

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES FROM ZOLTAN KASZAB'S EXPEDITIONS TO MONGOLIA HELD AT THE HUNGARIAN NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

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The amphibians and reptiles collected by Zoltán Kaszab in Mongolia between 1963–1968, deposited in the Collection of Amphibians and Reptiles of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, are reviewed. The 786 studied specimens belong to 15 species (*Bufo peskovoi*, *Strauchbufo raddei*, *Rana amurensis*, *Alsophylax pipiens*, *Paralaudakia stoliczkan*, *Phrynocephalus versicolor*, *P. kulagini*, *P. hispidus*, *Eremias argus*, *E. arguta*, *E. multiocellata*, *E. dzungarica*, *E. przewalskii*, *Elaphe dione*, *Gloydus halys*) representing 57% of amphibian and reptile species of Mongolia. Our identification and map representation provide new distribution data for the fifteen species and represent a source of information for the status of the Mongolian herpetofauna in the mid-20th century.

Key words: Central Asia, herpetofauna, Mongolia, Zoltán Kaszab.

INTRODUCTION

Zoltán Kaszab (1915–1986) (Fig. 1), a world leading specialist in Coleoptera Tenebrionoidea, and director general (1970–1985) of the Hungarian Natural History Museum (HNHM), organized a series of expeditions to Mongolia, in the 1960's decade (KASZAB 1963a, 1965a,b, 1966, 1968b,c, Fig. 1). As a result of these explorations many new species of Tenebrionoidea were described (KASZAB 1963a, 1964, 1967), but also a number of other organisms were collected as well. Among these is a large collection of amphibians and reptiles held in the HNHM, which have partially been studied until now. DELY (1979, 1980) described the inter and intraspecific morphological variability among three *Eremias* species using the specimens collected by Kaszab and published a species list of Kaszab's expeditions..

Mongolian amphibians and reptiles are relatively well known (ANANJEVA *et al.* 1997, MUNKHBAYAR *et al.* 2001, TERBISH *et al.* 2006). However, total number of records is limited and some groups are carrying on taxonomic problems that need some clarification. This is particularly evident for *Phrynocephalus*

Kaup, 1825 (Agamidae) a group still in need of revisionary work (WANG & FU 2004, BARAVANOV & ANANJEVA 2007, ANANJEVA *et al.* 2011).

In this contribution we provide a geographic account of the amphibians and reptiles collected along Kaszab's expeditions to Mongolia with the aim of complementing current available data for the country and to point out taxonomic issues that will require further work. Additionally, we believe Kaszab's materials can be used as a reference point to track changes on current amphibian and reptile distributions as a contribution to Mongolian efforts for Biodiversity Conservation (SUAREZ & TSUTSUI 2004, GRIXTI *et al.* 2009).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In the frame of the cooperation between the Hungarian and the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Zoltán Kaszab led six expeditions to various parts of Mongolia. In the first expedition in 1963 he collected around the capital, Ulanbator, and travelled to the South-east (reaching the city of Argalant) near the border with China (KASZAB 1963). In 1964 the expedition studied the region southwest of Ulanbator, with special interest on the eastern slopes of Govi-Altai and Changai Mountains (KASZAB 1965a). The third expedition in 1965 covered East Mongolia (KASZAB 1965b), while in 1966 Kaszab visited West Mongolia (KASZAB 1966). In the fifth expedition in 1967 the goal was to access the Transaltai-Govi in



Fig. 1. Zoltán Kaszab in East Mongolia, near Cagan Nuur, during his expedition in June 1968

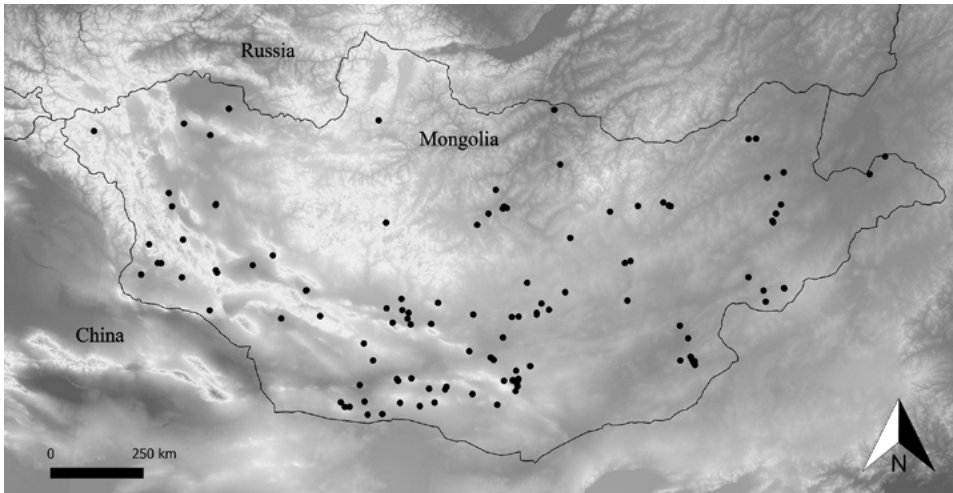


Fig. 2. All localities of amphibians and reptiles collected in Mongolia by Zoltán Kaszab between 1963–1968, and other scientists between 1964–1990

southwestern Mongolia (KASZAB 1968a), and in the last, sixth expedition, he collected in northern and northwestern areas of the country (KASZAB 1968b).

Since the expeditions of Kaszab, the Herpetological Collection of HNHM was enriched with material from Mongolia collected by other scientists (Appendix). In order to give better resolution to the distribution on Mongolian amphibians and reptiles, we included these samples into our summary. Considerable material was kept collected by an expedition labelled as “Z.Z.Syst.” represents Zakładu Zoologii Systematycznej, Department of Systematic Zoology, now Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Polish Academy of Sciences, and that the lizards were found during the Polish–Mongolian Paleontological Expeditions between 1963–1965 (KIELAN-JAWOROWSKA & DOVCHIN 1968). Two of the participants of the expeditions, late Kazimierz Kowalski and Henryk Kubiak collected recent lizards (Magdalena Borsuk-Bialynicka pers. comm.), but we did not find records on how, when and why they were catalogued in HNHM. Most probably these specimens were part of the replacement of the material lost in a fire in 1956, as requests for donation from foreign fellow-institutes (KORSÓS 2008).

Altogether 786 specimens were studied from the following families: Bufonidae (46), Ranidae (15), Gekkonidae (31), Agamidae (460), Lacertidae (217), Colubridae (6), Viperidae (11). Collection localities are shown in Figure 2.

TAXONOMIC ACCOUNTS

Bufonidae

Bufo Rafinesque, 1815

Systematics of *Bufo* remains complicated despite multiple efforts to clarify the situation of Central Asian taxa. Several levels of ploidy, including

tetraploid populations, have been detected in Asian *Bufo*tes (BASSALAYEVA *et al.* 1998, KUZMIN 1999, BORKIN *et al.* 2001, Stöck *et al.* 2001, 2005, 2006). Central Asian tetraploid populations have received a variety of denominations through time (BEDRIAGA 1898, PISANETS & SHCHERBAK 1979), which have been extensively reviewed by Stöck *et al.* (2001). All examined Mongolian populations of *Bufo*tes are exclusively represented by a tetraploid taxon (Stöck *et al.* 2006, FICETOLA & Stöck 2016). According to the priority rule, the name of these populations, currently in use, *Bufo*tes *pewzowi* (Bedriaga, 1898), should be retained (Stöck *et al.* 2001). Several subspecies of *B. pewzowi* were tentatively considered valid by Stöck *et al.* (2001) (who proposed several nomenclatural acts and perform some lectotype designations), namely *B. p. pewzowi* [type locality restricted by lectotype designation to Koyar (Pishan), Xinjian, 37°25' N, 77°10' E], *B. p. strauchi* [type locality restricted by lectotype designation to: Tarim river, Xinjian (about 41°N, 86°E)], *B. p. taxkorensis* [type locality: Taxkurgan (37°40' N, 75°12' E), 3120 m a.s.l. (East Pamirs), Xinjiang, China] and *B. p. unicolor* [type locality: Station Kokmoinok, Chu river valley (about 42°29' N, 75°51' E), Kyrgyzstan]. However, a recent phylogeographic study of *B. pewzowi* from China and Kazakhstan shows incongruences between the clades and the former intraspecific taxonomy: *B. p. strauchi* and *B. p. taxkorensis* were synonymized with the nominal subspecies, while *B. p. unicolor* remains in need of revision (ZHANG *et al.* 2008).

