Six dentaries (~~3~~three right and ~~3~~three left~~;~~, Figure 3) ~~are referred~~were linked to *G. kuroiwae* on the basis of ~~the~~ tooth morphology, which ~~is~~was identical to that of the maxillae (see above). The tooth count ~~is~~was 50 and 53 in two right dentaries and 51 and 52 in two left dentaries. The tooth crowns ~~are~~were exposed above the labial wall. The Meckelian groove ~~is~~was fused completely. The subdental shelf ~~is~~was moderately developed. The mental foramina ~~form~~formed a longitudinal row at the middle of the lateral surface~~, the numbers are~~; there were a total of seven (n = 2) or eight (n = 3~~).~~) foramina. These foramina ~~are~~were anteroposteriorly elongated and housed ~~in~~within depressions. The posterolateral margin ~~is~~was posterodorsally excavated for the lateral process of the coronoid (henceforth referred to as "the lateral coronoid suture"). The ventral margin of the lateral coronoid suture ~~is~~was straight or weakly bowed dorsally, and ~~is about~~it was approximately twice as long as the surface length of the anterodorsal margin (n = 3). The best preserved right dentary (RUMF-GF-4077: Figures 3A–C) ~~retains the~~retained an almost intact posterolateral margin, except for the tip of the angular process~~;~~. Ventral to the lateral coronoid suture, the margin ~~is~~was strongly convex, forming a posteriorly-oriented broad process~~, and at ventral~~. Ventral to the process, it ~~is~~was weakly notched. Despite the posterolateral parts ~~are~~being broken, at least two other dentaries (RUMF-GF-4078 and 4080: Figures 3D, E) ~~confirm~~confirmed that the posterolateral margins ~~are~~were not excavated anteriorly beyond the levels of the posterior ends of the lateral coronoid sutures.

A posterior part of the right mandible (RUMF-GF-4088), which ~~lacks~~lacked the coronoid, angular, splenial, and posterior half of the retroarticular process, ~~is~~was recovered (Figures 4A–C). It ~~is identified~~was linked to gekkotans on the basis of having the constricted base of the retroarticular process (a gekkotan synapomorphy: Estes et al~~.~~., 1988) and to *G. kuroiwae* ~~in~~ on the basis of having an ~~angulate~~angulated anterior dorsal edge of the surangular (which was round in other examined Japanese gekkotans). The lateral surface of the surangular ~~bears~~demonstrated faint traces of the dentary and the angular on the anterior part~~, and both~~. Both the posterior surangular foramen and the posterior mylohyoid foramen ~~are~~were distinct at the posterior part, with the latter foramen being located at almost the midpoint of the height of this part of the mandible (Figures 4B, C). The surangular-prearticular suture ~~runs~~traversed across the lateral surface ~~in~~as nearly parallel with the ventral edge of the mandible, although its posterior extent ~~is~~was

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unclear. At the position below the posterior mylohyoid foramen, the suture ~~is~~was situated ~~at~~ much ~~dorsal~~more dorsally to the midpoint between the foramen and the ventral edge of the prearticular (Figure 4C). The prearticular ~~is~~was relatively high, ~~the~~with a maximum height ~~(~~of 0.7 mm~~),~~ slightly ~~exceeds~~exceeding the minimum height of the base of the retroarticular process ~~(~~at 0.69 mm~~).~~.

One nearly entire axis (RUMF-GF-4089: Figures 4D–F) lacking the synapophysis and postzygapophysis ~~in~~on the left side ~~is~~was identified. It ~~is referred~~was linked to gekkotans on the basis of having a squarish outline in the ventral view, a pair of distinct subcentral foramina, a round condyle, and posteriorly directed lateral projections at the lateral sides of the axial hypapophysis (Camp, 1923; Hoffstetter and Gasc, 1969~~); and~~). It was linked to *G. kuroiwae* ~~in~~ on the basis of having a series of traits that ~~indicate~~indicated a eublepharid origin, such as the procoelous condyle and the fused notochordal canal (Camp, 1923; Hoffstetter and Gasc, 1969; Kluge, 1987; Grismer, 1988). It ~~is~~was 3.7 mm in length (without the dens, 3.2 mm), 2.3 mm in ~~the~~ maximum width, and 3.7 mm in ~~the~~ maximum height. The condyle ~~is~~was scarcely inclined dorsoventrally. Its transverse width ~~(~~of 0.85 mm~~) is~~ was much smaller than that of the posterior end of the centrum ~~(~~at 1.27 mm~~).~~. The hypapophysis ~~bears~~contained a thick and well-developed keel.

Appendicular skeletons ~~are~~were represented by one almost ~~–~~entire right humerus (RUMF-GF-4090, 12.0 mm long; Figure 4G) and one entire right femur (RUMF-GF-4091, 14.4 mm long; Figure 4H). Association of the humerus ~~is~~was based on its large size, straight overall shape, slender brachial, relatively undeveloped entepicondyle, and ovoid radial condyle that ~~elongates~~elongated in parallel with the bone's axis. The femur ~~is~~was identified on the basis of its large size~~,~~ and its straight and slender shape.

COMPARISONS: The unique combination of osteological ~~character states~~characteristics in those skeletal elements from the Yoronjima ~~differentiates *Goniurosaurus kuroiwae*~~differentiated *G. k. yunnu* from all other currently recognized subspecies of *G. kuroiwae* (see~~,~~ Tables 1 and 2). ~~Most~~The most similar ~~is~~specimen was the geographically closest, *G. k. kuroiwae*. However, the Yoronjima material ~~differs~~differed from *G. k. kuroiwae* (and some other known subspecies) in having: (1) a posteriorly extended maxillary shelf of the maxilla that ~~retains~~retained an extent of one tooth's width at the level of the posterior-most tooth (Figure 2D; the shelf ~~is~~was less-extended posteriorly in *G. k. kuroiwae* [see also ~~figure~~Figure 6 in

Grismer, 1988], *G. k. splendens*, and *G. k. yamashinae*); (2) a very weak lateral inclination of the lateral wall of the posterior part (above the posterior tooth row) of the maxilla (Figure 2D; this part ~~is~~was laterally inclined in *G. k. kuroiwae* and *G. k. splendens*, as in their posterior maxillary processes, and the lateral surfaces ~~are well~~were easily visible from the ventral sides); (3) the anterior part of the prefrontal sutures of the frontal bone consisting of a laterally overhanging dorsal surface (Figure 2F; there ~~are~~were lateral walls in *G. k. kuroiwae* and *G. k. orientalis*); and, (4) a constricted interorbit and a widened anterior part of the frontal bone, resulting in a high ratio (1.68) of the distance between the lateral edges of the anterolateral processes at the bases/interorbital width (~~1.68 [~~Table 1~~]~~;; the ratio ~~is~~was lower in *G. k. kuroiwae*, *G. k. orientalis*, and *G. k. splendens*). Additionally, the number of ~~the~~ left maxillary teeth of *G. k. yunnu*, at 52 ~~is higher~~, was greater than that observed in *G. k. kuroiwae* and other subspecies (Table 1). Indeed, a range of 46–50 ~~for~~ maxillary tooth counts (left) ~~of~~from what was presumed to be eight "*G. k. kuroiwae*" ~~(presumably *G. k. kuroiwae*)~~ has been reported by Nikitina and Ananjeva (2009). Moreover, the estimated adult SVL of *G. k. yunnu*~~,~~ at 73.0–84.2 mm (~~i.e.,~~ excluding values estimated on

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