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SMALL LIZARDS, LARGE TRANSLATION PROBLEMS

Translating Latin and English names of the Gekkonidae family of lizards to Dutch using the strategies mentioned by Byrne (2014)

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Special thanks to the following zoos and exotic pet stores for sharing information:

Reptile Zoo De Oliemeulen

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ARTIS

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Exotic pet store Avonturia De Vogelkelder

Exotic pet store De Kameleon

Abstract

This thesis aims to find out whether or not the procedures mentioned in Byrne's *Scientific and Technical Translation Explained* (2014) are applicable to animal names and scientific nomenclature. A secondary goal is to create a list of Dutch names for animals in the *Gekkonidae* family, following the naming guidelines set by Linnaeus (1758) and the International Code for Zoological Nomenclature (1999). After translating the names for 58 genera and 609 species, it was found that the *retaining* procedure mentioned by Byrne was highly applicable to zoological nomenclature, and a list of animal names for all species in 21 genera in the *Gekkonidae* family has been made.

Table of Contents

Abstract....3

Table of Contents....4

1. Introduction....6

1.1. Research question and goals....7

2. Theoretical background....8

2.1 How does a species get its name?....8

2.1.1 Scientific taxonomy....8

2.1.2 Folk taxonomy....9

2.2 Translating animal names....10

2.2.1 General translation procedures....10

2.2.2 Byrne's (2014) procedures for Latinisms and animal names....13

2.2.3 How Dutch animal professionals come up with Dutch animal names....14

2.2.4 Methods mentioned by other authors....15

3. Methodology....17

3.1 Translating the names....18

3.1.1 English or Latin names as source?....18

3.1.2 Incorporating existing Dutch source material....18

4. Results and Analysis....20

4.1 Genus names....20

4.1.1 Translation methods used....20

4.1.2 Annotations on the genus name translations....21

4.1.3 Final list of genus names with Dutch translations....24

4.2 Analysis of the species names....26

4.2.1 Translation methods used....26

4.2.2 List of translated species names....28

5. Conclusion and discussion....44

Bibliography 45

1. Introduction

Scientific or technical translation is seen as a relatively unproblematic area of translation. This is because many scientific texts and articles make use of standardized terminology based on Latin or Greek, and these terms stay largely the same when translated to other languages.[1] The same goes for zoological terms and animal names. All species on Earth have a Latin name denoting the species and the genus each species belongs to, which is overseen by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN).[2] The scientific nomenclature is used to prevent miscommunication of animal names between languages during communications between scientists. A scientific name for a specific animal consists of two parts: the genus, and the species name.[3] For example, the tokay gecko's scientific name is *Gekko gecko*[4]. Because of this system, international communication related to different species is possible. However, many people do not know many, if any, scientific names of animals. And if one speaks to someone with the same native language, using the scientific name is more difficult than using the common name. This means that while the scientific names are important for professionals and scientists, non-professionals benefit from the existence of common names in their own native language.

This thesis will analyse existing English and Dutch names of species in the *Gekkonidae* family of animals and place these names in a term base along with their scientific name. Many species have no common name in Dutch, leaving many Dutch writers and translators, especially with a target audience of non-professionals, to either use the scientific nomenclature for these animals (which many people do not know) or to create their own (resulting in a lot of different names being used by different authors for the same species). This causes confusion in many people reading these works. Even the Dutch version of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) agreement does not have Dutch common name for many species, instead using solely the scientific name.[5] Having the animal names in Dutch would make data like these more accessible to non-professionals with interest in keeping or learning more about these species. This applies not only to the species on the CITES-list, but to many other plant and animal species as well.

[1] (Broeck & Lefevere, 1979)
[2] (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999)
[3] (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999)
[4] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[5] (Europese Commissie, 2019)

1.1. Research question and goals

The aim of this thesis is to apply the principles of scientific translation to translate zoological terminology, specifically focusing on animal names, into Dutch in a way that is understandable to native speakers of Dutch. The question this thesis aims to answer is "Are the translation procedures mentioned in Byrne's *Scientific and Technical Translation Explained* (2014) for translating scientific nomenclature applicable to zoological nomenclature?" Many scientific and technical terms do not or barely need to be translated, as most of these terms are based on Latin and Greek and stay largely the same when you translate them into different languages[6]. However, this applies to texts for professionals only. If one would show the Latin term *appendicitis* to a Dutch healthcare professional, they would immediately understand it, but a non-professional would not. This applies to animal names as well. Scientific names for animals are usually only known by biologists studying that specific group of animals. A herpetologist would know what animal is meant by *Ophiophagus hannah*, but an ornithologist might not. Similarly, an ornithologist would know what *Ardea herodias* is, but a herpetologist might not.

The procedures shown in *Scientific and Technical Translation Explained* are meant to show what possible options a translator has when it comes to translating scientific and technical terms, including a section on Latin terms and scientific nomenclature. Based on that, a hypothesis can be made stating that these procedures should in theory be sufficient to translate all kinds of scientific nomenclature, including that of the field of zoology.

Besides answering the abovementioned research question, this thesis was written with a few other goals in mind. First of all, this thesis aims to create a method of devising/translating Dutch common names which can be used by zoos and similar organisations throughout the Netherlands and Belgium. Secondly, it aims to show that the translation method can be used to eventually create a standardized list of Dutch animal names, not just for reptiles.

[6] (Broeck & Lefevere, 1979)

2. Theoretical background

2.1 How does a species get its name?

2.1.1 Scientific taxonomy

The urge to classify everything in our universe has been around for ages. The Ancient Greeks classified organisms based on different characteristics, and this way of classification formed the basis for the way we classify organisms today.[7] The Swedish botanist Karl Linnaeus was the first to attempt a modern classification of organisms, creating the binomial system we still use today. He wanted every species to have both a generic and specific name, so it becomes clear which species are related at first glance.[8]

Zoological nomenclature in its current form is regulated by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN), which has established a number of rules on how to correctly name species. Similar institutions exist for dealing with phytological, mycological, and virological nomenclatures, among others, but each of these institutions recognizes only its own rules and guidelines.[9]

The ICZN follows a set of eight principles, which form the basis on how zoological nomenclature can be decided and applied. However, there are three rules that are seen as the most significant: the laws of Homonymy, Synonymy, and Priority.[10]

The law of Homonymy is the rule in the Code of Zoological Nomenclature that at the genus and family level in the animal kingdom, no two groups may share the same generic or familial name. So, between all families and genera, no name may appear twice. However, similar names with different forms, such as *Phyllodactylidae* and *Phyllodactylus* are allowed. The law of Synonymy prohibits homonymy of specific names within a genus. For example, no two species can be named *Gekko japonicus*, but two species in different higher classifications can both have the specific name *japonicus* (for example, *Gekko japonicus* and *Aedes japonicus*). Thirdly, the law of Priority states that in case of homonymy or synonymy conflicts, the species which has had the name for longer gets priority. [11]

[7] (Amorim, 1997)
[8] (Linnaeus, 1758)
[9] (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999) (Vieira, Vieira, & Alves, 2014)
[10] (Vieira, Vieira, & Alves, 2014)
[11] (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999)

2.1.2 Folk taxonomy

Classification of animals and plants in natural languages is different from the classification used by scientists, and there occasionally exists an obvious divide between scientific and folk taxonomies. This is the case in many languages, where snakes and snake-like animals (such as eels, caterpillars, and more) are categorized under the same taxon.[12]

A typical feature of folk taxonomy is the grouping of different species or genera under one single name. This is more prevalent in languages without a writing system, but is common in all languages.[13] An example of this is the Dutch word *mus*, which is used for over 30 species of birds in the *Passeridae* family[14].

In natural language, one-word names are only used to designate specific species categories, such as the Dutch *mus* (*sparrow*), the English *eel*, and the Japanese ヤモリ (*gecko*).[15] Lakoff (1987) adds to this that plant names are first learned at a genus level by children, and then they slowly learn the more generalized and specialized names. He also mentions that, interestingly, folk taxonomy is relatively closely related to scientific taxonomy on a genus level, but not as much on higher and lower levels. Interestingly, multiple languages show that in folk taxonomy so-called hybrid names exist. Animals that contain properties of multiple animals are usually named by combining those properties or animal names[16]. An example of this can be found in Dutch with *vleermuis*, which comes from the word *vlederen*, which means *to flap (wings)*, and *muis*, meaning *mouse*[17].

It has been noticed long ago that in many languages, common names for animals and plants are not always present.[18] However, when moving on to the next level of classification (for example genus, family, or order), a common name that groups these species together does exist. As an example, the Dutch word *gekko* encompasses every single species in the Gekkota infraorder[19].

[12] (Russo, 2018)
[13] (Russo, 2018)
[14] (Gill, Wright, & Donsker, 2013)
[15] (Atran, 1990)
[16] (Gura, 1997)
[17] (ter Stege, 2004)
[18] (Berlin, Breedlove, & Raven, 1973)
[19] (Grzimek, Hoogmoed, & Abels, 1971)

2.2 Translating animal names

2.2.1 General translation procedures

Before looking at the procedures that can be used specifically for Latinisms and scientific nomenclature, it is a good idea to go over the more commonly used procedures mentioned by Byrne (2014), as these can also be applied to scientific translation. The first procedures mentioned are the ones coined by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), on direct and oblique translation. These two types of translation can be further divided into a number of procedures.

2.2.1.1 Direct translation procedures

Direct translation can be divided into three different procedures, each of which are relatively straightforward and easy to use: *literal translation*, *borrowing*, and *calque*.[20]

Literal translation involves translating a text word by word, or clause by clause, which often results in a target text with similar stylistic features and structures as the source text. This procedure is fairly common in technical texts, which might be because technical texts such as manuals and instruction booklets do not contain as many stylistic features as other text types[21].

Borrowing is a procedure that literally copies a word or term in the source language to the target text without any modification, except transliteration to the writing system of the target language[22]. An example for this is the many English terms for technology that have been borrowed by Japanese, resulting in words as コンピューター (*konpyūtā*), meaning *computer*.

Calque is a procedure that functions as a combination between literal translation and borrowing. A term in the source language is copied into the target text, but only certain parts of the term are translated, while the other parts of the term are left as is[23]. An example for this is the Dutch word *inloggen*, which is a calque of the English term *log in*.

[20] (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995)
[21] (Cardoso de Camargo, 2001) (Byrne J. , 2014)
[22] (Byrne J. , 2014)
[23] (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995)

2.2.1.2 Oblique translation procedures

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) coined four procedures related to oblique (or indirect) translation. These procedures are *equivalence*, *transposition*, *modulation*, and *adaptation*.