The HNHM collection holds material from a single population from Western Mongolia (see Fig. 3 and Appendix).

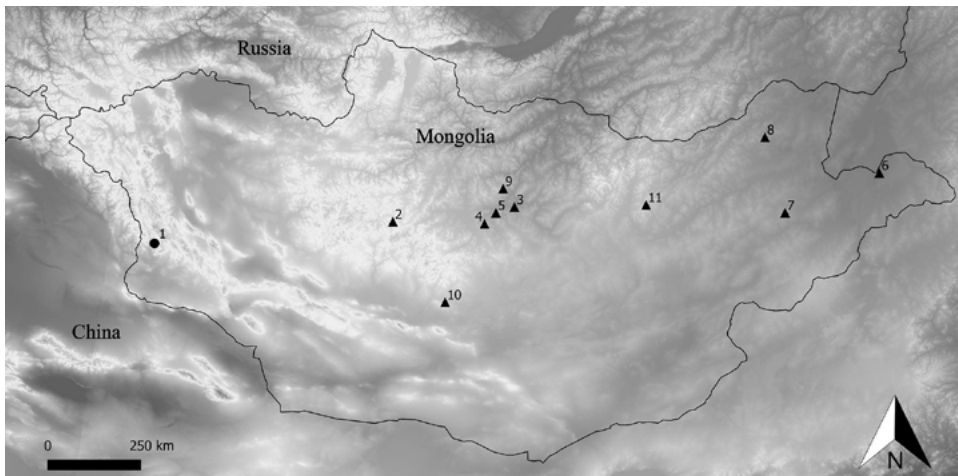


Fig. 3. Localities of Bufonidae. Black dot: *Bufo*tes *pewzowi*, black triangle: *Strauchbufo raddei*. Numbers (here and later): ID numbers listed in the Appendix

Strauchbufo Fei, Ye et Jiang, 2012

Represented by a single species, *Strauchbufo raddei* (Strauch, 1876), described from Ordos and the Alashan Desert [type locality: Alashan Desert, restricted by lectotype designation in KUZMIN & MASLOVA (2003)], and widely distributed in Mongolia (BANNIKOV 1958, BORKIN *et al.* 1986, KUZMIN & ISCHENKO 1997, TERBISH *et al.* 2006, STÖCK *et al.* 2001). The phylogeographic structure of this species was examined across eastern China. Within this region, three clades have been detected (western, central and eastern) that overlap in northern China, close to the Mongolian border (DONG *et al.* 2012). However, the genetic diversity and also the taxonomic status of Mongolian southernmost populations, which were described as an independent taxon (*Bufo koslovi* Zarevskij, 1924), need to be reevaluated.

The HNHM collection holds material from 10 localities placed across central and eastern Mongolia, most of them collected by Kaszab (see Fig. 3 and Appendix).

Ranidae

Rana Linnaeus, 1758

Rana includes two species in Mongolia (TERBISH *et al.* 2006): *Rana chensinensis* David, 1875, restricted to a narrow zone in the extreme northeast (TERBISH *et al.* 2006), and *Rana amurensis* Boulenger, 1886, widely distributed over

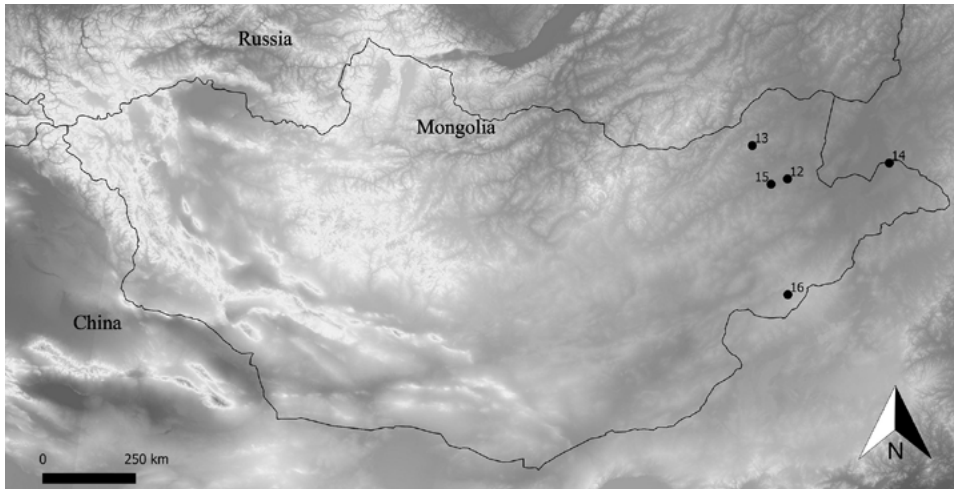


Fig. 4. Localities of Ranidae. Black dot: *Rana amurensis*

the north-central and northeastern steppes (KUZMIN 1999). All samples of *Rana* examined from Kaszab's expeditions correspond to *R. amurensis*.

According to KUZMIN (1999) the variability within *R. amurensis* is poorly known, and phylogeographic studies are needed to evaluate its geographic variability including populations of the subspecific taxon *R. amurensis johanseni* Kashchenko, 1902 (described as *Rana muta johanseni*).

There are four specimens within the material collected by Kaszab and 11 specimens collected by other researchers in Mongolia (see Fig. 4 and Appendix).

Our results show *Rana amurensis* (ID 16) in Dariganga, Sükhbaatar, southeastern Mongolia, where it has not been previously recorded.

Gekkonidae

Alsophylax Fitzinger, 1843

The genus *Alsophylax* contains six species distributed across Central Asia (BAUER *et al.* 2013). *Alsophylax pipiens* (Pallas, 1814) occurs throughout western Russia and Kazakhstan to north-western China (ANANJEVA & ORLOV 1995). It is the only species of the genus recorded in Mongolia where it is widely distributed, especially in the southern arid zones (SZCZERBAK & GOLUBEV 1986, ANANJEVA *et al.* 1997, TERBISH *et al.* 2006). No phylogeographic studies have been performed of this widely distributed species, and also, no subspecies are known.

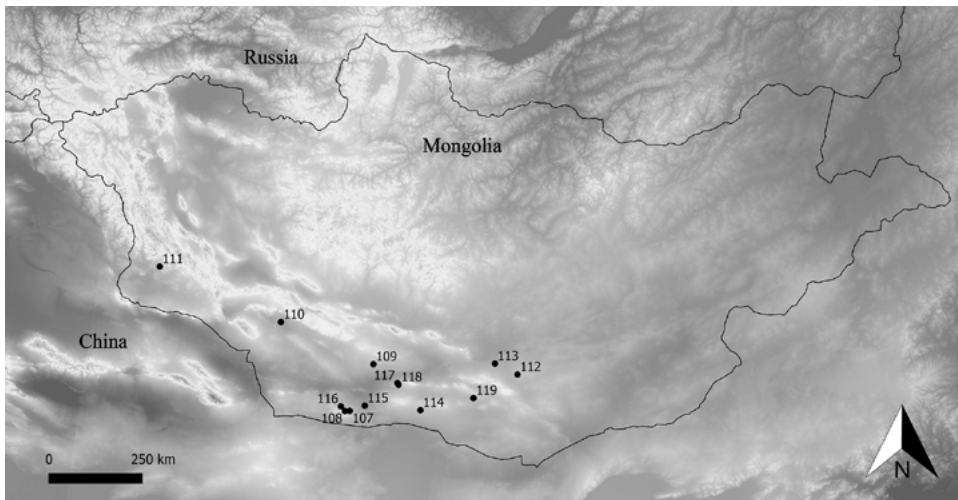


Fig. 5. Localities of Gekkonidae. Black dot: *Alsophylax pipiens*

The HNHM collection holds nine jars with specimens collected by Kaszab and four specimens collected by other researchers (see Fig. 5 and Appendix).

