maria Paula Simões** for their support during all the master and especially for their important contributions and suggestions during the sessions of "Projecto e Seminário II", which greatly helped for the delineation of this project. For Prof. **Luiz Gazarini** and **Diogo Figueiredo** for their friendship and support.

Aos meus amigos Natália Madeira, Sara Carvalho, Margarida Pereira, Francisco Calado, Carlos Vila-Viçosa, João Azoia, Miguel Bilou, Pedro Ceríaco, Inês Neves, Samuel Oliveira (Samy), Ivo Rego, Roger Bour, Leonor Soares, e Ana Pires, por todo o seu apoio e pela força que me foram dando no decorrer deste trabalho. À Paula Mendes um especial obrigada pelo seu apoio inicial com o ArcGIS.

À minha família. À minha mãe e ao meu pai por todo o apoio e incentivo que todos os dias me dão e por sempre acreditarem que consigo mais e melhor, à minha tia pela sua força de vontade em superar o medo de osgas e afins, às minhas avós, e em especial à minha mana Madalena pela preciosa ajuda em vários momentos da escrita desta tese, se não fosses tu ainda estaria perdida em a's e b's na bibliografia!

A todos um especial obrigada!

To all of you my sincere thanks!

INDEX

ABSTRACT	5
RESUMO	7
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	9
INTRODUCTION.....	27
Overview of the herpetological studies in Angola	30
First surveys (1780 – 1860)	30
Bocage era (1860 – 1900).....	31
Twentieth century colonial era (1900 – 1975).....	33
Post-independence (1975 – present).....	36
MATERIAL AND METHODS	39
Study area	41
Data collection	42
Taxonomic and nomenclatural updates	43
Mapping species occurrences	43
Species/subspecies accounts	44
RESULTS	45
Taxonomic diversity	47
Temporal and spatial patterns in taxonomic records for the country	49
Species accounts	51
AMPHIBIA	51
Order ANURA Duméril, 1806	53
Family PIPIDAE Gray, 1825	53
Genus <i>Xenopus</i> Wagler, 1827.....	53
<i>Xenopus fraseri</i> Boulenger, 1905 – FRASER’S CLAWED FROG	53
<i>Xenopus laevis</i> (Daudin, 1802) – AFRICAN CLAWED FROG	55
<i>Xenopus petersii</i> Bocage, 1895 – PETER’S PLATANNA	57
<i>Xenopus epitropicalis</i> Fischberg, Colombelli and Picard, 1982 – SOUTHERN TROPICAL PLATANNA.....	60
Family BUFONIDAE Gray, 1825.....	62
Genus <i>Amietophrynus</i> Frost, Grant, Faivovich, Bain Haas, Haddad, de Sá, Channing, Wilkinson, Donnellan, Raxworthy, Champbell, Blotto, Moler, Drewes, Nussbaum, Lynch, Green & Wheeler, 2006.....	62
<i>Amietophrynus buchneri</i> (Peters, 1882) – BUCHNER’S TOAD.....	62

<i>Amietophrynus funereus</i> (Bocage, 1866) – ANGOLA TOAD	63
<i>Amietophrynus garmani</i> (Meek, 1897) – GARMAN’S TOAD	65
<i>Amietophrynus gutturalis</i> (Power, 1927) – GUTTERAL TOAD	66
<i>Amietophrynus lemairii</i> (Boulenger, 1901) – LEMAIRE’S TOAD	68
<i>Amietophrynus maculatus</i> (Hallowell, 1854) – FLAT-BACKED TOAD	69
<i>Amietophrynus regularis</i> (Reuss, 1833) – AFRICAN COMMON TOAD	71
Genus <i>Mertensophryne</i> Tihen, 1960	74
<i>Mertensophryne melanopleura</i> (Schmidt and Inger, 1959) – DARK-SIDED TOAD	74
<i>Mertensophryne mocquardi</i> (Angel, 1924) – MOCQUARDS TOAD	75
Genus <i>Poyntonophrynus</i> Frost, Grant, Faivovich, Bain, Haas, Haddad, de Sá, Channing, Wilkinson, Donnellan, Raxworthy, Campbell, Blotto, Moler, Drewes, Nussbaum, Lynch, Green & Wheeler, 2006.....	76
<i>Poyntonophrynus dombensis</i> (Bocage, 1895) – DOMBE TOAD.....	76
<i>Poyntonophrynus grandisonae</i> (Poynton and Haacke, 1993) – GRANDISON’S TOAD	78
<i>Poyntonophrynus kavangensis</i> (Poynton and Broadley, 1988) – KAVANGO TOAD	80
Genus <i>Schismaderma</i> Smith, 1849	82
<i>Schismaderma carens</i> (Smith, 1848) – AFRICAN RED TOAD	82
Family MICROHYLIDAE Günther, 1858 (1843)	83
Genus <i>Phrynomantis</i> Peters, 1867	83
<i>Phrynomantis affinis</i> Boulenger, 1901 – SPOTTED RUBER FROG	83
<i>Phrynomantis annectans</i> Werner, 1910 – MARBLED RUBER FROG.....	85
<i>Phrynomantis bifasciatus</i> (Smith, 1847) – BANDED RUBER FROG.....	86
Family BREVICIPITIDAE Bonaparte, 1850	88
Genus <i>Breviceps</i> Merrem, 1820	88
<i>Breviceps adpersus</i> (Peters, 1882) – COMMON RAIN FROG	88
Family HEMISOTIDAE Cope, 1867	90
Genus <i>Hemisus</i> Wagler, 1827	90
<i>Hemisus guineensis</i> Cope, 1865 – GUINEA SNOUT-BURROWER	90
<i>Hemisus guttatus</i> (Rapp, 1842) – SPOTTED SNOUT-BURROWER	92
<i>Hemisus marmoratus</i> (Peters, 1854) – MARBLE SNOUT-BURROWER	93
Family HIPEROLIIDAE Laurent, 1943	95
Genus <i>Afrixalus</i> Laurent, 1944	95
<i>Afrixalus dorsalis</i> (Peters, 1875) – STRIPED SPINY REED FROG.....	95
<i>Afrixalus fulvovittatus</i> (Cope, 1861) – FOUR-LINED LEAF-FOLDING FROG	97
<i>Afrixalus osoroi</i> (Ferreira, 1906) – OSORIOS’S SPINY REED FROG.....	99
<i>Afrixalus quadrivittatus</i> (Werner, 1908) – NONE NOTED	101

Genus <i>Hyperolius</i> Rapp, 1842.....	103
<i>Hyperolius adpersus</i> Peters, 1877 – SPRINKLED LONG REED FROG	103
<i>Hyperolius benguellensis</i> (Bocage, 1893) – BENGUELLA LONG REED FROG	105
<i>Hyperolius bicolor</i> (Ahl, 1931) – TWO-COLORED REED FROG	107
<i>Hyperolius bocagei</i> Steindachner, 1867 – BOCAGE’S REED FROG	108
<i>Hyperolius chelaensis</i> Conradie, Branch, Measy and Tolley, 2012 – CHELA MOUNTAIN REED FROG.....	111
<i>Hyperolius cinereus</i> Monard, 1937 – ASHY REED FROG.....	112
<i>Hyperolius cinnamomeoventris</i> Bocage, 1866 – CINNAMON-BELLIED REED FROG	114
<i>Hyperolius concolor</i> (Hallowell, 1844) – HALLOWELL’S SEDGE FROG	116
<i>Hyperolius fuscigula</i> Bocage, 1866 – HALLOWELL’S SEDGE FROG	118
<i>Hyperolius glandicolor</i> Peters, 1878 – PETER’S REED FROG	119
<i>Hyperolius gularis</i> Ahl, 1931 – LOANDA REED FROG	121
<i>Hyperolius kivuensis</i> Ahl, 1931 – KIVU REED FROG	122
<i>Hyperolius langi</i> Noble, 1924 – LANG’S REED FROG	124
<i>Hyperolius nasutus</i> Günther, 1865 – LARGE-NOSED LONG REED FROG	126
<i>Hyperolius nitidulus</i> Peters, 1875 – PLAIN REED FROG	129
<i>Hyperolius angolensis</i> Steindachner, 1867 – ANGOLAN REED FROG.....	130
<i>Hyperolius platyceps</i> (Boulenger, 1900) – BENITO RIVER REED FROG.....	134
<i>Hyperolius polli</i> Laurent, 1943 – TSHIMBULU REED FROG.....	136
<i>Hyperolius pusillus</i> (Cope, 1862) – WATER LILLY REED FROG	137
<i>Hyperolius quinquevittatus</i> Bocage, 1866 – FIVE-STRIPED REED FROG	139
<i>Hyperolius raymondi</i> Conradie, Branch and Tolley, 2013 – RAYMOND’S REED FROG.....	141
<i>Hyperolius steindachneri</i> Bocage, 1866 – STEINDACHNER’S REED FROG	143
<i>Hyperolius vilhenai</i> Laurent, 1964a – VILHENA’S REED FROG.....	145
Genus <i>KASSINA</i> Girard, 1853.....	146
<i>Kassina kuvangensis</i> (Monard, 1937) – KUVANGU KASSINA	146
<i>Kassina senegalensis</i> (Duméril and Bibron, 1841) – SENEGAL KASSINA	147
Family ARTHROLEPITIDAE Mivart, 1869	149
Genus <i>Arthroleptis</i> Smith, 1849	149
<i>Arthroleptis carquejai</i> Ferreira, 1906 – CARQUEJA’S SQUEAKER.....	149
<i>Arthroleptis lameerei</i> De Witte, 1921 – LAMEER’S SQUEAKER.....	151
<i>Arthroleptis spinalis</i> Boulenger, 1919 – TANGANKYIKA SCREECHING FROG	153
<i>Arthroleptis stenodactylus</i> Pfeffer, 1893 – COMMON SQUEAKER.....	155
<i>Arthroleptis xenochirus</i> Boulenger, 1905 – PLAIN SQUEAKER	156
Genus <i>Leptopelis</i> Günther, 1859	158

<i>Leptopelis anchietae</i> (Bocage, 1873) – ANCHIETA’S TREE FROG	158
<i>Leptopelis aubryi</i> (Duméril, 1856) – GABOON FOREST TREEFROG	160
<i>Leptopelis bocagii</i> (Günther, 1865) – BOCAGE’S TREE FROG.....	161
<i>Leptopelis cynamomeus</i> (Bocage, 1893) – ANGOLA FOREST TREEFROG	163
<i>Leptopelis jordani</i> Parker, 1936 – CONGULU FOREST TREEFROG	165
<i>Leptopelis marginatus</i> (Bocage, 1895) – QUISSANGUE FOREST TREEFROG	166
<i>Leptopelis notatus</i> (Peters, 1875) – COMMON FOREST TREEFROG.....	167
<i>Leptopelis viridis</i> (Günther, 1869) – RUSTY FOREST TREEFROG.....	168
<i>Trichobatrachus robustus</i> Boulenger, 1900 – HAIRY FROG	169
Family PTYCHADENIDAE Dubois, 1987.....	171
Genus <i>Ptychadena</i> Boulenger, 1917	171
<i>Ptychadena anchietae</i> (Bocage, 1868) – ANCHIETA’S RIDGED FROG	171
<i>Ptychadena ansorgii</i> (Boulenger, 1905) – ANSORGE’S RIDGED FROG	173
<i>Ptychadena bunoderma</i> (Boulenger, 1907) – ROUGH RIDGED FROG.....	175
<i>Ptychadena grandisonae</i> Laurent, 1954 – GRANDISON’S RIDGED FROG	177
<i>Ptychadena guibei</i> Laurent, 1954 – GUIBE’S GRASS FROG	179
<i>Ptychadena keilingi</i> Monard, 1937 – KEILING’S RIDGED FROG.....	181
<i>Ptychadena mascareniensis</i> (Duméril and Bibron, 1841) – MASCARENE RIDGED FROG	183
<i>Ptychadena oxyrhynchus</i> (Smith, 1849) – SHARP-NOSED ROCKET FROG	185
<i>Ptychadena perplicata</i> Laurent, 1964a – MANY-RIDGED FROG	187
<i>Ptychadena porosissima</i> (Steindachner, 1867) – GRASSLAND RIDGED FROG	188
<i>Ptychadena subpunctata</i> (Bocage, 1866) – SPOTTED RIDGED FROG.....	190
<i>Ptychadena taenioscelis</i> Laurent, 1954 – SMALL RIDGED FROG.....	192
<i>Ptychadena upembae</i> (Schmidt and Inger, 1959) – UPEMBA RIDGEG FROG	194
<i>Ptychadena uzungwensis</i> (Loveridge, 1932) – UDZUNGWA RIDGED FROG	196
Genus <i>Hildebrandtia</i> Nieden, 1907	198
<i>Hildebrandtia ornata</i> (Peters, 1878) – ORNATE FROG.....	198
<i>Hildebrandtia ornatissima</i> (Bocage, 1879) – ANGOLA ORNATE FROG	200
Family PHRYNOBATRACHIDAE Laurent, 1941	202
Genus <i>Phrynobatrachus</i> Günther, 1862.....	202
<i>Phrynobatrachus brevipalmatus</i> (Ahl, 1925) – AHL’S SCREECHING FROG.....	202
<i>Phrynobatrachus cryptotis</i> Schmidt and Inger, 1959 – CRYPTIC RIVER FROG	203
<i>Phrynobatrachus mababiensis</i> FitzSimons, 1932 – MABABE PUDDLE FROG.....	205
<i>Phrynobatrachus minutus</i> (Boulenger, 1895) – ETHIOPIAN DWARF PUDDLE FROG	207
<i>Phrynobatrachus natalensis</i> (Smith, 1849) – NATAL DWARF PUDDLE FROG	209
<i>Phrynobatrachus parvulus</i> (Boulenger, 1905) – LOANDA RIVER FROG	211

Family PYXICEPHALIDAE Bonaparte, 1850.....	213
Genus <i>Amietia</i> Dubois, 1987	213
<i>Amietia angolensis</i> (Bocage, 1866) – ANGOLA RIVER FROG	213
Genus <i>Aubria</i> Boulenger, 1917	216
<i>Aubria subsigillata</i> (Duméril, 1856) – BROWN BALL FROG	216
Genus <i>Pyxicephalus</i> Tschudi, 1838.....	217
<i>Pyxicephalus adspersus</i> Tschudi, 1838 – AFRICAN BULLFROG.....	217
<i>Pyxicephalus edulis</i> Peters, 1854 – EDIBLE BULLFROG	219
Genus <i>Tomopterna</i> Duméril and Bibron, 1841	221
<i>Tomopterna cryptotis</i> (Boulenger, 1907) – CRYPTIC SAND FROG.....	221
<i>Tomopterna tuberculosa</i> (Boulenger, 1882) – ROUGH SAND FROG.....	223
Family DICROGLOSSIDAE Anderson, 1871	226
Genus <i>Hoplobatrachus</i> Peters, 1863.....	226
<i>Hoplobatrachus occipitalis</i> (Günther, 1858) – AFRICAN GROOVE-CROWNED FROG	226
Family RANIDAE Rafinesque, 1814	228
Genus <i>Hylarana</i> Tschudi, 1838.....	228
<i>Hylarana albolabris</i> (Hallowell, 1856) – WHITE-LIPPED FROG.....	228
<i>Hylarana darlingi</i> (Boulenger, 1902) – DARLING’S WHITE-LIPPED FROG	230
<i>Hylarana lemairei</i> (De Witte, 1921) – LEMAIRE’S WHITE-LIPPED FROG	232
<i>Hylarana parkeriana</i> (Mertens, 1938) – PARKER’S WHITE-LIPPED FROG	234
REPTILIA	235
Order TESTUDINES Linnaeus, 1758.....	237
Family PELOMEDUSIDAE Cope, 1868.....	237
Genus <i>Pelomedusa</i> Wagler, 1830.....	237
<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i> (Bonnaterre, 1879) – HELMETED TERRAPIN	237
Genus <i>Pelusios</i> Wagler, 1830	239
<i>Pelusios bechuanicus</i> Fitzsimons, 1932 – OKAVANGO MUD TURTLE	239
<i>Pelusios castaneus</i> (Schweigger, 1812) – WEST AFRICAN MUD TURTLE	241
<i>Pelusios gabonensis</i> (Duméril, 1856) – AFRICAN FOREST TURTLE	243
<i>Pelusios nanus</i> Laurent, 1956 – AFRICAN DWARF MUD TURTLE	244
<i>Pelusios rhodesianus</i> Hewitt, 1927 – VARIABLE MUD TURTLE	245
Family CHELONIIDAE Oppel, 1811.....	246
Genus <i>Chelonia</i> Brongniart, 1800.....	246
<i>Chelonia mydas</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) – GREEN SEA TURTLE.....	246
Family TESTUDINIDAE Batsch, 1788.....	248
Genus <i>Kinixys</i> Bell, 1827	248

<i>Kinixys belliana</i> Gray, 1830 – BEEL’S HINGE-BACK TORTOISE	248
<i>Kinixys erosa</i> (Schweigger, 1812) – FOREST HINGE-BACK TORTOISE.....	250
<i>Kinixys spekii</i> Gray, 1863 – SPEK’S HINGED-BACK TORTOISE	252
Genus <i>Stigmochelys</i> Gray, 1873	254
<i>Stigmochelys pardalis</i> (Bell, 1828) – LEOPARD TORTOISE	254
Family <i>Trionychidae</i> Fitzinger, 1826.....	256
Genus <i>Cycloderma</i> Peters, 1854.....	256
<i>Cycloderma aubryi</i> (Duméril, 1856) – AUBRY’S SOFTSHELL TURTLE.....	256
<i>Trionyx triunguis</i> (Forskål, 1775) – AFRICAN SOFTSHELL TURTLE	257
Family <i>CROCODYLIDAE</i> Cuvier, 1808.....	259
Genus <i>Crocodylus</i> Laurenti, 1768	259
<i>Crocodylus suchus</i> Geoffroy, 1807 – WEST AFRICAN CROCODYLE	259
Genus <i>Mecistops</i> Gray, 1844	261
<i>Mecistops cataphractus</i> (Cuvier, 1825) – WEST AFRICAN SLENDER-SNOUTED CROCODYLE ...	261
Genus <i>Osteolaemus</i> Cope, 1861.....	263
<i>Osteolaemus tetraspis</i> Cope, 1861 – AFRICAN DWARF CROCODILE.....	263
Order <i>SQUAMATA</i> Oppel, 1811.....	265
Family <i>GEKKONIDAE</i> Gray, 1825	265
Genus <i>Afroedura</i> Loveridge, 1944.....	265
<i>Afroedura bogerti</i> Loveridge, 1944 – BOGERT’S ROCK GECKO	265
Genus <i>Afrogecko</i> Bauer, Good & Branch, 1997	266
<i>Afrogecko ansorgii</i> (Boulenger, 1907) – ANSORGE'S GECKO	266
Genus <i>Chondrodactylus</i> Peters, 1870	267
<i>Chondrodactylus fitzsimonsi</i> (Loveridge, 1947) – BUTTON-SCALED THICK-TOED GECKO	267
<i>Chondrodactylus pulitzerae</i> (Schmidt, 1933) – PULITZER'S THICK-TOED GECKO.....	268
<i>Chondrodactylus turneri</i> (Gray, 1864) – TURNER’S THICK-TOED GECKO	270
Genus <i>Hemidactylus</i> Oken, 1817.....	271
<i>Hemidactylus angulatus</i> Hallowell, 1854 – BROOK’S HOUSE GECKO	271
<i>Hemidactylus bayoni</i> Bocage, 1893 – BARBOZA’S LEAF-TOED GECKO	272
<i>Hemidactylus benguellensis</i> Bocage, 1893 – BENGUELLA'S LEAF-TOED GECKO.....	273
<i>Hemidactylus longicephalus</i> Bocage, 1873 – NONE NOTED	274
<i>Hemidactylus mabouia</i> (Moreau De Jonnés, 1818) – TROPICAL HOUSE GECKO	276
<i>Hemidactylus muriceus</i> Peters, 1870 – GUINEA LEAF-TOED GECKO	278
<i>Hemidactylus platycephalus</i> Peters, 1854 – TREE GECKO	280
Genus <i>Kolekanos</i> Heinicke, Daza, Greenbaum, Jackman and Bauer, 2014.....	281
<i>Kolekanos plumicaudus</i> Haacke, 2008 – NONE NOTED	281

Genus <i>Lygodactylus</i> Gray, 1864	283
<i>Lygodactylus angolensis</i> Bocage, 1896 – ANGOLA DWARF GECKO	283
<i>Lygodactylus capensis</i> (Smith, 1849) – CAPE DWARF GECKO	285
Genus <i>Pachydactylus</i> Wiegmann, 1834	287
<i>Pachydactylus angolensis</i> Loveridge, 1944 – NONE NOTED	287
<i>Pachydactylus caraculicus</i> FitzSimons, 1959– ANGOLA BANDED THICK-TOED GECKO	289
<i>Pachydactylus punctatus</i> Peters, 1854– SPECKLED THICK-TOED GECKO.....	291
Genus <i>Rhoptropus</i> Peters, 1869	294
<i>Rhoptropus afer</i> Peters, 1869 – NAMIB DAY GECKO	294
<i>Rhoptropus barnardi</i> Hewitt, 1926 – BARNARD’S NAMIB DAY GECKO.....	296
<i>Rhoptropus boultoni</i> Schmidt, 1933 – BOULTON’S NAMIB DAY GECKO.....	297
<i>Rhoptropus boultoni benguellensis</i> Mertens, 1938	297
<i>Rhoptropus boultoni montanus</i> Laurent, 1964a	297
<i>Rhoptropus taeniostictus</i> Laurent, 1964a – NONE NOTED	299
Family AMPHISBAENIDAE Gray, 1865.....	300
Genus <i>Dalophia</i> Gray, 1865	300
<i>Dalophia angolensis</i> Gans, 1976 – NONE NOTED	300
<i>Dalophia pistillum</i> (Boettger, 1895) – BLUNT-TAILED WORM LIZARD.....	302
Genus <i>Monopeltis</i> A. Smith, 1848	304
<i>Monopeltis anchietae</i> (Bocage, 1873) – ANCHIETA’S WORM.....	304
<i>Monopeltis capensis</i> Smith, 1848 – CAPE WEDGESNOUTED WORM LIZARD	306
<i>Monopeltis luandae</i> Gans, 1976 – NONE NOTED.....	307
<i>Monopeltis perplexus</i> Gans, 1976 – NONE NOTED	308
<i>Monopeltis vanderysti</i> De Witte, 1922 – VANDERYST WORM LIZARD	309
<i>Monopeltis welwitschii</i> (Gray, 1865) – NONE NOTED.....	310
Genus <i>Zygaspis</i> Cope, 1885	311
<i>Zygaspis quadrifrons</i> (Peters, 1862) – KALAHARI ROUND-SNOUTED WORM LIZARD	311
<i>Zygaspis nigra</i> Broadley and Gans, 1969 – NONE NOTED	313
Family LACERTIDAE Bonaparte, 1831	315
Genus <i>Heliobolus</i> Fitzinger, 1843	315
<i>Heliobolus lugubris</i> (A. Smith, 1838) – BUSHVELD LIZARD.....	315
Genus <i>Holaspis</i> Gray, 1863	317
<i>Holaspis guentheri</i> Gray, 1863 – SAWTAIL LIZARD	317
Genus <i>Ichnotropis</i> Peters, 1854.....	318
<i>Ichnotropis bivittata</i> (A. Smith, 1838) – ANGOLAN ROUGH-SCALED LIZARD.....	318
<i>Ichnotropis capensis</i> (A. Smith, 1838) – THE CAPE ROUGH-SCALED LIZARD	320

<i>Ichnotropis capensis overlaeti</i> (Witte and Laurent, 1942)	320
Genus <i>Meroles</i> Gray, 1838	322
<i>Meroles anchietae</i> (Bocage, 1867) – ANCHIETA’S DUNE	322
<i>Meroles reticulatus</i> (Bocage, 1867) – RETICULATE SAND LIZARD	323
<i>Meroles squamulosa</i> (Peters, 1854) – COMMON ROUGH-SCALED LIZARD	324
Genus <i>Nucras</i> Gray, 1838	325
<i>Nucras scalaris</i> Laurent, 1964a – SCALED SANDVELD LIZARD	325
<i>Nucras tessellata</i> (Smith, 1838) – WESTERN SANDVELD LIZARD	326
Genus <i>Pedioplanis</i> Fitzinger, 1843.....	328
<i>Pedioplanis benguellensis</i> (Bocage, 1867) – BOCAGE’S SAND LIZARD.....	328
<i>Pedioplanis haackei</i> Conradie, Measey, Branch and Tolley, 2012 – NONE NOTED	330
<i>Pedioplanis huntleyi</i> Conradie, Measey, Branch and Tolley, 2012 – NONE NOTED.....	332
<i>Pedioplanis undata</i> (A. Smith, 1838) – WESTERN SAND LIZARD.....	334
Family CORDYLIDAE Mertens, 1937	336
Genus <i>Chamaesaura</i> Schneider, 1801.....	336
<i>Chamaesaura anguina oligopholis</i> Laurent, 1964a – NONE NOTED.....	336
<i>Chamaesaura miopropus</i> Boulenger, 1894 – ZAMBIAN SNAKE LIZARD	337
Genus <i>Cordylus</i> Laurenti, 1768.....	339
<i>Cordylus angolensis</i> (Bocage, 1895) – ANGOLAN GIRDLED LIZARD	339
<i>Cordylus machadoi</i> Laurent, 1964a – MACHADO’S GIRDLED LIZARD	341
Family GERRHOSAURIDAE Fitzinger, 1843.....	342
Genus <i>Cordylosaurus</i> Gray, 1865 [1866].....	342
<i>Cordylosaurus subtessellatus</i> (Smith 1844) – DWARF PLATED LIZARD.....	342
Genus <i>Gerrhosaurus</i> Wiegmann, 1828.....	343
<i>Gerrhosaurus auritus</i> Boettger, 1887– KALAHARI PLATED LIZARD	343
<i>Gerrhosaurus bulsi</i> Laurent, 1954 – LAURENT’S PLATED LIZARD.....	345
<i>Gerrhosaurus multilineatus</i> Bocage, 1866 – KEELED PLATED LIZARD.....	347
<i>Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus</i> Hallowell, 1857– BLACK-LINED PLATED LIZARD	349
<i>Gerrhosaurus skoogi</i> Andersson, 1916 – DESERT PLATED LIZARD.....	352
Genus <i>Matobosaurus</i> Bates and Tolley, 2013.....	354
<i>Matobosaurus maltzahni</i> (De Gryz, 1938) – WESTERN GIANT PLATED LIZARD.....	354
Genus <i>Tetradactylus</i> Merrem, 1820.....	356
<i>Tetradactylus ellenbergeri</i> (Angel, 1922) – ELLEN'S WHIP LIZARD	356
Family SCINCIDAE Gray, 1825.....	358
Genus <i>Acontias</i> Cuvier, 1816 [1817]	358
<i>Acontias occidentalis</i> FitzSimons 1941 – SAVANNA LEGLESS SKINK.....	358

Genus <i>Afroablepharus</i> Greer, 1974.....	360
<i>Afroablepharus wahlbergi</i> (Smith, 1849) – WAHLBERG’S SNAKE-EYED SKINK	360
Genus <i>Eumecia</i> Bocage, 1870.....	362
<i>Eumecia anchietae</i> (Bocage, 1870) – WESTERN SERPENTIFORM SKINK.....	362
<i>Eumecia anchietae major</i> Laurent, 1964a.....	362
Genus <i>Lepidothyris</i> Cope, 1892	364
<i>Lepidothyris hinkeli joei</i> Wagner, Böhme, Pauwels and Schmitz, 2009 – NONE NOTED	364
Genus <i>Leptosiaphos</i> Schmidt, 1943.....	366
<i>Leptosiaphos dewittei</i> (Loveridge, 19334) – DEWITTE’S FIVE-TOED SKINK	366
Genus <i>Mochlus</i> Günther, 1864	367
<i>Mochlus sundevallii</i> (A. Smith, 1849) – SUNDEVALL’S WRITHING SKINK.....	367
Genus <i>Panaspis</i> Cope, 1868.....	369
<i>Panaspis breviceps</i> (Peters, 1873) – PETERS’ LIDLESS SKINK	369
<i>Panaspis cabindae</i> (Bocage, 1866) – CABINDA LIDLESS SKINK	370
Genus <i>Sepsina</i> Bocage, 1866	372
<i>Sepsina angolensis</i> Bocage, 1866 – ANGOLAN SKINK	372
<i>Sepsina bayoni</i> (Bocage, 1866) – BAYONI’S SKINK.....	374
<i>Sepsina copei</i> Bocage, 1873 – SEPSINA SKINK.....	376
Genus <i>Trachylepis</i> Fitzinger, 1843	378
<i>Trachylepis acutilabris</i> (Peters, 1862) – WEDGE-SNOUTED SKINK	378
<i>Trachylepis affinis</i> (Gray, 1838) – SENEGAL SKINK.....	380
<i>Trachylepis angolensis</i> (Monard, 1937) – NONE NOTED	382
<i>Trachylepis bayonii bayonii</i> (Bocage, 1872) – BAYON’S SKINK	384
<i>Trachylepis bayonii huilensis</i> (Laurent, 1964a)	384
<i>Trachylepis binotata</i> (Bocage, 1867) – BOCAGE’S SKINK	386
<i>Trachylepis bocagii</i> (Boulenger, 1887) – NONE NOTED	388
<i>Trachylepis chimbana</i> (Boulenger, 1887) – CHIMBAN SKINK	390
<i>Trachylepis hoeschi</i> (Mertens, 1954) – HOESCH’S SKINK.....	392
<i>Trachylepis ivensii ivensii</i> (Bocage, 1879) – IVEN’S SKINK.....	393
<i>Trachylepis laevis</i> (Boulenger, 1907) – ANGOLAN BLUE-TAILED SKINK	395
<i>Trachylepis maculilabris</i> (Gray, 1845) – SPECKLE-LIPPED SKINK.....	396
<i>Trachylepis megalura</i> (Peters, 1878) – GRASS-TOP SKINK.....	398
<i>Trachylepis occidentalis</i> (Peters, 1867) – WESTERN THREE-STRIPED SKINK.....	399
<i>Trachylepis perrotetii</i> (Duméril and Bibron, 1839) – TEITA SKINK	400
<i>Trachylepis punctulata</i> (Bocage, 1872) – SPECKLED SAND SKINK.....	401
<i>Trachylepis quinquetaeniata</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823) – AFRICAN FIVE-LINED SKIN.....	403

<i>Trachylepis spilogaster</i> (Peters, 1882) – KALAHARI TREE SKINK	405
<i>Trachylepis striata</i> (Peters, 1844) – STRIPED SKINK	406
<i>Trachylepis sulcata sulcata</i> (Peters, 1867) - WESTERN ROCK SKINK	409
<i>Trachylepis sulcata ansorgii</i> (Boulenger 1907) - WESTERN ROCK SKINK	409
<i>Trachylepis varia</i> (Peters, 1867) - VARIABLE SKINK	411
<i>Trachylepis variegata</i> (Peters, 1870) - VARIEGATED SKINK	413
<i>Trachylepis wahlbergi</i> (Peters, 1869)	414
Genus <i>Feylinia</i> Gray, 1845	416
<i>Feylinia currori</i> Gray, 1845 – WESTERN FOREST FEYLINIA	416
<i>Feylinia elegans</i> (Hallowell, 1854) – ELEGANT FEYLINIA	418
<i>Feylinia grandisquamis</i> Müller, 1910 – NONE NOTED	419
Genus <i>Melanoseps</i> Boulenger, 1887	420
<i>Melanoseps occidentalis</i> (Peters, 1877) – WESTERN LIMBLESS SKINK	420
Genus <i>Typhlacontias</i> Bocage, 1873	421
<i>Typhlacontias johnsonii</i> Andersson, 1916 – NONE NOTED	421
<i>Typhlacontias punctatissimus punctatissimus</i> Bocage, 1873 – DOTTED BLIND DART SKINK ...	422
<i>Typhlacontias punctatissimus bogerti</i> Laurent, 1964a	422
<i>Typhlacontias rohani</i> Angel, 1923 – ROHAN'S BLIND DART SKINK	424
Family VARANIDAE Hardwicke & Gray, 1824	425
Genus <i>Varanus</i> Merrem, 1820	425
<i>Varanus albigularis albigularis</i> (Daudin, 1802) – WHITE-THROATED MONITOR	425
<i>Varanus albigularis angolensis</i> Schmidt, 1933 – ANGOLAN WHITE-THROATED MONITOR	425
<i>Varanus niloticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) – NILE MONITOR	428
Family CHAMAELEONIDAE Gray, 1825	430
Genus <i>Chamaeleo</i> Laurenti, 1768	430
<i>Chamaeleo anchietae</i> Bocage, 1872 – DOUBLE-SCALED CHAMELEON	430
<i>Chamaeleo dilepis dilepis</i> Leach, 1819 – COMMON FLAP-NECK CHAMELEON	431
<i>Chamaeleo gracilis</i> Hallowell, 1844 – GRACEFUL CHAMELEON	434
<i>Chamaeleo gracilis etiennei</i> Schmidt, 1919	434
<i>Chamaeleo namaquensis</i> Smith, 1831 – NAMAQUA CHAMELEON	437
Family AGAMIDAE Gray, 1827	438
Genus <i>Agama</i> Daudin, 1802	438
<i>Agama aculeata</i> Merrem, 1820 – WESTERN GROUND AGAMA	438
<i>Agama anchietae</i> Bocage, 1896 – ANCHIETA'S AGAMA	440
<i>Agama congica</i> Peters, 1877 – CONGIC AGAMA	442
<i>Agama mucosoensis</i> Hellmich, 1957 – MUCOSO AGAMA	444

<i>Agama planiceps</i> Peters, 1862 – NAMIB ROCK AGAMA.....	445
Genus <i>Acanthocercus</i> Fitzinger, 1843	447
<i>Acanthocercus cyanocephalus</i> (Falk, 1925) – BLACK-NECKED AGAMA	447
Family TYPHLOPIDAE Merrem, 1820.....	450
Genus <i>Afrotyphlops</i> Broadley & Wallach, 2009	450
<i>Afrotyphlops angolensis</i> (Bocage, 1866) – ANGOLA BLIND SNAKE.....	450
<i>Afrotyphlops lineolatus</i> (Jan, 1864) – COMMON LINED WORM SNAKE	452
<i>Afrotyphlops mucruso</i> (Peters, 1854) – ZAMBEZI BLIND SNAKE.....	454
<i>Afrotyphlops punctatus</i> (Leach, 1819) – SPOTTED BLIND SNAKE	455
<i>Afrotyphlops schmidtii</i> (Laurent, 1956) – SCHMIDT’S BLIND-SNAKE	457
Genus <i>Megatyphlops</i> Broadley & Wallach, 2009.....	458
<i>Megatyphlops anomalus</i> (Bocage, 1873) – ANGOLAN GIANT BLIND-SNAKE	458
<i>Megatyphlops schlegelii</i> (Bianconi, 1847) – SCHLEGEL’S GIANT BLIND-SNAKE.....	460
Family LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE	462
Genus <i>Leptotyphlops</i> Fitzinger, 1843	462
<i>Leptotyphlops distantii</i> (Boulenger, 1892) – DISTANT’S THREAD SNAKE	462
<i>Leptotyphlops nigricans</i> (Schlegel, 1839) – BLACK THREAD SNAKE.....	464
<i>Leptotyphlops scutifrons</i> (Peters, 1854) – PETER’S THREAD SNAKE	465
Genus <i>Namibiana</i> Hedges, Adalsteinsson & Branch, 2009.....	467
<i>Namibiana rostrata</i> (Bocage, 1886) – BOCAGE’S BLIND SNAKE	467
Family PYTHONIDAE Fitzinger, 1826	468
Genus <i>Python</i> Daudin, 1803	468
<i>Python anchietae</i> Bocage, 1887 – ANCHIETA’S DWARF PYTHON	468
<i>Python natalensis</i> Smith, 1840 – SOUTHERN AFRICAN PYTHON	469
<i>Python sebae</i> (Gmelin, 1789) – SOUTHERN AFRICAN PYTHON.....	470
Family BOIDAE Gray, 1825.....	472
Genus <i>Calabaria</i> Gray, 1858	472
<i>Calabaria reinhardtii</i> (Schlegel, 1848) – CALABAR GROUND PYTHON.....	472
Genus <i>Atheris</i> Gray, 1842	473
<i>Atheris squamigera</i> (Hallowell, 1854) – VARIABLE BUSH VIPER	473
Genus <i>Bitis</i> Gray, 1842.....	475
<i>Bitis arietans</i> (Merrem, 1820) – PUFF ADDER.....	475
<i>Bitis caudalis</i> (Smith, 1839) – HORNED ADDER.....	478
<i>Bitis gabonica</i> (Duméril, Duméril & Bibron, 1854) – GABBON ADDER	480
<i>Bitis heraldica</i> (Bocage, 1889) – ANGOLAN ADDER	482
<i>Bitis nasicornis</i> (Shaw, 1802) – NASICORN VIPER	484

Genus <i>Causus</i> Wagler, 1830	486
<i>Causus bilineatus</i> Boulenger, 1905 – TWO-STRIPED NIGHT ADDER	486
<i>Causus lichtensteinii</i> (Jan, 1859) – FOREST NIGHT ADDER.....	488
<i>Causus maculatus</i> (Hallowell, 1842) – SPOTTED NIGHT ADDER	489
<i>Causus resimus</i> (Peters, 1862) – GREEN NIGHT ADDER.....	490
<i>Causus rhombeatus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823) – COMMON OR RHOMBIC NIGHT ADDER	492
Family LAMPROPHIIDAE Fitzinger, 1843	495
Genus <i>Amblyodipsas</i> Peters, 1857	495
<i>Amblyodipsas polylepis</i> (Bocage, 1873) – COMMON PURPLE-GLOSED SNAKE.....	495
Genus <i>Aparallactus</i> Smith, 1849	497
<i>Aparallactus capensis capensis</i> Smith, 1849 – CAPE CENTIPEDE-EATER	497
<i>Aparallactus capensis bocagei</i> Boulenger, 1895.....	497
<i>Aparallactus capensis punctatolineatus</i> Boulenger, 1895	497
<i>Aparallactus guentheri</i> Boulenger, 1895 – BLACK CENTIPEDE EATER	499
Genus <i>Atractaspis</i> Smith, 1849	500
<i>Atractaspis aterrima</i> Günther, 1863 – MOLE VIPER	500
<i>Atractaspis bibronii bibronii</i> Smith, 1849 – BIBRON'S STILETTO SNAKE	501
<i>Atractaspis bibronii rostrata</i> Günther, 1868.....	501
<i>Atractaspis congica congica</i> Peters, 1877 – CONGO STILETTO SNAKE	503
<i>Atractaspis congica orientalis</i> Laurent, 1945.....	503
<i>Atractaspis irregularis parkeri</i> Laurent, 1945 – VARIABLE BURROWING ASP.....	505
<i>Atractaspis micropholis</i> Günther, 1872 – SAHELIAN BURROWING ASP	506
<i>Atractaspis reticulata heterochilus</i> (Boulenger, 1901) – MOLE VIPER.....	507
Genus <i>Bothrophthalmus</i> Peters, 1863	508
<i>Bothrophthalmus lineatus</i> (Peters, 1863) – RED-BLACK STRIPED SNAKE	508
Genus <i>Hypoptophis</i> Boulenger 1908	509
<i>Hypoptophis wilsonii</i> Boulenger, 1908 – WEDGE-SNOURED BURROWING SNAKE.....	509
Genus <i>Goniotophis</i>	510
<i>Goniotophis brussauxi</i> (Mocquard, 1889) – MOCQUARD'S AFRICAN GROUND SNAKE	510
Genus <i>Polemon</i> Jan, 1858	511
<i>Polemon collaris</i> (Peters, 1881) – COLLORED SNAKE-EATER	511
<i>Polemon gabonensis</i> Duméril, 1856 – GABOON SNAKE-EATER.....	512
Genus <i>Xenocalamus</i> Günther, 1868	513
<i>Xenocalamus bicolor machadoi</i> Laurent, 1954 – NONE NOTED	513
<i>Xenocalamus mechowii mechowii</i> Peters, 1881 – ELONGATE QUILL-SNOURED SNAKE.....	514
<i>Xenocalamus mechowii inornatus</i> Witte & Laurent, 1947.....	514

Genus <i>Boaedon</i> Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854.....	516
<i>Boaedon fuliginosus</i> complex.....	516
<i>Boaedon olivaceus</i> (Duméril, 1856) - OLIVE HOUSE SNAKE	519
Genus <i>Gonionotophis</i> Boulenger, 1893.....	520
<i>Gonionotophis capensis</i> (Smith, 1847) - COMMON FILE SNAKE	520
<i>Gonionotophis poensis</i> (Smith, 1849) - WESTERN FOREST FILE SNAKE	521
Genus <i>Lycophidion</i> Fitzinger, 1843.....	522
<i>Lycophidion capense</i> (Smith, 1831) - CAPE WOLF SNAKE	522
<i>Lycophidion hellmichi</i> Laurent, 1964a – HELLMICH’S WOLF SNAKE	524
<i>Lycophidion irroratum</i> (Leach, 1819) – LEACH’S WOLF SNAKE	525
<i>Lycophidion laterale</i> Hallowell, 1857 – FLAT WOLF SNAKE.....	526
<i>Lycophidion meleagris</i> Boulenger, 1893 – SPECKELED WOLF SNAKE	527
<i>Lycophidion multimaculatum</i> Boettger, 1888 – SPOTTED WOLF SNAKE	528
<i>Lycophidion semiannule</i> Peters, 1854 – EASTERN WOLF SNAKE	530
Genus <i>Hemirhagerrhis</i> Boettger, 1896.....	531
<i>Hemirhagerrhis viperina</i> (Bocage, 1873) – WESTERN BARK SNAKE.....	531
Genus <i>Psammophis</i> Boie, 1825	533
<i>Psammophis angolensis</i> (Bocage, 1872) – DWARF SAND SNAKE	533
<i>Psammophis ansorgii</i> Boulenger, 1905 – LINK-MARKED SAND RACER	535
<i>Psammophis brevirostris</i> Peters, 1881 – SHORT-SNOUTED GRASS SNAKE.....	536
<i>Psammophis elegans</i> (Shaw, 1802) – ELEGANT SAND RACER.....	537
<i>Psammophis jallae</i> Peracca, 1896 – JALLA'S SAND SNAKE.....	538
<i>Psammophis leopardinus</i> (Bocage, 1887) – LEOPARD GRASS SNAKE	539
<i>Psammophis notostictus</i> Peters, 1867 – KAROO SAND SNAKE	540
<i>Psammophis phillipsii</i> (Hallowell, 1844) – PHILLIPS’ SAND SNAKE.....	541
<i>Psammophis sibilans</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) – STRIPED SAND SNAKE.....	542
<i>Psammophis subtaeniatus</i> Peters, 1882 – STRIPE-BELLIED SAND SNAKE.....	545
<i>Psammophis trigrammus</i> Günther, 1865 – STRIPE-BELLIED SAND SNAKE	547
Genus <i>Psammophylax</i> Fitzinger, 1843	548
<i>Psammophylax acutus</i> (Günther, 1888) – STRIPED BEAKED SNAKE	548
<i>Psammophylax rhombeatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) – SPOTTED GRASS SNAKE	550
<i>Psammophylax tritaeniatus</i> (Günther, 1868) – STRIPED GRASS SNAKE	551
Genus <i>Rhamphiophis</i> Peters, 1854.....	553
<i>Rhamphiophis oxyrhynchus</i> (Reinhardt, 1843) – NONE NOTED	553
Genus <i>Prosymna</i> Gray, 1849	554
<i>Prosymna ambigua ambigua</i> (Bocage, 1873) – EAST AFRICAN SHOVEL-SNOUT.....	554

<i>Prosymna angolensis</i> Boulenger, 1915 – ANGOLA SHOVEL-SNOOUT	556
<i>Prosymna frontalis</i> (Peters, 1867) – SOUTH-WESTERN AFRICAN SHOVEL-SNOOUT.....	557
<i>Prosymna meleagris</i> (Reinhardt, 1843) – GHANA SHOVEL-SNOOUT	558
<i>Prosymna visseri</i> Fitzsimons, 1959 – VISSER’S SHOVEL-SNOOUT.....	559
Genus <i>Pseudaspis</i> Fitzinger, 1826	560
<i>Pseudaspis cana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) – MOLE SNAKE.....	560
Family ELAPIDAE Boie, 1827	562
Genus <i>Aspidelaps</i> A. Smith, 1849	562
<i>Aspidelaps lubricus cowlesi</i> Bogert, 1940 – ANGOLAN CORAL SNAKE.....	562
Genus <i>Dendroaspis</i> Schlegel, 1848.....	563
<i>Dendroaspis angusticeps</i> (Smith, 1849) – GREEN MAMBA.....	563
<i>Dendroaspis jamesoni</i> (Trail, 1843) – JAMESONS MAMBA.....	565
Genus <i>Elapsoidea</i> Bocage, 1866.....	568
<i>Elapsoidea guentherii</i> Bocage, 1866 – GÜNTHER’S GARTER SNAKE.....	568
<i>Elapsoidea semiannulata semiannulata</i> Bocage, 1882 – ANGOLAN GARTER SNAKE.....	570
Genus <i>Naja</i> Laurenti, 1768	572
<i>Naja anchietae</i> Bocage, 1879 – ANCHIETA’S COBRA	572
<i>Naja melanoleuca</i> Hallowell, 1857 – FOREST COBRA	574
<i>Naja nigricincta</i> Bogert, 1940 – WESTERN BARRED SPITTING COBRA.....	576
<i>Naja nigricollis</i> Reinhardt, 1843 – BLACK-NECKED SPITTING COBRA	578
Genus <i>Pseudohaje</i> Günther, 1858.....	580
<i>Pseudohaje goldii</i> (Boulenger, 1895) – AFRICAN TREE COBRA	580
Genus <i>Chamaelycus</i> Boulenger, 1919	582
<i>Chamaelycus parkeri</i> (Angel, 1934) – PARKER’S BANDED SNAKE	582
Genus <i>Crotaphopeltis</i> Fitzinger, 1843	583
<i>Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia</i> (Laurenti, 1768) – RED-LIPPED SNAKE	583
Genus <i>Dasypeltis</i> Wagler, 1830.....	586
<i>Dasypeltis medici</i> (Bianconi, 1859) – EAST AFRICAN EGG EATER	586
<i>Dasypeltis palmarum</i> (Leach, 1818) – PALM EGG EATER.....	588
<i>Dasypeltis scabra</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) – COMMON EGG EATER	589
Genus <i>Dipsadoboa</i> Günther, 1858	591
<i>Dipsadoboa shrevei</i> (Loveridge, 1932) – SHREVE’S (NOCTURNAL) TREE SNAKE	591
Genus <i>Dispholidus</i> Duvernoy, 1832.....	592
<i>Dispholidus typus typus</i> (Smith, 1829) – BOOMSLANG.....	592
<i>Dispholidus typus punctatus</i> Laurent, 1955	592
Genus <i>Grayia</i> Günther, 1858	595

<i>Grayia caesar</i> (Günther, 1863) – CAESAR’S AFRICAN WATER SNAKE	595
<i>Grayia ornata</i> (Bocage, 1866) – ORNATE AFRICAN WATER SNAKE	596
<i>Grayia smithii</i> (Leach, 1818) – SMITS’S AFRICAN WATER SNAKE	598
<i>Grayia tholloni</i> Mocquard, 1897 – THOLLONI’S AFRICAN WATER SNAKE	600
Genus <i>Hapsidophrys</i> Fischer, 1856.....	601
<i>Hapsidophrys smaragdina</i> (Schlegel, 1837) – EMERALD SNAKE.....	601
Genus <i>Hormonotus</i> Hallowell, 1857	603
<i>Hormonotus modestus</i> (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854) – UGANDA HOUSE SNAKE	603
Genus <i>Lycodonomorphus</i> Lichstenstein, 1823	604
<i>Lycodonomorphus subtaeniatus subtaeniatus</i> Laurent, 1954 – EASTERN CONGO WHITE-BELLIED WATER SNAKE	604
Genus <i>Rhamnophis</i> Günther, 1862	605
<i>Rhamnophis aethiopissa aethiophissa</i> Günther, 1862 – LARGE-EYED GREEN TREE SNAKE	605
<i>Rhamnophis aethiopissa ituriensis</i> Schmidt, 1923 – LARGE-EYED GREEN TREE SNAKE	605
Genus <i>Thrasops</i> Hallowell, 1858.....	607
<i>Thrasops flavigularis</i> (Hallowell, 1852) – YELLOW-THROATED BOLD-EYED TREE SNAKE	607
<i>Thrasops jacksonii</i> Günther, 1895 – BLACK TREE SNAKE	608
Genus <i>Philothamnus</i> Smith, 1840	609
<i>Philothamnus angolensis</i> Bocage, 1882 – ANGOLAN GREEN SNAKE	609
<i>Philothamnus carinatus</i> (Andersson, 1901) – THIRTEEN-SCALED GREEN SNAKE	611
<i>Philothamnus dorsalis</i> (Bocage, 1866) – STRIPED GREEN SNAKE	612
<i>Philothamnus heterodermus</i> (Hallowell, 1857) – EMERALD GREEN SNAKE	614
<i>Philothamnus heterolepidotus</i> (Günther, 1863) – SLENDER GREEN SNAKE	615
<i>Philothamnus irregularis</i> (Leach, 1819) – SOUTHEASTERN GREEN SNAKE	619
<i>Philothamnus ornatus</i> Bocage, 1872 – ORNATE GREEN SNAKE.....	622
<i>Philothamnus semivariiegatus</i> (Smith, 1840) – SPOTTED BUSH SNAKE	624
Genus <i>Telescopus</i> Wagler, 1830.....	626
<i>Telescopus semiannulatus semiannulatus</i> Smith, 1849 – COMMON TIGER SNAKE	626
Genus <i>Thelotornis</i> A. Smith, 1849	627
<i>Thelotornis capensis capensis</i> (Smith, 1849) – SAVANNA VINE SNAKE	627
<i>Thelotornis capensis oatesi</i> (Günther, 1881)	627
<i>Thelotornis kirtlandii</i> (Hallowell, 1844) – FOREST VINE SNAKE.....	629
Genus <i>Toxicodryas</i> Hallowell, 1857	631
<i>Toxicodryas blandingii</i> (Hallowell, 1844) – BLANDINGS TREE SNAKE	631
<i>Toxicodryas pulverulenta</i> (Fischer, 1856) – FISCHER’S CAT SNAKE.....	633
Family NATRICIDAE	634

Genus <i>Limnophis</i> Günther, 1865	634
<i>Limnophis bicolor</i> Günther, 1865 – BICOLORED SWAMP-SNAKE	634
Genus <i>Natriciteres</i> Loveridge, 1953	636
<i>Natriciteres fuliginoides</i> (Günther, 1858) – COLLARED MARSH-SNAKE.....	636
<i>Natriciteres olivacea</i> (Peters, 1854) – OLIVE MARSH-SNAKE.....	637
DISCUSSION AND FINAL REMARKS	639
LITERATURE CITED	647

INTRODUCTION

Angola is among the largest countries in Africa, and due to its great geographical and climatic variety presents a great diversity of biomes and habitats. It represents an important puzzle piece for understanding biogeographic patterns across sub-Saharan Africa. Angola is one of few biodiverse countries in Africa that remains seriously lacking in surveys of vertebrate diversity. This lack of knowledge has several historical causes, but the 27 year civil war that lasted from independence in 1975 to the beginning of the 21st century in 2002 hindered the possibility of further research in the country and greatly contributed to this delay. There are few comprehensive works about the occurrence and distribution of the Angolan fauna, especially for ungulates (Mammalia: Ungulata; Crawford-Cabral & Veríssimo 2005), carnivores (Mammalia: Carnivora; Crawford-Cabral 1987), rodents (Mammalia: Rodentia: Muroidea; Crawford-Cabral 1998), birds (Aves; Pinto 1983), and diurnal butterflies (Lepidoptera: Papilionoidea; Mendes et al. 2014), most of them based on data available in bibliography or museum specimens.

These comprehensive works, comprising atlases, checklists, distributional data, etc., constitute the basic knowledge of species distribution within a given region or country, and are of uttermost importance for the study and conservation of biodiversity (Jetz et al. 2011, Zhang et al. 2012, Guisan et al. 2013). Besides mapping distributions of species, geographic distribution data can be used for a different array of studies and actions, as for example macroecology (Guisan & Rahbek 2011), phylogeographical (Richards et al. 2007) and disease vector studies (Faria et al. 2014), as well as modeling species distributions under current (Peterson, 2001) or future climate changes (Harrison et al. 2006; Guisan & Hofer 2003), establishment of protected areas (Pawar et al. 2007; Alagador et al. 2014), prioritization of future surveys (Rachlow & Svancara 2006), or assessment of IUCN Red List threat categories (IUCN 2001).

The use of distribution data for ecological and biogeographical modeling, conservation and management planning, among other uses, depends upon several variables affecting the data themselves, as for example data quality, data quantity, data reliability, etc. (Stockwell & Peterson 2002; Loiselle et al. 2003; Johnson & Gillingham 2005; Araújo & Guisan 2006; Seo et al. 2009; Newbold 2010), although the non-existence of any type of usable and reliable data remains one of the major problems.

Recently, several important contributions mapped the distribution of amphibians and reptiles in Europe (Loureiro et al. 2010; Cogalniceanu et al. 2013a, 2013b; Kuzmin 2013; Lescure & De Massary 2013; Sillero et al. 2014), Africa (Channing 2002; Channing & Howell 2006; Chirio & LeBreton 2007; Amiet 2012; Trape et al. 2012, Vasconcelos et al. 2013; Bates et al. 2014), North America (Green et al. 2014), South America (Haddad et al. 2013), Asia (Liang et al. 2012) and Oceania (Cogger 2014),

although several regions and countries still constitute blind spots regarding amphibian and reptile distribution data. Amphibians and reptile populations across the world are currently facing a severe crisis due to several threats (Stuart et al. 2004; Wake & Vredenburg 2008; Reading et al. 2010; Hof et al. 2011; Böhn et al. 2013), making their conservation an urgent task, but the lack of data regarding the distribution of amphibian and reptiles species at world, regional and local scales, poses a serious obstacle to the design and implementation of proper conservation efforts and species management plans. Data regarding the occurrence and geographical distribution of amphibians and reptiles in Angola are currently scattered across museum specimens housed in natural history institutions in Africa, Europe and North America and in a diversity of books and papers published since the second half of the nineteenth century, and there is no available distribution database or atlas. These data are not easily accessible or properly formatted to use in distributional, niche-modeling, or biodiversity survey studies, thus limiting future studies and conservation actions.

Considering the threats faced by amphibians and reptiles worldwide and consequently the need for an update overview of the diversity and distribution of amphibians and reptiles in Angola, I compiled a database with all the available published bibliographical data on amphibian and reptile occurrences in Angola, updated the taxonomy and nomenclature for every citation and mapped the species occurrences in the country. For each species I also provided a brief comments on its natural history and taxonomic status, an account for its current known global distribution, global conservation status and a list of all available locations from where each species was cited for Angola. A brief historical overview of herpetological studies in Angola is given.

Overview of the herpetological studies in Angola

First surveys (1780 – 1860)

After the implementation of the Linnaean school in Portugal by the Paduan naturalist Domingos (formerly Domenico) Vandelli (1735–1816) and the creation of the Royal Botanical Garden and Cabinet of Natural History of Ajuda (1768) in Lisbon, and the Botanical Garden and Cabinet of Natural History of the University of Coimbra (1772), four "philosophical" voyages were carried on to several Portuguese overseas territories (Simon 1983, Ceríaco & Brigola *in press*). The naturalist Joaquim José da Silva (?–?), Vandelli's student in Coimbra, was appointed as colonial secretary in Angola and entrusted to conduct natural history surveys in the territory and ship to Ajuda all the

natural history specimens. Silva would remain in Angola from 1783 to 1810, but the difficulties experienced during the field surveys, as well as the time-consuming work as colonial secretary hindered his attempt to supply Ajuda with the desired specimens and collections. Of the few shipments known to have been sent to Ajuda, none included any herpetological specimens, even if it is possible that some other specimens may have been sent in other unrecorded events (Ceríaco 2014). In 1836 Francisco Assis de Carvalho (?–?), at the time director of the National Museum of Lisbon (to where the Ajuda collections moved in 1836), published an instruction booklet aimed to those who could contribute with zoological specimens from the overseas territories to the museum (Carvalho 1836), listing animal specimens that existed in the collections and could be found in Angola. Of the very few animals cited for Angola (7 mammals, 7 birds, 1 fish) there were no amphibians or reptiles. According to Bocage (1895a), the only available data about herpetology in the region surrounding Angola, in the Zaire basin between Congo and northern Angola, came from James Kingston Tuckey's (1776–1816) expedition to the area in 1816, which shipped to Europe three different species of reptiles - "*Tryonyx aegyptiacus*", "*Coluber palmarum*" and "*Coluber Smythii*" - the latter two of which were described by Leach as new species (Leach *in* Tuckey 1818).

Bocage era (1860 – 1900)

The Austrian naturalist Friedrich M. J. Welwitsch (1806–1872) undertook a botanical expedition for the Portuguese government to Angola between 1853 and 1860, with the aim to collect and study botanical, but also zoological specimens, and to ship them to Portugal. Welwitsch would not comply with the agreement made with the Portuguese government, and offered the majority of the collected material to the British Museum (Gomes 1876; Günther 1876a; Bocage 1876). The small herpetological collection offered by Welwitsch to the British Museum was studied by Albert Günther and John Edward Gray, who described three new species of reptiles (Günther 1865a, 1876b; Gray 1865).

A more systematic study of Angolan herpetofauna was initiated by the Portuguese zoologist José Vicente Barbosa du Bocage (1823–1907; Figure 1). Bocage was appointed director of zoological section of the National Museum of Lisbon in 1858, a position that he kept until his death, and coordinated an important network of collaborators and explorers who sent him many specimens from Angola. The more important collaborators and explorers were the Portuguese captain Francisco António Pinheiro Bayão (?–?), established in Malanje province between 1863 and 1866, and the Portuguese explorer José Alberto de Oliveira Anchieta (1832–1897; Figure 1), who explored Angola uninterruptedly from 1866 to 1897, collecting specimens exclusively for the Lisbon Museum

and largely contributing to knowledge of the Angolan herpetofauna. Initially Bocage let foreign naturalists study and help him identify the Angolan herpetofauna from the collections sent to him by Bayão (Günther 1865b; Steindachner 1867), but the majority of the studies were published by himself, starting in 1864 until 1897 (Bocage 1864, 1866a,b, 1867a,b,c,d, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1879a,b, 1882, 1886, 1887a,b,c, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1893, 1895a, 1896a,b, 1897a,b). As a major result of the study of Angolan herpetofauna, Bocage published his major opus, the "Herpetologie d'Angola et du Congo", the first available atlas of Angolan amphibians and reptiles, comprising at the time a total of 191 species (41 amphibians and 150 reptiles; Bocage 1895a). Besides Bocage, the Portuguese naturalist José Júlio Bettencourt Ferreira (1866–1948) also studied the Angolan herpetofauna in the second half of the nineteenth century. Bettencourt Ferreira was appointed as assistant in the herpetological collections of the National Museum of Lisbon, under the direct supervision of Bocage, and started to work on new Angolan herpetological collections (Ferreira 1897a) and was even the one who studied and published the list of specimens of the last shipment from Anchieta (Ferreira 1897b). Still in the nineteenth century, other European naturalists, such as Wilhelm Peters (1815–1883) and George Albert Boulenger (1858–1937) also described some new species from the country, mostly based on specimens sent to them by particular collectors (Peters 1877, 1879; Boulenger 1882).



Figure 1 – Portrait of José Vicente Barbosa du Bocage (left) and José Alberto de Oliveira Anchieta (right).

Twentieth century colonial era (1900 – 1975)

The first three quarters of the twentieth century would be the most productive era concerning the study of the Angolan herpetofauna. With the death in 1907 of Barbosa du Bocage, who had been physically incapacitated since the first years of the twentieth century, Bettencourt Ferreira continued the study of the Angolan collections of the Lisbon Museum, especially those sent by private collectors and donors (Ferreira 1900, 1903). Ferreira was also responsible for the study of the herpetological results of Francisco Newton's (1864–1909) expedition to Angola, conducted for the Polytechnic Academy of Porto between 1903 and 1905 (Ferreira 1904, 1906; Ceriaco et al. 2014, *in prep.*; Figure 2). The British Zoologist G. A. Boulenger also continued to study and publish about Angolan material sent to him by different explorers and private contributors (Boulenger 1905, 1907a, b, 1915).

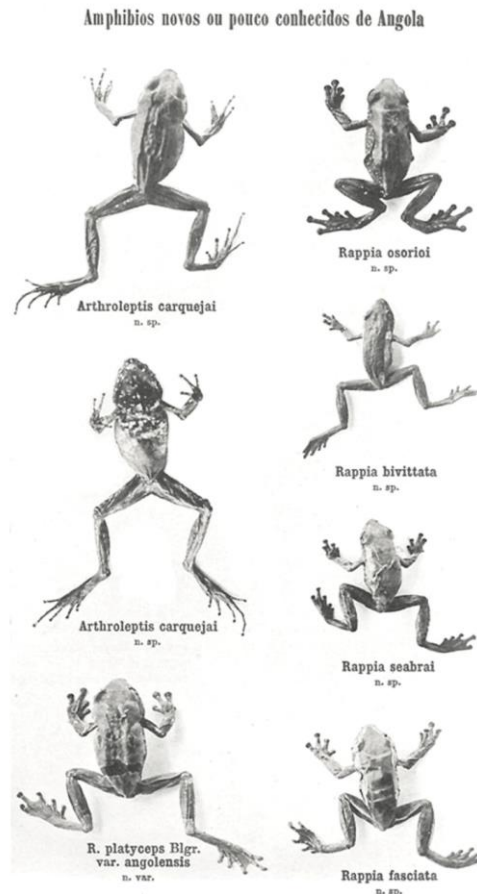


Figure 2 – Photograph of the type specimens of Angolan amphibians collected by Francisco Newton and studied and described by Bettencourt Ferreira. Adapted from Ferreira (1906).

From the 1920s onward, several new expeditions were conducted in the country and resulting in important herpetological collections, studied and published by several authors. The expedition co-

promoted by the Ministry of Public Education and the French Geographic Society, directed by the Count Jacques de Rohan-Chabot (1889–1958), to Angola and Rhodesia (currently Zimbabwe and Zambia) explored the central and southern regions of Angola in 1912–1914. It contributed to the few studies made on the herpetofauna of Cuando-Cubango and Cunene provinces, studied and published by Angel (1923). In 1925 the Vernay Expedition to Angola collected a large collection of amphibians and reptiles from April to August, especially in the southwest and center of the country. Part of the snakes of these collections were studied and published by Bogert (1940), but the remaining specimens remain unstudied until the present. In the early 1930s the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh (USA) promoted the Pulitzer Angola Expedition, whose herpetological results were studied and published by Kart Patterson Schmidt (1890–1957) in two different parts: reptiles (Schmidt 1933) and amphibians (Schmidt 1936). From 1937 to 1938 W. Schack (?–?) explored and collected material in Angola, that was sent to the German herpetologist Robert Mertens (1894–1975), who published about the amphibians and reptiles (Mertens 1938). The expedition conducted by Heinrich Ernst Karl Jordan (1861–1959) to south-western Africa (currently Namibia) and Angola in the early 1930s, resulted in a collection of reptiles and amphibians that was later studied by Parker (1936). Another important contribution to the study of the Angolan herpetofauna was that of the Swiss naturalist Albert Monard (1886–1952; Figure 3), who undertook two large expeditions to Angola for the Museum of La Chaux-de-Fonds, in collaboration with the former National Museum of Lisbon, then renamed the Museu Bocage (Monard 1931, 1937a,b, 1938). From May 1952 to April 1954, the Zoological Museum of Hamburg promoted an expedition to Angola, which produced a considerable amount of herpetological specimens, studied and published by the German Herpetologist Walter Hellmich (1906–1974) in 1957 (Hellmich 1957a,b).



Figure 3 – Portrait of Albert Monard.

From 1957 to 1959, the Portuguese zoologist Fernando Frade (1898–1983) conducted several field surveys in Angola, especially in Moxico province, as part of larger bee studies and made a considerable collection of amphibians and reptiles, partly studied by Manaças (1963, 1973) and Ruas (1996, 2002). This collection is currently being restudied, as many specimens were never cited and represent important range extensions to the current known distribution range of certain species (L. Ceriaco *pers. comm.*; Figure 4)

Besides new expeditions, several contributions were made to the study of the Angolan herpetofauna based on museological collections. António Armando Themido (1891–1960) from the University of Coimbra, also cataloged the small African herpetological collections of the Zoological Museum of the University of Coimbra, presenting some data on Angolan specimens (Themido 1941). Another important contribution to the study of the herpetofauna of northeastern regions (but also from the southwest regions) of Angola was that of the Belgian herpetologist Raymond F. Laurent (1917–2005), who studied several collections sent to him by António Barros de Machado (1912–2002), director of the Dundo Museum, in Lunda Norte province (Laurent 1950, 1954a, 1964a). Part of those collections would remain in the Royal Museum for Central Africa in Tervuren, Belgium, and would be later studied by Van den Audenaerde (1966). Shortly before independence, several authors, including Broadley & Gans (1969) and Horton (1972) published some works on the Angolan herpetofauna, mostly based on loaned or donated specimens.



Figure 3 – Specimens from Frade collection, currently deposited in the Centro de Zoologia do Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical, Lisbon, Portugal. Photo by Luis Ceriaco.

Post-independence (1975 – present)

Due to the start of the civil war, immediately after the independence of the country, new field surveys in Angola became almost non-existent. The majority of works regarding Angolan herpetofauna published after independence were mostly based in museological collections and bibliography: Gans (1976) described three new species of amphisbaenians from museum collections; Perret (1976) published the amphibian type catalog of Museu Bocage, Lisbon, noting several amphibian type specimens from Angola; Cei (1977) published a checklist and identification key of the amphibians of Angola; Manaças (1982) published about the venomous ophidians of former Portuguese overseas territories (including Angola), providing new localities for several species; Ruas (2002) studied and published about the amphibians collected during Fernando Frade works in Angola in 1957, 1958 and 1959. More recently, Frétey et al. (2011) published a field guide for the amphibians of Central Africa and Angola, although the Angolan data is solely based on bibliographic sources; Ceríaco et al. (2014) published the type catalogue of amphibians and reptiles of the Museu Nacional de História Natural da Universidade do Porto; a paper about the herpetofauna of the Capanda Dam region (Malanje province), based on a collection made in 2002 and currently housed in the Museu Nacional de História Natural de Luanda (Ceríaco et al. 2014); while a project to locate, review, digitize, georeference and publish the available data on Angola herpetological collections from world museums is underway¹.



Figure 5 – Specimens collected during the California Academy of Sciences expedition to Namibe province. Photo by Luis Ceríaco.

¹ The California Academy of Sciences is currently directing a project entitled "*Digitizing Southwestern-African Herpetological collections*", funded by JRS Biodiversity Foundation, with the main aim to locate, review, digitize, georeference and publish all the data regarding amphibian and reptiles collection from Angola and Namibia available in museums from Africa, Europe and North America. For more information please consult the website <http://jrdbiodiversity.org/grant/california-academy-of-sciences/> (accessed in 9th September 2014).

The very few field surveys made in Angola during the civil war resulted some papers by Branch & McCartney (1992), Poyton & Haacke (1993) and Haacke (1997), this latter based on field work done in 1974. The most recent field surveys in Angola include those of Wulf Haacke (Haacke 2008), the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) expedition to Namibe and Huila provinces in 2011, from which some data has been already published by Conradie et al. (2012a,b, 2013), a Seckenberg Natural History Collections Dresden expedition to Uíge province in 2013 (Ernst et al. 2014), the California Academy of Sciences expedition to Namibe province in November/December 2013 (Ceríaco et al. *in prep.*; Figure 5), as well as other trips made by William Roy Branch from Porth Elizabeth museum and his team.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study area

The region studied consists of mainland Angola and the Cabinda enclave. The Republic of Angola is one of the largest countries in Africa, with an extent of 1,246,700 km². The country is situated in the southern region of the continent, bordered by the Congo to the north of the Cabinda enclave, and the Democratic Republic of Congo in the north and northeast of the main territory, Namibia in the South, Zambia in the southeast, and the Atlantic ocean in the West (Figure 6). The country is divided into 18 provinces: Bengo, Benguella, Bié, Cabinda (enclave), Cuando Cubango, Kwanza-Norte, Kwanza-Sul, Cunene, Huambo, Huíla, Luanda, Lunda-Norte, Lunda-Sul, Malanje, Moxico, Namibe, Uíge and Zaire (Figure 6). Angola comprises 15 different WWF biogeographic ecoregions (Olson et al. 2011; Figure 6), 32 vegetation units (Grandvaux-Barbosa 1970), and five climate types (Peel et al. 2007), ranging from the 0 meters above sea level to 2.620 meters in Morro do Moco, making it one of the most diverse African country in terms of biogeography and geography.

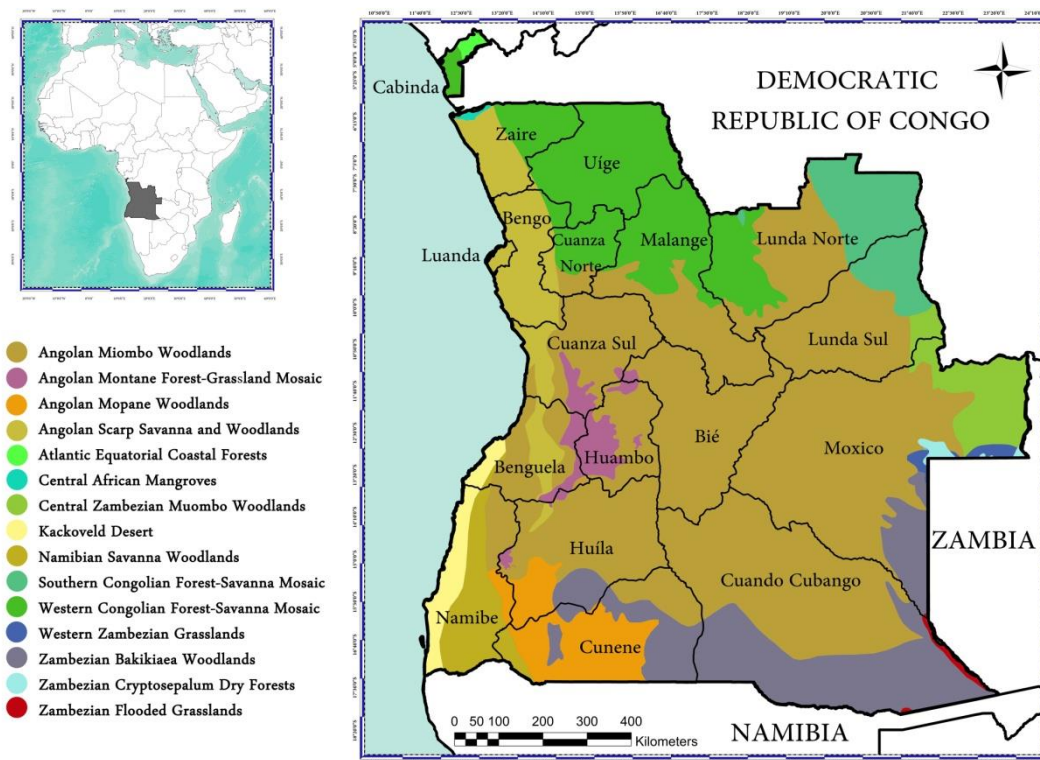


Figure 6 – Map of Angolan provinces and WWF ecoregions.

Data collection

Data on the amphibians and reptiles species of Angola were obtained through the analysis of all available bibliographic sources regarding Angolan herpetofauna. A thorough literature review was undertaken, focusing on studies on the herpetofauna of Angola (Angel 1923; Bocage 1864, 1866a,b, 1867a,b,c,d, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1879a,b, 1882, 1886, 1887a,b,c, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1893, 1895a, 1896a,b, 1897a,b; Bogert 1940; Boulenger 1905; 1907a,b, 1915; Branch & McCartney 1992; Broadley & Gans 1969; Ceriáco et al. *in press*; Conradie et al. 2012a,b, 2013; Ernst 2014; Ferreira 1897a,b, 1900a,b, 1903, 1904, 1906; Fitzsimons 1953, 1959; Frade 1963; Gans 1976; Günther 1865a,b; Haacke 2008; Hellmich 1957a,b; Horton 1932; Laurent 1950, 1954a, 1964a; Loveridge 1932, 1944; Machado 1979; Manaças 1963, 1973, 1982; Mertens 1938; Monard 1931, 1937a,b, 1938; Parker 1936; Peters 1877, 1879; Poynton & Haacke 1993; Schmidt 1933, 1936; Steindachner 1867; Themido 1941; Ruas 1996, 2002; van den Audenaerde 1966), and on subsequent *taxa* reviews and other studies where Angola species were cited or referred (Ahl 1923; Boulenger 1882, 1887; Cei 1977; Ceriáco et al. 2014; Channing 2001; Channing & Howell 2006; Frétey et al. 2011; Gray 1865; Haacke 1997; Loveridge 1932, 1940; Perret 1976a). A total of 1311 bibliographic records for amphibians and 3258 for reptiles was gathered in an Microsoft Excel 2013 spreadsheet database. No museum records were used due to the very limited and incomplete data regarding Angolan amphibians and reptiles available through the GBIF data portal (www.gbif.org) and due to the impossibility of locating, georeferencing and confirming the identification of each specimen in this masters thesis time span. As noted above, a project is currently undergoing in order to locate, review, digitize, georeference and publish the available data on Angola herpetological collections from world museums, the results of which are estimated to be available in December 2016 (Luis Ceriáco pers. comm.). For each species, we compiled information on their known occurrences in Angola, the collector, the number of specimens collected per locality by each collector, the probable museum location of the given specimens, the IUCN Global Conservation status (gathered from the IUCN official website), the global distribution of the species (following online databases as reptiledatabase.com²; amphibiaweb.com³; Amphibia Species of the World 6.0 - Frost/AMNH⁴) and any type of taxonomic/nomenclatural/natural history issues, following the recent and appropriate available bibliography.

² Available online at www.reptile-database.reptarium.cz (accessed on 14th September

³ Available online at www.amphibiaweb.org (accessed on 14th September 2014).

⁴ Available online at www.research.amnh.org/vz/herpetology/amphibia/ (accessed on 14th September 2014).

Taxonomic and nomenclatural updates

Taxonomy and nomenclature of all the species was updated following the more recent available reviews and authorities for frogs (Channing 2001; Channing & Howell 2006; Perret 2012; Frost 2014; Schiøtz 1999), toads (Frost 2014), geckos (Bauer & Lamb 2002, 2005; Bauer et al. 2006), varanids (Bayless 2002), agamids (Leaché et al. 2009), chamaeleons (Tilbury 2010), lacertids (Conradie et al. 2012b; Lamb & Bauer 2003), skinks (Broadley 2000; Portik et al. 2010, 2011; Wagner et al. 2009), cordylids (Adolphs 2006; Bates et al. 2013; Lamb & Bauer 2013; Stanley et al. 2011), snakes (Haacke 1997; Broadley & Wallach 2009; Wallach et al. 2014), amphisbaenians (Measey & Tolley 2013) turtles (Fritz et al. 2014; Kindler et al. 2012; Petzold et al. 2014) and crocodiles (Eaton 2009; Hekkala et al. 2010). Other sources were also consulted for particular cases and are each cited in each relevant species account.

Mapping species occurrences

The collecting locality for each bibliographic reference was georeferenced using: 1) the gazetteer for all the vertebrate collections in Angola for all the publications before 1989 (Cabral & Mesquitela 1989) and converted to decimal degrees; and 2) following the GPS location available in the newer publications, and then also converting it to decimal degrees. When no data were available in Cabral & Mesquitela (1989) or in the recent publications, we used "GEOLocate online application"⁵ for georeferencing the locality cited. The distribution records that could not be georeferenced to an actual locality or toponym (e-g., occurrences assigned to geographical provinces, hydrographic basins or even to the all country) or records with unspecified taxa within genera were not included. Data for each species was then prepared as separate Microsoft Excel spreadsheets and opened as XY points in a Angola map prepared in ArcGIS© ArcMap ver. 10.0 (ESRI 2010).

The studied region was divided in quarter-degree grids cells (QDGC). QDGC are one of the most commonly used systems to map species occurrences in Atlas and other reference works, used in many similar works (Larsen et al. 2009, Bates et al. 2014). The maps for Angola, with national and provincial boundaries were compiled used WGS 1984 projection. The distribution records were georeferenced and assigned to the corresponding QDGC.

⁵ Available online at www.museum.tulane.edu/geolocate (accessed on 14th September 2014).

Some records were obtained from more than one source, leading to replication of records in the database. However, my maps only show the presence of a *taxon* per QDGC. Also, distribution records mainly reflect the presence of taxa within QDGCs and not their absence. Each map corresponds to a single species, with the exception of those presenting the different established subspecies, each one presented by a different color. For instances in which the status of a subspecies was considered unresolved or problematic they were combined in a single species account. To identify the potential bias in sampling effort we used Global Moran's I to assess the general trend of spatial autocorrelation in occurrences across the entire country (ESRI 2012).

Species/subspecies accounts

Species and subspecies accounts are arranged in alphabetical order within each Genus. The accounts follow a standardized format: the current accepted scientific name, with author and date; English common name; the different *nomen* used to refer to the species in Angola, with the page and paper citation for that *nomen*; the global conservation status from IUCN; taxonomy and natural history notes; the species global distribution; a map; a detailed list for each occurrence for each Angolan province; all the references used in the taxonomy and natural history notes; and a list of all citations for the species for Angola.

RESULTS

Taxonomic diversity

A total of 1311 amphibian and 3256 reptiles records were compiled and georeferenced from the available bibliography, representing 100 and 272 species/subspecies of amphibians and reptiles respectively. The Angolan amphibians are scattered by 12 families (Pipidae, Bufonidae, Microhylidae, Brevicipitidae, Hemisotidae, Hyperoliidae, Arthrolepitidae, Ptychadenidae, Prynobatrachidae, Pyxicephalidae, Dicroglossidae, Ranidae) and by 24 different genera (Fig. 7), with the Genus *Hyperolius* (23%), *Leptopelis* (8%), *Ptychadena* (14%) and *Amietophrynus* (7%) representing more than half of the amphibian diversity of the country.

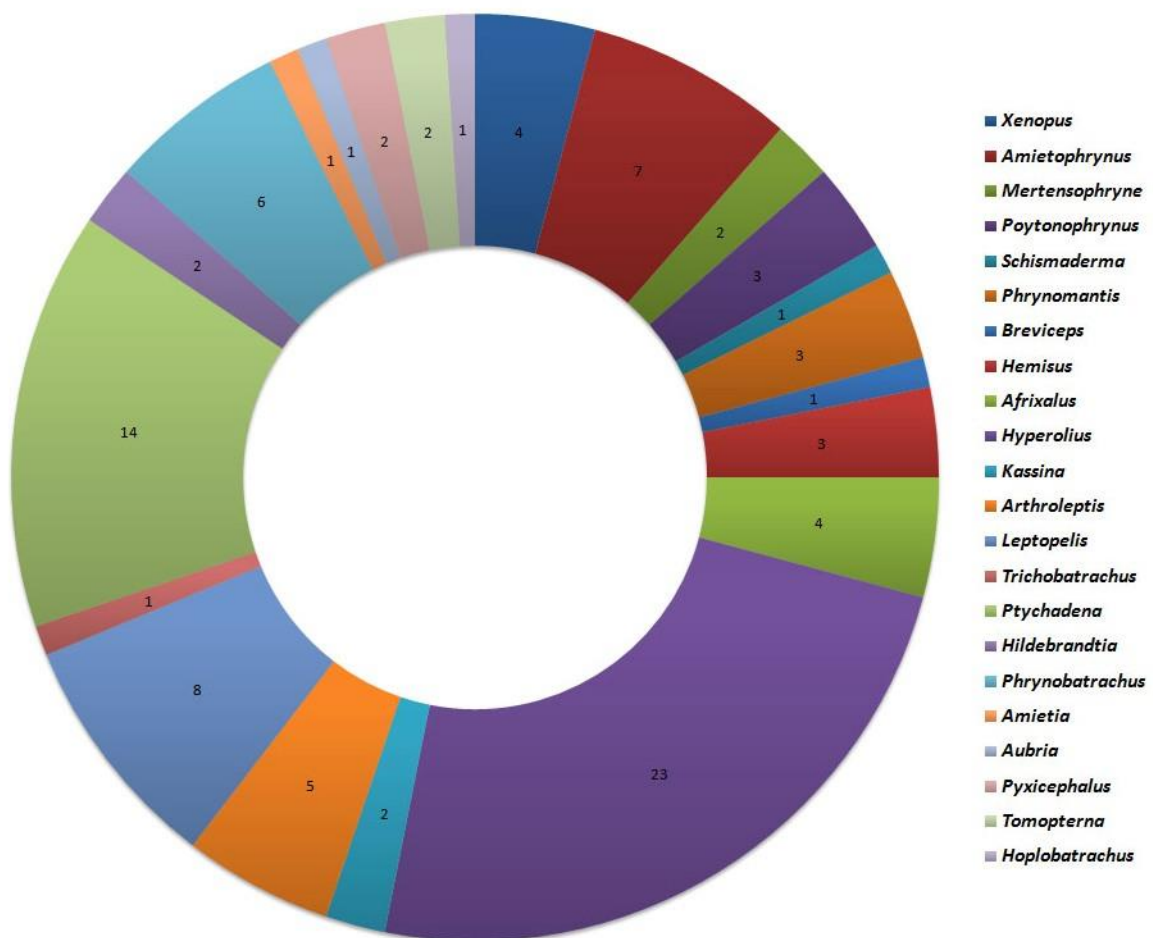


Figure 7 - Number of species of Angolan amphibians by Genus.

The reptiles are scattered by 23 families (Pelomedusidae, Cheloniidae, Trionychidae, Testudinidae, Crocodylidae, Gekkonidae, Amphisbaenidae, Lacertidae, Cordylidae, Gerrhosauridae, Scincidae, Varanidae, Chamaeleonidae, Agamidae, Typhlopidae, Leptotyphlopidae, Pythonidae, Boidae,

Viperidae, Lamprophiidae, Elapidae, Colubridae, Natricidae) and by 97 genera (Fig. 8), with the Genus *Trachylepis* (8.8%), *Philothamnus* (4%), and *Psammophis* (4%), being the genera with biggest species diversity.

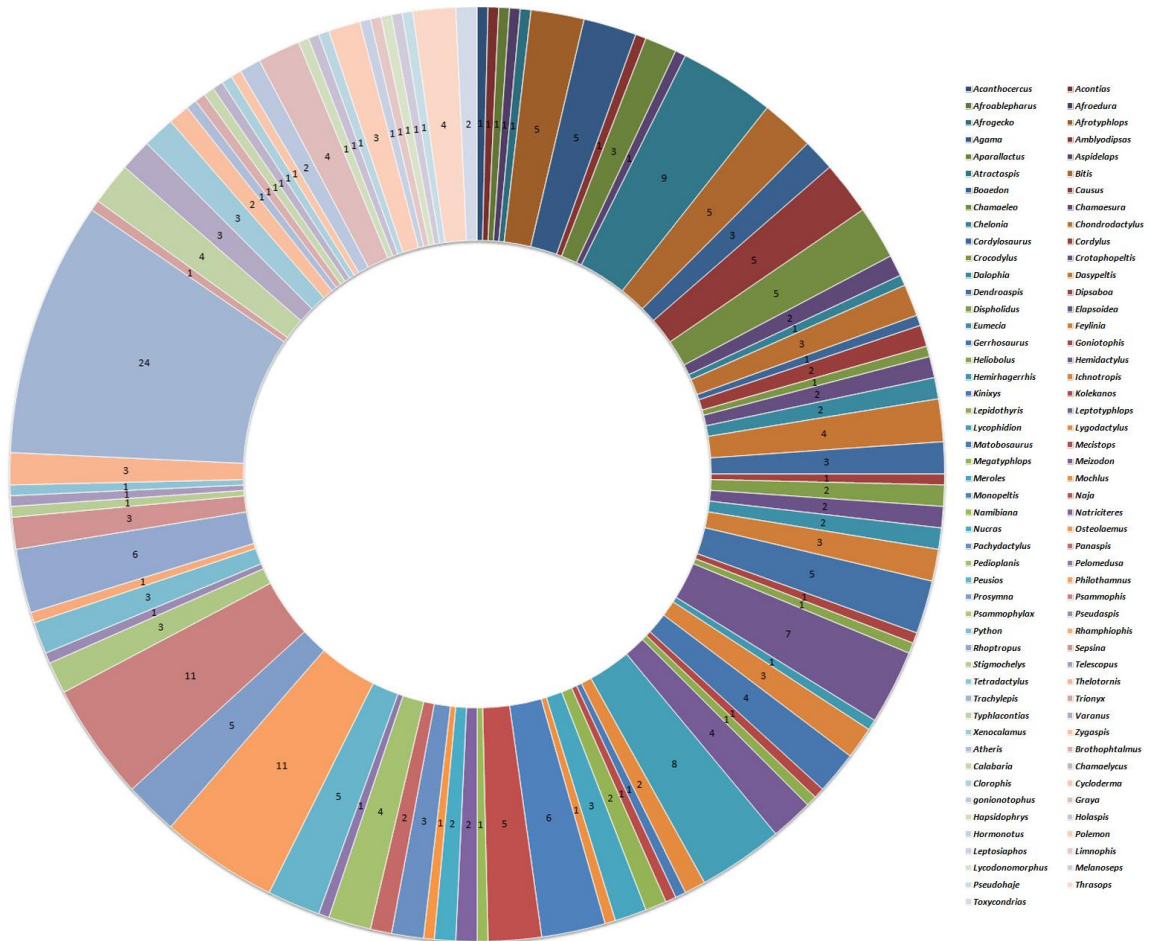


Figure 8 - Number of species of Angolan reptiles by Genus.

Temporal and spatial patterns in taxonomic records for the country

The published papers and books with the herpetological distribution records used in this study are listed in Appendix I, while the dynamics of their publication. Among the records 38.2% were dated before 1900, 26.9% from 1900 to 1950, 21.8% from 1950 to 1975, 10.5% from 1975 to 2000, and only 2.6% from 2000 onwards. The dynamics of the knowledge, description and discovery of herpetological *taxa* in Angola is presented in figure 9.

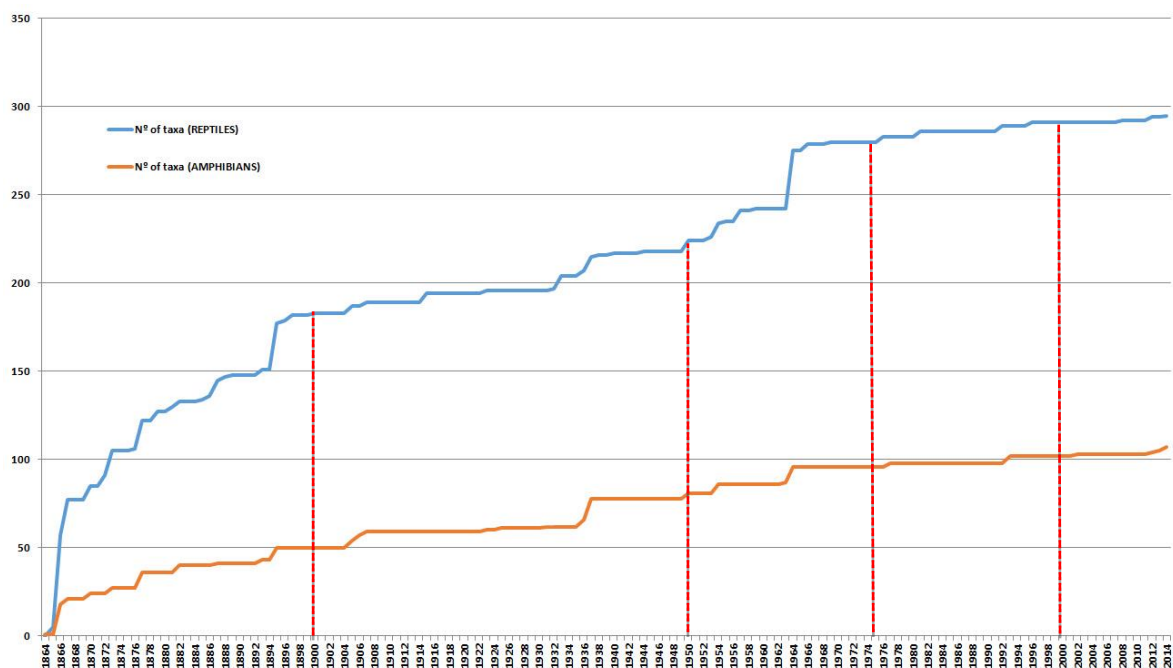


Figure 9 - Evolution of amphibian and reptile taxa citation for Angola from mid nineteenth century to present day.

The number of cumulative amphibian and reptile records per QDGC cell had a clustered pattern, supporting the hypothesis of an overall bias in sampling effort (Global Moran's I test; $Z = 78.56$, $p < 0.001$ for amphibians; $Z = 67.33$, $p < 0.001$ for reptiles; Figs. 10, 11). The species richness map highlighted a lower sampling effort in the south-east regions of Angola, namely in Cuando-Cubango province (Figure 10, 11, 12, 13). By contrast, Luanda, Malanje, Benguela, Huíla and Namibe provinces, presented the highest number of records for both amphibians and reptiles.

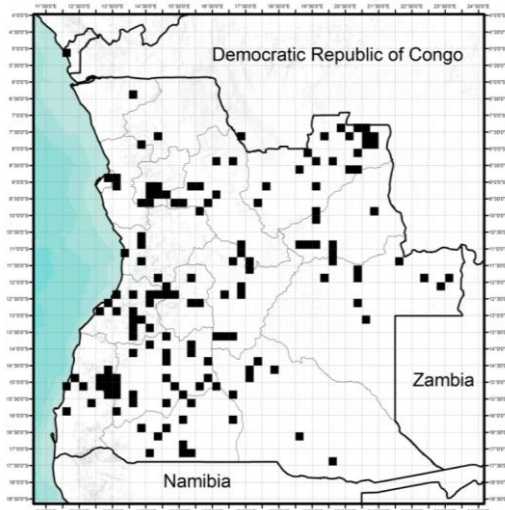


Figure 10 - Map showing the localities for which there are amphibian records.

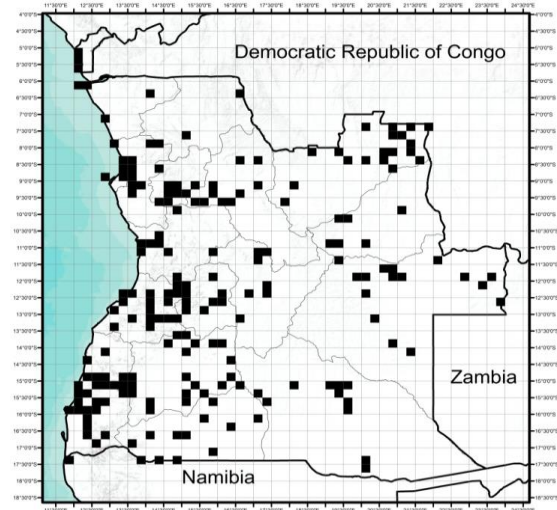


Figure 11 - Map showing the localities for which there are reptiles records.

The species richness represented on the QDGC, excluding the incomplete grid cells, ranged from 1 to 33 in the case of amphibians (Fig. 12), and from 1 to 47 in the case of reptiles (Fig. 13). The big majority of the species (56% for amphibians, 55% for reptiles) has equal or less than 5 records for the country, 18% of the amphibians and 20% of the reptile taxa has between 6 and 10 records, 14% of the amphibians and 8% of the reptile taxa between 11 and 15, 5% of the amphibians and 5% of the reptile taxa between 16 and 20, and 17% of the amphibians and 12% of the reptile taxa more than 20 records.

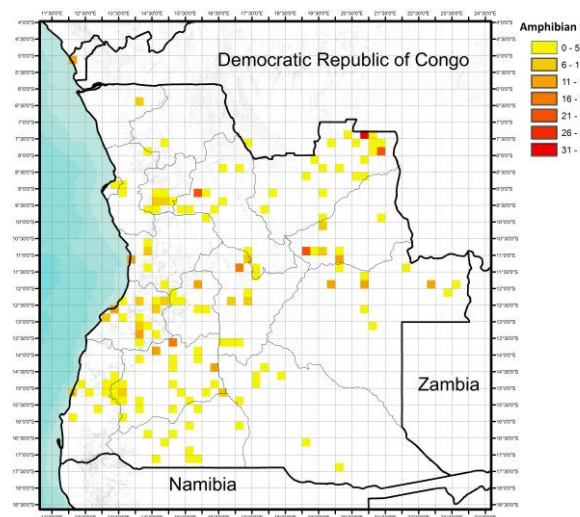


Figure 12 - Species/subspecies richness map for amphibians.

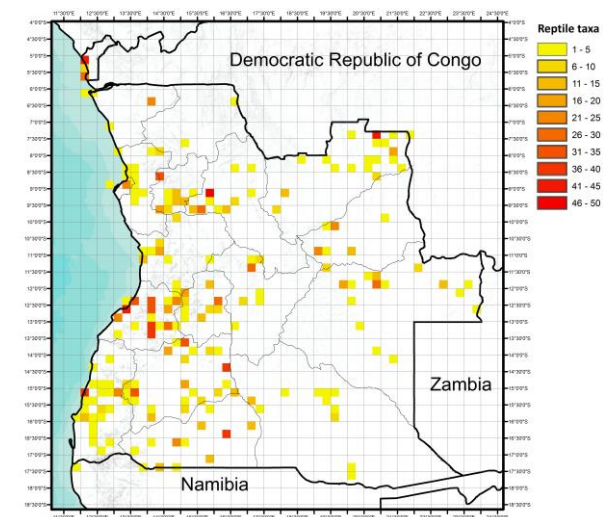


Figure 13 - Species/subspecies richness map for reptiles.

Species accounts

AMPHIBIA

Order ANURA Duméril, 1806

Family PIPIDAE Gray, 1825

Genus Xenopus Wagler, 1827

Xenopus fraseri Boulenger, 1905 – **FRASER'S CLAWED FROG**

- *Xenopus fraseri* (Boulenger): Laurent (1950: 13, 1954a: 70), Cei (1977: 16)

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in the extreme northeast of the country (Fig. 14).

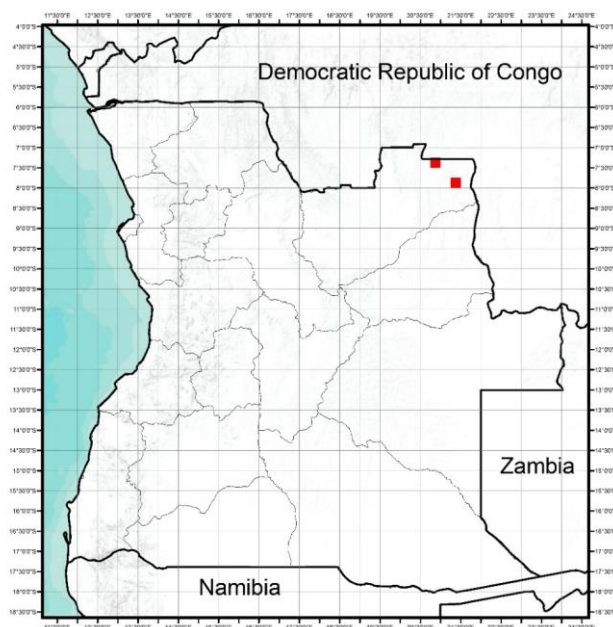


Figure 14 – Distribution map for *Xenopus fraseri* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 13); "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954a: 70).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Ruas (1996: 20) in the species accounts refers only to two records from northeastern Angola (Muita, Luachimo [Laurent 1950: 13]; Dundo [Laurent 1954a: 70]). However, she also provides a map (Ruas 1996: 33 [Mapa 1]) with other records for *Xenopus fraseri* Boulenger, 1905 from central and southern Angola. Those records correspond to our localities in *Xenopus laevis* (Daudin, 1803) map (Fig. 15). Ruas (1996) considered the Angolan population identified as *laevis* a synonym of *fraseri*. Due to the uncertainty of *X. laevis* status in

Angola (see the account for *Xenopus laevis*) a review of the museum specimens is crucial to clarify it. It is usually found in permanent water bodies in lowland rainforest (Channing 2001: 237-249).

References: Channing (2001); Ruas (1996).

***Xenopus laevis* (Daudin, 1802) – AFRICAN CLAWED FROG**

- ***Xenopus laevis* (Daud)/(Daudin):** Boulenger (1905: 107), Monard (1937a: 25, 1938: 76), Hellmich (1957a: 22).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, South Sudan, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in the southwest of the country mainly in Huila province, although there is some records further north (Fig. 15).

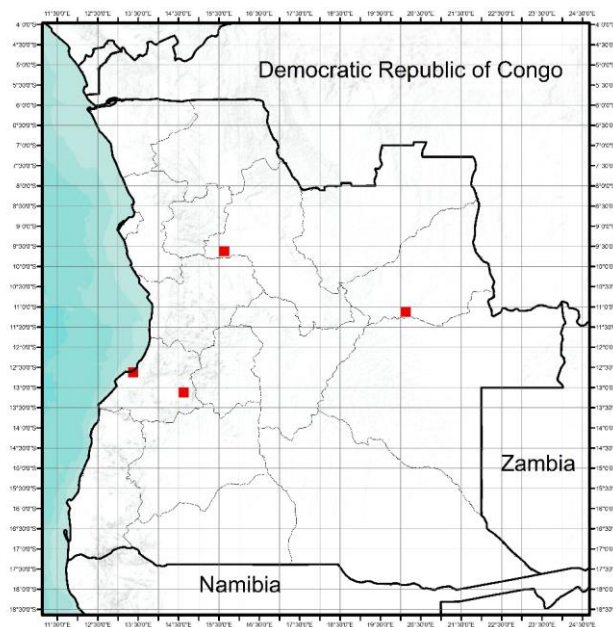


Figure 15 – Distribution map for *Xenopus laevis* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Benguela" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Boulenger 1905: 107); "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 22).

Malanje province: "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Boulenger 1905:107).

Lunda Sul province: "Dala" [11° 02' S., 20° 12'E] (1937a: 25, Monard 1938: 76).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Recently, Channing and Howell (2006: 245) and Pickersgill (2007a: 53) considered the subspecies *Xenopus laevis victorianus* from East Africa as a full species. Pickersgill (2007a: 53) considered there's no reason to assume a subspecific relationship between *victorianus* and *laevis* as was previously case, especially since the intervening *petersii* is now

regarded as a full species. Although this leaves the peculiar situation of *Xenopus laevis* (Daudin, 1802) being a southern African species, but with an isolated subspecies, *Xenopus laevis sudanensis* in north-central Africa (Perret 1966: 301) which probably also needs to be recognized as a full species (IUCN 2014). The current species holds to distinct lineages one from southern Africa and one from north-central Africa that may represent two different species. In which of this possible lineage the identity of Angolan population is uncertain, further studies are needed to address this. According to Du Preez and Carruthers (2009: 333) the species occurs in a very wide range of habitats but its restricted to aquatic habitats and is commonly found in any form of wetland whether natural or man-made.

References: Channing and Howell (2006); Du Preez and Carruthers (2009); Perret (1966); Pickersgill (2007a).

***Xenopus petersii* Bocage, 1895 – PETER’S PLATANNA**

- ***Dactylethra mülleri***: Bocage (1867a: 227).
- ***Dactylethra Multeri (Peters)***: Bocage (1879a: 89, 1879b: 96).
- ***Xenopus muelleri***: Boulenger (1882: 457).
- ***Xenopus petersii (Bocage)***: Bocage (1895a: 187, 1896: 113, 1897a: 206), Schmidt (1936: 128), Ceríaco *et al.* (2014b: 669).
- ***Xenopus petersi (Bocage)***: Ferreira (1906: 166).
- ***Xenopus laevis (Daud)***: Monard (1937a: 25, 1938: 76).
- ***Xenopus laevis poweri (Hewitt)***: Laurent (1964a: 129), Cei (1977: 17).
- ***Xenopus laevis petersi (Bocage)***: Laurent (1964a: 130), Cei (1977: 17).
- ***Xenopus laevis petersii (Bocage)***: Perret (1976a: 17), Poynton & Haacke (1993: 13), Ruas (2002: 141).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is very widespread for almost whole the territory, however there are no reports in the southeastern regions (Fig. 16).

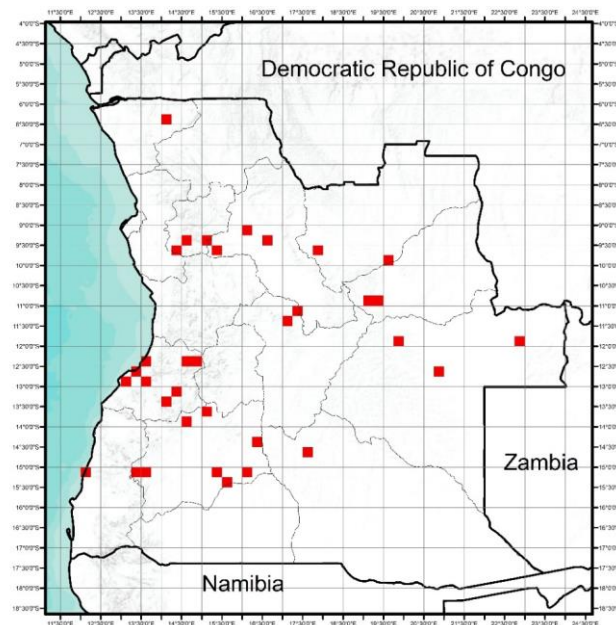


Figure 16 – Distribution map for *Xenopus petersii* in Angola.

Zaire province: "St. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1895a: 187, 1897a: 206; Perret 1976a: 17).

Kwanza Norte province: "Luinha river" [09° 16'S., 14° 32'E] (Ferreira 1906: 166); "Ambaca" [09° 16'S., 15° 11'E] (Bocage 1895a: 187, 1897a: 206); "Dondo" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1895a: 187, 1897a: 206; Perret 1976a: 17).

Malanje province: "Cambondo" [09° 29'S., 16° 38'E] (Ferreira 1906: 166); "Cassange" [09° 35'S., 17° 52'E] (Bocage 1895a: 187, 1897a: 206; Perret 1976a: 17); "Capanda" [\pm 09°43'42.28"S, 15°20'45.07"E] (Ceríaco *et al.* 2014b: 669); "Reserva da Palanca Preta (Cuanza river shore)" [11° 07'S., 17° 28'E] (Ruas 2002: 141).

Lunda Sul: "Alto Cuílo (Tchifuka pond)" [\pm 10° 00'S., 19° 35'E] (Laurent 1964a: 130); "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 130); "Alto Chicapa (Kutele pond, Cuango)" [\pm 10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 130); "Alto Chicapa (Cuílo sources)" [10° 55'S., 19° 20'E] (Laurent 1964a: 130).

Moxico province: "Reserva da Palanca Preta (Calombe river)" [11° 50'S., 19° 56'E] (Ruas 2002: 141); "Cazombo" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 130); "Lucusse" [12° 31'S., 20° 49'E] (Ruas 2002: 141).

Bié province: "Gauca" [11° 11'S., 17° 27'E] (Schmidt 1936: 128); "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1936: 128).

Benguela province: "Quibula" [12° 17' S., 14° 41'E] (Bocage 1895a: 187; Perret 1976a: 17); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 187); "Benguela" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1895a: 187, 1897a: 206; Boulenger 1882: 457); "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1879a: 89; 1895a: 187, 1897a: 206; Perret 1976a: 17); "Marco de Canavezes (Cubal da Ganda)" [\pm 13° 05'S., 14° 20'E] (Laurent 1964a: 129); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896: 113).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 187; Perret 1976a: 17); "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937a: 25, 1938: 76); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937a: 25, 1938: 76); "Huila" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 187, 1897a: 206; Perret 1976a: 17); "Osi" [15° 05'S., 15° 25'E] (Monard 1937a: 25, 1938: 76); "Nuntechite lagoon" [15° 08'S., 13° 25'E] (Poynton & Haacke 1993: 13); "Kampulu" [15° 13'S., 16° 07'E] (Monard 1937a: 25, 1938: 76); "Kuluí" [15° 25'S., 15° 44'E] (Monard 1937a: 25, 1938: 76).

Namibe province: "Mossamedes" [\pm 15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1967a: 227).

Quando Cubango province: "Kandingu" [14° 40'S., 17° 42'E] (Monard 1937a: 25, 1938: 76).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was originally described by Bocage (1895a: 187) based on specimens from "S. Salvador do Congo" collected by the Bishop António Barroso, from "Dondo" collected by Bayão and from "Caconda", "Dombe", "Quibula", "Huila", "Cassange" and "Quindumbo" collected by Anchieta, all the specimens were deposited in Museu Bocage (Bocage

1895a: 187; Perret 1976a: 17). Unfortunately, all the syntypes were destroyed in 1978 fire. Bauer et al. (1996: 271) reported a surviving syntype from "Catumbella" deposited in *Museum für Naturkunde*, Berlin that might suggest that the specimen was exchanged or donated to Berlin after Bocage's description and before the fire since that locality is not present in the type series of Lisbon Museum by Perret (1976). Bocage (1895a: 187) synonymy *Xenopus mulleri* (non Peters) (Bocage 1867a: 227, 1879a: 89, 1879b: 96; Boulenger 1882: 457) as *Xenopus petersii* Bocage, 1895. Later Schmidt and Inger (1959: 32) considered *petersii* a synonym of *Xenopus laevis poweri* (Hewitt, 1927) but Mertens (1971: 7) rejected that view and affirmed their differences. Channing (2001: 248) has considered *petersii* as a full and valid species and has removed from the synonyms of *Xenopus laevis* (Daudin, 1802). According to Du Preez and Carruthers (2009: 337) is a water-dependent species using permanent water bodies, including rivers, lakes and wells, in savanna and coastal lowland.

References: Bauer et al. (1996); Bocage (1867a); Bocage (1879a); Bocage (1879b); Bocage (1895a); Boulenger (1882); Channing (2001); Du Preez and Carruthers (2009); Mertens (1971); Perret (1976a); Schmidt and Inger (1959).

***Xenopus epitropicalis* Fischberg, Colombelli and Picard, 1982 – SOUTHERN TROPICAL PLATANNA**

- ***Xenopus tropicalis* (Gray):** Laurent (1950: 13; 1954: 70), Frade (1963: 254), Cei (1977: 16).
- ***Xenopus calcaratus* (Peters):** Peters (1877: 618).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in Cabinda enclave and in the extreme northeast of the country (Fig. 17).

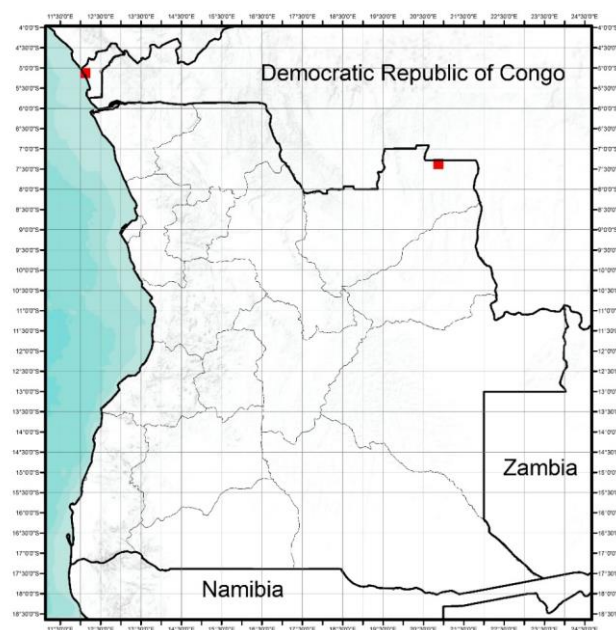


Figure 17 – Distribution map for *Xenopus epitropicalis* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [$\pm 05^{\circ} 06'S.$, $12^{\circ} 06'E$] (Peters 1877: 618).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo (Luachimo forest gallery)" [$07^{\circ} 22'S.$, $20^{\circ} 50'E$] (Laurent 1950: 13, 1954: 70).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Previous publications to 1982 classified this species as *Xenopus tropicalis* (Gray, 1864) but subsequent studies revealed that *X. tropicalis* is restricted to the west tropical Africa only, from Senegal to Cameroon, and the records from the south and east Africa belong to *Xenopus epitropicalis* (Fischberg et al., 1982) (Loumont 1983: 176; Ruas 1996: 20-21). However, the distribution of both species require further studies but we can affirm that Angolan population belong to the *Xenopus epitropicalis* (Ruas 1996: 20-21; Channing 2001: 239;

Frétey et al. 2011: 22; Frost 2014). There is long-recognized undescribed species richness in *X. tropicalis* and *X. epitropicalis* and in progress work by Evans, Blackburn, and colleagues (Blackburn pers. comm. in Tinsley et al. 2004). This species is found in permanent water bodies (small water holes) in lowland rainforest (Channing 2001: 239; Tinsley et al. 2004).

References: Channing (2001); Frétey et al. (2011); Frost (2014); Loumont (1983); Tinsley et al. (2004); Ruas (1996).

Family BUFONIDAE Gray, 1825

Genus *Amietophrynus* Frost, Grant, Faivovich, Bain Haas, Haddad, de Sá, Channing, Wilkinson, Donnellan, Raxworthy, Campbell, Blotto, Moler, Drewes, Nussbaum, Lynch, Green & Wheeler, 2006

Amietophrynus buchneri (Peters, 1882) – BUCHNER'S TOAD

- *Bufo Buchneri*: Peters (1882: 146).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Congo.

Ocurrences in Angola: The species is known only from the type locality "Lunda" in western Angola (Fig. 18).

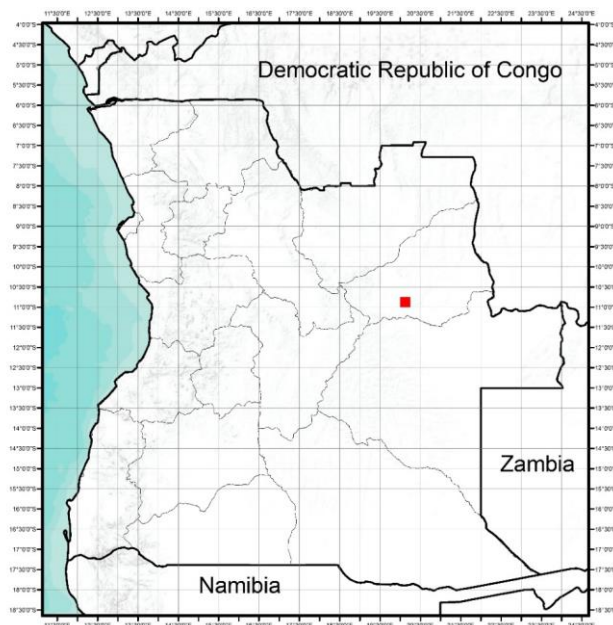


Figure 18 – Distribution map for *Amietophrynus buchneri* in Angola.

Lunda Sul province: "Lunda" [10° 58'S., 20° 04'E] (Peters, 1882: 146).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was described by Peters (1882: 146) based on a specimen from "Lunda" collected by Dr. Buchner with the name *Bufo buchneri* Peters, 1882. Authors like Tandy & Keith (1972: 158) attempted to synonymize *B. buchneri* to *Bufo funereus* (Bocage, 1866) and they designated it belonging to the *funereus* group. According to Frost (2014) there is a record from Cabinda enclave, Angola. This species is view with some doubts to its taxonomic validity as well as absence of recent data.

References: Frost (2014); Peters (1882); Tandy and Keith (1972).

***Amietophrynus funereus* (Bocage, 1866) – ANGOLA TOAD**

- ***Bufo funereus* Nov. sp.?:** Bocage (1866a: 56 1866b: 77).
- ***Bufo funereus* (Bocage):** Bocage (1882: 304, 1895a: 186, 1897a: 205), Ferreira (1904: 114, 1906: 166), Monard (1937a: 27, 1938: 79), Themido (1941: 2), Laurent (1950: 13, 1954a: 71), Perret (1976a: 17), Cei (1977: 16, 17), Ruas (2002: 142).
- ***Bufo benguelensis*:** Boulenger (1882: 299).
- ***Bufo funereus funereus* (Bocage):** Laurent (1964a: 131)

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Uganda

Ocurrences in Angola: The species is very widespread in the territory, mainly in the southwest and in the extreme northeast of the country (Fig. 19).

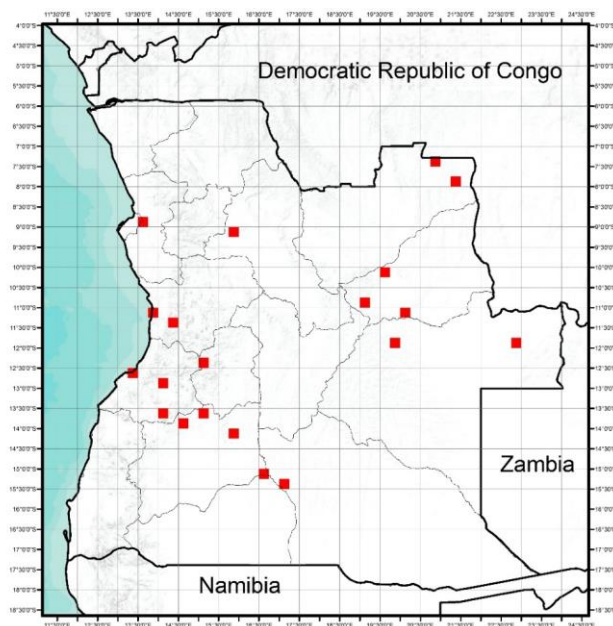


Figure 19 – Distribution map for *Amietophrynus funereus* in Angola.

Luanda province: "Cabiri" [08° 55'S., 13° 40'E] (Ferreira 1904: 114).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 13); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 13).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo (Cuílo banks)" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 131); "Dala" [11° 02' S., 20° 12'E] (Monard 1938: 79); "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 131).

Kwanza Sul province: "Novo Redondo" [11° 12'S., 13° 51'E] (Ferreira 1904: 114); "Gumba" [11° 16'S., 14° 17'E] (Ferreira 1904: 114); "Lembu" [12° 52'S., 14° 07'E] (Ferreira 1904: 114).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 56, 1866b: 77, 1882: 304, 1895a: 186, 1897a: 205; Perret 1976a: 17).

Moxico province: "Calombe (Luso)" [11° 50'S., 19° 56'E] (Ruas 2002: 142); "Cazombo" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 131).

Huambo province: "Serra do Moco (Luimbale)" [12°30'S, 15°10'E] (Laurent 1954: 71).

Benguela province: "Benguela" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Boulenger 1882: 299).

Huila province:"Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1882: 304, 1895a: 186, 1897a: 205; Themido 1941: 2; Perret 1976a: 17); "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1938: 76); "Mukoti" [14° 12' S., 15° 48'E] (Monard 1937a: 27, 1938: 79).

Cunene province: "Mbalé creek" [15° 10'S., 16° 45'E] (Monard 1937a: 27, 1938: 79).

Cuando Cubango province: "Kakindo" [15° 27'S., 17° 03'E] (Monard 1937a: 27, 1938: 79).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was firstly cited by Bocage (1866a: 56) as *Bufo funereus* (*Nomen nudum*) based just in one individual from "Duque de Bragança" collected by Bayão, however the taxonomic identity of the new species will not have been recognized due to the lack of the specimen description and the consequent lack of type specimen designation. Although in the same year Bocage (1866b: 77) published a new paper where he described *Bufo funereus* (Bocage, 1866) as a new species. Boulenger (1882: 299-300) described a new *Bufo* by the name of *Bufo benguellensis*, based in one individual from the type locality "Benguela" sent by Bocage and in other two specimens from "W. Africa" and "Fernando Po". Bocage (1895a: 186-187) synonymy *B. benguellensis* as *Bufo funereus*. The species *Amietophrynus buchneri* (Peters, 1882) are sometimes considered belong to this species (Tandy and Keith 1972: 158).

This species inhabits in the interior of rainforests, and can survive in degraded forests but not in seriously altered habitats (Channing 2001: 69; IUCN 2013).

References: Bocage (1866a); Bocage (1866b); Bocage (1895a); Boulenger (1882); Channing (2001); IUCN (2013); Tandy and Keith (1972).

***Amietophrynus garmani* (Meek, 1897) – GARMAN'S TOAD**

- ***Bufo regularis humbensis* (Monard):** Monard (1937a: 26, 1938: 78), Frade (1963: 254)

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Botswana, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species records are from southern Angola (Fig. 20).

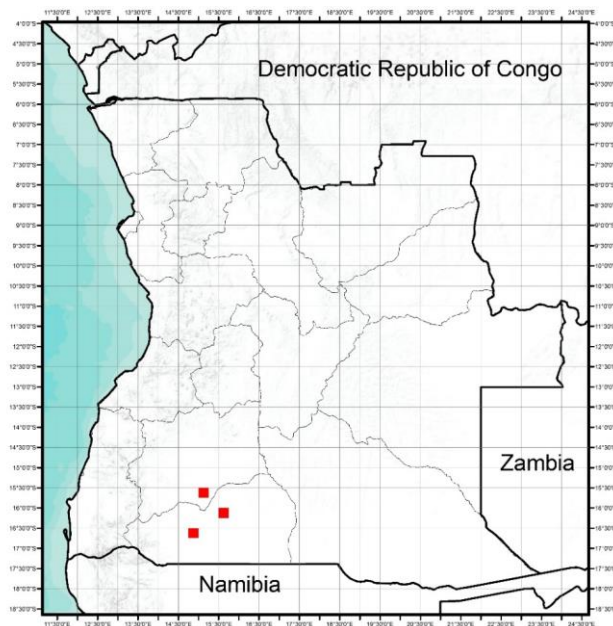


Figure 20 – Distribution map for *Amietophrynus garmani* in Angola.

Huila province: "Mulondo" [15° 38'S., 15° 12'E] (Monard 1937a: 26, 1938: 78).

Cunene province: "Mupa" [16° 11'S., 15° 45'E] (Monard 1937a: 26, 1938: 78); "Humbi" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Monard 1937a: 26, 1938: 78).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Monard (1937a: 26) originally described a new subspecies of *Bufo regularis* (Reuss, 1833) based on specimens from the type locality "Molundo", giving it the name of *Bufo regularis humbensis* (Monard, 1937). Later it was synonymized as *Bufo garmani* (Meek, 1897) by Tandy and Keith (1972: 159). Although *A. garmani* is restricted to northeastern Africa (Largen 2001: 315-318) while Angolan population appears to be an isolated group located in southwestern of the country and it is possible that the Angolan population are indeed a separated lineage and therefore deserve the subspecies (or species) rank proposed by Monard.

References: Largen (2001); Monard (1937a); Tandy and Keith (1972).

***Amietophrynus gutturalis* (Power, 1927) – GUTTERAL TOAD**

- ***Bufo spinosus* nov. sp.?**: Bocage (1867b: 845)
- ***Bufo spinosus***: Bocage (1867a: 227)
- ***Bufo regularis***: Bocage (1895a: 185)
- ***Bufo gutturalis* (Power)**: Perret (1976a: 18), Poynton and Haacke (1993: 13), Ruas (2002: 141)

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Ocurrences in Angola: The species occurs in the east-central Angola but also along the coast (Fig. 21).

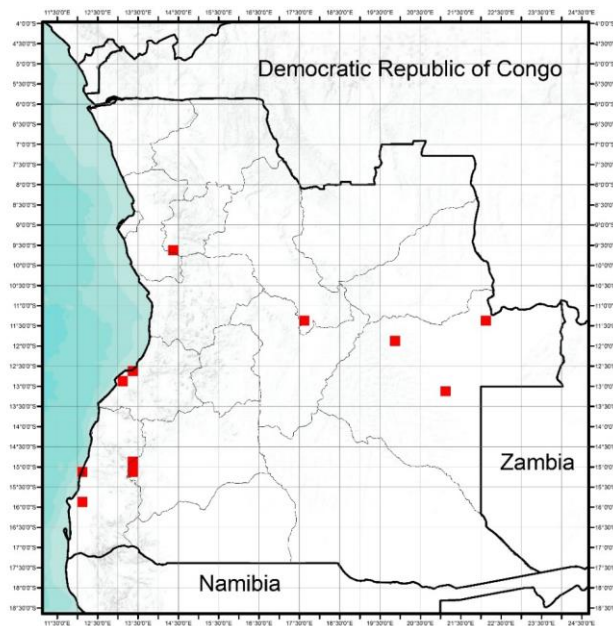


Figure 21 – Distribution map for *Amietophrynus gutturalis* in Angola.

Kwanza Norte province: "Dondo (Quanza bank)" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13).

Malanje province: "Reserva da Palanca Preta (Caluando river)" [11° 28'S., 17° 42'E] (Ruas 2002: 141).

Moxico province: "Dilolo lake" [11° 30'S., 22° 01'E] (Ruas 2002: 141); "Luso" [11° 47'S., 19° 55'E] (Ruas 2002: 141); "Reserva da Palanca Preta (Calombe River)" [11° 50'S., 19° 56'E] (Ruas 2002: 141); "Luvuei" [13° 04'S., 21° 10'E] (Ruas 2002: 141).

Benguela province: "Benguela" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage (1867b: 845); "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1895a: 185; Perret 1976a: 18).

Huila province: "Sá da Bandeira" [14° 55'S., 13° 30'E] (Ruas 2002: 141); "Humpata" [15° 02'S., 13° 24'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13).

Namibe province: "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1867a: 277); "Cima" [15° 04'S., 12° 09'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13); "Saco do Giraul" [15° 04'S., 12° 09'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13); "Coroca" [15° 47'S., 12° 04'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Bocage (1867b: 845-846) originally described this species, based on a specimen collected by Anchieta from "Benguella", giving it the name of *Bufo spinosus*. Perret (1976a: 18) corrected the type locality for "Dombe, Benguela". The *nomen Bufo spinosus* was already preoccupied by the description of the Iberian Spiny-toad published by Daudin in 1803 and Bocage would later synonymize it as *Bufo regularis* (Bocage, 1895a: 185; Perret 1976a: 18). Power in 1927, would recognize again the taxonomic identity of these animals with the description of *Bufo regularis gutturalis*, based on material from Botswana/Northern-Cape border (Power 1927: 416). The subspecies was eventually be elevated to full species by Tandy and Keith (1972: 159), and is currently considered as a full and valid species (Channing 2001: 74-77; Du Preez and Carruthers 2009: 142; Frost 2014).

References: Bocage (1867b); Bocage (1895a); Channing (2001); Du Preez and Carruthers (2009); Frost (2014); Power (1927); Tandy and Keith (1972).

***Amietophrynus lemairii* (Boulenger, 1901) – LEMAIRE’S TOAD**

- ***Bufo lemairi* (Boulenger):** Laurent (1950: 13, 1964a: 131), Cei (1977: 16).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially, in the northeast along the boundary of the country (Fig. 22).

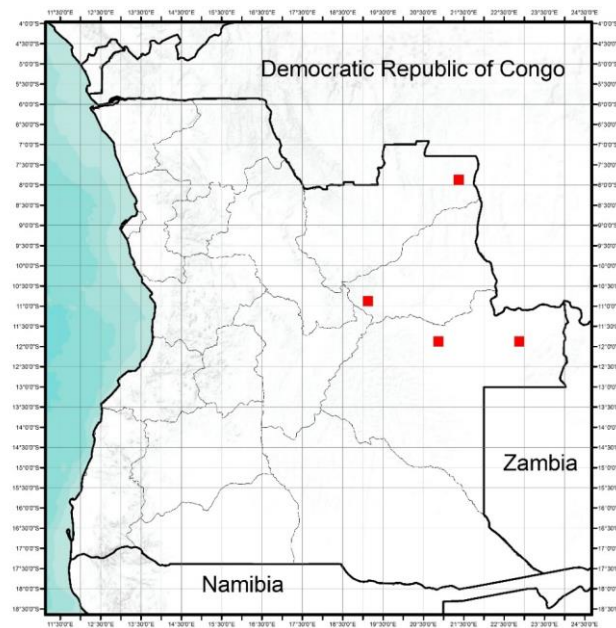


Figure 22 – Distribution map for *Amietophrynus lemairii* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 13).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa (Tchimboma sources, Cuango-Muqué)" [10° 46'S., 19° 12'E] (Laurent 1964a: 131); "Alto Chicapa (Cuílo sources)" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 131).

Moxico province: "Calundo lake (banks)" [± 11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 131); "Cazombo" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 131).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Poynton and Broadley 1988: 464; Ruas 1996: 21; Du Preez and Carruthers 2009: 144-145 Frost 2014). The species is usually found near permanent water (Channing, 2001: 82; Du Preez and Carruthers 2009: 145).

References: Channing (2001); Du Preez and Carruthers (2009); Frost (2014); Ruas (1996).

***Amietophrynus maculatus* (Hallowell, 1854) – FLAT-BACKED TOAD**

- ***Bufo maculatus* (Hallowell):** Poynton and Haacke (1993: 13), Ruas (2002: 141)
- ***Bufo regularis* (Reuss):** Monard (1937a: 26, 1938: 77, 78).
- ***Bufo pusilus* :** Cei (1977: 17)

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in western Angola (Fig. 23).

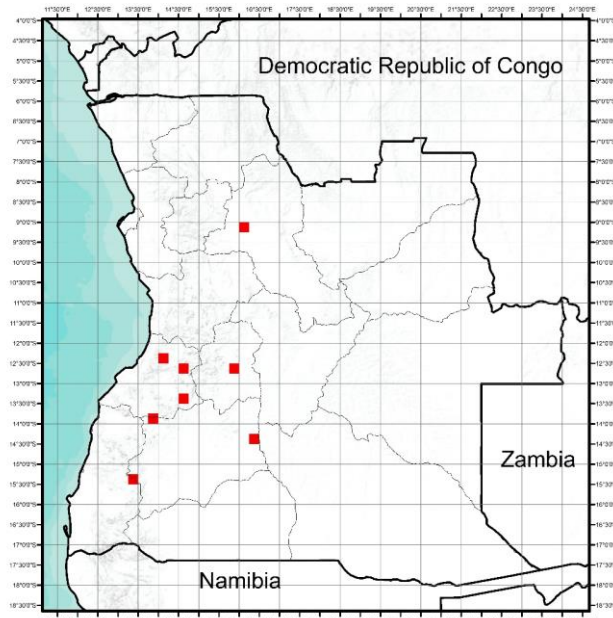


Figure 23 – Distribution map for *Amietophrynus maculatus* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança falls" [09° 08'S., 16° 04'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13; Ruas 2002: 141).

Benguela province: "31km NE of Sousa Lara (=Bocoio) – Chila" [12° 28'S., 14° 08'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13); "Santo Amaro" [12° 42'S., 15° 51'E] (Monard 1937a: 26, 1938: 77); "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937a: 26, 1938: 78); Monguavalo Farm" [13° 27'S., 14° 37'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13).

Huila province: "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937a: 26, 1938: 79); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937a: 26, 1938: 77).

Namibe province: "Cainde" [15° 29'S., 13° 22'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13); "16 km W of Vila Nova" (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Tandy and Keith (1972: 159) placed *Bufo pussilus* (Pienaar, 1963) in the synonym of *Bufo maculatus* (Hallowell, 1854) due the similar morphology and matting calls. Hulselmans's (1969 in Poynton and Broadley 1988: 461) discussed the uncertainty of the synonymy and defend that *pussilus* could be considered a subspecies of *maculatus*. However, by immunological evidences (Maxson 1981 in Poynton and Broadley 1988: 461; Pickergill 2007: 545) it was possible to reinforce the establishment of the synonymy for *maculatus*. Lambiris (1988: 51) defend that *pussilus* could be considered an accepted full species but Channing (1989: 1) disputed Lambiris conclusion. Pickersgill (2007a: 545) is not sure about the variation between *maculatus* and *pussilus* but considered that *B. maculatus* could have a wide distribution from west to southern Africa, as *Bufo regularis* (Reuss, 1833) and *Bufo guturallis* (Power, 1927). According to Channing (2001: 85) this species is associated with river banks, although it is found away from water in open savanna.

References: Channing (1989); Channing (2001); Lambiris (1988); Pickersgill (2007a); Poynton and Broadley (1988); Tandy and Keith (1972).

***Amietophrynus regularis* (Reuss, 1833) – AFRICAN COMMON TOAD**

- ***Bufo guineensis* (Schlegel):** Peters (1877: 618), Bocage (1879a: 89).
- ***Bufo pantherinus* Boié:** Bocage (1866a: 56)
- ***Bufo regularis* (Reuss):** Boulenger (1882: 298, 1905: 107), Bocage (1887a: 192, 1887b: 208, 1895a: 185, 1896: 113), Ferreira (1903: 114), Monard (1937a: 26, 1938: 77), Parker (1939: 145), Themido (1941: 2), Laurent (1954a: 70), Cei (1977: 16, 17).
- ***Bufo regularis regularis* (Reuss):** Schmidt (1936: 128), Monard (1938: 78), Mertens (1938: 429), Laurent (1950: 13), Hellmich (1957a: 23), Laurent (1964a: 130).
- ***Amietophrynus regularis* (Reuss):** Ceríaco *et al.* (2014b: 669).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is very widespread in the territory, except in the southeastern (Fig. 24).

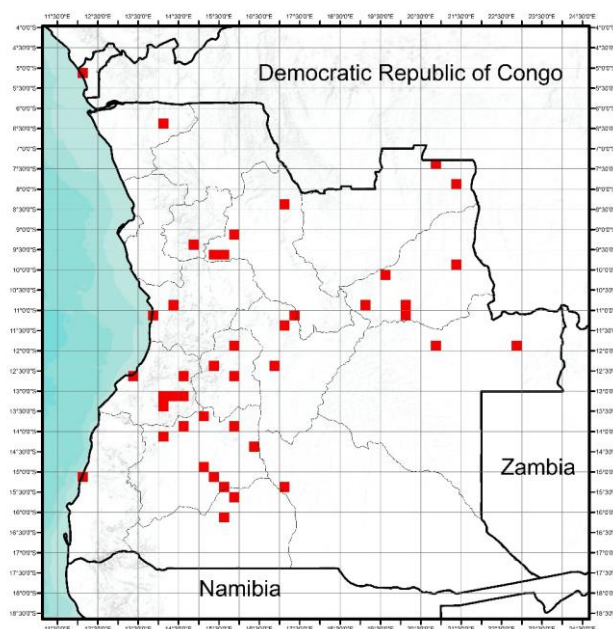


Figure 24 – Distribution map for *Amietophrynus regularis* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [$\pm 05^{\circ} 06'S.$, $12^{\circ} 06'E$] (Peters 1877: 618).

Zaire province: "S. Salvador do Congo" [$06^{\circ} 16'S.$, $14^{\circ} 14'E$] (Bocage 1887a: 192).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 13, 1954a: 70, 1964a: 130); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 13, 1954a: 70).

Lunda Sul province: "Poste de Luangue, Katcheleke stream (between Lunguena and Tchá-Pemba)" [09° 48'S., 21° 18'E] (Laurent 1964a: 130); "Alto Cuílo (Cuvumemba)" [±10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 130); "Lunda" [10° 58'S., 20° 04'E] (Monard 1938: 78); "Alto Chicapa (Tchimboma sources, Cuango-Muqué affluent)" [10° 46'S., 19° 12'E] (Laurent 1964a: 130); "Dala" [11° 02' S., 20° 12'E] (Monard 1937a: 26, 1938: 77).

Kwanza Sul province: "Cazengo" [± 09° 20'S., 14° 46'E] (Ferreira 1904: 113); "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 145); "Novo Redondo" [11° 12'S., 13° 51'E] (Ferreira 1904: 113); "Furna river (N'Guanza, Novo Redondo)" [11° 12'S., 13° 56'E] (Laurent 1954a: 70).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Boulenger 1882: 298, 1905: 107; Bocage 1866a: 56; 1895a: 185); "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Bocage 1895a: 185; Boulenger 1905: 107); "Capanda" [± 09°43'42.28"S, 15°20'45.07"E] (Ceríaco *et al.* 2014b: 669); "Marimba" [08° 22'S., 17° 02'E] (Boulenger 1905: 107).

Moxico province: "near Calundo lake (Lumeje banks)" [± 11° 31'S., 20° 46'E] (Laurent 1964a: 130); "Calundo lake (shores)" [± 11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 130); "Cameia Hunting Reserve (120km east from Luso)" [± 11° 50'S., 21° 00'E] (Laurent 1964a: 130); "Cazombo" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 130).

Bié province: "Bihé" [12° 23'S., 16° 57'E] (Bocage 1879a: 78, 1895a: 185); "Gauca" [11° 11'S., 17° 27'E] (Schmidt 1936: 128); "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1936: 128).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937a: 26, 1938: 77); "Cuito, Mt. Moco" [12° 27'S., 15° 16'E] (Parker 1936: 145); "Santo Amaro" [12° 42'S., 15° 51'E] (Monard 1937a: 26, 1938: 77).

Benguela province: "Benguela" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1895a: 185); "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 23); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938. 426); "Marco de Canavezes (Cubal da Ganda)" [± 13° 05'S., 14° 20'E] (Laurent 1964a: 130); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896: 113).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 185); "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937a: 26, 1938: 77); "Sangevé" [13° 53'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937a: 26, 1938: 77); "Quilengues" [14°06'S, 14°05'E] (Laurent 1954a: 70); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937a: 26, 1938: 77); "Kapelongo" [14° 53'S., 15° 05'E] (Monard 1937a: 26, 1938: 77); "Osi" [15° 05'S., 15° 25'E] (Monard 1937a: 26, 1938: 77); "Kuvelaï" [15° 39'S., 15° 48'E] (Monard 1937a: 26, 1938: 77).

Nambie province: "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 185).

Cunene province: "Kangela" [15° 25'S., 15° 44'E] (Monard 1937a: 26, 1938: 77); "Mupa" [16° 11'S., 15° 45'E] (Monard 1937a: 26, 1938: 77).

Cuando Cubango province: "Kakindo" [15° 27'S., 17° 03'E] (Monard 1937a: 26, 1938: 77).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species *Amietophrynus regularis* (Reuss, 1833) remains a taxonomically challenging species, multiple specimens were identified as *regularis* but they may represent other species. Ruas (1996: 21) notes that the submitted records are not only representative of *Bufo regularis sensu stricto* and they may also represent *Bufo maculatus* (Hallowell, 1854) and *Bufo gutturalis* (Power, 1927). This is a very widely distributed species but according to IUCN (2014) the boundary between *Amietophrynus regularis* and *Amietophrynus gutturalis* in Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania is poorly understood. Further studies are needed to clarify the distribution and the known range should be regarded as provisional.

References: IUCN (2014); Ruas (1996).

Genus *Mertensophryne* Tihen, 1960

***Mertensophryne melanopleura* (Schmidt and Inger, 1959) – DARK-SIDED TOAD**

- ***Bufo melanopleura* (Schmidt and Inger):** Ruas (2002: 142)

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species only have one record from "Cameia Lake, Moxico" (eastern Angola) (Fig. 25).

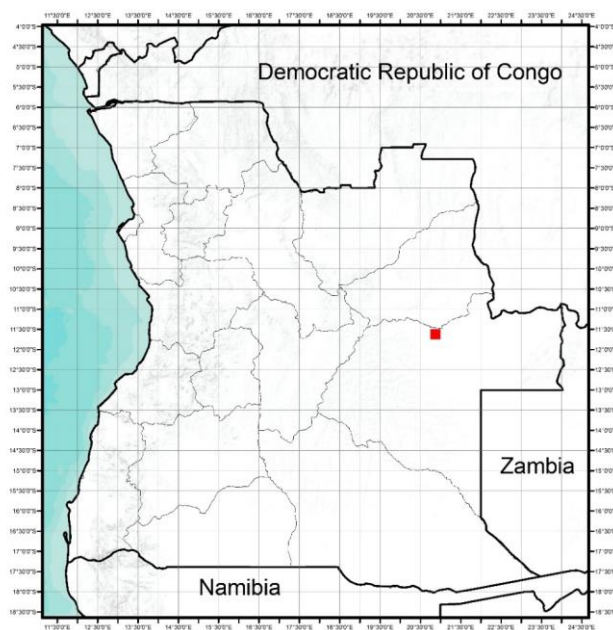


Figure 25 – Distribution map for *Mertensophryne melanopleura* in Angola.

Moxico province: "Cameia Lake" [11° 43'S., 20° 48'E] (Ruas 2002: 142).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species is known only from few localities and it presumably occurs more widely. Due its geographical distribution, its occurrence area is probably limited to the eastern Angola and between the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia (Channing 2001: 86-87). Further records are needed within its range. This a species apparently inhabits in forest or woodland (Poynton and Broadley 1988: 482). **References:** Channing (2001); Poynton and Broadley (1988).

***Mertensophryne mocquardi* (Angel, 1924) – MOCQUARDS TOAD**

- ***Bufo mocquardi* (Angel):** Monard (1937a: 28, 1938: 80), Cei (1977: 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is known from Kenya.

Ocurrences in Angola: The species only have one record from "Mulondo", Huila province (Fig. 26).

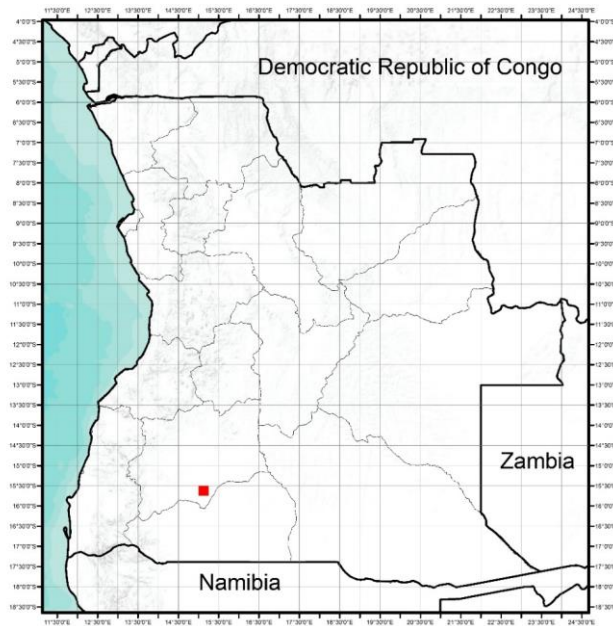


Figure 26 – Distribution map for *Mertensophryne mocquardi* in Angola.

Huila province: "Mulondo" [15° 38'S., 15° 12'E] (Monard 1937a: 28, 1938: 80).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Monard (1937a: 28) identifies an individual from "Molundo" as *Bufo mocquardi* (Angel, 1924) that was already been examined by M. De Witte. De Witte considered this specimen close to *Bufo taitanus* Peters, 1878 but he believed that it corresponds to *Bufo mocquardi*. Monard considered the discovery of this species in Angola a remarkable done, since the type specimen is from "Kinangop, mont Kenya, Kenya", although he also draw attention to the long distance about the two locations and the different climates. Currently the species *Amietophrynus mocquardi* is only recognized from its type locality (Frost 2014) but further studies are needed to clarify this situation.

References: Frost (2014); Monard (1937a).

Genus *Poyntonophrynus* Frost, Grant, Faivovich, Bain, Haas, Haddad, de Sá, Channing, Wilkinson, Donnellan, Raxworthy, Campbell, Blotto, Moler, Drewes, Nussbaum, Lynch, Green & Wheeler, 2006

***Poyntonophrynus dombensis* (Bocage, 1895) – DOMBE TOAD**

- ***Bufo dombensis* (Bocage):** Bocage (1895b: 51, 1897a: 206), Perret (1976a: 16), Cei (1977: 17), Poynton and Haacke (1993: 12)

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in southwestern Angola (Fig. 27).

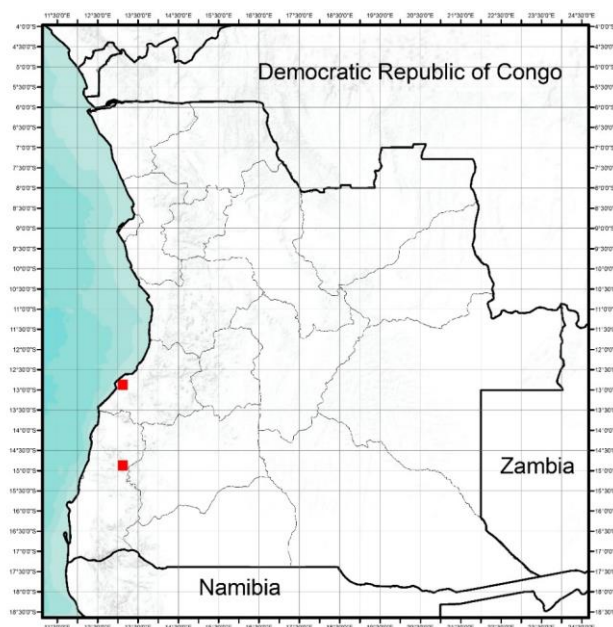


Figure 27 – Distribution map for *Poyntonophrynus dombensis* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1895b: 51; Perret 1976a: 16).

Namibe province: "Assunção" [14° 52'S., 13° 06'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 12).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Bocage (1895b: 51) described a new species as *Bufo dombensis* (Bocage, 1895) based on one specimen collected by José d'Anchieta from "Dombe, sur le littoral, au sud de Benguella". Poynton (1964a in Poynton and Broadley 1988: 468) considered *B. dombensis* a subspecies of *Bufo vertebralis* Smith 1842, a treatment that has not been supported by subsequent developments (Poynton and Broadley 1988: 466-470). Perret (1976a) studied the type

specimens in Museu Bocage and just found two syntypes, probably destroyed by the 1978 fire, Bocage cited 18 individuals in his work.

According to Channing (2001: 65) it is a coastal lowlands species, usually found near the rock outcrops in the grassland.

References: Bocage (1895b); Channing (2001); Perret (1976a); Poynton and Broadley (1988).

***Poyntonophrynus grandisonae* (Poynton and Haacke, 1993) – GRANDISON'S TOAD**

- ***Bufo grandisonae***: Poynton and Haacke (1993: 11)

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is known only from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known only from the southwestern Angola, especially in Mossamedes province (Fig. 28).

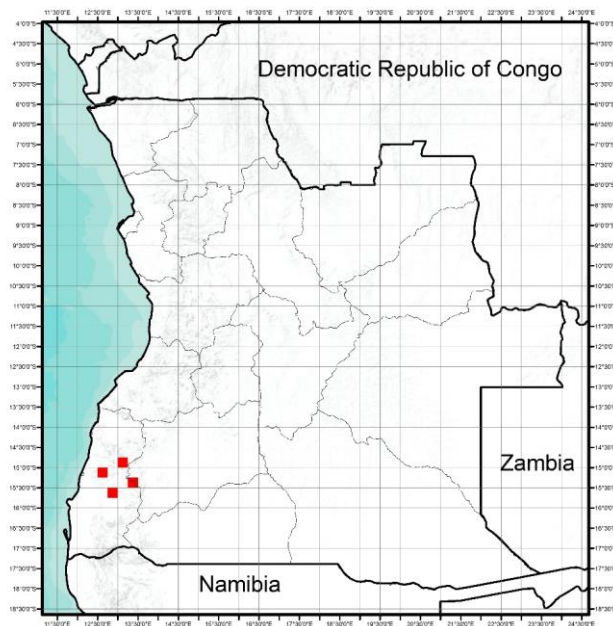


Figure 28 – Distribution map for *Poyntonophrynus grandisonae* in Angola.

Namibe province: "5 km E of Assunção" [$\pm 14^{\circ} 52'S$, $13^{\circ} 06'E$] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 11); "Caraculo" [$15^{\circ} 01'S$, $12^{\circ} 40'E$] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 11); "Salona river (2 km N of Cainde)" [$\pm 15^{\circ} 29'S$, $13^{\circ} 22'E$] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 11); "20 km W of Virei" [$\pm 15^{\circ} 40'S$, $12^{\circ} 46'E$] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 11).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Poynton and Haacke (1993: 11) based on specimen from "5 km E of Assunção, Mossamedes" collected by W. Haacke. It is only known from few specimens collected in Mossamedes province near the type locality. This species showing the general features of the "*vertebralis* group" in particular resembling *Bufo dombensis* (Bocage, 1895) but differing in some morphologic patterns (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 11; Channing 2001: 73). This toad its known from the coastal regions in granite inselbergs (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 11; Channing 2001: 73).

References: Channing (2001); Poynton and Haacke (1993).

***Poyntonophrynus kavangensis* (Poynton and Broadley, 1988) – KAVANGO TOAD**

- ***Bufo kavangensis***: Poynton and Haacke (1993: 13), Ruas (2002: 142).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known only from Angola, Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in the south near Namibia border, although there is one record further north (Fig. 29).

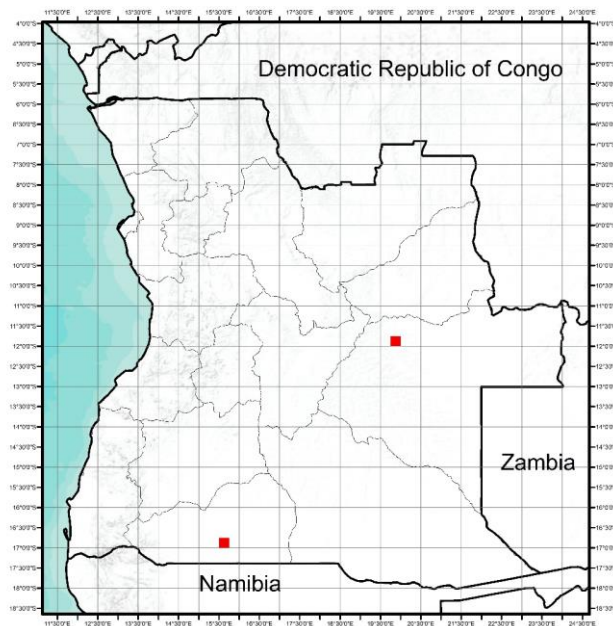


Figure 29 – Distribution map for *Poyntonophrynus kavangensis* in Angola.

Moxico province: "Calombe" [11° 50'S., 19° 56'E] (Ruas 2002: 142).

Cunene province: "23 km of Pereira de Eça – Roçadas" [± 16° 57'S., 15° 34'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Poynton and Broadley (1988: 472-475) when described *Bufo kavangensis* (Poynton and Broadley, 1988), mentioned that the distribution range for this species is from northern Zimbabwe, northern Botswana, northern Namibia and neighboring southern Angola. The locality "Pereira de Eça" (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13) fits in the known distribution but the record from "Calombe" is further north than the known range making it doubtful. However, Ruas (1996: 22) notes that the extension of the *kavangensis* distribution further north may be related to the Kalahari sands. This species is known from temporary pools and flooded grasslands (Poynton and Broadley 1988: 475; Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13; Channing 2001: 80).

References: Channing (2001); Poynton and Broadley (1988); Poynton and Haacke (1993); Ruas (1996).

Genus *Schismaderma* Smith, 1849

Schismaderma carens (Smith, 1848) – AFRICAN RED TOAD

- *Bufo carens* (Smith): Laurent (1964a: 131), Cei (1977: 16).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known only from Angola, Botswana, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is only known from "Cazombo", Moxico province (Fig. 30).

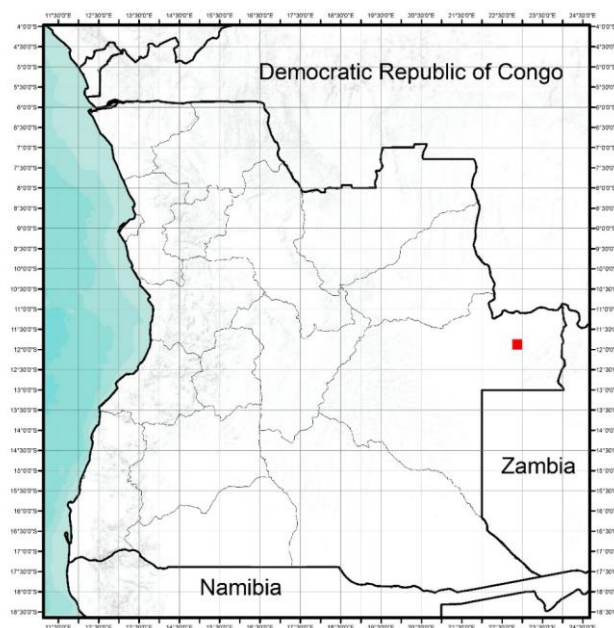


Figure 30 – Distribution map for *Schismaderma carens* in Angola.