Equivalence is a procedure where certain parts of the source text are replaced with corresponding parts in the target language in order to create a target text where the same situation is described as in the source text, while using different wording and grammar. This can be done for, among others, idioms and proverbs.[24]

Transposition, also known as recategorization, is a procedure that changes the grammatical structure of a sentence during translation to create a more natural sounding sentence in the target text. Examples of this include turning a noun into a verb, changing passive voice to active voice, and others.[25]

Modulation is a procedure where the information provided in the target text is the same as in the source text, but where the way the information is presented is different, mostly because of idiomatic differences between the source and target texts. There are two kinds of modulations, compulsory and optional. Compulsory modulations are modulations that occur due to differences in grammar or text structure between the source and target languages, whereas optional modulations are not required, but based on the translator's view of the text.[26]

Lastly, adaptation is a procedure that uses substitution, paraphrasing, and omission in cases where the source text describes concepts or ideas not found in the culture of target language speakers, or which have different connotations between the source language and target language. It is seen by Vinay and Darbelnet as a last resort, only to be used when no other procedure is viable, as it deviates immensely from the source text.[27]

2.2.1.3 Other procedures mentioned by Byrne (2014)

Byrne mentions a number of procedures that do not fit in Vinay and Darbelnet's categories of direct and oblique translation, but that can be applied to scientific and technical translation nonetheless. These are *expansion and contraction*, *generalizing and particularizing*, *compensation*, *restructuring*, and *iconic linkage*.[28]

[24] (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995)
[25] (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995) (Byrne J. , 2014)
[26] (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995)
[27] (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995)
[28] (Byrne J. , 2014)

Expansion and contraction, also known as explicitation and implicitation, are procedures that add or omit information based on the knowledge level and culture of the target audience[29]. Some cultures, such as Japanese, are high context culture, meaning that in a sentence, not much verbal information needs to be transferred in order for the listener to understand the full situation. Other cultures, such as Swiss German, are low context culture, and rely on more verbal information in order to understand a situation or concept.[30] For each of these cultures, a higher degree of implicitation and explicitation respectively is required when translating, even in the case of technical translations such as instruction manuals.

Generalizing and particularizing are two procedures related to the level of detail present in the source and target texts. Generalizing makes the text less detailed, for example by taking a specific term in the source text and replacing it with a more general term in the target text. This can be done when translating a scientific or technical text for a general audience who might not have the knowledge to understand the specific terminology. Particularizing is the opposite of this, adding more detail to a text. This can be done, for example, when the term used in the source text is too general or when the original term has multiple meanings in the target language.[31]

Compensation is a procedure where the translator adds features not present in the source text to the target text in order to make up for the loss of features of the source text in other areas of the text.[32] Compensation can be further divided into four types: *compensation in kind*, *compensation in place*, *compensation by splitting*, and *compensation by merging*, each of which is applicable to different situations[33].

Restructuring is a procedure that changes the order in which information is presented in a text to make it more easily understandable for speakers of the target language. Speakers of certain languages prefer different structures and orders in which information is presented, and restructuring can be used to match this order to the readers' expectations[34].

Iconic linkage, first coined by Byrne in 2006, involves reducing the different ways the same information is shown in a single text[35]. For example, if the same information is described in three different sections in a manual in different ways, the translator will pick one single translation and use that for all three instances in the target text.

[29] (Byrne J. , 2014)
[30] (Hall, 1976) (Victor, 1992)
[31] (Byrne J. , 2014)
[32] (Byrne J. , 2014)
[33] (Hervey, Higgins, & Haywood, 1995)
[34] (Gerzymisch-Arbogat, 1993)
[35] (Byrne J. , 2006)

2.2.2 Byrne's (2014) procedures for Latinisms and animal names

Besides the aforementioned general translation procedures, Byrne (2014) also mentions four procedures specifically for the translation of Latinisms, including zoological nomenclature. These are *retain*, *explain*, *replace*, and *finding translations.*

Retaining the Latin term is mentioned by Byrne as the preferred strategy for Latin terms and names, as it is the most accurate way to describe a species, without cause for confusion. However, when the target audience is unfamiliar with Latin nomenclature, this strategy is rendered ineffective, and one of the other strategies will need to be used.

Explaining the term can, according to Byrne, be used to provide additional information to the target audience when there is a difference in knowledge and expertise between the text and audience. After a Latin term, a short explanation can be given in parentheses. This strategy works well with terms related to scientific phenomena or procedures but is not as effective for zoological nomenclature. Explaining a Latin species name will result in a translation looking like this: *Gekko gecko* (A species of gecko native to South-East Asia[36]). This does not give enough information to a target audience unfamiliar with Latin zoological nomenclature and clutters the text if many species are mentioned.

Replacing the Latin term with an equivalent term in the target language is the third of Byrne's procedures. While this works well with scientific and medical terminology (for example: *Appendicitis* > *Blindedarmontsteking*), it is difficult to do this for animal names. The main focus of this thesis is to find Dutch common names for species that currently lack one, and this procedure only works if there already exists an equivalent term in the target language.

The last procedure Byrne mentions is called *Finding translations*, and involves searching the internet for a proper translation by entering the Latin term in a search engine and filtering the search to only show results in the target language. This can work if a species already has a widely used common name in the target language, but does not work well for species without one.

[36] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, Gekko gecko, 2020)

2.2.3 How Dutch animal professionals come up with Dutch animal names

Many Dutch zoos and exotic pet stores work with animals without a commonly used Dutch name. A number of these were willing to share their methods of coming up with a Dutch name for these species to use in their zoo or store. The strategies used by these professionals can be summed up in seven distinct procedures:

1. Internet
2. Finding a Dutch name in the Grzimek encyclopaedia
3. Using the scientific name
4. Translating the Latin, English, or German name themselves
5. For Dutch species, using the Dutch Species Register[37]
6. For European species, using the names mentioned in an issue of the RAVON magazine[38].
7. Using the generic family or genus name

All zoos and exotic pet stores that were willing to share their methods mentioned using the internet as their first source. When they receive a species without a Dutch common name, they first look at websites of other Dutch zoos, exotic pet stores, and hobbyist breeders to see if anyone else has come up with a common name, in which case they use the same name. This is to keep as much consistency in species names as possible, so people will not be confused by zoo A using a different name than exotic pet store B and so on.

The second most common strategy is using a reptile encyclopaedia. The most commonly used one is the Grzimek encyclopaedia[39], but other encyclopaedias were mentioned as well. These encyclopaedias provide an organised list of species names and a short description, which many zoos use to create the informational labels seen at every enclosure.

Another common strategy is just using the scientific name. This strategy is used mainly by exotic pet stores, as they can safely assume that most exotic pet keepers will know the scientific name of their animals and the animals they are looking for. Reptile zoos employ this strategy as well, but only for the most obscure and not well-known species.

Some zoos choose to translate the animal names themselves, using the Latin, English, or German name as their source. While this is the quickest solution, it can result in wildly different names depending on which source language is used.

[37] (Naturalis Biodiversity Centre, 2005)
[38] (Speybroeck, et al., 2016)
[39] (Grzimek, Hoogmoed, & Abels, 1971)

When considering species native to the Netherlands or Europe, some zoos and exotic pet stores look up their Dutch common name in either the Dutch Species Register from Naturalis[40], or the list of standardized Dutch common names for reptiles and amphibians found in an issue of the RAVON magazine[41]. These lists contain Dutch common names of all native (and some invasive) reptile and amphibian species found in the Netherlands and Europe.

Lastly, some zoos and stores resort to only using the family or genus name if no common name can be found. This is most often done for invertebrates (specifically arthropods), but sometimes for reptiles and amphibians as well.

2.2.4 Methods mentioned by other authors

2.2.4.1 Muttaqien (2016): Translation Techniques of Animal Names on Nat Geo Wild TV Program Subtitles

Muttaqien (2016) described various translation procedures used by translators subtitling Nat Geo Wild programmes from English to Indonesian. Translating animal names is problematic because the target language might not have words for certain animals that do not occur in the same geographical area. Muttaqien looked at a programme called "Wild Scotland" to see which procedures the Indonesian translators used to translate the animal names, and found six commonly used procedures:

Borrowing was often used when the animal names were specific and easily distinguishable from others (such as *puffin*). Another form of borrowing often present was where the borrowed animal name was modified to fit the spelling rules of the target language, such as *Atlantic salmon* becoming *salmon Atlantik*.

A second method was the so-called *established equivalence*. This was used for globally well-known animals (even those not native to Indonesia) for which the Indonesian government had words created.

Calque was the third procedure found in the translations. In this case, animal names consisting of multiple words were translated word-by-word into the target language.

The fourth procedure mentioned in the paper is *description*. This procedure was only used once in the subtitles used for the research, and involved describing the animal rather than translating its name.

[40] (Naturalis Biodiversity Centre, 2005)
[41] (Speybroeck, et al., 2016)

The fifth procedure is *amplification*. This procedure involves adding additional information to the translation. Muttaien found that translators often added the word *burung* (Indonesian for *bird*[42]) to bird names, resulting in translations like *burung razorbill*.

Lastly, she mentioned *modulation*. This procedure, as mentioned in paragraph 2.2.1, involves translating from a different point of view, resulting in a translation with similar meaning, but different context.[43]

Sohn et al. (2016): Suggestions for Translating Cetacean English Common Names with No Korean Common Names

Sohn et al. (2016) mention that cetaceans (dolphins and whales[44]) have seen increased popularity in South Korea, due to increased availability in media and news on these species. However, every translator working on the Korean translation of these media creates their own translation, resulting in a lot of different Korean common names for the same species. This causes confusion, and Sohn suggests a list of translations for common names based on the English common names, recent scientific information, and books and literature translated into Korean.

From the 89 species of cetacean commonly seen around the Korean peninsula, 37 already have a Korean name established through other studies and literature, leaving Sohn with 52 "nameless" species to work with.

Two of the main methods used in this research were basing the translation on the English name; and translating the scientific name. For translating species that were named after people, Sohn used an eponym dictionary similar to the one used in this thesis to properly transliterate the names into Korean. The remaining species were literally translated from either Latin or English, resulting in a list of proposed common names for all cetaceans found around the Korean peninsula.[45]

[42] (Cambridge Dictionary, 2021)
[43] (Muttaqien, 2016)
[44] (Ranneft, Eaker, & Davis, 2001)
[45] (Sohn, Choi, & Lee, 2016)

3. Methodology

This thesis will analyse existing literature on animal names in the source (English) and target language (Dutch), and create a multilingual list with the scientific, common English, and common Dutch names of a number of species in the *Gekkonidae* family, based on the classification shown by Pyron e.a. (2013). For animals without a Dutch common name, a translation of the English or scientific name will be given, based on Byrne's (2014) translation procedures for Latinisms and scientific nomenclature. For these translations, the eight basic principles coined by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature will be applied wherever possible, to ensure as may species as possible receive a Dutch name that is unique, yet shows how it is related to other species.[46] These eight principles show the basic rules and guidelines for naming animals, including that all species receive a binomial name which is unique from all other binomial names. In the case of most animals without a commonly used Dutch name, this will likely result in a binomial name similar to the system used by the ICZN. Of course, a species as widely known as for example *Hemidactylus frenatus*, or 'tjitjak' in Dutch[47], will keep its original name, with a binomial name suggested as a possible second Dutch name. For each name, the translation procedure that was used will be written down, and shown in a table in the results chapter.

