



NEW ZEALAND THREAT CLASSIFICATION SERIES 17

Conservation status of New Zealand reptiles, 2015

Rod Hitchmough, Ben Barr, Marieke Lettink, Jo Monks, James Reardon, Mandy Tocher,
Dylan van Winkel and Jeremy Rolfe



Each NZTCS report forms part of a 5-yearly cycle of assessments, with most groups assessed once per cycle.
This report is the first of the 2015-2020 cycle.

Cover: Cobble skink, *Oligosoma aff. infrapunctatum* "cobble". Photo: Tony Jewell.

New Zealand Threat Classification Series is a scientific monograph series presenting publications related to the New Zealand Threat Classification System (NZTCS). Most will be lists providing NZTCS status of members of a plant or animal group (e.g. algae, birds, spiders). There are currently 23 groups, each assessed once every 3 years. After each three-year cycle there will be a report analysing and summarising trends across all groups for that listing cycle. From time to time the manual that defines the categories, criteria and process for the NZTCS will be reviewed. Publications in this series are considered part of the formal international scientific literature.

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Conservation status of New Zealand reptiles, 2015

Rod Hitchmough¹, Ben Barr², Marieke Lettink³, Jo Monks⁴, James Reardon⁵, Mandy Tocher⁶, Dylan van Winkel⁷ and Jeremy Rolfe¹

¹ Science & Policy Group, Department of Conservation, PO Box 10420, Wellington 6143, New Zealand rhitchmough@doc.govt.nz

² NorthTec, Applied and Environmental Sciences, Private Bag 9019, Whangarei 0110, New Zealand

³ Fauna Finders, Corsair Bay, Christchurch 8082, New Zealand

⁴ Science & Policy Group, Department of Conservation, PO Box 5244, Dunedin 9058, New Zealand

⁵ Science & Policy Group, Department of Conservation, PO Box 29, Te Anau 9640, New Zealand

⁶ Wildland Consultants Ltd, 764 Cumberland Street, Dunedin 9016, New Zealand

⁷ Bioresearches Group Ltd, Level 4, 68 Beach Road, Auckland 1010, New Zealand

Abstract

The conservation status of all known New Zealand reptile taxa was reassessed using the New Zealand Threat Classification System (NZTCS). A full list is presented, along with a summary and brief notes on the most important changes since the last assessment (2012). This list replaces all previous NZTCS lists for reptiles.

Keywords: New Zealand Threat Classification System, NZTCS, conservation status, gecko, skink, tuatara, turtle, sea snake, Diplodactylidae, Scincidae, Sphenodontidae, Cheloniidae, Dermochelyidae, Hydrophiidae, Laticaudidae

1. Summary

This report on the conservation status of New Zealand reptiles (including marine migrant and vagrant species and introduced species) is the latest update in a regular series of re-assessments (Hitchmough 2002; Hitchmough et al. 2007, 2010, 2013). All known native lizard and tuatara taxa have been included in each of the re-assessments, with turtles and sea snakes added from 2010. In this report 117 taxa are assessed, up from 109 in 2013. Their conservation status was assessed using the criteria of Townsend et al. (2008). The categories, criteria and process were identical over this and the 2010 and 2013 assessments, and the majority of panel members (the authors of Hitchmough et al. 2010, 2013 and this document) were the same.

The 117 taxa assessed included 49 unnamed entities (42% of the total, and 46% of the 106 native lizards, the group to which all the undescribed entities belong). For most of these entities we have a high level of confidence in their validity, on the basis of DNA sequence comparisons and morphological descriptions in preparation (Hitchmough et al. unpubl. data; Patterson et al. pers. comm.). However, a handful of recent discoveries are much more poorly known and require further work to confirm their validity as distinct taxa. They are included here as a precautionary measure, to help vindicate any efforts to aid their conservation before the necessary taxonomic work is done.

Seven lizard taxa have been added to the list since the publication of Hitchmough et al. (2013). All are either new discoveries (T. Jewell pers. comm.; D. van Winkel unpubl. data) or proposed new splits of previously known taxa as a result of taxonomic work in progress (G. Patterson & S. Meltzer pers. comm.). Circumscriptions of other taxa have also changed as a result of the proposed splits. These changes, plus a name change that has occurred between the current and Hitchmough et al. (2013) assessments, are summarised in Tables 1a and 1b.

Table 1a. New names and a changed name affecting New Zealand reptile species between the publication of Hitchmough et al. (2013) and this document.

