A photograph of two frogs on a green leaf. The larger frog is in the foreground, facing left, with its large, prominent eyes and textured brown and tan skin. The smaller frog is positioned above and to the right of the larger one, also facing left. The background is dark, making the green leaf and the frogs stand out.

PRELIMINARY CHECKLIST OF
AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES
IN PHNOM KULEN
NATIONAL PARK

2012

THOMAS CALAME AND LUKAS AKERMANN

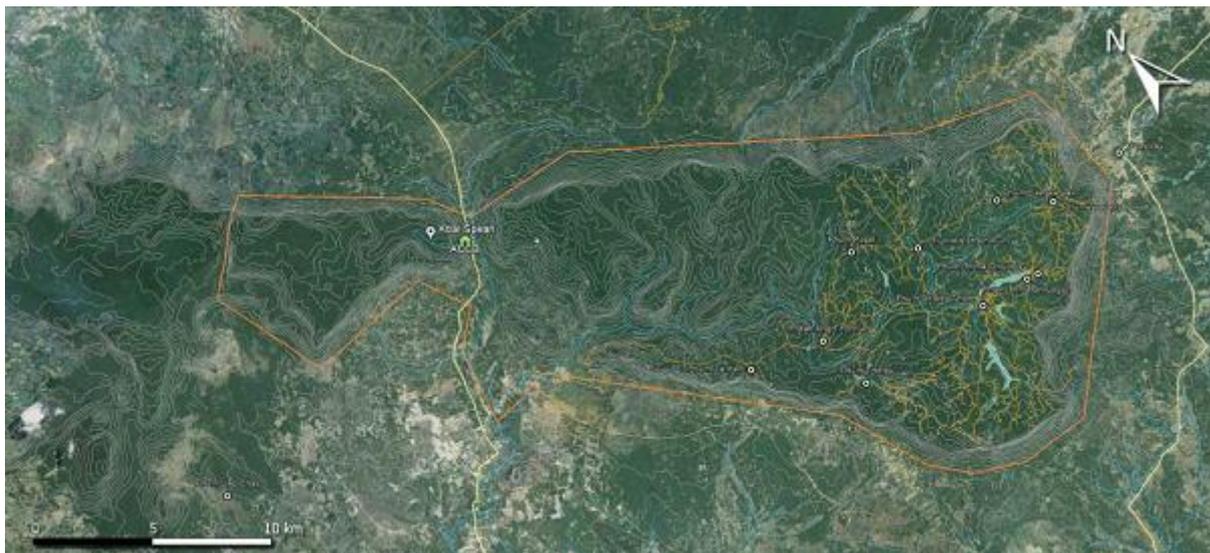
1. INTRODUCTION

Amphibians and reptiles are significant components of biodiversity and can serve as important indicators of habitat quality and pollution given their dependence on both terrestrial and aquatic habitats.

Considerable herpetological work has recently been done by Timo Hartmann (Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig, Germany). His field trips went in August- September 2008, May-July 2009 and May- June 2011. His study areas were mostly located in the western part of Phnom Kulen National Park around Kbal Spean archaeological site and Angkor Center for Conservation of Biodiversity (ACCB) and later in the western part around Preah Ang Thom village. As a result 87 herptiles were recorded, including several new country records.

This present report is a checklist summarizing the herpetological work accomplished during the biodiversity assessment led by Benjamin Hayes in Phnom Kulen National Park in 2012 and 2013, taking into account past herpetological work of T. Hartmann. This biodiversity assessment, generously supported by the Rufford Small

Grants Fund, focused on mammals (including bats), birds, reptiles, amphibians and plants. This project was made in collaboration with Fauna Flora International (FFI), Sam Veasna Center for Wildlife Conservation (SVC) and Angkor Centre for Conservation of Biodiversity (ACCB).



2. SETTINGS

Phnom Kulen protected area of around 370 km² is roughly divided in two different massifs on each side of the Siem Reap River.

The western part represents the largest surface with its 315 km² (i.e. 85% of total surface) but it also host several villages and a Buddhist monastery that has become a place of pilgrimage and together with the waterfalls, a touristic attraction. On this western massif, a dominant cropland surface covers the massif westward and southward. Regular clearings are done in favor of cashew plantations. There is no waste collecting and dumping grounds are improvised in the forest.

The eastern part of only 55 km² features an archeological site that attracts a continuous flow of visitors over a 3 km long path. Some extensive logging took place recently (few years ago) as remains of a large woodcutter camp and logging tracks are present uphill the tourist site.

