

Recent amphibians and reptiles observed at Matang Wildlife Centre, Sarawak, Borneo

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Photographs by: Yang Jian-Huan, Li Fei, Bosco Chan, Michelle Wong.

Subjects identified by: Yang Jian-Huan.

Location: Rayu Trail, Matang Wildlife Centre, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia, Borneo.

Elevation: 25-40 metres

Habitat: Lowland dipterocarp forest and peatswamp forest with large and small streams.

Date and time: 06 July 2018, 19:30 hrs to 08 July 2018, 10:30 hrs.

Identity of subjects and descriptions of records:

- 1) White-lipped Slender Toad, *Ansonia albomaculata* (Amphibia: Anura: Bufonidae), one young individual found perching on a leaf at the forest trail (Fig. 1).
- 2) Forest Toad, *Ingerophrynus divergens* (Amphibia: Anura: Bufonidae), commonly seen along the forest trail (Fig. 2).
- 3) Hose's Tree Toad, *Rentapia hosii* (Amphibia: Anura: Bufonidae), male calls were ubiquitous along the main stream, and two calling males were spotted perching on the branches (Fig. 3).
- 4) Sarawak Slender Litter Frog, *Leptolalax gracilis* (Amphibia: Anura: Megophryidae), one seen on the forest floor near the start of the forest trail (Fig. 4).
- 5) Lowland Litter Toad, *Leptobrachium abbotti* (Amphibia: Anura: Megophryidae), one froglet seen perching on a leaf by the side of a small stream (Fig. 5).
- 6) Giant River Frog, *Limnonectes leporinus* (Amphibia: Anura: Dicroglossidae), commonly seen along the forest trail and at the main stream (Fig. 6).
- 7) Yellow-bellied Puddle Frog, *Occidozyga laevis* (Amphibia: Anura: Dicroglossidae), one seen at a small waterhole at the forest trail (Fig. 7).
- 8) White-lipped Frog, *Chalcorana raniceps* (Amphibia: Anura: Ranidae), commonly seen along the stream and in adjacent habitats (Fig. 8).
- 9) Hose's Frog (Poisonous Rock Frog), *Odorrana hosii* (Amphibia: Anura: Ranidae), one seen on the forest floor close to the main stream (Fig. 9).
- 10) Brown Marsh Frog, *Pulchrana baramica* (Amphibia: Anura: Ranidae), two individuals seen, one in a small stream and the other at a still water pool (Fig. 10).
- 11) Spotted Stream Frog, *Pulchrana picturata* (Amphibia: Anura: Ranidae), one seen on the forest floor close to the lodge (Fig. 11).
- 12) Striped Stream Frog, *Pulchrana signata* (Amphibia: Anura: Ranidae), commonly seen along the stream and in adjacent habitats associated with water (Fig. 12).
- 13) Western Torrent Frog, *Meristogenys jerboa* (Amphibia: Anura: Ranidae), one young individual found perching on a leaf along the forest trail (Fig. 13).
- 14) Black-spotted Rock Frog, *Staurois guttatus* (Amphibia: Anura: Ranidae), occasionally seen at the forest trail close to the main stream (Fig. 14).
- 15) Matang Narrow-mouthed Frog, *Microhyla borneensis* (Amphibia: Anura: Microhylidae), Some adults were found aggregating and calling close to pitcher plants (Fig. 15a), and tadpoles were found inside a pitcher (Fig. 15b).
- 16) Least Narrow-mouthed Frog, *Microhyla perparva* (Amphibia: Anura: Microhylidae), commonly seen along the forest trail; male calls occasionally heard, clearly distinguishable from the calls of *Microhyla borneensis* (Fig. 16).

- 17) Frilled Tree Frog, *Kurixalus appendiculatus* (Amphibia: Anura: Rhacophoridae), a number of frogs were found aggregating and calling at a still water pool in the forest (Fig. 17).
- 18) Collett's Whipping Frog, *Polypedates colletti* (Amphibia: Anura: Rhacophoridae), two seen at the forest edge near the lodge (Fig. 18).
- 19) Large Forest Gecko, *Gekko smithi* (Reptilia: Squamata: Gekkonidae), one seen climbing on the wall of the public toilet at the forest trail (Fig. 19).
- 20) Spotted House Gecko, *Gekko monarchus* (Reptilia: Squamata: Gekkonidae), five individuals seen climbing on the wall of the public toilet at the forest trail (Fig. 20).
- 21) Common House Gecko, *Hemidactylus frenatus* (Reptilia: Squamata: Gekkonidae), commonly seen at the lodge and nearby forest edge (Fig. 21).
- 22) Flat-tailed House Gecko, *Hemidactylus platyurus* (Reptilia: Squamata: Gekkonidae), commonly seen on the wall of the lodge (Fig. 22).
- 23) Brown's Flap-legged Gecko, *Luperosaurus browni* (Reptilia: Squamata: Gekkonidae), one seen perching on a leaf along the forest trail (Fig. 23)
- 24) Kendall's Rock Gecko, *Cnemaspis kendallii* (Reptilia: Squamata: Gekkonidae), commonly seen on tree trunks and bridges along the forest trail (Fig. 24).
- 25) Grooved Bent-toed Gecko, *Cyrtodactylus pubisulcus* (Reptilia: Squamata: Gekkonidae), occasionally seen perching or climbing on tree trunks or on leaves (Fig. 25).
- 26) Peters' Bent-toed Gecko, *Cyrtodactylus consobrinus* (Reptilia: Squamata: Gekkonidae), one seen on a tree trunk along the forest trail (Fig. 26).
- 27) Horned Flying Lizard, *Draco cornutus* (Reptilia: Squamata: Agamidae), two seen climbing on trees at the car park area (Fig. 27).
- 28) Great Anglehead Lizard, *Gonocephalus grandis* (Reptilia: Squamata: Agamidae), three young individuals were found perching on a shrub along the main stream (Fig. 28a); one large adult was found climbing on a tree trunk close to the start of the trail (Fig. 28b).
- 29) Orange-ringed Anglehead Lizard, *Gonocephalus liogaster* (Reptilia: Squamata: Agamidae), two young individuals were found perching on small branches close to the start of the forest trail (Fig. 29a); one large adult was found on a tree trunk in the forest (Fig. 29b).
- 30) Many-lined Sun Skink, *Eutropis multifasciata* (Reptilia: Squamata: Scincidae), Occasionally seen along sunlit parts of the forest trail and at the forest edge (Fig. 30).
- 31) Rough-scaled Brown Skink, *Eutropis rudis* (Reptilia: Squamata: Scincidae), Occasionally seen along sunlit parts of the forest trail and at the forest edge (Fig. 31).
- 32) Mocquard's Reed Snake, *Pseudorabdion collaris* (Reptilia: Squamata: Colubridae), one seen on the forest floor at the forest trail, 07 July, 20:22 hrs (Figs. 32a-b).
- 33) Triangle Keelback, *Xenochrophis trianguligerus* (Reptilia: Squamata: Colubridae), one seen resting on a small tree overhanging a still water pool (Fig. 33).
- 34) Keeled Pit Viper, *Tropidolaemus subannulatus* (Reptilia: Squamata: Viperidae), one seen at the forest edge close to the lodge (Fig. 34).