NAME IN HITCHMOUGH ET AL. (2013)	NAME IN THIS DOCUMENT
Not listed	<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>inconspicuum</i> "North Otago"
Not listed	<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>infrapunctatum</i> "Alborn"
Not listed	<i>Oligosoma</i> sp. "Homer Tunnel"
Not listed	<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>infrapunctatum</i> "Westport"
Not listed	<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>infrapunctatum</i> "cobble"
Not listed	<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>infrapunctatum</i> "Hokitika"
Not listed	<i>Woodworthia</i> aff. <i>maculata</i> "Muriwai"
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>ornatum</i> "Poor Knights"	<i>Oligosoma roimata</i> Patterson, Hitchmough & Chapple, 2013

Table 1b. Changed circumscriptions of species listed under a broader concept in Hitchmough et al. (2013).

NAME IN HITCHMOUGH ET AL. (2013)	CHANGE TO CIRCUMSCRIPTION
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>infrapunctatum</i> "Chesterfield"	Now includes Chesterfield population only; <i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>infrapunctatum</i> "Alborn" listed separately
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>infrapunctatum</i> "Southern North Island"	Now includes North Island populations only; <i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>infrapunctatum</i> "Westport" listed separately
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>infrapunctatum</i> "crenulate"	Now includes North Island populations only; <i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>infrapunctatum</i> "cobble" and <i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>infrapunctatum</i> "Hokitika" listed separately

A summary of the numbers of taxa in each conservation status category in Hitchmough et al. (2013) is compared with numbers from the current assessment in Table 2. A complete list of taxa with their updated status, qualifiers, and the criteria that were triggered to place the taxon into its respective category, is presented in Table 3.

Table 2. Statistical summary of the status of New Zealand reptile species assessed in 2012 (Hitchmough et al. 2013) and 2015 (this document).

CATEGORY	HITCHMOUGH ET AL. (2013)	THIS DOCUMENT
Extinct	2	2
Data Deficient	4	7
Threatened—Nationally Critical	3	8
Threatened—Nationally Endangered	10	8
Threatened—Nationally Vulnerable	19	21
At Risk—Declining	26	27
At Risk—Recovering	4	4
At Risk—Relict	11	11
At Risk—Naturally Uncommon	9	10
Non-resident Native—Migrant	2	2
Non-resident Native—Vagrant	6	6
Not Threatened	13	10
Introduced and Naturalised	1	1
Total	110	117

Since the Hitchmough et al. (2013) assessment, the number of Threatened species (Nationally Critical, Nationally Endangered and Nationally Vulnerable combined; Townsend et al. 2008) has risen from 32 to 37, and the number of Nationally Critical species from three to eight. The Nationally Critical taxa assessed in Hitchmough et al. (2013) have all remained Nationally Critical. Three of the additional five taxa that are now considered Nationally Critical are new listings which had not been assessed previously, and have apparently very small populations and areas of occupancy. Two species have moved from other conservation status categories.

The Whirinaki skink (*Oligosoma* “Whirinaki”), previously known only from video of a single individual, was moved from Data Deficient to Nationally Critical as a result of the discovery of a small population near Whangarei, c. 350 km north of the Whirinaki record (B. Barr, unpubl. data). Surveys at the Whirinaki site have repeatedly failed to locate further specimens (B. Barr unpubl. data).

The Burgan skink (*O. burganae*) was moved from Nationally Endangered to Nationally Critical as a result of re-surveys of sites studied in the 1980s, which showed that at all sites visited the Burgan skink was absent and had been replaced by McCann’s skink (*O. maccanni*) in the specific microhabitats it had previously exclusively occupied (G. Patterson pers. comm.; Patterson 1985). Subsequent surveys did, however, locate two very small subpopulations (D. van Winkel unpubl. data; T. Jewell pers. comm.), confirming that the species is still extant but is correctly placed in the Nationally Critical category.

The northern striped gecko (*Toropuku* “Coromandel”) moved from Nationally Endangered to Nationally Vulnerable, a result of more records and an extension of the known range. The remaining Nationally Endangered species in the Hitchmough et al. (2013) assessment were unchanged in status, giving a total of eight in this assessment, versus 10 in Hitchmough et al. (2013).

The Nationally Vulnerable category now includes 21 taxa, up from 19 in 2012 (Hitchmough et al. 2013). As well as the change in status of *T.* “Coromandel” explained above, the starred gecko, *Naultinus stellatus* moved from At Risk—Declining to Nationally Vulnerable as a result of further observed declines, particularly over the southern part of the species’ range (e.g. D. van Winkel unpubl. data).

The number of At Risk taxa increased from 50 to 52. Along with the status change of *N. stellatus*, the Kawarau gecko, *Woodworthia* “Cromwell” and the schist gecko *W.* “Central Otago” changed from Not Threatened to Declining. For the shore skink *O. smithi*, a re-assessment of its area of occupancy, which was well below the 1000 km² threshold for the Not Threatened category, moved this taxon from Not Threatened to Naturally Uncommon.