Moxico province: "Cazombo" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 131).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: It belongs to a monotypic Genus according to current assessment and the epithet *carens* refers to the lack of parotid glands (Frost 2014). It is widely distributed and it is a savanna species (Poynton and Broadley 1988: 84) but is also very successful around human settlements (Channing 2001: 104).

References: Channing (2001); Frost (2014); Poynton and Broadley (1988).

Family MICROHYLIDAE Günther, 1858 (1843)

Genus *Phrynomantis* Peters, 1867

Phrynomantis affinis Boulenger, 1901 – SPOTTED RUBER FROG

- *Phrynomantis affinis* (Boulenger): Monard (1937a: 30, 1938: 83) Laurent (1964a: 156), Ceil (197: 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia, Tanzania and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in eastern Angola (Fig. 31).

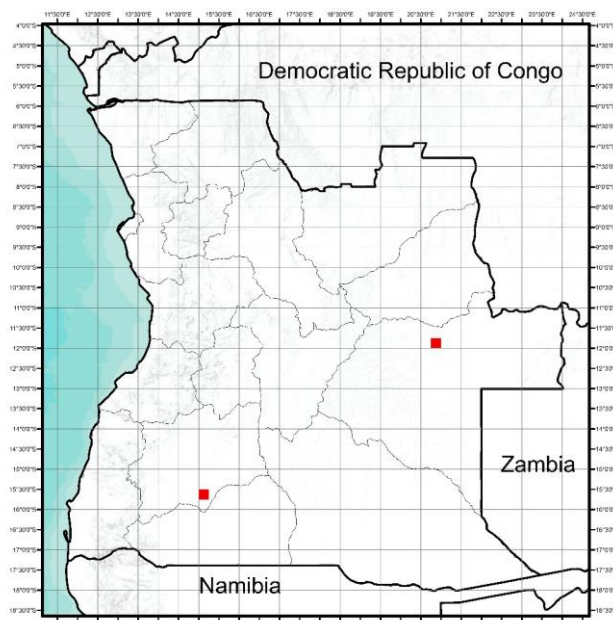


Figure 31 – Distribution map for *Phrynomantis affinis* in Angola.

Moxico province: "Calundo lake (banks)" [$\pm 11^{\circ} 48' S.$, $20^{\circ} 52'E$] (Laurent 1964a: 156).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: According to Channing (2001: 231) the specific name *affinis* means "neighboring" and refers to the similarity of this frog to *Phrynomantis bifasciatus* (Smith, 1847). Boulenger (1901) separated *affinis* from *bifasciatus* on its smaller eye and less dilated digits, but according to Poynton and Broadley (1985a: 515) the material available that they studied does not confirm differences in eye size, and they also defend a thorough field study is clearly needed.

This species apparently prefers sandy areas but is rarely found, although widespread (Channing 2001: 232).

References: Channing, A. (2001); Poynton and Broadley (1985a).

***Phrynomantis annectans* Werner, 1910 – MARBLED RUBER FROG**

- ***Phrynomantis annectans***: Cei (197: 17), Poynton and Haacke (1993: 13).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Namibia and South Africa.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in southwestern Angola (Fig. 32).

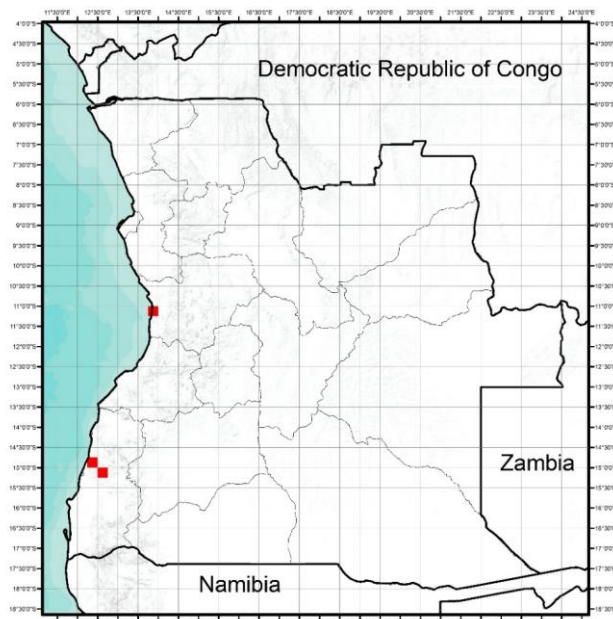


Figure 32 – Distribution map for *Phrynomantis annectans* in Angola.

Kwanza Sul province: "8km NE of Novo Redondo, Gabela" [11° 12'S., 13° 51'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13).

Namibe province: "Mutiambo river" [14° 56'S., 12° 28'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13);
"Caraculo" [15° 01'S., 12° 40'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: It is a desert-adapted frog, that occurs through Namib Desert into Angola and on the rocky mountains of central Namibia, to Augrabies areas of western Northern Cape province in South Africa (Channing 2001: 232-233). Poynton and Haacke (1993: 13) collected an individual from "8 km NE of Novo Redondo – Gabela, on top of calcrete cliff" that might represents a range extension and the northernmost record for *Phrynomantis annectans* Werner, 1910.

References: Channing (2001); Poynton and Haacke (1993).

***Phrynomantis bifasciatus* (Smith, 1847) – BANDED RUBER FROG**

- ***Phrynomantis bifasciata***: Boulenger (1882: 173), Bocage (1895a: 181), Frade (1963: 254).
- ***Phrynomeris bifasciatus***: Cei (1977: 17, 18).
- ***Phrynomantis bifasciatus***: Ferreira (1904: 113).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in southwestern Angola (Fig. 33).

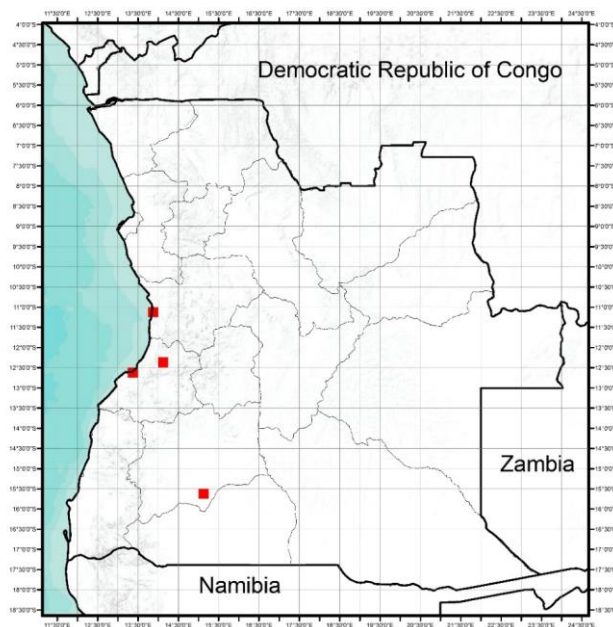


Figure 33 – Distribution map for *Phrynomantis bifasciatus* in Angola.

Kwanza Sul province: "Chingo (Novo Redondo)" [11° 12'S., 13° 51'E] (Ferreira 1904: 113).

Benguela province: "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 181); "Benguela" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1895a: 181).

Huila province: "Molundo" [15° 38'S., 15° 12'E] (Monard 1937a: 30, 1938: 83).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is regarded by Poynton (1964a [*in Frost 2014*]) as conspecific with *Phrynomantis microps* Peters, 1875 known from savannas of West and Central Africa to the Central African Republic. Ruas (1996: 22) refer that *Phrynomantis bifasciatus* (Smith, 1847) is a savanna species and probably widely distributed in Angola.

This frog apparently is found in small mammal burrows, termitaria or other burrows, in rock clefts, in rotting stumps, under logs or piles of rubble and beneath the sheath leaves leaves of banana plants (Poynton and Broadley 1985a: 514; Channing 2001: 235).

References: Channing (2001); Frost (2014); Poynton and Broadley (1985a); Ruas (1996).

Family BREVICIPITIDAE Bonaparte, 1850

Genus Breviceps Merrem, 1820

Breviceps adspersus (Peters, 1882) – COMMON RAIN FROG

- *Breviceps gibbosus* (Dum. et. Bib.): Bocage (1870: 68).
- *Breviceps gibbosus* (Merr.): Bocage (1873: 227).
- *Breviceps mossambicus* (Peters): Bocage (1895a: 182), Monard (1937a: 29, 1938: 81), Laurent (1964a: 156), Cei (1977: 17, 18).
- *Rana mossambicus* (Peters): Hellmich (1957a: 30).
- *Breviceps mossambicus-adspersus*: Ruas (2002: 142).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known only from Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in the two extremes (west and east) of the country (Fig. 34).

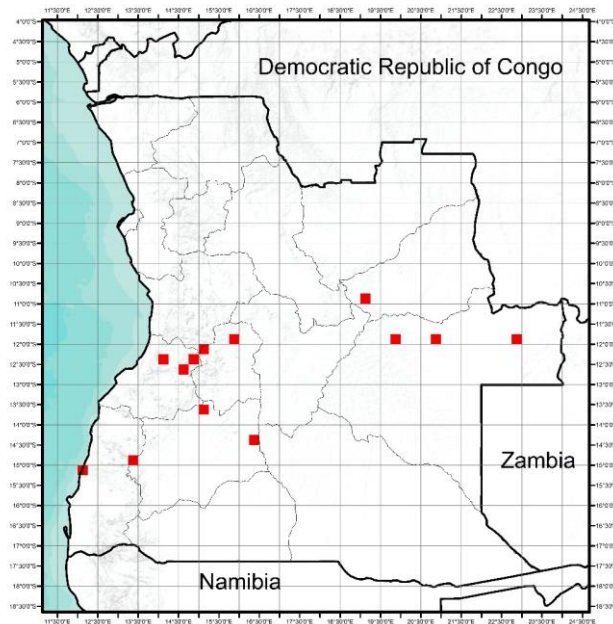


Figure 34 – Distribution map for *Breviceps adspersus* in Angola.

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 156).

Moxico province: "Calundo lake (banks)" [± 11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 156); "Calombe, Luso" [11° 50'S., 19° 56'E] (Ruas 2002: 142); "Cazombo" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 156).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937a: 29, 1938: 81).

Benguela province: "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 182); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 182); "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937a: 29, 1938: 81); "Chimbassi" [13° 11' 06.93"S 14° 12' 02.18"E] (Hellmich 1957a: 30).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 182); "Vila-da-Ponte" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937a: 29, 1938: 81).

Namibe province: "Biballa" [14° 46'S., 13° 22'E] (Bocage 1895a: 182); "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1873: 227).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Confusion has prevailed for some time over the distribution of this frog and its relationship with *Breviceps mossambicus* Peters, 1854. There is a high degree of similarity between *Breviceps adpersus* (Peters, 1882) and *B. mossambicus*, and they are easily confused. Sympatric hybridization occurs between the two forms and is difficult to be sure of the correct identification of some specimens, which present intermediate morphological characteristics (Poynton and Broadley 1985a: 517-525). They also defended that the Angolan *mossambicus* is not the same form as the one described by Peters (1854) and is probably a undescribed species. We also considered *Breviceps gibbosus* (Linnaeus, 1758) cited by Bocage (1870: 68; 1873: 227) a synonym of *B. adpersus* because its distribution range is limited to some areas in South Africa (Frost 2014) and there are no records further north. Bocage ((1870: 68) refer that the specimen from "Mossamedes" that he identified as *gibbosus* is very different from the typical *mossambicus*. A taxonomic revision to clarify the Angolan population status is required.

References: Bocage (1870); Bocage (1873); Frost (2014); Poynton and Broadley (1985a).

Family HEMISOTIDAE Cope, 1867

Genus Hemisus Wagler, 1827

Hemisus guineensis Cope, 1865 – GUINEA SNOUT-BURROWER

- *Hemisus marmoratus guineensis* (Cope): Laurent (1950: 15), Hellmich (1957a: 28).
- *Hemisus guineensis* (Cope): Laurent (1964a: 147).
- *Hemisus guinaensis microps*: Cei (1977: 17, 18).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from scattered localities in the north (Fig. 35).

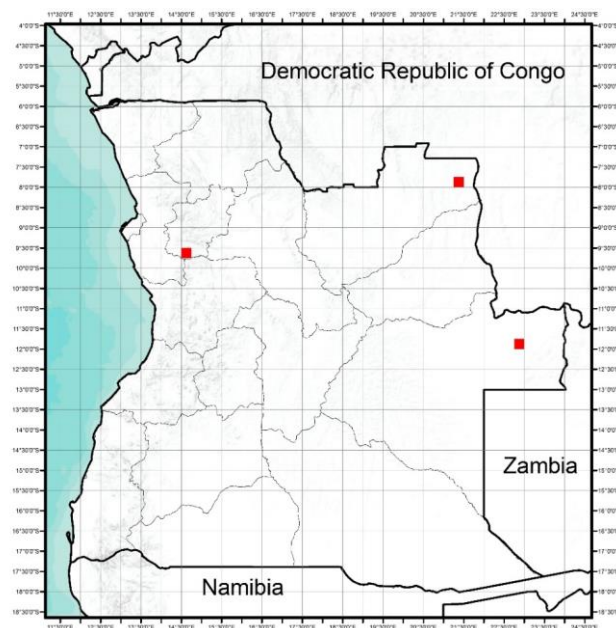


Figure 35 – Distribution map for *Hemisus guineensis* in Angola.

Kwanza Norte province: "Mucoso" [09° 32'S, 14° 39'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 28).

Lunda Norte province: "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 15).

Moxico province: "Cazombo" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 147).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Laurent (1972) proposed a number of species and subspecies but much of his data are unsubstantiated and the systematic problems unsolved (Pickersgill 2007a: 67). The taxonomy of *Hemisus guineensis* (Cope, 1865) and *Hemisus marmoratus* (Peters, 1854) in

West Africa suggested to be more complicated than the current taxonomy suggests since the distinction between this two species is not clear (Rödel and Ernst 2003: 27; Onadeko and Rödel 2009: 5). This similarity with both *taxa* might suggest that they could be a part of a larger cryptic species complex. A reinvestigation of the *H. marmoratus* and *H. guineensis* taxa in West Africa based on genetic and acoustic data is planned by Rödel and Ernst (2003: 27).

References: Onadeko and Rödel (2009); Pickersgill (2007a); Rödel and Ernst (2003).

***Hemisus guttatus* (Rapp, 1842) – SPOTTED SNOUT-BURROWER**

- ***Hemisus guttatum***: Bocage (1895a: 184), Frade (1963: 254).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Vulnerable

Global distribution: The species is known from South Africa.

Occurrences in Angola: The record for this species is from "Mossamedes" in Namibe province (Fig. 36).

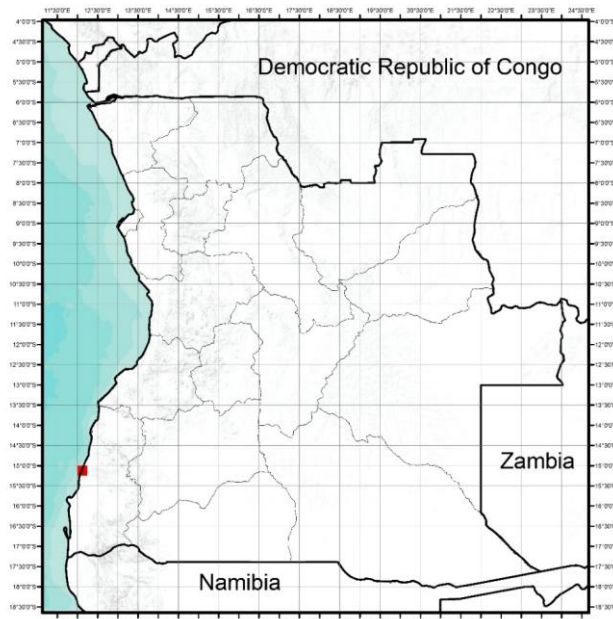


Figure 36 – Distribution map for *Hemisus guttatus* in Angola.

Namibe province: "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 184).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Bocage (1895a: 184) received in Museu Bocage two individuals from "Mossamedes" a young male collected by Capello and Ivens and an adult female mutilated without the feet, offered by José Horta. These records doesn't make sense since this species is restricted to East Africa and is only known from South Africa, in the KwaZulu Natal lowlands between Hluhluwe and Durban (Channing 2001: 122). Bocage (1895a: 184) probably made a misidentification of the two specimens, since the measurements that he took [male - 31mm; female - 40mm] are closer to *Breviceps guineensis* Cope, 1865 than to *Breviceps guttatus* (Rapp, 1842) [mean length: male - 37 mm; female - 53 mm] (Channing 2001: 122). It would be important to review this situation but unfortunately, the specimens were destroyed in the fire of 1978.

References: Bocage (1895a); Channing (2001).

***Hemisis marmoratus* (Peters, 1854) – MARBLE SNOUT-BURROWER**

- ***Hemisis sudanense***: Boulenger (1882: 178).
- ***Hemisis marmoratum***: Bocage (1887a: 183, 1895a: 183), Boulenger (1905: 107), Monard (1937a: 29, 1938: 82), Frade (1963: 254).
- ***Hemisis marmoratus (?) angolensis* (Steindachner)**: Hellmich (1957a: 28).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern.

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs mainly in the western regions of Angola (Fig. 37).

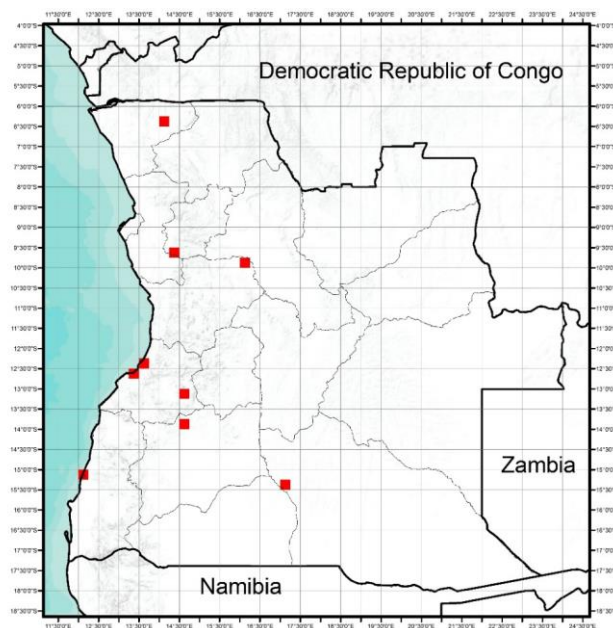


Figure 37 – Distribution map for *Hemisis marmoratus* in Angola.

Zaire province: "St. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1895a: 183).

Kwanza Norte province: "Dondo" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1895a: 183).

Kwanza Sul province: "Semba Acendu" [09° 51'S., 16° 09'E] (Boulenger 1905: 107).

Benguela province: "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 183); "Benguela" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Boulenger 1882: 178); "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S., 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 28).

Huila province: "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937a: 29, 1938: 82).

Namibe province: "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1887b: 208).

Cuando Cubango province: "Kakindo" [15° 27'S., 17° 03'E] (Monard 1937a: 29, 1938: 82).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species *Hemisus marmoratus* (Peters, 1854) is noted with two subspecies *Hemisus marmoratus marmoratus* (Peters, 1854) and *Hemisus marmoratus sudanensis* (Steindachner, 1863) (Rödel and Ernst 2003: 27). Rödel (2000: 65-71) affirms that these two subspecies might be distinct species. The species *Hemisus marmoratus* is very similar to *Hemisus guineensis* (Cope, 1865) and in several parts of its range they are not easily distinguishable (Rödel and Ernst 2003: 27; Onadeko and Rödel 2009: 5). This similarity with both *taxa* might suggest that they could be a part of a larger cryptic species complex. A reinvestigation of the *H. marmoratus* and *H. guineensis* *taxa* in West Africa based on genetic and acoustic data is planned by Rödel and Ernst (2003: 27).

References: Onadeko and Rödel (2009); Rödel (2000); Rödel and Ernst (2003).

Family HIPEROLIIDAE Laurent, 1943

Genus *Afixalus* Laurent, 1944

***Afixalus dorsalis* (Peters, 1875) – STRIPED SPINY REED FROG**

- ***Afixalus dorsalis regularis* (Laurent):** Laurent (1964a: 149) Cei (1977: 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in Benguela province (Fig. 38).

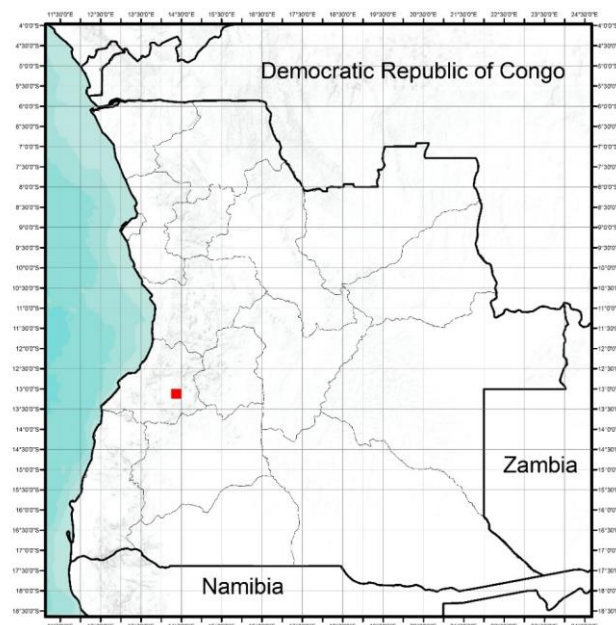


Figure 38 – Distribution map for *Afixalus dorsalis* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Marco de Canavezes (Cubal da Ganda)" [$\pm 13^{\circ} 05'S.$, $14^{\circ} 20'E$] (Laurent 1964a: 149).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: According to some authors and despite the normally constant in pattern in the individuals of this species, some can vary considerably, e.g. in the Angolan population the tibia has one light spot (Schiøtz 1999: 47; Channing 2001: 136; Amiet 2012: 71). Schiøtz (1999: 47) considered *Afixalus dorsalis regularis* Laurent, 1951 or *Afixalus dorsalis leptosomus* (Peters, 1877) a valid subspecies, represented from Rio Muni, Equatorial Guinea to coastal Angola. This subspecies was described by Peters (1877) based on one individual from "Chinchoxo, Cabinda Enclave" was originally placed in *Hyperolius* Genus, the type specimen is now

lost (Amiet 2012: 71). Schiøtz (1999: 61) and Amiet (2012: 71) discussed the nomenclatural confusion in the use of the name *leptosomus* for a member of the *fluvovittatus* complex and they defend that the name is properly applied for Peters description of *A. d. leptosomus*.

This species is common in bushland, in the West African forest belt and in the forest outliers in the humid savanna (Schiøtz 1999: 48).

References: Amiet (2012); Channing (2001); Schiøtz (1999).

***Afrivalus fulvovittatus* (Cope, 1861) – FOUR-LINED LEAF-FOLDING FROG**

- ***Hyperolius fulvovittatus* (Cope):** Bocage (1866a: 55), Noble (1923: 252).
- ***Rappia fulvovittata*:** Boulenger (1882: 121), Bocage (1895a: 175), Ferreira (1904: 112).
- ***Afrivalus fulvovittatus*:** Cei (1977: 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in the northwest of the country (Fig. 39).

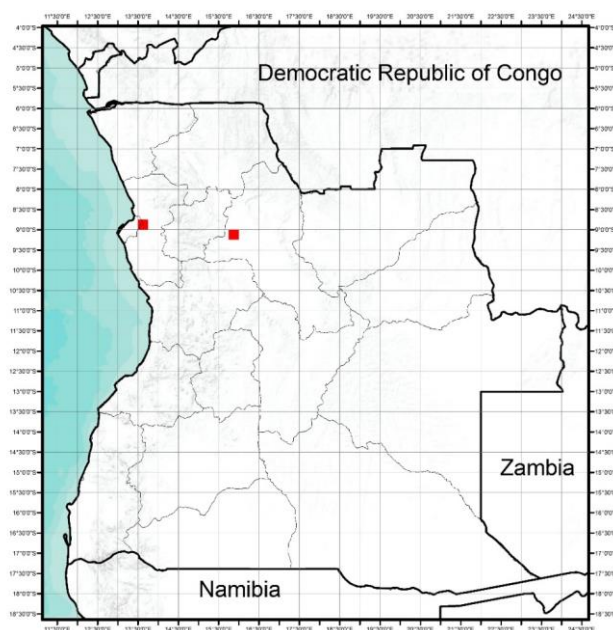


Figure 39 – Distribution map for *Afrivalus fulvovittatus* in Angola.

Luanda province: "Cabiri" [08° 55'S., 13° 40'E] (Ferreira 1904: 112).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 55, 1895a: 175; Boulenger 1882: 121).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The taxonomy of *Afrivalus fulvovittatus* (Cope, 1861) is still bad resolved. Some authors, as Frétey et al. (2011: 28) consider it as a synonym of *Afrivalus quadrivittatus* Werner, 1908. Others, as Pickersgill et al. (IUCN 2004) restricted the distribution of this species to eastern Sierra Leone, southern Guinea, northern Liberia and wetrn Ivory Coast. This situation leaves the records outside of this area is an uncertain situation. Adding to the confusion is the existence of several other names as *Afrivalus leptosomus* (Peters, 1877) and different

combinations (Schiotz 1999: 59-62). There are also some problems regarding the characters that separate these species. The Angolan records are therefore victims of these uncertainties and only a complete review of the Genus and fresh material from Angola can clarify this situation.

References: Frétey et al. (2011); IUCN (2004); Schiøtz (1999).

***Afrixalus osoroi* (Ferreira, 1906) – OSORIOS'S SPINY REED FROG**

- *Rappia osorioi*: Ferreira (1906: 162).
- *Hyperolius osorioi*: Noble (1923: 153).
- *Afrixalus osorioi*: Cei (1977: 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from its type locality "Quilombo" in Kwanza Norte province (Fig. 40).

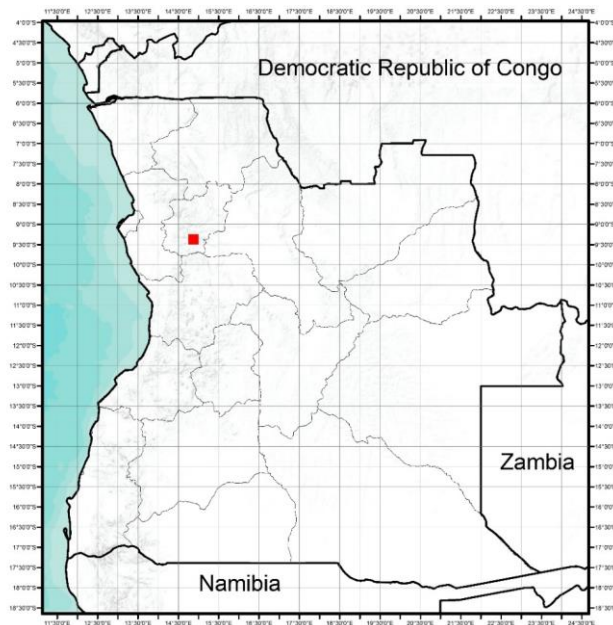


Figure 41 – Distribution map for *Afrixalus osoroi* in Angola.

Kwanza Norte province: "Quilombo" [09° 20'S., 14° 54'E] (Ferreira 1906: 162).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Ferreira (1906: 162) describe *Rappia osorioi* Ferreira, 1906 based on three specimens, from "Quilombo" collected by Francisco Newton. The species is considered valid and is broadly distributed from northwestern Angola and across much of the Congo Basin (Perret 1976; Laurent 1982; Schiøtz 1999; Channing 2001 in Ceriaco et al. 2014a: 22), and perhaps even Kenya (Köhler *et al.*, 2005 in Ceriaco et al. 2014a: 22). Laurent (1982: 24) discussed patterns of morphological variation in *A. osorioi* and the minor phenotypic differences from two other Congo Basin species, *Afrixalus equatorialis* (Laurent, 1941) and *Afrixalus leucostictus* (Laurent, 1950). In his discussion of the colour pattern variation of *A. osorioi*, Laurent

(1982: 24) notes that “la phenotype représenté par l’holotype” is a rectangular elongate and somber scapular spot. However, the citation provided in this discussion (Laurent 1941: 120), as well as his list of specimens examined, indicates that this phenotype is that of the holotype of *Megalixalus fornasinii congicus* Laurent, 1941 and not type material of *A. osoroi*. Perret (1976) lists three type specimens in Museu do Porto lacking catalog numbers (one holotype and two paratypes) and followed Laurent in recognizing this taxon as conspecific with *M. f. congicus* (Ceríaco et al. 2014a: 22).

References: Ceríaco et al. (2014a); Channing (2001); Kohler et al. (2005); Laurent (1941); Laurent (1982); Perret (1976b); Schiøtz (1999).

***Afrivalus quadrivittatus* (Werner, 1908) – NONE NOTED**

- ***Hyperolius leptosomus***: Peters (1877: 619).
- ***Megalixus leptosomus***: Boulenger (1882: 129).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in the Cabinda enclave (Fig. 42).

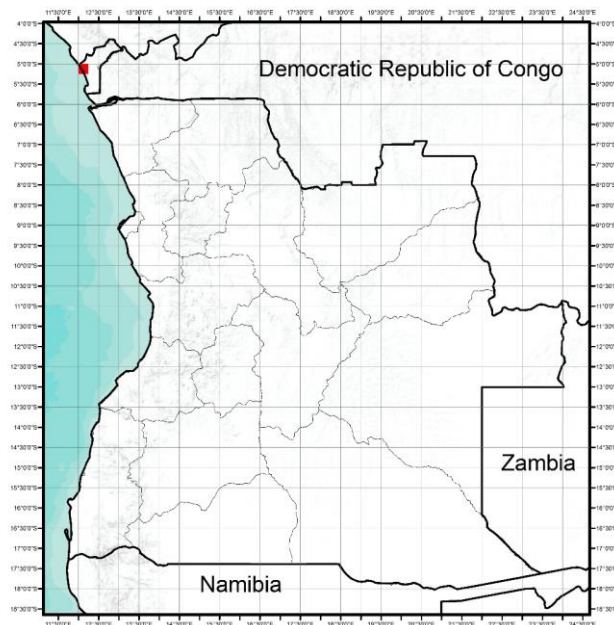


Figure 42 – Distribution map for *Afrivalus quadrivittatus* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [$\pm 05^{\circ} 06' S, 12^{\circ} 06' E$] (Peters 1877: 619; Boulenger 1882: 129).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Similarly to *Afrivalus fulvovittatus* (Cope, 1861), to which *Afrivalus quadrivittatus* (Werner, 1908) is sometimes referred as a synonym (Frétey et al. 2011: 28, Laurent 1982: 235; Köhler et al. 2005: 40). The validity and taxonomy of this taxon is questionable in many ways (Pickersgill 2007b: 56), leaving the Angolan records for this species in need of urgent revision.

References: Frétey et al. (2011); Köhler et al. (2005); Laurent (1982); Pickersgill (2007b).

***Afrixalus wittei* (Laurent, 1941) – DE WITTE’S SPINY REED FROG**

- ***Afrixalus wittei* (Laurent):** Perret (1976b: 24).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species have just one record from "Duque de Bragança", Malanje province (Fig. 43).

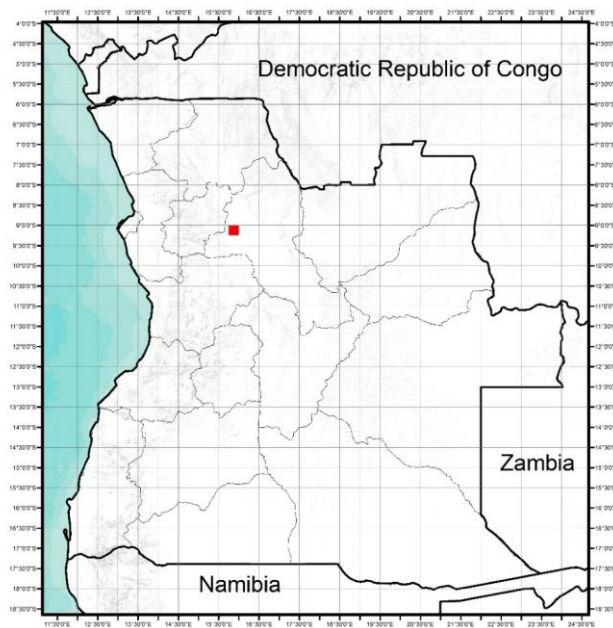


Figure 43 – Distribution map for *Afrixalus wittei* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Perret 1976b: 24).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Perret (1976b: 24) considered the specimen from "Duque de Bragança" identified by Bocage as *Rappia fulvovittata* (Bocage 1866a: 55)/*Hyperolius fulvovittatus* (Bocage 1895a: 175) a synonym of *Afrixalus wittei* (Laurent, 1941) through the analysis of some morphological characters as the eye pupil and the pattern. Laurent (1982) studied *Afrixalus wittei* in some detail and he affirm through the analysis of the morphological patterns in some species of the Genus *Afrixalus* that *Afrixalus wittei* is closely related to *Afrixalus osorioi* Ferreira, 1906 (Poynton and Broadley 1987: 192). Schiøtz (1999: 64) stating that the species is common in tropical lowland savannas in south-easter Democratic Republic of Congo and adjacent parts of Angola.

References: Laurent (1982); Perret (1976b); Poynton and Broadley (1987).

Genus *Hyperolius* Rapp, 1842

Hyperolius adpersus Peters, 1877 – SPRINKLED LONG REED FROG

- *Hyperolius adpersus*: Peters (1877: 619).
- *Hyperolius nasustus adpersus* (Peters): Laurent (1961: 92).
- *Hyperolius granulatus* (Boulenger): Laurent (1964a: 155), Cei (1977: 17).
- *Rappia nobrei*: Ferreira (1904: 112).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo and Gabon.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the type locality "Chinchoxo" and from scattered localities in northern Angola (Fig. 44).

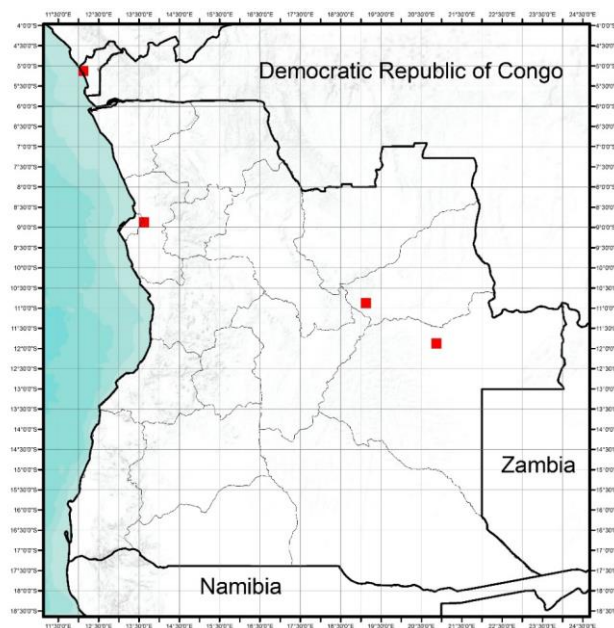


Figure 44 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius adpersus* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [$\pm 05^{\circ} 06' S., 12^{\circ} 06' E$] (Peters 1877: 619; Laurent 1961: 92).

Luanda province: "Cabiri" [$08^{\circ} 55' S., 13^{\circ} 40' E$] (Ferreira 1904: 112).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa (forest gallery of Cuílo springs)" [$10^{\circ} 53' S., 19^{\circ} 14' E$] (Laurent 1964a: 155).

Moxico province: "Comeia Hunting Reserve, 120km east from Luso" [$\pm 11^{\circ} 50' S., 21^{\circ} 00' E$] (Laurent 1964a: 155). "Calundo lake (banks)" [$\pm 11^{\circ} 48' S., 20^{\circ} 52' E$] (Laurent 1964a: 155).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Peters (1877: 619) as *Hyperolius adspersus* Peters, 1877 based on a specimen collected in "Chinchonxo, Cabinda". This species was removed from synonymy of *Hyperolius nasutus* Günther 1865 by Amiet (2005: 274) and is part of the taxonomically problematic in *Hyperolius nasutus* group, which currently contains 16 recognized species (Channing *et al.*, 2013: 302-303). Ferreira (1904: 112) described *Rappia nobrei* Ferreira, 1904 from the type locality "Cabiri" collected by Francisco Newton. This taxon was previously considered a *incertae sedis*, because of the lack of study (Frost (2014) in Ceriaco *et al.* 2014a: 21). Although the study of the syntypes confirms that this is clearly a member of the Genus *Hyperolius* and based on geographical distribution and measurement data it is plausible that this taxon is a junior synonym of *H. adspersus* (Ceriaco *et al.* 2014a: 20-21). Channing *et al.* (2013: 14) considered the taxon *Hyperolius granulatus* (Boulenger, 1901) a synonym of *H. adspersus*, nomen that was previously associated to *Hyperolius benguellensis* (Bocage, 1893) (Schiøtz and Van Daele 2006: 138). For Channing *et al.* (2013: 317) the species *Hyperolius adspersus* is only confirmed from northern Angola, in specific in the type locality and from Gabon.

References: Amiet (2005); Ceriaco *et al.* (2014a); Channing (2013); Ferreira (1904); Schiøtz and Van Daele (2003).

***Hyperolius benguellensis* (Bocage, 1893) – BENGUELLA LONG REED FROG**

- ***Rappia benguellensis***: Bocage (1893: 119, 1895a: 169, 1897b: 211, 1897a: 204), Ferreira (1906: 161)
- ***Hyperolius nasutus***: Monard (1937a: 39, 1938: 94).
- ***Hyperolius benguellensis* (Bocage)**: Noble (1923: 252), Monard (1937a: 34; 1938: 87), Frade (1963: 254), Perret (1976a: 27), Conradie et al. (2012a: 2), Channing et al. (2013: 317).
- ***Hyperolius oxyrhynchus* (Boulenger)**: Laurent (1950: 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from its type locality "Cahata, Benguella" and from the western regions although there are some records further north (Fig. 45).

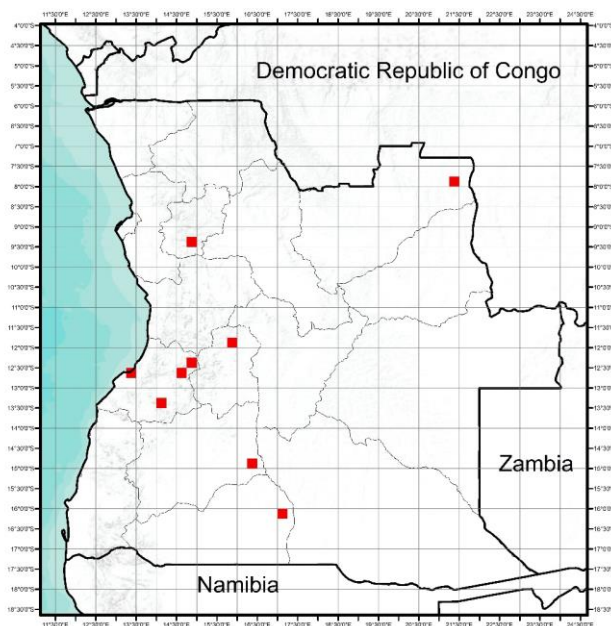


Figure 45 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius benguellensis* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 17).

Kwanza Norte province: "Quilombo" [09° 20'S., 14° 54'E] (Ferreira 1906: 161).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1938: 87).

Benguela province: "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1893: 119 1985: 169, 1897a: 204);

"Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1938: 87); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1897b:

111); "Caota" [12° 36' 11.08"S., 13° 16' 33.25"E] (Perret 1976a: 27).

Huila province: "Indungu" [14° 49'S., 16° 16'E] (Monard 1938: 87); "Zootecnica Plateau, Humpata" [14° 57' 56.9"S., 13° 20' 40.5"E] (Channing et al. 2013: 317); "Humpata" [14° 14' 17.3"S., 13° 25' 59.9"E] (Channing et al. 2013: 317); "Humpata" [15° 02'S., 13° 24'E] (Conradie et al. 2012a: 2).

Cunene province: "Chimporo" [16° 02'S., 17° 09'E] (Monard 1937a: 39, 1938: 94).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was described by Bocage (1893: 119) based in some specimens from "Cahata dans l'intérieur de Benguella" collected by José d'Anchieta. In the description, Bocage refers that the specimens are similar to *Rappia nasuta* (Günther, 1865). According to Poynton and Broadley (1987: 209) there's no doubt that the characters used in that time are inadequate to separate all available specimens into *nasutus* and *benguellensis* categories and that separation probably will be demonstrated with further study and more fieldwork, and they also provide a meticulous discussion about *benguellensis-nasutus* group (Poynton and Broadley 1987: 208-211). Schiøtz (1999: 97) concluded that distinction between *H. nasutus* and *H. benguellensis* based on morphology and pattern seems too ill-defined and inconstant. However, the distinction between these two species was established by Wilson in an unpublished paper, based on a degeneration in the tympanic apparatus of *H. benguellensis*, a character not found in *H. nasutus* (Schiøtz 2003: 140; 2006: 62). Schiøtz and Van Daele (2003: 138-142) provide some discussion about the differences in the voices of *nasutus* and *benguellensis*, and some differences in the external morphology. The species *Hyperolius benguellensis* (Bocage, 1893) was removed from the synonym of *Hyperolius nasustus* Günther, 1865 by Amiet (2005), however, the author allowed that it may be a synonym of *H. nasutus* (Frost 2014). Channing et al. (2013: 317-318) confirmed *H. benguellensis* as a valid species using molecular data and the specimens they studied agrees with the original description by Bocage.

The species is only confirmed from southern Angola, northern Namibia and northern Botswana and it was found in open grassy habitats, along the stream bands or man-made impoundments with emergent vegetation (Channing et al. 2013: 318).

References: Bocage (1893); Channing et al. (2013); Poynton and Broadley (1987); Schiøtz (1999); Schiøtz and Van Daele (2003); Schiøtz (2006).

Hyperolius bicolor (Ahl, 1931) – TWO-COLORED REED FROG

- *Hyperolius bicolor*: Ahl (1931: 129).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known only from the type locality "Farenda Bango, Loanda"
(Fig. 46).

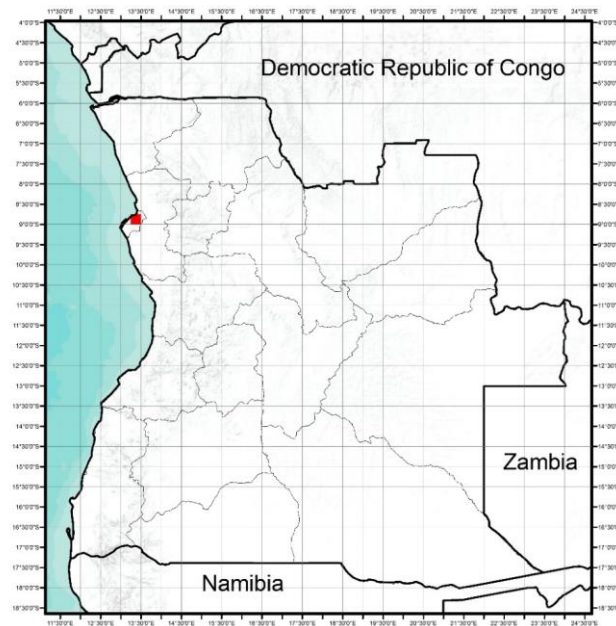


Figure 46 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius bicolor* in Angola.

Luanda province: "Farenda Bango" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Ahl 1931: 129).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was described by Ahl (1931: 129) and the species is known only from the type locality of "Farenda Bango, Loanda = Luanda". The taxonomic validity of *Hyperolius bicolor* (Ahl, 1931) is questionable and the type specimen has been lost. This species belongs to the *viridiflavus*-group and probably is a synonym of *Hyperolius insignis* a member of *parallelus-marginatus* subgroup (Schiotz 1999: 217-221).

References: Ahl (1931); Schiøtz (1999).

Hyperolius bocagei Steindachner, 1867 – BOCAGE'S REED FROG

- *Rappia seabrai*: Ferreira (1906: 163).
- *Hyperolius seabrai*: Noble (1923: 253), Schmidt (1936: 132), Monard (1937a: 39, 1938: 95), Cei (1977: 17).
- *Rappia cinctiventris*: Bocage (1895a: 168), Boulenger (1905: 110)
- *Hyperolius cictiventris* (Cope): Noble (1923: 252), Monard (1938: 93), Cei (1977: 17).
- *Rappia bocagii*: Boulenger (1882: 126, 1905: 109), Bocage (1895a: 165, 1897a: 203),
- *Rappia bocagei*: Ferreira (1904: 112, 1906: 160).
- *Hyperolius bocagei* (Steindachner): Bocage (1873: 225), Noble (1923: 252), Parker (1936: 143), Laurent (1950: 16, 1954a: 79, 1964a: 150), Cei (1977: 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs for scattered localities mainly in the western regions of the country (Fig. 47).

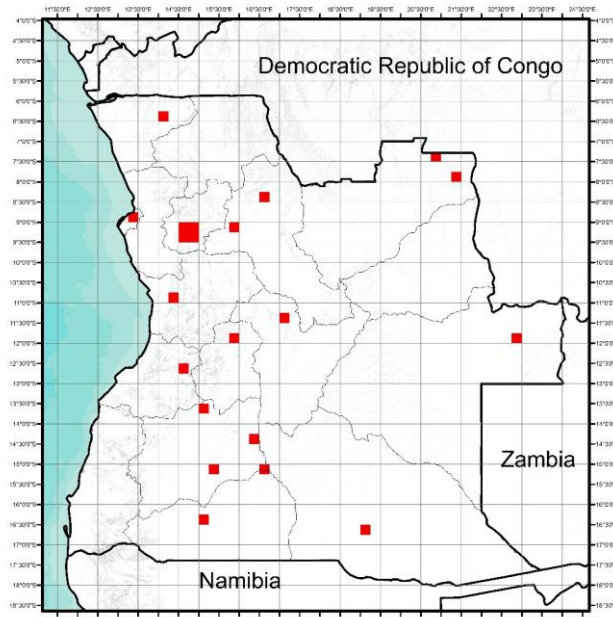


Figure 47 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius bocagei* in Angola.

Zaire province: "St. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1895a: 165, 1897a: 203).

Luanda province: "Cacuaco?" [08° 47'S., 13° 22'E] (Ferreira 1904: 112).

Kwanza Norte province: "Canhoca" [09° 15'00"S., 14° 41'00"E] (Boulenger 1905: 109); "Golungo Alto" [09° 08'S., 14° 46'E] (Ferreira 1906: 160); "Quilombo, Luinha river" [09° 20'S., 14° 54'E] (Ferreira 1906: 163).

Kwanza Sul province: "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 143).

Malanje province: "Bange N'gola" [08° 26'S., 16° 34'E] (Boulenger 1905: 110); "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1873: 225, 1895a: 165, 1897a: 203; Ferreira 1906: 163).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 16, 1954a: 79, 1964a: 150); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 16).

Moxico province: "Cazombo" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 150).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937a: 40 1938: 93, 96).

Bié province: "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1936: 132); "Bihé" [12° 23'S., 16° 57'E] (Bocage 1895a: 168).

Benguela province: "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1938: 93); "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1895a: 168).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] collected by Anchieta (Bocage 1895a: 165); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937a: 40, 1938: 93, 95); "Osi" [15° 05'S., 15° 25'E] (Monard 1938: 93); "Mbalé creek" [15° 10'S., 16° 45'E] (Monard 1938: 93).

Cunene province: "Kamba" [16° 17' S., 15° 14'E] (Monard 1938: 93).

Cuando Cubango province: "Kuandu" [16° 44' 41. 53" S., 19° 06' 04. 91" E] (Monard 1937a: 40, 1938: 93, 95).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was originally described by Steindachner (1897) with the name *Hyperolius bocagei* Steindacher, 1867 based on the specimen from the type locality "Angola" (Steindachner 1897; Häupl. M. and Tiedemann 1978; Häupl et al. 1994 *in* Frost 2014). According to L. Ceriaco (pers. comm.) the type locality of *H. bocagei* is "Duque de Bragança, Malanje" from where the specimen sent by Bocage to Steindachner was collected by Pinheiro Bayão. *Rappia seabrai* Ferreira 1906 is a synonym of *H. bocagei* (Frétey et al., 2011: 29; Ceriaco et al., 2014a: 24-25) since the general morphological characters noted by Ferreira (1906: 163) agree with the original description of *H. bocagei* (Steindachner, 1867) and subsequent descriptions (Bocage 1895a: 165; Schiøtz 1999: 188). According with Schiøtz (1999: 188) and Schiøtz and Van Daele (2003: 137) *H. bocagei* might be a junior synonym of the *Hyperolius viridiflavus* complex, there clearly is need for further study to resolve the systematics of these *taxa*. The name *Rappia cictiventris*/*Hyperolius cictiventris* (Cope, 1862) was synonymized as *Hyperolius argus* Peters, 1854 and this species is restricted to the east of Africa (Poynton 1986: 151) and can not correspond to the Angolan specimens. The specimens identified by Monard (1938: 38) as *cictiventris* deposited in

the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, La-Chaux-de Fond, Switzerland were recently studied and identified as *Hyperolius bocagei* (Ceríaco et al. in prep.).

References: Ceríaco et al. (2014a); Ferreira (1906); Frétey et al. (2011); Frost (2014); Schiøtz (1999); Schiøtz and Van Daele (2003).

***Hyperolius chelaensis* Conradie, Branch, Measy and Tolley, 2012 – CHELA MOUNTAIN REED FROG**

- ***Hyperolius chelaensis***: Conradie *et al.* (2012a: 5), Conradie *et al.* (2013: 203).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known only from the type locality "Serra de Chela", Lubango (Fig. 48).

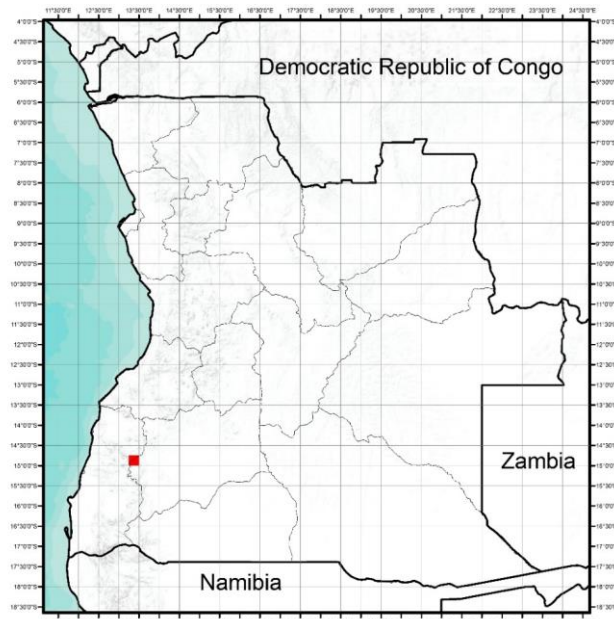


Figure 48 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius chelaensis* in Angola.

Huila province: "Serra de Chela gorge, above the Estação Zootecnica near Humapata, Lubango" [14° 53'22"S., 13° 16'27"E] (Conradie *et al.* 2012a: 5; Conradie *et al.* 2013: 203).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was recently described by Conradie *et al.* (2012a: 5-13) based on a specimen from "Serra de Chela above Estação Zootecnica, near Humapa, Lubango" collected by W. Conradie and deposited in the Port Elizabeth Museum. According to the original publication *H. chelaensis* it is a sister taxon of *Hyperolius cinereus* Monard, 1937. Further surveys are needed in Serra da Chela and Leba mountain ranges to establish a full distribution of the species and its conservation status. According to the original publication, the tadpoles of *H. chelaensis* were found in slow flowing gullies of the main stream with substrate of leaf litter and small (Conradie *et al.*, 2012a: 11).

References: Conradie *et al.* (2012a).

Hyperolius cinereus Monard, 1937 – ASHY REED FROG

- ***Hyperolius cinereus***: Monard (1937a: 32, 1938: 85), Cei (1977: 17), Conradie *et al.* (2012a: 17), Conradie *et al.* (2013: 222).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the type locality "Kalukembé" and throughout much of the southwestern of Angola, although there is an isolated population further north (Fig. 49).

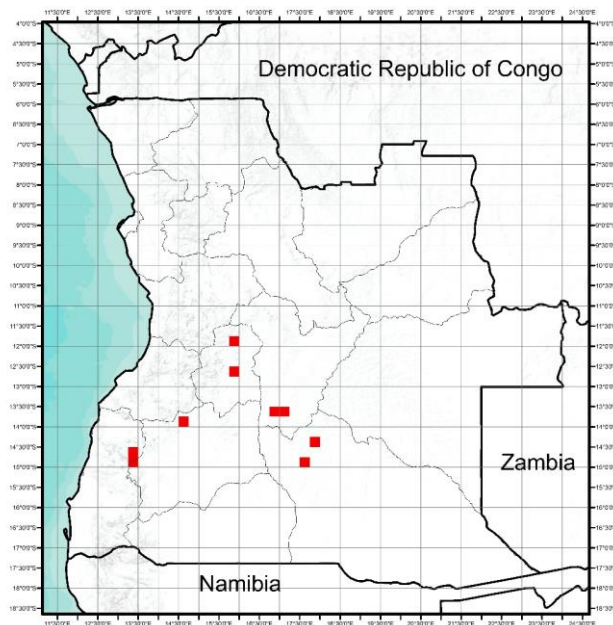


Figure 49 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius cinereus* in Angola.

Bié province: "Western dambo of Cacuchi river" [13° 35'36.0"S., 16° 52'52.0"E] (Conradie *et al.* 2013: 222); "Cacuchi river" [13° 41'38.9"S., 17° 3'42.0"E] (Conradie *et al.* 2013: 222).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937a: 32, 1938: 85); "Huambo Agriculture Institute" [12° 43'49.6"S., 15° 48'35.8"E] (Conradie *et al.* 2013: 222).

Huila province: "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937a: 32, 1938: 85); "Stream under road before Estacao Zootecnica near Humpata, Lubango" [14° 54'14.4"S., 13° 19'32.0"E] (Conradie *et al.* 2012a: 17; Conradie *et al.* 2013: 222); "Waterfall below dams, on plateau above Estacao Zootecnica near Humpata, Lubango" [14° 54'51.3"S., 13° 18'49.9"E] (Conradie *et al.* 2012a: 17, Conradie *et al.* 2013: 222).

Cuando Cubango province: "5 km south of Soba Matios Military base, Cuando" [14° 15'25.4"S., 17° 46'43.0"E] (Conradie *et al.* 2013: 222); "Small stream after Muvange river, near Menongue" [14°

44°46.6'S., 13° 17'40.6.4"E] (Conradie et al. 2013: 222); "Muvange river crossing, near Menongue" [14° 49'8.9"S., 17° 40'28.0"E] (Conradie et al. 2013: 222).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species *Hyperolius cinereus* Monard, 1937 was described by Albert Monard based on one specimen from "Kalukembé, Huila province" deposited in the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, La-Chaux-de Fond, Switzerland (Monard 1937a: 32). Later Laurent (1964a: 149) assigned a small collection of specimens from "Dundo, Lunda Norte province" also to *H. cinereus*, although his identification about morphological characters (in specifically coloration) differs from Monard's. Both Monard (1937: 32) and Laurent (1964a: 149) examined only preserved material and could only speculate on the colouration of the specimens in life, and provided no information on biology or habitat of the populations (Conradie et al. 2013: 201-220). Some authors like Schiøtz (1999: 192) and Channing (2001: 152) also assigned all these collections to Monard's *Hyperolius*. Conradie et al. (2013: 209) refer that the southern population correspond to Monard's (1937) original description, comparison to photographs of the type specimen and geographic proximity to the type locality and considered the Laurent (1964a) northern population a new species named *Hyperolius raymondi* Conradie, Branch and Tolley, 2013. With new material from Conradie study, it was possible to provide an update of Monard's original description of *H. cinereus* and further elaborate on live colouration, bioacoustics, distribution and natural history (Conradie et al. 2013: 210-222).

Both species was found in grassland named "dambo" with water levels about 30 (north population) to 50 (south population) cm deep (Conradie et al., 2013: 210-217).

References: Channing (2001); Conradie et al. (2013); Laurent (1964a); Monard (1937a); Schiøtz (1999).

***Hyperolius cinnamomeoventris* Bocage, 1866 – CINNAMON-BELLIED REED FROG**

- ***Hyperolius cinnamomeo-ventris***: Bocage (1866a: 55, 1866b: 75, 1897b: 211), Noble (1923: 252, 253), Mertens (1938: 429).
- ***Hyperolius tristis***: Bocage (1886a: 56), Perret (1976a: 25).
- ***Rappia tristis***: Bocage (1886b: 76, 1895a: 171, 1897a: 204), Boulenger (1882: 121).
- ***Rappia cinnamomeiventris***: Bocage (1895a: 172, 1897a: 204), Ferreira (1906: 163).
- ***Hyperolius cinnamomeoventris***: Parker (1936: 144), Laurent (1950: 16, 1954a: 78, 1964a: 149), Cei (1977: 17), Perret (1976a: 25), Conradie *et al.* (2013: 206).
- ***Hyperolius cinnamomeoventris cinnamomeoventris***: Laurent (1961: 79).
- ***Rappia bivittata***: Ferreira (1906: 161).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Kenya, Uganda and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the type locality "Duque de Bragança, Malanje province", from some scattered localities in the western and some isolated records in extreme northeastern Angola (Fig. 50).

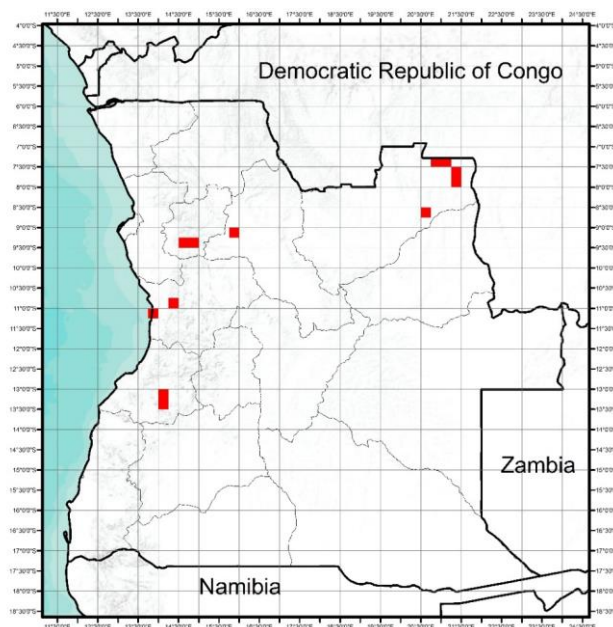


Figure 50 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius cinnamomeoventris* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954a: 78); "Around Dundo, Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 149); "Matala river (40km east from Dundo)" [07°

26'S., 21° 10'E] (Laurent 1950: 16); "Andrada (Luembe O)" [07° 41' 14.23"S., 21° 22' 12.11"E] (Laurent 1954a: 78); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 16); "Kakuje river, left affluent of Luembe near to the village of "Soba", Santana" [08° 34'S., 20° 34'E] (Laurent 1954a: 78).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 55, 56, 1866b, 1895a: 171, 172, 1897a: 204; Laurent 1961: 79; Perret 1976a: 25); "Kalandula" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Conradie *et al.* 2013: 206).

Kwanza Norte province: "Quilombo" [09° 20'S., 14° 54'E] (Ferreira 1906: 163); "Luinha river" [09° 16'S., 14° 32'E] (Ferreira 1906: 163).

Kwanza Sul province: "Novo Redondo" [11° 12'S., 13° 51'E] (Ferreira 1906: 163); "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 144).

Benguela province: "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1897a: 204, 1897b: 211; Perret 1976a: 25); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 429).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Bocage (1866b: 75-76) described two new species, *Hyperolius cinnamomeo-ventris* Bocage, 1866 and *Rappia tristis* (Bocage, 1866) from "Duque de Bragança" collected by Bayão. The nomen *tristis* was synonymized by Laurent (1947), and accepted by Perret (1976a: 24). Before the fire Perret (1976a: 24-25) visited Museu Bocage but he didn't find the two holotypes. Currently this species is accepted and recognized as *Hyperolius cinnamomeoventris*.

This species is unusual since is among the very few *Hyperolius* to be found both in forests and savannas (Schiøtz 1999: 131; Channing 2001: 153).

References: Bocage (1866b); Channing (2001); Perret (1976a); Schiøtz (1999).

***Hyperolius concolor* (Hallowell, 1844) – HALLOWELL'S SEDGE FROG**

- ***Hyperolius modestus* (Schlegel):** Bocage (1866a: 55, 1866b: 74).
- ***Rappia concolor*:** Bocage (1895a: 173).
- ***Hyperolius concolor*:** Noble (1923: 252).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species have records from the western Angola (Fig. 51).

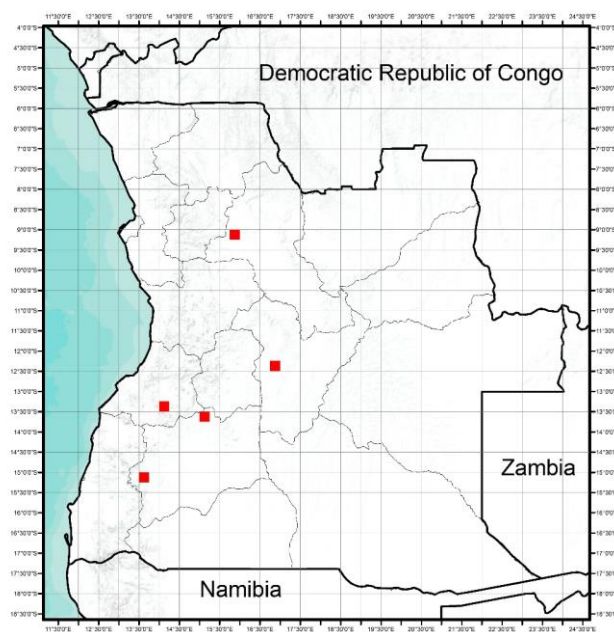


Figure 51 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius concolor* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 55, 1866b: 74).

Bié province: "Bihé" [12° 23'S., 16° 57'E] (Bocage 1895a: 173).

Benguela province: "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1897b: 211).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 173); "Huila" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 173).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species *Hyperolius concolor* (Hallowell, 1844) is restricted to the eastern Serra Leone to western Cameron (Schjøtz 1999: 104; Amiet 2012: 264-265) according to that information the Angolan records possibly belongs to other *Hyperolius* species and it would be important to review this case. Unfortunately Bocage (1866a: 55, 1866b: 74, 1895a: 173, 1897b:

211) specimens were destroyed in the 1978 fire, although Noble (1923: 252) cited in the American Museum collection some record about *H. concolor* from Angola, without precise information about the collection site.

References: Amiet (2012); Bocage (1866a); Bocage (1866b); Bocage (1895a); Bocage (1897b); Noble (1923); Schiøtz (1999).

Hyperolius fuscigula Bocage, 1866 – HALLOWELL'S SEDGE FROG

- *Hyperolius fuscigula*: Bocage (1866a: 56, 1866b: 76), Noble (1923: 253), Perret (1976a: 17).
- *Rappia fuscigula*: Bocage (1895a: 170, 1897a: 204).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known only from the type locality "Duque de Bragança, Malanje province" (Fig. 52).

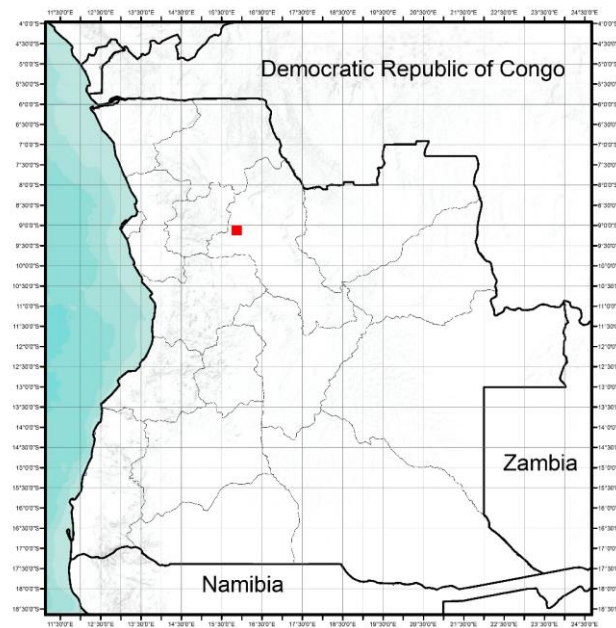


Figure 52 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius fuscigula* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 56, 1866b: 76, 1895a: 170, 1897a: 204; Perret 1976a: 27).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1866b: 76) based on two individuals from "Duque de Bragança" collected by Bayão. Perret (1976a: 27) regrets the poor condition where the specimens has found and the *lack* of study of these type specimens. The specimens are now lost due the 1978 fire. Currently this species is view with some doubts about its taxonomic validity because of the absent of records and studies.

References: Bocage (1866b); Perret (1976a).

***Hyperolius glandicolor* Peters, 1878 – PETER'S REED FROG**

- ***Hyperolius pantherinus* (Boié):** Bocage (1866a: 56)

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in the west of the country (Fig. 53).

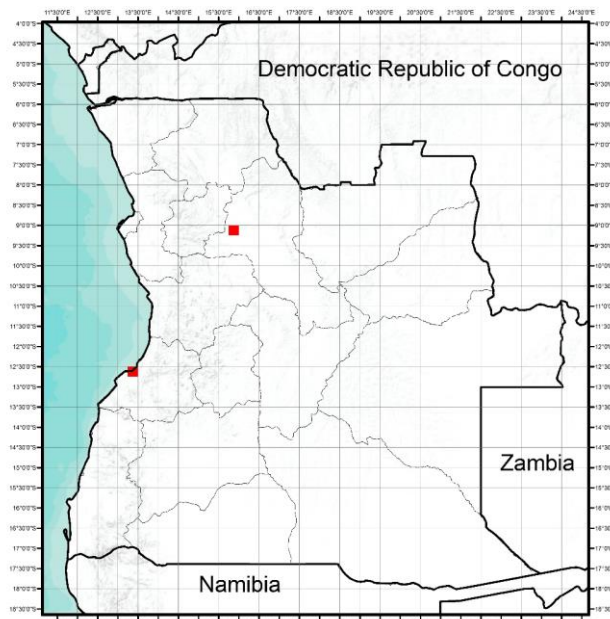


Figure 53 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius glandicolor* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 56).

Benguela province: "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1866a: 56).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was removed from the synonymy of *Hyperolius marmoratus* Rapp, 1842 by Wieczorek et al. (2000: 125), which according to Schiøtz (1999: 206-208) belongs to the *viridiflavus* complex and it is a member of the *viridiflavus* subgroup. Its distribution is limited to the equatorial east coast and inland, often associated with higher elevations (Wieczorek et al. 2000: 1240) endemic from the surrounding area of Taita Hills, Kenya (Schiøtz 1999: 212). However Channing and Howell (2006) recently provided an account which limits the species range from southern and central Kenya, central Tanzania including the Serengeti, to southwestern Uganda (Channing and Howell 2006 in Frost 2014). The Angolan records from "Duque de Bragança" and "Benguella" probably belongs to another *Hyperolius* species, however, Conradie et al. (2012a: 6) have estimated the maximum likelihood topology for some *Hyperolius*

species and suggested that *H. glandicolor* is the sister taxon presumably of *Hyperolius parallelus* Günther, 1858 (*viridiflavus* complex, *parallelus-marginatus* subgroup). Unfortunately the Bocage specimens were destroyed in the Museu Bocage fire it would be useful to look to the specimens to clarify their identification.

References: Conradie et al. (2012a); Frost (2014); Schiøtz (1999); Wieczorek et al. (2000).

***Hyperolius gularis* Ahl, 1931 – LOANDA REED FROG**

- ***Hyperolius gularis*: Ahl (1931: 125)**

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known only from the type locality "Loanda" (Fig. 54).

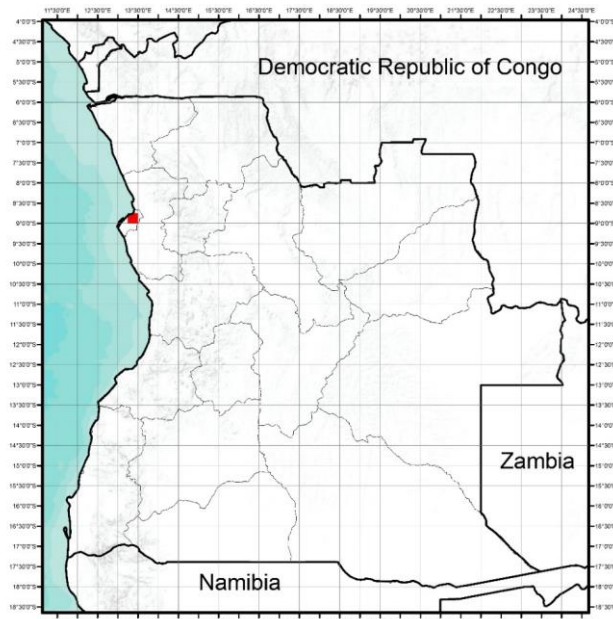


Figure 54 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius gularis* in Angola.

Luanda province: "Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Ahl 1931: 125).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was originally described by Ahl (1931:) based on a specimen from "Luanda" deposited in Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin. The taxonomic validity of this species is doubtful and is considered as *Nomen dubium*. This species is not mentioned in Schiøtz (1999), and according to Laurent (Frost 2014), this species is probably a synonym of *Hyperolius marmoratus* Rapp, 1842. However the distribution of *H. marmoratus* is limited to southern and eastern Africa and appears to be absent from Angola (Channing 2001: 163), even if it has been previously reported from the country under various names.

References: Ahl (1931); Channing (2001); Frost (2014).

***Hyperolius kivuensis* Ahl, 1931 – KIVU REED FROG**

- ***Hyperolius multifasciatus* (Ahl):** Monard (1937a: 33, 1938: 87).
- ***Hyperolius kivuensis kivuensis* (Ahl):** Laurent (1950: 16, 1954a: 78, 1964a: 149).
- ***Hyperolius kivuensis*:** Cei (1977: 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in the extreme northeastern of the country (Fig. 55).

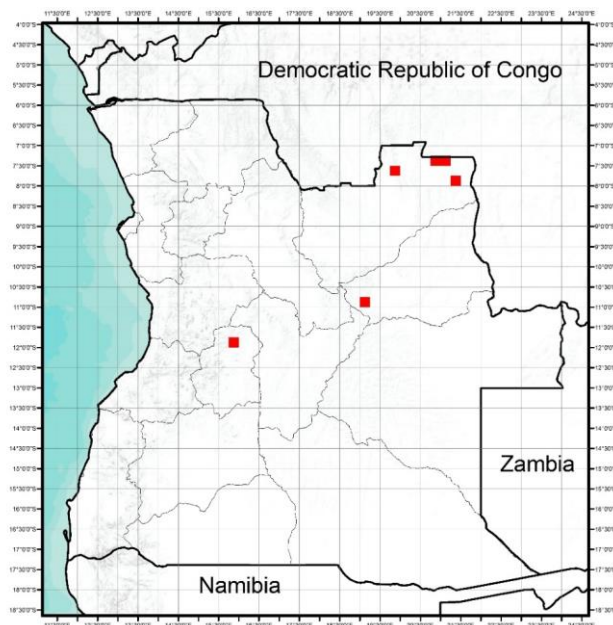


Figure 55 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius kivuensis* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954a: 78); "Matala river (40km east from Dundo)" [07° 26'S., 21° 10'E] (Laurent 1950: 16); "Andrada (Luembe O)" [07° 42'S., 21° 23'E] (Laurent 1954a: 78); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 16, 1954a: 78); "Kossa" [07° 54'S., 21° 22'E] (Laurent 1950: 16).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 149).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1938: 87).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: According to Poynton and Broadley (1897: 196) *Hyperolius kivuensis* Ahl, 1931 is easily confused with *Hyperolius quinquevittatus* Bocage, 1866 although *H.*

quinquevittatus is in general much smaller and slimmer. Laurent (1954a: 78) synonymize the name *Hyperolius multifasciatus* (Ahl, 1931) as *Hyperolius quinquevittatus*, but Pickersgill (2007a: 325-328) considered a junior synonym of *Hyperolius kiuvensis multifasciatus*, he also provided some comments regarding the confusion with *Hyperolius quinquevittatus*.

This species is found in the vegetation in moist savannas (Schjøtz 1999: 164, Wiczorek et al. 2000: 1238, Channing 2001: 157).

References: Channing (2001); Frost (2014); Laurent (1954a); Pickersgill (2007a); Poynton and Broadley (1987); Schjøtz (1999); Wiczorek et al. (2000).

***Hyperolius langi* Noble, 1924 – LANG’S REED FROG**

- ***Hyperolius platucephalus langi***: Cei (1977: 17).
- ***Hyperolius langi* (Noble)**: Monard (1937a: 40, 1938: 95).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: The species record in from Benguela province (Fig. 56).

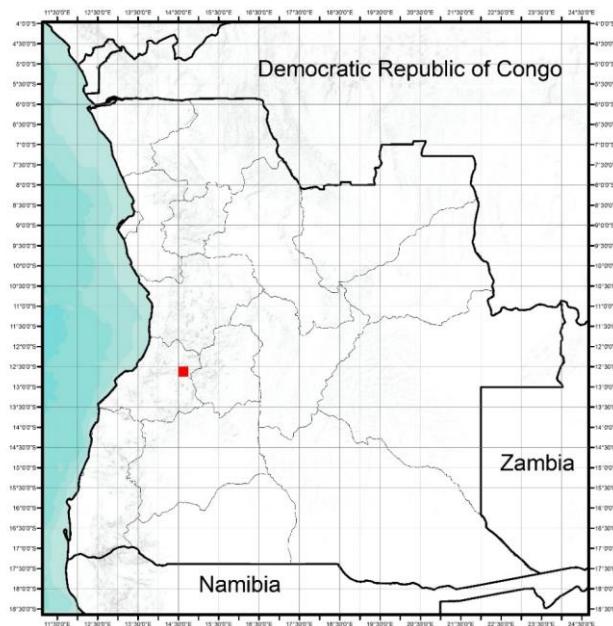


Figure 56 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius langi* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937a: 40, 1938: 95).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The type locality of *Hyperolius langi* Noble, 1924 is "Niapu, Uele, Democratic Republic of Congo" and its known distribution is from the type locality to the extreme eastern of the country and Uganda (Schjøtz 1999: 151). Monard (1937a: 40, 1938: 95) report and account for *H. langi* in Angola from Ebanga (southwestern Angola). *Hyperolius* species are restricted to tropical areas and Ebanga is the limit for its occurrence. There are two species that occur in the same location, *Hyperolius benguellensis* (Bocage, 1893) and *Hyperolius bocagei* Steindachner, 1867. Since the original description of *H. benguellensis* does not match with the Monard's *langi* account and given its similarity to *H. nasutus* and its taxonomic complexity, we can easily dismiss *H. benguellensis*. The species that Monard (1937a: 40, 1938: 95) mistakenly identified

as *H. langi* probably correspond to *H. bocagei*, however is necessary to prove the veracity of that statement with the specimen.

References: Bocage (1893); Monard (1937a); Monard (1938); Schiøtz (1999).

***Hyperolius nasutus* Günther, 1865 – LARGE-NOSED LONG REED FROG**

- ***Hyperolius nasutus* (Günther):** Bocage (1866a: 55), Noble (1923: 253), Schmidt (1936: 132), Monard (1937a: 39, 1938: 94), Mertens (1938: 429), Frade (1963: 254), Cei (1977: 17, 18), Poynton and Haacke (1993: 14), Conradie *et al.* (2012a: 3).
- ***Rappia nasuta*:** Boulenger (1882: 127), Bocage (1895a: 169, 1897a: 204).
- ***Rappia punctulata*:** Bocage (1895a: 168, 1897a: 204), Ferreira (1904: 112).
- ***Hyperolius punctulatus*:** Noble (1923: 253), Monard (1938: 86), Frade (1963: 254), Perret (1976: 27).
- ***Hyperolius nasutus nasutus*:** Laurent (1950: 17, 1954a: 84, 1964a: 154), Hellmich (1957a: 29).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Botswana, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Namibia and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from its type locality "Duque de Bragança, Malanje province" and is very widespread for almost whole the territory (Fig. 57).

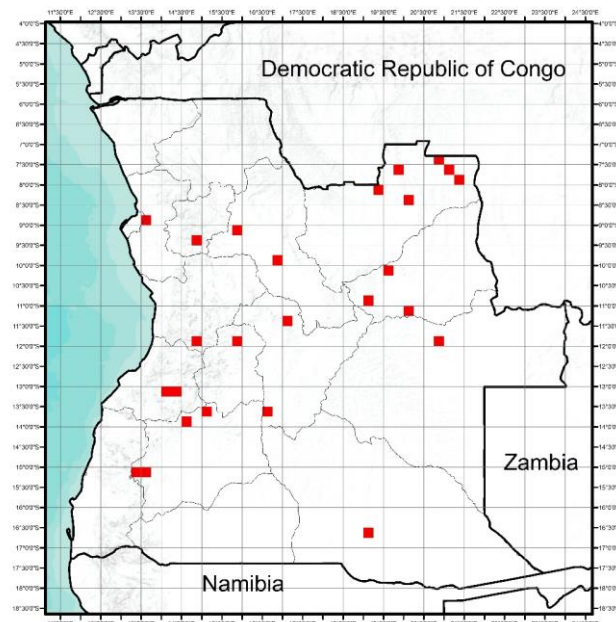


Figure 57 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius nasutus* in Angola.

Luanda province: "Cabiri" [08° 55'S., 13° 40'E] (Ferreira 1904: 112).

Kwanza-Norte province: "3 km W of Salazar" [09° 18'S., 14° 55'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 14).

Kwanza-Sul province: "Namba" [11° 55'S., 14° 51'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 14).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 55, 1895a: 169, 1897a: 204; Boulenger 1882: 127); "Calandula" (=Duque de Bragança) [09° 04' 45.0"S., 15° 47' 45.0"E] (Channing et al. 2013: 334); "Kangandala" [09° 49' 30.4"S., 16° 54' 44.1"E] (Channing et al. 2013: 334).

Lunda Norte province: "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 17); "Kossa (100km southeast from Dundo)" [07° 54'S., 21° 22'E] (Laurent 1950: 17); "Tshihumbwe river (40km east from Dundo)" [08° 01'S., 19° 19'E] (Laurent 1950: 17); "Dundo (Luachimo river)" [07° 32'S., 21° 05'E] (Laurent 1950: 17); "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954a: 84); "Carumbo lagoon" [07° 44'39.2"S., 19° 57'16.8"E] (Conradie et al. 2012a: 3); "Village Capaia" [08° 20'18.5" S; 20° 14'33"] (Conradie et al. 2012a: 3).

Lunda Sul province: "Dala" [11° 02' S., 20° 12'E] (Monard 1937a: 39, 1938: 94); "Alto Chicapa (Cuílo sources) " [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 154); "Alto Chicapa (Cuílo banks) " [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 154).

Moxico province: "Calundo lake" [\pm 11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 154); "Cameia Hunting Reserve" [\pm 11° 50'S., 21° 00'E] (Laurent 1964a: 154).

Bié province: "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1936: 132).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937a: 39, 1938: 94).

Benguela province: "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 429); "Marco de Canavezes (Cubal da Ganda)" [\pm 13° 05'S., 14° 20'E] (Laurent 1964a: 154).

Huila province: "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 169, 1897a: 204); "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 169, 1897a: 204); "Jamba river (in a clay pit)" [13° 36'S., 16° 36'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 29); "Kalukembé" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Monard 1938: 86); "Nuntechite lagoon" [15° 08'S., 13° 25'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 14).

Quando-Cubango province: "Kuandu" [16° 44' 41. 53" S., 19° 06' 04. 91" E] (Monard 1937a: 39, 1938: 94).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was described by Günther (1865) based on a specimen from "Duque de Bragança" collected by Bayão and sent by Bocage to the British Museum (Günther 1865b: 482; Bocage 1895a: 169). Bocage (1985) also described a new species named as *Hyperolius punctulata* Bocage, 1895 from the type locality "sur les bords du Quanza" collected by Banyures (Bocage 1895a: 168; Perret 1976a: 27), the type specimen is now lost. Channing et al. (2013: 334) includes *H. punctulata* a synonym of *H. nasutus*.

The name *nasutus* presently includes many synonyms. There has been debate concerning the identification and status of the taxa in this group (Schjøtz 1999: 97). fifteen names have been used for members of the *nasutus* group of which many have been synonymized, a list of these names is

given in Amiet (2005: 271-310). Poynton and Broadley (1987: 206-208) recognized three species in the southern African savanna, *Hyperolius viridis* Schiøtz, 1975, *Hyperoliys nasutus* Günther, 1865 and *Hyperolius benguellensis* Bocage, 1893. Schiøtz (1999: 97) including *H. benguellensis* a synonym of *H. nasutus* because the species distinction based on morphology and pattern seems too ill-define. Later Channing et al. (2002: 96) also retained *H. benguellensis* in the synonym of *nasutus*, however based on recordings of mating calls throughout Africa they divided the group in three cryptic species, *Hyperolius acuticeps* Ahl, 1931, *Hyperolius viridis* Schiøtz, 1975 and *H. nasutus* (Schiøtz and Van Daele, 2003: 62). Schiøtz and Van Daele (2003: 61-70) distinguished two species in the *nasutus* group for Angola based on call structure and color pattern, one of which they assigned the name *H. benguellensis* and the other to *H. nasutus*, however, these distinction was already established by Wilson in an unpublished paper. A combination of similar morphology, with general original descriptions and in some cases, loss of type specimens has certainly contributed to the present state of nomenclatural uncertainty (Schiøtz and Van Daele, 2003: 61).

This species is common to found in savannas, with preference for humid areas like reeds growing in deep water, pools, streams and large rivers (Schiøtz 1999: 98-100; Channing 2001: 167).

References: Amiet (2005); Bocage (1895a); Channing (2001); Channing et al. (2002); Channing et al. (2013); Günther (1865b); Perret (1976a); Poynton and Broadley (1987); Schiøtz (1999); Schiøtz and Van Daele (2003).

Hyperolius nitidulus Peters, 1875 – PLAIN REED FROG

- *Hyperolius nitidulus*: Peters (1877: 619).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species appears to occur in "Cabinda enclave", Angola (Fig. 58).

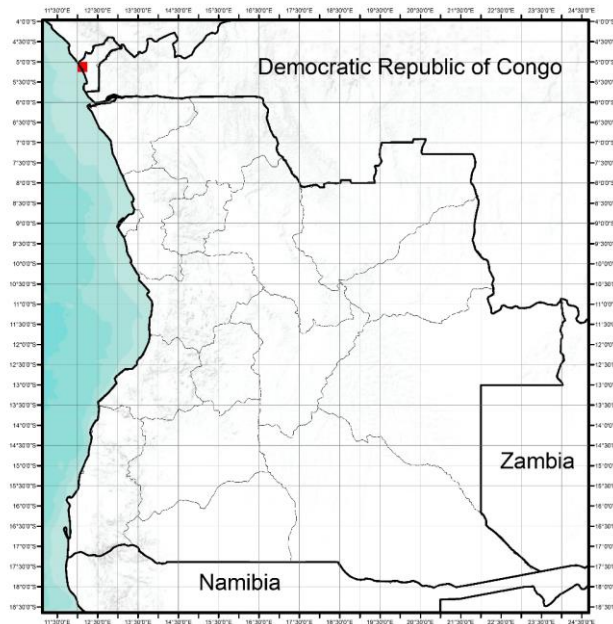


Figure 58 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius nitidulus* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [$\pm 05^{\circ} 06'S$, $12^{\circ} 06'E$] (Peters 1877: 619).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: According to Wieczorek et al. (2000: 1238) the species *Hyperolius nitidulus* Peters, 1875 is a west-African species, associated with savanna and woodland, occurring from Sierra Leone to Cameroun (Schiøtz 1999: 206; Wieczorek et al. 2000: 1241 [Fig.6]). According to Schiøtz (1999: 206) this species is a member of the *viridiflavus* group. Cabinda appears to be the southern distribution of the species.

References: Schiøtz (1999); Wieczorek et al. (2000).

***Hyperolius angolensis* Steindachner, 1867 – ANGOLAN REED FROG**

- ***Hyperolius huillensis***: Bocage (1873: 225, 1879a: 89).
- ***Rappia marmorata* var. *huillensis***: Bocage (1895a: 164).
- ***Rappia marmorata* var. *parallela***: Bocage (1895a: 164).
- ***Rappia marmorata* var. *insignis***: Bocage (1895a: 164, 1896: 113).
- ***Hyperolius insignis***: Bocage (1887a: 191).
- ***Hyperolius marmoratus* (Rapp)**: Bocage (1866a: 55, 1886b: 74), Peters (1881: 150), Noble (1923: 253), Schmidt (1936: 131), Mertens (1938: 427), Ceriaco *et al.* (2014).
- ***Hyperolius citrinus* (Günther)**: Bocage (1879a: 89).
- ***Hyperolius insignis***: Bocage (1867b: 844).
- ***Hyperolius Toulsonii***: Bocage (1867b: 845, 1895a: 166, 1897a: 203), Ferreira (1906: 161).
- ***Rappia marmorata***: Boulenger (1882: 121, 1905: 109), Bocage (1895a: 164, 1896: 113, 1897b: 211), Ferreira (1904: 112, 1906: 160)
- ***Rappia plicifera***: Bocage (1893: 118, 1895a: 167, 1897a: 203), Ferreira (1897b: 241, 1904: 112, 1906: 161).
- ***Rana marmorata* var. *huillensis* (Rapp.)**: Ferreira (1897b: 241).
- ***Hyperolius marungaensis***: Ahl (1931: 77).
- ***Hyperolius decoratus***: Ahl (1931: 78), Monard (1937a: 35, 1938: 89).
- ***Hyperolius vermiculatus***: Monard (1938: 88).
- ***Hyperolius microstictus* (Ahl)**: Monard (1937a: 35, 1938: 90).
- ***Hyperolius* sp.II (ap. *angolensis*)**: Monard (1937a: 38, 1938: 92).
- ***Hyperolius* sp.III (ap. *angolensis*)**: Monard (1937a: 38, 1938: 93).
- Cei (1977: 17).
- ***Hyperolius* sp. I (ap. *decoratus*)**: Monard (1937a: 37, 1938: 92).
- ***Hyperolius angolensis* (Stnd.)**: Monard (1937a: 36, 1938: 90), Conradie *et al.* (2012a: 2).
- ***Hyperolius erythromelanus***: Monard (1937a: 36, 1938: 91).
- ***Hyperolius parallelus* (Günther)**: Peters (1877: 618), Ceriaco *et al.* (2014b: 669).
- ***Hyperolius marmoratus angolensis***: Laurent (1950: 17, 1954a: 80), Frade (1963: 254), Laurent (1964a: 152), Cei (1977: 17).
- ***Hyperolius marmoratus parallelus***: Laurent (1961: 89), Cei (1977: 17).
- ***Hyperolius marmoratus huillensis* (Bocage)**: Laurent (1961: 88), Cei (1977: 17), Poynton and Haacke (1993: 15).
- ***Hyperolius marmoratus vermiculatus* (Peters)**: Laurent (1961: 88).
- ***Hyperolius marmoratus marungaensis* (Ahl)**: Laurent (1961: 88), Cei (1977: 17).

- *Hyperolius marmoratus insignis* (Bocage): Laurent (1961: 89, 1964a: 151) Cei (1977: 17).
- *Hyperolius marmoratus alborufus*: Laurent (1964a: 153), Cei (1977: 17).
- *Hyperolius parallelus pliciferus* (Bocage): Perret (1976a: 27).
- *Hyperolius parallelus toulsoni* (Bocage): Perret (1976a: 27).
- *Hyperolius parallelus insignis* (Bocage): Perret (1976a: 29).
- *Hyperolius parallelus huillensis* (Bocage): Perret (1976a: 29).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is very widespread for almost whole the territory (Fig. 59).

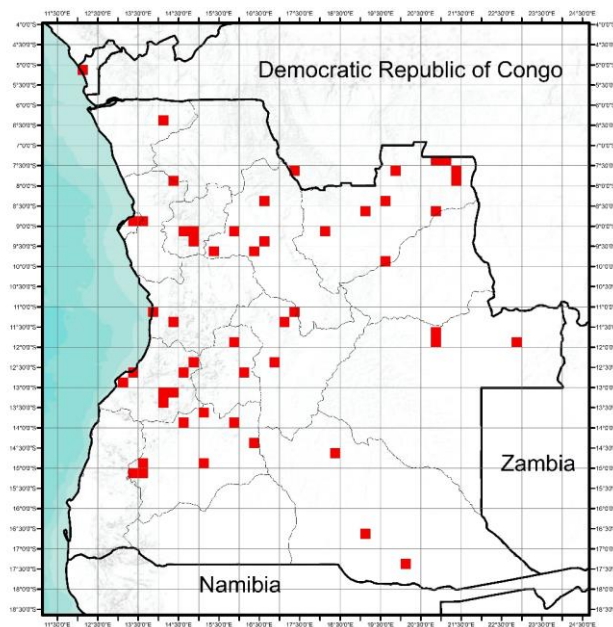


Figure 59 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius angolensis* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [$\pm 05^{\circ} 06'S.$, $12^{\circ} 06'E$] (Peters 1877: 618; Bocage 1895a: 164; Laurent 1961: 89).

Zaire province: "St. Salvador do Congo" [$06^{\circ} 16'S.$, $14^{\circ} 14'E$] (Bocage 1887a: 191, 1895a: 164; Perret 1976a: 29).

Luanda province: "Loanda" [$08^{\circ} 50'S.$, $13^{\circ} 16'E$] (Bocage 1867b: 845, 1895a: 166, 1897a: 203; Ahl 1931: 78; Laurent 1961: 88, Perret 1976a: 27).

Malanje province: "Tembo Aluma" [$07^{\circ} 42'S.$, $17^{\circ} 17'E$] (Boulenger 1905: 109); "Bange N'gola" [$08^{\circ} 26'S.$, $16^{\circ} 34'E$] (Boulenger 1905: 109); "Duque de Bragança" [$09^{\circ} 06'S.$, $15^{\circ} 57'E$] (Bocage 1866a: 55, 1866b: 74, 1893: 118, 1895a: 164, 167, 1897a: 203; Boulenger 1882: 121); "Malange" [$09^{\circ} 33'S.$,

16° 21'E] (Laurent 1961: 88); "Capanda" [\pm 09°43'42.28"S, 15°20'45.07"E] (Ceriaco *et al.* 2014b: 669).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 17, 1954: 80, 1964a: 152); "Matala river (40km east from Dundo)" [07° 26'S., 21° 10'E] (Laurent 1950: 17); "Carumbo lagoon" [07° 44'39.2"S., 19° 57'16.8"E] (Conradie *et al.* 2012a: 2); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 17, 1954a: 80); "Andrada (Luembe O)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1954a: 80); "Caluango, Camaloa" [8°20'S, 19°39'E] (Laurent 1964a: 152).

Lunda Sul province: "Sombo river (Melanda, Chiumbe affluent)" [08° 41'S., 20° 57'E] (Laurent 1954a: 80, 1964a: 152); "Alto Cuílo (Tchifuka pond)" [\pm 10° 00'S., 19° 35'E] (Laurent 1964a: 152).

Moxico province: "Lumeje banks, near Calundo lake" [\pm 11° 31'S., 20° 46'E] (Laurent 1964a: 152); "Calundo lake banks (105 km east from Luso)" [\pm 11° 48'S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 152); "Cameia Hunting Reserve (120 km east from Luso)" [\pm 11° 50'S., 21° 00'E] (Laurent 1964a: 152); "Cazombo (High Zambèze)" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 153).

Kwanza Norte province: "N'golla Bumba" [09° 02'S., 14° 36'E] (Ferreira 1906: 161); "Golungo Alto" [09° 08'S., 14° 46'E] (Boulenger 1905: 109; Ferreira 1906: 161); "Canhoca" [09° 15'00"S., 14° 41'00"E] (Boulenger 1905: 109); "Cazengo" [09° 20'S., 14° 46'E] (Ferreira 1904: 112); "Quilombo" [09° 20'S., 14° 54'E] (Ferreira 1906: 160); "Cambondo" [09° 29'S., 16° 38'E] (Ferreira 1906: 160).

Kwanza-Sul province: "Novo Redondo" [11° 12'S., 13° 51'E] (Bocage 1895a: 164; Perret 1976a: 29); "Gumba" [11° 16'S., 14° 17'E] (Ferreira 1904: 112).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937a: 35-36, 38; 1938: 89, 90, 92).

Bié province: "Gauca" [11° 11'S., 17° 27'E] (Schmidt 1936: 131); "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1936: 131); "Bihé" [12° 23'S., 16° 57'E] (Bocage 1879a: 89, 1895a: 164).

Benguela province: "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1895a: 164); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 164); "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1867b: 844, 1887a: 191; Boulenger 1882: 121; Laurent 1961: 89); "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937a: 35, 37; 1938: 89, 92); "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1895a: 164; Laurent 1961: 89); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 427); "Marco de Canavezes (Cubal da Ganda)" [\pm 13° 05'S., 14° 20'E] (Laurent 1964a: 151); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1867b: 844, 1896a: 113, 1897b: 211; Boulenger 1882: 121).

Huila province: "12 km W of Bela Vista" [12° 34'S., 16° 13'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 15); "Cuze river" [13° 31'S., 15° 12'E] (Ferreira 1897b: 241); "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1893: 118, 1895a: 164, 167, 1897a: 203; Perret 1976a: 27); "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937a: 35, 38; 1938: 92); "Sangevé" [13° 53'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937a: 35; 1938: 89, 91); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937a: 35- 38; 1938: 90, 93); "Kapelongo" [14° 53'S., 15° 05'E] (Monard 1937a: 36, 1938: 90); "Humpata" [14° 56'S., 13° 31'E] (Conradie *et al.* 2012a: 2); "Huilla" [15° 03'S.,

13° 33'E] (Bocage 1873: 225, 1895a: 164; Boulenger 1882: 121, Laurent 1961: 88; Perret 1976a: 29); "Nuntechite lagoon" [15° 08'S., 13° 25'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 15).

Cuando-Cubango province: "Longa" [14° 36'S., 18° 29'E] (Ahl 1931: 78); "Kuandu" [16° 44' 41. 53" S., 19° 06' 04. 91" E] (Monard 1937a: 36; 1938: 90); "Marunga" [17° 27'S., 20° 02'E] (Ahl 1931: 77); "Marunga or Kawende" [± 17° 27'S., 20° 02'E] (Laurent 1961: 88).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was originally described as *Hyperolius angolensis* Steindachner, 1867 from the type locality "Duque de Bragança" (Ceríaco et al. 2014b: 669). This species has been reported from Angola by many previous authors though under a variety of names now recognized as synonyms. Currently is considered a synonym of *Hyperolius parallelus* Günther, 1858 by some authors (Wieczorek et al. 2000: 1235; Frétey et al. 2011: 32; Frost 2014), part of the *Hyperolius parallelus-marginatus* subgroup (Schiotz 1999: 217-221), as a subspecies of *Hyperolius marmoratus* (Rapp, 1842) (Poynton and Broadley 1987: 222-223) and as a full species by Channing (2001: 148-149). Both species *Hyperolius parallelus* and *Hyperolius marmoratus* are taxonomically difficult species. Poynton and Broadley (1987: 212-213) regarded all the forms in southern Africa as subspecies of *H. marmoratus*, while Channing (1999) regards *angolensis* and possibly other forms from Angola as specifically distinct from the eastern *marmoratus*-forms (Schiotz 1999: 202). The species *H. marmoratus*, is widespread across southern and eastern Africa but appears to be absent from Angola (Channing 2001: 163; Frost 2014). Although, it has previously reported from the country under various names (Ferreira 1906; Monard 1937, 1938; Mertens 1938; Laurent 1964a; Frétey et al. 2011) this can be partly explained by the considerable intraspecific and interspecific variation and consequent confusion among these groups (Ceríaco et al. 2014b: 669).

There are several studies in progress on the Genus *Hyperolius* and certainly will contribute some clarifications about these taxonomically difficult groups.

References: Ceríaco et al. (2014b); Channing (2001); Frétey et al. (2011); Frost (2014); Laurent (1964a); Mertens (1938); Monard (1937a); Monard (1938); Poynton and Broadley (1987); Schiotz (1999); Wieczorek et al. (2000).

***Hyperolius platyceps* (Boulenger, 1900) – BENITO RIVER REED FROG**

- ***Rappia bivittata***: Ferreira (1906: 161).
- ***Rappia platyceps* (Boulenger)**: Ferreira (1906: 161).
- ***Rappia platyceps* var. *angolensis***: Ferreira (1906: 161).
- ***Rappia fasciata***: Ferreira (1906: 164).
- ***Hyperolius platyceps* (Boulenger)**: Noble (1923: 253).
- ***Hyperolius angolanus* (Ahl)**: Laurent (1950: 15), Ahl (1931: 22).
- ***Hyperolius paltyceps angolanus***: Laurent (1954a: 77), Cei (1977: 17).
- ***Hyperolius fasciatus***: Noble (1923: 252), Cei (1977: 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in the north of the country (Fig. 60).

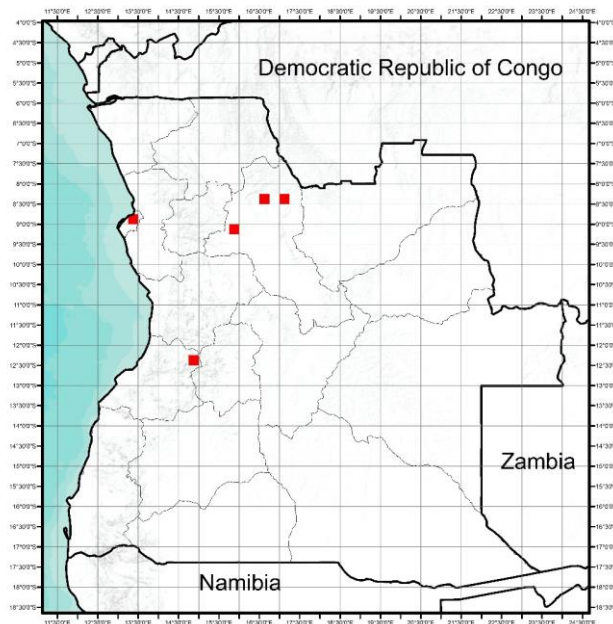


Figure 60 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius platyceps* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 32'S., 21° 05'E] (Laurent 1950: 15); "Luachimo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954a: 77).

Kwanza-Norte province: "N'golla Bumba" [09° 02'S., 14° 36'E] (Ferreira 1906: 161); "Luinha river" [09° 16'S., 14° 32'E] (Ferreira 1906: 161); "Quilombo" [09° 20'S., 14° 54'E] (Ferreira 1906: 161, 164).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was original described by Boulenger (1900: 444) basen on two specimens from "Benito River, north of the Gaboon River between 20 and 30 miles inland from the coast, Gaboon". Fereira (1906: 161) described a new subspecies of *Rappia paltyceps* (Boulenger, 1900) based on two specimens from "Quilombo" and "N'golla Bumba" as *Rappia paltyceps* var. *angolensis*. Ahl (1931: 22) recognized this taxon as a species and also proposed the replacement name *Hyperolius angolanus* because of the previously described *Hyperolius marmoratus* var. *angolensis* Steindachneer, 1862 (Ceríaco et al. 2014a: 24). Ferreira (1906: 161-162, 164) also described as new *Rappia fasciata* from "Quilombo" and *Rappia bivittata* from "Quilombo", N'golla Bumba" and "Luinha River". Recently Frétey et al. (2011: 33) and Ceríaco et al. (2014a: 18-24) recognized *Hyperolius paltyceps angolensis*, *Rappia fasciata* and *Rappia bivittata* as a synonym of *Hyperolius paltyceps*. Ceríaco et al. (2014) provide some discussion for each synonym.

References: Ahl (1931); Boulenge (1900); Ceríaco et al. (2014a); Ferreira (1906); Frétey et al. (2011).

***Hyperolius polli* Laurent, 1943 – TSHIMBULU REED FROG**

- ***Hyperolius polli* (Laurent):** Laurent (1954a: 78).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is known from Democratic Republic of Congo and adjacent Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species record is in Lunda Norte province near to the border with Congo (Fig. 61).

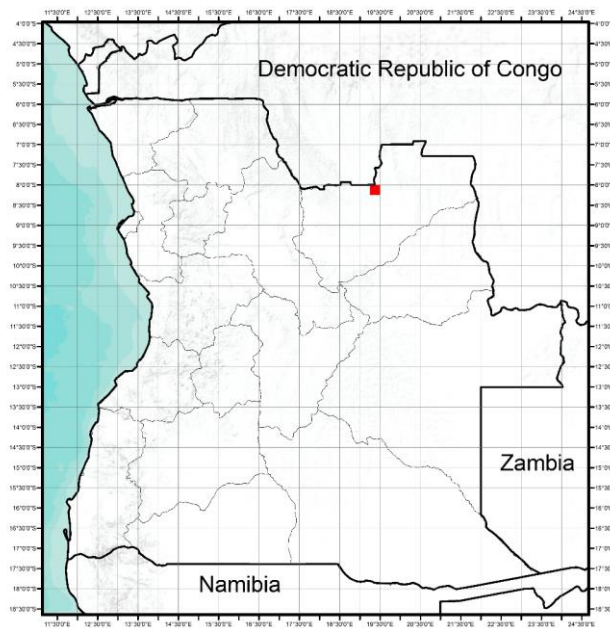


Figure 61 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius polli* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Tshinguvu (Riv. Tshikapa)" [08° 01'S., 19° 19'E] (Laurent 1954a: 78).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: According to Laurent (1954a: 78) the specimen from "Tshinguvu (Tshikapa)" is similar to *Hyperolius cinnamomeoventris* Bocage, 1866, but it can not be attributed to this species, because they differ in some morphological characters. However, he also refer that the validity of *polli* was dependent to a more precise definition of *angolanus* (= *Hyperolius platyceps*), *osorioi* (= *Afrivalus osorioi*) and *fasciatus* (= *Hyperolius platyceps*). Currently it remains a poorly known species, and its distribution is accepted from southern Democratic Republic of Congo and northern Angola (Schiøtz 1999: 153; Frost 2014).

References: Frost (2014); Laurent (1954a); Schiøtz (1999).

***Hyperolius pusillus* (Cope, 1862) – WATER LILLY REED FROG**

- ***Hyperolius microps* (Günther):** Bocage (1866a: 55, 1866b: 75), Frade (1963: 254), Noble (1923: 253).
- ***Rappia microps*:** Bocage (1895a: 173, 1897a: 204), Boulenger (1905: 110).
- ***Hyperolius pussilus*:** Cei (1977: 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in Malanje although there is one record for Benguela province (Fig. 62).

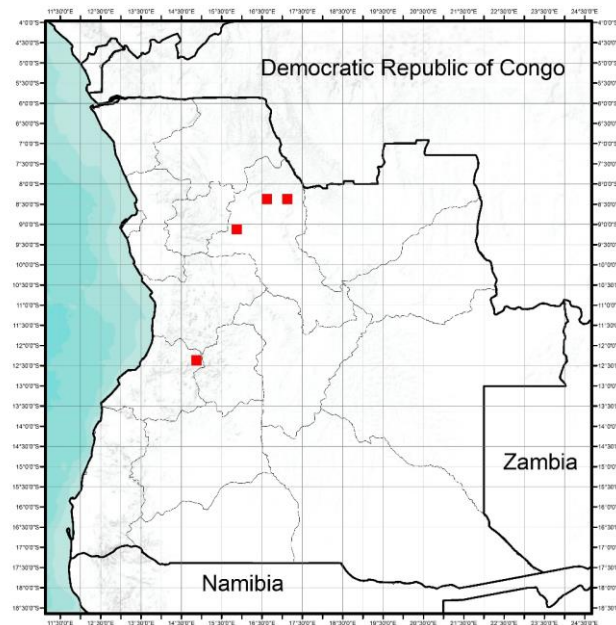


Figure 62 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius pusillus* in Angola.

Luanda province: "Fort Don Carlos" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Boulenger 1905: 110).

Malanje province: "Marimba" [08° 22'S., 17° 02'E] (Boulenger 1905: 110); "Bange N'gola" [08° 26'S., 16° 34'E] (Boulenger 1905: 110); "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 55, 1866b: 75, 1895a: 173, 1897a: 204).

Benguela province: "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1895a: 173, 1897a: 204).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: According to the currently bibliography *Hyperolius pussilus* (Cope, 1862) is restricted to the eastern Africa coastal lowlands, from Somalia to KwaZulu-Natal,

also occurs in northwestern Botswana and Malawi (Schiøtz 1999: 186; Channing 2001: 177). Boulenger (1882: 129) also refer that it is an East Africa species, although he recognized Bocage (1866b: 75) *Hyperolius microps* a valid synonym.

Based on this information the Angolan records possibly belongs to another *Hyperolius* species and it would be important to review this case. Unfortunately the specimens from Museu Bocage (Bocage 1866b: 75, 1895a: 173, 1897a: 204), were destroyed in the 1978 fire, but possibly the specimens studied by Boulenger (1905: 110) still exist on the British Museum. Noble (1923: 253) also cited in the American Museum collection some records for *H. pussilus* and *H. microps* from Angola, without precise information about the collection site.

References: Bocage (1866a); Bocage (1866b); Bocage (1895a); Bocage (1897a); Boulenger (1882); Boulenger (1905); Noble (1923); Schiøtz (1999).

***Hyperolius quinquevittatus* Bocage, 1866 – FIVE-STRIPED REED FROG**

- ***Hyperolius quinquevittatus*:** Bocage (1866a: 56, 1866b: 77), Frade (1963: 254), Noble (1923: 253), Laurent (1950: 16, 1954a: 79), Perret (1976a: 25), Cei (1977: 17).
- ***Rappia quinquevittata*:** Bocage (1895a: 174).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in northern Angola (Fig. 63).

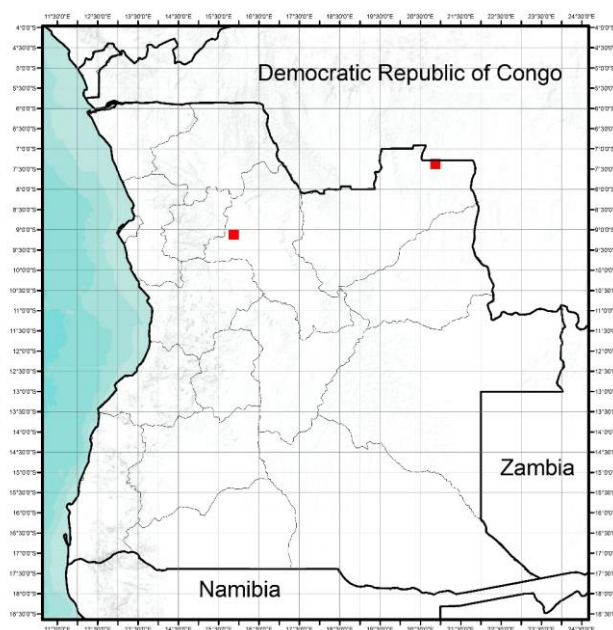


Figure 63 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius quinquevittatus* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 16, 1954a: 79).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 56, 1866b: 77, 1895a: 174), Perret (1976a: 25).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1866a: 56) based on two specimens from "Duque de Bragança". According to Perret (1976a: 24) the syntypes were observed by Schiøtz (1975) however in 1978 the fire which flared in the Museum Bocage destroyed them. According to Poynton and Broadley (1897: 196), Schiøtz (1975) considered *quinquevittatus* in morphology close to *Hyperoliys nasutus* Günther, 1865 but the authors refer that *Hyperolius kivuensis* Ahl, 1931 is more similar *Hyperolius quinquevittatus* Bocage, 1866 although *H.*

quinquevittatus is in general much smaller and slimmer. Laurent (1954a: 78) synonymize the name *Hyperolius multifasciatus* (Ahl, 1931) as *Hyperolius quinquevittatus*, but Pickersgill (2007a: 325-328) considered a junior synonym of *Hyperolius kiuvensis multifasciatus*, he also provided some comments regarding the confusion with *quinquevittatus*.

This species is usually found in open savannas at higher altitudes (Schiotz 1999: 102; Channing 2001: 178).

References: Bocage (1866a); Channing (2001); Laurent (1954a); Perret (1976a); Pickersgill (2007a); Poynton and Broadley (1987); Schiøtz (1999).

***Hyperolius raymondi* Conradie, Branch and Tolley, 2013 – RAYMOND'S REED FROG**

- ***Hyperolius cinereus***: Laurent (1964a: 149).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known

from the type locality "Lagoa Carumbo" and from surrounding localities in Lunda Norte province (Fig. 64).

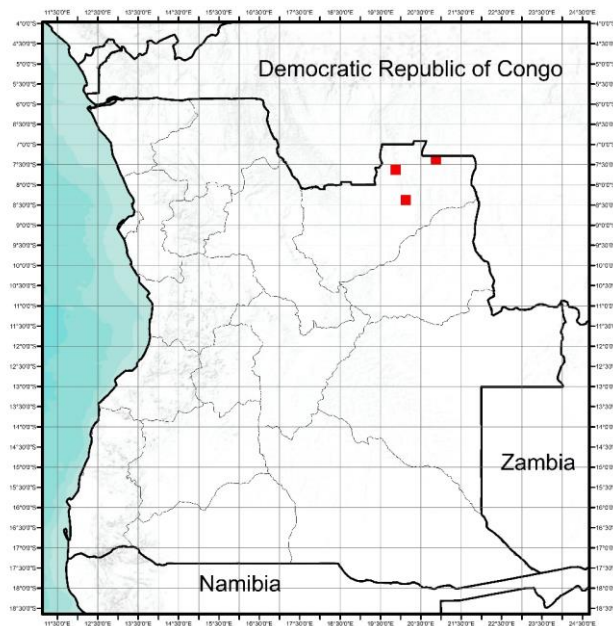


Figure 64 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius raymondi* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 149; Conradie *et al.* 2013: 203); "Samokaza lagoon east of Carumb lagoon" [07° 44'18.0" S; 19° 59'13.0"E] (Conradie *et al.* 2013: 203); "Carumbo lagoon" [07° 44'39.2" S, 19° 57'18.8"E] (Conradie *et al.* 2013: 203); "Lovua river, north of village Capaia" [08° 20'18.5" S, 20° 14'33" E] (Conradie *et al.* 2013: 203).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Monard (1937a: 32) described the species *Hyperolius cinereus* from the type locality "Kalukembé, Huilla" in the south-western Angola. Laurent (1964a: 149) is the first to report the occurrence of the species in the north-eastern Angola from Dundo. However, Laurent (1964a) description of the material differs from that of Monard (1937) in some morphological and pattern characters, and both inspected only preserved material and could only speculate on the colouration of the species in life, and provided no information on biology or habitat of the populations (Conradie *et al.* 2012b: 201-219). Schiøtz (1999: 192) and Channing (2001: 152-153)

assigned all these collections to Monard's *Hyperolius*, but according to the original descriptions the pattern colour of *H. cinereus* correspond to a blue-grey above and pale below (Monard 1937a: 32; Laurent 1964a: 149), however both Schiøtz (1999: 192) and Channing (2001: 152) mistakenly described to be pale above and blue-grey below (Conradie et al. 2012b: 201).

To clarify the taxonomic status of *H. cinereus* Conradie et al. (2013) examined the relationship between these two populations using a combination of phylogenetic, bioacoustic and morphological analyses. The northern and southern populations sampled for Conradie study by phylogenetic analysis indicated that this northern population forms a well-supported clade that is sister to the southern population, and when combined with additional differences in call, morphology and coloration, provide a taxonomic assessment that supports specific recognition of the northern population as a full species (Conradie et al. 2012b: 208-219). The northern population referred by Laurent (1964a) as *H. cinereus* was described as *Hyperolius raymondi* Conradie, Branch and Tolley, 2013 from the type locality "Lagoa Carumbo from a dambo near the expedition base camp" in Lunda Norte province, collected by W. Conradie, W. Branch, P. Vaz Pinto, S. Batista and N. Batista. This new species is endemic to Angola, but may occur in the border with Democratic Republic of Congo and northwest Zambia.

This species was found in grass-covered "dambo" (water levels less than 30 cm) in the flood plain of the Lulele River (Conradie et al. 2013: 217).

References: Channing (2001); Conradie et al. (2013); Laurent (1964a); Monard (1937a); Schiøtz (1999).

***Hyperolius steindachneri* Bocage, 1866 – STEINDACHNER’S REED FROG**

- ***Hyperolius steindachneri***: Bocage (1866a: 55, 1866b: 75), Noble (1923: 253), Perret (1976a: 25), Cei (1977: 17), Poynton and Haacke (1993: 15), Conradie *et al.* (2012a: 3).
- ***Hyperolius steindachneri steindachneri* (Bocage)**: Laurent (1950: 16, 1954a: 79, 1961: 75, 1964a: 151).
- ***Rappia steindachneri***: Bocage (1895a: 171, 1897a: 204).
- ***Hyperolius machadoi***: Laurent (1954a: 80), Frade (1963: 254), Cei (1977: 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in northern Angola (Fig. 65).

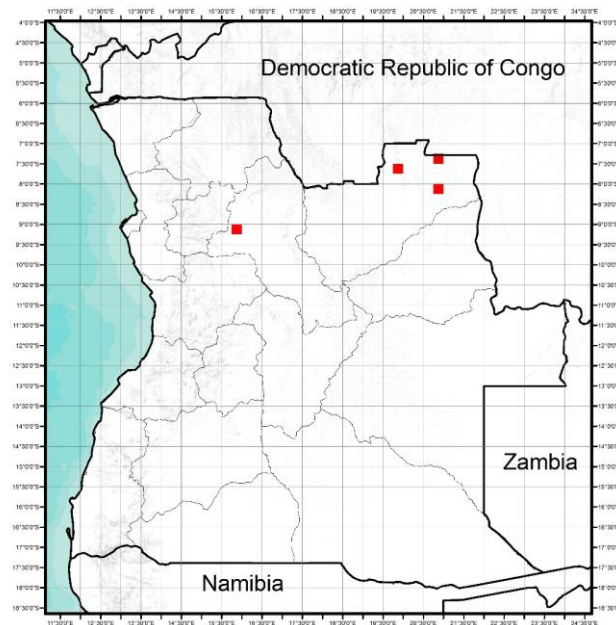


Figure 65 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius steindachneri* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950; 16, 1954a: 79, 80, 1964a: 151); "Carumbo lagoon" [07° 44'39.2" S, 19° 57'18.8"E] (Conradie *et al.* 2012a: 3); "Camissombo" [08° 09'S., 20° 39'E] (Laurent 1954a: 80).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 55, 1866b: 75, 1895a: 171, 1897a: 204; Perret 1976a: 25; Poynton and Haacke 1993: 15).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was described by Bocage (1866a: 75) as *Hyperolius steindachneri* Bocage, 1866 based on a specimen from "Duque de Bragança" collected

by Bayão. The holotype is now lost because of the fire that destroyed all zoological collections in Museu Bocage. Laurent (1954a: 80) described a new species by the name as *Hyperolius machadoi* (Laurent, 1954) from "Camissombo" but one year later Laurent (1964a: 157) try to synonymize with *H. steindachneri*. Currently the taxonomical status of this species is valid and according to Schiøtz (1999: 144) there's no field information for this species, although Channing (2001: 182) refer that is found along the edges of water bodies in the vegetation.

References: Bocage (1866a); Channing (2001); Laurent (1954a); Laurent (1964a); Schiøtz (1999).

***Hyperolius vilhenai* Laurent, 1964a – VILHENA'S REED FROG**

- ***Hyperolius vilhenai***: Laurent (1964a: 155), Cei (1977: 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known only from the type locality "Cuílo, along the Luíta river" (northern Angola) (Fig. 66).

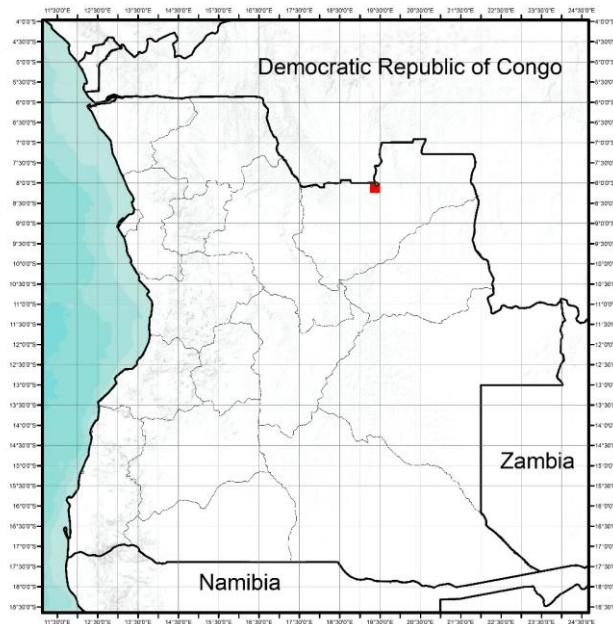


Figure 66 – Distribution map for *Hyperolius vilhenai* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Forest gallery of Luíta river (Cuílo post)" [08° 02'S., 19° 25'E] (Laurent 1964a: 155).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was described by Laurent (1964a: 155) based on a specimen from "galerie forestière de la rivière, Luíta, Poste de Cuílo, Lunda" collected by Barros Machado deposited in Museu do Dundo. Schiøtz (1999: 155) noted that this species is only known from the type locality. In the original description Laurent (1964a: 155) the species is a juvenile male with developed gonads, and with absence of a gular sac (Schiøtz 1999: 155). Would be very interesting to study this poorly known species, considering that it is only known for its type locality.

References: Laurent (1964a); Schiøtz (1999).

Genus KASSINA Girard, 1853

Kassina kuvangensis (Monard, 1937) – KUVANGU KASSINA

- *Cassiniopsis kuvangensis* (Monard): Monard (1937a: 41, 1938: 97), Cei (1977: 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Zambia

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known for Kuvangu (south-central Angola) (Fig. 67).

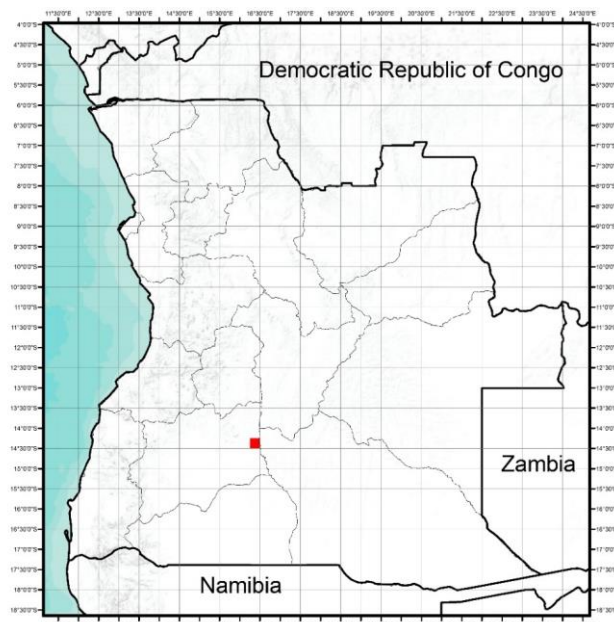


Figure 67 – Distribution map for *Kassina kuvangensis* in Angola.

Huila province: "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1938: 97).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Monard (1937a: 41) firstly described this species as *Cassinopsis kuvangensis* (Monard, 1937) based on a specimen from "Kuvangu". It is the only record from Angola, but is probably more widespread in the central and southeast regions of the country, since there are some records in northern and southern Zambia (Schiøtz 1999: 247; Channing, 2001: 188). The species is found in dense swamps and flooded grasslands in dense vegetation (Channing, 2001: 188).

References: Channing (2001); Monard (1937a); Schiøtz (1999).

***Kassina senegalensis* (Duméril and Bibron, 1841) – SENEGAL KASSINA**

- ***Kassina angeli* (Witte):** Schmidt (1936: 132).
- ***Kassina senegalensis angeli* (Witte):** Laurent (1954a: 76, 1964a: 148).
- ***Kassina senegalensis microps*:** Cei (1977: 17, 18).
- ***Kassina senegalensis* (D.B.):** Monard (1938: 96), Poynton and Haacke (1993: 14).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in the extreme northeast and in the south-central Angola (Fig. 68).

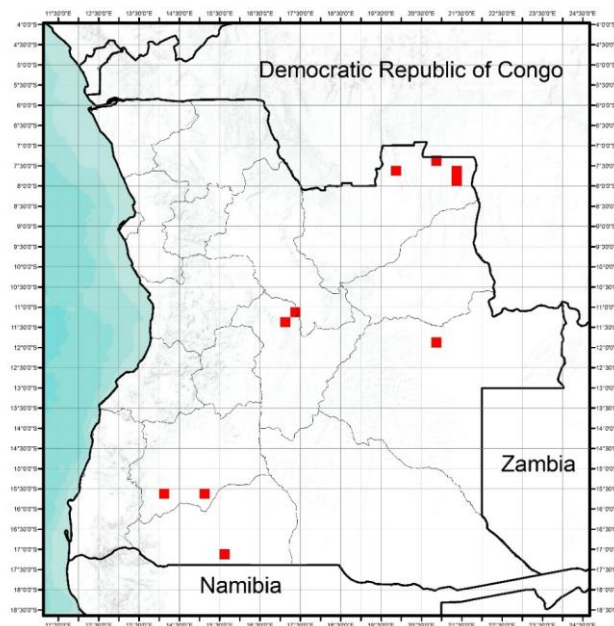


Figure 68 – Distribution map for *Kassina senegalensis* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 148); "Dundo-Caluango road (Luchico river)" [07° 45'S, 19° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 148); "Andrada (Luembe O)" [07° 42'S., 21° 23'E] (Laurent 1954a: 76); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1954a: 76).

Moxico province: "Calundo lake (banks)" [± 11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 148).

Bié province: "Gauca" [11° 11'S., 17° 27'E] (Schmidt 1936: 132); "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1936: 132).

Huila province: "Viriamundo" [15° 32'S., 14° 03'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 14); "Molundo" [15° 38'S., 15° 12'E] (Monard 1938: 96).

Cunene province: "5 km W of Pereira de Eça" [17° 04'S., 15° 44'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 14).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Schiøtz 1999: 232-233). This frog occurs in moist and arid savannas especially in Angola (Channing, 2001: 191).

References: Channing (2001); Schiøtz (1999).

Family ARTHROLEPITIDAE Mivart, 1869

Genus Arthroleptis Smith, 1849

Arthroleptis carquejai Ferreira, 1906 – CARQUEJA'S SQUEAKER

- *Arthroleptis carquejai*: Ferreira (1906: 165), Cei (1977: 16).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is known only from Angola, Botswana, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known only from the type locality "Cambondo" (Malanje province) (Fig. 69).

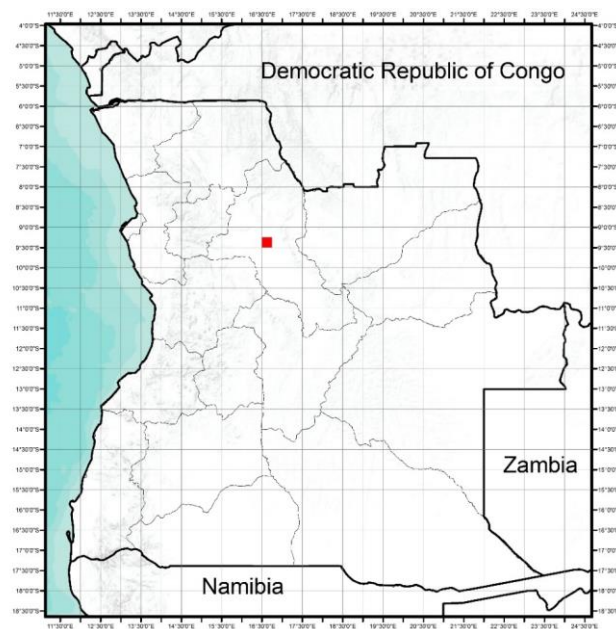


Figure 69 – Distribution map for *Arthroleptis carquejai* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Cambondo" [09° 29'S., 16° 38'E] (Ferreira, 1906: 165).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was described by Ferreira (1906: 165) based on a specimen from "Cambondo" collected by Francisco Newton. Since its initial description in 1906, the species has remained known only from the type locality without any further investigations about its validity. Recently some authors suggest that this species is a valid and recognized species and is part of the group of species includes *Arthroleptis variabilis* Matschie, 1893, *A. perreti* Blackburn, Gonwouo, Ernst, Rödel, 2009, and *A. palava* Blackburn, Gvözdik, Leaché, 2010, from Cameroon and

other Central Africa countries (Ceríaco et al. 2014a: 27). According to Channing (2001: 43) the species it was found in as area with dense vegetation.

References: Blackburn et al. (2009); Blackburn et al. (2010); Ceríaco et al. (2014a); Channing (2001); Ferreira (1906).

***Arthroleptis lameerei* De Witte, 1921 – LAMEER'S SQUEAKER**

- ***Schoutedenella lameerei*:** Laurent (1954a: 75, 1964a: 145), Frade (1963: 254), Cei (1977: 16).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known only from Angola, Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo of Congo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known for the northeastern of Angola (Fig. 70).

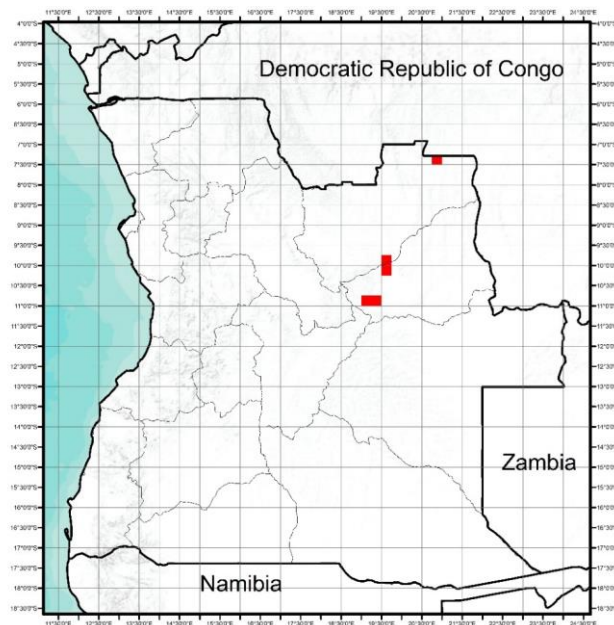


Figure 70 – Distribution map for *Arthroleptis lameerei* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954a: 75); "Dundo (Luachimo gallery forest)" [07° 32'S., 21° 05'E] (Laurent 1954a: 75).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo (Cacolo post, Ná-Ipanha waterfall)" [10° 00' S., 19° 35'E] (Laurent 1964a: 145); "Alto Cuílo (Cacolo post, Cavuemba banks)" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 145); "Alto Cuílo (Cacolo post, forest gallery of Tchá-Muchito)" [± 10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 145); "Alto Chicapa (forest gallery of Ngungo, Kwango-Muqué affluent)" [10° 46' S., 19° 12E] (Laurent 1964a: 145); "Alto Chicapa(Tshimboma, Cuango-Muqué affluent)" [10° 46' S., 19° 12E] (Laurent 1964a: 145); "Alto Cuílo (Cuílo banks)" [10° 52'S., 19° 24'E] (Laurent 1964a: 145); "Alto Chicapa (Kamutongola waterfalls)" [10° 53' S., 19° 15' E] (Laurent 1964a: 145); "Alto Chicapa (forest gallery of Tchrimbo)" [10° 53' S., 19° 14' E] (Laurent 1964a: 145).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Channing 2001: 50-51; Frost 2014). As with other *Arthroleptis* species, taxonomic research is needed to clarify the identity of this taxon as well more information about distribution and natural history. Channing (2001: 50) refer the lack of information about biology and breeding for *Arthroleptis lameerei* (Witte, 1921), although he refer that this species has been collected in Angola in leaf litter habitats.

References: Channing (2001); Frost (2014).

***Arthroleptis spinalis* Boulenger, 1919 – TANGANKYIKA SCREECHING FROG**

- ***Athroleptis boulengeri* (Witte):** Laurent (1950: 15).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is only known from Democratic Republic of Congo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species has one record near of the boundary with Democratic Republic of Congo, in Lunda Norte province (Fig. 71).

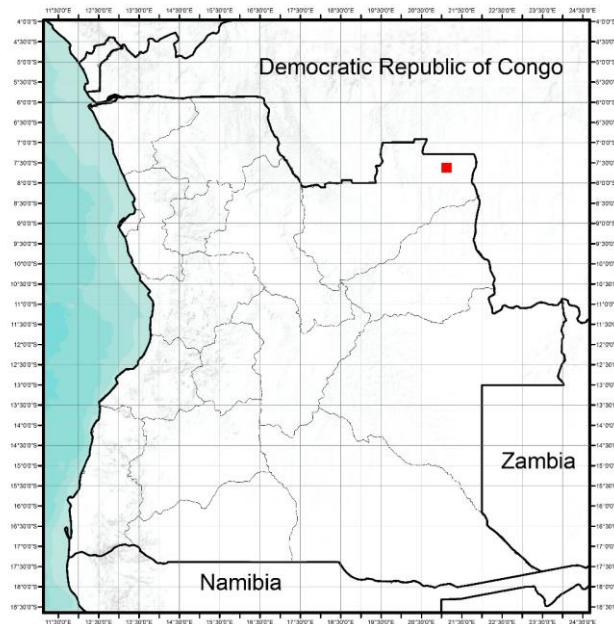


Figure 71 – Distribution map for *Arthroleptis spinalis* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo (Luachimo gallery forest)" [07° 32'S., 21° 05'E] (Laurent 1950: 15).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Boulenger (1919a: 187) and it's only known from the type locality "la plaine Saint-Louis au Tanganika" eastern Democratic Republic of Congo from Stappers collection. According to Boulenger (1919a: 187) this species is very similar to *Arthroleptis xenochirus* Boulenger, 1905 however they differ in some morphological characters. Although *Arthroleptis spinalis* Boulenger, 1919 is only known for its type locality, the Angola record from "Dundo forestière galerie de la Luachimo, au bord de l'eau dans les detritus végétaux" cited by Laurent can correspond to *spinalis*, since he said in his notes that the form of the four individuals collected "est typiquement katangaise" (Laurent 1950: 15). These four specimens are part of the herpetological collection from Museu do Dundo and currently it is scattered over several museums, including the Royal Museum for Central Africa - Tervuren, Belgium, the American

Museum of Natural History, New York, USA, the Museum of Comparative Zoology - Harvard University, Cambridge, USA and it is possible that there are still some specimens on Museu do Dundo. It is important to locate and study Laurent specimens, to understand and confirm their identity.

References: Boulenger (1919a); Laurent (1950).

***Arthroleptis stenodactylus* Pfeffer, 1893 – COMMON SQUEAKER**

- *Corachodichus stenodactylus*: Frade (1963: 254), Cei (1977: 16).
- *Corachodichus stenodactylus stenodactylus* (Pfeffer): Laurent (1964a: 144).
- *Arthroleptis stenodactylus* (Pfeffer): Ruas (2002: 145).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known only from Angola, Botswana, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known only for Moxico province (Fig. 72).

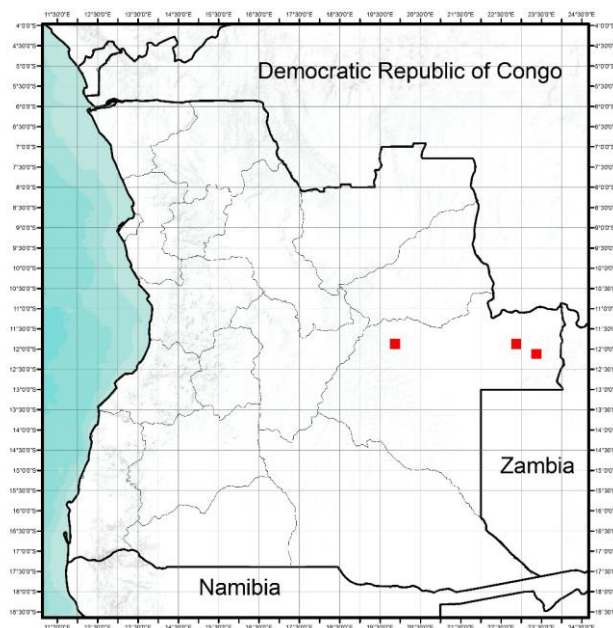


Figure 72 – Distribution map for *Arthroleptis stenodactylus* in Angola.

Moxico province: "Calombe, Luso" [11° 50'S., 19° 56'E] (Ruas 2002: 145); "Cazombo" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 144); "Calunda (High Zambèze)" [12° 07'S., 23° 28'E] (Laurent 1964a: 144).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: According to Ruas (1996: 28) *Arthroleptis stenodactylus* Pfeffer, 1893 in Angola occurs only in the east of the country. The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Channing 2001: 46-47; Frost 2014). This species is terrestrial, living in leaf litte and is able to live in gardens as well in natural vegetation (Channing 2001: 46).

References: Channing (2001); Frost (2014); Ruas (1996).

***Arthroleptis xenochirus* Boulenger, 1905 – PLAIN SQUEAKER**

- *Schoutedenella xenochirus*: Cei (1977: 16), Laurent (1964a: 145).
- *Arthroleptis xenochirus* (Boulenger): Boulenger (1905: 108), Laurent (1950: 15), Frade (1963: 254), Ruas (2002: 145).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known only from Angola, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in northern Angola (Fig. 73).

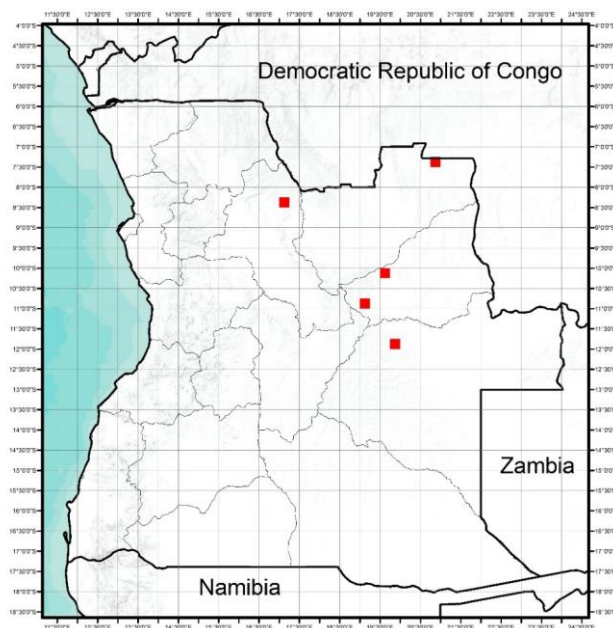


Figure 73 – Distribution map for *Arthroleptis xenochirus* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 15).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo (Cacolo post, forest gallery of Tchá-Muchito)" [\pm 10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 145); "Alto Chicapa (forest gallery of Ngungo, Kwango-Muqué affluent)" [10° 46' S., 19° 12'E] (Laurent 1964a: 145).

Malanje province: "Marimba" [08° 22'S., 17° 02'E] (Boulenger 1905: 108).

Moxico province: "Calombe, Luso" [11° 50'S., 19° 56'E] (Ruas 2002: 145).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Laurent (1964a: 145) referred that *Schoutedenella xenochirus* Boulenger, 1905 is possibly a subspecies of *Schoutedenella globosa* De Witte, 1921. Poyton and Broadley (1895: 540-542) discussed the problematic around this species and synonymized *S.*

globosa as *S. xenochirus*. According to Laurent (1964a: 145) the species inhabit near streams in forest galleries.

References: Laurent (1964a); Poynton and Broadley (1985a).

Genus *Leptopelis* Günther, 1859

Leptopelis anchietae (Bocage, 1873) – ANCHIETA'S TREE FROG

- *Hylambates anchietae*: Bocage (1873: 226, 1895a: 177, 1897a: 205), Boulenger (1882: 133, 1905: 110).
- *Leptopelis anchietae* (Bocage): Schmidt (1936: 131), Monard (1938: 84), Frade (1963: 254), Laurent (1964a: 147), Perret (1976a: 22), Cei (1977: 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known only from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the type locality "Huila" and from scattered localities throughout much of the western half of Angola (Fig. 74).

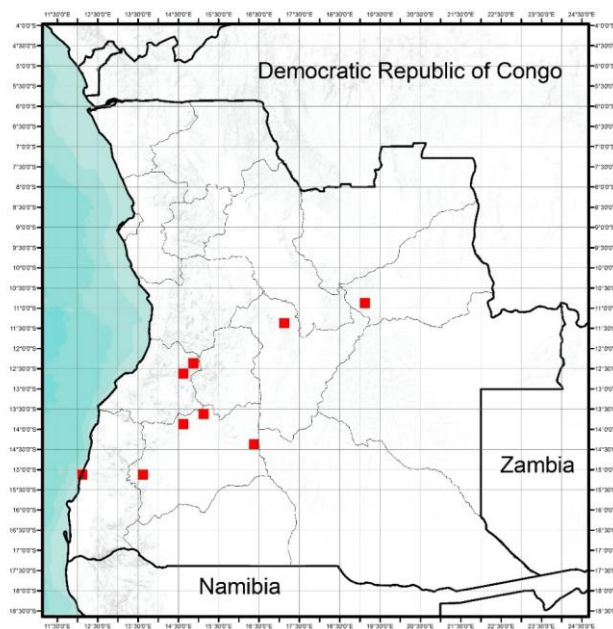


Figure 74 – Distribution map for *Leptopelis anchietae* in Angola.

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 147).

Bié province: "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1936: 131).

Benguela province: "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 177, 1897a: 205); "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1938: 84).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1897a: 205; Perret 1976a: 12); "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1938: 84); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1938: 84); "Huila" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 177, 1897a: 205; Perret 1976a: 22).

Namibe province: "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1873: 226; Boulenger 1882: 133).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Bocage (1873: 226) firstly described the species as *Hylambates anchietae* (Bocage, 1873) based on a specimen collected by José d'Anchieta from "l'intérieur de Mossamedes" later corrected to "Huila" by Perret (1976a: 22). The holotype is now lost due the Museu Bocage fire in 1978. Perret (1976a: 22) also referred that *Leptopelis anchietae* (Bocage, 1873) is closely related to *Leptopelis nordequatorialis* Perret, 1966 and *L. oryi* Inger, 1968. According to Channing (2001: 196), it presumed to be a savannah species.

References: Bocage (1873); Channing (2001); Perret (1976a).

***Leptopelis aubryi* (Duméril, 1856) – GABOON FOREST TREEFROG**

- ***Hylambates Aubryi* (Duméril):** Peters (1877: 618), Bocage (1895a: 181).
- ***Leptopelis aubryi* (Duméril):** Laurent (1954a: 75), Cei (1977: 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Cabinda Enclave, Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Nigeria.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in Cabinda enclave and in the extreme northeast of Lunda Norte province (Fig. 75).

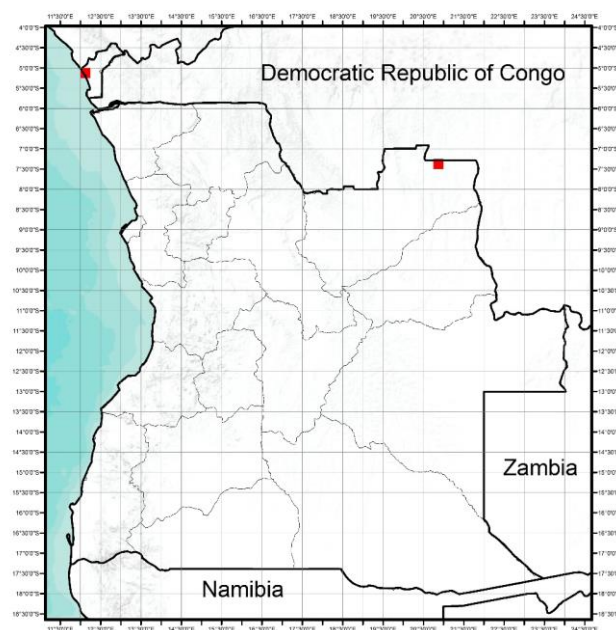


Figure 75 – Distribution map for *Leptopelis aubryi* in Angola.

Cabinda : "Chinchoxo" [$\pm 05^{\circ} 06'S.$, $12^{\circ} 06'E$] (Peters 1877: 618; Bocage 1895a: 176).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [$07^{\circ} 22'S.$, $20^{\circ} 50'E$] (Laurent 1954a: 75).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: According to Laurent in Frost (1985: 228) most of species of *Leptopelis* have been confused with *Leptopelis aubryi* (Duméril, 1856). For Angola this species was cited from Cabinda enclave (Peters 1877: 618; Bocage 1895a: 181) and from Dundo (Laurent 1954a: 75). According to Schiøtz (1999: 267) the distribution range was limited to the bushland from Nigeria to Central African Republic and western R. D. Congo, the Dundo record could be supported since it is located close to the Congo Basin but certainly requires confirmation.

References: Bocage (1895a); Frost (1985); Laurent (1954a); Peters (1877); Schiøtz (1999).

***Leptopelis bocagii* (Günther, 1865) – BOCAGE'S TREE FROG**

- ***Cystignathus Bocagii* (Günther):** Bocage (1866a: 54).
- ***Hylambates bocagii*:** Boulenger (1882: 133), Bocage (1895a: 176, 1897a: 205).
- ***Hylambates bocagei* var. *leucopunctata*** – Ferreira (1904: 113).
- ***Hylambates bocagei* (Günther):** Ferreira (1906: 164).
- ***Hylambates angolensis*:** Bocage (1893: 119, 1895a: 179, 1896: 113, 1897a: 205, 1897b: 211), Perret (1976a: 23).
- ***Leptopelis angolensis* (Bocage):** Schmidt (1936: 131), Monard (1938: 84), Frade (1963: 254).
- ***Leptopelis bocagei* (Günther):** Laurent (1950: 15, 1954a: 76), Hellmich (1957a: 30), Cei (1977: 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known only from Angola, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known mainly from the western regions of Angola (Fig. 76).

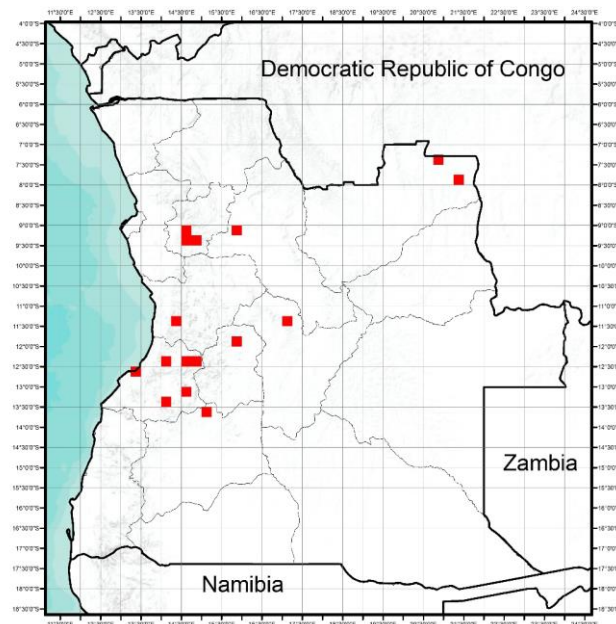


Figure 76 – Distribution map for *Leptopelis bocagii* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954a: 76); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 15, 1954a: 76).

Kwanza Norte province: "N'Golla Bumba" [09° 02'S., 14° 36'E] (Ferreira 1906: 164); "Luinha river" [09° 16'S., 14° 32'E] (Ferreira 1906: 164); "Quilombo" [09° 20'S., 14° 54'E] (Ferreira 1906: 164).

Kwanza Sul province: "Gumba" [11° 16'S., 14° 17'E] (Ferreira, 1904: 113).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 54, 1895a: 176, 1897a: 205; Perret 1976a: 23).

Bié province: "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1936: 131).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1938: 84).

Benguela province: "Quibula" [12° 17'S., 14° 41'E] (Bocage 1893: 119, 1895a: 179, 1897a: 205); "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1893: 119, 1895a: 179, 1897a: 205); "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1893: 119, 1895a: 179, 1897a: 205; Perret 1976a: 23); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1893: 119, 1895a: 179, 1897a: 205; Perret 1976a: 23); "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S., 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a:30); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896: 113; 1897b: 211).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1893: 133, 1895a: 179, 1897a: 205; Perret 1976a: 23).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species has been described by Günther (1865b: 481), based on a specimen sent to him by Bocage from "Duque de Bragança" (Ceríaco et al. 2014a: 25-26). The species has been recognized by most of the subsequent authors: Ferreira (1904: 113) described var. *leucopunctata*, currently considered a synonym of *Leptopelis bocagii* (Günther, 1865) (Ceríaco et al. 2014: 26). According to Largen (1977: 96), the nominal species may be composed of several cryptic species, but it probable that the Angolan population represent the same lineage. Ceriaco et al. (2014: 25-27) provided some more details about its taxonomic identity and nomenclature.

References: Ceríaco et al. (2014a); Ferreira (1904); Günther (1865b); Largen (1977)

***Leptopelis cynamomeus* (Bocage, 1893) – ANGOLA FOREST TREEFROG**

- ***Hylambates cynamomeus***: Bocage (1893: 120, 1895a: 180, 1897a: 205).
- ***Leptopelis viridis cynamomeus* (Bocage)**: Laurent (1964a: 148), Cei (1977: 17).
- ***Leptopelis cynamomeus* (Bocage)**: Laurent (1976: 205).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the type locality "Quillengues" in Huila, and from scattered localities mainly located next to the boundary with Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia (Fig. 77).

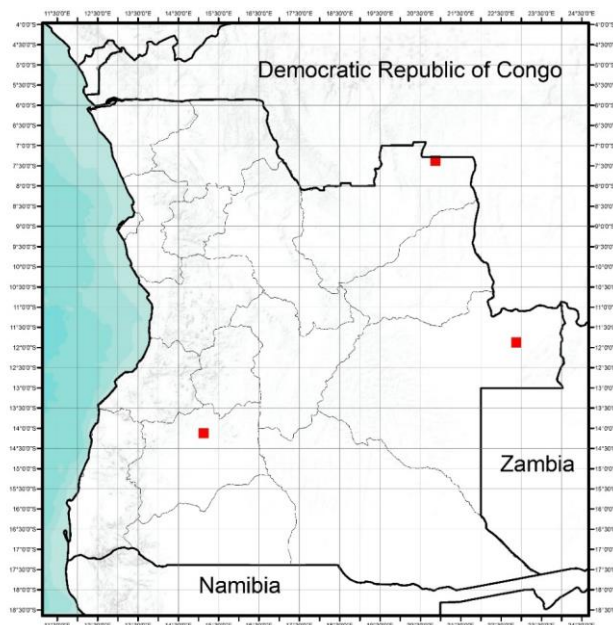


Figure 77 – Distribution map for *Leptopelis cynamomeus* in Angola.

Lunda Norte: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 148).

Moxico province: "Cazombo" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 148).

Huila province: "Quillengues" [14° 04'S., 15° 05'E] (Bocage 1893: 120, 1895a: 180, 1897a: 205; Perret 1976a: 22).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Bocage (1893: 120) firstly described this species by the name *Hylambates cynamomeus* Bocage, 1893 based on a specimen from "Quillengues" collected by Anchieta. Perret (1976a: 22) observed the holotype from Angola in the collection of Museu Bocage and mentions two paratypes from "Boloma", Guinée-Bissau and considered these two specimens a

distinct species belonging to *Leptopelis viridis* (Günther, 1869). According to Schiøtz (1999: 297) and Poynton and Broadley (1997: 177) authors like Perret (1976) and Poynton (1985) attempted to clarify the considerable uncertainty surrounding the name *L. cinnamomeus* and concluded that it should be applied to this form. Schiøtz (1999: 298) give an explication about the confusion surrounding the name *L. cinnamomeus*. Schiøtz (1999: 293) suggested including *L. cinnamomeus* as a member of the “savanna screamers” group that consists in some savanna forms with similar morphology, but different patterns, and characteristic voice. Schiøtz and Van Daele (2003: 146) refer that some members of this group like *L. concolor* Ahl 1929, *L. argenteus* (Pfeffer, 1893) and probably *L. broadleyi* (Poynton, 1985) are closely related to *L. cinnamomeus* probably at the subspecies level. However according to Schiøtz and Van Daele (2003: 146) *L. cinnamomeus* is a bushland form, and they cannot maintain as a member of the group.