The *Gekkonidae* family of geckos is the largest family in the *Gekkota* infraorder, containing 58 genera with 1403 total species[48]. Of these, all 58 genera will be translated, as well as all species in 20 of these genera, for a total of 609 species. Due to time constraints, it will not be possible to translate all 1403 species, but a sample size of 609 names will be enough to answer the research question. The scientific, and Dutch names of each genus in the *Gekkonidae* family, as well as the source of the Dutch name, will be placed in a table, which can be found in Appendix A. The species names in Latin and Dutch can be found in Appendix B, organised by genus. If no Dutch-language source for a genus or species name can be found, an explanation of the translation choices made to create a Dutch name will be described in the Results and Analysis chapter.

[46] (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999)
[47] (Grzimek, Hoogmoed, & Abels, 1971)
[48] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020) (Pyron, Burbink, & Wiens, 2013) (Grismer, et al., 2021) (Karunarathna, et al., 2021)

3.1 Translating the names

3.1.1 English or Latin names as source?

The Latin names will be used as the main source for as many translations as possible. This is because the Latin nomenclature for each species is different from all other species, making it easier to translate in a way that reduces the chances of multiple species receiving the same Dutch name. Not only that, but the ICZN has set out a number of guidelines on how a scientific name needs to be constructed. In order to name a species after a person, that person's name needs to be Latinized and then conjugated to the genitive case. For example, the name Bibron would first be Latinized into *Bibronius*, and then conjugated to *Bibronii* or *Bibroni*. There exists a similar guideline for locations, usually resulting in names of locations and habitats receiving the suffix *-ensis*, such as the *Naja siamensis*[49], the Indochinese spitting cobra.[50] In other cases a Latin adjective or noun, or a Latinized version of an adjective or noun in another language (such as *Cnemaspis paripari*, where *paripari* is Malay for *fairy*[51]).

In cases where the Latin name cannot be translated, for example when no functioning or concise Dutch translation can be made, the English common name will be used as the source for the translation. This will be done because English is the most common language used in scientific communication, meaning that most species will at least have a basic English common name[52].

3.1.2 Incorporating existing Dutch source material

Some Dutch source material on reptiles does exist. The Dutch translation of Grzimek's (1971) animal encyclopaedia contains Dutch common names for a number of reptile species. While this is a great resource to start with, there are some points that require attention. First of all, this book is, as of the writing of this thesis, fifty years old. In those fifty years, enormous advancements and discoveries regarding the fields of zoology and herpetology have been made. This can result in species no longer being in the same genus, or species being split up into multiple species or subspecies, and some species have been reclassified as not belonging to the *Gekkonidae* family at all. So, it is important to ensure the common names mentioned in this book are placed with the right scientific name for each species,

[49] (Laurenti, 1768)
[50] (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999)
[51] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[52] (Tardy, 2004)

changing one or two elements of the common name as necessary in case the species in questions has since been reclassified as belonging to another genus.

Other Dutch encyclopaedias on reptiles, for example the Elsevier (….) and Welle (….) encyclopaedias, are more recent than Grzimek's encyclopaedia, but do not present much, if any, new information.

4. Results and Analysis

4.1 Genus names

4.1.1 Translation methods used

When looking at the translation methods used for each genus name, the following results were found: Eight genus names were taken from the Dutch translation of the Grzimek (1971) encyclopaedia, 24 names were based on the English common names for those genera, 12 names were literally translated from the scientific name (most translated names were Latin and Greek, but some scientific names based on different languages were translated as well), 9 names were retained and only had a slight spelling change at most, and one name was chosen based on the habitat of all species in that genus.

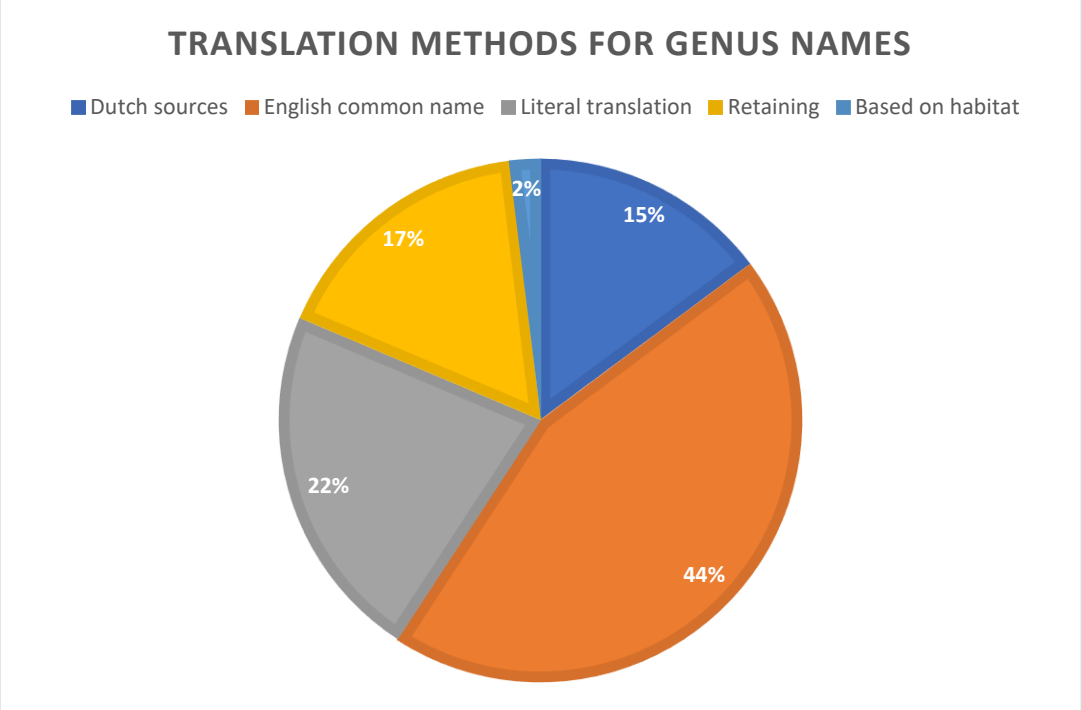

Figure 1: The used translation methods for genus names

When looking at Figure 1, it becomes clear that retaining, the method mentioned by Byrne (2014) for translating Latinisms and scientific terminology, was used for 17% of the genus names. Basing the Dutch name on the English common name was used in 44% of cases, Dutch sources were used for 15% of cases, the Latin name was literally translated in 22% of cases, and the remaining 2% of names were based on the habitat of the species in that genus.

4.1.2 Annotations on the genus name translations

Some genus names could not be found in source material, so they had to be translated. Any translation that is not a literal translation from the Latin genus name will be explained here with a short explanation of why this translation was chosen. A full list of translated genus names can be found in Appendix A. Some genera share a common Dutch name, which was done in order to not deviate too much from the Latin or English names. While this is not ideal, the main focus of this thesis is to create unique names for each species of gecko in the *Gekkonidae* family, it will not cause any problems as long as the full species names are different for each species. The genus names that could not be retained in the target language (Dutch) or found in Dutch sources have been shown below, with annotations explaining the translation choices made by the author of this thesis.

- Afrogecko > Bladvoetgekko, based on the English common name of *Afrogecko porphyreus*, the marbled leaf-toed gecko[53].
- Agamura > Spingekko, based on the English common name "spider gecko" for one of the species[54].
- Ailuronyx > Bronsgekko, based on the English common name "bronze gecko" for a species in this genus[55].
- Altiphylax > Evenvingergekko, based on the English common name "even-fingered gecko" for a species in this genus[56].
- Blaesodactylus > Fluweelgekko, literal translation of the English common name "velvet gecko[57]".
- Bunopus > Grondgekko, based on the English common name "ground gecko" for two species in this genus[58].
- Calodactylodes > Gouden gecko, based on the English common name "golden gecko" for the species in this genus[59].
- Christinus > Marmergekko, based on the English common name "marbled gecko" for the species in this genus[60].

[53] (Biodiversity Explorer, n.d.)
[54] (Khan, 2006)
[55] (Gerlach & Ineich, 2006)
[56] (Nazarov, Böhm, & Dewhurst, 2017)
[57] (Mindat.org, n.d.)
[58] (Mousa Disi, et al., 2010)
[59] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[60] (Browne-Cooper, Bush, Maryan, & Robinson, 2007)

- Cnemaspis > Daggekko, based on the English common name “day gecko” for some species in this genus[61].
- Crossobamon > Kamteengekko, based on the English common name “comb-toed gecko” for one species in this genus[62].
- Cryptactites > Bladvoetgekko, based on the English common name “leaf-toed gecko” for the single species in this genus[63].
- Cyrtopodion > Kromteengekko, based on the English common name “bent-toed gecko” for some species in this genus[64].
- Dixonius > Bladteengekko, literal translation of the English common name "leaf-toed gecko" for this genus[65].
- Elasmodactylus > Metaalgekko, literally translated from the Greek and Latin words *elasmo-* and *dactylus*, meaning *thick* and *finger* respectively.[66]
- Geckolepis > Visschubgekko, from the English common name "fish-scale gecko" for this genus[67].
- Gehyra > Dtellagekko, from the English common name "dtella" for some species in this genus[68].
- Goggia > Dwergbladvoetgekko, from the English common name "dwarf leaf-toed gecko" for some species in this genus[69].
- Hemiphyllodactylus > Halfbladvingergekko, literal translation of the Latin words *hemi*, *phyllo*, and *dactylus*, meaning *half*, *leaf*, and *finger* respectively[70].
- Heteronotia > Stekelgekko, based off the English common name "prickly gecko" for some of the species in this genus[71].
- Homopholis > Fluweelgekko, based off the English common name "velvet gecko" for some of the species in this genus[72].

[61] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[62] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[63] (Heinicke, Daza, Greenbaum, Jackman, & Bauer, 2014)
[64] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[65] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[66] (Mahoney, 2002) (Robineau & Verkerk, 2014)
[67] (Scherz, Daza, Köhler, Vences, & Glaw, 2017)
[68] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[69] (Bauer, Good, & Branch, 1997)
[70] (Collins English Dictionary, 1994)
[71] (Ellis & Moritz, 2017)
[72] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)

- Kolekanos > Slanke gekko, literal translation of the Greek word *kolekanos*, meaning *a tall and slender person*[73].
- Lepidodactylus > Schubvingerige gekko, literal translation of the Latin *lepidus* (*scaly*) and *dactylus* (*finger*)[74].
- Luperosaurus > Wolfgekko, literal translation of the Latin *lupe* (*wolf*)[75].
- Matoatoa > Spookgekko, literal translation of the Malagasy *matoatoa* (*ghost*)[76].
- Mediodactylus > Dunteengekko, based on the English common name "thin-toed gecko" for many species in this genus[77].
- Paragehyra > Tengergekko, based on the English common name "petite gecko" for a species in this genus[78].
- Paroedura > Madagaskargrondgekko, based on the habitat of most species in this genus[79].
- Perochirus > Tropische gekko, based on the English common name "tropical gecko" for most species in this genus[80].
- Pseudoceramodactylus > Keramiekgekko, literal translation of the Latin *ceramo*, meaning *ceramics*[81].
- Pseudogekko > Valse gekko, literal translation of the Greek *pseudo-*, meaning *false*[82].
- Ptenopus > Veervoetgekko, literal translation of the Greek *pteno* and *pus*, meaning *feather* and foot *respectively*[83].
- Rhinogekko > Neusgekko, because *rhino-* means *nose* in Latin.[84]
- Rhoptropella > Bosjesgekko, because *rhops* means *shrub* in Greek.[85]
- Rhoptropus > Namib-daggekko, based on the English common name "namib day gecko" for most species in this genus[86].