Table 3. Statistical summary of status changes of reptile taxa between 2012 (Hitchmough et al. 2013) and 2015 (this document).

CONSERVATION STATUS 2015	CONSERVATION STATUS 2012	DETERMINATE	INDETERMINATE	TOTAL
EXTINCT		2		2
	Extinct	2		2
DATA DEFICIENT			7	7
	Data deficient		3	3
	Not listed		4	4
THREATENED		22	15	37
Nationally Critical		2	6	8
	Data Deficient		1	1
	Nationally Critical	1	2	3
	Nationally Endangered	1		1
	Not listed		3	3
Nationally Endangered		6	2	8
	Nationally Endangered	6	2	8
Nationally Vulnerable		14	7	21
	Declining	1		1
	Nationally Endangered		1	1
	Naturally Vulnerable	13	6	19
AT RISK		31	21	52
Declining		12	15	27
	Declining	12	13	25
	Not Threatened		2	2
Recovering		4		4
	Recovering	4		4
Relict		10	1	11
	Relict	10	1	11
Naturally Uncommon		5	5	10
	Naturally Uncommon	4	5	9
	Not Threatened	1		1
NON-RESIDENT NATIVE		8		8
Migrant		2		2
	Migrant	2		2
Vagrant		6		6
	Vagrant	6		6
NOT THREATENED		6	4	10
	Not threatened	6	4	10
INTRODUCED AND NATURALISED		1		1
	Introduced and naturalised	1		1
TOTAL		70	47	117

The number of Data Deficient taxa increased from four to six, with the addition of three new listings of very poorly known entities, and the movement of the Whirinaki skink to the Nationally Critical category. The number of Not Threatened species dropped from 13 to 10, and number of taxa in the Extinct, Migrant, Vagrant and Introduced and Naturalised categories did not change.

There are no species listed as Nationally Critical or Data Deficient that are probably extinct (as there are in some other fauna or flora groups assessed under Townsend et al. 2008)—all known New Zealand reptile taxa (except the two listed as Extinct) have been sighted within the last 15 years despite some being extremely cryptic.

Taxa can change status between listings either as a result of a genuine increase or decrease in abundance or range, or as a result of better knowledge (e.g. from more accurate population

estimates or the discovery of previously unknown populations). These two types of information are not mutually exclusive—a species could both have a documented decline (or recovery) and have additional populations discovered. Declines in abundance or range accounted for four changes in status over the past 3 years (*O. burganae*, *N. stellatus*, *W.* “Central Otago” and *W.* “Cromwell”), and an improved understanding or changed interpretation of existing information was involved in three changes.

This list replaces all previous NZTCS lists for reptiles.

2. Conservation status of all known reptile taxa in New Zealand, 2015

Taxa are assessed according to the criteria of Townsend et al. (2008), grouped by conservation status, then alphabetically by scientific name. For non-endemic species that are threatened internationally, the IUCN category is listed alongside the NZTCS listing. Categories are ordered by degree of loss, with Extinct at the top of the list and Not Threatened at the bottom, above Introduced and Naturalised. The Data Deficient list is inserted between Extinct and Threatened. Although the true status of Data Deficient taxa will span the entire range of available categories, taxa are in that list mainly because they are very seldom seen, so most are likely to end up being considered threatened and some may already be extinct. The Data Deficient list is likely to include many of the most threatened species in New Zealand.

See Townsend et al. (2008) for details of criteria and qualifiers, which are abbreviated as follows:

- CD Conservation Dependent
- De Designated
- DP Data Poor
- EF Extreme Fluctuations
- EW Extinct in the Wild
- IE Island Endemic
- Inc Increasing
- OL One Location
- PD Partial Decline
- RF Recruitment Failure
- RR Range Restricted
- SO Secure Overseas
- Sp Sparse
- St Stable
- TO Threatened Overseas

2.1 Taxonomically determinate

Extinct (2)

Taxa for which there is no reasonable doubt—following repeated surveys in known or expected habitats at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal and annual) and throughout the taxon’s historic range—that the last individual has died.

NAME AND AUTHORITY	COMMON NAME	FAMILY
<i>Hoplodactylus delcourti</i> Bauer & Russell, 1986	Kawekaweau	Diplodactylidae
<i>Oligosoma northlandi</i> (Worthy, 1991)	Northland skink	Scincidae

Data Deficient (0)

Taxa that are suspected to be threatened or, in some instances, possibly extinct but are not definitely known to belong to any particular category due to a lack of current information about their distribution and abundance. It is hoped that listing such taxa will stimulate research to find out the true category (for a more detailed definition see Townsend et al. 2008).

No taxonomically determinate reptile taxa are listed in this category.

