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First record of Philippine bent-toed gecko (*Cyrtodactylus philippinicus*) (Squamata: Gekkonidae) in Upper Jalaur Watershed, Panay Island, Philippines

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Subject identified by: Ace Kevin S. Amarga, Christian E. Supsup, Emerson Y. Sy.

Location: Upper Jalaur Watershed, Brgy. Jayobo, Lambunao, Iloilo Province, Panay Island, Philippines.
Elevation: unrecorded
Habitat: Disturbed secondary forest fragment.
Date and time: 07 March 2017, specimen was collected around 19:00-20:00.

Identity of subject:
Philippine Bent-toed Gecko, *Cyrtodactylus philippinicus* (Steindachner, 1867) (Squamata: Gekkonidae).

Description of record:
An adult *Cyrtodactylus philippinicus* was collected in a disturbed forest fragment (Fig. 1). The specimen was found at night, attached to a tree trunk. It was collected alive and released back to the wild after identification and photographic documentation (Fig. 2) the following day.

Figure 1. The microhabitat where the *C. philippinicus* was found.

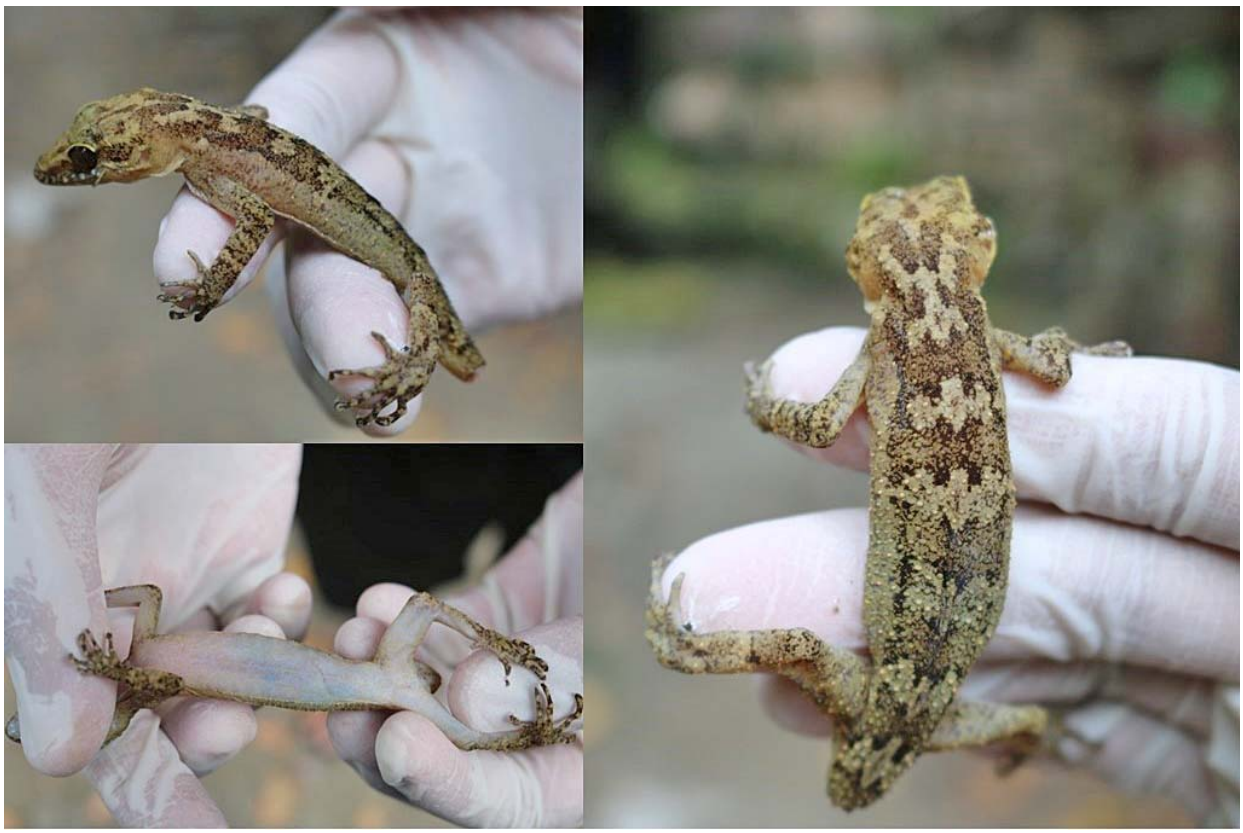

Figure 2. Dorsal, lateral and ventral images of *Cyrtodactylus philippinicus.*

Remarks:

Cyrtodactylus philippinicus is a component of the *C. philippinicus* species group, a species complex native to the Thai-Malay Peninsula, Borneo, and the Philippines (Grismer et al. 2021). In the Philippines, *C. philippinicus* has been widely documented in different islands including Babuyan Claro, Camiguin Norte, Catanduanes, Cebu, Lubang, Luzon, Mindoro, Panay, Polillo, Romblon, Sibuyan, and Tablas (Brown et al. 2009, 2012; Gaulke 2011; Supsup et al. 2016; Binaday et al. 2017; Oaks et al. 2019; Uetz and Hallermann 2022).

This species has been reported to occur from sea level up to 1, 200 metres asl (Brown et al. 2009) and typically inhabits tree trunks, tree holes, fallen logs, and root aggregations by mountain streams (Lagat 2011; Brown et al. 2012). Because of its stable population across its range, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) designated the species as Least Concern (LC) (Brown et al. 2009)

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