Agamidae

Paralaudakia Baig, Wagner, Ananjeva et Böhme, 2012

The genus is represented in Mongolia by *Paralaudakia stoliczkana* (Blandford, 1875) with dispersed populations located in the south-western areas (ANANJEVA *et al.* 1997, READING *et al.* 1999, TERBISH *et al.* 2006, BAIG *et al.* 2012). Two subspecies have been described and delimited by morphological characters: *P. s. stoliczkana* (Blandford, 1875) and *P. s. altaica* (Munkhbayar et Shagdarsuren, 1970). Whereas the nominal subspecies occurs in central-southern Mongolia to northern China, *P. s. altaica* is present in Gobi Altai area (see BAIG *et al.* 2012). Phylogeographic patterns of both taxa remain unknown.

The HNHM collection presents one jar with one specimen collected by Kaszab and further 7 specimens collected by other researchers (see Fig. 6 and Appendix).

Phrynocephalus Kaup, 1825

The genus *Phrynocephalus* is one of the taxonomically most complicated Palearctic lizard group (WANG & FU 2004, BARAVANOV & ANANJEVA 2007, MACEY *et al.* 2018, SOLOVYEVA *et al.* 2018). Based on BARAVANOV and ANANJEVA (2007) and ANANJEVA *et al.* (2011), two species of *Phrynocephalus* are reported for Mongolia: *P. (Phrynocephalus) helioscopus* (Pallas, 1771), represented by the subspecies *P. h. varius* Eichwald, 1831, only present in the westernmost region of the country; and *P. (Phrynocephalus) versicolor* Strauch, 1876, a polytypic species with a complex intraspecific taxonomy, which was traditionally represented by two subspecies in Mongolia: *P. v. versicolor*, widely distributed over the southern regions and *P. v. kulagini* Bedriaga, 1909, limited to the north-western area (BARAVANOV & ANANJEVA 2007). Previous molecular studies did not include samples from Mongolia (WANG & FU 2004), but recently, SOLOVYEVA *et al.* (2018) increased the sampling effort including Mongolian populations. As a result of their study, these authors recognized *Phrynocephalus kulagini* as a full species. Another problematic taxon within the *P. versicolor* group is *P. hispidus*. It was treated as a synonym of the nominal subspecies since BARAVANOV and ANANJEVA's (2007) catalogue, but according to DUNAYEV and POYARKOV (2010) and ORLOVA *et al.* (2014), it must represent a valid independent subspecific or specific taxon. This problem has been solved by SOLOVYEVA *et al.* (2018), by recognizing this taxon as a full species *Phrynocephalus*

hispidus. Morphological differences between *P. versicolor* and *P. kulagini* are mostly based on coloration pattern and scale morphology (BEDRIAGA 1909), whereas young and juveniles of *Phrynocephalus hispidus* possess the tip of the tail white coloured, not black as in the other Mongolian taxa (DUNAYEV & POYARKOV 2010, ORLOVA *et al.* 2014). The species of the *P. versicolor* group are parapatrically distributed within Mongolia; the most widespread, *P. versicolor*, occurs across the southeastern region, while the presence of *P. kulagini* is restricted to the north-western region, and *P. hispidus* to the south-western region of the country.

All specimens of *Phrynocephalus* studied from the HNHM collection corresponded to *P. versicolor* species group. Most of the material, particularly those from the Southern Gobi areas can be assigned to *P. v. versicolor* (see Appendix). A few other can be assigned to *P. kulagini* based on their coloration and scale patterns and their geographic range, but similar coloration patterns can be found scattered amongst otherwise characteristic *P. versicolor* populations. Tentatively, we assigned the populations placed over the southwestern area of the Dzungaria region to the taxon *P. hispidus* based on the geographic range of this taxon (ORLOVA *et al.* 2014)

The HNHM collection hosts 415 specimens collected by Kaszab and additional 37 specimens collected by other researchers (see Fig. 6 and Appendix).

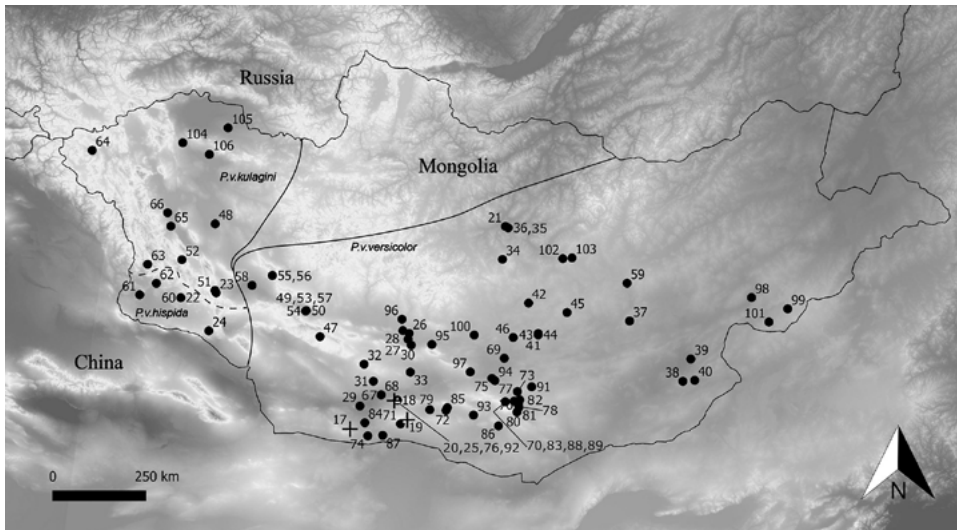


Fig. 6. Localities of Agamidae. Black dots: *Phrynocephalus versicolor* species group, indicating the species. Dashed line shows putative border between *P. hispidus* and *P. kulagini*. Black cross: *Paralaudakia stoliczkana*

Lacertidae

Eremias Fitzinger, 1834

The diversity of Mongolian *Eremias* is underestimated (ORLOVA *et al.* 2017). Currently, this genus is represented in Mongolia by six described species: *Eremias argus* Peters, 1869, widely distributed in most of the eastern half of the country with a few isolated populations in western-central areas (MUNKHBAYAR 1981, READING *et al.* 1999, TERBISH *et al.* 2006) and represented by two subspecies: *E. a. argus* along the eastern areas, and *E. a. barbouri* Schmidt, 1925, for the western populations (ANANJEVA *et al.* 1997); *Eremias arguta* (Pallas, 1773), represented in Mongolia by *E. a. potanini* Bedriaga, 1912, highly localized in the Dzungarian Gobi Desert (ANANJEVA *et al.* 1997, TERBISH *et al.* 2006); *Eremias multiocellata* Günther, 1872, widely distributed in Mongolia, was formerly represented by *E. m. multiocellata* Günther, 1872, *E. m. bannikowi* Szczerbak, 1973, *E. m. kozłowi* Bedriaga, 1907 and *E. m. tsaganbogdensis* Munkhabayar & Borkin, 2010, however, its taxonomic status is complex: (1) *Eremias m. tsaganbogdensis*, that inhabits the Tsagan Bogde Uul Mountains in southern Mongolia (MUNKHBAYAR & BORKIN 2010), is more closely related to *E. przewalskii* than to *E. multiocellata* s. str., but further studies are needed to solve its taxonomic status (ORLOVA *et al.* 2017), (2) *E. m. bannikowi* is a junior synonym of *E. m. multiocellata* (ORLOVA *et al.* 2017), (3) the validity of the taxonomic status of *E.*