References: Bocage (1893); Perret (1976a); Poynton (1985); Poynton and Broadley (1987); Schiøtz (1999); Schiøtz and Van Daele (2003).

***Leptopelis jordani* Parker, 1936 – CONGULU FOREST TREEFROG**

- ***Leptopelis jordani***: Parker (1936: 144).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known only from the type locality "Congulu" in western Angola (Fig. 78)

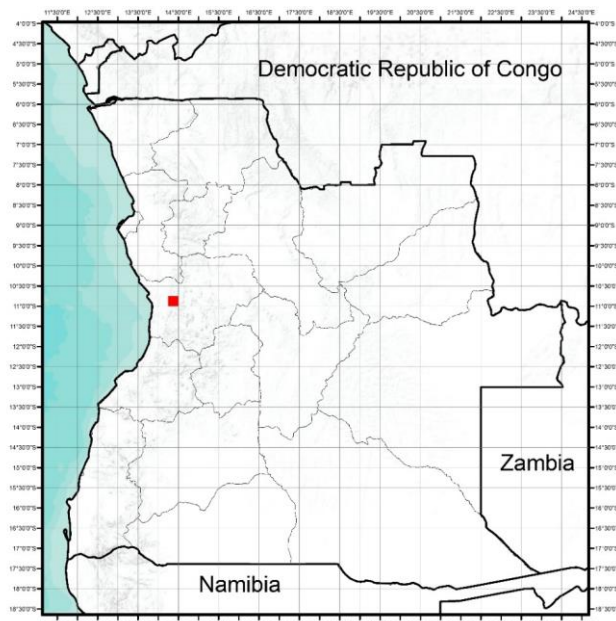


Figure 78 – Distribution map for *Leptopelis jordani* in Angola.

Kwanza Sul province: "Congulu (700-800m)" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 144).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was originally described by Parker (1936: 144) based on a specimen from "Congulu" collected by Karl Jordan. According to Parker this species is undoubtedly the representative in the Congulu Forest-zone of the widespread *Leptopelis aubryi* (Duméril, 1856) of the Rain Forest paper since they differ in several morphological characters. There have been no recent records since Parker's work and currently remains the doubt about its taxonomic validity. Further studies are needed into the distribution, ecological requirements and population status.

References: Parker (1936).

***Leptopelis marginatus* (Bocage, 1895) – QUISSANGUE FOREST TREEFROG**

- ***Hylambates marginatus*:** Bocage (1895a: 178, 1897a: 205), Cei (1977: 17).
- ***Leptopelis marginatus* (Bocage):** Perret (1976a: 23).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known only from the type locality "Quissangue" in western Angola (Fig. 79).

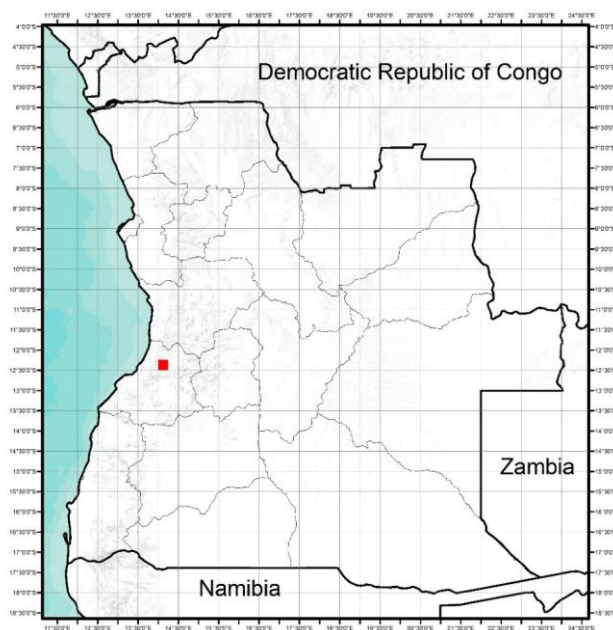


Figure 79 – Distribution map for *Leptopelis marginatus* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Quissangue" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 178, 1897a: 205; Perret 1976a: 23).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was described by Bocage (1895a: 178) as *Hylambates marginatus* Bocage, 1895 based on a specimen from "Quissangue" collected by José d'Anchieta. Despite the lack of studies Perret (1976a: 23) considered it to be a valid species contradicted authors as Loveridge (1933: 393) who put *Leptopelis marginatus* as a synonym of *Leptopelis bocagii* (Günther, 1865). Unfortunately, the unique holotype of the species was destroyed in 1978 fire, being impossible to prove the accuracy of the facts.

References: Bocage (1895a); Loveridge (1933); Perret (1976a).

***Leptopelis notatus* (Peters, 1875) – COMMON FOREST TREEFROG**

- ***Leptopelis tessmanni* (Nieden):** Laurent (1950: 15), Frade (1963: 254).
- ***Leptopelis notatus* (Bucholz & Peters):** Laurent (1964a: 147), Cei (1977: 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Nigeria.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the northern Angola (Fig. 80).

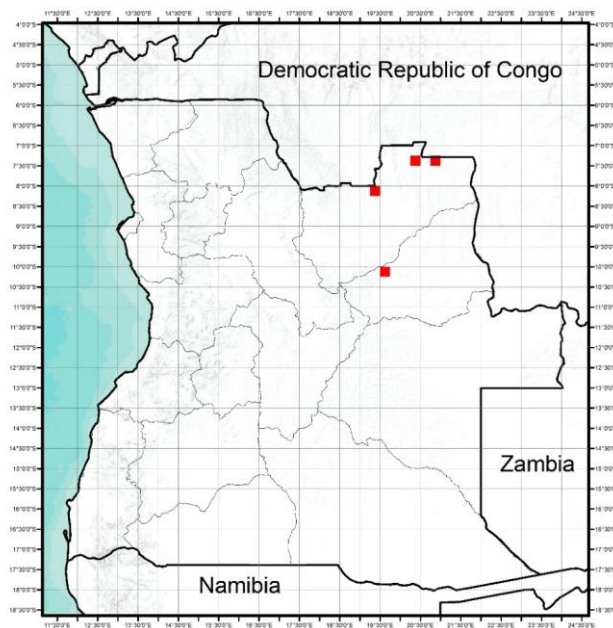


Figure 80 – Distribution map for *Leptopelis notatus* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 147); "Mussalomuca" [7°26'S, 20°27'E] (Laurent 1964a: 147); "Tshihumbwe river (40km east from Dundo)" [08° 01'S., 19° 19'E] (Laurent 1950: 15).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 147).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Frost 2014; IUCN 2014). Common in dense vegetation in the savanna, but is quite abundant in bushland (Schiøtz, 1999: 264).

References:Frost (2014); IUCN (2013); Schiøtz (1999).

***Leptopeltis viridis* (Günther, 1869) – RUSTY FOREST TREEFROG**

- ***Hylambates viridis* (Günther):** Bocage (1873: 226, 1895a: 176, 1897a: 205), Boulenger (1882: 134).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in Malanje province (Fig. 81).

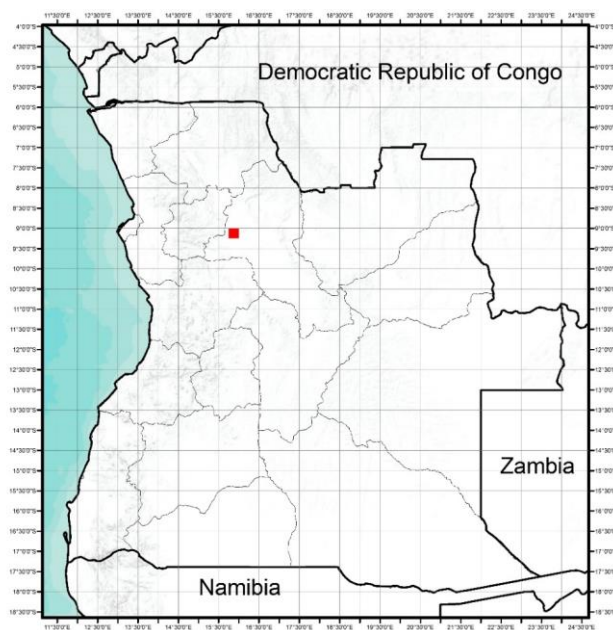


Figure 81 – Distribution map for *Leptopeltis viridis* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1873: 206, 1895a: 179, 1897a: 205).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is currently accepted and recognized through its all range, and is known from savannas of West Africa from Senegal and Niger to northeastern Democratic Republic of Congo, likely into adjacent South Sudan (Frost 2014). The Angolan record probably correspond to the most southern range that it occurs.

References: Frost (2014).

Genus *Trichobatrachus* Boulenger, 1900

***Trichobatrachus robustus* Boulenger, 1900 – HAIRY FROG**

- *Trichobatrachus cf. robustus*: Ernst *et al.* (2014: 298, 299).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Nigeria.

Occurrences in Angola: Was recently reported a population from Uíge province in the north of the country (Fig. 82).

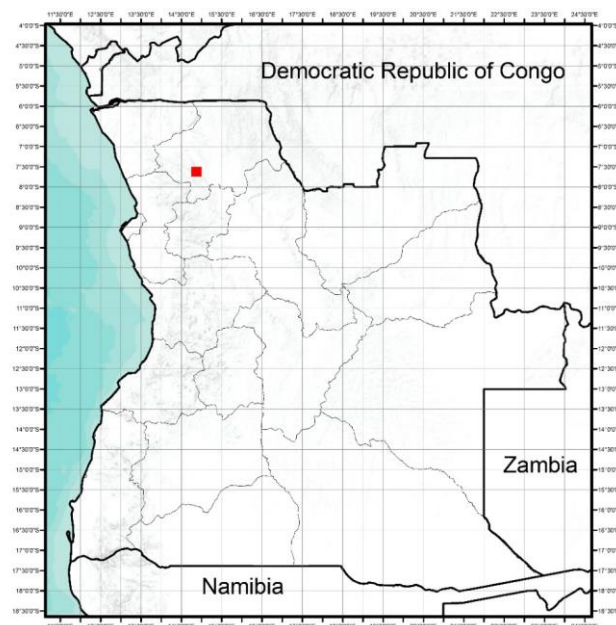


Figure 82 – Distribution map for *Trichobatrachus robustus* in Angola.

Uíge province: "Serra Pingano (along Mbalage creek)" [07° 40'5.3"S., 14° 56' 6.7"E] (Enst *et al.* 2014: 289); "Serra Pingano, approximatley 40 m away from Mbalage creek" [07° 41'4.8"S., 14° 55' 56.7"E] (Enst *et al.* 2014: 289); "Mbalage creek, Serra Pingano" [07° 41'6.5"S., 14° 55' 46"E] (Enst *et al.* 2014: 289).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Ernest *et al.* (2014: 297-300) have discovered a distinct lineage of *Trichobatrachus* (hairy frogs) in "Serra do Uíge", the last remaining forest remnants of northern Angola. The species *Trichobatrachus robustus* Boulenger 1900 is one of the world's most enigmatic species. This species was described by Boulenger (1900: 443) based on two speciemns from "Benito river, Gaboon". Further studies are needed to clarify whether individuals from different populations or genetic lineages can be separated based on morphological data or whether

they are morphologically inseparable (Ernst et al., 2014: 289-299). The species also occurs in the Cabinda Enclave, and despite its broad recognition and the fact that it is considered widespread and locally common, surprisingly little is known about the actual distribution and the specific occurrence patterns of the species (Amiet & Burger 2004 *in* Ernst et al. 2014: 297).

References: Boulenger (1900); Ernst et al. (2014).

Family PTYCHADENIDAE Dubois, 1987

Genus Ptychadena Boulenger, 1917

Ptychadena anchietae (Bocage, 1868) – ANCHIETA'S RIDGED FROG

- *Rana anchietae*: Bocage (1867b: 843), Peters (1877: 618).
- *Ptychadena anchietae*: Perret (1976a: 19), Poynton and Haacke (1993: 14), Ruas (2002: 144).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in scattered localities across the country, mainly along the borders (Fig. 83).

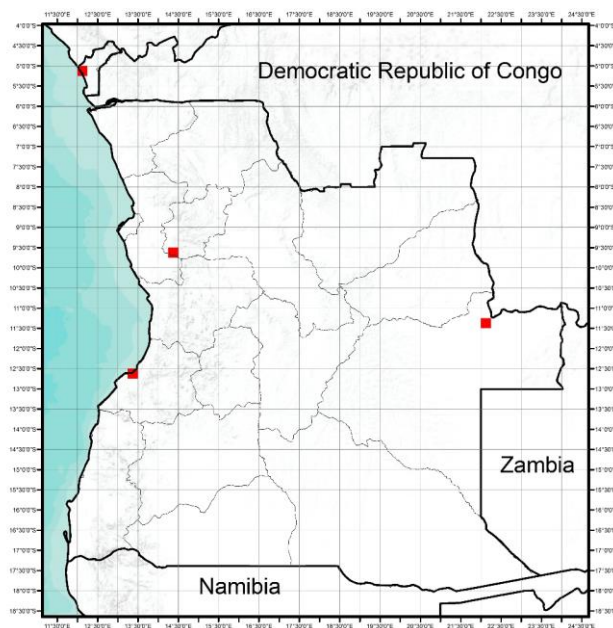


Figure 83 – Distribution map for *Ptychadena anchietae* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [$\pm 05^{\circ} 06'S$, $12^{\circ} 06'E$] (Peters 1877: 618).

Kwanza-Norte province: "Dondo" [$09^{\circ} 41'S$, $14^{\circ} 26'E$] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 14).

Moxico province: "Diolo lake" [$11^{\circ} 30'S$, $22^{\circ} 01'E$] (Ruas 2002: 144).

Benguela province: "Benguella" [$12^{\circ} 35'S$, $13^{\circ} 25'E$] (Bocage 1867b: 843; Perret 1976a: 19).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was originally described by Bocage (1867: 843-844) as *Rana anchietae* (Bocage, 1868) based on some specimens from "Benguella" collected by Anchieta. According to Perret (1976a: 19-20), Bocage (1895a: 160) places *R. anchietae* as a synonym of *Rana mascareniensis* (Duméril and Bibron, 1841), it is also confused by some authors with *Rana oxyrhynchus* (Smith, 1849) because of their similarities. Poynton (1964a in Perret 1976a: 20) revised the name *anchietae* and recognized its validity. However in Poynton (1970) considered *Ptychadena anchietae* a synonym of *Ptychadena supraciliaris* (Günther, 1858), this was disputed by Perret (1976a: 20) who mentioned that *supraciliaris* is a forest form and it is impossible to be confused with *anchietae*. The removal of *P. supraciliaris* from the synonymy of *P. anchietae* was accepted by Poynton and Broadley (1985b: 146). According to Channing (2001: 320) this species is usually found in the grassland close proximity to permanent water, and is a savanna form.

References: Bocage (1867); Bocage (1895a); Channing (2001); Perret (1976a); Poynton and Broadley (1985b).

***Ptychadena ansorgii* (Boulenger, 1905) – ANSORGE’S RIDGED FROG**

- ***Rana Ansorgii***: Boulenger (1905: 107).
- ***Rana (Ptychadena) ansorgii* (Boulenger)**: Monard (1937a: 52, 1938: 110), Parker (1939: 142).
- ***Ptychadena ansorgei* (Boulenger)**: Laurent (1950: 14).
- ***Ptychadena ansorgi***: Cei (1977: 16, 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in the extreme northeast and in the western regions of the country (Fig. 84).

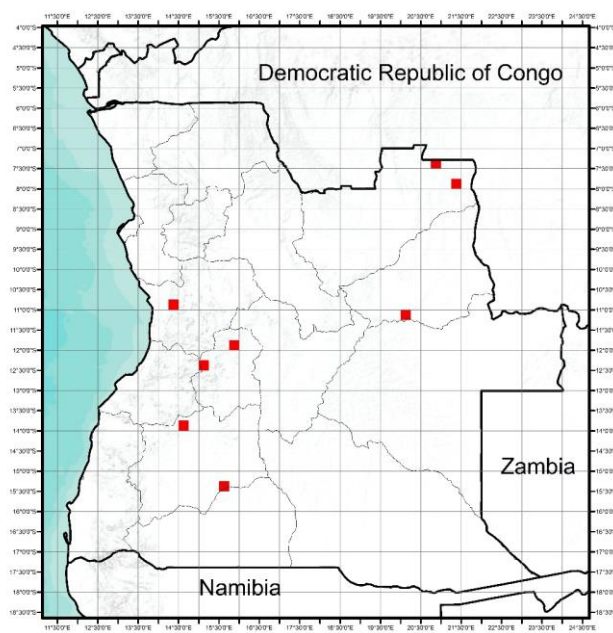


Figure 84 – Distribution map for *Ptychadena ansorgii* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 14).

Lunda Sul province: "Dala" [11° 02' S., 20° 12'E] (Monard 1937a: 52, 1938: 110).

Kwanza Sul: "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 142).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937a: 52, 1938: 110); "Mt. Moco" [12° 25'S., 15° 11'E] (Parker 1936: 142).

Huila province: "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937a: 52, 1938: 110); "Kandingu (Kuluï)" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937a: 52, 1938: 110).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was described by Boulenger (1905: 107-108) as *Rana Ansorgii* (Boulenger, 1905) based on a specimen from "between Benguella and Bihé, Angola" collected by W. J. Ansorge and deposited in British Museum. According to Boulenger (1905: 108) this new species is intermediate between *Rana mascareniensis* (Duméril and Bibron, 1841) and *Rana stenocephala* (Boulenger, 1901). Poynton and Broadley (1985b: 152) provided a brief characterization of this species. Channing (2001: 321-322) comment that this species is found in savannas and forest but still a poorly known species.

References: Boulenger (1905); Channing (2001); Poynton and Broadley (1985b).

***Ptychadena bunoderma* (Boulenger, 1907) – ROUGH RIDGED FROG**

- ***Rana bunoderma***: Boulenger (1907a: 214), Schmidt (1936: 129).
- ***Rana (Ptychadena) buneli* (Monard)**: Monard (1937a: 55, 1938: 114).
- ***Ptychadena bunoderma* (Boulenger)**: Laurent (1964a: 142), Cei (1977: 16).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the type locality "Caconda, Huila province" and also occurs in the central eastern Angola (Fig. 85).

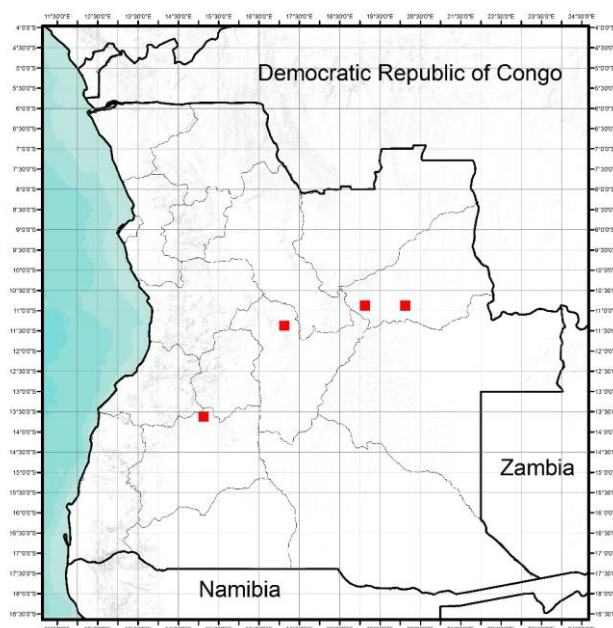


Figure 85 – Distribution map for *Ptychadena bunoderma* in Angola.

Lunda Sul province: "Dala surrounding of Tyumbwé" [10° 58'S., 20° 04'E] (Monard 1937a: 55, 1938: 114); "Alto Chicapa (Kamassaka sources and Kamutongola sources)" [10° 53'S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 142).

Bié province: "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1936: 129).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Boulenger 1907a: 214).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was firstly described by Boulenger (1907a: 214) as *Rana bunoderma* (Boulenger, 1907) based on a specimen from "Caconda" collected by W. J. Ansorge and deposited in the British Museum. Monard (1937a: 55) described a new species with the name *Rana (Ptychadena) buneli* (Monard, 1937) based on three specimens from "Dala, sur le

Tyumbwé" deposited in the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, La-Chaux-de Fond, Switzerland, these specimens are examined by M. De Witte who wrote this note: "*Rana* n. sp., voisine de *Rana mascareniensis* D.B.". According to Monard (1937a: 57) measurements and comments, this species in his point of view is similar to *mascareniensis* at several points, but it is even closer to *bibronii* or *bunoderma* forms. Laurent (1964a: 142) provided some new records for *Ptychadena bunoderma* in Angola, near to the type locality of *buneli* and placed Monard's species as a synonym. It is a humid savanna species and it is associated with flooded grassland (Channing 2001: 324).

References: Boulenger (1907a); Channing (2001); Laurent (1964a); Monard (1937a).

***Ptychadena grandisonae* Laurent, 1954 – GRANDISON'S RIDGED FROG**

- ***Rana (Ptychadena) bibronii* (Hallowell):** Monard (1937a: 51, 1938: 109).
- ***Ptychadena bibroni* (Hallowell):** Laurent (1950: 14).
- ***Ptychadena grandisonae* (Laurent):** Laurent (1954b: 11, 1964a: 139), Cei (1977: 16), Ruas (2002: 144), Poynton and Haacke (1993: 14).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs mainly in the northeast of the country, although there are some records from Huila province (Fig. 86).

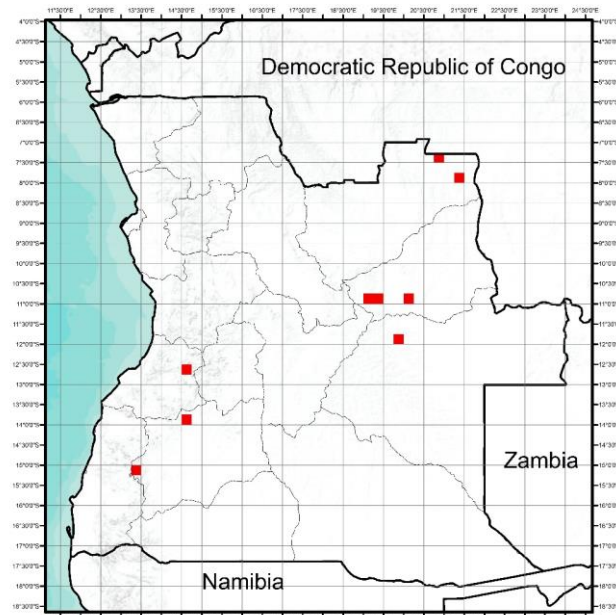


Figure 86 – Distribution map for *Ptychadena grandisonae* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 139); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 14, 1954b: 11).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa (Tchá-Mutuka pond near to the Cuango-Muqué sources)" [10° 46'S., 19° 12'E] (Laurent 1964a: 139); "Alto Chicapa (Cuílo sources)" [10° 52' S., 19° 24'E] (Laurent 1964a: 139); "Alto Chicapa (Kamutongola sources)" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 139); "Lunda" [10° 58'S., 20° 04'E] (Monard 1937a: 51, 1938: 109).

Moxico province: "Luso" [11° 47'S., 19° 55'E] (Ruas 2002: 144).

Benguela province: "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937a: 51, 1938: 109).

Huila province: "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937a: 51, 1938: 109); "5 km W of Calucembe" [13° 48'S., 14° 41'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 14); "Nuntechite lagoon" [15° 08'S., 13° 25'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 14).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Laurent (1954b: 11) based on a specimen from "Muita, Luembe E" collected by M. de Petchkowsky deposited in Museu do Dundo, Angola. Laurent (1954b: 11) considered *Ptychadena bibroni* (non Hallowell) (Laurent 1950: 14) a synonym of *Ptychadena grandisonae* Laurent, 1954. We agree with that recognition and we also consider *Rana (Ptychadena) bibroni* (1937a: 51, Monard 1938: 109) a synonym of *grandisonae*, since the distribution range for the real *Ptychadena bibroni* (Hallowell, 1845) is limited to the north of Gulf of Guinea, from Gambia and Mauritania to northeastern Democratic Republic of Congo and presumably to South Sudan (Frost, 2014). Currently the herpetological collection from Museu do Dundo is scattered over several museums, including the Royal Museum for Central Africa - Tervuren, Belgium, the American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA and the Museum of Comparative Zoology - Harvard University, Cambridge, USA. The specimens from the 1954 publication are in Tervuren Museum but it is possible that there are still some specimens studied by Laurent on Museu do Dundo. This species is accepted and recognized through its all distribution range (Poynton and Broadley 1985b: 150; Channing 2001: 325). Poynton and Haacke (1993: 14) collected some specimens from Calucembe, Huila and they refer that the identification of the material cannot be made with complete confidence, since the individuals are newly metamorphosed. The species inhabits in moist upland savannas (Poynton and Broadley 1985b: 150; Channing 2001: 325).

References: Channing (2001); Laurent (1950); Laurent (1954b); Monard (1937a); Monard (1938); Poynton and Broadley (1985b).

***Ptychadena guibei* Laurent, 1954 – GUIBE'S GRASS FROG**

- ***Ptychadena chrysogaster guibei* (Laurent):** Laurent (1954b: 23, 1964a: 136).
- ***Ptychadena chrysogaster guiberti*:** Cei (1977: 16).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in eastern Angola (Fig. 87).

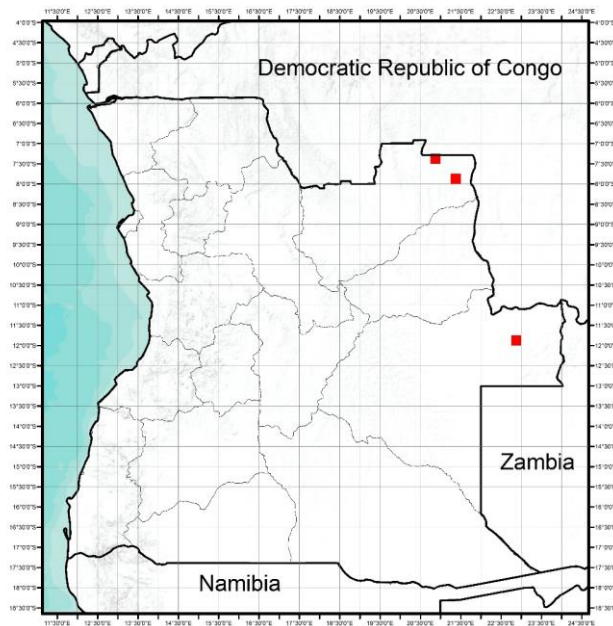


Figure 87 – Distribution map for *Ptychadena guibei* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 136); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1954b: 23).

Moxico province: "Cazombo" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 136).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Laurent (1954b: 23) firstly described the species with the name *Ptychadena chrysogaster guibei* (Laurent, 1954) based on three specimen from "Muita (Luembe E)" collected by M. de Petchkowsky and deposited in Museu do Dundo, Angola. Later Poynton and Broadley (1985b: 154) put *P. chrysogaster guibei* as a synonym of *Ptychadena guibei* Laurent, 1954 and currently is accepted and recognized through its all distribution range (Poynton and Broadley 1985b: 154; Channing 2001: 326).

Currently the herpetological collection from Museu do Dundo is scattered over several museums, including the Royal Museum for Central Africa - Tervuren, Belgium, the American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA and the Museum of Comparative Zoology - Harvard University, Cambridge, USA. The specimens from the 1954 publication are in Trevuren Museum but it is possible that there are still some specimens studied by Laurent on Museu do Dundo.

According to Poynton and Haacke (1985: 154) and Channing (2001: 326) this species inhabits in humid grasslands or savannas and it is occasionally found in dambos.

References: Channing (2001); Laurent (1954b); Poynton and Broadley (1985b).

***Ptychadena keilingi* Monard, 1937 – KEILING'S RIDGED FROG**

- ***Rana (Ptychadena) keilingi* (Monard):** Monard (1937a: 53, 1938: 112), Laurent (1964a: 141).
- ***Ptychadena keilingi* (Monard):** Cei (1977: 16).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, through adjacent Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the type locality "Dala" and occurs especially in northeastern Angola (Fig. 88).

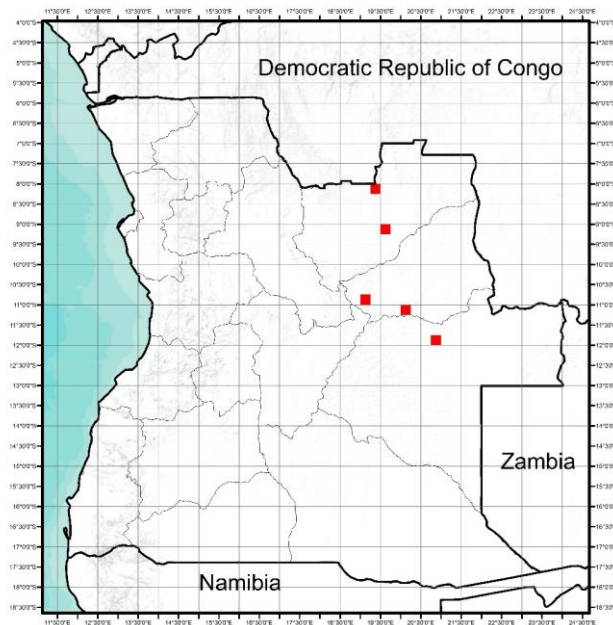


Figure 88 – Distribution map for *Ptychadena keilingi* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Luíta river (Cuílo post)" [08° 02'S., 19° 25'E] (Laurent 1964a: 141); "Luangué post, Katcheleka stream (between Lunguena and Tchá-Pemba, Lunda)" [09° 05' S., 19° 43'E] (Laurent 1964a: 141).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 141); "Dala" [11° 02' S., 20° 12'E] (Monard 1937a: 53, 1938: 112).

Moxico province: "Calundo lake" [\pm 11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 141).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Monard (1937a: 53) described *Rana (Ptychadena) keilingi* Monard, 1937 based on five specimens from "Dala". Two of the five type specimens remain in the

Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, La-Chaux-de Fond, Switzerland. The species is accepted and recognized through its entire distribution range (Laurent 1964a: 141; Poynton and Broadley 1985b: 154-155; Channing 2001: 327-328). According to Channing (2001: 327) the species is common in the grassland.

References: Channing (2001); Laurent (1964a); Monard (1937a); Poynton and Broadley (1985b).

***Ptychadena mascareniensis* (Duméril and Bibron, 1841) – MASCARENE RIDGED FROG**

- ***Rana mascareniensis* (Dum et Bib):** Bocage (1866a: 53, 1895a: 160), Boulenger (1882: 52, 1905: 107), Ferreira (1897b: 240).
- ***Rana (Ptychadena) mascareniensis* (D.B.):** Monard (1937a: 50, 1938: 108):
- ***Ptychadena m. mascareniensis* (Duméril and Bibron):** Ruas (2002: 144).
- ***Ptychadena mascareniensis*:** Cei (1977: 16, 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in scattered locations across the country (Fig. 89).

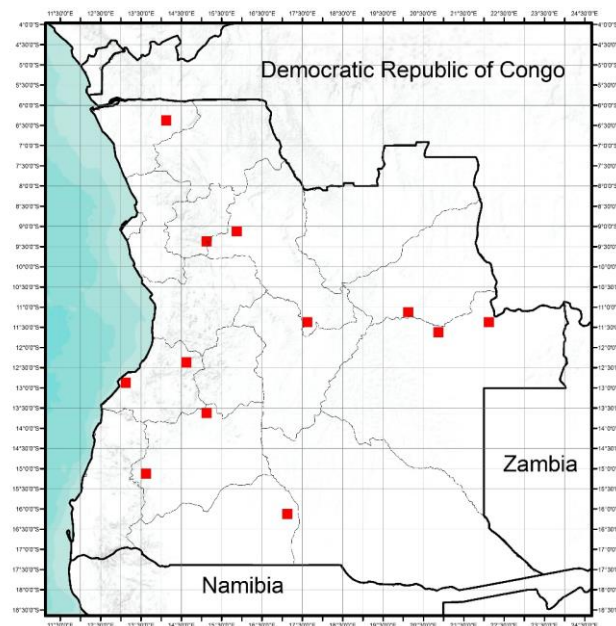


Figure 89 – Distribution map for *Ptychadena mascareniensis* in Angola.

Zaire Norte province: "St. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1895a: 160).

Kwanza Norte province: "Ambaca" [09° 16'S., 15° 11'E] (Bocage 1895a: 160).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 53, 1895a: 160; Boulenger 1882: 52).

Lunda Sul province: "Dala" [11° 02' S., 20° 12'E] (Monard 1937a: 50, 1938: 108); "Caluando river" [11° 28'S., 17° 42'E] (Ruas 2002: 144).

Moxico province: "Dilolo lake" [11° 30'S., 22° 01'E] (Ruas 2002: 144); "Cameia lake" [11° 43'S., 20° 48'E] (Ruas 2002: 144).

Benguela province: "Quibula" [12° 17' S., 14° 41'E] (Bocage 1895a: 160); "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1895a: 160).

Huila province: "Cuze river" [13° 31'S., 15° 12'E] (Ferreira 1897b: 240); "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 160; Ferreira 1897b: 240); "Huila" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 160).

Cunene province: "Chimporo" [16° 02'S., 17° 09'E] (Monard 1937a: 50, 1938: 108).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species *Ptychadena mascareniensis* (Duméril and Bibron, 1841), is the only African amphibian species thought to be distributed in a vast area of Africa, Madagascar, the Mascarene islands and Seychelles islands (Channing 2001: 330; Pickersgrill 2007a: 131). According to Vences et al. (2004) *Ptychadena mascareniensis* it's a complex of several cryptic forms. They provided a map of the species range, and suggested that this nominal taxon contains at least five sperated species currently subsued under the name *mascarenensis* beside the clade occurring in the type locality, Reunion, Mauritius, Madagascar and Seychelles, two are distributed in eastern Africa and two in the western (Vences et al. 2004: 597-599). Future studies based on taxonomy, morphology, bioacoustics and ecology can corroborate their distinction at the species or subspecies level.

References: Channing (2001); Pickersgrill (2007a); Vences et al. (2004).

***Ptychadena oxyrhynchus* (Smith, 1849) – SHARP-NOSED ROCKET FROG**

- ***Rana oxyrhyncha* (Sundevall):** Bocage (1866a: 53, 1895a: 159, 1897b: 210), Ferreira (1900a: 53, 1904: 112, 1906: 160).
- ***Rana oxyrhyncha* (Smith):** Bocage (1870: 68), Schmidt (1936: 129).
- ***Rana oxyrhynchus*:** Boulenger (1882: 51, 1905: 108), Bocage (1887c: 211),
- ***Rana (Ptychadena) oxyrhynchus* (Smith):** Monard (1937a: 49, 1938: 107), Parker (1936: 142).
- ***Rana oxyrhynchus oxyrhynchus* (Smith):** Mertens (1938: 427), Laurent (1950: 14, 1954a: 73).
- ***Rana (Ptychadena) oxyrhynchus oxyrhynchus* (Smith):** Hellmich (1957a: 27).
- ***Ptychadena oxyrhynchus*:** Laurent (1964a: 133), Cei (1977: 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in western Angola (Fig. 90).

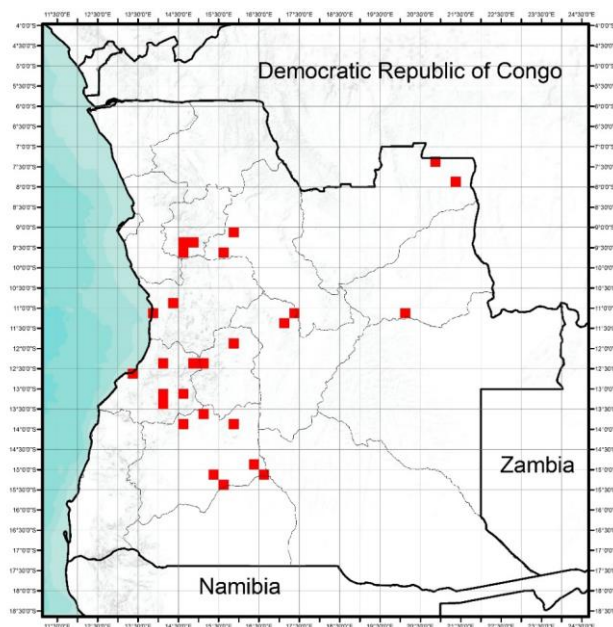


Figure 90 – Distribution map for *Ptychadena oxyrhynchus* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 14, 1954a: 73, 1964a: 133); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 14, 1954a: 73).

Lunda Sul province: "Dala" [11° 02' S., 20° 12'E] (Monard 1937a: 49, 1938: 107).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 53, 1895a: 159; Boulenger 1882: 51, 1905: 108); "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Bocage 1895a: 159).

Kwanza Norte province: "N'dalla Tando (Cazengo)" [09° 18'S., 14° 55'E] (Ferreira 1904: 112); "Mucoso" [09° 32'S., 14° 39'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 27).

Kwanza Sul province: "Luinha river" [09° 16'S., 14° 32'E] (Ferreira 1906: 160); "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 142); "Chingo" [11° 12'S., 13° 51'E] (Ferreira 1904: 112); "Novo Redondo (cave Furna, N'Guanza river)" [11° 12'S., 13° 56'E] (Laurent 1954a: 73).

Bié province: "Gauca" [11° 11'S., 17° 27'E] (Schmidt 1936: 129); "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1936: 129).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1938: 107); "Mt. Moco" [12° 25'S., 15° 11'E] (Parker 1936: 142).

Benguela province: "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1895a: 159); "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 159); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 159); "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1895a: 159); "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S., 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 27); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 427); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1897b: 210).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 159); "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937a: 49, 1938: 107); "Sangevé" [13° 53'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937a: 49, 1938: 107); "Indungu" [14° 49'S., 16° 16'E] (Monard 1937a: 49, 1938: 107); "Mbalé creek" [15° 10'S., 16° 45'E] (Monard 1937a: 49, 1938: 107); "Osi" [15° 05'S., 15° 25'E] (Monard 1937a: 49, 1938: 107); "Kakulakaze (Kulúí)" [15° 25'S., 15° 44'E] (Monard 1937a: 49, 1938: 107).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is currently accepted and recognized, it's a species that inhabit in savannas, secondary vegetation with tall herbaceous vegetation, marshy and agricultura areas (Rödel et al. 2004 *in* IUCN 2014). In West Africa this species breeds in puddles, preferring small temporary waterbodies instead of large ponds. In Angola as also in some regions in West Africa the villagers eat this species (Channing 2001: 335).

References: Channing, A. (2001); Rödel et al. (2004).

***Ptychadena perplicata* Laurent, 1964a – MANY-RIDGED FROG**

- ***Ptychadena ansorgei* (Boulenger):** Laurent (1954a: 74).
- ***Ptychadena perplicata*:** Laurent (1964a: 136), Cei (1977: 16).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from its type locality "Alto Chicapa (Cuílo sources)" (Fig. 91).

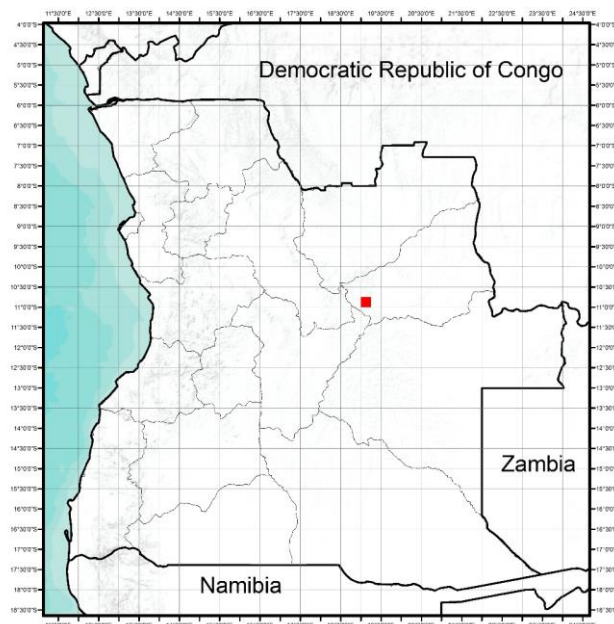


Figure 91 – Distribution map for *Ptychadena perplicata* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954a: 74).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa (Cuílo sources)" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 136).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was described by Laurent (1964a: 136) based on one specimen from "Alto Chicapa, humidherbosa des sources du Cuílo, Lunda". According to the reviewed literature, there was no other reference to *Ptychadena perplicata* Laurent, 1964a unless in the original description (Ruas 1996: 27; Largen 2012: 177). Although authors like Channing (2001: 336-337) and Frost (2014) refer that this species is more widespread in the country.

References: Channing (2001); Frost (2014); Largen (2000); Ruas (1996).

***Ptychadena porosissima* (Steindachner, 1867) – GRASSLAND RIDGED FROG**

- ***Ptychadena loveridgei***: Laurent (1954b: 14).
- ***Rana porosissima* (Steindach)**: Bocage (1887a: 191, 1897b: 211).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in scattered locations mainly in the extreme north of the country (Fig. 92).

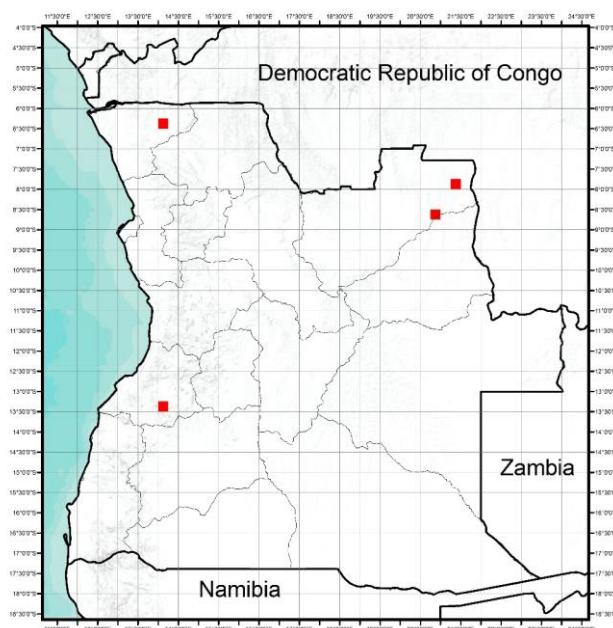


Figure 92 – Distribution map for *Ptychadena porosissima* in Angola.

Zaire province: "S. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1887a: 191).

Lunda Sul province: "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1954b: 14); "Sombo" [08° 41'S., 20° 57'E] (Laurent 1954b: 14).

Benguela province: "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1897b: 211).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was original described as *Rana porosissima* by Steindachner (1867: 18) according to Poynton and Broadley (1985b: 149) the holotype is in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna and referenced with the type locality: "Angola".

The species *Ptychadena porosissima* (Steindachner, 1867) was mistakenly considered a synonym of *Ptychadena subpunctata* (Loveridge 1953: 329 in Frost 2014) and *Ptychadena mascareniensis* (Guibé and Lamotte 1957: 979 in Frost 2014). This species inhabit in open grasslands, in higher

moist areas including forest and could be found in pools or dambos during the breeding (Poynton and Broadley 1985b: 149; Channing 2001: 338).

References: Channing (2001); Frost (2014); Poynton and Broadley (1985b); Steindachner (1867).

***Ptychadena subpunctata* (Bocage, 1866) – SPOTTED RIDGED FROG**

- ***Rana subpunctata***: Bocage (1866a: 54, 1866b: 73, 1895a: 161, 1897a: 203).
- ***Rana mascareniensis subpunctata* (Bocage)**: Schmidt (1936: 129), Mertens (1938: 427).
- ***Ptychadena subpunctata***: Laurent (1964a: 134), Perret (1976a: 21), Cei (1977: 16, 17), Ruas (2002: 143).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in east and western Angola (Fig. 93).

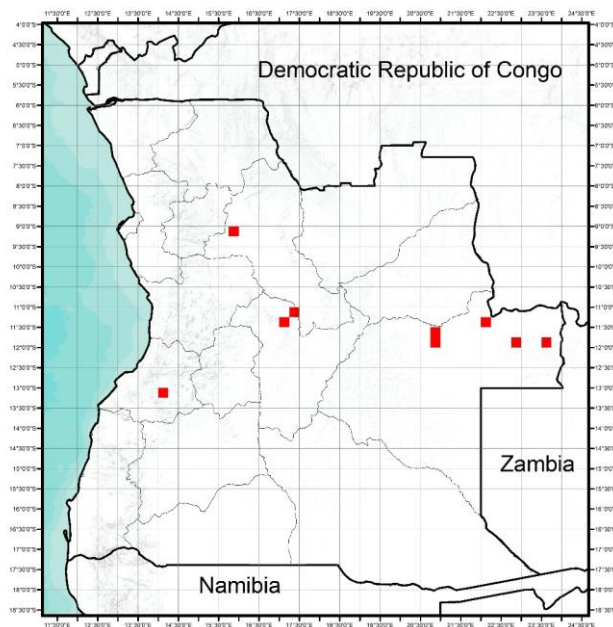


Figure 93 – Distribution map for *Ptychadena subpunctata* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1886a: 54, 1886b: 73, 1895a: 161, 1897a: 203; Perret 1976a: 21).

Moxico province: "Dilolo lake" [11° 30'S., 22° 01'E] (Ruas 2002: 143); "Cameia lake" [11° 43'S., 20° 48'E] (Ruas 2002: 143); "Calundo lake (banks)" [± 11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 134); "Lusiavo falls (Cabinda, High-Zambèze)" [11° 52'S., 23° 35'E] (Laurent 1964a: 134); "Cazombo" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 134).

Bié province: "Gauca" [11° 11'S., 17° 27'E] (Schmidt 1936: 129); "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1936: 129).

Benguela province: "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 427).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was firstly cited by Bocage (1866a: 54) as *Rana subpunctata* (*Nomen nudum*) based just in one individual from "Duque de Bragança" collected by Bayão, however the taxonomic identity of the new species will not have been recognized due to the lack of the specimen description and the consequent lack of type specimen designation. Although in the same year Bocage (1866b: 73) published a new paper where he described *Rana subpunctata* as a new species. According to Perret (1976a: 20), the holotype cited by Bocage from "Duque de Bragança" was not present in the collection of types of Museu Bocage. Currently the species is valid and recognized throughout its distribution range (Poynton and Broadley 1985b: 143; Channing 2001: 340; Pickersgill 2007a:136). This species is associated with deep permanent waterbodies in savannas (Channing 2001: 340).

References: Bocage (1866a); Bocage (1866b); Channing (2001); Perret (1976a); Pickersgill (2007a); Poynton and Broadley (1985b).

Ptychadena taenioscelis Laurent, 1954 – SMALL RIDGED FROG

- ***Ptychadena taenioscelis* (Laurent):** Laurent (1964a: 140), Cei (1977: 16), Poynton and Haacke (1993: 14).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in the northeast of the country (Fig. 94).

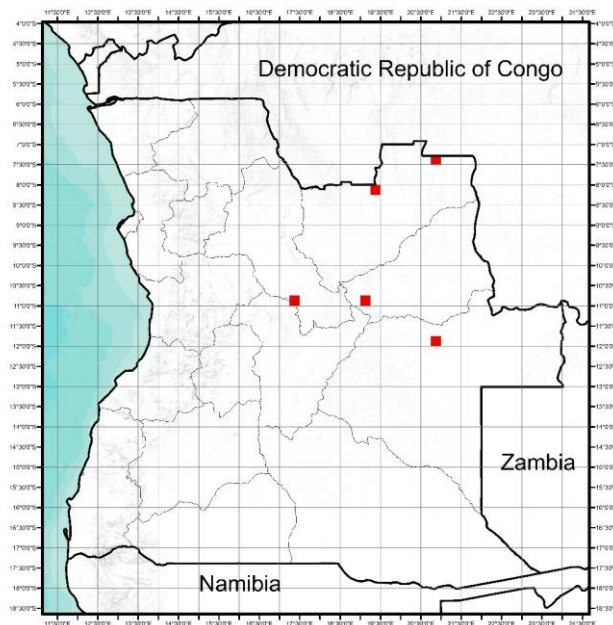


Figure 94 – Distribution map for *Ptychadena taenioscelis* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Luachimo (120km south of Vila Henrique de Carvalho)" [07° 23'S., 20° 51'E] (Laurent 1964a: 140); "Luíta river (Cuílo post)" [08° 02'S., 19° 25'E] (Laurent 1964a: 140).

Lunda Sul province: "20 km NW of Quimbango" [\pm 10° 46'S., 17° 26'E] (Poynton and Haacke (1993: 14); "Alto Chicapa (top of Cuango-Muqué waterfall)" [10° 46'S., 19° 12'E] (Laurent 1964a: 140); "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 140).

Moxico province: "Cameia Hunting Reserve" [\pm 11° 50'S., 21° 00'E] (Laurent 1964a: 140).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species *Ptychadena taenioscelis* Laurent, 1954 has occasionally been treated as a synonym of *Ptychadena pumilio* (Boulenger, 1920). According to Poynton and Broadley (1985b: 153), Perret (1979) has assigned records of *P. taenioscelis* from west and central Africa to *P. pumilio*, which he believes has probably a subspecific relationship with

taenioscelis. The species *P. pumilio* ranges from Senegal and Cameroon to western Ethiopia, northeastern Democratic Republic of Congo, north-east-central Central African Republic and southern Sudan (Frost 2014), further north than *P. taenioscelis* range (Poynton and Broadley 1985b: 153; Channing 2001: 342; Pickersgill 2007a: 150; Frost 2014). Channing (2001: 342) refer that the call of the two species is quite different, and Pickersgill (2007a: 150) remarks that Guibé and Lamotte's (1975) photograph of *Rana pumilio* type specimen, have no resemblance to *P. taenioscelis* apart from the position of the gular slits. The inferior member of *taenioscelis* are much longer and its pattern shows significant differences when compared to *pumilio*. Frétey et al. (2011: 41) includes *P. taenioscelis* and *Ptychadena smithi* Guibé, 1960, as synonym of *P. pumilio* and record its occurrence in Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo and Democratic Republic of Congo. Although the boundary between this two species is poorly understood we have to distinct *Ptychadena taenioscelis* from *Ptychadena pumilio*.

References: Channing (2001); Frétey et al. (2011); Frost (2014); Pickersgill (2007a); Poynton and Broadley (1985b).

***Ptychadena upembae* (Schmidt and Inger, 1959) – UPEMBA RIDGEG FROG**

- ***Ptychadena upembae machadoi***: Laurent (1964a: 134), Cei (1977: 16).
- ***Ptychadena upembae***: Ruas (2002: 144).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in eastern Angola (Fig. 95).

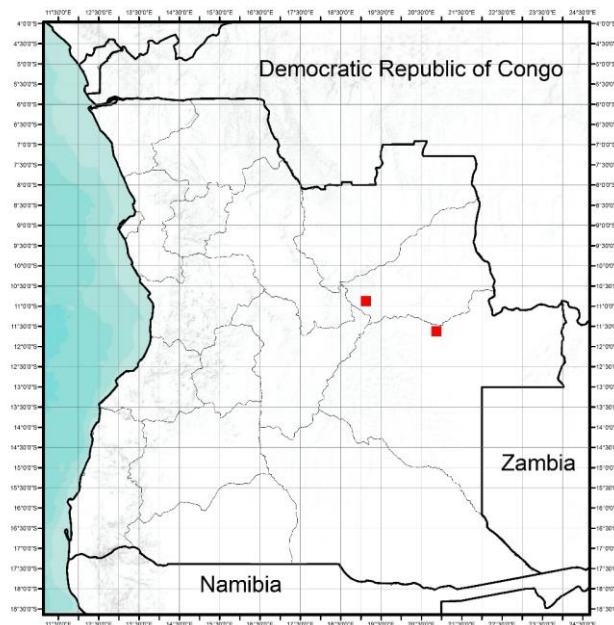


Figure 95 – Distribution map for *Ptychadena upembae* in Angola.

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 134).

Moxico province: "Cameia lake" [11° 43'S., 20° 48'E] (Ruas 2002: 144).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species *Ptychadena upembae* was firstly described by Schmidt and Inger 1959: 111) by the name *Rana (Ptychadena) upembae* (Schmidt and Inger, 1959) based on a specimen from "Kaswabilenga, Parck National de l'Upemba, Province Katanga, Belgian Congo" (Lang 1990: 59 in Frost 2014). Laurent (1964a: 134) described a new subspecies of *upembae* by the name *Ptychadena upembae machadoi* basend on six specimens from "Alto Chicapa, Lunda", the distinguishing presented by Laurent (1964a: 134) essentially based on some difference in morphological characters. Currently *Ptychadena upembae machadoi* is recognized a synonym of *Ptychadena upembae* (Channing 2001: 342-343; Frost 2014). It is a poorly known species and

according to Channing (2001: 343) these frogs escape disturbance by jumping away from water to vegetation, probably this species inhabits in moist savannah and flooded areas like the majority of *Ptychadena* Genus.

References: Channing (2001); Frost (2014); Laurent (1964a); Schmidt and Inger (1959).

***Ptychadena uzungwensis* (Loveridge, 1932) – UDZUNGWA RIDGED FROG**

- ***Ptychadena uzungwensis* (Loveridge):** Laurent (1954b: 10, 1964a: 139), Cei (1977: 16), Poynton and Haacke (1993: 14), Ruas (2002: 145).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in northeastern Angola (Fig. 96).

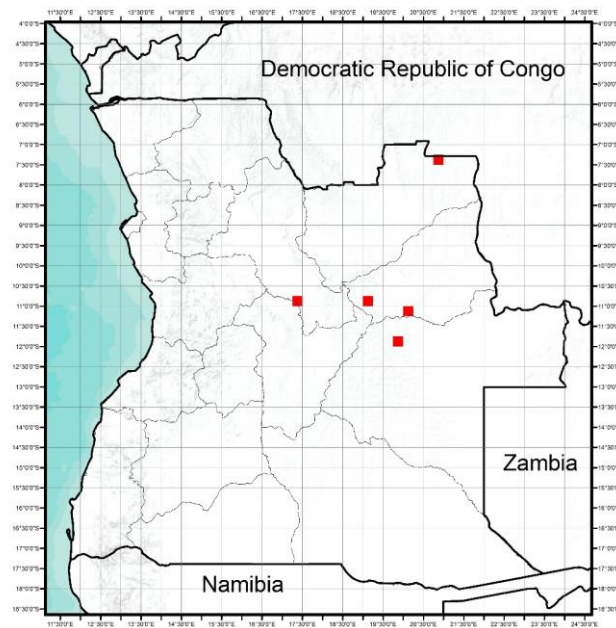


Figure 96 – Distribution map for *Ptychadena uzungwensis* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954b: 10).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa (near Cuango-Muqué waterfalls)" [10° 46' S., 19° 12'E] (Laurent 1964a: 139); "Alto Chicapa (Cuílo sources)" [10° 52' S., 19° 24'E] (Laurent 1964a: 139); "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 139); "Dala" [11° 02'S., 20° 12'E] (Laurent 1964a: 139).

Malanje province: "20 km NW of Quimbango" [± 10° 46'S., 17° 26'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 14).

Moxico province: "Calombe" [11° 50'S., 19° 56'E] (Ruas 2002: 145); "Cameia hunting reserve (Ñarikumbi steppe)" [± 11° 50'S., 21° 00'E] (Laurent 1964a: 139).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is valid and recognized to throughout its distribution range (Poynton and Broadley 1985b: 151; Channing 2001: 344-345; Frost 2014). According to Poynton and Broadley (1985b: 151) this species inhabit in grassland and is found in dambos and permanent swamps, Poynton and Haacke (1993: 14) recorded one individual from "20 km NW of Quimbango" collected by G. G. A. Voigt in a water-logged grassland.

References: Channing (2001); Frost (2014); Poynton and Broadley (1985b); Poynton and Haacke (1993).

Genus *Hildebrandtia* Nieden, 1907

***Hildebrandtia ornata* (Peters, 1878) – ORNATE FROG**

- ***Hildebrandtia ornata ornata* (Peters):** Poynton and Haacke (1993: 14).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in southern Angola (Fig. 97).

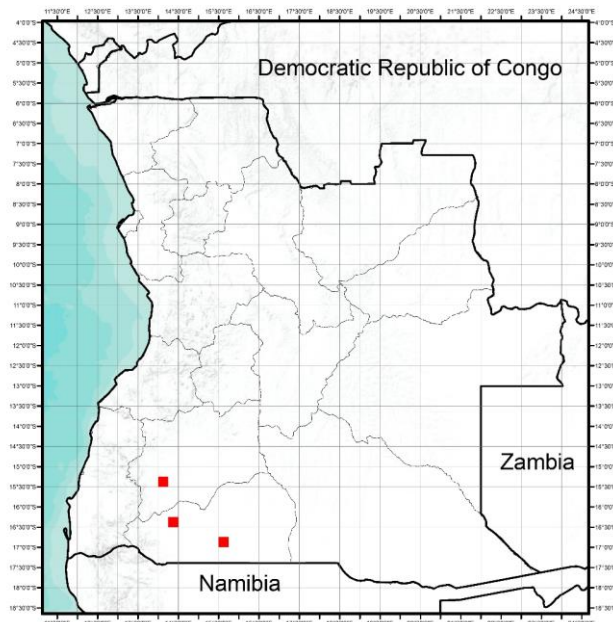


Figure 97 – Distribution map for *Hildebrandtia ornata* in Angola.

Huila province: "Dongue" [15° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 14).

Cunene province: "2 km NW of Calequero" [16° 17'S., 14° 18'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 14); "23 km NW of Pereira de Eça - Roçadas" [± 16° 57'S., 15° 34'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 14).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This frog has been collected from West Africa, around the rain forest to Mozambique, Zambia, Angola, Botswana, northeastern South Africa and Namibia (Channing, 2001: 294). Frost (2014) considered the Angolan population belonging to *Hildebrandtia ornatissima* (Bocage, 1879), however Poynton and Haacke (1993: 14), Ruas (1996: 24) and Channing (2001: 294-295) not accepted. Poynton and Haacke (1993: 14) also refers that these specimens are

similar to *H. ornatissima*. The taxonomic status of *H. ornata* and its relationship with *H. ornatissima* clearly need further studies.

References: Channing (2001); Frost (2014); Poynton and Haacke (1993).

***Hildebrandtia ornatissima* (Bocage, 1879) – ANGOLA ORNATE FROG**

- ***Rana (Hildebrandtia) ornatissima* (Boage):** Monard (1938: 105).
- ***Rana (Hildebrandtia) myotympanum* (Boulenger):** Monard (1937a: 49, 1938: 106).
- ***Rana ornatissima*:** Bocage (1879a: 89, 1879c: 98, 1895a: 157, 1897a: 202), Boulenger (1905: 107, 1919b: 35), Frade (1963: 254).
- ***Hildebrandtia myotympanum*:** Cei (1977: 16, 17).
- ***Hildebrandtia ornatissima*:** Perret (1976a: 19), Cei (1977: 16, 17).
- ***Hildebrandtia ornata ornata* (Peters):** Poynton and Haacke (1993: 14).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in south-central Angola (Fig. 98).

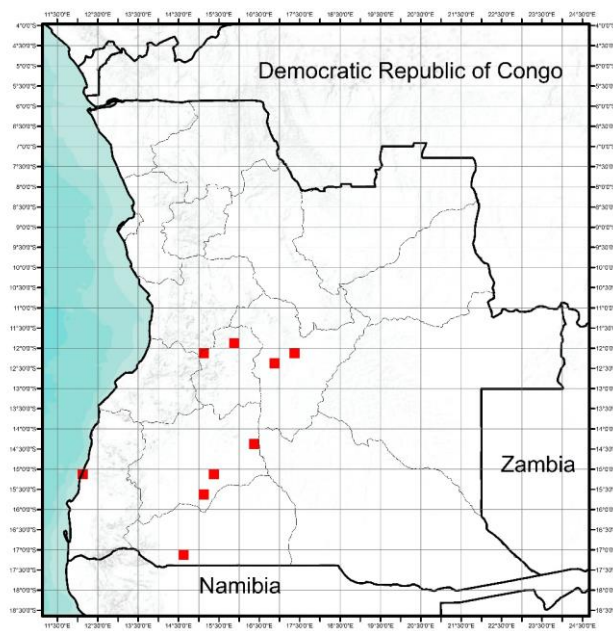


Figure 98 – Distribution map for *Hildebrandtia ornatissima* in Angola.

Kwanza Sul province: "Galanga" [12° 04'S., 15° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 157, 1897a: 202; Perret 1976a: 19).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1938: 105).

Bié province: "Bihé" [12° 23'S., 16° 57'E] (Bocage 1879a: 89, 1879c: 98, 1897a: 202; Boulenger 1919b: 35; Perret 1976a: 19); "Bingondo" [12° 04'S., 17° 25'E] (Boulenger 1905: 107).

Huila province: "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937a: 49, 1938: 106); "Osi" [15° 05'S., 15° 25'E] (Monard 1937a: 49, 1938: 106); "Dongue" [15° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 14); "Molundo" [15° 38'S., 15° 12'E] (Monard 1937a: 49, 1938: 106).

Namibe province: "Cafita swamp" [± 15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Boulenger 1919b: 35); "Konodoto" [± 15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Boulenger 1919b: 35).

Cunene province: "2 km NW of Calequero" [16° 17'S., 14° 18'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 14); "23 km NW of Pereira de Eça - Roçadas" [± 16° 57'S., 15° 34'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 14); "Ponang Kuma" [17° 03'S., 14° 39'E] (Boulenger 1919b: 35).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1879c: 98) based on a specimen from "Bihé" collected by Capello and Ivens. Nieden (1908: 657) described *Hildebrandtia angolensis* from Loanda, but the nomen was already preoccupied by *Rana angolensis* Bocage, 1866. Schmidt and Inger (1959: 40) synonym *H. angolensis* already recognized as *Rana miotympanum* by Boulenger (1919) with *Rana ornata ornatissima*. This species was removed from the synonym of *Hildebrandtia ornata* (Peters, 1878) by Perret (1976a: 19) however, although this was implicitly not accepted by Poynton and Haacke (1993: 14) or Channing (2001: 294-295). Poynton and Haacke (1993: 14) suggested that Angolan populations of *Hildebrandtia ornata* approached this species morphologically. The taxonomic status of this form, and its relationship to *Hildebrandtia ornata*, needs to be resolved.

References: Bocage (1879c); Boulenger (1919b); Channing (2001); Nieden (1908); Perret (1976a); Poynton and Haacke (1993); Schmidt and Inger (1959).

Family PHRYNOBATRACHIDAE Laurent, 1941

Genus Phrynobatrachus Günther, 1862

Phrynobatrachus brevipalmatus (Ahl, 1925) – AHL'S SCREECHING FROG

- *Hylarthroleptis brevipalmatus*: Ahl (1925 "1923": 102).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is only known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known only from Luanda (Fig. 99).

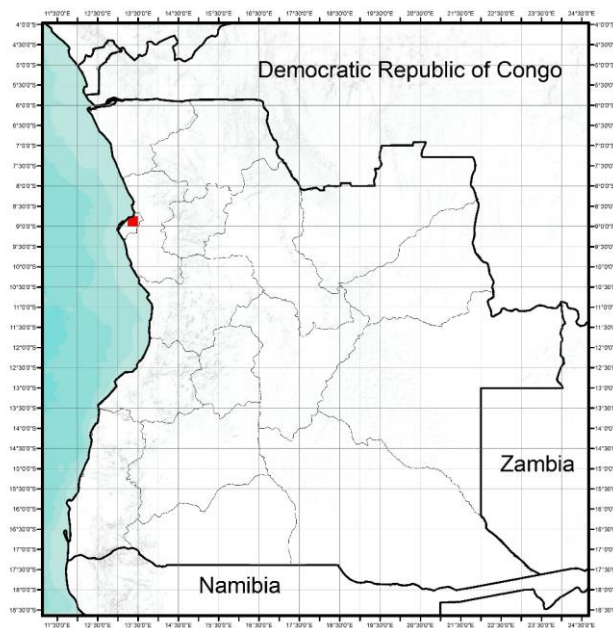


Figure 99 – Distribution map for *Phrynobatrachus brevipalmatus* in Angola.

Luanda province: "Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Ahl 1925 "1923": 102).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was described by Ahl (1925 "1923": 102) by the name *Hylarthroleptis brevipalmatus* (Ahl, 1925) basen on a specimen from the type locality "Loanda". According to the original description, this species is closely related to *Hylarthroleptis graueri* (Nieden, 1911). It's a very poorly known species and there's no information available. The taxonomic validity needs to be reassessed.

References: Ahl (1925).

***Phrynobatrachus cryptotis* Schmidt and Inger, 1959 – CRYPTIC RIVER FROG**

- ***Phrynobatrachus cryptotis***: Laurent (1964a: 144), Cei (1977: 18).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is only known from Democratic Republic of Congo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species record is from Lunda Sul and Huila province (Fig. 100).

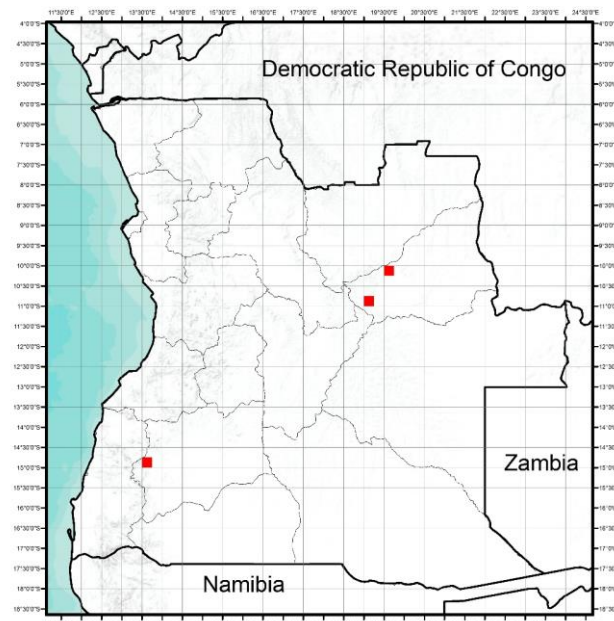


Figure 100 – Distribution map for *Phrynobatrachus cryptotis* in Angola.

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 144); "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 144).

Huila province: "Boca de Humpata" [14° 56'S., 13° 31'E] (Laurent 1964a: 144).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was described by Schmidt and Inger (1959: 143) based on some specimens from "upper Bwalo River (an affluent from the left of the Muye, which is an affluent from the right of the Lufira" in Parc National de l'Upemba, upper Katanga, Belgian Congo. Laurent (1964a: 144) cited *Phrynobatrachus cryptotis* Schmidt and Inger, 1959 for Angola, and noted that existed some reservations about the determination of those specimens to *Phrynobatrachus parvulus* (Boulenger, 1905) but the attempt to explore the issue seemed irrelevant, without considerable material. According to Drews and Vindum (1994: 63) *P. parvulus* is very similar to *P. cryptotis*. Poynton and Broadley (1985b: 167-168) refer that the Zimbabwean and

Zambian material previously allocated to *cryptotis* is referable to *Prynobatrachus mababiensis* FitzSimons, 1932, and probably it's the same for Angola.

Due the uncertainty of the taxonomic validity, the currently accepted distribution for *P. cryptotis* is southern Democratic Republic of Congo (Frost 2014; IUCN 2014).

References: Drewes and Vindum (1994); Frost (2014); Laurent (1964a); Poynton and Broadley (1985b); Schmidt and Inger (1959).

***Phrynobatrachus mababiensis* FitzSimons, 1932 – MABABE PUDDLE FROG**

- ***Arthroleptis minutus* (Boulenger):** Monard (1937a: 58, 1938: 118).
- ***Phrynobatrachus mababiensis* FitzSimons:** Poynton and Haacke (1993: 14).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in southern Angola (Fig. 101).

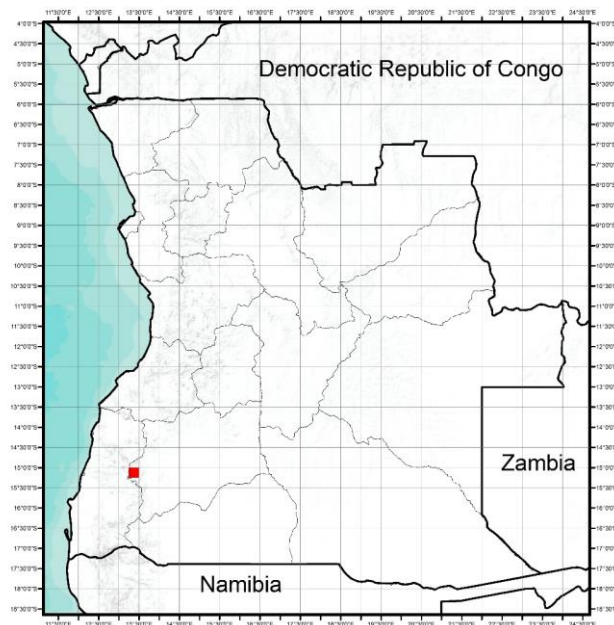


Figure 101 – Distribution map for *Phrynobatrachus mababiensis* in Angola.

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937a: 58, 1938: 118).

Huila province: "Nuntechite lagoon" [15° 08'S., 13° 25'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 14).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Laurent (Frost, 1985: 447) considered it a subspecies of *Phrynobatrachus ukingensis* (Loveridge, 1953). This was discussed by Poynton (Frost, 1895: 447) that suggested that *Phrynobatrachus mababiensis* FitzSimons, 1932 is more closely resemble to *Phrynobatrachus parvulus* (Boulenger, 1905). There exist some confusion about the separation of the three commonly *Phrynobatrachus*: *mababiensis*, *parvulus* and *minutus*. In the literature the opinions vary from regarding all these representing separate species to their being conspecific. Poynton and Broadley (1895b: 165) provide some discussion about the *Phrynobatrachus* species as well the difficulty to separate *parvulus* on external features from *mababiensis*. Zimkus and Schick

(2010: 42) through molecular analysis reveal that there are at least three different populations currently named as *mababiensis*, and this species is more closely resembles *P. parvulus*, as discussed by Poynton and Broadley (1985). Adicional study is necessary to clarify which population represents *P. mababiensis*.

We agree to follow Pickersgill (2007a: 184) distribution of *Phrynobatrachus mababiensis* that extends from South Africa at least as far as western Angola and Tanzania in the east. Channing (2001: 306) provide a map for *mababiensis* that contain several points that are not represented in or map neither in Ruas (1996: 40 [Map 29]) nor in the available bibliography.

References: Frost (1985); Pickersgill (2007a); Poynton and Broadley (1985b); Ruas (1996); Zimkus and Schick (2010).

***Phrynobatrachus minutus* (Boulenger, 1895) – ETHIOPIAN DWARF PUDDLE FROG**

- ***Arthroleptis minutus* (Boulenger):** Monard (1938: 118).
- ***Phrynobatrachus minutus* (Boulenger):** Laurent (1950: 15, 1954a: 74), Cei (1977: 16, 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from and Ethiopia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in the extreme northeast of the country but also in other scattered locations (Fig. 102).

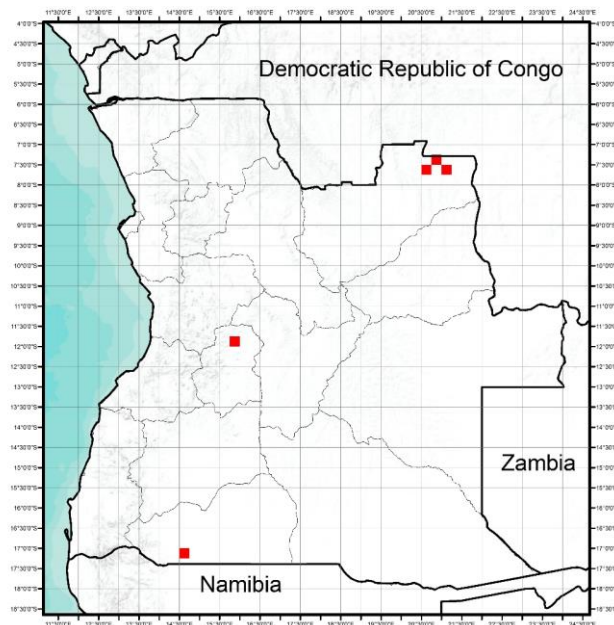


Figure 102 – Distribution map for *Phrynobatrachus minutus* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954a: 74); "Luachimo gallery forest" [07° 32'S., 21° 05'E] (Laurent 1954a: 74; "Marrura river (right bank of Tshikapa, 50km southwest from Dundo)" [07° 36'S., 20° 31'E] (Laurent 1954a: 74).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1938: 118).

Cunene province: "Donguena" [17° 01'S., 14°43' E] (Laurent 1954a: 74).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This frog is only known from the Central plateau of Ethiopia (Frost 2014). Schmidt and Inger (1959: 160) considered a synonym of *Phrynobatrachus parvulus* (Boulenger, 1905) but that was no longer recognized (see Zimkus and Schick 2010). According to Ruas (1996: 27) the Angolan records from Laurent (1954a: 74) seems doubtful. Based on this information and in the confusion about the separation of *Phrynobatrachus mababiensis* FitzSimons,

1932, *Phrynobatrachus minutus* (Boulenger, 1895) and *P.parvulus*, the Angolan records are misidentified and it would be important to review this case.

References: Frost (2014); Laurent (1954a); Ruas (1996); Schmidt and Inger (1959); Zimkus and Schick (2010).

***Phrynobatrachus natalensis* (Smith, 1849) – NATAL DWARF PUDDLE FROG**

- ***Phrynobatrachus natalensis*:** Bocage (1866a: 54, 1870: 68, 1879a: 89, 1895a: 162, 1897b: 211), Boulenger (1882: 112, 1905: 108), Ferreira (1904: 113, 1906: 166), Schmidt (1936: 130), Monard (1937a: 57, 1938: 117), Parker (1939: 142), Laurent (1950: 15, 1954a: 74, 1964a: 143), Hellmich (1957a: 24), Cei (1977: 16, 17, 18), Poynton and Haacke (1993: 14), Ruas (2002: 145), Ceríaco et al. (2014b: 669).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is very widespread for almost whole the territory (Fig. 103).

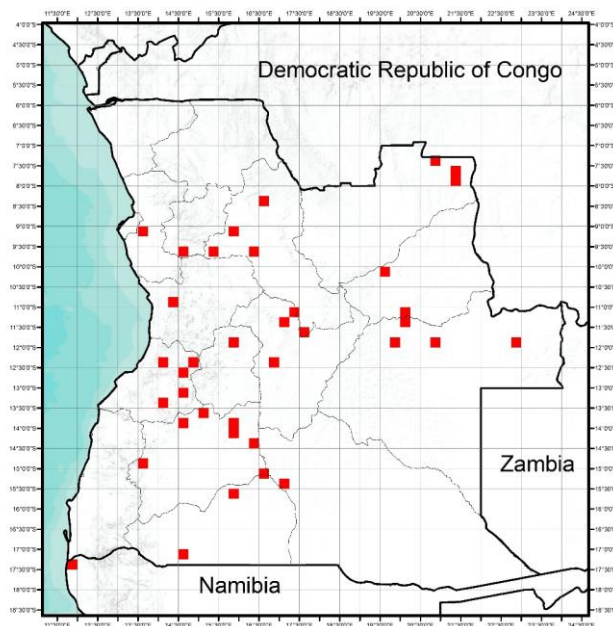


Figure 103 – Distribution map for *Phrynobatrachus natalensis* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 15, 1954a: 74); "Andrada (Luembe O)" [07° 42'S., 21° 23'E] (Laurent 1954a: 74); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 15, 1954a: 74).

Lunda Sul province: "Dala" [11° 02' S., 20° 12'E] (Monard 1937a: 57, 1938: 117); "Alto Cuílo (Cuílo banks)" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 143).

Malanje province: "Bange N'golla" [08° 26'S., 16° 34'E] (Boulenger 1905: 108); "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 54, 1895a: 162; Boulenger 1882: 112; Poynton and Haacke 1993: 14); "16 km SE of Quissol - Garibo" [± 09° 38'S, 16°25'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 14); "Capanda" [11° 35'S., 17° 37'E] (Ceríaco *et al.* 2014b: 669); "Reserva da Palanca Preta (Cuanza river (springs))" [11° 07'S., 17° 28'E] (Ruas 2002: 145); "Caluando river (Spring)" [11° 35'S., 17° 37'E] (Ruas 2002: 145).

Moxico province: "Posto Bussaco" [11° 26'S., 20° 10'E] (Ruas 2002: 145); "Calundo lake" [± 11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 143); "Reserva da Palanca Preta (Calombe River)" [11° 50'S., 19° 56'E] (Ruas 2002: 145); "Cazombo" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 143).

Kwanza-Norte province: "Mucoso" [09° 32'S, 14° 39'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 24).

Bengo province: "Catete" [09° 07'S., 13° 42'E] (Ferreira 1904: 113).

Kwanza-Sul province: "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 142).

Bié province: "Gauca" [11° 11'S., 17° 27'E] (Schmidt 1936: 130); "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1936: 130); "Bihé" [12° 23'S., 16° 57'E] (Bocage 1879a: 89, 1895a: 162).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937a: 57, 1938: 117).

Benguela province: "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 162); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 162); "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937a: 57, 1938: 117); "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 24); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1897b: 211).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 162); "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937a: 57, 1938: 117); "Sangevé" [13° 53'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937a: 57, 1938: 117); "Mukoti" [14° 12' S., 15° 48'E] (Monard 1937a: 57, 1938: 117); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937a: 57, 1938: 117); "Boca de Humpata" [14° 56'S., 13° 31'E] (Laurent 1964a: 143); "Mbalé creek" [15° 10'S., 16° 45'E] (Monard 1937a: 57, 1938: 117); "Kuvelaï" [15° 39'S., 15° 48'E] (Monard 1937a: 57, 1938: 117); "Kangela (Kului)" [15° 25'S., 15° 44'E] (Monard 1937a: 57; 1938: 117).

Namibe province: "Cunene mouth" [17° 17'S, 11°48'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 14).

Cunene province: "Donguena" [17° 01'S, 14°43' E] (Laurent 1954a: 74).

Cuando-Cubango province: "Kakindo" [15° 27'S., 17° 03'E] (Monard 1938: 117).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Is a widespread species extending across much of southern Africa including Angola (Channing 2001: 307-308). Zimkus *et al.* (2010: 39-47) discussed the nature of nominal *Phrynobatrachus natalensis* (Smith, 1849) as a species complex. According to Ruas (1996: 27) and Channing (2001: 307) this species is found in grassland and thorn savannas.

References: Channing (2001); Ruas (1996); Zimkus and Schick (2010).

***Phrynobatrachus parvulus* (Boulenger, 1905) – LOANDA RIVER FROG**

- ***Arthroleptis parvulus* (Boulenger):** Boulenger (1905: 109), Schmidt (1936: 131), Parker (1936: 142), Laurent (1964a: 144).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in center regions of the country (Fig. 104).

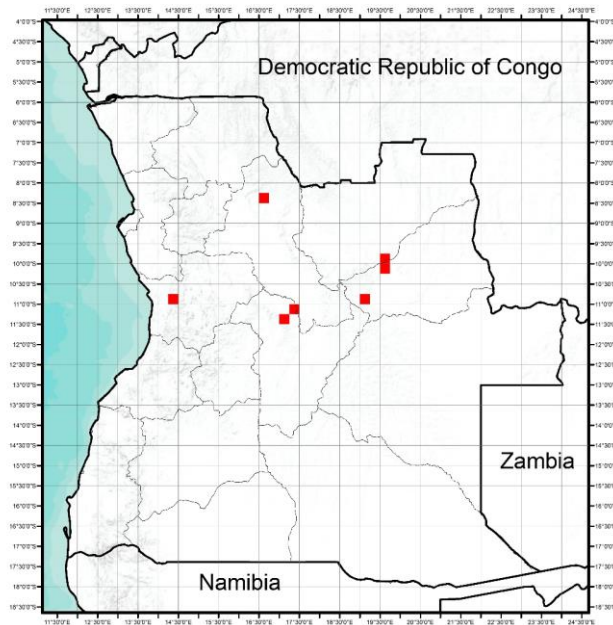


Figure 104 – Distribution map for *Phrynobatrachus parvulus* in Angola.

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo (Cacolo post, Ná-Ipanha waterfall)" [10° 00'S, 19° 35'E] (Laurent 1964a: 144); "Alto Cuílo (Cuílo banks)" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 144); "Alto Chicapa (Kamutongola sources)" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 144).

Malanje province: "Bange N'golla" [08° 26'S., 16° 34'E] (Boulenger 1905: 109).

Kwanza-Sul province: "Calaongo below Congulu" [10° 47'S., 14° 16'E] (Parker 1936: 142).

Bié province: "Gauca" [11° 11'S., 17° 27'E] (Schmidt 1936: 131); "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1936: 131).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Boulenger (1905: 109) as *Arthroleptis parvulus* Boulenger 1905 based on a specimen from "Bange N'golla". Loveridge (1953) recognized a species which he called *parvulus* and assigned the material to *Phrynobatrachus mababiensis*. He also suggested that *parvulus* was a western relative of *mababiensis* or a synonym of *Phrynobatrachus minutus* (Loveridge 1953 in Poynton and Broadley 1985b: 170). According Poynton and Broadley (1985b: 170) this species is not easy distinguished on external morphology from *mababiensis*. Ruas (1996: 27) considers *P. parvulus* distribution limited to the Angolan-Rhodesian plateau in moist savanna and woodland. However, Channing (2001: 309) considered it as nonforested species. Pickersgill (2007a: 187) refers that *parvulus* distribution overlaps that of *mababiensis*, although *parvulus* is commoner at higher altitudes.

References: Boulenger (1905); Channing (2001); Pickersgill (2007a); Poynton and Broadley (1985b); Ruas (1996).

Family PYXICEPHALIDAE Bonaparte, 1850

Genus Amietia Dubois, 1987

***Amietia angolensis* (Bocage, 1866) – ANGOLA RIVER FROG**

- ***Rana angolensis***: Bocage (1866a: 54, 1866b: 73, 1887c: 211, 1895a: 158, 1897a: 203, 1903: 111), Boulenger (1882: 50, 1905: 108), Themido (1941: 2), Laurent (1964a: 132), Perret (1976a: 18), Cei (1977: 16, 17), Poynton and Haacke (1993: 14), Ruas (2002: 143).
- ***Rana Delalandi* (Smith)**: Bocage (1870: 68).
- ***Rana chapini***: Noble (1923: 214).
- ***Rana (Rana) angolensis* (Bocage)**: Monard (1937a: 43, 1938: 99).
- ***Rana fuscigula angolensis* (Bocage)**: Schmidt (1936: 128), Mertens (1938: 426), Parker (1939: 141), Laurent (1950: 14, 1954a: 71), Hellmich (1957a: 25).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially from northern and southwestern Angola (Fig. 105).

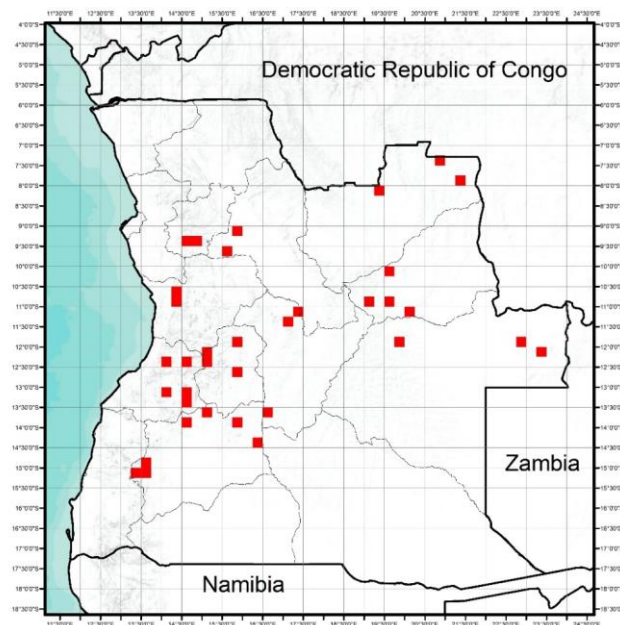


Figure 105 – Distribution map for *Amietia angolensis* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 14, 1954a: 71); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1954a: 71); "Tshimumbwe river (40km east from Dundo)" [\pm 08° 01'S., 19° 19'E] (Laurent 1950: 14); "Tshinguvu (gallery forest of Tshikapa - 50km southwest from Dundo)" [\pm 08° 01'S., 19° 19'E] (Laurent 1950: 14).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo (Cuílo banks)" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 132); "Alto Chicapa, top of Cuango-Muqué waterfalls" [10° 46'S., 19° 12'E] (Laurent 1964a: 132); "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 132); "Dala" [11° 02' S., 20° 12'E] (Monard 1937a: 43, 1938: 99).

Moxico province: "Calombe (Luso)" [11° 50'S., 19° 56'E] (Ruas 2002: 143); "Cazombo" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 132); "Calunda (High Zambèze)" [12° 07'S., 23° 28'E] (Laurent 1964a: 132).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 54, 1866b: 73, 1895a: 158, 1897a: 203; Perret 1976a: 18), "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Bocage 1895a: 158; Boulenger 1905: 108).

Kwanza Norte province: "N'dalla Tando" [09° 18'S., 14° 55'E] (Ferreira 1903: 111); "Zembe" [09° 18'S., 14° 55'E] (Ferreira 1903: 111).

Kwanza Sul province: "Galanga" [09° 19'S., 14° 40'E] (Bocage 1895a: 158); "Quirimbo" [10° 41'S., 14° 16'E] (Parker 1936: 141); "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 141).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1938: 99); "Mt. Moco" [12° 25'S., 15° 11'E] (Parker 1936: 141).

Bié province: "Gauca" [11° 11'S., 17° 27'E] (Schimdt 1936: 128), "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schimdt 1936: 128).

Benguela province: "Quibula" [12° 17' S., 14° 41'E] (Bocage 1895a: 158); "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1887c: 211, 1895a: 158; Perret 1976a: 18); "Santo-Amaro" [12° 42'S., 15° 51'E] (Monard 1937a: 43, 1938: 99); "Entre-Rios" [13° 01'S., 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 25); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 426).

Huila province: "Monguaval farm" [13° 27'S., 14° 37'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 14); "Jamba river (in a clay pit)" [13° 36'S., 16° 36'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 25); "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 158; Perret 1976: 18); "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937a: 43, 1938: 99); "Sangevé" [13° 53'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937a: 43, 1938: 99); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937a: 43, 1938: 99); "Boca de Humpata" [14° 56'S., 13° 31'E] (Laurent 1964a: 132); "Huila" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 158; Themido 1941: 2; Perret 1976a: 18).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was described by Bocage (1866b: 73) based on two specimens from "Duque de Bragança" collected by Bayão by the name of *Rana angolensis* (Bocage, 1866). Perret (1976a: 18) designated one of the two syntype as a lectotype but

unfortunately, it's destroyed due the 1978 fire in Museu Bocage. Before that, Duméril and Bibron (1841: 388) described *Rana Delalandii*, based on a specimen from the type locality "environs du cap de bonne-Espérance" South Africa. Boulenger (1882: 50) considered the name *R. delalandii* a synonym of *R. angolensis*, but according to Poynton (Poynton 1964a in Poynton and Broadley 1985b: 132-133) he had some doubts about the synonym. Poynton and Broadley (1985b: 132) also refer that a detailed assessment of the variation in *angolensis* is needed but is success presupposes wide geographical sampling. Several descriptions and synonymies of *Amietia* species occurred in East Africa (Frost 2014). Drewes and Vindum (1994: 64) have followed Poynton's (1964a) analysis of the *Rana fuscigula* and *R. angolensis* problem and recognized that there are probably a number of undescribed cryptic species within the enormous range of this taxon are presently recognized (Channing and Howell 2006: 250-252). Pickersgill (2007a: 98-100) recently named three new species from Eastern Africa populations that were previously included within *Amietia angolensis* (Bocage, 1866). Channing and Baptista (2013: 501-520) has made it clear that the nominal *A. angolensis* is a complex species, with *A. angolensis sensu stricto* being restricted to Angola.

References: Bocage (1866b); Boulenger (1882); Channing and Howell (2006); Channing and Baptista (2013); Drewes and Vindum (1994); Duméril and Bibron (1841); Frost (2014); Perret (1976a); Pickersgill (2007a); Poynton and Broadley (1985b).

Genus *Aubria* Boulenger, 1917

***Aubria subsigillata* (Duméril, 1856) – BROWN BALL FROG**

- *Rana (Aubria) subsigillata* (A. Dum.): Monard (1937a: 47, 1938: 104).
- *Aubria subsigillata*: Cei (1977: 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon.

Occurrences in Angola: The species only occur in "Kakindo, Kuvangu" in southern Angola (Fig. 106).

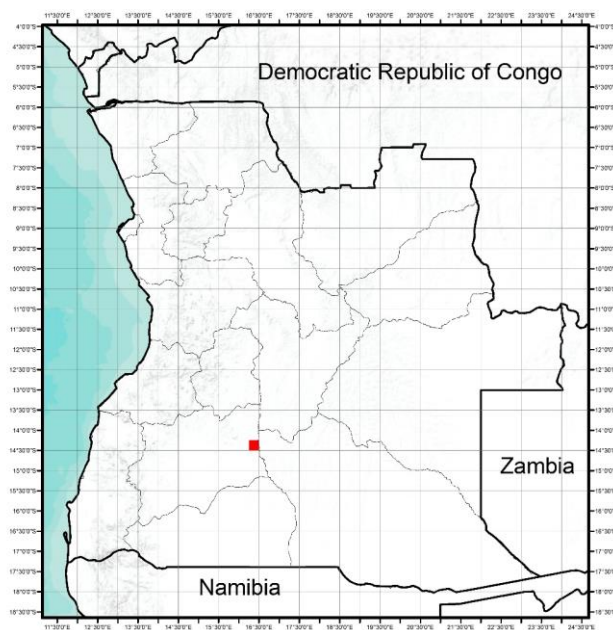


Figure 106 – Distribution map for *Aubria subsigillata* in Angola.

Huila province: "Kakindo (Kuvangu)" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937a: 47, 1938: 104).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This record of an *Aubria* for southern Angola is extremely doubtful. All the known species of the Genus *Aubria* occur in tropical and forest areas. The locality "Kakindo (Kuvangu)" is dry savanna and is very far from the typical habitat. Perret (1996: 96) refers to this species as very different from *Aubria subsigillata* (Duméril, 1856), and considered that could be a new species or even a new Genus. Channing (2001: 284-285) and Frétey (2011: 42) synonymize the "Kuvangu" specimen as *Aubria masako* Ohler and Kazadi, 1990. The specimen collected by Monard (Monard 1937a: 47, 1938: 104) was recently located in the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, La-Chaux-de Fond, Switzerland and is presently being studied (Ceríaco et al. in prep.).

References: Channing (2001); Frétey et al. (2011); Monard (1937a); Monard (1938); Perret (1996).

Genus *Pyxicephalus* Tschudi, 1838

***Pyxicephalus adpersus* Tschudi, 1838 – AFRICAN BULLFROG**

- *Rana adpersa*: Bocage (1895a: 157).
- *Rana (Pyxicephalus) adpersus*: Monard (1937a: 46, 1938: 103), Frade (1963: 254).
- *Pyxicephalus adpersus*: Cei (1977: 17).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in southern Angola (Fig. 107).

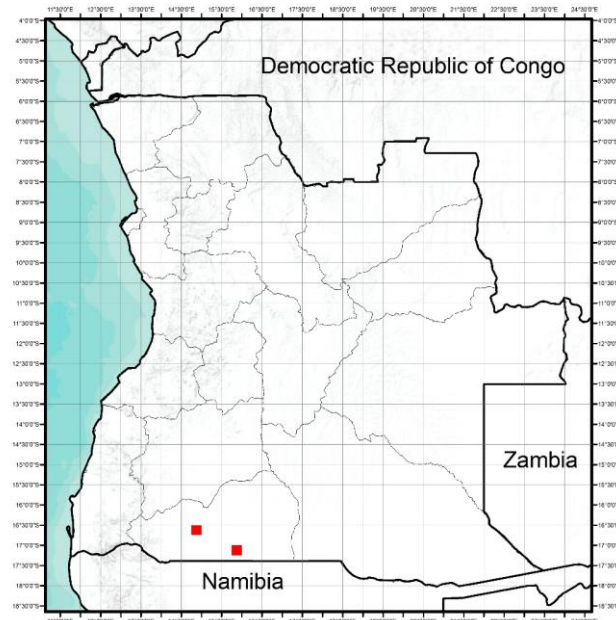


Figure 107 – Distribution map for *Pyxicephalus adpersus* in Angola.

Cunene province: "Humbe" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Bocage 1895a: 157); "Mupanda" [17° 08'S., 15° 46'E] (Monard 1937a: 46, 1938: 103).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: There still remains some doubt about the distribution limits between *Pyxicephalus adpersus* Tschudi, 1838 and *Pyxicephalus edulis* Peters, 1854. Channing et al. (1994: 142-147) considered the calls and breeding biology quite different in both species. Channing (2001: 146) considers *P. adpersus* a widely distributed species, that occurs in the drier savannas, reaching the northeastern coastal plain, including southern Angola, and he limited *edulis* to eastern Africa, not supported according to some authors (Poynton and Broadley

1985b: 123; Frost 2014). This situation leaves the Angolan records in an uncertain situation, and in need of an urgent revision, further fieldwork is necessary to determinate the taxonomic status for both species.

References: Channing et al. (1994); Channing (2001); Du Preez and Carruthers (2009); Frost (2014); Poynton and Broadley (1985b).

***Pyxicephalus edulis* Peters, 1854 – EDIBLE BULLFROG**

- ***Pyxicephalus adpersus edulis* Peters:** Poynton and Haacke (1993: 13).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Gambia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in southern Angola (Fig. 108).

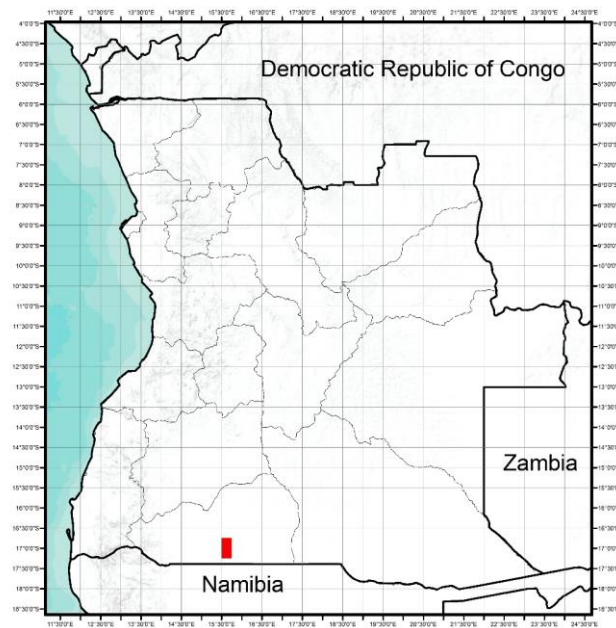


Figure 108 – Distribution map for *Pyxicephalus edulis* in Angola.

Cunene province: "23 km NW of Pereira de Eça (Roçadas)" [$\pm 16^{\circ} 57'S.$, $15^{\circ} 34'E$] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13); "Pereira de Eça" [$17^{\circ} 04'S.$, $15^{\circ} 44'E$] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: There has been confusion concerning the status of *Pyxicephalus adpersus* Tschudi 1838 and *Pyxicephalus edulis* Peters 1854. Elevated from subspecies status under *Pyxicephalus adpersus* by Channing, Du Preez, and Passamore (1994: 141-148), where it had been placed by some authors (Channing et al. 1994: 141). According to Frost (2014) most of the literature of *Pyxicephalus adpersus* Tschudi, 1838 applies to *Pyxicephalus edulis* Peters, 1854 (Poynton and Broadley 1895b: 123). Authors like Channing (2001: 350) and Du Preez and Caruthers (2009: 416) considered *edulis* is absent of Angola. This situation leaves the Angolan

records in an uncertain situation, and in need of an urgent revision, however, it is possible that the two species occur in sympatry.

References: Channing et al. (1994); Channing (2001); Du Preez and Carruthers (2009); Frost (2014); Poynton and Broadley (1985b).

Genus *Tomopterna* Duméril and Bibron, 1841

***Tomopterna cryptotis* (Boulenger, 1907) – CRYPTIC SAND FROG**

- ***Rana cryototis***: Boulenger (1907b: 109).
- ***Tomopterna cryptotis* (Boulenger)**: Poynton and Haacke (1993: 13).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegalm Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in southwestern Angola (Fig. 109).

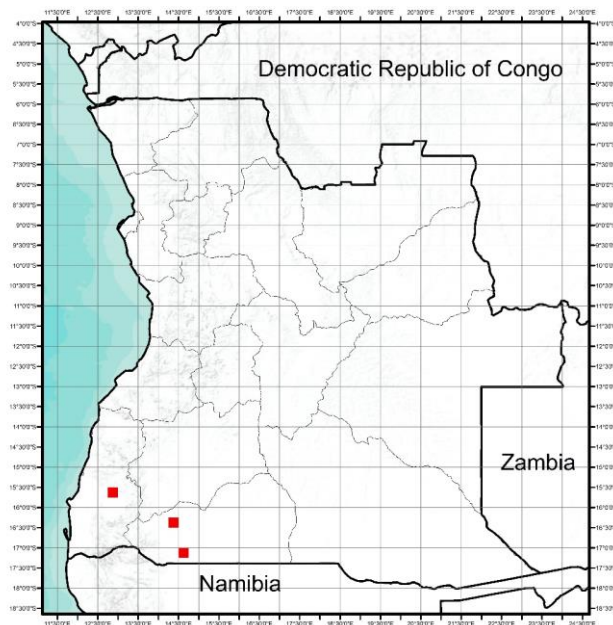


Figure 109 – Distribution map for *Tomopterna cryptotis* in Angola.

Namibe province: "25 km W of Virei" [15° 40'S., 12° 46'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13); "2 km NW of Calequero (Cahama)" [16° 17'S., 14° 18'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13).

Cunene province: "Catequero" [16° 34'S., 14° 54'E] (Boulenger 1907b: 109); "Ponang Kuma (Dongwenna)" [17° 03'S., 14° 39'E] (Boulenger 1907b: 109).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was described by Boulenger (1907b: 109) based on some specimens from "Catequero, Ponang Kuma (Dongwenna) and Kafitu swamps, Mossamedes" collected by Dr. Ansorge. According to Pickersgill (2007a: 118) the species

Tomopterna cryptotis (Boulenger, 1907) is very similar to *Tomopterna tandyi* Channing and Bogart, 1996. It's a widespread species and occurs in xeric regions (Poynton and Broadley 1985b: 126; Channing 2001: 366; Frost 2014) due to confusion with *T. tandyi* the extent of its distribution is unknown (Channing 2001: 366). Is very difficult to identify with certainty *Tomopterna* species based only on morphology so the distribution map is provisional and many of the records might refer to *T. tandyi* (Channing and Howell 2006: 332-333). Channing (2001: 373) provide a map for *T. tandyi* with records from southern Angola (Pickersgill 2007a: 117), between Namibe and Cunene province.

References: Boulenger (1907b); Channing (2001); Channing and Howell (2006); Frost (2014); Pickersgill (2007a); Poynton and Broadley (1985b).

***Tomopterna tuberculosa* (Boulenger, 1882) – ROUGH SAND FROG**

- ***Pyxicephalus rugosus***: Günther (1864: 479).
- ***Rana tuberculosa***: Boulenger (1882: 30), Bocage (1895a: 156, 1897b: 211), Ferreira (1904: 111), Schmidt (1936: 130).
- ***Rana (Tomopterna) signata***: Ahl (1925: 43).
- ***Rana (Tomopterna) cacondana***: Ahl (1925: 43).
- ***Tomopterna signata***: Cei (1997: 17).
- ***Tomopterna rugosa* (Günther)**: Laurent (1954a: 72).
- ***Rana (Tomopterna) tuberculosa***: Monard (1938: 102).
- ***Pyxicephalus rugosus* (Günther)**: Bocage (1870: 68, 1873: 226, 1887c: 211).
- ***Pyxicephalus tuberculosus* (Boulenger)**: Parker (1939: 142).
- ***Tomopterna tuberculosa***: Laurent (1964a: 133), Cei (1997: 17), Poynton and Haacke (1993: 13).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in southwestern Angola (Fig. 110).

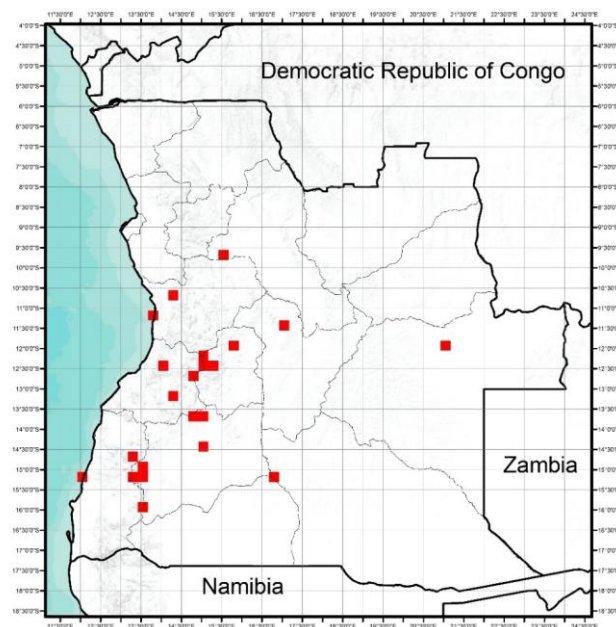


Figure 110 – Distribution map for *Tomopterna tuberculosa* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Günther 1865b: 480; Boulenger 1882: 30; Bocage 1895a: 156).

Kwanza Sul province: "Quirimbo" [10° 41'S., 14° 16'E] (Parker 1936: 142); "Novo Redondo" [11° 12'S., 13° 51'E] (Ferreira 1904: 111); "Galanga" [12° 04'S., 15° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 156).

Moxico province: "Cameia Reserve" [\pm 11° 50'S., 21° 00'E] (Laurent 1964a: 133).

Bié province: "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1936: 130).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1938: 102); "Mt. Moco" [12° 25'S., 15° 11'E] (Parker 1936: 142).

Benguela province: "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1887c: 211, 1895a: 156); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 156); "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1938: 102); "Hanha" [13° 18'S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1897b: 211).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 156; Ahl 1925: 45); "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1938: 102); "13 km N of Cutenda" [\pm 14° 15'S, 15°03'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13); "7 km N of Cutenda" [\pm 14° 22'S, 15°05'] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1938: 102); "Mbalé river" [15° 10'S., 16° 45'E] (Monard 1938: 102); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1873: 226, 1895a: 156; Ahl 1925: 45); "7 km SE of Jau" [\pm 15° 13'S, 13°31'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13); "Cascade de Ongueria (Chibia)" [15°18'S, 13°31'E] (Laurent 1954a: 72).

Namibe province: "Biballa" [14° 46'S., 13° 22'E] (Bocage 1895a: 156); "Bottom of Leba Pass" [15°04'S, 13°14'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13); "Christo Rei" [15°56'S, 13°31'E] (Poynton and Haacke 1993: 13).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was originally described by Günther (1865b: 479-480) by the name of *Pyxicephalus rugosus* (Günther, 1864) based on two specimens from "Pungo-Andongo" collected by Welwitsch. Although the nomen *Pyxicephalus rugosus* was already preoccupied by the description of the *Rana rugosa* (Teminck and Schlegel, 1838) (Teminck and Schlegel, 1838: 110 in Frost 2014). Boulenger (1882: 30) would later synonymize it as *Rana tuberculosa* (Günther, 1864). Ahl (1925: 43-45) described two new species for *Tomopterna* Genus, the first description was based on two specimens from "Huilla" giving the name of *Rana (Tomopterna) signata*, and the second one he based the description on one specimen from "Caconda" with the name *Rana (Tomopterna) cacondana*. Later Laurent (1954a: 72) synonymized the two species as *Tomopterna rugosa* (Günther, 1864). The species is accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Poynton and Broadley 1985b: 130-131; Channing 2001: 374;

Pickersgill 2007a: 125). The species inhabits in dry savannas (Channing 2001: 374) and breed in shallow pools and pits (Poynton and Broadley 1985b: 131).

References: Boulenger (1882); Channing (2001); Frost (2014); Günther (1865b); Laurent (1954a); Pickersgill (2007a); Poynton and Broadley (1985b).

Family DICROGLOSSIDAE Anderson, 1871

Genus Hoplobatrachus Peters, 1863

Hoplobatrachus occipitalis (Günther, 1858) – AFRICAN GROOVE-CROWNED FROG

- *Rana bragantina*: Bocage (1864: 254).
- *Rana occipitalis*: Bocage (1866a: 53, 1870: 68, 1895a: 155), Boulenger (1882: 27), Mertens (1938: 426), Themido (1941: 2).
- *Dicroglossus occipitalis* (Günther): Laurent (1950: 14, 1954a: 71), Hellmich (1957a: 24), Perret (1976a: 19), Cei (1977: 16).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Chad Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Western Sahara and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in the extreme northeast and in the west of Angola (Fig. 111).

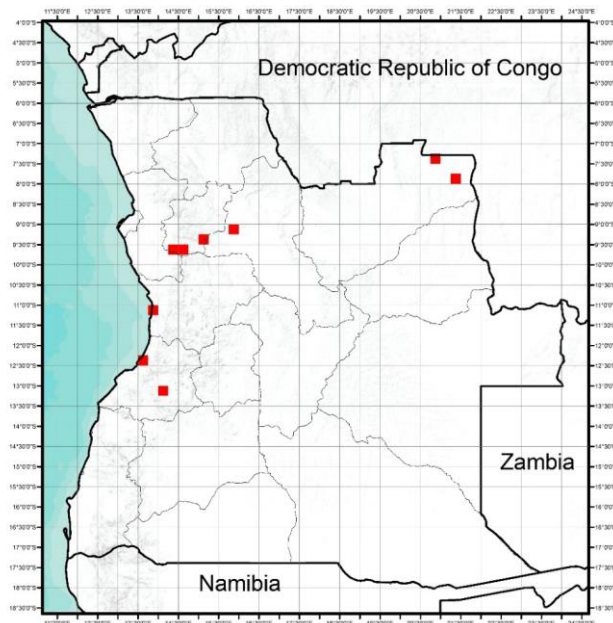


Figure 111 – Distribution map for *Hoplobatrachus occipitalis* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954a: 71); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 14, 1954a: 71); "Muita (Luembe E) in the swampy valley, Kasseke" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 14).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1864: 254, 1866a: 53, 1895a: 155; Perret 1976a: 19).

Kwanza-Norte province: "Ambaca" [09° 16'S., 15° 11'E] (Bocage 1895a: 155); "Mucoso" [09° 32'S., 14° 39'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 24); "Dondo (right edge of Quanza)" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1895a: 155).

Kwanza-Sul province: "Novo Redondo" [11° 12'S., 13° 51'E] (Bocage 1895a: 155).

Benguela province: "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage, 1895a: 155; Themido 1941: 2); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 426).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was described by Bocage (1864: 253-254) with the name *Rana brangantina* (Bocage, 1864) based on a specimen from "Duque de Bragança" collected by Bayão, however some years before Günther (1858: 320) described *Rana occipitalis* (Günther, 1858) a new species from "West-Afrika". Bocage (1864) when published the description of *R. brangantina* was unaware of Günther's *R. occipitalis* and considered *brangantina* a synonym (Bocage 1866a: 53). Is considered by Poynton and Broadley (1985b: 125) a strongly aquatic savanna species. Is usually found in lakes, rivers, swamps and deep permanent ponds (Channing 2001: 295-297).

References: Bocage (1864); Bocage (1866a); Channing (2001); Günther (1858); Poynton and Broadley (1985b).

Family RANIDAE Rafinesque, 1814

Genus Hylarana Tschudi, 1838

Hylarana albolabris (Hallowell, 1856) – WHITE-LIPPED FROG

- *Limnodytes albolabris* (Hallowell): Peters (1877: 618).
- *Rana albolaris*: Bocage (1895a: 162), Schmidt (1936: 130).
- *Hylarana albolaris albolaris* (Hallowell): Laurent (1950: 14, 1954a: 74).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in the extreme northeast of the country, but also in Cabinda enclave and Bié province (Fig. 112).

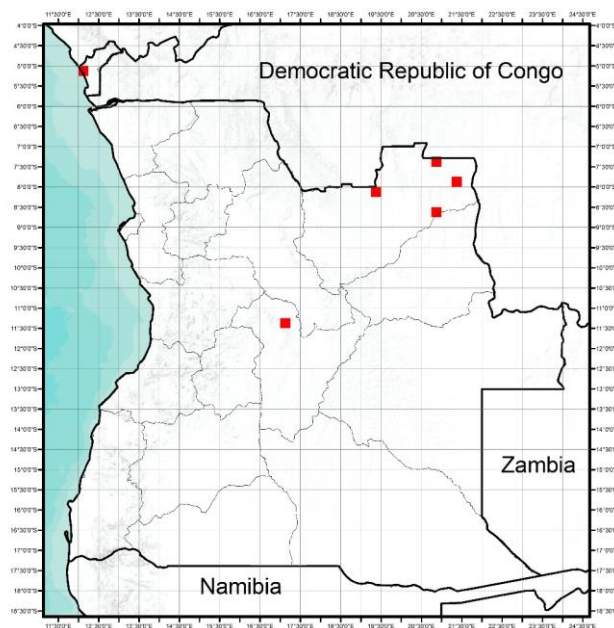


Figure 112 – Distribution map for *Hylarana albolabris* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [$\pm 05^{\circ} 06'S.$, $12^{\circ} 06'E$] (Peters 1877: 618; Bocage 1895a: 162).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [$07^{\circ} 22'S.$, $20^{\circ} 50'E$] (Laurent 1950: 14, 1954a: 74); "Muita (Luembe E)" [$07^{\circ} 48'S.$, $21^{\circ} 27'E$] (Laurent 1950: 14); "Tshimumbwe river (40km east from Dundo)" [$\pm 08^{\circ} 01'S.$, $19^{\circ} 19'E$] (Laurent 1950: 14); "Tshinguvu (gallery forest of Tshikapa - 50km southwest from Dundo)" [$\pm 08^{\circ} 01'S.$, $19^{\circ} 19'E$] (Laurent 1950: 14); "Sombo" [$08^{\circ} 41'S.$, $20^{\circ} 57'E$] (Laurent 1954a: 74).

Bié province: "Chitau" [15° 38'S., 15° 12'E] (Schmidt 1936: 130).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Perret (1977: 834) restricted the distribution of this species to the forested area of Cameroon and Congo. Laurent (1964a: 133) has doubts about the assignment *albolabris* to the Angola series referred in his works (1950: 14, 1954a: 74) he's not sure if the specimens belong to *albolabris* or to *lemairei*.

These specimens are part of the herpetological collection from Museu do Dundo and currently it is scattered over several museums, including the Royal Museum for Central Africa - Tervuren, Belgium, the American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA, the Museum of Comparative Zoology - Harvard University, Cambridge, USA and it is possible that there are still some specimens on Museu do Dundo. It is important to locate and study Laurent specimens, to understand and confirm their identity.

References:

Laurent (1950); Laurent (1954a); Laurent (1964a); Perret (1977).

***Hylarana darlingi* (Boulenger, 1902) – DARLING’S WHITE-LIPPED FROG**

- ***Rana (Rana) darlingi* (Boulenger):** Monard (1937a: 44, 1938: 100).
- ***Rana albolabris adiscifera* (Schmidt and Inger):** Schmidt and Inger (1959: 48)
- ***Rana darlingi*:** Frade (1963: 254), Laurent (1964a: 132), Cei (1977: 16).
- ***Hylarana darlingi* (Boulenger):** Ruas (2002: 143).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in the northeastern and in the central-south of the country (Fig. 113).

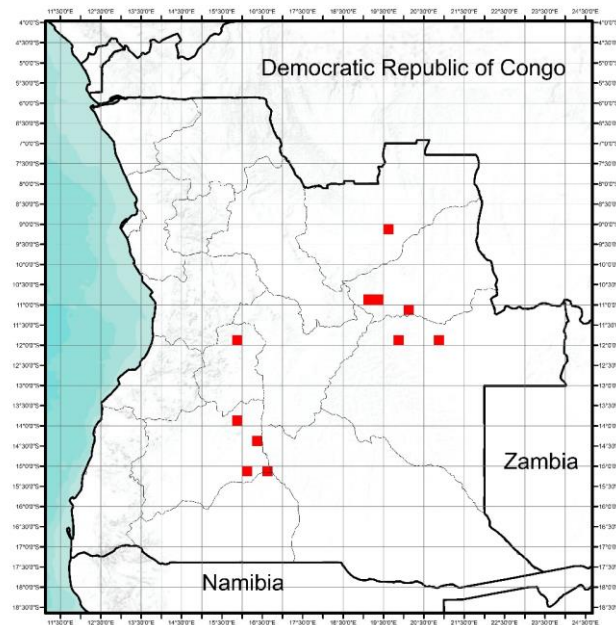


Figure 113 – Distribution map for *Hylarana darlingi* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Luangue post, Katcheleka stream (between Lunguena and Tchá-Pemba)" [09° 05' S., 19° 43'E] (Laurent 1964a: 132).

Lunda Sul province: "Dala" [11° 02' S., 20° 12'E] (Monard 1937a: 44, 1938: 100); "Alto Chicapa (Cuílo sources)" [10° 52' S., 19° 24'E] (Laurent 1964a: 132); "Alto Chicapa (Kutele pond, Cuango) " [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 132); "Alto Chicapa (Tchimboma sources)" [10° 56' S., 19° 11'E] (Laurent 1964a: 132).

Moxico province: "Calundo lake (banks)" [$\pm 11^{\circ} 48' S., 20^{\circ} 52'E$] (Laurent 1964a: 132); "Reserva da Palanca Preta (Calombe river)" [$11^{\circ} 50'S., 19^{\circ} 56'E$] (Ruas 2002: 143); "Calombe, Luso" [$11^{\circ} 50'S., 19^{\circ} 56'E$] (Ruas 2002: 143).

Bié province: "Chitau" [$11^{\circ} 26'S., 17^{\circ} 09'E$] (Schmidt and Inger 1959: 48).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [$11^{\circ} 49'S., 15^{\circ} 50'E$] (Monard 1937a: 44, 1938: 100).

Huila province: "Sangevé" [$13^{\circ} 53'S., 15^{\circ} 50'E$] (Monard 1937a: 44, 1938: 100); "Kuvangu" [$14^{\circ} 28'S., 16^{\circ} 18'E$] (Monard 1937a: 44, 1938: 100); "Mbalé creek" [$15^{\circ} 10'S., 16^{\circ} 45'E$] (Monard 1937a: 44, 1938: 100); "Kambisa" [$15^{\circ} 13'S., 16^{\circ} 07'E$] (Monard 1937a: 44, 1938: 100).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was described by Boulenger (1902: 15) based on two specimens from "Mazöe and between Umtali (Mutare) and Marandellas" (Frost 2014). Schmidt and Inger (1959: 48) described a new species giving the name of *Rana albolabris adiscifera* from "Chitau", years later Laurent (1964a: 132) consider a synonymy of *Rana darlingi* (Boulenger, 1902). Currently this species is accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Channing 2001: 367; Frost 2014). Occurs in open savannas and grassland, but also in lowland evergreen forest and woodland margins, usually found in dams and streams (Channing 2001: 367; Du Preez and Carruthers 2009: 452-453).

References:

Boulenger (1902); Channing (2001); Du Preez and Carruthers (2009); Frost (2014); Laurent (1964a); Schmidt and Inger (1959).

***Hylarana lemairei* (De Witte, 1921) – LEMAIRE'S WHITE-LIPPED FROG**

- ***Hylarana albolabris lemairei* (Witte):** Laurent (1964a: 133), Cei (1977: 16)
- ***Hylarana lemairei* (Witte):** Ruas (2002: 143).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs especially in the northeastern Angola (Fig. 114).

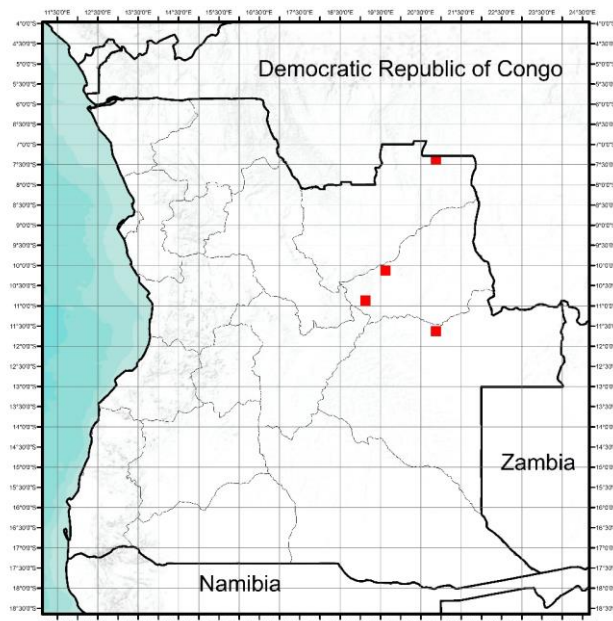


Figure 114 – Distribution map for *Hylarana lemairei* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Luachimo banks (Dundo)" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 133); "Dundo (Chitato)" [07° 23'S., 20° 51'E] (Laurent 1964a: 133).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo, in an unknown stream source" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 133); "Alto Chicapa (Cuango-Muqué falls)" [10° 46'S., 19° 12'E] (Laurent 1964a: 133); "Alto Chicapa (Tchimboma sources, Cuango-Muqué)" [10° 56' S., 19° 11'E] (Laurent 1964a: 133).

Moxico province: "Lumeje I, in an isolated gallery forest next to the road and near the entrance of Cameia Hunting Reserve" [± 11° 35'S., 21° 00'E] (Laurent 1964a: 133); "Cameia lake" [11° 43'S., 20° 48'E] (Laurent 1964a: 133).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was discussed by Schmidt and Inger (1959: 41-48) as a subspecies of *Rana albolabris* (Hallowell, 1856). Laurent (1964a: 133) identified some individuals as *Rana albolabris lemairei* and says that without further review of the material he can not be sure if the specimens belong to *albolabris* or to *lemairei* as a full species. Perret (1977: 844)

refers to this species as *Hylarana lemairei* (De Witte, 1921) and present some doubts if its occurs in Angola (? est Angola), however, Poynton and Broadley (1985b: 140) considered that the species distribution range is limited from southern Zaire and western Zambia to northeastern Angola.

References:

Laurent (1964a); Perret (1977); Poynton and Broadley (1985b); Schmidt and Inger (1959).

***Hylarana parkeriana* (Mertens, 1938) – PARKER'S WHITE-LIPPED FROG**

- ***Rana albolabris acutirostris***: Parker (1936: 141).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known only from a restricted area on the western escarpment of Angola (Fig. 115).

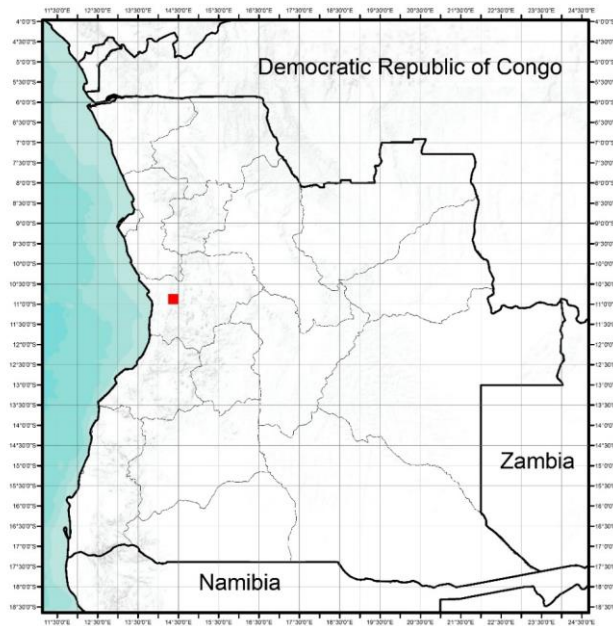


Figure 115 – Distribution map for *Hylarana parkeriana* in Angola.

Kwanza-Sul province: "Quirimbo" [10° 41'S., 14° 16'E] (Parker 1936: 141); "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 141).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Parker (1936: 141) original described this species, based on a single specimen from "Congulu" and four from "Quirimbo" with the name *Rana albolabris acutirostris* (Parker, 1936). Although the name *acutirostris* was already preoccupied by *Rana fusca acutirostris* Fatio, 1872 and Loveridge (1941: 136) synonymize it as *Rana albolabris parkeriana*, but years before Mertens (1938: 14) as already synonymize it by the same name (Perret 1977: 844). The subspecies was eventually elevated to full species by Tandy and Keith (1972), and is currently considered as a full and valid species (Frost 2014).

This species inhabit in forests and is found swamps along the coast (Channing 2001: 271).

References:

Channing (2001); Frost (2014); Loveridge (1941); Mertens (1938b); Parker (1936); Perret (1977).

REPTILIA

Order TESTUDINES Linnaeus, 1758

Family PELOMEDUSIDAE Cope, 1868

Genus Pelomedusa Wagler, 1830

Pelomedusa subrufa (Bonnaterre, 1879) – HELMETED TERRAPIN

- *Pentonyx Gehafie* (Rüpp): Bocage (1870: 68).
- *Pelomedusa galeata* (Schoepff): Bocage (1887: 202, 1895: 5); Schimdt (1933: 3); Monard (1937b: 147).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated [Least Concern 1996]

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia (Southern), Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Occurrences in Angola: This species occurs in the western Angola (Fig. 116).

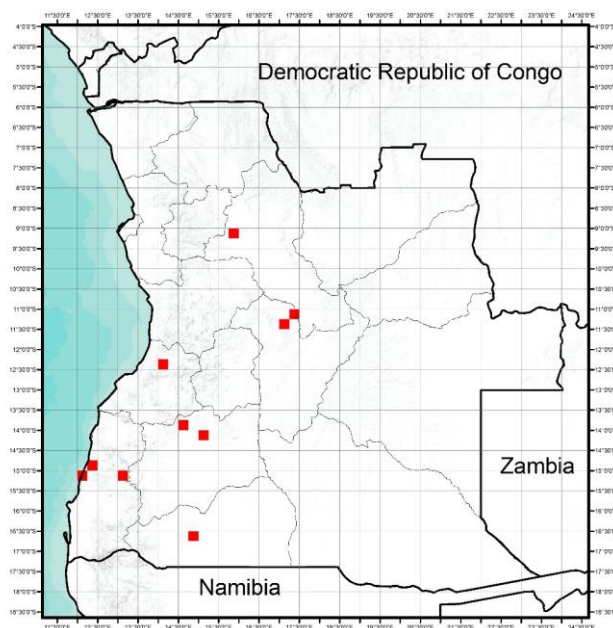


Figure 116 – Distribution map for *Pelomedusa subrufa* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1895a: 5).

Bié province: "Gauca" [11° 11'S., 17° 27'E] (Schmidt 1933: 3); "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 3).

Benguela province: "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 5).

Huila province: "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937b: 147); "Quillengues" [14° 04'S., 15° 05'E] (Bocage 1895a: 5).

Namibe province: "Mucungu" [14° 47'S., 12° 29'E] (Schmidt 1933: 3); "Maconjo" [15° 01'S., 13° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 5); "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1887: 202; 1895: 5); "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1887: 202; 1895: 5).

Cunene province: "Humbe" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Bocage 1895a: 5).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was firstly described by Lacépède (1788) as *Testudo subrufa* from Madagascar (Boycott and Bourquin 2008: 007.2). Boulenger (1880: 151) synonymized *Pelomedusa gehafie* Rüppell, 1835 with *Pelomedusa galeata* Schoepff 1792. For many years the name *Testudo galeata* was used for hermeted terrapins, until Mertens (1937) and Loveridge (1941: 474) indicated that *Testudo subrufa* pre-dated *T. galeata* (Boycott and Bourquin 2008: 007:2). Loveridge (1941: 468-481) cited several species and subspecies for *Pelomedusa* Genus, but currently, *P. subrufa* is treated as monotypic (Gasperetii et al. 1993; Fritz and Havas 2007; Turtle Taxonomy Working Group 2007 in Boycott and Bourquin 2008: 007:2). A re-evaluation of the diagnostic characters for the recognized subspecies are clearly needed and recently Fritz et al. (2014: 501-522) provides a study which aims to contribute for a subsequent integrative taxonomic revision of *Pelomedusa* complex. This terrapian occurs in a wide range of habitats, from the subtropical savannas and semi-desert regions in East Central Africa West Africa to the temperate fynbos and grassland in South Africa (Boycott and Bourquin 2008: 007:4).

References:

Boulenger (1880); Boycott and Bourquin (2008); Fritz et al (2014); Loveridge (1941).

Genus *Pelusios* Wagler, 1830

***Pelusios bechuanicus* Fitzsimons, 1932 – OKAVANGO MUD TURTLE**

- *Sternothaerus nigricans* (Non Donndorff): Monard (1931: 109, 1937b: 148).
- *Pelusios bechuanicus* (Fitzsimons): Laurent (1964a: 27).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated [Least Concern 1996]

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia (Caprivi), Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: This species occurs in the central-southeastern Angola (Fig. 117).

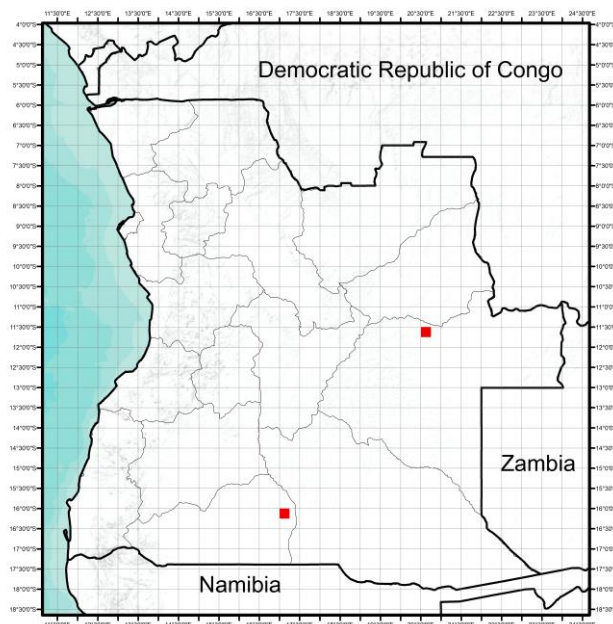


Figure 117 – Distribution map for *Pelusios bechuanicus* in Angola.

Moxico province: "Chonga River (affluent of Lumeje, 100km east of Luso, Moxico)" [11° 45' S., 20° 45'E] (Laurent 1964a: 27).

Cunene province: "Chimporo" [16° 02'S., 17° 09'E] (Monard 1931: 109, 1937b: 148).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species distribution is limited to the greater Okavango basin, from the Cubango/Okavango River in the west to the Kafue Flats, Zambia in the east (Broadley 1981: 665). The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Branch 2008: 87; Turtle Taxonomy Working Group 2014: 436). Broadley (1981: 664) synonym *Sternothaerus nigricans* (Non Donndorff) from "Chimporo" (Monard 1931: 109, 1937b:

148) as *Pelusios bechuanicus* Fitzsimons, 1932. According to Branch (2008: 87) it is a large species, poorly known, that inhabit in clear backwaters of rivers and swamps.

References: Branch (2008); Broadley (1981); Turtle Taxonomy Working Group (2014).

***Pelusios castaneus* (Schweigger, 1812) – WEST AFRICAN MUD TURTLE**

- ***Sternothaerus Andansoni* (Dum. et Bib?)**: Bocage (1867: 217), Frade (1063: 252).
- ***Sternothaerus derbianus* (Schweigger)**: Peters (1877: 611), Bocage (1895: 3), Frade (1063: 252).
- ***Pelusios derbianus* (Gray)**: Schmidt (1933: 3), Mertens (1938: 430).
- ***Sternothaerus nigricans* (Donndroff)**: Frade (1963: 253).
- ***Pelusios subniger* (Lacépède)**: Laurent (1950: 13), Hellmich (1957: 33).
- ***Pelusios castaneus* (Schweigger)**: Laurent (1964a: 26).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated [Least Concern 1996]

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon (?), Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea (?), Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Occurrences in Angola: This species is widely distributed to all country (Fig. 118).

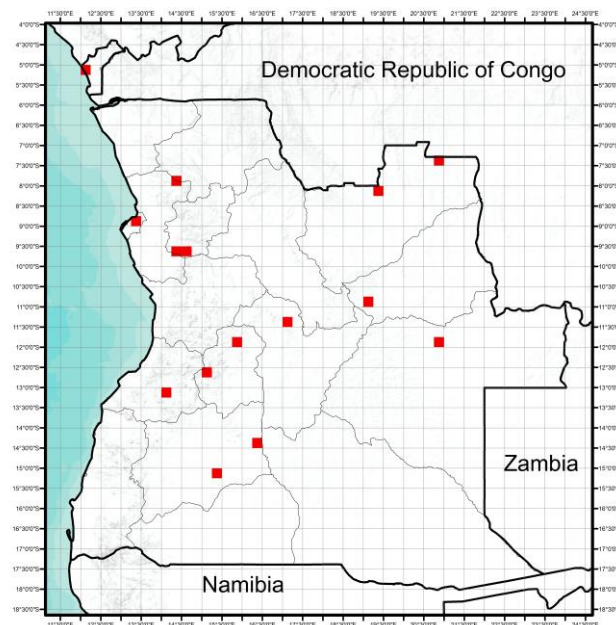


Figure 118 – Distribution map for *Pelusios castaneus* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 611); "Quilo River" [05° 11'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1895a: 3).

Bengo province: "Ambriz" [07° 51'S., 14° 22'E] (Bocage 1867: 217, 1895: 3).

Luanda province: "Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Bocage 1895a: 3).

Kwanza Norte province: "Cuanza River, Mucoso (near Dondo)" [09° 32'S, 14° 39'E] (Hellmich 1957: 33); "Dondo" [09° 41'S, 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1895a: 3).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22' S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 26); "Tshihumbwe river" [08° 01'S., 19° 19'E] (Laurent 1950: 13).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 26).

Moxico province: "around Lake Calundo " [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 26).

Bié province: "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 3).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937b: 148); "Elendé" [12° 44'S., 15° 09'E] (Monard 1937b: 148).

Benguela province: "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 430).

Huila province: "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 148); "Osi" [15° 05'S., 15° 25'E] (Monard 1937b: 148).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is widely distributed in Angola and there are no subspecies recognized (Uetz and Hošek 2014; Turtle Taxonomy Working Group 2014: 436). No other notable issues.

References:

Turtle Taxonomy Working Group (2014); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Pelusios gabonensis* (Duméril, 1856) – AFRICAN FOREST TURTLE**

- ***Sternothaerus gabonensis***: Bocage (1866a: 40, 1866b: 57).
- ***Pelusios gabonensis* (Duméril)**: Laurent (1954: 70, 1964a: 25).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated [Least Concern 1996]

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Tanzania and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: This species occurs in northern Angola (Fig. 119).

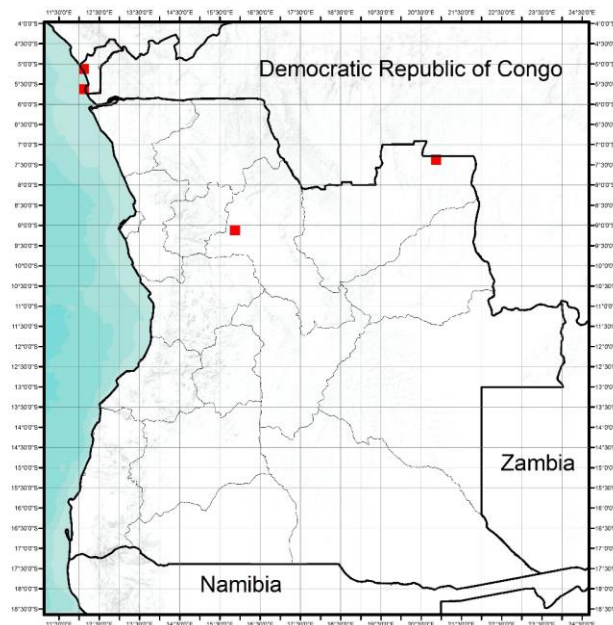


Figure 119 – Distribution map for *Pelusios gabonensis* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Quilo River" [05° 11'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1866a: 40); "Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1866a: 40, 1866b: 57).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 40, 1866b: 57).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22' S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954: 70, 1964a: 25).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is endemic to Africa and is recognized through its all distribution range (Turtle Taxonomy Working Group 2014: 438). The species is widely distributed in south-central Africa and there are numerous records from throughout Angola exclusive of the arid southwest (Broadley 1981: 670-671), including from the Kwanza River drainage (Ceríaco et al. 2014: 670).

References: Turtle Taxonomy Working Group (2014).

***Pelusios nanus* Laurent, 1956 – AFRICAN DWARF MUD TURTLE**

- *Pelusios nanus* (Laurent): Laurent (1964a: 25), Ceriaco et al. (2014: 670).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated [Least Concern 1996]

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: This species occurs in central Angola (Fig. 120).

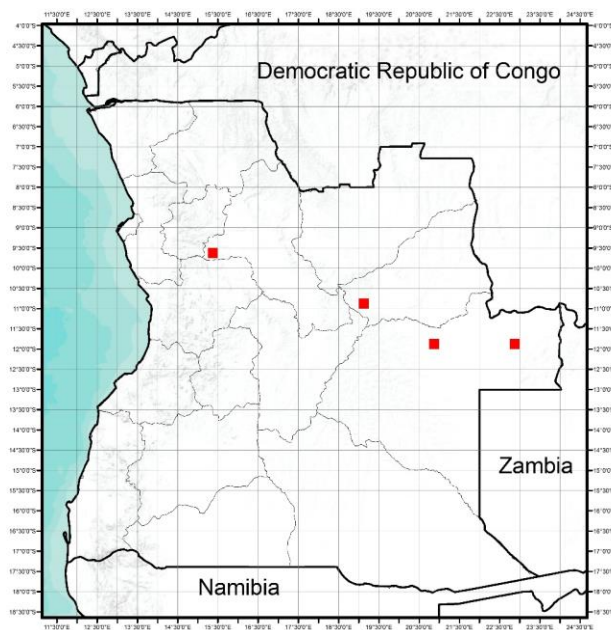


Figure 120 – Distribution map for *Pelusios nanus* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Capanda" [09°43'42.28"S, 15°20'45.07"E] (Ceriaco et al. (2014: 670).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 25).

Moxico Sul province: "around Calundo lake" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 25); "Cazombo" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 25).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species has relatively limited distribution across central Angola, northern Zambia and southern Democratic Republic of Congo (Broadley 1981 661). For Angola, the few available records are from "Alto Chicapa" in the northeast, and "Calundo Lake" and "Cazombo" in the east (Laurent 1964a: 25). The recent "Capanda" records extend the known distribution by more than 100 km from previous records to the northeast, east, and south (Ceriaco et al. 2014b: 670).

References: Broadley (1981); Ceriaco et al. (2014b); Laurent (1964a).

***Pelusios rhodesianus* Hewitt, 1927 – VARIABLE MUD TURTLE**

- *Pelusios rhodesianus* (Hewitt): Ceríaco et al. (2014: 670).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated [Least Concern 1996]

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: This species occurs in central Angola (Fig. 121).

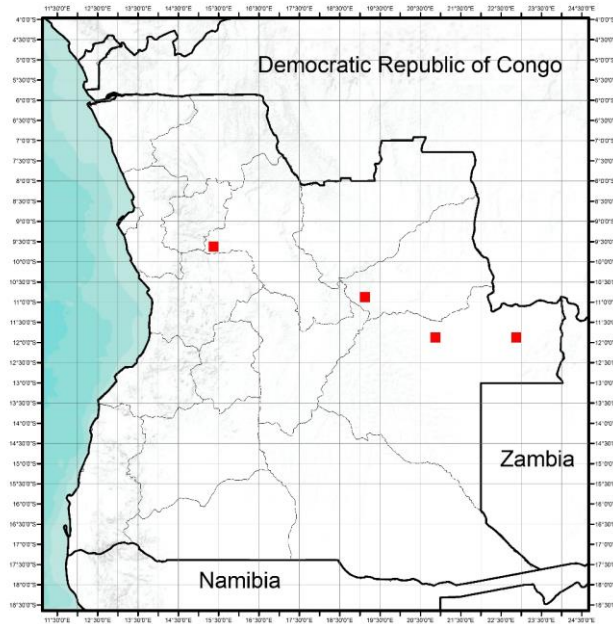


Figure 121 – Distribution map for *Pelusios rhodesianus* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Capanda" [09°43'42.28"S, 15°20'45.07"E] (Ceríaco et al. (2014: 670).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is endemic to Africa and is recognized through its all distribution range (Turtle Taxonomy Working Group 2014: 438). The species is widely distributed in south-central Africa and there are numerous records from throughout Angola exclusive of the arid southwest (Broadley 1981: 670-671), including from the Kwanza River drainage (Ceríaco et al. 2014b: 670).

References: Broadley (1981); Ceríaco et al. (2014b); Turtle Taxonomy Working Group (2014).

Family CHELONIIDAE Opperl, 1811

Genus Chelonia Brongniart, 1800

Chelonia mydas (Linnaeus, 1758) – GREEN SEA TURTLE

- *Chelonia mydas* (Schweig.): Bocage (1866a: 41).
- *Chelone mydas*: Bocage (1895: 6).
- *Chelone sp.*: Saldanha (1966: 3).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Endangered

Global distribution: The species is known from American Samoa, Angola, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, Brazil, British Indian Ocean Territory, China, Christmas Island, Cococ (Keeling) Islands, Colombia, Comoros, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Cyprus, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador (Galápagos), Egypt, Equatorial Guinea (Bioko), Eritrea, Fiji, French Guiana, French Polynesia, French Southern Territories, Grenada, Guam, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Martinique, Mauritania, Mayotte, Mexico, Micronesia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Netherlands Antilles (Bonaire), New Caledonia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Saint Lucia, Saint Martin (French part), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, São Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Saint Maarten (Dutch part), Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tokelau, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates, United States (Florida, Hawaiian islands), United States Minor Outlying Islands (Midway, US Line), Vanuatu, Venezuela.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from Loanda province (Fig. 122).

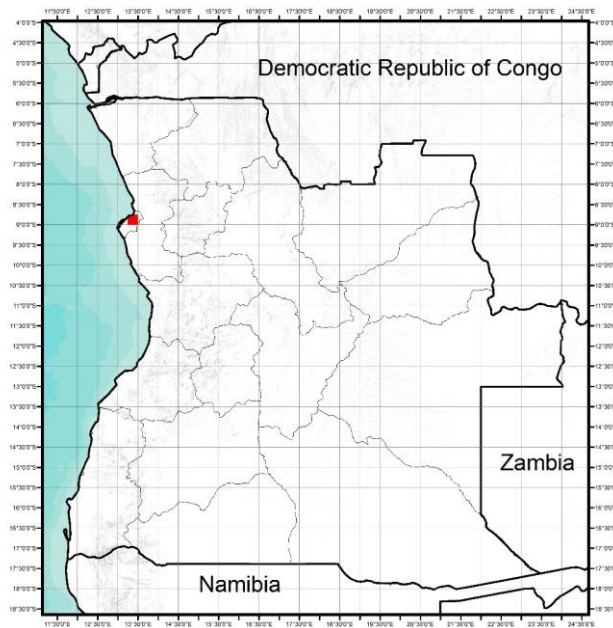


Figure 122 – Distribution map for *Chelonia mydas* in Angola.

Luanda province: "Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Bocage 1866a: 41, 1895: 6).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The green turtle is one of the largest and most widespread of all the marine turtles and was firstly described by Linnaeus in (1758) as *Testudo mydas* (Hirth 1997: 1). According to Hirth (1997: 2) some authors separated the species in two subspecies, currently there are no subspecies recognized (Branch 2008: 111). This species, are listed as Endangered by the World Conservation Union (IUCN 2004), as numbers globally have declined drastically. The green turtle is protected by a raft of international legislation including the prohibition of international trade through its listing on Appendix I of CITES (IUCN 2004).

References: Branch (2008); Hirth (1997); Seminoff (2004).

Family TESTUDINIDAE Batsch, 1788

Genus Kinixys Bell, 1827

Kinixys belliana Gray, 1830 – BEEL'S HINGE-BACK TORTOISE

- *Cinixys belliana*: Bocage (1887: 209), Monard (1937b: 146).
- *Kinixys belliana* (Gray): Schmidt (1933: 4).
- *Kinixys belliana belliana* (Gray): Mertens (1938: 430), Hellmich (1957a: 32), Laurent (1964a: 25).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated [Least Concern 1996]

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: This species occurs in scattered localities from all the country (Fig. 123).

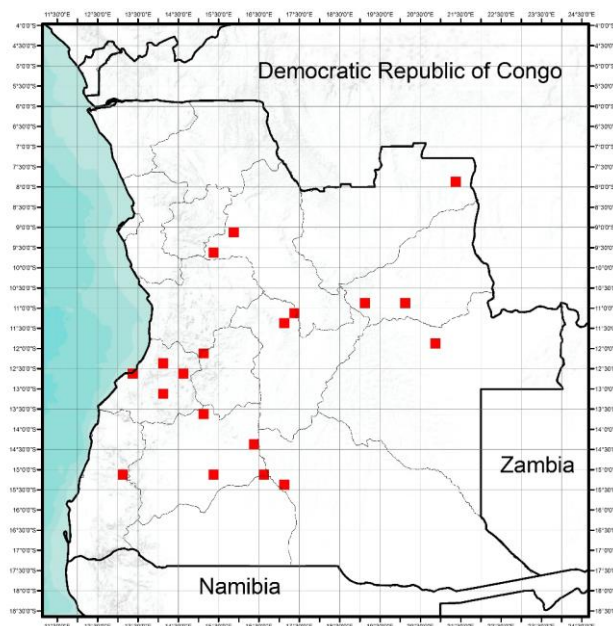


Figure 123 – Distribution map for *Kinixys belliana* in Angola.

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 25); "Lunda" [10° 58'S., 20° 04'E] (Monard 1937b: 146).

Moxico province: "around Calundo Lake" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 25).

Bié province: "Gauca" [11° 11'S., 17° 27'E] (Laurent 1964a: 25); "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 4).

Huambo province: "Galanga" [12° 04'S., 15° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 2).

Benguela province: "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1887b: 209, 1895: 2); "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 32); "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 146); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 430);

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 2); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 146); "Osi" [15° 05'S., 15° 25'E] (Monard 1937b: 146); "Mbalé River" [15° 10'S., 16° 45'E] (Monard 1937b: 146);

Namibe province: "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 2).

Cuando Cubango province: "Kakindo" [15° 27'S., 17° 03'E] (Monard 1937b: 146).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: For some time all southern African species were treated as a single species, *Kinixys belliana* Gray, 1830 (Loveridge and Williams 1957 in Bates et al. 2014: 76). However, with reference to *K. belliana* in southern Africa, Pritchard (1979) suggested that a more detailed investigation might confirm the validity of some of the forms described earlier as *Kinixys spekii* Gray, 1863 (Bates et al. 2014: 76). Recent study of phylogeography, phylogeny and taxonomy of hinged-back tortoises (Kindler et al. 2012 in Bates et al. 2014: 76) found that the previously recognised savanna species *K. belliana* comprises a conglomerate of three deeply divergent clades that are now treated as distinct species. Specimens of *Kinixys belliana* identified by Bocage (1866a: 40, 1895: 2) from "Duque de Bragança" and by Laurent (1950: 13) from "Muita (Luembe E)" represented in the map (Figure 123) may also refer to *K. spekii*. More investigation are needed to establish the range of both species in Angola.

References: Bates et al. (2014); Bocage (1866a); Bocage (1895); Laurent (1964a).

***Kinixys erosa* (Schweigger, 1812) – FOREST HINGE-BACK TORTOISE**

- ***Ciniyxs erosa* (Schweigger):** Peters (1877: 611).
- ***Cinixys erosa* (Gray):** Bocage (1866: 40, 1895: 1).
- ***Kinixys erosa* (Schweigger):** Laurent (1964a: 24).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: This species occurs in Cabinda Enclave and in the north of the country (Fig. 124).

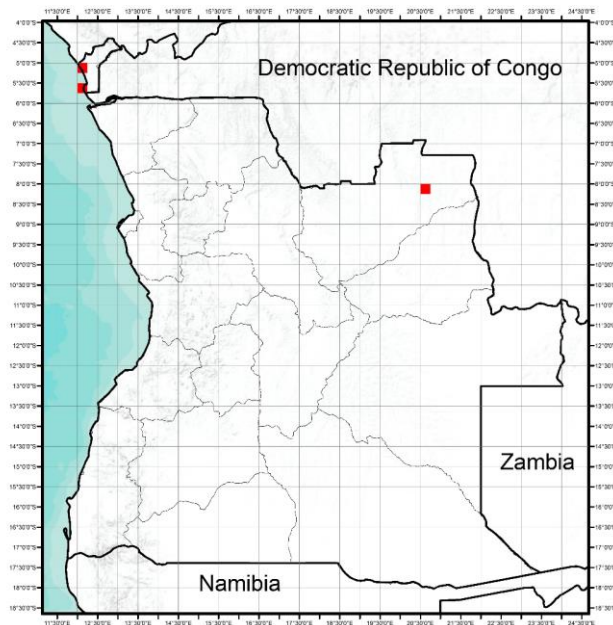


Figure 124 – Distribution map for *Kinixys erosa* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 611); "Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1866: 40, 1895: 1).

Lunda Sul province: "River Camuálua (or Camuáli) Chicapa affluent, west of Dundo, Posto de Lóvoa" [08° 06' S., 20° 31'E] (Laurent 1964a: 24); "Chicapa affluent" [08° 06' S., 20° 31'E] (Laurent 1964a: 24).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is widespread in the West Africa, distributed from Gambia eastward to the Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda, south Cabinda to Angola

(Branch 2008: 50-51; Turtle Taxonomy Working Group 2014: 402). This species is a silvicolous species, preferring moist areas like marshes and river banks (Branch 2008: 51).

It is a very poorly known species, listed as Data Deficient in IUCN (2014) Red List of Threatened Species [assessment in 1996]. Some authors like Spawls et al. (2004: 42) and Branch (2008: 51) refer that it is a very widespread species in the great central African forest, so probably not under any threat from habitat loss. Further research and surveys are clearly required.

References: Branch (2008); Spawls et al. (2004); Turtle Taxonomy Working Group (2014).

***Kinixys spekii* Gray, 1863 – SPEK'S HINGED-BACK TORTOISE**

- ***Cinixys Belliana* (Gray):** (Bocage 1866a: 40, 1895: 2).
- ***Kinixys belliana* (Gray):** Laurent (1950: 13).
- ***Kinixys spekii* (Gray):** Ceriaco et al. (2014: 670).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated [Least Concern 1996]

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: This species occurs in central-north Angola (Fig. 125).

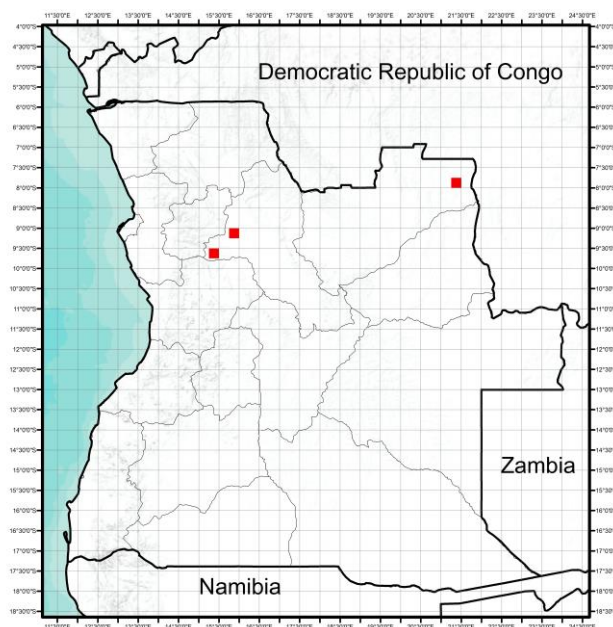


Figure 125 – Distribution map for *Kinixys spekii* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 13).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 40, 1895: 2);
"Capanda" [09°43'42.28"S, 15°20'45.07"E] (Ceriaco et al. 2014: 670).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Broadley (1981) considered *Kinixys spekii* Gray, 1863 to be a subspecies of *Kinixys belliana* Gray, 1830 but later recognised it as a distinct species (Bates et al 2014: 670). This species has a broad range across savanna habitats of south-central Africa, including most of Angola (Broadley 1989; Iverson 1992; Branch 2008; Vetter 2011; Kindler et al. 2012 in

Ceríaco et al. 2014: 670). Specimens of *Kinixys belliana* reported by Bocage (1866a: 40, 1895: 2) and Laurent (1950) may also refer to this species (Ceríaco et al. 2014b: 670).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Bocage (1866a); Bocage (1895); Ceríaco et al. (2014b); Laurent (1964a).