[73] (Robineau & Verkerk, 2014) (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[74] (Collins English Dictionary, 1994)
[75] (Collins English Dictionary, 1994)
[76] (de la Beaujardière, 2001)
[77] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[78] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[79] (Jackman, Bauer, Greenbaum, Glaw, & Vences, 2008)
[80] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[81] (Collins English Dictionary, 1994)
[82] (Robineau & Verkerk, 2014)
[83] (Robineau & Verkerk, 2014)
[84] (Mahoney, 2002)
[85] (Robineau & Verkerk, 2014)
[86] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)

- Tenuidactylus > Grijpvingergekko, literal translation of the Latin *tenui* (*grip*) and *dactylus* (*finger*)[87].
- Trachydactylus > Ruwvingergekko, literal translation of the Latin *trachy* (*rough*) and (*dactylus*) *finger*[88].
- Trigonodactylus > Driehoeksgekko, literal translation of the Latin *trigono* (*triangle*)[89].
- Tropiocolotes > Pigmeegekko, based on the English common name "pygmy gecko" for most species in this genus[90].
- Urocotyledon > Grijpstaartgekko, based on the English common name "prehensile tail gecko" for some species in this genus[91].

4.1.3 Final list of genus names with Dutch translations

Any scientific names without a footnote or source references are from the Reptile Database (Uetz e.a. 2020). Any Dutch names without footnote or source references are translated by the author of this thesis.

Genus	**Dutch name**
Afroedura	Rotsgekko[92]
Afrogecko	Bladvoetgekko
Agamura	Spingekko
Ailuronyx	Bronsgekko
Alsophylax	Rechtvingergekko[93]
Altiphylax	Evenvingergekko
Blaesodactylus	Fluweelgekko
Bunopus	Grondgekko
Calodactylodes	Gouden gekko
Chondrodactylus	Dikvingergekko[94]

[87] (Collins English Dictionary, 1994)
[88] (Collins English Dictionary, 1994)
[89] (Collins English Dictionary, 1994)
[90] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[91] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[92] (Grzimek, Hoogmoed, & Abels, 1971)
[93] (Grzimek, Hoogmoed, & Abels, 1971)
[94] (Grzimek, Hoogmoed, & Abels, 1971)

Christinus	Marmergekko
Cnemaspis	Daggekko
Crossobamon	Kamteengekko
Cryptactites	Bladvoetgekko
Cyrtodactylus	Kromvingergekko[95]
Cyrtopodion	Kromteengekko
Dixonius	Bladteengekko
Dravidogecko	Dravidogekko
Ebenavia	Ebenaviagekko
Elasmodactylus	Dikteengekko
Geckolepis	Visschubgekko
Gehyra	Dtellagekko
Gekko	Gekko
Goggia	Dwergbladvoetgekko
Hemidactylus	Halfvingergekko[96]
Hemiphyllodactylus	Halfbladvingergekko
Heteronotia	Stekelgekko
Homopholis	Fluweelgekko
Kolekanos	Slanke gekko
Lakigecko	Lakigekko
Lepidodactylus	Schubvingerige gekko
Luperosaurus	Wolfgekko
Lygodactylus	Dwerggekko[97]
Matoatoa	Spookgekko
Mediodactylus	Dunteengekko
Microgecko	Microgekko
Nactus	Nactusgekko
Narudasia	Narudasgekko
Pachydactylus	Breedvingergekko
Paragehyra	Tengergekko

[95] (Grzimek, Hoogmoed, & Abels, 1971)
[96] (Grzimek, Hoogmoed, & Abels, 1971)
[97] (Grzimek, Hoogmoed, & Abels, 1971)

Paroedura	Madagascargrondgekko
Parsigecko	Parsgekko
Perochirus	Tropische gekko
Phelsuma	Madagascardaggekko[98]
Pseudoceramodactylus	Keramiekgekko
Pseudogekko	Valse gekko
Ptenopus	Veervoetgekko
Ramigekko	Ramigekko
Rhinogekko	Neusgekko
Rhoptropella	Bosjesgekko
Rhoptropus	Namib-daggekko
Stenodactylus	Dunvingergekko[99]
Tenuidactylus	Grijpvingergekko
Trachydactylus	Ruwvingergekko
Trigonodactylus	Driehoeksgekko
Tropiocolotes	Pygmeegekko
Urocotyledon	Grijpstaartgekko
Uroplatus	Bladstaartgekko[100]

4.2 Analysis of the species names

4.2.1 Translation methods used

For this thesis, 609 names for species in the *Gekkonidae* family have been translated. This has been done using five translation procedures:

- Dutch sources
- Literal translation
- Retaining
- Translating the English common name
- Basing the Dutch common name on the species' habitat

For three species, there was a source available with a Dutch common name, so those were used for these species.

[98] (Grzimek, Hoogmoed, & Abels, 1971)
[99] (Grzimek, Hoogmoed, & Abels, 1971)
[100] (Diergaarde Blijdorp, 2019) (TROS, n.d.)

Literal translation, which was done for 144 species, involved the use of dictionaries for different languages to translate the Latin name to Dutch. In a number of cases, the scientific name was based on a different language (such as Greek or Malay), so a number of dictionaries were used to find an appropriate translation. Some species names that were literally translated ended up being very long, resulting in only part of the name being translated. This was also done in cases where two species names had the same Dutch meaning, in order to follow the ICZN law of Synonymity[101].

Retaining, a method mentioned by Byrne (2014), was used for 414 species, and was used quite liberally. Most species are named after a person or location with a Latin suffix (like *-i* or *-ensis*). When translating these names to Dutch, the grammatical suffixes were dropped, leaving only the name of the person or location a species was named after. This, while not being complete retaining, retains the complete meaning intended by the one who named the species, and will thus be seen as retaining for the purpose of this research.

When literal translations or retaining was not possible, either due to conflicts with the law of Synonymy or a difficult to translate scientific name, the English common name for the species was used as source for the translation. This usually meant naming a species after its discoverer, as that is relatively common in English[102]. This procedure was used for 27 species.

The last resort, which was used for 21 species, was naming the species after their native habitats. This was only done if the previously mentioned procedures were not possible, due to conflicts with the law of Synonymy or other translation issues.

[101] (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999)
[102] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)

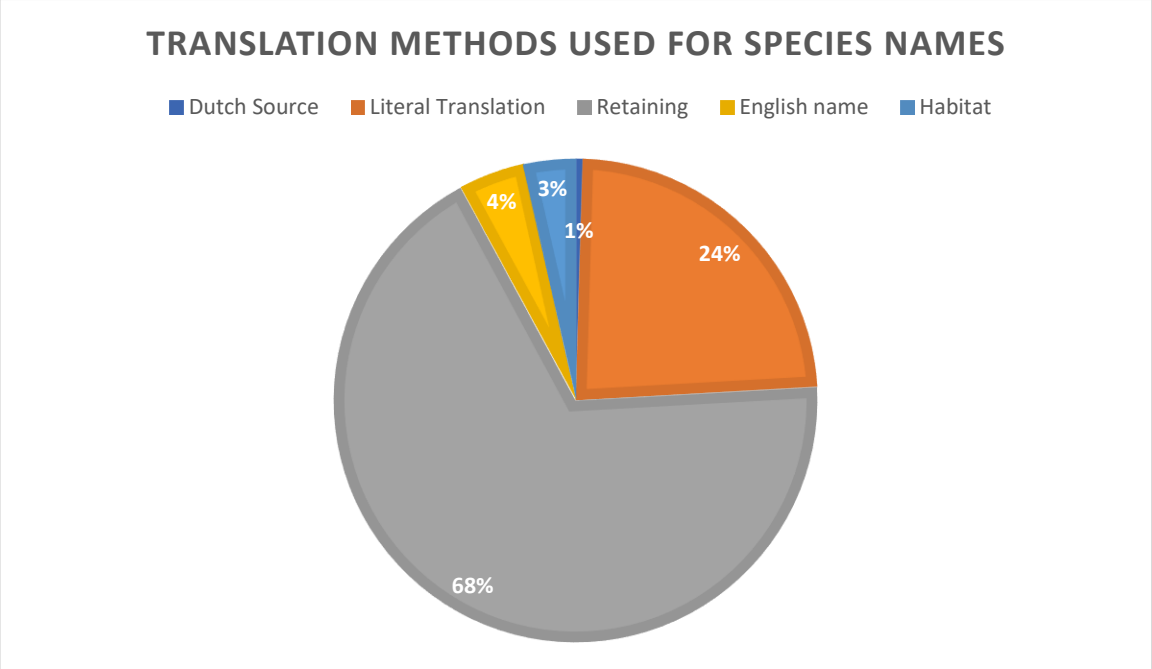

Figure 2: The translation methods used for the species names

When looking at Figure 2, it is clear that the majority of names were translated using Byrne's (2014) *retaining* procedure, this was used for 68% of the cases. After that, literal translation is the most frequently used procedure.

No species were problematic or difficult to translate, with no further annotations, other than the explanations for the procedures this section, required.

4.2.2 List of translated species names

Any scientific names, as well as habitat information for those species that have given a name based on their habitat without a footnote or source references are from the Reptile Database[103]. Any Dutch names without footnote or source references are translated by the author of this thesis from the Latin name with help from the Etymology section on each species' Reptile Database entry[104], any source reference can either refer to a source with a Dutch name or another source on which the Dutch translation was based.

