

RINGKASAN

Reptilia merupakan kelompok hewan yang memiliki tubuh tertutup sisik terkeratinisasi. Salah satu anggota Classis Reptilia adalah Subordo Lacertilia atau kelompok kadal. Anggota Lacertilia hidup pada berbagai macam habitat, yaitu di darat (terrestrial), di pepohonan, dinding bangunan (arboreal), dan semi-akuatik. Data mengenai kekayaan spesies anggota Lacertilia di Banyumas, khususnya di kawasan kampus Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, masih terbatas. Oleh karena itu tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui kekayaan spesies Lacertilia dan hubungan kekerabatan spesies Lacertilia di kawasan kampus Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Grendeng, Purwokerto.

Penelitian ini dilakukan di kawasan Kampus Universitas Jenderal Soedirman yang berada di Grendeng, Purwokerto, Kabupaten Banyumas selama 6 bulan dari bulan Januari hingga Agustus 2019. Pengambilan data dilakukan di tiga lokasi berbeda dengan menggunakan metode survei. Spesies Lacertilia diambil pada suatu luasan area menggunakan teknik pengambilan sampel *Visual Encounter Survey* (VES) pada pagi (08.00-11.00 WIB) dan malam hari (20.00-23.00 WIB). Spesies Lacertilia yang didapat kemudian diidentifikasi dan dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasil pengamatan karakter morfologi dianalisis dengan metode UPGMA menggunakan software NTSYS-pc 2.02i.

Sebanyak 10 spesies reptil subordo Lacertilia dari 4 familia (Agamidae, Gekkonidae, Lacertidae, dan Scincidae) dengan total 289 individu ditemukan di area kampus Grendeng, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman. Analisis matriks kemiripan spesies Lacertilia di kampus Grendeng menunjukkan nilai kemiripan 0,5000 – 0,9259. Analisis Cluster berdasarkan banyaknya persamaan karakter morfologi menunjukkan bahwa hubungan kekerabatan spesies Lacertilia di kampus Grendeng membentuk dua kelompok besar.

Kata kunci : kekayaan, kekerabatan, Lacertilia, Reptilia, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman

SUMMARY

Reptilia, is a group of animals that has skin covered with keratinized scales. Lizard belongs to suborder Lacertilia, order Squamata, and classis Reptilia. The members of Lacertilia live in broad range habitats, i.e. on land (terrestrial), in trees, building walls (arboreal), and semi-aquatic. The data of Lacertilia species richness in Banyumas, especially in the campus area of the Jenderal Soedirman University, is still limited. Therefore, the aims of this research were to know the species richness and relationship of Lacertilia species in the campus area of the Jenderal Soedirman University, Grendeng, Purwokerto.

Research was conducted in the campus area of Jenderal Soedirman University, which was located in Grendeng, Purwokerto, Banyumas Regency from January to August 2019. Data collection was conducted at three different locations using the survey method. The sampling of Lacertilia species was done by Visual Encounter Survey (VES) sampling techniques in the morning (08.00-11.00 am) and night (20.00-23.00 pm). The collected specimens were identified and the morphology data was analyzed by descriptively. Morphological data was analyzed by UPGMA method using the program NTSYS-pc 2.02.

The results showed that there were 289 individuals of 10 species lives in surrounding areas Grendeng campus of Jenderal Soedirman University. These species belongs to 4 families, namely Agamidae, Gekkonidae, Lacertidae, and Scincidae. The similarity coefficient among species was ranged from 0.5000 to 0.9259. The phenogram showed that the Lacertilia from campus areas clustered into two different groups.

Keywords: Jenderal Soedirman University, Lacertilia, relationship, Reptilia, richness