**Supplemental Appendix 3. English translation of the original description of *D. fasciatum* by Mertens (1926).**

***Diagnosis*.—**A transversely banded *Japalura* from the group that has the third and fourth fingers of equal length; apparently most closely related to *Japalura splendida*, from which it differs in having a higher nuchal crest, a smaller number of supralabials, slightly different head scalation, and a completely different color pattern.

***Description*.—**Head convex, its upper side covered with scutes of different sizes. A median longitudinal row of 4 enlarged, keeled scales on snout; this row forks posteriorly and continues as two less distinct rows of slightly enlarged scales behind the supraocular region. Supraoculars keeled; both supraocular groups separated from each other by two rows of non-keeled scales. A group of rough and keeled scales in occipital region. Rostral very broad and low, slightly broader and much lower than mental. Canthus rostralis, sharply defined, continues posteriorly on the supraciliary [= superciliary] row. Behind the supraciliaries [= superciliaries] two rather large and distinct tuberculate scales. Nostril in a large nasal, in contact with the first supralabial, but separated from rostral by a rather large scale; it is also separated from the second supralabial by a very small scale. 7 supralabials; the suture between the 5th and 6th is located under the middle of the eye. The orbita is separated from the supralabials by 4 rows of scales, the penultimate of which is distinctly enlarged and the last one is keeled. 8 sublabials [= infralabials], 2 (right) or 3 (left) enlarged scales in the tympanic region, over which there are still a few conical scales. Nuchal crest large for the small animal, consisting of about 7 triangular enlarged scales; on the contrary, the dorsal crest is only indistinctly developed. There is a well-developed fold in front of attachment point of foreleg. A group of numerous small scales above the attachment point of the foreleg present. The dorsum is covered with scales of various sizes, weakly keeled, mostly imbricate, but without scattered granular scales; keeled scales arranged in rather indistinct transverse rows; their keels are directed upwards and backwards. Scales in gular region and on ventral body small, strongly keeled; gular scales smaller than ventral scales, and the latter again smaller than the sharply keeled infracaudal [= subcaudal] scales. Transverse gular fold rather indistinct, no dewlap. Hind limb reaching posterior border of eye when adpressed along body. Third and fourth fingers of equal length. Scales on dorsal surface of limbs of unequal size, keeled, those on their ventral surface [of limbs] smaller, sometimes more sharply keeled; subdigital toe lamellae toes keeled.

Head above light brown with 3-4 indistinct, blackish cross bars; occipital region blackish. Upper and lower lip reddish-brown, temporal region black, below (from the lower edge of the eye to the neck region) a light, sharply defined greenish-white zone. Sides of the neck also light, with black downward-oriented lines. A black spot on nape. Body with three very broad transverse bands: two black ones, which include a light, greenish one. On base of tail a triangular-shaped black patch pointing backwards. Tail with several light and dark cross bars. Anterior portion of throat brownish, posterior poertion as venter whitish, patternless.

Total length: 172.3 mm; head and body: 57.3 mm; head length: 16.8 mm; head width: 10.8 mm; head height: 9.3 mm; foreleg: 29.0 mm; hind leg: 42.0 mm; tail: 115.0 mm.

*Japalura fasciata* apparently belongs to the *yunnanensis* group. It differs from the real *Japalura yunnanensis* by having a weaker dorsal crest, a more convex head, a different arrangement of the scales in the nasal region and between the eyes and the supralabials, as well as by a different color pattern, especially by the lack of the dark stripe from the eye to the corner of the mouth, which is characteristic of *J. yunnanensis*; from *Japalura splendida*—with which it apparently is most similar in scalation—by having a higher nuchal crest, a lower number of labialis, different scalation on the top of the head, and a completely different color pattern; from *Japalura flaviceps* by having a more homogeneous scalation of the upper head, a different scalation in the nasal region, a lower number of labialis, a higher nuchal crest and again a completely different color pattern.

Our museum bought the type specimen in 1904 from H. Fruhstorfer together with several amphibians and reptiles from Tongkin; it can be found as *Japalura* aff. *yunnanensis* from Tongkin in Ber. Senck. Nat. Ges. 1904., p. 129 by O. Boettger. As far as the location is concerned, it must be noted that on the label of the Senckenberg museum there was a question mark after the locality information Tongkin; unfortunately the specimen had no original label.

Dr. R. Mell in Berlin, who considered this specimen to be a new species during his stay in Frankfurt, later was so kind to compare the specimen with the *Japalura* species of the Berlin zoological museum; I am very grateful to him for this and for some information about the color pattern of the *Japalura* species.