Threatened (22)

Taxa that meet the criteria specified by Townsend et al. (2008) for the categories Nationally Critical, Nationally Endangered and Nationally Vulnerable.

Nationally Critical (2)

Criteria for Nationally Critical:

A—very small population (natural or unnatural)

A(1) <250 mature individuals, regardless of cause

A(2) ≤2 subpopulations, ≤200 mature individuals in the larger subpopulation

A(3) Total area of occupancy ≤1 ha (0.01 km²)

B—small population (natural or unnatural) with a high ongoing or predicted decline

B(1/1) 250–1000 mature individuals, predicted decline 50–70%

B(2/1) ≤5 subpopulations, ≤300 mature individuals in the largest subpopulation, predicted decline 50–70%

B(3/1) Total area of occupancy ≤10 ha (0.1 km²), predicted decline 50–70%

C—population (irrespective of size or number of subpopulations) with a very high ongoing or predicted decline (>70%)

C Predicted decline >70%

NAME AND AUTHORITY	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	CRITERIA	QUALIFIERS
<i>Oligosoma burganae</i> Chapple et al., 2011	Burgan skink	Scincidae	A(1)	DP, RR, Sp
<i>Oligosoma tekakahu</i> Chapple et al., 2011	Te Kakahu skink	Scincidae	A(3)	CD, OL

Nationally Endangered (6)

Criteria for Nationally Endangered:

A—small population (natural or unnatural) that has a low to high ongoing or predicted decline

A(1/1) 250–1000 mature individuals, predicted decline 10–50%

A(2/1) ≤5 subpopulations, ≤300 mature individuals in the largest subpopulation, predicted decline 10–50%

A(3/1) Total area of occupancy ≤10 ha (0.1 km²), predicted decline 10–50%

B—small stable population (unnatural)

B(1/1) 250–1000 mature individuals, stable population

B(2/1) ≤5 subpopulations, ≤300 mature individuals in the largest subpopulation, stable population

B(3/1) Total area of occupancy ≤10 ha (0.1 km²), stable population

C—moderate population and high ongoing or predicted decline

- C(1/1) 1000–5000 mature individuals, predicted decline 50–70%
C(2/1) ≤15 subpopulations, ≤500 mature individuals in the largest subpopulation, predicted decline 50–70%
C(3/1) Total area of occupancy ≤100 ha (1 km²), predicted decline 50–70%

NAME AND AUTHORITY	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	CRITERIA	QUALIFIERS
<i>Oligosoma grande</i> (Gray, 1845)	Grand skink	Scincidae	B(1/1)	CD, PD, RR
<i>Oligosoma judgei</i> Patterson & Bell, 2009	Barrier skink	Scincidae	B(2/1)	DP, RR, Sp
<i>Oligosoma otagense</i> (McCann, 1955)	Otago skink	Scincidae	B(1/1)	CD, RR
<i>Oligosoma pikitanga</i> Bell & Patterson, 2008	Sinbad skink	Scincidae	B(1/1)	DP, OL
<i>Oligosoma taumakae</i> Chapple & Patterson, 2007	Taumaka skink	Scincidae	B(1/1)	CD, RR
<i>Oligosoma whittakeri</i> (Hardy, 1977)	Whittaker's skink	Scincidae	B(1/1)	CD, RR

Nationally Vulnerable (14)

Criteria for Nationally Vulnerable:

A—small, increasing population (unnatural)

- A(1/1) 250–1000 mature individuals, predicted increase >10%
A(2/1) ≤5 subpopulations, ≤300 mature individuals in the largest subpopulation, predicted increase >10%
A(3/1) Total area of occupancy ≤10 ha (0.1 km²), predicted increase >10%

B—moderate, stable population (unnatural)

- B(1/1) 1000–5000 mature individuals, stable population
B(2/1) ≤15 subpopulations, ≤500 mature individuals in the largest subpopulation, stable population
B(3/1) Total area of occupancy ≤100 ha (1 km²), stable population

C—moderate population, with population trend that is declining

- C(1/1) 1000–5000 mature individuals, predicted decline 10–50%
C(2/1) ≤15 subpopulations, ≤500 mature individuals in the largest subpopulation, predicted decline 10–50%
C(3/1) Total area of occupancy ≤100 ha (1 km²), predicted decline 10–50%

D—moderate to large population, and moderate to high ongoing or predicted decline

- D(1/1) 5000–20 000 mature individuals, predicted decline 30–70%
D(2/1) ≤15 subpopulations and ≤1000 mature individuals in the largest subpopulation, predicted decline 30–70%
D(3/1) Total area of occupancy ≤1000 ha (10 km²), predicted decline 30–70%