Genus *Stigmochelys* Gray, 1873

***Stigmochelys pardalis* (Bell, 1828) – LEOPARD TORTOISE**

- ***Testudo pardalis* (Bell):** Bocage (1867: 217, 1870: 68, 1895: 3), Monard (1937b: 147), Hellmich (1957: 32).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated [Least Concern 1996]

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea (?), Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: This species occurs in southern Angola (Fig. 126).

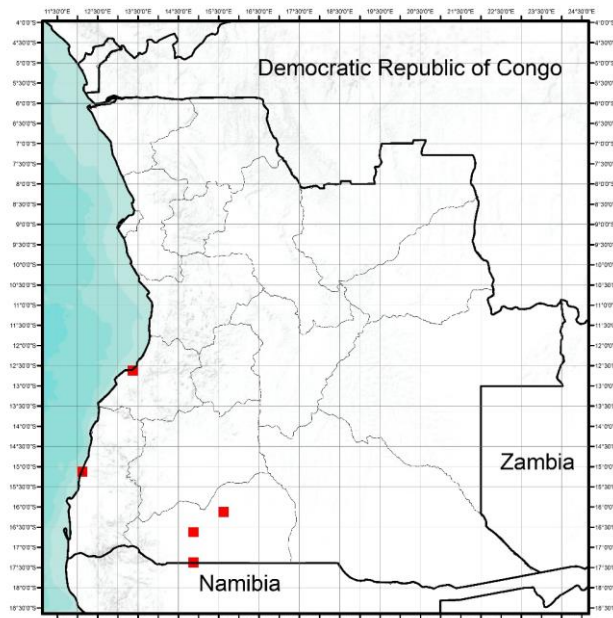


Figure 126 – Distribution map for *Stigmochelys pardalis* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1867: 217, 1895: 3; Hellmich 1957: 32).

Namibe province: "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 3).

Cunene province: "Mupa" [16° 11'S., 15° 45'E] (Monard 1937b: 147); "Forte Roçadas" [16° 44'S., 14° 59'E] (Monard 1937b: 147); "Dombodola" [17° 20'S., 14° 50'E] (Monard 1937b: 147).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species belongs to a monotypic Genus, distributed from Angola ranging throughout the South Africa, up the east coast, to Sudan (Iverson 1992: 252; Branch 2008: 66-68; Turtle Taxonomy Working Group: 406). Le et al. (2006) provide a recent study that

indicated a sister relationship between *Stigmochelys pardalis* (Bell, 1828) and *Psammobates*. (Linnaeus, 1758), the authors suggested that *S. pardalis* should be placed within the Genus *Psammobates* but Fritz and Bininga-Emonds (2007: 304-305) rejected this proposal due to the morphological differences between the two Genus. Loveridge and Williams (1975: 235-254) recognized two subspecies for *Geochelone* (= *Stigmichelis*) *pardalis* (Bell, 1828): *G. p. pardalis* and *G. p. babcocki*, the recognition of the subspecies were rejected by some authors (Iverson 1992: 252; Greig and Burdett 1976 in Bates et al. 2014). Le et al. (2006) revalidated the two subspecies, however Fritz et al. (2010: 348-359) recently published an Africa-wide phylogeographic study of *S. pardalis* and they conclude that there is no rationale for recognizing subspecies within *S. pardalis*. The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range, from Angola ranging throughout the South Africa, up the east coast, to Sudan (Iverson 1992: 252; Branch 2008: 66-68; Turtle Taxonomy Working Group 2014: 406).

References: Branch (2008); Fritz (2007); Fritz (2010); Iverson (1992); Loveridge and Williams (1957); Turtle Taxonomy Working Group (2014).

Family *Trionychidae* Fitzinger, 1826

Genus *Cycloderma* Peters, 1854

Cycloderma aubryi (Duméril, 1856) – AUBRY'S SOFTSHELL TURTLE

- *Cycloderma Aubryi* (Duméril): Peters (1877: 611), Bocage (1895: 8), Frade (1963: 252).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Listed [Least Concern 1996]

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola (Cabinda), Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic Republic, Gabon.

Occurrences in Angola: This species occurs in Cabinda Enclave (Fig. 127).

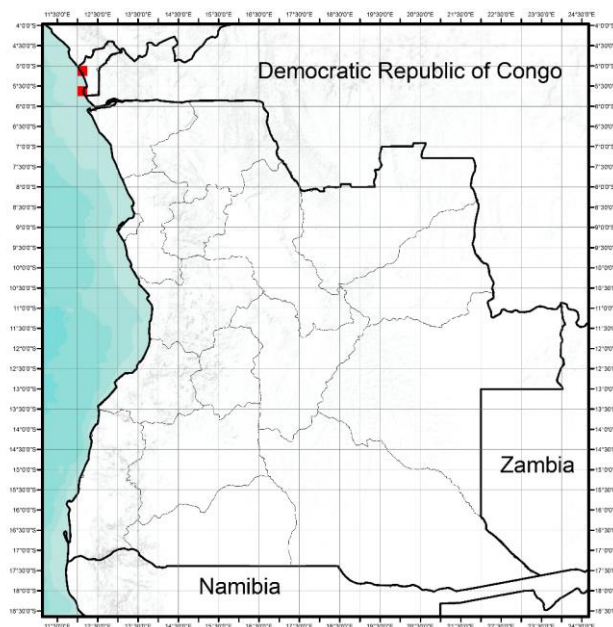


Figure 127 – Distribution map for *Cycloderma aubryi* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 611; Bocage 1895a: 7); "Cabinda" [05° 33' S., 12° 11'E] (Frade 1963: 252).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: There are currently no taxonomic issues reported for this taxa.

Genus *Trionyx* Saint-Hilaire, 1809

Trionyx triunguis (Forskål, 1775) – AFRICAN SOFTSHELL TURTLE

- *Gymnopus aegyptiacus* (Geoffr.): Bocage (1867: 218).
- *Trionyx triunguis* (Forskål?): Peters (1877: 611).
- *Trionyx triunguis*: Bocage (1895: 7), Saldanha (1966: 8).
- *Amyda triunguis triunguis* (Forskål): Hellmich (1957: 33)

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated [Least Concern 1996]

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Israel, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Togo, Turkey and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: This species occurs in (Fig. 128).

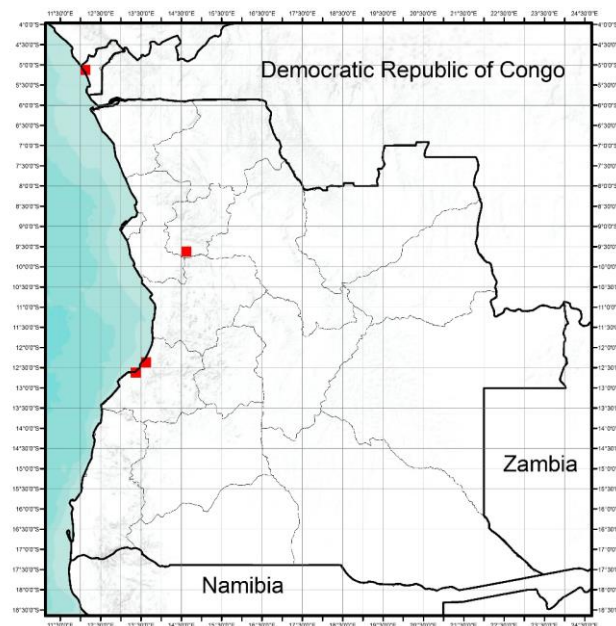


Figure 128 – Distribution map for *Trionyx triunguis* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 611); (Bocage 1895a: 7).

Kwanza Norte province: "Cuazna, Mucoso" [09° 32'S., 14° 39'E] (Hellmich 1957: 33).

Benguela province: "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1867: 218, 1895: 7); "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1895a: 7).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: There are currently no taxonomic issues reported for this taxa.

Order CROCODYLIA Gmelin, 1789

Family CROCODYLIDAE Cuvier, 1808

Genus Crocodylus Laurenti, 1768

Crocodylus suchus Geoffroy, 1807 – WEST AFRICAN CROCODYLE

- *Crocodylus vulgaris* (Cuvier): Bocage (1866a: 41, 1867d: 218, 1895: 8), Peters (1877: 611), Monard (1937b: 150).
- *Crocodylus niloticus* (Laurenti): Ferreira (1903: 16), Themido (1941: 11), Hellmich (1957a: 31), Saldanha (1966: 8), Branch and McCarteney (1992: 3), Ceríaco et al. (2004b: 669).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: According to the recent bibliography is not estimated a precise distribution range.

Occurrences in Angola: This species occurs across the country, despite the scarcity of publish data the Angolan population as traditionally been reported very high in almost all of the hydrographic basins (Fig. 129).

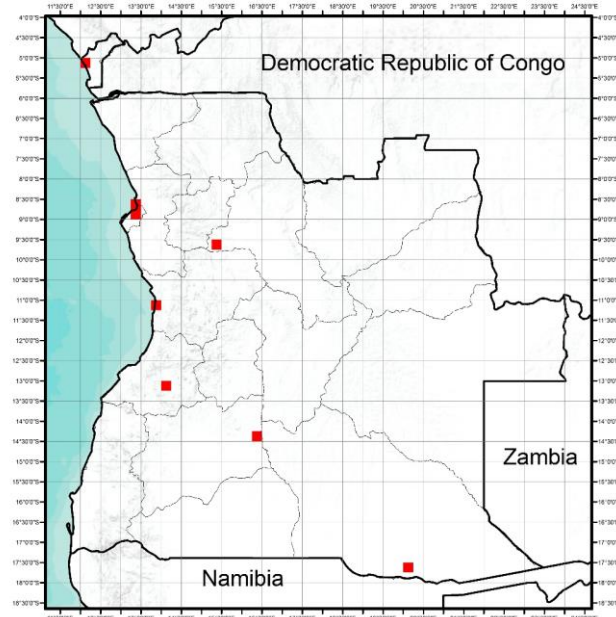


Figure 129 – Distribution map for *Crocodylus suchus* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 611).

Loanda province: "Bengo River" [08° 43'S., 13° 24'E] (Bocage 1866a: 41); "Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Bocage 1866a: 41).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Ferreira 1903: 16); "Capanda" [09°43'42.28"S, 15°20'45.07"E] (Ceríaco et al 2014: 669).

Kwanza Sul province: "Novo Redondo" [11° 12'S., 13° 51'E] (Bocage 1867d: 218).

Benguela province: "Alto Cubal" [13°02'S, 14°15'O] (Hellmich 1857: 31).

Huila province: " Kuvangu river" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 150).

Cuando-Cubango province: "sight below the Mupupa Falls" [17° 31'S., 20° 03'E] (Branch and McCartney 1992: 3).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: There exist three species of crocodylian currently known in Africa, the dwarf crocodile, *Osteolaemus tetraspis* Cope, 1861, the slender-snouted crocodile *Mecistops cataphractus* (Cuvier, 1825) and the Nile crocodile *Crocodylus niloticus* Laurenti, 1768 (Schmitz et al. 2003: 704). *C. niloticus* is a widespread species throughout much of sub-Saharan Africa, but for some time much of the west African material was assigned to *C. niloticus* (Ceríaco et al. 2014b: 669). Now the west African populations are recognized as a different species referred by the name *Crocodylus suchus* Geoffroy, 1807 (Schmitz et al. 2003: 708-710). According to Fergusson (2010), the species distributions in Angola is poorly documented, however Branch and McCartney (1992: 3) provide some remarks saying that the species is commonly found in all the major permanent river systems, in Cuito and Cubango rivers, also Hellmich (1957a: 31) refers to a large population in Kwanza River.

References: Branch and McCartney (1992); Fergusson (2010); Hellmich (1957a); Schmitz (2003).

Genus *Mecistops* Gray, 1844

***Mecistops cataphractus* (Cuvier, 1825) – WEST AFRICAN SLENDER-SNOUDED CROCODYLE**

- *Crocodilus cataphractus* (Cuvier): Peters (1877: 611), Bocage (1895: 9), Frade (1963: 252), Laurent (1964a: 27).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Critically Endangered

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso (likely extirpated), Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia (critical), Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal (critical), Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: This species appears to occur in northern Angola, close to the Congo basin. (Fig. 130).

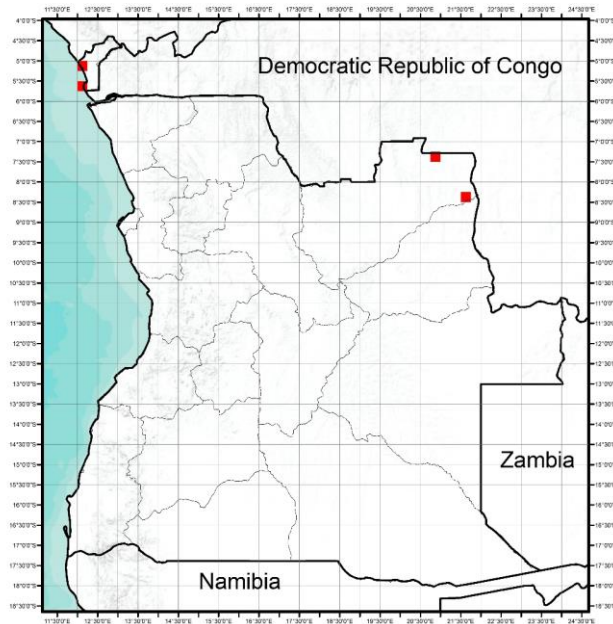


Figure 130 – Distribution map for *Mecistops cataphractus* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 611); "Cabinda area" [05° 33' S., 12° 11'E] (Frade 1963: 252); "Loango Coast" (Bocage 1895a: 9).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22' S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 27); "Dundo (Luachimo river) near the mouth of Dilolo river" [07° 23' S., 20° 51'E] (Laurent 1964a: 27); "Dundo (Mussungue river - affluent of Luachimo)" [07° 25'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 27); "affluent of Luembe ± 70km southeast of Dundo" [08° 22'17.04"S, 21° 35' 37.25"E] (Laurent 1964a: 27).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The taxonomy of African crocodiles are still unresolved.. According to Schmitz et al. (2003: 710) the species *Crocodylus cataphractus* (Cuvier, 1825) is not closely related to other *Crocodylus* species, and they considered *C. cataphractus* and *Osteolaemus tetraspis* Cope, 1861 as sister species. McAliley et al. (2006: 30) recommend the resurrection of the historic Genus *Mecistops* Gray, 1844 to accommodate this species, based on the concerted view of all datasets and recent molecular and morphological analyses that support the genetically difference of *cataphractus* from the remaining *Crocodylus* species. Recent mitochondrial DNA analysis of Feng et al. (2010: 65-66) corroborates those statements. Historically, *M. cataphractus* was widely distributed throughout West and Central Africa but recent studies carried by Shirley (2013) and Shirley et al. (2013) has found significant molecular and morphological support for two divergent taxa in this Genus, one distributed entirely in West Africa and the other in Central Africa (IUCN 2014).

References: Feng et al. (2010); McAliley et al. (2006); Schmitz et al. (2003).

Genus Osteolaemus Cope, 1861

***Osteolaemus tetraspis* Cope, 1861 – AFRICAN DWARF CROCODILE**

- ***Crocodylus frontatus* (A. Murray):** Bocage (1866a: 41), Peters (1877: 611).
- ***Crocodylus tetraspis*:** Bocage (1895: 9), Frade (1963: 252).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Vulnerable

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Libeira, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Occurrences in Angola: This species occurs in Cabinda Enclave and in the north of the country (Fig. 131).

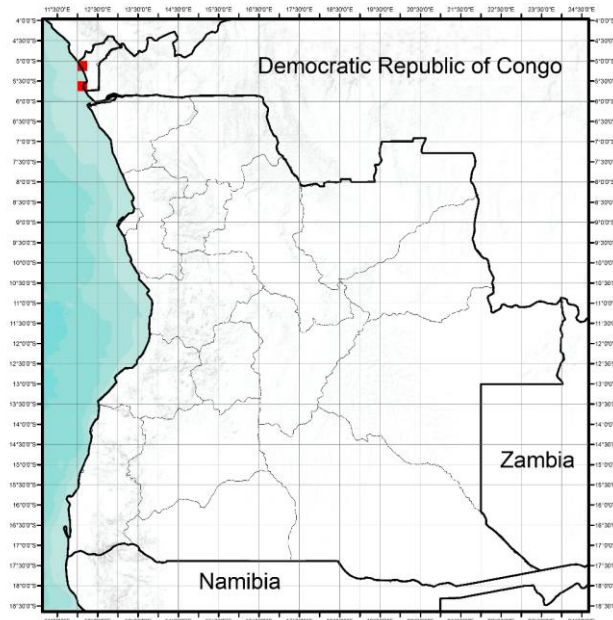


Figure 131 – Distribution map for *Osteolaemus tetraspis* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 611; Bocage 1985: 252); "Quilo River" [05° 11'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1866: 41, 1895: 9); "Cabinda area" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Frade 1963: 252).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The taxonomy of the African dwarf crocodile, *Osteolaemus tetraspis* Cope, 1861 has been under debate for many years (Eaton et al. 2008). The species was firstly described by Cope 1861, from Ogooué Basin, followed year later by the description of a new Genus with one species *Osteoblepharon osborni* (Schmidt 1919) (Franke et al. 2012). The Genus *Osteoblepharon* was rejected as invalid by Mertens (1943) and Inger (1948) and regarded as

Osteolaemus synonym. Eaton et al. (2008: 503-504) revealed that the Genus *Osteolaemus* contains at least three distinct species: *O. tetraspis* from the greater Ogooué Basin (including Gabon, portions of Cameroon and southwest Congo), *O. osborni* from Congo Basin and a putative new species from West Africa. However Franke et al. (2012) consider that *osborni* as a subspecies of *tetraspis*. The Angolan populations needs revision.

References: Eaton et al. (2008); Franke et al. (2012).

Order SQUAMATA Oppel, 1811

Family GEKKONIDAE Gray, 1825

Genus *Afroedura* Loveridge, 1944

Afroedura bogerti Loveridge, 1944 – BOGERT'S ROCK GECKO

- *Afroedura karroica bogerti*: Loveridge (1944: 1).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known only from the type locality "Namba (Mombolo)", Kwanza Sul province (Fig. 132).



Figure 132 – Distribution map for *Afroedura bogerti* in Angola.

Kwanza Sul province: "Namba (Mombolo)" [11° 55'S., 14° 51'E] (Loveridge 1944: 1)

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Loveridge (1944: 1-3) as *Afroedura karroica bogerti* based on a specimen from "Namba (Mombolo)" collected by Harry and Allan Chapman. It was elevated to specific status by Onderstall (1984) (Jacobsen et al. 2014: 467).

References: Jacobsen et al. (2014); Loveridge (1944).

Genus *Afrogecko* Bauer, Good & Branch, 1997

***Afrogecko ansorgii* (Boulenger, 1907) – ANSORGE'S GECKO**

- *Phyllodactylus Ansorgii*: Boulenger (1907: 212).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known only from the type locality "Maconjo, Benguella (= Maconjo, Mossamedes)" (Fig. 133).

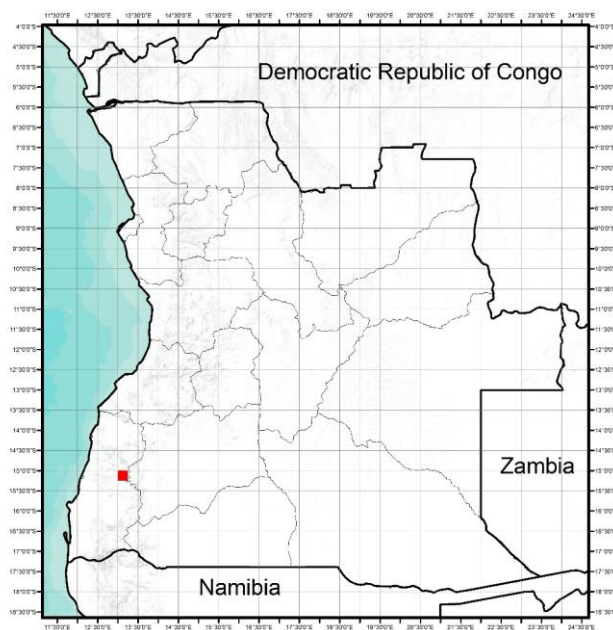


Figure 133 – Distribution map for *Afrogecko ansorgii* in Angola.

Namibe province: "Maconjo" [15° 01'S., 13° 12'E] (Boulenger 1907: 212).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Boulenger (1907: 212) based on two specimens from "Maconjo, Benguella" collected by Dr. Ansoerge. According to Bauer et al. (1997: 478) the species is known only from the type locality. Heinicke et al. (2014: 29-39) provide a revision of the circum-Indian Ocean clade of leaf-toed geckos and they confirm that *Afrogecko* Genus is not monophyletic and is comprised of three lineages, each of which is distinct in external features and osteology. They also concluded that the phylogenetic position of *Afrogecko ansorgii* (Boulenger, 1907) is unclear, and they defend that it still remain in *Afrogecko* Genus (Heinicke et al. 2014: 39).

References: Bauer et al. (1997); Boulenger (1907); Heinicke et al. (2014).

Genus *Chondrodactylus* Peters, 1870

Chondrodactylus fitzsimonsi (Loveridge, 1947) – BUTTON-SCALED THICK-TOED GECKO

- *Pachydactylus laevigatus* (Fisher): Schmidt (1933: 5).
- *Pachydactylus laevigatus fitzsimonsi* (Loveridge): Laurent (1964a: 38).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known only from the southern Angola (Fig. 134).

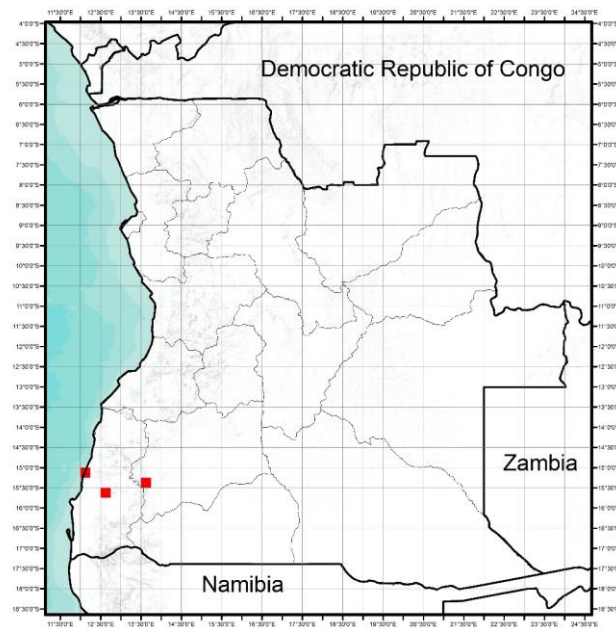


Figure 134 – Distribution map for *Chondrodactylus fitzsimonsi* in Angola.

Huila province: "Onguéria, 55km to Sá da Bandeira" [15° 18'S., 13° 31'E] (Laurent 1964a: 38).

Namibe province: "Praia das Conchas, near Moçâmedes" [15° 08'S., 12° 07'E] (Laurent 1964a: 38); "Pico Azevedo" [15° 33'S., 12° 31'E] (Schmidt 1933: 5); "around Moçâmedes in the road to Sá da Bandeira" (Laurent 1964a: 38).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species *Chondrodactylus fitzsimonsi* (Loveridge, 1947) is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range, restricted to the northwestern Namibia and adjacent Angola (Bauer and Lamb 2005: 119). The Genus *Chondrodactylus* was previously considered monotypic but now contains three additional previously placed in *Pachydactylus* species (Bauer and Lamb 2005: 105-129).

References: Bauer and Lamb (2005).

***Chondrodactylus pulitzerae* (Schmidt, 1933) – PULITZER'S THICK-TOED GECKO**

- ***Homodactylus Bibroni* (Smith):** Bocage (1867a: 227, 1967c: 220, 1895: 15, 1897: 202, 209).
- ***Pachydactylus bibronii*:** Boulenger (1885: 201), Bocage (1895: 15, 1897: 202, 209), Monard (1937b: 53).
- ***Pachydactylus bibronii pulitzerae* subsp. nov:** Schmidt (1933: 6)
- ***Pachydactylus bibronii pulitzeras* (Schmidt):** Parker (1936: 129), Mertens (1938: 431), Hellmich (1957: 36, 49), Laurent (1964a: 37).
- ***Chondrodactylus pulitzerae* (Schmidt):** Ceriaco et al (2004: 670).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs along the coast, mainly in the southern Angola (Fig 135).

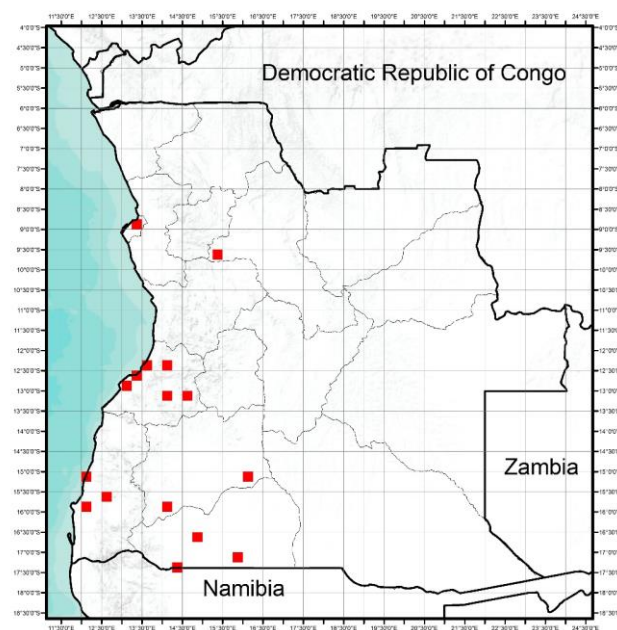


Figure 135 – Distribution map for *Chondrodactylus pulitzerae* in Angola.

Luanda province: "Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Bocage 1895a: 15).

Malanje province: "Capanda" [09°43'42.28"S, 15°20'45.07"E] (Ceriaco et al. 2014: 670).

Benguela province: "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1867c: 220); "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1887: 209); "Benguela" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1867c: 220, 1895: 15; Boulenger 1885: 201; Parker 1936: 129); "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1867c: 220); "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957: 36); "Chivitidi" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957: 36); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 431); "Morro de Pundo" (Parker 1936: 129).

Huila province: "Kampulu (near Kasinga)" [15° 13'S., 16° 07'E] (Monard 1937b: 53); "Gambos" [15° 46' S., 14° 06'E] (Hellmich 1957: 49).

Namibe province: "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1867a: 227, 1895: 15; Laurent 1964a: 37); "Pico Azevedo" [15° 33'S., 12° 31'E] (Schmidt 1933: 6); "Coroca River" [15° 47'S., 12° 04'E] (Bocage 1887: 202).

Cunene province: "Humbi" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Monard 1937b: 53); "Mupanda" [17° 08'S., 15° 46'E] (Monard 1937b: 53).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was originally described from southern Angola and long considered a synonym of *Pachydactylus bibronii* (Smith, 1846) (Ceríaco et al. 2014: 670). Schmidt (1933: 6) described a new subspecies giving it the name of *Pachydactylus* (= *Chondrodactylus*) *bibronii pulitzerae*. According to Ceríaco et al. (2014: 670), Benyr (1995) clarified the distinction between the more temperate *Chondrodactylus bibronii* and a more tropical *Chondrodactylus laevigatus* (Fisher 1888)/*Chondrodactylus turneri* (Gray, 1864) lineage and transferred *pulitzerae* to the synonymy of *Chondrodactylus laevigatus*. Branch (1998) subsequently used the name *C. turneri* as a senior synonym of *C. laevigatus*. Recently Heinz (2011) demonstrated that *Chondrodactylus pulitzerae* (Schmidt 1933) is a distinct lineage, occurring in sympatry or at least parapatry with *C. turneri* in southern Angola and in extreme northern Namibia (Ceríaco et al. 2014: 670).

The record from Capanda reflects a northward range extension of *C. pulitzerae* and according to Ceríaco et al. (2014: 671) the species has also found in Cacuaco (Luanda district) thus it is probable that the *C. pulitzerae* is widely distributed throughout the savanna biome of Angola.

References: Branch (1998); Ceríaco et al. (2014); Schmidt (1933).

***Chondrodactylus turneri* (Gray, 1864) – TURNER'S THICK-TOED GECKO**

- ***Pachydactylus stellatus* (Werner):** Schmidt (1933: 5).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Rwanda, Swaziland (?), Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in Huila province (Fig.136).

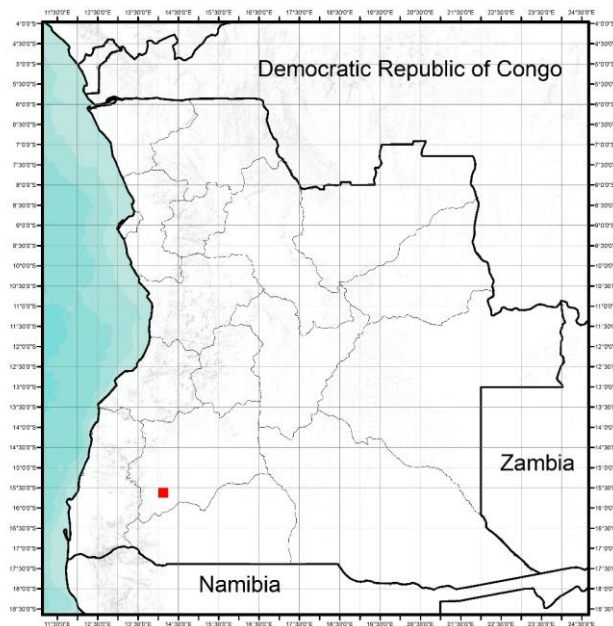


Figure 136 – Distribution map for *Chondrodactylus turneri* in Angola.

Huila province: " Mulondo" [15° 38'S., 15° 12'E] (Schmidt 1933: 5).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was previously referred to *Pachydactylus laevigatus laevigatus* (Branch 1998) but was assigned to *Pachydactylus turneri* (Gray, 1864) by Benyr (1995) (Bates et al. 2014: 104). Bauer and Lamb (2005: 115) transferred *Pachydactylus turneri* to Genus *Chondrodactylus*. This species range extends from South Africa well into Kenya and at least as far as central Angola (Benyr 1995 in Bauer and Lamb 2005: 119).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Bauer and Lamb (2005); Branch (1998).

Genus *Hemidactylus* Oken, 1817

***Hemidactylus angulatus* Hallowell, 1854 – BROOK'S HOUSE GECKO**

- ***Hemidactylus brooki angulatus* (Hallowell):** Laurent (1964a: 29).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species range is not well established since its elevation to specific rank.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is only known from Lunda province (Fig. 137).

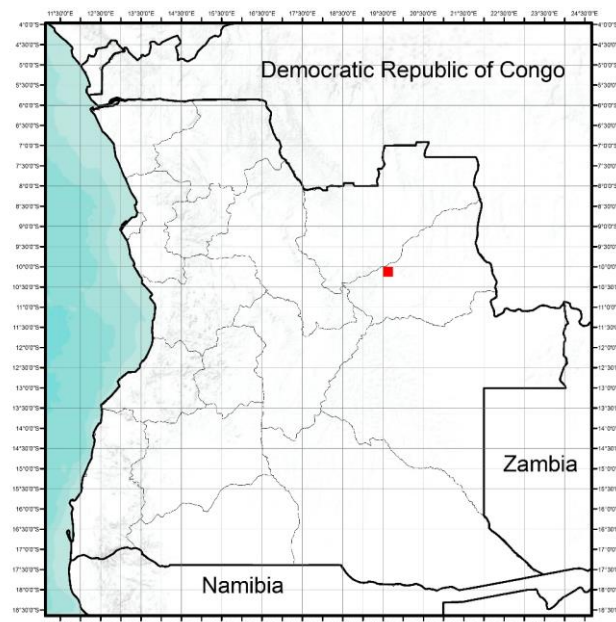


Figure 137 – Distribution map for *Hemidactylus angulatus* in Angola.

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 29).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was recently elevated to a full species, by molecular evidence that strongly supports its recognition from the Asian *Hemidactylus brookii* Gray, 1845, to which it is very distantly related (Carranza and Arnold 2006 in Bauer et al. 2006: 8).

Loveridge (1947: 139) refer that the type specimen of *Hemidactylus bayonii* Bocage, 1893 from Bocage (1893: 116) could be refer to *angulatus* and that constitutes the only Angolan record for this species. However, Laurent (1964a: 30) remarks that Loveridge's synonymy is incorrect and the specimen that he identified from "Alto Cuílo" is actually the first to be captured in Angola.

References: Aaron et al. (2006); Bocage (1893); Laurent (1964a); Loveridge (1947).

***Hemidactylus bayoni* Bocage, 1893 – BARBOZA'S LEAF-TOED GECKO**

- ***Hemidactylus bayoni*:** Bocage (1893: 116, 1895: 13, 1897: 193), Frade (1963: 252), Laurent (1964a: 30).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is only known from western regions of Kwanza (Fig. 138).

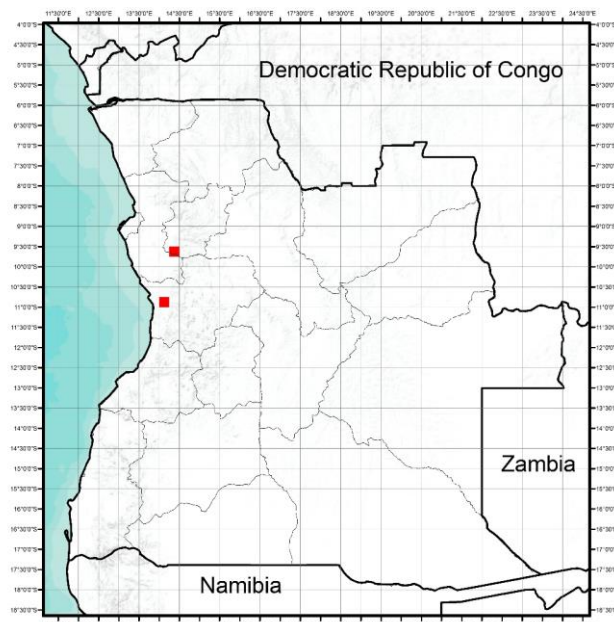


Figure 138 – Distribution map for *Hemidactylus bayoni* in Angola.

Kwanza Norte province: "Dondo" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1893: 116, 1895: 13, 1897: 19).

Kwanza Sul province: "31km northeast of Novo Redondo" [11° 00'S., 14° 03'E] (Laurent 1964a: 30).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1893: 116) based on a specimen from "Dondo, sur les bords du Quanza" collected by Bayão. For some time the species has only been known from the type locality, although Laurent (1964a: 30) identified two individuals as *Hemidactylus bayonii* Bocage, 1893 from "Kwanza Sul, 31km from Novo Redondo", not far from the type locality. Laurent (1964a) also provide a discussion about the erroneous *H. bayonii* synonym as *Hemidactylus brooki angulatus* Hallowell, 1854 (= *Hemidactylus angulatus*) [see *H. angulatus* account] by Loveridge (1947: 139).

References: Bocage (1873); Laurent (1964a); Loveridge (1947).

***Hemidactylus benguellensis* Bocage, 1893 – BENGUELLA'S LEAF-TOED GECKO**

- ***Hemidactylus benguellensis***: Bocage (1893: 115, 1895: 12, 1897a: 115), Monard (1937b: 52); Frade (1963: 252).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is only known from Benguela province (Fig. 139).

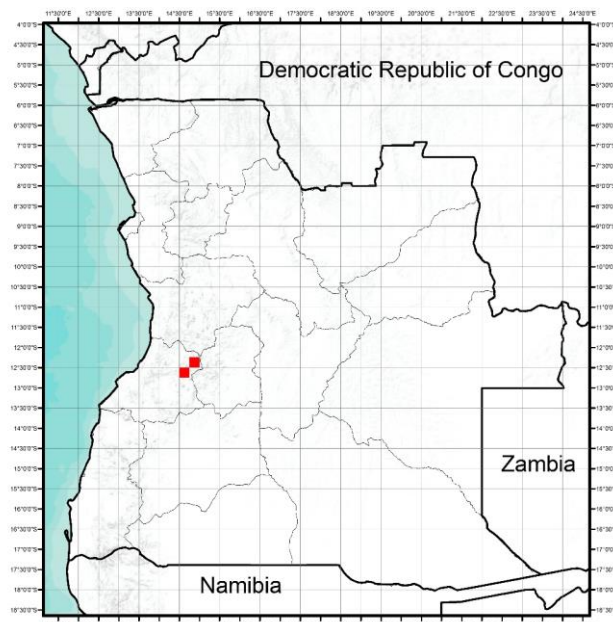


Figure 139 – Distribution map for *Hemidactylus benguellensis* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1893: 115, 1895: 12, 1897a: 115); "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 52).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1893: 115) based on two specimens from "Cahata" collected by Anchieta. According to the current literature this species is noted as a synonym of *Hemidactylus mabouia* (Moreau De Jonnés, 1818) however, there are taxonomic uncertainty usage of some synonyms for *mabouia*. This situation results in an unclear recognition of the Angolan population and according to Bocage (1895: 11) during Anchieta expeditions he never found *H. mabouia* in the southern Quanza regions. This problematic need further studies, despite the type specimens were destroyed in the 1978 fire at the Museum Bocage.

References: Bocage (1893); Bocage (1895); Laurent (1964a).

***Hemidactylus longicephalus* Bocage, 1873 – NONE NOTED**

- ***Hemidactylus platycephalus*:** Bocage (1873: 15).
- ***Hemidactylus longicephalus*:** Bocage (1895: 125), Schmidt (1933: 4), Parker (1936: 128), Hellmich (1957: 49), Manaças (1993: 227), Laurent (1964a: 30), Ceriaco et al. (2014b: 671).
- ***Hemidactylus bocagii*:** Boulenger (1885: 125), Bocage (1895: 11, 1897: 193), Ferreira (1904: 117).
- ***Hemidactylus bocagei*:** Ferreira (1906: 170).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia, São Tomé and Príncipe and Tanzania.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the type localities "Capangombe" and "Catumbella" and from the western regions of the country (Fig. 140).

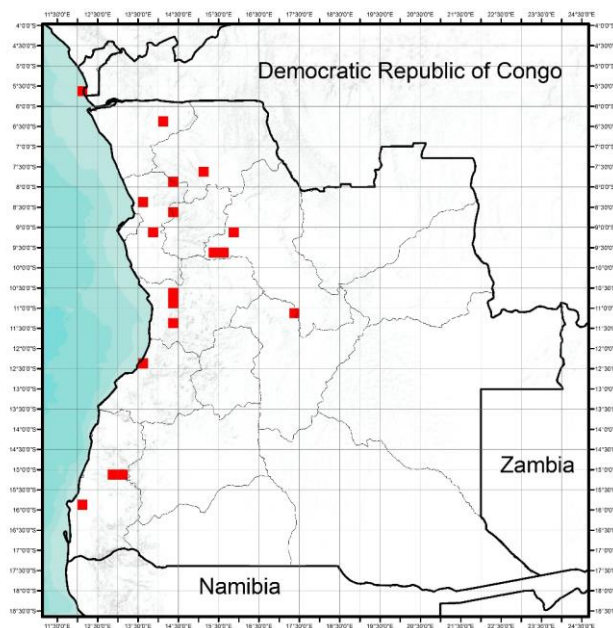


Figure 140– Distribution map for *Hemidactylus longicephalus* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1895a: 11, 1897: 193).

Zaire province: "S. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1887: 178, 1895: 11).

Uíge province: "Fazenda Otília-Encoge, Quitexe" [07° 33' S., 15° 02'E] (Manaças 1963: 227).

Bengo province: "Ambriz" [07° 51'S., 13° 06'E] (Boulenger 1885: 125; Bocage 1895a: 11); "Quizambil mines, Dande" [08° 19' S., 13° 44'E] (Manaças 1963: 227); "Cunga" [09° 14'S., 13° 46'E] (Ferreira 1904: 117).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [8°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957: 49).

Kwanza Sul province: "Quirimbo" [10° 41'S., 14° 16'E] (Parker 1936: 128); "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 128); "Gumba" [11° 16'S., 14° 17'E] (Ferreira 1904: 117).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1895a: 11, 1897: 193); "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Boulenger 1885: 125; Bocage 1895a: 11); "Capanda" [09°43'42.28"S, 15°20'45.07"E] (Ceríaco et al. 2014b: 671).

Bié province: "Gauca" [11° 11'S., 17° 27'E] (Schmidt 1933: 4).

Benguela province: "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1873: 209, 1895: 11, 1897: 193); "Carangigo" (Catengue?) (Boulenger 1885: 125; Bocage 1895a: 11).

Huila province: "Fazenda Bumbo, Humpata" [15° 12' S., 13° 00'E] (Laurent 1964a: 30).

Namibe province: "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1873: 209, 1895: 11, 1897: 193); "Coroca River" [15° 47'S., 12° 04'E] (Bocage, 1895: 11, 1897: 193).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1873: 209) based on some specimen from "l'intérieur de Mossamedes (Capangombe)" and "Catumbella, près Benguella" collected by Anchieta. In the original description Bocage identified the species as *Hemidactylus platycephalus*, however, in the end of the description he mentioned that he have provisionally registered the species in the Museum catalogs under the name *Hemidactylus longicephalus* Bocage, 1873. Later Boulenger (1885: 125) synonym the species as *Hemidactylus bocagii*. Loveridge (1947: 187-189) refers to this species as *H. longicephalus* as well as Schmidt (1933), Parker (1936) Hellmich (1957), Manaças (1993) and Laurent (1964a). Currently the status of this taxon is itself unstable and several names that are currently placed in synonymy require further investigation.

This species is widespread through Angola (Schmidt 1933: 4; Laurent 1964a: 30) and is broadly sympatric with the rather similar *Hemidactylus mabouia* (Moreau De Jonnés, 1818), throughout much of its range (Ceríaco et al. 2014b: 670).

References: Bocage (1873); Boulenger (1885); Ceríaco et al. (2014b); Laurent (1964a); Loveridge (1947); Schmidt (1933).

***Hemidactylus mabouia* (Moreau De Jonnés, 1818) – TROPICAL HOUSE GECKO**

- ***Hemidactylus mabouia* (Moreau De Jonnés):** Peters (1877: 612), Boulenger (1885: 122, 1905: 110) Bocage (1895: 10), Ferreira (1904: 117, 1906: 170), Parker (1936: 128), Laurent (1950: 12, 1954: 63, 1964a: 29), Hellmich (1957: 34).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sao Tome and Principe, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs mainly in northern Angola, but also along the coast, including the Cabinda enclave (Fig. 141).

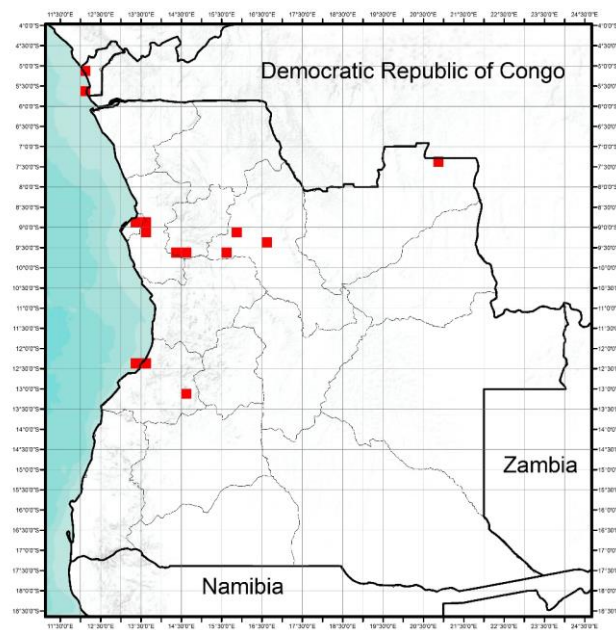


Figure 141 – Distribution map for *Hemidactylus mabouia* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 612; Bocage 1895a: 10); "Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1895a: 10).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 12, 1964a: 29).

Luanda province: "Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Bocage 1895a: 10; Hellmich 1957: 34); "Cabiri" [08° 55'S., 13° 40'E] (Ferreira 1903: 117).

Bengo province: "Catete" [09° 07'S., 13° 42'E] (Ferreira 1903: 117).

Kwanza Norte province: "Cambondo" [09° 29'S., 16° 38'E] (Ferreira: 1906: 170); "Mucoso, Dondo" [09° 32'S, 14° 39'E] (Hellmich 1957: 34); "Dondo" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1895a: 10).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1895a: 10); "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Ferreira 1905: 110).

Benguela province: "Lobito" [12° 21'S., 13° 33'E] (Parker 1936: 128; Laurent 1954: 63); "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957: 34).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species *Hemidactylus mabouia* (Moreau De Jonnés, 1818) is associated to several synonyms, but due to continuing taxonomic uncertainty and inconsistent historical usage of some names, it is unclear whether Angolan populations - *Hemidactylus benguellensis* Bocage, 1836 (Bocage 1893: 115, 1895: 12, 1897: 193; Monard 1937b: 52; Frade 1963: 252) [see *H. benguellensis* account] and *Hemidactylus platycephalus* Peters, 1854 (Bocage 1866a: 42, 1866b: 60, 1870: 68, 1873: 209) - in fact, represent the nominate species.

This species is very widespread for Africa, however is also widespread throughout southern North and South and Central America, since its introduction (Uetz and Hošek 2014). It's a commonly found around human settlements, and can be found in both natural and altered habitats.

References: Bocage (1866a, 1866b, 1870, 1873, 1893, 1895); Frade (1963); Laurent (1964a); Monard (1937b); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Hemidactylus muriceus* Peters, 1870 – GUINEA LEAF-TOED GECKO**

- ***Hemidactylus muriceus***: Peters (1881: 147), Bocage (1895: 13).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic (?), Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria and Togo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is only known from Lunda Norte province (Fig. 142).

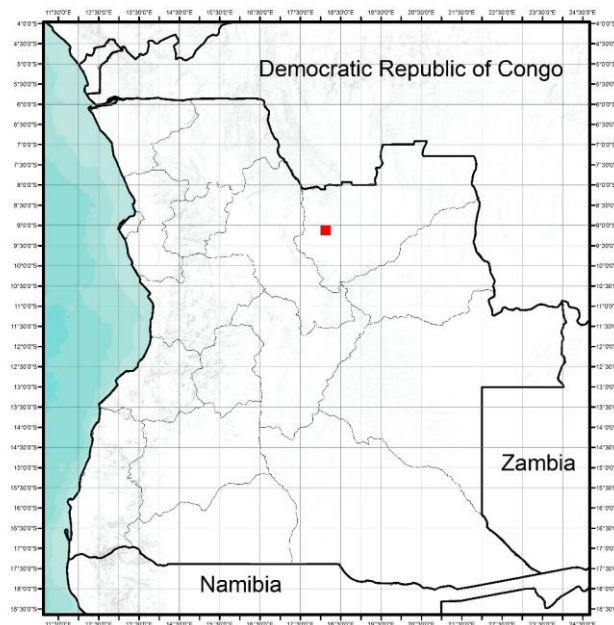


Figure 142 – Distribution map for *Hemidactylus muriceus* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Cuango" / "Quango" [09° 08'S., 18° 03'E] (Peters 1881: 147; Bocage 1895a: 13).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: According to Bauer et al. (2006: 84) some confusion has been associated with changes in the taxonomy of the *Hemidactylus muriceus* Peters, 1870. Some authors as Böhme (1975: 23) and Ineich (2003: 601) considered *Hemidactylus ansorgii* Boulenger, 1901 and *Hemidactylus longicephalus* Bocage, 1873 as synonyms of *H. muriceus*. However, Perret (1975) and Kluge (1993) presented evidences that *H. ansorgii* was a junior synonym of *Hemidactylus intestinalis* Werner, 1897, and regarded *H. muriceus* as a senior synonym of *H. longicephalus* (Bauer et al. 2006: 84; Uetz and Hošek 2014). A revision carried out by Henle and

Böhme (2003) relegated *H. intestinalis* a synonym of *H. muriceus*, and considered *H. longicephalus* a southern African form (Bauer et al. 2006: 84; Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Böhme (1975); Ineich (2003); Loverdige (1947); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Hemidactylus platycephalus* Peters, 1854 – TREE GECKO**

- ***Hemidactylus platycephalus***: Bocage (1866a: 42, 1866b: 60, 1870: 68).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Anjoana, Comoro island, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lamu island, Madagascar, Mafia, Malawi, Pemba, Somalia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species occurs in the north regions, along the coast (Fig. 143).

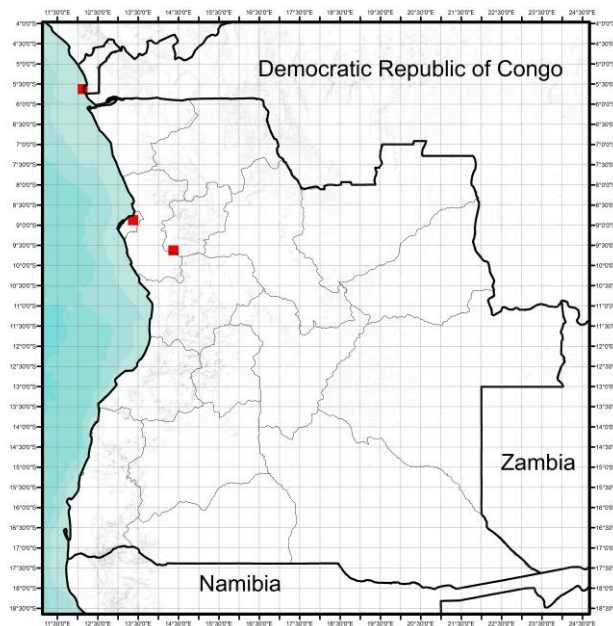


Figure 143 – Distribution map for *Hemidactylus platycephalus* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1866a: 42, 1866b: 60).

Luanda province: "Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Bocage 1866a: 42, 1866b: 60).

Kwanza Norte province: "Dondo" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1873: 209).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The distribution range of *Hemidactylus platycephalus* Peters, 1854 is limited to East Africa, and for some time the name *platycephalus* was associated to *Hemidactylus mabouia* (Moreau De Jonnés, 1818) (Uetz and Hošek 2014). In the current literature there are no data to support the presence of this species in West Africa. The Angolan records possibly belonging to other *Hemidactylus* species, as *H. mabouia* since the majority of its records occur in near areas (Fig. 143).

References: Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus *Kolekanos* Heinicke, Daza, Greenbaum, Jackman and Bauer, 2014

Kolekanos plumicaudus Haacke, 2008 – NONE NOTED

- *Afrogecko plumicaudus* sp. nov.: Haacke (2008: 86).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southern Angola (Fig. 144).

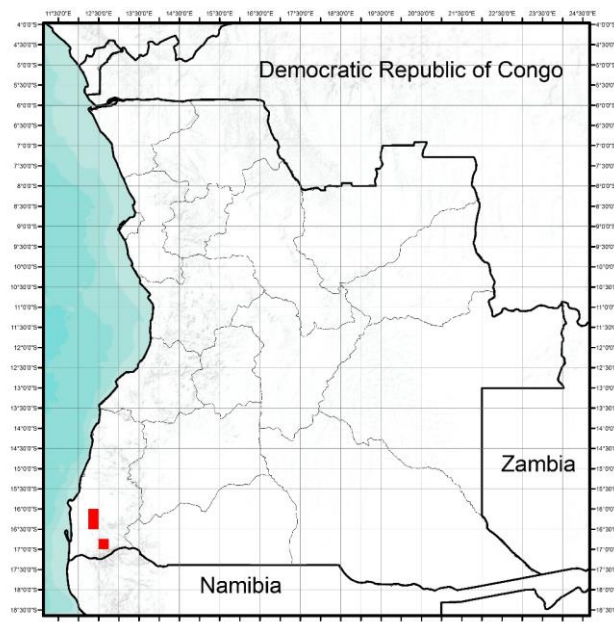


Figure 144 – Distribution map for *Kolekanos plumicaudus* in Angola.

Namibe province: "Tambor" [16°08'08"S, 12°25'47"E] (Haacke 2008: 86); "Curoca river crossing" [16°18'S 12°26'E] (Haacke 2008: 86); "Entre Rios" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896: 110, 1897: 193); "11 Km NE of Iona along track towards Oncocua" [16°51'35"S, 12°36'40"E] (Haacke 2008: 86).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Haacke (2008: 86) from the type locality "Tambor (turn-off of track to the south towards the Curoca River crossing into the Iona Park and the Kunene River mouth, marked by an empty 200 litre drum)" as *Afrogecko pulmicaudus*. The name of this species refers to the feather-like appearance of the tail (Haacke 2008: 90). Heinicke et al. (2014: 35) assigned *A. pulmicaudus* to a new genera *Kolekanos* Heinicke, Daza, Greenbaum, Jackman and Bauer, 2014 and is readily distinguished from all other genera of African leaf-toed geckos based on its uniquely flattened tail with pointed lateral

projections. This species were found on granite boulders on grassy, sandy plains with stunted *Acacia mellifera* thornbush (Haacke 2008: 90).

References: Haacke (2008); Heinicke et al. (2014).

Genus *Lygodactylus* Gray, 1864

Lygodactylus angolensis Bocage, 1896 – ANGOLA DWARF GECKO

- *Lygodactylus angolensis* Nova sp.: Bocage (1896a: 110, 1897a: 193, 1870: 68, 1873: 209).
- *Lygodactylus angolensis*: Bocage (1897: 193), Hellmich (1957: 35).
- *Lygodactylus laruræ* sp. nov.: Schmidt (1933: 4).
- *Lygodactylus capensis*: Bocage (1895: 15).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana (?), Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the type locality and occurs mainly in the center Angola (Fig. 145).

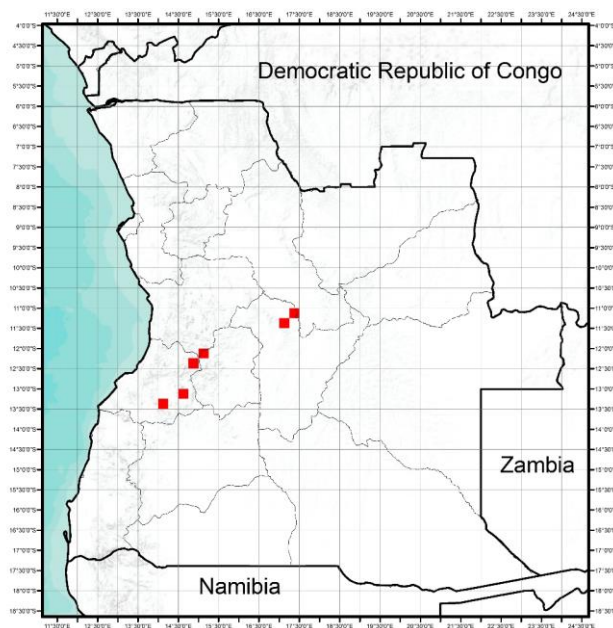


Figure 145– Distribution map for *Lygodactylus angolensis* in Angola.

Bié province: "Gauca" [11° 11'S., 17° 27'E] (Schmidt 1933: 4); "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 4).

Huambo province: "Galanga" [12° 04'S., 15° 09'E] (Bocage 1897: 193).

Benguela province: "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1895a: 15, 1897a: 193); "Hanha" [13° 01'S., 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957: 35); "Entre Rios" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896a: 110, 1897: 193).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1896a: 110) based on two specimens from "Hanha, Benguella" collected by Anchieta. Schmidt (1933: 4) described a new species by the name of *Lygodactylus laurae* from "Chitau" collected by Rudyerd and Laura Boultoni, allied to *Lygodactylus capensis* (Smith, 1849). Schmidt also remarks that Bocage (1895: 15) notes a specimen from "Cahata" as *L. capensis*, but in fact correspond to the new species *L. laurae*. This specific specimens was later corrected by Bocage (1897a: 193) and placed as *L. angolensis*, as well as Schmidt's new species.

The Angolan Dwarf Gecko it is a savanna species and has a wide range in south-central Africa from Angola to central Tanzania (Broadley and Cotterill 2004: 41, 52).

References:

Bocage (1896a); Bocage (1895); Bocage (1897a); Broadley and Cotterill (2004); Schmidt, K. P. (1933).

***Lygodactylus capensis* (Smith, 1849) – CAPE DWARF GECKO**

- ***Hemidactylus capensis* (Smith):** Bocage (1867: 219, 1870: 68).
- ***Lygodactylus capensis* (Smith):** Bocage (1895: 15), Monard (1937b: 53), Frade (1963: 253), Laurent (1964a: 31).
- ***Lygodactylus capensis capensis*:** Schmidt (1933: 4).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Namibia, Pemba island, Republic of South Africa, Tanzania and Swaziland.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the west and eastern Angola (Fig. 146).

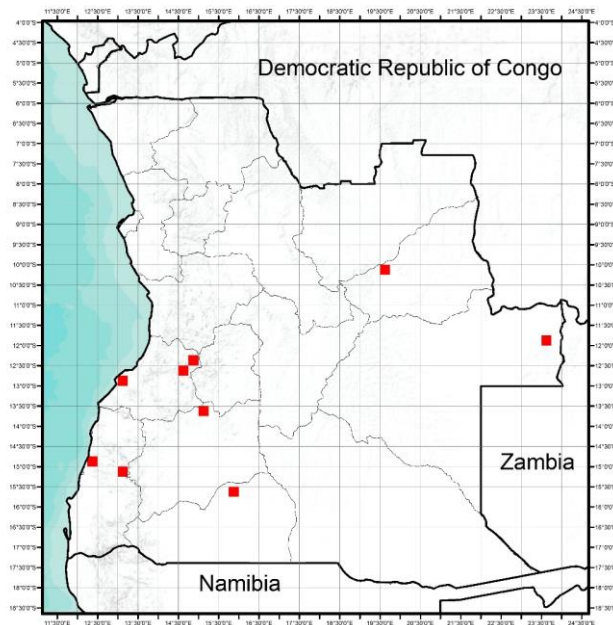


Figure 146 – Distribution map for *Lygodactylus capensis* in Angola.

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 31).

Moxico province: "Falls of Luisavo, Poste de Calunda" [11° 52' S., 23° 35'E] (Laurent 1964a: 31).

Benguela province: "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1895a: 15); "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 53); "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1867: 219, 1895: 15).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 15).

Namibe province: "Mucungu" [14° 47'S., 12° 29'E] (Schmidt 1933: 4); "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 15).

Cunene province: "Kuvelai, Kasinga" [15° 39'S., 15° 48'E] (Monard 1937b: 53).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is accepted and recognized throughout its all distribution range (Uetz and Hošek 2014). However, the population in Namibe province, probably belong to *Lygodactylus bradfieldi* Hewitt, 1932 (Uetz and Hošek 2014; Aaron Bauer pres. com.).

References: Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus *Pachydactylus* Wiegmann, 1834

***Pachydactylus angolensis* Loveridge, 1944 – NONE NOTED**

- ***Pachydactylus scutatus angolensis*** : Loveridge (1944: 3), Laurent (1964a: 37).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola (Fig. 147).

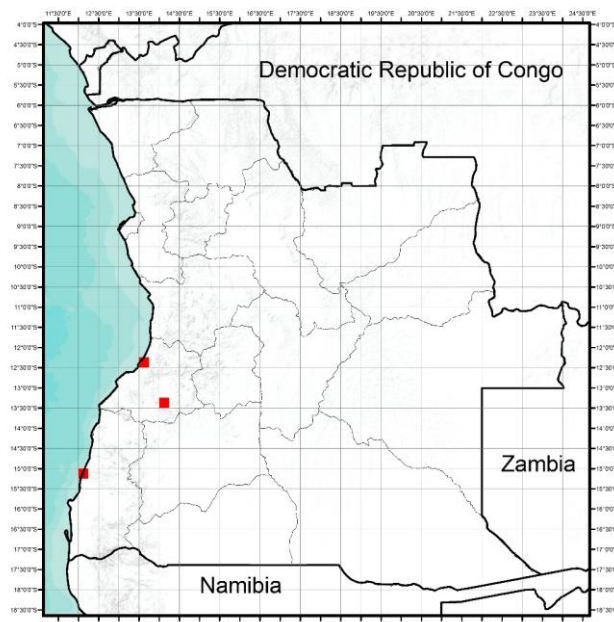


Figure 147 – Distribution map for *Pachydactylus angolensis* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Lobito bay" [12° 21'S., 13° 33'E] (Loveridge 1944: 3); "Hanha, Benguela" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Loveridge 1944: 3).

Namibe province: "around Moçâmedes" [15° 10' S., 12° 09'E] (Laurent 1964a: 37).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Loveridge (1944: 3) described a new subspecies of *Pachydactylus scutatus* Hewitt, 1927, based on two specimens from "Hanha" and "Lobito bay", Benguela province, collected by Arthur Vernay, Herbert Lang, and Rudyerd Boulton, giving the name of *Pachydactylus scutatus angolensis* Loveridge, 1944. According to the original description, *P. s. angolensis* is most related to *P. s. scutatus*. Some works have not recognized subspecies within *P. scutatus* (Bauer 1999 [2000]: 56), however a review of the taxa previously synonymized with *P. scutatus* provided by Bauer et al. (2002: 25-26) reveals that *P. angolensis* should be regarded as a specifically distinct, although it is closely allied to *P. scutatus*, already remarked by Loveridge

(1944). The occurrence of *P. angolensis* in coastal and near coastal localities also suggest ecological differences from *P. scutatus* (Bauer et al. 2002: 26).

According to Heinicke et al. (2010: 1) *P. angolensis* belongs to a diverse rupicolous “northwestern clade” which implies that the group is largely restricted to northern Namibia and adjacent Angola.

Bauer (2010: 265) provide some records for Angola from the specimens examined in Transvaal Museum.

References: Bauer (1999 [2000]); Bauer et al. (2002); Heinicke et al. (2011); Bauer (2010); Loveridge (1947).

***Pachydactylus caraculicus* FitzSimons, 1959– ANGOLA BANDED THICK-TOED GECKO**

- ***Pachydactylus caraculicus*: FitzSimons (1959: 407).**

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the type locality and near areas in Namibe province (Fig. 148).

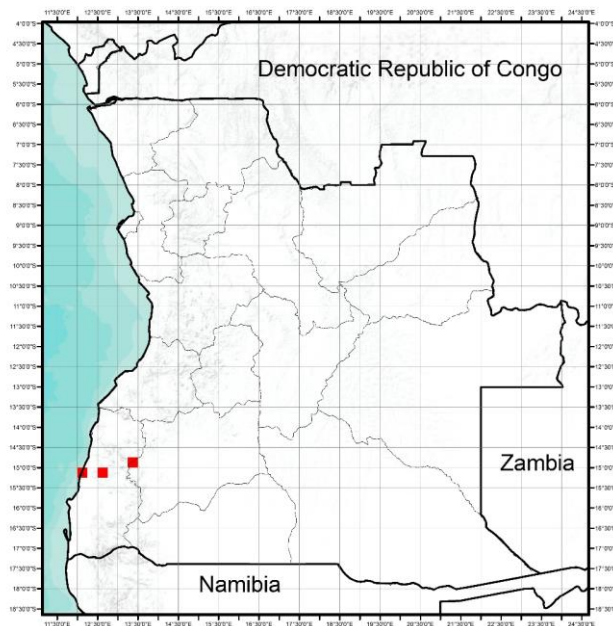


Figure 148 – Distribution map for *Pachydactylus caraculicus* in Angola.

Namibe province: "Lungo, Vila Arriaga district, S. Angola" [14° 46'S, 13° 22'E] (FitzSimons 1959: 407); "Caracul, S. Angola" [15° 01'S, 12° 40'E] (FitzSimons 1959: 407); "Cima, Giraul River district" [15° 04'S, 12° 09'E] (FitzSimons 1959: 407).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by FitzSimons (1959: 407) based on four specimens collected just east of "Caracul, S. Angola" by Dr. C. Koch. According to Bauer et al. (2002: 24) in the original description, FitzSimons (1959: 405) believed that the species *Pachydactylus caraculicus* FitzSimons, 1959 is probably geographically and phylogenetically intermediate between *Pachydactylus scutatus angolensis* Loveridge, 1944 (= *Pachydactylus angolensis*) and *Pachydactylus scutatus scutatus* Hewitt, 1927 (= *Pachydactylus scutatus*). However, this interpretation was challenged by Laurent (1964a: 37) who noted that *P. s. angolensis* occurs in sympatry with *P. caraculicus* in southern Angola, and therefore must be specifically distinct.

According to Heinicke et al. (2010: 1) both *P. caraculicus* and *P. angolensis* belongs to a diverse rupicolous “northwestern clade” which implies that the group is largely restricted to northern Namibia and adjacent Angola.

References: Bauer et al. (2002); FitzSimons (1959); Heinicke et al. (2011); Laurent, R.F. (1964a).

***Pachydactylus punctatus* Peters, 1854– SPECKLED THICK-TOED GECKO**

- ***Pachydactylus punctatus brunnthaleri* (Werner):** Schmidt (1933: 5).
- ***Pachydactylus punctatus punctatus* (Peters):** Laurent (1954: 63, 1964a: 36), Hellmich (1957: 37).
- ***Pachydactylus amoenoides*:** Laurent (1964a: 36).
- ***Pachydactylus serval*:** Monard (1931: 90, 1937b: 54).
- ***Pachydactylus ocellatus* (Cuv.):** Bocage (1867: 220, 1885: 205, 1895: 16), Boulenger (1905: 110), Frade (1963: 253).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia, Mozambique, Republic of South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola (Fig. 149).

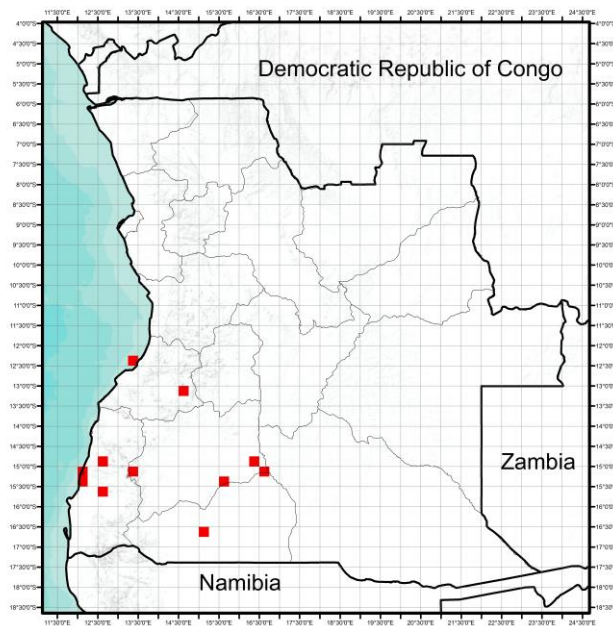


Figure 149 – Distribution map for *Pachydactylus punctatus* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Lobito" [12° 20'S., 13° 30'E] (Laurent 1954: 63, 1964a: 36); "Benguela" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1867: 220, 1895: 16; Boulenger 1885: 205); "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S., 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957: 37).

Huila province: "Indungu" [14° 49'S., 16° 16'E] (Monard 1937b: 54); "Humpata, around Sá da Bandeira" [15° 02'S., 13° 24'E] (Laurent 1964a: 36); "Kului" [15° 25'S., 15° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 54); "Mbalé River" [15° 10'S., 16° 45'E] (Monard 1931: 90).

Namibe province: "60 km of the road of Moçâmedes to Sá da Bandeira" [15° 00'S., 12° 40'E] (Laurent 1964a: 36); "around Moçâmedes" [15° 10' S., 12° 09'E] (Laurent 1964a: 36); "35 km south of Moçâmedes" [15° 30'S., 12° 10'E] (Laurent 1964a: 36); "Pico Azevedo" [15° 33'S., 12° 31'E] (Schmidt 1933: 5).

Cunene province: "Forte Roçadas" [16° 43'S., 15° 01'E] (Laurent 1964a: 36).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: According to Heinicke et al. (2011: 1) the species *Pachydactylus punctatus* Peters, 1854 is part of the "northwestern clade", which otherwise comprises ten morphologically diverse species that are widely distributed in southern Angola and Namibia.

Bauer and Branch (1995: 73-80) elevated the northwestern Namibian subspecies *Pachydactylus punctatus scherzi* to specific status, and considered all other subspecies and synonyms of *P. punctatus* as being referable to *P. punctatus punctatus*. However, they indicated that there was extensive geographically-correlated colour pattern variation in the species and further study was required. The species *Pachydactylus amoenoides* Hewitt, 1935 has occasionally been considered as a valid species or subspecies of *P. punctatus* (Bauer and Branch 1995: 71). Laurent (1964a: 36-37) considered *P. amoenoides* distinct to *P. punctatus* on the basis that it occurred sympatrically in southern Angola and elevated to a full species. Bauer and Branch (1995: 71) was tentatively included *amoenoides* in the synonymy of *P. punctatus*.

A phylogeographic study of *P. punctatus* is being undertaken (Bauer, Heinz and Jackman in prep. in Bates 2014: 138) and could be very important to establish a valid taxonomic status of Angola population.

Members of *Pachydactylus punctatus* complex, have been confused with a number of other southern African *Pachydactylus*, including the species *Pachydactylus geitje* (Sparrman 1778) endemic to southern and east-central Africa (Bauer and Branch 1995: 70). According to Bates et al. (2014: 130) the junior synonym *Pachydactylus ocellatus* (= *Pachydactylus geitje*) was widely used for in the literature and in museums, and in Angolan case authors as Bocage (1867, 1885, 1895), Boulenger (1905) and Frade (1963) probably misidentification the specimens. The reports from Angola as *Pachydactylus serval* Werner, 1910 are likely to belong to *P. punctatus* (Bauer et al. 2006 in Uetz and Hošek 2014; Bauer pres. com.).

This species occurs mainly in tropical areas, occupying a diversity of open habitats from grassy savanna to desert margins to dry river beds (Bates et al. 2014: 139).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Bauer and Branch (1995); Bauer (2010); Heinicke et al. (2014); Laurent (1964a); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus *Rhoptropus* Peters, 1869

Rhoptropus afer Peters, 1869 – NAMIB DAY GECKO

- *Rhoptropus afer* (Peters): Bocage (1870: 68, 1873: 212, 1887b: 203, 1895: 16, 1897b: 210), Boulenger (1885: 217).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola (Fig. 150).

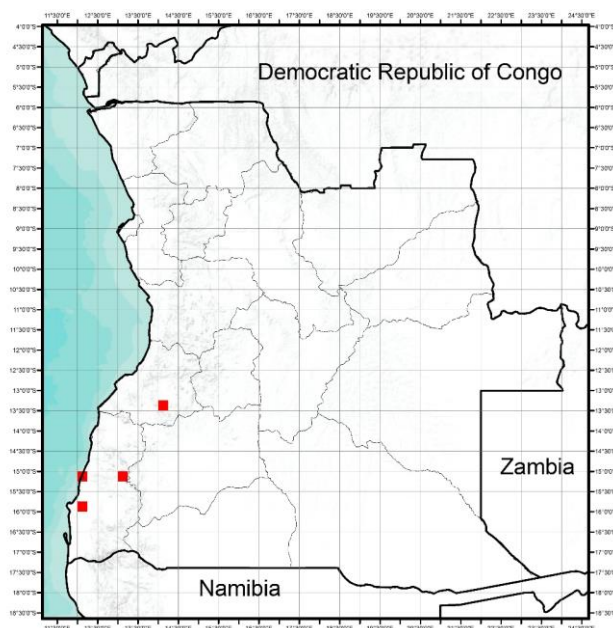


Figure 150 – Distribution map for *Rhoptropus afer* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1897b: 210).

Namibe province: "Maconjo" [15° 01'S., 13° 12'E] (Bocage 1873: 212); "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1873: 212, 1895: 16, 1897b: 210); "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Boulenger 1885: 217); "Coroca River" [15° 47'S., 12° 04'E] (Bocage 1887b: 203, 1895: 16, 1897b: 210).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The Genus *Rhoptropus* is a monophyletic group of rupicolous and diurnal geckos endemic to Namibia and southern Angola (Bauer and Good 1996: 636; Lamb and Bauer 2001: 71). Bocage (1873: 212, 1887b: 203, 1895: 16) cited the species *Rhoptropus afer* Peters, 1869 from Namibe province ("Rio Coroca" and "Campagombe"), later he also identified one specimen from "Hanha", Benguela province (Bocage 1897b: 210) as *R. afer*. Bocage (1897b: 210) considers that the specimen captured in "Hanha" proves that their habitat probably extends further

north, however the distribution of this species is restricted to the Namib desert only (Bauer and Good 1996: 643; Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References:

Bauer and Good (1996); Bauer and Lamb (2001); Bocage (1873, 1887b, 1895); Bocage (1897b); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Rhoptropus barnardi* Hewitt, 1926 – BARNARD'S NAMIB DAY GECKO**

- ***Rhoptropus barnardi* (Hewitt):** Laurent (1964a: 35).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Namibia and Republic of South Africa.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola (Fig. 151).

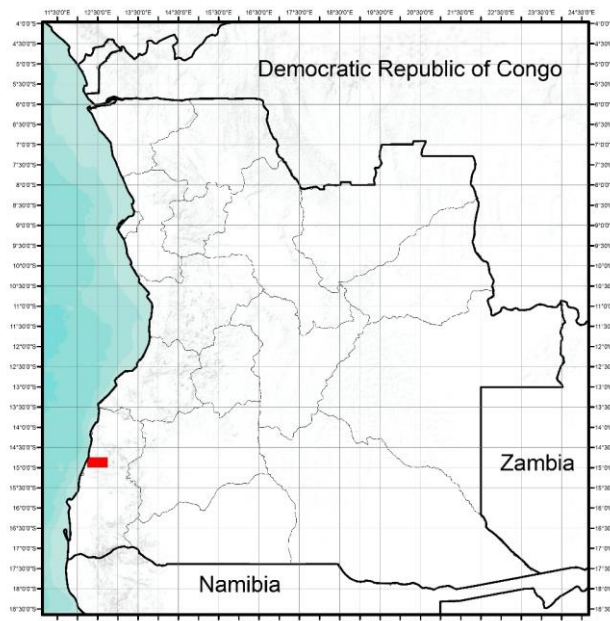


Figure 151 – Distribution map for *Rhoptropus barnardi* in Angola.

Namibe province: "60 km of the road of Moçâmedes to Sá da Bandeira" [15° 00'S., 12° 40'E] (Laurent 1964a: 35).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Hewitt (1926) from the type locality "Eriksson's Drift, Kunene River, Southwest Africa" (Bauer and Good 1996: 643). Schmidt (1933: 6) reported some specimens identified as *Rhoptropus barnardi* Hewitt, 1926 but, absent appropriate comparative material, he was unaware that his specimens represented a new taxon (Bauer and Good 1996: 637) *Rhoptropus taeniostictus* Laurent 1964a, which was subsequently described by Laurent (1964a: 33).

Broadley distributed in a variety of habitats - mainly rocky - from central Namibia to Novo Redondo, Angola (Haacke and Odendaal 1981 [Fig. 2d] in Bauer and Good 1996: 643) however, we cannot corroborate for sure the range further north since its distribution in Angola is poorly known.

References: Bauer and Good (1996); Laurent (1964a); Schmidt (1933).

***Rhoptropus Boultoni* Schmidt, 1933 – BOULTON'S NAMIB DAY GECKO**

- ***Rhoptropus Boultoni***: Schmidt (1933: 7), Parker (1936: 127).

***Rhoptropus Boultoni Benguensis* Mertens, 1938**

- ***Rhoptropus Boultoni Benguensis* subsp. nov./*Rhoptropus afer Benguensis***: Mertens (1938: 431).
- ***Rhoptropus Boultoni Benguensis* (Mertens)**: Hellmich (1957a: 37), Laurent (1964a: 33).

***Rhoptropus Boultoni Montanus* Laurent, 1964a**

- ***Rhoptropus Boultoni Montanus* sbsp. n.**: Laurent (1964a: 31).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Namibia and Republic of South Africa.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola (Fig. 152).

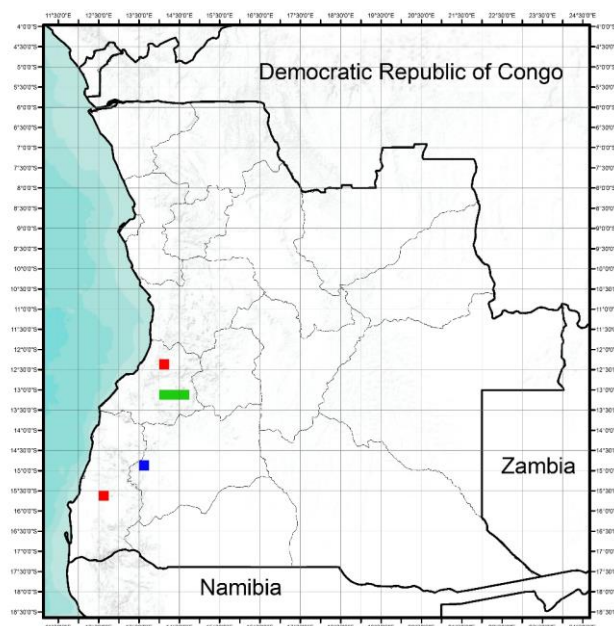


Figure 152 – Distribution map for *Rhoptropus Boultoni* (red squares), *Rhoptropus Boultoni Benguensis* (green squares) and *Rhoptropus Boultoni Montanus* (blue square) in Angola.

Benguela province: "Bocoio" [12° 28'S., 14° 08'E] (Parker 1936: 127); "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957b: 37); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 431); "Marco de Canavezes (Cubal de Ganda)" [13° 05' S., 14° 20'E] (Laurent 1964a: 33).

Huila province: "60 km of the road of Moçâmedes to Sá da Bandeira" [15° 00'S., 12° 40'E] (Laurent 1964a: 35).

Namibe province: "Pico Azevedo" [15° 33'S., 12° 31'E] (Schmidt 1933: 7; Mertens 1938: 431); "Boca de Humpata, Sá da Bandeira" [14° 56' S., 13° 31'E] (Laurent 1964a: 31).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species *Rhoptropus boultoni* Schmidt, 1933 has described by Schmidt (1933: 7) from "Pico Azevedo" Namibe province, collected by Rudyerd and Laura Boulton and deposited in Carnegie Museum. Later Mertens (1938: 431) described a subspecies by the name of *Rhoptropus boultoni benguellensis* based on five specimens from "Cubal", Benguela province collected by W. Schack and deposited in Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt. Laurent (1964a: 31) also described a new subspecies *Rhoptropus boultoni montanus* collected by Barros Machado in "Boca de Humpata, Sá da Bandeira" Huila province. According to Bauer and Lamb (2001: 71) the two subspecies are apparently restricted to the area north of the Kunene River and the limited recent material available for these two forms derive from too limited a set of localities to allow a evaluation of their taxonomic status. Currently the status is regarded as valid (Bauer and Good 1996: 643-644; Bauer and Lamb 2001: 71; Uetz and Hošek 2014) but it remains problematic until the aquisition and study of additional material.

The species *R. boultoni* occurs in areas of large boulders or in association with large trees, such as baobab, *Adansonia digitutu*, at least as far as Namibe Province, Angola (Bauer and Good 1996: 643).

References:

Bauer and Good. (1996); Bauer and Lamb (2001); Laurent, R.F. (1964a); Mertens (1938); Schmidt (1933); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Rhoptropus taeniostictus* Laurent, 1964a – NONE NOTED**

- *Rhoptropus barnardi* (Hewitt): Schmidt (1933: 6).
- *Rhoptropus taeniostictus* nov. sp.: Laurent (1964a: 33).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola (Fig. 153).

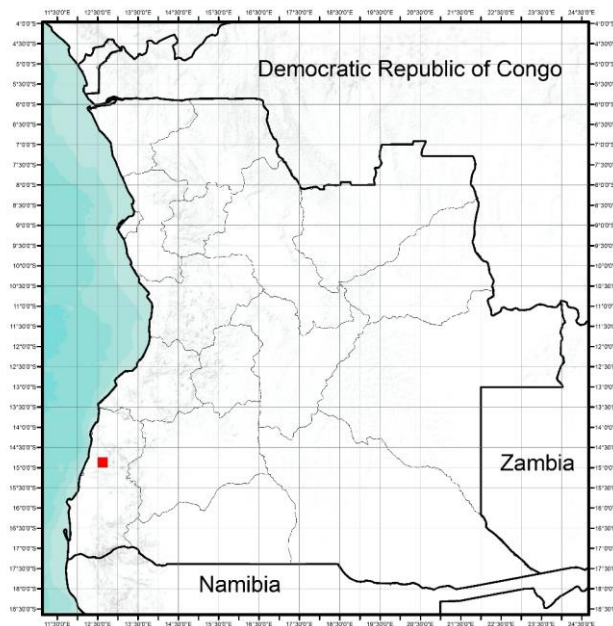


Figure 153 – Distribution map for *Rhoptropus taeniostictus* in Angola.

Namibe province: "Mucungu" [14° 47'S., 12° 29'E] (Schmidt 1933: 6); "60 km of the road of Moçâmedes to Sá da Bandeira" [15° 00'S., 12° 40'E] (Laurent 1964a: 33).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Laurent (1964a: 33) based on one specimen from "60 km of the road of Moçâmedes to Sá da Bandeira". Laurent noted in *Rhoptropus taeniostictus* Laurent, 1964a some similarities with *Rhoptropus barnardi* Hewitt, 1926 and *Rhoptropus boultoni* Schmidt, 1933, although it is apparent that he regarded affinities with *R. barnardi*. Schmidt (1933: 7) also reported some specimens of *R. barnardi* but, Laurent (1964a: 33) synonymized as *R. taeniostictus*.

References: Bauer and Good (1996); Laurent, R.F. (1964a); Schmidt (1933).

Family AMPHISBAENIDAE Gray, 1865

Genus Dalophia Gray, 1865

Dalophia angolensis Gans, 1976 – NONE NOTED

- *Tomorupeltis colobura luluae* (Witte & Laurent): Laurent (1964a: 87).
- *Dalophia angolensis* sp. nov.: Gans (1976: 6, 10), Broadley et al. (1976: 446).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the type localities in eastern Angola (Fig. 154).

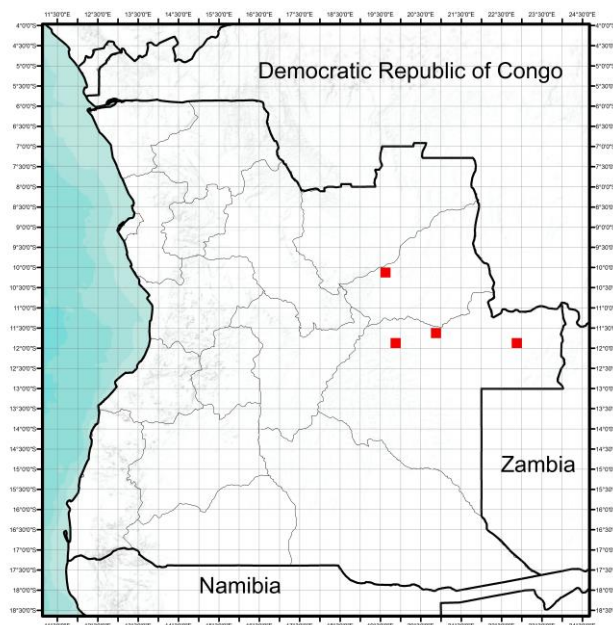


Figure 154 – Distribution map for *Dalophia angolensis* in Angola.

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo" [11° 43'S., 20° 48'E] (Laurent 1964a: 87, Gans 1976: 10; Broadley et al. 1976: 446).

Moxico province: "Calundo lake" [11° 43'S., 20° 48'E] (Laurent 1964a: 87; Gans 1976: 10; Broadley et al. 1976: 446); "Calombe, 7 km west of Vila Luso - Moxico road" [11° 50'S., 19° 56'E] (Gans 1976: 6; Broadley et al. 1976: 446); "Cazombo" [11° 53'S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 87; Gans 1976: 10; Broadley et al. 1976: 446).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Gans (1976: 6) based on a specimen from "Calombe, 7 km west of Vila Luso - Moxico road" deposited in the Centro de Zoologia - Instituto Investigação Científica Tropical, Lisboa. According to the original description,

this species can immediately be separated from the wide-ranging *Dalophia pistillum* (Boettger, 1895) and *Dalophia ellenbergeri* (Angel, 1920). This species is limited to eastern Angola (Broadley et al. 1976: 336-337 [Fig.12]), only known from the type localities (Gans 2005: 30).

References: Gans (1976); Broadley (1976); Gans (2005).

***Dalophia pistillum* (Boettger, 1895) – BLUNT-TAILED WORM LIZARD**

- ***Monopeltis ellenbergeri* (F. Angel):** Monard (1931: 97).
- ***Monopeltis granti trnasvaalensis* (FitzSimons):** Monard (1937b: 67).
- ***Monopeltis granti kuanyamarum* n. ssp.;** Monard (1937b: 67).
- ***Dalophia pistillum* (Boettger):** Branch and McCartney (1992: 2), (Loveridge 1941: 436).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the southeastern Angola (Fig. 155).

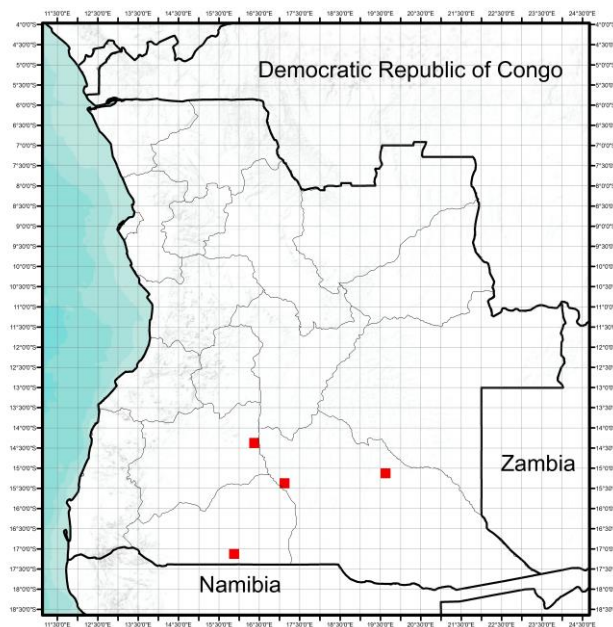


Figure 155 – Distribution map for *Dalophia pistillum* in Angola.

Huila province: "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 68, Loveridge 1941: 436).

Cuando-Cubango province: "approximately 50km E of Cuito Cuanavale" [15° 14'S., 19° 37'E] (Branch and McCartney 1992: 2); "Kakindo" [15° 27'S., 17° 03'E] (Monard 1931: 97, 1937b: 67, Loveridge 1941: 436).

Cunene province: "Mupanda" [17° 08'S., 15° 46'E] (Monard 1937b: 67; Loveridge 1941: 436; Broadley et al. 1976: 467).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: According to Loveridge (1941: 434) Monard's (1931: 97, 1937b: 67) record of *Dalophia ellenbergeri* (Angel, 1920) is a synonym of *Dalophia pistillum*

(Boettger, 1895). Monard (1937b: 67) amends the *ellenbergeri* identification to *transvaalensis* who itself is a synonym of *pistillum* (Loveridge 1941: 436). Loveridge (1941) considered the forms *granti* Boulenger, *colobra* Boulenger, *transvaalensis* FitzSimons, *mossambica* Cott and *kaynuamarum* Monard all synonyms of *pistillum*, however, Laurent (1964a: 87) suggested separate three distinct species of this complex. He considered *D. pistillum* a distinct species, and possibly would include the forms *granti*, *transvaalensis* and *kuanyamarum* considered *mossambica* a valid species (or race) as well as *colobura* (Laurent 1964a: 88; Gans 2005: 30). Broadley et al. (1976: 311-486) provided a detailed review study of *Dalophia* Genus.

This fossorial species has the widest range in the Genus ranging from Angola through Zambia to Mozambique and south to Botswana, South West Africa, and the northern Cape Province of South Africa and seems to be rather tolerant in its habitat requirements (Broadley et al. 1976: 475).

References: Broadley et al. (1976); Gans, C. (2005); Laurent (1964a); Loveridge (1941)

Genus *Monopeltis* A. Smith, 1848

Monopeltis anchietae (Bocage, 1873) – ANCHIETA'S WORM

- *Lepidosternon (Phractogonus) Anchietae* Nova sp.: Bocage (1873: 247).
- *Monopeltis Anchietae*: Bocage (1895: 28, 1897a: 194), Frade (1963: 252).
- *Monopeltis okavangensis* (Monard): Monard (1931: 95, 1937b: 68).
- *Monopeltis devisi* n. ssp.: Monard (1937b: 69).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola Botswana and Namibia (Caprivi Strip).

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southern Angola (Fig. 156).

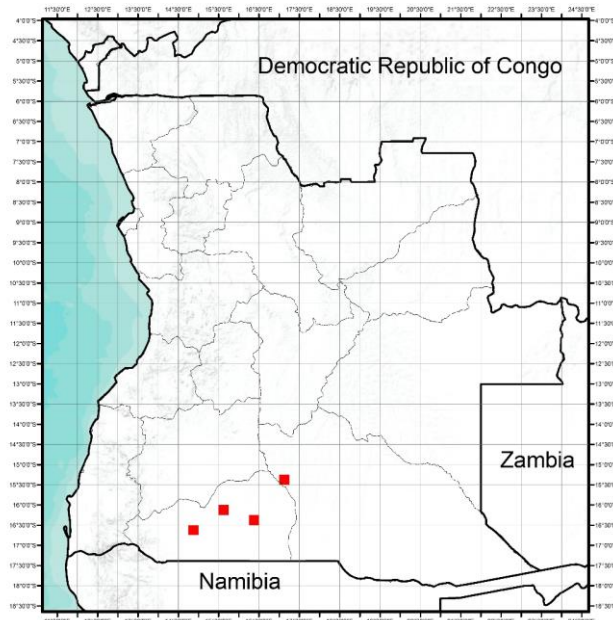


Figure 156 – Distribution map for *Monopeltis anchietae* in Angola.

Huila province: "Kuvangu (= Vila da Ponte)" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1931: 95, 1937b: 69); .

Cunene province: "Mupa" [16° 11'S., 15° 45'E] (Monard 1937b: 69); "Humbe" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Bocage 1873: 247, 1895: 28, 1897a: 194).

Cuando-Cubango province: "Kakindo" (=Caquindo) [15° 27'S., 17° 03'E] (Monard 1931: 95, 1937b: 68).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1973b: 217) giving the name as *Lepidosternon (Practogonus) Anchietae* Bocage, 1973 based on a specimen from "Humbe, dans l'interieur de Mossamedes, près des bords de la rivière Cunene" collected by Anchieta, and

later was synonymized as *Monopeltis Anchietae* (Bocage 1895a: 28, 1897a: 194). Monard (1931: 95) described a new species from "Vila da Ponte" and "Caquindo" by the name of *Monopeltis okavangensis* Monard, 1931 and refer that is a different form from *anchieta*. Monard (1937b: 69) also described another species, *Monopeltis devisi* Monard, 1937 from "Mupa", morphologically similar to *okavangensis* or *anchietae* but differing in some details. Currently those two species are synonyms of *M. ancheitae* (Broadley et al. 1976: 377; Gans 2005: 34).

This species tends to inhabit moister areas than the other species of *Monopeltis*, although it is sympatric with *Monopeltis capensis* Smith, 1848 at some localities in the western part of its range (Broadley et al. 1976: 475).

References: Bocage, J.V.B. du (1873, 1895, 1897a); Broadley et al. (1976); Gans (2005); Monard (1931); Monard (1937b).

***Monopeltis capensis* Smith, 1848 – CAPE WEDGESNOUTED WORM LIZARD**

- ***Monopeltis capensis* (Smith):** Bocage (1873: 216, 1895: 28).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Republic of South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southern Angola (Fig. 157).

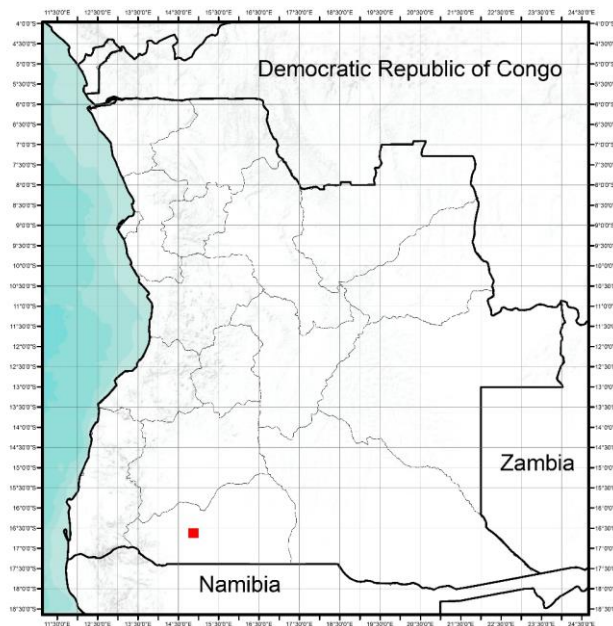


Figure 157 – Distribution map for *Monopeltis capensis* in Angola.

Cunene province: "Humbe" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Bocage 1873: 216, 1895: 28)

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Broadley et al. (1976) identified three allopatric forms of *M. c. capensis* that differed mainly in some differences. The Angolan population probably belong to Group B (Broadley et al. 1976: 388-390) that was later described as *Monopeltis infuscata* Broadley, 1997 (Gans 2005: 36; Uetz and Hošek 2014). A molecular and phylogenetic analysis of *Monopeltis* is required to clarify this situation.

References: Bocage (1895); Broadley et al. (1976); Gans (2005); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Monopeltis luandae* Gans, 1976 – NONE NOTED**

- ***Monopeltis luandae* sp. nov.:** Gans (1976: 3).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the type locality "Luanda" (Fig. 158).

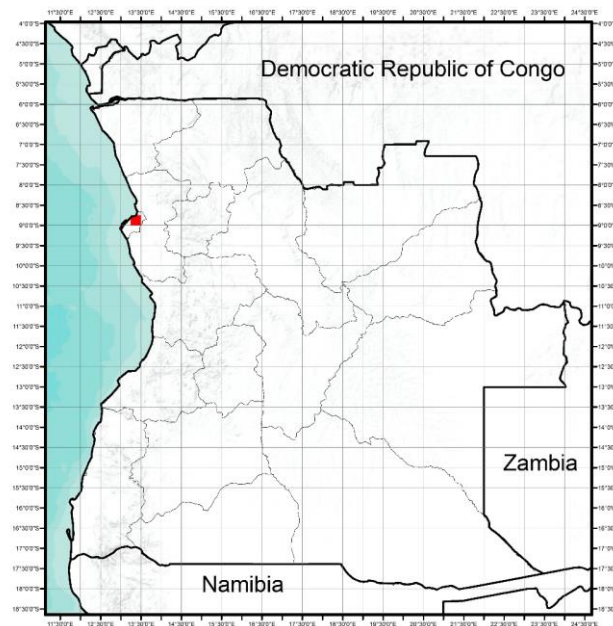


Figure 158 – Distribution map for *Monopeltis lundae* in Angola.

Luanda province: "Luanda, on the road toward the mouth of the Quanza River" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Gans 1976: 3).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Gans (1976: 3) based on a specimen from "Luanda, on the road toward the mouth of the Quanza River" collected by Dr. J. A. Quartau. This species is only known from the type series only [Paratypes: Luanda Airport; Loanda Luanda] (Gans 1976: 3, 2005: 36; Broadley et al. 1976: 440; Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Broadley et al. (1976); Gans, C. (1976); Gans (2005); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Monopeltis perplexus* Gans, 1976 – NONE NOTED**

- ***Monopeltis perplexus* sp. nov.:** Gans (1976: 6).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from "Hanha" or "Capelongo" (Fig. 159).

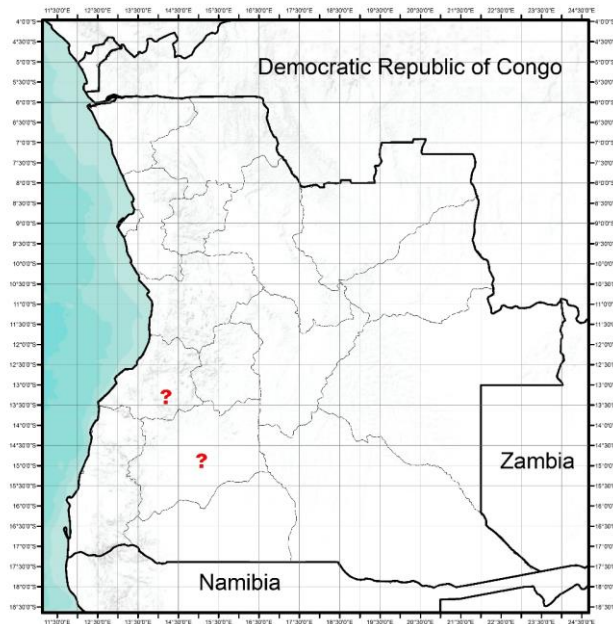


Figure 159 – Distribution map for *Monopeltis perplexus* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Gans 1976: 6) ?

Huila province: Capelongo" [14° 53'S., 15° 05'E] (Gans 1976: 6) ?

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Gans (1976: 6) based on a specimen from "Hanha" or "Capelongo" collected during the Vernay-Angola expedition in 1925. According to Broadley et al. (1976: 332-333) these specimens, which are allopatric from all other forms, differ from *Monopeltis capensis* Smith, 1848 and *Monopeltis anchietae* (Bocage, 1873). Currently this species is known from the type only (Gans 2005: 37; Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Broadley et al. (1976); Gans (1976); Gans (2005); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Monopeltis vanderysti* De Witte, 1922 – VANDERYST WORM LIZARD**

- ***Monopeltis vanderysti vilhenai***: Laurent (1954: 66, 1964a: 84).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is only known from "Dundo" Lunda Norte (Fig. 160).

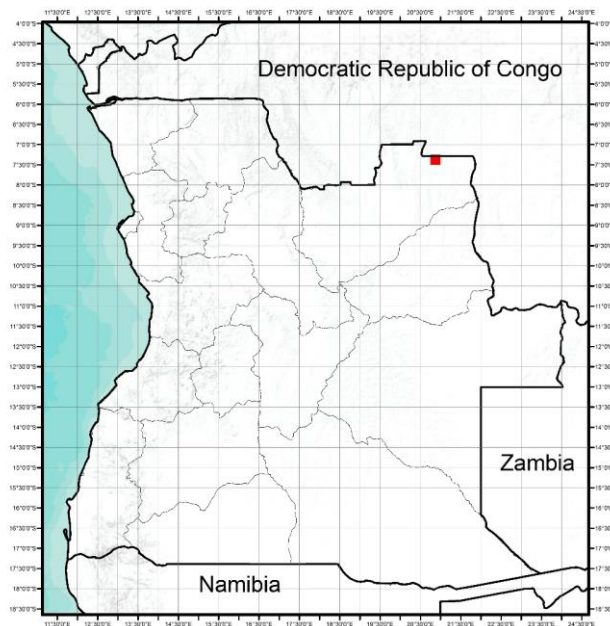


Figure 160 – Distribution map for *Monopeltis vanderysti* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954: 66, 1964a: 84).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Laurent (1954: 66) described a new subspecies of *Monopeltis vanderysti* De Witte, 1922 based on some specimens from "Dundo". He basis the diagnose for *Monopeltis vanderysti vilhenai* Laurent, 1954 in various proportional differences, as the pigmentation and body annuli, however according to Broadley et al. (1976: 375) the description contains various error, and the diagnostic characters made by Laurent do not differentiate the specimens so the name remains a symonym of *M. vanderysti*.

References:

Broadley et al. (1976); Laurent (1964a).

***Monopeltis welwitschii* (Gray, 1865) – NONE NOTED**

- ***Dalophia Welwitschii***: Gray (1865a: 455, 1865b: 377).
- ***Monopeltis Welwitschii***: Bocage (1895: 29, 1897: 194).
- ***Monopeltis welwitschii***: Frade (1963: 252).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is only known from the type locality "Pungo-Andongo" (Fig. 161).

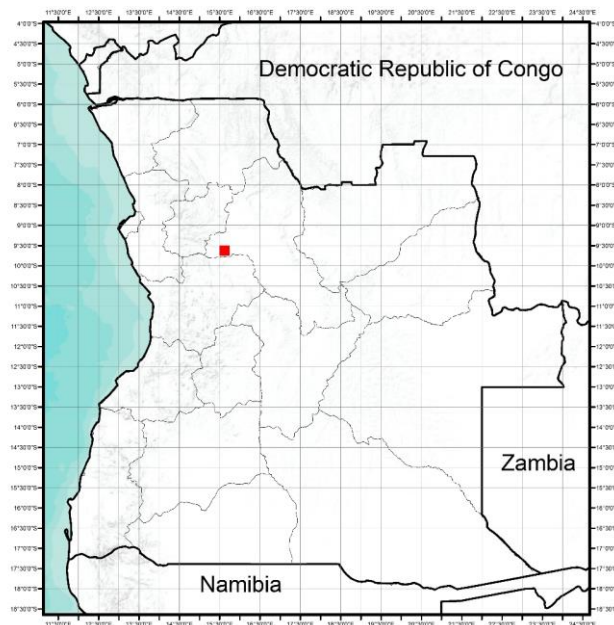


Figure 161 – Distribution map for *Monopeltis welwitschii* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Gray 1865a: 455, 1865b: 377; Bocage 1895a: 29, 1897: 194, Broadley et al. 1976 : , Gans 2005:).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Gray (1865a: 455, 1865b: 377) based on a specimen from "Pungo-Andongo" deposited in British Museum. Broadley et al. 1976: 376) refers that *Dalophia welwitschii* (Gray, 1865) was the species of the *Dalophia* group closest to *Monopeltis* and currently the nomen is the type species of the Genus *Dalophia* (Gans 2005: 29) although he lists this species as a member of the Genus *Monopeltis*. This species only known from the type locality (Gans 2005: 38).

References: Broadley et al (1976); Gans (2005); Gray (1865a, 1865b).

Genus *Zygaspis* Cope, 1885

Zygaspis quadrifrons (Peters, 1862) – KALAHARI ROUND-SNOUTED WORM LIZARD

- *Amphisbæna ambuellensis* nov. spec.: Monard (1931: 93, 1937b: 65).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is only known from southern Angola (Fig. 162).

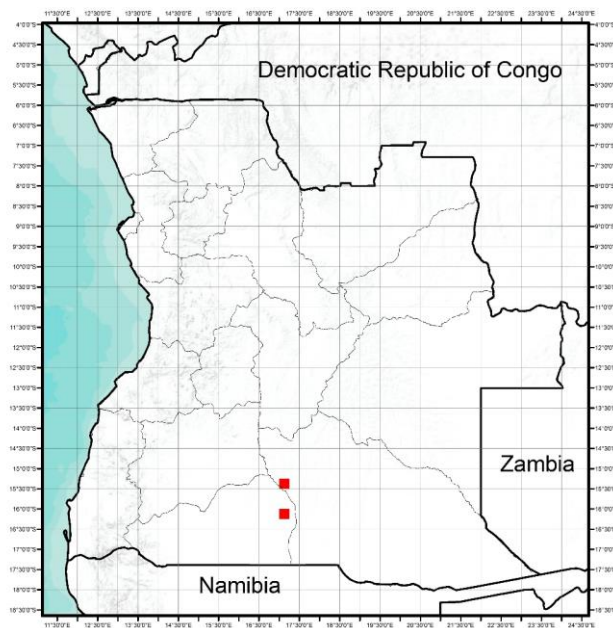


Figure 162 – Distribution map for *Zygaspis quadrifrons* in Angola.

Cunene province: "Chimporo" [16° 02'S., 17° 09'E] (Monard 1931: 93, 1937b: 65).

Cuando-Cubango province: "Kakindo" [15° 27'S., 17° 03'E] (Monard 1931: 93, 1937b: 65).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Monard (1931: 93-95) described *Amphisbaena ambuellensis* based on two specimens from "Chimporo" and one from "Caquindo" (=Kakindo). This species was synonymized with some misgivings by Loveridge (1941: 387) as *Amphisbaena quadrifrons* (Peters, 1862) (= *Zygaspis quadrifrons*) species described from South West Africa. However, Loveridge refers that is usual to find racial differentiation as between the fauna of southern Angola and that of South West Africa and probably the isolated population from south of the Cunene river may eventually prove to be taxonomically distant (Broadley and Broadley 1997: 10).

According to Broadley and Broadley (1997: 15) this species have been allocated to five groups, based on its sympatric/allopatric situation, the species inhabit in allopatry with *Zygaspis nigra* Broadley and Gans, 1969 in the southwestern Angola, in areas largely devoid of Kalahari sand cover with substrates ranging from granite to limestone.

References: Broadley and Broadley (1997); Loveridge (1941); Monard (1931).

***Zygaspis nigra* Broadley and Gans, 1969 – NONE NOTED**

- ***Zygaspis quadrifrons capensis* (Thominot):** Laurent (1964a: 84).
- ***Zygaspis nigra*:** Broadley and Gans (1969: 1).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Namibia (Caprivi Strip) and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is only known from eastern Angola (Fig. 163).

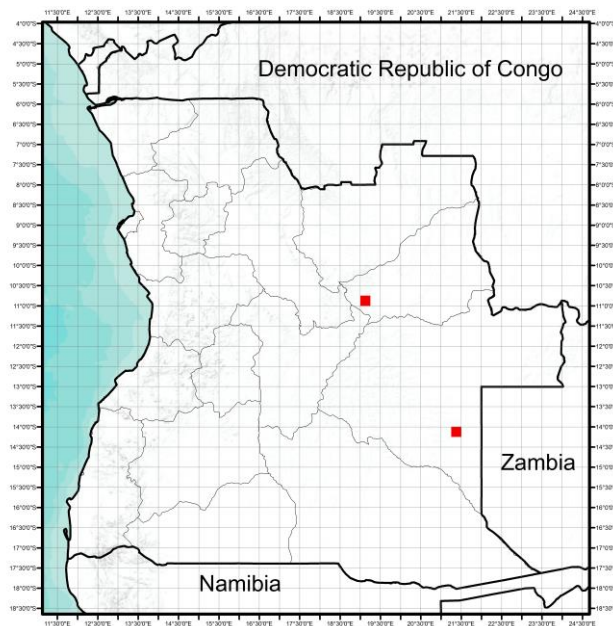


Figure 163 – Distribution map for *Zygaspis nigra* in Angola.

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 84).

Moxico province: "Gago Coutinho District" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Broadley and Gans 1969: 1);
"Colanda 7km E of Vila Luso" (Broadley and Gans 1975 in Broadley and Broadley 1997: 14).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Broadley and Gans (1969: 1) based on some specimens from Zambia, "Kalabo" with an additional specimens from eastern Angola. According to Broadley and Broadley (1997: 13) it is a member of the *quadrifrons* group, and is found in eastern Angola, western Zambia and south into the Namibian Caprivi Strip where is sympatric with *Zygaspis quadrifrons* (Peters, 1862) in the last two areas, although allopatric in southeastern Angola and western Namibia.

This species inhabit in miombo woodland, typical from "Alto Chicapa" and "Colanda" regions and also in *Baikiaea* woodlands on sandy soils (Broadley and Broadley 1997: 13; Broadley and Measey 2010).

References: Broadley and Gans (1969); Broadley and Broadley (1997); Broadley and Measey (2010).

Family LACERTIDAE Bonaparte, 1831

Genus Heliobolus Fitzinger, 1843

Heliobolus lugubris (A. Smith, 1838) – BUSHVELD LIZARD

- *Eremias lugubris* (Smith): Bocage (1867: 221, 1895: 31), Boulenger (1905: 111), Monard (1937b: 75), Mertens (1938: 437).
- *Eremias sp.*: Bocage (1887: 203).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is only known from southwestern Angola (Fig. 164).

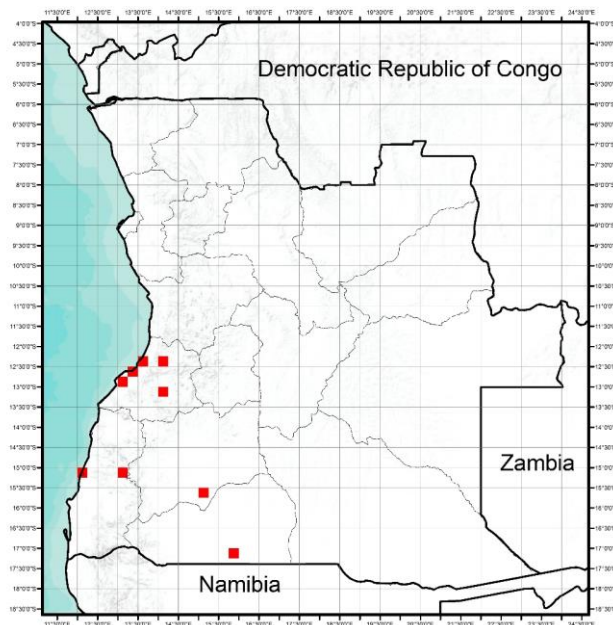


Figure 164 – Distribution map for *Heliobolus lugubris* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Sighting in Lobito" [12° 21'S., 13° 33'E] (Monard 1937b: 75); "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 31); "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 31); "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1867: 221, 1895: 31); "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1895a: 31); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 437).

Huila province: "Maconjo" [15° 01'S., 13° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 31).

Namibe province: "Maconjo" [15° 01'S., 13° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 31); "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 31); "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (1887: 203, 1895: 31).

Cunene province: "Mupanda" [17° 08'S., 15° 46'E] (Monard 1937b: 75).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range it is widely distributed, from southern Angola over the Kalahari sands through Namibia, Botswana, southwestern Zimbabwe, southern Mozambique and South Africa (Branch 1998 *in* Bates 2014: 160; Uetz and Hošek 2014). Occupies hot, low-lying savanna (Bates 2014: 160).

References: Bates (2014); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus *Holaspis* Gray, 1863

***Holaspis guentheri* Gray, 1863 – SAWTAIL LIZARD**

- ***Holaspis guentheri* (Smith):** Ferreira (1897: 242).
- ***Holaspis güentheri güentheri* (Gray):** Laurent (1964: 56).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is only known from scattered localities in Angola (Fig. 165).

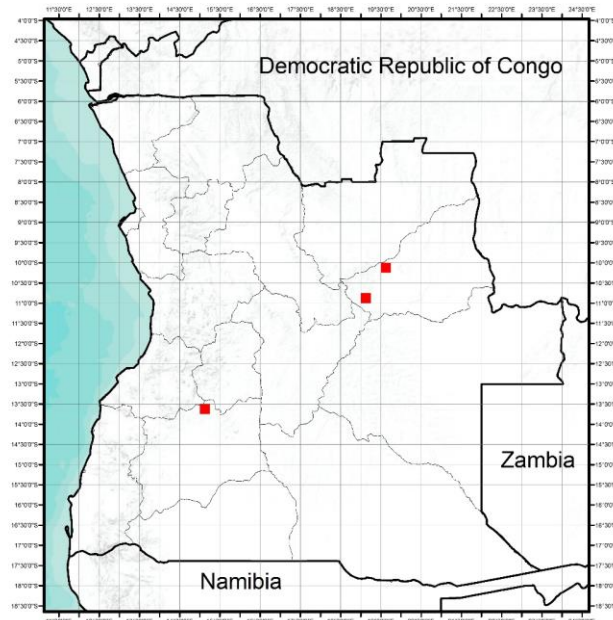


Figure 165 – Distribution map for *Holaspis guentheri* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Alto Cuílo" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 56); "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 56).

Huila province: "Cuce River" [13° 31'S., 15° 12'E] (Ferreira 1897: 242).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus *Ichnotropis* Peters, 1854

***Ichnotropis bivittata* (A. Smith, 1838) – ANGOLAN ROUGH-SCALED LIZARD**

- *Ichnotropis Dumerilii*: Bocage (1866: 43).
- *Ichnotropis bivittata* (Bocage): Schmidt (1933: 11), Parker (1936: 135), Monard (1937b: 74)
- *Ichnotropis capensis bivittata* (Bocage): Hellmich (1957: 59), Manaças (1963: 237).
- *Ichnotropis bivittata bivittata*: Laurent (1964a: 63).
- *Ichnotropis bivittata pallida* (Laurent): Laurent (1964a: 64).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is very widespread from all the country (Fig. 166).

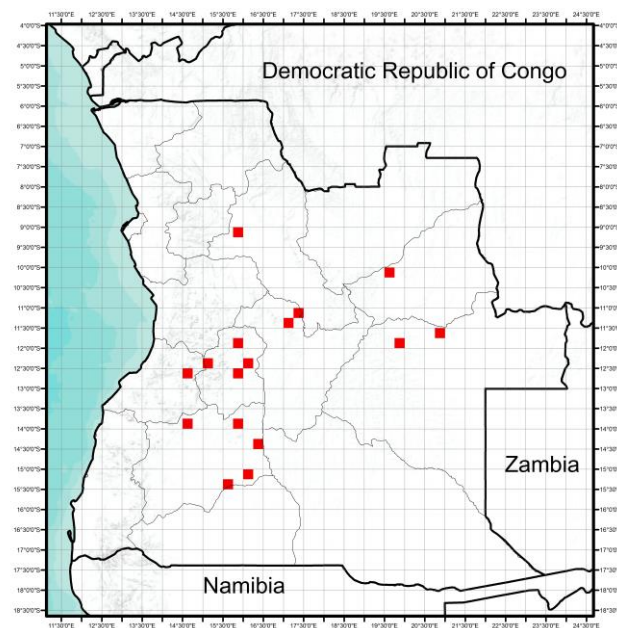


Figure 166– Distribution map for *Ichnotropis bivittata bivittata* (red square) and *Ichnotropis bivittata pallida* (blue square).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 63).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 43).

Moxico province: "Cameia Lake" [11° 43' S., 20° 48'E] (Manaças 1963: 237); "Fazenda Santa Cruz, Luso" [11° 47' S., 19° 55'E] (Manaças 1963: 237); "Calombe, Luso" [11° 50' S., 19° 56'E] (Manaças 1963: 237).

Bié province: "Gauca" [11° 11'S., 17° 27'E] (Schmidt 1933: 11); "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 11).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937b: 74); "Mt. Moco" [12° 25'S., 15° 11'E] (Parker 1936: 135); "Bela-Vista" [12°22'S., 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957: 59); "Santo-Amaro" [12° 42'S., 15° 51'E] (Monard 1937b: 74).

Benguela province: "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 74).

Huila province: "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937b: 74); "Sangevé" [13° 53'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937b: 74); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 74); "Boca de Humpata" [14° 56' S., 13° 31'E] (Laurent 1964a: 64); "Kasinga" [15° 08'S., 16° 05'E] (Monard 1937b: 74); "Kuluí" [15° 25'S., 15° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 74).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1966a: 43) based on a specimen from "Duque de Bragança" collected by Bayão. Laurent (1964a: 64) was described a new subspecies, that he described different from the typical form, giving the name of *Ichnotropis bivittata pallida*, he based his description on one specimen collected by Barros Machado in "Boca da Humpata" southern Angola [Fig X. represented by a circle]. Laurent (1964a: 65) also refers that some specimens referred as *Ichnotropis bivittata* (A. Smith, 1838) including Monard's (1937b) specimens from Cunene basin probably belong to this subspecies. According to Edwards et al. (2013a: 110) no modern revision of the Genus *Ichnotropis* has been carried out and the status of a number of taxa as *I. bivittata pallida* remains equivocal. This species occurs mainly in sandy open areas (Spawls et al. 2004: 174).

References:

Bocage (1866a); Edwards (2013a); Laurent (1964a); Spawls et al. (2004).

***Ichnotropis capensis* (A. Smith, 1838) – THE CAPE ROUGH-SCALED LIZARD**

- ***Ichnotropis Dumerilli***: Bocage (1866: 43).
- ***Ichnotropis capensis* (Smith)**: Bocage (1887: 78, 1895: 30); Ferreira (1897: 243, 1903: 15), Boulenger (1905: 110); Laurent (1964a: 63).
- ***Ichnotropis longipes* (Boulenger)**: Frade (1963: 253); Monard (1937b: 75).
- ***Ichnotropis capensis capensis* (Smith)**: Branch and McCartney (1992: 1).

***Ichnotropis capensis overlaeti* (Witte and Laurent, 1942)**

- ***Ichnotropis capensis overlaeti* (Witte and Laurent, 1942)**: Laurent (1950: 12, 1964a: 61).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is very widespread from all the country (Fig. 167).

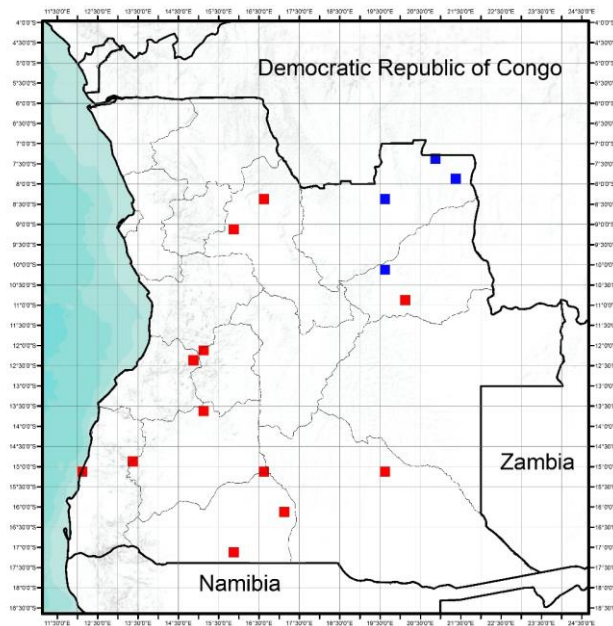


Figure 167 – Distribution map for *Ichnotropis capensis capensis* (red squares) and *Ichnotropis capensis overlaeti* (blue squares) in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 12, 1964a: 61); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 12); "Caluango, Luangue affluent" [08° 17'S., 19° 41'E] (Laurent 1964a: 61).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 61); "Dala" [10° 58'S., 20° 04'E] (Monard 1937b: 75).

Malanje province: "Bange N'gola" [08° 26'S., 16° 34'E] (Boulenger 1905: 110); "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Boulenger 1887: 78, 1905: 110); Bocage 1895a: 30; Ferreira: 1903: 15).

Huambo province: "Galanga" [12° 04'S., 15° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 30).

Benguela province: "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1895a: 30); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 30).

Huila province: "Cuce River" [13° 31'S., 15° 12'E] (Ferreira 1897: 243); "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 30); "Lobango" [14° 55'S., 13° 30'E] (Bocage 1895a: 30); "Mbalé River" [15° 10'S., 16° 45'E] (Monard 1937b: 75).

Namibe province: "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 30).

Cunene province: "Chimporo" [16° 02'S., 17° 09'E] (Monard 1937b: 75); "Mupanda" [17° 08'S., 15° 46'E] (Monard 1937b: 75).

Cuando-Cubango province: "approximately 50km E of Cuito Cuanavale" [15° 14'S., 19° 37'E] (Branch and McCarteney 1992: 1).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is endemic to the southern half of Africa (Bates 2014: 161).

References: Bates et al. (2014).

Genus *Meroles* Gray, 1838

Meroles anchietae (Bocage, 1867) – ANCHIETA'S DUNE

- *Pachyrhynchus Anchietae*: Bocage (1867: 225, 1895: 33, 1897: 195).
- *Aporosaura anchietae*: Boulenger (1887: 117), Frade (1963: 253).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is only known from the type locality (Fig. 168).

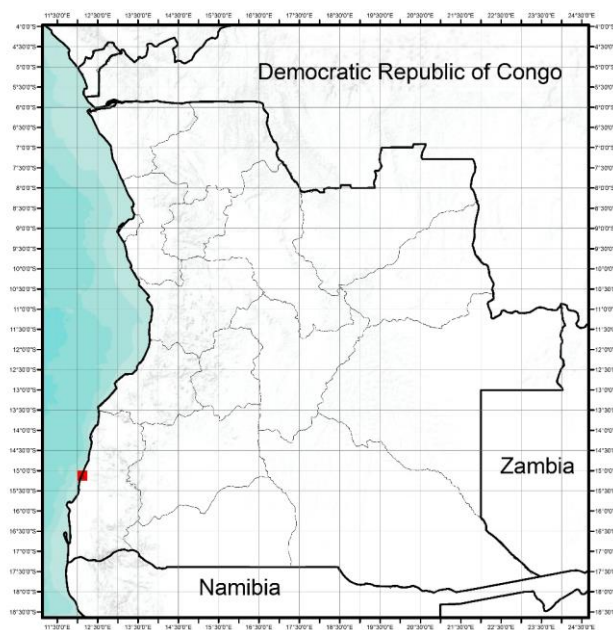


Figure 168 – Distribution map for *Meroles anchietae* in Angola.

Namibe province: "Coroca River, Mossamedes" [15° 47'S., 12° 04'E] (Bocage 1867: 227, 1895: 33, 1897: 195; Boulenger 1887: 117)

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1867: 227) based on a single specimen from "Rio Coroca, clans le littoral de Mossamedes" (Bocage 1867: 227, 1895: 33, 1897: 195) collected by Anchieta. The only published data for Angola is the type locality and unfortunately the holotype, was destroyed by the fire that flared in Museu Bocage (1975).

References: Bocage (1867a, 1895, 1897a).

***Meroles reticulatus* (Bocage, 1867) – RETICULATE SAND LIZARD**

- *Scapateira (?) reticulata*: Bocage (1867: 225).
- *Scapateira reticulata*: Bocage (1870: 68, 1895: 32, 1897: 195), Boulenger (1887: 111).
- *Scapateira serripes*: Boulenger (1887: 111).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is only known from the type localities (Fig. 169).

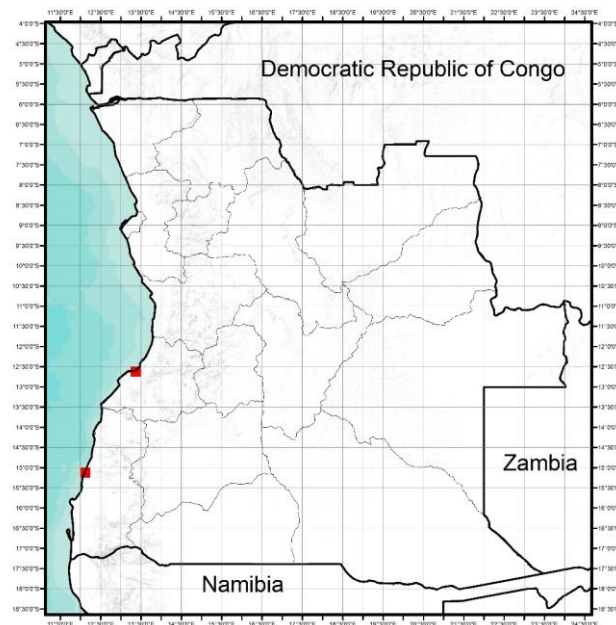


Figure 169 – Distribution map for *Meroles reticulatus* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Benguela" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Boulenger 1887: 111).

Namibe province: "Mossamedes" [15° 47'S., 12° 04'E] (Bocage 1867: 225; Boulenger 1887: 112);

"Coroca River" [15° 47'S., 12° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 32, 1897: 195; Boulenger 1887: 111).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1867: 225) based on five specimens from "Mossamedes" collected by Anchieta. Boulenger (1887: 111-112) states that the description of the species *Scapateira serripes* was based on two specimens, one from "Damaraland [Namibia]" and other from "Benguela" sent by Bocage as *Scapateira reticulata* Bocage, 1867. However, the nomen *S. serripes* was synonymized as *Meroles reticulatus* Bocage, 1867 (Boulenger 1921: 357-358; Bauer and Günther 1995: 40).

References: Bauer and Günther (1995); Bocage (1867); Boulenger (1887); Boulenger (1921).

***Meroles squamulosa* (Peters, 1854) – COMMON ROUGH-SCALED LIZARD**

- ***Ichnotropis squamulosa* (Peters):** Monard (1937b: 74).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southern Angola (Fig. 170).

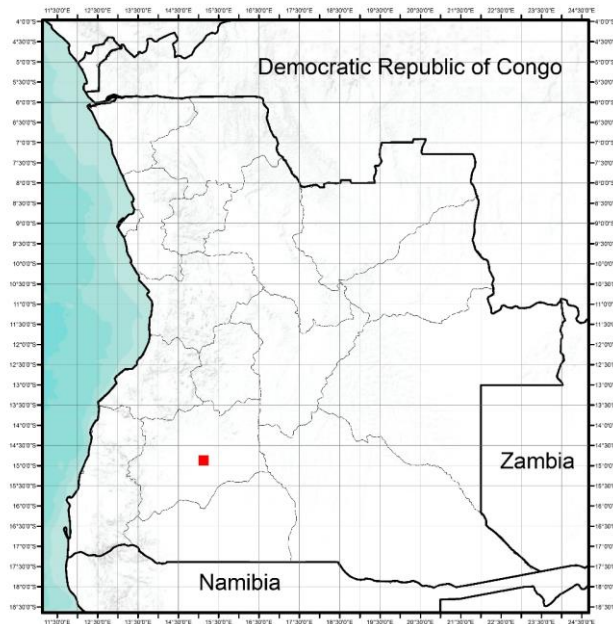


Figure 170 – Distribution map for *Meroles squamulosa* in Angola.

Huila province: "Kapelongo" [14° 53'S., 15° 05'E] (Monard 1937b: 74).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: A recent analysis using nuclear and mitochondrial sequence data revealed that this species, long known by the name *Ichnotropis squamulosa* (Peters, 1854), should be placed in the Genus *Meroles* (Engleder et al. 2013: 135-139; Edwards et al. 2013a: 103-110).

This species is endemic to the southern half of Africa, accepted and recognized throughout its all distribution range (Bates et al. 2014: 164). Occurs in savannas on sandy soils in both mesic and arid savanna (Branch 1998 *in* Bates et al. 2014: 164).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Edwards et al. (2013a); Engleder et al. (2013).

Genus *Nucras* Gray, 1838

***Nucras scalaris* Laurent, 1964a – SCALED SANDVELD LIZARD**

- *Nucras scalaris* sp. n.: Laurent (1964a: 58).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from northeastern of the country in Lunda Sul (Fig. 171).

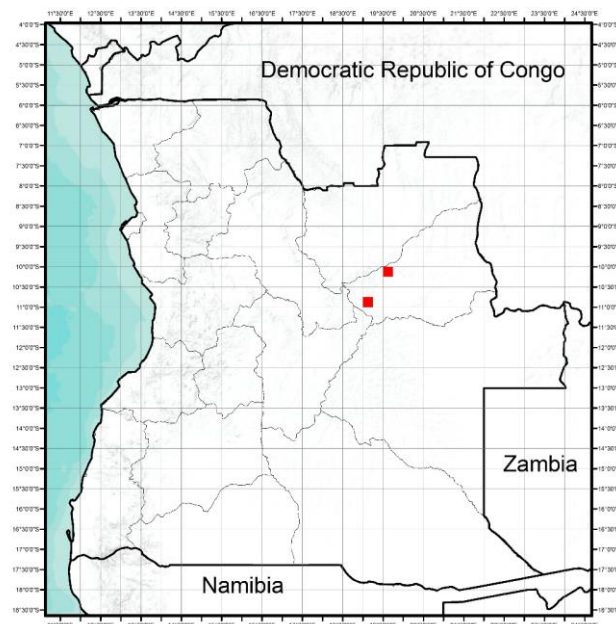


Figure 171 – Distribution map for *Nucras scalaris* in Angola.

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 58); "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 58);

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Laurent (1964a: 58) based on four specimens from the type locality "Alto Chicapa" and "Alto Cuilo", these localities are currently the only known range for the species.

It is a poorly known species and further research in distribution, population trend, biology, ecology and habitat is needed for a more accurate assessment of its status. Members of this Genus are found in savanna and grassland, restricted to mainly arid and mesic savanna and sandy soils (Bates 2014: 166; Branch 1998 in Richman and Böhm 2013).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Richman and Böhm (2013).

***Nucras tessellata* (Smith, 1838) – WESTERN SANDVELD LIZARD**

- ***Nucras tessellata* (Smith):** Bocage (1895: 30), Monard (1937b: 73), Laurent (1964a: 56).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Namibia and South Africa.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola (Fig. 172).

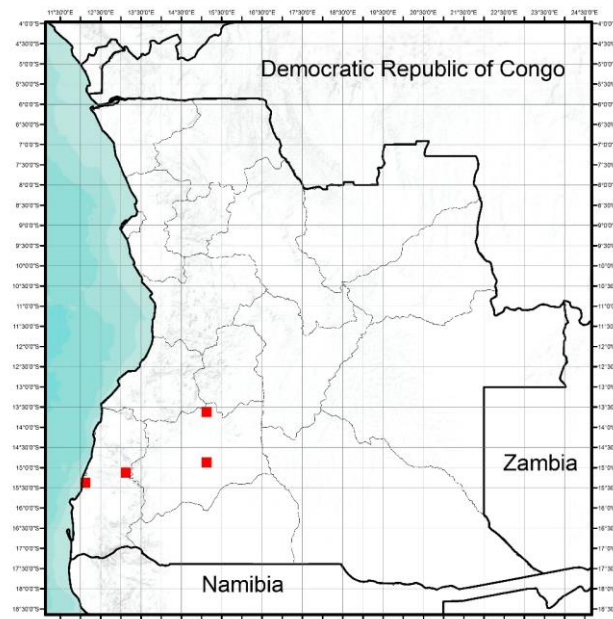


Figure 172 – Distribution map for *Nucras tessellata* in Angola.

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 30); "Kapelongo" [14° 53'S., 15° 05'E] (Monard 1937b: 73).

Namibe province: "Maconjo" [15° 01'S., 13° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 30); "34 km of Moçâmedes road to Sá da Bandeira" [15° 30' S., 12° 10'E] (Laurent 1964a: 56).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Broadley (1972) revised the *Nucras tessellata* complex and recognised three subspecies: *Nucras tessellata tessellata*, *Nucras tessellata livida* and an unnamed subspecies of *Nucras tessellata*, and also recognized two varieties: *N. t. tessellata* var. *elegans* and *N. t. tessellata* var. 'T', apart for the typical *N. t. tessellata* (Bates et al. 2014: 171). Branch and Bauer (1995) elevated *N. t. livida* to a full species, but the taxonomic status of the two other subspecies and varieties remain unresolved (Bates et al. 2014: 171). Edwards (2013b: 7) confirmed the species status of *N. tessellata*, which is the sister taxon of *Nurcas taemiolata* (Smith, 1938), however, a detailed molecular investigation is still needed. According to Bates et al. (2014: 171) for

the purposes of the Southern African Reptile Conservation Assessment (SARCA), *N. tessellata* includes the two varieties but excludes the supposed Angolan subspecies which, considering its vast geographical separation from other conspecifics, probably represents a separate species, further studies are needed to address this.

References: Bates et al. (2014), Edwards et al. (2013b).

Genus *Pedioplanis* Fitzinger, 1843

Pedioplanis benguellensis (Bocage, 1867) – BOCAGE'S SAND LIZARD

- *Eremias benguellensis* Nov. sp: Bocage (1867d: 229, 1867c: 221).
- *Eremias benguellensis*: Parker (1936: 134).
- *Pedioplanis benguellensis*: Bauer and Günther (1995: 55), Conradie et al. (2012b: 93).
- *Eremias namaquensis*: Bocage (1895: 31).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola along the coast (Fig. 173).

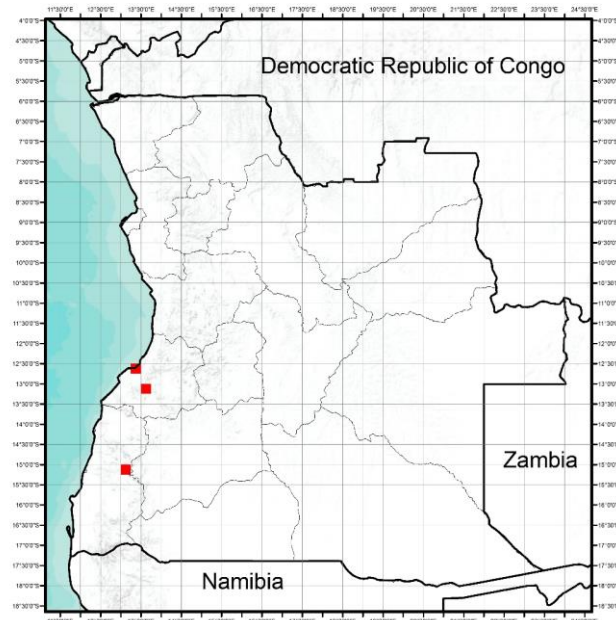


Figure 173 – Distribution map for *Pedioplanis benguellensis* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 31); "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1867d: 229, 1867c: 221, 1895: 31); "Catengue" [13° 02'S., 13° 44'E] (Parker 1936: 134).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 31).

Namibe province: "Maconjo" [15° 01'S., 13° 12'E] (Bauer and Günther 1995: 55; Conradie et al. 2012b: 93); "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 31); "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 31).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species *Pedioplanis benguellensis* (Bocage, 1867) was described from Angola, but its taxonomic status is problematic and it was previously synonymised with *Pedioplanis namaquensis* Duméril and Bibron, 1839, from the locality "Damaraland", Namibia (Uetz and Hošek 2014). It was described by Bocage (1967d: 229) as *Eremias benguellensis* based on three specimens from "Benguella", collected by Anchieta (Bocage 1867c: 221). Bauer and Günther (1995: 55) found in the Zoological Museum, Berlin a specimen from "Maconjo" sent by Bocage with a reference that it is a member of the type series of *Museu Bocage*. Bocage (1895: 31) considered *E. benguellensis* a synonym of *Eremias namaquensis* (= *Pedioplanis namaquensis*), however Boulenger (1918, 1921) reestablished *P. benguellensis* as a full species (Conradie et al. 2012b: 93). Subsequent authors as Parker (1936: 134), Monard (1937b: 72-73) and Laurent (1964a: 60), followed the revival of *benguellensis*. According to Conradie et al. (2012b: 93) authors as Arnold (1989, 1991), Branch (1998) and Griffin (2003) referred *P. benguellensis* to a material from northern Namibia, however, their relationship remains unresolved and awaits fresh material for further genetic analysis (Conradie et al. 2012b: 100). Bauer et al. (1993) noted that lacertids from the Hoanib River, Namibia, provisionally referred to *P. namaquensis*, required more detailed revision, which may indicate the occurrence of other *Pedioplanis species* in the region, however a possible relationship to *P. benguellensis* was not discussed (Conradie et al. 2012b: 93-94). Given the confusing with *P. benguellensis* Conradie et al. (2012b: 93) by phylogenetic analysis demonstrates that it is a valid species and does not fall within the same lineage as *P. namaquensis* (Conradie et al. 2012b: 99 [fig. 2]). Conradie et al. (2012b: 100) also remark that there is no support for the occurrence of *P. namaquensis* in Angola, since their documented records for were misidentification.

References: Bauer and Günther (1995); Bocage (1867c, 1867d, 1895); Conradie et al. (2012b); Laurent (1964a); Monard (1937b); Parker (1936); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Pedioplanis haackei* Conradie, Measey, Branch and Tolley, 2012 – NONE NOTED**

- ***Eremias undata undata***: Laurent (1964a: 60) (part).
- ***Pedioplanis haackei***: Conradie, Measey, Branch and Tolley (2012: 101).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola along the coast (Fig. 174).

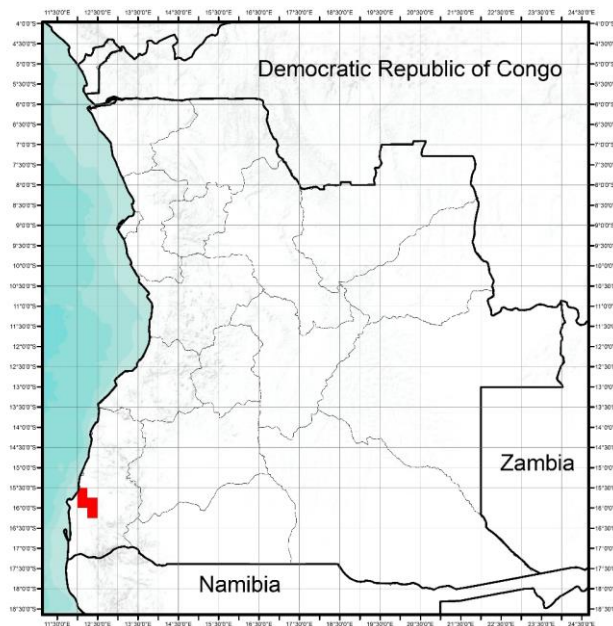


Figure 174 – Distribution map for *Pedioplanis haackei* in Angola.

Namibe province: "Red Canyon at Lake Arco" [15°44'45.5"S, 12°8'23.6"E] (Conradie et al. 2012b: 101); "10km south of Lake Arco" [15°49'49.6"S, 12°8'28.5"E] (Conradie et al. 2012b: Online Supplementary Material); "Road to Tambor" [15°52'33.8"S, 12°12'21.0"E] (Conradie et al. 2012b: 101); "Road to Tambor at giant Welwitchia" [15°53'16"S, 12°21'51.0"E] (Conradie et al. 2012b: Online Supplementary Material); "Road from Lake Arco to Espinheira" [15°54'48.8"S, 12°23'42.8"E] (Conradie et al. 2012b: Online Supplementary Material); "Omauha Lodge" [15°59'48.5"S, 12°24'24.6"E] (Conradie et al. 2012b: Online Supplementary Material); "Road to Tambor" [16°3'30.5"S, 12°25'33.5"E] (Conradie et al. 2012b: Online Supplementary Material); "20km north of Omauha Lodge" [16°4'26.9"S, 12°25'59.8"E] (Conradie et al. 2012b: Online Supplementary Material).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was recently described by Conradie et al. (2012b: 101-105) based a type series comprises 15 specimens, all collected in the west desert area of Namibe Province, south of Lake Arco and north of Espinheira. The holotype was collected "along the road to Tambor" by W. R. Branch, W. Conradie, G. J. Measey and K. A. Tolley.

This species was found mainly in sandy planis surrounding granite outcrops, with short grass cover and scattered *Acacia mellifera* thorn bush (Conradie et al. 2012b: 105).

References: Conradie et al. (2012b).

***Pedioplanis huntleyi* Conradie, Measey, Branch and Tolley, 2012 – NONE NOTED**

- ***Eremias undata undata***: Laurent (1964a: 60) (part).
- ***Pedioplanis huntleyi***: Conradie, Measey, Branch and Tolley (2012: 105).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola near Namibia border, (Fig. 175).

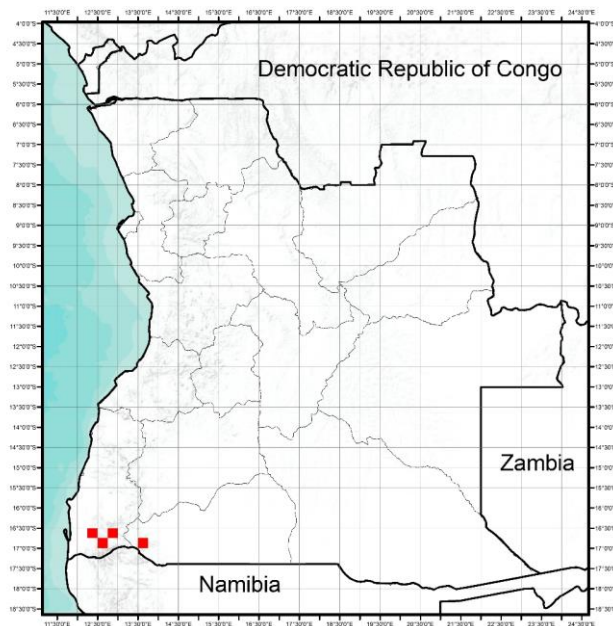


Figure 175 – Distribution map for *Pedioplanis huntleyi* in Angola.

Namibe province: "40km south of Omauha lodge" [16°30'41.9"S, 12°26'51.4"E] (Conradie et al. 2012b: Online Supplementary Material); "14km west of Moimba" [16°40'28.2"S 12°53'61"E] (Conradie et al. 2012b: Online Supplementary Material) "14km west of Moimba" [16°40'46.1"S, 12°58'26.3"E] (Conradie et al. 2012b: 105); "23km West of Moimba" [16°40'46.1"S, 12°58'26.3"E] (Conradie et al. 2012b: Online Supplementary Material); "26km East of Iona" [16°49'45.4"S, 12°37'15.7"E] (Conradie et al. 2012b: Online Supplementary Material); "16km East of Iona" [16°47'52.7"S, 12°40'49.8"E] (Conradie et al. 2012b: Online Supplementary Material); "8km North East of Iona" [16°49'45.4"S, 12°37'15.7"E] (Conradie et al. 2012b: Online Supplementary Material); "Road to Onocua 7km NE from Iona" [16°51'29.9"S, 12°36'45.9"E] (Conradie et al. 2012b: 105); "26km SE of Onocua" [16°52'7.7"S, 13°31'39.2"E] (Conradie et al. 2012b: Online Supplementary Material).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was recently described by Conradie et al. (2012b: 105-108) based a type series comprises 16 specimens all collected in Iona National Park, north-west of Espinheira and westward to Ruacana, Namibe and Cunene provinces. The holotype was collected in "road to Oncocua, 7 km from Iona" by W. R. Branch, W. Conradie, G. J. Measey and K. A. Tolley. This species appears to inhabit in compacted rocky substrate, well-vegetated scrub woodland and shrubland (Conradie et al. 2012b: 108).

References: Conradie et al. (2012b).

***Pedioplanis undata* (A. Smith, 1838) – WESTERN SAND LIZARD**

- ***Eremias undata undata***: Laurent (1964a: 60).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southern Angola (Fig. 176).

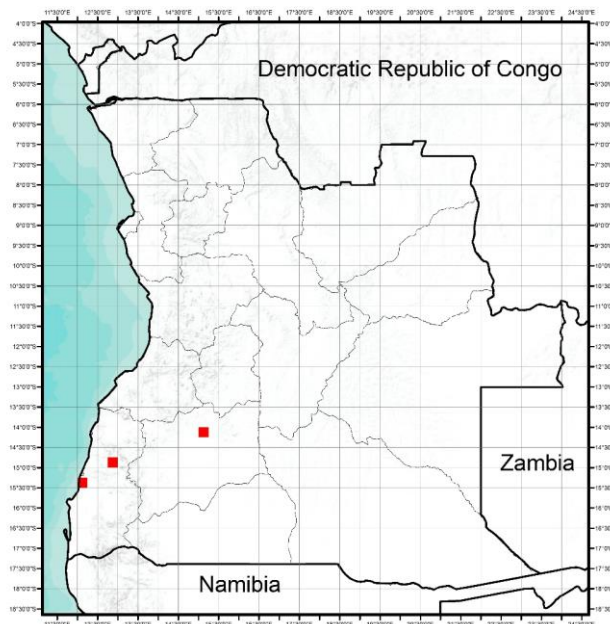


Figure 176 – Distribution map for *Pedioplanis undata* in Angola.

Huila province: "15km north of Quilengues" [14° 05'S., 15° 04'E] (Laurent 1964a: 60).

Huila province: "Munhino 50km west Sá da Bandeira" [14° 57'S., 12° 58'E] (Laurent 1964a: 60);

"35km south Moçâmedes" [15° 30' S., 12° 10'E] (Laurent 1964a: 60).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Smith (1938) and due to the loss of the type specimens its subsequent history is confusing, which has resulted in the description of several subspecies that collectively form the *Pedioplanis undata* complex (Conradie et al. 2012b: 9). The presence of *Pedioplanis undata* (A. Smith, 1838) in Angola, was first noted by Boulenger (1921: 286-287) from "Maconjo, Benguella", currently corrected for *Pedioplains benguellensis* Bocage, 1867 (see *P. benguellensis* account), followed by Laurent (1964a: 60) who provided some records for Huila and Namibe province. However, since Laurent the status of *undata* has changed (Conradie et al. 2012b: 94). The recent study carried out by Conradie et al. (2012b: 101-100) indicated by phylogenetic analysis that *P. undata* is not present in Angola and it is

currently recognized as a Namibian endemism. The Laurent records were considered by Conradie et al. (2012b: 101-107) correspondent to *Pedioplanis haackei* Conradie, Measey, Branch and Tolley, 2012 and *Pedioplanis huntelyi* Conradie, Measey, Branch and Tolley, 2012 (see the accounts for each one).

References: Boulenger (1921); Conradie et al. (2012b); Laurent (1964a).

Family CORDYLIDAE Mertens, 1937

Genus *Chamaesaura* Schneider, 1801

Chamaesaura anguina oligopholis Laurent, 1964 – NONE NOTED

- *Chamaesaura anguina oligopholis*: Laurent (1964: 50).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from a single locality in Lunda Norte (Fig. 177).

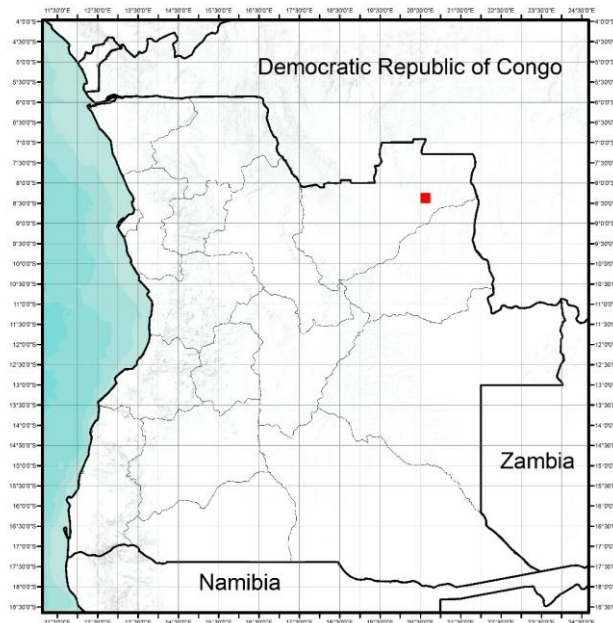


Figure 177 – Distribution map for *Chamaesaura anguina oligopholis* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Caloanda" [08° 25'S., 20° 32'E] (Laurent 1964a: 50).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Stanley et al. (2011: 65) recognized two subspecies of *Chamaesaura anguina* (Linnaeus, 1758). The isolated *Chamaesaura anguina oligopholis* (Laurent, 1964a) from Angolan and eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, and the *Chamaesaura anguina anguina* (Linnaeus, 1758) from South Africa and Swaziland. The relationship between the two subspecies remains problematic and a molecular assessment is required to determine the extent of divergence (Bates et al. 2014: 184). Laurent (1964a: 50) identified five specimens as *C. a. oligopholis* collected by Dr. A. Serralheiro in "Caloanda" in Lunda Norte province. This record seems to be the only known from Angola. The species occurs in grassland biomes (Bates et al. 2014: 184).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Laurent (1964a); Stanley et al. (2011).

***Chamaesaura miopropus* Boulenger, 1894 – ZAMBIAN SNAKE LIZARD**

- *Chamaesaura macrolepis*: Bocage (1895: 25), Hellmich (1957: 52).
- *Chamaesaura miopropus* (Boulenger): Schmidt (1933: 10).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Congo, Tanzania and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from central-west Angola. (Fig. 178).

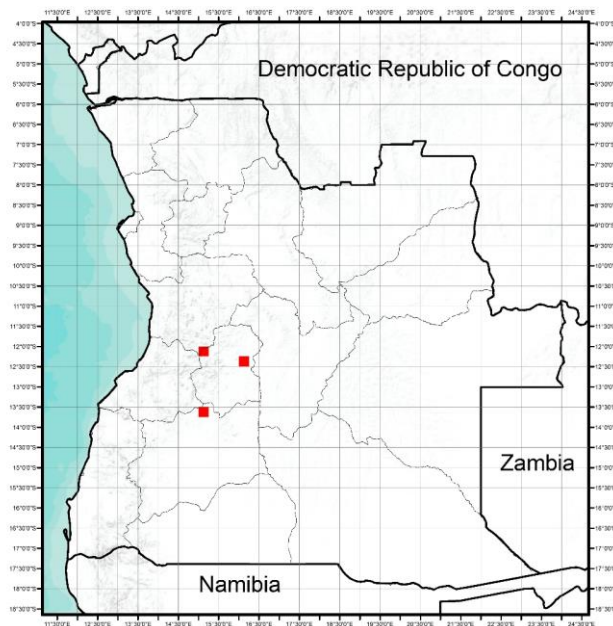


Figure 178 – Distribution map for *Chamaesaura miopropus* in Angola.