Globally, remaining forests on both sides of the massif have been thinned out by selective logging. However, sandstone boulder areas and places that naturally do not contain any trees of commercial value are likely to be more preserved. Entrances to both sides are regulated by a high entrance fee in favor of the concession owner of each site. These archeological sites represent complementary destinations to the nearby Angkor Vat.

3. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Surveys were done during the day for diurnal species and habitat exploring. Moveable stones, stumps and debris, soft stumps and dead barks were carefully examined. Night surveys generally took place between 6PM and 11PM for nocturnal/crepuscular species and resting diurnals with a 600 lumens flashlight. Each night survey itinerary was preceded by a reconnaissance during day light with path opening (to avoid vibration and noise disturbance during night survey). Streams and rocky areas were favored while access routes were also surveyed. All species were photographed when possible. Although vocalizations were useful to locate specimens, no sound recording of amphibians was made.

Considering the extensive work recently done by Timo Hartmann in the region and the limited time available to us, new survey areas were favored.

In comparison with the overall protected area and the diversity of habitats, the study area remains quite limited.

The areas we covered were the most accessible given the logistic and the time.



Fig. 2: Track logs of herpetofauna surveys and survey locations (diamonds) of Timo Hartmann

5. SPECIES ACCOUNT

Timo Hartmann listed 87 herptiles, composed of 25 amphibian records, 59 reptile records and 3 reptile reports. *Kaloula mediolineata*, *Sphenomorphus lineopunctulatus*, *Tropidophorus cocincinensis* were new country records. No species were added to that list during our field work in December 2012. However some taxonomic work needs to be completed on 2 reptile specimens.

AMPHIBIA (25 species)

BUFONIDAE: True Toads

Duttaphrynus melanostictus (Schneider, 1799)

Asian Common Toad

It is the most common and widespread true toad throughout asia. It tolerates a broad range of habitats.

Ingerophrynus macrotis (Boulenger, 1887)

Big-eared toad

Smaller than *D. melanostictus*, it is generally common in deciduous forest, although not as widespread.

RANIDAE: True Frogs

Hylarana erythraea (Schlegel, 1837)

Green Paddy Frog

Wide spread in Southeast Asia, it tolerates a broad range of habitats

Hylarana mortenseni (Boulenger, 1903) **NT 2004**

This species was removed from synonymy of the widespread *Hylarana nigrovittata* by Dubois (1992). It is listed as Near Threatened (IUCN 2004) because of its probable small area of occurrence. " is cryptic species is known to be common in Koh Chang and the Cardamom Mountains at lower altitudes (below 800m asl) and is likely to be threatened by the clear-cutting of forest.

Hylarana lateralis (Boulenger, 1887)**

Yellow frog

This forest frog is rather widespread throughout continental Southeast Asia and can occasionally be consumed by natives.

DICROGLOSSIDAE

Fejervarya limnocharis (Gravenhorst, 1829)

Asian Grass Frog

It is a species complex that contains a large number of cryptic species throughout South Asia. It is commonly collected for food because of its availability throughout the rainy season.

Hoplobatrachus chinensis (Osbeck, 1765)

East Asian Bullfrog

Generally found under the synonym *Hoplobatrachus rugulosus* (Wiegmann, 1834), this large frog is widespread from central China to Peninsular Malaysia and is the preferred species for breeding. However, its population can be locally depressed because of overharvesting.

Limnonectes gyldenstolpei (Boulenger, 1916)

This species is only known from Thailand, Cambodia and Laos. It inhabits small streams in non-dry forest

Occidozyga lima (Gravenhorst, 1829)

Puddle frog

This small frog is widespread in southern Asia and abundant in appropriate habitat.

Occidozyga martensii Peters, 1867

Round-tongued Floating Frog

Although not as widespread as *O. lima*, this small frog can also be abundant in appropriate habitat.

MICROHYLIDAE: Narrow -mouthed frogs

Calluella guttulata (Blyth, 1855)

Blotched Burrowing Frog

This burrowing frog like some other genera of the family (*Kaloula* and *Glyphoglossus*), can emerge in substantial number to breed.

Glyphoglossus molossus Günther, 1869 NT 2004

Truncate-snouted burrowing frog

Listed as Near threatened because it is in significant decline, it is over-harvested, thanks to its culinary popularity throughout its range, making the species close to qualifying for Vulnerable in 2004.

Kalophrynus interlineatus (Blyth, 1855)**

Spotted Narrow-mouthed Frog

It is generally not an often seen species, not even at breeding aggregations, and populations appear to be localized within its wide range (from southern China to Cambodia and North Vietnam).

