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New genus and species names for the Eocene lizard *Cadurcogekko rugosus* Augé, 2005

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Abstract

Cadurcogekko rugosus Augé, 2005 was described as a gekkotan lizard from the Eocene of France. A revision of the material has revealed that the holotype, a nearly complete dentary, actually belongs to a scincid lizard, for which we erect the new genus *Gekkomimus*. The rest of material originally referred to *C. rugosus* is of undoubted gekkotan nature and is included in the new species *Cadurcogekko verus*, with the exception of a partial left dentary belonging to the iguanid lizard *Cadurciguana hoffstetteri*.

Key words: Lepidosauria, Squamata, Gekkota, Scincoidea, Iguania, fossil lizard

Introduction

Gekkotans, despite their relatively small size and fragility, are a typical component of European Eocene assemblages (Augé 2005; Bolet & Evans 2013; Daza *et al.* 2014; Rage 2013), where they are represented by rather common partial and disarticulated material and by a single gecko in amber (Bauer *et al.* 2005), and have been assigned to four genera. Of these, the genus *Cadurcogekko* comprises two species recorded from the latest middle Eocene to the latest late Eocene of France. The first described species, *C. piveteaui* Hoffstetter, 1946 includes material initially referred to the marsupial frog *Amphignathodon* by Piveteau (1927), and reported from several localities of the Phosphorites du Quercy ranging from MP16 to MP19 mammalian standard levels (Augé 2005; Kuhn 1963; Rage & Augé 1993; Rage 1978), including Les Pradigues (MP17) and Sindou D (MP18-19). The second species, *Cadurcogekko rugosus* Augé, 2005 was reported from these two same localities. A re-examination of material of *C. rugosus* has revealed, however, that the holotype specimen (a left dentary) lacks many of the diagnostic characters of gekkotans such as reduced mandibular symphysis, a mainly straight ventral border, and a well developed facet for the anterolateral process of coronoid on the labial side, thus prompting a reevaluation of its taxonomic allocation. To that end, we here provide a reevaluation of the material previously referred to *C. rugosus*; the holotype of this species is transferred to a new genus within the lizard family Scincidae, while the referred material is assigned to a new species of the genus *Cadurcogekko* within Gekkota, with the exception of a fragment of left dentary, which is referred to the iguanid genus *Cadurciguana*.

Material

Material allocated to *Cadurcogekko rugosus* is housed in the collection of the Université Montpellier 2, Sciences et