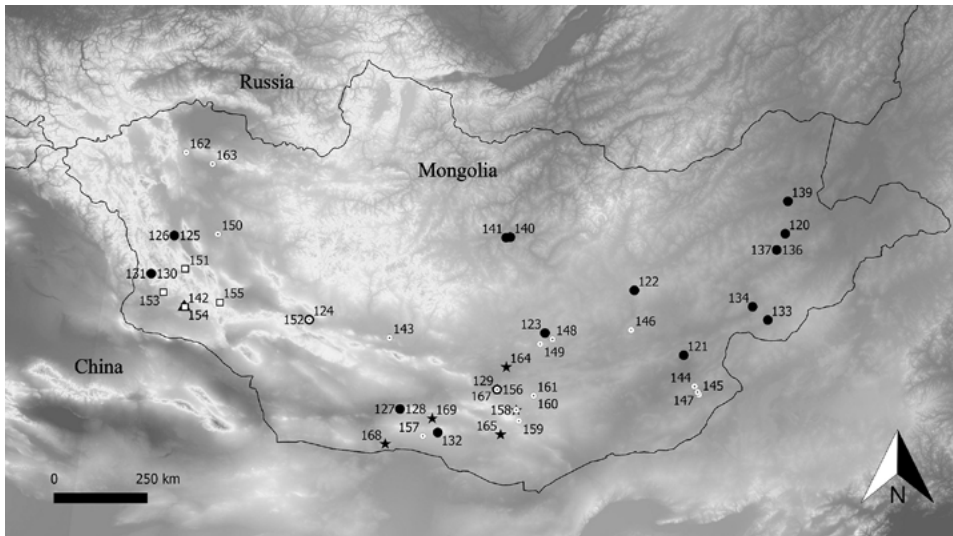


Fig. 7. Localities of Lacertidae. Black dot: *Eremias argus*, black triangle: *E. arguta*, white circle with black dot in the middle: *E. multiocellata*, white square: *E. dzungarica*, black star: *E. przewalski*

m. kozłowi remains unknown as no specimen from the type locality has been studied within a molecular phylogenetic framework (ORLOVA *et al.* 2017), and finally (4) the nominotypic subspecies comprises two mitochondrial clades in Mongolia: one corresponding to *E. m. multiocellata*, distributed over southern and north-western regions, and the other clade (named as “sand form B” by ORLOVA *et al.* 2017) distributed over the eastern region (SZCERBAK 1973, 1974, ORLOVA *et al.* 2017); *Eremias przewalskii* (Strauch, 1878), is represented in Mongolia by two non-reciprocally monophyletic clades: one including the most widespread lineage across central and north-western region, corresponding to the nominal subspecies and its junior synonym *E. p. tuvensis* Szcerbak, 1974, and the other clade, closely related to two undescribed lineages, corresponding to another taxonomic unit distributed over southern Mongolia (ANANJEVA *et al.* 1997, ROGOVIN *et al.* 2001, TERBISH *et al.* 2006, SZCERBAK 1974, ORLOVA 1992, ORLOVA *et al.* 2017). *Eremias vermiculata* Blandford, 1875, in Mongolia is restricted to southern regions (the Trans Altai Govi and Alashan Govi) with two locations in the Northern Govi (ANANJEVA *et al.* 1997, TERBISH *et al.* 2006). Finally, the recently described *E. dzungarica* Orlova, Poyarkov, Chirikova, Nazarov, Munkhbaatar, Munkhbayar & Terbish, 2017, inhabits the rocky areas of the Mongolian Dzungaria (ORLOVA *et al.* 2017).

The species represented in HNHM’s materials are: *E. argus* (49), *E. multiocellata* (123), *E. dzungarica* (4), *E. przewalskii* (45) and *E. arguta* (1) (see Fig. 7 and Appendix).

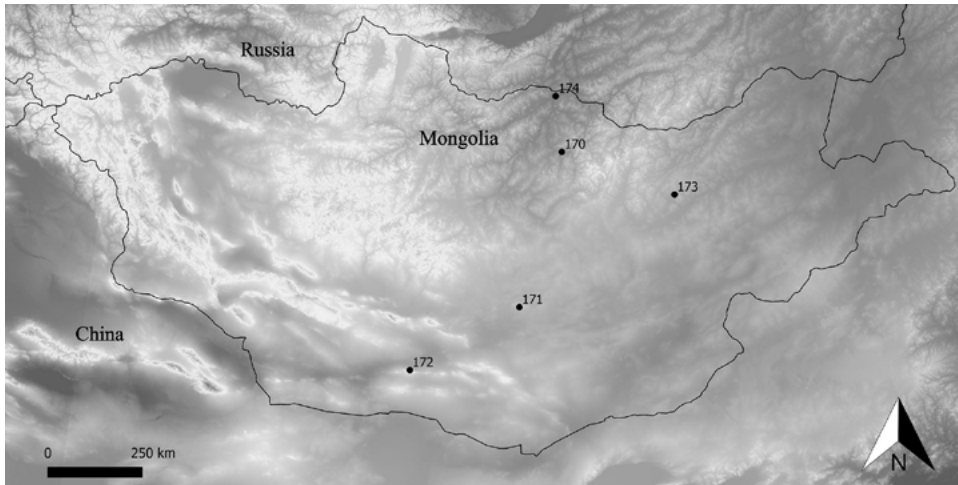


Fig. 8. Localities of Colubridae. Black dot: *Elaphe dione*

Colubridae

Elaphe Fitzinger, 1833

The genus is represented in Mongolia by *E. dione* (Pallas, 1773) and possibly by *E. schrenckii* (Strauch, 1873) (ANANJEVA *et al.* 1997, TERBISH *et al.* 2006). *Elaphe dione* is widely distributed over most of Mongolia (TERBISH *et al.* 2006).

All six specimens collected during Kaszab's expeditions correspond to *E. dione* (see Fig. 8 and Appendix).

Viperidae

Gloydius Hoge et Romano-Hoge, 1981

Gloydius is represented in Mongolia by two species: *G. ussuriensis*, which was recently recorded for the east of the country (KROPACHEV *et al.* 2016) and *G. halys* (Pallas, 1776), formed by the nominal subspecies *G. halys halys*, widely distributed over the country, and *G. halys stejnegeri* (Rendahl, 1933) restricted to the south-eastern region (ORLOV & BARABANOV 1999, WAGNER *et al.* 2016).

Most of the collected specimens of Kaszab's expeditions correspond to *G. halys halys*, except the specimen ID178, which is located close to the distribution area of *G. halys stejnegeri* (see distribution map in ORLOV & BARABANOV, 1999), consequently, we herein tentatively assign this specimen to *G. halys* cf. *stejnegeri* (see Fig. 9 and Appendix).

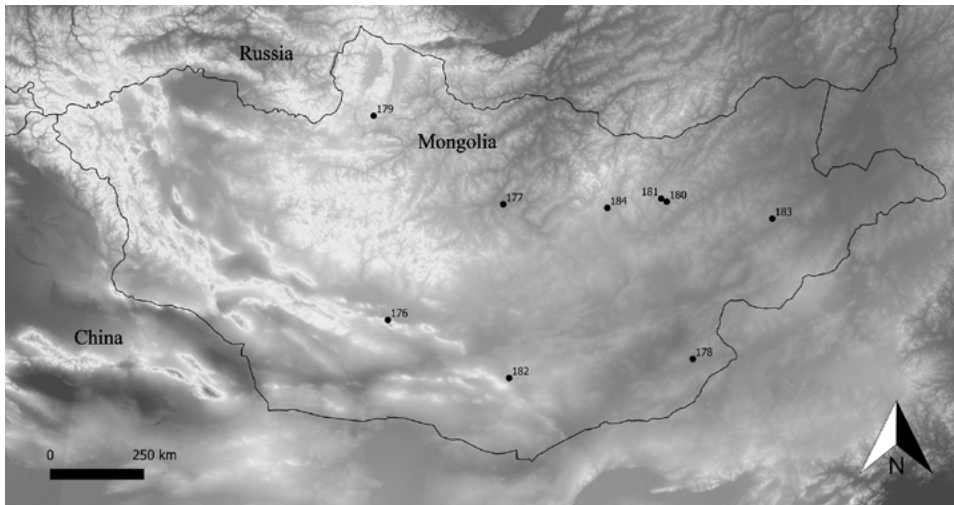


Fig. 9. Localities of Viperidae. Black dot: *Gloydius halys*

DISCUSSION

Fifteen of the 26 native Mongolian amphibian and reptile species (TERBISH *et al.* 2006, ORLOVA *et al.* 2014, 2017) are represented in HNHM's material. Kaszab's collections did not include *Salamandrella keyserlingii* Dybowski, 1870, *Dryophytes japonicus* (Günther, 1859), *Rana chensinensis* David, 1875, *Cyrtopodion elongatus* (Blandford, 1875), *Teratoscincus przewalskii* Strauch, 1887, *Phrynocephalus* (*Phrynocephalus*) *helioscopus* (Pallas, 1771), *Eremias arguta* (Pallas, 1773), *Lacerta agilis* Linnaeus, 1758, *Zootoca vivipara* (Jacquin, 1787), *Eryx tataricus* (Lichtenstein, 1823), *Orientocoluber spinalis* (Peters, 1866), *Elaphe schrenckii* (Strauch, 1873), *Natrix natrix* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Psammophis lineolatus* (Brandt, 1838), and *Vipera berus* (Linnaeus, 1758). However, *E. arguta* was present in material collected by other scientists.