E—large population, and high ongoing or predicted decline

- E(1/1) 20 000–100 000 mature individuals, predicted decline 50–70%
E(2/1) Total area of occupancy ≤10 000 ha (100 km²), predicted decline 50–70%

NAME AND AUTHORITY	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	CRITERIA	QUALIFIERS
<i>Mokopirirakau cryptozoicus</i> (Jewell & Leschen, 2004)	Takitimu gecko	Diplodactylidae	C(2/1)	DP, Sp
<i>Mokopirirakau kahutarae</i> (Whittaker, 1985)	Black-eyed gecko	Diplodactylidae	C(2/1)	DP, RR, Sp
<i>Naultinus rudis</i> (Fischer, 1882)	Rough gecko	Diplodactylidae	C(2/1)	DP, Sp
<i>Naultinus stellatus</i> Hutton, 1872	Starred gecko	Diplodactylidae	E(1/1)	DP, Sp
<i>Naultinus tuberculatus</i> (McCann, 1955)	West Coast green gecko	Diplodactylidae	C(2/1)	DP, Sp

Continued on next page

NAME AND AUTHORITY	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	CRITERIA	QUALIFIERS
<i>Oligosoma homalonotum</i> (Boulenger, 1906)	Chevron skink (Maori name: Niho taniwha)	Scincidae	B(1/1)	CD, RR
<i>Oligosoma levidensum</i> (Chapple et al., 2008)	Slight skink	Scincidae	C(2/1)	RR
<i>Oligosoma longipes</i> Patterson, 1997	Northern long-toed skink	Scincidae	C(2/1)	DP, RR, Sp
<i>Oligosoma microlepis</i> (Patterson & Daugherty, 1990)	Small-scaled skink	Scincidae	B(2/1)	RR, Sp
<i>Oligosoma repens</i> Chapple et al., 2011	Eyres skink	Scincidae	B(2/1)	DP, RR, Sp
<i>Oligosoma toka</i> Chapple et al., 2011	Nevis skink	Scincidae	B(3/1)	RR
<i>Oligosoma waimatense</i> (McCann, 1955)	Scree skink	Scincidae	D(1/1)	Sp
<i>Toropuku stephensi</i> (Robb, 1980)	Southern striped gecko	Diplodactylidae	B(1/1)	CD, RR
<i>Tukutuku rakiurae</i> (Thomas, 1981)	Harlequin gecko	Diplodactylidae	D(2/1)	DP, RR

At Risk (31)

Taxa that meet the criteria specified by Townsend et al. (2008) for Declining, Recovering, Relict and Naturally Uncommon.

Declining (12)

Criteria for Declining:

A—moderate to large population and low ongoing or predicted decline

A(1/1) 5000–20 000 mature individuals, predicted decline 10–30%

A(2/1) Total area of occupancy ≤1000 ha (10 km²), predicted decline 10–30%

B—large population and low to moderate ongoing or predicted decline

B(1/1) 20 000–100 000 mature individuals, predicted decline 10–50%

B(2/1) Total area of occupancy ≤10 000 ha (100 km²), predicted decline 10–50%

C—very large population and low to high ongoing or predicted decline

C(1/1) >100 000 mature individuals, predicted decline 10–70%

C(2/1) Total area of occupancy >10 000 ha (100 km²), predicted decline 10–70%

NAME AND AUTHORITY	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	CRITERIA	QUALIFIERS
<i>Mokopirirakau granulatus</i> (Gray, 1845)	Forest gecko	Diplodactylidae	C(2/1)	DP, PD
<i>Naultinus elegans</i> Gray, 1842	Elegant gecko	Diplodactylidae	C(2/1)	PD
<i>Naultinus gemmeus</i> (McCann, 1955)	Jewelled gecko	Diplodactylidae	C(2/1)	PD, Sp
<i>Naultinus grayii</i> Bell, 1843	Northland green gecko	Diplodactylidae	C(2/1)	Sp
<i>Naultinus manukanus</i> (McCann, 1955)	Marlborough green gecko	Diplodactylidae	C(2/1)	CD, DP, PD
<i>Naultinus punctatus</i> Gray, 1842	Barking gecko	Diplodactylidae	C(2/1)	DP, Sp
<i>Oligosoma chloronoton</i> (Hardy, 1977)	Green skink	Scincidae	C(2/1)	CD, PD
<i>Oligosoma inconspicuum</i> (Patterson & Daugherty, 1990)	Cryptic skink	Scincidae	C(2/1)	
<i>Oligosoma infrapunctatum</i> (Boulenger, 1887)	Speckled skink	Scincidae	C(2/1)	CD, PD, Sp
<i>Oligosoma ornatum</i> (Gray, 1843)	Ornate skink	Scincidae	C(2/1)	CD
<i>Oligosoma striatum</i> (Buller, 1871)	Striped skink	Scincidae	C(2/1)	CD, DP, Sp
<i>Oligosoma zelandicum</i> (Gray, 1843)	Glossy brown skink	Scincidae	C(2/1)	CD, PD

Recovering (4)

Taxa that have undergone a documented decline within the last 1000 years and now have an ongoing or predicted increase of >10% in the total population or area of occupancy, taken over the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is longer. Note that such taxa that are increasing but have a population size of <1000 mature individuals (or total area of occupancy of <10 ha) are listed in one of the Threatened categories, depending on their population size (for more details see Townsend et al. (2008)).