[103] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, Gekko gecko, 2020)
[104] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)

Afroedura

Scientific name	Dutch name
Afroedura africana	Afrikaanse rotsgekko
Afroedura amatolica	Amatola rotsgekko
Afroedura bogerti	Bogert's rotsgekko[105]
Afroedura broadleyi	Broadley's rotsgekko[106]
Afroedura gorongosa	Gorongosa rotsgekko
Afroedura granitica	Granitische rotsgekko
Afroedura haackei	Haacke's rotsgekko[107]
Afroedura halli	Hall's rotsgekko[108]
Afroedura hawequensis	Hawequa rotsgekko
Afroedura karroica	Karoo rotsgekko[109]
Afroedura langi	Lang's rotsgekko[110]
Afroedura leoloensis	Leolo rotsgekko
Afroedura loveridgei	Loveridge's rotsgekko[111]
Afroedura major	Grote rotsgekko
Afroedura maripi	Maripi rotsgekko
Afroedura marleyi	Marley's rotsgekko[112]
Afroedura multiporis	Veelgeporiede rotsgekko
Afroedura namaquensis	Namaqua rotsgekko
Afroedura nivaria	Sneeuwrotsgekko[113]
Afroedura pienaari	Pienaar's rotsgekko[114]
Afroedura pondolia	Pondo rotsgekko
Afroedura pongola	Pongola rotsgekko
Afroedura rondavelica	Rondavel's rotsgekko[115]
Afroedura rupestris	Abel Erasmus rotsgekko[116]
Afroedura tembulica	Tembu rotsgekko
Afroedura tirasensis	Gelaagde rotsgekko
Afroedura transvaalica	Transvaal rotsgekko
Afroedura waterbergensis	Waterberg rotsgekko

Afrogecko

Scientific name	Dutch name
Afrogecko ansorgii	Ansorge's bladvoetgekko[117]
Afrogecko porphyreus	Gemarmerde bladvoetgekko[118]

Agamura

Scientific name	Dutch name
Agamura kermanensis	Kerman spingekko
Agamura persica	Perzische spingekko

Ailuronyx

Scientific name	Dutch name
Ailuronyx seychellensis	Seychellen bronsgekko
Ailuronyx tachyscopaeus	Dwergbronsgekko
Ailuronyx trachygaster	Gele bronsgekko[119]

Alsophylax

Scientific name	Dutch name
Alsophylax laevis	Zuidelijke rechtvingergekko[120]
Alsophylax loricatus	Gepantserde rechtvingergekko
Alsophylax pipiens	Kaspische rechtvingergekko[121]
Alsophylax przewalskii	Przewalski's rechtvingergekko[122]
Alsophylax szczerbaki	Szczerbak's rechtvingergekko

[105] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[106] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[107] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[108] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[109] (Bates & Bauer, 2018)
[110] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[111] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[112] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[113] (Grzimek, Hoogmoed, & Abels, 1971)
[114] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[115] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[116] (Jacobsen, Kuhn, Jackman, & Bauer, 2014)
[117] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[118] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[119] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[120] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[121] (Grzimek, Hoogmoed, & Abels, 1971)
[122] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)

Alsophylax tadjikiensis	Tadzjikistaanse rechtvingergekko

Altiphylax

Scientific name	Dutch name
Altiphylax baturensis	Batura evenvingergekko
Altiphylax levitoni	Leviton's evenvingergekko[123]
Altiphylax mintoni	Minton's evenvingergekko
Altiphylax stoliczkai	Stoliczka's evenvingergekko
Altiphylax tokobajevi	Tokobajev's evenvingergekko

Blaesodactylus

Scientific name	Dutch name
Blaesodactylus ambonihazo	Amboni fluweelgekko
Blaesodactylus antongilensis	Antongil fluweelgekko
Blaesodactylus boivini	Boivin's fluweelgekko[124]
Blaesodactylus microtuberculatus	Geknobbelde fluweelgekko
Blaesodactylus sakalava	Sakalava fluweelgekko
Blaesodactylus victori	Victor's fluweelgekko

Bunopus

Scientific name	Dutch name
Bunopus blanfordii	Blanford's grondgekko[125]
Bunopus crassicauda	Dikkopgrondgekko[126]
Bunopus tuberculatus	Geknobbelde grondgekko

Calodactylodes

Scientific name	Dutch name
Calodactylodes aureus	Indiase gouden gekko[127]
Calodactylodes illingworthorum	Illingworths' gouden gekko[128]

Chondrodactylus

Scientific name	Dutch name
Chondrodactylus angulifer	Zuid-Afrikaanse dikvingergekko[129]
Chondrodactylus bibronii	Bibron's dikvingergekko[130]
Chondrodactylus fitzsimonsi	Fitzsimons dikvingergekko[131]
Chondrodactylus laevigatus	Fischer's dikvingergekko[132]
Chondrodactylus pulitzerae	Pulitzer's dikvingergekko[133]
Chondrodactylus turneri	Turner's dikvingergekko[134]

Christinus

Scientific name	Dutch name
Christinus alexanderi	Alexander's marmergekko[135]
Christinus guentheri	Günther's marmergekko[136]
Christinus marmoratus	Gewone marmergekko

Cnemaspis

Scientific name	Dutch name
Cnemaspis aaronbaueri	Aaron Bauer's daggekko[137]
Cnemaspis aceh	Aceh daggekko
Cnemaspis adangrawi	Adang-Rawi daggekko
Cnemaspis adii	Adi's daggekko[138]

[123] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[124] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[125] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[126] (Anderson, Sharifi, & Papenfuss, 2009)
[127] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[128] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011) (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[129] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[130] (Grzimek, Hoogmoed, & Abels, 1971)
[131] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[132] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[133] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[134] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[135] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[136] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[137] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[138] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)

Cnemaspis affinis	Stoliczka's daggekko[139]
Cnemaspis africana	Afrikaanse daggekko
Cnemaspis agarwali	Agarwal's daggekko[140]
Cnemaspis ajijae	Ajija's daggekko[141]
Cnemaspis alantika	Alantika daggekko
Cnemaspis alwisi	Alwis' daggekko[142]
Cnemaspis amba	Amba daggekko
Cnemaspis amboliensis	Ambola daggekko
Cnemaspis amith	Amith's daggekko[143]
Cnemaspis anamudiensis	Anamudi daggekko
Cnemaspis anandani	Anandan's daggekko
Cnemaspis andalas	Andalas daggekko
Cnemaspis andersonii	Anderson's daggekko[144]
Cnemaspis anslemi	Anslem's daggekko[145]
Cnemaspis argus	Argus daggekko
Cnemaspis assamensis	Assam daggekko
Cnemaspis aurantiacopes	Hon Dat daggekko[146]
Cnemaspis australis	Australische daggekko
Cnemaspis avasabinae	Sabin's Nellore daggekko[147]
Cnemaspis bangara	Goudgebandeerde daggekko[148]
Cnemaspis barbouri	Barbour's daggekko[149]
Cnemaspis baueri	Bauer's daggekko
Cnemaspis bayuensis	Bayou daggekko
Cnemaspis beddomei	Beddome's daggekko
Cnemaspis bidongensis	Bidong daggekko
Cnemaspis biocellata	Gevlekte daggekko[150]
Cnemaspis boiei	Boie's daggekko[151]
Cnemaspis boulengeri	Boulenger's daggekko[152]
Cnemaspis butewai	Butewe's daggekko[153]
Cnemaspis caudanivea	Hon Tre daggekko[154]
Cnemaspis chanardi	Chan-Ard's daggekko[155]
Cnemaspis chanthaburiensis	Chanthaburi daggekko
Cnemaspis chengodumalaensis	Chengodumala daggekko
Cnemaspis dezwaani	De Zwaan's daggekko[156]
Cnemaspis dickersonae	Dickerson's daggekko[157]
Cnemaspis dilepis	Tweeschubbige daggekko
Cnemaspis dissanayakai	Dissanayaka's daggekko[158]
Cnemaspis dringi	Dring's daggekko[159]
Cnemaspis elgonensis	Elgon daggekko[160]
Cnemaspis flavigaster	Oranjegebuikte daggekko
Cnemaspis flaviventralis	Geelgebuikte daggekko[161]
Cnemaspis flavolineata	Geelgestreepte daggekko
Cnemaspis gemunu	Gemunu's daggekko
Cnemaspis gigas	Reuzedaggekko
Cnemaspis girii	Giri's daggekko[162]
Cnemaspis goaensis	Goan daggekko
Cnemaspis godagedarai	Godagedaras' daggekko

[139] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[140] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[141] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[142] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[143] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[144] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[145] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[146] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[147] (Agarwal, Bauer, & Khandekar, 2020)
[148] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[149] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[150] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[151] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[152] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[153] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[154] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[155] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[156] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[157] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[158] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[159] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[160] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[161] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[162] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)

Cnemaspis gotaimbarai	Gotaimbaras' daggekko
Cnemaspis gracilis	Slanke daggekko
Cnemaspis graniticola	Granietdaggekko
Cnemaspis grismeri	Grismer's daggekko[163]
Cnemaspis hangus	Bukit Hangus daggekko[164]
Cnemaspis harimau	Tijgerdaggekko[165]
Cnemaspis heteropholis	Andersgeschubde daggekko[166]
Cnemaspis hitihamii	Hitihami's daggekko[167]
Cnemaspis huaseesom	Oranjekoppige daggekko[168]
Cnemaspis indica	Indiase daggekko
Cnemaspis ingerorum	Ingers' daggekko[169]
Cnemaspis jacobsoni	Jacobson's daggekko[170]
Cnemaspis jerdonii	Jerdon's daggekko[171]
Cnemaspis kallima	Prachtdaggekko[172]
Cnemaspis kamolnorranathi	Kamolnorranath's daggekko[173]
Cnemaspis kandambyi	Kandamby's daggekko[174]
Cnemaspis kandiana	Kandy daggekko
Cnemaspis karsticola	Karstdaggekko[175]
Cnemaspis kawminiae	Kawmini's daggekko[176]
Cnemaspis kendallii	Kendall's daggekko[177]
Cnemaspis kivulegedarai	Kivulegedara's daggekko
Cnemaspis koehleri	Köhler's daggekko[178]
Cnemaspis kohukumburai	Kokuhumbures' daggekko[179]
Cnemaspis kolhapurensis	Kolhapur daggekko
Cnemaspis kotagamai	Kotagama's daggekko[180]
Cnemaspis kottiyoorensis	Kottiyoor's daggekko[181]
Cnemaspis koynaensis	Koyna daggekko
Cnemaspis kumarasinghei	Kumarasinghe's daggekko[182]
Cnemaspis kumpoli	Kumpol's daggekko[183]
Cnemaspis laoensis	Lao daggekko
Cnemaspis latha	Elegante daggekko[184]
Cnemaspis leucura	Witstaartdaggekko
Cnemaspis limayei	Limaye's daggekko[185]
Cnemaspis limi	Lim's daggekko[186]
Cnemaspis lineatubercularis	Lineair geknobbelde daggekko
Cnemaspis lineogularis	Streepkeeldaggekko
Cnemaspis littoralis	Kustdaggekko
Cnemaspis lokugei[187]	Lokuge's daggekko[188]
Cnemaspis maculicollis	Gestipte daggekko
Cnemaspis magnifica	Magnifieke daggekko
Cnemaspis mahabali	Mahabal's daggekko[189]

[163] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[164] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[165] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[166] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[167] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[168] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[169] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[170] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[171] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[172] (Robineau & Verkerk, 2014)
[173] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[174] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[175] (Mahoney, 2002)
[176] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[177] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[178] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[179] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[180] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[181] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[182] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[183] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[184] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[185] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[186] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[187] (Karunarathna, et al., 2021)
[188] (Karunarathna, et al., 2021) (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[189] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)