The presence of *Rana amurensis* (ID 16) in Dariganga, Sükhbaatar, south-eastern Mongolia expands to the south its distribution in Mongolia.

The material tentatively identified by us as *Eremias przewalski* (Appendix) correspond to at least two different lineages based on the molecular results of ORLOVA *et al.* (2017). The ID165 likely correspond to the lineage considered as *E. cf. przewalski*, while ID 168 would correspond to the clade named as "*E. cf. reticulata*" by ORLOVA *et al.* (2017). The specific affinities of the other revisited populations remain uncertain; however, ID 167 is geographically close to populations of *E. przewalski sensu stricto*.

As considered by ORLOVA *et al.* (2017), the populations from the Dzungarian region considered as a rock form of *E. multiocellata*, correspond to a new species recently named as *Eremias dzungarica*. During our revision, four specimens were assigned to *E. dzungarica* (collected from two localities close to the type locality of the species) (ID 151, ID153, ID 154, ID155).

Similarly, populations of *Phrynocephalus versicolor* species group from Dzungarian region, correspond to *P. hispidus*. This taxonomic unit present a distinctive morphology, particularly in the colour pattern of the tail of the juveniles. However, the taxonomic status of the populations collected near the limits of the distribution areas of *P. kulagini* and *P. hispidus* (ID 51, 52, 23, 63), needs to be confirmed.

Five taxa, namely *B. pewzowi*, *P. helioscopus*, *P. hispidus*, *E. arguta* and *E. dzungarica*, are only known in Mongolia from the Dzungarian region, making it an area of particular interest. Only *P. helioscopus* is not represented among the materials of the HNHM collected from the Dzungarian region.

Historical data provided by series of specimens held in museum collections represent an excellent source of information useful to solve questions about changes of the past species distribution and its biological features and can be used to perform a baseline to study temporal changes and composition of biological communities or local extinctions (GRIXTI *et al.* 2009).

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APPENDIX

Date of collection, collector, geographic coordinates, locality details and number of collected specimens (NS) for the entire dataset from Mongolia hosted by the Collection of Amphibians and Reptiles of the Hungarian Natural History Museum.

BUFONIDAE

Bufotes pewzowi (Bedriaga, 1898)

ID 1: 1966.07.06. leg. Kaszab Z. 46.5°N, 91.54°E, Mongol Altaj Mts., Uljasutajn gol, 45 km NNW of Somon Bulgan, Khovd; NS: 3

Strauchbufo raddei (Strauch, 1876)

ID 2: 1966.06.19. leg. Kaszab Z. 47.49°N, 99.93°E, Changaj Mts., 8 km W of Somon Ikh-Tamir, Arkhangai; NS: 2

ID 3: 1968.07.24. leg. Kaszab Z. 47.84°N, 104.31°E, 11 km W of Somon Bayanuur, Bulgan; NS: 15

ID 4: 1968.07.23. leg. Kaszab Z. 47.44°N, 103.22°E, SW of Somon Daschinchilen, Bulgan; NS: 1

ID 5: 1966.07.21-22. leg. Kaszab Z. 47.71°N, 103.64°E, 9 km E of Somon Abzaga, Bulgan; NS: 6

ID 6: 1965.08.11. leg. Kaszab Z. 47.64°N, 117.49°E, SW corner of Lake Bujr, Dornod; NS: 1

ID 7: 1970.07.31. leg. Beregi Zs. 47.1°N, 113.95°E, 80 km SW of Cojbalsan, Dornod; NS: 12

ID 8: 1965.08.17. leg. Kaszab Z. 48.97°N, 113.65°E, 15 N of Galuut, Somon Tsagaan-Ovoo, Dornod; NS: 1

ID 9: 1965.08.17. leg. Kaszab Z. 48.29°N, 103.92°E, 53 km NW of Cojbalsan, Dornod; NS: 2

ID 10: 1965.08.19. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.54°N, 101.81°E, 20 km SW of Somon Norovlin, Khentii; NS: 2

ID 11: 1965.07.26. leg. Kaszab Z. 47.69°N, 109.07°E, Somon Bayandelger, Töv; NS: 1

RANIDAE

Rana amurensis Boulenger, 1886

ID 12: 1976.08.11. leg. Kiss I. 48.06°N, 114.46°E, Cojbalsan, Dornod; NS: 1

ID 13: 1965.08.18. leg. Kaszab Z. 48.99°N, 113.38°E, 32 km SE of Somon Bayan-uul, Dornod; NS: 1

ID 14: 1965.08.13-14. leg. Kaszab Z. 47.98°N, 118.16°E, Somon Khalkhgo, Dornod; NS: 3

ID 15: 1970.08.01. leg. Beregi Zs. 47.99°N, 113.84°E, 8 km W of Somon Bulgan, floodplain of Kherlen, Dornod; NS: 1

ID 16: 1972.08.20. leg. Mészáros F. 45.29°N, 113.84°E, Dariganga, Sükhbaatar; NS: 9

GEKKONIDAE

Alsophylax pipiens (Pallas, 1827)

ID 107: 1967.06.25-26. leg. Kaszab Z. 42.95°N, 98.87°E, 13 km E of Caganbulag border control, Mt. Cagan Bogd, Toorojn bulag spring, Bayankhongor; NS: 2

ID 108: 1967.06.24. leg. Kaszab Z. 42.95°N, 98.71°E, Caganbulag border control, Mt. Cagan Bogd, Bayankhongor; NS: 3

ID 109: 1967.06.29. leg. Kaszab Z. 44.11°N, 99.61°E, Dzun Mod Oasis, 100 km S of Somon Shinejinst, Bayankhongor; NS: 1

- ID 110: 1966.06.28. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.02°N, 96.39°E, Zachuj Gobi, 10 km N of Lake Buur, Govi-Altai; NS: 1
 ID 111: 1966.07.04. leg. Kaszab Z. 46.08°N, 92.04°E, 5 km NE of Somon Üyençh, Khovd; NS: 1
 ID 112: 1964.06.19. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.86°N, 104.46°E, 25 km N of Somon Bulgan, Ömnögovi; NS: 11
 ID 113: 1965.06.03. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 44.13°N, 103.72°E, Bayan Zag, Bulgan, Ömnögovi; NS: 1
 ID 114: 1990.05.13. leg. Fábián Gy., Hreblay M., leg. Peregovits L., Ronkay G. 43.01°N, 101.21°E, Nojon Mts., 22 km SE of Gurvantes, Ömnögovi; NS: 1
 ID 115: 1967.06.20. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.1°N, 99.36°E, Nojon Mts., Ovot Chural border control, at the ruins of Lama monastery, Ömnögovi; NS: 2
 ID 116: 1967.06.21. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.06°N, 98.57°E, Nojon Mts., 64 km W of Ovot Chural border control, at the Muchor örege river, Ömnögovi; NS: 4
 ID 117: 1965.06.12. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 43.66°N, 100.43°E, Altan Mts., Ömnögovi; NS: 1
 ID 118: 1964.06.14. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 43.62°N, 100.47°E, Naran Bulag, Altan Mts., Ömnögovi; NS: 1
 ID 119: 1967.06.16. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.31°N, 102.98°E, East Mt. Zöölön, 58 km SW of Somon Sevrei, Ömnögovi; NS: 2

AGAMIDAE

Paralaudakia stoliczkana (Blanford, 1875)

- ID 17: 1967.06.24. leg. Kaszab Z. 42.95°N, 98.87°E, Mt. Cagan Bogd, Toorojn bulag source, Bayankhongor; NS: 1
 ID 18: 1965.05.22. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 43.66°N, 100.43°E, Altan Mts., Gurvantes, Ömnögovi; NS: 1
 ID 19: 1965.08. leg. Kubiak H., Z.Z.Syst. 43.2°N, 100.71°E, Altan Mts., Nemeget Valley, Gurvantes, Ömnögovi; NS: 2
 ID 20: 1965.06.12. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 43.66°N, 100.43°E, Altan Mts., Gurvantes, Ömnögovi; NS: 4