Criteria for Recovering:

- A 1000–5000 mature individuals or total area of occupancy ≤ 100 ha (1 km²), and predicted increase >10%
- B 5000–20 000 mature individuals or total area of occupancy ≤ 1000 ha (10 km²), and predicted increase >10%

NAME AND AUTHORITY	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	CRITERIA	QUALIFIERS
<i>Mokopirirakau nebulosus</i> (McCann, 1955)	Cloudy gecko	Diplodactylidae	B	CD, DP, PD, RR
<i>Oligosoma alani</i> (Robb, 1970)	Robust skink	Scincidae	B	CD, RR
<i>Oligosoma macgregori</i> (Robb, 1975)	McGregor's skink	Scincidae	B	CD, RR
<i>Oligosoma townsi</i> (Chapple et al., 2008)	Hauraki skink	Scincidae	B	CD, PD, RR

Relict (10)

Taxa that have undergone a documented decline within the last 1000 years and now occupy <10% of their former range and meet one of the following criteria:

- A 5000–20 000 mature individuals; population stable ($\pm 10\%$)
- B >20 000 mature individuals; population stable or increasing at >10%.

The range of a relictual taxon takes into account the area currently occupied as a ratio of its former extent. Relict can also include taxa that exist as reintroduced and self-sustaining populations within or outside their former known range (for more details see Townsend et al. 2008).

NAME AND AUTHORITY	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	CRITERIA	QUALIFIERS
<i>Dactylocnemis pacificus</i> (Gray, 1842)	Pacific gecko	Diplodactylidae	B	CD, PD
<i>Hoplodactylus duvaucelii</i> (Duméril & Bibron, 1836)	Duvaucel's gecko	Diplodactylidae	B	CD, RR
<i>Oligosoma acrinasum</i> (Hardy, 1977)	Fiordland skink	Scincidae	B	CD, RR
<i>Oligosoma lineoocellatum</i> Duméril & Duméril, 1851	Spotted skink	Scincidae	B	CD, PD, Sp
<i>Oligosoma moco</i> (Duméril & Bibron, 1839)	Moko skink	Scincidae	B	CD, PD
<i>Oligosoma nigriplantare</i> (Peters, 1873)	Chathams skink	Scincidae	B	CD, IE, PD, RR
<i>Oligosoma oliveri</i> (McCann, 1955)	Marbled skink	Scincidae	B	CD, RR
<i>Oligosoma suteri</i> (Boulenger, 1906)	Egg-laying skink	Scincidae	B	CD, PD, RR
<i>Sphenodon punctatus</i> (Gray, 1842)	Tuatara	Sphenodontidae	B	CD, RR
<i>Woodworthia chrysosiretica</i> (Robb, 1980)	Goldstripe gecko	Diplodactylidae	B	CD, PD

Naturally Uncommon (5)

Taxa whose distribution is confined to a specific geographical area or which occur within naturally small and widely scattered populations, where this distribution is not the result of human disturbance.

Continued on next page

Naturally Uncommon continued

NAME AND AUTHORITY	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	QUALIFIERS
<i>Oligosoma fallai</i> (McCann, 1955)	Falla's skink	Scincidae	CD, IE, RR
<i>Oligosoma hardyi</i> (Chapple et al., 2008)	Hardy's skink	Scincidae	CD, IE, OL
<i>Oligosoma roimata</i> Patterson et al., 2013	Aorangi skink	Scincidae	CD, DP, IE, OL
<i>Oligosoma smithi</i> (Gray, 1845)	Shore skink	Scincidae	CD, PD
<i>Oligosoma stenotis</i> (Patterson & Daugherty, 1994)	Small-eared skink	Scincidae	DP, RR, Sp

Non-resident Native (8)

Taxa whose natural presence in New Zealand is either discontinuous (Migrant) or sporadic or temporary (Vagrant) or which have succeeded in recently (since 1950) establishing a resident breeding population (Coloniser).

Migrant (2)

Taxa that predictably and cyclically visit New Zealand as part of their normal life cycle (a minimum of 15 individuals known or presumed to visit per annum) but do not breed here.