Remarks: A total of 34 species of amphibian and reptile were documented during this two-day visit, including 18 frogs and toads, 8 geckos, 3 lizards, 2 skink and 3 snakes. Among the 18 species of amphibian recorded, 2 were not listed in the monograph of amphibians of Matang Range (Das et al. 2014), namely *Ansonia albomaculata* and *Microhyla perparva*.

The *Pseudorabdion* species (Figs. 32a and 32b) is allocated to *Pseudorabdion collaris* by the absence of a loreal scale, no preocular and supraocular scales, and the prefrontal touching the supralabials (Brown et al. 1999; Stuebing et al. 2014). *Pseudorabdion collaris* is normally thought to have no light yellow band behind the head (see the key of the genus in Stuebing et al. 2014, page 129), unlike this individual we photographed from Matang (Fig. 30). However, Stuebing et al. (2014) also noted that “the type specimen is the only one known to have a light band around the rear of the head”, thus our record appears to represent the second known individual of the species that possesses this band, which means that this external character is variable in this species. *Pseudorabdion collaris* was previously only known from central and northern Sarawak, Sabah, and western Kalimantan (Stuebing et al. 2014); our record represents a new distribution record for this species.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.

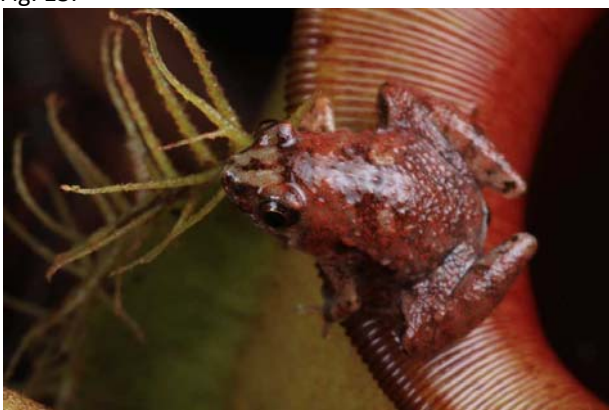


Fig. 15a.

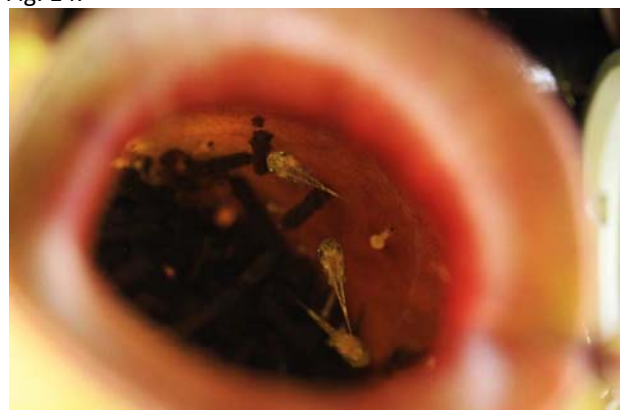


Fig. 15b.



Fig. 16.



Fig. 17.



Fig. 18.



Fig. 19.



Fig. 20.



Fig. 21.



Fig. 22.



Fig. 23.



Fig.24.



Fig. 25.



Fig. 26.



Fig. 27.



Fig. 28a.



Fig. 28b.



Fig. 29a.



Fig. 29b.



Fig. 30.



Fig. 31.



Fig. 32a.



Fig. 32b.



Fig. 33.



Fig. 34.

Images 1-4, 6-10, 12-17, 19-21, 23-26, 28-29,32-33 © Yang Jian-Huan

Images 5, 27, 30 © Li Fei

Images 18, 22, 31 © Bosco Chan

Images 11, 34 © Michelle Wong

References:

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