Phrynocephalus versicolor Strauch, 1876 species group

- ID 21: 1964.07.03. leg. Kaszab Z. 47.88°N, 104.22°E, S of Bajan Lake, Bulgan; NS: 5
 ID 22: 1990.05.15. leg. Fábián Gy., Hreblay M., Peregovits L., Ronkay G. 45.8°N, 92.83°E, Dzsungar Gobi, 60 km E of Altay somon centre, Khovd; NS: 1
 ID 23: 1966.07.02. leg. Kaszab Z. 46°N, 94.03°E, Somon Altaj, on the left side of River Bodonchi, Khovd; NS: 6
 ID 24: 1966.06.30. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.07°N, 93.91°E, Tachijn Schar Mts., 40 km NW of Mt Bogd Valley, Govi-Altai; NS: 2
 ID 25: 1965.06.12. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 43.66°N, 100.43°E, Altan Mts., Ömnögovi; NS: 1
 ID 26: 1964.06.25. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.29°N, 100.79°E, 10 km N of Somon Bogd, Bayankhongor; NS: 2
 ID 27: 1964.06.24. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.15°N, 100.76°E, 5 km S of Somon Bogd, Bayankhongor; NS: 1
 ID 28: 1964.06.25. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.36°N, 100.57°E, 8 km S of Somon Zinst, Bayankhongor; NS: 1
 ID 29: 1967.06.26-27. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.5°N, 99.18°E, 71 km N of Caganbulag, Bayankhongor; NS: 5
 ID 30: 1964.06.23. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.01°N, 100.87°E, NE corner of Orog Lake, Bayankhongor; NS: 4

- ID 31: 1967.06.29. leg. Kaszab Z. 44.11°N, 99.61°E, 100 km S of Somon Shine jinst, Bayankhongor; NS: 1
- ID 32: 1967.06.29. leg. Kaszab Z. 44.52°N, 99.27°E, Mt. Ongon Ulan, on the road to Shine Jinst, Bayankhongor; NS: 1
- ID 33: 1967.07.01-02. leg. Kaszab Z. 44.35°N, 100.85°E, 26 km SE of Bayanlig, Bayankhongor; NS: 19
- ID 34: 1990.05.21. leg. Fábíán Gy., Hreblay M., Peregovits L., Ronkay G. 47.08°N, 104.08°E, 64 km W of Erdenecant, Bulgan; NS: 1
- ID 35: 1968.07.24. leg. Kaszab Z. 47.84°N, 104.31°E, 11 km W of Bayanuur, S part of Lake Bayan, Bulgan; NS: 5
- ID 36: 1968.06.14. leg. Kaszab Z. 47.84°N, 104.31°E, 11 km W of Bayanuur, S part of Lake Bayan, Bulgan; NS: 7
- ID 37: 1963.06.22. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.42°N, 108.41°E, 90 km SE of Csojren, Chara-Eireg, Dornogovi; NS: 1
- ID 38: 1963.06.25. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.85°N, 110.03°E, Argalant, Ulan-shire, Dornogovi; NS: 2
- ID 39: 1963.06.22. leg. Kaszab Z. 44.37°N, 110.37°E, Cagan Elis, 30 km ESE of Zuun Bayan, Dornogovi; NS: 10
- ID 40: 1963.06.23. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.84°N, 110.43°E, 70 km SSE of Zuun Bayan, Dornogovi; NS: 3
- ID 41: 1967.07.10. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.25°N, 105.24°E, 34 km SE from Somon Delgerkhangaj, Dundgovi; NS: 8
- ID 42: 1964.06.16. leg. Kaszab Z. 46°N, 104.95°E, 70 km SW of Somon Erdenedalai, Dundgovi; NS: 4
- ID 43: 1967.06.10. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.21°N, 105.24°E, Choot bulag, between Somon Khuld and Somon Delgerchangay, Dundgovi; NS: 43
- ID 44: 1967.07.12. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.21°N, 105.24°E, Choot bulag, between Somon Khuld and Somon Delgerchangay, Dundgovi; NS: 1
- ID 45: 1964.06.05. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 45.73°N, 106.27°E, Mandalgovi, Dundgovi; NS: 1
- ID 46: 1967.07.04. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.17°N, 104.38°E, 140 km E of Bajanleg, Dundgovi; NS: 3
- ID 47: 1965.06.08. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 45.14°N, 97.73°E, Erdene district, Govi-Altai; NS: 1
- ID 48: 1966.07.12. leg. Kaszab Z. 47.66°N, 93.75°E, Baga Nuuryn Urd Els, NE corner of Lake Dooros, Govi-Altai; NS: 28
- ID 49: 1966.06.26. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.75°N, 97.2°E, Lake Beger, 4 km S of Somon Biger, Govi-Altai; NS: 1
- ID 50: 1966.06.25. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.75°N, 97.2°E, Lake Beger, 10 km W of Somon Biger, Govi-Altai; NS: 1
- ID 51: 1966.07.01. leg. Kaszab Z. 46.06°N, 93.98°E, Between Bizj stream and Bodochijn stream, Govi-Altai; NS: 9
- ID 52: 1966.07.14. leg. Kaszab Z. 46.71°N, 92.71°E, Shujsijn Gobi, 20 km SE of Somon Chechmort, Govi-Altai; NS: 1
- ID 53: 1965.07.27. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 45.74°N, 97.18°E, Lake Beger, Govi-Altai; NS: 1
- ID 54: 1965.07.27. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 45.74°N, 97.18°E, Lake Beger, Govi-Altai; NS: 1
- ID 55: 1966.06.23. leg. Kaszab Z. 46.54°N, 95.94°E, SE corner of Schargyn Gobi, Govi-Altai; NS: 15
- ID 56: 1966.06.23. leg. Kaszab Z. 46.54°N, 95.94°E, SE corner of Schargyn Gobi, Govi-Altai; NS: 10
- ID 57: 1966.06.24. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.75°N, 97.2°E, Schargyn Gobi, Lake Beger, 10 km SW of Somon Chaliun, Govi-Altai; NS: 6

- ID 58: 1977.08.28–31. leg. Molnár G. 46.27°N, 95.26°E, Somon Sharga, Govi-Altai; NS: 6
ID 59: 1977.08. leg. Haraszthy L. 46.34°N, 108.43°E, Choir, Govisumber; NS: 5
ID 60: 1990.05.15. leg. Fábián Gy., Hreblay M., Peregovits L., Ronkay G. 45.8°N, 92.83°E, Dzsungar Gobi, 60 km E of Altay somon centre, Khovd; NS: 1
ID 61: 1966.07.05–06. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.74°N, 91.41°E, 10 km SSW of Somon Bulgan, Khovd; NS: 2
ID 62: 1966.07.04. leg. Kaszab Z. 46.07°N, 91.93°E, 10 km NW of Somon Üyençh, Khovd; NS: 1
ID 63: 1966.07.06. leg. Kaszab Z. 46.5°N, 91.54°E, Mongol Altaj Mts., Uljasutajn stream, 45 km NNW of Somon Bulgan, Khovd; NS: 1
ID 64: 1966.07.02. leg. Kaszab Z. 49.01°N, 88.96°E, Somon Altaj, Khovd; NS: 8
ID 65: 1965.08.03. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 47.48°N, 92.18°E, Altan Teli, Khovd; NS: 1
ID 66: 1966.07.11–12. leg. Kaszab Z. 47.79°N, 92°E, Yamatin Dolon, 40 km N of Somon Manchan, SW corner of Lake Char Us, Khovd; NS: 11
ID 67: 1990.05.14. leg. Fábián Gy., Hreblay M., Peregovits L., Ronkay G. 43.78°N, 99.88°E, Naran Bulag, Ömnögovi; NS: 1
ID 68: 1990.05.14. leg. Fábián Gy., Hreblay M., Peregovits L., Ronkay G., Ronkay L. 43.78°N, 99.88°E, Naran Bulag, Ömnögovi; NS: 5
ID 69: 1964.06.17. leg. Kaszab Z. 44.68°N, 104.05°E, 1 km N of Mandal-Ovoo, Ömnögovi; NS: 7
ID 70: 1964.06.19. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.53°N, 104.48°E, 10 km S of Somon Bulgan, Ömnögovi; NS: 1
ID 71: 1967.06.22. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.09°N, 100.55°E, 100 km W of Ovot Chuural Border Control, Ömnögovi; NS: 2
ID 72: 1967.06.18. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.43°N, 102.06°E, 18 km SW of Somon Sevrei, Ömnögovi; NS: 2
ID 73: 1964.06.19. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.86°N, 104.46°E, 25 km N of Somon Bulgan, Ömnögovi; NS: 2
ID 74: 1967.06.23. leg. Kaszab Z. 42.78°N, 99.47°E, 40 km E of Talyn Bilgech bulag source, between Mt Ul and Mt. Cagan Bogd, Ömnögovi; NS: 1
ID 75: 1964.06.20. leg. Kaszab Z. 44.19°N, 103.61°E, 60 km W of Somon Bulgan, Ömnögovi; NS: 1
ID 76: 1965.06.15. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 43.66°N, 100.43°E, Altan Mts., Ömnögovi; NS: 1
ID 77: 1967.07.06–07. leg. Kaszab Z. 44.13°N, 103.72°E, Bayan Zag, Ömnögovi; NS: 6
ID 78: 1971.07.04. leg. Beregi Zs. 43.61°N, 104.51°E, 5 km NNE of Dalanzadgad, Ömnögovi; NS: 3
ID 79: 1967.06.18. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.44°N, 101.52°E, SW corner of Lake Dund Gol, Ömnögovi; NS: 1
ID 80: 1967.06.14. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.36°N, 104.43°E, Mt. Gurban Sajchan, 10 km W of Somon Khürmen, Ömnögovi; NS: 7
ID 81: 1967.06.14. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.47°N, 104.5°E, Between Mt. Gurban Sajchan and Somon Bayandalai, Ömnögovi; NS: 16
ID 82: 1967.07.07. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.65°N, 104.53°E, 10 km NNE of Dalanzadgad, Ömnögovi; NS: 3
ID 83: 1967.06.19. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.56°N, 104.47°E, Nojon nuruun Mts., between Dond Gol and Somon Noyon, Ömnögovi; NS: 1
ID 84: 1967.06.20. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.1°N, 99.36°E, Nojon nuruun Mts., Ovot Chuural Border Control, Ömnögovi; NS: 9