NAME AND AUTHORITY	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	QUALIFIERS	IUCN STATUS
<i>Chelonia mydas</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Green turtle	Cheloniidae	TO	Endangered A2bd
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> (Vandelli, 1761)	Leathery turtle	Dermochelyidae	TO	Vulnerable A2bd

Vagrant (6)

Taxa whose occurrences, though natural, are sporadic and typically transitory, or migrants with fewer than 15 individuals visiting New Zealand per annum.

NAME AND AUTHORITY	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	QUALIFIERS	IUCN STATUS
<i>Caretta caretta</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Loggerhead turtle	Cheloniidae	DP, TO	Vulnerable A2bd
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Hawksbill turtle	Cheloniidae	DP, TO	Critically Endangered A2bd
<i>Laticauda colubrina</i> (Schneider, 1799)	Yellow-lipped sea krait	Laticaudidae	DP, SO	
<i>Laticauda laticaudata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Brown-lipped sea krait	Laticaudidae	DP, SO	
<i>Laticauda saintgironsi</i> Cogger & Heatwole, 2005	New Caledonian sea krait	Laticaudidae	DP, SO	
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> (Eschscholtz, 1829)	Olive Ridley turtle	Cheloniidae	DP, TO	Vulnerable A2bd

Coloniser (0)

Taxa that otherwise trigger Threatened categories because of small population size, but have arrived in New Zealand without direct or indirect help from humans and have been successfully reproducing in the wild only since 1950.

No taxonomically determinate reptile taxa are listed in this category.

Not Threatened (6)

Resident native taxa that have large, stable populations.

NAME AND AUTHORITY	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	QUALIFIERS
<i>Oligosoma aeneum</i> (Girard, 1857)	Copper skink	Scincidae	
<i>Oligosoma maccanni</i> (Patterson & Daugherty, 1990)	McCann's skink	Scincidae	
<i>Oligosoma notosaurus</i> (Patterson & Daugherty, 1990)	Southern skink	Scincidae	CD, DP, RR
<i>Oligosoma polychroma</i> (Patterson & Daugherty, 1990)	Northern grass skink	Scincidae	CD
<i>Pelamis platurus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Yellow-bellied sea-snake	Hydrophiidae	DP, SO
<i>Woodworthia maculata</i> (Gray, 1845)	Raukawa gecko	Diplodactylidae	CD, PD

Introduced and Naturalised (1)

Taxa that have become naturalised in the wild after being deliberately or accidentally introduced into New Zealand by human agency.

NAME AND AUTHORITY	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	QUALIFIERS
<i>Lampropholis delicata</i> (De Vis, 1888)	Rainbow or plague skink	Scincidae	SO

2.2 Taxonomically indeterminate

This section includes described taxa whose taxonomic status is uncertain and requires further investigation, and also possibly distinct reptiles whose taxonomic status has yet to be determined.

Extinct (0)

No taxonomically indeterminate reptile taxa are listed in this category.

Data Deficient (7)

NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	QUALIFIERS
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>inconspicuum</i> "North Otago"	North Otago skink	Scincidae	
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>inconspicuum</i> "Okuru"	Okuru skink	Scincidae	
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>infrapunctatum</i> "Hokitika"	Hokitika skink	Scincidae	
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>infrapunctatum</i> "Westport"	Westport skink	Scincidae	
<i>Mokopirirakau</i> "Cupola"	Cupola Basin gecko	Diplodactylidae	
<i>Mokopirirakau</i> "Okarito"	Broad-cheeked gecko	Diplodactylidae	
<i>Oligosoma</i> sp. "Homer Tunnel"	Awakopaka skink	Scincidae	OL

Threatened (15)

Nationally Critical (6)

NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	CRITERIA	QUALIFIERS
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>infrapunctatum</i> "Alborn"	Alborn skink	Scincidae	A(1)	DP
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>infrapunctatum</i> "Chesterfield"	Chesterfield skink	Scincidae	A(1)	OL
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>infrapunctatum</i> "cobble"	Cobble skink	Scincidae	A(3)	DP, OL
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>longipes</i> "Rangitata"	Pukuma skink	Scincidae	A(1)	DP, RR, Sp
<i>Oligosoma</i> "Whirinaki"	Name under consultation	Scincidae	A(3)	CD, RR, Sp
<i>Woodworthia</i> aff. <i>maculata</i> "Muriwai"	Muriwai gecko	Diplodactylidae	A(2)	DP, RR

Nationally Endangered (2)

NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	CRITERIA	QUALIFIERS
<i>Mokopirirakau</i> "Open Bay Islands"	Open Bay Islands gecko	Diplodactylidae	B(1/1)	CD, OL
<i>Mokopirirakau</i> "southern forest"	Tautuku gecko	Diplodactylidae	A(2/1)	DP, Sp

