Bionomina, **9**: 1–26 (2015)
www.mapress.com/bionomina/

Article

ISSN 1179-7649 (print edition)
BIONOMINA
ISSN 1179-7657 (online edition)

http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/bionomina.9.1.1
http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:3A8ECF62-24F4-4BD1-99CD-A067902E349D

Forming taxon names from Greek words

Evangelos VLACHOS[1,2]

[1]*CONICET and Museo Paleontológico Egidio Feruglio, Trelew, Chubut, Argentina. <evlacho@mef.org.ar>.*
[2]*School of Geology, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece. <evlacho@geo.auth.gr>.*

Abstract

Ever since the times of Linnaeus, the use of Latinized Greek names for naming the present and past diversity of our planet has been a common practice. This contribution focuses on the use of Greek words in forming taxon names, as exemplified by names from chelonian literature. The current problems of the guidelines of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* about the successful transliteration and Latinization of Greek words are illustrated through various examples, and several improvements and changes in the system currently recommended by the *Code* are proposed.

Keywords: Turtles, nomenclature, taxon names, Greek language, transliteration

Introduction

> "Until we have further finds, I would like to call the Tübingen specimen-genus: *Proganochelys*, species: *quenstedti*."
>
> Baur 1887 (original in German; translation in Gaffney 1990: 12)

Recent linguistic 'phylogenies' show that modern languages form a 'monophyletic group', whose main 'language clades' must have originated at least 4,000 BP (Chang *et al.* 2015) or even earlier (Cavalli-Sforza 1997). And as modern linguistics make use of phylogenetic techniques to explain the evolution of languages, so taxonomists use linguistics to form taxon names and to designate the members of the extant and extinct diversity of our planet. However, as the two sciences are not entirely compatible, 'errors' may occur in the process. Finding the proper name for a new taxon is like art. And the story of the zoological nomenclature is full of quite successful names, but also of poor choices. Ever since the times of C. Linnaeus, the use of Latinized Greek words (both from modern and ancient Greek) has been a common practice in systematics. Successfully transliterating Greek words in Latin is a difficult task considering the differences between the Greek and Latin alphabets. The *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (henceforth: 'the *Code*') recommends for this task, amongst others, the work of Grensted & Bradley (1958), which has served as a popular guide. This work was reproduced in the second (1964) and third (1985) editions of the *Code*, but not in the fourth (1999).

Under the *Code*, names are assigned to nomenclatural ranks that carry information on the classification of the organisms. Originally starting with generic and specific names in which Greek words play an important role, taxon names are the basis for names at higher ranks in classification (e.g. family) using

suffixes (e.g. '-*IDAE*' for family rank). To further complicate things, the *Code* requires an agreement in gender between the words that form a species name, leading of course to instability of spellings and expected difficulties for scholars whose native language uses nouns without gender (e.g. English) or with no neuter gender (e.g. Spanish). The *Code* devotes several articles and recommendations in Chapter 7 (Articles 25–34) to counteract these, and many other, difficulties.

Although this might seem of minor importance, compared to other issues of debate over the last years, the actual formation of names should not be taken lightly. New taxon names are actually new words formed in a language in order to accurately communicate information. Soon after the establishment of a new name, possibly from a 'dead' language, this word potentially becomes an integral part of the written and spoken scientific language, often in English. It can also be later used as a basis to form family names, clade names or names of groups of organisms, and after some time be also incorporated in the native language of the scientist. This is perhaps one of the few examples in linguistics on how a word could immediately 'arise' from a 'dead' language (e.g., notably, ancient Greek or Latin), be 'distributed' in English, and then 'evolve' into other languages. Through this procedure any scientific name could survive for centuries of scientific debate; in some cases, the name of the organism could be as important as the history of the organism itself. In the following pages this will be illustrated through some characteristic examples, based on the chelonian literature, which the author is more familiar with. These examples also show how the transliteration of Greek words into taxon names has often been approximate or incorrect up to now.

How to use a Greek word into a scientific name

During the 50's, several works appeared dealing with the transliteration of Greek words (e.g., Buchanan 1956; Fennah 1957). The *Code* provides detailed instructions on this matter (http://iczn.org/sites/iczn.org/files/Formation_of_names.pdf) based on the meticulous work of Grensted & Bradley (1958). The book *Describing species* by Winston (1999) provides even more extensive information on the subject, along with numerous examples. The biggest problem is how to successfully transform the Greek word that is written with letters of the Greek alphabet into a Latin word. Whereas in some cases this transformation is easy and evident, in some cases it is more complex. The Greek alphabet contains several letters for the same sound, and the combination of vowels and consonants (diphthongs) can create different sounds. Table 1 briefly summarizes the transformation from Greek to Latin letters recommended by the *Code*.

TABLE 1. Current guidelines on the transliteration of Greek names.

Single letters						Double letters					
						Vowels		Consonants		'Same'	
G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L	G	L
α	a/ha	ι	i/j	ρ	r/rh/rrh	αι	ae/hae*	μπ	?	ββ	?
β	b*	κ	c/k	σ	s	αυ	au*	ντ	?	κκ	?
γ	g	λ	l	τ	t	ει	i*	γγ	gg/ng	λλ	?
δ	d	μ	m	υ	y/hy	ευ	eu/ev*	γκ	nc	μμ	?
ε	e/he	ν	n	φ	ph*	οι	oe*	γχ	nch	νν	?
ζ	z	ξ	x	χ	ch*	ου	u	γξ	nx	ππ	?
η	e	ο	o/ho	ψ	ps			τζ	?	ρρ	?
θ	th	π	p	ω	o/ho			αϊ	?	σσ	?
								οϊ	?	ττ	?

G, Greek letter; L, Latinized form; *, discussed in the text; ?, missing cases.

In Table 1 some of the most common transformations used in zoological nomenclature are shown. However, as noted with a question mark, there are several combinations of letters that are not covered by the recommendations of the *Code*, such as several consonant diphthongs or all the double 'same' consonants that are very common in the Greek language. Moreover, there are some cases (marked with an asterisk) where the proposed transformations require some further discussion. These cases balance between a key point in the formation of names, which is the phonetic result (how the word sounds) compared with the orthographic result (how the word is written). Orthography in Greek language is essential. For example, for the sound 'e' in Greek there are several single vowels (ι, υ, η) and some double ones (ει, οι, υι), which all sound the same. The name *Cheirogaster* is composed of two entities derived from Greek words, *Cheiro-* (from Χείρα, meaning 'hand') and *-gaster* (from γαστήρ, meaning 'belly'). As such, the word clearly derives from the ancient Greek word χειρογάστωρ, meaning 'one that feeds his belly with his hands, i.e. lives by handiwork'. If however, *Cheirogaster* was written as *Choerogaster*, it would still sound the same, but then the root of the prefix would be the word χοίρος, meaning 'pig' (used in other taxa as *Choero-* or *-choerus*, e.g. *Choerolophodon*, *Phacochoerus*). Therefore, choosing the proper combination of letters of the sound 'e' could mean either 'hand' or 'pig' in some cases. On the other hand, the phonetic part of a word is of extreme importance for communication. To continue with the example, regardless if *Cheirogaster* is written correctly or not in an orthographic sense, it could be phonetically wrong. An English speaker would pronounce it as 'khairogaster' (as in the English word 'chaos') or 'tsairogaster' (as in the English word 'chimney'), a French one as 'share-ogaster' or 'care-ogaster' and a Greek native speaker as 'herogaster' (as in the English word 'hero'). A few other examples follow.

β Latinized as b. Although this transformation appears to be logical to non-Greek speakers, it produces a phonetic problem. The letter β (beta) is pronounced in modern Greek as 'v' instead of 'b'. For example, the suffix *-bates* (e.g. *Psammobates*, *Xerobates*) derived from the word βαίνω, meaning 'to walk'. In order to write this name *phonetically* correctly, we should write it as *-vates* (e.g. *Psammovates*, *Xerovates*). However, the suffix *-bates* is used in 249 names compared to only 2 uses of the suffix *-vates* (ZooBank.org, accessed online October 2014). This problem with the phonetic result is based on the major changes that the Greek language underwent, which resulted in different pronunciations in some cases in the Erasmian and Byzantine-Modern versions (Horrocks 2010).

φ Latinized as ph. This transformation is rather strange orthographically, because the Latinized version suggests the use of two letters ('ph', with no clear connection with any Greek diphthong) instead of suggesting, simpler, the use of the letter 'f'. Actually, the letter 'f' is not suggested in any category, although is one of the most common in every language. Example: the specific name *phantastica* could be written *fantastica*. Of course, suggesting a change in this letter would introduce major changes not only in the nomenclature part but also in numerous terminologies used on a daily basis, which are based on Greek words. The most characteristic example is the word 'phylogeny', which stems from the Greek words φύλο and γένος. Note that in other Latin-based languages (e.g. Spanish) this word is written with 'f', as 'filogenia'.

χ Latinized as ch. This combination is among the most important ones in the chelonian nomenclature, because it concerns the Greek name for turtle, χελώνη or χελώνα. The actual phonetic interpretation of the letter χ is as the letter 'h' as pronounced in the word 'hero'. However, transforming the letter χ into 'h' would result in many unpredictable phonetic interpretations, as this letter in many cases and in several languages is 'mute'. Transforming it into 'ch', however, didn't solve the problem as this combination of consonants has also a variety of phonetic interpretations: it could be as 'k' (chaos), as 'ts' (chimney), as 'sh' (share), etc. Therefore, one of the most successful words in chelonian nomenclature is possibly pronounced in many different ways all the time.

αι Latinized as ae. The combination of α and ι in Greek sounds as the first 'e' in the English word 'level'. For this reason the recommendation is to transform αι as 'ae'. This recommendation is followed, for example, in the prefix of the nematode genus *Araeolaimus* but not in the suffix *-laimus* (from λαιμός, 'neck'). In turtle nomenclature however, the original orthography has been preferred in the case of *Araiochelys*. In this case, however, we have a confusion between ancient and modern Greek. Gaffney *et al.* (2006: 72) used the word Αραιός, by saying that is 'Greek for narrow', which is true for ancient Greek (among other meanings as thin,

lean, slight, slender). However, the meaning of this word in modern Greek is 'sparse', a meaning opposite to 'narrow' or 'dense'.

αυ Latinized as au and ευ Latinized as eu/ev. The combination of the vowels α and ε with υ is frequent in Greek. If the following letter is a vowel or certain consonants (β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ), this is pronounced as 'av' or 'ev', whereas in the remaining consonants as 'af' or 'ef'. Example: in **PLEURODIRA** (from Πλευρό, meaning 'side'), the phonetically correct pronunciation would be 'plevro'. On the other hand, in the specific name *leucostomum* (from λευκό, meaning 'white'), it should be pronounced as 'lefkostomum' because 'c' is not a strong consonant. In these cases, the orthography is kept intact, but the phonetic part of the words is confused. Of course, one of the most characteristic examples of this particular combination of vowels is with the word **-SAURIA**, keeping the original orthography of the Greek word σαύρα, 'lizard'. This suffix is among the most successful in zoological nomenclature with numerous applications in the study of **DINOSAURIA**. Actually, this word should be pronounced as 'dinosavria'. Moreover, although the original orthography was retained in the suffix, this was not the case in the prefix. **DINO-** originates from the Greek word Δεινός, meaning 'terrible'. We should note however that the Greek word δίνω means 'to give'. The proper orthography was retained in other groups, such as the peculiar proboscidean *Deinotherium*.

All the above are only some examples on how the orthography and the phonetics could affect the formation and use of names. There are also many cases were some combinations in Greek that are not governed by the recommendations of the *Code*. Some diphthongs, like μπ (sounds 'b' as in 'barrel'), ντ (sounds 'd' as in 'dove'), τζ (sounds 'dj' as in 'adjacent') are not included. Also, in Greek language it is quite common to use double consonants (e.g. ββ, κκ, etc) which actually sound as one. In these cases, the orthography is usually retained, but attention should be drawn to the phonetic part. In other cases, however, the phonetic compound of the word could alter its writing as this word is communicated in English. The best example is the word Νέος (meaning 'new', with ε sounding as in 'level') being changed from *Neochelys* to *Niolamia.*

These examples are meant at showing the numerous difficulties in the use and transformation of Greek names into scientific names. But in the same time, being able to use both the orthographic and the phonetic part of the word in the correct way could lead to the formation of a well-defined name, aiding the communication of the scientific information. In other cases however, simple typographic mistakes or incorrect transliterations will produce a word of incomprehensible meaning. In chelonian literature the obvious example is a fossil that has been viewed by many as the ancestor of turtles, *Proganochelys quenstedti*. As correctly noted by Dawkins (2009) the root *Progano-* (a meaningless word in Greek) is actually a misspelling of the word *Progonos* (Πρόγονος, meaning 'ancestor' in Greek). However, note that in ancient Greek the verb *proganoo* (προγανόω) did exist, meaning 'to cheer or to comfort beforehand'; this is obviously not related with *Proganochelys*. However, the *Code* states "*[i]ncorrect transliteration or latinization, or use of an inappropriate connecting vowel, are not to be considered inadvertent errors*" (Art. 32.5.1). Therefore, the name *Proganochelys*, which designates perhaps the most iconic fossil turtle ever found, cannot be corrected.

Names in the chelonian nomenclature

The study of the diversity of turtles and tortoises of the world, both extinct and extant, is full of interesting examples of the application of Greek names in nomenclature. The unfortunate misspelling in one of the most famous fossil names, *Proganochelys*, was pointed out above. This chapter will call attention to some other examples of successful choices, like the word *-chelon-* used in uncountable ways for centuries and the word *Emys,* a successful genus name and a common suffix of aquatic taxa. Appendix 2 provides a preliminary selection of common Greek names used in the chelonian nomenclature. This list is certainly not exhaustive, but provides a starting point to observe the variety of Greek words used in turtle names. Most of them describe the shape (*Platy-*, *sphaerica*, *Malaco-*, *Cyclo-*, *Cylindr-*), others describe the size (*Megalo-*,

Giganto-, *nanus*) or the environment (*Xero-*, *Chersina*, *Psammo-*). Some of them however (*Chelone* and *Emys*) are among the most important and will receive further attention below.

Chelone, a success story. Beyond any doubt, the most successful name used is *Chelone*. It is encountered as a name for the order (**CHELONII**), as a genus name (*Chelonia*), as a prefix (e.g. *Chelonoidis*) or a suffix (e.g. *Geochelone*) in many generic names, as well as in various uses like *Chelus*, *-chelys* (e.g. *Stigmochelys*), or *Cheli-* (e.g. *Cheliurus*). Therefore this name is, and probably will be, one of the most important names in the chelonian literature, representing a successful story for centuries, as it is one of the words extensively used in ancient Greece. It comes from the word χέλυς or χελώνη meaning 'turtle'. The word for the shell of the turtle was also χέλυον, χέλειον, χελύνιον or χελώνιον, terms usually abandoned in modern Greek, where καβούκι (*kavuki*) or καύκαλο (*kafkalo*) are used. Turtles are a recurring theme in many cultures (see Young 2003 and references therein) and so were in ancient Greece. Tortoise shells were used as a music instrument (e.g. the lyre) and tortoises are depicted among the oldest coins ever found (from Aegina Island). They were also useful for teaching patience and stamina (the myth of Aesop about the tortoise and the hare) or to explain mathematical paradoxes (e.g. Zeno's paradox of the Achilles and the tortoise). Therefore, the name of a turtle or a tortoise has survived and became quite successful in the chelonian literature, although with some issues in the pronunciation explained above.