- ID 85: 1967.06.17. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.49°N, 102.11°E, Mt. Sevrei, 10 km SW of Somon Sevrei, Ömnögovi; NS: 4
ID 86: 1967.06.15. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.03°N, 103.8°E, 14 SW of Somon Bayandalai, Ömnögovi; NS: 15
ID 87: 1967.07.05. leg. Kaszab Z. 42.8°N, 99.96°E, Somon Bulgan, Talyn bulag source, Ömnögovi; NS: 4
ID 88: 1967.07.05. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.62°N, 104.05°E, 30 km W of Somon Bulgan, Ömnögovi; NS: 9
ID 89: 1967.07.04-05. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.62°N, 104.35°E, 7 km W of Somon Bulgan, Ömnögovi; NS: 13
ID 90: 1967.06.12. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.96°N, 104.95°E, Tachijn Schar Mts., between Somon Tsogt Ovoo and Dalanzadgad, Ömnögovi; NS: 1
ID 91: 1967.07.08-09. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.96°N, 104.95°E, Tachijn Schar Mts., between Somon Tsogt Ovoo and Dalanzadgad, Ömnögovi; NS: 30
ID 92: 1965.06.16. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 43.66°N, 100.43°E, Altan Mts., Ömnögovi; NS: 2
ID 93: 1967.06.16. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.31°N, 102.98°E, 58 km WSW of Somon Bayandalai, E part of Mt. Zöölön, Ömnögovi; NS: 1
ID 94: 1965.06.03. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 44.13°N, 103.72°E, Bayan Zag, Ömnögovi; NS: 1
ID 95: 1964.06.23. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.03°N, 101.58°E, 20 km SE of Somon Baruun Bajanulaan, Övörkhkhangai; NS: 5
ID 96: 1964.06.22. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.63°N, 100.53°E, 50 km NW of Somon Bogd, Övörkhkhangai; NS: 2
ID 97: 1964.06.21. leg. Kaszab Z. 44.36°N, 102.88°E, Mt. Arc Bogd, 20 km S of Somon Chovd, Övörkhkhangai; NS: 1
ID 98: 1965.08.03-05. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.67°N, 112.68°E, Ongon Elis, 10 km S of Somon Chongor, Sükhbaatar; NS: 1
ID 99: 1965.08.06. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.27°N, 113.85°E, Molzog elis, 2 km S of Somon Darigan-ga, Sükhbaatar; NS: 2
ID 100: 1965.08.03-05. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.25°N, 103.04°E, Ongon Elis, 10 km S of Somon Chongor, Sükhbaatar; NS: 24
ID 101: 1965.08.05. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.03°N, 113.15°E, 5 km S of Somon Ongon, Sükhbaatar; NS: 5
ID 102: 1965 leg. Kubiak H., Z.Z.Syst. 47.04°N, 106.22°E, Zorgol Khargan Mts., Töv; NS: 3
ID 103: 1965.06.03. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 47.04°N, 106.55°E, Zorgol Khargan Mts., Töv; NS: 1
ID 104: 1968.07.09. leg. Kaszab Z. 49.51°N, 92.22°E, 10 km NE of Somon Naranbulag, Uvs; NS: 3
ID 105: 1968.06.25. leg. Kaszab Z. 50.01°N, 93.84°E, Lake Bag, 6 km N of Somon Züüngovi, Uvs; NS: 1
ID 106: 1968.07.10. leg. Kaszab Z. 49.32°N, 93.25°E, NE corner of Lake Chjargas, 80 km SE of Somon Naranbulag, Uvs; NS: 7

LACERTIDAE

Eremias argus Peters, 1869

- ID 120: 1970.07.23. leg. Beregi Zs. 47.29°N, 114.18°E, 70 km SW of Cojbalsan, Dornod; NS: 2
ID 121: 1963.06.27. leg. Kaszab Z. 44.69°N, 110.13°E, 20 km S of Sainschand, Dornogovi; NS: 1

- ID 122: 1963.06.30. leg. Kaszab Z. 46.37°N, 108.64°E, 60 km NW of Chara-Eireg, Choir, Dornogovi; NS: 1
- ID 123: 1967.06.11. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.48°N, 105.42°E, Mt. Delgerkhangaj, 6 km S of Somon Delgerkhangaj, Dundgovi; NS: 3
- ID 124: 1965.07.24. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 45.75°N, 97.2°E, Lake Beger, Biger, Govi-Altai; NS: 1
- ID 125: 1965.08.04. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 47.48°N, 92.18°E, Altan Teli, Khovd; NS: 1
- ID 126: 1965.08.04. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 47.48°N, 92.18°E, Altan Teli, Khovd; NS: 1
- ID 127: 1965.08.06. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 43.66°N, 100.43°E, Altan Mts., Ömnögovi; NS: 1
- ID 128: 1965.06.05. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 43.66°N, 100.43°E, Altan Mts., Ömnögovi; NS: 1
- ID 129: 1964.08.01. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 44.13°N, 103.72°E, Bayan Zag, Bulgan, Ömnögovi; NS: 3
- ID 130: 1966.07.06. leg. Kaszab Z. 46.5°N, 91.54°E, Mongol Altaj Mts., Uljasutajn gol, 45 km SE of Somon Bulgan, Khovd; NS: 1
- ID 131: 1966.07.06. leg. Kaszab Z. 46.5°N, 91.54°E, Mongol Altaj Mts., Uljasutajn gol, 45 km NE of Somon Bulgan, Khovd; NS: 1
- ID 132: 1967.06.19. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.1°N, 101.71°E, Nojon Mts., between Dundgol and Somon Nojon, SE from Lake Sós, Ömnögovi; NS: 1
- ID 133: 1965.08.05. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.3°N, 113.13°E, 5 km S of Somon Chongor, Sükhbaatar; NS: 3
- ID 134: 1965.08.03-05. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.67°N, 112.68°E, Ongon Elis, 10 km S of Somon Chongor, Sükhbaatar; NS: 2
- ID 135: 1972.08.02. leg. Mészáros F. 46.94°N, 113.79°E, 100 km NW of Baruun Urt, Sükhbaatar; NS: 1
- ID 136: 1970.09.24. leg. Beregi Zs. 46.94°N, 113.79°E, 100 km SW of Cojbalsan, Sükhbaatar; NS: 1
- ID 137: 1972.08.02. leg. Mészáros F. 46.94°N, 113.79°E, 100 km NW of Baruun Urt, Sükhbaatar; NS: 2
- ID 138: 1970.07.07. leg. Beregi Zs. 46.94°N, 113.79°E, Lake Aren, 100 km SW of Cojbalsan, Sükhbaatar; NS: 1
- ID 139: 1976.08.12. leg. Kiss I. 48.06°N, 114.46°E, Cojbalsan, Sükhbaatar; NS: 1
- ID 140: 1968.08.24. leg. Kaszab Z. 47.84°N, 104.31°E, S side of Lake Bajan, 11 km W of Somon Bajanuur, Zavkhan; NS: 18
- ID 141: 1966.06.18. leg. Kaszab Z. 47.83°N, 104.17°E, 20 km W of Somon Bajanuur, Zavkhan; NS: 1

