The bent-toed geckos of the genus *Cyrtopodion* (Fitzinger, 1843) consist of approximately 82 species (Rastegar-Pouyani, Oraei and Johari, 2009), of which 15-16 species have been documented from Iran (Anderson, 1999). Members of the genus *Cyrtopodion* are widely distributed in the circum-Indus part of the Oriental region and in the Palearctic region (Khan, 2008). This wide distribution encompasses countries of the eastern Mediterranean Basin, north-eastern Africa, the Middle East and a wide variety of habitats on the Asian continent (Szczerbak and Golubev, 1996). Based on synapomorphic characters, this genus has been divided into four groups: the *scabrum* group, the *agamuroides* group, the *caspium* group and the *kotschyi* group (Anderson, 1999).

*Cyrtopodion agamuroides* is widely distributed in the southern part of Iran, particularly in the east of the country, albeit the distribution is limited to the deserts of the central plateau. *Cyrtopodion agamuroides* can be found in abundance on sandy and clay soils, both on the ruins of earthen buildings and upon rock cliffs. Early in the morning and evening, individuals can be found in flat areas within a short distance of their diurnal cover. Additional diurnal activity has only been described to occur in shaded areas (Szczerbak and Golubev, 1996).

Anderson (1958) collected *C. agamuroides* from various localities in Iran including Morghab, Bazman, Sivand, Zahedan, Sarbaz river, Geno, Neyzar and Panjsareh. Most of these localities are in the Sistan-Baluchestan province and a single one (Sivand) is in Fars province.

In September 2011, two individuals (subadult females) of *C. agamuroides* were collected from the area around Sarakhs in North Khorasan province, north-eastern Iran (Fig. 1). Both individuals were collected at about 860m elevation in a rocky habitat during the evening (Fig. 2). The location of this record and the distance from previous presented records is shown in Figure 3. Both specimens have been deposited in the zoological collection of Sabzevar University with museum numbers SUHC 1041-1042 and were preserved in 75% alcohol. Measurements (in mm), scelation characters and colour pattern of one of the specimens (SUHC 1041) are as follows: SVL: 35.7, TL: 60, Axilla-groin distance: 23, Forelimb length: 32, Hindlimb length: 43, Head height: 8, Head length: 16, Head width: 8, number of supralabial scales (left side): 12, number of infralabial scales (left side): 10, number of abdominal scales across middle of belly: 33, number of lamellae under the 4th finger: 22, number of lamellae under the 4th toe: 23, number of scales between eyes in the widest region: 20. The dorsal coloration is cream white-brown with transverse brown bars (Fig. 1).

According to Khan (2008), *C. agamuroides* only occurs in Pakistan and Iran. Since we found this taxon in North Khorasan Province as well, and due large stretches of similar habitat across the nearby borders with Afghanistan and Turkmenistan, the presence of *C. agamuroides* can also be expected in these countries. In summary, the herein presented record of *C. agamuroides* is approximately 600 km northwards from previous reported localities (Szczerbak and Golubev, 1996) and therefore represents a considerable range extension.

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**References**


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**Figure 1.** Dorsal view of a subadult female *Cyropodion agamuroides* (SUHC 1041).

**Figure 2.** Habitat of *Cyropodion agamuroides* near Shorlogh, northeastern Khorasan, Razavi Province, Iran.

**Figure 3.** The location of the herein presented record of *Cyropodion agamuroides* compared to previous records.

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