Emys, the turtle-mouse. The name *Emys* is also one of the most successful names. It is used as a genus name (*Emys*), as a prefix (e.g. *Emydura*), as suffix (e.g. *Mauremys*), in other ways (e.g. *Geoemyda*) in numerous generic names, or as a specific name (e.g. *Manouria emys*). Of course it is a common component in many family names and names of higher taxa. This name is usually used to describe freshwater turtles, based on the idea that this comes from the ancient Greek word for freshwater turtles. But is this the case? Several authors have raised some doubts (e.g. Camus, 1783 among the earliest references) on the meaning of the word, suggesting that it was Plinius who might have confused the works of Aristotle. Plinius wrote about a 'marine mouse' in Egypt (*mus marinus*, see Appendix 1.A) that comes to shore to lay its eggs, resembling of course the behavior of sea turtles or trionychids. Even recently, Kitchell (2014) suggested that this term of Plinius could be a corruption of the original Greek word. In fact, Plinius wrote extensively about turtles and tortoises, using the Latin term *testudines* (see Appendix 1.B for one example) to describe the morphology of the entire group. This could be the earliest appearance in the Latin language of one of the most common names in chelonian literature (e.g. *Testudo*, *Testud-*, *TESTUDINES*) that has been the subject of a rigorous debate regarding the name of the order of chelonians (see Dubois & Bour 2010 and references therein). Plinius described the various kinds of turtles (terrestrial, marine) and of course the 'aquatic ones, which the Greeks call 'emydas' (see Appendix 1.C). By doing so, he referred to the works of Aristotle, who in his *On the movement of animals* distinguished between εμύδες (freshwater turtles) and χελώναι (tortoises) (see Appendix 1.D). Therefore, the word εμύς (plural εμύδες) has been used in ancient times to describe the freshwater turtles. It most probably originates from the verb εμέω (that actually means 'to vomit') which refers to the exhalation of air inside the water (based on the dictionary of Hoffman 1950, translated by Papanikolaou in 1974). Based on the original meaning of the words *emys* and *chelone* from ancient Greek, it seems more appropriate to use the former for freshwater or aquatic turtles and the latter for the terrestrial ones; this is generally the case in the chelonian literature (see Appendix 2).

Towards a rigorous application of Greek names in nomenclature

The previous section provided illustrations of several problems with the current use of Greek names in nomenclature, and especially with the process of transliteration of Greek words. This section is devoted to a presentation of a system that was suggested by the Greek government for the Latinization of Greek names in all official documents. This is the ELOT 743:2001 system, which was introduced in 1986 by the Greek law N. 1665/86 (equivalent to the international system ISO 843:2001). This system aims at allowing the best possible transformation of a Greek word into Latin characters, in a way that makes possible and easy to return to the

TABLE 2. Proposed guidelines for the transliteration and Latinization of Greek words.

G	ELOT	REC	G	ELOT	REC	G	ELOT	REC	G	ELOT	REC
α	a	**a**	δ	d	**d**	κ	k	**k**	ου	ou	**ou/u**
αι	ai	**ai/e**	ε	e	**e**	λ	l	**l**	π	p	**p**
άι	áï	**ai/ae/i**	ει	ei	**ei/e**	μ	m	**m**	ρ	r	**r**
αϊ	aï	**ai/ae/i**	έι	éï	**ei/a**	μπ	b/mp	**b[3]/mp[4]**	σ	s	**s**
αυ	av/af	**av[1]/af[2]**	εϊ	eï	**ei/a**	ν	n	**n**	τ	t	**t**
β	v	**v**	ευ	ev/ef	**ev[1]/ef[2]**	ντ	nt	**nt/d**	υ	y	**y**
γ	g	**g**	ζ	z	**z**	ξ	x	**x**	υι	yi	**yi/e**
γγ	ng	**ng**	η	i	**i/e[5]**	ο	o	**o**	φ	f	**f**
γκ	gk	**gk**	ηυ	iv/if	**iv[1]/if[2]**	οι	oi	**oi/oe/e**	χ	ch	**ch**
γξ	nx	**nx**	θ	th	**th**	όι	óï	**oi/oy**	ψ	ps	**ps**
γχ	nch	**nch**	ι	i	**i/e[5]**	οϊ	oï	**oi/oy**	ω	o	**o**

G, Letter in Greek; ELOT, Suggestion according to the ELOT 743 law; REC, recommendation made here. See text for further information.

The online generator http://www.translitteration.com/transliteration/en/greek/un-elot/ can be used, but note the cases with diacritics mentioned in this table and in the text.

1. Used before a vowel and letters β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ.
2. Used before letters θ, κ, ξ, π, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ and in the end of the word.
3. Used in the beginning and the end of the word.
4. Used in the middle of the word.
5. The transliteration as 'i' should be preferred when retaining the orthography is important; 'e' should be considered in cases where the pronunciation is important.

original form. This system (Table 2) greatly improves the current situation (see Table 1 and the relevant explanations in the text). Note that ELOT 743 offers two different transformation options, the transliteration of the word (a letter-by-letter transformation of the word, particularly useful for applications and machines) and the transcription of the word (the entire word is transformed and the phonetic part of the word is more important than the reversible transformation of the word into its original). Table 2 presents both cases, but an important problem exists.

In the Greek language, the use of diacritics in a vowel diphthong suggests the separate pronunciation of the vowels. For example, while the combination 'αι' is normally pronounced 'e' (as in level), the use of 'αϊ' would result in the separate pronunciation of these two vowels, resembling the pronunciation of the English letter 'i'. The same result occurs if the first vowel has an accent (e.g. 'άι'). The use of diacritics however is different among Latin-based languages (e.g. German) and is not allowed in scientific names (as any other diacritic marks, see Art. 27, the *Code*). For this reason it is here suggested (instead of the guidelines of ELOT 743) to use it without the accent or with another, phonetic transformation (e.g. 'αϊ' transformed into *ai*, *ae* or *i*). This is the case also with the remaining vowel diphthongs (see Table 2), where two (or more) transformations are proposed. The first follows ELOT 743 and retains the correct orthography (e.g. ει becomes *ei*) but the pronunciation could be problematic, whereas the second is a phonetic transformation (ει becomes *e*) based on the English language. The final choice should lie with the intentions of the author, but my opinion is that taxon names based on Greek words should retain the original orthography as much as possible to ensure tracing back the root. On the other hand, the transliteration of Greek words to coin terminologies (and not taxon names) should focus on the phonetic result to promote the communication of the term in the English language. Finally, although this system could potentially improve the application of Greek names in zoological nomenclature, it should be emphasized that the notes entered in Grensted & Bradley (1958) are particularly useful, as they thoroughly explain ways to improve the conformity of the new word with the English language.

Concluding remarks

This paper illustrated several issues and difficulties in the use of Greek names in Latin-based scientific names, through several examples taken mainly from the chelonian literature. Surely similar examples could be found in other animal and plant groups as well. The biggest aim of this contribution is to explain the importance of having the correct orthography when using a Greek word, which could lead tracing the root and the meaning of the word. On the other hand, the phonetic component of a word is of key importance for the appropriated communication of the name, through presentations, talks and other means. The current system (although most of the times used empirically) is failing in both aspects. Finding a good name is an integral part of life and earth sciences, and authors should try to find a way to balance between the orthography and pronunciation of the word, depending on their intention.

For these reasons, attention was brought here to a system of transliteration suggested by the Greek government (ELOT 743), which with some minor modifications (see Table 2) could serve as a useful and detailed guide in forming scientific names from Greek words. Of course, the potential utility of this system should be tested through its use over a long period of time. The system of nomenclature should promote stability, therefore drastic and rapid changes are not recommended. As we have seen, in zoological nomenclature, "*[i]ncorect transliteration or latinization, (...) are not to be considered inadvertent errors*" (Article 32.5.1) and should therefore not be corrected, so that names established in the past cannot be emended, but the recommendations given here can apply to any new name to be coined in the future.

In conclusion, those interested in establishing new scientific names based on Greek words should be aware of the following:

(1) The original orthography of the Greek word should be retained if possible, especially if it is essential for understanding the meaning of the word. This is particularly useful when the etymology of the word is not explained, as it has often been the case before the establishment of the *Code*.

(2) The phonetics of the word should be considered. Cases were the word could have many different pronunciations among the languages should be avoided if possible. Also during the evolution of the Greek language over the ages the pronunciation of some letters has changed. As the recommendations herein deal with future names, perhaps a useful addition in the etymology section when naming a new taxon would be to describe the pronunciation, as it is done in most dictionaries. Example: *Progonochelys* /progonoheli´s/ from the Greek words Πρόγονος (*progonos*, meaning 'ancestor') and Χελύς (*chelys*, meaning 'turtle').

(3) Extra attention should be paid in order to use the words with their correct meaning, as in many cases poor choice of the word could result to the opposite meaning than the intended one.

Regarding the potential use of the proposed system herein, as elegantly put by one of the anonymous reviewers of this article, we have to be realistic: first, the names that are already coined cannot be modified under the current *Code*, and second and more important, most future names will follow already established roots of names. Luckily in the case of turtles the most popular names (*-chelon-* and *-emys*) are shown herein as quite successful transliterations of the original Greek words; this might not be the case in other animal groups. Morever, hopefully the new proposal herein will prove useful in cases of the establishment of names that honor a person and/or are related with a toponym.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank J. Sterli, M. Rabi, A. Pérez-García and F. de Lapparent de Broin, among many colleagues, for various discussions on turtle names. J. Sterli also provided comments on an earlier version of the manuscript. Special thanks are due to P. Romano and G. Oliveira for giving me the opportunity to present this topic in the 5th Turtle Evolution Symposium in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (July 2015). My former supervisor E. Tsoukala kindly provided support and enthusiasm over the years to continue with this project. G.

Mpamopoulos and members of the Hellenic Organization of Standardization are thanked for useful information regarding ELOT 743 and for comments on an earlier version of the manuscript. I would like to deeply thank the 3 anonymous reviewers and the Editor A. Dubois for their comments that greatly improved this manuscript.

References

Anonymous [International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature] (1964) *International code of zoological nomenclature*. Second edition. London (International Trust for zoological Nomenclature): i–xx + 1–176.

Anonymous [International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature] (1985*) International code of zoological nomenclature*. Third edition. London (International Trust for zoological Nomenclature): i–xx + 1–338.

Anonymous [International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature] (1999) *International code of zoological nomenclature*. Fourth edition. London (International Trust for zoological Nomenclature): i–xxix + 1–306.

Baur, G. (1887) Ueber den Ursprung der Extremitäten der Ichthyopterygia. *Jahresberichte und Mitteilungen des Oberrheinischen geologischen Vereins*, **20**: 17–20.

Buchanan, R. E. (1956) Transliteration of Greek to Latin in the formation of names of zoological taxa. *Systematic Zoology*, **5** (2): 65–67. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2411925>

Camus, A. G. (1783) *Notes sur l'*Histoire des animaux *d'Aristote* (Vol. 1). Paris (Chez la veuve Desaint): 1–758.

Cavalli-Sforza, L. (1997) Genes, peoples, and languages. *Proceedings of the national Academy of Sciences*, **94** (15): 7719–7724. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.94.15.7719>

Chang, W., Cathcart, C., Hall, D. & Garrett, A. (2015) Ancestry-constrained phylogenetic analysis supports the Indo-European steppe hypothesis. *Language*, **91** (1): 194–244. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1353/lan.2015.0005>

Dawkins, R. (2009) *The greatest show on Earth: the evidence for evolution*. New York (Simon & Schuster): 1–496.

Dubois, A. & Bour, R. (2010) The distinction between family-series and class-series nomina in zoological nomenclature, with emphasis on the nomina created by Batsch (1788, 1789) and on the higher nomenclature of turtles. *Bonn zoological Bulletin*, **57** (2): 149–171.

ELOT 743 (2001) *Information and documentation – Conversion of Greek characters into Latin characters*. *ELOT 743, 2nd Edition.* Athens (Hellenic Organization of Standardization): 1–12. [In Greek].

Fennah, R. G. (1957) Transliteration of Greek words. *Systematic Biology*, **6** (4): 194. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2411427>

Gaffney, E. S. (1990) The comparative osteology of the Triassic turtle *Proganochelys*. *Bulletin of the American Museum of natural History*, **194**: 1–263.

Gaffney, E. S., Tong, H. & Meylan, P. A. (2006) Evolution of the side–necked turtles: the families Bothremydidae, Euraxemydidae, and Araripemydidae. *Bulletin of the American Museum of natural History*, **300**: 1–698. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1206/0003-0090(2006)300[1:EOTSTT]2.0.CO;2>

Grensted, L. W. & Bradley, J. C. (1958) Transliteration and Latinization of Greek words. *Bulletin of zoological Nomenclature*, **15** (34–36): 1111–1113.

Hoffman, J. B. (1950). *Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Griechischen*. München (Verlag Von R): 1–543. [Translated in Greek by A. Papanikolaou and reprinted in Athens (1974)].

Horrocks, G. (2009) *Greek: a history of the language and its speakers*. West Sussex, United Kingdom (John Wiley & Sons): 1–493.

Kitchell, K. F. (2014) *Animals in the Ancient World from A to Z*. New York (Routledge): 1–262.

Winston, J. E. (1999) *Describing species: practical taxonomic procedure for biologists*. New York (Columbia University Press): 1–512.

Young, P. (2003) *Tortoise*. London (Reaktion Books): 1–205.

APPENDIX 1. References on the works of Plinius and Aristotle mentioned in the text

A. Plinius, *Nat*. 8.75. In Bostock & Riley (1855*a*).
Reference on the 'aquatic mouse'.
[…] *mus marinus* […]

Plinius, *Nat*. 9.84. In Bostock & Riley (1855*a*).
Reference on the 'aquatic mouse'.
[…] *mus marinus* in terra scrobe effosso parit ovate rursus obruit terra, tricensimo die refossa aperit fetumque in aquam ducit […]

B. Plinius, *Nat*. 11.92. In Bostock & Riley (1855*b*).
Reference on the term 'Testudines', showing the intention of Plinius to use this word for the entire group of turtles (amongst many other references of this term in the works of Plinius).
[…] aves nec venas nec arterias habent, item serpentes, *testudines*, lacertae, minimumque sanguinis.

C. Plinius, *Nat*. 32.14. In Bostock & Riley (1855*c*).
Reference on the term '*Emys*'.
Geminus similiter victus in aquis terraque et testudinum effectusque par, honore habendo vel propter excellens in usu pretium figuraeque proprietatem. Sunt ergo testudinum genera terrestres, marinae, lutariae et quae in dulciaqua vivunt. Has quidam e graecis *emydas* appellant.

D. Aristotle (1994), "Περί πορείας ζώων" (*On the movement of animals*).
Reference on the term '*Emys*'.
[…] τὰ δὲ τρωγλόδυτα τῶν τετραπόδων καὶ ᾠοτόκων, οἷον οἵ τε κροκόδειλοι καὶ σαῦροι καὶ ἀσκαλαβῶται καὶ *ἑμύδες* τε καὶ *χελῶναι*, πάντα ἐκ τοῦ πλαγίου προσπεφυκότα τὰ σκέλη ἔχει […]

References

Aristotle (1994) *On the movement of animals*. **20**. Athens (Kaktos): 1–286.
Bostock, J., & Riley, H. T. (1855*a*) *Pliny the Elder. The Natural History*. **2**. London (Taylor & Francis): 1–555.
Bostock, J., & Riley, H. T. (1855*b*) *Pliny the Elder. The Natural History*. **3**. London (Taylor & Francis): 1–536.
Bostock, J., & Riley, H. T. (1855*c*) *Pliny the Elder. The Natural History*. **6**. London (Taylor & Francis): 1–529.

APPENDIX 2. Main Greek words involved in chelonian names

This list is only a starting point and certainly is not exhaustive, including mainly extant taxa and extinct from some well-known summaries and checklists. Authorship references are included in the end. Taxon names starting with capitals indicate their use in genera (italicized) and higher taxa (not italicized). Meanings and explanations (especially when the etymology was not provided by the authors) are mainly based on the dictionaries of ancient Greek of Liddell & Scott (1883) and Hoffman (1950; translated by A. Papanikolaou in 1974), and on the dictionary of modern Green of Mpampiniotis (2002).