Cnemaspis mahsuriae	Mahsuri's daggekko[190]
Cnemaspis manoae	Mano's daggekko[191]
Cnemaspis mcguirei	McGuire's daggekko[192]
Cnemaspis menikay	Edelsteendaggekko
Cnemaspis minang	Minang daggekko
Cnemaspis modiglianii	Modigliani's daggekko[193]
Cnemaspis molligodai	Molligoda's daggekko[194]
Cnemaspis monachorum	Monniksdaggekko
Cnemaspis monticola	Bergbewonende daggekko
Cnemaspis mumpuniae	Mumpuni daggekko
Cnemaspis muria	Muria daggekko
Cnemaspis mysoriensis	Mysore daggekko
Cnemaspis nairi	Nair's daggekko[195]
Cnemaspis nandimithrai	Nandimithras' daggekko[196]
Cnemaspis narathiwatensis	Narathiwat daggekko
Cnemaspis neangthyi	Neang Thy's daggekko[197]
Cnemaspis nicobaricus	Nicobar daggekko
Cnemaspis nigridia	Zwartgevlekte dagekko
Cnemaspis nilagirica	Nilagiri daggekko
Cnemaspis nilgala	Nilgala daggekko
Cnemaspis niyomwanae	Niyomwan's daggekko[198]
Cnemaspis nuicamensis	Nui Cam daggekko
Cnemaspis occidentalis	Westerse daggekko
Cnemaspis omari	Omar's rotsgekko[199]
Cnemaspis ornata	Versierde daggekko
Cnemaspis otai	Ota's daggekko[200]
Cnemaspis pagai	Pagai daggekko
Cnemaspis palakkadensis	Palakkad daggekko
Cnemaspis paripari	Feeëndaggekko
Cnemaspis pava	Dwergdaggekko
Cnemaspis pemanggilensis	Pemanggil daggekko
Cnemaspis peninsularis	Peninsulaire daggekko
Cnemaspis perhentianensis	Perhentian daggekko
Cnemaspis petrodroma	Kliffendaggekko
Cnemaspis phangngaensis	Phangnga daggekko
Cnemaspis phillipsi	Phillips' daggekko[201]
Cnemaspis phuketensis	Phuket daggekko
Cnemaspis podihuna	Deraniyagala's daggekko[202]
Cnemaspis pseudomcguirei	McGuire's valse daggekko[203]
Cnemaspis psychedelica	Psychedelische daggekko
Cnemaspis pulchra	Praaldaggekko
Cnemaspis punctata	Puntige daggekko
Cnemaspis punctatonuchalis	Gestippelde daggekko
Cnemaspis purnamai	Purnama's daggekko[204]
Cnemaspis quattuorseriata	Sternfeld's daggekko[205]
Cnemaspis rajabasa	Rajabasa daggekko
Cnemaspis rajakarunai	Rajakaruna's daggekko[206]
Cnemaspis rammalensis	Rammale daggekko
Cnemaspis ranganaensis	Rangana daggekko

[190] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[191] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[192] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[193] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[194] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[195] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[196] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[197] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[198] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[199] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[200] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[201] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[202] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[203] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[204] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[205] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[206] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)

Cnemaspis retigalensis	Retigala daggekko
Cnemaspis rishivalleyensis	Rishi Valley daggekko
Cnemaspis roticanai	Roti Canai daggekko
Cnemaspis samanalensis	Samanala daggekko
Cnemaspis scalpensis	Ferguson's daggekko
Cnemaspis selamatkanmerapoh	Merapoh daggekko
Cnemaspis selenolagus	Suan Phueng daggekko
Cnemaspis shahruli	Shahrul's daggekko[207]
Cnemaspis shevaroyensis	Shevaroy daggekko
Cnemaspis siamensis	Siamese daggekko
Cnemaspis silvula	Wouddaggekko
Cnemaspis sisparensis	Sispara daggekko
Cnemaspis spinicollis	Heuveldaggekko
Cnemaspis stellapulvis	Sterrenstofdaggekko
Cnemaspis stongensis	Gunung Strong daggekko
Cnemaspis sundagekko	Sunda daggekko
Cnemaspis sundainsula	Sunda-eilanddaggekko
Cnemaspis tanintharyi	Tanintharyi daggekko
Cnemaspis tapanuli	Tapanuli daggekko
Cnemaspis tarutaoensis	Tarutao daggekko
Cnemaspis temiah	Temiah daggekko
Cnemaspis thachanaensis	Tha Chana daggekko
Cnemaspis thackerayi	Thackeray's daggekko[208]
Cnemaspis thayawthadangyi	Thayawthadangyi daggekko
Cnemaspis tropidogaster	Ruwbuikdaggekko
Cnemaspis tubaensis	Tuba daggekko
Cnemaspis tucdupensis	Tuc Dup daggekko
Cnemaspis upendrai	Upendra's daggekko
Cnemaspis uzungwae	Tanzania daggekko[209]
Cnemaspis vandeventeri	Van Deventer's daggekko [210]
Cnemaspis whittenorum	Whittens' daggekko[211]
Cnemaspis wicksi	Wicks' daggekko[212]
Cnemaspis wynadensis	Wynad daggekko
Cnemaspis yelagiriensis	Yelagiri daggekko
Cnemaspis yercaudensis	Yercaud daggekko
Cnemaspis zacharyi	Zachary's daggekko[213]

Crossobamon

Scientific name	**Dutch name**
Crossobamon eversmanni	Eversmann's kamteengekko[214]
Crossobamon orientalis	Oriëntaalse kamteengekko

Cryptactites

Scientific name	**Dutch name**
Cryptactites peringueyi	Péringuey's bladvoetgekko[215]

Cyrtodactylus

Scientific name	**Dutch name**
Cyrtodactylus aaroni	Aaron's kromvingergekko[216]
Cyrtodactylus adleri	Adler's kromvingergekko[217]
Cyrtodactylus adorus	Pure kromvingergekko[218]
Cyrtodactylus aequalis	Gelijke kromvingergekko[219]
Cyrtodactylus agamensis	Agam kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus agusanensis	Mindanao kromvingergekko

[207] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[208] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[209] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[210] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[211] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[212] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[213] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[214] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[215] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[216] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[217] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[218] (Robineau & Verkerk, 2014)
[219] (Collins English Dictionary, 1994)

Cyrtodactylus albofasciatus	Geelgestreepte kromvingergekko[220]
Cyrtodactylus amphipetraeus	Tak kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus angularis	Gehoekte kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus annandalei	Annandale's kromvingergekko[221]
Cyrtodactylus annulatus	Geringde kromvingergekko[222]
Cyrtodactylus arcanus	Mysterieuze kromvingergekko[223]
Cyrtodactylus astrum	Sterkromvingergekko[224]
Cyrtodactylus atremus	Madang kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus aunglini	Aung Lin's kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus auralensis	Phnom Aural kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus aurensis	Aur kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus auribalteatus	Goudgebandeerde kromvingergekko[225]
Cyrtodactylus australotitiwangsaensis	Zuid-Titiwanga kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus ayeyarwadyensis	Ayeyarwady kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus badenensis	Ba Den kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus baluensis	Balu kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus bansocensis	Ban Soc kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus batik	Batic kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus battalensis	Battal kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus batucolus	Rotsbewonende kromvingergekko[226]
Cyrtodactylus bayinnyiensis	Bayin Nyi kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus bhupathyi	Bhupathy's kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus bichnganae	Bich Nhan's kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus bidoupimontis	Bidoup kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus bintangrendah	Bintang kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus bintangtinggi	Bintang sterkromvingergekko[227]
Cyrtodactylus biordinis	Guadalcanal kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus bobrovi	Bobrov's kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus bokorensis	Bokor kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus boreoclivus	Noordklif-kromvingergekko[228]
Cyrtodactylus brevidactylus	Kortvingerige kromvingergekko[229]
Cyrtodactylus brevipalmatus	Korthand-kromvingergekko[230]
Cyrtodactylus buchardi	Buchard's kromvingergekko[231]
Cyrtodactylus bugiamapensis	Bu Gia Map kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus calamei	Calame's kromvingergekko[232]
Cyrtodactylus camortensis	Camorta kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus caovansungi	Cao Van Sung's kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus capreoloides	Hertkromvingergekko[233]
Cyrtodactylus cardamomensis	Cardamom kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus cattienensis	Cattien kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus cavernicolus	Grotbewonende kromvingergekko[234]
Cyrtodactylus cayuensis	Cayu kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus celatus	Verborgen kromvingergekko[235]
Cyrtodactylus chamba	Chamba kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus chanhomeae	Chanhome's kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus chaunghanakwaensis	Chaunghanakwa kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus chauquangensis	Chauquang kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus chrysopylos	Golden Gate kromvingergekko[236]
Cyrtodactylus collegalensis	Kollegal kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus condorensis	Condore kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus consobrinoides	Tavoy kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus consobrinus	Gebandeerde kromvingergekko[237]

[220] (Grzimek, Hoogmoed, & Abels, 1971)
[221] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[222] (Mahoney, 2002)
[223] (Collins English Dictionary, 1994)
[224] (Collins English Dictionary, 1994)
[225] (Collins English Dictionary, 1994)
[226] (Collins English Dictionary, 1994) (n.d., 2015)
[227] (n.d., 2015)
[228] (Collins English Dictionary, 1994)
[229] (Collins English Dictionary, 1994)
[230] (Collins English Dictionary, 1994)
[231] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[232] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[233] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[234] (Collins English Dictionary, 1994)
[235] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[236] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[237] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)

Cyrtodactylus cracens	Slanke kromvingergekko[238]
Cyrtodactylus crustulus	Taartkromvingergekko[239]
Cyrtodactylus cryptus	Cryptische kromvingergekko[240]
Cyrtodactylus cucdongensis	Cucdong kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus cucphuongensis	Cuc Phuong kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus culaochamensis	Cù Lao Chàm kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus dammathetensis	Dammathet kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus darevskii	Darevsky's kromvingergekko[241]
Cyrtodactylus darmandvillei	Darmandville's kromvingergekko[242]
Cyrtodactylus dati	Dat kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus dattanensis	Datta kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus dattkyaikensis	Datt Kyaik kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus dayangbuntingensis	Dayang Bunting kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus deccanensis	Günther's kromvingergekko[243]
Cyrtodactylus derongo	Derongo kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus deveti	De Vet's kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus doisuthep	Doi Suthep kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus dumnuii	Dumnui's kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus durio	Doerian kromvingergekko[244]
Cyrtodactylus edwardtaylori	Edward Taylor's kromvingergekko[245]
Cyrtodactylus eisenmanae	Eisenman's kromvingergekko[246]
Cyrtodactylus elok	Witoog-kromvingergekko[247]
Cyrtodactylus epiroticus	Continentale kromvingergekko[248]
Cyrtodactylus equestris	Ridder-kromvingergekko[249]
Cyrtodactylus erythrops	Roodoog-kromvingergekko[250]
Cyrtodactylus evanquahi	Evan Quah's kromvingergekko[251]
Cyrtodactylus fasciolatus	Subathu kromvingergekko[252]
Cyrtodactylus feae	Fea's kromvingergekko[253]
Cyrtodactylus fraenatus	Teugel-kromvingergekko[254]
Cyrtodactylus fumosus	Rook-kromvingergekko[255]
Cyrtodactylus gansi	Gans's kromvingergekko[256]
Cyrtodactylus gialaiensis	Gialai kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus gordongekkoi	Gordon Gekko's kromvingergekko[257]
Cyrtodactylus grismeri	Grismer's kromvingergekko[258]
Cyrtodactylus guakanthanensis	Gua Kanthan kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus gubaot	Bosgeest-kromvingergekko[259]
Cyrtodactylus gubernatoris	Sikhim kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus gunungsenyumensis	Gunung Senyum kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus guwahatiensis	Guwahati kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus halmahericus	Halmahera kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus hidupselamanya	Eeuwig levende kromvingergekko[260]
Cyrtodactylus hikidai	Hikida's kromvingergekko[261]
Cyrtodactylus himalayanus	Himalayaanse kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus himalayicus	Himalaya kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus hinnamnoensis	Hinnamno kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus hitchi	Hitch's kromvingergekko[262]
Cyrtodactylus hontreensis	Hon Tre kromvingergekko