Bié province: "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 10).

Huambo province: "Galanga" [12° 04'S., 15° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 25); "Bela-Vista" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957: 52).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 25).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: For some time, *Chamaesaura miopropus* Boulenger, 1894 was treated as a northern subspecies of *Chamaesaura macrolepis* (Cope, 1862) (Broadley and Cotterill 2004: 43; Spawls *et al.* 2004: 188; Bates *et al.* 2014: 185), and currently should be considered a recognized full species. This species is distinguished by *C. macrolepis* by the presence of forelimbs (Broadley 1971 *in* Broadley and Cotterill 2004: 43) and it is a geographically isolated species occurring in Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia, unlike *C.*

macrolepis that is endemic to South African and Zawziland (Broadley and Cotterill 2004: 43; Bates et al. 2014: 185).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Broadley and Cotterill (2004); Spawls et al. (2004).

Genus Cordylus Laurenti, 1768

***Cordylus angolensis* (Bocage, 1895) – ANGOLAN GIRDLED LIZARD**

- ***Zonurus angolensis***: Bocage (1895: 24), Frade (1963: 252).
- ***Zonurus cordylus***: Bocage (1895: 24).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the type locality "Caconda" (Fig. 179).

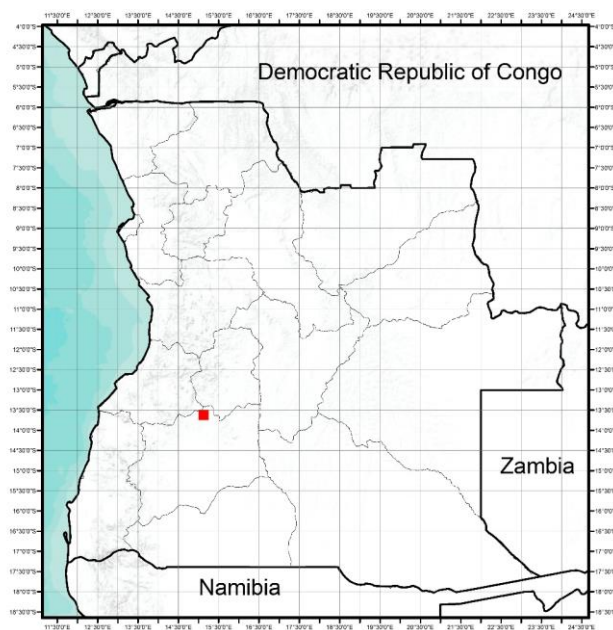


Figure 179 – Distribution map for *Cordylus angolensis* in Angola.

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 24).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The unknown *Cordylus angolensis* was described by Bocage (Bocage 1895a: 24) in his *Herpetologie d'Angola*, in the same account as *Zonurus cordylus* (Bocage, 1895). The description was made based on one specimen from "Caconda", collected by Anchieta. In the description Bocage expressed some doubts about the true identity of *C. angolensis*, leading him to name in a "provisory manner". The species wasn't cited in any further Bocage works after the description. With the destruction of the type specimen in the Lisbon museum fire, the taxonomic identity of the species became even more problematic. Greenbaum et al. (2012) found some *Cordylus* specimens in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History assignable to *C.*

angolensis. Two major works are currently reviewing the Angola *Cordylus*, and the situation of *C. angolensis* will be solved then.

References: Bocage (1895); Greenbaum et al. (2012).

***Cordylus machadoi* Laurent, 1964a – MACHADO'S GIRDLED LIZARD**

- ***Cordylus vittifer machadoi* subsp. n.:** Laurent (1964a: 49).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the type locality in Huila province (Fig. 180).

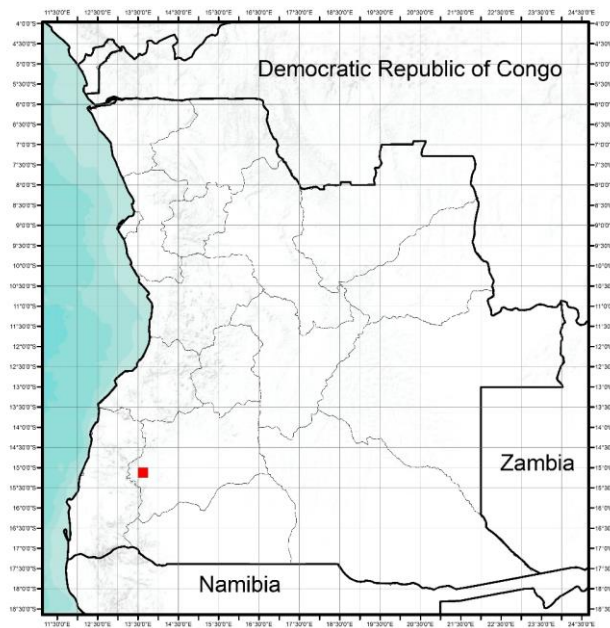


Figure 180 – Distribution map for *Cordylus machadoi* in Angola.

Huila province: "Leba, Humpata, around Sá da Bandeira" [15° 04'S., 13° 36'E] (Laurent 1964a: 49).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Laurent (1964a: 49) was described a new subspecies as *Cordylus vittifer machadoi* based on two specimens from "Leba, Humpata, environs de Sá da Bnadeira, Alt. 1800 m" collected by Barros Machado. Branch (1998) treated *Cordylus machadoi* Laurent 1964a as a full species having been well supported by Stanley et al. (2011: 68) through phylogenetic analysis.

References: Laurent (1964a); Stanley et al. (2011).

Family GERRHOSAURIDAE Fitzinger, 1843

Genus *Cordylus* Gray, 1865 [1866]

Cordylus subtesselatus (Smith 1844) – DWARF PLATED LIZARD

- *Cordylus trivittatus*: Boulenger (1887: 126), Bocage (1867c: 222, 1895: 37).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Namibia and South Africa.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola, along the coast (Fig. 181).

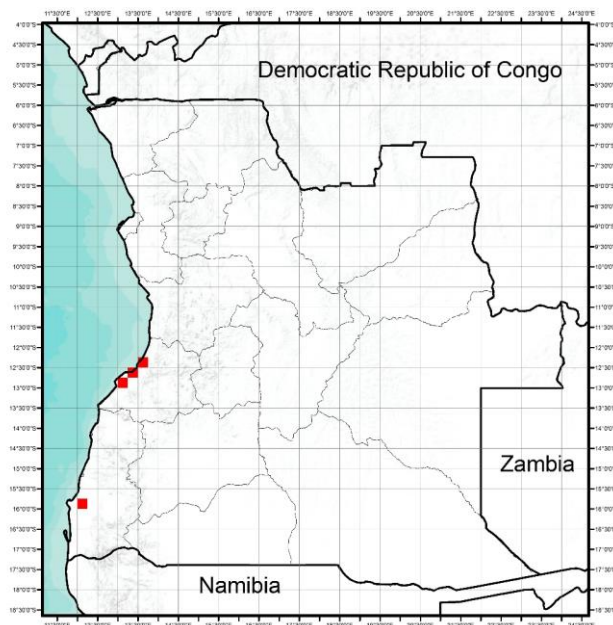


Figure 181 – Distribution map for *Cordylus subtesselatus* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 37); "Benguela" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Boulenger 1887: 126; Bocage 1895a: 37); "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1867c: 222, 1895: 37).

Namibe province: "Coroca River" [15° 47'S., 12° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 37).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species belongs to a monotypic Genus restricted to the arid western parts of southern Africa, from southwestern Angola through western Namibia and into the western parts of South Africa (Branch 1998 *in* Bates et al. 2014: 226). The species *Cordylus subtesselatus* (Smith 1844) is closely related to *Tetradactylus* Genus (Lamb et al. 2003: 258 [Fig. 5, 6]).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Lamb et al. (2003).

Genus *Gerrhosaurus* Wiegmann, 1828

***Gerrhosaurus auritus* Boettger, 1887– KALAHARI PLATED LIZARD**

- ***Gerrhosaurus auritus* (Boettger):** Monard (1937b: 78).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from Eastern Angola (Fig. 182).

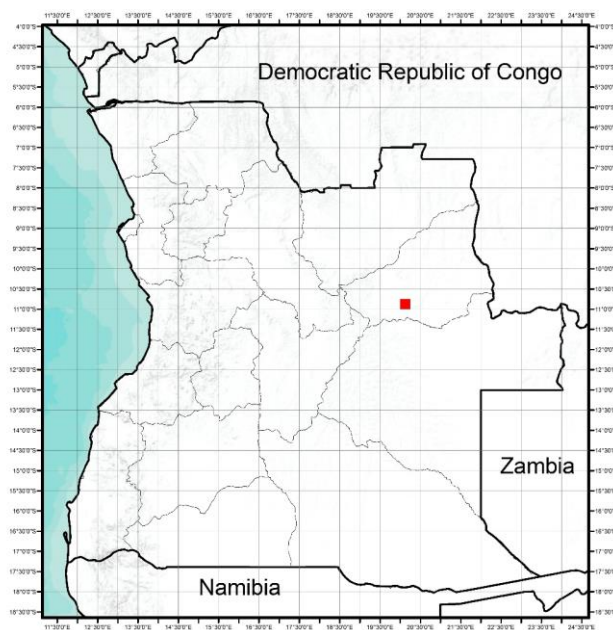


Figure 182 – Distribution map for *Gerrhosaurus auritus* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Lunda" [10° 58'S., 20° 04'E] (Monard 1937b: 78).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was first described by Botteger (1887) from Ondonga, Ovamboland, northern Namibia as *Gerrhosaurus auritus* Boettger, 1887 (Bates et al. 2013: 486, Uetz and Hošek 2014). Monard remarks that his specimen from "Lunda" may be a synonym of *Gerrhosaurus multilineatus* Bocage, 1866, but Loveridge (1942: 505-507) rejected it, and treated this taxon as a subspecies of *Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus* Hallowell, 1857. Authors as FitzSimons (1943), Mertens (1971) and De Witte (1953) considered it as a full species (Bates et al. 2013: 446). Laurent (1954: 64) described a new subspecies for *auritus*, by the name of *Gerrhosaurus auritus bulsi* Laurent, 1954 (= *Gerrhosaurus bulsi*) that were in fact referable to De Witte (1953) specimens (Bates et al. 2013: 446). Broadley (1971) treat *auritus* as a subspecies of *G.*

multilineatus, subsequently followed by several authors (Bates et al. 2014: 227), there has been much confusion between them, due to the lack of fresh material of *G. multilineatus* of Angola, the type series having been destroyed by the fire in the Museu Bocage (Broadley 2007: 100). Griffin (2003) reassessed and recognized the nomen *G. auritus* as a valid species (Bates et al. 2014: 227) followed by Broadley and Cotterill (2004: 43), Broadley (2007: 100) and Bates et al. (2013: 465). According to Bates et al (2013: 486) analysis the species *G. auritus* appears to be closely related to *G. nigrolineatus*, but they are morphologically distinguishable (Broadley 2007: 100).

This species is usually found in holes around the roots of shrubs in bushveld (Branch 1998 in Bates et al. 2014: 227).

References: Bates et al. (2013, 2014); Broadley (2007); Broadley and Cotterill (2004); Laurent (1954); Loveridge (1942); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Gerrhosaurus bulsi* Laurent, 1954 – LAURENT'S PLATED LIZARD**

- *Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus nigrolineatus* Hallowell: Laurent (1950: 12).
- *Gerrhosaurus auritus bulsi* subsp. n.: Laurent (1954: 64).
- *Gerrhosaurus bulsi*: Laurent (1964a: 50).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from northeastern Angola (Fig. 183).

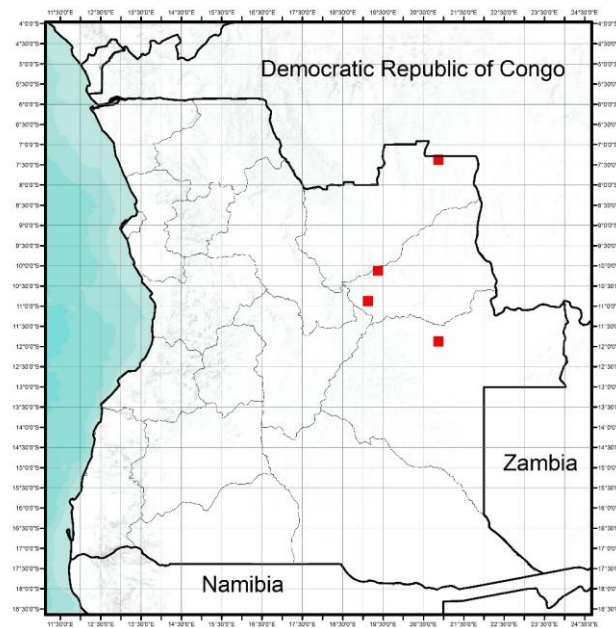


Figure 183 – Distribution map for *Gerrhosaurus bulsi* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 12, 1954: 64, 1964a: 50).

Lunda Norte province: "Alto Cuílo, Poste de Cacolo" [10° 09' S., 19° 17'E] (Laurent 1964a: 50).

Moxico province: "around Calundo Lake" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 50).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Laurent (1954: 64) described a new subspecies as *Gerrhosaurus auritus bulsi* based on two specimens from "Dundo" collected by Barros Machado and deposited in Museu do Dundo. Before Laurent (1954) description, De Witte (1943) identified some specimens as *Gerrhosaurus auritus* Boettger, 1887, but his specimens were in fact referable to this species (Bates et al. 2013: 446). For some time *G. bulsi* has been erroneously treated as a synonym of the poorly known *Gerrhosaurus multilineatus* Bocage, 1866 (Broadley 1971 in Bates et al. 2013: 446) although is currently treated as a valid species (Broadley and Cotterill 2004: 43,

Broadley 2007: 100). According to Bates et al. (20123: 472 [Fig. 1 – Clade A]) analysis the species *Gerrhosaurus bulsi* is shown to be a distinct species and the sister taxon to the *Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus* (west- Central Africa); *G. auritus* – *G. nigrolineatus* (East/Southern Africa). For these study Bates et al. (2013: 469) examined some specimens from Port Elisabeth Museum and provided two new records of *G. bulsi* for Angola - "Luachimo village, Lunda Norte" and "Lake Carumbo base camp, Lunda Norte" - about 100 km WSW of the type locality (Bates et al. 2013: 486).

References: Bates et al. (2013, 2014); Broadley (2007); Broadley and Cotterill (2004); Laurent (1954).

***Gerrhosaurus multilineatus* Bocage, 1866 – KEELED PLATED LIZARD**

- ***Gerrhosaurus multilineatus* Nov. sp.:** Bocage (1966a: 44; 1966b: 61).
- ***Gerrhosaurus multilineatus* (Bocage):** Bocage (1867c: 221), Peters (1881: 147).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from Eastern Angola (Fig. 184).

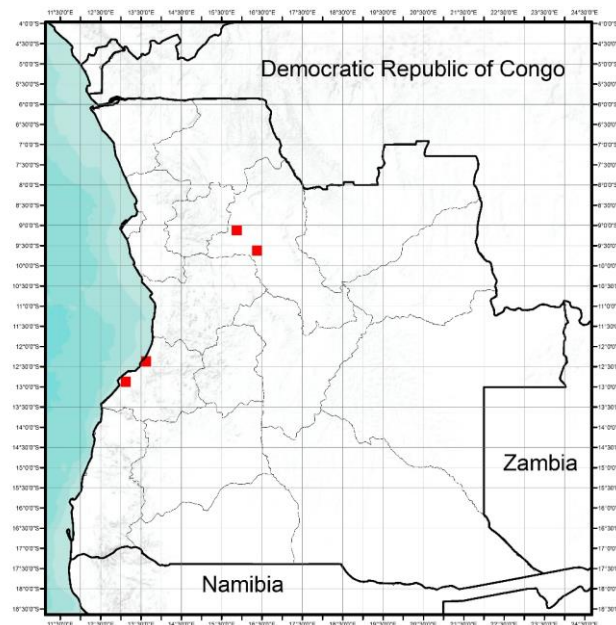


Figure 184 – Distribution map for *Gerrhosaurus multilineatus* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 44, 1866b: 61); "Malange" [09° 33'S., 16° 21'E] (Peters 1881: 147).

Benguela province: "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1867c: 221); "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1867c: 221).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1866b: 61) based on three specimens (Bocage 1866a: 44) from "Duque de Bragança dans l'intérieur d'Angola" collected by Bayão. Bocage (1866b: 61) remarks that *Gerrhosaurus multilineatus* Bocage, 1866 may be a well-characterised variety of *Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus* Hallowell, 1857, however he considered the two species distinct based on colour pattern (Bocage 1866a: 44). Loveridge (1942: 509) and FitzSimons (1943 in Bates et al. 2013: 466) subsequently relegated *G. multilineatus* to the synonymy

of *G. nigrolineatus* and the first author considered it a colour variant (Loveridge 1942: 510). Haagner et al. (2000) refer that Broadley (unpublished) notes that *G. multilineatus* is based on a hybrid specimen and the name is therefore unavailable, however and according to Article 17.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999), even if the specimen was a hybrid, the name would still be available (Bates et al. 2013: 487). Currently this species is recognize as a full and valid species despite the obvious taxonomic confusion and lack of information due partly to the 1979 fire, which destroyed the type series in Museu Bocage and the lack of museum material especially from Angola (Bates et al. 2013: 466). Bates et al. (2013: 487) examined the colour photographs of two virtual topotypes from the type locality Duque de Bragança in the collection of the Natural History Museum, London, and gived a detailed comparison with other *Gerrhosaurus* species (see Bates et al. 2013).

The status of *Gerrhosaurus multilineatus* and the assignment of Angolan populations referred to *Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus* (e.g. Boulenger 1887: 122, 1905: 111; Ferreira 1900: 49, 1903: 15, 1904: 117; Angel 1923: 159; Monard 1937b: 78; Mertens 1938: 435; Hellmich 1957a: 54, 1957b: 58; Manaças 1963: 236; Parker 1936: 133; Schmidt 1933: 11; Laurent 1954: 64) remains problematic and the resolution of it must await the collection of material from the type locality for molecular analysis, and a detailed morphological evaluation of the complex (Bates et al. 2013: 488).

References: Bates et al. (2013); Bocage (1866a, 1866b); Loveridge (1942).

***Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus* Hallowell, 1857– BLACK-LINED PLATED LIZARD**

- ***Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus* Hallowell:** Bocage (1866a: 43; 1870: 68, 1887: 210, 1895: 35, 1896: 111), Peters (1877: 613), Boulenger (1887: 122, 1905: 111), Ferreira (1900a: 49, 1903: 15, 1904: 117), Angel (1923: 159), Monard (1937b: 78), Laurent (1954: 64), Ceríaco et al. (2014: 671).
- ***Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus nigrolineatus* Hallowell:** Hellmich (1957a: 54, 1957b: 58), Manaças (1963: 236).
- ***Gerrhosaurus flavigularis nigrolineatus* (Hallowell):** Schmidt (1933: 11), Parker (1936: 133), Mertens (1938: 435)
- ***Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus ahlefeldti* (Hellmich-Schmelcher):** Hellmich (1957b: 58).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from northeastern Angola (Fig. 185).

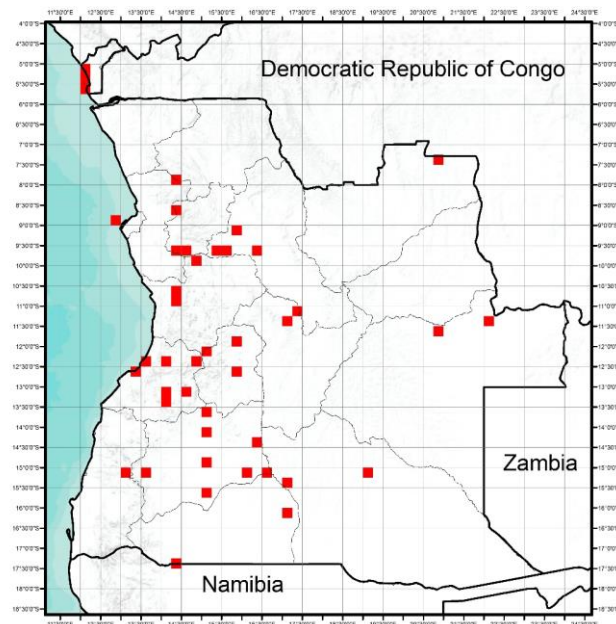


Figure 185 – Distribution map for *Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1887: 613); "Molembo" [05° 20'S., 12° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 35).

"Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1866a: 43, 1895: 35).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo near to the museum" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954: 64).

Bengo province: "Ambriz" [07° 51'S., 14° 22'E] (Boulenger 1887: 122; Bocage 1895a: 35).

Luanda province: "Cabiri" [08° 55'S., 13° 40'E] (Ferreira 1904: 117); "Dande River" [11° 14'S., 17° 25'E] (Bocage 1895a: 35).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [8°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 58); "Mucoso" [09° 32'S, 14° 39'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 54); "Dondo" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1895a: 35).

Kwanza Sul province: "Quirimbo" [10° 41'S., 14° 16'E] (Parker 1936: 133); "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 133); "Libolo/Luati" [09°59'S, 14°54'E] (Hellmich 1957b: 58).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1895a: 35; Ferreira 1903: 15; Boulenger 1905: 111); "Malange" [09° 33'S., 16° 21'E] (Bocage 1895a: 35); "Capanda" [09°43'42.28"S, 15°20'45.07"E] (Ceríaco et al. 2014: 671); "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Boulenger 1905: 111).

Moxico province: "Dilolo lake" [11° 30' S., 22° 01'E] (Manaças 1963: 236); "Cameia lake" [11° 43' S., 20° 48'E] (Manaças 1963: 236).

Bié province: "Gauca" [11° 11'S., 17° 27'E] (Schmidt 1933: 11); "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 11); "Between Bihé and Quilenges" (Boulenger 1905: 111).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937b: 78); "Galanga" [12° 04'S., 15° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 35; "Santo Amaro" [12° 42'S., 15° 51'E] (Monard 1937b: 78).

Benguela province: "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1887: 210); "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1887: 210); "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1887: 210, 1895: 35); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 35); "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 54); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 435); "Benguela" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Boulenger 1887: 122; Bocage 1895a: 35); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1897: 111); "Carangigo" (Catengue?) (Bocage 1895a: 35).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 35); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 78); "Kapelongo" [14° 53'S., 15° 05'E] (Monard 1937b: 78); "Quillengues" [14° 04'S., 15° 05'E] (Bocage 1895a: 35); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 35); "Mbalé River" [15° 10'S., 16° 45'E] (Monard 1937b: 78); "Kampulu" [15° 13'S., 16° 07'E] (Monard 1937b: 78); "Mulondo" [15° 38'S., 15° 12'E] (Monard 1937b: 78).

Namibe province: "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 35);

Cunene province: "Chimporo" [16° 02'S., 17° 09'E] (Monard 1931: 109, 1937b: 148).

Cuando-Cubango province: "Kakindo" [15° 27'S., 17° 03'E] (Monard 1937b: 78); "Kwito region, tributary of Kubango" (Angel 1923: 159).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species *Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus* Hallowell, 1857, has described from the type locality of Gabon, West Africa (Uetz and Hošek 2014). As currently understood it has a large distribution range (Loveridge 1942: 513; Spawls et al. 2004: 193; Bates et al. 2013: 478; Uetz and Hošek 2014), and appears to be very widespread in Angola (Fig. 185).

Broadley (2007: 100) noted that the subspecies *Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus ahlefeldi* Hellmich & Schmelcher, 1956 of Angola (Hellmich 1957b: 58) has been listed with an interrogation, although seems to be a merely colour variety of *G. nigrolineatus*. Bates et al. (2013: 478-479) suggested that *G. nigrolineatus* was not monophyletic and resurrected *G. intermedius* Lönnberg, 1907 for eastern populations (Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and South Africa). However, accurate determination of geographical boundaries for *nigrolineatus* and *intermedius*, especially in Central Africa - Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo Zambia, northern Botswana and northern Namibia - will require additional sampling, as well as additional morphological analysis of specimens from throughout their extensive ranges. Bates et al. (2013: 485) question the assignment of Angolan *Gerrhosaurus multilineatus* Bocage, 1866 specimens to *G. nigrolineatus* (e.g. Boulenger 1887: 122, 1905: 111; Ferreira 1900: 49, 1903: 15, 1904: 117; Angel 1923: 159; Monard 1937b: 78; Mertens 1938: 435; Hellmich 1957a: 54, 1957b: 58; Manaças 1963: 236; Parker 1936: 133; Schmidt 1933: 11; Laurent 1954: 64), and their relationship (see *G. multilineatus* account).

References: Bates et al. (2013); Broadley (2007); Hellmich (1957); Loveridge (1942); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Gerrhosaurus skoogi* Andersson, 1916 – DESERT PLATED LIZARD**

- ***Angolosaurus skoogi* (Andersson):** FitzSimons (1953: 215).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known in southwestern Angola, restricted to the Namib Desert (Fig. 186).

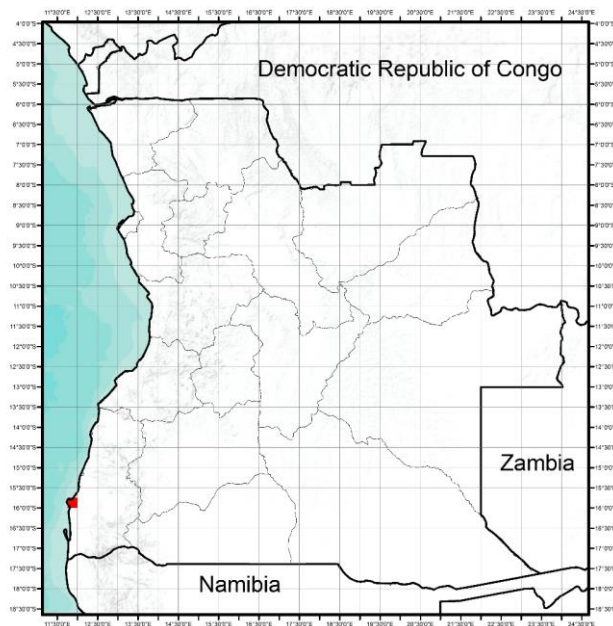


Figure 186 – Distribution map for *Gerrhosaurus skoogi* in Angola.

Namibe province: "Porto Alexandre, between Mossamedes and the mouth of the Kunene river" [15° 48'S., 11° 50'E] (FitzSimons 1953: 215).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The Genus *Angolosaurus* was established by FitzSimons (1953: 215) to accommodate the species *Gerrhosaurus skoogi* Andersson, 1916. Lang (1991) refer that the species *Angolosaurus skoogi* probably be a sister taxon to mainland African gerrhosaurids (Lang 2003: 254; Nance 2007: 40). Later with phylongeny analysis based on mitochondrial markers, Lamb et al. (2003: 258) showed that the species should be return to the Genus *Gerrhosaurus*. Nance (2007: 72) supports *A. skoogi* as the most basal member of Gerrhosauridae, however cautioning against generic re-assignments based only on mitochondrial gene analysis and proposed continued recognition of *Angolosaurus*. Lamb and Bauer (2013) provided mitochondrial, nuclear and combined gene analyses and corroborates the previous mitochondrial phylogeny by Lamb et al.

(2003) (Bates et al. 2013: 473). Currently *Angolosaurus* should be considered a synonym of *Gerrhosaurus* (Adolphs and Bates 2010).

This species is restricted to the Namib Desert, in southwestern Angola and northwestern Namibia, it is a deserticolous species that may form loosely-structured colonies (Bates et al. 2013: 467).

References: Adolphs and Bates (2010); Bates et al. (2013); FitzSimons (1953); Lamb et al. (2003); Nance (2007).

Genus *Matobosaurus* Bates and Tolley, 2013

***Matobosaurus maltzahni* (De Gry, 1938) – WESTERN GIANT PLATED LIZARD**

- ***Gerrhosaurus validus maltzahni* (De Gry):** Hellmich (1957: 56).
- ***Gerrhosaurus robustus*:** Bocage (1870: 68, 1887: 203).
- ***Gerrhosaurus validus*:** Bocage (1895: 36), Boulenger (1905: 111), Mertens (1939: 435), Fra-de (1963: 253).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola (Fig. 187).

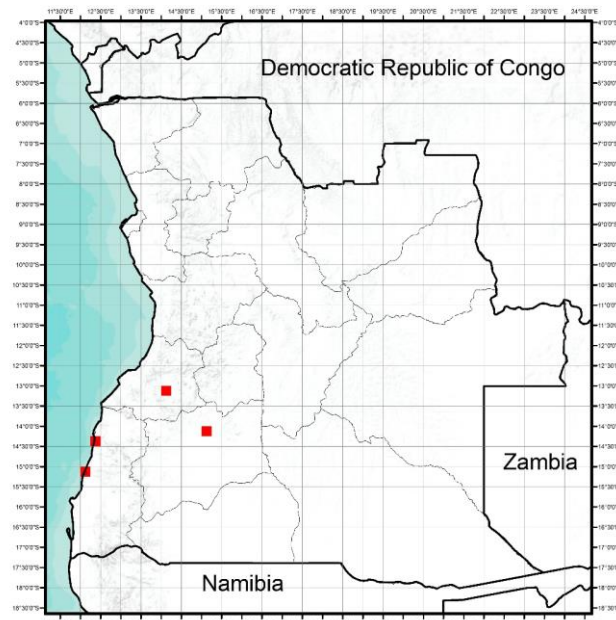


Figure 187 – Distribution map for *Matobosaurus maltzahni* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957: 56); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 435); "Between Benguella and Bihé" (Boulenger 1905: 111).

Huilla province: "Quillengues" [14° 04'S., 15° 05'E] (Bocage 1895a: 36).

Namibe province: "Chimba River" [14° 18'S., 12° 24'E] (Bocage 1895a: 36); "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1887: 203, 1895: 36); "Mossamedes to Huilla" (Bocage 1895a: 36).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was for some time known as a subspecies of *Gerrhosaurus validus* (A. Smith, 1849), by the name as *Gerrohosaurus validus maltzahni* (De Gry, 1938). Combination of molecular, morphological and geographical evidence, suggests that the two

taxa represent separate evolutionary lineages (Bates et al. 2013: 472 [Fig. 1], 478). The two taxa also occur in allopatry, since *Gerrhosaurus validus validus* is distributed to southeastern Africa and *Gerrhosaurus validus maltzahni* restricted to northern Namibia and southern Angola (Bates et al. 2013: 478; Bates et al. 2014: 230). According to these information the specimens identified as *Gerrhosaurus validus* (or *Gerrhosaurus robustus* Peters, 1854) for Angola (Bocage 1870, 1887, 1895; Boulenger 1905; Mertens 1938; Frade 1963) were in fact referable to *maltzahni* form. Bates and Tolley (2013) recently-described a new Genus *Matobosaurus* and therefore re-instate *G. maltzahni* as *Matobosaurus maltzahni* (De Grys, 1938) as a full species (Bates et al. 2013: 476). Bates et al. (2013: 470) sampled some specimens of *M. maltzahni* in Angola, from "0.5km S of Tambor, Iona" and "Omuaha Lodge, Iona" Namibe Province.

References: Bates et al. (2013, 2014).

Genus *Tetradactylus* Merrem, 1820

***Tetradactylus ellenbergi* (Angel, 1922) – ELLEN'S WHIP LIZARD**

- *Caitia africana*: Bocage (1895: 37).
- *Tetradactylus lundensis* n. sp.: Monard (1937b: 79).
- *Tetradactylus ellenbergi ellenbergi* (Angel): Laurent (1964a: 55).
- *Tetradactylus ellenbergi boulengeri* (Witte): Laurent (1964a: 55).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from eastern Angola (Fig. 188).

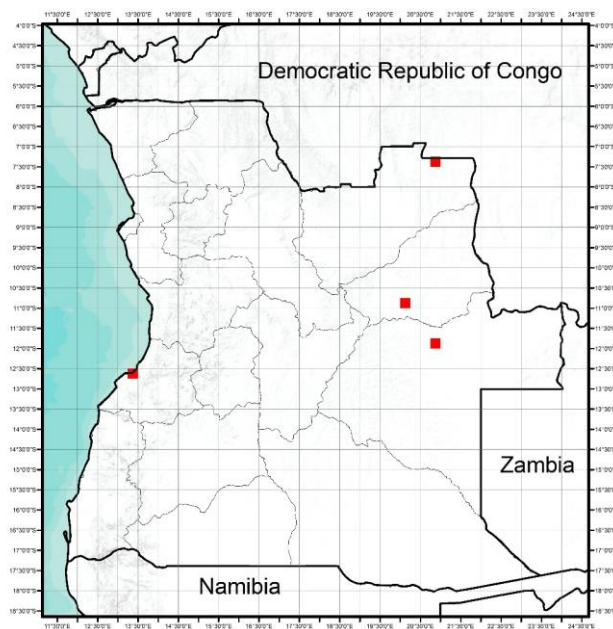


Figure 188 – Distribution map for *Tetradactylus ellenbergi* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 55).

Lunda Sul province: "Lunda, margin of Tyhumbwé" [10° 58'S., 20° 04'E] (Monard 1937b: 79).

Moxico province: "around Calundo lake (Chef Sá-Mussamba Village) 105km east of Luso" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 55).

Benguela province: "Quando edges" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1895a: 37).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Is currently accepted and recognized as a full species and is distributed mainly from southern central and eastern Africa (Wagner et al. 2012: 35). This species

inhabit in swampy grassland and wooded grassland if disturbed the species diving into the water between the tussocks (Spawls 2004: 194; Wagner et al. 2012: 37).

References: Spawls et al. (2004); Wagner et al. (2012).

Family SCINCIDAE Gray, 1825

Genus *Acontias* Cuvier, 1816 [1817]

Acontias occidentalis FitzSimons 1941 – SAVANNA LEGLESS SKINK

- *Acontias plumbeus* (Bianconi): Monard (1937b: 96).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Namibia, Republic of South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southern Angola near, Namibia border (Fig. 189).

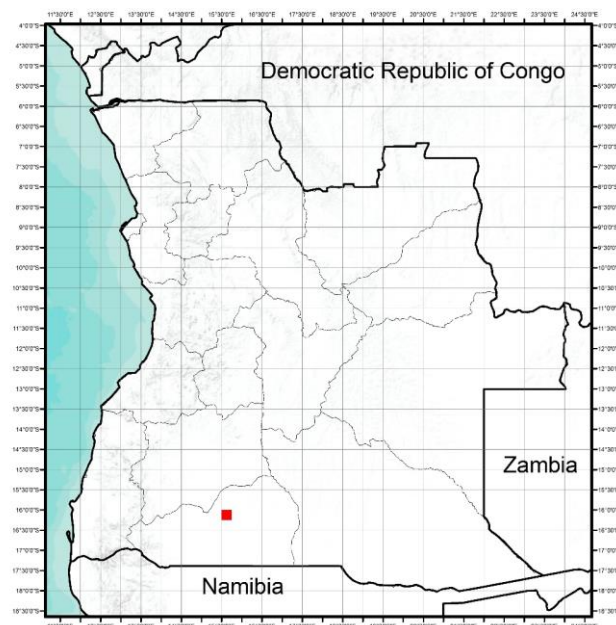


Figure 189 – Distribution map for *Acontias occidentalis* in Angola.

Cunene province: "Mupa" [16° 11'S., 15° 45'E] (Monard 1937b: 96).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Monard (1937b: 96) identified a specimen from "Mupa" southern Angola, by the name *Acontias plumbeus* Bianconi, 1849, unfortunately Monard misidentified the specimen, since *A. plumbeus* is endemic to southern Africa (Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland) (Bater et al. 2014: 249; Uetz and Hošek 2014). Monard's specimen is deposited in the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, La-Chaux-de-Fond, Switzerland were recently studied and identified as *Acontias occidentalis* FitzSimons, 1941 (Ceríaco et al. in prep.). The species *Acontias occidentalis* was previously considered a subspecies of *Acontias percivali* Loveridge, 1935 from East African. However, recent molecular phylogenetic studies carried out by Daniels et al.

(2006) and Lamb et al. (2010) demonstrated that *Acontinas occidentalis* is closely to *A. percivali percivali* (Daniels et al. 2006: 358 [Fig. 2]), and subsequently was formally evaluated to a full species (Lamb et al. 2010). This species is endemic to southern Africa and adjacent areas in southern Angola (Daniel et al. 2005: 646). It is a fossorial species and is usually found in savannas or grasslands (Bates et al. 2014: 263).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Daniels et al. (2005); Daniels et al. (2006); Lamb et al. (2010); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus Afroablepharus Greer, 1974

***Afroablepharus wahlbergi* (Smith, 1849) – WAHLBERG'S SNAKE-EYED SKINK**

- ***Ablepharus Wahlbergii* (Smith):** Bocage (1895: 52), Boulenger (1905: 111)

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Somalia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the central-south Angola (Fig. 190).

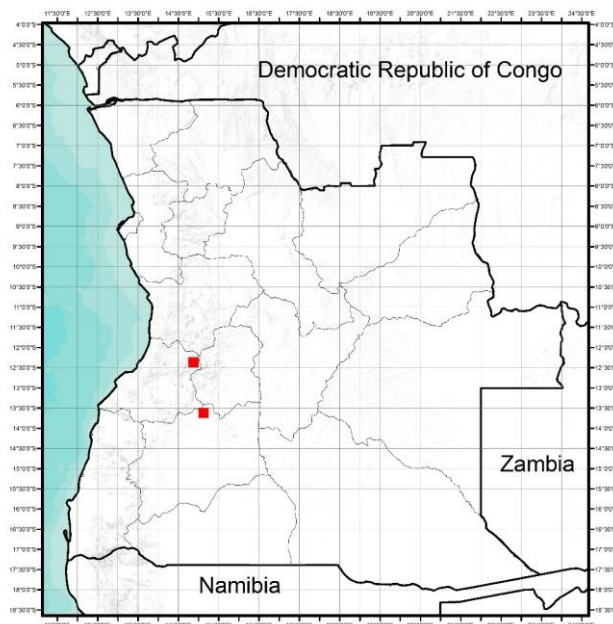


Figure 190 – Distribution map for *Panaspis wahlbergi* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Cahata" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 52); "Between Benguela and Bihé" (Boulenger 1905: 111).

Huila province: "Caconda" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1895a: 52).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Andrew Smith (1849) and is very widespread for all African continent, mostly endemic to the savanna areas of Sub-Saharan Africa (Bates et al. 2014: 257). Jacobsen (1989) during his herpetological survey, detected a sibling species of *Panaspis wahlbergii* (Smith, 1849) (= *Afroablepharus wahlbergi*) distinguished by colour pattern and small size. This form was found to have a wide range to the north and west, but in Namibia it is restricted to the Caprivi Strip, so it became necessary to review the *P. wahlbergii*

complex throughout southern Africa (Jacobsen and Broadley 2000: 61-62). Currently the taxonomic status of the isolated Namibian population is unresolved (Bates et al. 2014: 257) Its taxonomy is stable but older specimen records references to *A. wahlbergii* should be carefully checked using the key provided by Jacobsen and Broadley (2000: 67-68). This situation creates some doubts about *A. wahlbergii* records from Angola. According to Medina et al. (2012: 53) *A. wahlbergii* is a complex of at least five species and further studies are needed to address that.

It is a ubiquitous, terrestrial species found in a wide variety of habitats as savanna or grassland, ranging from rocky outcrops to open areas (Bates et al. 2014: 257).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Jacobsen and Broadley (2000); Medina et al. (2012.).

Genus Eumecia Bocage, 1870

***Eumecia anchietae* (Bocage, 1870) – WESTERN SERPENTIFORM SKINK**

- *Euprepes Anchietae* Nov. sp.: Bocage (1866a: 44), (1866b: 62).
- *Eumecia Anchietae*: Bocage (1870: 66).
- *Lygosoma anchietae*: Boulenger (1887: 317), Monard (1937b: 95), Themido (1941: 8), Frade (1964a: 252).
- *Lygosoma (Eumecia) Anchietae*: Bocage (1895: 50, 1897a: 196).
- *Riopa anchietae* (Bocage): Hellmich (1957b: 58).

***Eumecia anchietae major* Laurent, 1964a**

- *Eumecia anchietae major* sbsp. n.: Laurent (1964a: 80).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the southern Angola however there are some records from Lunda province that correspond to the subspecies (Fig. 191)

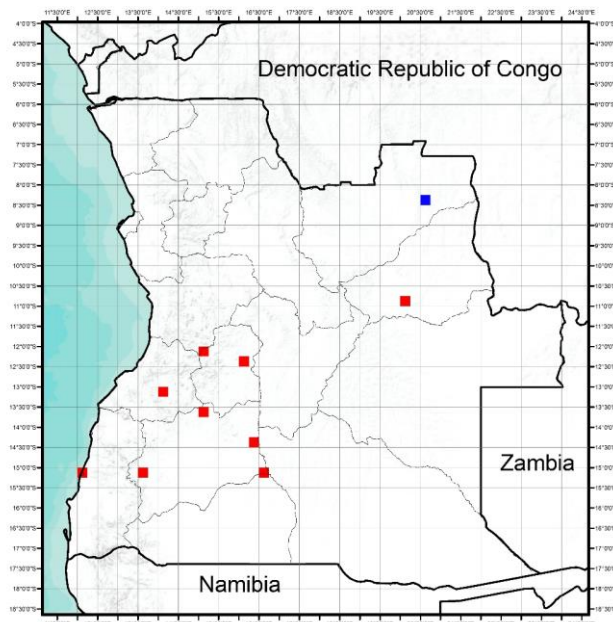


Figure 191 – Distribution map for *Eumecia anchietae* (red squares) and *Eumecia anchietae major* (blue square) in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Calonda" [08° 25'S., 20° 32'E] (Laurent 1964a: 80).

Lunda Sul province: "Lunda, near Dala" [10° 58'S., 20° 04'E] (Monard 1937b: 95).

Huambo province: "Galanga" [12° 04'S., 15° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 50); "Bela-Vista" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 58).

Benguela province: "Alto Cubal" [13°02'S, 14°15'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 58).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 50; Themido 1941: 8); "Huila" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1870: 66, 1895: 50, 1897a: 196; Boulenger 1887: 316); "Mbalé River" [15° 10'S., 16° 45'E] (Monard 1937b: 95); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 95).

Namibe province: "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Boulenger 1887: 316).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species has cited by Bocage (1866b: 62) from "Zaire" as *Euprepes anchietae*. Later Bocage (1870: 67) described a new Genus *Eumecia* and described the species *Eumecia anchietae* from "le plateau de la Huilla dans l'intérieur de Mossamedes" and synonymized *Euprepes anchietae*. Monard (1937b: 95) collected three specimens from Kuvangu Mission and remark that the two specimens captured in the south Angola - "Mbalé River" and "Kuvangu" - correspond to Bocage's description, however the individual from "Lunda, pris près du poste de Dala" is bigger than the others and shows some morphological differences. Laurent (1964a: 80) described *Eumecia anchietae major*, a subspecies of the nominal form. This individual has collected in "Calonda" in northern Angola, as Monard's specimen. Laurent synonymized *Eumecia anchietae* (non Bocage) (Monard 1937b: 95) from "Dala" to this subspecies. Currently both are accepted and recognized (Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Bocage (1866b, 1870); Laurent (1964a); Monard (1937b); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus *Lepidothyris* Cope, 1892

Lepidothyris hinkeli joei Wagner, Böhme, Pauwels and Schmitz, 2009 – NONE NOTED

- *Mochlus fernandi* (Burton): Laurent (1964a: 78).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is only known from "Dundo", Lunda Norte Province (Fig. 192).

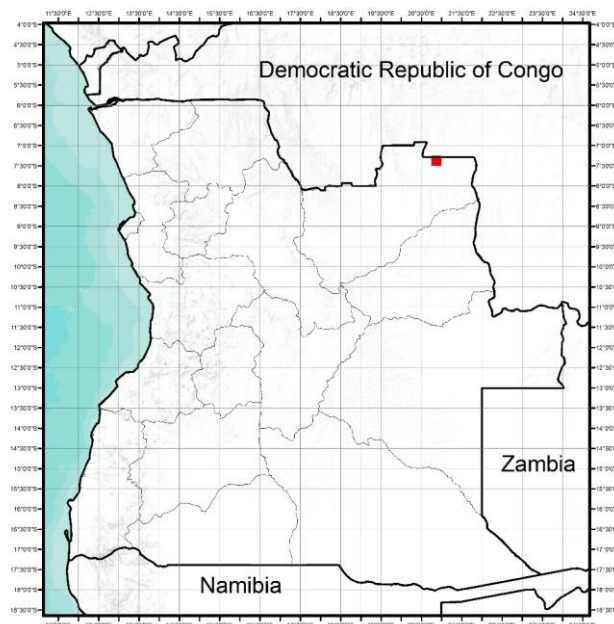


Figure 192 – Distribution map for *Lepidothyris hinkeli joei* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo, Luachimo forest" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 78).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Laurent (1964a: 78) identified one specimen collected at "Dundo, forêt de la Luachimo" as *Mochlus fernandi* (Burton). The specific epithet *fernandi* was alternately placed into several different genera by subsequent authors, e.g. Boulenger (1887) and Bocage (1895) into *Lygosoma*, Cope (1892) into *Lepidothyris*, Mertens (1941) into *Riopa* and Mittleman (1952) into *Mochlus* (Wagner et al. 2009: 2), followed by several authors as Laurent (1964a: 78-79). Recently a review of the African red-flanked skinks carried out by Wagner et al. (2009: 5-7) resurrected the Genus *Lepidothyris* Cope, 1892 for *fernandi* group. They also provided a morphological and genetic analysis in *L. fernandi* complex, resulting in the description of two new taxa (Wagner et al. 2009: 12-16). Through those analyses, the authors described a new species *Lepidothyris hinkeli* and identified the Angolan specimen cited by Laurent (1964a: 78) as

Lepidothyris hinkeli joei Wagner, Böhme, Pauwels and Schmitz, 2009, restricted to central-southern Africa, known from Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo and Angola (Wagner et al. 2009: 14-16, 21 [Fig. 14]). They also restricted *L. f. fernandi* to the Gulf of Guinea from Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, Nigeria and Gabon (Wagner et al. 2009: 21 [Fig. 14]).

References: Laurent (1964a); Wagner et al. (2009).

Genus *Leptosiaphos* Schmidt, 1943

***Leptosiaphos dewittei* (Loveridge, 19334) – DEWITTE'S FIVE-TOED SKINK**

- *Lygossoma dewittei* : Parker (1936: 139).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is only known from "Congulo", Kwanza Sul Province (Fig. 193).

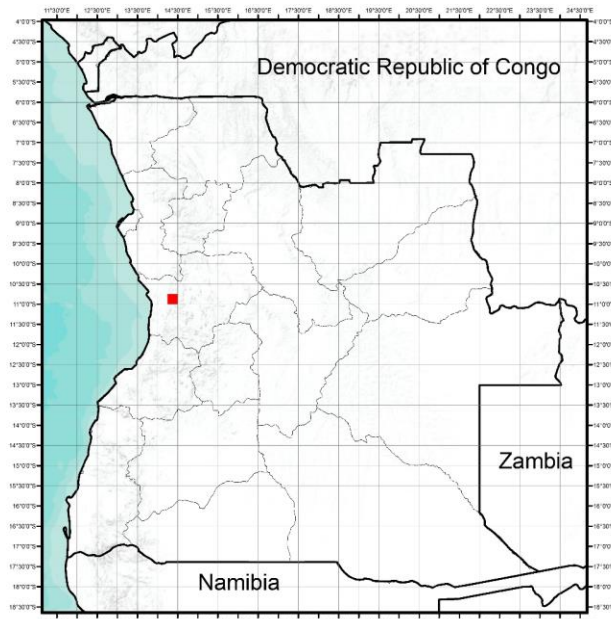


Figure 193 – Distribution map for *Leptosiaphos dewittei* in Angola.

Kwanza Sul province: "Congulo" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 139).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This skink ranges from western Angola to the Upemba National Park., where it occurs throughout, but is more common in the plateau areas (Broadley and Cotterill 2004: 42).

References: Broadley and Cotterill (2004).

Genus *Mochlus* Günther, 1864

***Mochlus sundevallii* (A. Smith, 1849) – SUNDEVALL'S WRITHING SKINK**

- *Mochlus afer*: Bocage (1867a: 227, 1867c: 222).
- *Eumeces reticulatus* (Peters)e: Bocage (1879: 88).
- *Lygossoma sundevalii*: Boulenger (1887: 307), Bocage (1895: 49).
- *Lygossoma modestum* (Günther): Monard (1937b: 94); Frade (1963: 253).
- *Lygossoma modesta modesta* (Günther): Hellmich (1957b: 57).
- *Mochlus sundevalii sundevalii* (Smith):

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Somalia, Sudan (?), Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known mainly from southern Angola, although there are two records further north (Fig. 194).

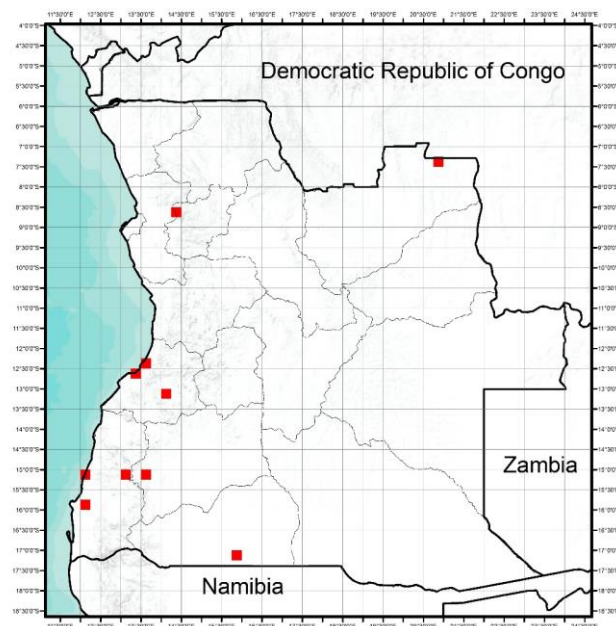


Figure 194 – Distribution map for *Mochlus sundevallii sundevalii* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° '50E] (Laurent 1964a: 78).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 57).

Benguela province: "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage, 1867c: 222, 1895: 49); "Benguela" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage, 1867c: 222, 1895: 49; Boulenger 1887: 307); "Alto Cubal" [13°02'S, 14°15'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 57).

Huila province: "Huila" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 78).

Namibe province: "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 49); "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1867a: 227, 1895: 49); "Coroca River" [15° 47'S., 12° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 49).

Cunene province: "Mupanda (Kuanyama)" [17° 08'S., 15° 46'E] (Monard 1937b: 94).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: It was previously included in the Genus *Lygosoma*, which is now restricted to Asia (Wagner *et al.* 2009: 2, 5). It is endemic to Africa and widely distributed mainly in southeastern Africa (Bates *et al.* 2014: 260; Uetz and Hošek 2014). It is found in southern Angola, although there are two records further north from "Dundo" (Laurent 1964a: 78) and "Piri-Dembos" (Hellmich 1957b: 57).

Is a fossorial species, found in savannas ou grasslands, in arid, sandy conditions under suitable surface cover such as rocks or leaf litter, the species also occur in coastal areas and medium to high altitude woodland (Bates *et al.* 2014: 260; Spawls 2010).

References: Bates *et al.* (2014); Hellmich (1957); Laurent (1964a); Spawls (2010); Wagner *et al.* (2009).

Genus *Panaspis* Cope, 1868

Panaspis breviceps (Peters, 1873) – PETERS' LIDLESS SKINK

- *Lygosoma (Panaspis) breviceps* (Peters): Parker (1936: 139).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Bioko (=Fernando Po), Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo and Gabon.

Occurrences in Angola: The species have just one record from Kwanza Sul province (Fig. 195).

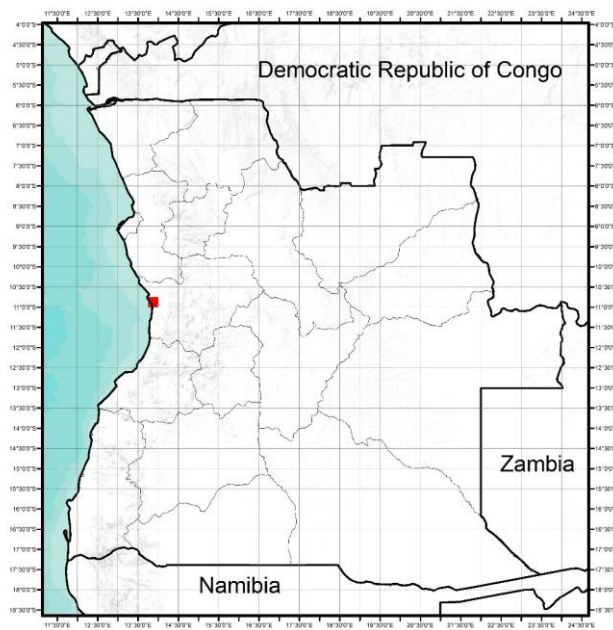


Figure 195 – Distribution map for *Panaspis breviceps* in Angola.

Kwanza Sul province: "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 139).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Uetz and Hošek 2014). According to Perret (1973: 602) this species is very common and characteristic of the equatorial forest of Gulf of Guinea.

References: Perret (1973), Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Panaspis cabindae* (Bocage, 1866) – CABINDA LIDLESS SKINK**

- ***Ablepharus cabindae*:** Bocage (1866a: 45, 1866b: 64, 1867c: 224, 1887a: 179, 1895: 51, 1897a: 196), Peters (1877: 614), Boulenger (1887: 352), Ferreira (1904: 116), Parker (1936: 136).
- ***Ablepharus aeneus*:** Boulenger (1887: 352).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from western Angola, from several localities along the coast (Fig. 196).

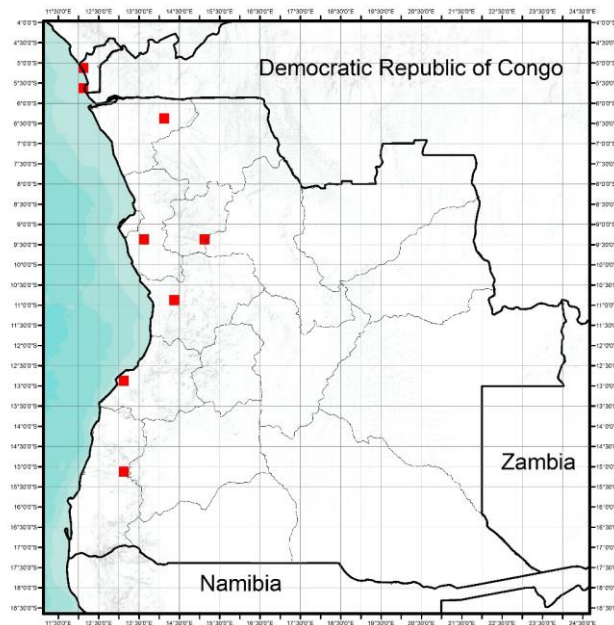


Figure 196 – Distribution map for *Panaspis cabindae* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 614); "Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1866a: 45, 1866b: 64, 1867c: 224, 1897a: 196; Boulenger 1887: 352).

Zaire province: "S. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1887a: 179, 1895: 51, 1897a: 196).

Bengo province: "Catete" [09° 07'S., 13° 42'E] (Ferreira 1903: 116).

Kwanza Norte province: "Lucalla" [09° 24'S., 15° 02'E] (Ferreira 1903: 116).

Kwanza Sul province: "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 139).

Benguela province: "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1867c: 224, 1895: 51, 1897a: 196).

Namibe province: "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 51, 1897a: 196).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1866b: 64) based on three specimens from "Cabinda" collected by Anchieta. Currently is accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Ineich and Schmitz 2010; Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Ineich and Schmitz (2010); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus *Sepsina* Bocage, 1866

***Sepsina angolensis* Bocage, 1866 – ANGOLAN SKINK**

- ***Sepsina angolensis***: Bocage (1866a: 45, 1866b: 63, 1867d: 223, 1870: 68, 1895: 53, 1896: 111, 1897a: 197), Peters (1881: 147), Boulenger (1887: 421, 1905: 111), Ferreira (1904: 117), Monard (1937b: 95), Mertens (1938: 438), Hellmich (1957a: 68), Laurent (1964a: 81), Branch (1992: 1).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from scattered localities, mainly along the coast (Fig. 197).

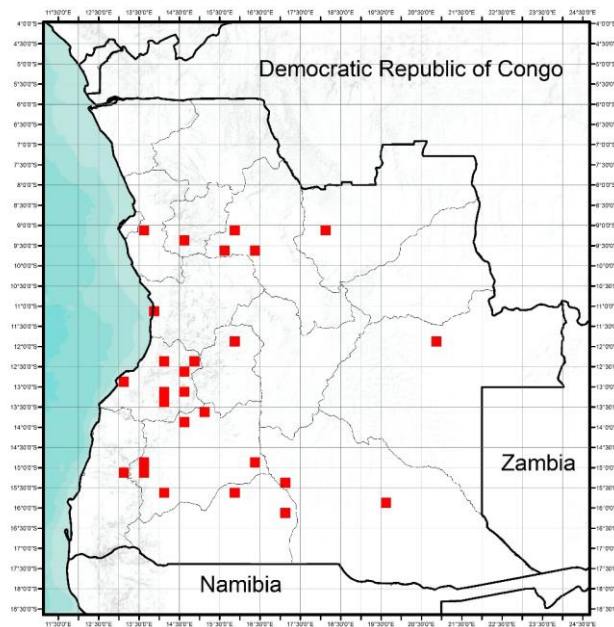


Figure 197 – Distribution map for *Sepsina angolensis* in Angola.

Bengo province: "Catete" [09° 07'S., 13° 42'E] (Ferreira 1904: 117).

Kwanza Norte province: "Zembe" [09° 19'S., 14° 40'E] (Ferreira 1904: 117).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 45, 1866b: 63, 1867d: 223, 1895: 53, 1897a: 197); "Malange" [09° 33' S., 16° 21'E] (Bocage 1895a: 53); "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Boulenger 1905: 111).

Lunda Norte province: "Cuango" [09° 08'S., 18° 03'E] (Peters 1881: 147; Bocage 1895a: 53).

Moxico province: "around Calundo Lake" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 81).

Kwanza Sul province: "Novo Redondo" [11° 12'S., 13° 51'E] (Bocage 1867d: 223).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937b: 95).

Benguela province: "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 95); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896: 111), "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1895a: 53), "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 53), "Quidumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 53), "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1867d: 223); "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S., 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 68); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 438); "Ganda" [13° 02'S., 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 68).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 53); "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937b: 95); "Indungu" [14° 49'S., 16° 16'E] (Monard 1937b: 54); "Boca de Humpata, Sá da Bandeira" [14° 56' S., 13° 31'E] (Laurent 1964a: 81); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 53); "Chibemba (Gambos), Cunene" [15° 45'S., 14° 05'E] (Laurent 1964a: 81)

Namibe province: "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Monard 1937b: 95).

Cunene province: "Kuvelai" [15° 39'S., 15° 48'E] (Monard 1937b: 95); "Chimporo" [16° 02'S., 17° 09'E] (Monard 1937b: 95).

Quando Cubango province: "Kakindo" [15° 27'S., 17° 03'E] (Monard 1937b: 95); "vicinity of Cuito Cuanavale - approximately 75km W of Mavinga" [15° 47'S., 19° 42'E] (Branch and McCartney 1992: 1).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1866b: 63) based on one individual from "Duque de Bragança, à l'interieur d'Angola" collected by Bayão. Monard (1937b: 95) considered the species to be widely distributed in Angola, although this species continues to be a very poorly known besides the abundant of distribution records in the country. Branch and McCartney (1992: 1) provided a recent data for Angola from Cuando Cubango province the first recorded from southeastern Angola.

References: Bocage (1866b); Branch and McCartney (1992); Monard (1937b).

***Sepsina bayoni* (Bocage, 1866) – BAYONI'S SKINK**

- ***Dumerilia Bayonii* Nov. gen., nov. sp.:** Bocage (1866a: 45, 1866b: 63, 1882: 299, 1897a: 197).
- ***Scincodipus congicus* (Peters):** Peters (1877: 614).
- ***Sepsina bayonii*:** Boulenger (1887: 422), Frade (1963: 252).
- ***Sepsina (Dumerilia) Bayonii*:** Bocage (1895: 55).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from northwestern Angola (Fig. 198).

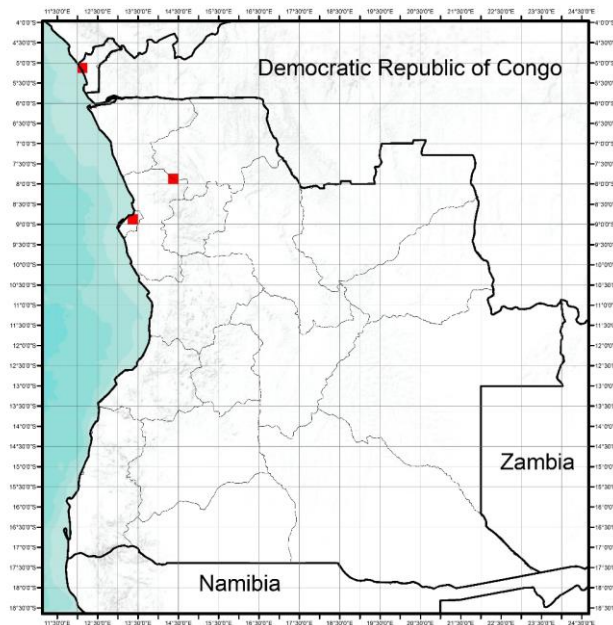


Figure 198 – Distribution map for *Sepsina bayoni* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 614; Bocage 1882: 299, 1895: 55).

Luanda province: "Loanda (Forte do Penedo)" [08° 47'S., 13° 16'E] (Bocage 1866a: 45); "Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Bocage 1866b: 63, 1882: 299, 1895: 55, 1897a: 197).

Bengo province: "Ambriz" [07° 51'S., 14° 22'E] (Boulenger 1887: 422; Bocage 1895a: 55).

Benguela province: "Carangigo" (Catengue?) (Boulenger 1887: 422; Bocage 1895a: 55).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1866b: 63) based on one individual from "Loanda" collected by Bayão. Currently it remains a poorly known species and

its distribution is accepted and recognized (Uetz and Hošek 2014). Further studies are needed into the ecological requirements and population status.

References: Bocage (1866b); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Sepsina copei* Bocage, 1873 – SEPSINA SKINK**

- ***Sepsina Copei***: Bocage (1873: 212, 1895: 54, 1897a: 197), Boulenger (1887: 421).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from western Angola along the coast (Fig. 199).

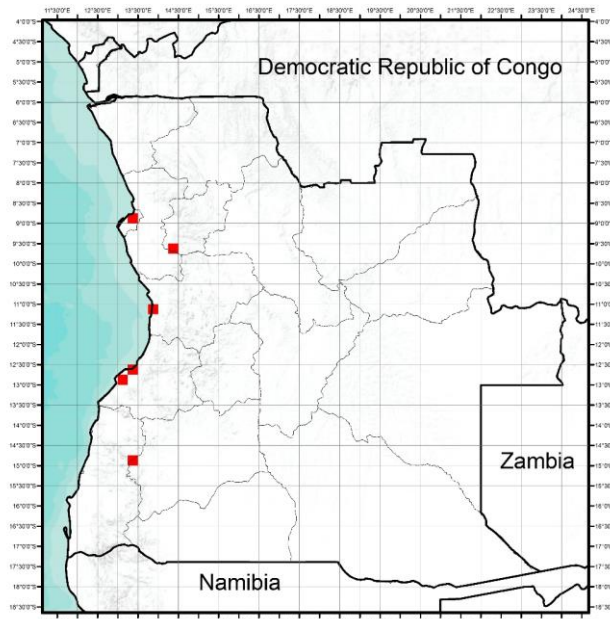


Figure 199 – Distribution map for *Sepsina copei* in Angola.

Luanda province: "Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Bocage 1895a: 54, 1897a: 197).

Kwanza Sul province: "Novo Redondo" [11° 12'S., 13° 51'E] (Bocage 1873: 212, 1895: 54, 1897a: 197).

Benguela province: "Benguela" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Boulenger 1887: 421; Bocage 1895a: 54);
"Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1873: 212, 1895: 54, 1897a: 197).

Namibe province: "Biballa" [14° 46'S., 13° 22'E] (Bocage 1895a: 54, 1897a: 197).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1873: 212) based on three specimens from "Dombe" collected by Anchieta and one juvenile from "Novo Redondo, au nord de Benguella sur le littoral" collected by Bayão. *Sepsina copei* Bocage, 1873 is only known from Angola and currently it remains a poorly known species, however its status is accepted and recognized (Uetz and Hošek 2014). This species requires an urgent acquisition of fresh material

since the type specimens deposited on Museu Bocage were destroyed by 1978 fire and further studies will be needed to corroborate its taxonomic status.

References: Bocage (1873); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus *Trachylepis* Fitzinger, 1843

Trachylepis acutilabris (Peters, 1862) – WEDGE-SNOURED SKINK

- *Euprepes acutilabris* (Peters): Bocage (1870: 68), Peters (1887: 614).
- *Mabuya acutilabris* (Peters): Boulenger (1887: 208), Bocage (1895: 46), Monard (1937b: 37), Laurent (1954: 65, 1964a: 75), Hellmich (1957a: 58, 1957b: 53).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia and Republic of South Africa.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known mainly from localities along the coast (Fig. 200).

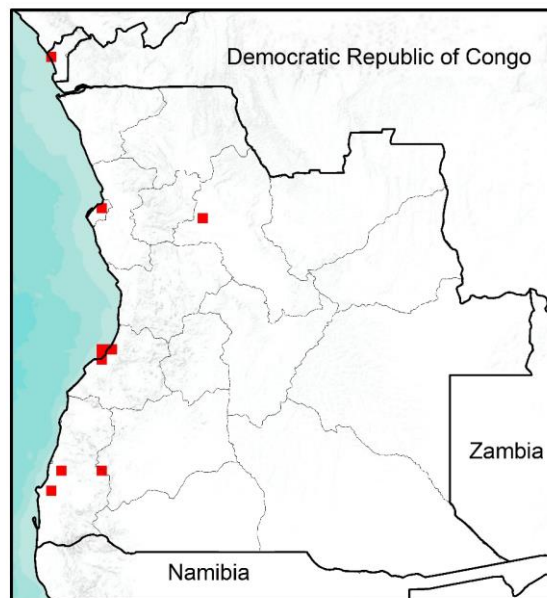


Figure 200 – Distribution map for *Trachylepis acutilabris* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1887: 614; Bocage 1895a: 46).

Luanda province: "Luanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 58).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1895a: 46).

Benguela province: "Praia do Lobito (Restinga)" [12° 20'S., 13° 30'E] (Laurent 1954: 65, Laurent 1964a: 75); "Lobito" [12° 21'S., 13° 33'E] (Monard 1937b: 94); "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 46); "Benguela" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Boulenger 1887: 208; Bocage 1895a: 46); "Carangigo" (Catengue?) (Boulenger 1887: 208; Bocage 1895a: 46).

Namibe province: "Cahinde-Ongueira" [15°29'S, 13°22'E] (Hellmich 1957b: 53); "Mossâmedes desert, 35km south from the city" [15° 30'S., 12° 19'E] (Laurent 1964a: 75); "Coroca River" [15° 47'S., 12° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 46).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Previously placed in the Genus *Mabuya*, typical skinks from the Afro-Malagasy region were assigned to *Trachylepis* by Bauer (2003: 5) following the work of Mausfeld et al. (2002) (Bauer 2003: 4). This species is accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Uetz and Hošek 2014). It is a sand-diving skink, was active on the sandy substrate around the boulders (Haacke 2008: 90).

References: Bauer (2003); Uetz and Hošek (2014); Haacke (2008).

***Trachylepis affinis* (Gray, 1838) – SENEGAL SKINK**

- ***Euprepes Blandigii* (Hallowell?):** Bocage (1866a: 44), Peters (1887: 614).
- ***Euprepes gracilis*:** Bocage (1872: 77).
- ***Mabuya Raddonii*:** Bocage (1895: 40):
- ***Mabuya radoni* (Gray):** Ferreira (1903: 14), Parker (1936: 138), Hellmich (1957b: 55).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo ?, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from western Angola (Fig. 201).

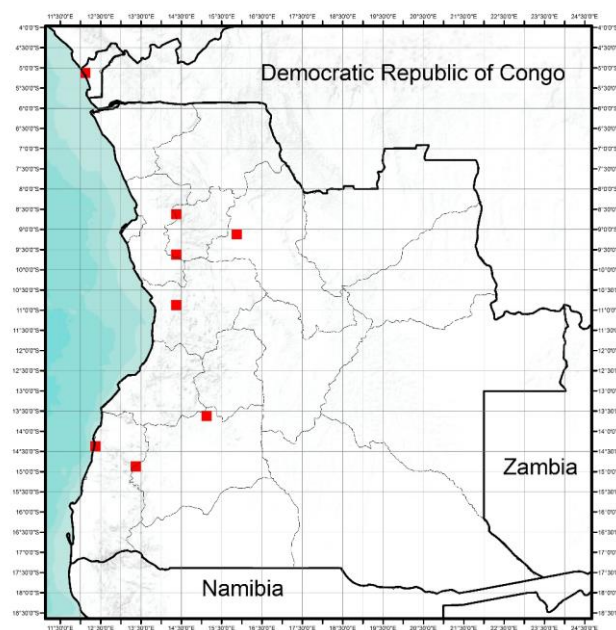


Figure 202 – Distribution map for *Trachylepis affinis* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo (Loango Coast)" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1887: 614; Bocage 1895a: 40).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 55).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Ferreira 1903: 14).

Kwanza Sul province: "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 138); "Dondo" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1872: 77).

Benguela province: "Chimba river" [14° 18'S., 12° 24'E] (Bocage 1872: 77).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 40).

Namibe province: "Biballa" [14° 46'S., 13° 22'E] (Bocage 1872: 77).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Previously placed in the Genus *Mabuya*, typical skinks from the Afro-Malagasy region were assigned to *Trachylepis* by Bauer (2003: 5) following the work of Mausfeld et al. (2002) (Bauer 2003: 4). There has been a lot of confusion about the name of this species (see Hoogmoed 1974: 6-24). Boulenger (1887: 204) considered the specimens identified by Bocage (1872: 77) as *Euprepes affinis* (Gray, 1838) a synonym of *Mabuya chimbana* (Boulenger, 1887) association followed by Bocage (1895: 45) and later accepted by several authors (e.g. Bauer et al. 2001: 78, Uetz and Hošek 2014).

It is a western and central African forest species (Chirio and Ineich 2006: 28), with a wide variety of habitats, from primary forest living on the ground as well as on high tree trunks (although more common restricted to open sites such as tree fall gaps) to secondary forest, bushland and human shelters (Böhme et al. 2011: 42).

References: Bauer (2003); Bauer et al. (2001); Bocage (1872, 1895); Böhme et al. (2011); Boulenger (1887); Chirio and Ineich (2006); Hoogmoed (1974); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Trachylepis angolensis* (Monard, 1937) – NONE NOTED**

- ***Euprepes angolensis***: Bocage (1872: 78).
- ***Mabuya striata angolensis* (Monard)**: Monard (1937b: 89), Hellmich (1957b: 56).
- ***Mabuya angolensis***: Laurent (1964a: 72).
-

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from western Angola (Fig. 203).

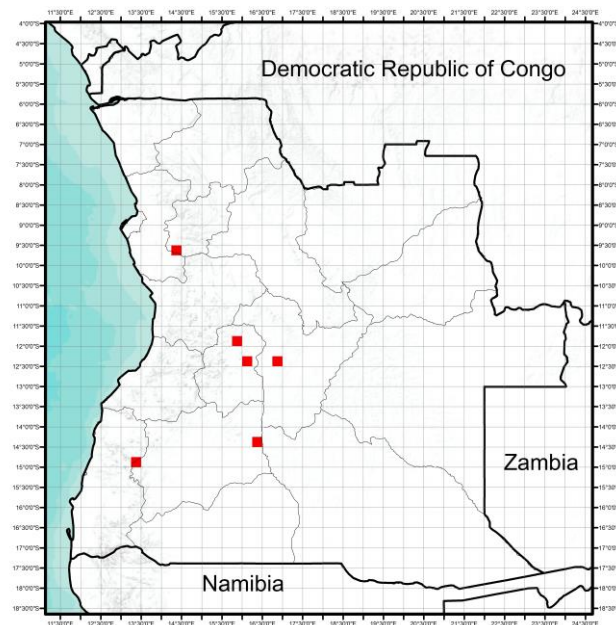


Figure 203– Distribution map for *Trachylepis angolensis* in Angola.

Kwanza Norte province: "Dondo" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1872: 78).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937b: 89); "Bela-Vista" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 56).

Bié province: "Silva Porto" [12° 20'S., 16° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 72).

Huila province: "Sanguengue" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 56); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 89).

Namibe province: "Biballa" [14° 46'S., 13° 22'E] (Bocage 1872: 78).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species *Euprepes angolensis* (Bocage, 1872) was described by Bocage (1872: 78) based on two individuals from "Biballa, dans l'intérieur de Mossamedes" collected by Anchieta and three from "Dondo" by Bayão. This nomen as been

neglected or sometimes synonymized with *Mabuya striata angolensis* Monard, 1937 (= *Trachylepis angolensis*) (Monard 1937b: 89). However, remains some doubts if the specimens of *Euprepes angolensis* represent in fact Monard's species (e.g. Laurent (1964a: 69) synonymized *M. s. angolensis* (Hellmich 1957b: 56) as *Mabuya striata chimbana* Boulenger). Further studies are clearly needed to clarify this situation.

References: Bocage (1872); Hellmich (1957b); Laurent (1964a); Monard (1937b).

***Trachylepis bayonii bayonii* (Bocage, 1872) – BAYON’S SKINK**

- ***Euprepes Gravenhorstii* (Hallowell):** Bocage (1866a: 44)
- ***Euprepes Bayonii*:** Bocage (1870: 68, 1872: 75, 1879b: 95, 1887: 179).
- ***Mabuya bayonii*:** Boulenger (1887: 201, 1905: 111), Bocage (1895: 38, 1897a: 195), Schmidt (1933: 11), Monard (1937b: 87), Hellmich (1957b: 54), Manaças (1963: 234).
- ***Mabuya bayonii bayonii* (Bocage):** Laurent (1964a: 67).

***Trachylepis bayonii huilensis* (Laurent, 1964a)**

- ***Mabuya bayonii huilensis* subsp. n.:** Laurent (1964a: 67).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya and Tanzania.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is very widespread from all the country (Fig. 204).

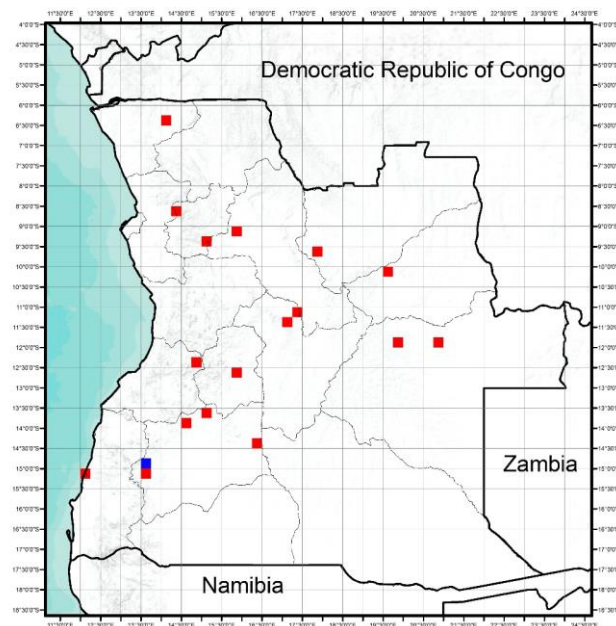


Figure 204 – Distribution map for *Trachylepis bayonii bayonii* (red squares) and *Trachylepis bayonii huilensis* (blue square) in Angola.

Zaire province: "S. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1887: 179, 1895: 38).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [8°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 54); "Ambaca" [09° 16'S., 15° 11'E] (Boulenger 1905: 111).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 44, 1872: 75, 1895: 38, 1897a: 195; Boulenger 1887: 201, 1905: 111).

Lunda Norte province: "Cassange" [09° 35'S., 17° 52'E] (Bocage 1879b: 95, 1895: 38; 1897a: 195).

Moxico province: "around Calundo Lake" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Schmidt 1933: 11); "Calombe, Luso" [11° 50' S., 19° 56'E] (Schmidt 1933: 11).

Bié province: "Gauca" [11° 11'S., 17° 27'E] (Laurent 1964a: 67); "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Manaças 1963: 234).

Huambo province: "Santo-Amaro" [12° 42'S., 15° 51'E] (Monard 1937b: 87).

Benguela province: "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1895a: 38).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 38); "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937b: 87); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 87); "Boca de Humpata, Sá da Bandeira" [14° 56' S., 13° 31'E] (Laurent 1964a: 67); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1872: 75, 1895: 38)

Namibe province: "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Boulenger 1887: 201)

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1872: 75) by the name *Euprepes Bayonii* based in several specimens from scattered localities. Bocage was separated its description in two varieties: the variety A correspond to the specimens with a uniform color collected by Bayão in "Duque de Bragança dans l'intérieur d'Angola", the variety B come exclusively from "Huilla" and from the "high plateau in the interior of Mossamedes", collected by Anchieta. Laurent (1964a: 67) described a new subspecies by the name of *Mabuya bayoni huilensis* from "Boca de Humpata, environs de Sá da Bandeira" (represented with blue square – see Fig. 200), this subspecies probably correspond to the variety B described by Bocage (1872: 75). Currently both subspecies are recognized for Angola.

References: Bocage (1872); Laurent (1964a).

***Trachylepis binotata* (Bocage, 1867) – BOCAGE'S SKINK**

- ***Euprepes binotatus***: Bocage (1867c: 223, 1867d: 230, 1879a: 88).
- ***Mabuya quinquetaeniata***: Boulenger (1887: 198).
- ***Mabuya binotata***: Bocage (1895: 46, 1897, 1897a: 196), Monard (1937b: 91), Hellmich (1957a: 59, 1957b: 54), Laurent (1964a: 68).
- ***Mabuya quinquetaeniata binotata* (Bocage)**: Mertens (1938: 437).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola (Fig. 205).

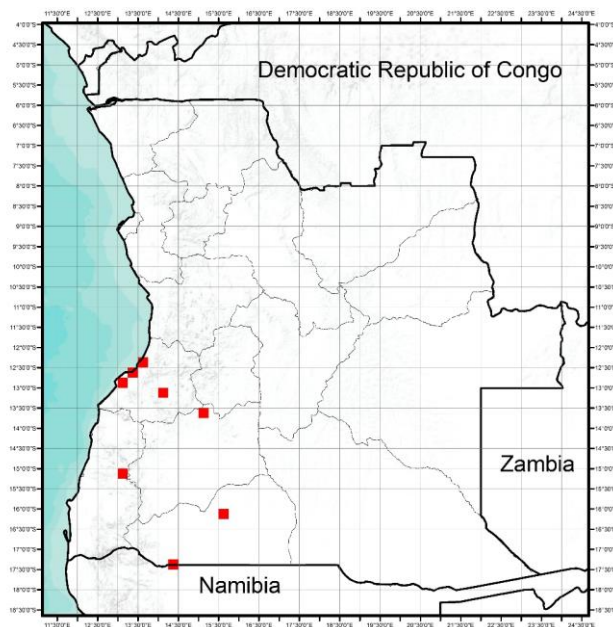


Figure 205 – Distribution map for *Trachylepis binotata* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Catumbella" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1867c: 223, 1895: 46, 1897a: 196); "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1867c: 38, 1867d: 230, 1895: 46, 1897a: 196); "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1867c: 38, 1895: 46, 1897a: 196); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 437).

Huila province: "Caconda" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1879a: 88).

Namibe province: "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 46); "50km Moçâmedes road to Sá da Bandeira" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 46);

Cunene province: "Mupa" [16° 11'S., 15° 45'E] (Monard 1937b: 91).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1867d: 230) based on some specimens from "Benguella" collected by Anchieta. Boulenger (1887: 198) considered Bocage's specimens a synonym of *Mabuya quinquetaeniata* (Lichtenstein, 1823). Currently it is considered a full species (Broadley and Bauer 1998: 43).

References: Bocage (1867d); Boulenger (1887); Broadley and Bauer (1998).

***Trachylepis bocagii* (Boulenger, 1887) – NONE NOTED**

- ***Mabuia bocagii***: Boulenger (1887: 203).
- ***Mabuya bocagii***: Parker (1936: 136), Mertens (1938: 437).
- ***Mabuya bocagii bocagii***: Hellmich (1957a: 60).
- ***Mabuya bocagei***: Frade (1963: 252).
- ***Euprepes quinquetaeniatus* (Wagler)**: Bocage (1966a: 44).
- ***Euprepes petersi* (*E. quinquetaenitus*) (Bocage)**: Bocage (1972: 74).
- ***Mabuia petersi***: Bocage (1895: 42, 1897a: 197), Ferreira (1903: 15).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from central-west Angola (Fig. 206).

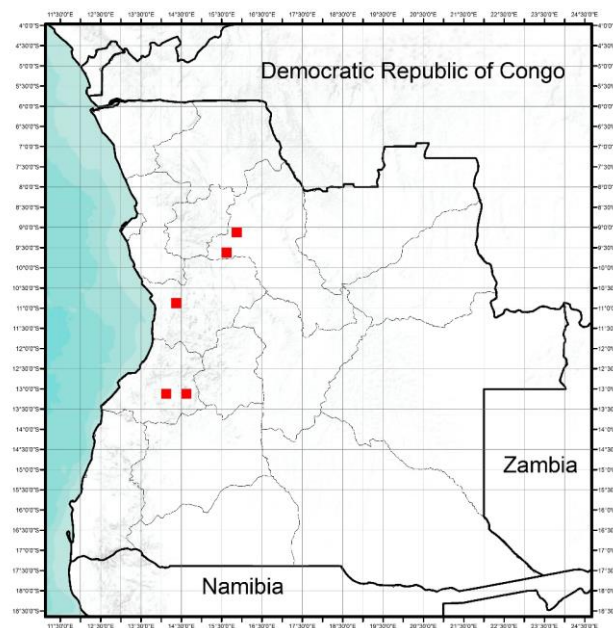


Figure 206 – Distribution map for *Trachylepis bocagii* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Boulenger 1887: 203); "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Boulenger 1887: 203).

Kwanza Sul province: "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 136).

Benguela province: "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S., 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 60); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 437);

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Boulenger (1887: 203) based on some specimens from "Duque de Bragança" sent by Bocage (identified as *Euprepes quinquetaeniatus* [non Licht.] in Bocage 1866a: 44), from "Pungo Andongo" and from "Angola" collected by Welwitsch. Before Boulenger's description, Bocage (1866a: 44) has identified some specimens from "Duque de Bragança" as *Euprepes quinquetaeniatus* (Wagler) and later as synonymized as *Euprepes Petersii* (Bocage 1872: 74). Boulenger considered the both names as synonym of *Mabuya bocagii* Boulenger (1887: 203). After Boulenger's work, Bocage (1895: 42) mistakenly refers *M. bocagii* as *Mabuia Petersi* and this association was subsequently followed by Bocage (1897a: 195) and Ferreira (1903: 15).

Currently the species from "Duque de Bragança" and "Pungo-Andongo" from Boulenger (1887: 203) are in fact considered belonging to *Trachylepis bocagii* (= *Mabuya bocagii*) (Menegon and Spawls 2010; Uetz and Hošek 2014). However, and despite the taxonomical confusion and the lack of information of this poorly known species, further research is required to confirm its taxonomic status.

References: Bocage (1866a, 1872, 1895, 1897a); Boulenger (1887); Ferreira (1903); Menegon and Spawls (2010); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Trachylepis chimbana* (Boulenger, 1887) – CHIMBAN SKINK**

- ***Mabuia chimbana***: Boulenger (1887: 204), Bocage (1895: 45, 1897: 195), Schmidt (1933: 12), Frade (1963: 252).
- ***Euprepes affinis***: Bocage (1872: 77).
- ***Mabuya striata chimbana* (Boulenger)**: Laurent (1964a: 69).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from west and eastern Angola (Fig. 207).

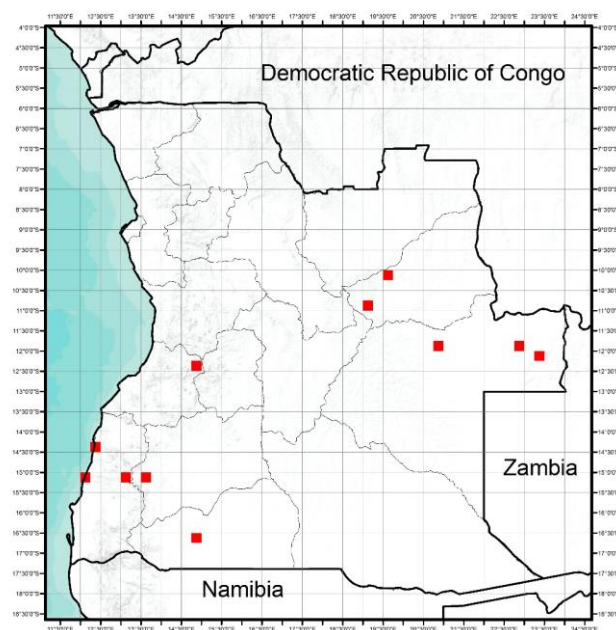


Figure 207 – Distribution map for *Trachylepis chimbana* in Angola.

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 69); "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 69).

Moxico province: "around Calundo Lake" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 69); "Cazombo" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 69); "Calunda" [12° 07'S., 23° 28'E] (Laurent 1964a: 69).

Kwanza Sul province: "Dondo" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1872: 77).

Benguela province: "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 45, 1897a: 195).

Huila province: "Jau, around Sá da Bandeira" [15° 12'S., 13° 31'E] (Laurent 1964a: 69).

Namibe province: "Chimba River" [14° 18'S., 12° 24'E] (Boulenger 1887: 204; Bocage 1895a: 45, 1897a: 195); "Maconjo" [15° 01'S., 13° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 45, 1897a: 195); "Capangombe" [15°

06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 45, 1897a: 195); "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Boulenger 1887: 204).

Cunene province: "Humbe" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Schmidt 1933: 12).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Boulenger (1887: 204) described the species *Mabuya chimbana* (Boulenger 1887) based on a specimen collected in "Rio Chimba, Mossamedes". He also considered the specimens identified by Bocage (1872: 77) as *Euprepes affinis* (Gray, 1838) a synonym. This association was followed by Bocage (1895: 45) and accepted by several authors (e.g. Bauer et al. 2001: 78, Uetz and Hošek 2014). Laurent (1964a: 69) synonymized *M. chimbana* as *Mabuya striata chimbana* (Boulenger, 1887), and remarks that the specimens examined correspond to the description of *chimbana* (Boulenger 1887: 204), but also to the redescription of *ellenbergeri* Chabanaud by Loveridge (1953), however he also refer that the collection should be reviewed. Laurent also assigns the nomen *Mabuya striata angolensis* (Hellmich 1957b: 56) appears to refer to *M. chimbana*, since Hellmich mentions the exist existence of additional keels on dorsal scales.

As noted, Laurent has a different concept from other authors (e.g. Boulenger; Bocage) and is difficult to establish a pattern about taxonomic status of the species and its synonyms. For these analyzes is imperative the detailed study of the museum specimens in person.

References: Bauer et al. (2001), Bocage (1872, 1895); Boulenger (1887); Hellmich (1957b); Laurent (1964a); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Trachylepis hoeschi* (Mertens, 1954) – HOESCH'S SKINK**

- ***Mabuya hoeschi***: Laurent (1964a: 68).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species have only one record in Namibe province, southern Angola (Fig. 208).

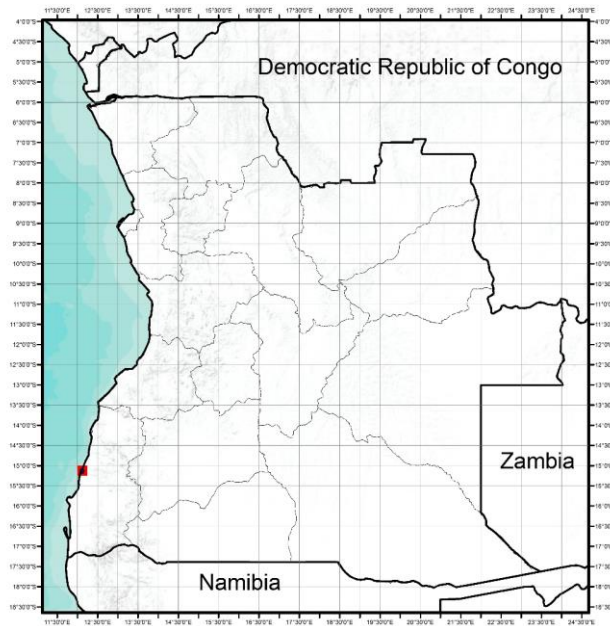


Figure 208 – Distribution map for *Trachylepis hoeschi* in Angola.

Namibe province: "Plage «das Conchas», Moçâmedes" [15° 08'S., 12° 07'E] (Laurent 1964a: 68).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Laurent (1964a: 68-69) appears to be the first author to cite *Mabuya hoeschi* (Mertens, 1954) for Angola collected by Barros Machado in "Plage «das Conchas», Moçâmedes". According to the original publication (Mertens, 1954) it's a species restricted to southwestern Africa, and it's known from northwestern Namibia and southwestern Angola (Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Laurent (1964a); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Trachylepis ivensii ivensii* (Bocage, 1879) – IVEN'S SKINK**

- ***Euprepes Ivensi***: Bocage (1879c: 97, 1879b: 95).
- ***Mabuia ivensii***: Boulenger (1887: 197).
- ***Lygosoma Ivensii***: Bocage (1895: 48, 1897a: 196).
- ***Mabuya ivensii* (Bocage)**: Monard (1937b: 86, 1963: 233).
- ***Mabuya ivensi septemlineata* sbsp. n.:** Laurent (1964a: 77).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic Congo and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the type locality "Benguella" and from central-east Angola (Fig. 209).

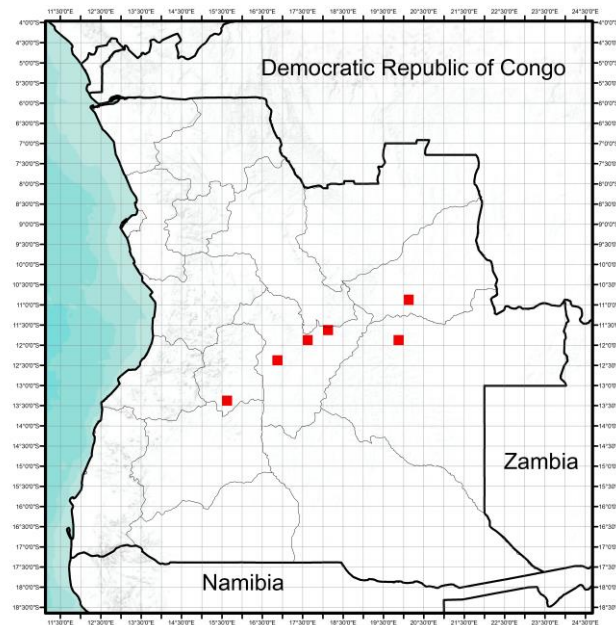


Figure 209 - Distribution map for *Trachylepis ivensii ivensii* in Angola.

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 77); "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 77); "Dala" [10° 58'S., 20° 04'E] (Monard 1937b: 86).

Moxico province: "source of the Calombe River" [11° 50' S., 19° 56'E] (Manaças 1963: 233); "Cuando River" [13°23'S, 15°43'E] (Bocage 1895a: 48, 1897a: 196).

Bié province: "Loando River" [11° 33'S., 18° 09'E] (Bocage 1879c: 97); "Cuanza edges" [11° 53'S., 17° 38'E] (1897a: 196); "Bihé" [12° 23'S., 16° 57'E] (Bocage 1879b: 95; Boulenger 1887: 197).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1879c: 97) based on three specimens from "Bihé, dans l'intérieur de Benguella" collected by Capello and Ivens, during the Quango expedition in 1868. Later, Boulenger (1887: 197) synonymized *Euprepes* with *Mabuia* Genus and restricted incorrectly Bocage's type locality to "Benguela". Bocage (1895: 49) cited one specimen from "Quando" collected by Anchieta, and transferred the species to *Lygosoma* Genus. Monard (1937b: 89) collected three specimens in "Dala" and noted the presence of an extra white line on the lower flank, that differ from the original description (Bocage 1879c: 97; Boulenger 1887: 197). Subsequently Laurent (1964a: 77) considered Monard's species a new subspecies, giving the name of *Mabuya ivensi septemlineata* and provided two new localities from Lunda Sul province. Laurent (1964a: 78) also considered typical *M. ivensii* to be restricted to the drainage systems of the Cuanza and Cunene rivers. Horton (1972) created the monotypic Genus *Lubuya* for *M. ivensii*, differentiating it from all other *Mabuya*, but Greer (1977) suggested that *Lubuya* be returned to *Mabuya* (Branch and Haagner 1993: 106). The status of *Mabuya ivensii septemlineata* Laurent 1964a and *Lubuya* Horton 1972 have never been subsequently evaluated and Branch and Haagner (1993: 108) not support the recognition of the *M. i. septemlineata*. Laurent (1964a) and Manaças (1963) recognized the aquatic habitats of this species, the first author report that local people found the lizard in fish traps, and Manaças refers that was usually found in muddy areas alongside riverbanks (Wagner, Rödder and Wilms 2012: 39).

References: Bocage (1879c, 1895); Boulenger (1887); Branch and Haagner (1993); Laurent (1964a); Manaças (1963); Monard (1937b); Wagner et al. (2012)

***Trachylepis laevis* (Boulenger, 1907) – ANGOLAN BLUE-TAILED SKINK**

- ***Mabuia laevis*:** Boulenger (1907: 212).
- ***Mabuya laevis*:** Hellmich (1957b: 54), Laurent (1964a: 76).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the type locality "Maconjo" and from southern Angola (Fig. 210).

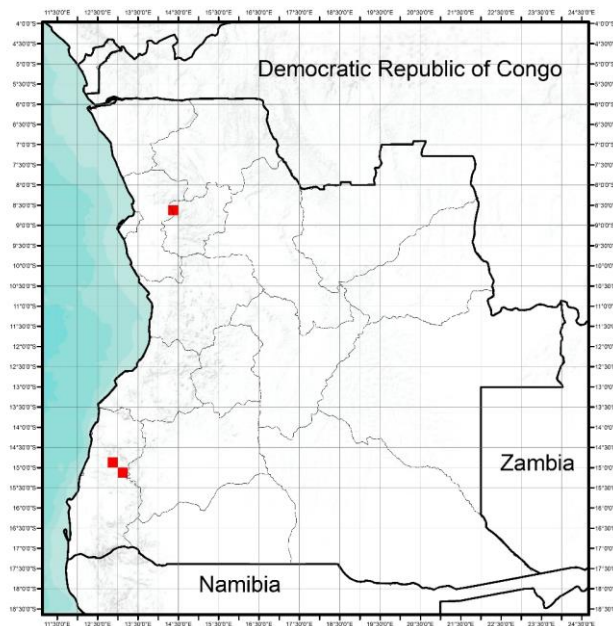


Figure 210 - Distribution map for *Trachylepis laevis* in Angola.

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 54).

Namibe province: "Munhino 50km west Sá da Bandeira" [14° 58'S., 12° 58'E] (Laurent 1964a: 76);
"Maconjo" [15° 01'S., 13° 12'E] (Boulenger 1907: 212);

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Boulenger (1907: 212) based on a single specimen from "Maconjo, Benguella" (currently "Maconjo, Namibe"). Hellmich (1957b: 54) cited this species from "Piri-Dembos" further north than the type locality. Laurent (1964a: 78) cited another specimen from Namibe province and doubt of the validity of Hellmich specimen. It would be important to confirm the taxonomic validity of Kwanza specimen, due to its distance from the type locality and the consequent lack of information about this species.

References: Boulenger (1907); Hellmich (1957); Laurent (1964a).

Trachylepis maculilabris (Gray, 1845) – SPECKLE-LIPPED SKINK

- *Euprepes notabilis*: Peters (1879: 36).
- *Mabuia maculilabris*: Boulenger (1887: 164), Bocage (1895: 40), Ferreira (1906: 170).
- *Mabuya maculilabris*: Parker (1936: 138), Laurent (1950: 12, 1954: 65).
- *Mabuya maculilabris maculilabris*: Hellmich (1957a: 61), Laurent (1964a: 65).
- *Trachylepis maculilabris*: Ceríaco et al. (2014: 671).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Nosy Tanikely, Pemba Island, Somalia, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the type locality "Maconjo" and from southern Angola (Fig. 211).

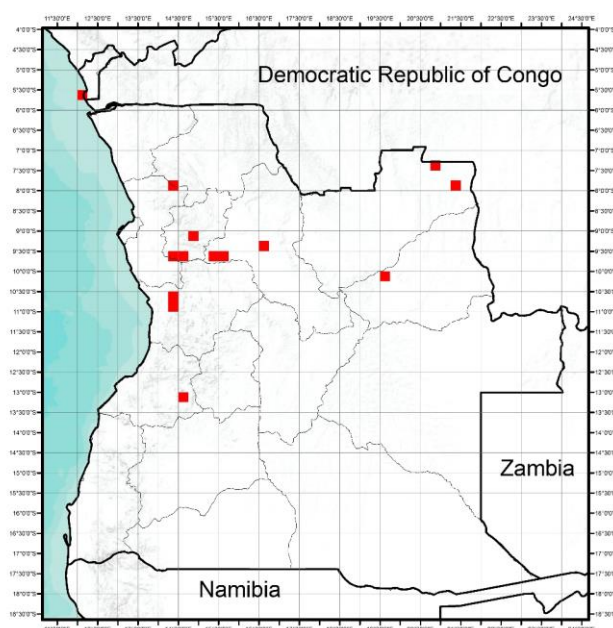


Figure 211 - Distribution map for *Trachylepis maculilabris* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1895a: 40).

Bengo province: "Ambriz" [07° 51'S., 14° 22'E] (Boulenger 1887: 164; Bocage 1895a: 40).

Luanda province: "Quifangondo" [08° 46'S., 13° 26'E] (Ceríaco et al. 2014: 671).

Kwanza Norte province: "Golungo" [09° 08'S., 14° 46'E] (Ferreira 1906: 170); "Mucoso" [09° 32'S., 14° 39'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 61); "Dondo (Quanza edges)" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1895a: 40).

Malanje province: "Cambondo" [09° 29'S., 16° 38'E] (Ferreira 1906: 170); "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Peters 1879: 36; Bocage 1895a: 40); "Capanda" [09°43'42.28"S, 15°20'45.07"E] (Ceríaco et al. 2014: 671).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° '50E] (Laurent 1950: 12, 1954: 65, 1964a: 65); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 12).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 65).

Kwanza Sul province: "Quirimbo" [10° 41'S., 14° 16'E] (Parker 1936: 138); " Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 138).

Benguela province: " Entre Rios, Chivitidi" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 61).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species has a wide distribution in sub-Saharan Africa as far south as Angola in the west (Trape et al. 2012 in Ceríaco et al. 2014: 671). Mausfeld et al. (2004: 167-169) noted that *Trachylepis maculilabris* (Gray, 1845) may comprise at least two distinct species, one from West Africa representing the nominotypic *maculilabris*, and other from the East Africa represented a cryptic species (cf. *maculilabris*) (see Mausfeld et al. 2004). Bocage (1895: 40) reported the species for Pungo Andongo, that is also the type locality of *Euprepes notabilis* Peters, 1879 (Peters 1879: 36) currently considered as a synonym of *T. maculilabris*.

According to Ceríaco et al. (2014: 671) the species is considered to be a human commensal, observed in human dwellings, and is commonly found at the forest edge and in clearings within forest (Broadley 2000: 94).

References: Bocage (1895); Broadley (2000); Ceríaco et al. (2014b); Mausfeld-Lafdhiya et al. (2004); Peters (1879).

***Trachylepis megalura* (Peters, 1878) – GRASS-TOP SKINK**

- ***Mabuya megalura***: Laurent (1964a: 74).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, Sudan (?), Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zaire.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from Lunda province (Fig. 212).

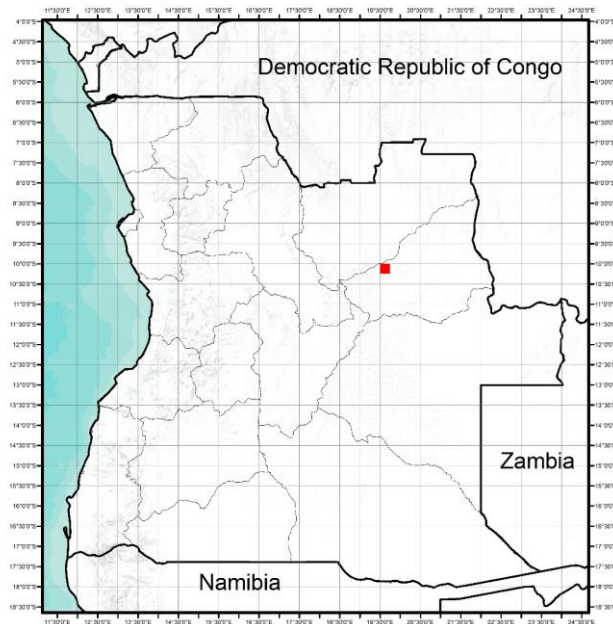


Figure 212 - Distribution map for *Trachylepis megalura* in Angola.

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 74).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Before Laurent (1964a: 74) this species has never been reported in Angola. However, the two specimens from "Alto Cuílo" differ from the specimens of *Mabuya megalura* (Peters, 1878) (= *Trachylepis megalura*) from East Africa and around Lake Kivu (on the border between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda). Laurent (1964a: 75) affirms there seems to be an undescribed "angolo-katangaïse" variety.

References: Laurent (1964a).

***Trachylepis occidentalis* (Peters, 1867) – WESTERN THREE-STRIPED SKINK**

- ***Euprepes occidentalis* (Peters):** Bocage (1870: 68).
- ***Mabuia occidentalis*:** Bocage (1895: 42).
- ***Mabuya occidentalis* (Peters):** Laurent (1964a: 73).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Namibia and Republic of South Africa.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from Namibe province (Fig. 213).

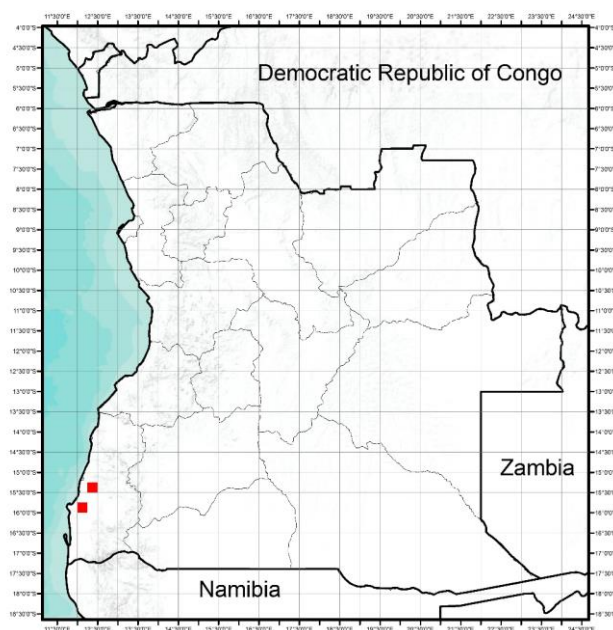


Figure 213 - Distribution map for *Trachylepis occidentalis* in Angola.

Namibe province: "Mossâmedes desert, 35km south from the city" [15° 30'S., 12° 19'E] (Laurent 1964a: 73); "Coroca River" [15° 47'S., 12° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 42).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range is restricted to South Africa, found in arid areas of southern Angola, Namibia and the Western Cape Province, extending into the Karoo and the southwestern corner of Botswana (Broadley 2000: 98; Bates et al. 2014: 263; Uetz and Hošek 2014). Is a terrestrial species found in bushes and shrubs in arid savanna and semi-desert (Broadley 2000: 98; Bates et al. 2014: 263).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Broadley (2000); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Trachylepis perrotetii* (Duméril and Bibron, 1839) – TEITA SKINK**

- *Euprepes (Eupr.) Perrotetii* (Dum. Bibr.): Peters (1877: 614).
- *Mabuia Perrotetii*: Bocage (1895: 39).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from northern Angola (Fig. 214).

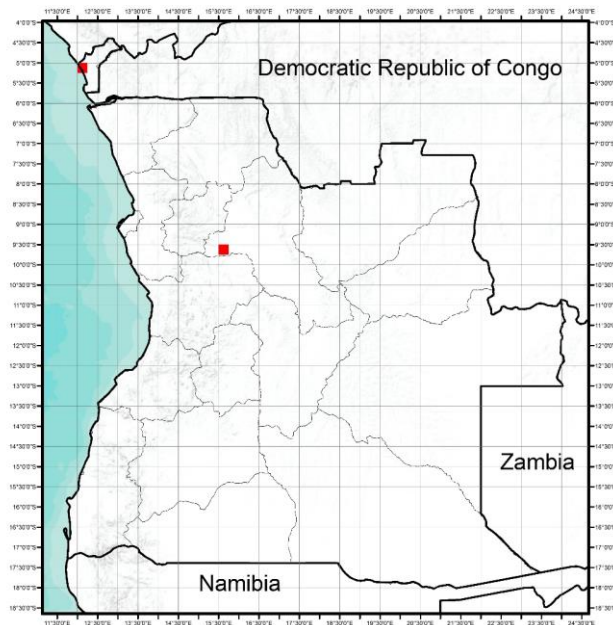


Figure 214 - Distribution map for *Trachylepis perrotetii* in Angola.

Cabinda Enclave province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1887: 614; Bocage 1895a: 39).

Malanje province: "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Bocage 1895a: 39).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is wide distributed in the Guinean Forests of West Africa, however it has cited for northern Angola by Peters (1887: 614) and Bocage (1895: 39). The status of *Trachylepis perrotetii* (Duméril and Bibron, 1839) remains in question and a complete revision of the species is needed, as well as a reestablishment of its geographical distribution range.

References: Bocage (1895); Peters (1877).

***Trachylepis punctulata* (Bocage, 1872) – SPECKLED SAND SKINK**

- ***Euprepes punctulatus*:** Bocage (1872: 76).
- ***Mabuia punctulata*:** Boulenger (1887: 204), Bocage (1895: 44, 1897a: 195).
- ***Mabuya punctulata*:** Schmidt (1933: 12), Frade (1963: 253).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southern Angola (Fig. 215).

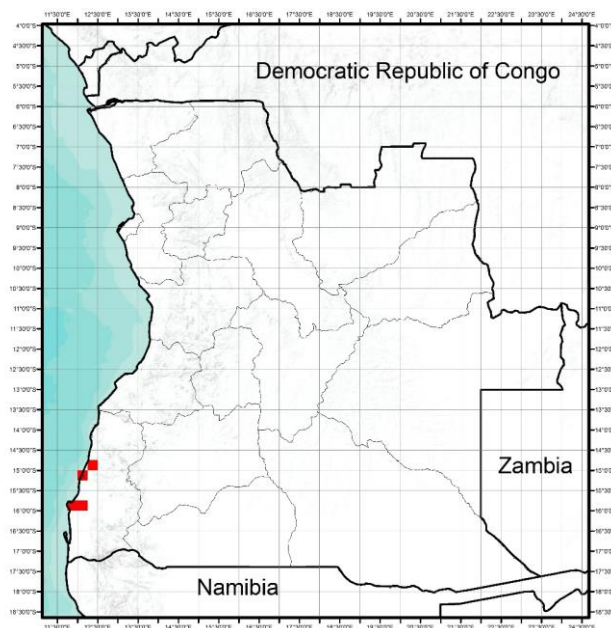


Figure 215 - Distribution map for *Trachylepis punctulata* in Angola.

Namibe province: "Coroca River" [15° 47'S., 12° 04'E] (Bocage 1872: 76, 1895: 44, 1897a: 195; Boulenger 1887: 204); "Mucungu" [14° 47'S., 12° 29'E] (Schmidt 1933: 12).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1872: 76) based on a specimen from "Rio Coroca, dans le littoral au sud de Mossamedes". Broadley (1975) recognized *Mabuya punctulata* (Bocage, 1872) (= *Trachylepis punctulata*) as a subspecies of *Mabuya variegata* (Peters, 1870) (= *Trachylepis variegata*) (Portik and Bauer 2012: 129). Later, Broadley (2000: 100) assigned *Mabuya variegata punctulata* specific status, and the specific distinctiveness of this taxon was verified by Portik (2009: 127) using molecular data. Bauer and Portik (2012: 316-318) provided a subsequent molecular that recognized *T. variegata* and *T. punctulata* as distinct species, based

on morphology, ecological differentiation and largely allopatric distributions and they not found molecular evidence of a sister taxon relationship between both species. Broadley (1975) remarked that populations of *T. punctulata* from the Northern Cape Province, Botswana, Rhodesia, Zambia and Mozambique differ in several morphological characters from populations in Angola and Namibia, and that the eastern populations may ultimately deserve taxonomic recognition (Portik and Bauer 2012: 137). This species is mostly arenicolous, found in arid regions in southwestern Angola it occurs on sandy ground or on isolated granite boulders, along the Coroca River it was taken among reeds on dunes on the south bank (W.D. Haacke, *pers. comm.* in Broadley 2000: 101).

References: Bocage (1872); Broadley (2000); Portik (2009); Portik and Bauer (2012).

***Trachylepis quinquetaeniata* (Lichtenstein, 1823) – AFRICAN FIVE-LINED SKIN**

- ***Mabuia quinquetaniata***: Boulenger (1905: 111).
- ***Mabuya quinquetaeniata quinquetaeniata* (Lichtenstein)**: Hellmich (1957b: 54).
- ***Mabuia Petersi***: Bocage (1895: 42, 1897a: 195).
- ***Mabuia petersi* (Bocage)**: Ferreira (1900a: 49, 1906: 170).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djiboutim Egypt, Equatorial, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeriam Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the west part of the country in the north-central regions but also in Benguela province (Fig. 216).

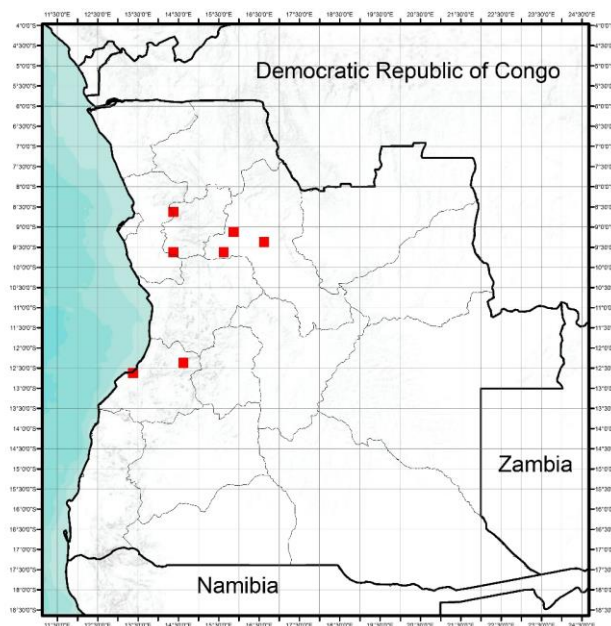


Figure 216 - Distribution map for *Trachylepis quinquetaeniata* in Angola.

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 54); "Cambondo" [09° 29'S., 16° 38'E] (Ferreira 1906: 170); "Dondo" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1895a: 42, 1897a: 195).

Malanje province: "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Bocage 1895a: 42, 1897a: 195; Boulenger 11905: 111); "

Benguela province: "Quibula" [12° 17' S., 14° 41'E] (Bocage 1895a: 42, 1897a: 195)".

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was firstly cited for Angola by Bocage (1866a: 44) as *Euprepes quinquetaeniatus* (Wagler [non Lichtenstein]) from "Duque de Bragança" and later Bocage (Bocage 1972: 74) synonymized the species as *Euprepes Petersii*. Boulenger (1887: 203) described a new species as *Mabuia bocagii* [= *Trachylepis bocagii* (Boulenger, 1887)] from "Pungo Andongo" and "Angola", however he synonymized Bocage's *Euprepes quinquetaeniantus* and *Mabuia Petersi* from "Duque de Bragança" to this species. Bocage (1895: 42) mistakenly refers *M. bocagii* as *Mabuia Petersi* and this association was subsequently followed by Bocage (1897a: 195) and Ferreira (1903: 15). However, Boulenger's synonyms are currently accepted and recognized as *Trachylepis bocagii*. Bocage also described (1867d: 230) a new species from "Benguella" as *Euprepes binotata* (= *Trachylepis binotata* Bocage, 1866) and Boulenger (1887: 198) considered a synonym of *Mabuia quinquetaeniata* (Lichtenstein, 1823) but currently *Trachylepis binotata* is considered a full and valid species (Broadley and Bauer 1998: 43). Broadley and Bauer (1998: 43) provided a review about *Mabuia quinquetaeniata* complex in East Africa with a detailed history about the synonyms associated to this species.

References: Bocage (1866a, 1867d, 1872, 1895, 1897a); Broadley and Bauer (1998); Boulenger (1887); Ferreira (1906).

***Trachylepis spilogaster* (Peters, 1882) – KALAHARI TREE SKINK**

- ***Mabuya striata spilogaster* (Peters):** Laurent (1964a: 71).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Republic of South Africa.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is only known from Huambo province (Fig. 217).

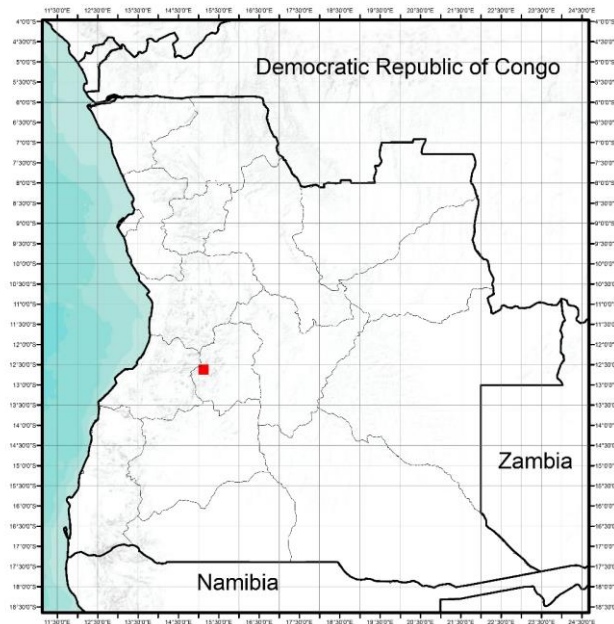


Figure 217 - Distribution map for *Trachylepis spilogaster* in Angola.

Huambo province: "Serra do Moco, Luimbale" [12° 32'S., 15° 11'E] (Laurent 1964a: 71).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species is currently recognized throughout its known range, in Angola, Namibia e South Africa (Broadley 2000: 105, Bates et al. 2014: 265). According to Broadley (2000: 105) it is a arboreal skink, common on *Acacia* trees along dry river courses and inhabits in arid savannas.

References: Bates et al. (2014); Broadley (2000).

***Trachylepis striata* (Peters, 1844) – STRIPED SKINK**

- ***Mabuia striata***: Bocage (1895: 41, 1896: 111, 1897b: 211), Boulenger (1905: 111), Angel (1923: 160), Schmidt (1933: 12), Monard (1937b: 88), Themido (1941: 8).
- ***Mabuya striata***: Parker (1936: 136).
- ***Mabuya striata striata* (Peters)**: Manaças (1963: 235).
- ***Euprepes punctatissimus* (Smith)**: Bocage (1866a: 44, 1870: 68).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Comoro Islands, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known mainly from southwestern Angola although it was widely distributed in the center regions and in central-east Angola (Fig. 218).

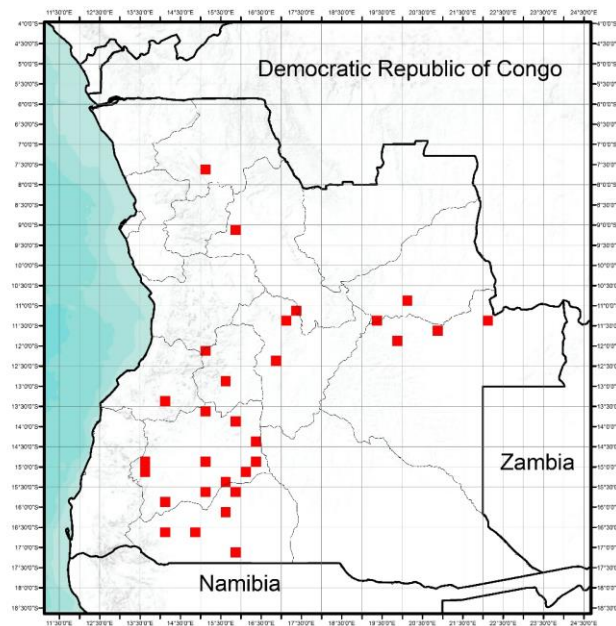


Figure 218 - Distribution map for *Trachylepis striata striata* in Angola.

Uíge province: "Fazenda Otília, Encoge" [07° 33' S., 15° 02'E] (Manaças 1963: 235).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 44, 1895: 41).

Lunda Sul province: "Lunda" [10° 58'S., 20° 04'E] (Monard 1937b: 88); "Mutianvo" [11° 27' 00" S, 19° 20' 00" E] (Themido 1941: 8).

Moxico province: "Dilolo Lake" [11° 30' S., 22° 01'E] (Manaças 1963: 235); "Cameia Lake" [11° 43' S., 20° 48'E] (Manaças 1963: 235); "Fazenda Santa Curz, Luso" [11° 47' S., 19° 55'E] (Manaças 1963: 235); "Calombe-Luso" [11° 50' S., 19° 56'E] (Manaças 1963: 235).

Bié province: "Gauca" [11° 11'S., 17° 27'E] (Schmidt 1933: 12); "Silva Porto" [12° 20'S., 16° 52'E] (Manaças 1963: 235); "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 12).

Huambo province: "Galanga" [12° 04'S., 15° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 41); "Nova Lisboa" [12° 46' S., 15° 44'E] (Manaças 1963: 235).

Benguela province: "Quando River" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1895a: 41); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896: 111, 1897b: 211); "Between Benguela and Bihé" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Boulenger 1905: 111).

Huila province: "Cuce River" [13° 31'S., 15° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 41); "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 41); "Sangevé" [13° 53'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937b: 88); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 88); "Indungu" [14° 49'S., 16° 16'E] (Monard 1937b: 88); "Kapelongo" [14° 53'S., 15° 05'E] (Monard 1937b: 88); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 41; Angel 1923: 160); "Kambisa" [15° 13'S., 16° 07'E] (Monard 1937b: 88); "Kului" [15° 25'S., 15° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 88); "Molundo" [15° 38'S., 15° 12'E] (Monard 1937b: 88); "Kuvelai" [15° 39'S., 15° 48'E] (Monard 1937b: 88); "Kuvelai" [15° 39'S., 15° 48'E] (Monard 1937b: 88); "Gambos" [15° 46' S., 14° 06'E] (Bocage 1895a: 41).

Cunene province: "Humbe/Humbi" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Bocage 1895a: 41; Monard 1937b: 88); "Mupa" [16° 11'S., 15° 45'E] (Monard 1937b: 88); "Mupanda" [17° 08'S., 15° 46'E] (Monard 1937b: 88).

Cuando Cubango province: "Kwito region, tributary of Kubango" [15° 10'S, 19° 11'E] (Angel 1923: 160).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: According to Broadley (2000: 105-106) the species *Trachylepis striata* (Peters, 1844) and *Trachylepis wahlbergii* (Peters, 1869) should belong to two different species. However, some confusion still exists regarding the status of the *T. striata* complex (*Trachylepis punctatissima* (Smith, 1849), *Trachylepis sparsa* (Mertens, 1954) and *T. wahlbergii*). Castiglia et al. (2006) provided a recent paper based on molecular data, that suggest that *T. striata* and *T. wahlbergii* may not be reciprocally monophyletic, suggesting the conspecificity between the two species. Currently it is possible to distinguish both species *T. striata* and *T. wahlbergii* as west and east species respectively, however they could be sympatrically distributed and more research is needed to address that. Older records of *striata* complex should be re-investigated using the key provided in Broadley (2000: 92-94). This species is especially arboreal, and inhabit in savannas. It is

particularly common on baobabs, also inhabits in buildings and bridges soon after they are built (Broadley 2000: 106).

References: Broadley (2000); Castiglia et al. (2006).

***Trachylepis sulcata sulcata* (Peters, 1867) - WESTERN ROCK SKINK**

- *Euprepes olivaceus* (Peters): Bocage (1970: 68).
- *Mabuia sulcata*: Bocage (1895: 41, 1896: 111).

***Trachylepis sulcata ansorgii* (Boulenger 1907) - WESTERN ROCK SKINK**

- *Mabuia Ansorgii*: Boulenger (1907: 213).
- *Mabuia sulcata ansorgii* (Boulenger): Monard (1937b: 90), Mertens (1938: 438), Hellmich (1957a: 64), Laurent (1964a: 74).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Namibia and Republic of South Africa.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known southwestern Angola (Fig. 219).

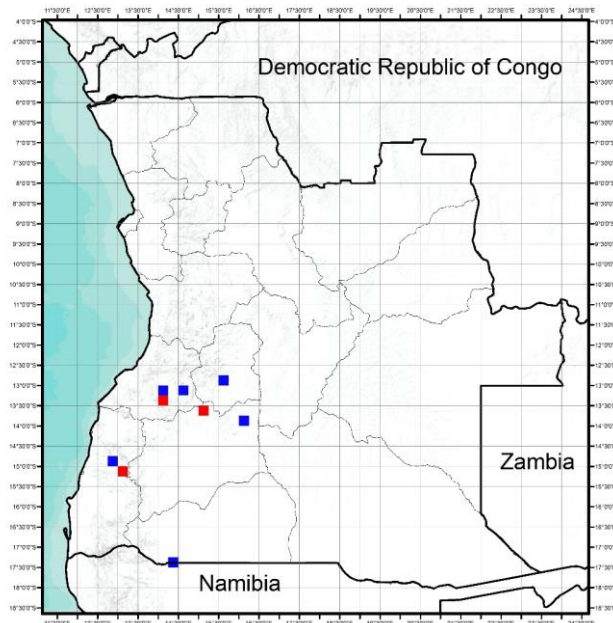


Figure 219 - Distribution map for *Trachylepis sulcata sulcata* (red squares) and *Trachylepis sulcata ansorgii* (blue squares) in Angola.

Huambo province: "Nova Lisboa" [12° 46'S, 15° 44'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 64).

Benguela province: "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 64); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 438); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896: 111).

Huila province: "Cuce River" [13° 31'S., 15° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 41); "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Boulenger 1907: 213); "Sangevé" [13° 48' S., 16° 07'E] (Monard 1937b: 90).

Namibe province: "Munhino 50km west Sá da Bandeira" [14° 58'S., 12° 58'E] (Laurent 1964a: 74); "Campangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 41).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: *Trachylepis sulcata* is a broadly distributed, rupicolous rock-dwelling species and the intraspecific taxonomy of these skinks has not been critically reviewed (Portik et al. 2010: 147; Portik et al. 2011: 1745). There are three poorly defined subspecies of this *sulcata* complex, that have been recognized: *Trachylepis sulcata sulcata* (Peters, 1867), *Trachylepis sulcata ansorgii* (Boulenger, 1907) and *Trachylepis sulcata nigra* (Werner 1915) (Portik et al. 2010: 147; Bates et al. 2014: 267). According to Portik et al. (2010: 147) the nominate form occurs throughout most of the South African and Namibian, while the subspecies *T. s. ansorgii* (Boulenger, 1907) described by Boulenger (1907: 213) from "Caconda", is only known from Angola (Laurent 1964a: 74) and possibly from the northwestern Namibia. Some confusion still exists regarding the status of the *T. striata* complex, and the taxonomic status of *T. s. ansorgii* remains uncertain (Portik et al. 2011: 1745). This species inhabits karroid veld, desert and arid savannas habitats (Portik 2011: 1745).

References: Boulenger (1907); Laurent (1964a), Portik et al. (2010, 2011).

***Trachylepis varia* (Peters, 1867) - VARIABLE SKINK**

- ***Mabuia varia***: Boulenger (1887: 202, 1905: 111), Bocage (1895: 43, 1896: 111).
- ***Mabuya varia* (Peters)**: Schmidt (1933: 12), Monard (1937b: 87), Mertens (1938: 437), Parker (1936: 138), Laurent (1964a: 72).
- ***Mabuya varia varia***: Hellmich (1957a: 66, 1957b: 57).
- ***Euprepes Oliveiri* (Dum et Bib.)**: Bocage (1867a: 227, 1867d: 223).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Republic of South Africa, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from scattered localities (Fig. 220).

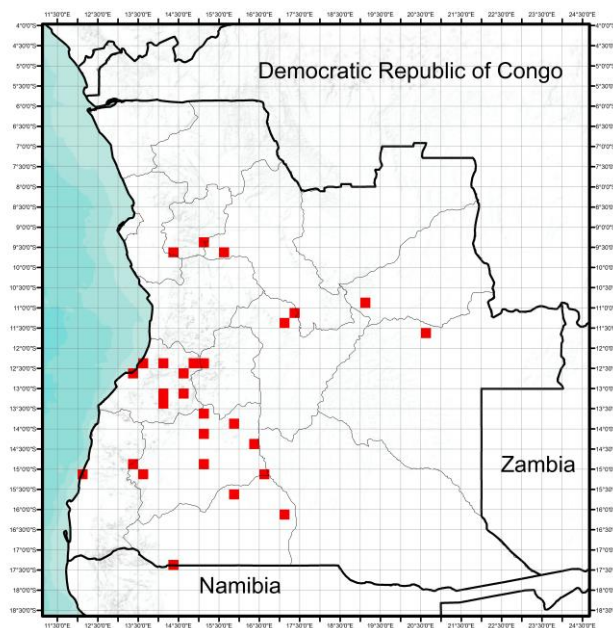


Figure 220 - Distribution map for *Trachylepis varia* in Angola.

Kwanza Norte province: "Ambaca" [09° 16'S., 15° 11'E] (Bocage 1895a: 43); "Dondo" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1895a: 43; Hellmich 1957b: 57).

Malanje province: "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Boulenger 1905: 111).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 72).

Moxico province: "Sandando, 85km east from Luso" [11° 37'S., 20° 38'E] (Laurent 1964a: 72).

Bié province: "Gauca" [11° 11'S., 17° 27'E] (Schmidt 1933: 12); "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 12).

Huambo province: "Mt. Moco" [12° 25'S., 15° 11'E] (Parker 1936: 138).

Benguela province: "Lobito" [12° 21'S., 13° 33'E] (Parker 1936: 138); "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 43); "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1895a: 43); "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1397b: 87); "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S., 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 66); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 437); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896: 111); "Between Benguela and Bihé" (Boulenger 1905: 111).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 43); "Sangevé" [13° 53'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1397b: 87).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species is accepted mostly through its distribution range (Broadley 2000: 99). Bocage received from Benguella (Bocage 1866a: 227), Catumbella and Mossamedes (Bocage 1866d: 223) some individuals identified as *Euprepes Oliveiri* (= *Trachylepis vittata* Olivier, 1804) collected by Anchieta. The distribution range of *T. vittata* is restricted to the north Africa, from Algeria to Iran (Uetz and Hošek 2014). According to A. Bauer (pres. com. 2014) the records for Angola from *T. vitatta* probably belong to *Trachylepis varia* (Peters, 1867).

References: Broadley (2000); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Trachylepis variegata* (Peters, 1870) - VARIEGATED SKINK**

- ***Mabuya longiloba longiloba* (Methuen & Hewitt):** Laurent (1964a: 73).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from Huila province Angola (Fig. 221).

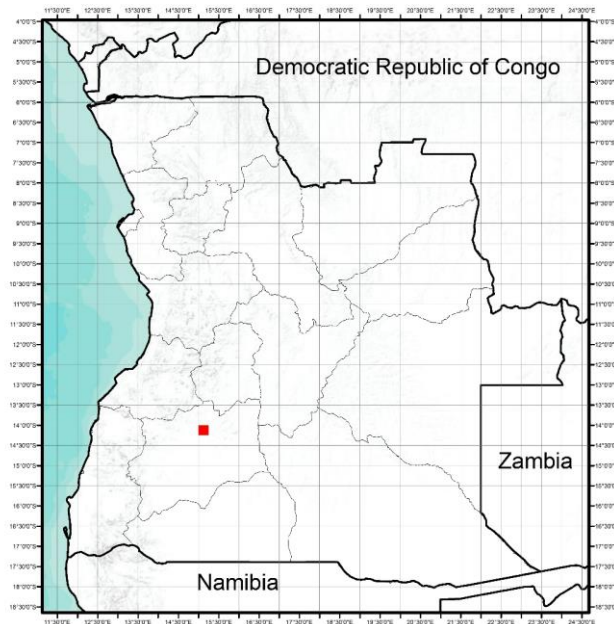


Figure 221 - Distribution map for *Trachylepis variegata* in Angola.

Huila province: "15km north Quilengues" [14° 05'S., 15° 04'E] (Laurent 1964a: 73).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Broadley (2000: 100) elevated *Mabuya variegata punctulata* Broadley, 1975 to species status on the basis of morphological differences between it and *Mabuya variegata variegata* (Peters, 1870). This separation was been supported by Portik and Bauer (2012) that showed that this species appears to be comprised of a single widespread lineage.

It is a terrestrial species largely rupicolous in karroid areas (dry shrubland) (Broadley 2000: 100).

References: Broadley (2000); Portik and Bauer (2012).

***Trachylepis wahlbergi* (Peters, 1869)**

- ***Mabuya striata wahlbergi* (Peters):** Branch and McCartney (1992: 1).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known southeastern Angola (Fig. 222).

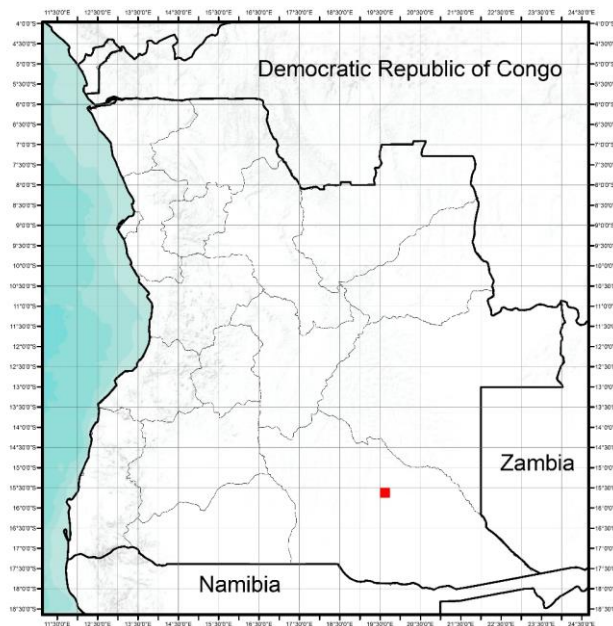


Figure 222 - Distribution map for *Trachylepis wahlbergii* in Angola.

Cuando Cubango province: "Vicinity of Cuito Cuanavale - approximately 75km W of Mavinga" [15° 47'S., 19° 42'E] (Branch and McCartney 1992: 1).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: For some time the species *Trachylepis wahlbergii* was a member of *striata* complex and considered a subspecies of *Trachylepis striata* (Peters, 1844), however Broadley (2000: 107) refers that there is no evidence of intergradation between both forms has been found and they are consequently treated as separate species. Recently Castiglia et al. (2006) provided a molecular data analyses, which suggest that *T. striata* and *T. wahlbergii* may not be reciprocally monophyletic, suggesting the conspecificity between the two species. Older records of *striata* complex should be re-investigated using the key provided in Broadley (2000: 92-94).

This savanna species inhabit in mopane (*Colophospermum*) woodland, taking refuge in hollow trees and under dead trees. This species is found also in baobabs, buildings, bridges, and isolated rock outcrops (Broadley 2000: 107).

References: Broadley (2000); Castiglia et al. (2006).

Genus *Feylinia* Gray, 1845

Feylinia currori Gray, 1845 – WESTERN FOREST FEYLINIA

- *Feylinia Currori* (Gray): Bocage (1873: 214, 1887a: 179, 1895: 57), Peters (1877: 614), Boulenger (1905: 111).
- *Feylinia currori* (Gray): Boulenger (1887: 431), Ferreira (1904: 116), Parker (1936: 139), Hellmich (1957b: 59), Laurent (1964a: 84).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Zaire.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from north of the country including the Cabinda Enclave (Fig. 223)

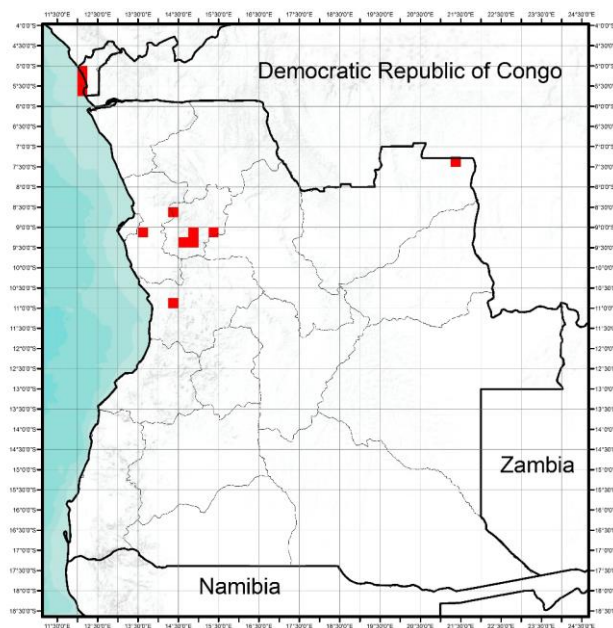


Figure 223 – Distribution map for *Feylinia currori* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 614); "Molembo" [05° 20'S., 12° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 57); "Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1887a: 179, 1895: 57).

Lunda Norte province: "Cassanguidi" [07° 29'S., 21° 19'E] (Laurent 1964a: 84).

Bengo province: "Bom Jesus (Quanza)" [09° 10'S., 13° 34'E] (Ferreira 1904: 116).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 59); "Catari" [09°05'43.73"S., 15° 25'08.57"E] (Ferreira 1904: 116); "Golungo Alto" [09° 08'S., 14° 46'E] (Ferreira

1904: 116); "N'dalla Tando" [09° 18'S., 14° 55'E] (Ferreira 1904: 116); "Zembe" [09° 19'S., 14° 40'E] (Ferreira 1904: 116).

Kwanza Sul province: "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 139).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Gray (1845: 129) based on one specimen presented by J. Curror from Angola. It is the most widespread species of the Genus *Feylinia* and the Angolan records represent the most southern distribution of this species (Wagner and Schmitz 2006: 184-185).

This species is a forest, woodland and high savanna species (Wagner and Schmitz 2006: 185).

References: Gray (1845); Wagner and Schmitz (2006).

***Feylinia elegans* (Hallowell, 1854) – ELEGANT FEYLINIA**

- ***Anelytrops elegans* (A. Duméril):** Bocage (1866a: 214, 1867a: 179, 1870: 57).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon (?), Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from north of the country including the Cabinda Enclave (Fig. 224).

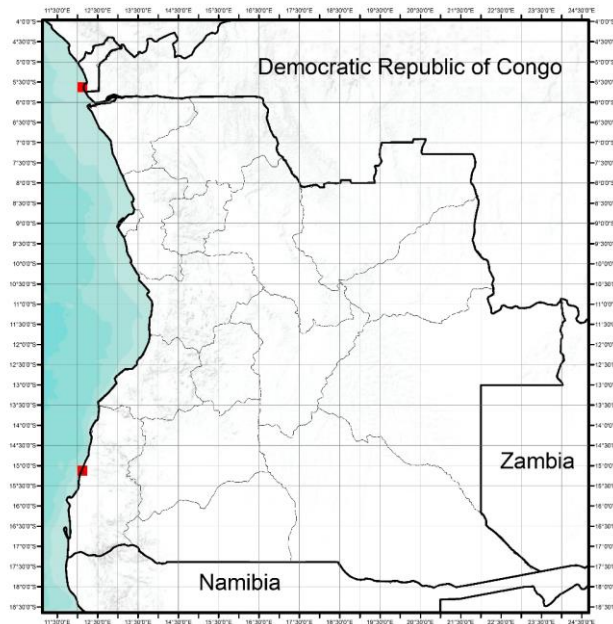


Figure 224 – Distribution map for *Feylinia elegans* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1866a: 214).

Namibe province: "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1867a: 179).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is a typical Central African forest species, occurring in savannas with western affinities (Chirio and Ineich 2006: 28-29). The distribution range of this species in Angola probably be circumscribed to the northern regions. The record from "Mossamedes" (Bocage 1867a: 179) is highly improbable and surely represent a misidentification.

References: Bocage (1867a); Chirio and Ineich (2006).

***Feylinia grandisquamis* Müller, 1910 – NONE NOTED**

- ***Feylinia elegans grandisquamis* (L. Müller):** Laurent (1964a: 84).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo and Gabon.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from northeastern Angola (Fig. 225)

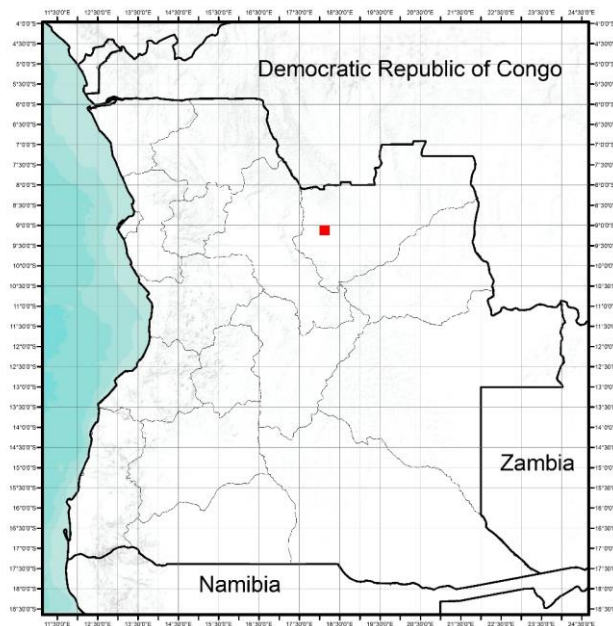


Figure 225 – Distribution map for *Feylinia grandisquamis* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Cuango" [09° 09'S., 18° 01'E] (Laurent 1964a: 84).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Laurent (1964a: 84) was the first to refer this species for Angola, and currently remains the only known record in the country.

References: Laurent (1964a).

Genus Melanoseps Boulenger, 1887

***Melanoseps occidentalis* (Peters, 1877) – WESTERN LIMBLESS SKINK**

- ***Melanoseps occidentalis* (Peters):** Laurent (1964: 81).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo and Gabon.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from extreme northern Angola (Fig.226).

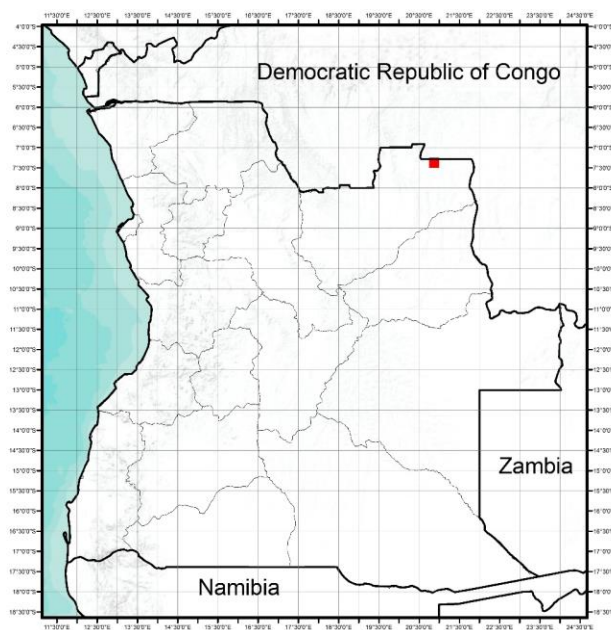


Figure 226 – Distribution map for *Melanoseps occidentalis* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Camaconde (affluent Luachimo, Dundo)" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 81).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: There are currently no taxonomic issues reported for this taxa.

Genus *Typhlacontias* Bocage, 1873

***Typhlacontias johnsonii* Andersson, 1916 – NONE NOTED**

- *Typhlacontias punctatissimus*: Bocage (1895: 56).
- *Typhlacontias johnsonii* (Andersson): Haacke (1997: 144).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is restricted to Namibe desert in Angola (Fig. 227).

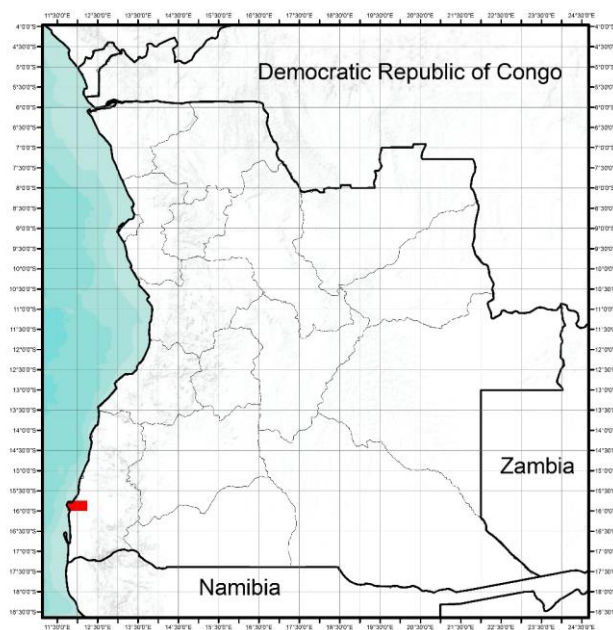


Figure 227– Distribution map for *Typhlacontias johnsonii* in Angola.

Namibe province: "Coroca River" [15° 47'S., 12° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 56; Haacke 1997: 144); "Porto Alexandre (=Tombua)" [15° 48'S., 11° 50'E] (Haacke 1997: 144); "Lacrau" (Haacke 1997: 144).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: It is a poorly known and documented species for Angola. This species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range, from the mouth of the Coroca River in south-western Angola to southwards into the Kunene sand-sea in north-western Namibia (Haacke 1997: 144).

References: Haacke (1997).

***Typhlacontias punctatissimus punctatissimus* Bocage, 1873 – DOTTED BLIND DART SKINK**

- *Typhlacontias punctatissimus* Nov. sp: Bocage (1873: 213).
- *Typhlacontias punctatissimus*: Bocage (1887b: 203, 1897a: 197), Boulenger (1887: 429), Frade (1963: 252-253).
- *Typhlacontias punctatissimus punctatissimus* (new status) Bocage: Haacke (1997: 146).

***Typhlacontias punctatissimus bogerti* Laurent, 1964**

- *Typhlacontias bogerti* sp.n.: Laurent (1964a: 82).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The subspecies are restricted to Namibe Province in Angola (Fig. 228).

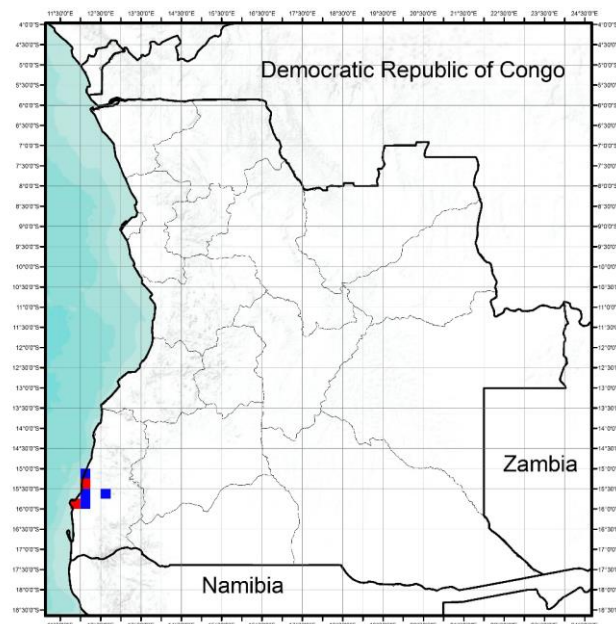


Figure 228 – Distribution map for *Typhlacontias punctatissimus punctatissimus* (red squares) and *Typhlacontias punctatissimus bogerti* (blue squares) in Angola.

Namibe province: "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Boulenger 1887: 429; Haacke 1997: 150); "10 km S of Moçâmedes (=Namibé)" [± 15° 30'S., 12° 10'E] (Haacke 1997: 150); "Mossâmedes desert, 35km south from the city" [15° 30'S., 12° 10'E] (Laurent 1964a: 82); "34 km S of Moçâmedes (=Namibé)" [15° 32'S., 12° 12'E] (Haacke 1997: 150); " 8 km of SE of Pico Azevedo" [15° 33'S., 12° 31'E] (Haacke 1997: 150); "Coroca River" [15° 47'S., 12° 04'E] (Bocage 1873: 213, 1887b: 203,

1897a: 197; Haacke 1997: 150); "Porto Alexandre (=Tombua)" [15° 48'S., 11° 50'E] (Haacke 1997: 147); "Kakolo windmill, Iona National Park" (Haacke 1997: 150).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The original description of *Typhlacontias punctatissimus* was carried out by Bocage (1873: 213), based on one specimen from "Coroca River" which later also became the holotype of the Genus *Typhlacontias* Bocage, 1873 (Haacke 1997: 146-147, Uetz and Hošek 2014). The validation of this species was for some time doubtful and confused however, Andersson (1916) confirmed Bocage's original description (Haacke 1997: 146). Laurent (1964a: 82) described *Typhlacontias punctatissimus bogerti* Laurent, 1964a as a new subspecies from "désert de Moçâmedes, 35km au sud de la ville" also considered specifically distinct from the nominate form by Haacke (1997: 147).

The distribution range in Angola of these two subspecies overlap (Fig. 228 – e.g. "Mossamedes"; "Coroca River"). The original type locality for *T. p. punctatissimus* was "Coroca River" (Bocage 1873: 203), but currently the typical distribution is mostly from south of the Kunene River in Namibia (Haacke 1997: 147). *T. p. bogerti* appears to be endemic to Angola, restricted to northern Namib Desert in the Iona Park west of the Coroca Sand Sea and north Namibe village (Haacke 1997: 150).

References:

Bocage (1873); Haacke (1997); Laurent (1964a).

***Typhlacontias rohani* Angel, 1923 – ROHAN'S BLIND DART SKINK**

- *Typhlacontias rohani* n. sp.: Angel (1923: 162).
- *Typhlacontias rohani* (Angel): Monard (1937b: 96).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswan, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known only from the southern part of the country (Fig.229).

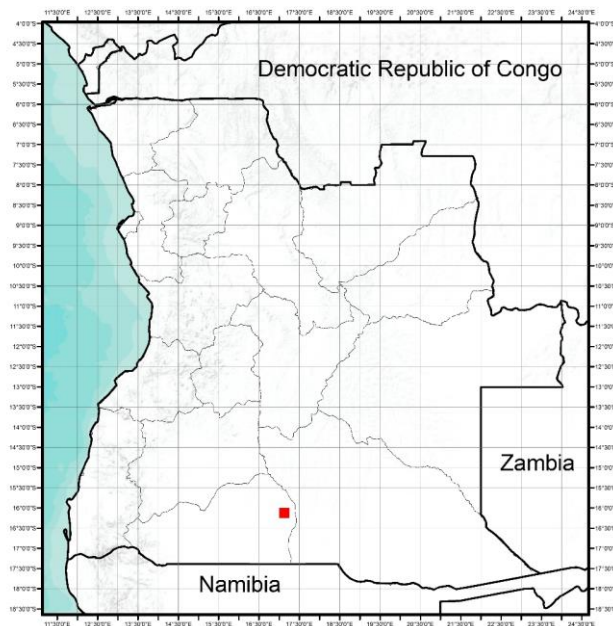


Figure 229 – Distribution map for *Typhlacontias rohani* in Angola.

Cunene province: "Chimporo" [16° 02'S., 17° 09'E] (Monard 1937b: 96).

Cuando Cubango province: "Lwankundu River, sub-tributary of Kwando" (Angel 1923: 162).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Angel (1923: 162) based on some individuals from "Lwankundu, sous-affluent du Kwãndo, dans une region distante de 200 kilomètres". Haacke (1997: 152-155) provided a revision of the species and currently the species is accepted and recognized throughout its all distribution range (Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Angel (1923); Haacke (1997).