Abbreviations: {anc}, ancient Greek; [f], feminine; [gen], genitive; [m], masculine; {mod}, modern Greek; [n], neuter; [pl], plural; (vrb), verb.

Acantho- • άκανθα [f] {anc} • thorn • *Acanthochelys* Gray, 1873*a*.

Agrio- • αγριώδης [m] {anc} • of wild nature • *Agrionemys* Khosatzky & Mlynarski, 1966.

amphi- • αμφί {anc} • from both sides • *amphithorax* Cope, 1873.

aprix • απρίξ {anc} • with closed teeth, tight • [from πρίω (vrb){anc} • to saw, to grind my teeth] • *aprix* Gaffney *et al.*, 1987.

arachno- • αράχνη [f] {anc} • spider • *arachnoidea* Gray, 1869*a*; *arachnoides* Bell, 1827.

Araio- • αραιός [m] • thin, narrow {anc} • thin, sparse {mod} • *Araiochelys* Gaffney *et al.*, 2006.

Archaeo- • αρχαίος [m] • ancient • *Archaeochelys* Lydekker, 1889.

Argillo- • άργιλος [f] • clay • *Argillochelys* Lydekker, 1889.

Aspido-*; *-aspis • ασπίς, ασπίδος [f, gen] {anc} • shield • *Hydraspis* Bell, 1828; *Aspidonectes* Wagler, 1830; *Cylindraspis* Fitzinger, 1835; *Trachyaspis* Meyer, 1843; *Aspidochelys* Gray, 1860; *Palaeaspis* Gray, 1870*a*; *Toxaspis* Cope, 1895; *Aspideretes* Hay, 1904.

Astero-*; *Astro- • αστήρ [m], άστρον [n] {anc}; άστρο [n], αστέρι [n], αστέρας [m] {mod} • star • *Astrochelys* Gray, 1873*c* [*Asterochelys*].

atlas • Άτλας • name of the ancient Greek mythology • *atlas* Falconer & Cautley, 1844.

-bates*; *-bato- • βαίνω [vrb] {anc} • to walk • *Psammobates* Fitzinger, 1835; *Xerobates* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *Pelobatochelys* Seeley, 1875.

Batrach- • βάτραχος [m] {mod} • frog • *Batrachemys* Stejneger, 1909.

Bothr- • βόθρος [m], βοθρίο [n] {anc} • hole, opening • *Bothremys* Leidy, 1865.

Bronto-*; *bront- • βροντή [f] {anc} • thunder • *brontops* Marsh, 1890; *Brontochelys* Gaffney *et al.*, 2011.

castan- • καστανό [n] {mod} • brown colour • καστανέα [f] {anc}, καστανιά [f] {mod} • chestnut tree • *castanea* Bell, 1827; *castanoides* Hewitt, 1931.

Cephalo-*; *-cephala*; *-cephalon*; *-cephalum*; *-cephalus • κεφαλή [f] {anc} • head • *cephalo* Schneider, 1783; *platycephala* Schneider, 1792; *melanocephala* Daudin, 1801; *erythrocephala* Spix, 1824; *macrocephala* Spix, 1824; *megacephalum* Gray, 1831*a*; *Peltocephalus* Duméril & Bibron, 1835; *megacephala* Holbrook, 1836; *macrocephalus* Gray, 1844; *macrocephala* Gray, 1859; *callocephalus* Gray, 1863*c*; *microcephalus* Gray, 1864*a*; *megalocephalus* Bocourt, 1868; *Cephalochelys* Gray, 1873*b*; *Chitracephalus* Dollo, 1885; *megalocephala* Fang, 1934; *megacephalum* Iverson, 1981; *macrocephala* Rhodin, Mittermeier & McMorris, 1984; *epidocephalus* Ottley & Velázquez Solis, 1989; *pallidicephala* McCord & Iverson, 1991; *Leucocephalon* McCord *et al.*, 2000; *Bufocephala* McCord *et al.*, 2001; *Ranacephala* McCord *et al.*, 2001.

Centro-*; *centra- • κέντρο [n] {mod} • center • κεντέω [vrb] {anc}, κέντρον [n] {anc} • sting • *centrata* Sonnini & Latreille, 1801; *concentrica* Shaw, 1802; *Centrochelys* Gray, 1872*b* • [note] This name can refer to two different meanings, center (as in *concentrica*), or sting or pointed tips (as in the spurred thighs of *Centrochelys*).

Cheirogaster • χειρογάστωρ [m, f] {anc} • one who fills his belly with his hands, i.e. lives by handiwork • *Cheirogaster* Bergounioux, 1935.

Chelon-*; *Chelono-*; *Cheli-*; *Chely-*; *Chelonia*; *Chelus*; *Chelys*; *-cheli-*; *-chelon*; *-chelone*; *-chelis*; *-chelys • χελύς- χελύος, χελώνη, χελώνα [f] • turtle • Chéloniens Brongniart, 1800*a*; *Chelonia* Brongniart, 1800*b*;

Chelonii Latreille, 1800; Chelonia Ross & Macartney, 1802; *Chelone* Brongniart, 1805; *Chelus* Duméril, 1805; Cheloniidae Oppel, 1811; *Chelys* Oppel, 1811; *Chelydra* Schweigger, 1812; *Chelonias* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1814; *Chelyda* Rafinesque, 1815; Chelides Cuvier, 1816; *Dermochelys* de Blainville, 1816; Cheloniae Schmid, 1819; Chelydes Schmid, 1819; *Hydrochelys* Wagler, 1821; *Chelonura* Fleming, 1822; Chelonea Fleming, 1822; *Ophichelone* Jarocki, 1822; Chelidina Gray, 1825; Cheloniadae Gray, 1825; *Saurochelys* Latreille, 1825; *Chelodina* Fitzinger, 1826; Chelydoidea Fitzinger, 1826; *Chelona* Fleming, 1828; *Dermochelis* Cuvier, 1829; *Dermatochelys* Wagler, 1830; *Cheliurus* Rafinesque, 1832; *Chelonura* Rafinesque, 1832; *Chelopus* Rafinesque, 1832; *Chelyra* Rafinesque, 1832; Chelydae Gray, 1831*b*; Chelydridae Gray, 1831*b*; Chelydrae Gray, 1831*b*; Chelonidae Bonaparte, 1832; *Chelonoidis* Fitzinger, 1835; *Geochelone* Fitzinger, 1835; *Thalassochelys* Fitzinger, 1835; Chelina Bonaparte, 1836; Chelonites Burmeister, 1837; *Bysmachelys* Johnston, 1937; Chelonides Swainson, 1839; *Cimochelys* Owen, 1842; *Eretmochelys* Fitzinger, 1843; *Halichelys* Fitzinger, 1843; *Lepidochelys* Fitzinger, 1843; *Megalochelys* Fitzinger, 1843; *Potamochelys* Fitzinger, 1843; *Chelymys* Gray, 1844; *Chelyodina* Agassiz, 1846; *Euchelonia* Tschudi, 1846; *Palaeochelys* Meyer, 1847; *Platychelys* Wagner, 1853; *Helochelys* Meyer, 1856; *Aromochelys* Gray, 1856*a*; *Macrochelys* Gray, 1856*a*; *Deirochelys* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *Goniochelys* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *Gypochelys* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *Euchelys* Girard, 1858; *Aspidochelys* Gray, 1860; *Callichelys* Gray, 1863*a*; *Notochelys* Gray, 1863*c*; *Pelochelys* Gray, 1864*a*; *Chelonemys* Gray, 1864*c*; *Allaeochelys* Noulet, 1867; Chelydradae Gray, 1869*a*; *Melanochelys* Gray, 1869*a*; *Rhinochelys* Seeley, 1869; *Trachydermochelys* Seeley, 1869; *Glossochelys* Seeley, 1871; *Euchelymys* Gray, 1871; *Centrochelys* Gray, 1872*b*; *Acanthochelys* Gray, 1873*a*; *Chelomedusa* Gray, 1873*a*; *Cephalochelys* Gray, 1873*b*; *Onychochelys* Gray, 1873*b*; *Astrochelys* Gray, 1873*c*; *Stigmochelys* Gray, 1873*c*; *Pelobatochelys* Seeley, 1875; *Colpochelys* Garman, 1880; *Carettochelys* Ramsay, 1886; *Thalassiochelys* Philippi, 1887; *Erymnochelys* Baur, 1888*a*; *Archaeochelys* Lydekker, 1889; *Argillochelys* Lydekker, 1889; Cheloniae Hoffmann, 1890; Chelonioidea Baur, 1893; *Adelochelys* Baur, 1896; *Limnochelone* Werner, 1901; *Eochelone* Dollo, 1903; *Glyptochelone* Dollo, 1903; *Procolpochelys* Hay, 1908; *Glaucochelone* Dollo, 1909; *Helochelydra* Nopcsa, 1928; *Elochelys* Nopcsa, 1931; *Roxochelys* Price, 1953; *Neochelys* Bergounioux, 1954; *Aldabrachelys* Loveridge & Williams, 1957; Chelonomorpha Kuhn, 1960; *Caudochelys* Auffenberg, 1963; *Mesochelys* Evans & Kemp, 1975; *Dorsetochelys* Evans & Kemp, 1976; *Neurochelys* Moody, 1980; *Taquetochelys* de Broin, 1980; *Dipsochelys* Bour, 1982; *Scaptochelys* Bramble, 1982; *Macrochelodina* Wells & Wellington, 1985; *Tropicochelymys* Wells & Wellington, 1985; *Furculachelys* Highfield, 1990; *Cardiochelys* Moody, 1993; *Hamadachelys* Tong & Buffetaut, 1996; *Cearachelys* Gaffney *et al.*, 2001; *Lomalatachelys* Lapparent de Broin & de la Fuente, 2001; *Prochelidella* Lapparent de Broin & de la Fuente, 2001; *Yaminuechelys* de la Fuente *et al.*, 2001; *Phosphatochelys* Gaffney & Tong, 2003; *Labrostochelys* Gaffney *et al.*, 2006; *Vijayachelys* Praschag *et al.*, 2006; *Odontochelys* Li *et al.*, 2008; *Myuchelys* Thomson & Georges, 2009; *Brontochelys* Gaffney *et al.*, 2011; *Cordichelys* Gaffney *et al.*, 2011; *Lemurchelys* Gaffney *et al.*, 2011; *Ocepechelon* Bardet *et al.*, 2013; *Titanochelon* Pérez-García & Vlachos, 2014; *Pappochelys* Schoch & Suess, 2015.

Chersina*; *-chersina*; *Chersine*; *-chersis*; *-chersus*; *Chersus ● χέρσος, χέρρος [f] {anc} ● land ● *Chersine* Merrem, 1820; *Chersina* Gray, 1830; *Chersus* Wagler, 1830; *Chersobius* Fitzinger, 1835; Chersemydes Strauch, 1862; *Chersinella* Gray, 1870*b*; *Gigantochersina* Andrews, 1906; *Proterochersis* Fraas, 1913; *Goniochersus* Lindholm, 1929; *Malacochersus* Lindholm, 1929; *Megachersine* Hewitt, 1933; *Namibchersus* Lapparent de Broin, 2003.

Chlor-*; *chloro- ● χλωρός [m] {anc} ● green, pale green in colour ● *chloronotus* Bechstein, 1800; *Chloremys* Gray, 1870*b*.

Chrys- ● χρυσός [m] {anc} ● gold ● *Chrysemys* Gray, 1844; *chrysea* Schwartz, 1956.

-cnemis ● κνημίς, κνημίδος [f, gen] {anc} ● protective armour of the tibia ● κνήμη [f] ● tibia bone ● *Podocnemis* Wagler, 1830; *leptocnemis* Günther, 1875.?

Colosso- ● κολοσσός [m] {anc} ● colossal, gigantic ● *Colossochelys* Falconer & Cautley, 1844.

Colpo- ● κόλπος [m] ● gulf, embayment ● *Colpochelys* Garman, 1880; *Procolpochelys* Hay, 1908.

Craspedo- ● κράσπεδον [n] {anc} ● edge ● *Craspedochelys* Rütimeyer, 1873.

Crypto- ● κρύπτω [vrb] {anc} ● hide, cover ● Cryptodères Duméril & Bibron, 1834; *Cryptopus* Duméril & Bibron, 1835; Cryptodera Lichtenstein, 1856; *Cryptopodus* Duméril, 1856; Cryptodira Cope, 1868.

Cycl- ● κύκλος, κυκλικός [m] {anc, mod} ● circle, circular ● *Cyclemys* Bell, 1834; *Cyclanorbis* Gray, 1854; *Cycloderma* Peters, 1854; *Cyclanosteus* Gray, 1856*a*; Cyclanosteina Gray, 1864*a*; *cyclopygius* Cope, 1878.

Cylindr- ● κύλινδρος, κυλινδρικός [m] {anc} ● cylinder, cylindrical ● *Cylindraspis* Fitzinger, 1835.

Cyma- ● κύμα [n] {anc} ● wave, wavy, curved ● *Cymatholcus* Clark, 1932.

Derma-*; *Dermo-*; *-derma*; *-dermo- ● δέρμα [n] {anc} ● skin ● *Dermochelys* de Blainville, 1816; *Dermochelis* Cuvier, 1829; *Dermochelis* Cuvier, 1829; *Dermatemys* Gray, 1847; *Cycloderma* Peters, 1854; *Trachydermochelys* Seeley, 1869.

-dactyla ● δάκτυλος [m] {anc} ● finger ● *tetradactyla* Merrem, 1820.

diadema- ● διάδημα [n] {anc} ● diadem, the band around a tiara ● *diademata* Mertens, 1954.

diasphax ● διασφάξ [f] {anc} ● cleft, any opening ● *diasphax* Gaffney *et al.*, 2011.

-discus ● δίσκος [m] {anc} ● disc ● *Pelodiscus* Fitzinger, 1835.

Elepha-*; *elepha- ● ελέφας [m] {anc} ● elephant ● *elephantopus* Harlan, 1827; *elephantina* Duméril & Bibron, 1835; *Elephantopus* Gray, 1874.

Elo- ● έλος [n] {anc} ● marsh, swamp ● *Elochelys* Nopcsa, 1931.