[238] (Mahoney, 2002)
[239] (Mahoney, 2002)
[240] (Collins English Dictionary, 1994)
[241] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[242] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[243] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[244] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[245] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[246] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[247] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[248] (Robineau & Verkerk, 2014)
[249] (Mahoney, 2002)
[250] (Robineau & Verkerk, 2014)
[251] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[252] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[253] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[254] (Mahoney, 2002)
[255] (Mahoney, 2002)
[256] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[257] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[258] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[259] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[260] (n.d., 2015) (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[261] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[262] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)

Cyrtodactylus hoskini	Hoskin's kromvingergekko[263]
Cyrtodactylus houaphanensis	Houaphan kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus huongsonensis	Huong Son kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus huynhi	Huynh's kromvingergekko[264]
Cyrtodactylus ingeri	Inger's kromvingergekko[265]
Cyrtodactylus interdigitalis	Interdigitale kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus intermedius	Middelmatige kromvingergekko[266]
Cyrtodactylus inthanon	Inthanon kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus irianjayaensis	Irian Jaya kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus irregularis	Onregelmatige kromvingergekko[267]
Cyrtodactylus jaegeri	Jäger's kromvingergekko[268]
Cyrtodactylus jaintiaensis	Jaintia kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus jambangan	Jambangan kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus jarakensis	Jarak kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus jarujini	Jarujin's kromvingergekko[269]
Cyrtodactylus jatnai	Jatna's kromvingergekko[270]
Cyrtodactylus jelawangensis	Jelawang kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus jellesmae	Sulawesi kromvingergekko[271]
Cyrtodactylus jeyporensis	Jeypore kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus kazirangaensis	Kaziranga kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus khammouanensis	Khammouane kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus khasiensis	Khasi kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus khelangensis	Lampang-kromvingergekko[272]
Cyrtodactylus kimberleyensis	Kimberley kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus kingsadai	Kingsada's kromvingergekko[273]
Cyrtodactylus klugei	Kluge's kromvingergekko[274]
Cyrtodactylus kohrongensis	Koh Rong kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus kulenensis[275]	Phnom Kulen kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus kunyai	Kunya's kromvingergekko[276]
Cyrtodactylus laangensis	Phnom Laang kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus laevigatus	Gladde kromvingergekko[277]
Cyrtodactylus langkawiensis	Langkawi kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus lateralis	Werner's kromvingergekko[278]
Cyrtodactylus lawderanus	Lawder's kromvingergekko[279]
Cyrtodactylus leegrismeri	Lee's kromvingergekko[280]
Cyrtodactylus lekaguli	Lekagul's kromvingergekko[281]
Cyrtodactylus lenggongensis	Lenggong kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus lenya	Lenya kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus limajalur	Vijfstreep-kromvingergekko[282]
Cyrtodactylus linnoensis	Linno kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus linnwayensis	Linn-Way kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus lomyenensis	Lomyen kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus loriae	Laurierkromvingergekko[283]
Cyrtodactylus louisiadensis	Ringstaart-kromvingergekko[284]
Cyrtodactylus macrotuberculatus	Grootknobbel-kromvingergekko[285]
Cyrtodactylus maelanoi	Mae La Noi kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus majulah	Voortschrijdende kromvingergekko[286]
Cyrtodactylus malayanus	Maleisische kromvingergekko

[263] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[264] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[265] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[266] (Mahoney, 2002)
[267] (Mahoney, 2002)x
[268] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[269] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[270] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[271] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[272] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[273] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[274] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[275] (Grismer, et al., 2021)
[276] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[277] (Mahoney, 2002)
[278] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, Gekko gecko, 2020)
[279] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[280] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[281] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[282] (n.d., 2015)
[283] (Mahoney, 2002)
[284] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[285] (Mahoney, 2002)
[286] (n.d., 2015)

Cyrtodactylus mamanwa	Mamanwa kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus mandalayensis	Mandalay kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus manos	Vluchtige kromvingergekko[287]
Cyrtodactylus markuscombaii	Markus Comba's kromvingergekko[288]
Cyrtodactylus marmoratus	Gemarmerde kromvingergekko[289]
Cyrtodactylus martini	Martin's kromvingergekko[290]
Cyrtodactylus martinstolli	Martin Stoll's kromvingergekko[291]
Cyrtodactylus matsuii	Matsui's kromvingergekko[292]
Cyrtodactylus mcdonaldi	McDonald's kromvingergekko[293]
Cyrtodactylus medioclivus	Hooglandkromvingergekko[294]
Cyrtodactylus meersi	Meers' kromvingergekko[295]
Cyrtodactylus metropolis	Metropoliskromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus mimikanus	Mimika kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus minor	Kleine kromvingergekko[296]
Cyrtodactylus mombergi	Momberg's kromvingergekko[297]
Cyrtodactylus montanus	Bergkromvingergekko[298]
Cyrtodactylus muangfuangensis	Muang Fuang kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus multiporus	Veelgeporiede kromvingergekko[299]
Cyrtodactylus muluensis	Mulu kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus murua	Woodlark kromvingergekko[300]
Cyrtodactylus myaleiktaung	Mya Leik Tuang kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus myintkyawthurai	Myint Kyaw Thura's kromvingergekko[301]
Cyrtodactylus nagalandensis	Nagaland kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus naungkayaingensis	Nuang Ka Yaing kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus nebulosus	Mistkromvingergekko[302]
Cyrtodactylus nepalensis	Nepalese kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus ngoiensis	Ngoi kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus nicobaricus	Nicobar kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus nigriocularis	Zwartoogkromvingergekko[303]
Cyrtodactylus novaeguineae	Nieuw Guinea kromvingergekko[304]
Cyrtodactylus nuaulu	Nuaulu kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus nyinyikyawi	Nyi Nyi Kyaw's kromvingergekko[305]
Cyrtodactylus oldhami	Oldham's kromvingergekko[306]
Cyrtodactylus otai	Ota's kromvingergekko[307]
Cyrtodactylus pageli	Pagel's kromvingergekko[308]
Cyrtodactylus pantiensis	Panti kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus papilionoides	Vlinderkromvingergekko[309]
Cyrtodactylus papuensis	Papua kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus paradoxus	Ongewone kromvingergekko[310]
Cyrtodactylus payacola	Moeraskromvingergekko[311]
Cyrtodactylus payarhtanensis	Payartha kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus peguensis	Pegu kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus petani	Boerenkromvingergekko[312]
Cyrtodactylus pharbaungensis	Pharbaung kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus phetchaburiensis	Phetchaburi kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus philippinicus	Filipijnse kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus phnomchiensis	Phnom Chi kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus phongnhakebangensis	Phong Na-Ke Bang kromvingergekko

[287] (Robineau & Verkerk, 2014)
[288] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[289] (Mahoney, 2002)
[290] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[291] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[292] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[293] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[294] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[295] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[296] (Mahoney, 2002)
[297] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[298] (Mahoney, 2002)
[299] (Mahoney, 2002)
[300] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[301] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[302] (Mahoney, 2002)
[303] (Mahoney, 2002)
[304] (Mahoney, 2002)
[305] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[306] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[307] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[308] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[309] (Mahoney, 2002)
[310] (Robineau & Verkerk, 2014)
[311] (n.d., 2015)
[312] (Cambridge Dictionary, 2021)

Cyrtodactylus phuketensis	Phuket kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus phumyensis	Phu My kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus phuocbinhensis	Phuoc Binh kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus phuquocensis	Phu Quock kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus pinlaungensis	Pinlaung kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus pronarus	Vloeiende kromvingergekko[313]
Cyrtodactylus psarops	Geelkopkromvingergekko[314]
Cyrtodactylus pseudoquadrivirgatus	Valse vierstreepkromvingergekko[315]
Cyrtodactylus pubisulcus	Sarawak kromvingergekko[316]
Cyrtodactylus puhuensis	Pù Hu kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus pulchellus	Prachtkromvingergekko[317]
Cyrtodactylus pyadalinensis	Pyadalin kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus pyinyaungensis	Pyinyaung kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus quadrivirgatus	Vierstreepkromvingergekko[318]
Cyrtodactylus ramboda	Ramboda kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus ranongensis	Ranong kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus redimiculus	Hoofdband-kromvingergekko[319]
Cyrtodactylus rex	Koningskromvingergekko[320]
Cyrtodactylus rishivalleyensis	Rishi Valley kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus robustus	Robuuste kromvingergekko[321]
Cyrtodactylus roesleri	Rösler's kromvingergekko[322]
Cyrtodactylus rosichonarieforum	Rosichonariefe's kromvingergekko[323]
Cyrtodactylus rubidus	Rode kromvingergekko[324]
Cyrtodactylus rufford	Rufford kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus russelli	Russel's kromvingergekko[325]
Cyrtodactylus sadanensis	Sadan kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus sadansinensis	Sadan Sin kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus sadleiri	Sadleir's kromvingergekko[326]
Cyrtodactylus saiyok	Sai Yok kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus salomonensis	Solomon kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus samroiyot	Sam Roi Yot kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus sangi	Sang's kromvingergekko[327]
Cyrtodactylus sanook	Sanook kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus sanpelensis	Sanpel kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus semenanjungensis	Semenanjung kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus semiadii	Semiadi's kromvingergekko[328]
Cyrtodactylus semicinctus	Halfriemkromvingergekko[329]
Cyrtodactylus septentrionalis	Noodelijke kromvingergekko[330]
Cyrtodactylus septimontium	Bảy Núi kromvingergekko[331]
Cyrtodactylus seribuatensis	Seribuat kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus sermowaiensis	Sermowai kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus serratus	Zaagkromvingergekko[332]
Cyrtodactylus sharkari	Sharkari's kromvingergekko[333]
Cyrtodactylus shwetaungorum	Shwe Taung kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus sinyineensis	Sin Yine kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus slowinskii	Slowinski's kromvingergekko[334]
Cyrtodactylus soba	Schone kromvingergekko[335]
Cyrtodactylus sommerladi	Sommerlad's kromvingergekko[336]