Family VARANIDAE Hardwicke & Gray, 1824

Genus Varanus Merrem, 1820

***Varanus albigularis albigularis* (Daudin, 1802) – WHITE-THROATED MONITOR**

- *Varanus albigularis*: Bocage (1895: 27)
- *Varanus albigularis* (Daudin): Themido (1941: 7)
- *Varanus exanthematicus albigularis* (Daud): Monard (1937: 63).
- *Varanus exanthematicus*: Frade (1963: 252).
- *Varanus exanthematicus* (Bocage): Themido (1941), Ferreira (1903: 16).
- *Varanus ocellatus* (Rüpp. ? / Rüpp): Bocage (1867: 220; 1870: 68).

***Varanus albigularis angolensis* Schmidt, 1933 – ANGOLAN WHITE-THROATED MONITOR**

- *Varanus albigularis angolensis* subsp. nov.: Schmidt (1933: 10).
- *Varanus exanthematicus angolensis* (K. P. Schmidt/Schmidt): Mertens (1938: 437), Laurent (1964a: 48).
- *Varanus albigularis angolensis* Schmidt, 1933: Ceríaco et al. (2014b: 671).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The subspecies *albigularis* is known from northwards to Angola, Mozambique, Southern Africa and Zambia, while the subspecies *angolensis* is known from Angola and possibly neighbouring parts of Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species/subspecies are known mainly from Western Angola (Fig. 330).

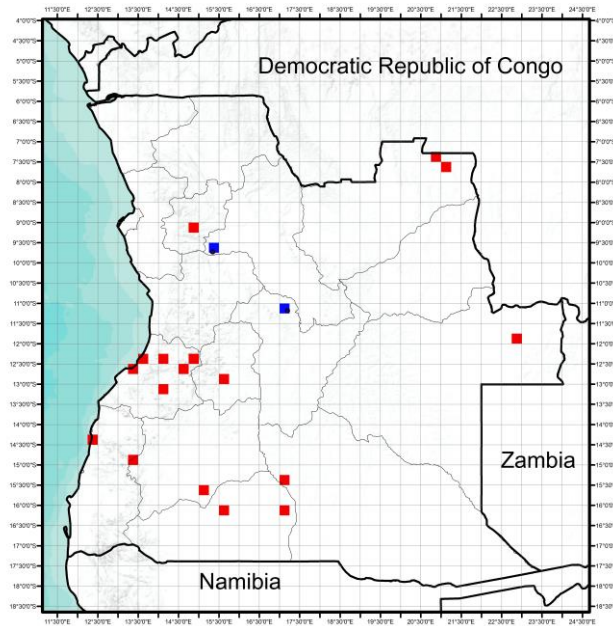


Figure 330 - Distribution map for *Varanus albigularis albigularis* (red squares) and *Varanus albigularis angolensis* (blue squares) in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 48); "near Luachimo" [07° 32'S., 21° 05'E] (Laurent 1964a: 48).

Moxico province: "Cazombo" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 48).

Kwanza Norte province: "Golungo" [09° 08'S., 14° 46'E] (Ferreira 1903: 16).

Bié province: "Gauca" [11° 11'S., 17° 27'E] (Schmidt 1933: 10).

Huambo province: "High-Huambo" [12° 46'S., 15° 44'E] (Mertens 1938: 437).

Benguela province: "Lobito bay" [12° 21'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 27); "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 27); "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Frade 1963: 253); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 27); "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1867d: 220, 1895: 27; Themido 1941: 7, 8); "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 63); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 437).

Huila province: "Molundo" [15° 38'S., 15° 12'E] (Monard 1937b: 63).

Namibe province: "Chimba River" [14° 18'S., 12° 24'E] (Bocage 1895a: 27); "Biballa " [14° 46'S., 13° 22'E] (Bocage 1895a: 27).

Cunene province: "Mupa" [16° 11'S., 15° 45'E] (Monard 1937b: 63); "Chimporo" [16° 02'S., 17° 09'E] (Monard 1937b: 63).

Cuando Cubango province: "Kakindo" [15° 27'S., 17° 03'E] (Monard 1937b: 63).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species has sometimes been confused with *Varanus exanthematicus*, due to its similar appearance. Although, *Varanus exanthematicus* (Bosc, 1792) is

limited to the north of the equatorial African forest belt (Bayless 2000: 1645 [Fig. 1]). The subspecies *Varanus exanthemanticus angolensis* Schmidt, 1933, was described from "Gauca", in Bihé province by Schmidt (1933: 10). Besides some characters proposed by Schmidt (1933: 10) and by Laurent (1964b: 3-4) few clear characters, which can easily differentiate both subspecies, a situation that urgently needs revision since both, occur sympatrically.

References: Bayless (2002); Laurent (1964b); Schmidt (1933).

***Varanus niloticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) – NILE MONITOR**

- ***Varanus niloticus* (Dum et Bib.):** Bocage (1866: 42); Bocage (1867:220).
- ***Monitor saurus* (Laurenti):** Bocage (1879: 95); Peters (1877: 613)
- ***Monitor saurus*:** Bocage (1887: 178).
- ***Varanus niloticus*:** Bocage (1895: 26).
- ***Varanus niloticus* (L.):** Bocage (1897: 210), Ferreira (1900a: 50), Boulenger (1905: 110).
- ***Varanus niloticus* (Linné/Linnaeus):** Ferreira (1903: 15), Monard (1937: 63), Mertens (1938: 436), Ceríaco et al. (2014b: 671).
- ***Varanus niloticus niloticus* (Linné):** Laurent (1950: 12; 1954: 63; 1964a: 47), Hellmich (1957a: 60; 1957b: 69), Manaças (1963: 239).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cental African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namiba, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of South Africa, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known north and western Angola (Fig. 231).

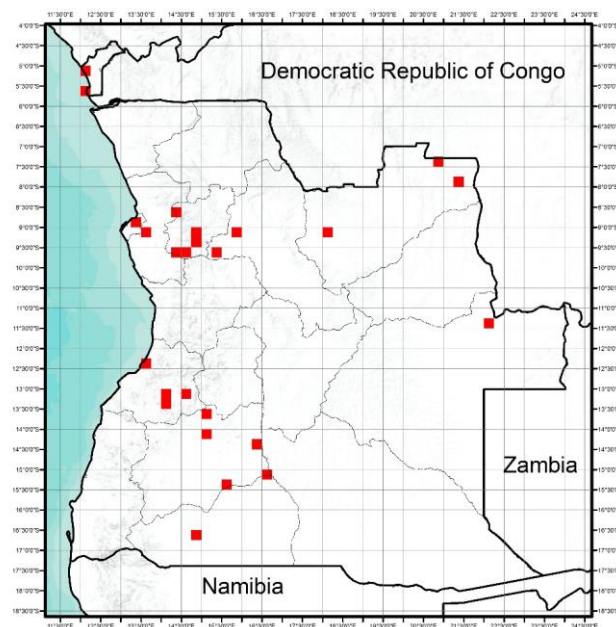


Figure 231 - Distribution map for *Varanus niloticus* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 613); "Quilo River" [05° 11'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1866a: 42, 1895: 26); "Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1866a: 42, 1895: 26).

Luanda province: "Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Bocage 1866a: 42, 1895: 26).

Bengo province: "Cunga River" [09° 14'S., 13° 46'E] (Boulenger 1905: 110).

Kwanza norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 60); "Golungo Alto" [09° 08'S., 14° 46'E] (Ferreira 1903: 15); "N'dalla Tando" [09° 18'S., 14° 55'E] (Ferreira 1903: 15); "Membege River, near N'dalla Tando" [09° 26'S, 14° 46'E] (Ferreira 1900: 50); "Mucoso" [09° 32'S, 14° 39'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 61); "Dondo" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1895a: 26).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1895a: 26); "Capanda" [09°43'42.28"S, 15°20'45.07"E] (Ceríaco et al. 2014b: 671).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954: 63, 1964a: 47); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 12); "Quango River" [09° 08'S., 18° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 26).

Moxico province: "Loando River" [11° 33' S., 22° 01'E] (Bocage 1879a: 95).

Bié province: "Dilolo Lake" [11° 30' S., 18° 06'E] (Manaças 1963: 239); "Quanza River" (Bocage 1895a: 26).

Benguela province: "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1867d: 220, 1895: 26); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 436); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1897: 210).

Huila province: "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 69); "Cuce River" [13° 31'S., 15° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 26); "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 26); "Quillangues" [14° 04'S., 15° 05'E] (Bocage 1895a: 26). "Tyitunda" [14° 22'S., 16° 29'E] (Monard 1937b: 63); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 63); "Mbalé River" [15° 10'S., 16° 45'E] (Monard 1937b: 63); "Kului" [15° 25'S., 15° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 63).

Cunene province: "Humbe" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Bocage 1895a: 26); "Shigting near Cunéné" (Monard 1937b: 63).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: No notable issues. The species is commonly found near rivers and water masses (Bates et al 2014: 284).

References: Bates et al. (2014).

Family CHAMAELEONIDAE Gray, 1825

Genus Chamaeleo Laurenti, 1768

Chamaeleo anchietae Bocage, 1872 – DOUBLE-SCALED CHAMELEON

- *Chamaeleon Anchietae*: Bocage (1872: 72, 1895: 62, 1897a: 198), Frade (1963: 252).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from south Angola (Fig. 232).

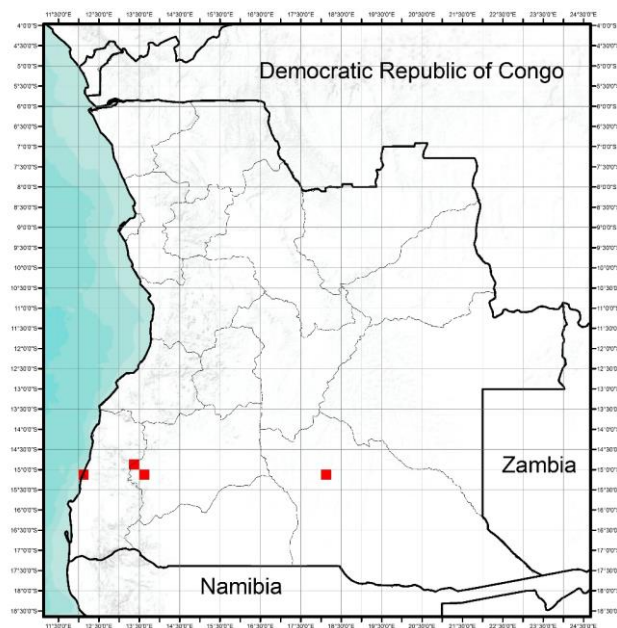


Figure 232 - Distribution map for *Chamaeleo anchietae* in Angola.

Huila province: "Lobango" [14° 55'S., 13° 30'E] (Bocage 1895a: 62, 1897a: 198); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1872: 72, 1895: 62, 1897a: 198).

Namibe province: "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 62).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1872: 72) based on five specimens from "Huilla, dans l'intérieur de Mossamedes" collected by Anchieta. No notable issues and is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Bocage (1872); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Chamaeleo dilepis dilepis* Leach, 1819 – COMMON FLAP-NECK CHAMELEON**

- ***Chamaeleon dilepis* (Leach):** Bocage (1866a: 42, 1866b: 59, 1867d: 219, 1870: 68, 1887a: 178, 1887b: 202, 1887c: 209, 1895: 59, 1896: 112), Boulenger (1905: 112), Schmidt (1933: 12), Monard (1937b: 99), Mertens (1938: 435), Parker (1936: 141), Themido (1941: 8), Manaças (1963: 231).
- ***Chamaeleo dilepis* (Hall.):** Bocage (1879a: 88).
- ***Chamaeleo Capellii*:** Bocage (1866a: 42, 1866b: 59).
- ***Chamaeleo dilepis dilepis* (Leach):** Laurent (1950: 12, 1954: 65, 1964a: 44), Hellmich (1957a: 52, 1957b: 53).
- ***Chamaeleo quillensis* (Bocage):** Bocage (1897a: 198), Boulenger (1905: 112)
- ***Chamaeleon quilensis*:** Bocage (1895: 60), Monard (1937b: 99)
- ***Chamaeleon dilepis quilensis* (Bocage):** Angel (1923: 165).
- ***Chamaeleo quilensis* (Bocage):** Laurent (1954: 65, 1964a: 44).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from scattered localities in all the country (Fig. 233).

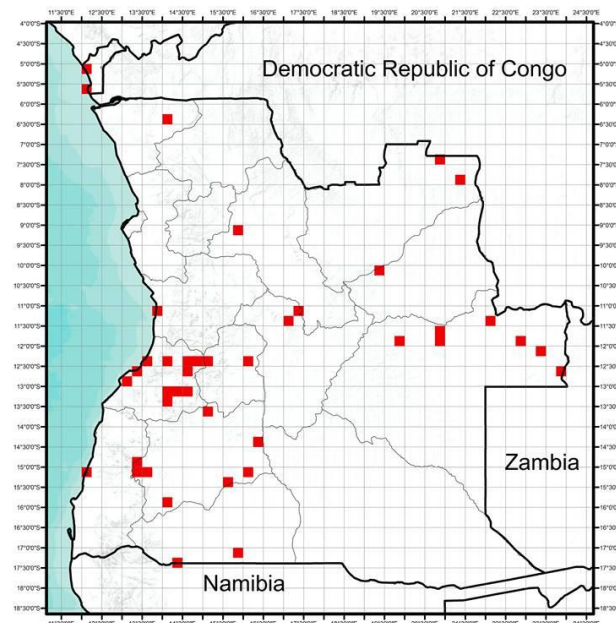


Figure 233 - Distribution map for *Chamaeleo dilepis dilepis* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 612); "Quilo River" [05° 11'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1866a: 42, 1866b: 59, 1895: 60, 1897a: 198); "Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1866a: 42, 1866b: 59, 1895: 59).

Zaire province: "S. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1887a: 178, 1895: 59-60, 1897a: 198).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 12, 1954: 65); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 12, 1954: 65); "Cacolo (Minungo)" [10° 09' S., 19° 17'E] (Manaças 1963: 231).

Moxico province: "Dilolo Lake" [11° 30' S., 22° 01'E] (Manaças 1963: 231); "Cameia Lake" [11° 43' S., 20° 48'E] (Manaças 1963: 231); "Fazenda Santa Curz, Luso" [11° 47' S., 19° 55'E] (Manaças 1963: 231); "around Calundo Lake" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 44); "Calombe, Luso" [11° 50' S., 19° 56'E] (Manaças 1963: 231); "Calunda" [12° 07'S., 23° 28'E] (Laurent 1964a: 44); "Macondo" [12° 33'S., 23° 46'E] (Laurent 1964a: 44).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1895a: 59).

Kwanza Sul province: "Novo Redondo" [11° 12'S., 13° 51'E] (Bocage 1867d: 219, 1895: 59).

Bié province: "Gauca" [11° 11'S., 17° 27'E] (Schmidt 1933: 12); "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 12); "Between Bihé and Quilenges" (Boulenger 1905: 112).

Huambo province: "Bela-Vista (Sanguengue)" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 53); "Mt. Moco" [12° 25'S., 15° 11'E] (Parker 1936: 141).

Benguela province: "Quibula" [12° 17'S., 14° 41'E] (Bocage 1895a: 59); "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1895a: 59); "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1867d: 219); "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1887b: 209, 1895: 59); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 11895: 59); "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1866a: 42, 1866b: 59, 1867d: 219, 1895: 59-60); "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 99); "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1867d: 219, 1895: 60); "Entre Rios/Chitidi" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Mertens 1938: 435, Hellmich 1957a: 52); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 435, Hellmich 1957b: 53); "Marco de Canavezes, near to the dam Cubal river" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896: 112); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896: 112).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1879a: 88); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 99); "Lubango" [14° 55'S., 13° 30'E] (Bocage 1895a: 59); "Chimba" [15°12'S, 13°41'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 53); "Kampulu, near Kasinga" [15° 13'S., 16° 07'E] (Monard 1937b: 99); "Kului" [15° 25'S., 15° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 99); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 59); "Mutumbo" [15° 14' S., 13° 22'E] (Frade 1963: 231); "Gambos" [15° 46'S., 14° 06'E] (Bocage 1895a: 59).

Namibe province:; "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1867d: 219, 1887b: 202, 1895: 59-60);

Cunene province: "Mupanda" [17° 08'S., 15° 46'E] (Monard 1937b: 99).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: A number of subspecies of *Chamaeleo dilepis* Leach, 1891 are recognised, partly due to morphological variation across the species very large geographic range (Klaver and Böhme 1997; Neças 2004 *in* Bates et al. 2014: 300). However, the taxonomic status for some subspecies as *Chamaeleon dilepis quilensis* Bocage, 1866 remains doubtful and requires investigation. I chose to keep *quilensis* a synonymy of the nominate form.

This species occurs in a variety of habitats, from savanna to grassland, usually found high up in bushes or trees (Bates et al. 2014: 300).

References: Bates et al. (2014).

***Chamaeleo gracilis* Hallowell, 1844 – GRACEFUL CHAMELEON**

- ***Chamaeleon gracillis* (Hallowell):** Bocage (1866a: 41, 1867d: 219), Ferreira (1900a: 50, 1903: 16, 1904: 117), Monard (1937b: 98), Themido (1941: 8)
- ***Chamaeleon gracillis*:** Boulenger (1887: 448, 1905: 111), Bocage (1895: 61).
- ***Chamaeleo gracillis* (Hallowell):** Hellmich (1957a: 53, 1957b: 53, 1964a: 44).
- ***Chamaeleon senegalensis* (Cuvier):** Bocage (1870: 68), Peters (1881: 147).
- ***Chamaeleo senegalensis* (Daudin) var. *gracilis* (Hallow.):** Peters (1877: 612).

***Chamaeleo gracilis etiennei* Schmidt, 1919**

- ***Chamaeleon etiennei* (Schmidt):** Parker (1936: 140), Laurent (1964a: 42).
- ***Chamaeleon gracillis etiennei* (Schmidt):** Ceríaco et al. (2014b: 670).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanzania and Togo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from scattered localities in mainly in the north-central Angola (Fig. 234).

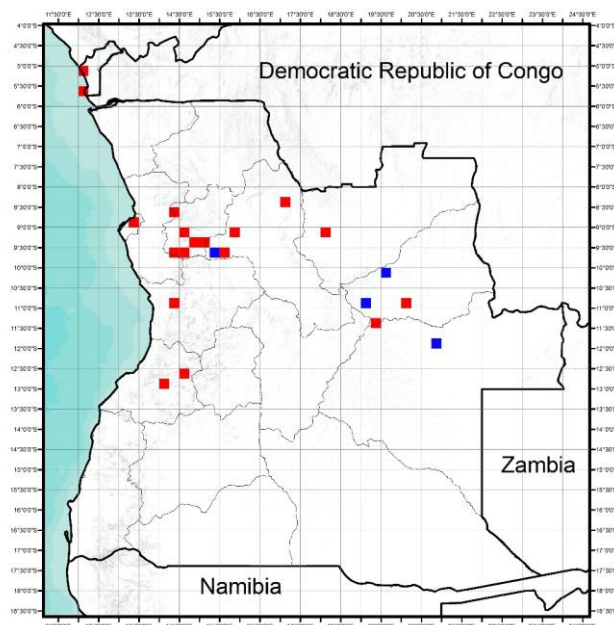


Figure 234 - Distribution map for *Chamaeleo gracilis gracilis* (red squares) and *Chamaeleo gracilis etiennei* (blue squares) in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Bocage 1895a: 61; Peters (1877: 612); "Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage Bocage 1895a: 61).

Luanda province: "Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Bocage 1867d: 219).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 53); "Canhoca" [09° 15'00"S., 14° 41'00"E] (Ferreira 1904: 111; Parker 1936: 140); "Ambaca" [09° 16'S., 15° 11'E] (Bocage 1895a: 61); "N'Dalla Tando" [09° 18'S., 14° 55'E] (Ferreira 1904: 111); "Mucoso" [09° 32'S, 14° 39'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 53).

Malanje province: "Marimba" [08° 22'S., 17° 02'E] (Ferreira 1904: 111; Parker 1936: 140). "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 41, 1895: 61; Boulenger 1887: 448, 1905: 111; Parker 1936: 140); "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Boulenger 1887: 448, 1905: 111; Bocage 1895a: 61; Parker 1936: 140); "Capanda" 09°43'42.28"S, 15°20'45.07"E] (Ceríaco et al. 2014: 670).

Lunda Norte province: "Quango" [09° 20'S., 14° 46'E] (Bocage 1895a: 61); "Cuango" [09° 08'S., 18° 03'E] (Peters 1881: 147).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 42); "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 42); "Lunda" [10° 58'S., 20° 04'E] (Monard 1937b: 98); "Mutianvo" [11° 27' 00" S, 19° 20' 00" E] (Themido 1941: 8).

Moxico province: "around Calundo Lake" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 42).

Kwanza Sul province: "Cazengo" [09° 20'S., 14° 46'E] (Ferreira 1903: 16); "Dondo" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1895a: 61); "Congulu" [110° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 140); "Condo" (Boulenger 1887: 448; Parker 1936: 140).

Benguela province: "Lembu, Serra de Selles" [12° 52'S., 14° 07'E] (Ferreira 1904: 117); "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 98); "Carangigo" (Catengue?) (Boulenger 1887: 448).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This subspecies of *Chamaeleo gracilis* Hallowell, 1844 was recognized as distinct by Klaver and Böhme (1997) and Tilbury (2010) (Ceríaco et al. 2014: 670). There are several records of *C. gracilis* for Angola, some of which represent this subspecies (Parker (1936: 140); Laurent (1964a: 42); Ceríaco et al. (2014b: 670). The subspecies *Chamaeleo gracilis etiennei* Schmidh, 1919 has been recorded in the northeastern regions of the country by Laurent (1964a: 42) and for "Pungo Andogo", "Congulu", "Duque de Bragança", "Condo", "Marimba", and "Canhoca" by Parker (1936: 140). The species *Chamaeleo senegalensis* Daudin, 1802 is known for West Africa from Senegal to Nigeria, and it was cited for Angola by Peters (1877: 612, 1881: 147). Peters (1877: 612) cited unknown number of specimens from "Chinchoxo" and three specimens from "Cuango". Despite Cabinda conditions are similar to the known distribution of *C. senegalensis*, I choose to considered it a synonym of *gracilis* since Peters (1877: 612) refers as a variety of *gracilis*, and later Bocage (1895: 61) synonymized as *Chamaeleo gracilis*.

References: Bocage (1895); Ceríaco et al. (2014b), Laurent (1964a); Parker (1936); Peters (1877, 1881).

***Chamaeleo namaquensis* Smith, 1831 – NAMAQUA CHAMELEON**

- ***Chamaeleon namaquensis* (Smith):** Bocage (1867a: 227, 1870: 68, 1895: 62), Boulenger (1887: 462), Frade (1963: 253).
- ***Chamaeleo namaquensis* (Smith) = *C. tuberculiferus* Gr.:** Bocage (1872: 72).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Namibia and South Africa.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from only from Namibe province (Fig. 235).

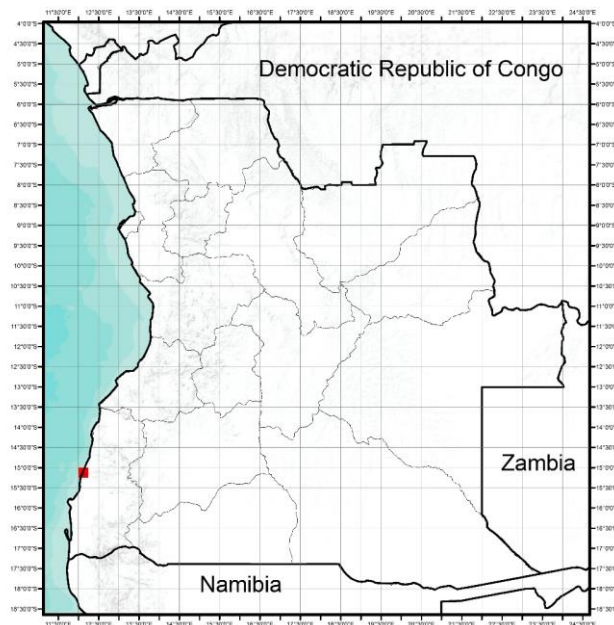


Figure 235 - Distribution map for *Chamaeleo namaquensis* in Angola.

Namibe province: " Mossamedes " [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1867a: 227, 1872: 72, 1895: 62; Boulenger (1887: 462).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species represents a distinct phylogenetic lineage within Chamaeleo (Townsend and Larson 2002; Tolley et al. 2013) and some suggestions have been made that this taxon could be representative of a separate Genus (Townsend and Larson 2002; Tilbury 2010) (Bates et al. 2014: 301). However, currently is accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Carpenter 2013; Uetz and Hošek 2014; Bates et al. 2014: 301).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Carpenter (2013); Uetz and Hošek (2014)

Family AGAMIDAE Gray, 1827

Genus Agama Daudin, 1802

Agama aculeata Merrem, 1820 – WESTERN GROUND AGAMA

- *Agama aculeata* (Merr.): Bocage (1866a: 43, 1867a: 221).
- *Agama hispida aculeata* (Merrem): Mertens (1938: 432), Hellmich (1957a: 38, 1957b: 51), Manaças (1963: 229), Laurent (1964a: 40).
- *Agama hispida* L. var. *aculeata* (Duméril et Bibron): Monard (1937b: 59).
- *Agama armata* (Peters): Bocage (1870: 68, 1879b: 88, 1887b: 203, 1895: 19, 1896a: 110, 1896b: 127), Boulenger (1905: 110).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia and Republic of South Africa, Swaliland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from mainly from southern Angola (Fig. 236).

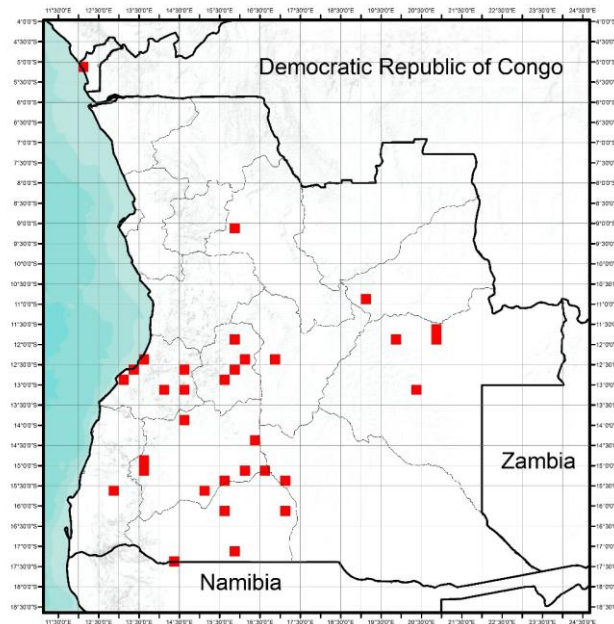


Figure 236 - Distribution map for *Agama aculeata* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 43, 1895: 19, 1896b: 127).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 40).

Moxico province: "Cameia Lake" [11° 43' S., 20° 48'E] (Manaças 1963: 229), "around Claundo Lake" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 40), "Calombe, Luso" [11° 50' S., 19° 56'E] (Manaças 1963: 229); "Cassamba" [13° 06' S., 20° 21'E] (Manaças 1963: 229).

Bié province: "Silva Porto" [12° 23' S., 16° 57'E] (Manaças 1963: 229); "Between Bihé and Quillenges" (Ferreira 1905: 110).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937b: 59); "Galanga" [12° 04'S., 15° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 19); "Bela-Vista (Sanguengue)" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 51); "Nova Lisboa" [12° 46' S., 15° 44'E] (Manaças 1963: 229).

Benguela province: "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1895a: 19); "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1867d: 221, 1895: 19); "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 19); "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1867d: 221, 1895: 19); "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 59); "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1867d: 221, 1895: 19); "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 38); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 432); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896: 110); "Between Benguela and Bihé" (Ferreira 1905: 110).

Huila province: "Cuze River" [13° 31'S., 15° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 19); "Cassôco" [13° 39'S., 15° 01'E] (Bocage 1895a: 19); "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1879b: 88); "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937b: 59); "Quando" [13° 50'S., 15° 25'E] (Bocage 1895a: 19); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 59); "Santo-Amaro" [12° 42'S., 15° 51'E] (Monard 1937b: 59); "Mbalé River" [15° 10'S., 16° 45'E] (Monard 1937b: 59); "Chibia, Huila River" [15°12'S, 13°41'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 51); "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 19); "Kambisa" [15° 13'S., 16° 07'E] (Monard 1937b: 59); "Kului" [15° 25'S., 15° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 59).

Namibe province: "Biballa" [14° 46'S., 13° 22'E] (Bocage 1895a: 19); "Boca de Humpata, Sá da Bandeira" [14° 56' S., 13° 31'E] (Laurent 1964a: 40); "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1887b: 203); "Virei-Cahinde" [15° 44'S, 12°57'E] (Hellmich 1957b: 51); "Molundo" [15° 38'S., 15° 12'E] (Monard 1937b: 59); "Chimporo" [16° 02'S., 17° 09'E] (Monard 1937b: 59); "Mupa" [16° 11'S., 15° 45'E] (Monard 1937b: 59); "Mupanda" [17° 08'S., 15° 46'E] (Monard 1937b: 59).

Cunene province: "Kakindo" [15° 27'S., 17° 03'E] (Monard 1937b: 59); "Humbe" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Bocage 1895a: 19).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is endemic to southern Africa where it has an extensive range, the taxonomic status of the *Agama aculeata* Merrem, 1820 species complex should be investigated and a molecular analysis is required (Bates et al. 2014: 303).

References: Bates et al. (2014).

***Agama anchietae* Bocage, 1896 – ANCHIETA'S AGAMA**

- ***Agama Anchietae***: Bocage (1896b: 129, 1897a: 194).
- ***Agama anchietae anchietae* (Bocage)**: Schmidt (1933: 9), Parker (1936: 131).
- ***Agama anchietae* (Bocage)**: Monard (1937b: 59), Frade (1963: 253), Laurent (1964a: 42).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia, Republic of South Africa and Zaire.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from only from Namibe province (Fig. 237).

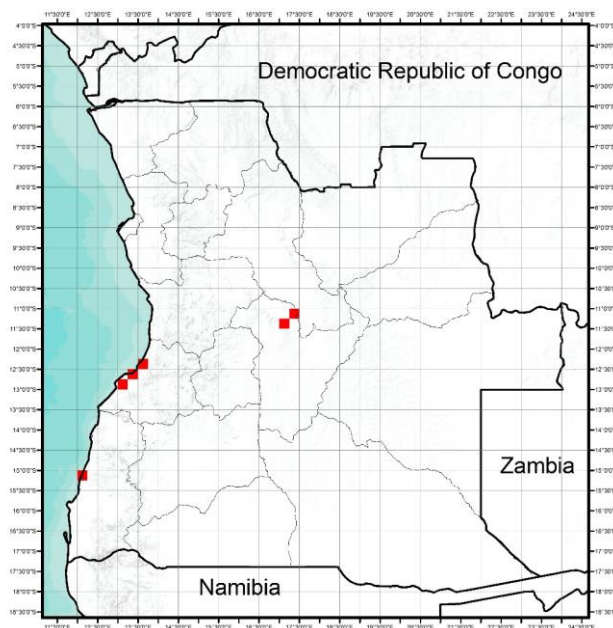


Figure 237 - Distribution map for *Agama anchietae* in Angola.

Bié province: "Gauca" [11° 11'S., 17° 27'E] (Schmidt 1933: 9); "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 9).

Benguela province: "Lobito" [12° 21'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1963: 253); "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1896b: 129, 1897a: 194); "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1896b: 129, 1897a: 194); "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1896b: 129, 1897a: 194).

Namibe province: "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1896b: 129, 1897a: 194); "100Km southeast of Moçâmedes" (Laurent 1964a: 42).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1896b: 129-130) based on some specimens from "Catumbella", "Benguella", "Dombe" and "Mossamedes" collected by Anchieta. There are no subspecies recognized and no notable issues about its taxonomical status.

References: Bocage (1896b).

***Agama congica* Peters, 1877 – CONGIC AGAMA**

- ***Agama colonorum* (Daud.):** Bocage (1866a: 42, 1895: 17), Boulenger (1885: 357), Ferreira (1900a: 50, 1904: 117, 1906: 170), Angel (1923: 159).
- ***Agama colonorum* (Daud) var. nov. *congica*:** Peters (1877: 612).
- ***Agama occipitalis* (Gray) var. ?:** Bocage (1866a: 42).
- ***Agama picticauda* n. sp.:** Peters (1877: 612), Hellmich (1957a: 41).
- ***Agama agama agama* (Linné):** Hellmich (1957b: 50).
- ***Agama* cf. *congica* (Peters):** Ceríaco et al. (2014b: 670).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde Islands, Chad, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from western Angola (Fig. 238).

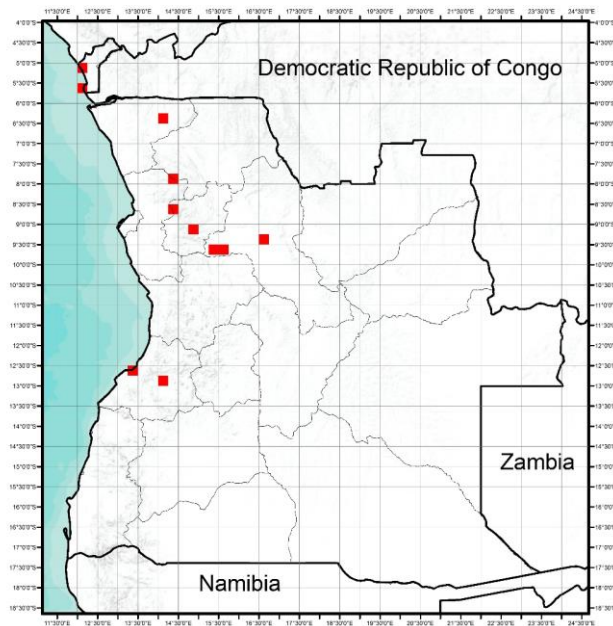


Figure 238 - Distribution map for *Agama congica* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 612); "Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1866a: 42, 1895: 17).

Zaire province: "S. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1895a: 17).

Bengo province: "Ambriz" [07° 51'S., 14° 22'E] (Boulenger 1885: 357);

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 50); "Golungo" [09° 08'S., 14° 46'E] (Ferreira 1906: 170); "Cambondo" [09° 29'S., 16° 38'E] (Ferreira 1906: 170).

Malanje province: "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Bocage 1895a: 17; Hellmich 1957a: 41); "Capanda" [09°43'42.28"S, 15°20'45.07"E] (Ceríaco et al. 2014b: 670).

Benguela province: "Lembu, Serra de Selles" [12° 52'S., 14° 07'E] (Ferreira 1906: 170); "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Boulenger 1885: 357).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species *Agama congica* was described by Peters (1877: 612) as a variety of *Agama colonorum* from the type locality "Chinchoxo" in Cabinda Encalve. The identity of the large, colorful *Agamas* of Angola has long been a problematic, Hellmich (1957b: 50) referred *Agama agama* group specimens from northern Angola, "Piri- Dembos" in Kwanza Norte province to *Agama agama agama* (Linnaeus, 1758). The distribution of this species remains poorly defined and has only been confirmed using genetics for the northern populations (Leaché et al. 2009; Mediannikov et al. 2012 in Ceríaco et al. 2014b: 670). The nomen *Agama agama* was currently placed as synonym of *Agama congica*, but actually they differing in coloration and scalation (P. Wagner, pers. comm. in Ceríaco et al. 2014b: 670).

References: Ceríaco et al. (2014b); Peters (1877).

***Agama mucosoensis* Hellmich, 1957 – MUCOSO AGAMA**

- *Agama agama mucosoënsis* n. sp.: Hellmich (1957a: 44).
- *Agama agama mucosoënsis* (Hellmich): Hellmich (1957b: 50).
- *Agama mucosoensis*: Ceríaco et al. (2014: 670).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from only from the type locality and near areas (Fig. 239).

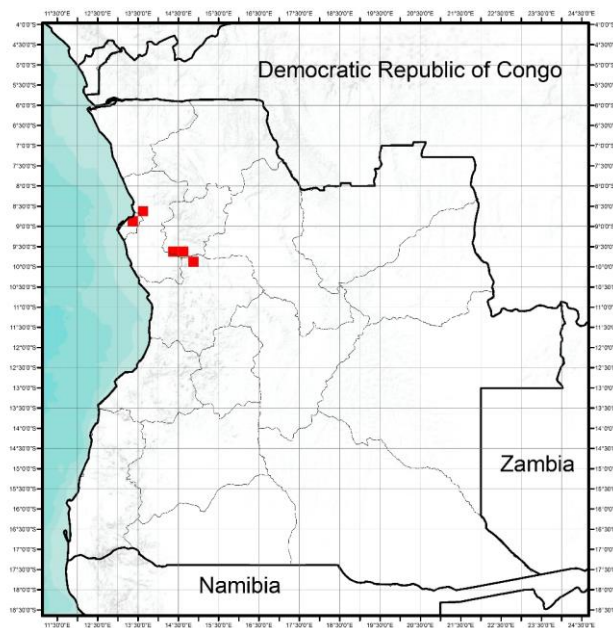


Figure 239 - Distribution map for *Agama mucosoensis* in Angola.

Loanda province: "Quifangondo" [08° 46'S, 13° 26'E] (Ceríaco et al. 2014: 670).

Bengo province: "Açucareira" [08°32'44,65"S., 13°36'31,74"E] (Ceríaco et al. 2014: 670).

Kwanza Norte province: "Mucoso" [09° 32'S, 14° 39'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 44); "Dondo" [09°40'S, 14°25'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 50).

Kwanza Sul province: "Libolo/Luati" [09°59'S, 14°54'E] (Hellmich 1957b: 50).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Hellmich (1957a: 44) described a new subspecies by the name of *Agama agama mucosoensi* based on a type series of 72 specimens collected in "Mucoso", Kwanza Norte province. The current distribution of *A. a. mucosoensis* is situated close to the type locality in northern Angola (Hellmich 1957b: 50; Ceríaco et al. 2014: 670). Recently *mucosoensis* has been revalidated by Wagner et al. (2012: 184) to a full species.

References: Ceríaco et al. (2014b); Hellmich (1957a, 1957b); Wagner et al. (2012).

***Agama planiceps* Peters, 1862 – NAMIB ROCK AGAMA**

- ***Agama planiceps* (Peters):** Bocage (1870: 68, 1879a: 88, 1887a: 178, 1887c: 210, 1895: 18, 1896: 110), Boulenger (1885: 358, 1905: 110), Ferreira (1900a: 49), Angel (1923: 158), Schmidt (1933: 9), Parker (1936: 132), Monard (1937b: 60), Themido (1941: 7).
- ***Agama planiceps skacki* subsp. nov.:** Mertens (1938a: 433)
- ***Agama planiceps skacki* (Mertens):** Hellmich (1957a: 47, 1957b: 52), Manaças (1963: 230), Laurent (1964a: 40).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known mainly from the southwestern Angola (Fig. 240).

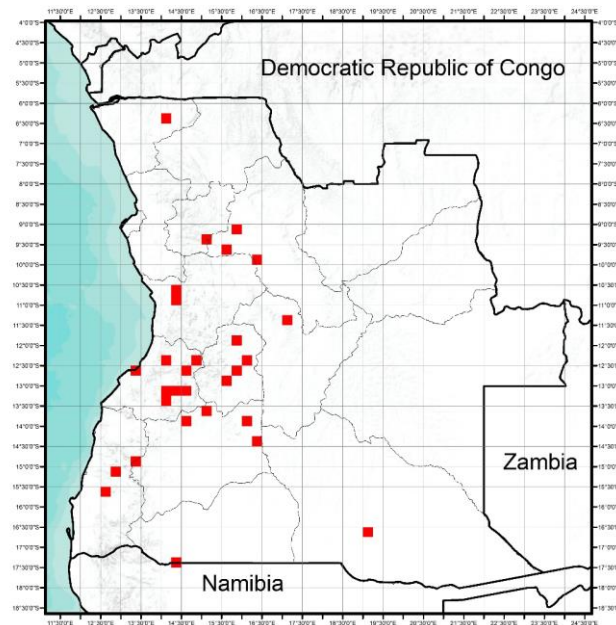


Figure 240 - Distribution map for *Agama planiceps* in Angola.

Zaire province: "S. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1887a: 178, 1895: 18).

Kwanza Norte province: "Ambaca" [09° 16'S., 15° 11'E] (Ferreira 1905: 110).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Boulenger 1885: 358; Ferreira 1903: 15; Manaças 1963: 230); "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Boulenger 1905: 110); "Cuanza Waterfall (Cangandala)" [09° 47' S., 16° 26'E] (Manaças 1963: 230).

Kwanza Sul province: "Quirimbo" [10° 41'S., 14° 16'E] (Parker 1936: 132); "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 132).

Bié province: "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 9); "Between Bihé and Quilenges" (Boulenger 1905: 110).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937b: 60); "Bela-Vista (Sanguengue)" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 52); "Santo-Amaro" [12° 42'S., 15° 51'E] (Monard 1937b: 60); "Nova Lisboa surroundings" [12° 46' S., 15° 44'E] (Manaças 1963: 230).

Benguela province: "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1895a: 18); "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1887c: 210, 1895: 18); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 18); "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1895a: 18); "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 60); "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 47); "Alto Cubal" [13°02'S, 14°15'O] (Mertens 1938a: 433; Hellmich 1957b: 52); "Marco de Canavezes" [13° 05' S., 14° 20'E] (Laurent 1964a: 40); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896: 110); "Between Benguela and Bihé" (Boulenger 1905: 110); "Morro de Pundo" (Parker 1936: 129).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 18; Themido 1941: 7); "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937b: 60); "near Calae River" [13° 58'S., 16° 02'E] (Bocage 1879a: 88); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Bocage 1879a: 88); "Senhora do Monte, Sá da Bandeira" [14° 56'S., 13° 26'E] (Laurent 1964a: 40).

Namibe province: "Biballa" [14° 46'S., 13° 22'E] (Bocage 1895a: 18); "Fazenda Bumbo, Humpata" [15° 12' S., 13° 00'E] (Laurent 1964a: 40); "Pico Azevedo" [15° 33'S., 12° 31'E] (Schmidt 1933: 9).

Cuando Cubango province: "Kuandu" [16° 44' 41. 53" S., 19° 06' 04. 91" E] (Monard 1937b: 60); "Kwito region, tributary of Kubango" (Angel 1923: 158).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species *Agama planiceps* Peters, 1862 is restricted to arid savannas on the edge of Namibia (Aaron Bauer 2014 pres. com.). For some time the species *Agama planiceps* was been cited from several localities for Angola and probably the most of this records do not belong to the "real" *planiceps*. Mertens (1938a: 433) described a new subspecies as *Agama planiceps schakii* Mertens, 1938 from "Cubal" in Benguela province and currently the recognized distribution range for this species is most of central Angola (Aaron Bauer 2014 pres. com). The records from Namibe and Cuando Cubango province near Namibia border could belong to *A. planiceps*, however the majority of the records certainly represent *A. planiceps schakii* distribution.

References: Mertens (1938a).

Genus Acanthocercus Fitzinger, 1843

***Acanthocercus cyanocephalus* (Falk, 1925) – BLACK-NECKED AGAMA**

- ***Stellio nigricollis* (Smith):** Bocage (1866a: 43).
- ***Stellio atricollis* (Smith):** Bocage (1879b: 95, 1887a: 178, 1895: 22, 1881: 147), Boulenger (1885: 358, 1905: 110), Ferreira (1900a: 49), Angel (1923: 158), Schmidt (1933: 9), Parker (1936: 132), Monard (1937b: 60), Themido (1941: 7).
- ***Agama atricollis* (Smith):** Boulenger (1885: 356, 1905: 110), Laurent (1950: 12, 1964a: 38), Ferreira (1903: 15), Schmidt (1933: 9), Monard (1937b: 58), Parker (1936: 132), Themido (1941: 7), Frade (1963: 253), Manaças (1963: 228).
- ***Acanthocercus cyanocephalus* (Falk):** Ceríaco et al. (2014b: 670).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from most of the country except in the arid southwest and in the northwest regions (Fig. 241).

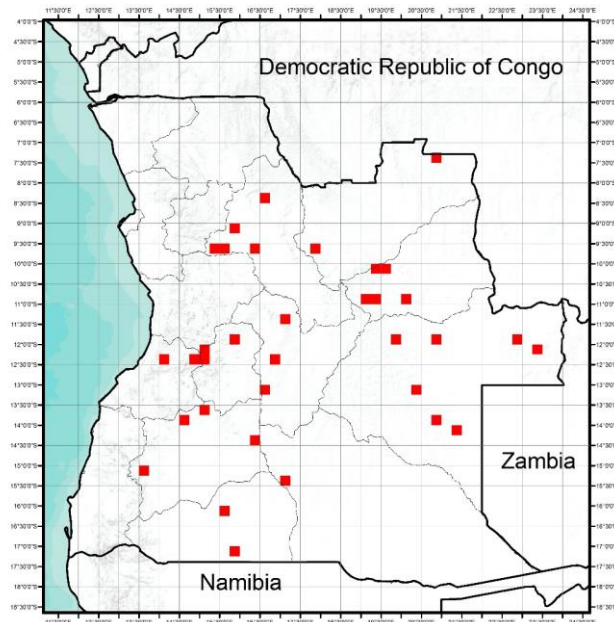


Figure 241 - Distribution map for *Acanthocercus cyanocephalus* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Bange N'gola" [08° 26'S., 16° 34'E] (Boulenger 1905: 110); "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 43, 1895: 22; Boulenger 1885: 359, 1905: 110; Ferreira 1903:

15); "Malange" [09° 33'S., 16° 21'E] (Peters 1881: 147; Bocage 1895a: 22); "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Boulenger 1905: 110); "Capanda" [09°43'42.28"S, 15°20'45.07"E] (Ceríaco et al. 2014b: 670).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 12); "Cassange" [09° 35'S., 17° 52'E] (Bocage 1895a: 22); "Cacolo (Minungo)" [10° 09' S., 19° 17'E] (Manaças 1963: 228).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 38); "Alto Chicapa, Village Sá-Tchisseke, near sources of Cuílo" [10° 52'S., 19° 23'E] (Laurent 1964a: 38); "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 38); "Lunda" [10° 58'S., 20° 04'E] (Monard 1937b: 58).

Moxico province: "Fazenda Santa Cruz, Luso" [11° 47' S., 19° 55'E] (Manaças 1963: 228); "around Calundo Lake " [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 38); "Calombe, Luso" [11° 50' S., 19° 56'E] (Manaças 1963: 228); "Cazombo" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 38); "Calunda" [12° 07'S., 23° 28'E] (Laurent 1964a: 38); "Cassamba" [13° 06' S., 20° 21'E] (Manaças 1963: 228); "Sessa (Luchazes)" [13° 55' S., 20° 48'E] (Manaças 1963: 228); "Vila Gago Coutinho (Bundas)" [14° 06' S., 21° 26'E] (Manaças 1963: 228).

Bié province: "Chitau " [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 9); "Silva Porto" [12° 23' S., 16° 57'E] (Manaças 1963: 228); "Cachingues" [13° 04' S., 16° 45'E] (Manaças 1963: 228).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937b: 58); "Galanga" [12° 04'S., 15° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 22); "Mt. Moco" [12° 25'S., 15° 11'E] (Parker 1936: 132).

Benguela province: "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 22); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 22).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 22; Themido 1941: 7); "Cuce river" [13° 31'S., 15° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 22); "Kalukmebé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937b: 58); "Vila da Ponte" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 58); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 22);

Cunene province: "Mupa" [16° 11'S., 15° 45'E] (Monard 1937b: 58); "Mupanda" [17° 08'S., 15° 46'E] (Monard 1937b: 58).

Cuando Cubango province: "Kakindo" [15° 27'S., 17° 03'E] (Monard 1937b: 58).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: *Acanthocercus* species outside of Arabia and the Horn of Africa have long been referred to *Acanthocercus atricollis* (Smith, 1849) (e.g. Bocage 1866a: 1866a, 1879b, 1887a, 1895, 1881; Boulenger 1885, 1905; Ferreira 1900, 1903; Angel 1923, Schmidt 1933; Parker 1936; Monard 1937b; Themido 1941; Frade 1963; Manças 1963). This species was divided into several subspecies by Klausewitz (1957) (Spawls 2010; Uetz2014) Klausewitz (1957) but Angolan material fell into the nomino typical form. Subsequent revisionary work on the Genus carried out by Wagner et al (unpubl. in Ceríaco et al. 2014b: 670) reveals that Angolan populations

are referable to *Acanthocercus cyanocephalus*, a name proposed by Falk in 1925 based on Angolan material, but without a precise type locality (Ceríaco et al. 2014: 670).

References: Ceríaco et al. (2014b); Spawls (2010); Uetz & Hošek (2014).

Family TYPHLOPIDAE Merrem, 1820

Genus Afrotyphlops Broadley & Wallach, 2009

Afrotyphlops angolensis (Bocage, 1866) – ANGOLA BLIND SNAKE

- *Onychocephalus angolensis* Nov. sp.: Bocage (1866a: 46, 1866b: 65).
- *Onychocephalus Kraussii* (Jan) = *O. angolensis* (Bocage): Bocage (1873: 252).
- *Onychocephalus angolensis* (Bocage): Bocage (1879b: 95).
- *Typhlops congicus*: Bocage (1895: 63).
- *Typhlops angolensis angolensis* (Bocage): Manaças (1973: 189)
- *Typhlops angolensis adolfi* (Sternfeld): Laurent (1964a: 88).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the northeastern Angola (Fig. 242).

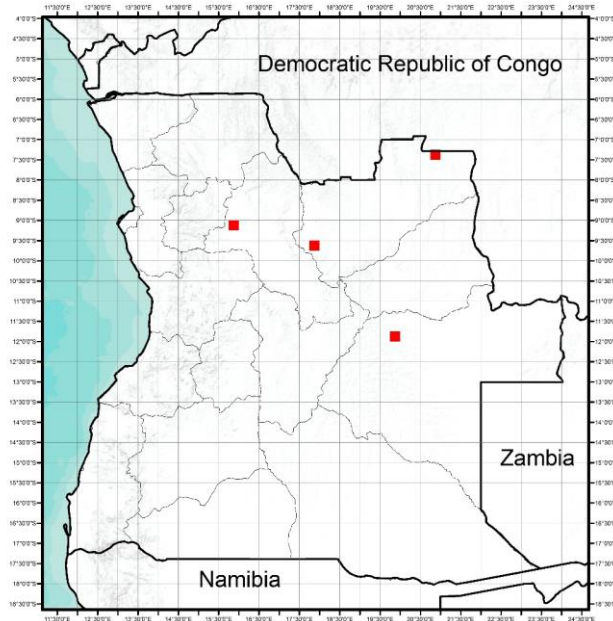


Figure 242 - Distribution map for *Afrotyphlops angolensis* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 46, 1866b: 65, 1873: 252).

Lunda Sul province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 88); "Cassange" [09° 35'S., 17° 52'E] (Bocage 1879b: 95).

Moxico province: "Calombe, Luso" [11° 50'S., 19° 56'E] (Manaças 1973: 189).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was firstly cited without description by Bocage (1866a: 46) but in the subsequent publication (Bocage 1866b: 65) he described the new taxa based on a specimen from "Duque de Bragança" collected by Bayão. The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Broadley and Wallach 2009: 29).

References: Broadley and Wallach (2009).

***Afrotyphlops lineolatus* (Jan, 1864) – COMMON LINED WORM SNAKE**

- ***Onychocephalus lineolatus* (Jan):** Bocage (1873: 252, 1866b: 65).
- ***Typhlops (Ophthalmidion) Eschrichtii* (Schlegel) var. *lineolata* (Jan.):** Peters (1877: 614).
- ***Typhlops Boulengeri*:** Bocage (1893: 117, 1895: 64, 1897a: 198).
- ***Typhlops bocagei* sp. n.:** Ferreira (1904: 114).
- ***Typhlops boulengeri* (Bocage):** Ferreira (1900a: 50, 1906: 167), Boulenger (1915: 196), Mo-nard (1937b: 13), Laurent (1964a: 89).
- ***Typhlops punctatus* var. *lineolatus* (Jan):** Bocage (1896: 112), Ferreira (1903: 9).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Niger, Ruanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known mainly from western Angola, however there are one record in Lunda Norte Province (Fig. 243).

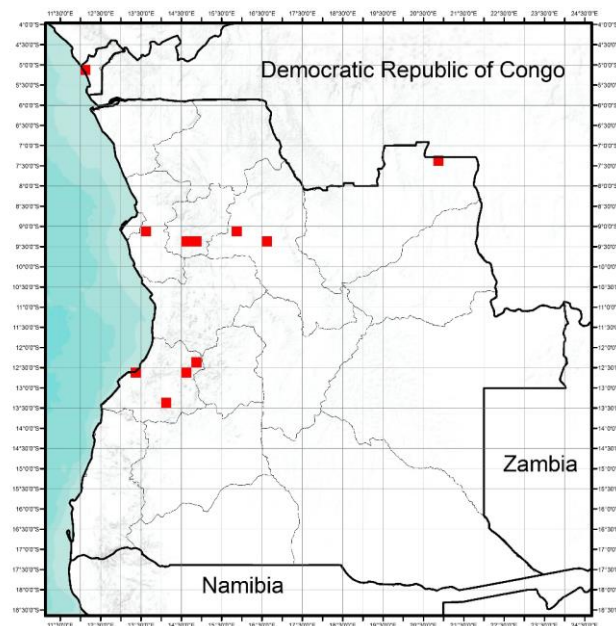


Figure 243 - Distribution map for *Afrotyphlops lineolatus* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 614).

Lunda Norte province: "Muari river (affluent of the Luachimo)" [07° 17'S., 20° 56'E] (Laurent 1950: 7).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1873: 252); "Cambondo" [09° 29'S., 16° 38'E] (Ferreira 1906: 167).

Bengo province: "Cabicula, Bom Jesus (Quanza edges)" [09° 10'S., 13° 34'E] (Ferreira 1904: 114).

Kwanza Norte province: "Luinha river" [09° 16'S., 14° 32'E] (Ferreira 1906: 167); "N'dalla Tando (Cazengo)" [09° 18'S., 14° 55'E] (Ferreira 1903: 9).

Benguela province: "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1893: 117, 1895: 64, 1897a: 198); "Benguela" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Boulenger 1915: 196); "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 103); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896: 112).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Broadley and Wallach 2009: 29).

References: Broadley and Wallach (2009).

***Afrotyphlops mucruso* (Peters, 1854) – ZAMBEZI BLIND SNAKE**

- *Typhlops mucruso*: Bocage (1895: 67).
- *Typhlops schlegeli mucroso* (Peters): Parker(1936: 120), Mertens (1938: 438), Laurent (1950: 7).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the extreme northeastern of the country (Fig. 244).

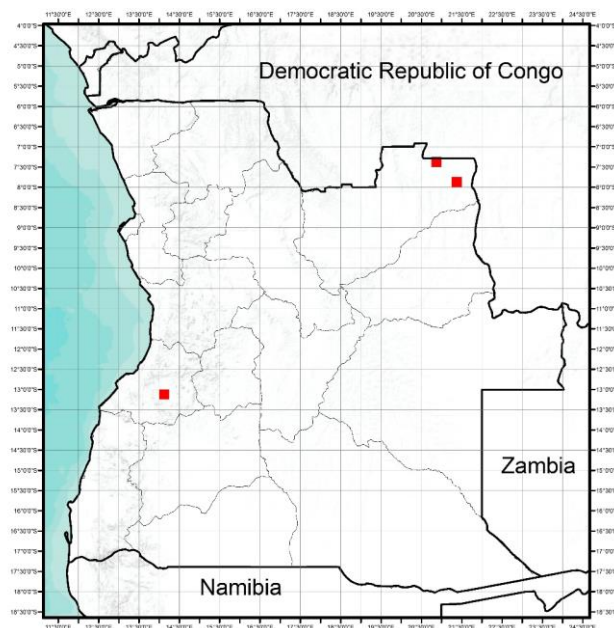


Figure 244 - Distribution map for *Afrotyphlops mucruso* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 7); "Muita" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 7).

Benguela province: "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 438).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The distribution range of this species is limited to eastern Africa (Uetz and Hošek 2014) and the Angolan records from Lunda Norte (Laurent 1950: 7), fits in the species range. Although the Benguela Province (Mertens 1938: 438) record appear to be a misidentification.

References: Laurent (1950: 7); Mertens (1938); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Afrotyphlops punctatus* (Leach, 1819) – SPOTTED BLIND SNAKE**

- ***Onychocephalus liberiensis* (Hallowell):** Bocage (1866a: 46, 1873: 252).
- ***Typhlops eschrichtii* (Schleg.):** Günther (1876: 678).
- ***Typhlops (Ophthalmidion) Kraussu*:** Bocage (1887a: 180).
- ***Typhlops (Ophthalmidion) Eschrichtii* (Schlegel) var. *intermedia* (Jan.):** Peters (1877: 614).
- ***Typhlops (Ophthalmidion) Eschrichtii* (Schlegel):** Peters (1881: 147).
- ***Typhlops punctatus* (Leach):** Bocage (1895: 66), Boulenger (1900: 50, 1905: 112), Ferreira (1900a: 50), Monard (1937b: 104), Themido (1941: 9).
- ***Typhlops punctatus punctatus* (Leach):** Parker (1936: 120), Laurent (1950: 7), Hellmich (1957a: 70).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Bioko, Bissau, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the extreme central-north Angola (Fig. 245).

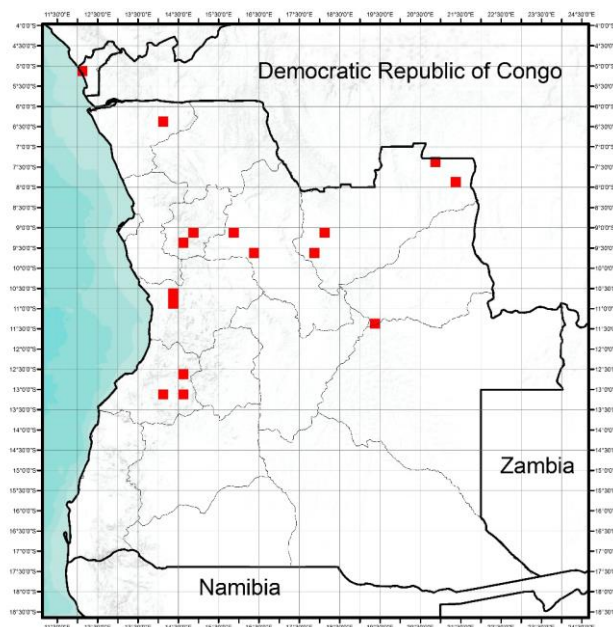


Figure 245 - Distribution map for *Afrotyphlops punctatus* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 614).

Zaire province: "S. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1895a: 66, 1887a: 180).

Kwanza Norte province: "Golungo Alto" [09° 08'S., 14° 46'E] (Boulenger 1905: 112); "Luinha River" [09° 16'S., 14° 32'E] (Ferreira 1906: 167).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1895a: 66); "Malanje" [09° 33'S., 16° 21'E] (Peters 1881: 147).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 7); "Muita" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 7); "Cuango" [09° 08'S., 18° 03'E] (Peters 1881: 147); "Cassange" [09° 35'S., 17° 52'E] (Bocage 1895a: 66).

Lunda Sul province: "Mutianvo" [11° 27' 00" S, 19° 20' 00" E] (Themido 1941: 9).

Kwanza Sul province: "Quirimbo" [10° 41'S., 14° 16'E] (Parker 1936: 120); "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 120).

Benguela province: "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 104); "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 70); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 438).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Broadley and Wallach 2009: 44-45; Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Broadley and Wallach (2009); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Afrotrophlops schmidti* (Laurent, 1956) – SCHMIDT'S BLIND-SNAKE**

- ***Typhlops schmidti* (Laurent):** Laurent (1964a: 89).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the eastern Angola (Fig. 246).

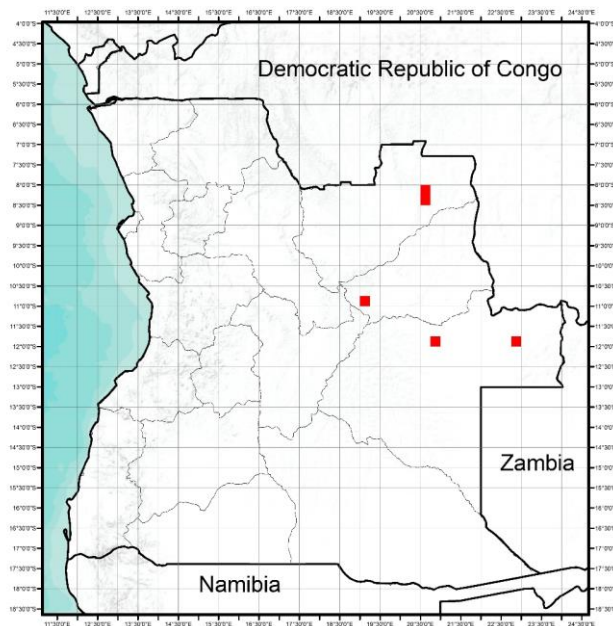


Figure 246 - Distribution map for *Afrotrophlops schmidti* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Camisombo" [08° 09'S., 20° 39'E] (Laurent 1964a: 89); "Calonda" [08° 25'S., 20° 32'E] (Laurent 1964a: 89).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 89).

Moxico province: "around Calundo Lake, Sá-Mussamba village" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 89); "around Calundo Lake " [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 89); "Cazombo" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 89).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Broadley and Wallach 2009: 43-44; Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Broadley and Wallach (2009); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus *Megatyphlops* Broadley & Wallach, 2009

Megatyphlops anomalus (Bocage, 1873) – ANGOLAN GIANT BLIND-SNAKE

- *Onychocephalus anomalus Nova sp.*: Bocage (1873: 248).
- *Typhlops (Onychocephalus) Anchietae*: Bocage (1886: 172).
- *Typhlops Anchietae*: Bocage (1895: 63, 1897a: 198).
- *Typhlops anomalus*: Bocage (1895: 70), Ferreira (1897: 243).
- *Typhlops anommalus (Bocage)*: Monard (1937b: 105).
- *Typhlops anchietae*: Boulenger (1915: 197).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the southwestern Angola (Fig. 247).

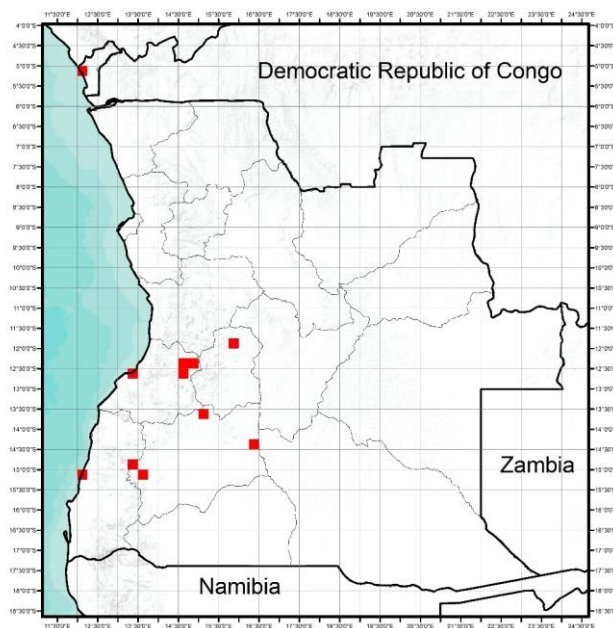


Figure 247 - Distribution map for *Megatyphlops anomalus* in Angola.

Chinchoxo province: "Loango(?)" [05° 09'S., 12° 10'E] (Boulenger 1915: 197).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937b: 105).

Benguela province: "Quibula" [12° 17'S., 14° 41'E] (Bocage 1895a: 70); "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1895a: 70); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 70); "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1895a: 70; Boulenger 1915: 197); "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 105).

Huila province: "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1873: 248, 252, 1886: 172, 1895: 63, 70, 1897a: 198); "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 70; Ferreira 1897: 243); "Kuvangu (Vilada-Ponte)" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 105).

Namibe province: "Biballa" [14° 46'S., 13° 22'E] (Bocage 1895a: 70); "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1873: 248).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1873) based on three specimens from "Huilla" collected by Anchieta. *Megatyphlops anomalus* (Bocage, 1873) is an angolan endemism, specially distributed in southwestern Angola. Boulenger (1915: 197) identified an specimen from "Loango(?)", Cabinda Province as *M. anomalus* wich probably was a misidentification.

References: Bocage (1873); Boulenger (1915).

***Megatyphlops schlegelii* (Bianconi, 1847) – SCHLEGEL'S GIANT BLIND-SNAKE**

- *Typhlops Petersi*: Bocage (1886: 172, 1895: 68, 1897a: 199).
- *Onychocephalus Petersii* Nov. sp.: Bocage (1873: 249, 252).
- *Typhlops (Onychocephalus) humbo*: Bocage (1886: 171).
- *Typhlops humbo*: Bocage (1887c: 210, 1895: 66, 1897a: 198).
- *Typhlops hottentotus*: Bocage (1893b: 117, 1895: 69, 1897a: 198).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the southwestern Angola (Fig. 248).

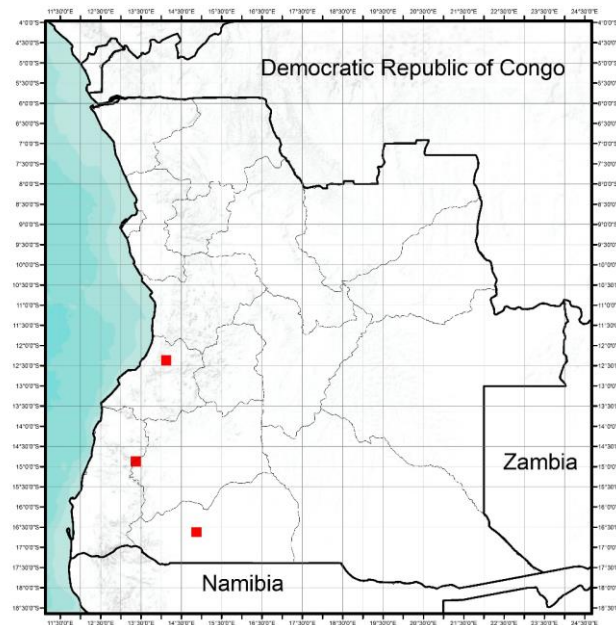


Figure 248 - Distribution map for *Megatyphlops schlegelii* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1886: 171, 1887c: 210, 1895: 66, 1897a: 198).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 68).

Namibe province: "Biballa" [14° 46'S., 13° 22'E] (Bocage 1873: 249, 252, 1886: 172, 1895: 68, 1897a: 199).

Cunene province: "Humbe (on the right edge of Cunene)" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Bocage 1893: 117, 1895: 69).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Broadley and Wallach 2009: 48-55).

References: Broadley and Wallach (2009).

Family LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE

Genus Leptotyphlops Fitzinger, 1843

Leptotyphlops distanti (Boulenger, 1892) – DISTANT'S THREAD SNAKE

- *Leptotyphlops conjuncta distanti* (Boulenger): Bogert (1940: 13).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Mozambique, Republic of South Africa and Swaziland.

Occurrences in Angola: The Angolan record probably belong to other species (Fig. 249).

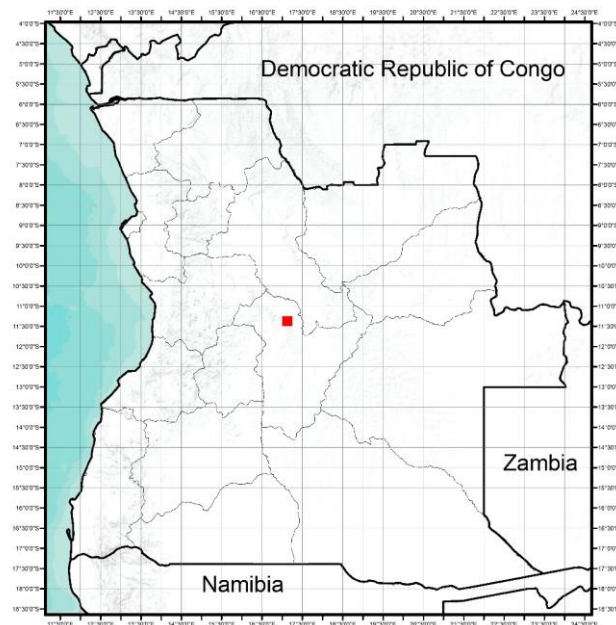


Figure 249 - Distribution map for *Leptotyphlops distanti* in Angola.

Bié province: "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Bogert 1940: 13).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: According to Bates et al (2014: 319) the species is endemic to southern Africa and limited to the northeastern and eastern parts of South Africa and adjacent Mozambique. The Angolan record from Bié Province, in central Angola, probably belong to other taxon.

References: Bates et al. (2014).

***Leptotyphlops emini* (Boulenger, 1890) – EMIN PASHA’S WORM SNAKE**

- ***Leptotyphlops emini emini* (Boulenger):** Laurent (1964a: 91).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the eastern Angola (Fig. 250).

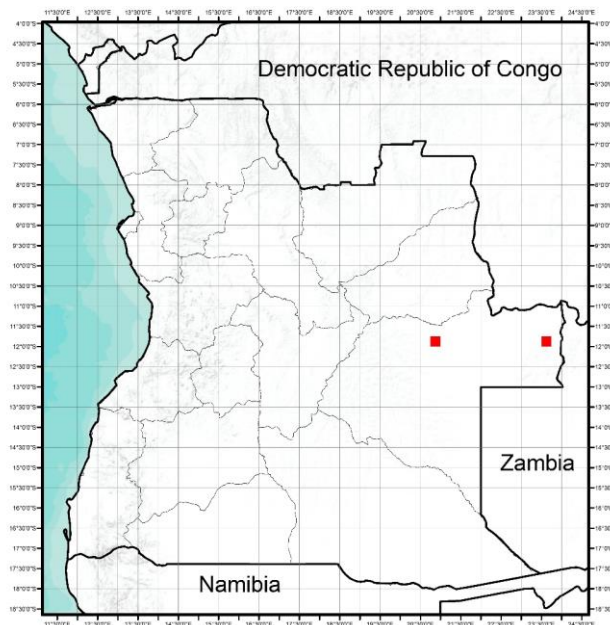


Figure 250 - Distribution map for *Leptotyphlops emini* in Angola.

Moxico province: "around Calundo Lake" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 91); "Luisavo falls" [11° 52'S., 23° 35'E] (Laurent 1964a: 91).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: According to Uetz and Hošek (2014) the species is known from Sudan to extreme Zambia. The distribution across Zambia to Angola is unknown.

References: Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Leptotyphlops nigricans* (Schlegel, 1839) – BLACK THREAD SNAKE**

- ***Stenostoma nigricans* (Dum. et Bibr.):** Bocage (1866a: 46, 1867d: 224)

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Republic of South Africa.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the western Angola (Fig. 251).

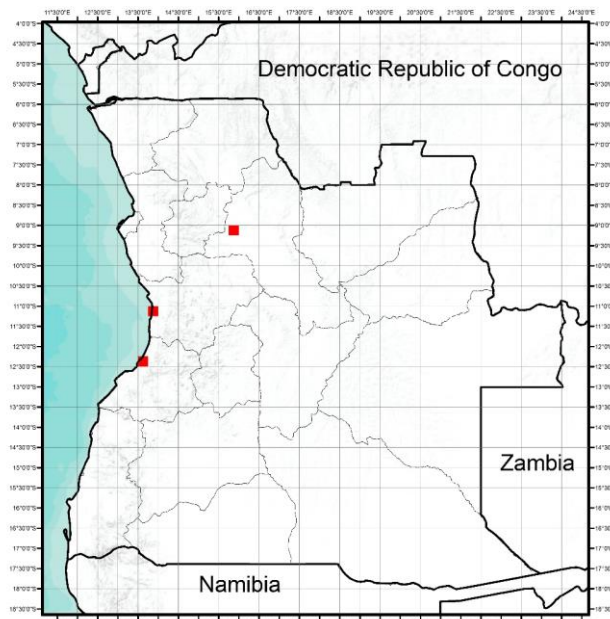


Figure 251 - Distribution map for *Leptotyphlops nigricans* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 46).

Kwanza Sul province: "Novo Redondo" [11° 12'S., 13° 51'E] (Bocage 1867d: 224).

Benguela province: "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1867d: 224).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: According to Bates et al (2014: 321) the species is endemic to Endemic to the Western and Eastern Cape provinces in South Africa. The Angolan records, probably belong to other taxon.

References: Bates et al. (2014).

***Leptotyphlops scutifrons* (Peters, 1854) – PETER'S THREAD SNAKE**

- ***Stenostoma scutifrons* (Peters):** Bocage (1873: 251, 1895: 71).
- ***Glauconia scutifrons* (Peters):** Ferreira (1904: 114), Boulenger (1905: 112, 1915: 198), Monard (1937b: 106).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Namibia, Natal and Tanzania.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the western Angola (Fig. 252).

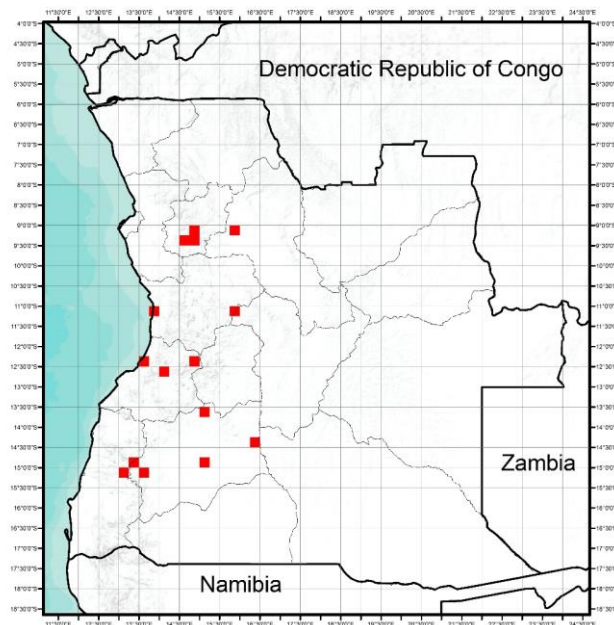


Figure 252 - Distribution map for *Leptotyphlops scutifrons* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1873: 251, 1895: 71).

Kwanza Norte province: "Golungo Alto" [09° 08'S., 14° 46'E] (Ferreira 1903: 114); "Novo Redondo" [11° 12'S., 13° 51'E] (Bocage 1895a: 71).

Kwanza Sul province: "Zembe" [09° 19'S., 14° 40'E] (Ferreira 1904: 114); "Cazengo" [09° 20'S., 14° 46'E] (Ferreira 1904: 114).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937b: 106).

Benguela province: "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1895a: 71); "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 71); "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 106).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 71); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 106) "Kapelongo" [14° 53'S., 15° 05'E] (Monard 1937b: 106); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 71).

Namibe province: "Biballa" [14° 46'S., 13° 22'E] (Bocage 1873: 251, 1895: 71); "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 71).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is known from Tanzania in the north, through Zimbabwe and Botswana, as far south as the Eastern Cape in South Africa (Bates et al. 2014: 321), however Uetz and Hošek (2014) considered the species distribution limited to Angola. Further studies are needed to understand the range of the species.

References: Bates et al. (2014); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus *Namibiana* Hedges, Adalsteinsson & Branch, 2009

***Namibiana rostrata* (Bocage, 1886) – BOCAGE'S BLIND SNAKE**

- *Stenostoma rostratura (rostrata?)*: Bocage (1886: 173).
- *Stenostoma rostratum*: Bocage (1895: 71, 1897a: 199).
- *Glauconia rostrata*: Boulenger (1915: 198).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is only known from the type locality "Humbe", Cunene Province (Fig. 253).

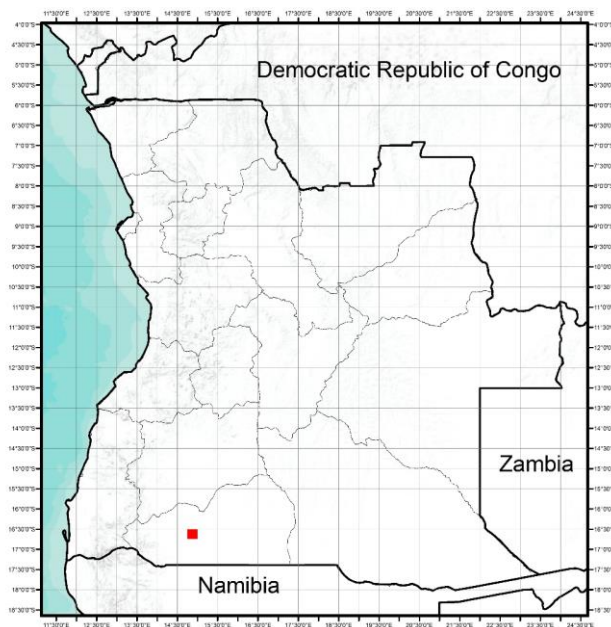


Figure 253 - Distribution map for *Namibiana rostrata* in Angola.

Cunene province: "Humbe (Cunene edges)" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Bocage 1886: 173, 1895: 71, 1897a: 199).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is endemic to Angola and was described by Bocage (1866: 173) from the type locality "envoyé du Humbe, sur les bords du Cunene" collected by Anchieta. The type locality remains the only record for the species. There were some specimens misidentified as *Namibia rostrata* (Bocage 1866) (Broadley and Wallach 2007 *in* Bates 2010). The species may possibly also occur in Namibia, but this has not yet been confirmed (Bates 2010).

References: Bates (2010); Bocage (1866).

Family PYTHONIDAE Fitzinger, 1826

Genus Python Daudin, 1803

Python anchietae Bocage, 1887 – ANCHIETA'S DWARF PYTHON

- *Python Anchietae* Nova sp.: Bocage (1887d: 87).
- *Python Anchietae*: Bocage (1895: 73, 1897a: 199).
- *Python anchietae*: Boulenger (1915: 199), Bogert (1940: 18), Frade (1963: 253), Laurent (1964a: 92).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from Benguela Province (Fig. 254).

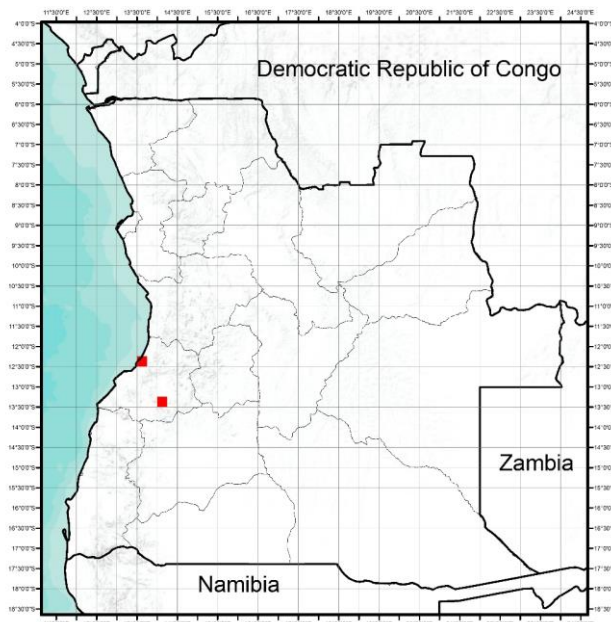


Figure 254 - Distribution map for *Python anchietae* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Hanha road, 18km from Lobito" [12° 16'S., 13° 42'E] (Laurent 1964a: 92); "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1887d: 87, 1895: 73, 1897a: 199; Boulenger 1915: 199); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bogert 1940: 18).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1887d: 87) based on two specimens from "Catumbella" collected by Anchieta. The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Walach et al. 2014: 618).

References: Bocage (1887d); Walach et al. (2014).

***Python natalensis* Smith, 1840 – SOUTHERN AFRICAN PYTHON**

- ***Python natalensis* (Smith):** Bocage (1896: 112, 1895: 72).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the western Angola, along the coast (Fig. 255).

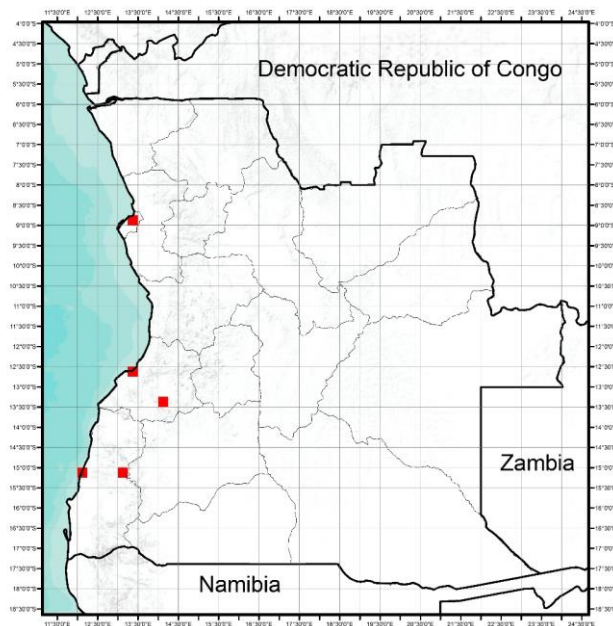


Figure 255 - Distribution map for *Python natalensis* in Angola.

Luanda province: "Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Bocage 1895a: 72).

Benguela province: "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1895a: 72); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896: 112).

Namibe province: "Maconjo" [15° 01'S., 13° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 72); "Giraul River" [15° 04' 06" S., 12° 08' 32" E] (Bocage 1896: 112).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was elevated to specific status by Broadley (1999) based on morphological characters, although the current taxonomic arrangement appears appropriate, a genetic analysis is needed to conclusively resolve the relationship between *Python natalensis* Smith, 1840 and *Python sebae* (Gmelin, 1789) (Alexander 2007 in Bates et al. 2014: 328; Schleip and O'Shea 2010: 46).

.References: Bates et al (2014: 328); Schleip and O'Shea (2010).

***Python sebae* (Gmelin, 1789) – SOUTHERN AFRICAN PYTHON**

- ***Python Sebae* (Dum. et Bib):** Bocage (1866a: 47, 1867d: 224).
- ***Python sebae* (Gmelin):** Peters (1877: 614), Monard (1937b: 108), Mertens (1938: 439), Bogert (1940: 17), Themido (1941: 9), Laurent (1954: 38, 1964a: 91), Hellmich (1957a: 70), van den Audenaerde (1966: 32), Machado (1979: 10, 46).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from scattered localities across the country (Fig. 256).

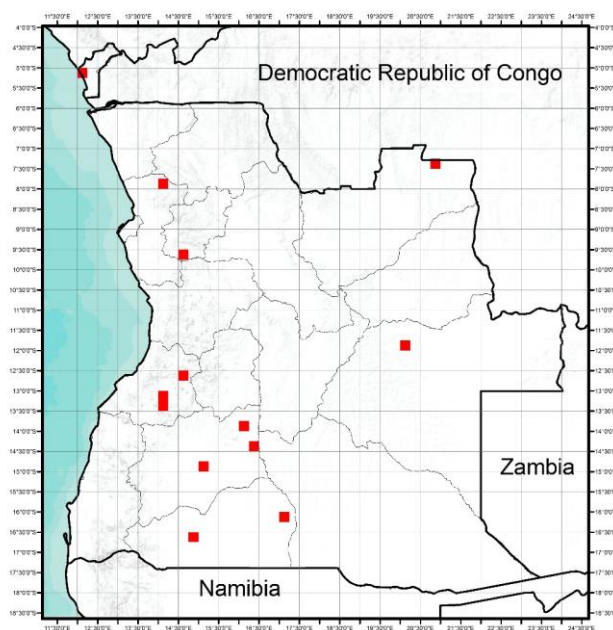


Figure 256 - Distribution map for *Python sebae* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 614).

Bengo province: "Nambuanguongo" [07° 58' 27,78"S., 14° 11' 21,28"E] (Machado 1979: 10).

Kwanza Norte province: "Cuanza river, near Mucoso" [09° 32'S, 14° 39'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 70).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° '50E] (Laurent 1954: 38, 1964a: 91; van den Audenaerde 1966: 32).

Moxico province: "Moxico" [11° 51'S., 20° 04'E] (Machado 1979: 10).

Benguela province: "sighting in Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 108); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 439); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bogert 1940: 17, Themido 1941: 9).

Huila province: "Galange" [13° 48' S., 16° 07'E] (Monard 1937b: 108); "Vila-da-Ponte" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 108); "Capelongo" [14° 53'S., 15° 05'E] (Bogert 1940: 46).

Cunene province: "Chimporo" [16° 02'S., 17° 09'E] (Monard 1937b: 108); "Sighting in Forte Roçadas" [16° 44'S., 14° 59'E] (Monard 1937b: 108).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was elevated to specific status by Broadley (1999) based on morphological characters, although the current taxonomic arrangement appears appropriate, a genetic analysis is needed to conclusively resolve the relationship between *Python natalensis* Smith, 1840 and *Python sebae* (Gmelin, 1789) (Alexander 2007 in Bates et al. 2014: 328; Schleip and O'Shea 2010: 46).

.References: Bates et al (2014: 328); Schleip and O'Shea (2010).

Family BOIDAE Gray, 1825

Genus Calabaria Gray, 1858

Calabaria reinhardtii (Schlegel, 1848) – CALABAR GROUND PYTHON

- *Calabaria Reihardtii*: Bocage (1895: 74).
- *Calabaria reihardtii*: Frade (1963: 252).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from Cabinda Enclave (Fig. 257).

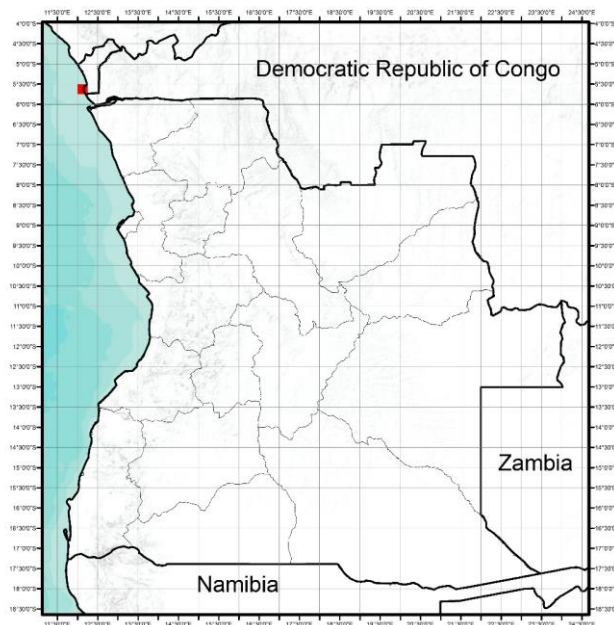


Figure 257 - Distribution map for *Calabaria reinhardtii* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Cabinda" [05° 33' S., 12° 11'E] (Frade 1963: 252).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach et al. 2014: 132). There are currently no taxonomic issues reported for this taxa.

References: Wallach et al. (2014).

Family VIPERIDAE Oppel, 1811

Genus Atheris Gray, 1842

Atheris squamigera (Hallowell, 1854) – VARIABLE BUSH VIPER

- *Atheris squamigera* (Hallowell): Peters (1881: 150), Bocage (1887a: 189, 1895: 152), Laurent (1954: 62), Frade (1963: 252).
- *Atheris squamiger*: Boulenger (1905: 114, 1915: 222), Ferreira (1906: 169).
- *Atheris squamigera squamigera* (Hallowell): Laurent (1954: 62, 1964: 128), Hellmich (1957b: 76), Manaças (1981: 39).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda and Togo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from northern Angola (Fig. 258).

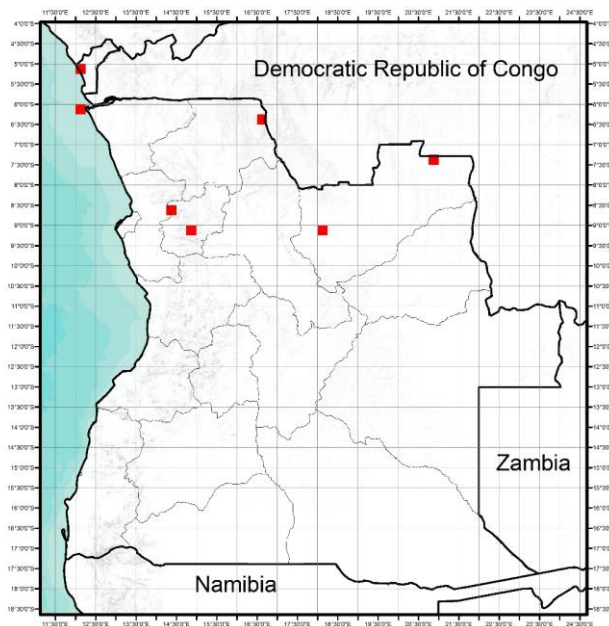


Figure 258 - Distribution map for *Atheris squamigera* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Luango mouth" [05° 09'S., 12° 10'E] (Manaças 1981: 39); "Landana" [06° 13'S., 12° 09'E] (Manaças 1981: 39).

Lunda Norte province: "around Dundo (Kundueji)" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 128); "Dundo (near Luachimo)" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954: 62; Manaças 1981: 39); "Luachimo banks/forest" [07° 23'S., 20° 51'E] (Laurent 1964a: 128); "Cuango" [09° 08'S., 18° 03'E] (Peters 1881: 150; Bocage 1887a: 189; 1895: 152; Manaças 1981: 39).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08° 32'S., 14° 26'E] (Hellmich 1957b: 76; Manaças 1981: 39); "Golungo Alto" [09° 08'S., 14° 46'E] (Boulenger 1905: 114; Ferreira 1906: 169; Manaças 1981: 39).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach et al. 2014: 63). There are currently no taxonomic issues reported for this taxa.

References: Wallach et al. (2014).

Genus *Bitis* Gray, 1842

Bitis arietans (Merrem, 1820) – PUFF ADDER

- *Echidna arietans* (Dum et Bib): Bocage (1866a: 53).
- *Echidua arietans* (Merr.): Bocage (1879a: 89).
- *Bitis arietans*: Bocage (1887a: 190, 1887c: 211), Ferreira (1897: 245), Boulenger (1915: 221).
- *Vipera arietans*: Bocage (1895: 149, 1896: 113).
- *Bitis arietans* (Merrem): Schmidt (1933: 15), Monard (1937b: 142), Themido (1941: 11).
- *Bitis lachesis* (Laurenti): Mertens (1938: 442), Bogert (1940: 99), Laurent (1950: 11, 1954: 62).
- *Bitis arietans* (Laurenti): Hellmich (1957a: 75).
- *Bitis arietans arietans* (Merrem): Hellmich (1957b: 74), Laurent (1964a: 127), van den Au-
denaerde (1966: 36), Manaças (1981-82: 35), Branch and McCartney (1992: 2).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Republic of South Africa, Rwanda, Sahara (western), Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from scattered localities for all country (Fig. 259).

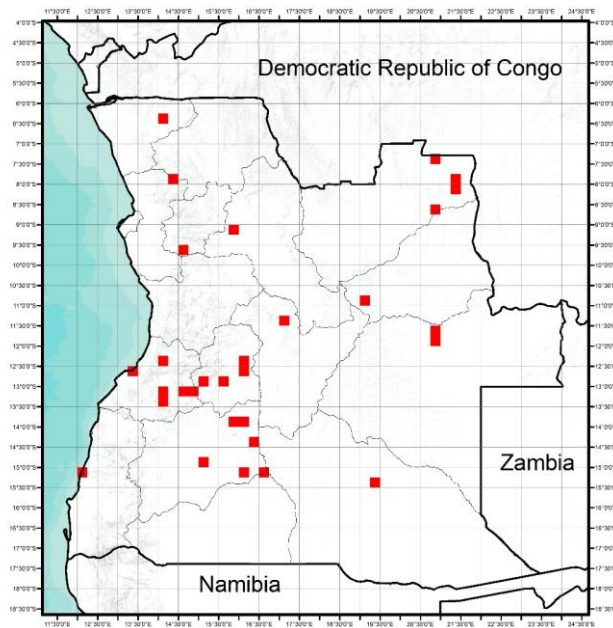


Figure 259 - Distribution map for *Bitis arietans* in Angola.

Zaire province: "S. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1887a: 190, 1895: 149; Manaças 1981: 35).

Bengo province: "Ambriz" [07° 51'S., 14° 22'E] (Manaças 1981: 35).

Kwanza Norte province: "Mucoso, Dondo" [09° 32'S., 14° 39'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 75; Manaças 1981: 35).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 53, 1895: 149; Manaças 1981: 35).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 11, 1954: 62, 1964a: 127; Manaças 1981: 35); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 11, 1954: 62; Manaças 1981: 35); "Sombo" [08° 41'S., 20° 57'E] (Laurent 1954: 62); "Maludi" [08° 02' S., 21° 20' E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 36).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa" [10° 56'S., 19° 09'E] (Laurent 1964a: 127; Manaças 1981: 35).

Moxico province: "around Calundo Lake" [11° 43'S., 20° 48'E] (Laurent 1964a: 127; Manaças 1981: 35).

Bié province: "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 15; Bogert 1940: 99; Manaças 1981: 35).

Huambo province: "Bela Vista" [12° 34'S., 16° 13'E] (Manaças 1981: 35; Hellmich 1957b: 74); "Huambo" [12° 46'S., 15° 44'E] (Bogert 1940: 99; Themido 1941: 11; Manaças 1981: 35); "Cuma" [12° 52'S., 15° 04'E] (Manaças 1981: 35);

Benguela province: "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1887c: 211); "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1866a: 53); "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S., 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 75; Manaças 1981: 35); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 442; Manaças 1981: 35); "Equimina" [13° 12'S., 14°

47'E] (Bocage 1895a: 149; Manaças 1981: 35); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896: 113; Manaças 1981: 35).

Huila province: "Capelongo" [14° 53'S., 15° 05'E] (Bogert 1940: 99; Manaças 1981: 35); "Sangevé" [13° 53'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937b: 142; Manaças 1981: 35); "Calae River" [13° 58'S., 16° 02'E] (Bocage 1879a: 89, 1895: 149; Manaças 1981: 35); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 142; Manaças 1981: 35); "Vila da Ponte" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Manaças 1981: 35); "Mbalé River" [15° 10'S., 16° 45'E] (Monard 1937b: 142; Manaças 1981: 35); "Kampulu" [15° 13'S., 16° 07'E] (Monard 1937b: 142; Manaças 1981: 35); "Cabindongo river " (Bocage 1895a: 149; Manaças 1981: 35).

Namibe province: "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Manaças 1981: 35);

Cunene province: "approximately 33km ESE of Cuito Cuanavale" [15° 17'S., 19° 30'E] (Branch and McCartney 1992: 2).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species contains significant phylogeographic structure (Lenk *et al.* 1999 in Bates *et al.* 2014: 331) and the implications of this for the systematics of this taxon are being investigated. Currently, two subspecies are recognized: *Bitis arietans arietans* (Merrem, 1820) widespread in sub-Saharan Africa and *Bitis arietans somalica* Parker, 1949 restricted to Somalia (Branch 1999 in Bates *et al.* 2014: 331). This subspecies occurs in a wide variety of habitats but is absent from alpine areas, dense forests and true deserts (Branch 1998 in Bates *et al.* 2014: 331).

References: Bates *et al.* (2014).

***Bitis caudalis* (Smith, 1839) – HORNED ADDER**

- ***Cerastes caudalis* (Smith):** Bocage (1867a: 227, 1870: 68).
- ***Vipera caudalis*:** Bocage (1895: 150).
- ***Bitis caudalis* (Smith):** Boulenger (1915: 221), Frade (1963: 253), Manaças (1981: 37).
- ***Bitis caudalis caudalis* (Smith):** Laurent (1964a: 128).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola (Fig. 260).

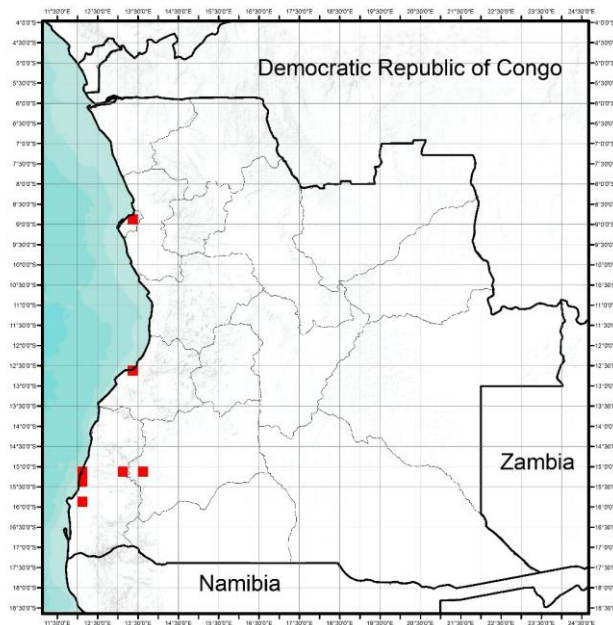


Figure 260 - Distribution map for *Bitis caudalis* in Angola.

Luanda province: "Loanda " [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Bocage 1895a: 150; Manaças 1981: 37).

Benguela province: "Benguela" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Manaças 1981: 37).

Huila province: "Huila" [15° 05'S., 13° 33'E] (Manaças 1981: 37).

Namibe province: "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 150; Manaças 1981: 37); "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Manaças 1981: 37); "Mossamedes desert, 35km south from the city" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Laurent 1964a: 128); "Coroca River" [15° 47'S., 12° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 150; Manaças 1981: 37);

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Preliminary phylogeographic analysis indicates appreciable regional divergence (A. Barlow *et al.* unpubl.data in Bates et al. 2014: 334). This species occurs from southern Angola to southern Zimbabwe and western half of South Africa, with preference to hot, dry open areas (Bates et al. 2014: 334). Therefore, the Angola record from "Loanda/Luanda" (Bocage 1895a: 150; Manaças 1981: 37) is doubtful and is probably a misidentification.

References: Bates et al. (2014); Bocage (1895); Manaças (1981).

***Bitis gabonica* (Duméril, Duméril & Bibron, 1854) – GABBON ADDER**

- ***Bitis gabonica* (Duméril and Bibron):** Boulenger (1915: 222), Laurent (1950: 11).
- ***Bitis gabonica gabonica* (Duméril and Bibron):** Laurent (1954: 62, 1964a: 128), van den Audenaerde (1966: 36), Manaças (1981: 36).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Republic of South Africa, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from scattered localities in the country (Fig. 261).

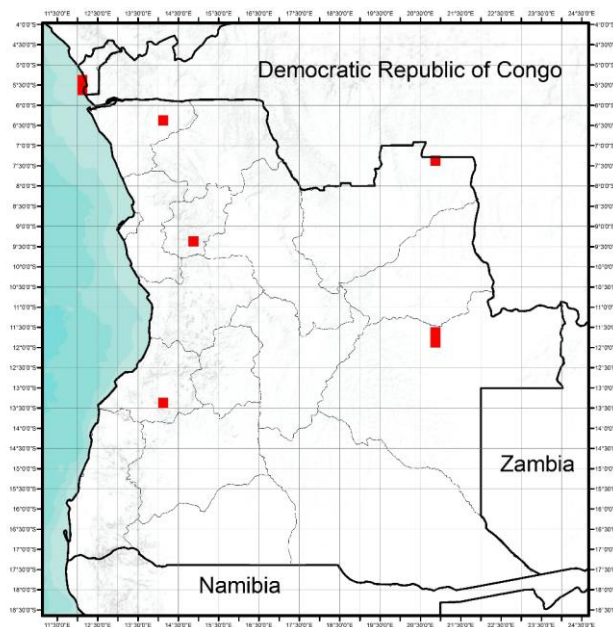


Figure 261 - Distribution map for *Bitis gabonica* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 29'S., 12° 08'E] (Manaças 1981: 36); "Cabinda" [05° 33' S., 12° 11'E] (Manaças 1981: 36).

Zaire province: "S. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Manaças 1981: 36).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 11, 1954: 62, 1964a: 128; van den Audenaerde 1966: 36; Manaças 1981: 36).

Kwanza Norte province: "N'dala Tando" [09° 18'S., 14° 55'E] (Manaças 1981: 36).

Moxico province: "around Calundo Lake" [11° 43'S., 20° 48'E] (Manaças 1981: 36; Laurent 1964a: 128).

Benguela province: "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Manaças 1981: 36).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The three species *Bitis gabonica* (Duméril, Duméril & Bibron, 1854), *Bitis nasicornis* (Shaw, 1802), and *Bitis rhinoceros* (Schlegel, 1855) are at the same taxonomic level, they formed a monophyletic group, although the relationships within this group could not be resolved unambiguously (Lenk et al. 2001: 98-99).

References: Lenk et al. (2001).

***Bitis heraldica* (Bocage, 1889) – ANGOLAN ADDER**

- ***Vipera heraldica* nov. sp.:** Bocage (1889: 127).
- ***Vipera heraldica* (Bocage):** Bocage (1895: 151), Ferreira (1897: 245), Hellmich (1957b: 75), Manaças (1981: 38).
- ***Bitis peringueyi* (Boulenger):** Boulenger (1905: 114, 1915: 221), Monard (1937b: 143), Bogert (1940: 101), Manaças (1981: 37).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the central Highlands in Angola (Fig. 262).

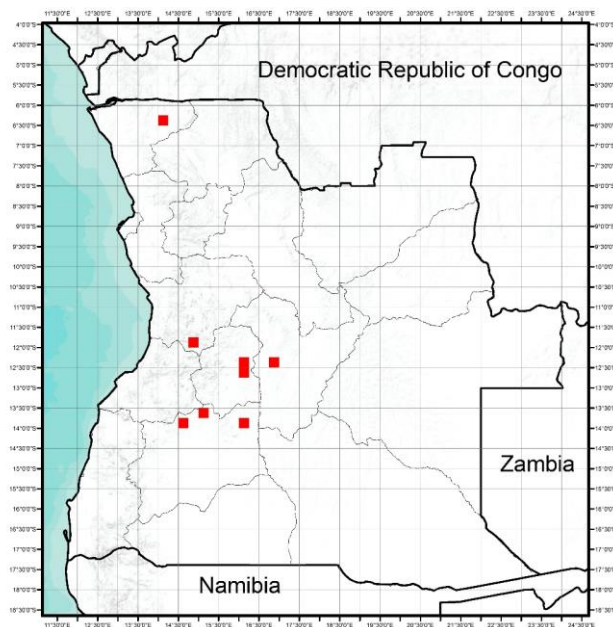


Figure 262 - Distribution map for *Bitis heraldica* in Angola.

Zaire province: "S. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Manaças 1981: 38).

Bengo province: "Bengu" [08° 43'S., 13° 24'E] (Manaças 1981: 38).

Kwanza Sul province: "Mombolo" [12° 00'S., 14° 50'E] (Bogert 1940: 101; Manaças 1981: 37-38).

Huambo province: "Bela Vista (Sanguengue)" [12° 34'S., 16° 13'E] (Hellmich 1957b: 75; Manaças 1981: 38).

Bié province: "Bié" [12° 23'S., 16° 57'E] (Manaças 1981: 38); "Between Benguella and Bihé" (Boulenger 1905: 114).

Huila province: "Calae river, affluent of Cunene" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1889: 127);

"Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 151; Ferreira 1897: 245; Manaças 1981: 38);

"Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937b: 143); "Caluquembe" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Manaças 1981: 38); "Calae river (edges)" [13° 58'S., 16° 02'E] (Bocage 1895a: 151; Manaças 1981: 38);

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1889: 127) based on one specimen from "sur les bords de la rivière Calae, l'un des affluents du Cunene". This species was later considered synonymy of *Bitis peringueyi* (Boulenger, 1888) (Manaças 1981: 38). The distribution range of *B. peringueyi* is limited to the Namibe desert in Namibia and possibly Angola. The Angolan records of *B. peringueyi* for Angola are usually refer to *Bitis heraldica*, however the specimen described by Bogert (1940: 101) from "Mombolo" present similarities to *peringueyi* however this species is a specialist and only occur in desert areas and not in the high plateaus of the interior (e.g. Huila Province). The record from "S. Salvador do Congo" (Manaças 1891: 38) is highly improbable and surely represente a misidentification.

References: Bocage (1889); Bogert (1940); Manças (1981).

***Bitis nasicornis* (Shaw, 1802) – NASICORN VIPER**

- ***Bitis nasicornis* (Shaw):** Boulenger (1915: 222), Parker (1936: 126), Hellmich (1957b: 76), Manaças (1981: 36).
- ***Echidna rhinoceros* (Smith):** Bocage (1866a: 53).
- ***Vipera (Bitis) rhinoceros* (Schlegel):** Peters (1877: 618).
- ***Bitis rhinoceros*:** Bocage (1887a: 191).
- ***Vipera rhinoceros* (Schlegel):** Bocage (1895: 149, 1896a: 113, 1897d: 211).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from northwestern Angola, however there are one record from Benguela province (Fig. 263).

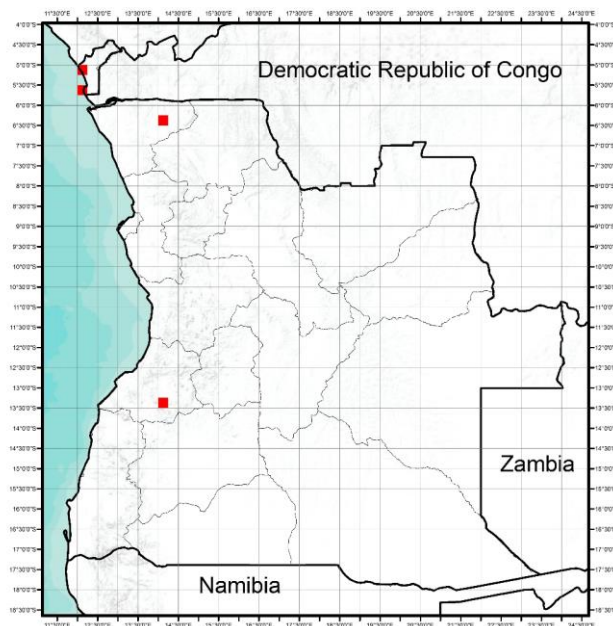


Figure 263 - Distribution map for *Bitis nasicornis* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 618; Bocage 1895a: 149);

"Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1866a: 53, 1887a: 191, 1895: 149).

Zaire province: "S. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1887a: 191, 1895: 149).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 76).

Lunda Sul province: "Quirimbo" [10° 41'S., 14° 16'E] (Parker 1936: 126; Manaças 1981: 36).

Kwanza Sul province: "Mombolo" [12° 00'S., 14° 50'E] (Bogert 1940: 101; Manaças 1981: 37-38).

Benguela province: "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896a: 113, 1897d: 211).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The three species *Bitis gabonica* (Duméril, Duméril & Bibron, 1854), *Bitis nasicornis* (Shaw, 1802), and *Bitis rhinoceros* (Schlegel, 1855) are at the same taxonomic level, they formed a monophyletic group, although the relationships within this group could not be resolved unambiguously (Lenk et al. 2001: 98-99).

References: Lenk et al. (2001).

Genus *Causus* Wagler, 1830

Causus bilineatus Boulenger, 1905 – TWO-STRIPED NIGHT ADDER

- *Causus rhombeatus bilineatus* n. sbsp.: Boulenger (1905: 114).
- *Causus bilineatus bilineatus* (Boulenger): Laurent (1964a: 125).
- *Causus bilineatus* (Boulenger): Manaças (1981: 33).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known mainly from western Angola, however there are some records from Moxico province (Fig. 263).

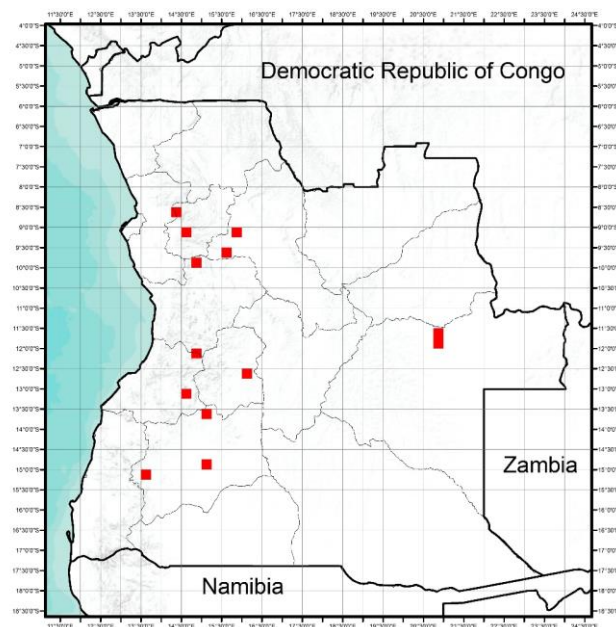


Figure 263 - Distribution map for *Causus bilineatus* in Angola.

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08° 32'S., 14° 26'E] (Manaças 1981: 33); "Canhoca" [09° 15'S., 14° 41'E] (Boulenger 1905: 114; Manaças 1981: 33).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Manaças 1981: 33); "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Boulenger 1905: 114; Manaças 1981: 33).

Moxico province: "Calundo Lake, banks" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 125; Manaças 1981: 33).

Kwanza Sul province: "Libolo-Luati" [09° 59'S., 14° 54'E] (Manaças 1981: 33); "Quissanga" (Manaças 1981: 33).

Huambo province: "Bela Vista" [12° 34'S., 16° 13'E] (Manaças 1981: 33).

Benguela province: "Mombola" [12° 10'S., 14° 50'E] (Manaças 1981: 33); "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S., 14° 38'E] (Manaças 1981: 33); "Between Benguela and Bihé" (Boulenger 1905: 114; Manaças 1981: 33).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Manaças 1981: 33); "Capelongo" [14° 53'S., 15° 05'E] (Manaças 1981: 33); "Huila" [15° 05'S., 13° 33'E] (Manaças 1981: 33).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Boulenger (1905: 114) as a subspecies of *Causus rhombeatus* (Lichtenstein, 1823) based on some specimens from "Pungo Andongo", "Canhoca" and between "Benguella and Bihé, Angola". Currently *bilineatus* Boulenger, 1905 is recognized as a full and valid species, accepted throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 150).

References: Boulenger (1905); Wallach (2014).

***Causus lichtensteinii* (Jan, 1859) – FOREST NIGHT ADDER**

- ***Causus lichtensteini* (Jan):** Laurent (1950: 11, 1964a: 127), Manaças (1981: 34).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Uganda and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from northeastern Angola (Fig. 264).

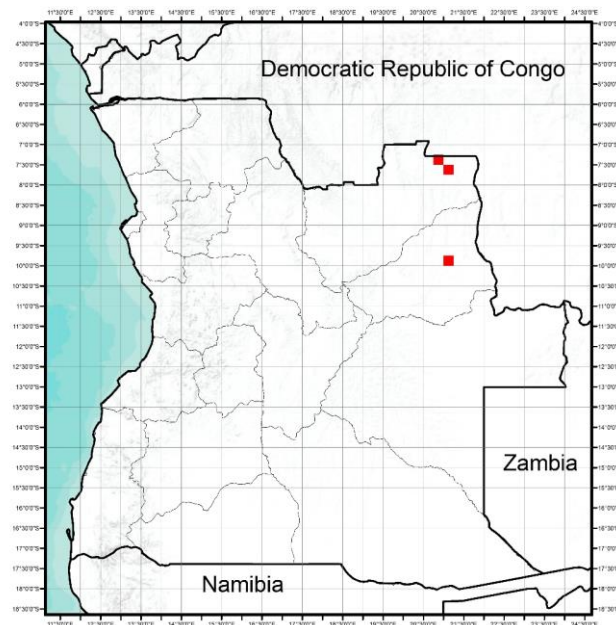


Figure 264 - Distribution map for *Causus lichtensteinii* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° '50E] (Laurent 1964a: 127, Manaças 1981: 34);

"Lukashi river (tributary of the left side of Tshihumbwe)" [07° 32'S., 21° 05'E] (Laurent 1950: 11).

Lunda Sul province: " Lukashi river" [09° 53'S., 21° 11'E] (Manaças 1981: 34).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: There are currently no taxonomic issues reported for this taxa.

***Causus maculatus* (Hallowell, 1842) – SPOTTED NIGHT ADDER**

- ***Causus maculatus* (Hallowell):** Laurent (1964a: 124), van den Audenaerde (1966: 36), Manaças (1981: 32).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Uganda and Togo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from northeastern Angola (Fig. 265).

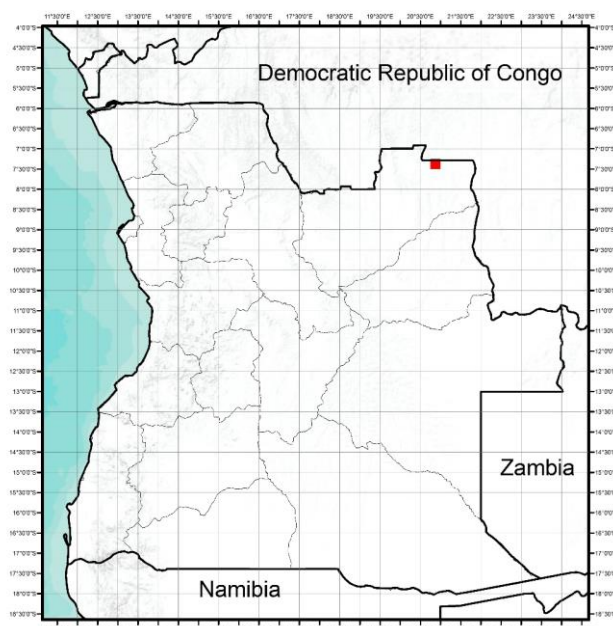


Figure 265- Distribution map for *Causus maculatus* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 124, van den Audenaerde 1966: 36, Manaças 1891: 32); "Dundo, Luachimo dam" [07° 23'S., 20° 51'E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 36).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: There are currently no taxonomic issues reported for this taxa.

***Causus resimus* (Peters, 1862) – GREEN NIGHT ADDER**

- ***Heterophis resimus* (Peters) = *Causus rostratus* (Günther):** Bocage (1870: 68).
- ***Causus resimus* (Peters):** Bocage (1887c: 211, 1895: 146), Ferreira (1904: 116), Boulenger (1915: 220), Parker (1936: 127), Bogert (1940: 97), Manaças (1981: 33).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Malawi, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from western Angola (Fig. 266).

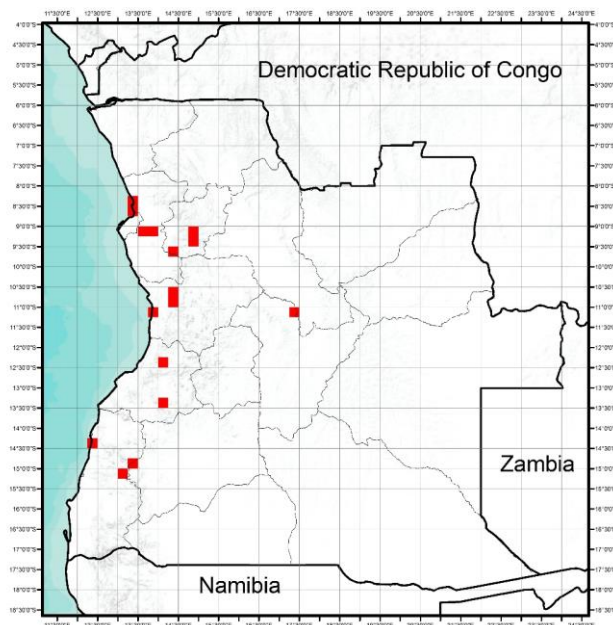


Figure 266 - Distribution map for *Causus resimus* in Angola.

Bengo province: "Bengo River" [08° 43'S., 13° 24'E] (Bocage 1895a: 146; Manaças 1981: 33); "Cabricula" [09° 10'S., 13° 34'E] (Ferreira 1904: 116; Manaças 1981: 33); "Cunga" [09° 14'S., 13° 46'E] (Manaças 1981: 33).

Luanda province: "Dande River" [08° 28'S., 13° 23'E] (Bocage 1895a: 146; Manaças 1981: 33);

Kwanza Norte province: "Golungo Alto" [09° 08'S., 14° 46'E] (Manaças 1891: 33); "Dondo" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1895a: 146; Manaças 1981: 33).

Kwanza Sul province: "Cazengo" [09° 20'S., 14° 46'E] (Bocage 1895a: 146; Ferreira 1904: 116; Manaças 1981: 33); "Novo Redondo" [11° 12'S., 13° 51'E] (Bocage 1895a: 146; Manaças 1981: 33);

"Quirimbo" [10° 41'S., 14° 16'E] (Parker 1936: 127; Manaças 1981: 33); "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 127; Manaças 1981: 33).

Benguela province: "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1887c: 211, Bocage 1895a: 146; Manaças 1981: 33). "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bogert 1940: 97; Manaças 1981: 33).

Namibe province: "Chimba river" [14° 18'S., 12° 24'E] (Bocage 1895a: 146; Manaças 1981: 33); "Biballa" [14° 46'S., 13° 22'E] (Bocage 1895a: 146; Manaças 1981: 33); "Maconjo" [15° 01'S., 13° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 146).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 151-152).

References: Wallach (2014).

***Causus rhombeatus* (Lichtenstein, 1823) – COMMON OR RHOMBIC NIGHT ADDER**

- ***Causus rhombeatus* (Dum et Bib.):** Bocage (1866a: 51, 1879b: 95).
- ***Causus rhombeatus* (Lichtenstein):** Peters (1877: 618, 1881: 150), Bocage (1887a: 189, 1887b: 207, 1895: 145, 1896a: 113, 1897d: 211), Ferreira (1897: 145, 1900: 53, 1906: 169), Boulenger (1905: 114, 1915: 220), Schmidt (1933: 15), Parker (1936: 126), Monard (1937b: 142), Mertens (1938: 442), Bogert (1940: 96), Themido (1941: 11), Laurent (1950: 11, 1954: 61, 1964a: 123), Hellmich (1957a: 75, 1957b: 74), van den Audenaerde (1966: 36), Manaças (1973: 197, 1981: 32).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Republic of South Africa, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from throughout the continent (Fig. 267).

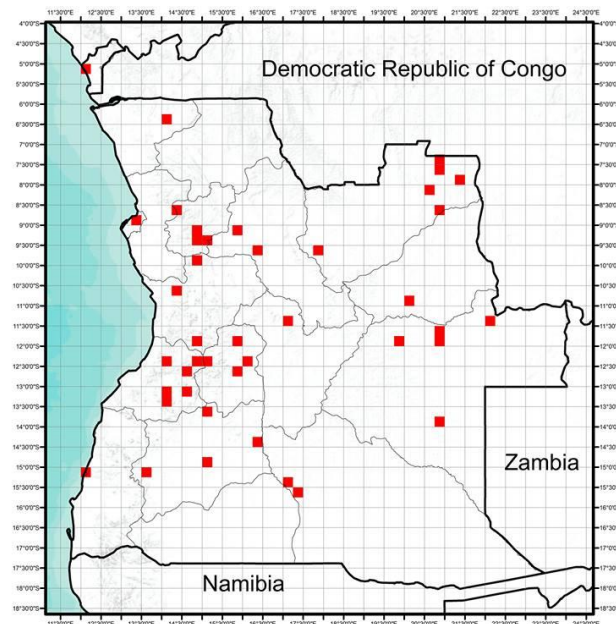


Figure 267 - Distribution map for *Causus rhombeatus* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 618; Bocage 1895a: 145);
"Landana" [05° 13'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 145).

Zaire province: "S. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1887a: 189, 1895: 145).

Luanda province: "Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Ferreira 1900: 53).

Bengo province: "Cacolo to the Bengo River" (Ferreira 1900: 53).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 51, 1895: 145); "Malange" [09° 33'S., 16° 21'E] (Peters 1881: 150; Bocage 1895a: 145); "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Boulenger 1905: 114);

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 11, 1954: 61, 1964a: 123; Manaças 1981: 32; van den Audenaerde 1966: 36); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 11, 1954: 61); "Cossa" [07° 54'S., 21° 22'E] (Laurent 1964a: 123; Manaças 1981: 32); "Chicapa river (near a bridge) west Dundo" [08° 06'S., 20° 31' E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 36); "Chimenji river, Chiumbe affluent" [0 7° 40' S., 20° 50' E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 36); "Sombo" [08° 41'S., 20° 57'E] (Laurent 1954: 61); "Cacullo" [09° 23'S., 14° 55'E] (Ferreira 1904: 14); "Cassange" [09° 35'S., 17° 52'E] (Bocage 1895a: 145).

Lunda Sul province: "Tyihumbwé" [10° 58'S., 20° 04'E] (Monard 1937b: 142).

Moxico province: "Dilolo Lake" [11° 30'S., 22° 01'E] (Manaças 1973: 197); "around Calundo Lake" [11° 43'S., 20° 48'E] (Laurent 1964a: 123; Manaças 1981: 32); "Calombe, Luso" [11° 50'S., 19° 56'E] (Manaças 1973: 197); "Fazenda Santa Cruz, Luso" [11° 47' S., 19° 55'E] (Manaças 1973: 197);

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 74); "Golungo Alto" [09° 08'S., 14° 46'E] (Ferreira 1906: 169); "Canhoca" [09° 15'00"S., 14° 41'00"E] (Boulenger 1905: 114); "Ambaca territories" [09° 16'S., 15° 11'E] (Ferreira 1900: 53);

Kwanza Sul province: "Cazengo" [09° 20'S., 14° 46'E] (Ferreira 1900: 53); "Libolo-Luati" [09°59'S, 14°54'E] (Hellmich 1957b: 74); "Quirimbo" [10° 41'S., 14° 16'E] (Parker 1936: 126); "Mombolo" [11° 55'S., 14° 51'E] (Bogert 1940: 96).

Bié province: "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 15).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937b: 142); "Bela-Vista" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 74); "Mt. Moco" [12° 25'S., 15° 11'E] (Parker 1936: 126); "Santo-Amaro" [12° 42'S., 15° 51'E] (Monard 1937b: 142).

Benguela province: "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1895a: 145); "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 145); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 145); "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 142); "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 75); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 442); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896a: 113, 1897d: 211); "Between Benguella and Bihé" (Ferreira 1905: 114).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 145); "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937b: 142); "Kutatu" [14° 22'S., 16° 29'E] (Monard 1937b: 142); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 142); "Vila-da-Ponte" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 142);

"Capelongo" [14° 53'S., 15° 05'E] (Bogert 1940: 96); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 145).

Namibe province: "Cuce River" [13° 31'S., 15° 12'E] (Ferreira 1897: 245)"Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1887a: 189, 1895: 145).

Cuando Cubango province: "Kakindo" [15° 27'S., 17° 03'E] (Monard 1937b: 142); "Kayundu" [15° 42'S., 17° 27'E] (Monard 1937b: 142).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: No notable issues. The species is found in mesic habitats, generally near water (Bates et al 2014: 341).

References: Bates et al (2014).

Family LAMPROPHIIDAE Fitzinger, 1843

Genus Amblyodipsas Peters, 1857

Amblyodipsas polylepis (Bocage, 1873) – COMMON PURPLE-GLOSED SNAKE

- *Calamelaps polylepis* Nov. sp.: Bocage (1873: 216).
- *Atractaspis Hildebradtii* n. sp.: Peters (1877: 616).
- *Calamelaps polylepis* (Bocage): Bocage (1895: 126, 1897a: 201), Ferreira (1904: 116), Boulenger (1915: 214).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Somalia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from western Angola (Fig. 268).

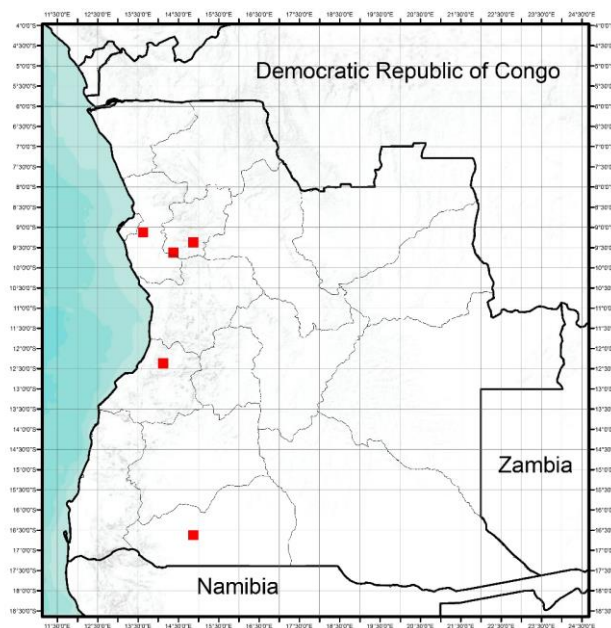


Figure 268 - Distribution map for *Amblyodipsas polylepis* in Angola.

Bengo province: "Cabicula" [09° 10'S., 13° 34'E] (Ferreira 1904: 116).

Kwanza Norte province: "Cazengo" [09° 20'S., 14° 46'E] (Bocage 1895a: 126, 1897a: 201); "Dondo" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1873: 216, 1895: 126, 1897a: 201).

Benguela province: "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 126, 1897a: 201).

Cunene province: "Humbe" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Bocage 1895a: 126, 1897a: 201).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1873: 216) based on one specimen from "Dondo, intérieur d'Angola" in Kwanza Norte, collected by J. d'Anchieta. Currently the species is accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 26).

References: Wallach (2014).

Genus Aparallactus Smith, 1849

***Aparallactus capensis capensis* Smith, 1849 – CAPE CENTIPEDE-EATER**

- ***Uriechis capensis***: Bocage (1895: 127).
- ***Aparallactus capensis***: Boulenger (1915: 217), Branch (1992: 2).

***Aparallactus capensis bocagei* Boulenger, 1895**

- ***Uriechis Bocagii***: Bocage (1897a: 201).
- ***Aparallactus Bocagii* (Blgr.)**: Boulenger (1905: 114).
- ***Aparallactus bocagei***: Boulenger (1915: 216).

***Aparallactus capensis punctatolineatus* Boulenger, 1895**

- ***Aparallactus capensis punctatolineatus* (Boulenger)**: Laurent (1954: 45).
- ***Uriechis punctatolineatus***: Bocage (1897a: 201).
- ***Aparallactus punctatolineatus***: Boulenger (1915: 217).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Republic of South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The subspecies *bocagei* is known from Angola, Namibia and Zaire, while the subspecies *punctatolineatus* is known from Angola, Malawi, Tanzania and Zaire.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from extreme eastern Angola (*punctatolineatus*) and central and southwestern Angola (Fig. 269).

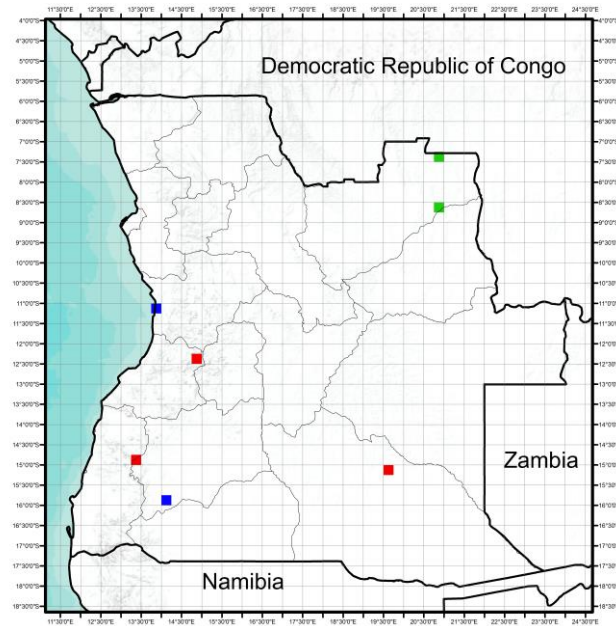


Figure 269 - Distribution map for *Aparallactus capensis capensis* (red squares), *Aparallactus capensis bocagei* (blue squares), *Aparallactus capensis punctatolineatus* (green squares) in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo " [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Ferreira 1904: 116); "Sombo" [08° 41'S., 20° 57'E] (Laurent 1954: 45).

Kwanza Sul province: "Novo Redondo" [11° 12'S., 13° 51'E] (Bocage 1895a: 127, 1897a: 201).

Benguela province: "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 127); "Between Benguella and Bihé" (Ferreira 1905: 114).

Huila province: "Gambos" [15° 46' S., 14° 06'E] (Bocage 1895a: 127, 1897a: 201).

Namibe province: "Biballa" [14° 46'S., 13° 22'E] (Bocage 1895a: 127, 1897a: 201).

Cuando Cubango province: "approximately 50km E of Cuito Cuanavale" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Branch and McCartney 1992: 2).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: There are three subspecies currently recognized of *Aparallactus capensis* Smith, 1949, namely the typical form *Aparallactus capensis capensis*, *Aparallactus capensis bocagei* and *Aparallactus capensis punctatolineatus*. They are common throughout most of its range (Marais 1992), and were found in a variety of habitats including highveld and montane grassland, moist savanna and coastal bush (Spawls, 2013).

References: Spawls (2013).

***Aparallactus guentheri* Boulenger, 1895 – BLACK CENTIPEDE EATER**

- *Uriechis Guentherii*: Bocage (1897a: 201).
- *Aparallactus guentheri*: Boulenger (1915: 216).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Zanzibar and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from Benguela province (Fig. 270).

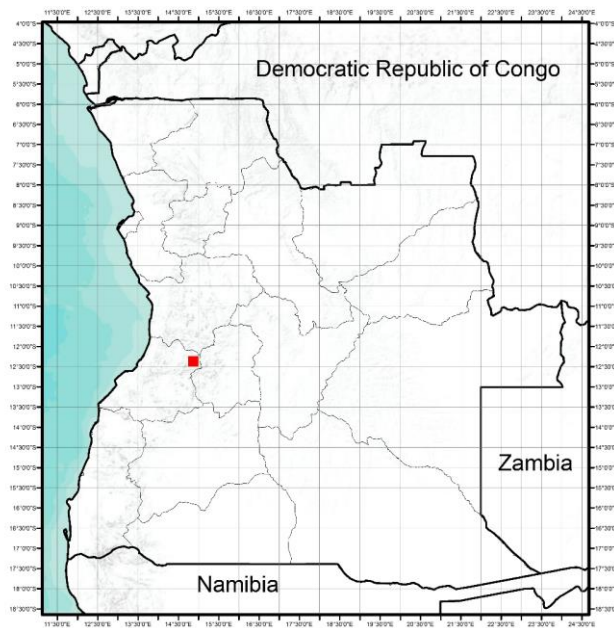


Figure 270 - Distribution map for *Aparallactus guentheri* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1897a: 201).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: No notable issues. Currently the species is accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Uetz, 2014).

References: Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus Atractaspis Smith, 1849

***Atractaspis aterrima* Günther, 1863 – MOLE VIPER**

- ***Atractaspis aterrima* (Günther):** Bocage (1873: 223).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is cited from Huilla province (Fig. 271)

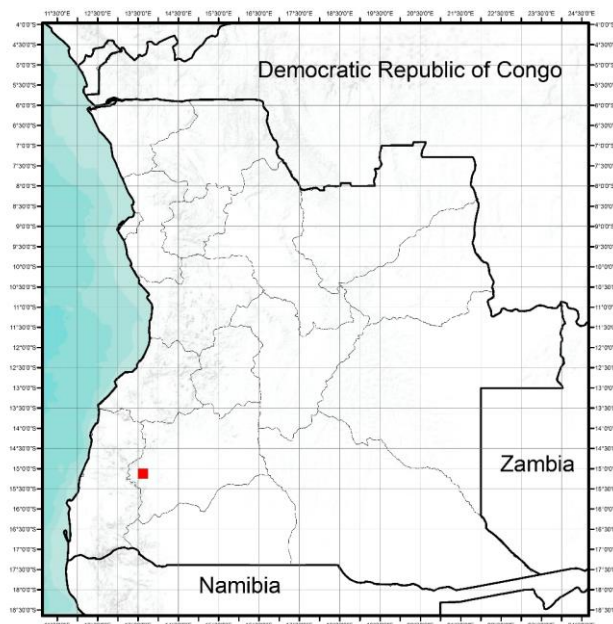


Figure 271 - Distribution map for *Atractaspis aterrima* in Angola.

Huila province: "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1873: 223).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The record from southwestern Angola (Bocage 1873: 223) is highly improbable since its global distribution (Uetz and Hošek 2014) and surely represent a misidentification.

References: Bocage (1873); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Atractaspis bibronii bibronii* Smith, 1849 – BIBRON'S STILETTO SNAKE**

- ***Atractaspis Bibroni* (Smith):** Bocage (1867d: 227, 1870: 68, 1895: 141).
- ***Atractaspis bibronii* (Smith):** Boulenger (1915: 223), Mertens (1938: 442).
- ***Atractaspis bibronii bibronii* (Smith):** Manaças (1981: 41).

***Atractaspis bibronii rostrata* Günther, 1868**

- ***Atractaspis bibroni rostrata* (Günther):** Laurent (1950: 11, 1954: 62, 1964a: 122) van den Audenaerde (1966: 36), Manaças (1981: 42).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Swaziland, Somalia, Tanzania Zambia, Zanzibar, Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The subspecies *rostrata* is known from extreme northeast of the country while the nominate form is appears to be typical of the southwestern in Benguela Province (Fig. 272).

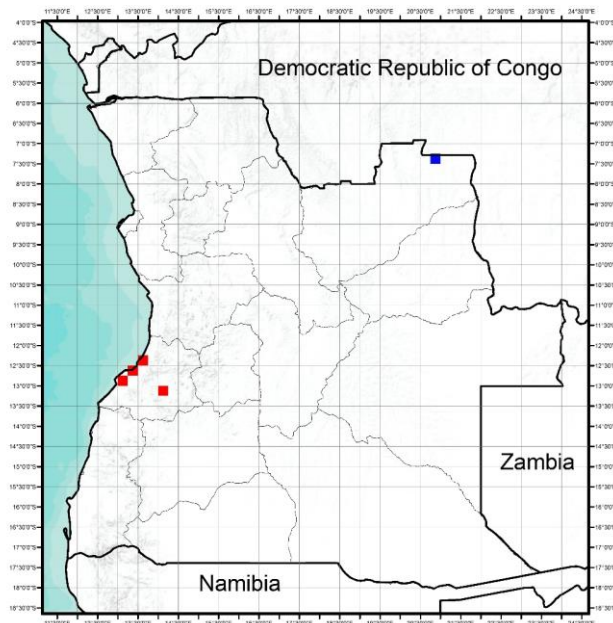


Figure 272 - Distribution map for *Atractaspis bibronii bibronii* (red squares) and *Atractaspis bibronii rostrata* (blue squares) in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 11, 1954: 62, 1964a: 122; Manaças 1981: 42); "Dundo, Luachimo dam" [07° 23'S., 20° 51'E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 36).

Benguela province: "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1867d: 227, 1895: 141; Manaças 1981: 41); "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1895a: 141; Manaças 1981: 41); "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1895a: 141; Manaças 1981: 41); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 442; Manaças 1981: 41).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: According to Nagy et al. (2005) there are several cryptic taxa currently listed as *Atractaspis bibronii* (Bates et al. 2014: 349). Currently for Angola there are two subspecies recognized, namely *Atractaspis bibroni bibroni* and *Atractaspis bibroni rostrata* (Uetz, 2014). Morphological and genetic analyses should be conducted for a major revision of this species across its entire range Bates et al. (2014: 349).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Atractaspis congica congica* Peters, 1877 – CONGO STILETTO SNAKE**

- ***Atractaspis congica* n. sp.:** Peters (1877: 616).
- ***Atractaspis congica* (Peters):** Peters (1881: 150), Bocage (1887a: 187, 1895: 142, 1897b: 210), Ferreira (1904: 116), Boulenger (1905: 114, 1915: 223), Schmidt (1933: 15), Monard (1937b: 144), Themido (1941: 11).
- ***Atractaspis congica congica* (Peters):** Hellmich (1957a: 76, 1957b: 76), Manaças (1981: 40).

***Atractaspis congica orientalis* Laurent, 1945**

- ***Atractaspis congica orientalis* (Laurent):** Laurent (1964a: 122-123), Manaças (1981: 41).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The subspecies *congica* is known from Angola, Cameroon and Zaire, while *orientalis* is known from Angola, Botswana, Zaire and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The subspecies *orientalis* is known from Lunda Sul and Moxico Province near with Zambia border, while the nominate form is more widespread to the western part of the country (Fig. 273).

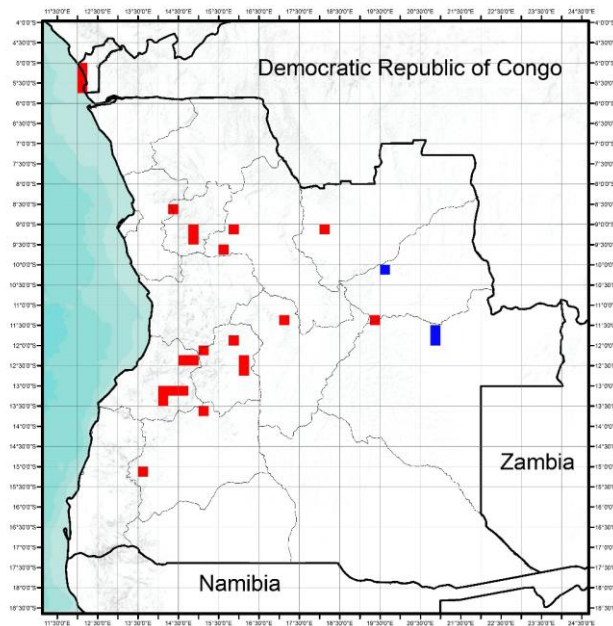


Figure 273 - Distribution map for *Atractaspis congica congica* (red squares) and *Atractaspis congica orientalis* (blue squares) in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 616; Bocage 1895a: 142; Manaças 1981: 40); "Cabinda" [05° 33' S., 12° 11'E] (Manaças 1981: 40).

Lunda Norte province: "Cuango" [09° 08'S., 18° 03'E] (Peters 1881: 150; Manaças 1981: 40);

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 123); "Mutianvo" [11° 27' 00" S, 19° 20' 00" E] (Themido 1941: 11).

Moxico province: "around Calundo Lake " [11° 43'S., 20° 48'E] (Manaças 1981: 41), "around Calundo Lake " [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 122).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Boulenger 1905: 114; Manaças 1981: 40); "Pungo-Adongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Manaças 1981: 40);

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08° 32'S., 14° 26'E] (Hellmich 1957b: 76; Manaças 1981: 40); "Golungo Alto" [09° 08'S., 14° 46'E] (Boulenger 1905: 114; Ferreira 1906: 169; Manaças 1981: 40).

Kwanza Sul province: "Cazengo" [09° 20'S., 14° 46'E] (Ferreira 1904: 116).

Bié province: "Chitau" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Schmidt 1933: 15; Manaças 1981: 40).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937b: 144; Manaças 1981: 40); "Galanga" [12° 04'S., 15° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 142; Manaças 1981: 40); "Bela Vista" [12° 34'S., 16° 13'E] (Hellmich 1957b: 76; Manaças 1981: 40).

Benguela province: "Quibula" [12° 17'S., 14° 41'E] (Bocage 1895a: 142; Manaças 1981: 40); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 142; Manaças 1981: 40); "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 76); Manaças 1981: 40); "Alto Cubal" [13°02'S, 14°15'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 76; Manaças 1981: 40); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1897a: 210; Manaças 1981: 40);

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 142; Manaças 1981: 40); "Huila" [15° 05'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 142; Manaças 1981: 40).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The typical form *Atractaspis congica congica* Peters, 1877 is widely distributed across Angola, while the subspecies *Atractaspis congica orientalis* Laurent, 1945 is limited to the northeastern regions. The species *Atractaspis congica* was described for "Chinchoxo", Cabinda Enclave by Peters (1877: 616). Currently the two subspecies are recognized throughout all distribution range (Uetz and Hošek 2014; Wallach 2014: 64-65).

References: Peters (1877); Uetz and Hošek (2014); Wallach (2014).

***Atractaspis irregularis parkeri* Laurent, 1945 – VARIABLE BURROWING ASP**

- ***Atractaspis irregularis* (Reinhardt):** Peters (1877: 616), Bocage (1895: 143), Boulenger (1915: 223), Frade (1963: 253).
- ***Atractaspis irregularis parkeri* (Laurent):** Manaças (1981: 41).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Congo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the extreme northwestern of the country (Fig. 274).

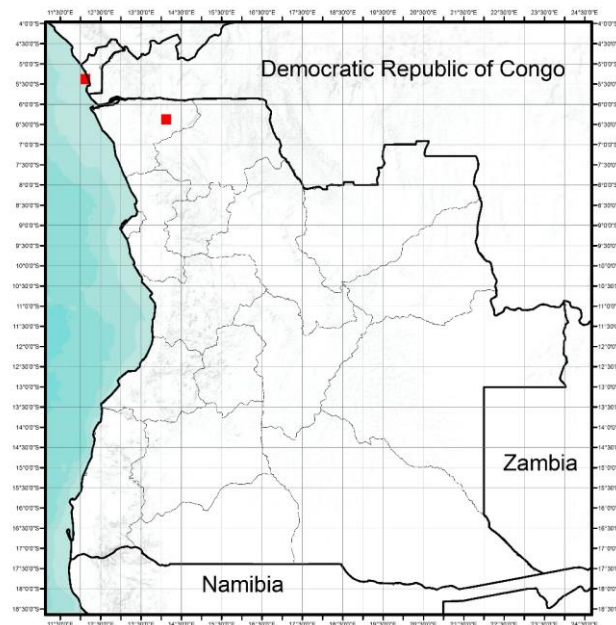


Figure 274 - Distribution map for *Atractaspis irregularis parkeri* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 616; Manaças 1981: 41);

"Molembo" [05° 20'S., 12° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 143; Manaças 1981: 41).

Zaire province: "S. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1895a: 143; Manaças 1981: 40);

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Atractaspis micropholis* Günther, 1872 – SAHELIAN BURROWING ASP**

- ***Atractaspis corpulentus* (Hallowell?):** Bocage (1866a: 49).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Cabinda Enclave, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria and Sénégal.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the Cabinda Enclave (Fig. 275).

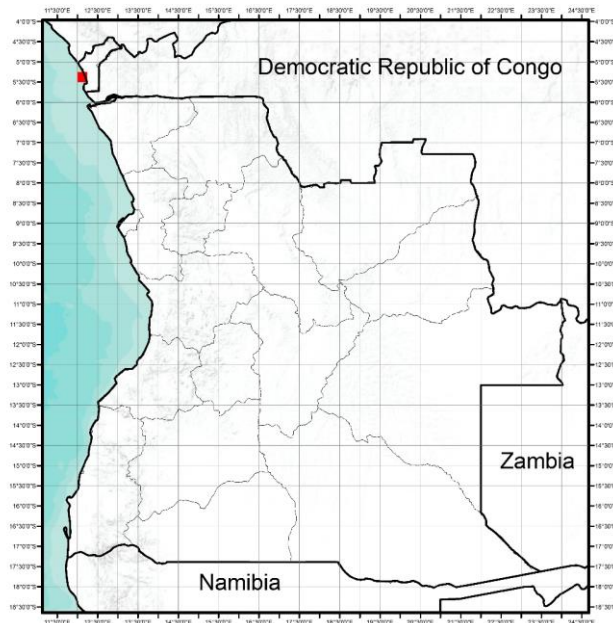


Figure 275 - Distribution map for *Atractaspis micropholis* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Molembo" [05° 20'S., 12° 12'E] (Bocage 1866a: 49).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: No notable issues.

***Atractaspis reticulata heterochilus* (Boulenger, 1901) – MOLE VIPER**

- ***Atractaspis reticulata heterochilus* (Boulenger):** Hellmich (1957b: 77), Manaças (1981: 42).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is known from Cabinda Enclave, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria and S n gambie.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the Kwanza Norte Province (Fig. 276).

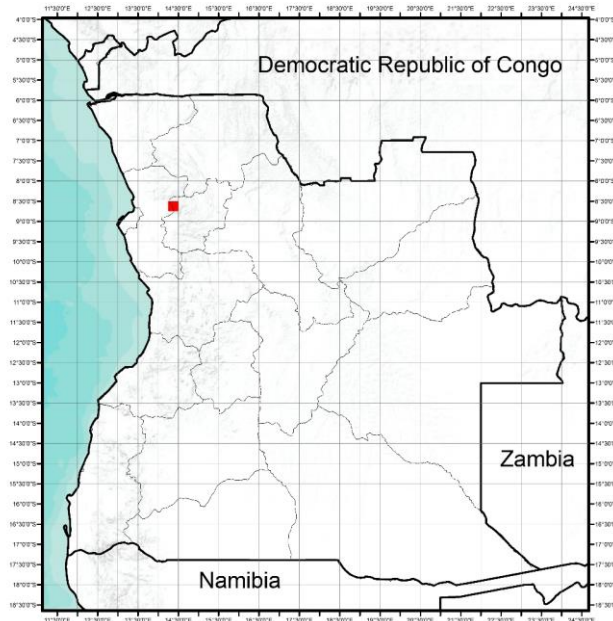


Figure 276 - Distribution map for *Atractaspis reticulata heterochilus* in Angola.

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 77; Manaças 1981: 42).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: According to the recent publication carried out by Wallach et al (2014: 68) the distribution of *Atractaspis reticulata* didn't reaches Angola, this is also corroborate by Uetz and Hošek (2014). Further studies are needed to address the validity of this record.

References: Uetz and Hošek (2014); Wallach (2014).

Genus *Bothrophthalmus* Peters, 1863

Bothrophthalmus lineatus (Peters, 1863) – RED-BLACK STRIPED SNAKE

- *Bothrophthalmus lineatus lineatus* (Peters): Laurent (1950: 8, 1954: 44, 1964: 93), van den Audernaede (1966: 32).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gaboon, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Liberia Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Sierra Leone and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from extreme northeastern Angola (Fig. 277).

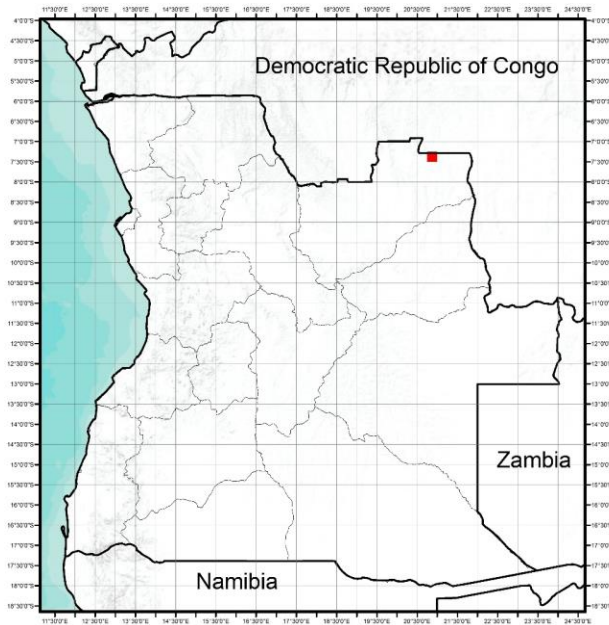


Figure 277 - Distribution map for *Bothrophthalmus lineatus* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 8, 1954: 44; van den Audernaede 1966: 32); "Dundo, Luachimo River" [07° 23'S., 20° 51'E] (Laurent 1964a: 93); "Dundo, Mussungue River" [07° 25'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 93).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: There are currently no taxonomic issues reported for this taxa.

Genus *Hypoptophis* Boulenger 1908

Hypoptophis wilsonii Boulenger, 1908 – WEDGE-SNOURED BURROWING SNAKE

- *Hypoptophis wilsoni katangae* (Müller): Laurent (1950: 10).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from extreme northeastern of the country near to border with Democratic Republic of Congo (Fig. 278).

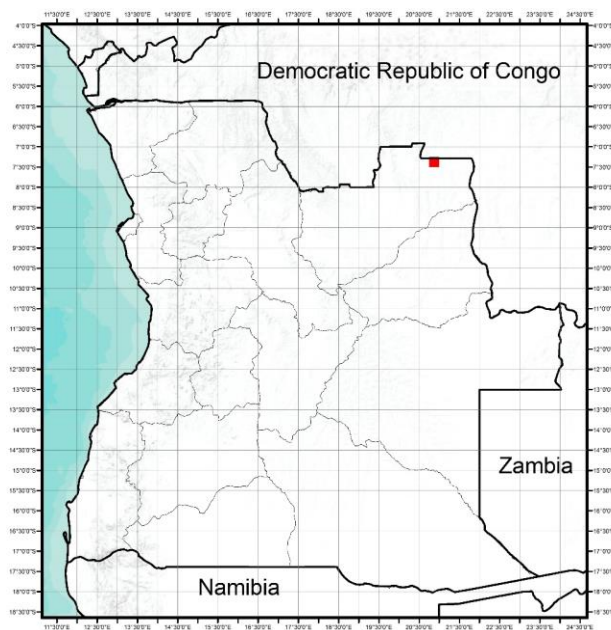


Figure 278 - Distribution map for *Hypoptophis wilsonii* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 10).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species appears to occur near the border with Democratic Republic of Congo and probably Zambia. There are currently no taxonomic issues reported for this taxa.