Emys*; *Emy-*; *-emys*; *-emmys*; *-clemys*; *-clemmys ● εμύς, εμύδος [f] {anc} from εμέω ● freshwater turtle ● *Emys* Duméril, 1805; Emidania Rafinesque, 1815; *Emyda* Rafinesque, 1815; Emydes Schmid, 1819; *Clemmys* Ritgen, 1828; *Platemys* Wagler, 1830; *Rhinemys* Wagler, 1830; *Cyclemys* Bell, 1834; *Geoemyda* Gray, 1834*b*; *Emysaurus* Duméril & Bibron, 1835; *Pyxidemys* Fitzinger, 1835; *Rhinoclemmys* Fitzinger, 1835; *Emydura* Bonaparte, 1836; *emys* Schlegel & Müller, 1840; *Chrysemys* Gray, 1844; *Emyoides* Gray, 1844; *Malaclemys* Gray, 1844; *Lutremys* Gray, 1844; *Dermatemys* Gray, 1847; *Megemys* Gistel, 1848; *emydoides* Duméril & Bibron, 1851; *Compsemys* Leidy, 1856; *Pseudemys* Gray, 1856*a*; *Geoclemys* Gray, 1856*b*; *Macroclemys* Gray, 1856*b*; *Actinemys* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *Calemys* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *Glyptemys* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *Graptemys* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *Malacoclemmys* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *Nanemys* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *Ptychemys* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *Trachemys* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *Nectemys* Agassiz, 1857*b*; Chersemydes Strauch, 1862; *Stauremys* Gray, 1864*b*; *Chelonemys* Gray, 1864*c*; *Bothremys* Leidy, 1865; *Mauremys* Gray, 1869*b*; *Chloremys* Gray, 1870*b*; *Emydoidea* Gray, 1870*b*; *Stylemys* Leidy, 1851; *Spatulemys* Gray, 1872*a*; *Mesoclemmys* Gray, 1873*a*; *Craspedochelys* Rütimeyer, 1873; *Plesiochelys* Rütimeyer, 1873; *Thalassemys* Rütimeyer, 1873; *Tropidemys* Rütimeyer, 1873; *Pariemys* Cope, 1895; *Liemys* Boulenger, 1897; *Pseudemydura* Siebenrock, 1901; *Heosemys* Stejneger, 1902; *pseudemys* Boulenger, 1903; *Achilemys* Hay, 1908; *Batrachemys* Stejneger, 1909; *Desmemys* Wegner, 1911; *Hieremys* Smith, 1916; *Melanemys* Shufeldt, 1919; *Tholemys* Andrews, 1921; *Neoemys* Lindholm, 1929; *Cathaiemys* Lindholm, 1931; *Malayemys* Lindholm, 1931; *Chinemys* Smith, 1931; *Lissemys* Smith, 1931; *Annamemys* Bourret, 1939; *Shweboemys* Swinton, 1939; *Bellemys* Williams, 1950; *Dacquemys* Williams, 1954; *Notoemys* Cattoi & Freiburg, 1961; *Agrionemys* Khosatzky & Młynarski, 1966; *Ergilemys* Ckhikvadze, 1972; *Araripemys* Price, 1973; *Stupendemys* Wood, 1976; *Nigeremys* de Broin, 1977; *Teneremys* de Broin, 1980; *Kenyemys* Wood, 1983; *Bauruemys* Kischlat, 1994; *Solemys* Lapparent de Broin & Murelaga, 1996; *Papoulemys* Tong, 1998; *Foxemys* Tong *et al.*, 1998; *Brasilemys* Lapparent de Broin, 2000*a*; *Bonapartemys* Lapparent de Broin & de la Fuente, 2001; *Caribemys* de la Fuente & Itturalde-Vinent, 2001; *Azabbaremys* Gaffney *et al.*, 2001; *Kurmademys* Gaffney *et al.*, 2001; *Bairdemys* Gaffney & Wood, 2002; *Galianemys* Gaffney *et al.*, 2002; *Portezueloemys* de la Fuente, 2003; *Sankuchemys* Gaffney *et al.*, 2003; *Turkanemys* Wood, 2003; *Cambaremys* Franca & Langer, 2005; *Panyaenemys* Diesmos *et al.*, 2005; *Euraxemys* Gaffney *et al.*, 2006; *Rhothonemys* Gaffney *et al.*, 2006; *Macrodiremys* McCord & Joseph-Ouni, 2007; *Caninemys* Meylan *et al.*, 2009; *Cerrejonemys* Cadena *et al.*, 2010; *Albertwoodemys* Gaffney *et al.*, 2011; *Lapparentemys* Gaffney *et al.*, 2011; *Latentemys* Gaffney *et al.*, 2011; *Mogharemys* Gaffney *et al.*, 2011; *Peiropemys* Gaffney *et al.*, 2011; *Pricemys* Gaffney *et al.*, 2011.

enigma- ● αίνιγμα [n] {anc} ● riddle ● *enigmatica* Fritz *et al.*,2008.

erythro- ● ερυθρός [m] {anc} ● red ● *erythrocephala* Spix, 1824.

Eurax- ● ευράξ {anc} ● on one side, sideways ● *Euraxemys* Gaffney *et al.*, 2006.

europaea ● Ευρώπη [f] {anc} ● Europe, name the daughter of Oceanos in ancient Greek mythology and at present the name of a continent ● *europaea* Schneider, 1783; *europaea* Eichwald, 1831; *europaea* Dürigen, 1897.

-fera*; *-ferus ● φέρω (vrb) {anc} ● to bear, to bring ● *oculifera* Kuhl, 1820; *spiniferus* Le Sueur, 1827; *oculifera* Baur, 1890; *annulifera* Gray, 1830; *tuberculifera* Gray, 1844; *equilifera* Gray, 1865*b*; *sulcifera* Gray, 1856*b*; *tectifera* Cope, 1870*a*; *sulcifera* Gray, 1871; *signifera* Webb, 2003.

-gaster ● γαστήρ [f] {anc} ● belly ● *Ptychogaster* Pomel, 1847; *Cheirogaster* Bergounioux, 1935.

Geo- ● γαία [f] {anc} ● land, earth ● *Geoemyda* Gray, 1834*b*; *Geochelone* Fitzinger, 1835; *Geoclemys* Gray, 1856*b*.

geographica*; *geographicus ● γεωγραφία [f] {anc}, γεωγραφική [f] {anc} ● geography, geographic ● *geographica* Le Sueur, 1817; *pseudogeographica* Gray, 1831*b*; *geographicus* Wood, 1976.

geometrica ● γεωμετρία [f] {anc}, γεωμετρική [f] {anc} ● geometry, geometric ● *geometrica* Linnaeus, 1758.

Giga-*; *Giganto-*; *gigantea ● γίγας [m] {anc} ● giant ● *gigantea* Schweigger, 1812; *Gigantochersina* Andrews, 1906; *gigas* Deraniyagala, 1933.

Glauco- ● γλαυκός [m] {anc} ● glowing ● *Glaucochelone* Dollo, 1909.

Glypt- ● γλύπτω, γλύφω [vrb] {anc} ● to carve, to sculpt ● *hieroglyphica* Holbrook, 1836; *Glyptemys* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *Glyptops* Marsh, 1890; *Glyptochelone* Dollo, 1903; *glyphistoma* McCord & Iverson, 1994.

graeca ● γραικός [m] {anc} ● Greek, ancient name of the Greeks from Dodoni area ● *graeca* Linnaeus, 1758.

Gymn-*; *gymn- ● γυμνός [m] {anc} ● naked ● *Gymnopus* Duméril & Bibron, 1835; *gymnesicus* Bate, 1914.

Hali- ● άλς [m] {anc} ● salt ● *Halichelys* Fitzinger, 1843.

hellenica ● ελληνική [f], Έλλην [m] {anc}● Greek ● *hellenica* Bibron & Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1832.

Hespero- ● έσπερος [m] {anc} ● evening ● *Hesperotestudo* Williams, 1950.

helio- ● ήλιος [m] {anc} ● sun ● *heliostemma* McCord, Joseph-Ouni & Lamar, 2001.

hippa-*; *hippi-*; *hippo- ● ίππος [m] {anc} ● horse ● ιππάριον [n] {anc} ● pony ● *hippocrepis* Gray, 1856*a*; *ephippium* Günther, 1875; *ephippium* Theobald, 1875; *hipparionum* Wiman, 1930.

Hydr- ● ύδωρ [n] {anc} ● water ● ύδρος [m] {anc} ● water snake ● υδρόβιος [m] {anc} ● living in the water ● *Hydrone* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1814; *Hydrochelys* Wagler, 1821; *Hydraspis* Bell, 1828; *Hydromedusa* Wagler, 1830.

-ixys ● ίξυς [f] {anc} ● the loin ● *Kinixys* Bell, 1827.

Kallo- ● κάλλος [n] {anc} ● beauty ● *Kallokibotion* Nopcsa, 1923.

-kibotion. ● κιβώτιον [n] {anc} ● box ● *Kallokibotion* Nopcsa, 1923.

Kin-*; *Kino- ● κινώ, κινέω [vrb] {anc} ● to move ● *Kinosternon* Spix, 1824; *Kinixys* Bell, 1827; *Cinosternon* Wagler, 1830; *Cinixys* Wagler, 1830; *kinosternoides* Gray, 1830; *Cinothorax* Fitzinger, 1835; *Cinosternos* Herrera, 1901; *Madakinixys* Vuillemin, 1972.

Labrosto- ● λαβρόσυτος [m] {anc} ● rushing furiously ● λάβρος [m] ● violent, furious ● *Labrostochelys* Gaffney *et al.*, 2006 ● [note] this is a misspelling of the original word '*labrosytos'* or '*lavrosytos*'.

-lamia ● Λάμια [f] {anc} ● lizard-like monster in ancient Greek mythology ● *Niolamia* Ameghino, 1889 ● [note] could be a misspelling of *-lania.*

-lania ● ηλαίνω (vrb) {anc} ● to roam about ● *Megalania* Owen, 1858 (not a turtle); *Meiolania* Owen, 1886.

Lepido- ● λεπίς [f] {anc} ● scale, shell ● λεπιδωτός [m] {anc} ● covered with scales ● λεπίδα [f] {mod} ● blade ● *Lepidochelys* Fitzinger, 1843; *lepidocephalus* Ottley & Velázquez Solis, 1989.

leuco-*; *leuko- ● λευκός [m] {anc} ● white, light, bright ● *leucostomum* Duméril & Bibron, 1851; *leukops* Legler & Cann, 1980; *Leucocephalon* McCord *et al.*, 2000.

Limno- ● λίμνη [f] {anc} ● lake ● *Limnochelone* Werner, 1901.

Macro- ● μακρός [m] {anc} ● long ● *macropus* Walbaum, 1782; *macrocephala* Spix, 1824; *macrocephalus* Gray, 1844; *macrocephala* Gray, 1859; *Macrochelys* Gray, 1856*a*; *Macroclemys* Gray, 1856*b*; *macrospilota* Hay, 1905; *macrophyes* Garman, 1917; *macrocephala* Rhodin *et al.*, 1984; *Macrochelodina* Wells & Wellington, 1985; *Macrodiremys* McCord & Joseph-Ouni, 2007.

Mala-*; *Malaco- ● μαλακός, μαλθακός [m] {anc} ● soft ● *Malaclemys* Gray, 1844; *Malacoclemmys* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *Malacochersus* Lindholm, 1929.

marm- ● μάρμαρον [n] {anc} ● marble ● *marmorum* Gaudry, 1862.

Maur- ● μαυρός [m] {anc}, μαύρος [m] {mod} ● dark, black ● *Mauremys* Gray, 1869*b* ● [note] in the case of *Mauremys* it could also derive from Mauritania.

-medusa ● μέδω [vrb] {anc} ● to protect, to rule over ● *Hydromedusa* Wagler, 1830; *Pelomedusa* Wagler, 1830; *Chelomedusa* Gray, 1873*a*.

Meg-*; *Mega-*; *mega-*; *Megalo-*; *megalo- ● μέγας [m] {anc}, μεγάλος [m] {mod} ● great, large ● *megacephalum* Gray, 1831*a*; *megacephala* Holbrook, 1836; *Megalochelys* Falconer & Cautley, 1837; *Megalochelys* Fitzinger, 1843; *Megemys* Gistel, 1848; *megalopus* Blyth, 1853; *megalocephalus* Bocourt, 1868; *Megachersine* Hewitt, 1933; *megalocephala* Fang, 1934; *megacephalum* Iverson, 1981.

Meio- ● μείων, μείον [m, f, n] {anc} ● less ● *Meiolania* Owen, 1886.

Melan-*; *Melano-*; *melano-*; *melas ● μέλαν, μέλας, μελανός [m] {anc} ● black ● *melanocephala* Daudin, 1801; *melanosterna* Gray, 1861; *Melanochelys* Gray, 1869*a*; *melas* Gray, 1870*b*; *Melanemys* Shufeldt, 1919; *melanonota* Ernst, 1984.

Meso- ● μέσος, μέσσος [m] {anc} ● middle ● *Mesodeca* Rafinesque, 1832; *Mesoclemmys* Gray, 1873*a*; *Mesochelys* Evans & Kemp, 1975.

Midas*; *Mydas*; *mydas ● μύδος [m] {anc} ● humidity ● *mydas* Linnaeus, 1758; *pseudomydas* Lesson, 1831; *Mydas* Cocteau & Bibron, 1838; *Mydasea* Gervais, 1843; *Midas* Herrera, 1901.

-morpha ● μορφή [f] {anc} ● form, shape ● *paleomorpha* Williams, 1954; Chelonomorpha Kuhn, 1960; Testudinomorpha Laurin & Reisz, 1995.

Nan-*; *nanus ● νάνος [m] {anc} ● dwarf ● *Nanemys* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *nanus* Gilmore, 1931; *nanus* Laurent, 1956.

Neo-*; *Nio- ● νέος, νέα, νέο [m, f, n] {anc} ● young, new ● *Niolamia* Ameghino, 1889; *Neoemys* Lindholm, 1929; *Neotestudo* Hewitt, 1931; *Neochelys* Bergounioux, 1954.

Noto- ● νότος [m] {anc} ● south ● *Notochelys* Gray, 1863*b*; *Notoemys* Cattoi & Freiburg, 1961.

-nota*; *-notus ● νώτον, νώτα [n, pl] {anc} ● the posterior part of the body ● *chloronotus* Bechstein, 1800; *platynota* Gray, 1834*a*; *platynotus* Blyth, 1863; *hypselonota* Bourret, 1941; *melanonota* Ernst, 1984.

Odonto- ● οδούς, οδόντος [m, gen] {anc} ● tooth ● *Odontochelys* Li *et al.*, 2008.

Onycho-*; *-onyx ● όνυξ [m] {anc} ● nail, claw ● *Trionyx* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1809; *Tetraonyx* Gray, 1830; *Uronyx* Rafinesque, 1832; *Pentonyx* Duméril & Bibron, 1835; *Palaeotrionyx* Schmidt, 1945; *Onychotria* Gray, 1849; *orthonyx* Wied, 1865; *Onychochelys* Gray, 1873*b*.

Ophi- ● όφις [m] {anc} ● snake ● *Ophichelone* Jarocki, 1822.

-ops ● ωψ [m] {anc} ● face ● *Phrynops* Wagler, 1830; *Glyptops* Marsh, 1890.

ortho- ● ορθός [m] {anc} ● straight, erect, correct ● *orthonyx* Wied, 1865; *orthopygius* Cope, 1878.

Palaea-*; *Palaeo-*; *Paleo-*; *paleo- ● παλαιός [m] {anc} ● old ● *Palaeochelys* Meyer, 1847; *Palaeaspis* Gray, 1870*a*; *Palaeotrionyx* Schmidt, 1945; *paleomorpha* Williams, 1954; *Paleotestudo* Lapparent de Broin, 2000*b*; *Palaeophrynops* Lapparent de Broin & de la Fuente, 2001.

Pappo- ● πάππος [m] {anc} ● grandfather ● *Pappochelys* Schoch & Suess, 2015.

Pelo- ● πηλός [m] {anc} ● clay, earth ● *Pelomedusa* Wagler, 1830; *Pelusios* Wagler, 1830 ● [note] the Latin *palus*, used in *Pelomedusa*, is supposedly from the same root.

Pent- ● πέντε {anc} ● five ● *Pentonyx* Duméril & Bibron, 1835.

phantasticus ● φαίνω [vrb] {anc} ● to reveal ● φαντασία [f] ● appearance {anc}, fantasy {mod} ● *phantasticus* Van Denburgh, 1907.

Phosph-*; *phosph- ● φώσφορος [m] {anc} ● phosphorus ● *phosphoritarum* Bergounioux, 1935; *Phosphatochelys* Gaffney & Tong, 2003.

Phryn- ● φρύνος [m] {anc} ● toad, frog ● *Phrynops* Wagler, 1830.

Platy-*; *platy- ● πλατύς [m] {anc} ● flat ● *platycephala* Schneider, 1792; *Platemys* Wagler, 1830; *Platypeltis* Fitzinger, 1835; *Platychelys* Wagner, 1853; *Platythyra* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *Platysternon* Gray, 1831*a*; *platynota* Gray, 1834*a*; *platynotus* Blyth, 1863.