[313] (Robineau & Verkerk, 2014)
[314] (Robineau & Verkerk, 2014)
[315] (Mahoney, 2002) (Robineau & Verkerk, 2014)
[316] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[317] (Mahoney, 2002)
[318] (Mahoney, 2002)
[319] (Mahoney, 2002)
[320] (Mahoney, 2002)
[321] (Mahoney, 2002)
[322] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[323] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[324] (Mahoney, 2002)
[325] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[326] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[327] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[328] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[329] (Mahoney, 2002)
[330] (Mahoney, 2002)
[331] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[332] (Mahoney, 2002)
[333] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[334] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[335] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[336] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)

Cyrtodactylus soni	Son's kromvingergekko[337]
Cyrtodactylus sonlaensis	Son La kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus soudthichaki	Soudthichak's kromvingergekko[338]
Cyrtodactylus speciosus	Deftige kromvingergekko[339]
Cyrtodactylus spelaeus	Grotkromvingergekko[340]
Cyrtodactylus spinosus	Gestekelde kromvingergekko[341]
Cyrtodactylus srilekhae	Srilekha's kromvingergekko[342]
Cyrtodactylus stresemanni	Stresemann's kromvingergekko[343]
Cyrtodactylus subsolanus	Oostelijke kromvingergekko[344]
Cyrtodactylus sumonthai	Sumontha's kromvingergekko[345]
Cyrtodactylus sumuroi	Sumuroy's kromvingergekko[346]
Cyrtodactylus surin	Surin kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus sworderi	Sworder's kromvingergekko[347]
Cyrtodactylus tahuna	Tahuna kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus takouensis	Takou kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus tamaiensis	Tamai kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus tambora	Tambora kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus tanahjampea	Tanahjampea kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus tanim	Tanim kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus taungwineensis	Taung Wine kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus tautbatorum	Tau't-Bato kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus taybacensis	Taybac kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus taynguyenensis	Tây Nhuyên kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus tebuensis	Tebu kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus teyniei	Teynié's kromvingergekko[348]
Cyrtodactylus thathomensis	Thathom kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus thirakhupti	Kromvingergekko van Thirakhupt[349]
Cyrtodactylus thochuensis	Thochu kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus thuongae	Thuong's kromvingergekko[350]
Cyrtodactylus thylacodactylus	Buidelkromvingergekko[351]
Cyrtodactylus tibetanus	Tibetaanse kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus tigroides	Tijgerkromvingergekko[352]
Cyrtodactylus timur	Timur kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus tiomanensis	Tioman kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus triedrus	Triedrus kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus trilatofasciatus	Driebandskromvingergekko[353]
Cyrtodactylus tripartitus	Verdeelde kromvingergekko[354]
Cyrtodactylus tripuraensis	Tripura kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus tuberculatus	Geknobbelde kromvingergekko[355]
Cyrtodactylus urbanus	Stedelijke kromvingergekko[356]
Cyrtodactylus varadgirii	Varad Giri's kromvingergekko[357]
Cyrtodactylus variegatus	Gestreepte kromvingergekko[358]
Cyrtodactylus vilaphongi	Vilaphong's kromvingergekko[359]
Cyrtodactylus wakeorum	Wakes' kromvingergekko[360]
Cyrtodactylus wallacei	Wallace's kromvingergekko[361]

[337] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[338] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[339] (Mahoney, 2002)
[340] (Mahoney, 2002)
[341] (Mahoney, 2002)
[342] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[343] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[344] (Mahoney, 2002)
[345] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[346] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[347] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[348] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[349] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[350] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[351] (Mahoney, 2002)
[352] (Mahoney, 2002)
[353] (Mahoney, 2002)
[354] (Mahoney, 2002)
[355] (Mahoney, 2002)
[356] (Mahoney, 2002)
[357] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[358] (Mahoney, 2002)
[359] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[360] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[361] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)

Cyrtodactylus wangkulangkulae	Wangkulankul's kromvingergekko[362]
Cyrtodactylus wayakonei	Wayakone's kromvingergekko[363]
Cyrtodactylus welpyanensis	Wel Pyan kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus wetariensis	Wetar kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus yakhuna	Yakhuna kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus yangbayensis	Yangbay kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus yathepyanensis	Yathe Pyan kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus yoshii	Yoshi's kromvingergekko[364]
Cyrtodactylus ywanganensis	Ywangan kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus zebraicus	Zebrakromvingergekko[365]
Cyrtodactylus zhaoermii	Zhao Er-Mi's kromvingergekko[366]
Cyrtodactylus zhenkangensis[367]	Zhenkang kromvingergekko
Cyrtodactylus ziegleri	Ziegler's kromvingergekko[368]
Cyrtodactylus zugi	Zug's kromvingergekko[369]

Cyrtopodion

Scientific name	**Dutch name**
Cyrtopodion agamuroides	Agamura kromteengekko
Cyrtopodion aravallensis	Delhi kromteengekko[370]
Cyrtopodion baigii	Baig's kromteengekko[371]
Cyrtopodion belaense	Bela kromteengekko
Cyrtopodion brevipes	Kortvoetige kromteengekko[372]
Cyrtopodion fortmunroi	Fort Munro kromteengekko
Cyrtopodion gastrophole	Farsi kromteengekko[373]
Cyrtopodion golubevi	Golubev's kromteengekko[374]
Cyrtopodion hormozganum	Hormozgan kromteengekko
Cyrtopodion indusoani	Soan kromteengekko[375]
Cyrtopodion kachhense	Kachh kromteengekko
Cyrtopodion kiabii	Kiabii's kromteengekko[376]
Cyrtopodion kirmanense	Kirman kromteengekko
Cyrtopodion kohsulaimanai	Sulaiman kromteengekko
Cyrtopodion mansarulus	Jammu kromteengekko[377]
Cyrtopodion medogense	Medog kromteengekko
Cyrtopodion montiumsalsorum	Zoutberg-kromteengekko[378]
Cyrtopodion persepolense	Persepolis kromteengekko
Cyrtopodion potoharense	Potohar kromteengekko
Cyrtopodion rhodocauda	Roze kromteengekko[379]
Cyrtopodion rohtasfortai	Rohtas kromteengekko[380]
Cyrtopodion scabrum	Ruwe kromteengekko[381]
Cyrtopodion sistanense	Sistan kromteengekko
Cyrtopodion watsoni	Watson's kromteengekko[382]

[362] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[363] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[364] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[365] (Mahoney, 2002)
[366] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[367] (Liu S., 2021)
[368] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[369] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[370] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[371] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[372] (Mahoney, 2002)
[373] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[374] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[375] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[376] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[377] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[378] (Mahoney, 2002)
[379] (Mahoney, 2002)
[380] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[381] (Mahoney, 2002)
[382] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)

Dixonius

Scientific name	Dutch name
Dixonius aaronbaueri	Aaron Bauer's bladteengekko[383]
Dixonius dulayaphitakorum	Dulayaphitaks' bladteengekko[384]
Dixonius hangseesom	Oranjestaart-bladteengekko[385]
Dixonius kaweesaki	Kaweesak's bladteengekko[386]
Dixonius lao	Lao bladteengekko
Dixonius melanostictus	Zwartgestipte bladteengekko[387]
Dixonius minhlei	Minh Le's bladteengekko[388]
Dixonius pawangkhananti	Pawangkhanant's bladteengekko[389]
Dixonius siamensis	Siamese bladteengekko
Dixonius taoi	Tao's bladteengekko[390]
Dixonius vietnamensis	Vietnamese bladteengekko

Dravidogecko

Scientific name	Dutch name
Dravidogecko anamallensis	Anamalay dravidogekko
Dravidogecko douglasadamsi	Douglas-Adams' dravidogekko[391]
Dravidogecko janakiae	Janaki's dravidogekko[392]
Dravidogecko meghamalaiensis	Meghamalai dravidogekko
Dravidogecko septentrionalis	Noordelijke dravidogekko[393]
Dravidogecko smithi	Smith's dravidogekko[394]
Dravidogecko tholpalli	Prehistorische dravidogekko[395]

Ebenavia

Scientific name	Dutch name
Ebenavia boettgeri	Böttger's ebenaviagekko[396]
Ebenavia inunguis	Klauwloze ebenaviagekko[397]
Ebenavia maintimainty	Donkere ebenaviagekko[398]
Ebenavia robusta	Robuuste ebenaviagekko[399]
Ebenavia safari	Reizende ebenaviagekko[400]
Ebenavia tuelinae	Tülin's ebenaviagekko[401]

Elasmodactylus

Scientific name	Dutch name
Elasmodactylus tetensis	Zambezi dikteengekko[402]
Elasmodactylus tuberculosus	Geknobbelde dikteengekko[403]

[383] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[384] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[385] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[386] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[387] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[388] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[389] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[390] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[391] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[392] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[393] (Mahoney, 2002)
[394] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[395] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[396] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[397] (Mahoney, 2002)
[398] (de la Beaujardière, 2001)
[399] (Mahoney, 2002)
[400] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[401] (Beolens, Watkins, & Grayson, 2011)
[402] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[403] (Mahoney, 2002)

Geckolepis

Scientific name	Dutch name
Geckolepis humbloti	Comore visschubgekko[404]
Geckolepis maculata	Gestipte visschubgekko[405]
Geckolepis megalepis	Grootschubbige visschubgekko[406]
Geckolepis polylepis	Veelschubbige visschubgekko[407]
Geckolepis typica	Grandidier's visschubgekko[408]

[404] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)
[405] (Mahoney, 2002)
[406] (Mahoney, 2002)
[407] (Mahoney, 2002) (Robineau & Verkerk, 2014)
[408] (Uetz, Freed, & Hošek, The Reptile Database, 2020)

5. Conclusion and discussion

The research question that this thesis aims to answer is “Are the translation procedures mentioned in Byrne’s *Scientific and Technical Translation Explained* (2014) for translating scientific nomenclature applicable to zoological nomenclature?” Four procedures were mentioned: *Retaining*, *explaining*, *replacing*, and *finding translations*. From these procedures, only one, *retaining*, was used in a majority of cases, the others were not viable to use in translating animal names where no common name exists in the target language. This makes sense, as Byrne mentioned these as translation procedures to use for Latinisms and scientific nomenclature, not specifically for scientific taxonomy. Keeping that in mind, the initial hypothesis of this thesis is correct: The methods in Byrne’s *Scientific and Technical Translation Explained* (2014) are applicable to zoological nomenclature. Like with any translation procedure, this does not mean that the procedures mentioned here are the only ones that should be used in translating, but they can be used as a solid foundation to start translating.

The secondary goal of this thesis was to create a list of Dutch common names for the genera and species in the *Gekkonidae* family of geckos, using Byrne’s translation procedures and the guidelines for taxonomy set by the International Code for Zoological Nomenclature. Due to time constraints, it was not possible to translate the name for every single species, but the names of all 58 genera in the *Gekkonidae* family, as well as the names of all 609 species from the genera *Afroedura, Afrogecko, Agamura, Ailuronyx, Alsophylax, Altiphylax, Blaesodactylus, Bunopus, Calodactylodes, Chondrodactylus, Christinus, Cnemaspis, Crossobamon, Cryptactites, Cyrtodactylus, Cyrtopodion, Dixonius, Dravidogecko, Ebenavia, Elasmodactylus,* and *Geckolepis* have been translated into Dutch.

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