Nationally Vulnerable (7)

NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	CRITERIA	QUALIFIERS
<i>Toropuku</i> "Coromandel"	Northern striped gecko	Diplodactylidae	C(2/1)	DP, RR, Sp
<i>Mokopirirakau</i> "Roys Peak"	Orange-spotted gecko	Diplodactylidae	C(2/1)	DP, RR, Sp
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>chloronoton</i> "West Otago"	Lakes skink	Scincidae	D(1/1)	DP, Sp
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>infrapunctatum</i> "southern North Island"	Kupe skink	Scincidae	B(2/1)	CD, DP, PD, Sp
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>lineoocellatum</i> "central Canterbury"	Canterbury spotted skink	Scincidae	C(1/1)	DP, Sp
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>lineoocellatum</i> "Mackenzie Basin"	Mackenzie skink	Scincidae	C(2/1)	DP, Sp
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>lineoocellatum</i> "South Marlborough"	Marlborough spotted skink	Scincidae	C(1/1)	CD, DP, PD, Sp

At Risk (21)

Declining (15)

NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	CRITERIA	QUALIFIERS
<i>Dactylocnemis</i> "Matapia Island"	Matapia gecko	Diplodactylidae	B(2/1)	DP, PD, RR, Sp
<i>Dactylocnemis</i> "North Cape"	Te Paki gecko	Diplodactylidae	C(2/1)	DP, PD, RR, Sp
<i>Mokopirirakau</i> "Cascades"	Cascade gecko	Diplodactylidae	C(2/1)	DP
<i>Mokopirirakau</i> "southern North Island"	Ngahere gecko	Diplodactylidae	C(2/1)	DP, PD
<i>Naultinus</i> "North Cape"	Aupouri (green) gecko	Diplodactylidae	C(2/1)	DP, OL
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>longipes</i> "southern"	Roamatimati skink	Scincidae	C(1/1)	DP, RR, Sp
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>polychroma</i> Clade 2	Waiharakeke grass skink	Scincidae	B(2/1)	CD, PD, RR
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>polychroma</i> Clade 3	South Marlborough grass skink	Scincidae	C(2/1)	
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>polychroma</i> Clade 4	Canterbury grass skink	Scincidae	C(2/1)	
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>polychroma</i> Clade 5	Southern grass skink	Scincidae	C(2/1)	
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>smithi</i> "Three Kings, Te Paki, Western Northland"	Tatahi skink	Scincidae	B(2/1)	PD
<i>Woodworthia</i> "Otago/Southland large"	Korero gecko	Diplodactylidae	C(1/1)	PD
<i>Woodworthia</i> cf. <i>brunnea</i>	Waitaha gecko	Diplodactylidae	(1/1)	PD
<i>Woodworthia</i> "Central Otago"	Schist gecko	Diplodactylidae	C(1/1)	
<i>Woodworthia</i> "Cromwell"	Kawarau gecko	Diplodactylidae	B(1/1)	DP

Recovering (0)

No taxonomically indeterminate reptile taxa are listed in this category.

Relict (1)

NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	CRITERIA	QUALIFIERS
<i>Oligosoma</i> aff. <i>infrapunctatum</i> "crenulate"	Crenulate skink	Scincidae	B	CD, PD, Sp

Naturally Uncommon (5)

NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	QUALIFIERS
<i>Dactylocnemis</i> "Mokohinau"	Mokohinau gecko	Diplodactylidae	CD, IE, RR
<i>Dactylocnemis</i> "Poor Knights"	Poor Knights gecko	Diplodactylidae	CD, IE, RR
<i>Dactylocnemis</i> "Three Kings"	Three Kings gecko	Diplodactylidae	CD, IE, RR
<i>Woodworthia</i> "Kaikouras"	Kaikouras gecko	Diplodactylidae	DP, RR, Sp
<i>Woodworthia</i> "Mount Arthur"	Kahurangi gecko	Diplodactylidae	DP, RR, Sp

Non-resident Native (0)

Migrant, Vagrant, Coloniser (0)

No taxonomically indeterminate reptile taxa are listed in this category.

Not Threatened (4)

NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	QUALIFIERS
<i>Woodworthia</i> "Marlborough mini"	Minimac gecko	Diplodactylidae	DP
<i>Woodworthia</i> "pygmy"	Pygmy gecko	Diplodactylidae	DP
<i>Woodworthia</i> "Southern Alps"	Southern Alps gecko	Diplodactylidae	
<i>Woodworthia</i> "southern mini"	Short-toed gecko	Diplodactylidae	DP

3. Acknowledgements

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