Plesio- ● πλησίος [m] {anc} ● the one near to, neighboring ● *Plesiochelys* Rütimeyer, 1873.

Pleuro-*; *-pleuron ● πλευρόν, πλευρό [n] {anc}, πλευρά [pl] {mod} ● side ● Pleurodères Duméril & Bibron, 1834; *Pleurosternon* Owen, 1853; Pleurodera Lichtenstein, 1856; Pleurodira Cope, 1865; *Allopleuron* Baur, 1888*b*.

Psammo- ● ψάμμος [f] {anc}, άμμος [f] {mod} ● sand ● *Psammobates* Fitzinger, 1835.

Podo-*; *-pus*; *-poda ● πους, ποδός [m, gen] {anc}, πόδι [n]{mod} ● foot ● Oiacopodae Wagler, 1828; Tylopoda Mayer, 1849; *macropus* Walbaum, 1782; *elephantopus* Harlan, 1827; *Podocnemis* Wagler, 1830; *Chelopus* Rafinesque, 1832; *Homopus* Duméril & Bibron, 1834; *Cryptopus* Duméril & Bibron, 1835; *Gymnopus* Duméril & Bibron, 1835; *megalopus* Blyth, 1853; *Teleopus* Le Conte, 1854; *Elephantopus* Gray, 1874; *Pseudomopus* Hewitt, 1931.

polygonus ● πολύγωνος [m] {anc} ● polygonal ● *polygonus* Meyer, 1847.

polyphemus ● πολύφημος [m] ● famous ● *polyphemus* Daudin, 1801.

Potamo- ● ποταμός [m] {anc} ● river ● *Potamochelys* Fitzinger, 1843.

Progano- ● πρόγονος [m] {anc} ● ancestor ● *Proganochelys* Baur, 1887 ● [note] misspelling.

Protero- ● πρότερος [m] {anc} ● prior ● *Proterochersis* Fraas, 1913.

Psephophorus ● ψηφοφόρος [m] {anc} ● the one who carries the vote ● in allusion to ψήφος, meaning a small stone ● *Psephophorus* Meyer, 1847.

Pseud-*; *pseud- ● Ψεύδω [vrb] {anc}, ψεύδος [n] {anc} ● lie ● *pseudomydas* Lesson, 1831; *pseudogeographica* Gray, 1831*b*; *Pseudocadia* Lindholm, 1931; *Pseudomopus* Hewitt, 1931; *Pseudemys* Gray, 1856*a*; *Pseudotestudo* Loveridge & Williams, 1957; *pseudocellata* Iverson & McCord, 1992.

Ptych- ● πτυχή [f] {anc} ● fold ● *Ptychogaster* Pomel, 1847; *Ptychemys* Agassiz, 1857*a*.

Rhino- ● ρις, ρινός [f, gen] {anc} ● nose ● *Rhinemys* Wagler, 1830; *Rhinoclemmys* Fitzinger, 1835; *Rhinochelys* Seeley, 1869.

rhizo- ● ρίζα [f] {anc} ● root ● *rhizophorarum* Fowler, 1906.

Rhothon- ● ρώθων [m] {anc}, ρουθούνι [n] {mod} ● nose, nostril ● *Rhothonemys* Gaffney *et al.*, 2006.

Sauro-*; *-saurus ● σαύρα [f] {anc} ● lizard ● *Saurochelys* Latreille, 1825; *Emysaurus* Duméril & Bibron, 1835.

scorpio- ● σκορπιός [m] {anc} ● scorpion ● *scorpioides* Linnaeus, 1766.

sphaer- ● σφαίρα [f] {anc} ● globe ● σφαιρικός ● globular, sphaerical ● *sphaerica* Wiman, 1930.

Stauro- ● σταυρός [m] {anc} ● cross ● *Staurotypus* Wagler, 1830; *Stauremys* Gray, 1864*b*.

-stemma ● στέμμα [n] {anc} ● crown ● *heliostemma* McCord, Joseph-Ouni & Lamar, 2001.

Stereo- ● στερεός [m] {anc} ● solid ● *Stereogenys* Andrews, 1901.

-sterna*; *-sterna-*; *Sterno-*; *-sternon*; *-sternum ● στέρνον [n] {anc} ● thorax, sternum, chest ● *Kinosternon* Spix, 1824; *Sternotherus* Gray, 1825; *Cinosternon* Wagler, 1830; *kinosternoides* Gray, 1830; *Platysternon* Gray, 1831*a*; *Pleurosternon* Owen, 1853; *Dithyrosternon* Pictet & Humbert, 1857; *Thyrosternum* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *melanosterna* Gray, 1861; *Polysternon* Portis, 1882; *Cinosternos* Herrera, 1901; *brevisterna* Loomis, 1909; *tristernalis* Schleich & Gruber, 1984.

Stigmo- ● στίζω [vrb], στίγμα [n] {anc} ● spot ● *Stigmochelys* Gray, 1873*c*.

-stoma*; *-stomum ● στόμα [n] {anc} ● mouth ● *leucostomum* Duméril & Bibron, 1851; *glyphistoma* McCord & Iverson, 1994.

Styl- ● στύλος [m] {anc} ● pillar ● *Stylemys* Leidy, 1851.

Taphros- ● τάφρος [f] {anc} ● ditch, trench ● *Taphrosphys* Cope, 1869.

Tetr- ● τέσσαρα, τέτρα- {anc} ● four ● *Tetraonyx* Gray, 1830; *Tetronyx* Lesson, 1832; *Tetrathyra* Gray, 1865*a*.

Thalass- ● θάλασσα, θάλαττα [f] {anc} ● sea ● *Thalassochelys* Fitzinger, 1835; *Thalassemys* Rütimeyer, 1873.

therma- ● θερμός [m] {anc} ● hot, warm ● *thermalis* Lesson, 1830.

-thorax ● θώραξ [m] {anc} ● breastplate, sternum, chest ● *amphithorax* Cope, 1873.

-thyra* ; *Thyro-*; *-thyro- ● θύρα [f] {anc} ● door, entrance ● *tetradactyla* Merrem, 1820; *Dithyrosternon* Pictet & Humbert, 1857; *Platythyra* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *Thyrosternum* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *Tetrathyra* Gray, 1865*a*.

Titan- ● τιτάν [m] {anc} ● titanic ● *Titanochelon* Pérez-García & Vlachos, 2014.

Trach- ● τραχύς [m] {anc} ● rough, coarse, hard ● *Trachyaspis* Meyer, 1843; *Trachemys* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *Trachydermochelys* Seeley, 1869.

tri-*; *-tria ● τρις {anc}, τρία {mod} ● three ● *tricarinata* Schoepff, 1792; *tricarinata* Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1804; *Trionyx* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1809; Trionyces Schmid, 1819; *trifasciatus* Bell, 1825; *triporcata* Wiegmann, 1828; *trigibbosa* Lesson, 1831; *trivittata* Duméril & Bibron, 1835; *Onychotria* Gray, 1849; *tricarinata* Blyth, 1856; *triquetra* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *tristycha* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *triunguis* Agassiz, 1857*a*; *triliratum* Le Conte, 1860; *trilineata* Gray, 1869*a*; *triserrata* Günther, 1873; *tristernalis* Schleich & Gruber, 1984; *Palaeotrionyx* Schmidt, 1945; *trinacris* Fritz *et al.*, 2005; *tridentata* Meylan *et al.*, 2009.

Tylo- ● τύλος [m] {anc} ● knob of the skin ● Tylopoda Mayer, 1849.

-typus ● τύπος [n] {anc} ● mark ● τύπος [n] {mod} ● type, category ● *Staurotypus* Wagler, 1830.

Xero- ● ξηρός [m] {anc} ● dry ● *Xerobates* Agassiz, 1857*a*.

References

Dictionaries

Hoffman, J. B. (1950) *Etymologisches wörterbuch des Griechischen*. München (Verlag Von R): 1–543. [Translated in Greek by A. Papanikolaou and reprinted in Athens (1974)].

Liddell, H. G. & Scott, R. (1893) *Greek-English lexicon*. New York (Harper & Brothers): 1–1776.

Mpampiniotis, G. (2009) *Etymological dictionary of the modern Greek language: the history of the words*. Athens (Lexicology Center): 1–753.

Taxonomy

Agassiz, L. (1846) *Nomenclatoris zoologici index universalis*. Solothurn (Jent & Gassmann): 1–393.

Agassiz, L. (1857*a*) *Contributions to the natural history of the United States of America*. First Monograph. Vol. **1**. Part 1. *Essay on classification*. Part 2. *North American Testudinata*. Boston (Little, Brown & Co.): 1–452.

Agassiz, L. (1857*b*) *Contributions to the natural history of the United States of America*. First Monograph. Vol. **2**. Part 3. *Embryology of the turtle*. Boston (Little, Brown & Co.): 453–643.

Ameghino, F. (1899) *Sinopsis geológico-paleontológica. Suplemento (adiciones y correcciones)*. La Plata (Censo Nacional): 1–13.

Andrews, C. (1901) Preliminary note on some recently discovered extinct vertebrates from Egypt. *Geological Magazine*, (Decade 4, Part 2), **8** (10): 436–444. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/s0016756800179282>

Andrews, C. (1906) *Catalogue of the Tertiary Vertebrata of the Fayum, Egypt*. London (British Museum, Natural History): 1–324.

Andrews, C. (1921) On a new Chelonian from the Kimmeridge Clay of Swindon. *Journal of natural History*, **7** (38): 145–153. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222932108632499>

Auffenberg, W. (1963) Fossil testudinine turtles of Florida, genera *Geochelone* and *Floridemys*. *Bulletin of the Florida State Museum, Biological Sciences*, **7** (2): 53–97.

Bardet, N., Jalil, N., Lapparent de Broin, F. de, Germain, D., Lambert, O. & Amaghzaz, M. (2013) A giant chelonioid turtle from the Late Cretaceous of Morocco with a suction feeding apparatus unique among tetrapods. *PloS One*, **8** (7): e63586. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0063586>

Bate, D. (1914) Remains of a gigantic land tortoise (*T. gymnesicus* n. sp.) from the Pleistocene of Menorca. *Geological Magazine*, **4**: 100–107. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0016756800138130>

Baur, G. (1887) Ueber den Ursprung der Extremitäten der Ichthyopterygia. *Jahresberichte und Mitteilungen des Oberrheinischen geologischen Vereins*, **20**: 17–20.

Baur, G. (1888*a*) Osteologische Notizen über Reptilien. Fortsetzung III. *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, **11** (285): 417–424.

Baur, G. (1888*b*) Unusual dermal ossifications. *Science*, **2** (268): 144. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.ns-11.268.144-a>

Baur, G. (1890) Two new species of tortoises from the South. *Science*, **16** (405): 262–263. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.ns-16.405.262-b>

Baur, G. (1893) Notes on the classification of the Cryptodira. *American Naturalist*, **27**: 672–674.

Baur, G. (1896) Der Schädel einer neuen grossen Schildkröte (*Adelochelys*) aus dem zoologischen Museum in München. *Anatomischer Anzeiger*, **12**: 314–319.

Bechstein, J. (1800) *Herrn De la Cepede's Naturgeschichte der Amphibien oder der eyerlegenden vierfuszigen Thiere und der Schlangen*. Erster Band. Weimar (Comptoir): 1–524.

Bell, T. (1825) A monograph of the tortoises having a moveable sternum, with remarks on their arrangement and affinities. *Zoological Journal*, **2**: 299–310.

Bell, T. (1827) On two new genera of land tortoises. *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London*, **15**: 392–401. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1095-8339.1826.tb00122.x>

Bell, T. (1828) On *Hydraspis*, a new genus of freshwater tortoises, of the family Emydidae. *Zoological Journal*, **3** (12): 511–513.

Bell, T. (1834) A freshwater tortoise described as the type of a new genus, *Cyclemys*. *Proceedings of the zoological Society of London*, **15**: 17.

Bergounioux, F. (1935) Contribution à l'étude paléontologique des Chéloniens. Chéloniens fossiles du bassin d'Aquitaine. *Mémoires de la Société géologique de France*, **25**: 1–216.

Bergounioux, F. (1954) Les Chéloniens fossiles des terrains tertiaires de la Vénétie. *Memorie degli Istituti di Geologia e Mineralogia dell'Università di Padova*, **18**: 1–115.

Bergounioux, F. & Crouzel, F. (1968) Deux tortues fossiles d'Afrique. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire naturelle de Toulouse*, **104** (1–2): 179–186.

Bibron, G. & Bory de Saint-Vincent, J. B. (1832) Vertébrés à sang froid. Reptiles et poissons. *In*: E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (ed.), *Expédition scientifique de Morée*, **3** (1), Paris (Levrault): 57–80.

Blainville, H. de (1816) Prodrome d'une nouvelle distribution systématique du règne animal. *Bulletin des Sciences par la Société philomatique de Paris*, **3** (3): 113–124.

Blyth, E. (1853) Notices and descriptions of various reptiles, new or little known. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, **22** (7): 639–655.

Blyth, E. (1856) Report for October Meeting, 1855. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, **24**: 711–723.

Blyth, E. (1863) Report of the Curator, Zoological Department. *In*: III. W.T. Blanford, A collection of sundries from different parts of Burma, *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, **32**: 73–90.

Bocourt, M.-F. (1868) Description de quelques chéloniens nouveaux appartenant a la faune mexicaine. *Annales des Sciences naturelles, Zoologie et Paléontologie*, Paris, **10**: 121–122.

Bonaparte, C. (1832) Versuch einer methodischen Eintheilung der Wirbelthiere. *Isis von Oken*, **25** (3): 283–320.

Bonaparte, C. (1836) *Cheloniorum tabula analytica*. Rome: 1–9.

Bory de Saint-Vincent, J. B. (1804) *Voyage dans les quatre principales îles des mers d'Afrique*. Paris, **2**: 308 + *Atlas*, pl. 36.

Boulenger, G. (1897) Description of a new genus and species of tortoises from Borneo. *Annals & Magazine of natural History*, **19**: 468–469. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222939708680563>

Boulenger, G. (1903) Report on the batrachians and reptiles. *In*: N. Annandale & H. Robinson (ed.), *Fasciculi malayenses: anthropological and zoological results of an expedition to Perak and the Siamese Malay States, 1901–1902. Zoology*. Liverpool (University Press): 131–170.

Bour, R. (1982) Contribution à la connaisance des tortues terrestres des Seychelles: définition du genre endémique et description d'une espèce nouvelle probablement originaire des îles grantiques et au bord de l'extinction. *Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Sciences*, **295**: 117–122.

Bourret, R. (1939) Notes herpétologiques sur l'Indochine française. XVIII. Reptiles et batraciens reçus au Laboratoire des Sciences Naturelles de l'Université au cours de l'année 1939. Descriptions de quatre espèces et d'une variété nouvelles. *Annexe au Bulletin général de l'Instruction publique*: 5–39.

Bourret, R. (1941) Notes herpétologiques sur l'Indochine française. XXI. Reptiles et batraciens reçus au Laboratoire des Sciences Naturelles de l'Université au cours de l'année 1940. Description d'une espèce fossile nouvelle. *Annexe au Bulletin général de l'Instruction Publique*: 1–16.

Bramble, D. (1982) *Scaptochelys*: generic revision and evolution of gopher tortoises. *Copeia*, **4**: 852–867. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/1444097>

Broin, F. de (1977) Contribution à l'étude des Chéloniens. Chéloniens continentaux du Crétacé et du Tertiaire de France. *Mémoires du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle*, Paris, (C), **38**: 1–366.