Genus Goniotophis

***Goniotophis brussauxi* (Mocquard, 1889) – MOCQUARD'S AFRICAN GROUND SNAKE**

- ***Goniotophis brussauxi* (Mocquard):** Laurent (1954a: 44).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo and Gabon.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from extreme northeastern Angola (Fig. 279).

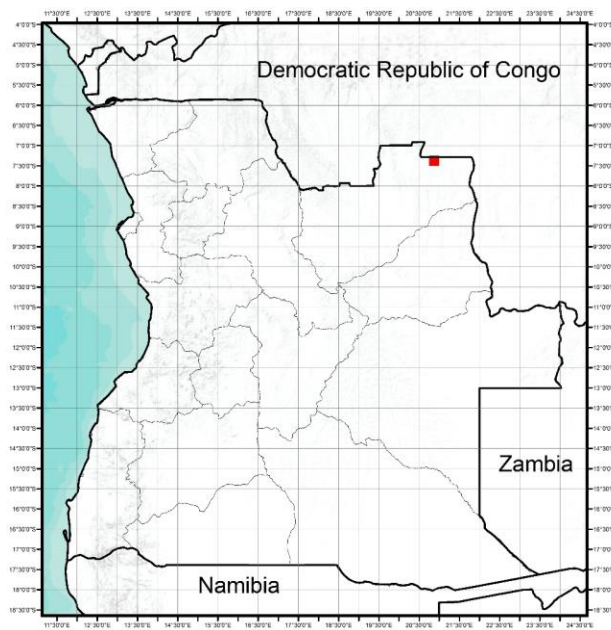


Figure 279 - Distribution map for *Goniotophis brussauxi* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954a: 44).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is only cited for Angola by Laurent (1954a: 44) from "Dundo", Lunda Norte and this record probably represent the most southern distribution of the species.

References: Laurent (1954a).

Genus *Polemon* Jan, 1858

Polemon collaris (Peters, 1881) – COLLORED SNAKE-EATER

- *Microsoma collare* n. sp.: Peters (1881: 148).
- *Microsoma collare*: Bocage (1887a: 182, 1895: 124).
- *Miodon collaris* (Peters): Boulenger (1905: 114, 1915: 215), Ferreira (1906: 169).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from western Angola (Fig. 280).

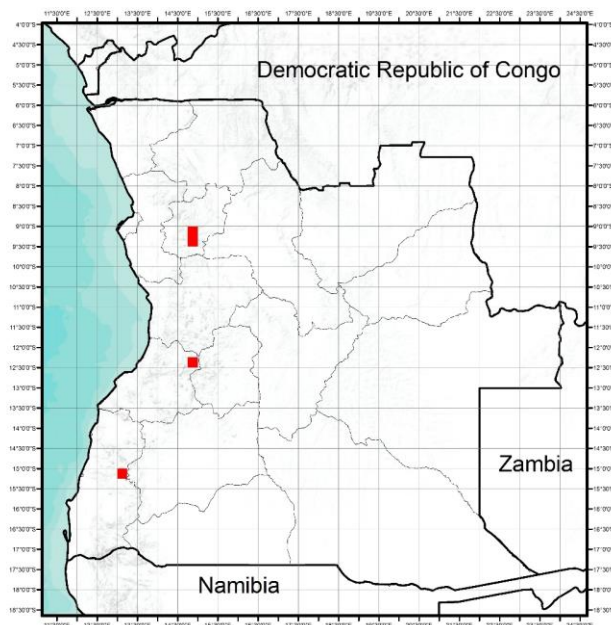


Figure 280 - Distribution map for *Polemon collaris* in Angola.

Kwanza Norte province: "Golungo Alto" [09° 08'S., 14° 46'E] (Boulenger 1905: 114; Ferreira 1906: 169); "Cazengo" [09° 20'S., 14° 46'E] (Bocage 1887a: 182, 185: 124).

Benguela province: "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 124).

Namibe province: "Macange" [15° 01'S., 13° 12'E] (Peters 1881: 148).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Peters (1881: 148) based on one specimen from "Macange", Namibe Province. The natural history of this species remains poorly known (Spawls et al. 2004: 427).

References: Spawls et al. (2004).

***Polemon gabonensis* Duméril, 1856 – GABOON SNAKE-EATER**

- ***Miodon gabonensis* (Duméril):** Hellmich (1957a: 72, 1957b: 63).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo and Nigeria.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from western Angola (Fig. 281).

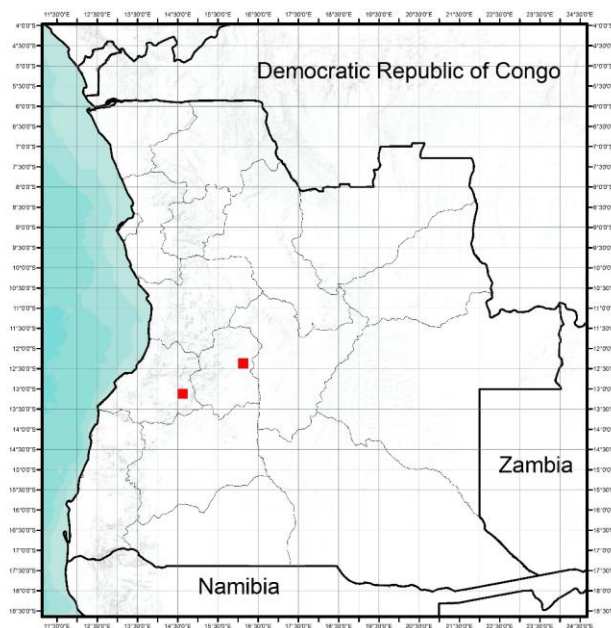


Figure 281 - Distribution map for *Polemon gabonensis* in Angola.

Huambo province: "Bela-Vista" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 53).

Benguela province: "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 72).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The records from southwestern Angola (Hellmich 1957a: 72, 1957b: 53) is highly improbable and surely represent a misidentification (Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Hellmich (1957a, 1957b); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus Xenocalamus Günther, 1868

***Xenocalamus bicolor machadoi* Laurent, 1954 – NONE NOTED**

- *Xenocalamus bicolor machadoi* subsp. n.: Laurent (1954: 45).
- *Xenocalamus Mechovii* (Peters): Boulenger (1905: 113).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from extreme northeastern Angola, however there are one record from Benguela Province (Fig. 282).

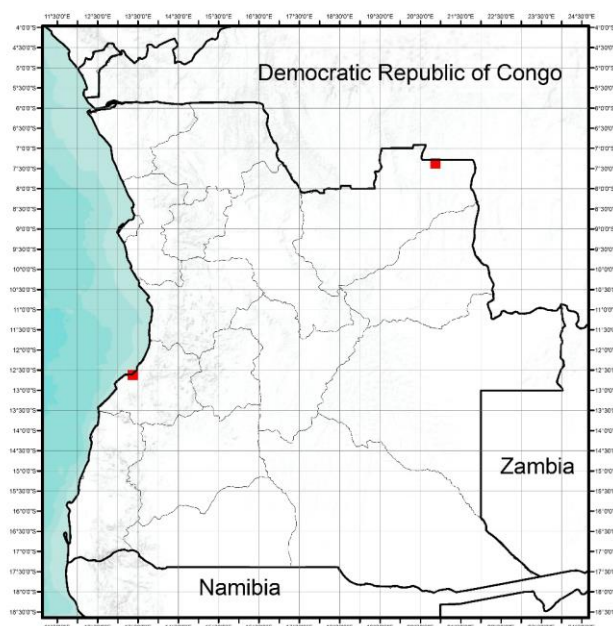


Figure 282 - Distribution map for *Xenocalamus bicolor machadoi* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954: 45).

Benguela province: "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Laurent 1954: 45); "Between Benguella and Bihé" (Boulenger 1905: 113).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Laurent (1954: 45) described this new subspecies of *Xenocalamus bicolor* with the epithet *machadoi*. The description was based on one specimen from "Dundo" from the Barros Machado collection in Dundo Museu. Laurent (1954: 45-46) also considered the specimen from Boulenger (1905: 113) identified as *Xenocalamus mechovii* from "Between Benguella and Bihé" a paratype of this subspecies. This record, may demonstrate a wide distribution of this species in Angola.

References: Boulenger (1905); Laurent (1954).

***Xenocalamus mechowii mechowii* Peters, 1881 – ELONGATE QUILL-SNOUDED SNAKE**

- *Xenocalamus Mechowii* n. sp.: Peters (1881: 147).
- *Xenocalamus Mechovii* (Peters): Boulenger (1915: 214).
- *Xenocalamus mechowii mechowii* (Peters): Laurent (1954: 45).

***Xenocalamus mechowii inornatus* Witte & Laurent, 1947**

- *Xenocalamus mechowii inornatus* (Witte and Laurent): Branch and McCarteney (1992: 2).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The subspecies *inornatus* appear to occur in southern Angola while *mechowii* have a further north distribution (Fig. 283).

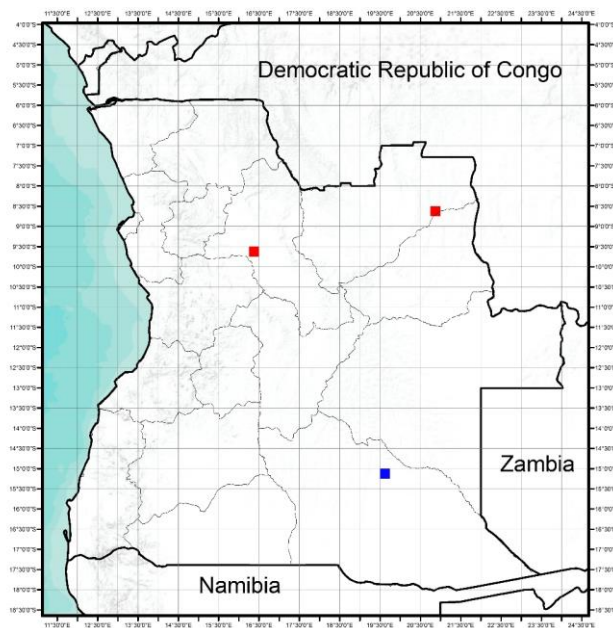


Figure 283 - Distribution map for *Xenocalamus mechowii mechowii* (red squares) and *Xenocalamus mechowii inornatus* (blue squares) in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Sombo (Kassekue river, right affluent of Chiumbe)" [08° 41'S., 20° 57'E] (Laurent 1954: 45).

Malanje province: "Malange" [09° 33'S., 16° 21'E] (Peters 1881: 147).

Cuando Cubango province: "vicinity of Cuito Cuanavale- approximatley 45km S of Lupire" [15° 05'S., 19° 35'E] (Branch and McCartney 1992: 2).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species *Xenocalamus mechowii* was described by Peters (1881: 147) from "Malange". Currently, these subspecies are accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus Boaedon Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854

***Boaedon fuliginosus* complex**

- ***Boaedon lineatum* (Duméril and Bibron):** Bocage (1866a: 49, 1867d: 227), Parker (1936: 122).
- ***Alopecion variegatum* Nova sp.:** Bocage (1867c: 230, 1867d: 227).
- ***Boaedon quadrilineatum* (D. et B.):** Bocage (1879: 89).
- ***Boodon quadrilinaetus* (Dum. Bibr.):** Peters (1881: 149).
- ***Boodon lineatus*:** Bocage (1895: 78), Ferreira (1897: 244, 1903: 10, 1904: 114, 1906: 167), Monard (1937b: 117), Themido (1941: 9).
- ***Boodon lineatus* var. *angolensis* (Bocage):** Bocage (1896a: 112).
- ***Boodon lineatus* (D. et B.) var. *angolensis* (Bocage):** Bocage (1897b: 211):
- ***Bodon lineatus* (D.B.):** Ferreira (1900a: 51).
- ***Boaedon lineatus* (D & B):** Boulenger (1905: 112).
- ***Boaedon lineatus* (Duméril and Bibron):** Schmidt (1933: 13), Mertens (1938: 439), Bogert (1940: 21).
- ***Boaedon lineatus lineatus* (Duméril & Bibron):** Laurent (1950: 7, 1954: 43, 1964a: 93), Hellmich (1957a: 71, 1957b: 60), van den Audenaerde (1966: 32).
- ***Boaedon fuliginosus fuliginosus* (Boie) (*Baedon lineatus* Dum. & Bibr.):** Manaças (1973: 190).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Morocco, Mozambique, Republic of South Africa, Savanna regions of sub-Saharan Africa from , Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, São Tomé und Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo , Uganda, Western Sahara, Yeme, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: This species complex is known from all the country (Fig. 284).

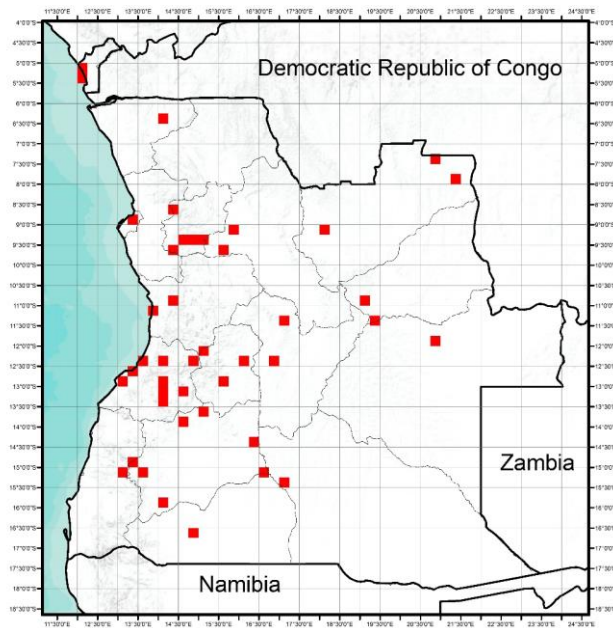


Figure 284 - Distribution map for *Boaedon fuliginosus* complex in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Landana" [05° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 78); "Molembo" [05° 20'S., 12° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 78).

Zaire province: "St. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1895a: 78).

Luanda province: "Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Bocage 1895a: 78, 1895: 78, Ferreira 1900: 51).

Bengo province: "Cacolo to the Bengo river" (Ferreira 1900: 51).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 60); "Ambaca" [09° 16'S., 15° 11'E] (Bocage 1895a: 78; Ferreira 1900: 51); "N'dalla Tando" [09° 18'S., 14° 55'E] (Ferreira 1903: 10); "Dondo" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1895a: 78);

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 49, 1895: 78); "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Boulenger 1905: 112).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 7, 1954: 43, 1964a: 93; van den Audenaerde 1966: 32); "Dundo, Luachimo dam" [07° 23'S., 20° 51'E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 32); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1954: 43); "Cuango" [09° 08'S., 18° 03'E] (Peters 1881: 149); "Luinha River" [09° 16'S., 14° 32'E] (Ferreira 1906: 167); "Cacullo" [09° 23'S., 14° 55'E] (Ferreira 1904: 114).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 93). "Mutianvo" [11° 27' 00"S, 19° 20' 00"E] (Themido 1941: 9).

Moxico province: "around Calundo Lake" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 93); "Calombe River, Luso" [11° 50'S., 19° 56'E] (Manaças 1973: 190).

Bié province: "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 13); "Bihé" [12° 23'S., 16° 57'E] (Bocage 1879a: 89).

Huambo province: "Galanga" [12° 04'S., 15° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 78); "Bela-Vista (Sanguengue)" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 60); "Huambo" [12° 46'S., 15° 44'E] (Themido 1941: 9)-

Kwanza Sul province: "Cazengo" [09° 20'S., 14° 46'E] (Bocage 1900: 51); "Congulu" 10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 122); "Novo Redondo" [11° 12'S., 13° 51'E] (Bocage 1867dc: 230, 1867d: 227, 1895: 78); "Novo Redondo, Lembu (Serra de Selles)" [12° 52'S., 14° 07'E] (Ferreira 1904: 114).

Benguela province: "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1895a: 78); "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 78); "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 78); "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1867d: 227, 1895: 78); "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1867d: 227, 1895: 78); "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 71); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 439; Hellmich 1957b: 60); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896a: 112, 1897b: 211; Bogert 1940: 21);

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 78; Ferreira 1897: 244); "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937b: 117); "Kutatu" [14° 22'S., 16° 29'E] (Monard 1937b: 117); "Kuvangu (Vila-da-Ponte)" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 117); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 78); "Mbalé River" [15° 10'S., 16° 45'E] (Monard 1937b: 117); "Gambos" [15° 46' S., 14° 06'E] (Bocage 1895a: 78);

Namibe province: "Biballa" [14° 46'S., 13° 22'E] (Bocage 1895a: 78); "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 78).

Cunene province: "Humbe" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Bocage 1895a: 78).

Cuando Cubango province: "Kakindo" [15° 27'S., 17° 03'E] (Monard 1937b: 117).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The *Boaedon fuliginosus* complex, included *Boaedon lineatus* Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854, *Boaedon fuliginosus* (Boie, 1827) and *Boaedon capensis* (Bibron & Duméril, 1854) (A. Bauer pres. com.). Currently some studies are trying to evaluate the validity of these forms, and many cryptic and undescribed lineage may exist. These studies will also contribute to establish the distribution limit of the three lineages in Africa.

***Boaedon olivaceus* (Duméril, 1856) - OLIVE HOUSE SNAKE**

- ***Holuropholis olivaceus* (Duméril):** Peters (1877: 615).
- ***Boodon olivaceus*:** Bocage (1895: 81).
- ***Boaedon olivaceus* (Duméril):** Boulenger (1915: 202), Laurent (1954: 43), Frade (1963: 252), van den Audenaerde (1966: 32).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Togo and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from Cabinda Enclave and Lunda Norte Province (Fig. 285).

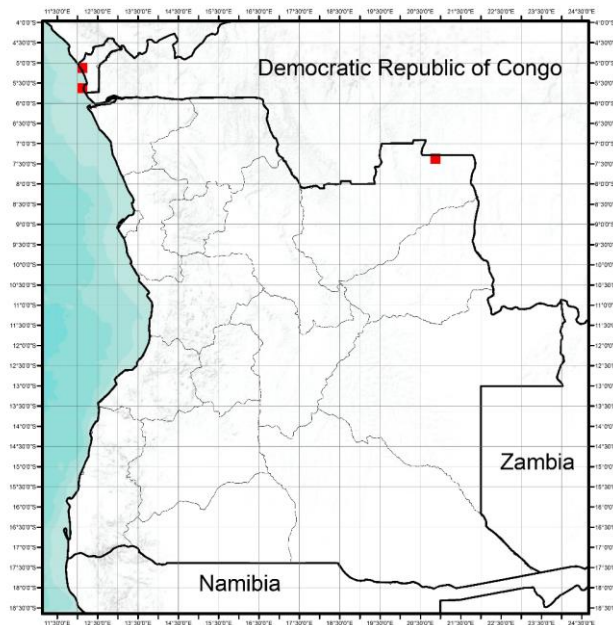


Figure 285 - Distribution map for *Boaedon olivaceus* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 615; Bocage 1895a: 81); "Cabinda area" [05° 33' S., 12° 11'E] (Frade 1963: 252).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954: 43; van den Audenaerde 1966: 32).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 99; Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Wallach (2014); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus Gonionotophis Boulenger, 1893

***Gonionotophis capensis* (Smith, 1847) - COMMON FILE SNAKE**

- *Simocephalus capensis* (Smith): Monard (1937b: 119).
- *Mehelya capensis capensis* (Smith): Laurent (1964a: 94), Branch and McCartney (1992: 2).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya; Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from eastern part of the country (Fig. 286).

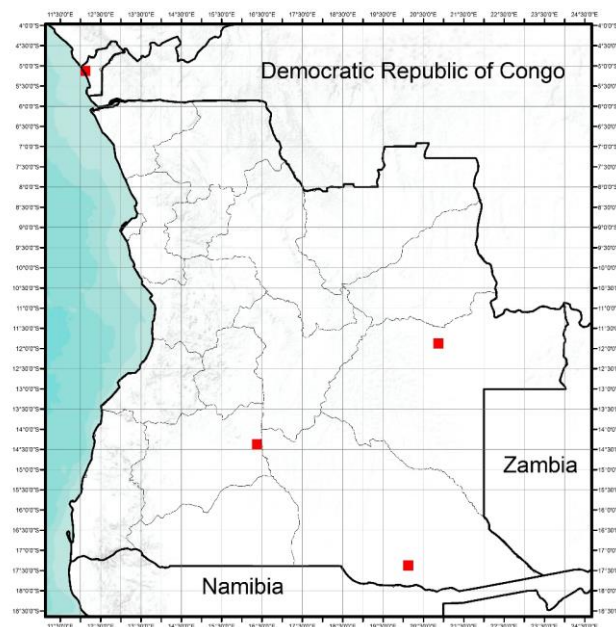


Figure 286 - Distribution map for *Gonionotophis capensis* in Angola.

Moxico province: "Calundo lake banks, 105km east from Luso" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 94).

Huila province: "Vila-da-Ponte" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 119).

Cuando Cubango province: "vicinity of Cuito Cuanavale - approximately 14km NE of Mapupa" [17° 23'S., 20° 05'E] (Branch and McCartney 1992: 2).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Gonionotophis poensis* (Smith, 1849) - WESTERN FOREST FILE SNAKE**

- ***Heterolepis bicarinatus* (Dum. et Bib.):** Bocage (1866a: 49).
- ***Heterolepis poensis* (Smith):** Ferreira (1906: 168).
- ***Mehelya poënsis* (Smith):** Hellmich (1957b: 61).
- ***Mehelya poensis* (A. Smith):** Laurent (1950: 8), van den Audenaerde (1966: 32).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the northern regions of Angola (Fig. 287).

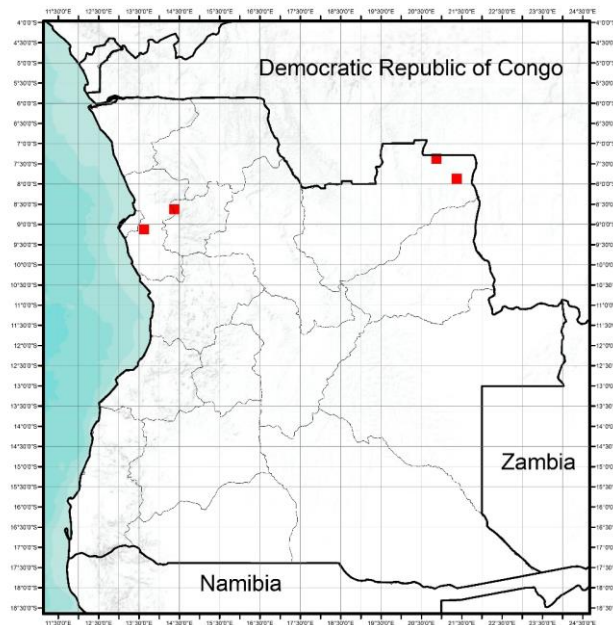


Figure 287 - Distribution map for *Gonionotophis poensis* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 94); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 32).

Bengo province: "Cabricula (Cazengo)" [09° 10'S., 13° 34'E] (Ferreira 1906: 168).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 61).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus *Lycophidion* Fitzinger, 1843

***Lycophidion capense* (Smith, 1831) - CAPE WOLF SNAKE**

- ***Lycophidion Horstockii* (Dum et Bib.):** Bocage (1866a: 49, 1870: 68).
- ***Lycophidion capense* (Smith):** Peters (1877: 615, 1881: 149), Bocage (1895: 81, 1896a: 112), Ferreira (1904: 115, 1906: 167), Boulenger (1905: 112), Monard (1937b: 117).
- ***Lycophidion capense capense* (Smith):** Schmidt (1933: 13), Bogert (1940: 30), Hellmich (1957a: 61, 1957b: 71).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from western Angola (Fig. 288).

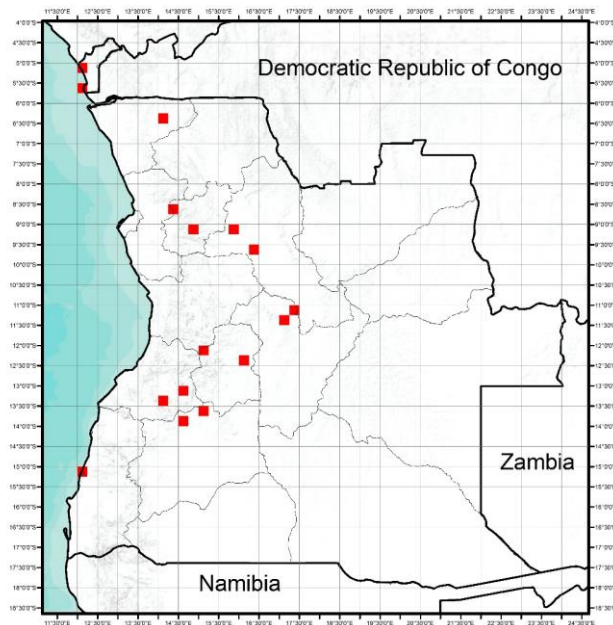


Figure 288 - Distribution map for *Lycophidion capense* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 615); "Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1866a: 49, 1895: 81).

Zaire province: "S. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1895a: 81).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 49, 1895: 81); "Malange" [09° 33'S., 16° 21'E] (Bocage 1866a: 149, 1895: 81).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Ferreira 1906: 167); "Golungo Alto" [09° 08'S., 14° 46'E] (Ferreira 1906: 167).

Bié province: "Gauca" [11° 11'S., 17° 27'E] (Schmidt 1933: 13); "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 13).

Huambo province: "Bela-Vista" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 61); "Galanga" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 81).

Benguela province: "Entre Rios" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 71, 1957b: 61); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896a: 112); "Between Benguela and Bihé" (Boulenger 1905: 112).

Huila province: "Caconda " [12° 04'S., 15° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 81); "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937b: 117).

Namibe province: "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 81).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: No notable issues. The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Lycophidion hellmichi* Laurent, 1964a – HELLMICH'S WOLF SNAKE**

- ***Lycophidion hellmichi* sp. n.:** Laurent (1964a: 95).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Data Deficient

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola (Fig. 289).

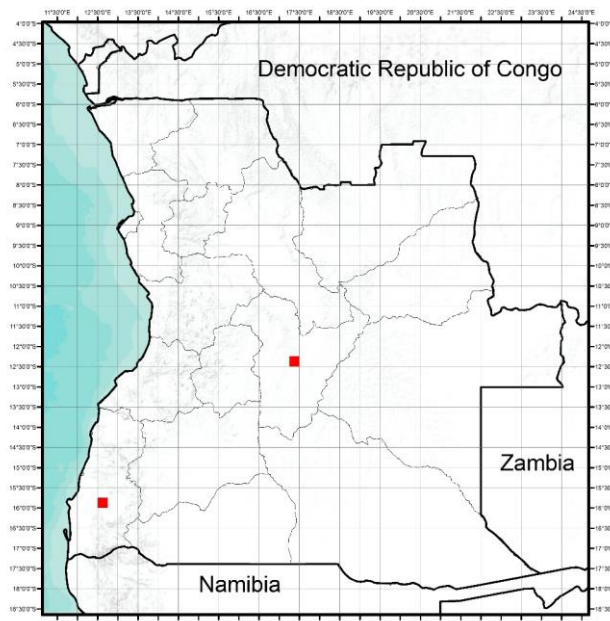


Figure 289 - Distribution map for *Lycophidion hellmichi* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Entre-Rios" [12° 16'S, 17° 25'E] (Laurent 1964a: 95).

Namibe province: "Capolopopo" [15° 55'S., 12° 42'E] (Laurent 1964a: 95).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Laurent (1964a: 95) based on one specimen from "Capolopopo, désert de Moçâmedes". The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 409).

References: Laurent (1964a); Wallach (2014).

***Lycophidion irroratum* (Leach, 1819) – LEACH'S WOLF SNAKE**

- ***Lycophidion irroratum* (Leach):** Peters (1877: 615).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is only known from Cabinda Enclave (Fig. 290).

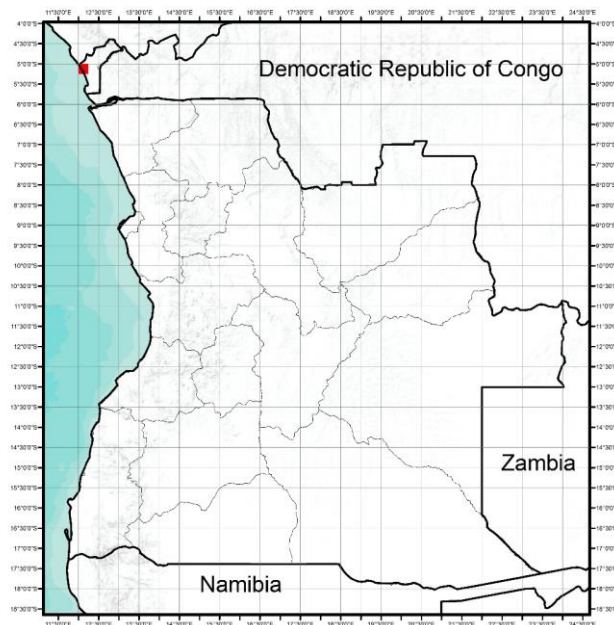


Figure 290 - Distribution map for *Lycophidion irroratum* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 615).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: No notable issues. The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Lycophidion laterale* Hallowell, 1857 – FLAT WOLF SNAKE**

- ***Lycophidion laterale* (Hallowell):** Bocage (1866a: 49, 1895: 82), Ferreira (1903: 10).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from northwestern Angola (Fig. 291).

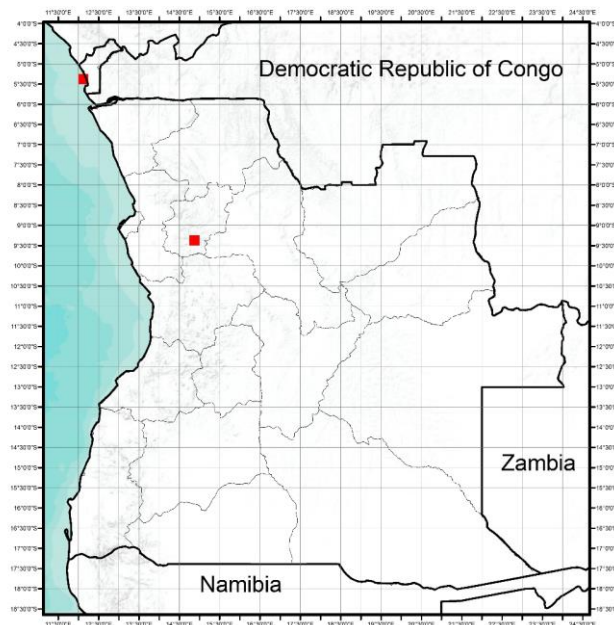


Figure 291 - Distribution map for *Lycophidion laterale* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Molembo" [05° 20'S., 12° 12'E] (Bocage 1866a: 49, 1895: 82).

Kwanza Norte province: "N'dalla Tando" [09° 18'S., 14° 55'E] (Ferreira 1903: 10).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: No notable issues. The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 409-410). The "N'dalla Tando" record, probably needed to be re-evaluated.

References: Wallach (2014).

***Lycophidion meleagris* Boulenger, 1893 – SPECKLED WOLF SNAKE**

- ***Lycophidion meleagris* (Boulenger):** Bocage (18695: 82), Ferreira (1904: 115), Boulenger (1915: 202), Hellmich (1957b: 62), Frade (1963: 252).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya and Tanzania.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from northwestern Angola (Fig. 292).

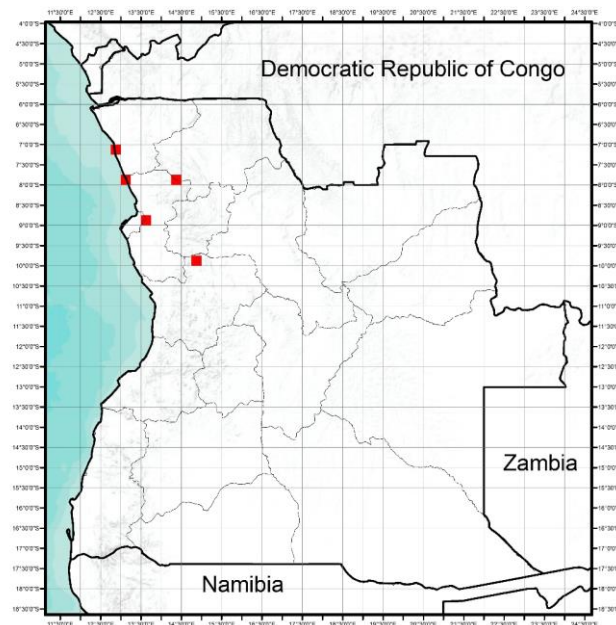


Figure 292 - Distribution map for *Lycophidion meleagris* in Angola.

Zaire province: "Ambrizette" [07° 14'S., 12° 52'E] (Bocage 1895a: 82; Boulenger 1915: 202).

Bengo province: "Ambriz" [07° 51'S., 14° 22'E] (Bocage 1895a: 82; Boulenger 1915: 202).

Luanda province: "Cabiri" [08° 55'S., 13° 40'E] (Ferreira 1904: 115).

Kwanza Sul province: "Libolo/Luati" [09°59'S, 14°54'E] (Hellmich 1957b: 62).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1895: 82) based on one specimen from "Ambrizette". This species was sent to the British Museum by Bocage and studied by Boulenger (1915: 202). The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 410).

References: Bocage (1895); Boulenger (1915); Wallach (2014).

***Lycophidion multimaculatum* Boettger, 1888 – SPOTTED WOLF SNAKE**

- ***Lycophidion multimaculatum* (Boettger):** Branch and McCartney (1992: 1).
- ***Lycophidion capense multimaculatum* (Boettger):** Laurent (1964a: 94).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, Tanzania and Zaire.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from eastern Angola (Fig. 293).

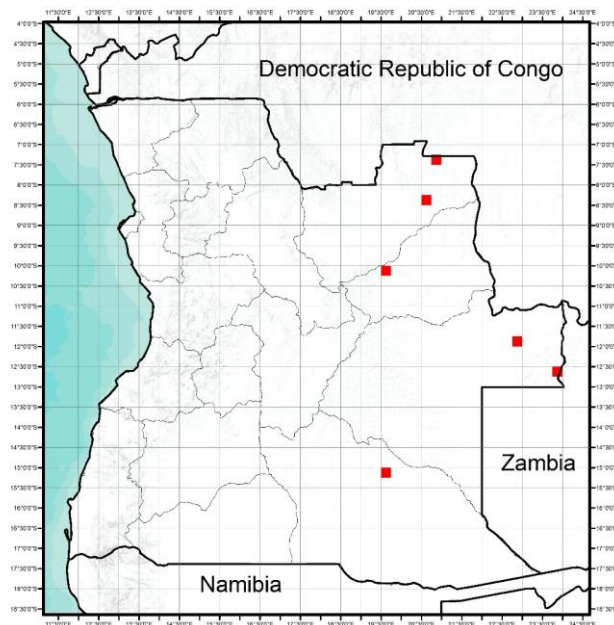


Figure 293 - Distribution map for *Lycophidion multimaculatum* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° '50E] (Laurent 1964a: 94); "Calonda" [08° 25'S., 20° 32'E] (Laurent 1964a: 94).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 94).

Moxico province: "Cazombo" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 94); "Macondo" [12° 33'S., 23° 46'E] (Laurent 1964a: 94).

Cuando Cubango province: "approximately 50km E of Cuito Cuanavale" [15° 14'S., 19° 37'E] (Branch and McCartney 1992: 1).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 410).

References: Wallach (2014).

***Lycophidion semiannule* Peters, 1854 – EASTERN WOLF SNAKE**

- ***Lycophidion semiannulis* (Peters):** Ferreira (1897: 243).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola (?), Malawi, Mozambique, Republic of South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species have one record from Huila Province (Fig. 294).

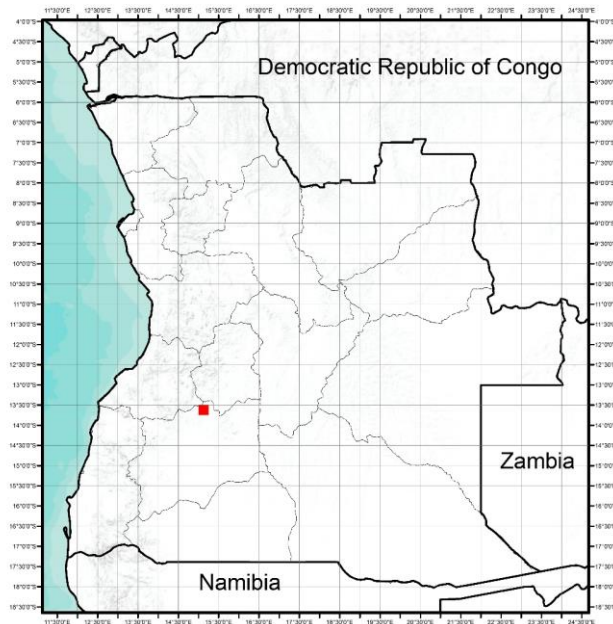


Figure 294 - Distribution map for *Lycophidion semiannule* in Angola.

Huila province: "Cuce River" [13° 31'S., 15° 12'E] (Ferreira 1897: 243).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is typical from the East Africa (Uetz and Hošek 2014) the Angola record from "Cuce River" in Huila Province (Ferreira 1897: 243) seems doubtful and is probably a misidentification.

References: Ferreira (1897); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus *Hemirhagerrhis* Boettger, 1896

Hemirhagerrhis viperina (Bocage, 1873) – WESTERN BARK SNAKE

- *Psammophylax viperinus* Nov. sp.: Bocage (1973: 222).
- *Psammophylax nototaenia*: Bocage (1895: 109).
- *Amplorhinus nototaenia*: Boulenger (1915: 211).
- *Hemirhagerrhis nototaeniata viperinus* (Bocage): Bogert (1940: 76), Laurent (1964a: 112).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola (Fig. 295).

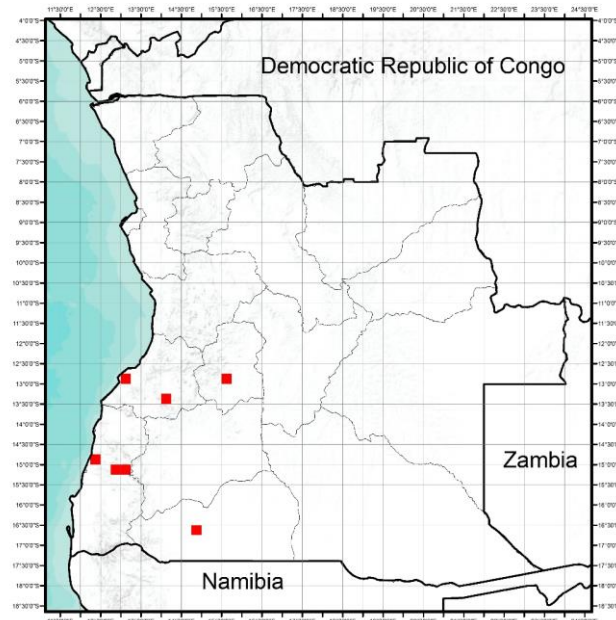


Figure 295 - Distribution map for *Hemirhagerrhis viperina* in Angola.

Huambo province: "Huambo" [12° 46'S., 15° 44'E] (Bogert 1940: 75).

Benguela province: "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1873: 222, 1895: 109); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bogert 1940: 76).

Namibe province: "Cuce River" [13° 31'S., 15° 12'E] (Ferreira 1897: 243); "Munhino" [14° 57'S., 12° 58'E] (Bogert 1940: 76); "Maconjo" [15° 01'S., 13° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 109); "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 109); "Humpata, Fazenda Bumbo" [15° 12'S., 13° 00'E] (Laurent 1964a: 112).

Cunene province: "Humbe" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Bocage 1895a: 109).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1873: 222) based on one individual from "Dombe" collected by Anchieta. Unfortunately, the specimen was destroyed in the Museu Bocage fire in 1978. This species occurs from Southwestern Angola to northern Namibia (Wallach 2014: 327), and its taxonomical status has validated by Broadley and Hughes (2000: 7).

References: Bocage (1873); Broadley and Hughes (2000); Wallach (2014).

Genus *Psammophis* Boie, 1825

Psammophis angolensis (Bocage, 1872) – DWARF SAND SNAKE

- *Ablabes Homeyeri* n. sp.: Peters (1877: 619).
- *Amphiophis angolensis* n. sp.: Bocage (1872: 82).
- *Amphiophis angolensis* (Bocage): Bocage (1895: 113, 1897a: 201).
- *Psammophis angolensis*: Boulenger (1915: 213).
- *Psammophis angolensis* (Bocage): Schmidt (1933: 14), Loveridge (1940: 68), Laurent (1950: 9, 1954: 59, 1964a: 114), Frade (1963: 253).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known mostly from the western Angola however there are some records in the eastern regions (Fig. 296).

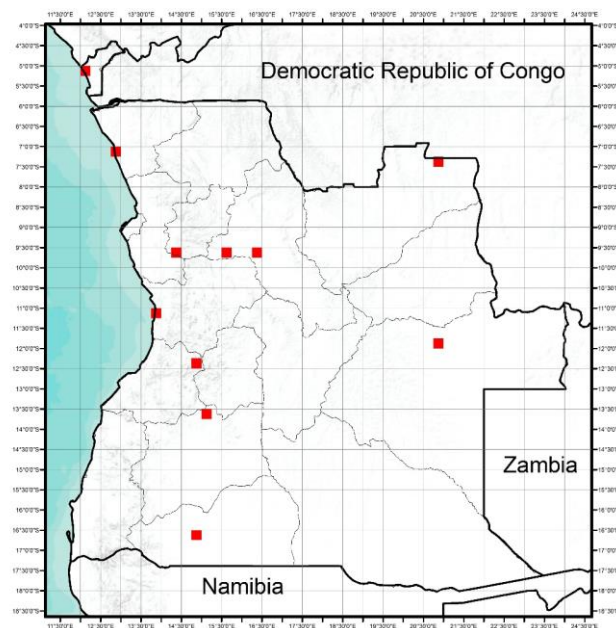


Figure 296 - Distribution map for *Psammophis angolensis* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 619).

Zaire province: "Ambrizette" [07° 14'S., 12° 52'E] (Bocage 1895a: 113, 1897a: 201; Loveridge 1940: 68).

Kwanza Norte province: "Dondo" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1872: 82, 1897a: 201; Loveridge 1940: 68);

Malanje province: "Malange" [09° 33'S., 16° 21'E] (Peters 1881: 149; Bocage 1895a: 113, 1897a: 201; Loveridge 1940: 68); "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Bocage 1895a: 113, 1897a: 201; Loveridge 1940: 68).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Bocage 1895a: 113; Laurent 1950: 9, 1954: 59, 1964a: 114).

Moxico province: "around Calundo Lake" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 114); "Cameia Hunting Reserve" [11° 50'S., 21° 00'E] (Laurent 1964a: 114).

Kwanza Sul province: "Novo Redondo" [11° 12'S., 13° 51'E] (Bocage 1895a: 113; Loveridge 1940: 68).

Benguela province: "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 113, 1897a: 201; Loveridge 1940: 68).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 113, 1897a: 201; Loveridge 1940: 68).

Cunene province: "Humbe" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Bocage 1895a: 113, 1897a: 201; Schmidt 1933: 14; Loveridge 1940: 68).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1872: 82) based on one individual from "Dondo dans l'intérieur d'Angola" collected by Bayão. The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 586). Is commonly found in savanna habitats, sheltering under stones (Jacobsen 1989 in Bates et al. 2014: 374).

References: Bocage (1872); Wallach (2014).

***Psammophis ansorgii* Boulenger, 1905 – LINK-MARKED SAND RACER**

- *Psammophis Ansorgii* sp n.: Boulenger (1905: 113).
- *Psammophis ansorgii* (Boulenger): Boulenger (1915: 213), Hellmich (1957b: 69).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known only from the type locality "Bela-Vista" (Fig. 297).



Figure 297 - Distribution map for *Psammophis ansorgii* in Angola.

Huambo province: "Bela-Vista" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 69); "Between Benguella and Bihé" (Boulenger 1905: 113).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Boulenger (1905: 113) based on one specimen from "Between Benguella and Bihé". Later, Hellmich (1957b: 69) identified several specimens as *Psammophis ansorgii* Boulenger, 1905, from "Bela-Vista", Huambo Province in Central Angola. This species is endemic to Angola (Wallach 2014: 587; Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Boulenger (1905); Hellmich (1957b); Uetz and Hošek (2014); Wallach (2014).

***Psammophis brevirostris* Peters, 1881 – SHORT-SNOURED GRASS SNAKE**

- ***Psammophis brevirostris* (Peters):** Boulenger (1915: 213); Monard (1937b: 133); Themido (1941: 10).
- ***Psammophis sibilans*:** Bocage (1895: 114).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from central-southern Angola (Fig. 298).

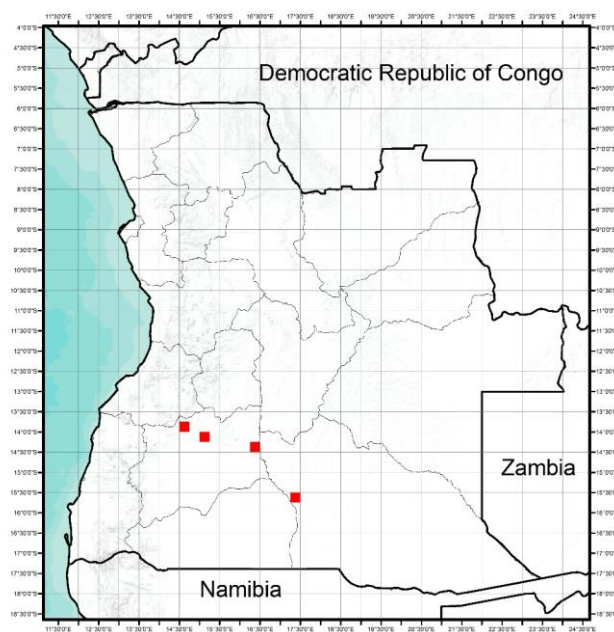


Figure 298 - Distribution map for *Psammophis brevirostris* in Angola.

Huambo province: "Huambo" [12° 46'S., 15° 44'E] (Themido 1941: 10).

Huila province: "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937b: 133); "Quillengues" [14° 04'S., 15° 05'E] (Bocage 1895a: 114); "Vila-da-Ponte" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 133).

Cuando Cubango province: "Kayundu" [15° 42'S., 17° 27'E] (Monard 1937b: 133).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The taxonomic status of this species, which is part of the *Psammophis "phillipsii"* species complex has been investigated by Kelly *et al.* (2008), the taxonomic status of some apparently relict populations requires further assessment (Bates *et al.* 2014: 375).

References: Bates *et al.* (2014).

***Psammophis elegans* (Shaw, 1802) – ELEGANT SAND RACER**

- ***Psammophis elegans* (Boie):** Bocage (1867d: 226).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from central-southern Angola (Fig. 299).

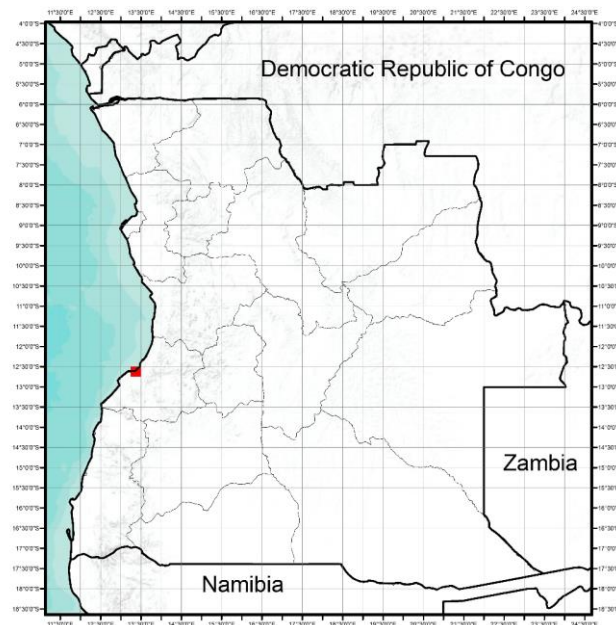


Figure 299 - Distribution map for *Psammophis elegans* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1867d: 226).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The "Benguella" record (Bocage 1867b) seems doubtful and is probably is a misidentification, based on Uetz and Hošek (2014) and Wallach (2014: 587) distributed range for the species.

References: Bocage (1867b); Uetz and Hošek (2014); Wallach (2014).

***Psammophis jallae* Peracca, 1896 – JALLA'S SAND SNAKE**

- ***Psammophis rohani* (Angel):** Angel (1923: 166).
- ***Psammophis jallae* (Peracca):** Loveridge (1940: 62).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from central Angola (Fig. 300).

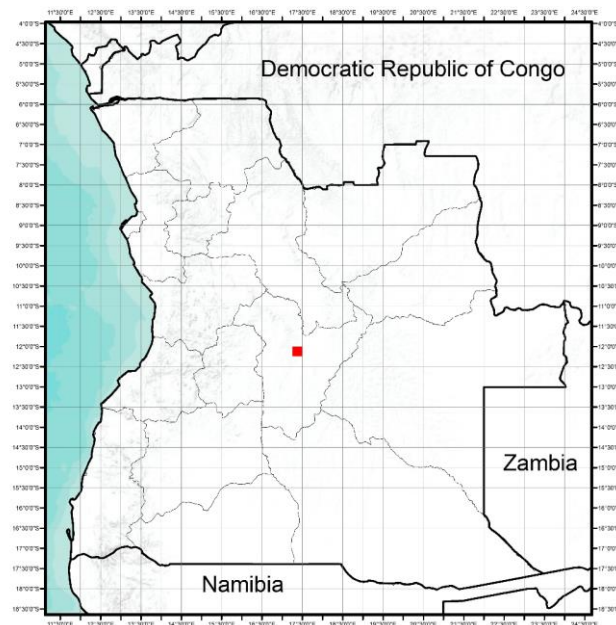


Figure 300 - Distribution map for *Psammophis jallae* in Angola.

Bié province: "Bigondo" [12° 04'S., 17° 25'E] (Loveridge 1940: 62); "Between Benguella to Bihé" (Loveridge 1940: 62).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 587-588).

References: Wallach (2014).

***Psammophis leopardinus* (Bocage, 1887) – LEOPARD GRASS SNAKE**

- ***Psammophis sibilans* var. *nova leopardinus***: Bocage (1887b: 206).
- ***Psammophis sibilans***: Bocage (1895: 114).
- ***Philotamnus irregularis irregularis* (Leach)**: Manaças (1873: 191).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Namibia and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola (Fig. 301).

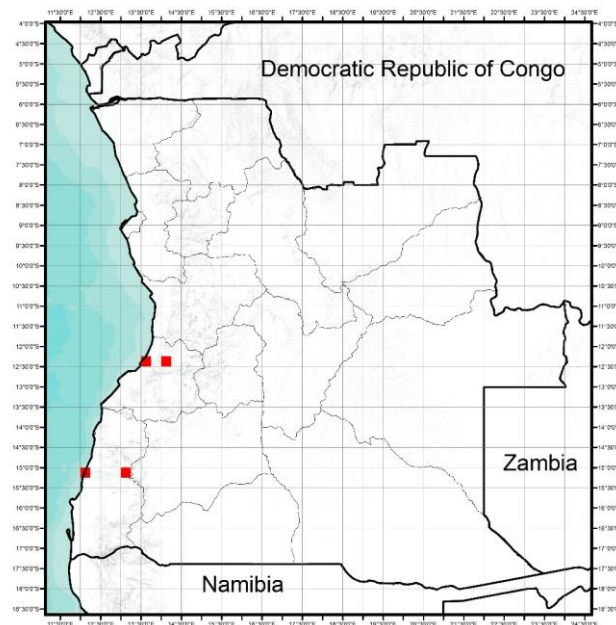


Figure 301 - Distribution map for *Psammophis leopardinus* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 114); "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 114);

Namibe province: "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1887b: 206); "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1887b: 206, 1895: 114).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was identified by Bocage (1887b: 206) based on one specimen from "Catumbella, Angola" identified as *Psammophis sibilans* var. *leopardinus*. The subspecies is now considered a valid species (Broadley 2002, validated by Kelly *et al.* 2008 in Bates *et al.* 2014: 375) from southern Angola and Namibia.

References: Bates *et al.* (2014); Bocage (1887b).

***Psammophis notostictus* Peters, 1867 – KAROO SAND SNAKE**

- ***Psammophis notostictus***: Boulenger (1915: 213), Frade (1963: 253).
- ***Psammophis sibilans notostictus* (Peters)**: Loveridge (1940: 44).
- ***Psammophis sibilans* var. *nova stenocephalus***: Bocage (1887: 205).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Namibia and Republic of South Africa.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola (Fig. 302).

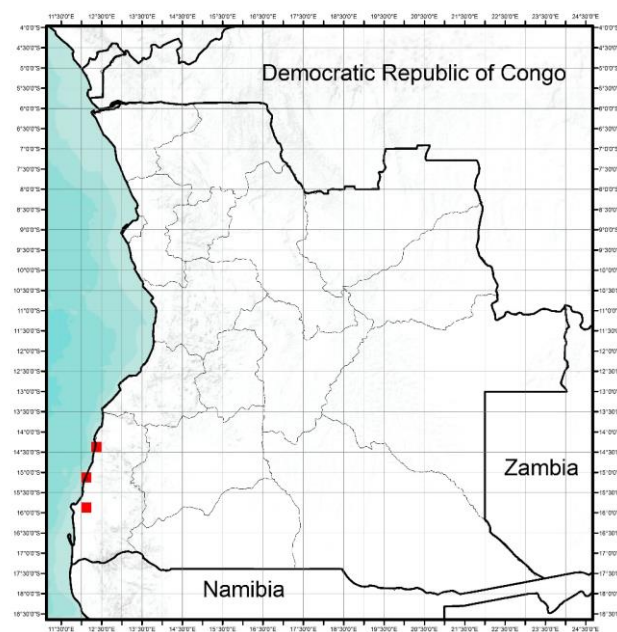


Figure 302 - Distribution map for *Psammophis notostictus* in Angola.

Namibe province: "São Nicolau River" [14°16'00"S., 12°22'00"E] (Loveridge 1940: 44); "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1887b: 205; Loveridge 1940: 44); " Coroca river" [15° 47'S., 12° 04'E] (Loveridge 1940: 44).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 588-589). Inhabits arid scrubland, karroid bushveld and fynbos habitats (Bates et al. 2014: 377).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Wallach (2014).

***Psammophis phillipsii* (Hallowell, 1844) – PHILLIPS' SAND SNAKE**

- ***Psammophis phillipsii* (Hallowell):** Branch and McCarteney (1992: 2).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Togo, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southeastern Angola (Fig. 303).

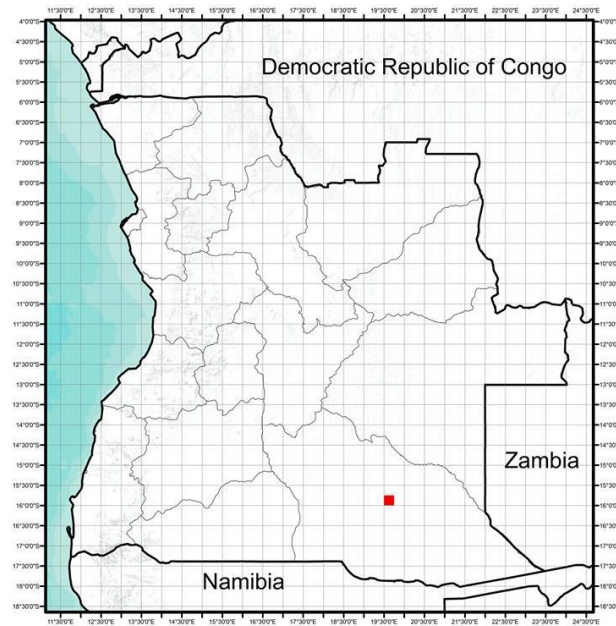


Figure 303 - Distribution map for *Psammophis phillipsii* in Angola.

Cuando Cubango province: "vicinity of Cuito Cuanavale - approximately 75km W of Mavinga" [14°16'00"S., 12°22'00"E] (Branch and McCarteney 1992: 2).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Taxonomy of *P. sibilans* complex (*mossambicus-occidentalis-Phillipsii-rukwaie-sibilans*) unresolved and therefore ranges are only approximate (Wallach 2014: 590).

References: Wallach (2014).

***Psammophis sibilans* (Linnaeus, 1758) – STRIPED SAND SNAKE**

- ***Psammophis sibilans* (Linné):** Bocage (1866a: 48, 1895: 114, 1896a: 113), Peters (1877: 615), Ferreira (1904: 116), Boulenger (1905: 113, 1915: 213), Schmidt (1933: 14), Monard (1937b: 131).
- ***Psammophis sibilans sibilans* (Linné):** Mertens (1938: 441), Bogert (1940: 70), Loveridge (1940: 30), Laurent (1950: 9, 1954: 59, 1964a: 113), Hellmich (1957b: 70), van den Aukenaerde (1966: 34), Manaças (1973: 196).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Nigeria, Togo, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire. The presented records may be erroneous as they may refer to forms previously assigned to *sibilans* but may represent other forms (Uetz and Hošek 2014).

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known throughout the country (Fig. 304).

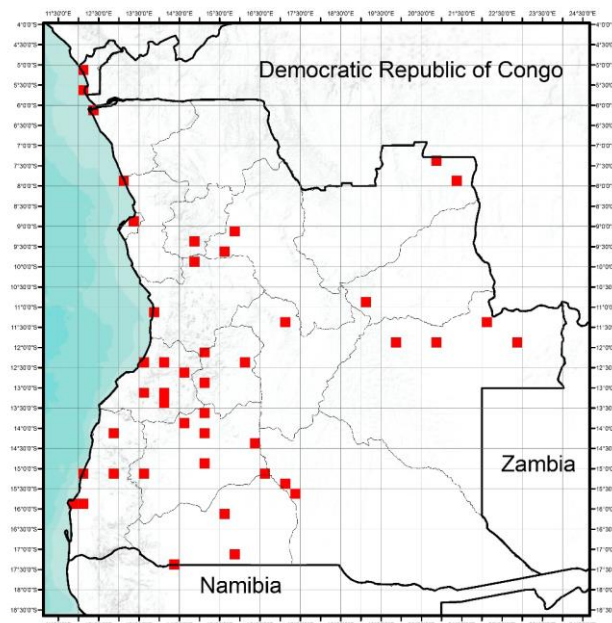


Figure 304 - Distribution map for *Psammophis sibilans* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 615; Loveridge 1940: 30);

"Cabinda" [05° 33' S., 12° 11'E] (Ferreira 1904: 116; Loveridge 1940: 30).

Bengo province: "Ambriz" [07° 51'S., 13° 06'E] (Loveridge 1940: 30).

Luanda province: "Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Bocage 1866a: 48, 1895: 114; Loveridge 1940: 30).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Boulenger 1905: 113; Loveridge 1940: 30); "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Boulenger 1905: 113; Loveridge 1940: 30).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 9, 1954: 59, 1964a: 113; van den Audenaerde 1966: 34); "Dundo, Luachimo dam" [07° 23'S., 20° 51'E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 34); "Dundo (Mussungue river, affluent of Luachimo)" [07° 25'S., 20° 50'E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 34); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1954: 59).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 113).

Moxico province: "Dilolo Lake" [11° 30'S., 22° 01'E] (Manaças 1973: 196); "around Calundo Lake" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 113); "Calombe, Luso" [11° 50'S., 19° 56'E] (Manaças 1973: 196); "Cameia Hunting Reserve, Chimufaje source, 120km east Luso" [11° 50'S., 21° 00'E] (Laurent 1964a: 113); "Cazombo" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 113).

Kwanza Sul province: "Cazengo" [09° 20'S., 14° 46'E] (Ferreria 1904: 116; Loveridge 1940: 30); "Libolo/Luati" [09°59'S, 14°54'E] (Hellmich 1957b: 70); "Chingo" [11° 12'S., 13° 51'E] (Ferreira 1904: 116).

Bié province: "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 14; Loveridge 1940: 30).

Huambo province: "Galanga" [12° 04'S., 15° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 114; Loveridge 1940: 30); "Bela-Vista (Sanguengue)" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 70); "Cuma" [12°51'32"S, 15°04'02"E] (Loveridge 1940: 30).

Benguela province: "Lobito bay" [12° 21'S., 13° 33'E] (Bogert 1940: 79); "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Loveridge 1940: 30); "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Loveridge 1940: 30); "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 131, Loveridge 1940: 30); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 441; Loveridge 1940: 30; Hellmich 1957b: 70); "Katange" [13° 02'S., 13° 44'E] (Loveridge 1940: 30); Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896a: 113; Loveridge 1940: 30).

Huilla province: "Cuce River" [13° 31'S., 15° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 114; Loveridge 1940: 30); "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 114; Loveridge 1940: 30); Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937b: 131; Loveridge 1940: 30); "Quillengues" [14° 04'S., 15° 05'E] (Loveridge 1940: 30); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 131); "Vila-da-Ponte" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 131; Loveridge 1940: 30); "Capelongo" [14° 53'S., 15° 05'E] (Bogert 1940: 70); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 114; Loveridge 1940: 30); "Mbalé River" [15° 10'S., 16° 45'E] (Monard 1937b: 131).

Namibe province: "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Loveridge 1940: 30); "Fazenda Bumbo, Humpata" [15° 12'S., 13° 00'E] (Laurent 1964a: 113); "Coroca river" [15° 47'S., 12° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 114); "Port Alexander" [15° 48'S., 11° 50'E] (Loveridge 1940: 30).

Cunene province: "Mupa" [16° 11'S., 15° 45'E] (Monard 1937b: 131; Loveridge 1940: 30);
"Mupanda" [17° 08'S., 15° 46'E] (Monard 1937b: 131; Loveridge 1940: 30).

Cuando Cubango province: "Kakindo" [15° 27'S., 17° 03'E] (Monard 1937b: 131; Loveridge 1940: 30); "Kayundo" [15° 42'S., 17° 27'E] (Loveridge 1940: 30).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: No notable issues. The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Psammophis subtaeniatus* Peters, 1882 – STRIPE-BELLIED SAND SNAKE**

- *Psammophis Bocagii*: Bocage (1897a: 201), Boulenger (1915: 213).
- *Psammophis bocagii* (Boulenger): Monard (1937b: 131).
- *Psammophis subaeniatus subtaeniatus* (Peters): Loveridge (1940: 55).
- *Psammophis sibilans*: Bocage (1895: 114).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola (Fig. 305).

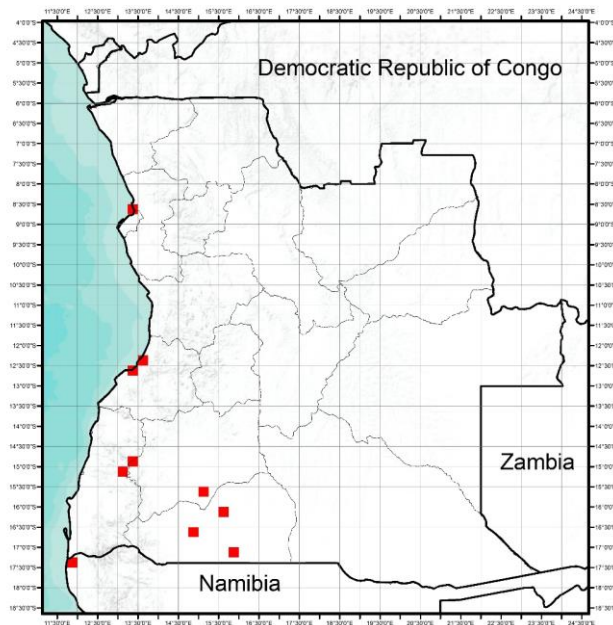


Figure 305 - Distribution map for *Psammophis subtaeniatus* in Angola.

Bengo province: "Bengo river " [08° 43'S., 13° 24'E] (Bocage 1897a: 201, 1895: 114; Loveridge 1940: 55).

Benguela province: "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 114, 1897a: 201; Loveridge 1940: 55); "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Loveridge 1940: 55).

Huila province: "Molundo" [15° 01'S., 13° 12'E] (Monard 1937b: 131; Loveridge 1940: 55).

Namibe province: "Biballa" [14° 46'S., 13° 22'E] (Bocage 1895a: 114, 1897a: 201; Loveridge 1940: 55); "Maconjo" [15° 01'S., 13° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 114, 1897a: 201; Loveridge 1940: 55).

Cunene province: "Mupa" [16° 11'S., 15° 45'E] (Bocage 1897a: 201; Loveridge 1940: 55); "Humbe" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Bocage 1895a: 114, 1897a: 201; Loveridge 1940: 55); "Forte Roçadas" [16°

44'S., 14° 59'E] (Monard 1937b: 131; Loveridge 1940: 55); "Mupanda" [17° 08'S., 15° 46'E] (Monard 1937b: 131; Loveridge 1940: 55); "Cunene" [17° 17'S., 11° 48'E] (Bocage 1895a: 114; Loveridge 1940: 55).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: No notable issues. The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 591-592).

References: Wallach (2014).

***Psammophis trigrammus* Günther, 1865 – STRIPE-BELLIED SAND SNAKE**

- ***Psammophis trigrammus***: Loveridge (1940: 23).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Namibia and Republic of South Africa.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from Namibe Province (Fig. 306).

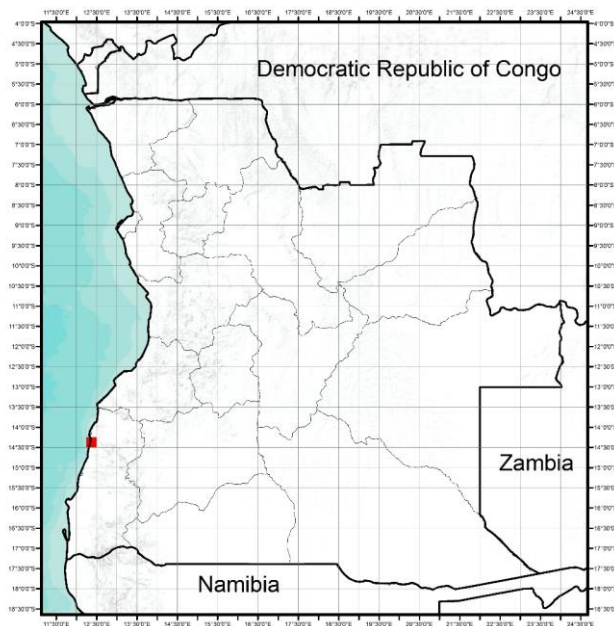


Figure 306 - Distribution map for *Psammophis trigrammus* in Angola.

Namibe province: "São Nicolao river" [14° 16'00"S., 12° 22'00"E] (Loveridge 1940: 23).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Günther (1865) based on a specimen from "São Nicolao river". No notable issues. The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 592-593).

References: Wallach (2014).

Genus *Psammophylax* Fitzinger, 1843

***Psammophylax acutus* (Günther, 1888) – STRIPED BEAKED SNAKE**

- *Rhageris acuta*: Bocage (1895: 111).
- *Rhamphiophis acutus* sp. n.: Günther (1888: 327).
- *Rhamphiophis acutus* (Günther): Boulenger (1905: 113, 1915: 212), Hellmich (1957b: 71), Manaças (1973: 195).
- *Rhamphiophis acutus wittei* (Laurent): Laurent (1964a: 111).
- *Rhamphiophis acutus acutus* (Günther): Laurent (1964a: 111).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin (?), Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from scattered localities (Fig. 307).

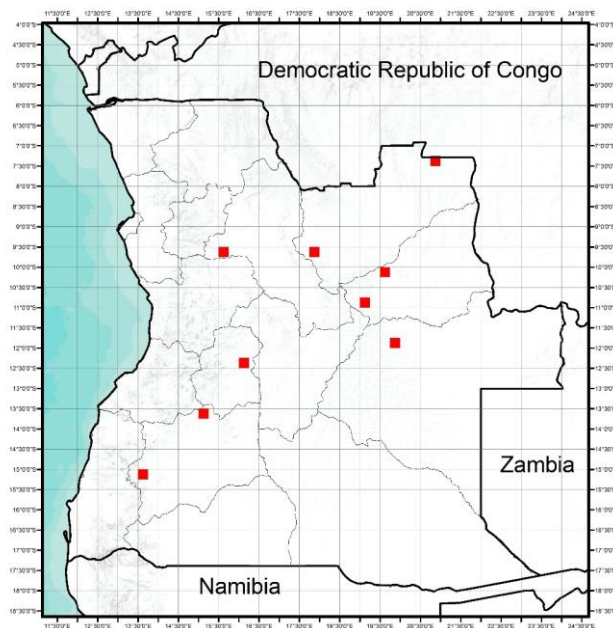


Figure 307 - Distribution map for *Psammophylax acutus* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 111); "Cassange" [09° 35'S., 17° 52'E] (Bocage 1895a: 111).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 111); "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 111).

Moxico province: "Calombe, Luso" [11° 50'S., 19° 56'E] (Manaças 1973: 195).

Malange province: "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Bocage 1895a: 111; Günther 1888: 327);

Huambo province: "Bela-Vista" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 71).

Benguela province: "Between Benguella and Bihé" (Boulenger 1905: 113).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 111); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33' E] (Bocage 1895a: 111).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1895: 111) based on one specimen from "Pungo-Andongo" collected by Anchieta. The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Bocage (1895); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Psammophylax rhombeatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) – SPOTTED GRASS SNAKE**

- *Psammophis rhombeatus?* (Smith): Bocage (1867d: 224).
- *Psammophylax ocellatus* Nov. sp.: Bocage (1873: 221).
- *Psammophylax rhombeatus*: Bocage (1895: 108).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Lesotho, Namibia, Republic of South Africa and Swaziland.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola (Fig. 308).

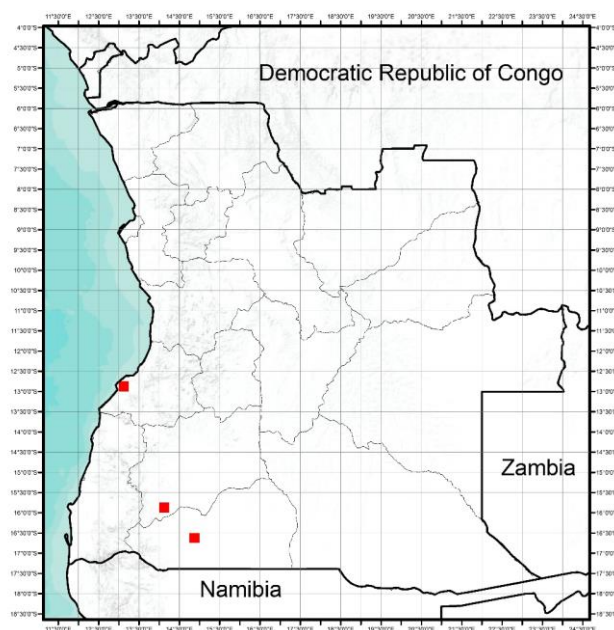


Figure 308 - Distribution map for *Psammophylax rhombeatus* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1867d: 224).

Huila province: "Gambos" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Bocage 1873: 221, 1895: 108).

Cunene province: "Humbe" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Bocage 1895a: 108).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Trinomials are retained as *Psammophylax rhombeatus ocellatus* of southern Angola was considered a valid subspecies by Broadley (1977 in Bates et al. 2014: 381). Very common, found in savanna, grassland, fynbos and desert.

References: Bates et al. (2014).

***Psammophylax tritaeniatus* (Günther, 1868) – STRIPED GRASS SNAKE**

- ***Rhagerhis tritaeniata* (Günther):** Bocage (1873: 220, 1879b: 95, 1887c: 210, 1895: 110, 1896a: 112, 1897b: 211); Ferreira (1897: 244).
- ***Psammophylax tritaeniatus tritaeniatus* (Günther):** Hellmich (1857b: 71), Laurent (1964a: 110), Manaças (1973: 194).
- ***Cerastes tritaeniatus tritaeniatus* (Günther):** Mertens (1938: 441), Bogert (1940: 77).
- ***Trimerorhinus rhombeatus tritaeniatus* (Günther):** Monard (1937b: 130).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southern Angola (Fig. 309).

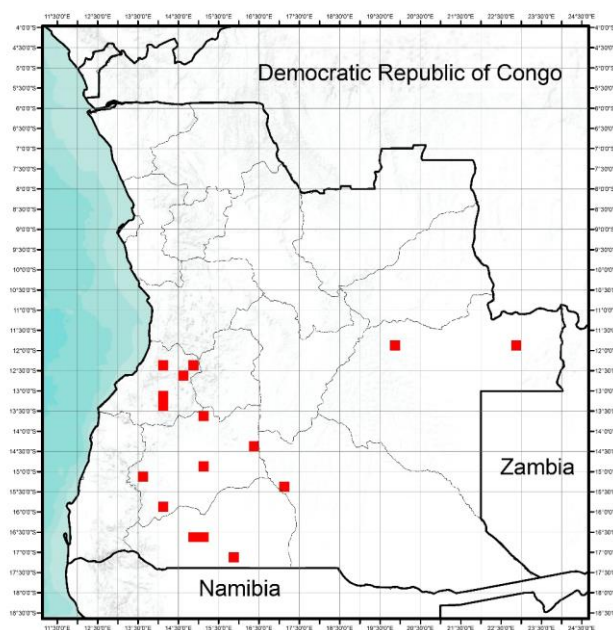


Figure 309 - Distribution map for *Psammophylax tritaeniatus* in Angola.

Moxico province: "Calombe, Luso" [11° 50'S., 19° 56'E] (Manaças 1973: 194); "Cazombo" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 110).

Benguela province: "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1895a: 110); "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1887c: 210, 1895: 110); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 110); "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 130); "Cubal" [13°02'S, 14°15'O] (Mertens 1938: 441, Hellmich 1957b: 71); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896a: 112, 1897b: 211);

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 110; Ferreira 1897: 244); "Kuvangu (Vila-da-Ponte)" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 130); "Capelongo" [14° 53'S., 15° 05'E] (Bogert 1940: 77); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1873: 220, 1895: 110); "Jau, around Sá da Bandeira" [15° 12'S., 13° 31'E] (Laurent 1964a: 110); "Gambos" [15° 46'S., 14° 06'E] (Bocage 1873: 220, 1895: 110).

Cunene province: "Forte Roçadas" [16° 43'S., 15° 01'E] (Laurent 1964a: 110); "Humbe" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Bocage 1895a: 110); "Mupanda" [17° 08'S., 15° 46'E] (Monard 1937b: 130).

Cuando Cubango province: "Kakindo" [15° 27'S., 17° 03'E] (Monard 1937b: 130).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: No notable issues. The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 594).

References: Wallach (2014).

Genus *Rhamphiophis* Peters, 1854

***Rhamphiophis oxyrhynchus* (Reinhardt, 1843) – NONE NOTED**

- ***Psammophis oxyrhynchus* (Reinhardt):** Günther (1895: 89).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Rwanda, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from Malanje Province (Fig. 310).

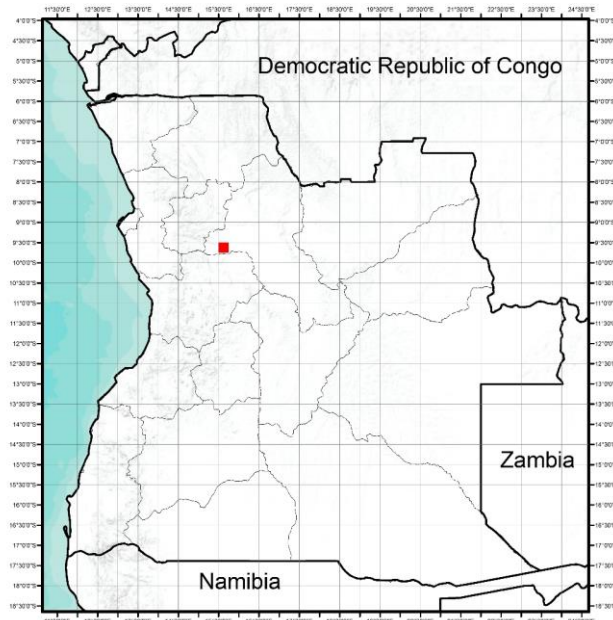


Figure 310 - Distribution map for *Rhamphiophis oxyrhynchus* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Pungo-Andongo " [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Günther 1895: 89).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The recent literature (Wallach 2014: 646; Uetz and Hošek 2014) does not consider *Rhamphiophis oxyrhynchus* Reinhardt, 1843 present in Angola. The Malanje (Günther 1895: 89) record should be reevaluated.

References: Günther (1895); Uetz and Hošek (2014); Wallach (2014).

Genus *Prosymna* Gray, 1849

Prosymna ambigua ambigua (Bocage, 1873) – EAST AFRICAN SHOVEL-SNOOUT

- *Prosymna ambiguus* Nov. sp.: Bocage (1873: 218).
- *Prosymna ambigua*: Boulenger (1893: 248, 1915: 208), Bocage (1895: 99), Monard (1937b: 123).
- *Prosymna bocagii*: Boulenger (1915: 208).
- *Prosymna ambigua brevis* subsp. n.: Laurent (1954: 50).
- *Prosymna ambigua urundiensis* subsp. n.: Laurent (1954: 50).
- *Prosymna ambigua loveridgei* subsp. n.: Laurent (1954: 50).
- *Prosymna ambigua brevis* (Laurent): Laurent (1964a: 108), van den Audenaerde (1933: 34).
- *Prosymna ambigua ambigua* (Bocage): (Mertens 1938: 438), Laurent (1950: 9, 1954: 52).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from scattered localities (Fig. 311).

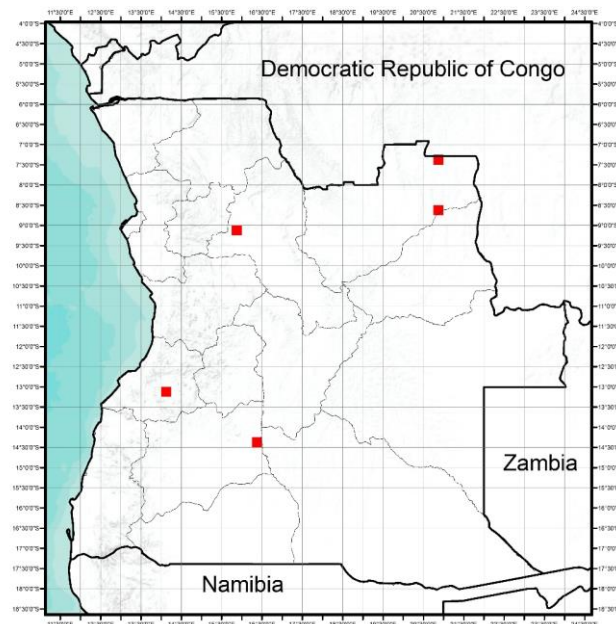


Figure 311 - Distribution map for *Prosymna ambigua ambigua* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 9, 1954: 50, 1964a: 108; van den Audenaerde 1966: 34); "Sombo" [08° 41'S., 20° 57'E] (Laurent 1954: 50).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1873: 218, 1895: 99).

Benguela province: "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 439).

Huila province: "Vila-da-Ponte" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 123).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1873: 218) based on a specimen from "Duque de Bragança, Angola, Afrique occidentale" collected by Bayão. The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 579).

References: Bocage (1873); Wallach (2014).

***Prosymna angolensis* Boulenger, 1915 – ANGOLA SHOVEL-SNOOUT**

- ***Prosymna angolensis* (Boulenger):** Boulenger (1915: 208), Monard (1937b: 122), Bogert (1940: 59), Hellmich (1957b: 66).
- ***Prosymna frontalis*:** Bocage (1895: 98).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola (Fig. 312).

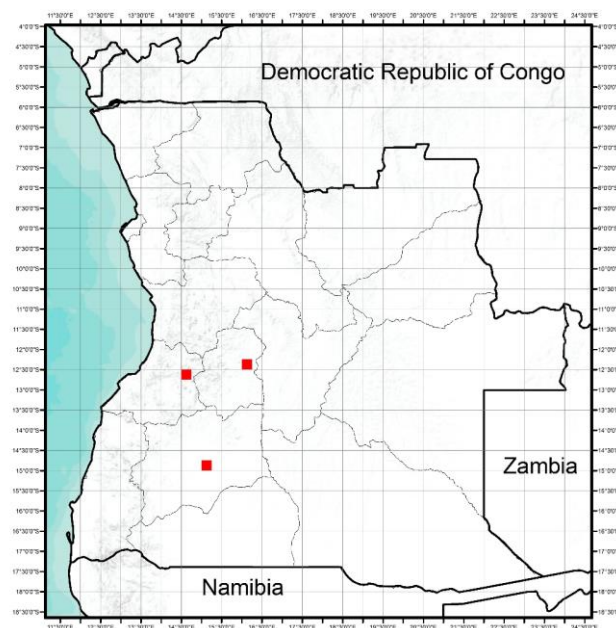


Figure 312 - Distribution map for *Prosymna angolensis* in Angola.

Huambo province: "Bela-Vista" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 66).

Benguela province: "Ebanga" [12° 44'S, 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 122).

Huila province: "Capelongo" [14° 53'S, 15° 05'E] (Bogert 1940: 59); "Caconda" [13° 44'S, 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 98).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was firstly described as *Prosymna frontalis* (*nomen praeoccupatum*) by Bocage (1895: 98) based on many specimens from "Caconda, Angola". The holotype was lost in 1978 during the Museu Bocage fire. Currently this species accepted as *Prosymna angolensis* Boulenger, 1915 and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 579).

References: Bocage (1895); Wallach (2014).

***Prosymna frontalis* (Peters, 1867) – SOUTH-WESTERN AFRICAN SHOVEL-SNOUT**

- ***Prosymna frontalis* (Peters):** Bocage (1873: 218, 1895: 98), Boulenger (1893: 248).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Namibia, Zambia and Republic of South Africa.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola (Fig. 313).

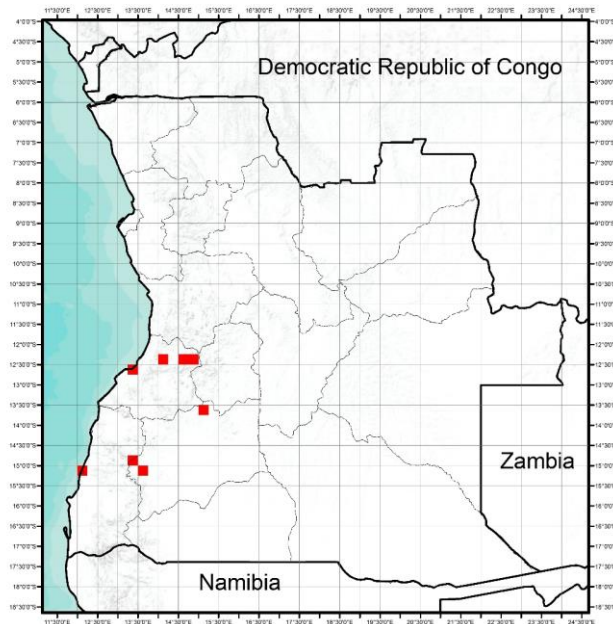


Figure 313 - Distribution map for *Prosymna frontalis* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Quibula" [12° 17' S., 14° 41'E] (Bocage 1895a: 98); "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 98); "Quidumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 98); "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1895a: 98).

Huila province: "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 98).

Namibe province: "Biballa" [14° 46'S., 13° 22'E] (Bocage 1873: 218, 1895: 98); "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1873: 218, 1895: 98; Boulenger 1893: 248).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is endemic to southern Africa, extends from southern Angola to Namibia and then southwards to the Northern Cape, South Africa (Wallach 2014: 580) and inhabits rocky areas in arid regions (Broadley 1990; Branch 1998 in Bates et al. 2014: 389).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Wallach (2014).

***Prosymna meleagris* (Reinhardt, 1843) – GHANA SHOVEL-SNOOUT**

- ***Prosymna meleagris* (Gray):** Bocage (1866a: 47).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from central-northern Angola (Fig. 314).



Figure 314 - Distribution map for *Prosymna meleagris* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 47).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The recent literature (Wallach 2014: 581; Uetz and Hošek 2014) does not consider *Prosymna meleagris* (Reinhardt, 1843) present in Angola. The Malanje (Bocage 1866a: 47) record should be re-evaluated.

References: Bocage (1866a); Uetz and Hošek (2014); Wallach (2014).

***Prosymna visseri* Fitzsimons, 1959 – VISSER'S SHOVEL-SNOUT**

- ***Prosymna visseri* sp. nov.:** FitzSimons (1859: 408).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is only known from the type locality "near Caracul, S. Angola" in Namibe Province (Fig. 315).

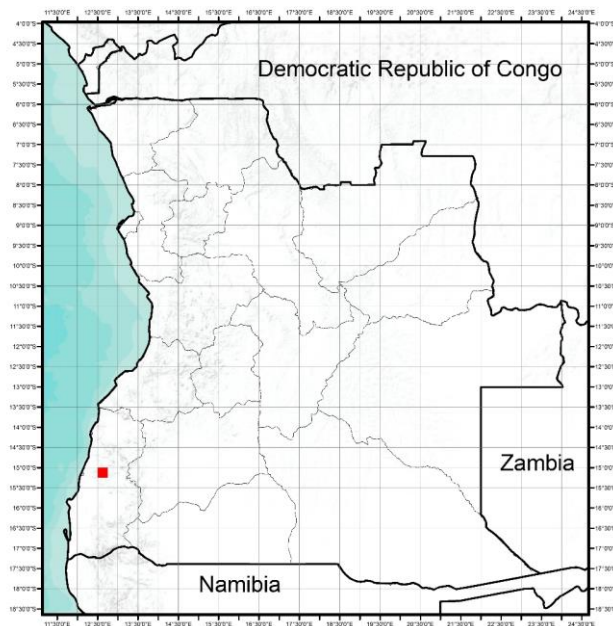


Figure 315 - Distribution map for *Prosymna visseri* in Angola.

Namibe province: "near Caracul, S. Angola" [15° 01'S, 12° 40'E] (FitzSimons 1859: 408).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by FitzSimons (1859: 408) based on one individual from "near Caracul, S. Angola" collected by Dr. C. Koch. This species is known from southwestern Angola and northwestern Namibia and is accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 582).

References: FitzSimons (1859); Wallach (2014).

Genus *Pseudaspis* Fitzinger, 1826

***Pseudaspis cana* (Linnaeus, 1758) – MOLE SNAKE**

- ***Ophirhina Anchietae***: Bocage (1882: 300).
- ***Pseudaspis cana***: Bocage (1895: 100); Boulenger (1915: 204), Monard (1937b: 118), Bogert (1940: 42), Frade (1963: 253).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Rwanda, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola (Fig. 316).

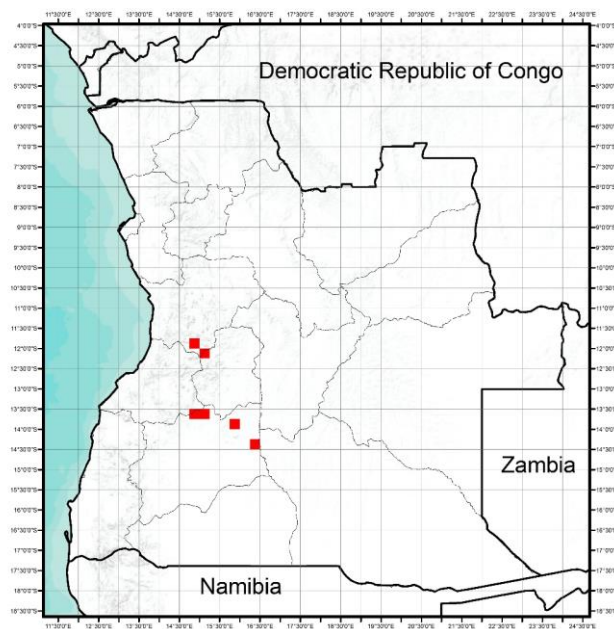


Figure 316 - Distribution map for *Pseudaspis cana* in Angola.

Kwanza Sul province: "Mombolo" [11° 55'S., 14° 51'E] (Bogert 1940: 42).

Huambo province: "Galanga" [12° 04'S., 15° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 100).

Huila province: "Cuce River" [13° 31'S., 15° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 100); "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1882: 300, 1895: 100); "Sangevé" [13° 53'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937b: 118); "Kuvangu (Vila-da-Ponte)" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 118).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 596). This species occupies a variety of habitats, including mountain-

ous regions and even deserts but not found in forests, is common in sandy, scrubcovered areas and in grasslands, where it spends most of its life underground in deserted animal burrows (Broadley 1990; Branch 1998 in Bates et al. 2014: 392).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Wallach (2014).

Family ELAPIDAE Boie, 1827

Genus Aspidelaps A. Smith, 1849

Aspidelaps lubricus cowlesi Bogert, 1940 – ANGOLAN CORAL SNAKE

- *Aspidelaps lubricus cowlesi* n. subsp.: Bogert (1940: 94).
- *Aspidelaps lubricus cowlesi* (Bogert): Manaças (1981: 21).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is only known from Namibe Province (Fig. 317).

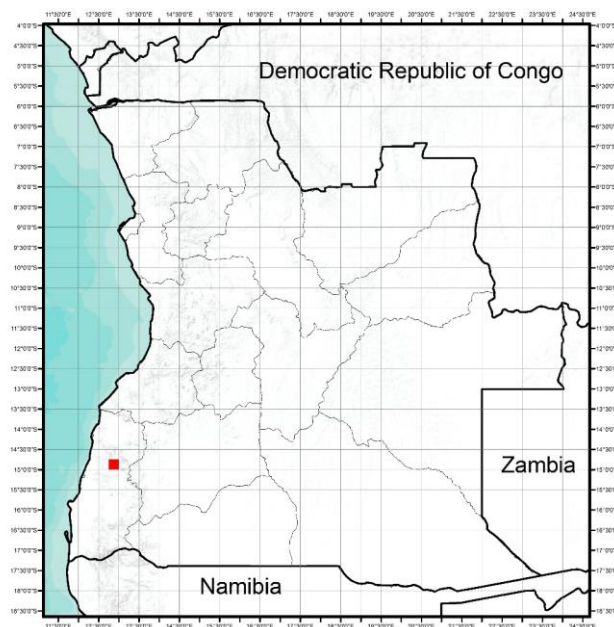


Figure 317 - Distribution map for *Aspidelaps lubricus cowlesi* in Angola.

Namibe province: "Munhino" [14° 57'S., 12° 58'E] (Bogert 1940: 94); "Munhino 100km east from Mossamedes" [14° 57'S., 12° 58'E] (Manaças (1981: 21).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This subspecies is known from southern Angola and Namibia (Uetz and Hošek 2014). Broadley and Baldwin (2006) referred *Aspidelaps lubricus infuscatus* to the synonymy of *Aspidelaps lubricus cowlesi*, however, relationships between the subspecies should also be investigated using molecular methods (Bates et al. 2014: 394).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus *Dendroaspis* Schlegel, 1848

Dendroaspis angusticeps (Smith, 1849) – GREEN MAMBA

- *Dendroaspis angusticeps?* (Smith): Bocage (1866a: 52).
- *Dendroaspis angusticeps* (Smith): Peters (1877: 617, 1888: 149), Bocage (1888: 143, 1895: 140), Boulenger (1915: 220), Schmidt (1933: 15), Bogert (1940: 92), Frade (1963: 253).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Republic of South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from western Angola (Fig. 318).

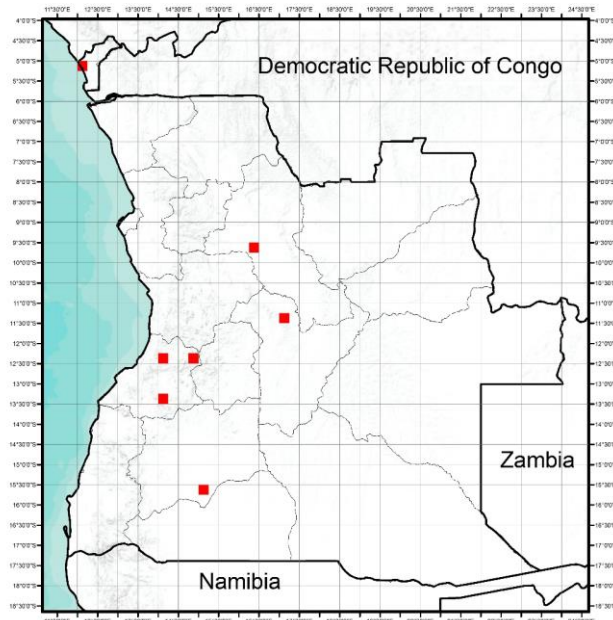


Figure 318 - Distribution map for *Dendroaspis angusticeps* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 617).

Malanje province: "Malange" [09° 33'S., 16° 21'E] (Peters 1881: 149).

Bié province: "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 15).

Benguela province: "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1888: 143); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1888: 143, 1895: 140); "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1895a: 140); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bogert 1940: 92).

Huila province: "Molundo" [15° 38'S., 15° 12'E] (Schmidt 1933: 15).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Currently this species accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Bates et al. 2014: 397; Wallach 2014: 222).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Wallach (2014).

***Dendroaspis jamesoni* (Trail, 1843) – JAMESONS MAMBA**

- ***Dendroaspis Welwitschii* (Traill):** Günther (1865: 97).
- ***Dendroaspis Welwitschii* (Günther):** Bocage (1866a: 51).
- ***Dendroaspis neglectus* (Bocage):** Bocage (1895: 138), Ferreira (1900a: 53).
- ***Dendroaspis jamesoni* (Trail):** Boulenger (1915: 220), Parker (1936: 126), Frade (1963: 252).
- ***Dendroaspis jamesoni jamesoni* (Trail):** Manaças (1981: 30), Laurent (1950: 10, 1954: 61, 1964a: 121), Hellmich (1957b: 73), van den Audenaerde (1966: 36).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Nigeria, Principe, Rwanda, Sudan, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from northwestern Angola (Fig. 319).

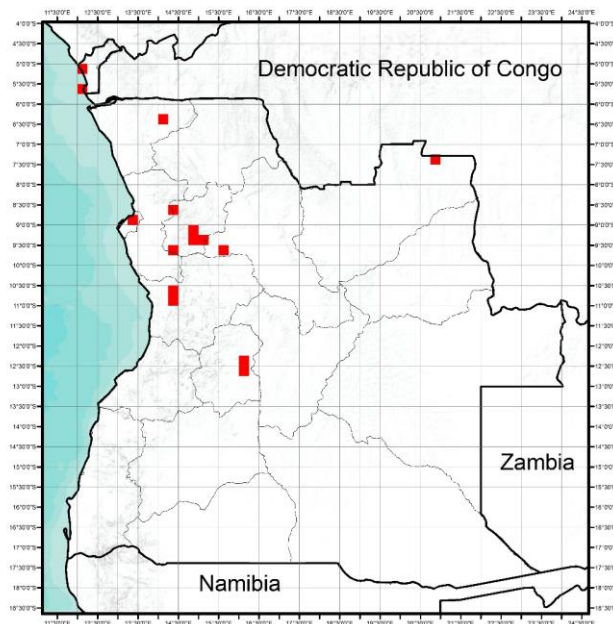


Figure 319 - Distribution map for *Dendroaspis jamesoni* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Landana" [05° 13'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 138); "Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1895a: 138; Manaças 1981: 30).

Zaire province: "St. Salvador do Congo " [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1895a: 138; Manaças 1981: 30).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 10, 1954: 61, 1964a: 121; van den Audenaerde 1966: 36); "Dundo, Luachimo dam" [07° 23'S., 20° 51'E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 36).

Luanda province: "Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Ferreira 1900: 53); "Cacolo to Bengo River" (Ferreira 1900: 53).

Malanje province: "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Bocage 1895a: 138).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08° 32'S., 14° 26'E] (Hellmich 1957b: 73; Manaças 1981: 30); "Golungo Alto" [09° 08'S., 14° 46'E] (Günther 1865: 97; Bocage 1895a: 138; Manaças 1981: 30); "Ambaca territórios" [09° 16'S., 15° 11'E] (Ferreira 1900: 53); "N'dalla Tando" [09° 18'S., 14° 55'E] (Ferreira 1903: 13; Manaças 1981: 30); "Dondo" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Manaças 1981: 30).

Kwanza Sul province: "Quirimbo" [10° 41'S., 14° 16'E] (Parker 1936: 126; Manaças 1981: 30); "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 126; Manaças 1981: 30).

Huambo province: "Bela Vista" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 73; Manaças 1981: 30).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Currently this species accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 222; Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Uetz and Hošek (2014); Wallach (2014).

***Dendroaspis polylepis* (Günther, 1864) – BLACK MAMBA**

- ***Dendroaspis polylepis polylepis* (Günther):** Manaças (1981: 30).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Senegal, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern Angola in Benguela Province (Fig. 320).

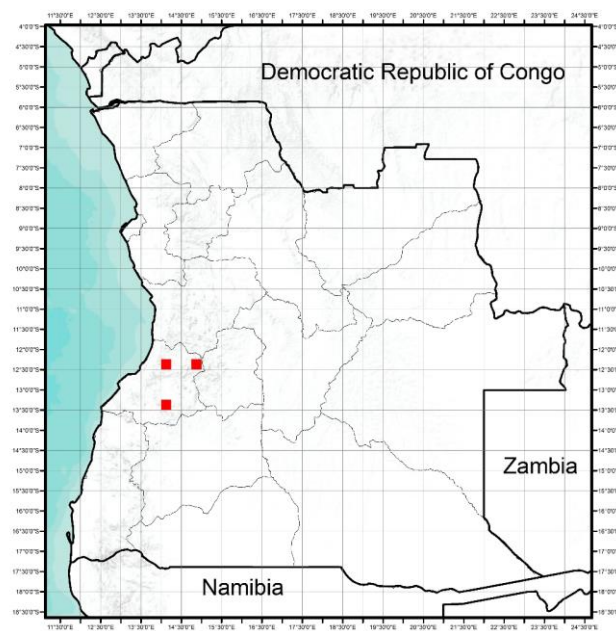


Figure 320- Distribution map for *Dendroaspis polylepis polylepis* in Angola.

Benguela province: "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Manaças 1981: 30); "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Manaças 1981: 30); "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Manaças 1981: 30).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This is the only mamba species that is not strictly arboreal (Bates et al. 2014: 397). Currently this species accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 223; Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Uetz and Hošek (2014); Wallach (2014).

Genus *Elapsoidea* Bocage, 1866

Elapsoidea guentherii Bocage, 1866 – GÜNTHER'S GARTER SNAKE

- *Elapsoidea Guntherii* Nov. gen., nov. sp.: Bocage (1866a: 50).
- *Elapsoidea Guntherii* Nov. sp.: Bocage (1866b: 70).
- *Elapsoidea Guntheri*: Bocage (1897a: 202).
- *Elapsoidea hessii*: Boulenger (1915: 218).
- *Elapsoidea güentheri* (Bocage): Schmidt (1933: 14), Mertens (1938: 442), Bogert (1940: 86).
- *Elapsoidea güentheri güentheri* (Bocage): Laurent (1964a: 117).
- *Elapsoide guentheri* (Bocage): Manaças (1891: 22).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from central and south Angola, there is also one record from Cabinda Enclave (Fig. 321).

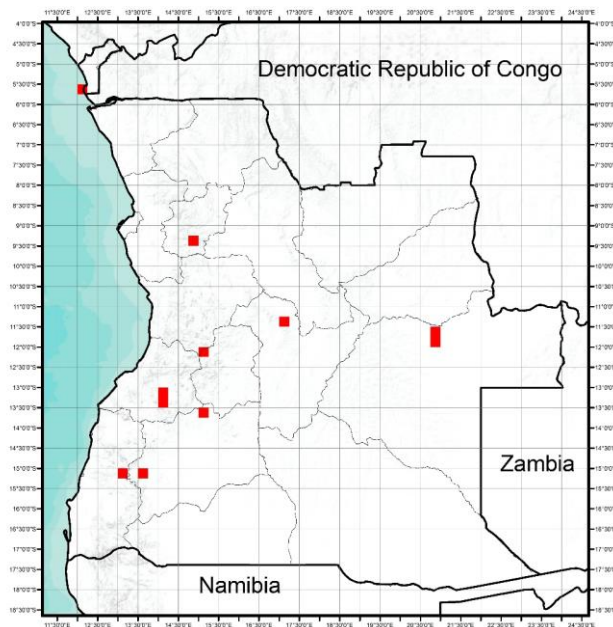


Figure 321 - Distribution map for *Elapsoidea guentherii* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1866a: 59, 1866b: 70, 1897a: 202; Manaças 1981: 22).

Kwanza Norte province: "N'dala Tando" [09° 18'S., 14° 55'E] (Manaças 1981: 22).

Moxico province: "banks of Calundo Lake" [11° 43'S., 20° 48'E] (Laurent 1964a: 117; Manaças 1981: 22); "Calundo Lake banks" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 117).

Bié province: "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 14).

Huambo province: "Galanga" [12° 04'S., 15° 09'E] (Bocage 1897a: 202).

Benguela province: "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 442).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Manaças 1981: 22); "Huila" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1897a: 202); "Gambos" [15° 46' S., 14° 06'E] (Bocage 1897a: 202).

Namibe province: "Maconjo" [15° 01'S., 13° 12'E] (Bocage 1897a: 202).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1866a: 59) based on two specimens from "Cabinda" collected by Anchieta. Currently this species accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 266).

References: Bocage (1866a); Wallach (2014).

***Elapsoidea semiannulata semiannulata* Bocage, 1882 – ANGOLAN GARTER SNAKE**

- *Elapsoidea Guntherii* (Bocage): Bocage (1873: 224).
- *Elapsoidea Güntheri*: Bocage (1895: 129).
- *Elapechis guentheri* (Bocage): Monard (1937b: 137).
- *Elapsoidea semi-annulata* nov. sp: Bocage (1882: 303).
- *Elapsoidea decosteri hulensis* subsp. n.: Laurent (1964a: 118).
- *Elapsoidea ? sundevallii semiannulata* (Loveridge): Hellmich (1957a: 73).
- *Elapsoide güntheri* (Bocage) var. *semiannulata*: Ferreira (1900a: 52).
- *Elapsoidea semiannulata semiannulata* (Bocage): Manaças (1981: 23).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Namibia, Zaire and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from western Angola (Fig. 322).

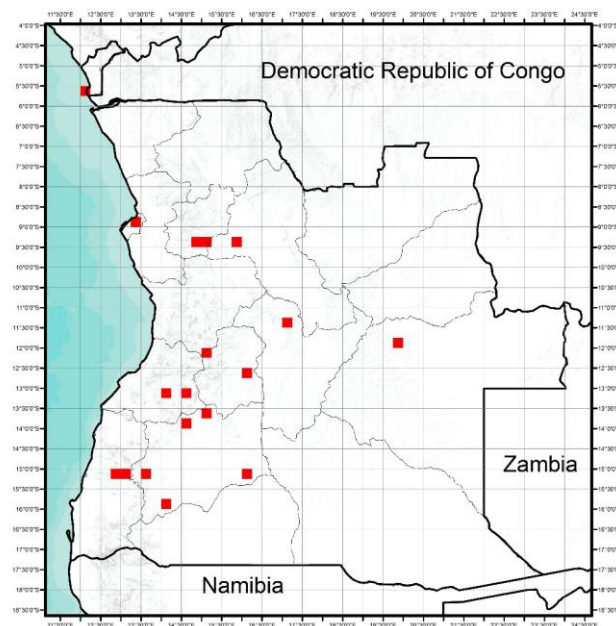


Figure 322 - Distribution map for *Elapsoidea semiannulata semiannulata* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1873: 224, 1895: 129).

Luanda province: "Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Ferreira 1900: 52).

Bengo province: "Cacolo to the Bengo river" (Ferreira 1900: 52).

Kwanza Norte province: "Ambaca territoires" [09° 16'S., 15° 11'E] (Ferreira 1900: 52); "N'dalla Tando" [09° 18'S., 14° 55'E] (Manaças 1981: 23).

Kwanza Sul province: "Cazengo" [09° 20'S., 14° 46'E] (Ferreira 1900: 52).

Moxico province: " Vila Luso" [11° 47'S., 19° 55'E] (Manaças 1981: 23).

Bié province: "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Manaças 1981: 23).

Huambo province: "Galanga" [12° 04'S., 15° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 129; Manaças 1981: 23); "Dondi" [12° 32'S., 16° 15'E] (Manaças 1981: 23).

Benguela province: "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 73; Manaças 1981: 23); "Cubal" [113° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Manaças 1981: 23).

Huila province: "Kampulu (around Kasinga)" [15° 13'S., 16° 07'E] (Monard 1937b: 137; Manaças 1981: 23); "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1882: 303, 1895: 129; Manaças 1981: 23); "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937b: 137; Manaças 1981: 23); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1873: 224, 1895: 129; Manaças 1981: 23); "Gambos" [15° 46'S., 14° 06'E] (Bocage 1873: 224, 1895: 12; Manaças 1981: 239).

Namibe province: "Maconjo" [15° 01'S., 13° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 129; Manaças 1981: 23); "Fazenda Bumbo, Humpata" [15° 12'S., 13° 00'E] (Laurent 1964a: 118; Manaças 1981: 23).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (*Elapsoidea semiannulata* Bocage, 1882: 303 [*nomen incorrigendum*] - *Elapsoidea semiannulata* Bocage, 1895: 129 [*nomen corrigendum*]) based on two specimens from "Caconda" collected by Anchieta. Currently this species accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 266).

References: Bocage (1882, 1895); Wallach (2014).

Genus *Naja* Laurenti, 1768

Naja anchietae Bocage, 1879 – ANCHIETA'S COBRA

- *Naja Anchietae* Nov. sp.: Bocage (1879a: 89).
- *Naja Anchietae*: Bocage (1879c: 98, 1895: 133, 1897a: 202).
- *Naja anchietae* (Bocage): Ferreira (1900ab: 134), Monard (1937b: 138), Bogert (1940: 90), Frade (1963: 252).
- *Naja haja anchietae* (Bocage): Laurent (1964a: 118), Manaças (1981: 26), Ceriáco et al. (2014: 671)

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from central-north and southwestern Angola (Fig. 323).

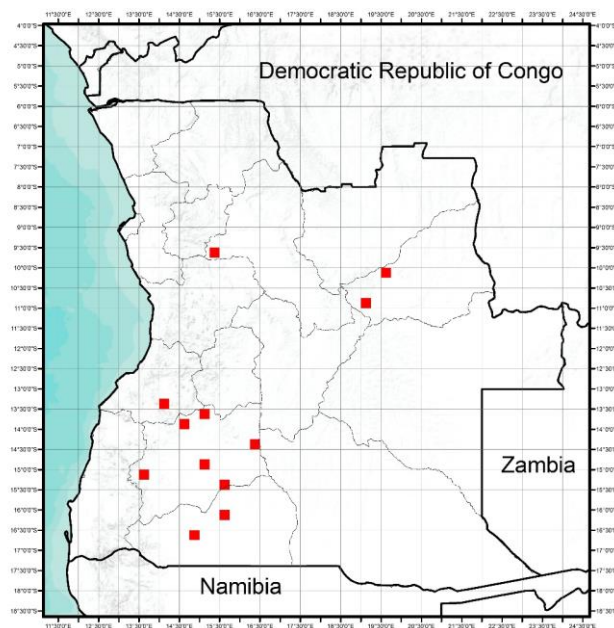


Figure 323 - Distribution map for *Naja anchietae* in Angola.

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 118, Manaças 1981: 26); "Alto Chicapa" [10° 56'S., 19° 09'E] (Laurent 1964a: 118, Manaças 1981: 26).

Malanje province: "Capanda" [09°43'42.28"S, 15°20'45.07"E] (Ceriáco et al. 2014: 671).

Benguela province: "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Ferreira 1900b: 134; Manaças 1981: 26).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1879a: 89, 1879a: 89, 1895: 133, 1897a: 202; Ferreira 1900b: 134; Manaças 1981: 26); "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937b: 138; Manaças 1981: 26); "Vila da Ponte" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Manaças 1981: 26); "Kuvangu" [14°

28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 138; Manaças 1981: 26); "Capelongo" [14° 53'S., 15° 05'E] (Bogert 1940: 90; Manaças 1981: 26). "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 133, 1897a: 202; Ferreira 1900b: 134; Manaças 1981: 26); "Sighting in Kuluï" [15° 25'S., 15° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 138).

Cunene province: "Mupa" [16° 11'S., 15° 45'E] (Monard 1937b: 138; Manaças 1981: 26); "Humbe" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Bocage 1895a: 133, 1897a: 202; Ferreira 1900b: 134; Manaças 1981: 26); "Cuando Rive" (Bocage 1895a: 133, 1897a: 202; Manaças 1981: 26).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: According to Wallach (2014: 776) the genus *Naja* was replaced by *Uraeus* Wagler, 1830. The species *Naja anchietae* Bocage, 1879 should be recognized as *Uraeus anchietae* (Bocage, 1879). The species was described by Bocage (1879a: 89) based on two specimens from "Caconda" collected by Capello and Ivens. *Anchieta's* Cobra ranges from Angola and northern Namibia to northwestern Zimbabwe and western Zambia, reaching its eastern limit at Lake Bangweulu (Broadley and Wüster, in review in Broadley and Cotterill 2004: 47; Wallach (2014: 776).

References: Bocage (1879a); Broadley and Cotterill (2004); Wallach (2014).

***Naja melanoleuca* Hallowell, 1857 – FOREST COBRA**

- ***Naja melanoleuca* (Hallowell):** Boulenger (1905: 114, 1915: 219), Ferreira (1900ab: 133, 1903: 12), Parker (1936: 126), Bogert (1940: 87), Laurent (1950: 10, 1954: 60), Hellmich (1957b: 72), Manaças (1981: 27).
- ***Naja melanoleuca subfulva* sbsp. n.:** Laurent (1955: 134).
- ***Naja melanoleuca melanoleuca* (Hallowell):** Laurent (1964a: 120), van den Audenaerde (1966: 35).
- ***Naja haje* (Merr.):** Bocage (1866a: 51).
- ***Naja haje* (Linné):** Peters (1877: 618).
- ***Naja haje* :** Bocage (1895: 132).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of South Africa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, São Tomé, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the extreme northeastern and western Angola (Fig. 324).

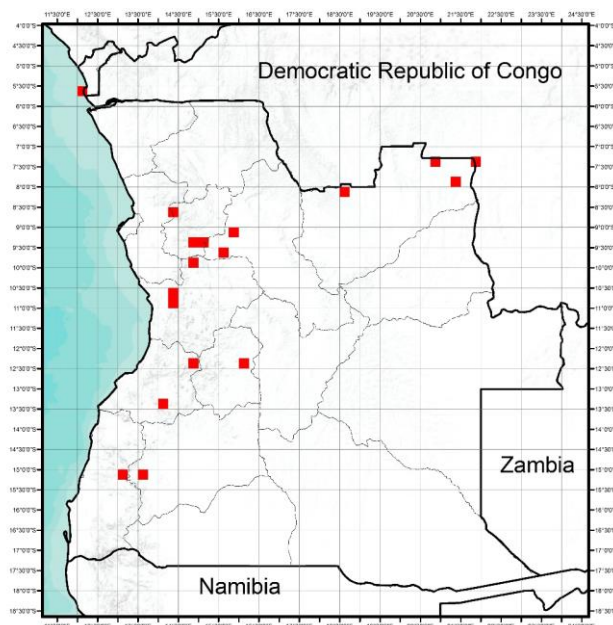


Figure 324 - Distribution map for *Naja melanoleuca* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Bocage 1866a: 51; Ferreira 1900b: 133; Manaças 1981: 27); "Cabinda" [05° 33' S., 12° 11'E] (Peters 1877: 618; Bocage 1895a: 132).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 10, 1954: 60, 1964a: 120; van den Audenaerde 1966: 35; Manaças 1981: 27); "Dundo, Capemba River" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 35); "Dundo, Luachimo dam" [07° 23'S., 20° 51'E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 35); "Dundo, Cacanda" [07° 24'S., 21° 48'E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 35); "Cossa" [07° 56' S., 21° 23' E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 35). "Dundo (Camaiala river)" [08° 03'S., 18° 37'E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 35).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 51, 1895: 132; Ferreira 1900b: 133; Manaças 1981: 27); "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Boulenger 1905: 114; Manaças 1981: 27).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 72; Manaças 1981: 27); "Ambaca" [09° 16'S., 15° 11'E] (Manaças 1981: 27); "N'dalla Tando" [09° 18'S., 14° 55'E] (Ferreira 1903: 12; Manaças 1981: 27).

Kwanza Sul province: "Cazengo" [09° 20'S., 14° 46'E] (Manaças 1981: 27); "Libolo-Luati" [09°59'S, 14°54'E] (Hellmich 1957b: 72; Manaças 1981: 27); "Quirimbo" [10° 41'S., 14° 16'E] (Parker 1936: 126; Manaças 1981: 27); "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 126; Manaças 1981: 27).

Huambo province: "Galanga" [12° 04'S., 15° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 132);

Benguela province: "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1895a: 132; Ferreira 1900: 133; Manaças 1981: 27); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bogert 1940: 87; Manaças 1981: 27).

Huila province: "Sanguengue" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 72); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Ferreira 1900b: 133; Manaças 1981: 27).

Namibe province: "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Ferreira 1900b: 133; Manaças 1981: 27).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Current research suggests that there is significant genetic structure in this species, and Broadley and Cotterill (2004: 47) refer to this species as a "species complex". The Forest Cobra as a vast range in both forest and savanna through west, central and east Africa (Broadley and Cotterill 2004: 47). Wallach (2014: 123) proposed a series of subgenera into which African *Naja* have been placed. This species is assigned to *Boulengerina melanoleuca*.

References: Broadley and Cotterill (2004); Wallach (2014).

***Naja nigricincta* Bogert, 1940 – WESTERN BARRED SPITTING COBRA**

- ***Naja nigricollis* var. *fasciata*:** Bocage (1895: 135), Ferreira (1900ab: 134).
- ***Naja nigricollis nigricinctus*:** Bogert (1940: 89).
- ***Naja mossambica nigricincta*:** Manaças (1981: 28).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola and Namibia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the western Angola (Fig. 325).

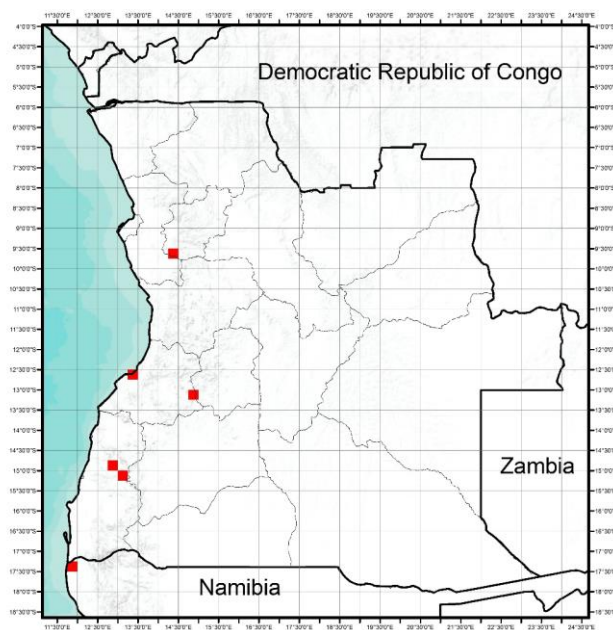


Figure 325 - Distribution map for *Naja nigricincta* in Angola.

Kwanza Norte province: "Dondo" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1895a: 135).

Benguela province: "Benguela" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1895a: 135; Manaças 1981: 28);

"Equimina River" [13° 12'S., 14° 47'E] (Manaças 1981: 28).

Namibe province: "Munhino" [14° 57'S., 12° 58'E] (Bogert 1940: 89; Manaças 1981: 28); "Maconjo" [15° 01'S., 13° 12'E] (Manaças 1981: 28); "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 135);

"Cunene mouth" [17° 17'S., 11° 48'E] (Manaças 1981: 28).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bogert (1940: 89) based on one specimen from "Munhino" collected by Vernay, Lang and Boulton, during the Vernay Angola Expedition. According to Wallach (2014: 12) this species will be recognized as *Afronaja nigricincta*. The taxonomy of the *nigricollis-nigricincta* complex still requires further study (Bates et al. 2014: 405).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Bogert (1940); Wallach (2014).

Naja nigricollis Reinhardt, 1843 – BLACK-NECKED SPITTING COBRA

- ***Naja nigricollis* (Reinhardt):** Bocage (1866a: 51, 1866b: 71, 1867d: 228, 1895: 135, 1896a: 113), Peters (1881: 149), Ferreria (1900b: 134), Boulenger (1905: 114), Schmidt (1933: 14), Monard (1937b: 137), Manaças (1981: 28).
- ***Naja nigricollis nigricollis* (Reinhardt):** Mertens (1938: 442), Laurent (1950: 10, 1954: 60), Hellmich (1957a: 74, 1957b: 73).
- ***Naja nigricollis occidentalis* (Bocage):** Laurent (1964a: 119), van den Audenaerde (1966: 35).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the extreme northeastern and western Angola (Fig. 326).

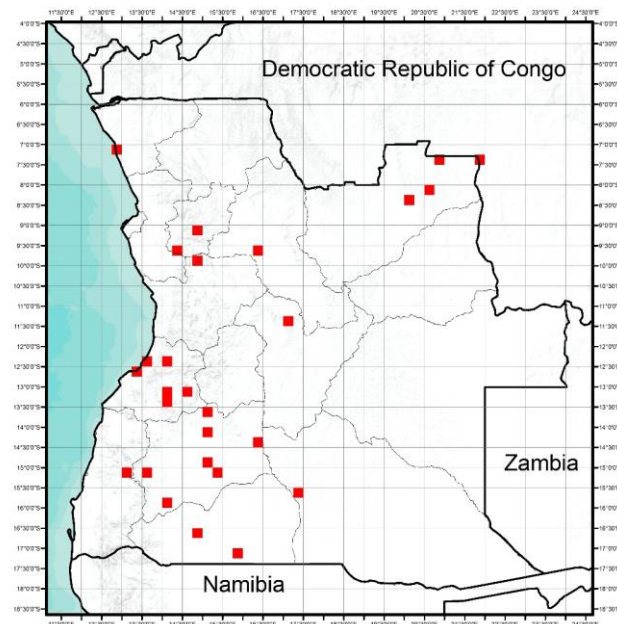


Figure 326 - Distribution map for *Naja nigricollis* in Angola.

Zaire province: " Ambrizette" [07° 14'S., 12° 52'E] (Bocage 1895a: 135; Manaças 1981: 28).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 10, 1954: 60, 1964a: 119; van den Audenaerde 1966: 35; Manaças 1981: 28); "Dundo, Cacanda" [07° 24'S., 21° 48'E] (van den

Audenaerde 1966: 35); "Camissombo" [08°09' S, 20°39' E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 35); "Capaia" [08°20' S, 20°12' E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 35); "From Dundo to Humbe" (Ferreira 1900b: 134).

Malanje province: "Malange" [09° 33'S., 16° 21'E] (Peters 1881: 149; Bocage 1895a: 135; Manaças 1981: 28).

Kwanza Norte province: "Golungo Alto" [09° 08'S., 14° 46'E] (Boulenger 1905: 114); "Dondo" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1895a: 135; Ferreira 1900b: 134; Hellmich 1957b: 73; Manaças 1981: 28).

Kwanza Sul province: "Libolo-Luati" [09°59'S, 14°54'E] (Hellmich 1957b: 73; Manaças 1981: 28).

Bié province: "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 14);

Benguela province: "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1867d: 228, 1895: 135; Ferreira 1900b: 134; Manaças 1981: 28); "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 135; Ferreira 1900b: 134; Manaças 1981: 28); "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1866a: 51, 1866b: 71, 1867d: 228; Ferreira 1900b: 134; Manaças 1981: 28); "Chivitidi/Entre Rios" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 74; Manaças 1981: 28); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 442; Manaças 1981: 28); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896a: 113; Manaças 1981: 28).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 135; Ferreira 1900b: 134; Manaças 1981: 28); "Quillengues" [14° 04'S., 15° 05'E] (Bocage 1895a: 135; Manaças 1981: 28); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 137); "Vila da Ponte" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Manaças 1981: 28); "Capelongo" [14° 53'S., 15° 05'E] (Manaças 1981: 28); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 135; Manaças 1981: 28); "Osi" [15° 05'S., 15° 24'E] (Monard 1937b: 137; Manaças 1981: 28); "Gambos" [15° 46' S., 14° 06'E] (Manaças 1981: 28).

Namibe province: "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Ferreira 1900b: 134; Manaças 1981: 28).

Cunene province: "Humbe" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Bocage 1895a: 135; Ferreira 1900b: 134; Manaças 1981: 28); "Mupanda" [17° 08'S., 15° 46'E] (Monard 1937b: 137; Manaças 1981: 28);

Quando Cubango province: "Kubangu" [14° 23'S., 16° 17'E] (Manaças 1981: 28); " Kayundu" [15° 42'S., 17° 27'E] (Monard 1937b: 137; Manaças 1981: 28).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The taxonomy of the *nigricollis-nigricincta* complex still requires further study (Bates et al. 2014: 405). The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus *Pseudohaje* Günther, 1858

***Pseudohaje goldii* (Boulenger, 1895) – AFRICAN TREE COBRA**

- *Naia goldii*: Boulenger (1915: 219).
- *Naja goldii* (Boul.): Parker (1936: 126).
- *Pseudohaje goldii* (Boulenger): Laurent (1950: 10, 1954: 61), Hellmich (1957b: 73), Manaças (1981: 28)

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from northern Angola (Fig. 327).

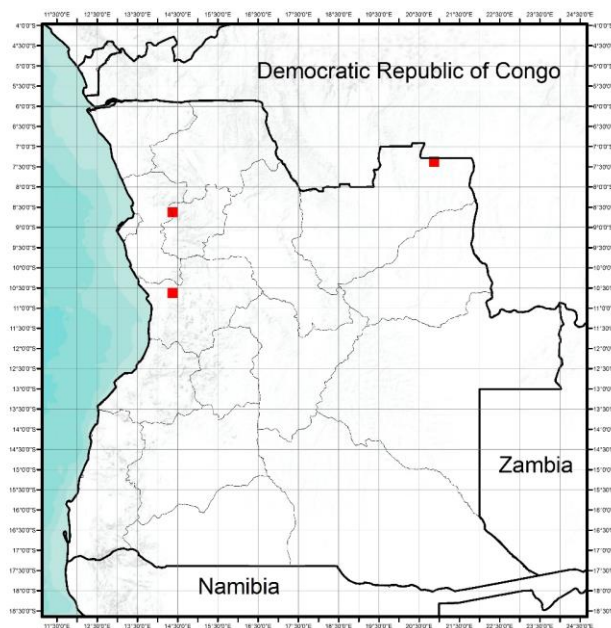


Figure 327 - Distribution map for *Pseudohaje goldii* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 10, 1954: 61; Manaças 1981: 28).

Kwanza Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954: 49, 1964: 108; van den Audenaerde 1966: 33); "Sombo (Tchiumbue river)" [08° 41'S., 20° 57'E] (Laurent 1954: 49).

Kwanza Sul province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 73, Manaças 1981: 28).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Bogert (1942: 7) reviewed the Genus *Pseudohaje* and confined the species *Pseudohaje goldii* Boulenger, 1895 to the West African forests. The distribution of the species in Angola it is limited to the northern regions (Bogert 1942: 7).

References: Bogert (1942).

Family COLUBRIDAE Oppel, 1811

Genus Chamaelycus Boulenger, 1919

Chamaelycus parkeri (Angel, 1934) – PARKER'S BANDED SNAKE

- *Oophilositum parkeri* (Angel): Parker (1936: 123).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Congo and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the extreme western Angola (Fig. 328).

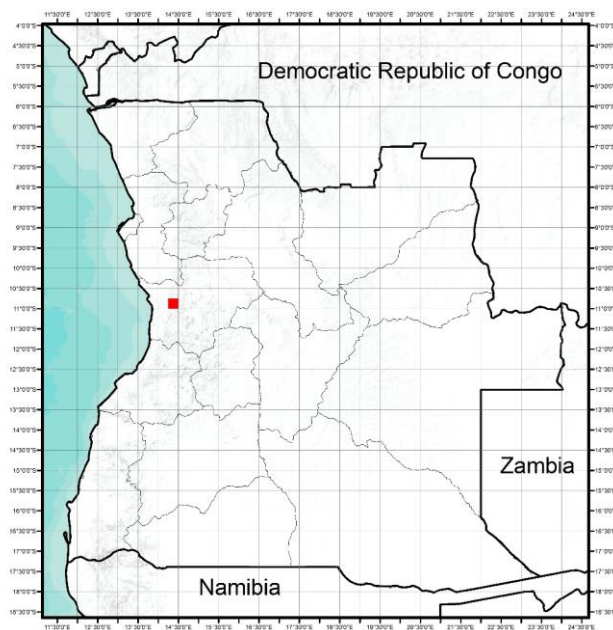


Figure 328 - Distribution map for *Chamaelycus parkeri* in Angola.

Kwanza Sul province: "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker (1936: 123).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 157).

References: Wallach (2014).

Genus *Crotaphopeltis* Fitzinger, 1843

***Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia* (Laurenti, 1768) – RED-LIPPED SNAKE**

- *Crotaphopeltis rufescens* (Fitz.): Bocage (1866a: 49).
- *Leptodira rufescens* (Gmelin): Günther (1876: 679), Peters (1877: 615), Bocage (1879b: 95).
- *Crotaphopeltis rufescens* (Gmelin): Peters (1881: 149), Bocage (1896a: 113, 1897b: 211)
- *Crotaphopeltis rufescens*: Bocage (1895: 122).
- *Leptodira hotamboeia* (Laur.): Ferreira (1903: 12, 1904: 116, 1906: 169), Boulenger (1905: 112), Monard (1937b: 129).
- *Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia* (Leach): Parker (1936: 125).
- *Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia hotamboeia* (Laurenti): Mertens (1938: 440), Hellmich (1957a: 72, 1957b: 68), Laurent (1950: 9; 1964a: 110).
- *Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia* (Laurenti): Branch and McCarteney (1992: 2).
- *Crotaphopeltis semiannulatus*: Bocage (1895: 122).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guiana, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Republic of South Africa, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from the all the country (Fig. 329).

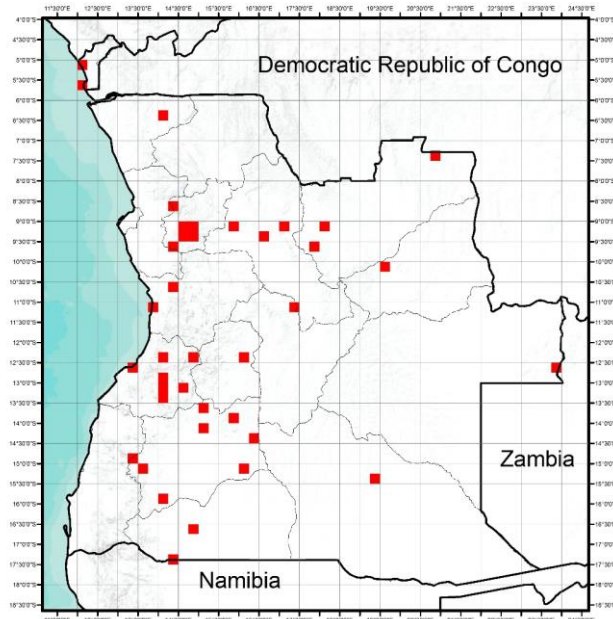


Figure 329 - Distribution map for *Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 615); "Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1866a: 49, 1895: 122).

Zaire province: "St. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1895a: 122).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Peters 1881: 149); "Cuango" [09° 08'S., 18° 03'E] (Peters 1881: 149; Bocage 1895a: 122); "Cassange" [09° 35'S., 17° 52'E] (Bocage 1879b: 95).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo, sources of stream Tchá-Muchito" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 110).

Luanda province: "Dande" [11° 14'S., 17° 25'E] (Bocage 1895a: 122).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 49); "Canhoca" [09° 15'00"S., 14° 41'00"E] (Boulenger 1905: 112); "Cafuxi" [09°14'24"S., 17°10'18"E] (Boulenger 1906: 169).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 68); "N'golla Bumba" [09° 02'S., 14° 36'E] (Ferreira 1906: 169); "Golungo Alto" [09° 08'S., 14° 46'E] (Ferreira 1906: 169); "Luinha River" [09° 16'S., 14° 32'E] (Ferreira 1906: 169); "N'dalla Tando" [09° 18'S., 14° 55'E] (Bocage 1895a: 122); "Cambondo" [09° 29'S., 16° 38'E] (Ferreira 1906: 169); "Dondo" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Ferreira 1903: 12).

Kwanza Sul province: "Quirimbo" [10° 41'S., 14° 16'E] (Parker 1936: 125); "Chingo" [11° 12'S., 13° 51'E] (Ferreira 1904: 116).

Moxico province: "Macondo" [12° 33'S., 23° 46'E] (Laurent 1964a: 110).

Huambo province: "Bela-Vista" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 68).

Benguela province: "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 122); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 122); "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1895a: 122); "Katála" [12° 53'S., 14° 01'E] (Ferreira 1906: 169); "Entre Rios" [13° 01'S, 14° 38'E] (Hellmich 1957a: 72); "Alto Cubal" [13°02'S, 14°15'O] (Mertens 1938: 440; Hellmich 1957b: 68); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896a: 113, 1897b: 211).

Huila province: "Sangevé" [13° 53'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937b: 129); "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 122); "Quillengues" [14° 04'S., 15° 05'E] (Bocage 1895a: 122); "(Kuvangu/Vila da Ponte" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 129); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 122; Hellmich 1957b: 68); "Kampulu (region of Kasinga)" [15° 13'S., 16° 07'E] (Monard 1937b: 129); "Gambos" [15° 46' S., 14° 06'E] (Bocage 1895a: 122).

Namibe province: "Biballa" [14° 46'S., 13° 22'E] (Bocage 1895a: 122).

Cunene province: "Humbe" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Bocage 1895a: 122).

Cuando Cubango province: "approximately 23km SE of Cuito Cuanavale" [15° 20'S., 19° 20'E] (Branch and McCarteney 1992: 2).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species has a wide distribution in sub-Saharan Africa (Broadley and Cotterill 2004: 51). According to Bates et al. (2014: 409) phylogeographic analysis is therefore necessary to investigate the possibility of cryptic species. This species is found in damp areas in fynbos, lowland forest, moist savanna and grassland (Branch 1998 in Bates et al. 2014: 409).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Broadley and Cotterill (2004).

Genus *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830

***Dasypeltis medici* (Bianconi, 1859) – EAST AFRICAN EGG EATER**

- *Dasypeltis scabra* var. *medici*: Bocage (1895: 106).
- *Dasypeltis scabra* var. 3 (?) (var. *fasciolata* ?): Bocage (1895: 106).
- *Dasypeltis fasciolata* (Peters): Peters (1877: 615).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Mozambique, Malawi, Somalia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from western Angola (Fig. 330).

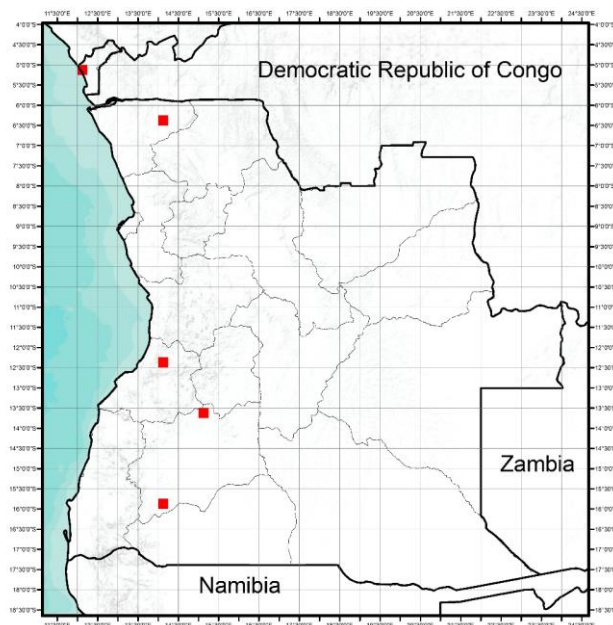


Figure 330 - Distribution map for *Dasypeltis medici* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 615).

Zaire province: "S. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1895a: 106).

Benguela province: "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 106).

Huila province: "Caconda " [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 106); "Gambos" [15° 46' S., 14° 06'E] (Bocage 1895a: 106).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is only known from Eastern Africa (Uetz and Hošek 2014; Bates et al. 2014: 411; Wallach 2014: 212), the Angolan records is considerable out of its known range, and most probably constitute a misidentification.

References: Uetz and Hošek (2014); Bates et al. (2014); Wallach (2014).

***Dasypeltis palmarum* (Leach, 1818) – PALM EGG EATER**

- *Dasypeltis scabra* var. *palmarum*: Bocage (1895: 106).
- *Dasypeltis scabra* (Linné) var. *palmarum* (Leach) (var. *inornatus*, Smith): Ferreira (1903: 10).
- *Dasypeltis palmarum* (Leach): Peters (1877: 615).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Congo and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from western Angola (Fig. 331).

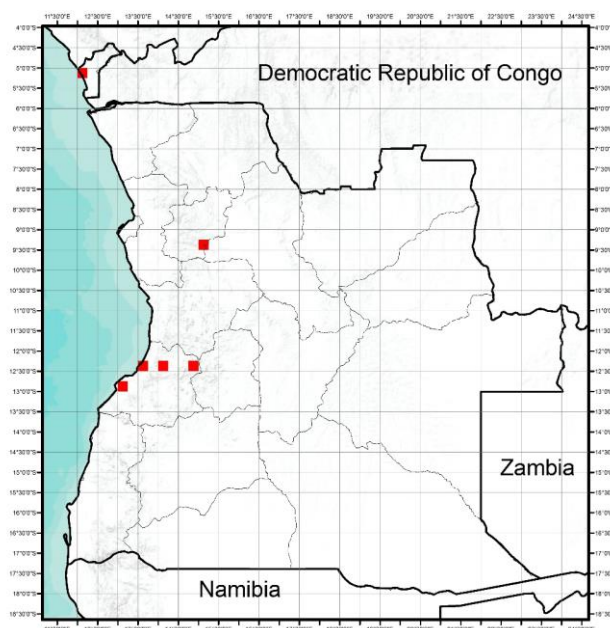


Figure 331 - Distribution map for *Dasypeltis palmarum* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 615; Bocage 1895a: 106).

Kwanza Norte province: "Ambaca" [09° 16'S., 15° 11'E] (Bocage 1895a: 106); "Muembege River, near to N'dalla Tando (Cazengo)" (Ferreira 1903: 10).

Benguela province: "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 106); "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 106); "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1895a: 106).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: No notable issues. The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 211).

References: Wallach (2014).

***Dasypeltis scabra* (Linnaeus, 1758) – COMMON EGG EATER**

- ***Dasypeltis scabra* (Linné):** Bocage (1895: 106, 1897b: 210), Ferreira (1904: 115), Boulenger (1893: 356, 1905: 112), Parker (1936: 125), Monard (1937b: 123), Mertens (1938: 440), Themido (1941: 10).
- ***Dasypeltis scabra scabra* (Linnaeus)/(Linné):** Bogert (1940: 85), Laurent (1954: 60, 1964a: 116), Hellmich (1957b: 72), van den Audenaerde (1966: 35), Manaças (1973: 192).
- ***Dasypeltis scabra* var. *inornatum*:** Bocage (1867d: 227).
- ***Dasypeltis scabra* var. *inornata*:** Ferreira (1906: 168).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Republic of South Africa, Rwanda, Sahara, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Saudo Arabia, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from western Angola (Fig. 332).

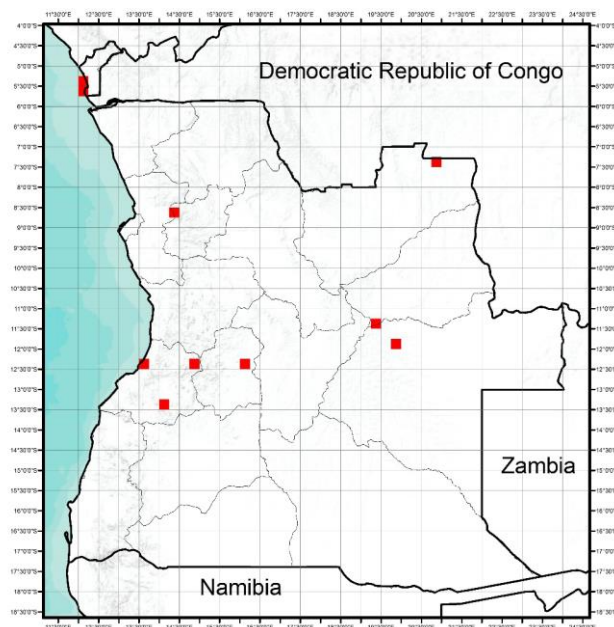


Figure 332 - Distribution map for *Dasypeltis scabra* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Molembo" [05° 20'S., 12° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 106); "Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1895a: 106).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954: 60, 1964a: 116; van den Audenaerde 1966: 35); "between Capaia and Carumbo" (Laurent 1964a: 116).

Lunda Sul province: "Mutianvo" [11° 27' 00" S, 19° 20' 00" E] (Themido 1941: 10).

Luanda province: "Cacuaca" [08° 47'S., 13° 22'E] (Boulenger 1893: 356).

Malanje province: "Pungo-Andongo" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 125).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 72); "Cambondo" [09° 29'S., 16° 38'E] (Boulenger 1893: 356).

Kwanza Sul province: "Congulu" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Boulenger 1905: 112).

Moxico province: "Calombe, Luso" [11° 50'S., 19° 56'E] (Manaças 1973: 192).

Huambo province: "Bela-Vista" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 72).

Benguela province: "Lobito bay" [12° 21'S., 13° 33'E] (Bogert 1940: 85); "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1867d: 227, 1895: 106); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 106); "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1867d: 227); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 440); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1897b: 210).

Huila province: "Vila-da-Ponte" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 123); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 106); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1897b: 210).

Cuando Cubango province: "Kakindo" [15° 27'S., 17° 03'E] (Monard 1937b: 125).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is found throughout the savannas of sub-Saharan Africa (Broadley and Cotterill 2004: 52) According to Bates et al. (2011, 2012) taxonomy of this species in southern Africa is being investigated, and the presence of cryptic taxa has been suggested (Bates et al. 2014: 411). The *Dasypeltis scabra* var. *inornata/inornatum* records (Bocage 1867d: 227; Ferreira 1906: 168) was misidentified since its known range is restricted to Swaziland (Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Bates et al. (2014); Broadley and Cotterill (2004); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus *Dipsadoboa* Günther, 1858

***Dipsadoboa shrevei* (Loveridge, 1932) – SHREVE'S (NOCTURNAL) TREE SNAKE**

- *Crotaphopeltis shrevei* sp. nov.: Loveridge (1932: 83), Schmidt (1933: 13), Laurent (1964: 110).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from central Angola (Fig. 333).

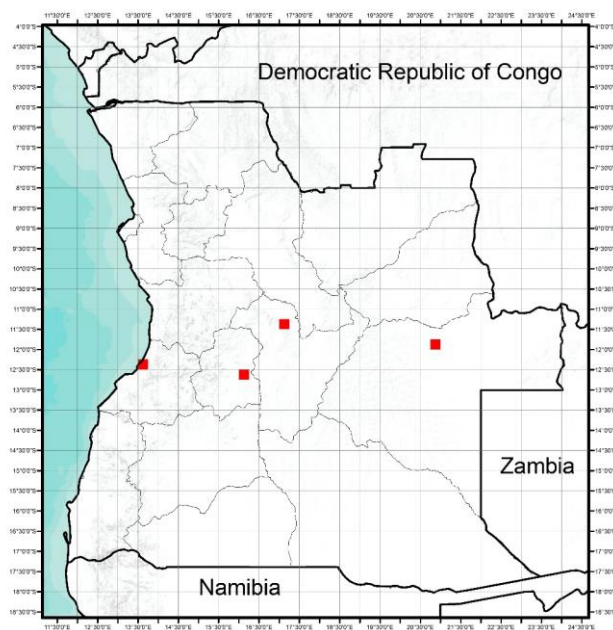


Figure 333 - Distribution map for *Dipsadoboa shrevei* in Angola.

Moxico province: "around Calundo Lake" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 110).

Bié province: "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 13).

Huambo province: "Bella Vista" [12° 34'S., 16° 13'E] (Loveridge 1932: 83).

Benguela province: "Lobito" [12° 21'S., 13° 33'E] (Loveridge 1932: 83).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Loveridge (1932: 83) based on one specimen from "Bella Vista" collected during the Dondi Mission. This nocturnal tree snake ranges from the lower Congo and Angola, east through the Democratic Republic of Congo and northern Zambia to southeast Tanzania (Rasmussen 1986 in Broadley and Cotterill 2004: 50; Wallach 2014: 231).

References: Broadley and Cotterill 2004); Loveridge (1932); Wallach (2014).

Genus Dispholidus Duvernoy, 1832

***Dispholidus typus typus* (Smith, 1829) – BOOMSLANG**

- ***Bucephalus typus* (Smith):** Bocage (1866a: 48, 1870: 68, 1879b: 95, 1895: 121), Peters (1881: 149), Ferreira (1900aa: 52).
- ***Dispholidus (Bucephalus) typus* (Smith):** Ferreira (1897: 244).
- ***Dispholidus typus* (Smith):** Schmidt (1933: 14), Boulenger (1905: 113, 1915: 213), Monard (1937b: 134), Mertens (1938: 441), Bogert (1940: 68), Themido (1941: 10), Laurent (1950: 10, 1954: 57), Manaças (1973: 193).

***Dispholidus typus punctatus* Laurent, 1955**

- ***Dispholidus typus punctatus* sbsp. n.:** Laurent (1955: 129).
- ***Dispholidus typus punctatus* (Laurent):** Hellmich (1957b: 68), Laurent (1964: 114), van den Audenaerde (1966: 35), Branch and McCarteney (1992: 2).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Congo Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Republic of South Africa, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The subspecies *punctatus* is known from Angola, Congo, Zaire and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The two subspecies are known from all the country, however it appears that *D. t. typus* occurrence is more circumscribed to western part of the country, and *D. t. punctatus* to the east. (Fig. 334).

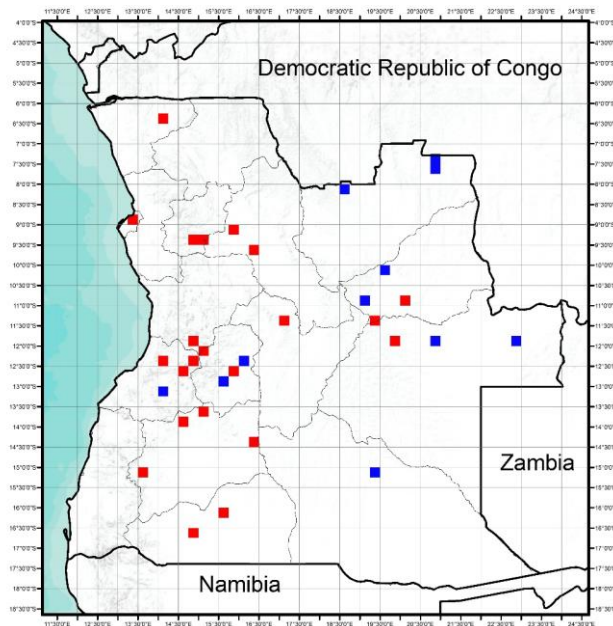


Figure 334 - Distribution map for *Dispholidus typus typus* (red squares) and *Dispholidus typus punctatus* in Angola.

Zaire province: "S. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1895a: 121).

Luanda province: "Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Ferreira 1900a: 52).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 48, 1895: 121); "Malanje" [09° 33'S., 16° 21'E] (Peters 1881: 149; Bocage 1895a: 121).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 10, 1954: 57, 1955: 129, 1964: 114; van den Audenaerde 1966: 34); "Dundo (Mussungue River)" [07° 25'S., 20° 50'E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 34); "Mwaoka ± 45 km South Dundo" [07° 39' S, 20° 51' E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 34); "Camaiala River" [08° 03'S., 18° 37'E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 34).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 114); "Alto Chicapa, Cuango-Muqué falls" [10° 46'S., 19° 12'E] (Laurent 1964a: 114).

"Tyihumbwé" [10° 58'S., 20° 04'E] (Monard 1937b: 134); "Mutianvo" [11° 27' 00" S, 19° 20' 00" E] (Themido 1941: 10).

Kwanza Norte province: "Ambaca" [09° 16'S., 15° 11'E] (Bocage 1895a: 121; Ferreira 1900a: 52); "N'dalla Tando" [09° 18'S., 14° 55'E] (Ferreira 1903: 12).

Kwanza Sul province: "Cazengo" [09° 20'S., 14° 46'E] (Ferreira 1900a: 52); "Mombolo" [11° 55'S., 14° 51'E] (Bogert 1940: 68);

Moxico province: "Fazenda Santa Cruz, Luso" [11° 47' S., 19° 55'E] (Manaças 1973: 193); "around Calundo Lake" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 114); "Calombe, Luso" [11° 50'S., 19° 56'E] (Manaças 1973: 193); "Cazombo" [11° 53' S., 22° 55'E] (Laurent 1964a: 114).

Bié province: "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 14); "Galanga" [12° 04'S., 15° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 121).

Huambo province: "Bela-Vista" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 68); "Santo-Amaro" [12° 42'S., 15° 51'E] (Monard 1937b: 134); "Nova Lisboa" [12° 46'S., 15° 44'E] (Laurent 1955: 129);

Benguela province: "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 121); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 121); "Ebanga" [12° 44'S., 14° 44'E] (Monard 1937b: 134); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 441, Hellmich 1957b: 68); "Quando River" (Bocage 1895a: 121); "Between Benguella and Bihé" (Boulenger 1905: 113).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 121; Ferreira 1897: 244); "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937b: 134); "Kuvangu/Vila da Ponte" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 134); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 121).

Cunene province: "Mupa" [16° 11'S., 15° 45'E] (Monard 1937b: 134); "Humbe" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Bocage 1895a: 121).

Cuando Cubango province: "approximately 24km E of Cuito Cuanavale" [15° 11'S., 19° 23'E] (Branch and McCarteney 1992: 2).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: According to Bates et al (2014: 414) four subspecies included *Dispholidus typus punctatus* Laurent, 1955 have been recognised in the past, but morphologically the latter three are weakly defined and considered invalid (Broadley and Cotterill 2004: 51). However, molecular studies indicate significant differences between populations, some of which may represent new species. The genus is currently being revised (T.G. Eimermacher and D.G. Broadley in prep. in Bates et al 2014).

References: Bates et al (2014); Broadley and Cotterill (2004).

Genus *Grayia* Günther, 1858

***Grayia caesar* (Günther, 1863) – CAESAR'S AFRICAN WATER SNAKE**

- ***Xenurophis caesar***: Boulenger (1893: 288).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from Cabinda Enclave (Fig. 335).

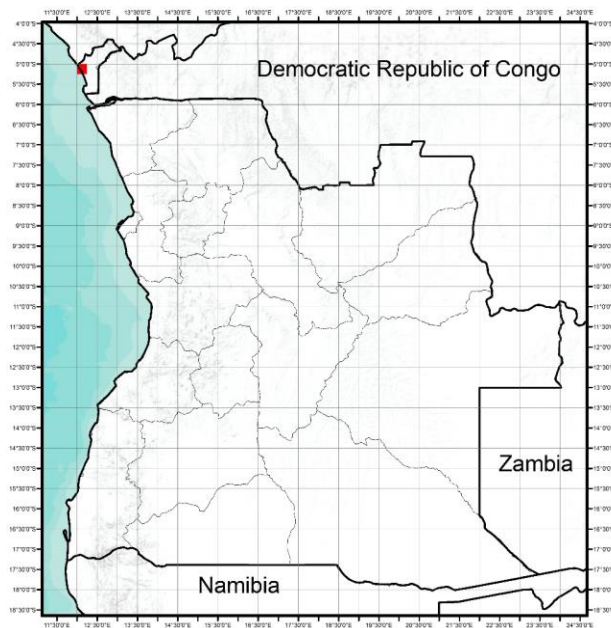


Figure 335 - Distribution map for *Grayia caesar* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Loango mouth" [05° 09'S., 12° 10'E] (Boulenger 1893: 288).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: There are currently no taxonomic issues reported for this taxa. Is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 315).

