

**Gerry Adiyatma, 2020, Keanekaragaman dan Distribusi Agamidae (Lacertilia) di Indonesia; Suatu Review, skripsi ini dibawah bimbingan Prof. Dr. Bambang Irawan, M.Sc. dan Dr. Moch. Affandi, M.Si. Departemen Biologi, Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya.**

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### ABSTRAK

Indonesia merupakan wilayah kepulauan beriklim tropis yang memiliki tingkat biodiversitas tinggi, termasuk hewan anggota kelas Reptilia. Diperkirakan sebanyak 723 spesies reptil dapat ditemukan di Indonesia, salah satunya adalah famili Agamidae. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui nama serta jumlah genus dan spesies anggota Agamidae di Indonesia dan distribusinya berdasarkan publikasi-publikasi tentang Agamidae yang ada. Informasi yang dicatat adalah aspek taksonomi dan distribusi. Aspek taksonomi meliputi nama genus dan spesies, deskripsi morfologi, *first author*, sinonim, dan lokasi penemuan spesies tipe serta tempat penyimpanannya. Aspek distribusi meliputi lokasi genus atau spesies ditemukan, habitat, altitudinal, dan geografi. Dari 43 publikasi tentang taksonomi Agamidae dan 23 publikasi sebagai informasi pendukung, diketahui sebanyak 21 genus dari 4 subfamilia (Amphibolurinae, Draconinae, Hydrosaurinae, Leiolepidinae) dan 86 spesies Agamidae tersebar dari Sumatra hingga Papua. Subfamilia Draconinae memiliki jumlah spesies terbanyak, dengan genus *Draco* memiliki anggota takson terbanyak. Agamidae di Indonesia menempati habitat hutan tropis tertutup, terbuka, tepi hutan, lahan terbuka, dan pesisir pantai pada ketinggian antara 0-1800 mdpl dengan keanekaragaman terbanyak ditemukan pada ketinggian 100-1700 mdpl. Sumatra memiliki 14 genus dan 41 spesies; Kalimantan 7 genus dan 24 spesies; Jawa dan Bali 6 genus dan 11 spesies; Kepulauan Sunda Kecil 1 genus dan 5 spesies; Sulawesi 3 genus dan 14 spesies; Maluku 5 genus dan 6 spesies; serta Papua 3 genus dan 12 spesies.

**Kata kunci:** Agamidae, Reptilia, Indonesia, diversitas, taksonomi, distribusi

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### ABSTRACT

Indonesia is an archipelago region with tropical climate which has high biodiversity rate, including animals from the Reptilian class. It is estimated that there are 723 reptile species that can be found in Indonesia, one of which is the Agamidae family. This study aims to compile information about the name, number, and distribution of Agamidae's genus and species in Indonesia based on pre-existing studies. The recorded data are taxonomic and distributive aspects. Taxonomic aspect includes genus and species name, morphological description, first author, synonym, and the type species' discovery location and collecting museum. Distribution aspect includes the location of the genus and species, habitat, altitude, and geography. From 42 studies on Agamidae taxonomy and 23 publications as the supporting information, it is known that 21 genera from 4 subfamily (Amphibolurinae, Draconinae, Hydrosaurinae, Leiolepidinae) and 86 Agamidae species were distributed from Sumatra to Papua. Draconinae has the highest number of species, with the genus *Draco* having the highest number of taxon members. Agamidae of Indonesia occupies closed and open tropical forest, forest edge, open land, and coastal habitats at altitudes between 0-1800 masl with the most diversity found at the altitudes of 100-1700 masl. Sumatra has 14 genera and 41 species; Kalimantan has 7 genera and 24 species; Java and Bali have 6 genera and 11 species; Lesser Sunda Islands have 1 genus and 5 species; Sulawesi has 3 genera and 15 species; Maluku has 5 genera and 6 species; and Papua has 3 genera and 12 species.

***Key word:*** *Agamidae, Reptilian, Indonesia, taxonomy, diversity, distribution*