Broin, F. de (1980) Les tortues de Gadoufaoua (Aptien du Niger); aperçu sur la paléobiogéographie des Pelomedusidae (Pleurodira). *Mémoires de la Société géologique de France*, **139**: 39–46.

Brongniart, A. (1800*a*) Essai d'une classification naturelle des Reptiles. *Magasin encyclopédique, ou Journal des Sciences, des Lettres et des Arts*, **6** (5): 184–201.

Brongniart, A. (1800*b*) Essai d'une classification naturelle des Reptiles. *Bulletin des Sciences par la Société philomatique*, **3** (2):81–82.

Brongniart, A. (1805) *Essai d'une classification naturelle des Reptiles*. Paris (Baudouin, Imprimeur de l'Institut National): 1–53.

Burmeister, C. (1837) *Handbuch der Naturgeschichte. I. Mineralogie und Botanik. II. Zoologie*. Berlin (Enslin): 1–858.

Cadena, E., Bloch, J. & Jaramillo, C. (2010) New podocnemidid turtle (Testudines: Pleurodira) from the middle-upper Paleocene of South America. *Journal of vertebrate Paleontology*, **30** (2): 367–382. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02724631003621946>

Cattoi, N. & Freiberg, M. (1961) Nuevo hallazgo de chelonia extinguidos en la Republica Argentina. *Physis*, **22** (63): 202.

Ckhikvadze, V. (1972) About systematic position of the oldest land tortoises of Palearctic. *Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian R.S.S.*, **65** (3): 745–748. [In Russian].

Clark, J. (1932) A new turtle from the Duchesne Oligocene of the Uinta basin, northeastern Utah. *Annals of the Carnegie Museum*, **21**: 131–160.

Cocteau, J.-T. & Bibron, G. (1838) Reptilia. *In*: D. R. de la Sagra (ed.), *Historia fisica, politica y natural de la Isla de Cuba*, *Reptiles y Peces*, **4**, Paris (Terrat): 1–143.

Cope, E. (1865) Third contribution to the herpetology of tropical America. *Proceedings of the Academy of natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, **17**: 185–198.

Cope, E. (1868) On the origin of genera. *Proceedings of the Academy of natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, **20**: 242–300.

Cope, E. (1869) Synopsis of the extinct Reptilia found in the Mesozoic and Tertiary strata of New Jersey. *In*: G. Cook (ed.), *Geology of New Jersey*, New Jersey (New Jersey Geological Survey): 733–738.

Cope, E. (1873) *Synopsis of new Vertebrata from the Tertiary of Colorado obtained during the summer of 1873.* Washington (US Government Printing Office): 1–19.

Cope, E. (1878) Descriptions of new extinct Vertebrata from the Upper Tertiary and Dakota Formations. *Bulletin of the United States geological and geographical Survey of the Territories*, **4**: 379–396.

Cope, E. (1895) Taylor on box turtles. *American Naturalist*, **29**: 756–757.

Cuvier, G. (1816). *Le règne animal distribué d'après son organisation, pour servir de base à l'histoire naturelle des animaux et d'introduction à l'anatomie comparée.* Tome **2**, *Contenant les Reptiles, les Poissons, les Mollusques et les Annélides*. Paris (Deterville): 1–532.

Cuvier, G. (1829) *Le règne animal distribué d'après son organisation, pour servir de base à l'histoire naturelle des animaux et d'introduction à l'anatomie comparée.* Nouvelle édition, revue et augmentée. Tome **2**. Paris (Deterville): 1–406.

Daudin, F. (1801) *Histoire naturelle, générale et particulière des Reptiles*. Tome **2**. Paris (Imprimerie F. Dufart): 1–432.

Deraniyagala, P. (1933) The loggerhead turtles (Carettidae) of Ceylon. *Ceylon Journal of Science*, **18B**: 59–70.

Diesmos, A., Parham, J., Stuart, B. & Brown, R. (2005) The phylogenetic position of the recently rediscovered Philippine forest turtle (Bataguridae: *Heosemys leytensis*). *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences*, **56** (3): 31–41.

Dollo, L. (1885) Première note sur les chéloniens de Bernissart. *Bulletin du Musée royal d'Histoire naturelle de Belgique*, **3**: 63–79.

Dollo, L. (1903) *Eochelone brabantica*, tortue marine nouvelle du Bruxellien (Éocène moyen) de la Belgique et l'évolution de chéloniens marins. *Bulletin de l'Académie des Sciences de Belgique*, **1903**: 792–801.

Dollo, L. (1909) The fossil vertebrates of Belgium. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, **19** (1): 99–119. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1749-6632.1909.tb56913.x>

Duméril, A. H. A. (1856) Note sur les Reptiles du Gabon. *Revue et Magasin de Zoologie pure et appliquée*, Paris, **8** (2): 417–424.

Duméril, A. M. C. (1805) *Zoologie analytique, ou Méthode naturelle de classification des animaux*. Paris (Perronneau): 1–344.

Duméril, A. M. C. & Bibron, G. (1834) *Erpétologie générale ou Histoire naturelle complète des Reptiles*. Tome **1**. Paris (Roret): 1–439.

Duméril, A. M. C. & Bibron, G. (1835) *Erpétologie générale ou Histoire naturelle complète des Reptiles*. Tome **2**. Paris (Roret): 1–680.

Duméril, A. M. C. & Bibron, G. (1851) [*Emys areolata*, *Emys berardii*, *Cinosternon leucostomum, Cinosternon cruentatum*]. *In*: A. M. C. Duméril & A. H. A. Duméril (ed.), *Catalogue méthodique de la collection des Reptiles (Muséum d'Histoire naturelle de Paris)*, Paris (Gide & Baudry): 1–224.

Dürigen, B. (1897) *Deutschlands Amphibien und Reptilien*. Magdeburg (Creutz): 1–676.

Eichwald, C. von. (1831) *Zoologia specialis quam expositis animalibus, tum fossilibus potissimum Rossiae in universum, et Poloniae in specie, in usum lectionum publicarum in Universitate Caesarea Vilnensi. Pars posterior.* Vilna (Josephi Zawadzki): 1–404.

Ernst, C. (1984) Geographic variation in the neotropical turtle, *Platemys platycephala*. *Journal of Herpetology*, **17** (4): 345–355.

Evans, J. & Kemp, T. (1975) The cranial morphology of a new Lower Cretaceous turtle from southern England. *Palaeontology*, **18** (1): 25–40.

Evans, J. & Kemp, T. (1976) A new turtle skull from the Purbeckian of England and a note on the early dichotomies of cryptodire turtles. *Palaeontology*, **19** (2): 317–324.

Falconer, H. & Cautley, P. (1837) On additional fossil species of the order Quadrumana from the Siwalik Hills. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, **6**: 354–360.

Falconer, H. & Cautley, P. (1844) On Some Fossil Remains of *Anoplotherium* and Giraffe from the Sewalik Hills, in the North of India. *Proceedings of the geological Society of London*, **4**: 235–249.

Fang, P.-W. (1934) Notes on some chelonians of China. *Sinensia*, **4** (7): 145–200.

Fitzinger, L. (1826) *Neue Classification der Reptilien, nach ihren natürlichen Verwandtschaften nebst einer Verwandtschafts-Tafel und einem Verzeichnisse der Reptilien-Sammlung des k.k. zoologischen Museum zu Wien*. Wien (J.G. Hübner Verlagen): 1–66.

Fitzinger, L. (1835) Entwurf einer systematischen Anordnung der Schildkröten nach den Grundsätzen der natürlichen Methode. *Annalen des Wiener Museums der Naturgeschichte*, **1**: 105–128.

Fitzinger, L. (1843) *Systema Reptilium. Fasciculus Primus: Amblyglossae*. Vindobonae (Braumuller & Seidel): 1–106.

Fleming, J. (1822) *The philosophy of zoology; or a general view of the structure, functions, and classification of animals*. Edinburgh (Archibald Constable & Co.): 1–618. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.24597>

Fleming, J. (1828) *A history of British animals*. Edinburgh (Archibald Constable & Co.): 1–568.

Fowler, H. (1906) Some cold-blooded vertebrates of the Florida Keys. *Proceedings of the Academy of natural Sciences*, Philadelphia, **58**: 77–113.

Fraas, E. (1913) *Proterochersis*, eine pleurodire Schildkröte aus dem Keuper. Jahreshefte der Gesellschaft für Naturkunde in Württemberg, **69**: 13–90.

França, M. & Langer, M. (2005) A new freshwater turtle (Reptilia, Pleurodira, Podocnemidae) from the Upper Cretaceous (Maastrichtian) of Minas Gerais, Brazil. *Geodiversitas*, **27** (3): 391–411.

Fritz, U., Fattizzo, T., Guicking, D., Tripepi, S., Pennisi, M., Lenk, P., Joger, U. & Wink, M. (2005) A new cryptic species of pond turtle from southern Italy, the hottest spot in the range of the genus *Emys* (Reptilia, Testudines, Emydidae). *Zoologica scripta*, **34** (4): 351–371. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1463-6409.2005.00188.x>

Fritz, U., Guicking, D., Auer, M., Sommer, R., Wink, M. & Hundsdörfer, A. (2008) Diversity of the Southeast Asian leaf turtle genus *Cyclemys*: how many leaves on its tree of life? *Zoologica scripta*, **37**: 367–390.

Fuente, M. de la (2003) Two new pleurodiran turtles from the portezuelo Formation (Upper Cretaceous) of northern Patagonia, Argentina. *Journal of Paleontology*, **77**: 559–575. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1666/0022-3360(2003)077<0559:TNPTFT>2.0.CO;2>

Fuente, M. de la & Iturralde-Vinent, M. (2001) A new pleurodiran turtle from the Jagua Formation (Oxfordian) of western Cuba. *Journal of Paleontology*, **75** (4): 860–869. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1666/0022-3360(2001)075<0860:ANPTFT>2.0.CO;2>

Fuente, M. de la, Lapparent de Broin, F. de & Bianco, T. de (2001) The oldest and first nearly complete skeleton of a chelid, of the *Hydromedusa* sub-group (Chelidae, Pleurodira), from the Upper Cretaceous of Patagonia. *Bulletin de la Société géologique de France*, **172** (2): 237–244. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2113/172.2.237>

Gaffney, E., de Almeida Campos, D. & Hirayama, R. (2001) *Cearachelys*, a new side-necked turtle (Pelomedusoides: Bothremydidae) from the Early Cretaceous of Brazil. *American Museum Novitates*: 1–20. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1206/0003-0082(2001)319<0001:CANSNT>2.0.CO;2>

Gaffney, E., Hutchison, J., Jenkins, F. & Meeker, L. (1987) Modern turtle origins: the oldest known cryptodire. *Science*, **237** (4812): 289–291. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.237.4812.289>

Gaffney, E., Meylan, P., Wood, R., Simons, E. & de Almeida Campos, D. (2011) Evolution of the side-necked turtles: the family Podocnemididae. *Bulletin of the American Museum of natural History*: 1–237. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1206/350.1>

Gaffney, E., Sahni, A., Schleich, H., Singh, S. & Srivastava, R. (2003) *Sankuchemys*, a new side-necked turtle (Pelomedusoides: Bothremydidae) from the Late Cretaceous of India. *American Museum Novitates*, **3405**: 1–10.

Gaffney, E., & Tong, H. (2003) Chapter 26. *Phosphatochelys*, a new side-necked turtle (Pelomedusoides: Bothremydidae) from the Paleocene of Morocco. *Bulletin of the American Museum of natural History*: 644–659.

Gaffney, E., Tong, H. & Meylan, P. (2002) *Galianemys*, a new side-necked turtle (Pelomedusoides: Bothremydidae) from the Late Cretaceous of Morocco. *American Museum Novitates*, **3379**: 1–20. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1206/0003-0082(2002)379<0001:GANSNT>2.0.CO;2>

Gaffney, E., Tong, H., & Meylan, P. (2006) Evolution of the side-necked turtles: the families Bothremydidae, Euraxemydidae, and Araripemydidae. *Bulletin of the American Museum of natural History*: 1–698. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1206/0003-0090(2006)300[1:EOTSTT]2.0.CO;2>

Gaffney, E. & Wood, R. (2002) *Bairdemys*, a new side-necked turtle (Pelomedusoides: Podocnemididae) from the Miocene of the Caribbean. *American Museum Novitates*, **3359**: 1–28. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1206/0003-0082(2002)359<0001:BANSNT>2.0.CO;2>

Garman, S. (1880) On certain species of Chelonioidae. *Bulletin of the Museum of comparative Zoology*, **6**: 123–126.

Garman, S. (1917) The Galapagos tortoises. *Memoirs of the Museum of comparative Zoology*, **30** (4): 261–296. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.58643>

Gaudry, A. (1862) Résultats des fouilles exécutées en Grèce sous les auspices de l'Académie. *Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Sciences*, Paris, **52**: 297–300.

Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, E. (1809) Mémoire sur les tortues molles. *Nouveau Bulletin des Sciences, par la Société philomatique de Paris*, **22** (1): 363–367.

Gervais, P. (1843) *Dictionnaire universel d'histoire naturelle*. **3**. Paris (Au Bureau Principal des Éditeurs): 1–457.

Gilmore, C. (1931) Fossil turtles of Mongolia. *Bulletin of the American Museum of natural History*, **59**: 213–257.

Girard, C. (1858) *United States exploring expedition during the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, under the command of Charles Wilkes, U.S.N.* **20**. *Herpetology*. Philadelphia (J.B. Lippincott): 1–496.

Gistel, J. (1848) *Naturgeschichte des Thierreichs für höhere Schulen bearbeitet durch Johannes Gistel mit einem Atlas von 32 Tafeln (darstellend 617 illuminierte Figuren) und mehrern dem Texte eingedruckten Xylographien*. Stuttgart: 1–216.

Gray, J. (1825) A synopsis of the genera of Reptiles and Amphibia, with a description of some new species. *Annals of Philosophy*, **10** (2): 193–217.

Gray, J. (1830) A synopsis of the species of the class Reptilia. *In*: E. Griffith & E. Pidgeon (Ed.), *The class Reptilia arranged by the Baron Cuvier, with specific descriptions*, **9**, London (Whittaker, Treacher & Co.): 1–110.

Gray, J. (1831*a*) A specimen of a tortoise regarded as the type of a new genus in the family Emydidae. *Proceedings of the zoological Society of London*, **183**: 106–107.

Gray, J. (1831*b*) *Synopsis Reptilium; or Short descriptions of the species of Reptiles.* Part I. *Cataphracta. Tortoises, Crocodiles, and Enaliosaurians*. London (Treuttel, Wurz & Co.): 1–85. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.4697>

Gray, J. (1834*a*) Characters of several new species of freshwater tortoises (*Emys*) from India and China. *Proceedings of the zoological Society of London*, **1834** (2): 53–54.

Gray, J. (1834*b*) Characters of two new genera of Reptiles (*Geoemyda* and *Gehyra*). *Proceedings of the zoological Society of London*, **1834** (2): 99–101.

Gray, J. (1844) *Catalogue of the Tortoises, Crocodiles, and Amphisbaenians in the collection of the British Museum*. London (Edward Newman): 1–80.

Gray, J. (1847) Description of a new genus of Emydae. *Proceedings of the zoological Society of London*, **1847** (15): 55–56.

Gray, J. (1849) Description of a new species of box tortoise from Mexico. *Proceedings of the zoological Society of London*, **1849**: 16–17.

Gray, J. (1854) Description of a new genus and some new species of tortoises. *Proceedings of the zoological Society of London*, **1852**: 133–135.

Gray, J. (1856*a*). On some new species of freshwater tortoises from North America, Ceylon and Australia, in the collection of the British Museum. *Proceedings of the zoological Society of London*, **1855** (23): 197–202.

Gray, J. (1856*b*) *Catalogue of Shield Reptiles in the collection of the British Museum.* Part 1. *Testudinata (Tortoises)*. London (British Museum): 1–79.