References: Wallach (2014).

***Grayia ornata* (Bocage, 1866) – ORNATE AFRICAN WATER SNAKE**

- ***Macrophis ornatus* Nov. gen., Nov. sp.:** Bocage (1866a: 47, 1866b: 67).
- ***Glaniolestes ornatus* (Bocage):** Peters (1877: 614).
- ***Grayia ornata* (Bocage):** Bocage (1897a: 200), Boulenger (1915: 207), Laurent (1964: 102).
- ***Grayia ornata* (Bocage):** Bocage (1895: 104), Laurent (1950: 9, 1954: 44), van den Audenaerde (1966: 34).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from northern Angola (Fig. 336).

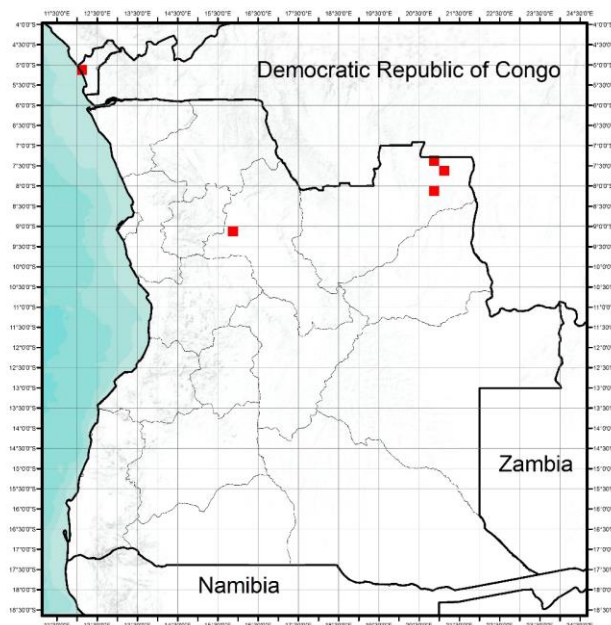


Figure 336 - Distribution map for *Grayia ornata* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Peters 1877: 614; Bocage 1895a: 104).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Bocage 1895a: 104; Laurent 1950: 9, 1954: 44, 1964: 10; van den Audenaerde (1966: 34); "in a tributary of the right side of the Tshihumbwe about 50km west of Dundo" [07° 23'S., 20° 51'E] (Laurent 1950: 9); "Dundo (Mussungue river)" [07° 25'S., 20° 50'E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 349); "Luachimo" [07° 32'S., 21° 05'E] (Laurent 1950: 9).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 47, 1866b: 67, 1895: 104, 1897a: 200).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1866a: 47) based on one specimen from "Duque de Bragança dans l'interior d'Angola". The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 315).

References: Bocage (1866a); Wallach (2014).

***Grayia smithii* (Leach, 1818) – SMITS'S AFRICAN WATER SNAKE**

- ***Grayia triangularis* (Günther):** Bocage (1866a: 47, 1895: 102).
- ***Grayia smithi* (Leach):** Laurent (1964: 102).
- ***Grayia smythii*:** Boulenger (1893: 286, 1915: 207), Ferreira (1906: 168), Laurent (1950: 8) van den Audenaerde (1966: 34).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, , Tanzania and Togo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from northern Angola (Fig. 337).

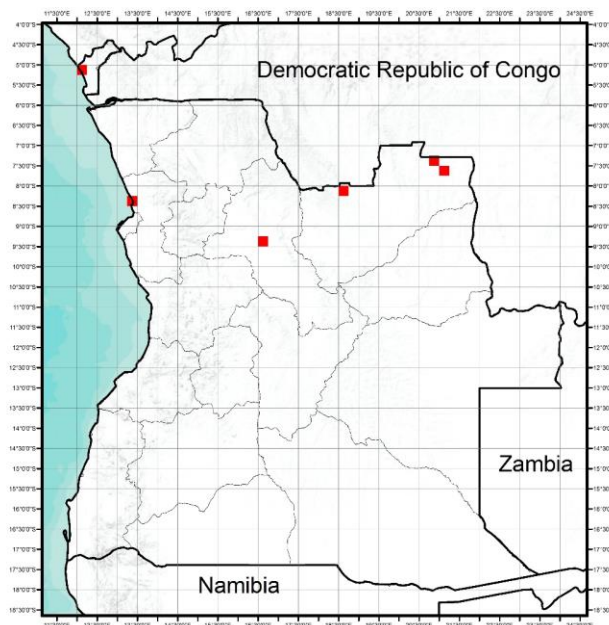


Figure 337 - Distribution map for *Grayia smithii* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Loango mouth" [05° 09'S., 12° 10'E] (Boulenger 1893: 286).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 102); "Dundo, Luachimo dam" [07° 23'S., 20° 51'E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 34); "Dundo, Luachimo river" [07° 32'S., 21° 05'E] (Laurent 1950: 8); "Camaíla river, right affluent of Luachimo" [08° 03'S., 18° 37'E] (Laurent 1950: 8).

Luanda province: "Dande River" [08° 28'S., 13° 23'E] (Bocage 1895a: 102).

Kwanza Norte province: "Cambondo" [09° 29'S., 16° 38'E] (Ferreira 1906: 168).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: There are currently no taxonomic issues reported for this taxa. Is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 316).

References: Wallach (2014).

***Grayia tholloni* Mocquard, 1897 – THOLLONI'S AFRICAN WATER SNAKE**

- ***Grayia tholloni* (Mocquard):** Laurent (1954: 44).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopis, Gambia, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania, Togo and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from northern Angola (Fig. 338).

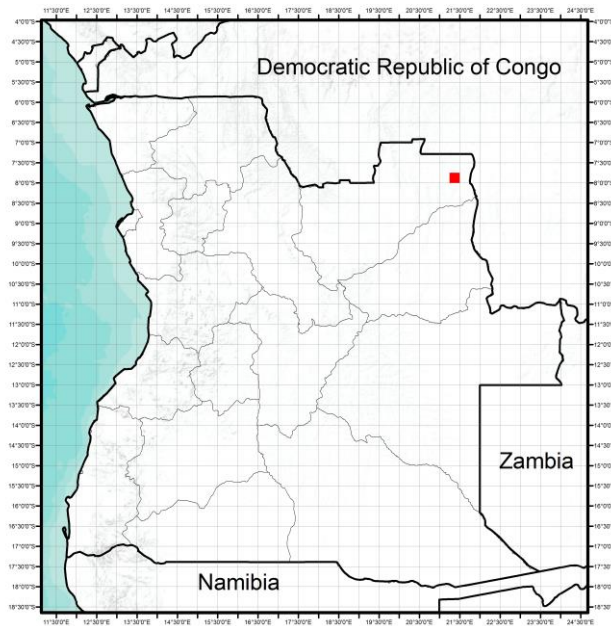


Figure 338 - Distribution map for *Grayia tholloni* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1954: 44).).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: There are currently no taxonomic issues reported for this taxa. Is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 316).

References: Wallach (2014).

Genus *Hapsidophrys* Fischer, 1856

***Hapsidophrys smaragdina* (Schlegel, 1837) – EMERALD SNAKE**

- ***Hapsidophrys smaragdina* (Schlegel):** Peters (1877: 615), Bocage (1887a: 186, 1895: 96).
- ***Gastropyxis smaragdina* (Schlegel):** van den Audenaerde (1966: 33), Boulenger (1915: 206) Laurent (1954: 49, 1964: 108), Hellmich (1957b: 65).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin?, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from northern Angola (Fig. 339).

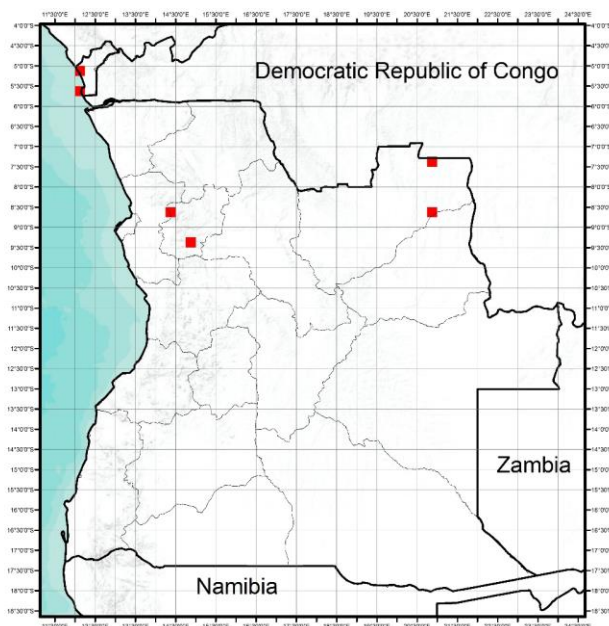


Figure 339 - Distribution map for *Hapsidophrys smaragdina* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 615; Bocage 1887a: 186, 1895: 96); "Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1895a: 96).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954: 49, 1964: 108; van den Audenaerde 1966: 33); "Sombo (Tchiumbue river)" [08° 41'S., 20° 57'E] (Laurent 1954: 49).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 65); "N'dalla Tando" [09° 18'S., 14° 55'E] (Ferreira 1903: 10); "Cazengo" [09° 20'S., 14° 46'E] (Bocage 1895a: 96).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: There are currently no taxonomic issues reported for this taxa. Is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 316).

References: Wallach (2014).

Genus *Hormonotus* Hallowell, 1857

***Hormonotus modestus* (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854) – UGANDA HOUSE SNAKE**

- *Hormonotus modestus*: Boulenger (1915: 204)
- *Hormonotus modestus* (Duméril & Bibron): Parker (1936: 125).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known only from Kwanza Sul province (Fig. 340).

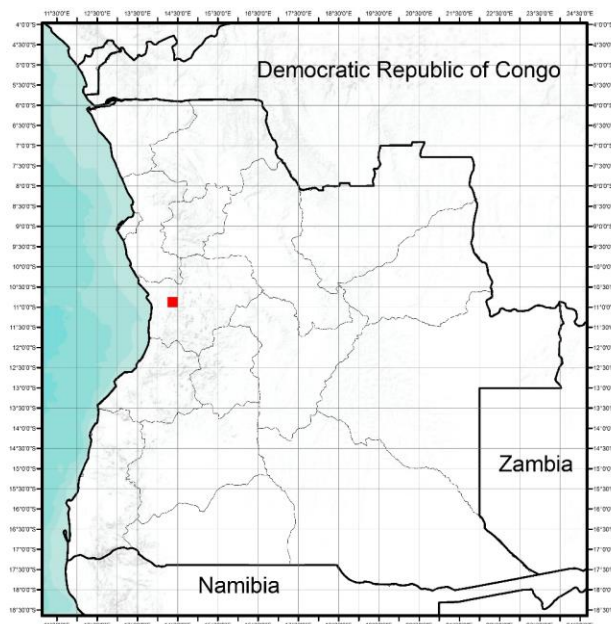


Figure 340 - Distribution map for *Hormonotus modestus* in Angola.

Kwanza Sul province: "Congulu " [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 125).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species is widespread in west tropical Africa (Uetz and Hošek 2014) and is poorly known from Angola, however seems to be found in forest habitats.

References: Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus Lycodonomorphus Lichstenstein, 1823

***Lycodonomorphus subtaeniatus subtaeniatus* Laurent, 1954 – EASTERN CONGO WHITE-BELLIED WATER SNAKE**

- *Lycodonomorphus subtaeniatus subtaeniatus* sp. n., subsp. n.: Laurent (1954: 38).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Congo and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known only from eastern Angola (Fig. 341).

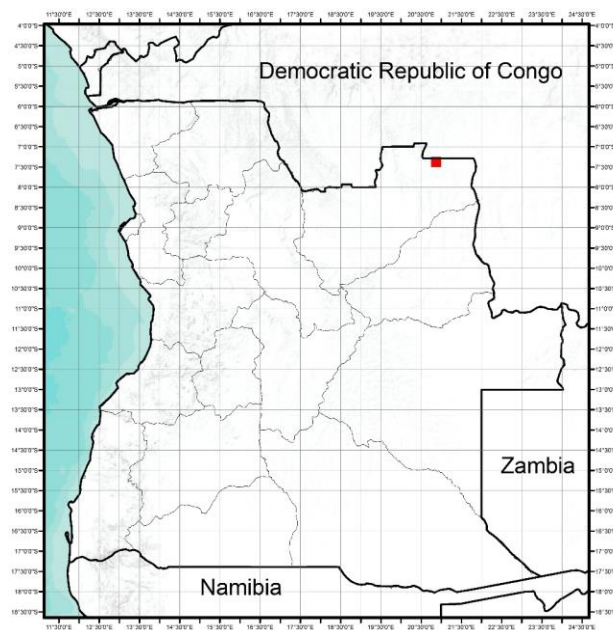


Figure 341 - Distribution map for *Lycodonomorphus subtaeniatus subtaeniatus* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954: 38).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Laurent (1954: 38) as a subspecies of *Lycodonomorphos subtaeniatus* from western Democratic Republic of Congo and northeast Angola. This species is circumscribed to the lower Congo basin (Broadley and Cotterelli 2004: 48).

References: Broadley and Cotterelli (2004).

Genus *Rhamnophis* Günther, 1862

Rhamnophis aethiopissa aethiophissa Günther, 1862 – LARGE-EYED GREEN TREE SNAKE

- *Rhamnophis aethiopissa*: Boulenger (1915: 206).
- *Rhamnophis aethiopissa aethiophissa* (Günther): Hellmich (1957b: 66).

Rhamnophis aethiopissa ituriensis Schmidt, 1923 – LARGE-EYED GREEN TREE SNAKE

- *Rhamnophis aethiopissa ituriensis* (Schmidt): Laurent (1950: 8, 1954: 50, 1964: 108), van den Audenaerde (1966: 33).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, Togo and Uganda. The subspecies *ituriensis* is known from Angola and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The subspecies are known from northern Angola (Fig. 342).

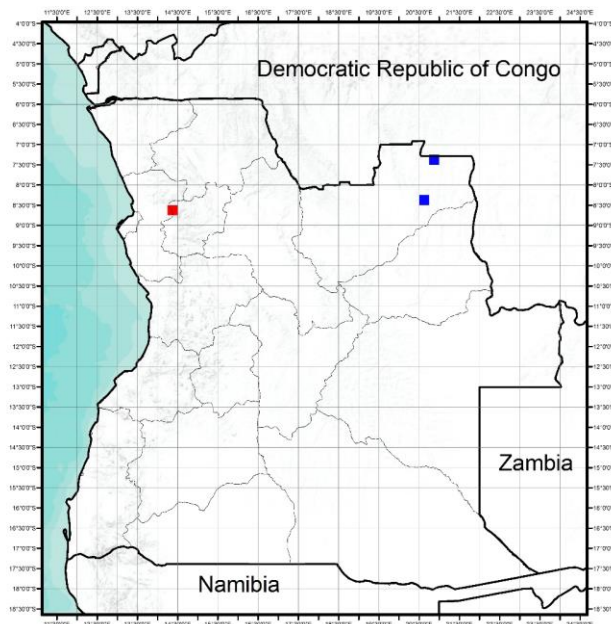


Figure 342 - Distribution map for *Rhamnophis aethiopissa aethiophissa* (red squares) and *Rhamnophis aethiopissa ituriensis* (blue squares) in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° '50E] (Laurent 1954: 50, 1964: 108); "Dundo (Mussungue River)" [07° 25'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 8, van den Audenaerde 1966: 33); "Calonda, Camissombo" [08° 25'S., 20° 32'E] (Laurent 1964a: 108).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 66).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 65).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus *Thrasops* Hallowell, 1858

***Thrasops flavigularis* (Hallowell, 1852) – YELLOW-THROATED BOLD-EYED TREE SNAKE**

- ***Thrasops flavigularis* (Hallowell):** Peters (1877: 615), Bocage (1895: 97), Hellmich (1957b: 65), Frade (1963: 252).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from northwestern Angola (Fig. 343).

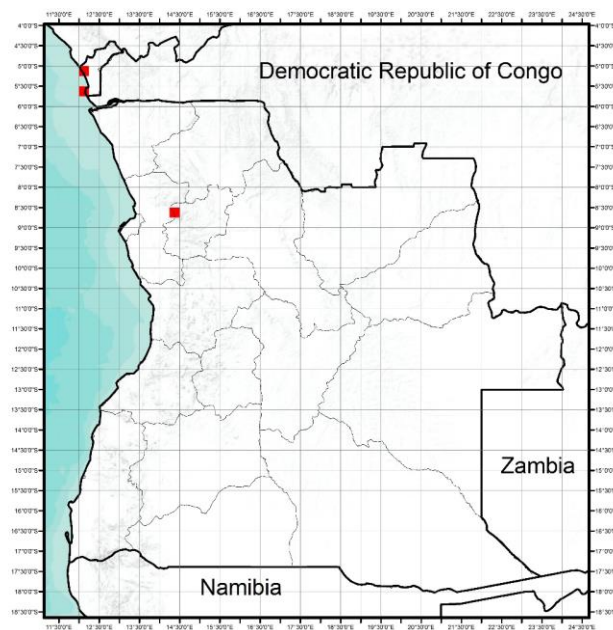


Figure 343 - Distribution map for *Thrasops flavigularis* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 615; Bocage 1895a: 97); "Cabinda" [05° 33' S., 12° 11'E] (Frade 1963: 252).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 65).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: There are currently no taxonomic issues reported for this taxa. The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Thrasops jacksonii* Günther, 1895 – BLACK TREE SNAKE**

- ***Thrasops jacksoni jacksoni* (Günther):** van den Audenaerde (1936: 33).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from northeastern Angola (Fig. 344).

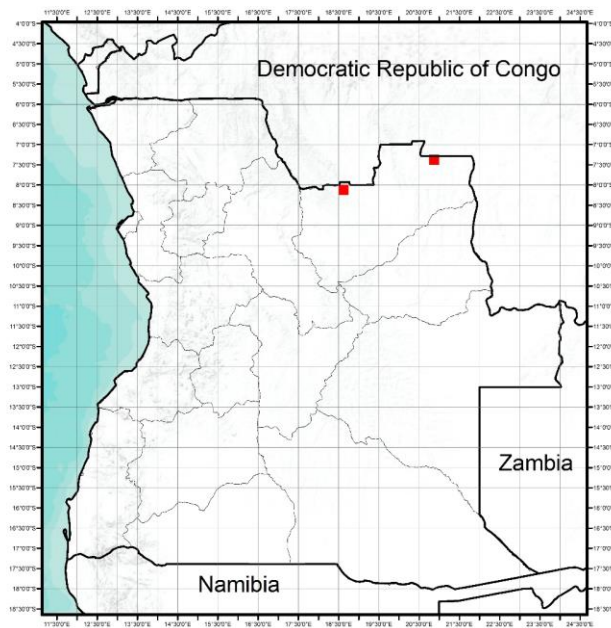


Figure 344 - Distribution map for *Thrasops jacksonii* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (van den Audenaerde 1936: 33); "Camaiala River" [08° 03'S., 18° 37'E] (van den Audenaerde 1936: 33).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: There are currently no taxonomic issues reported for this taxa. The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Uetz and Hošek 2014).

References: Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus *Philothamnus* Smith, 1840

Philothamnus angolensis Bocage, 1882 – ANGOLAN GREEN SNAKE

- *Philothamnus angolensis*: Bocage (1882: 7, 1897a: 200).
- *Chlorophis angolensis*: Boulenger (1893: 95, 1915: 205), Frade (1963: 252).
- *Philothamnus Guntheri* (Pfeffer): Ferreira (1906: 168).
- *Philothamnus irregularis var. angolensis* (Bocage): Ferreira (1900aa: 51, 1904: 115).
- *Philothamnus irregularis irregularis* (Leach): Manaças (1973: 191).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Namibia, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from western Angola (Fig. 345).

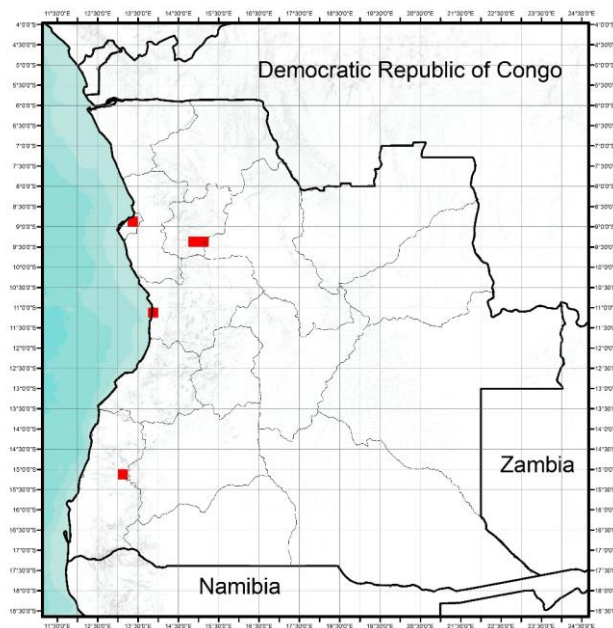


Figure 345 - Distribution map for *Philothamnus angolensis* in Angola.

Luanda province: "Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Ferreira 1900: 51); "Cacolo to the Bengo river" (Ferreira 1900: 51).

Kwanza Norte province: "Ambaca" [09° 16'S., 15° 11'E] (Ferreira 1900: 51); "Cazengo" [09° 20'S., 14° 46'E] (Ferreira 1900: 51).

Kwanza Sul province: "Chingo" [11° 12'S., 13° 51'E] (Ferreira 1900: 51).

Bié province: "Silva Porto" [12° 23'S., 16° 57'E] (Manaças 1973: 191).

Namibe province: "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1882: 7, 1897a: 200).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1882: 7) based on one specimen from "Capangombe" collected by Ancheita. There are currently no taxonomic issues reported for this taxa. The specie is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 553).

References: Bocage (1882); Wallach (2014).

***Philothamnus carinatus* (Andersson, 1901) – THIRTEEN-SCALED GREEN SNAKE**

- ***Chlorophis heterodermus carinatus* (Andersson):** van den Audenaerde (1966: 32).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Togo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from extreme northeastern Angola (Fig. 346).

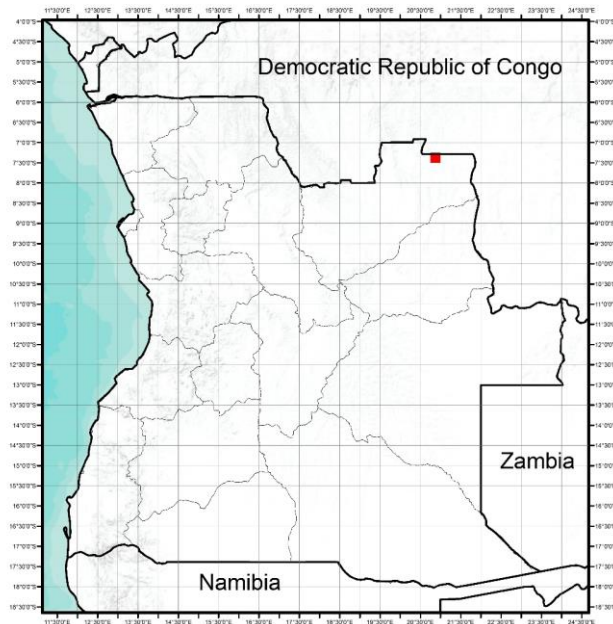


Figure 346 - Distribution map for *Philothamnus carinatus* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 32).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: There are currently no taxonomic issues reported for this taxa. The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 554).

References: Wallach (2014).

***Philothamnus dorsalis* (Bocage, 1866) – STRIPED GREEN SNAKE**

- *Leptophis dorsalis* Nov. sp.: Bocage (1866a: 48, 1866b: 69).
- *Leptophis dorsalis* (Bocage): Bocage (1867d: 226).
- *Philothamnus dorsalis*: Bocage (1882: 10, 1887a: 185, 1895: 92, 1897a: 200), Boulenger (1893: 101, 1915: 206), Ferreira (1897: 244).
- *Philothamnus semivariiegatus dorsalis* (Bocage): Bogert (1940: 56), Hellmich (1957b: 65).
- *Ahoetulla dorsalis* (Bocage): Günther (1876: 679).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo and Gabon.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from western Angola (Fig. 347).

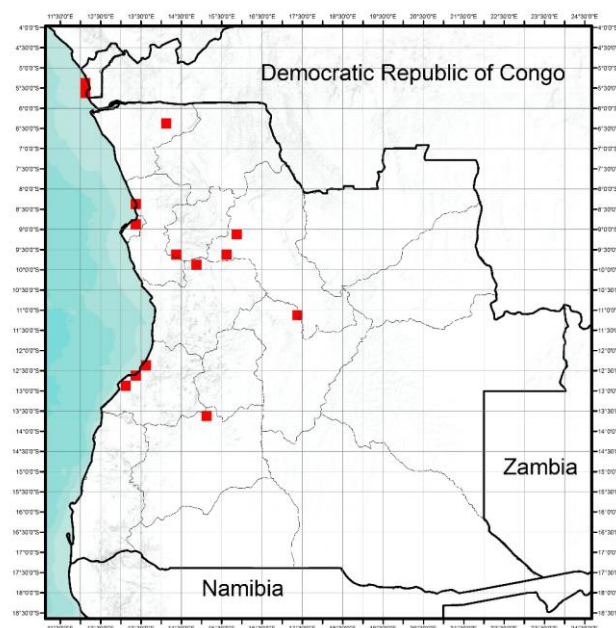


Figure 347 - Distribution map for *Philothamnus dorsalis* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Molemo" [05° 20'S., 12° 12'E] (Bocage 1866b: 69, 1882: 10, 1895: 92);

"Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1866a: 48, 1895: 92, 1897a: 200).

Zaire province: "S. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1881a: 185, 1895: 92).

Luanda province: "Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Bocage 1866a: 48, 1867d: 226, 1882: 10, 1895: 92, 1897a: 200); "Dande River" [11° 14'S., 17° 25'E] (Bocage 1882: 10, 1895: 92).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866b: 69); "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Bocage 1882: 10; 1895: 92).

Kwanza Norte province: "Dondo" [09°40'S, 14°25'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 65).

Kwanza Sul province: "Libolo" [09°40'S, 14°25'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 65).

Benguela province: "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1867d: 226, 1882: 10, 1895: 92); "Benguella" [12° 35'S., 13° 25'E] (Bocage 1867d: 226, 1882: 10, 1895: 92; Boulenger 1893: 101); "Dombe" [12° 57'S., 13° 06'E] (Bocage 1867d: 226); "Carangigo" (Boulenger 1893: 101); "Benguella to Ogouoé" (Boulenger 1893: 101).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Ferreira 1897: 244).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species was described by Bocage (1866a: 48; 1866b: 69) based on two specimens from "Molembo". Is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 555).

References: Bocage (1866a,b); Wallach (2014).

***Philothamnus heterodermus* (Hallowell, 1857) – EMERALD GREEN SNAKE**

- ***Philothamnus heterodermus***: Bocage (1895: 89).
- ***Chlorophis heterodermus* (Hallowell)**: Parker (1936: 125), Ceriaco et al. (2014: 671).
- ***Philothamnus heterodermus heterodermus* (Hallowell)**: Hellmich (1957b: 64).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Burundi Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from western Angola (Fig. 348).

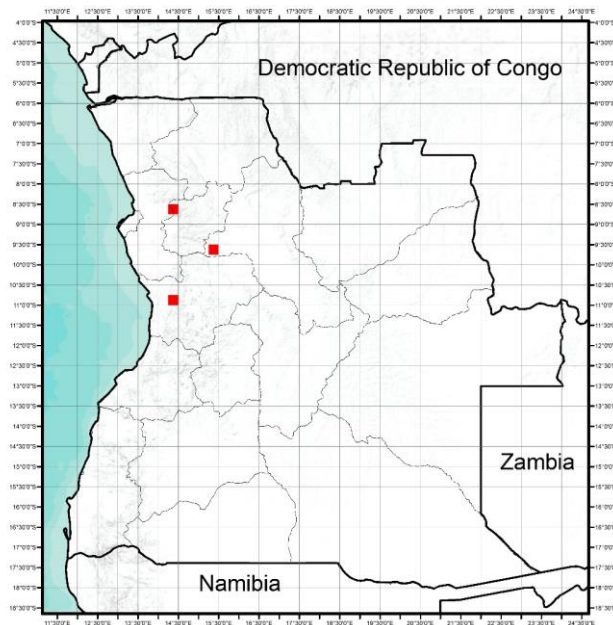


Figure 348 - Distribution map for *Philothamnus heterodermus* in Angola.

Malanje province: "Capanda" [09°43'42.28"S, 15°20'45.07"E] (Ceriaco et al. 2014: 671).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 64).

Kwanza Sul province: "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 125).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 555).

References: Wallach (2014).

***Philothamnus heterolepidotus* (Günther, 1863) – SLENDER GREEN SNAKE**

- ***Leptophis heterolepidota***: Bocage (1866a: 48, 1866b: 69).
- ***Philothamnus heterolepidotus* (Günther)**: Bocage (1879b: 95, 1882: 8-9, 1887a: 185, 1895: 88), Laurent (1954: 48).
- ***Alhoetulla gracillima, sp. n.***: Günther (1888: 326).
- ***Chlorophis heterolepidotus* (Günther)**: Boulenger (1893: 95, 1905: 112, 1915: 205), Laurent (1950: 8, 1964: 105), van den Audenaerde (1966: 33).
- ***Philothamnus irregularis irregularis* (Leach)**: Manaças (1873: 191).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin ?, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is very widespread in the central-northern Angola (Fig. 349).

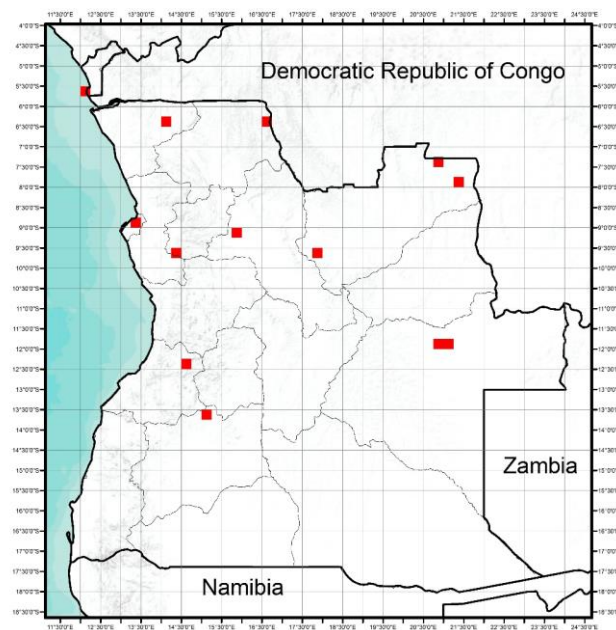


Figure 349 - Distribution map for *Philothamnus heterolepidotus* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1895a: 88).

Zaire province: "S. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1887a: 185, 1895: 88).

Luanda province: "Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Bocage 1887a: 185).

Lunda Norte province: "Cuango" [06° 16'S., 16° 43'E] (Bocage 1887a: 185); "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 8, 1954: 48); "Dundo (Mussungue river)" [07° 25'S., 20° 50'E] (van den

Audenaerde 1966: 33); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 8); "Cassange" [09° 35'S., 17° 52'E] (Bocage 1895a: 88).

Moxico province: "around Calundo lake, near Cameia" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 105); "Ñaricumbi, Cameia Hunting Reserve" [12° 00'S., 21° 10'E] (Laurent 1964a: 105); "Lungué river (edges), Bingo-Moxico" [12° 27'S., 20° 03'E] (Mananças 1973: 191).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 48, 1866b: 69, 1882: 8, 1895: 88; Boulenger 1905: 112).

Kwanza Norte province: "Dondo" [09° 41'S., 14° 26'E] (Bocage 1882: 8, 1895: 88).

Benguela province: "Quibula" [12° 17' S., 14° 41'E] (Bocage 1895a: 88).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1882: 8, 1895: 88).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 555).

References: Wallach (2014).

***Philothamnus hoplogaster* (Günther, 1863) – SOUTHEASTERN GREEN SNAKE**

- ***Philothamnus hoplogaster***: Bocage (1887a: 186).
- ***Chlorophis hoplogaster* (Günther)**: Frade (1963: 253), Laurent (1964: 106), van den Audenaerde (1966: 32).
- ***Chlorophis* sp. (*hoplogaster*) (Günther)?**: Monard (1937b: 120).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Natal, Republic of South Africa, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from scattered localities (Fig. 350).

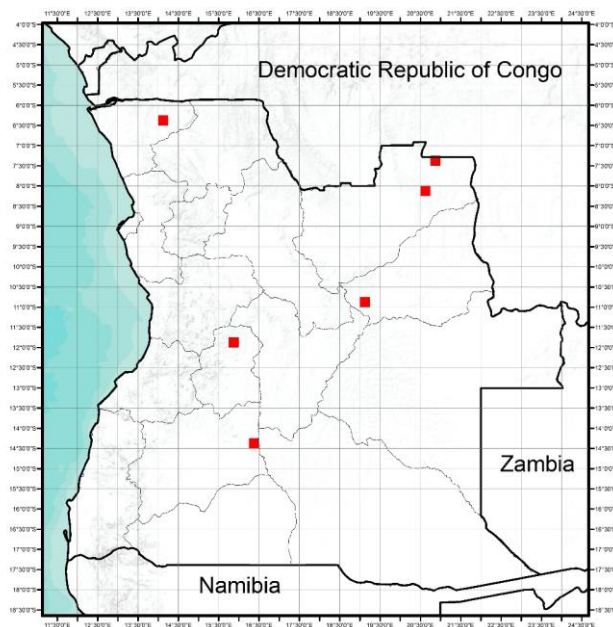


Figure 350 - Distribution map for *Philothamnus hoplogaster* in Angola.

Zaire province: "S. Salvador do Congo" [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1887a: 186).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 106; van den Audenaerde 1966: 32); "Camissombo" [08° 09'S., 20° 39'E] (Laurent 1964a: 106).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 106).

Huambo province: "Bimbi" [11° 49'S., 15° 50'E] (Monard 1937b: 120).

Huila province: "Kutatu" [14° 22'S., 16° 29'E] (Monard 1937b: 120).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: No notable issues. The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 555).

References: Wallach (2014).

***Philthamnus irregularis* (Leach, 1819) – SOUTHEASTERN GREEN SNAKE**

- ***Ahoetulla irrregularis* (Leach.):** Günther (1876: 679).
- ***Leptophis Chenoni* (Dum et Bib.):** Bocage (1866a: 48).
- ***Philothamnus irregularis*:** Peters (1877: 615, 1881: 149), Bocage (1882: 6, 1887b: 205, 1895: 95m 1896a: 112), Ferreira (1906: 167).
- ***Chlorophis (Philothamnus) irregularis* (Leach):** Ferreira (1903: 10).
- ***Chlorophis irregularis*:** Boulenger (1893: 96, 1905: 112, Parker 1936: 125, Monard 1937b: 121, Mertens 1938: 439), Bogert (1940: 53), Themido (1941: 10), Laurent (1950: 8).
- ***Philothamnus irregularis irregularis* (Leach):** Hellmich (1957b: 64), Laurent (1954: 47), Manaças (1973: 191).
- ***Chlorophis irregularis shiranus* (Günther):** van den Audenaerde (1966: 32), Laurent (1964: 103).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Central African Republic, Chad; Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Namibia, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from all the country (Fig. 351).

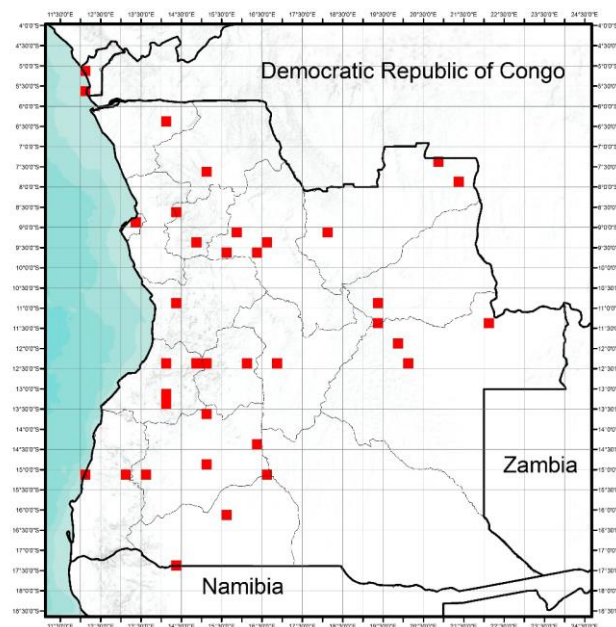


Figure 351 - Distribution map for *Philothamnus irregularis* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 615; Bocage 1882: 6, 1895: 85); "Cabinda" [05° 33'S., 12° 11'E] (Bocage 1895a: 85).

Zaire province: "St. Salvador do Congo " [06° 16'S., 14° 14'E] (Bocage 1895a: 85).

Uíge province: " Fazenda Otília, Encoge" [07° 33' S., 15° 02'E] (Manaças 1973: 191).

Luanda province: " Loanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Bocage 1895a: 85).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° '50E] (Laurent 1950: 8, 1954: 47, 1964: 103; van den Audenaerde (1966: 32); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 22'S., 20° '50E] (Laurent 1954: 47); "Cuango" [09° 08'S., 18° 03'E] (Peters 1881: 149).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa, Cuílo spring" [10° 55'S., 19° 20'E] (Laurent 1964a: 103); "Mutianvo" [11° 27' 00" S, 19° 20' 00" E] (Themido 1941: 10).

Moxico province: "Dilolo lake" [11° 30'S., 22° 01'E] (Manaças 1973: 191).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 64); "N'dalla Tando" [09° 18'S., 14° 55'E] (Ferreira 1903: 10).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 49, 1882: 5, 1895: 85); "Cambondo" [09° 29'S., 16° 38'E] (Ferreira 1906: 167); "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Bocage 1882: 5, 1895: 85; Ferreira 1906: 167); "Malange" [09° 33'S., 16° 21'E] (Bocage 1882: 6, 1895: 85).

Kwanza Sul province: "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 125).

Huambo province: "Bela-Vista" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 64); "Mt. Moco" [12° 25'S., 15° 11'E] (Parker 1936: 125).

Benguela province: "Quissange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 85); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 85); "Alto Cubal" [13°02'S, 14°15'O] (Mertens 1938: 439; Hellmich 1957b: 64); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896a:

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 85; Boulenger 1893: 96); "Capelongo" [14° 53'S., 15° 05'E] (Bogert 1940: 53); "Kuvangu/Vila-da-Ponte" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 121); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 85); "Mbalé River" [15° 10'S., 16° 45'E] (Monard 1937b: 121).

Namibe province: "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1882: 6, 1887b: 205, 1895: 85); "Mossamedes" [15° 12'S., 12° 09'E] (Bocage 1887b: 205, 1895: 85).

Cunene province: "Mupa" [16° 11'S., 15° 45'E] (Monard 1937b: 121).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: No notable issues.

***Philothamnus nitidus loveridgei* Laurent, 1960 – GREEN BUSH SNAKE**

- ***Chlorophis nitidus loveridgei* (Laurent):** Laurent (1964: 106), van den Audenaerde (1966: 33).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Kenya, Tanzania and Zaire.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from extreme northeastern of the country (Fig. 352).

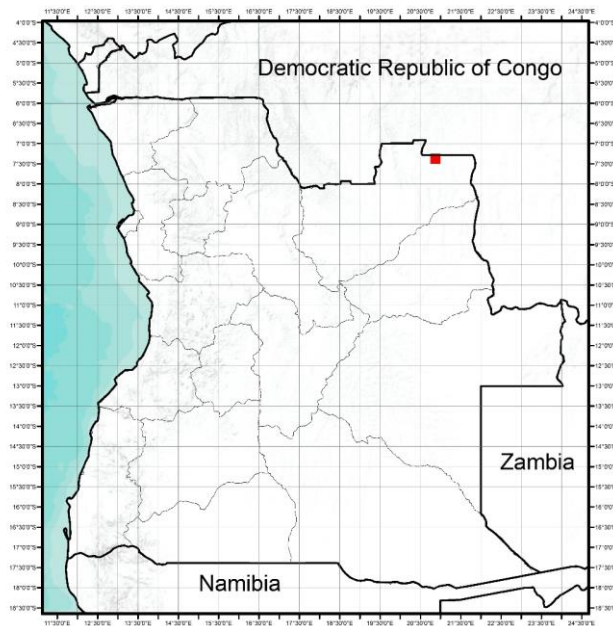


Figure 352 - Distribution map for *Philothamnus nitidus loveridgei* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1964a: 106; van den Audenaerde 1966: 33).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 557).

References: Wallach (2014).

***Philothamnus ornatus* Bocage, 1872 – ORNATE GREEN SNAKE**

- ***Philothamnus ornatus*:** Bocage (1872: 80, 1882: 16, 1895: 93, 1897a: 200), Hellmich (1957b: 65).
- ***Chlorophis ornatus*:** Boulenger (1893: 93, 1905: 112), Monard (1937b: 119), Bogert (1940: 51), Frade (1963: 252).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lake Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern of the country (Fig. 353).

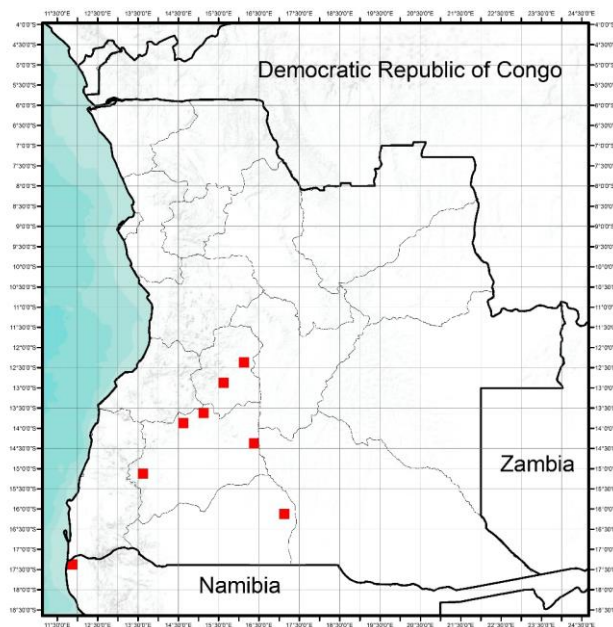


Figure 353 - Distribution map for *Philothamnus ornatus* in Angola.

Huambo province: "Bela-Vista" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 65); "Huambo" [12° 46'S., 15° 44'E] (Bogert 1940: 51).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1882: 16, 1895: 93); "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937b: 119); "Kutatu" [14° 22'S., 16° 29'E] (Monard 1937b: 119); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1872: 80, 1882: 16, 1895: 93, 1897a: 200).

Cunene province: "Chimporo" [16° 02'S., 17° 09'E] (Monard 1937b: 119); " Cunene edges" [17° 17'S., 11° 48'E] (Bocage 1882: 17, 1895: 93);

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species was described by Bocage (1872: 80) based on a specimen from "Huilla". The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 557).

References: Wallach (2014).

***Philothamnus semivariiegatus* (Smith, 1840) – SPOTTED BUSH SNAKE**

- ***Alhoetulla Bocagii* sp. n:** Günther (1888: 326).
- ***Philothamnus semivariiegatus*:** Boulenger (1893: 99), Bocage (1895: 90, 1896a: 112), Ferreira (1897: 244), Monard (1937b: 122), Schmidt (1933: 13), van den Audenaerde (1966: 33).
- ***Philothamnus semivariiegatus semivariiegatus* (Smith):** Mertens (1938: 439), Laurent (1950: 8, 1954: 48).
- ***Philothamnus* sp. (alff. *semivariiegatus*):** van den Audenaerde (1966: 33).
- ***Philothamnus Smithii*:** Bocage (1882: 12).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Natal, Nigeria, Republic of South Africa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southwestern of the country, however there some records in east regions Angola (Fig. 354).

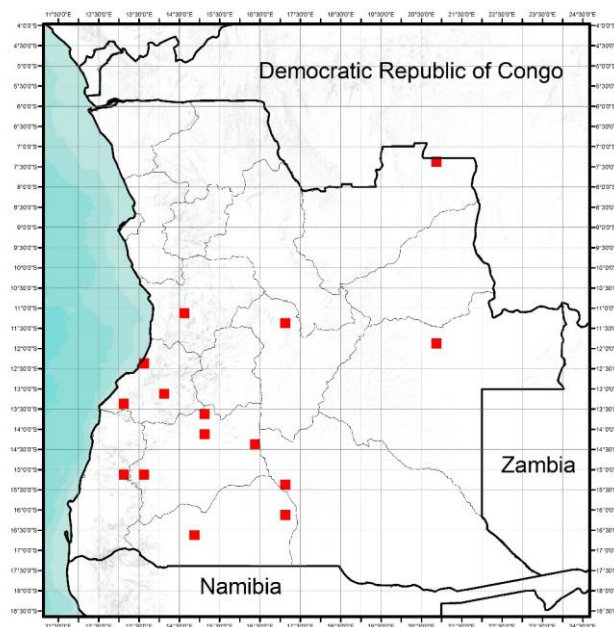


Figure 354 - Distribution map for *Philothamnus semivariiegatus* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 8, 1954: 48 1964: 107; van den Audenaerde 1966: 33).

Moxico province: " around Calundo Lake" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 107).

Kwanza Sul province: "Humbo" [11° 09'S., 14° 37'E] (Boulenger 1893: 99).

Bié province: "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 13).

Benguella province: "Catumbella" [12° 26'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 90; 1882: 12); "Cubal" [13° 02'S., 14° 15'E] (Mertens 1938: 439); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1895a: 90).

Huilla province: "Cuce River" [13° 31'S., 15° 12'E] (Ferreira 1897: 244); "Quillengues" [14° 04'S., 15° 05'E] (Bocage 1895a: 90); "Kutatu" [14° 22'S., 16° 29'E] (Monard 1937b: 122); "Kuvangu/Vila-da-Ponte" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 122); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 90, 1882: 12).

Namibe province: "Maconjo" [15° 01'S., 13° 12'E] (Bocage 1882: 12); "Capangombe" [15° 06'S., 13° 09'E] (Bocage 1895a: 90).

Cunene province: "Chimporo" [16° 02'S., 17° 09'E] (Monard 1937b: 122); "Humbe" [16° 41'S., 14° 54'E] (Bocage 1882: 12, 1895: 90).

Cuando Cubango province: "Kakindo" [15° 27'S., 17° 03'E] (Monard 1937b: 122).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 558).

References: Wallach (2014).

Genus *Telescopus* Wagler, 1830

***Telescopus semiannulatus semiannulatus* Smith, 1849 – COMMON TIGER SNAKE**

- ***Telescopus semiannulatus semiannulatus* (Smith):** Hellmich (1957b: 71), van den Audenaerde (1966: 34).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Rwanda, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from scattered localities (Fig. 355).

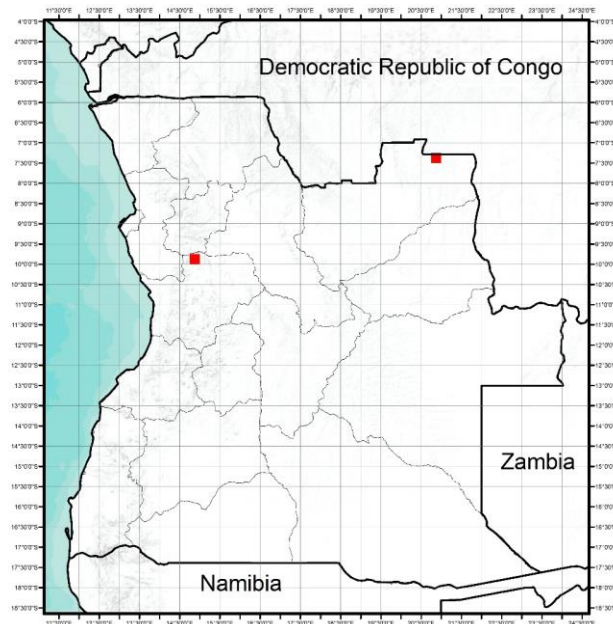


Figure 355 - Distribution map for *Telescopus semiannulatus semiannulatus* in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 34); "Mucoloje" [07° 30'S., 20° 55'E] (van den Audenaerde 1966: 34).

Kwanza Norte province: "Libolo-Luati" [09°59'S, 14°54'E] (Hellmich 1957b: 71).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Broadley and Cotterill 2004: 51; Wallach 2014: 558).

References: Broadley and Cotterill (2004); Wallach (2014).

Genus *Thelotornis* A. Smith, 1849

***Thelotornis capensis capensis* (Smith, 1849) – SAVANNA VINE SNAKE**

- *Thelotornis capensis* (Smith): Bogert (1940: 70), Laurent (1954: 58).
- *Thelotornis kirtlandii oatesii* (Günther): Hellmich (1957b: 69).

***Thelotornis capensis oatesi* (Günther, 1881)**

- *Thelotornis kirtlandii oatesii* (Günther): Laurent(1964: 116).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from scattered localities (Fig. 356).

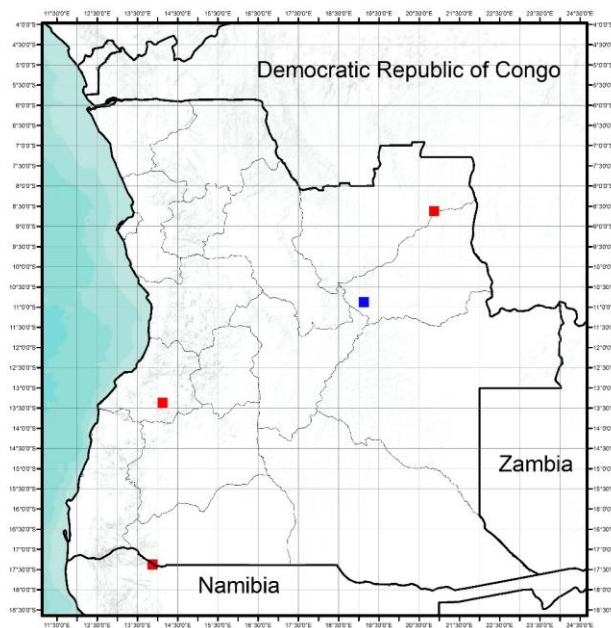


Figure 356 - Distribution map for *Thelotornis capensis capensis* (red squares) and *Thelotornis capensis oatesii* (blue squares) in Angola.

Lunda Norte province: "Sombo" [08° 41'S., 20° 57'E] (Laurent 1954: 58).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Chicapa" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 116).

Benguela province: "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bogert 1940: 70).

Cunene province: "Chitado" [17°18'S, 13°54'E] (Hellmich 1957b: 69).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: Two subspecies are recognised, namely *Thelotornis capensis capensis* and *Thelotornis capensis oatesii* (Bates et al 2014: 423). The subspecies are currently recognized throughout its distribution range (Broadley and Cotterill 2004: 51-52; Uetz and Hošek 2014; Bates et al. 2014: 423).

References: Bates et al (2014); Broadley and Cotterill (2004); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

***Thelotornis kirtlandii* (Hallowell, 1844) – FOREST VINE SNAKE**

- ***Dryophis Kirtlandi* (Hallowell):** Bocage (1866a: 48).
- ***Dryiophis Kirtlandii*:** Bocage (1895: 119).
- ***Thelotornis Kirtlandi* (Hallowell):** Ferreira (1900a: 52), Boulenger (1915: 213), Parker (1936: 125), Monard (1937b: 135), Themido (1941: 10), Laurent (1954: 59, 1964: 116), van den Audenaerde (1966: 34).
- ***Thelotornis kirtlandii kirtlandii* (Hallowell):** Hellmich (1957b: 69).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from western Angola, however there is one record from Lunda Norte (Fig. 357).

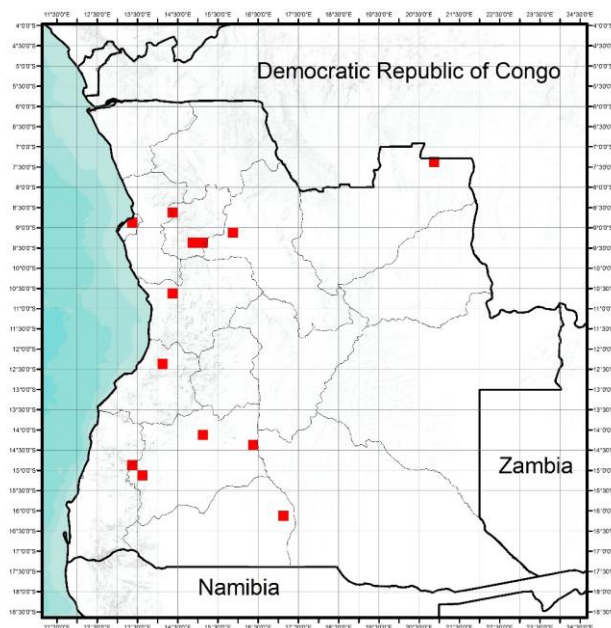


Figure 357 - Distribution map for *Thelotornis kirtlandii* in Angola.

Luanda province: "Luanda" [08° 50'S., 13° 16'E] (Ferreira1900: 52; Themido 1941: 10).

Lunda Norte province: "Ile Bena-Mai (= Bena-Mai island) Luachimo river near Dundo" [07° 21'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954: 59).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Bocage 1866a: 48, 1895: 119).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 69); "Ambaca" [09° 16'S., 15° 11'E] (Ferreira 1900: 52).

Kwanza Sul province: "Cazengo" [09° 20'S., 14° 46'E -] (Ferreira 1900: 52); "Quirimbo" [10° 41'S., 14° 16'E] (Parker 1936: 125).

Benguela province: "Quisange" [12° 26'S., 14° 03'E] (Bocage 1895a: 119); "Quando" (Bocage 1895a: 119).

Huila province: "Quillengues" [14° 04'S., 15° 05'E] (Bocage 1895a: 119); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 135); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 119).

Namibe province: "Biballa" [14° 46'S., 13° 22'E] (Bocage 1895a: 119).

Cunene province: "Chimporo" [16° 02'S., 17° 09'E] (Monard 1937b: 135).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The species is currently accepted and recognized throughout its distribution range (Wallach 2014: 729).

References: Wallach (2014).

Genus *Toxicodryas* Hallowell, 1857

Toxicodryas blandingii (Hallowell, 1844) – BLANDINGS TREE SNAKE

- *Dipsas Blandingii* (Hallowell): Peters (1877: 615), Bocage (1895: 124).
- *Boiga blandingii* (Hallowell): Parker (1936: 125), Laurent (1950: 9, 1954: 57, 1964: 109), Hellmich (1957b: 67), van den Audenaerde (1966: 34).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from northern Angola (Fig. 358).

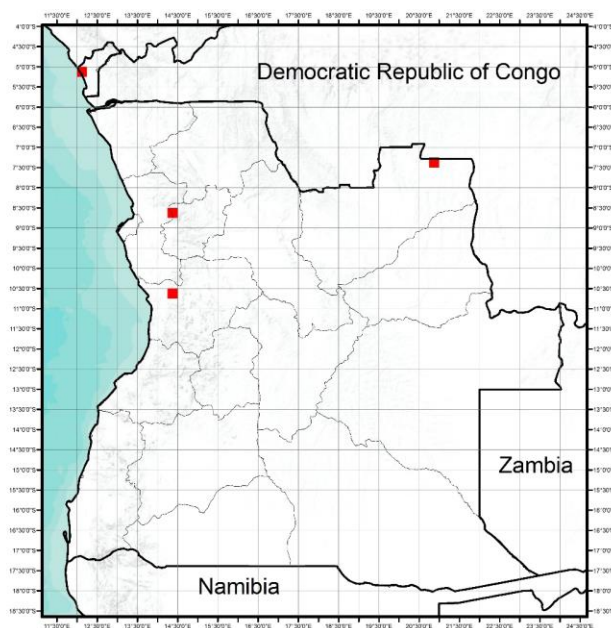


Figure 358 - Distribution map for *Toxicodryas blandingii* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 615; Bocage 1895a: 124).

Lunda Sul province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1950: 9, 1954: 57, 1964: 109; van den Audenaerde 1966: 34).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 67).

Kwanza Sul province: "Quirimbo" [10° 41'S., 14° 16'E] (Parker 1936: 125).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: There are currently no taxonomic issues reported for this taxa.

***Toxicodryas pulverulenta* (Fischer, 1856) – FISCHER'S CAT SNAKE**

- ***Dipsas pulverulenta* (Fischer):** Peters (1877: 615).
- ***Dipsas pulverulenta*:** Bocage (1887a: 186, 1895a: 123).
- ***Boiga pulverulenta* (Fischer):** Parker (1936: 109), Hellmich (1957b: 68), Frade (1963: 252).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo and Uganda.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from northwestern Angola (Fig. 359).

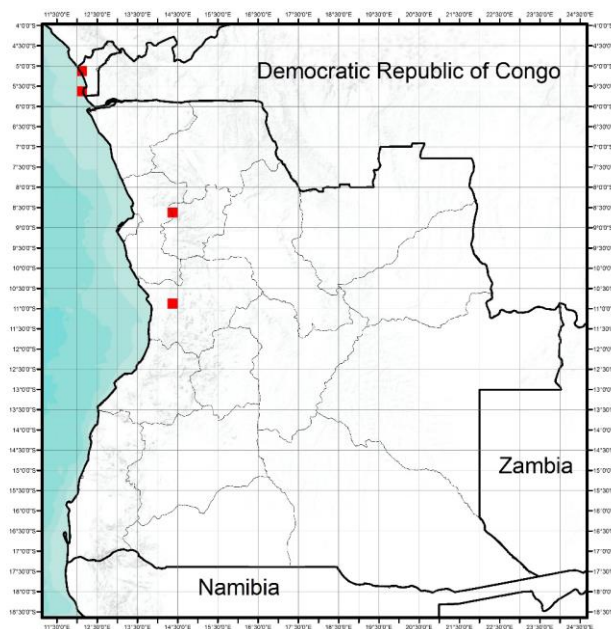


Figure 359 - Distribution map for *Toxicodryas pulverulenta* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 615; Bocage 1887a: 186, 1895a: 123); "Cabinda" [05° 33' S., 12° 11'E] (Frade 1963: 252).

Kwanza Norte province: "Piri-Dembos" [08°34'S, 14°30'O,] (Hellmich 1957b: 68).

Kwanza Sul province: "Congulu" [10° 52'S., 14° 17'E] (Parker 1936: 125).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: There are currently no taxonomic issues reported for this taxa.

Family **NATRICIDAE**

Genus **Limnophis** Günther, 1865

***Limnophis bicolor* Günther, 1865 – BICOLORED SWAMP-SNAKE**

- ***Limnophis bicolor***: Günther (1865: 96).
- ***Limnophis bicolor*** (Günther): Bocage (1866a: 47, 1866b: 68, 1879b: 95), Bogert (1940: 36), Hellmich (1957b: 63).
- ***Limnophis bicolor bicolor*** (Günther): Laurent (1964: 100).
- ***Limnophis bicolor bangweolicus*** (Mertens): Laurent (1964: 100).
- ***Helicops bicolor***: Bocage (1895a: 75, 1896a: 112, 1897b: 200), Boulenger (1905: 112, 1915: 201), Schmidt (1933: 12), Monard (1937b: 116).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Not Evaluated

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from mainly from central Angola (Fig. 360).

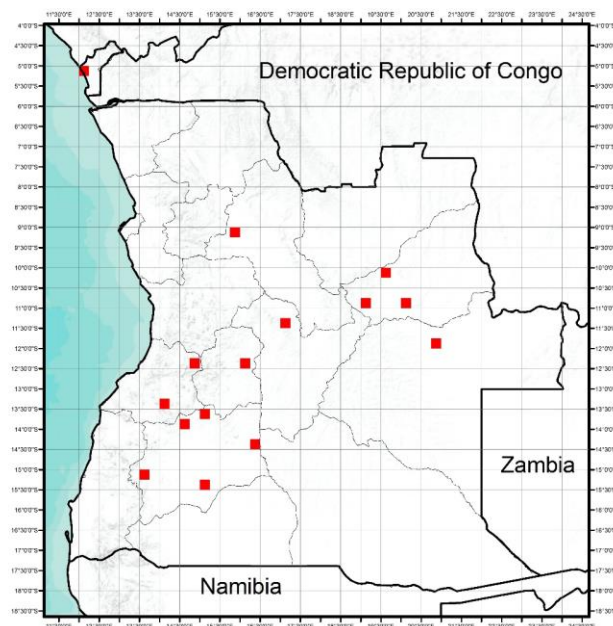


Figure 360 - Distribution map for *Limnophis bicolor* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Luango" [05° 09'S., 12° 10'E] (Bocage 1895a: 75).

Lunda Sul province: "Alto Cuílo, Poste de Cacolo" [10° 01'S., 19° 33'E] (Laurent 1964a: 100); "Alto Chicapa, Khôka swanp, Kutele affluent (Cuango)" [10° 53' S., 19° 14'E] (Laurent 1964a: 100); "Tyihumbwé" [10° 58'S., 20° 04'E] (Monard 1937b: 116).

Moxico province: "around Calundo Lake" [11° 48' S., 20° 52'E] (Laurent 1964a: 100).

Malanje province: "Duque de Bragança" [09° 06'S., 15° 57'E] (Günther 1865: 96; Bocage 1866a: 47, 1866b: 68, 1895a: 75, 1897a: 200).

Bié province: "Chitau" [11° 26'S., 17° 09'E] (Schmidt 1933: 12); "Loando River" [11° 33'S., 18° 09'E] (Bocage 1879b: 95).

Huambo province: "Bela-Vista" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 63).

Benguela province: "Cahata" [12° 21'S., 14° 49'E] (Bocage 1895a: 75); "Quindumbo" [12° 28'S., 14° 56'E] (Bocage 1895a: 75); "Hanha" [13° 18' S., 14° 12'E] (Bocage 1896a: 112).

Huila province: "Caconda" [13° 44'S., 15° 04'E] (Bocage 1895a: 75); "Kalukembé" [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937b: 116); "Kuvangu" [14° 28'S., 16° 18'E] (Monard 1937b: 116); "Huilla" [15° 03'S., 13° 33'E] (Bocage 1895a: 75); "Kakulakaze (Kului tributary)" (Monard 1937b: 116).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: The subspecies described by Mertens (1936) as *Limnophis bicolor bangweolicus* has been elevated to full species status (Uetz and Hošek 2014). According to Broadley and Cotterill (2004: 50), the Bangweulu Water Snake, ranges from Zambia, west to Katanga and eastern Angola, therefore the Angolan material from Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces probably correspond to this species.

References: Broadley and Cotterill (2004); Uetz and Hošek (2014).

Genus *Natriciteres* Loveridge, 1953

Natriciteres fuliginoides (Günther, 1858) – COLLARED MARSH-SNAKE

- *Meizodon longicauda*: Bocage (1887a: 184).
- *Tropidonotus fuliginoides* (Günther): Monard (1937b: 115).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria and Togo.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from southern Angola (Fig. 361).

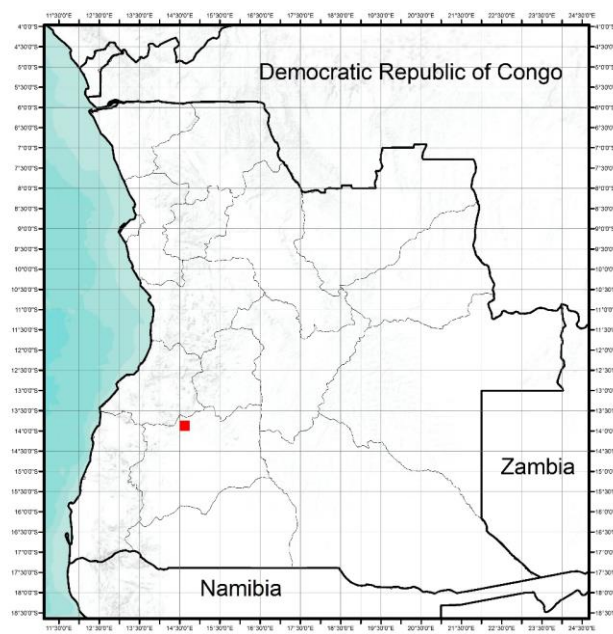


Figure 361 - Distribution map for *Natriciteres fuliginoides* in Angola.

Huila province: "Kalukembé " [13° 47'S., 14° 41'E] (Monard 1937b: 115).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: There are currently no taxonomic issues reported for this taxa. However, the Angolan record from "Kalukembé" (Monard 1937b: 115) probably belong to *Natriciteres olivacea* (Peters, 1854).

References: Monard (1937b).

***Natriciteres olivacea* (Peters, 1854) – OLIVE MARSH-SNAKE**

- ***Coronella olivacea* (Peters):** Bocage (1866a: 47).
- ***Coronella olivacea* (Peters):** Bocage (1866b: 66).
- ***Coronella (Mizodon) olivacea* (Peters):** Peters (1877: 614).
- ***Neusterophis atratus* n. sp.:** Peters (1877: 614).
- ***Mizodon olivaceus*:** Bocage (1895a: 74).
- ***Tropidonotus olivaceus* (Peters):** Boulenger (1915: 112).
- ***Neusterophis olivaceus ulugurensis* (Loveridge):** Bogert (1940: 35).
- ***Natriciteres olivaceus olivaceus* (Peters):** Laurent (1954: 44).
- ***Natriciteres olivaceus olivacea* (Peters):** Hellmich (1957b: 62).
- ***Neusterophis olivaceus olivaceus* (Peters):** Laurent (1950: 7).

Global conservation status (IUCN): Least Concern

Global distribution: The species is known from Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Occurrences in Angola: The species is known from central-northern Angola (Fig.m 362).

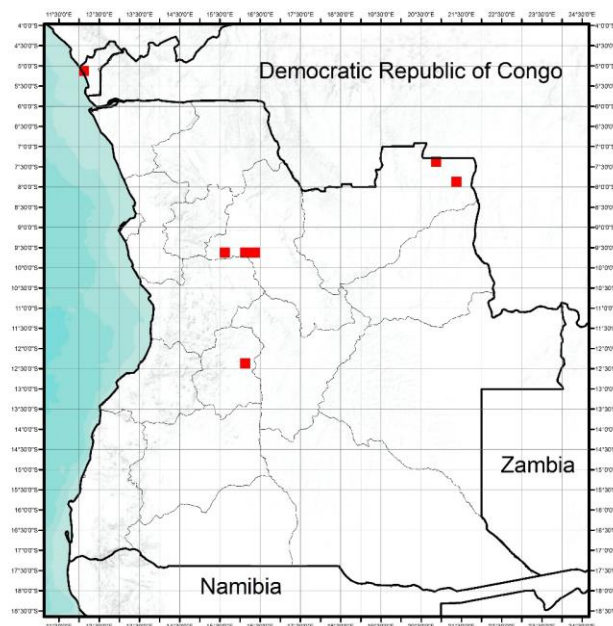


Figure 362 - Distribution map for *Natriciteres olivacea* in Angola.

Cabinda province: "Chinchoxo" [05° 06'S., 12° 06'E] (Peters 1877: 614).

Lunda Norte province: "Dundo" [07° 22'S., 20° 50'E] (Laurent 1954: 44); "Muita (Luembe E)" [07° 48'S., 21° 27'E] (Laurent 1950: 7, 1954: 44).

Kwanza Norte province: "Dondo" [09°40'S, 14°25'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 62).

Malanje province: "Malange" [09° 33'S., 16° 21'E] (Bocage 1895a: 74); "Pungo-Andongo" [09° 40'S., 15° 35'E] (Bocage 1895a: 74; Boulenger 1905: 112).

Huambo province: "Bela-Vista" [12°22'S, 16°12'O] (Hellmich 1957b: 62).

Taxonomy and natural history notes: This species has a wide range in savannas from Guinea, east to the Sudan and Ethiopia, south through southern Somalia to southern Mozambique and west to Gabon and Angola. (Broadley and Cotterill 2004: 50; Wallach 2014: 474). This snake inhabits wetlands, pans and other marshy, damp areas; it is also found in grasslands, savanna and forest Luiselli (2010).

References: Broadley and Cotterill (2004); Luiselli (2010); Wallach (2014).

**DISCUSSION AND FINAL
REMARKS**

The Angolan herpetofauna is divided into 12 families of amphibians, comprising 24 Genus, and 23 families of reptiles, comprising 97 Genus. From this, 15 and 23 of the occurring amphibians and reptiles are endemic to the country. This big diversity of taxa represent a considerable array of life forms, shapes, colors and behaviors, turning Angola into a unique country in terms of herpetofauna in Africa. This is partly explained by the interesting biogeographic situation of Angola. As a connecting piece in the Africa biogeographical puzzle, Angola separates several different groups of fauna (Frade 1963) : the lower Guinean forests and Congolese savanna fauna in the north, representing the southern distribution for several species, as for example *Xenopus epitropicalis*, *Hyperolius kivuensis*, *Hyperolius nitidulus*, *Hyperolius platyceps*, *Trichobatrachus cf. robustus*, *Pelusios castaneus*, *Kinixys erosa*, *Mecistops cataphractus*, *Trachylepis maculilabris*, *Feylinia currori*, *Lepidothyris hinkeli joei*, *Agama congica* or *Bitis nasicornis*; the Zambezian plateau in the west, separated from the Angolan plateau by the main hidrographical basins of the Cuanza, the Casai and the Cunene; and the southwestern arid areas, where many Namibian and southern African species finds their northern distribution limits, as the case of *Amietophrynus garmani*, *Phrynomantis annectans*, *Stigmochelys pardalis*, *Kolekanos plumicaudus*, *Pachydactylus serval*, *Trachylepis punctulata*, *Trachylepis sulcata*, and all the representatives of the genera *Poytonophrynus*, *Rhoptropus*, *Heliobolus*, *Meroles*, *Pedioplanis*, *Nucras*, *Typhlacontias*, etc. Also the famous Angolan escarpment is known as an important center of endemism (Clark et al. 2011), with several herpetofauna endemics occurring in those areas, as the case of *Leptopelis anchietae*, *Hylarana parkeriana*, *Hemidactylus bayonii*, *Pachydactylus angolensis*, *Dalophia angolensis*, *Cordylus angolensis*, *Agama mucosoensis*, *Trachylepis angolensis* and *Bitis heraldica*, among others. This pattern is also found in tree species (Romeiras et al. 2014), birds (Pinto 1983) and mammals (Crawford-Cabral & Veríssimo 2005).

Despite these numbers, much remains to be explored regarding the country's biodiversity. Angola remains among the most poorly studied pieces of the African zoogeographic puzzle, with a considerable number of undescribed species and unknown cryptic lineages expected. Also, due to the loss of several important and enigmatic specimens and unavailability of fresh material and tissues, there are several records that pose doubts and need urgent revision. This can only be achieved with future studies, both combining old museum specimens with new fieldwork. A total of 1311 amphibian and 3256 reptile records were georeferenced and approximately 100 species/subspecies of amphibians and 272 species/subspecies of reptiles were recorded for the country, although some records are highly doubtful and require urgent review. The reports of amphibian and reptile taxa for the country has not been regular through time. Approximately half of the reports of taxa new and/or previously unknown for the country, were made by the beginning

of the twentieth century, especially due to the works of Bocage (eg. Bocage 1895a) and the contributions made by other naturalists as Ferreira (1903, 1904, 1906), Günther (1865a, 1876b), Gray (1865) and Boulenger (1905, 1907a,b, 1915). After that the number remained stable until the main contributions of international expeditions as that of Monard (Monard 1931, 1937, 1938), the Vernay expedition to Angola (Bogert 1940), and the Pulitzer expedition (Schmidt 1933, 1936), among others. In the 1950-60's the major contribution of Laurent works (Laurent 1950, 1954a, 1964a) produced a very significant increment to our knowledge of the Angolan herpetofauna. Since then, the lack of studies due to the civil war has resulted in the numbers remaining almost in the same.

The available data are uneven in terms of geographic areas in Angola, with an almost complete absence of data from the south-east provinces of the country, especially Cuando-Cubango. This can be partially explained by the historical difficulty of colonial penetration in these territories, which led the former Portuguese colonials to name this province as "*Terras do fim do mundo*", the "lands of the end of the world". On the contrary, there is good spatial and taxonomic coverage in the western areas of the country, especially near Luanda and Malanje, Benguela, Huíla and Namibe provinces, areas with a strong colonial presence, good communication infrastructure and explored by several naturalists and expeditions since the nineteenth century. A surprisingly well explored region are the north-east provinces of Lunda Sul and Lunda Norte, especially due to the contributions of the former Biology Laboratory of the Museu do Dundo, funded and managed by the defunct diamond company DIAMANG, as well as the province of Moxico, due to the works of Fernando Frade. Also, our knowledge on species-richness is highly problematic, as it mostly represents biased sampling in certain areas (for example Duque de Bragança, Malanje province; vicinities of Dundo, Lunda Norte province; Caconda, Huila province) where more and longer explorations were conducted, and with the majority of the taxa being represented by less than 5 records. Due to this, any type of more detailed or complex analyses, such as niche-modeling or any maximum entropy potential distribution modeling, is highly ineffective due to the presence of many possible false absences resulting from the incomplete and deficient data available. If attempted, these models would be highly biased and uninformative for the vast majority of taxa, as recent studies have suggested that bias in datasets, both by biased sampling or decreased sampling efforts, are very influential on the predicted spatial patterns of species occurrences and with severe implications on conservation priorities (Leitão et al. 2011, Reddy et al. 2003). Such analyses would, of course, be possible for some taxa with larger distributions and a more abundant number of records, as for example *Amietophrynus regularis*, *Hyperolius angolensis*, *Trachylepis varia*,

Acanthocercus cyanocephalus, *Causus rhombeatus*, among others. Although, for the present study, this kind of modeling would have no purpose or meaning, and therefore were not done.

Due to the scarcity of data regarding certain taxa, the big majority of the Angolan herpetofauna is "Not Evaluated" according to the IUCN classifications. This poses a particularly serious threat to these taxa, as becomes impossible to properly implement effective conservation and management measures. According to the IUCN guidelines, "Not Evaluated" (as well as "Data Deficient") is not a category of threat, although until such time as an assessment is made, taxa listed in these categories should not be treated as if they were non-threatened, being even appropriate to give them the same degree of attention as threatened taxa (IUCN 2001).

There are many factors that prevent the assessment of certain taxa - the lack of experts working on the group/region, impossibility to conduct an assessment, etc. - as well as factors that lead to the classification of a certain taxa as "Data Deficient" - the lack of sufficient data on population size, trends, distribution and/or threats; the unknown provenance of certain taxa, which are only known from few specimens; and uncertainties regarding its taxonomic status (Butchart & Bird 2010). These factors are valid for a big number of Angolan herpetofauna, and poses a considerable challenge for decision makers, conservationist and wildlife managers, as it is impossible to properly take action regarding these taxa. With the current available knowledge is almost impossible to say if these amphibian or reptile population are widespread throughout the country in healthy and viable populations, or if in fact that same population is critically endangered or in the verge of extinction. Also, due to the war and the recent rapid economic a social growth, it is possible that many of the habitats where some species used to occur, are now destroyed or changed (USAID 2008). Currently there is no Red List for the Angolan vertebrates species, and besides some iconic animals as the Angolan Giant Sable (*Hippotragus niger variani* Thomas, 1916) or marine turtles, there are no major conservation programs in the country.

The compilation of the data that I made in this thesis will allow to provide information for conservations assessments, namely for some particular Criteria used in IUCN Red List, as the case of the Extent of occurrence (Criteria A and B), Area of occupancy (Criteria A, B and D) and Location (Criteria B and D) (IUCN 2001). It will also be important to understand the relationship between herpetofauna diversity and the network of Angolan protected areas. Currently Angola officialy has 14 protected areas covering 6,6% of its territory. However, with the exception of the recently created Maiombe National Park in Cabinda province, all these protected areas were created during the colonial administration in the mid-twentieth century, and mostly aimed to protect large and iconic mammals and game fauna (Frade 1958, 1959), and it has been shown that protected areas

across the world are failing to protect several floristic and faunistic groups and are highly biased to certain other (Romeiras et al. 2014, Rouget et al. 2003, Rodrigues et al. 2004). It will be important to assess the effectiveness of the Angolan protected areas in conserving the national herpetofauna, namely understand if their current ranges are properly adjusted for our current knowledge on amphibian and reptiles diversity and endemism.

Future works, combining new explorations, taxonomic and phylogeographic studies, museum and specimen data, and more detailed and varied geospatial analyses are crucial for the implementation of a properly designed conservation strategy for the Angolan amphibians and reptiles. These works clearly go beyond the scope of this master thesis.

Towards an Atlas

The present work has the obvious limitation of being almost exclusively based on bibliography, rather than the examination of the available specimens in museum collections. However this work is intended to be nothing more than a starting point to future studies and an extensive and complete review of all the available published data. By presenting an almost complete overview of the current knowledge regarding Angolan herpetofauna, I was able to identify several problems and issues that urgently demand more studies and attention. Also, it is now possible to foresee the quantity and diversity of extant collections in world museums. On the other hand, as in the case of the unfortunate destruction of the collections of the former Museu Bocage in Lisbon, the published works constitute the sole source available for the study of those collections. There is also the possibility that many other specimens and collections that were studied and cited in several of the available publications have been lost during the passage of time due to a vast array of unfortunately common accidents.

As already mentioned in the introduction, a current project is ongoing with the major intention to locate, identify, digitize and publish the data regarding amphibians and reptiles from Angola and Namibia available in all the world natural history collections. It is expected that the majority of the specimens referred in the publications used in this study will be available in those collections, and therefore contribute to solving some of the problems and issues that we found during this work. Also, it is probable that some specimens present in these collections were never the subject of proper study and publication, remaining unknown until today.

By combining the bibliographic data gathered in this study with the museological records, which are currently being compiled and georeferenced, it will be possible to have a near complete overview of the knowledge available for the Angolan herpetofauna. By cross-checking bibliographic data with museum specimens, some of the current problems, such as abnormal distributions, undetermined species, etc. will surely be solved, and we will also be able to correct and confirm the presently known distributions. With the preparation of identification keys, high definition pictures of specimens and illustrations, and detailed accounts, we anticipate the publication of the first Atlas of the Angolan amphibians and reptiles in 2016/2017. This Atlas will greatly contribute to future studies on Angolan herpetofauna and its conservation, among others, by making it possible to:

- 1) Identify the current geographic distributions of the species;
- 2) Review and update IUCN conservation assessments;

- 3) Identify sensitive, species-rich and/or endemic areas with high priority for conservation;
- 4) Allow more detailed analysis and studies, as for example niche-modelling, climate change distribution scenarios, etc.;
- 5) Provide an updated and reliable source of data and information to scientists, conservationists, managers and civil society;
- 6) Promote the interest and fascination of the general public for these animals, and engage the civil society on the promotion of its study and conservation.

For the present, I am glad to contribute to the development of the studies and conservation of the Angolan herpetofauna, a task initiated more than 150 years ago by the pioneer works of José Vicente Barbosa du Bocage, and share with the community the data that has been scattered and almost unavailable to the majority of the researchers.

LITERATURE CITED

- Adolphs, K. (2006) *Bibliotheca Cordyliformium*. Squamata Verlag, Saint Augustin, 304 pp.
- Adolphs, K. & Bates, M.F. 2010. *Gerrhosaurus skoogi*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 2 December 2014.
- Ahl, E. (1925 [1923]) Ueber neue afrikanische Frösche der Familie Ranidae. *Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin*, 1923: 96–106.
- Ahl, E. (1931) Zur Systematik der afrikanischen Arten der Baumfroschgattung *Hyperolius* (Amphibia, Anura). *Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin*, 17: 1-132.
- Alagador, D., Cerdeira, J. O. & Araújo, M. B. (2014) Shifting protected areas: scheduling spatial priorities under climate change. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, 51: 703–713.
- Amiet, J.-L. (2005) Les *Hyperolius* camerounais du groupe d'*H. nasutus* (Amphibia, Anura, Hyperoliidae). *Revue Suisse de Zoologie*, 112: 271-310.
- Amiet, J.-L. (2012) *Les rainettes du Cameroun (Amphibiens Anoures)*. Jean-Louis Amiet & la Nef des livres, Saint-Nazaire, 591 pp.
- Angel, M. F. (1923) *Reptiles*, pp. 157–169, 1 pl in Rohan-Chabot (ed.) (1923) *Mission Rohan-Chabot, Angola et Rhodesia (1912–1914), Vol. IV (Histoire Naturelle, Fascicule 1 (Mammifères — Oiseaux — Reptiles — Poissons))*. Imprimerie Nationale, Paris, 176 pp.
- App, Brian. (2008) Biodiversity Analysis and Technical Support for USAID/Africa (BATS) FINAL REPORT: September 2006 to November 2008. Chemonics International, Washington, DC.
- Araújo, M. B. & Guisan, A. (2006) Five (or so) challenges for species distribution modelling. *Journal of Biogeography*, 33: 1677–1688.
- Bates, M. F. (2010) *Namibiana rostrata*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 05 December 2014.
- Bates, M. F., Tolley, K. A., Edwards, S., Davids, Z., Da Silva, J. M. & Branch, W. R. (2013) A molecular phylogeny of the African plated lizards, Genus *Gerrhosaurus* Wiegmann, 1828 (Squamata: Gerrhosauridae), with the description of two new genera. *Zootaxa*, 3750 (5): 465–493.
- Bates, M. F., Branch, W. R., Bauer, A. M., Burger, M., Marais, J., Alexander, G. J. & de Villiers, M. S. (2014) *Atlas and Red List of the Reptiles of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland*. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria, 485 pp.
- Bauer, A. M. & Günther, R. (1995) An annotated type catalogue of the lacertid lizards in the Zoological Museum, Berlin (Reptilia: Squamata: Lacertidae). *Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin*, 71: 37-62.
- Bauer, A. M., Günther, R. & Robeck, H. E. (1996) An annotated type catalogue of the hemisotid, microhylid, myobatrachid, pelobatid and pipid frogs in the Zoological Museum,

Berlin (Amphibia: Anura: *Hemisotidae*, *Microhylidae*, *Myobatrachidae*, *Pelobatidae* and *Pipidae*). *Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin* 72: 259 – 275.

- Bauer, A. M. & Good, D. A. (1996) Phylogenetic systematics of the day geckos, genus *Rhoptropus* (Reptilia: Gekkonidae), of south-western Africa. *Journal of Zoology, London* 238: 635-663.
- Bauer, A. M., Good, D. A., Branch, W. R. (1997) The taxonomy of the Southern African leaf-toed geckos (Squamata: Gekkonidae), with a review of Old World “*Phyllodactylus*” and the description of five new genera. *Proceeding of the California Academy of Sciences*, 49 (14): 447-497.
- Bauer, A. M., Lamb, T., Branch, W. R. & Babb, R. D. (2001) New records of two rare snakes from northern Namibia, with comments on the trans-Kunene distribution of mopaneveld squamates (Squamata: Serpentes: Colubridae). *Herpetozoa*, 14 (1/2): 75-79.
- Bauer, A. M. & Lamb, T. (2002) Phylogenetic relationships among members of the *Pachydactylus capensis* group of southern African geckos. *African Zoology*, 37: 209–220.
- Bauer, A. M. (2003) On the identity of *Lacerta punctata* Linnaeus, 1758, the type species of the Genus *Euprepis* Wagler, 1830, and the generic assignment of Afro-Malagasy skinks. *African Journal of Herpetology*, 52: 1–7.
- Bauer, A. M. & Lamb, T. (2005) Phylogenetic Relationships of southern African geckos in the *Pachydactylus* Group (Squamata: Gekkonidae). *Africa Journal of Herpetology*, 54 (2) 105–129.
- Bauer, A. M., Lamb, T. & Branch, W. R. (2006b) A revision of the *Pachydactylus serval* and *P. weberi* groups (Reptilia: Gekkota: Gekkonidae) of southern Africa, with the description of eight new species. *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences*, 57: 595–709.
- Bayless, M. K. (2002) Monitor lizards: a pan-African check-list of their zoogeography (Sauria: Varanidae: Polydaedalus). *Journal of Biogeography*, 29: 1643-1701.
- Blackburn, D. C., Gonwouo, L. N., Ernst, R., Rödel, M.-O. (2009) A new squeaker frog (Arthroleptidae: Arthroleptis) from the Cameroon Volcanic Line with redescription of *Arthroleptis adolfifriederici* Nieden, 1911 “1910” and *A. variabilis* Matschie, 1893. *Breviora*, 515: 1-23.
- Blackburn, D. C., Gvoždík, V., Leaché, A. D. (2010) A new squeaker frog (Arthroleptidae: Arthroleptis) from the mountains of Cameroon and Nigeria. *Herpetologica*, 66: 335-348.
- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1864) Note sur un nouveau batracien du Portugal, *Chioglossa lusitanica*, et sur une grenouille nouvelle de l'Afrique occidentale. *Revue et Magasin de Zoologie Pure et Appliquée, Serie 2, Paris* 16: 248–253.

- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1866a). Lista dos reptis das possessões portuguezas d'Africa occidental que existem no Museu de Lisboa. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas Physicas e Naturaes*, IV: 37–56.
- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1866b) Reptiles nouveaux ou peu connus recueillis dans les possessions portugaises de l'Afrique occidentale, qui se trouvent au Muséum de Lisbonne. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes*, I (1): 57-78.
- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1867a) Discriptions of two new Sauriens from Mossamedes (West Africa). *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History* III (20): 225-228.
- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1867b) Batraciens nouveaux de l'Afrique occidentale (Loanda et Benguella). *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1867: 843-846.
- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1867c) Diagnose de quelques reptiles nouveaux de l'Afrique occidentale. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes*, I (3): 229-232.
- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1867d) Segunda lista dos reptis das possessões portuguezas d'Africa occidental que existem no Museu de Lisboa. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes*, Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, I (3): 217-228.
- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1870) Description d'un "Saurien" nouveau de l'Afrique occidentale. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes*, III (9): 66-68.
- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1872) Diagnoses de quelques espèces nouvelles de Reptiles d' Afrique occidentale. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes*, IV (13): 72-82.
- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1873) Mélanges erpétologiques. 2. Sur quelques Reptiles et Batraciens nouveaux, rares ou peu connus d' Afrique occidentale. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes*, IV (15): 209-22.
- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1876) Nota sobre o "Statement regarding dr. Welwitsch's Angola Reptiles" de A. Günther. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes*, V (20): 275–276.
- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1879a) Subsídios para a Fauna das possessões portuguezas d'Africa occidental - II. Sertão de Angola, de Benguella ao Bihé. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes*, VII (26): 88-89.
- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1879b) Subsídios para a Fauna das possessões portuguezas d'Africa occidental - III. Sertão de Angola, do Bihé ao Cassengue. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes*, VII (26): 95-96.
- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1879c) Reptiles et batraciens nouveaux d'Angola. *Jornal de Sciencias, Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes, Lisboa* VII (26): 87–99.
- Bocage, J.V.B. du (1882) Reptiles rares ou nouveaux d'Angola. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes*, VIII (32): 299-304.

- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1886) Reptiles nouveaux ou peu connus recueillis dans les possessions portugaises de l'Afrique occidentale, qui se trouvent au Muséum de Lisbonne. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes*, I (1): 57-78.
- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1887a) Mélanges herpétologie. I. Reptiles et Batraciens du Congo. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas Physicas e Naturaes*, VI (44): 177-192.
- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1887b) Mélanges herpétologie. IV. Reptiles du dernier voyage de MM. Capello et Ivens à travers l'Afrique. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas Physicas e Naturaes*, VI (44): 201-208.
- Bocage, J.V.B. du (1887c) Mélanges herpétologiques. V. Reptiles et Batraciens de Quissange (Benguella) envoyés par M. J. Anchieta. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes*, VI (44): 208-211.
- Bocage, J.V.B. du (1888) Mélanges erpétologiques. VI. Espèces du genre Dendraspis. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes*, 7 (47): 138-147.
- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1893) Diagnoses de quelques nouvelles espèces de Reptiles et Batraciens d'Angola. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes, Segunda Série*, III (10): 115–121.
- Bocage (1895a) *Herpétologie d'Angola et du Congo*. Ministério da Marinha e das Colónias, Lisbonne, 203 pp.
- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1895b) Sur une espèce de crapaud à ajouter à la faune herpétologique d'Angola. *Jornal de Sciencias. Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes, Lisboa*, IV (2): 51-53.
- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1896a) Mammiferos, Aves e Reptis da Hanha, no sertão de Benguella. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes, Segunda Série*, IV (14): 105–114.
- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1896b) Sur deux Agames d'Angola à écaillure hétérogène. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes, Segunda Série*, IV (15): 115- 120.
- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1897a) Mammiferos, Reptis e Batrachios d'Africa de que existem exemplares typicos no Museu de Lisboa. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes, Segunda Série*, IV (16): 187–206.
- Bocage, J. V. B. du (1897b) Mammiferos, Aves e Reptis da Hanha, no sertão de Benguella (segunda lista). *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes, Segunda Série*, IV (16): 207-211.
- Bogert, C. M. (1940) Herpetological results of the Vernay Angola Expedition. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 77(1): 1–107.
- Bogert, C. M. (1942) Pseudohaje Günther, a valid Genus for two West African arboreal cobras. *American Museum Novitates*, 1174: 1-9.

- Böhme (1975) Zur Herpetofaunistik Kameruns, mit Beschreibung eines neuen Scinciden. *Bonner zoologische Beiträge* 26: 2-48.
- Böhme, Rödel, M-O., Brede, C. and Wagner, P. (2011) The reptiles (Testudines, Squamata, Crocodylia) of the forested southeast of the Republic of Guinea (Guinée forestière) with a country-wide checklist. *Bonn zoological Bulletin* 60 (1): 35-61.
- Böhn, M., Collen, B., Baillie, J. E. M., Bowles, P., Chanson, J., Cox, N., Hammerson, G., Hoffmann, M., Livingstone, S. R., Ram, M., Rhodin, A. G. J., Stuart, S. N., van Dijk, P. P., Young, B. E., Afuang, L. E., Aghasyan, A., García, A., Aguilar, C., Ajtic, R., Akarsu, F., Alencar, L. R. V., Allison, A., Ananjeva, N., Anderson, S., Andrén, C., Ariano-Sánchez, D., Arredondo, J. C., Auliya, M., Austin, C. C., Avci, A., Baker, P. J., Barreto-Lima, A. F., Barrio-Amorós, C. L., Basu, D., Bates, M. F., Batistella, A., Bauer, A., Bennett, D., Böhme, W., Broadley, D., Brown, R., Burgess, J., Captain, A., Carreira, S., Castañeda, M. D. R., Castro, F., Catenazzi, A., Cedeño- Vázquez, J. R., Chapple, D. G., Cheylan, M., Cisneros-Heredia, D. F., Cogalniceanu, D., Cogger, H., Corti, C., Costa, G. C., Couper, P. J., Courtney, T., Crnobrnja-Isailovic, J., Crochet, P.-A., Crother, B., Cruz, F., Daltry, J. C., Daniels, R. J. R., Das, I., de Silva, A., Diesmos, A. C., Dirksen, L., Doan, T. M., Dodd, C. K., Doody, J. S., Dorcas, M. E., Duarte de Barros Filho, J., Egan, V. T., El Mouden, E. H., Embert, D., Espinoza, R. E., Fallabrino, A., Feng, X., Feng, Z.-J., Fitzgerald, L., Flores-Villela, O., França, F. G. R., Frost, D., Gadsden, H., Gamble, T., Ganesh, S. R., Garcia, M. A., García-Pérez, J. E., Gatus, J., Gaulke, M., Geniez, P., Georges, A., Gerlach, J., Goldberg, S., Gonzalez, J.-C.T., Gower, D. J., Grant, T., Greenbaum, E., Grieco, C., Guo, P., Hamilton, A. M., Hare, K., Hedges, S. B., Heideman, N., Hilton- Taylor, C., Hitchmough, R., Hollingsworth, B., Hutchinson, M., Ineich, I., Iverson, J., Jaksic, F. M., Jenkins, R., Joger, U., Jose, R., Kaska, Y., Kaya, U., Keogh, J. S., Köhler, G., Kuchling, G., Kumlutas, Y., Kwet, A., La Marca, E., Lamar, W., Lane, A., Lardner, B., Latta, C., Latta, G., Lau, M., Lavin, P., Lawson, D., LeBreton, M., Lehr, E., Limpus, D., Lipczynski, N., Lobo, A. S., López-Luna, M. A., Luiselli, L., Lukoschek, V., Lundberg, M., Lymberakis, P., Macey, R., Magnusson, W. E., Mahler, D. L., Malhotra, A., Mariaux, J., Maritz, B., Marques, O. A. V., Márquez, R., Martins, M., Masterson, G., Mateo, J. A., Mathew, R., Mathews, N., Mayer, G., McCranie, J. R., Measey, G. J., Mendoza-Quijano, F., Menegon, M., Métrailler, S., Milton, D. A., Montgomery, C., Morato, S. A. A., Mott, T., Muñoz-Alonso, A., Murphy, J., Nguyen, T. Q., Nilson, G., Nogueira, C., Núñez, H., Orlov, N., Ota, H., Ottenwalder, J., Papenfuss, T., Pasachnik, S., Passos, P., Pauwels, O. S. G., Pérez-Buitrago, N., Pérez-Mellado, V., Pianka, E. R., Pleguezuelos, J., Pollock, C., Ponce-Campos, P., Powell, R., Pupin, F., Quintero Díaz, G. E., Radder, R., Ramer, J., Rasmussen, A. R., Raxworthy, C., Reynolds, R., Richman, N., Rico, E. L., Riservato, E., Rivas, G., da Rocha,

P. L. B., Rödel, M.-O., Rodríguez Schettino, L., Roosenburg, W. M., Ross, J. P., Sadek, R., Sanders, K., Santos- Barrera, G., Schleich, H. H., Schmidt, B. R., Schmitz, A., Sharifi, M., Shea, G., Shi, H.-T., Shine, R., Sindaco, R., Slimani, T., Somaweera, R., Spawls, S., Stafford, P., Stuebing, R., Sweet, S., Sy, E., Temple, H. J., Tognelli, M. F., Tolley, K., Tolson, P. J., Tuniyev, B., Tuniyev, S., Üzümlü, N., van Buurt, G., Van Sluys, M., Velasco, A., Vences, M., Veselý, M., Vinke, S., Vinke, T., Vogel, G., Vogrin, M., Vogt, R. C., Wearn, O. R., Werner, Y. L., Whiting, M. J., Wiewandt, T., Wilkinson, J., Wilson, B., Wren, S., Zamin, T., Zhou, K., Zug, G. (2013) The conservation status of the world's reptiles. *Biological Conservation*, 157: 372–385.

- Boulenger, G. A. (1882) *Catalogue of the Batrachia Salientia, s. Ecaudata, in the collection of the British Museum*. The Trustees of the British Museum, London, 503 pp.
- Boulenger, G. A. (1885) *Catalogue of the Lizards in the British Museum (Natural History)*. The Trustees of the British Museum, London, Vol. I, 497 pp.
- Boulenger, G. A. (1887) *Catalogue of the Lizards in the British Museum (Natural History)*. Londres, the Trustees of the British Museum, vol. III, 727 pp.
- Boulenger, G. A. (1893) *Catalogue of the Snakes in the British Museum (Natural History)*. The Trustees of the British Museum, London, Vol. I, 448 pp.
- Boulenger, G. A. (1900) A list of the batrachians and reptiles of the Gaboon (French Congo), with descriptions of new genera and species. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1900: 433–456.
- Boulenger, G. A. (1902) A list of the fishes, batrachians, and reptiles collected by Mr. J. ffolliot Darling in Mashonaland, with descriptions of new species. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1902: 13–18.
- Boulenger, G. A. (1905) A list of the Batrachians and Reptiles collected by Dr. W. J. Ansorge in Angola, with descriptions of new species. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History, Series 7*, 16 (92): 8–115.
- Boulenger, G. A. (1907a) Descriptions of three new lizards and a frog, discovered by Dr. W. J. Ansorge in Angola. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History, Series 7* (19): 212–214.
- Boulenger, G. A. (1907b) Descriptions of a new frog discovered by Dr. W. J. Ansorge in Mossamedes, Angola. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History, Series 7*, 20: 109.
- Boulenger, G. A. (1915) A List of the Snakes of the Belgian and Portuguese Congo, Northern Rhodesia, and Angola. *Proceeding of the Zoological Society of London*, 1915: 193–223.
- Boulenger, G. A. (1919a) Descriptions d'un ophidien et d'un batracien nouveaux du Congo. *Revue Zoologique Africaine, Bruxelles*, 7: 186–187.

- Boulenger, G. A. (1919b) On *Rana ornatissima*, Bocage, and *R. ruddi*, Blgr. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa* 8: 33–37.
- Boulenger, G. A. (1921) *Monograph of the Lacertidae*, vol. 2. British Museum of Natural History, London, 451 pp.
- Branch, W. R. & McCartney C. J. (1992). A Report on a Small Collection of Reptiles from Southern Angola. *The Journal of the Herpetological Association of Africa*, 41 (1): 1–3.
- Branch, W. R. and Haagner, G. V. (1993) The skink *Mabuya ivensii*: new record from Zambia and Zaire, and the status of the subspecies *septemlineata* Laurent 1964 and the Genus *Labuya* Horton 1972. *Amphibia-Reptilia*, 14 (1993): 105-115.
- Branch, W. R. (1998) Field Guide to Snakes and Other Reptiles of Southern Africa, 3rd edition. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa, 399 pp.
- Branch, B. (2008) *Tortoises, Terrapins & Turtles of Africa*. Struik Nature, 128 pp.
- Broadley, D. G. & Gans, C. (1969) A new species of *Zygaspis* (Amphisbaenia: Reptilia) from Zambia and Angola. *Arnoldia*, 25 (4): 1–4.
- Broadley, D. G., Gans, C. and Visser, J. (1976) Studies on Amphisbaenians (Amphisbaenia, Reptilia) 6. The Genera *Monopletis* and *Dalophia* in Southern Africa. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 157 (5): 311-486.
- Broadley, D. G. and Broadley, S. (1997) A revision of the African genus *Zygaspis* Cope (Reptilia: Amphisbaenia). *Syntarsus* 4: 1-24.
- Broadley, D. G. & Bauer, A. M. (1998) A review of the *Mabuya quinquetaeniata* complex in East Africa (Sauria: Scincidae). *African Journal of Herpetology*, 47 (2): 43-58.
- Broadley, D. G. (2000) A review of the Genus *Mabuya* in southeastern Africa (Sauria: Scincidae). *African Journal of Herpetology*, 49(2): 87–110.
- Broadley, D. G. and Cotterill, F. P. D. (2004) The reptiles of southeast Katanga, an overlooked “hot spot”. *African Journal of Herpetology*, 53 (1): 35-61.
- Broadley, D. G. (2007) Book review: Bibliotheca Cordyliformium. Neues Quellenverzeichnis der Gurtelschweife und Schildechsen (Reptilia, Cordylidae & Gerrhosauridae) by Klaus Adolphs. *African Journal of Herpetology*, 56 (1): 99–100.
- Broadley, D. G. & Wallach, V. (2009) A review of the eastern and southern African blind-snakes (Serpentes: Typhlopidae), excluding *Letheobia* Cope, with the description of two new genera and a new species. *Zootaxa*, 2255: 1–100.
- Butchart, S. H. M. & Bird, J. P. (2010). Data Deficient birds on the IUCN Red List: What don't we know and why does it matter? *Biological Conservation*, 143: 239-247.
- Carvalho, F. A. (1836) *Instruções sobre o modo de preparar, e conservar accidentalmente os diferentes exemplares zoológicos, que houverem de ser conduzidos das possessões*

portuguezas ultramarinas até á sua definitva preparação. Academia Real das Ciências de Lisboa, Lisboa, 83 pp.

- Carpenter, A. I. (2013) *Chamaeleo namaquensis*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 1 December 2014.
- Castiglia R., Corti, M. and Annesi F. (2006) Molecular and karyological homogeneity in *Trachylepis striata* (Peters 1844) and *T. wahlbergii* (Peters 1869) (Scincidae Reptilia). *Tropical Zoology* 19: 119-128.
- Cei, J. M. (1977) Chaves para uma identificação preliminar dos batráquios anuros da R. P. de Angola. *Boletim da Sociedade Portuguesa de Ciências Naturais*, 17: 5–26.
- Ceríaco, L. M. P. (2014) *A Evolução da Zoologia e dos Museus de História Natural em Portugal*. Unpublished PhD Thesis, Universidade de Évora, Évora, 619 pp.
- Ceríaco, L. M. P., Blackburn, D. C., Marques, M. P. & Calado, F. M. (2014a) Catalogue of the amphibian and reptile type specimens of the Museu de História Natural da Universidade do Porto in Portugal, with some comments on problematic taxa. *Alytes*, 31: 13–36.
- Ceríaco, L. M. P., Bauer, A. M., Blackburn, D. C. & Lavres, A. C. F. C. (2014b) The herpetofauna of the Capanda Dam region, Malanje, Angola. *Herpetological Review*, 45(4): 667–674.
- Ceríaco, L. M. P. & Brigola, J. C. P. (in press.) *The Royal Museum of Natural History and Botanical Garden of Ajuda, Lisbon (1768-1836)*. In: *Lopes, M., Luis, C. & Garcia-Pereira, P. (in press) History of Natural History Collections in Portugal and Brazil: New Perspectives on Collecting, Institutions and Transfers*. Museu Nacional de História Natural e da Ciência, Lisboa, Portugal.
- Channing, A. (1989) Comments on a review of the amphibians of Natal. *Lammergeyer Pietermaritzburg* 40: 1–3.
- Channing, A., Du Preez, L. H. & Passmore, N. I. (1994) Status, vocalization and breeding biology of two species of African bullfrogs (Ranidae: *Pyxicephalus*). *Journal of Zoology, London*, 234: 141–148.
- Channing, A. (2001) *Amphibians of central and southern Africa*. Cornell University Press, New York, 470 pp.
- Channing, A., Moyer, D. C. & Burger, M. (2002) Cryptic species of sharp-nosed reed frogs in the *Hyperolius nasutus* complex: advertisement call differences. *African Zoology*, 37: 91–99.

- Channing, A., Du Preez, L. H. & Passmore, N. I. (1994) Status, vocalization and breeding biology of two species of African bullfrogs (Ranidae: *Pyxicephalus*). *Journal of Zoology*. London, 234: 141–148.
- Channing, A. & Howell, K. M. (2006). *Amphibians of East Africa*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, 432 pp.
- Channing, A., Hilers, A., Lötters, S., Rödel, M.-O, Schick, S., Conradie, W., Rödder, Mercurio, V., Wagner, P., Dehling, J. M., Du Preez, L. H., Kielgast, J. and Burger, M. (2013) Taxonomy of the supercryptic *Hyperolius nasutus* group of long reed frogs of Africa (Anura: Hyperoliidae), with descriptions of six new species. *Zootaxa*, 3620: 301-350.
- Channing & Baptista (2013) *Amietia angolensis* and *A. fuscigula* (Anura: Pyxicephalidae) in southern Africa: A cold case reheated. *Zootaxa* 3640: 501–520.
- Chirio, L. & Ineich, I. (2006) Biogeography of the Reptiles of the Central African Republic. *African Journal of Herpetology*, 55 (1): 23-59.
- Chirio, L. & LeBreton, M. (2007) *Atlas des reptiles du Cameroun*. Publications Scientifiques du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle / IRD Éditions, Paris, 686 pp.
- Clark, V. R., Barker, N. P. & Mucina, L. (2011) The great escarpment of southern Africa: a new frontier for biodiversity exploration. *Biodiversity Conservation*, 20: 2543–2561.
- Crawford-Cabral, J. (1987) Distributional data and notes on Angolan carnivores (Mammalia: Carnivora). *Garcia da Orta: Série de Zoologia*, 14 (2): 3–28.
- Crawford-Cabral, J. (1998) *The angolan rodents of the superFamily Muroide: an account on their distribution*. Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical, Lisboa, 223 pp.
- Crawford-Cabral, J. & Mesquitela, L. M. (1989) *Índice Toponímico de Colheitas Zoológicas em Angola*. Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical, Lisboa, 206 pp.
- Crawford-Cabral, J. & Veríssimo, L. N. (2005) *The Ungulate fauna of Angola: Systematic list, distribution maps, database report*. Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical, Lisboa, 277 pp.
- Cogalniceanu, D., Szekely, P., Samoila, C., Iosif, R., Tudor, M., Plaiasu, R., Stanescu, F. & Rozyłowicz, L. (2013a) Diversity and distribution of amphibians in Romania. *ZooKeys* 296: 35–57.
- Cogalniceanu, D., Rozyłowicz, L., Szekely, P., Samoila, C., Stanescu, F., Tudor, M., Szekely, P. & Iosif, R. (2013b) Diversity and distribution of reptiles in Romania. *ZooKeys* 341: 49–76.
- Cogger, H. G. (2014) *Reptiles & Amphibians of Australia*. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, 1033 pp.

- Conradie, W., Branch, W. R., Measey, G. J. & Tolley, K. A. (2012a) A new species of *Hyperolius* Rapp, 1842 (Anura: Hyperoliidae) from the Serra da Chela mountains, southwestern Angola. *Zootaxa*, 3269: 1–17.
- Conradie, W., Measey, G. J., Branch, W. R. & Tolley, K. A. (2012b) Revised phylogeny of African sand lizards (*Pedioplanis*), with the description of two new species from southwestern Angola. *African Journal of Herpetology*, 61 (2): 91–112.
- Conradie, W., Branch, W. R. & Tolley, K. A. (2013) Fifty Shades of Grey: giving colour to the poorly known Angolan Ashy reed frog (Hyperoliidae: *Hyperolius cinereus*), with the description of a new species. *Zootaxa*, 3635 (3): 201–223.
- Daniels, S. R., Heideman, N. [J.L.], Hendricks, M. G. J., Mokone, M. E. & Crandall, K. A. (2005) Unraveling evolutionary lineages in the limbless fossorial skink Genus *Acontias*: are subspecies equivalent systematic units? *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 34: 645–654.
- Daniels, S. R., Heideman, N. [J.L.], Hendricks, M. G. J. & Crandall, K. A. (2006) Taxonomic subdivisions within the fossorial skink subfamily Acontinae (Squamata: Scincidae) reconsidered: a multilocus perspective. *Zoologica Scripta*, 35(4): 353–362.
- Drewes, R. C. & Vindum, J. V. (1994) Amphibians of the Impenetrable Forest, southwest Uganda. *Journal of African Zoology*, 108: 55–70.
- Duméril, A. M. C. & Bibron, G. (1841) *Erpétologie Générale ou Histoire Naturelle Complète des Reptiles*. Volume 8. Paris: Librairie Encyclopedique de Roret.
- Du Preez, L. H. & Carruthers, V. C. (2009) *A Complete Guide to the Frogs of Southern Africa*. Cape Town: Struik Nature.
- Eaton, M. J., Martin, A., Thorbjarnarson, J. & Amato, G. (2009) Species-level diversification of African dwarf crocodiles (Genus *Osteolaemus*): a geographic and phylogenetic perspective. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 50: 496–506.
- Edwards, S., Branch, W. R., Vanhooydonck, B., Herrel, A., Measey, G. J. and Tolley, K. A. (2013a) Taxonomic adjustments in the systematics of the southern African lacertid lizards (Sauria: Lacertidae). *Zootaxa* 3669 (2): 101-114.
- Edwards, S., Tolley, K. A., Vanhooydonck, B., Measey, G. J. and Herrel, A. (2013b) Is dietary niche breadth linked to morphology and performance in Sandveld lizards *Nucras* (Sauria: Lacertidae)? *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 110 (3): 674-688.
- Ernst, R., Nianguesso, A. B. T., Lautenschläger, T., Barej, M. F., Schmitz, A. & Hölting, M. (2014) Relicts of a forested past: Southernmost distribution of the hairy frogs Genus *Trichobatrachus* Boulenger, 1900 (Anura: Arthroleptidae) in the Serra do Pingano region of Angola with comments on its taxonomic status. *Zootaxa*, 3779 (2): 297–300.

- Faria, N. R., Rambaut, A., Suchard, M. A., Baele, G., Bedford, T., Ward, M. J., Tatem, A. J., Sousa, J. D., Arinaminpathy, N., Pépin, J., Posada, D., Peeters, M., Pybus, O. G. & Lemey, P. (2014) The early spread and epidemic ignition of HIV-1 in human populations. *Science*, 346 (6205): 56–61.
- Feng, G., Wu, X., Yan, P. and Li, X. (2010) Two complete mitochondrial genes of and implications for crocodylians phylogeny. *Amphibia-Reptilia* 31: 299–309.
- Ferreira, J. B. (1897a) Sobre alguns reptis ultimamente enviados á Secção Zoológica do Museu de Lisboa. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes, Segunda Série*, 5 (2): 111–116.
- Ferreira, J. B. (1897b) Lista dos reptis e amphibios que fazem parte da última remessa de J. d'Anchieta. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes, Segunda Série*, 5 (2): 240–246.
- Ferreira, J. B. (1900a) Sobre alguns exemplares pertencentes à fauna do norte de Angola. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes, Segunda Série*, 6 (21): 48–54.
- Ferreira, J. B. (1900b) Sobre a distribuição das cobras do género “**Naja**” em África. *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes, Segunda Série*, VI (21): 129-137.
- Ferreira, J. B. (1903) Reptis de Angola da região norte do Quanza da collecção Pereira do Nascimento (1902). *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes, Segunda Série*, 7 (25): 48–54.
- Ferreira, J. B. (1904) Reptis e amphibios de Angola da região ao norte do Quanza (Collecção Newton - 1903). *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes, Segunda Série*, 7 (26): 111–117.
- Ferreira, J. B. (1906) Algumas espécies novas ou pouco conhecidas de amphibios e reptis de Angola (Collecção Newton - 1903). *Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes, Segunda Série*, 7 (26): 159–171.
- Fitzsimons, V. F. (1953) A new Genus of Gerrhosaurid from Southern Angola. *Annals of the Transvall Museum*, 22 (2): 215-217.
- Fitzsimons, V. F. (1959) Some new reptiles from Southern Africa and Southern Angola. *Annals of the Transvall Museum*, 23 (4): 405–409.
- Frade, F. (1958) Mesures adoptées pour la protection de l'Hippotrague géant en Angola. *Mammalia*, 22 (3).
- Frade, F. (1959) Medidas para a protecção da Palanca gigante de Angola (*Hippotragus niger variani* Thomas). *Memórias da Junta de Investigações do Ultramar, segunda série, Estudos de Zoologia*, 8: 7-17.

- Frade, F. (1963) Linhas gerais da distribuição dos Vertebrados em Angola». Memórias da Junta Investigação do Ultramar (2) 43: 241-257.
- Franke, F. A., Schmidt, F., Borgwardt, C., Bernhard, D., Bleidorn, C., Engelmann, W-E. and Schlegel, M. (2012) Genetic differentiation of the African dwarf crocodile *Osteolaemus tetraspis* Cope, 1861 (Crocodylia: Crocodylidae) and consequences for European zoos. *Organisms Diversity & Evolution*, DOI 10.1007/s13127-012-0107-1.
- Frétey, T., Dewynter, M. & Blanc, C. P. (2011) *Amphibiens d’Afrique central et d’Angola. Clé de détermination illustrée des amphibiens du Gabon et du Mbini/Illustrated identification key of the amphibians from Gabon and Mbini*. Biotope, Mèze/Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle, Paris, 232 pp.
- Frituz, U. & Bininda-Emonds, O. R. P. (2007) When genes meet nomenclature: tortoise phylogeny and the shifting genetic concepts of *Testudo* and *Geochelone*. *Zoology* 110: 298-307.
- Fritz, U., Daniels, S. R., Hofmeyr, M. D., González, J., Barrio-Amorós, C. L., Široky, P., Hundsdörfer, A. K. and Stuckas, H. (2010) Mitochondrial phylogeography and subspecies of the wide-ranging, sub-Saharan leopard tortoise *Stigmochely pardalis* (Testudines: Testudinidae) – a case study of the pitfalls of pseudogenes and GenBank sequences. *Journal of Zoological Systematics and Evolutionary Research* 48: 348-359.
- Fritz, U., Petzold, A., Kehlmaier, C., Kindler, C., Campbell, P., Hofmeyr, M.D. & Branch, W. (2014) Disentangling the Pelomedusa complex using type specimens and historical DNA (Testudines: Pelomedusidae). *Zootaxa*, 3795 (5): 501–522.
- Frost, D. R. (1985) *Amphibian Species of the World. A taxonomic and Geographical Reference*. Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.A.: Association of Systematics Collections and Allen Press.
- Frost, D. R. (2014) Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference. Version 6.0 (29-09-2014). Electronic Database accessible at <http://research.amnh.org/herpetology/amphiabia/index.html>. American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA.
- Gans, C. (1976) Three New Spade-Snouted Amphisbaenians from Angola (Amphisbaenia, Reptilia). *American Museum Novitates*, 2590: 1–11.
- Gans, C. (2005) Checklist and Bibliography of the Amphisbaenia of the World. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 289: 1-130.
- Gomes, B. A. (1876) The collections of the African scientific expedition ordered by the Portuguese Government in 1851 and the right of this Government to them, as brought

before the English courts of justice. *Jornal de Ciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes*, 5 (19): 175–202.

- Grandvaux-Barbosa, L. A. (1970) *Carta fitogeográfica de Angola*. Instituto de Investigação Científica de Angola, Luanda, 323 pp.
- Gray, J. E. (1865) A revision of the genera and species of Amphisbaenians, with the description of some new species now in the collection of the British Museum. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1865: 442–455.
- Green, D. M., Weir, L. A., Casper, G. S. and Lannoo, M. (eds.) (2014) *North American Amphibians. Distribution and Diversity*. University of California Press, 352 pp.
- Guisan, A. & Hofer, U. (2003) Predicting reptile distributions at the mesoscale: relation to climate and topography. *Journal of Biogeography*, 30: 1233–1243.
- Guisan, A. & Rahbek, C. (2011) SESAM - a new framework integrating macroecological and species distribution models for predicting spatio-temporal patterns of species assemblages. *Journal of Biogeography*, 38 (8): 1433–1444.
- Guisan, A., Tingley, R., Baumgartner, J. B., Naujokaitis-Lewis, I., Sutcliffe, P. R., Tulloch, A. I. T., Regan, T. J., Brotons, L., McDonald-Madden, E., Mantyka-Pringle, C., Martin, T. G., Rhodes, J. R., Maggini, R., Setterfeld, S. A., Elith, J., Schwartz, M. W., Wintle, B. A., Broennimann, O., Austin, M., Ferrier, S., Kearney, M., Possingham, H. P. & Buckley, Y. M. (2013) Predicting species distributions for conservation decisions. *Ecology Letters*, 16 (12): 1424–1435.
- Günther, A. C. L. G. (1858) Neue Batrachier in der Sammlung des britischen Museums. *Archiv für Naturgeschichte. Berlin*, 24: 319–328.
- Günther, A.C. L. G. (1865a) Fourth Account of new species of Snakes in the Collection of the British Museum. *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History, Third Series*, 15: 89–9.
- Günther, A.C. L. G. (1865b) Descriptions of new species of batrachians from West Africa. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1864: 479–482.
- Günther, A. C. L. G. (1876a) Statement regarding Dr. Welwitsch's Angolan Reptiles. *Jornal de Ciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes*, 5(20): 275–276.
- Günther, A. C. L. G. (1876b) Notes on a small collection brought by Lieut. L. Cameron, C. B., from Angola. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1876: 678-679.
- Haacke, W. D. (1997) Systematics and biogeography of the southern African scincine Genus *Typhlacontias* (Reptilia: Scincidae). *Bonner Zoologische Beiträge*, 47: 139–163.
- Haacke, W. D. (2008) A new leaf-toed gecko (Reptilia: Gekkonidae) from south-western Angola. *African Journal of Herpetology*, 57 (2): 85–92.

- Harrison, P. A., Berry, P. M., Butt, N. & New, M. (2006) Modelling climate change impacts on species' distributions at the European scale: implications for conservation policy. *Environmental Science & Policy*, 9: 116–128.
- Heinicke, M. P., Daza, J. D., Greenbaum, E., Jackman, T. R. and Bauer, A. M. (2014) Phylogeny, taxonomy and biogeography of a circum-Indian Ocean clade of leaf-toed geckos (Reptilia: Gekkota), with a description of two new genera. *Systematics and Biodiversity*, 12 (1): 23-42.
- Hekkala, E. R., Amato, G., Desalle, R. & Blum, M. J. (2010) Molecular assessment of population differentiation and individual assignment potential of Nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*) populations. *Conservation Genetics*, 11: 1435–1443.
- Hellmich, W. (1957a) Herpetologische Ergebnisse einer Forschungsreise in Angola. *Veröffentlichungen der Zoologischen Staatssammlung München*, 5: 1–92.
- Hellmich, W. (1957b) Die Reptilienausbeute der Hamburgischen Angola-Expedition. *Mitteilungen aus dem Hamburgischen Zoologischen Museum und Institut*, 55: 39–80.
- Hirth, H. F. (1997) *Synopsis of the biological data on the green turtle, Chelonia mydas (Linnaeus 1758)*. United States Fish and Wildlife Service Biological Report 97 (1) 1-120.
- Hof, C., Araújo, M. B., Jetz, W. & Carsten, R. (2011) Additive threats from pathogens, climate and land-use change for global amphibian diversity. *Nature*, 480: 516–519.
- Hoogmoed, M. S. (1974) Ghanese Lizards of the Genus *Mabuya* (Scincidae, Sauria, Reptilia). *Zoologische Verhandelingen* 138: 3-62.
- Horton, D. R. (1972). A new Scincid Genus from Angola. *Journal of Herpetology*, 6: 17–20.
- Ineich, I. (2003) *Contribution à la connaissance de la biodiversité des régions afro montagnardes: les reptiles du mont Nimba*. In Lamotte, M. and Roy, R. (Eds.), *Le peuplement animal du mont Nimba (Guinée, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia)*. Mémoires du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle 190: 597-637.
- Ineich, I. & Schmitz, A. (2010) *Panaspis cabindae*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 27 December 2014.
- IUCN 2001. IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. Second Edition, Gland Switzerland and Cambridge, UK: IUCN. iv + 32 99.
- IUCN, Conservation International, and NatureServe. 2004. Global Amphibian Assessment. Website available through www.globalamphibians.org (now replaced by the IUCN Redlist: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>).
- IUCN SSC Amphibian Specialist Group 2013. *Amietophrynus funereus*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.2. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 29 September 2014.

- IUCN SSC Amphibian Specialist Group 2013. *Leptopelis notatus*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.2. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 12 October 2014.
- IUCN SSC Amphibian Specialist Group 2014. *Amietophrynus regularis*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 28 October 2014.
- Iverson, J.B. (1992) *A Revised Checklist with Distribution Maps of the Turtles of the World*. Iverson Publishers, Richmond.
- Jacobsen, N. H. G. & Broadley, D. G. (2000) A new species of *Panaspis* Cope (Reptilia: Scincidae) from southern Africa. *African Journal of Herpetology*, 49 (1): 61–71.
- Jetz, W., McPherson, J. M. & Guralnick, R. P. (2011) Integrating biodiversity distribution knowledge: toward a global map of life. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, 27: 151–159.
- Johnson, C. J. & Gillingham, M. P. (2005) An evaluation of mapped species distribution models used for conservation planning. *Environmental Conservation*, 32 (2): 1–12.
- Kindler, C., Branch, W. R., Hofmeyr, M. D., Maran, J., Široký, P., Vences, M., Harvey, J., Vence, M., Harvey, J., Hauswaldt, J. S., Schleicher, A., Stickas, H. & Fritz, U. (2012) Molecular phylogeny of African hinge-back tortoises (*Kinixys*): implications for phylogeography and taxonomy (Testudines: Testudinidae). *Journal of Zoological Systematics and Evolutionary Research*, 50 (3): 192–201.
- Köhler, J., Scheelke, K., Schick S., Veith, M., Lötters, S. (2005) Contribution to the taxonomy of hyperoliid frogs (Amphibia: Anura: Hyperoliidae): advertisement calls of twelve species from east and central Africa. *African Zoology*, 40: 127-142.
- Kuzmin, S. L. (2013) *The Amphibians of the Former Soviet Union*. Pensoft Publishers, Sofia & Moscow, 384 pp.
- Lamb, T. & Bauer, A. M. (2003) *Meroles* revisited: Complementary systematic inference from additional mitochondrial genes and complete taxon sampling of southern Africa's desert lizards. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 29: 360–364.
- Lamb, T., Meeker, A. M., Bauer, A. M. & Branch, W. R. (2003) On the systematic status of the desert plated lizard (*Angolosaurus skoogi*): phylogenetic inference from DNA sequence analysis of the African Gerrhosauridae. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 78: 253-261.
- Lamb, T., Biswas, S. & Bauer, A. M. (2010) A phylogenetic reassessment of African fossorial skinks in the subFamily Acontinae (Squamata: Scincidae): evidence for parallelism and polyphyly. *Zootaxa* 2657: 33–46.

- Lamb, T. & Bauer, A. M. (2013) To be or not to be *Angolosaurus*: a multilocus perspective on the phylogenetic position of Africa's desert plated lizard (Gerrhosauridae). *Zoologica Scripta*, 42(4): 381–388.
- Lambiris, A. J. L. (1988) A review of the amphibians of Natal. *Lammergeyer Pietermaritzburg*, 39: 1–210.
- Laurent, R. F. (1941) Les Megalixalus (Batraciens) du Musée du Congo. *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaies, Tervuren*, 35: 119-132.
- Laurent, R. F. (1950) Reptiles et Batraciens de la région de Dundo (Angola du Nord-Est) (Première note). *Publicações Culturais da Companhia de Diamantes de Angola*, Lisboa, 17 pp.
- Laurent, R. F. (1954a) Reptiles et Batraciens de la région de Dundo (Angola) (Deuxième note). *Publicações Culturais da Companhia de Diamantes de Angola*, 23: 35–84.
- Laurent, R. F. (1954b) Etude de quelques espèces méconnues du genre *Ptychadena*. *Annales du Musée Royal du Congo Belge. Sciences Zoologiques. Tervuren*, 34: 7–34.
- Laurent, R. F. (1955) Diagnoses préliminaires de quelques Serpents venimeux. *Reveu de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaine*, 51 (1-2): 127-139.
- Laurent, R. F. (1964a) Subsídios para o estudo da biologia na Lunda. Reptiles et Amphbiens de l'Angola (Troisième contribution). *Publicações Culturais. Companhia de Diamantes de Angola, Lisboa*, 67: 1-165.
- Laurent, R. F. A new subspecies of *Varanus exanthematicus* (Sauria, Varanidae). *Breviora*, 199: 1-9.
- Laurent, R. F. (1982) Le genre *Afrixalus* Laurent (Hyperoliidae) en Afrique Centrale. *Annales du Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale. Série in Octavo, Science Zoologique, Tervuren*, 235: 1–93.
- Largen, M. J. (1977) The status of the Genus *Leptopelis* (Amphibia Anura Hyperoliidae) in Ethiopia, including descriptions of two new species. *Monitore Zoologico Italiano. Nuova Serie, Suplemento, Firenze*, 9: 85–136.
- Largen, M. J. (2000) Another new species of *Ptychadena* Boulenger 1917 from Ethiopia (Amphibia Anura Ranidae), *Tropical Zoology*, 13(1): 171-178.
- Largen, M. J. (2001) Catalogue of the amphibians of Ethiopia, including a key for their identification. *Tropical Zoology, Firenze*, 14: 307-402.
- Larsen, R., Holmern, T., Prager, S. D., Maliti, H. & Røskaft, E. (2009) Using the extended quarter degree grid cell system to unify mapping and sharing of biodiversity data. *African Journal of Ecology*, 47 (3): 382–392.

- Leaché, A. D., Chong, R. A., Papenfus, T. J., Wagner, P., Böhme, W., Schmidz, A., Rödel, M-O., Schmitz, A., LeBreton, M., Ineich, I., Chirio, L., Eniang, E. A., Baha El Din, S., Lemmon, A. R. and Burbrink, F. T. (2009) Phylogeny of the Genus *Agama* based on mitochondrial DNA sequence data. *Bonner zoologische Beiträge*, 56(4): 273–278.
- Leitão, P. J., Moreira, F. & Osborne, P. E. (2011) Effects of geographical data sampling bias on habitat models of species distributions: a case study with steppe birds in southern Portugal. *International Journal of Geographical Information Science*, 25: 439–457.
- Lenk, P., Kalyabina, S., Wink, M. and Joger, U. (2001) *Evolutionary Relationships among the True Vipers (Reptilia: Viperidae) Inferred from Mitochondrial DND Sequences*. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 19 (1): 94–104.
- Lescure, J. & de Massary, J. C. (Eds.) (2013) *Atlas des Amphibiens et Reptiles de France*. Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle / Biotope Eds., Paris, 272 pp.
- Liang, F., Yuan, Y. C. & Ping, J. J. (2012) *Colored Atlas of Chinese Amphibians and their distributions*. Sichuan Science and Technology Press, Sichuan, 620 pp.
- Loiselle, B. A., Howell, C. A., Graham, C. H., Goerck, J. M., Brooks, T., Smith, K. G. & Williams, P. H. (2003) Avoiding pitfalls of using species-distribution models in conservation planning. *Conservation Biology*, 17 (6): 1–10.
- Loumont, C. (1983) Deux espèces nouvelles de *Xenopus* du Cameroun (Amphibia, Pipidae). *Revue Suisse de Zoologie*, 90: 169–177.
- Loureiro, A., Ferrand de Almeida, N., Carretero, M. A. & Paulo, O. S. (Eds.) (2010) *Atlas dos Anfíbios e Répteis de Portugal*. Esfera do Caos, Lisboa, 256 pp.
- Loveridge, A. (1932) New Opisthoglyphous Snakes of the Genera *Crotaphopeltis* and *Trimerorhinus* from Angola and Kenya Colony. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 45: 83–86.
- Loveridge, A. (1933) Reports on the scientific results of an expedition to the southwestern highlands of Tanganyika Territory. VII. Herpetology. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology*, 74: 197–416.
- Loveridge, A. (1940) Revision of the African snakes of the genera *Dromophis* and *Psammophis*. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard*, 87 (1): 1–69.
- Loveridge, A. (1941) Report on the Smithsonian-Firestone Expedition's collection of reptiles and amphibians from Liberia. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 91: 113–139.
- Loveridge, A. (1942) Revision of the African lizards of the Family Gerrhosauridae. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology*, 89 (11): 485–543.

- Loveridge, A. (1944) New geckos of the genera *Afroedura*, new Genus, and *Pachydactylus* from Angola. *American Museum Novitates*, 1254: 1–4.
- Loveridge, A. (1947) Revision of the African lizards of the family Gekkonidae. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology* 98: 1-469.
- Loveridge, A. & Williams, E. E. (1957) Revision of the African tortoises and turtles of the suborder Cryptodira. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology* 115: 163–557.
- Luiselli, L. 2010. *Natriciteres fuliginoides*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 07 November 2014.
- Machado, M. (1979) Pitão africano. *Diana*, (2) 1: 10-13; 43; 45-50.
- Manaças, S. (1963) Sábrios de Angola. *Memórias da Junta de Investigação do Ultramar*, 43 (2): 223–240.
- Manaças, S. (1973) Alguns ofídeos de Angola. *Memórias da Junta de Investigação do Ultramar*, 58 (2): 187–200.
- Manaças, S. (1982) Ofídeos venenosos da Guiné, S. Tomé, Angola e Moçambique. *Garcia de Orta: Série de Zoologia*, 10 (1/2): 13–46.
- Mausfeld-Lafdhya, P., Schmitz, A., Ineich, I. and Chirio, L. (2004) Genetic Variation in Two African *Euprepis* Species (Reptilia, Scincidae), Based on Maximum-Likelihood and Bayesian Analyses: Taxonomic and Biogeographic Conclusions. *Bonner zoologische Beiträge*, 52 (2004): 159-177.
- McAliley, L. R., Willis, R. E., Ray, D. A., White, P. S., Brochu C. A. and Densmore III, L. D. (2006) Are crocodiles really monophyletic? - Evidence for subdivisions from sequence and morphological data. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 39: 16-32.
- Measey, G. J. & Tolley, K. A. (2013) A molecular phylogeny for sub-Saharan amphisbaenians. *African Journal of Herpetology*, 62(2): 100–108.
- Medina, M. F., Greenbaum, E., Bauer, A. M. & Branch, W. R. (2012.) Systematics of African Skinks in the *Panaspis wahlbergi* Complex. Abstract: Seventh World Congress of Herpetology, Vancouver, Canada, 8–14 August 2012 (www.wch-2012vancouver.com/abstractdownload).
- Mendes, L. F., Bivar de Sousa, A., & Figueira, R. (2014) *Borboletas diurnas de Angola/Butterflies of Angola. Lepidoptera/Papilionoidea. Vol.1 Herperiidae.Papilionidae*. Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical / CIBIO, Lisboa & Porto, 288 pp.
- Menegon, M. & Spawls, S. 2010. *Trachylepis bocagii*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 1 December 2014.
- Mertens, R. (1938a) Amphibien und Reptilien aus Angola gesammelt von W. Schack. *Senckenbergiana*, 20 (6): 425–443.

- Mertens, R. (1938b) Herpetologische Ergebnisse einer Reise nach Kamerun. *Abhandlungen der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main*, 442: 1–52.
- Mertens, R. (1971) Die Herpetofauna Südwest-Afrikas. *Abhandlungen der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main* 529: 1–110.
- Monard, A. (1931) Mission scientifique Suisse dans l'Angola. Résultats scientifiques. Reptiles. *Bulletin de la Société Neuchâteloise des Sciences Naturelles*, 33: 89–111.
- Monard, A. (1937a) Contribution à la Batrachologie d'Angola. *Bulletin de la Société Neuchâteloise des Sciences Naturelles* 62: 1-59.
- Monard, A. (1937b) Contribution à l'Herpétologie d'Angola. *Arquivos do Museu Bocage*, 8: 19–154.
- Monard, A. (1938) Contribution à la Batrachologie d'Angola. *Arquivos do Museu Bocage*, 9: 52–120.
- Nance, H. A. (2007) Cranial osteology of the African gerrhosaurid *Angolosaurus skoogi* (Squamata; Gerrhosauridae). *African Journal of Herpetology*, 56 (1): 39-75.
- Newbold, T. (2010) Applications and limitations of museum data for conservation and ecology, with particular attention to species distribution models. *Progress in Physical Geography*, 34 (1): 3–22.
- Nieden, F. (1908) Über einige westafrikanische Frösche. *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, 32: 651–661.
- Noble, G. K. (1923) Contributions to the herpetology of the Belgian Congo based on the collection of the American Museum Congo Expedition, 1909-1915. Part III. Amphibia. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 49: 147-347.
- Olson, D. M., Dinerstein, E., Wikramanayake, E. D., Burgess, N. D., Powell, G. V. N., Underwood, E. C., D'Amico, J. A., Itoua, I., Strand, H. E., Morrison, J. C., Loucks, C. J., Allnutt, T. F., Ricketts, T. H., Kura, Y., Lamoreux, J. F., Wettengel, W. W., Hedao, P. & Kassem, K. R. (2001) Terrestrial ecoregions of the world: a new map of life on Earth. *Bioscience*, 51 (11): 933–938.
- Onadoko, A. B. and Rödel, M.-O. (2009) Anuran surveys in south-western Nigeria. *Salamandra* 45: 1-14.
- Parker, H. W. (1936) Dr. Karl Jordan's Expedition to South West Africa and Angola: Herpetological collection. *Novitates Zoologicae*, 40: 115–146.
- Pawar, S., Koo, M. S., Kelley, C., Ahmed, M. F., Chaudhuri, S. & Sahotra, S. (2007) Conservation assessment and prioritization of areas in Northeast India: Priorities for amphibians and reptiles. *Biological Conservation*, 136 (3): 346–361.

- Peel, M. C., Finlayson, B. L. & McMahon, T. A. (2007) Updated world map of the Köppen-Geiger climate classification. *Hydrology and Earth System Sciences*, 11: 1633–1644.
- Peters, W. C. H. (1877) Übersicht der Amphibien aus Chinchoxo (Westafrika), welche von der Afrikanischen Gesellschaft dem Berliner zoologischen Museum übergeben sind. *Monatsberichte der Königlich-Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin*, 1877: 611–621.
- Peters, W. C. H. (1879) Neue oder Weniger bekannte Eidechsenarten aus der Familie der Scinciden (*Eumeces güntheri*, *Euprepes notabilis*, *Ablepharus rutilus*). *Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin*, 1879 (3): 35–37.
- Peters, W. C. H. (1882) Neue Batrachier (*Amblystoma Krausei*, *Nyctibatrachus sinensis*, *Bufo buchneri*). *Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin* 1882: 145–148.
- Peterson, A. T. (2001) Predicting species geographic distributions based on ecological niche modelling. *The Condor*, 103(3): 599–605.
- Petzold, A., Vargas-Ramírez, M., Kehlmaier, C., Vamberger, M., Branch, W. R., Du Preez, L., Hofmeyr, M. D., Meyer, L., Schleicher, A., Siroký, P. & Fritz, U. (2014) A revision of African helmeted terrapins (Testudines: Pelomedusidae: *Pelomedusa*), with descriptions of six new species. *Zootaxa*, 3795(5): 523–548.
- Perret, J.-L. (1966) *Les amphibiens du Cameroun*. Zoologische Jahrbücher. Abteilung für Systematik, Ökologie und Geographie. Jena 93: 289–464.
- Perret, J., -L (1973) Contribution à l'étude des *Panaspis* (Reptilia, Scincidae) d'Afrique occidentale avec la description de deux espèces nouvelles. *Revue suisse de Zoologie*, 80 (2): 592–630.
- Perret, J.-L. (1976a) Révision des amphibiens africains et principalement des types, conservés au Musée Bocage de Lisbonne. *Arquivos do Museu Bocage, Segunda Série*, 6(2): 15–34.
- Perret, J.-L. (1976b) Identité de quelques *Afrixalus* (Amphibia, Salientia, Hyperoliidae). *Bulletin de la Société Neuchâteloise des Sciences Naturelles*, 99: 19–28.
- Perret, J.-L. (1977) Les *Hylarana* (Amphibiens, Ranidés) du Cameroun. *Revue Suisse de Zoologie*, 84: 841–868.
- Perret, J.-L. (1996) Sur un énigmatique batracien d'Angola. *Bulletin de la Société Neuchâteloise des Sciences Naturelles*, 119: 95–100.
- Pickersgill, M. (2007a) *Frog Search. Results of Expeditions to Southern and Eastern Africa from 1993–1999*. Frankfurt Contributions to Natural History Volume 28. Frankfurt am Main: Edition Chimaira.

- Pickersgill, M. (2007b) A redefinition of *Afrivalus fulvovittatus* (Cope, 186) and *Afrivalus vittiger* (Peters, 1876) (Amphibia, Anura, Hyperoliidae). *African Journal of Herpetology*, 56: 23–37.
- Pinto, A. A. R. (1983) *Ornitologia de Angola. Volume I (non passers)*. Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical, Lisboa, 695 pp.
- Portik, D. M., Bauer, A. M. & Jackman, T. R. (2010) The phylogenetic affinities of *Trachylepis sulcata nigra* and the intraspecific evolution of coastal melanism in the western rock skink. *African Zoology*, 45: 147–159.
- Portik, D. M., Bauer, A. M. & Jackman, T. R. (2011) Bridging the gap: western rock skinks (*Trachylepis sulcata*) have a short history in South Africa. *Molecular Ecology*, 20: 1744–1758.
- Portik, D. M. & Bauer, A. M. (2012) Untangling the complex: molecular patterns in *Trachylepis variegata* and *T. punctulata* (Reptilia: Scincidae). *African Journal of Herpetology*, 61 (2): 128-142.
- Power, J. H. (1927) On the herpetological fauna of the Lobatsi-Linokana area. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa*, 14: 405-422.
- Poynton, J. C. (1985) Nomenclatural revision of southeast African treefrogs of the Genus *Leptopelis* (Amphibia: Hyperoliidae). *South African Journal of Science*, 81: 466-468.
- Poynton, J. C. & Broadley, D. G. (1985a) Amphibia Zambesiaca 1. Scolecomorphidae, Pipidae, Microhylidae, Hemisidae, Arthroleptidae. *Annals of the Natal Museum*, 26: 503–553.
- Poynton, J. C. & Broadley D. G. (1985b) Amphibia Zambesiaca 2. Ranidae. *Annals of the Natal Museum*, 27: 115–181.
- Poynton, J. C. & Broadley, D. G. (1987) Amphibia Zambesiaca 3. Rhacophoridae and Hyperoliidae. *Annals of the Natal Museum*, 28: 161-229.
- Poynton, J. C. & Broadley, D. G. (1988) Amphibia Zambesiaca, 4. Bufonidae. *Annals of the Natal Museum* 29: 447-490.
- Poynton, J.C. & Haacke, W. D. (1993) On a collection of amphibians from Angola, including a new species of *Bufo* Laurenti. *Annales of the Transvaal Museum*, 36(2): 9–16.
- Rachlow, J. L. & Svancara, L. K. (2006) Prioritizing habitat for surveys of an uncommon mammal: a modelling approach applied to Pygmy Rabbits. *Journal of Mammalogy*, 87(5): 827–833.
- Reading, C. J., Luiselli, L. M., Akani, G. C, Bonnet, X., Amori, G., Ballouard, J. M., Filippi, E., Naulleau, G., Pearson, D., & Rugiero, L. (2010) Are snake populations in widespread decline? *Biology Letters*, 6: 777–780.

- Reddy, S. & Dávalos, L. M. (2003) Geographical sampling bias and its implications for conservation priorities in Africa. *Journal of Biogeography*, 30: 1719-1727.
- Richards, C. L., Carstens, B. C. & Knowles, L. L. (2007) Distribution modelling and statistical phylogeography: an integrative framework for generating and testing alternative biogeographical hypotheses. *Journal of Biogeography*, 34 (11): 1833–1845.
- Richman, N. & Böhm, M. 2013. *Nucras scalaris*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 10 November 2014.
- Rödel, M.-O. (2000) *Herpetofauna of West Africa. Volume I. Amphibians of the West African Savanna*. Frankfurt am Main: Edition Chimaira.
- Rödel, M.-O. & Ernst, R. (2003) The amphibians of Marahoué and Mont Péko National Parks, Ivory Coast. *Herpetozoa*, 16: 23-39.
- Rödel, M.-O., Poynton, J. C., Pickersgill, M., Howell, K. M. & Minter, L. (2004) *Ptychadena oxyrhynchus*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 27 October 2014.
- Rodrigues, A. S. L., Andelman, S. J., Bakarr, M. I., Boitani, L., Brooks, T. M., Cowling, R. M., Fishpool, L. D. C., da Fonseca, G. A. B., Gaston, K. J., Hoffmann, M., Long, J. S., Marquet, P. A., Pilgrim, J. D., Pessey, R. L., Schipper, J., Sechrest, W., Stuart, S. N., Underhill, L. G., Waller, R. W., Watts, M. E. J. & Yan, X. (2004) Effectiveness of the global protected area network in representing species diversity. *Nature*, 428: 640-642.
- Romeiras, M. M., Figueira, R., Duarte, M. C., Beja, P. & Darbyshire, I. (2014) Documenting Biogeographical Patterns of African Timber Species Using Herbarium Records: A Conservation Perspective Based on Native Trees from Angola. *PLoS ONE*, 9 (7): e103403. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0103403.
- Rouget, M., Richardson, D. M. & Cowling, R. M. (2003) The current configuration of protected areas in the Cape Floristic Region South Africa - reservation bias and representation of biodiversity patterns and processes. *Biological Conservation* 112: 129-145.
- Ruas, C. (1996) Contribuicao para o conhecimento da fauna de batráquios de Angola. *Garcia de Orta. Serie de Zoologia, Lisboa*, 21 (1): 19-41.
- Ruas, C. (2002) Batráquios de Angola em coleção no Centro de Zoologia. *Garcia de Orta: Série de Zoologia*, 24 (1-2): 139–154.
- Schiøtz, A. (1999) *Treefrogs of Africa*. Editions Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main, 350 pp.
- Schiøtz, A. & Van Daele, P. (2003) Notes on the treefrogs (Hyperoliidae) of the North-Western Province, Zambia. *Alytes*, 20 (3-4): 137-149.

- Schiøtz, A. (2006) Reflection on the *Hyperolius nasutus* group (Anura, Hyperoliidae). *Alytes*, 14 (1-4): 61-71.
- Schleich, W. D., O'Shea, M. (2010) Annotated checklist of the recent and extinct Pythons (Serpentes, Pythonidae), with notes on nomenclature, taxonomy and distribution. *ZooKeys*, 66: 29-79.
- Schmidt, K. P. (1933) The Reptiles of the Pulitzer-Angola Expedition. *Annals of the Carnegie Museum*, 22: 1–15.
- Schmidt, K.P. (1936) The Amphibians of the Pulitzer-Angola Expedition. *Annals of the Carnegie Museum*, 25: 127–133.
- Schmidt, K. P. & Inger, R. F. (1959) Amphibians exclusive of the genera *Afrixalus* and *Hyperolius*. Exploration du Parc National de l'Upemba. Mission G.F. de Witte, en Collaboration avec W. Adam, A. Janssens, L. van Meel et R. Verheyen (1946–1949), 56: 1–264.
- Schmitz, A., Mausfeld, P., Hekkala, E., Shine, T., Nickel, H., Amato, G. and Böhme, W. (2003) Molecular evidence for species level divergence in African Nile Crocodiles *Crocodylus niloticus* (Laurenti, 1886). *Comptes Rendus Palevol*, 2: 703–712.
- Seminoff, J. A. (Southwest Fisheries Science Center, U.S.) (2004) *Chelonia mydas*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 03 November 2014.
- Seo, C., Thorne, J. H., Hannah, L. & Thuiller, W. (2009) Scale effects in species distribution models: implications for conservation planning under climate change. *Biology Letters*, 5(1): 39–43.
- Sillero, N., Campos, J., Bonardi, A., Corti, C., Creemers, R., Crochet, P. A., Crnobrnja Isailovic, J., Denoël, D., Ficetola, G. F., Gonçalves, G., Kuzmin, S., Lymberakis, P., de Pous, P., Rodríguez, A., Sindaco, R., Speybroeck, J., Toxopeus, B., Vieites, D. R., Vences, M. (2014) Updated distribution and biogeography of amphibians and reptiles of Europe, based on a compilation of countrywide mapping studies. *Amphibia-Reptilia*, 35, 1–31.
- Simon, J. (1983) *Scientific expeditions in the Portuguese overseas territories (1783–1808) and the role of Lisbon in the intellectual-scientific community of the late eighteenth century*. Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical, Lisboa, 193 pp.
- Spawls, S., Howell, K., Drewes, R. C. and Ashe, J. (2004) *Field Guide to the Reptiles of East Africa*. Christopher Helm Publishers Ltd, London, 543 pp.
- Spawls, S. (2010a) *Acanthocercus atricollis*. The ICUN Red List of Threatenes Species. Version 2014.3 <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 12 December 2015.

- Spawls, S. (2010) *Mochlus sundevalli*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 3 December 2014.
- Stanley, E. L., Bauer, A. M., Jackman, T. R., Branch, W. R. & Mouton, P. F. (2011) Between a rock and a hard polytomy: Rapid radiation in the rupicolous Girdled Lizards (Squamata: Cordylidae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 58(1): 53–70.
- Steindachner, F. (1867) *Reise der österreichischen Fregatte Novara um die Erde in den Jahren 1857, 1858, 1859 unter den Befehlen des Commodore B. von Wüllerstorff-Urbair. Zoologischer Theil. 1. Amphibien*. K. K. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, Wien, 98 pp.
- Stockwell, D. R. B. & Peterson, A. T. (2002) Effects of sample size on accuracy of species distribution models. *Ecological Modelling*, 148: 1–13.
- Stuart, S. N., Chanson, J. S., Cox, N. A., Young, B. E., Rodrigues, A. S. L., Fischman, D. L. & Waller, R. W. (2004) Status and Trends of Amphibians declines and extinctions worldwide. *Science*, 306: 1783–1786.
- Tandy, M. & Keith, R. (1972) *Bufo of Africa*. Blair, W. F. ed., Evolution in the Genus *Bufo*: 119–170. Austin and London, University of Texas Press.
- Themido, A. A. (1941). Répteis e Batráquios das Colónias Portuguesas (Catálogo das colecções do Museu Zoológico de Coimbra). *Memórias e Estudos do Museu Zoológico da Universidade de Coimbra*, 119: 1–28.
- Tilbury, C. (2010) *Chameleons of Africa, an Atlas including the chameleons of Europe, the Middle East and Asia*. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt am main, 831 pp.
- Tinsley, R., Measey, J. & Burger, M. (2004). *Xenopus epitropicalis*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.2. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 29 September 2014.
- Trape, J-F., Trape, S. & Chirio, L. (2012) *Lézards, crocodiles et tortues d'Afrique occidentale et du Sahara*. IRD Éditions, Marseille, 503 pp.
- Turtle Taxonomy Working Group [van Dijk, P. P., Iverson, J. B., Rhodin, A. G. J., Shaffer, H. B., & Bour, R.] (2014) Turtles of the world, 7th edition: annotated checklist of taxonomy, synonymy, distribution with maps and conservation status. In: Rhodin, A. G. J., Pritchard, P. C. H., van Dijk, P. P., Saumure, R. A., Buhlmann, K. A., Iverson, J. B. & Mittermeier, R. A. (Eds.). Conservation Biology of Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises: A Compilation Project of the IUCN/SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group. *Chelonian Research Monographs* 5(7): 000.320-479. doi: 10.3854/crm.5.000.checklist.v7.2014.
- van den Audenaerde, D. F. E. T. (1966) Les serpentes des environs de Dundo (Angola) (Note complémentaire). *Publicações Culturais da Companhia de Diamantes de Angola*, 76: 31–37.

- Vasconcelos, R., Brito, J. C., Carranza, S. & Harris, D. J. (2013) Review of the distribution and conservation status of the terrestrial reptiles of the Cape Verde Islands. *Oryx*, 47(1): 77–87.
- Vences, M., Kosuch, J., Rödel, M.-O., Channing, A., Glaw, F., and Böhme, W. (2004) Phylogeography of *Ptychadena mascareniensis* suggests transoceanic dispersal in a widespread African-Malagasy frog lineage. *Journal of Biogeography* 31: 593–601.
- Uetz, P. and Hošek, J. (eds.) The Reptile Database, <http://www.reptile-database.org>, accessed Oct 26, 2014.
- Wallach V., Williams, K. L. & Boundy, J. (2014) *Snakes of the World: A Catalogue of Living and Extinct Species*. CRC Press, Boca Raton, 1237 pp.
- Wagner, P., Böhme, W., Pauwels, O. S. G. & Schmitz, A. (2009) A review of the African red-flanked skinks of the *Lygosoma fernandi* (BURTON, 1836) species group (Squamata: Scincidae) and the role of climate change in their speciation. *Zootaxa*, 2050: 1–30.
- Wagner, P., Bauer, A. M., Wilms, T. M., Barts, M. and Böhme, M. (2012) Miscellanea Accrodontia: Notes on Nomenclature, Taxonomy and Distribution. *Russian Journal of Herpetology*, 19 (2): 177-189.
- Wagner, P., Rödder, D. and Wilms, T. M. (2012) New data on the morphology and natural history of *Tetradactylus ellenbergeri* (Angel, 1922) (Sauria: Gerrhosauridae) and *Trachylepis ivensii* (Bocage, 1879) (Sauria: Scincidae) in northeastern Zambia. *Bonn zoological Bulletin*, 61 (1): 35-40.
- Wake, D. B. & Vredenburg, V. T. (2008) Are we in the midst of the sixth mass extinction? A view from the world of amphibians. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 105: 11466–11473.
- Wiczorek, A. M., Drewes, R. C. and Channing, A. (2000) Biogeography and evolutionary history of *Hyperolius* species: application of molecular phylogeny. *Journal of Biogeography* 27: 1231-1243.
- Zhang, M-G., Zhou, Z-K, Chen, W-Y, Slik, J. W. F., Cannon, C. H., & Raes, N. (2012) Using species distribution modeling to improve conservation and land use planning of Yunnan, China. *Biological Conservation*, 153: 257–264.
- Zimkus, B. M. & Schick, S. (2010) Light at the end of the tunnel: insights into the molecular systematics of East African puddle frogs (Anura: Phrynobatrachidae). *Systematics and Biodiversity* 8: 39–47.