Eremias arguta (Pallas, 1773)

- ID 142: 1990.05.15. leg. Fábíán Gy., Hreblay M., Peregovits L., Ronkay G. 45.8°N, 92.83°E, Dzsungar Gobi, 60 km E of Altay somon centre, Khovd; NS: 1

Eremias multiocellata Günther, 1872

- ID 143: 1967.06.30. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.39°N, 100.02°E, Mt. Jinst, 50 km E of Somon Schine Jinst, Bayankhongor; NS: 1
- ID 144: 1963.06.25. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.91°N, 110.39°E, 65 km SE of Zuun Bajan, Argalant, Dornogovi; NS: 1
- ID 145: 1963.06.24. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.71°N, 110.51°E, 80 km SE of Zuun Bajan, Argalant, Dornogovi; NS: 2
- ID 146: 1963.06.22. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.42°N, 108.41°E, Chara-Eireg, 90 km SE from Csojr, Dornogovi; NS: 1
- ID 147: 1963.06.24. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.77°N, 110.47°E, 75 km SE of Zuun Bajan, Argalant, Dornogovi; NS: 2

- ID 148: 1967.07.10. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.31°N, 105.67°E, 34 km SE from Somon Delgerkhangaj, Dundgovi; NS: 1
ID 149: 1967.06.10. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.21°N, 105.24°E, 38 km NE of Delgerkhangaj, Choot bulag, Dundgovi; NS: 49
ID 150: 1966.07.12. leg. Kaszab Z. 47.64°N, 93.73°E, Baga Nuuryrn Urd Els, SE corner of Lake Dooros, Govi-Altai; NS: 4
ID 152: 1966.06.26. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.75°N, 97.2°E, Lake Beger, 4 km S of Somon Beger, Govi-Altai; NS: 1
ID 156: 1964.08.01. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 44.13°N, 103.72°E, Bayan Zag, Bulgan, Ömnögovi; NS: 1
ID 157: 1990.05.13. leg. Peregovits L. & al. 43.01°N, 101.21°E, Nojon Mts., 22 km SE of Gurvantes, Ömnögovi; NS: 1
ID 158: 1967.07.04-05. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.62°N, 104.35°E, 7 km W of Somon Bulgan, Ömnögovi; NS: 6
ID 159: 1967.06.14. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.36°N, 104.43°E, Mt. Gurban Sajchan, 10 km W of Somon Khürmen, Ömnögovi; NS: 1
ID 160: 1967.06.12. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.96°N, 104.95°E, Mt. Tachilga, Dalanzadgad, Ömnögovi; NS: 38
ID 161: 1967.07.08-09. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.96°N, 104.95°E, Mt. Tachilga, Dalanzadgad, Ömnögovi; NS: 1
ID 162: 1968.07.09. leg. Kaszab Z. 49.51°N, 92.22°E, 10 km NW of Somon Naranbulag, Uvs; NS: 2
ID 163: 1968.07.10. leg. Kaszab Z. 49.32°N, 93.25°E, NE corner of Lake Chjargas, 80 km SE of Somon Naranbulag, Uvs; NS: 2

Eremias przewalskii (Strauch, 1876)

- ID 164: 1964.06.17. leg. Kaszab Z. 44.68°N, 104.05°E, 1 km N of Mandal-Ovoo, Ömnögovi; NS: 13
ID 165: 1967.06.15. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.03°N, 103.8°E, 14 km SW of Somon Bayandalai, Ömnögovi; NS: 12
ID 166: 1967.07.05. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.62°N, 104.35°E, 30 km W of Somon Bulgan, Ömnögovi; NS: 7
ID 167: 1964.08.01. leg. Z.Z.Syst. 44.13°N, 103.72°E, Bayan Zag, Ömnögovi; NS: 5
ID 168: 1967.07.05. leg. Kaszab Z. 42.8°N, 99.96°E, Somon Bulgan, Talyn bulag source, Ömnögovi; NS: 4
ID 169: 1967.06.18. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.44°N, 101.52°E, SW side of Lake Dund gol, Gurvantes, Ömnögovi; NS: 4

Eremias dzungarica Orlova, Poyarkov, Chirikova, Nazarov, Munkhbaatar, Munkhbayar et Terbish, 2017

- ID 151: 1966.07.14. leg. Kaszab Z. 46.71°N, 92.71°E, Chujsiju-Gobi, 20 km SE of Somon Chechmort, Govi-Altai; NS: 2
ID 153: 1966.07.02. leg. Kaszab Z. 46.08°N, 92.05°E, 3 km N of Somon Uenc, in the valley of River Uenc, Khovd; NS: 2
ID 154: 1990.05.15. leg. Fábíán Gy., Hreblay M., Peregovits L., Ronkay G. 45.8°N, 92.83°E, Dzsungar Gobi, 60 km E of Altay somon centre, Khovd; NS: 2
ID 155: 1966.07.01. leg. Kaszab Z. 46°N, 94.03°E, Somon Altaj, on the left side of River Bodonchi, Khovd; NS: 3

COLUBRIDAE

Elaphe dione (Pallas, 1773)

- ID 170: 1964.07.07. leg. Kaszab Z. 48.85°N, 106.34°E, 5 km W of Zuun Chara, Töv; NS: 1
ID 171: 1967.07.10-11. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.18°N, 104.61°E, Mt. Delgerkhangaj, 6 km S of Somon Delgerkhangaj, Dundgovi; NS: 1
ID 172: 1965.08. leg. Kubiak H., Z.Z.Syst. 43.69°N, 100.92°E, Nemegt Valley, Altan Ula Mts., Gurban Saikhan, Ömnögovi; NS: 2
ID 173: 1978.08. leg. Pertényi Z. 47.61°N, 110.25°E, 60 km NNW of Öndör han, Khentii; NS: 1
ID 174: 1973.08.10. leg. Pertényi Z. 50.19°N, 106.24°E, 20 km S of Suchebaator, Sükhbaatar; NS: 1

VIPERIDAE

Gloydius halys (Pallas, 1776)

- ID 175: 1967.07.01-02. leg. Kaszab Z. 44.35°N, 100.85°E, 26 km SE of Bayanlig, Bayankhongor; NS: 1
ID 176: 1967.06.30. leg. Kaszab Z. 45.04°N, 100.24°E, Mt. Zinat, 50 km E of Shinejinst, Bayankhongor; NS: 1
ID 177: 1968.07.24. leg. Kaszab Z. 47.84°N, 104.31°E, 11 km W of Bayanuur, S part of Lake Bayan, Bulgan; NS: 2
ID 178: 1963.06.24. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.79°N, 110.51°E, 80 km SSE of Zuun Bajan, Argalant, Dornogovi; NS: 1
ID 179: 1968.06.19. leg. Kaszab Z. 49.98°N, 99.54°E, 60 km WNW of Mörön, Hövsgöl; NS: 1
ID 180: 1980.07.01. leg. Perregi Zs. 47.63°N, 110.18°E, 65 NW of Öndör han, Khentii; NS: 1
ID 181: 1979.09.03. leg. Perregi Zs. 47.72°N, 110°E, 80 NW of Öndör han, Khentii; NS: 1
ID 182: 1967.07.04-05. leg. Kaszab Z. 43.62°N, 104.35°E, 7 km W of Somon Bulgan, Ömnögovi; NS: 1
ID 183: 1970.08.18. leg. Jámbor Á. 46.9°N, 113.81°E, 100 km SW of Cojbalsan Somon Bajanuur, Sükhbaatar; NS: 1
ID 184: 1965.08.25. leg. Kaszab Z. 47.62°N, 108.04°E, 60 km E of Ulanbator, at the Tuul River, Töv; NS: 1