Gray, J. (1859) Description of a new species of freshwater tortoise from Siam. *Proceedings of the zoological Society of London*, **1859** (27): 478–479. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7998.1859.tb00356.x>

Gray, J. (1860) Description of a soft tortoise (*Aspidochelys livingstonii*) from the Zambesi, sent to the British Museum by Dr. Livingstone. *Proceedings of the zoological Society of London*, **1860** (28): 5–6.

Gray, J. (1861) On a new species of water–tortoise (*Geoclemmys melanosterna*) from Darien. *Proceedings of the zoological Society of London*, **1861**: 204–205.

Gray, J. (1863*a*) Notes on American Emydidae, and Professor Agassiz's observations on my catalogue of them. *Annals & Magazine of natural History*, **12** (3): 176–183.

Gray, J. (1863*b*) Observations on the box tortoises, with the descriptions of three new Asiatic species. *Proceedings of the zoological Society of London*, **1863**: 173–179.

Gray, J. (1863*c*) Description of a new *Geoclemys* lately living in the Gardens of the Zoological Society. *Proceedings of the zoological Society of London*, **1863**: 254–255.

Gray, J. (1864*a*) Revision of the species of Trionychidae found in Asia and Africa, with the descriptions of some new species. *Proceedings of the zoological Society of London*, **1864**: 76–98.

Gray, J. (1864*b*) Description of a new species of *Staurotypus* (*S. salvinii*) from Guatemala. *Proceedings of the zoological Society of London*, **1864**: 127–128.

Gray, J. (1864*c*) On the genera of Chelydidae and the characters furnished by the study of their skulls. *Proceedings of the zoological Society of London*, **1864**: 128–135.

Gray, J. (1865*a*) Notice of a new genus and species of the family Trionychidae from western Africa. *Annals & Magazine of natural History*, **16** (3): 204–206. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7998.1865.tb02342.x>

Gray, J. (1865*b*) On the development of the sternal callosities in *Cyclanosteus senegalensis*, and on the synonyms of *Cyclanosteus* and its allied genera. *Proceedings of the zoological Society of London*, **1865**: 422–428. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7998.1865.tb02360.x>

Gray, J. (1869*a*). Notes on the families and genera of tortoises (Testudinata), and on the characters afforded by the study of their skulls. *Proceedings of the zoological Society of London*, **1869**: 165–225. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7998.1869.tb07312.x>

Gray, J. (1869*b*) Description of *Mauremys laniaria*, a new freshwater tortoise. *Proceedings of the zoological Society of London*, **1869**: 499–500. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7998.1869.tb07358.x>

Gray, J. (1870*a*) *Catalogue of Shield Reptiles in the collection of the British Museum.* Part 1. *Testudinata*. London (Trustees of the British Museum of Natural History): 1–119.

Gray, J. (1870*b*) *Supplement to the Catalogue of Shield Reptiles in the collection of the British Museum*, Part I, *Testudinata (Tortoises)*. London (Trustees of the British Museum of Natural History): 1–120.

Gray, J. (1871) On *Euchelymys*, a new genus and two new species of Australian freshwater tortoises. *Annals & Magazine of natural History*, **8** (4):117–118. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222937108696445>

Gray, J. (1872*a*) On *Spatulemys lasalae*, a new genus of Hydraspidae from Rio Parana, Corrientes. *Annals & Magazine of natural History*, **10** (4): 463. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222937208696743>

Gray, J. (1872*b*) *Appendix to the Catalogue of Shield Reptiles in the collection of the British Museum,* Part I, *Testudinata (Tortoises)*. London (Trustees of the British Museum of Natural History): 1–28.

Gray, J. (1873*a*) Observations on chelonians, with descriptions of new genera and species. *Annals & Magazine of natural History*, **11** (4): 289–308. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222937308696816>

Gray, J. (1873*b*) Notes on the genera of turtles (Oiacopodes), and especially on their skeletons and skulls. *Proceedings of the zoological Society of London*, **1873**: 395–411.

Gray, J. (1873*c*) *Hand-list of the specimens of Shield Reptiles in the British Museum*. London (Trustees of the British Museum of Natural History): 1–124.

Gray, J. (1874) On the skulls and alveolar surfaces of land-tortoises (Testudinata). *Proceedings of the zoological Society of London*, **1873**: 722–728.

Günther, A. (1873) Preliminary notice of some extinct tortoises from the islands of Rodriguez and Mauritius. *Annals & Magazine of natural History*, **11** (4): 397. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222937308696837>

Günther, A. (1875) Descriptions of the living and extinct races of gigantic land-tortoises. Parts I and II. Introduction, and the tortoises of the Galapagos Islands. *Philosophical Transactions of the royal Society of London*, **165**: 251–284. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rstl.1875.0007>

Harlan, R. (1827) Description of a land tortoise, from the Galapagos Islands, commonly known as the 'elephant tortoise'. *Journal of the Academy of natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, **5**: 284–292.

Hay, O. (1904) On the existing genera of the Trionychidae. *Proceedings of the American philosophical Society*, **42**: 268–274.

Hay, O. (1905) A revision of *Malaclemmys*, a genus of turtles. *Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries*, **24**: 1–20.

Hay, O. (1908) The fossil turtles of North America. *Carnegie Institution of Washington Publication*, **75**: 1–568.

Herrera, A. (1901) *Nouvelle nomenclature des êtres organisés et des minéraux*. Mexico, D. F. (Imprimerie du Gouvernement Fédéral): 1–88.

Hewitt, J. (1931) Descriptions of some African tortoises. *Annals of the Natal Museum*, **6**: 461–506.

Hewitt, J. (1933) On the Cape species and subspecies of the genus *Chersinella* Gray. Part 1. *Annals of the Natal Museum*, **7** (2): 255–293.

Highfield, A. (1990) Tortoises of North Africa; taxonomy, nomenclature, phylogeny and evolution with notes on field studies in Tunisia. *Journal of Chelonian Herpetology*, **1** (2): 1–56.

Hoffmann, C. (1890) Schildkröten. *In*: H. G. Bronn (ed.), *Klassen und Ordnungen des Thier-Reichs.* Vol. **6**, Part 3, *Reptilien*, **1**, Leipzig (Winter'sche Verlagshandlung): 1–442.

Holbrook, J. (1836) *North American herpetology; or, A description of the Reptiles inhabiting the United States*. Philadelphia (J. Dobson): 1–120. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.51821>

Iverson, J. (1981) Biosystematics of the *Kinosternon hirtipes* species group (Testudines: Kinosternidae). *Tulane Studies in Zoology and Botany*, **23**: 1–74.

Iverson, J. & McCord, W. (1992) A new Chinese eyed turtle of the genus *Sacalia* (Batagurinae: Testudines). *Proceedings of the biological Society of Washington*, **105** (3): 426–432.

Jarocki, F. (1822) *Zoologiia czyli zwiérzetopismo ogólne podlug náynowszego systematu*. **4**. Warsaw (Drusarni Laukiewicza): 1–464.

Johnston, S. (1937) Osteology of *Bysmachelys canyonensis*, a new turtle from the Pliocene of Texas. *Journal of Geology*, **45**: 439–447. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1086/624551>

Khosatzky, L. & Mlynarski, M. (1966) *Agrionemys*—nouveau genre de tortues terrestres (Testudinidae). *Bulletin de l'Académie polonaise des Sciences*, **14**: 123–125.

Kischlat, E. (1994) Observaçoes sobre *Podocnemis elegans* Suarez (Chelonii, Pleurodira, Podocnemididae) no Neo-Cretaceo do Brasil. *Acta geologica Leopoldensia*, **17**: 345–351.

Kuhl, H. (1820) Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Amphibien. *In*: H. Kuhl (ed.), *Beiträge zur Zoologie und vergleichenden Anatomie*, Erste Abtheilung. *Beiträge zur Zoologie*, Frankfurt (Hermannschen Buchhandlung): 75–132.

Kuhn, O. (1960) Die Familien der fossilen Amphibien und Reptilien. *Bericht der naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Bamberg*, **37**: 20–52.

Lapparent de Broin, F. de (2000*a*) The oldest pre-Podocnemidid turtle (Chelonii, Pleurodira), from the early Cretaceous, Ceará state, Brasil, and its environment. *Treballs del Museu de Geologia de Barcelona*, **9**: 43–95.

Lapparent de Broin, F. de (2000*b*) Les chéloniens de Sansan. *Mémoires du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle*, **183**: 219–261.

Lapparent de Broin, F. de (2003) The Miocene chelonians from the southern Namibia, B. *In*: *Faunas from the southern Namibia, Memoirs of the geological Survey of Namibia*, **19**: 67–102.

Lapparent de Broin, F. de & de la Fuente, M. (2001) Oldest world Chelidae (Chelonii, Pleurodira), from the Cretaceous of Patagonia, Argentina. *Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Sciences*, Paris, **333** (8): 463–470.

Lapparent de Broin, F. de & Murelaga, X. (1996) Une nouvelle faune de Chéloniens dans le Crétacé supérieur européen. *Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Sciences*, Paris, **323**: 729–735.

Latreille, P. (1800) *Historie naturelle des Salamandres de France, précédée d'un tableau méthodique des autres Reptiles indigènes*. Paris (Imprimerie de Crapelet): 1–61.

Latreille, P. (1825) *Familles naturelles du règne animal, exposées succinctement et dans un ordre analytique, avec l'indication de leurs genres*. Paris (Baillière): 1–570.

Laurent, R. (1956) Contribution a l'herpétologie de la région des grands lacs de l'Afrique centrale. I. Généralités. II. Chéloniens. III. Ophidiens. *Annales du Musée royal du Congo belge*, *Tervuren*, *Sciences zoologiques*, **48**: 5–390.

Laurin, M. & Reisz, R. (1995) A reevaluation of early amniote phylogeny. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, **113**: 165–223. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1995.tb00932.x>

Le Conte, J. (1854) Description of four new species of *Kinosternum*. *Proceedings of the Academy of natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, **7**: 180–190.

Le Conte, J. (1860) Description of two new species of tortoises. *Proceedings of the Academy of natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, **11**: 4–7.

Le Sueur, C. (1817) An account of an American species of tortoise, not noticed in the systems. *Proceedings of the Academy of natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, **1**: 86–88.

Le Sueur, C. (1827) Note sur deux espèces de tortues, du genre *Trionyx* de M. Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire. *Mémoires du Musée d'Histoire naturelle*, Paris, **15**: 257–268.

Legler, J. & Cann, J. (1980) A new genus and species of chelid turtle from Queensland, Australia. *Contributions in Science, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County*, **324**: 1–18.

Leidy, J. (1851) Description of *Stylemys nebrascensis*. *Proceedings of the Academy of natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, **5**: 172–173.

Leidy, J. (1856) Notices of extinct Vertebrata discovered by Dr. F. V. Hayden, during the expedition to the Sioux country under command of Lieut. G. K. Warren. *Proceedings of the Academy of natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, **8**: 311–312.

Leidy, J. (1865) Memoir on the extinct Reptiles of the Cretaceous formations of the United States. *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*, **14** (6): 1–135.

Lesson, R. (1831) Reptiles. *In*: C. Bélanger (ed.). *Voyage aux Indes-Orientales, par le Nord de l'Europe, les provinces du Caucase, la Géorgie, l'Arménie et la Perse, suivi de Détails topographiques, statistiques et autres sur le Pégou, les Iles de Java, de Maurice et de Bourbon, sur le Cap de Bonne-Espérance et Sainte-Hélène, pendant les Années 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828 et 1829*, *Zoologie*, Paris (A. Bertrand): 289–336.

Li, C., Wu, X., Rieppel, O., Wang, L. & Zhao, L. (2008) An ancestral turtle from the Late Triassic of southwestern China. *Nature*, **456** (7221): 497–501. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nature07533>

Lichtenstein, H. (1856) *Nomenclator Reptilium et Amphibiorum Musei Zoologici Berolinensis. Namenverzeichniss der in der zoologischen Sammlung der Königlichen Universität zu Berlin ausgestellten Arten von Reptilien und Amphibien nach ihren Ordnungen, Familien und Gattungen*. Berlin (Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften): 1–48.

Lindholm, W. (1929) Revisiertes Verzeichnis der Gattungen der rezenten Schildkröten nebst Notizen zur Nomenklatur einiger Arten. *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, **81**: 275–295.

Lindholm, W. (1931) Über eine angebliche *Testudo*-Art aus Südchina. *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, **97**: 27–30.

Linnaeus, C. (1758) *Systema Naturae, per Regna Tria Naturae, secundum Classes, Ordines, Genera, Species, cum Characteribus, Differentiis, Synonymis, Locis. Editio Decima, Reformata*. Tomus I. Stockholm (Laurentii Salvii): 1–824.

Linnaeus, C. (1766) *Systema Naturae. Editio Duodecima, Reformata.* Tomus I, Pars I, *Regnum Animale*. Stockholm (Laurentii Salvii): 1–532.

Loomis, F. (1909) Turtles from the upper Harrison beds. *American Journal of Science*, **163**: 17–26. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2475/ajs.s4-28.163.17>

Loveridge, A. & Williams, E. (1957) Revision of the African tortoises and turtles of the suborder Cryptodira. *Bulletin of the Museum of comparative Zoology*, **115** (6): 163–557.

Lydekker, R. (1889) *Catalogue of the fossil Reptilia and Amphibia in the British Museum.* Part III. *Chelonia*. London (British Museum of Natural History): 1–239.

Marsh, O. (1890) Notice of some extinct Testudinata. *The American Journal of Science & Arts*, (3), **40**: 177–179. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2475/ajs.s3-40.236.177>

Mayer, F. (1849) System des Thier-Reiches oder Eintheilung der Thiere nach einem Principe. *Verhandlungen des naturhistorischen Vereins der Preussischen Rheinlande und Westphalens*, **6**: 169–210.

McCord, W. & Iverson, J. (1991) A new box turtle of the genus *Cuora* (Testudines: Emydidae) with taxonomic notes and a key to the species. *Herpetologica*, **47** (4): 407–420.

McCord, W. & Iverson, J. (1994) A new species of *Ocadia* (Testudines: Batagurinae) from southwestern China. *Proceedings of the biological Society of Washington*, **107** (1): 52–59.

McCord, W., Iverson, J., Spinks, P. & Shaffer, B. (2000) A new genus of geoemydid turtle from Asia. *Hamadryad*, **25** (2): 86–90.

McCord, W. & Joseph-Ouni, M. (2007) A new genus of Australian longneck turtle (Testudines: Chelidae) and a new species of *Macrochelodina* from the Kimberley region of Western Australia (Australia). *Reptilia*, **55**: 56–64.

McCord, W., Joseph-Ouni, M. & & Lamar, W. (2001) A taxonomic reevaluation of *Phrynops* (Testudines: Chelidae) with the description of two new genera and a new species of *Batrachemys*. *Revista de Biologia tropical*, **49** (2): 715–764.

Merrem, B. (1820) *Versuch eines Systems der Amphibien. Tentamen Systematis Amphibiorum*. Marburg (J. C. Krieger): 1–191.

Mertens, R. (1954) Zur Kenntnis der Schildkrötenfauna Venezuelas. *Senckenbergiana biologica*, **35**: 3–7.

Meyer, H. von (1843) Mittheilungen an Professor Bronn gerichtet. *Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, Geognosie, Geologie und Petrefaktenkunde*: 572–581.

Meyer, H. von (1847) *Palaeochelys bussenensis* im älteren Süsswasserkalk. *Jahreshefte des Vereins für Vaterländische Naturkunde in Württemberg*, **3**: 167–168.

Meyer, H. von. (1856) *Helochelys danubina*, aus dem Grünsande von Kelheim in Bayern. *Palaeontographica*, **4** (3): 96–105.

Meylan, P., Gaffney, E. & de Almeida Campos, D. (2009) *Caninemys*, a new side-necked turtle (Pelomedusoides: Podocnemididae) from the Miocene of Brazil. *American Museum Novitates*, **3639**: 1–26. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1206/608.1>

Moody, R. (1980) Notes on some European Palaeogene turtles. *Tertiary Research*, **2**: 161–168.

Moody, R. (1993) Cretaceous-Tertiary marine turtles of Northwest Europe. *Revue de Paléobiologie*, **7**: 151–160.

Nopcsa, F. (1923) On the geological importance of the primitive reptilian fauna of the upper-most Cretaceous of Hungary; with a description of a new tortoise (*Kallokibotion*). *Quarterly Journal of the geological Society*, **79**: 100–116. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1144/GSL.JGS.1923.079.01-04.08>

Nopcsa, F. (1928) Palaeontological notes on Reptiles. *Geologica hungarica,* (Palaeontology Series), **1**: 1–84.

Nopsca, F. (1931) Sur des nouveaux restes de Tortues du Danien du Midi de la France. *Bulletin de la Société géologique de France*, **1**: 223–236.

Noulet, J.-B. (1867) Nouveau genre de tortues fossiles proposé sous le nom *d'Allaeochelys*. *Mémoires de l'Académie impériale des Sciences, Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres de Toulouse*, **5**: 172–177.

Oppel, M. (1811) *Die Ordnungen, Familien und Gattungen der Reptilien als Prodrom einer Naturgeschichte derselben*. München (J. Lindauer): 1–86.

Ottley, J. & Velázques Solis, V. (1989) An extant, indigenous tortoise population in Baja California Sur, Mexico, with the description of a new species of *Xerobates* (Testudines: Testudinidae). *Great Basin Naturalist*, **49**: 496–502.

Owen, R. (1842) Report on the British reptiles. *Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science*, **1841**: 60–204.

Owen, R. (1853) *Descriptive catalogue of the osteological series contained in the Museum of the royal College of Surgeons of England.* Vol. **1**. *Pisces, Reptilia, Aves, Marsupialia*. London (Taylor & Francis): 1–350.

Owen, R. (1858) Description of some remains of a gigantic land-lizard (*Megalania prisca*, Ow.) from Australia. [Abstract]. *Proceedings of the royal Society of London*, **9**: 273. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rspl.1857.0064>

Owen, R. (1886) Description of fossil remains of two species of a Megalanian genus (*Meiolania*) from 'Lord Howe's Island'. *Philosophical Transactions of the royal Society of London*: 471–480. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rstl.1886.0015>

Pérez-García, A. & Vlachos, E. (2014) New generic proposal for the European Neogene large testudinids (Cryptodira) and the first phylogenetic hypothesis for the medium and large representatives of the European Cenozoic record. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, **172** (3): 653–719. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/zoj.12183>

Peters, W. (1854) Übersicht der auf seiner Reise nach Mossambique beobachteten Schildkröten. *Bericht über die Bekanntmachung geeigneten Verhandlungen der Königlich-Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin*, **1854**: 215–216.

Philippi, R. (1887) Vorfläuge Nachricht über die chilenischen Seeschildkröten und einige Fische der Chilenischen Küste. *Zoologische Garten*, **28**: 84–88.

Pictet, F. & Humbert, A. (1857) Ordre des Chéloniens. *In*: F. J. Pictet, C. T. Gaudin & de La Harpe (ed.), *Mémoire sur les animaux vertébrés trouvés dans le terrain sidérolithique du canton de Vaud et appartenant à la faune Eocène*. '1855–1857'. Genève (J. Kessmann): 119.

Pomel, A. (1847) Note sur les animaux fossiles découverts dans le département de l'Allier. *Bulletin de la Société géologique de France*, **4**: 378–385.

Portis, A. (1882) Les Chéloniens de la molasse vaudoise conservés dans le Musée géologique de Lausanne. *Mémoires de la Société paléontologique Suisse*, **9**: 1–78.

Price, L. (1953) Os quelônios da Formação Bauru, Cretáceo terrestre do Brasil Meridional. *Boletim da Divisão de Geologia e Mineralogia do Departamento nacional de Produção Mineral*, **147**: 1–34.

Price, L. (1973) Quelônio Amphichelydia no Cretáceo Inferior do Nordeste do Brasil. *Revista brazileira de Geociências*, **3** (2): 84–96.

Praschag, P., Schmidt, C., Fritzsch, G., Müller, A., Gemel, R. & Fritz, U. (2006) *Geoemyda silvatica*, an enigmatic turtle of the Geoemydidae (Reptilia: Testudines), represents a distinct genus. *Organisms, Diversity & Evolution*, **6**: 151–162. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ode.2005.10.001>

Rafinesque, C. (1815) *Analyse de la nature, ou tableau de l'univers et des corps organisés*. Palermo (Jean Barravecchia): 1–223.

Rafinesque, C. (1832) Description of two new genera of soft shell turtles of North America. *Atlantic Journal & Friend of Knowledge*, **1**: 64–65.

Rafinesque-Schmaltz, C. (1814) Prodrono di erpetologia Siciliana. *Specchio delle Scienze o Giornale enciclopedico di Sicilia*, **2**: 65–67.

Ramsay, E. (1886) On a new genus and species of fresh water tortoise from the Fly River, New Guinea. *Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New South Wales*, **1** (2): 158–162.

Rhodin, A., Mittermeier, R. & McMorris, R. (1984) *Platemys macrocephala*, a new species of chelid turtle from central Bolivia and the Pantanal region of Brazil. *Herpetologica*, **40** (1): 38–46.

Ritgen, F. (1828) Versuch einer natürlichen Eintheilung der Amphibien. *Nova Acta physico-medica Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae Naturae Curiosorum*, **14**: 245–284.

Ross, W. & MacCartney, J. (1802) *Lectures on comparative anatomy, translated from the French of G. Cuvier*. London (Oriental Press): 1–710.

Rütimeyer, L. (1873) Die fossilen Schildkröten von Solothurn. *Neue Denkschrift der allgemeinen Schweizerischen naturforschenden Gesellschaft*, **25**: 1–185.

Schlegel, H. & Müller, S. (1840) Over de Schildpadden van den Indischen Archipel, beschrijving einer nieuwe soort van Sumatra. *In*: C. J. Temminck (ed.), *Verhandelingen over de natuurlijke geschiendenis der Nederlandsche overzeesche bezittingen, 1839–44,* Part 3, *Zoologie, Schildpadden*, Leiden (Luchtmans & van der Hoek): 29–36.

Schleich, H.-H. & Gruber, U. (1984) Eine neue Grosskopfschildkröte, *Platysternon megacephalum tristernalis* nov. ssp., aus Yünnan, China. *Spixiana*, **7**: 67–73.

Schmid, K. (1819) *Naturhistorische Beschreibung der Amphibien. Systematisch bearbeitet zum gemeinnützigen Gebrauche*. München (Kunst-Anstalt Feyertags-Schule): 1–95.

Schmidt, K. (1945) A new turtle from the Paleocene of Colorado. *Fieldiana: Geology*, **10** (1): 1–4.

Schneider, J. (1783) *Allgemeine Naturgeschichte der Schildkröten, nebst einem systematischen Verzeichnisse der einzelnen Arten und zwei Kupfern*. Leipzig (J. G. Müller): 1–364.

Schneider, J. (1792) Beschreibung und Abbildung einer neuen Art von Wasserschildkröte nebst Bestimmungen einiger bisher wenig bekannten fremden Arten. *Schriften der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin*, **10**: 259–284.

Schoch, R. & Sues, H.-D. (2015) A Middle Triassic stem-turtle and the evolution of the turtle body plan. *Nature*, **523**: 584–587. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nature14472>

Schoepff, J. (1792) *Historia Testudinum iconibus illustrata*. Erlangae (Ioannis Iacobi Palm): 1–32.

Schwartz, A. (1956) Geographic variation in the chicken turtle *Deirochelys reticularia* Latreille. *Fieldiana: Zoology*, **34**: 461–503.

Schweigger, A. (1812) Prodromus monographiae Cheloniorum. *Königsberger Archiv für Naturwissenschaft und Mathematik*, **1**: 271–458.

Seeley, H. (1869) *Index to the fossil remains of Aves, Ornithosauria, and Reptilia, from the Secondary system of strata arranged in the Woodwardian Museum of the University of Cambridge*. London (Bell & Daldy): 1–143.

Seeley, H. (1871) Note on some chelonian remains from the London Clay. *Annual Magazine of Natural History*, **8**: 234–237. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222937108696479>

Seeley, H. (1875) Note on *Pelobatochelys Blakii* and other vertebrate fossils exhibited by the Rev. J. F. Blake in illustration of his paper on the Kimmeridge Clay. *Quarterly Journal of the geological Society*, **31**: 234–237. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1144/GSL.JGS.1875.031.01-04.16>

Shaw, G. (1802) *General zoology, or Systematic natural history.* Volume **3**, Part 1, *Amphibia.* London (G. Kearsley): 1–312.

Shufeldt, R. (1919) Observation on the chelonians of North America. *Aquatic Life*, **8**: 155–157.

Siebenrock, F. (1901) Beschreibung einer neuen Schildkrötengattung aus der Familie Chelydidae von Australien: *Pseudemydura. Anzeiger der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien (mathemathisch-naturwissenschaftliche Klasse)*, **38** (22): 248–250.

Smith, M. (1916) A list of the crocodiles, tortoises, turtles and lizards at present known to inhabit Siam. *Journal of the natural History Society of Siam*, **2** (1): 48–57.

Smith, M. (1931) *The fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma*. *Reptilia and Amphibia*. Vol. **1**. *Loricata, Testudines*. London (Taylor & Francis): 1–185.

Sonnini, C. & Latreille, P. (1801) *Histoire naturelle des Reptiles, avec figures dessinées d'après nature.* Tome premier. Première partie. *Quadrupèdes et Bipèdes Ovipares*. Paris (Deterville): 1–280.

Spix, J. (1824) *Animalia nova sive species novae Testudinum et Ranarum*. Munich (Hübschmanns): 1–53.

Stejneger, L. (1902) Some generic names of turtles. *Proceedings of the biological Society of Washington*, **15**: 235–238.

Stejneger, L. (1909) Generic names of some chelyid turtles. *Proceedings of the biological Society of Washington*, **22**: 125–127.

Strauch, A. (1862) Chelonologische Studien, mit besonderer Beziehung auf die Schildkrötensammlung der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu St. Petersburg. *Mémoires de l'Académie impériale des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg*, **5** (7): 1–196.

Swainson, W. (1839) On the natural history and classification of fishes, amphibians, and reptiles. Vol. **2**. *In*: D. Lardner (ed.), *The cabinet cyclopaedia*, *Natural history*, London (Longman): 1–452.

Swinton, W. (1939) A new fossil fresh-water tortoise from Burma. *Records of the geological Survey of India*, **74** (4): 548–551.

Theobald, W. (1875) Observations on some Indian and Burmese species of *Trionyx*, with a rectification of their synonymy and a description of two new species. *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, **1875**: 170–180.

Thomson, S. & Georges, A. (2009) *Myuchelys* gen. nov.—a new genus for *Elseya latisternum* and related forms of Australian freshwater turtle (Testudines: Pleurodira: Chelidae). *Zootaxa*, **2053**: 32–42.

Tong, H. (1998) Pleurodiran turtles from the Eocene of Saint-Papoul (Aude), Southern France. *Oryctos*, **1**: 43–53.

Tong, H. & Buffetaut, E. (1996) A new genus and species of pleurodiran turtle from the Cretaceous of southern Morocco. *Neus Jahrbuch fur Geologie und Palaontologie Abhandlungen*, **199**: 133– 150.

Tong, H., Gaffney, E., & Buffetaut, E. (1998) *Foxemys*, a new side-necked turtle (Bothremydidae, Pelomedusoides) from the late Cretaceous of France. *American Museum Novitates*, **3251**: 1– 20.

Tschudi, J. von (1846) *Untersuchungen über die Fauna Peruana. Herpetologie.* St. Gallen (Scheitlin & Zollikofer): 1–80.

Van Denburgh, J. (1907) Expedition of the California Academy of Sciences to the Galapagos Islands, 1905–1906. I. Preliminary descriptions of four new races of gigantic land tortoises from the Galapagos Islands. *Proceedings of the Californian Academy of Sciences*, **4** (1): 1–6.

Vuillemin, S. (1972) Note sur *Madakinixys domerguei* n. gen. n. sp. (Testudinidae). *Annales de l'Université de Madagascar,* (Série Sciences de la Nature et Mathématiques), **9**: 169–182.

Wagler, J. (1821) *Die Amphibien (Lieferung 1)*. Nürnberg (J.B. Geyer): 1–12.

Wagler, J. (1828) Vorläufige Uebersicht des Gerüstes, so wie Ankündigung seines Systema Amphibiorum. *Isis von Oken*, **21** (8): 859–863.

Wagler, J. (1830) *Natürliches System der Amphibien, mit vorangehender Classification der Säugthiere und Vögel*. München (J. G. Cottaschen Buchhandlung): 1–354.

Wagner, A. (1853) Beschreibung einer fossilen Schildkröte und etlicher anderer Reptilien-Ueberreste aus den lithographischen Schiefern und dem Grünsandstein. *Abhandlungen der mathemat.-physikalischen Classe de Königlich Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, **7**: 241–264

Walbaum, J. (1782) *Chelonographia oder Beschreibung einiger Schildkröten*. Lübeck (J. F. Gleditsch): 1–132.

Webb, R. (2003) Observations on the giant softshell turtle, *Pelochelys cantorii*, with description of a new species. *Hamadryad*, **27**: 99–107.

Wegner, T. (1911) *Desmemys bertelsmanni* n. gn. sp. Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Thalassemydidae Rütimeyer. *Palaeontographica (1846–1933)*, **58**: 105–132.

Wells, R. & Wellington, R. (1985) A classification of the Amphibia and Reptilia of Australia. *Australian Journal of Herpetology*, **1**: 1–61.

Werner, F. (1901) Neue Reptilien des Königsberger zoologischen Museums. *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, **24**: 297–301.

Wied, M. (1865) Verzeichniss der Reptilien, welche auf einer Reise im nördlichen America beobachtet wurden. *Nova Acta physico-medica Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae Naturae Curiosorum*, **32**: 1–143.

Wiegmann, A. (1828) Beyträge zur Amphibienkunde. *Isis von Oken*, **21** (3): 364–383.

Williams, E. (1950) Variation and selection in the cervical central articulations of living turtles. *Bulletin of the American Museum of natural History*, **94**: 505–562.

Williams, E. (1954) New or redescribed pelomedusid skulls from the Tertiary of Africa and Asia (Testudines, Pelomedusidae). 1. *Dacquemys paleomorpha*, new genus, new species from the Lower Oligocene of the Fayum, Egypt. *Breviora*, **35**: 1–9.

Wiman, C. (1930) Fossile Schildkröten aus China. *Palaeontologica sinica*, **6**: 1–56.

Wood, R. (1976) *Stupendemys geographicus*, the world's largest turtle. *Breviora*, **438**: 1–31.

Wood, R. (1983) *Kenyemys williamsi*, a fossil pelomedusid turtle from the Pliocene of Kenya. *In*: *Advances in herpetology and evolutionary biology, Essays in honor of Ernest E. Williams*: 74–85.

Wood, R. (2003) Fossil turtles from Lothagam. *In*: M. G. Leakey & J. M. Harris (ed.), *Lothagam—The dawn of humanity in Eastern Africa*, New York (Columbia University Press): 115–136.

Submitted: 19 May 2015. Accepted: 13 December 2015. Published: 24 December 2015.
Corresponding Editor: Alain Dubois.