Kaloula mediolineata (Smith, 1917) (1) NT 2004

Median-striped Ox Frog

Previously known only from Laos, Thailand and Vietnam, it was first recorded in Cambodia by T. Hartmann in ACCB compound. This species is in significant decline because it is being over-harvested for food throughout its range, and is suffering from habitat loss, thus making the species close to qualifying for Vulnerable.

Kaloula pulchra Gray, 1831

Ox Frog

This species is widespread throughout much of Southeast Asia, South Asia and China and can emerge in substantial number to breed. This explosive breeder is also widely harvested for food.

Microhyla berdmorei (Blyth, 1856)**

Large Pygmy Frog

With a wide distribution throughout southern Asia it is generally common in appropriate habitat of evergreen forest.

Microhyla butleri Boulenger, 1900

Tubercled Pygmy Frog

A species of the forest edge, it is generally abundant in appropriate habitat of Southeast Asia

Microhyla fissipes (Boulenger, 1884)

Removed from *M. ornata* synonymy by Matsui et al. (2005) where it has been placed by Parker (1934). This very widespread species (from Central China to North of Sumatra) is common.

Microhyla heymonsi Vogt, 1911

Dark Sided Pygmy Frog

With a wide distribution from India to South China all the way down to Sumatra, it is generally abundant in appropriate wide range of habitats.

Microhyla pulchra (Hallowell, 1861)

Marbled Pygmy Frog

It is a common species in appropriate habitat of central Southeast Asia although not often seen.

Micryletta inornata (Boulenger, 1890)

Deli Pygmy Frog

This cryptic and moderately common species in Southeast Asia is found generally in forest edges

RHACOPHORIDAE: Tree Frogs

Polypedates leucomystax (Gravenhorst, 1829)

Common tree frog

P. leucomystax represent a complex of poorly known cryptic species.

Chiromantis vittatus (Cochran, 1927)

This widespread species (South-Asia, southern China and northeastern India) is considered common.

Chiromantis nongkhorensis (Cochran, 1927)

Syntopic with *C. vittatus* but not as numerous, its distribution is limited to continental Southeast Asia (excluding Malaysia).

Theloderma stellatum Taylor 1962** NT 2004

With a small distribution range (Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam), this tree dweller that breeds in water-filled tree holes, thus making him vulnerable to deforestation was ranked Near threaten in IUCN Red List and close to qualifying to Vulnerable.

REPTILIA (59+3 seen only)

GEOEMYDIDAE: Oriental Turtles

Cuora amboinensis (Riche in Daudin, 1801)** VU 2000 (Needs updating, endangered in Cambodia) CITES Appendix II

Southeast Asian Box Turtle

Although it is a widespread species (under 4 subspecies), it has the global status Vulnerable. However it is considered Endangered in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam (Asian Turtle Trade Working Group 2000b). It inhabits a wide range of standing or slow flowing aquatic habitats, juveniles being more aquatic than the amphibious adults. Its main threat is poaching mainly for foreign trade.

Cyclemys oldhami Gray, 1863 (wild record) NT 2000 (needs updating) CITES Appendix II

Asian Leaf Turtle

This semi-aquatic species has not yet been assessed by IUCN as a distinct species due to the previously unsolved *C. dentata* complex (Stuart et al. 2008), the latter taxon being listed as “Lower Risk/Near threatened” in 2000. Little is known about its geographical distribution, but its limited range (Central continental Southeast

Asia), poaching pressure and habitat loss, it is likely to be threatened. Present on the trade network, it is also locally consumed and can be found in local markets.

Heosemys grandis ** VU 2000 (needs updating) CITES Appendix II

Giant Asian Pond Turtle

This semi-aquatic species whose distribution is continental Southeast Asia is threatened by extensive poaching for local consumption or trade.

Cyclemys oldhami Gray, 1863 (wild record) NT 2000 (needs updating) CITES Appendix II

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Giant Asian Pond Turtle

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Malayemys subtrijuga (Schlegel & Müller, 1845) **VU 2000 (needs updating) CITES Appendix II**
Mekong Snail-eating Turtle

This lowland species inhabits a large variety of aquatic habitats in continental Southeast Asia. Its populations suffer from extensive poaching for the turtle trade or local consumption.

TESTUDINIDAE: Tortoise

Indotestudo elongata (Blyth, 1853) **EN 2000 CITES Appendix II**
Elongated tortoise

This species inhabits dry deciduous forest in continental Southeast Asia and westward in north-eastern India, Bangladesh and Nepal. Its population suffers from the high demand for food and Chinese pharmacopeia throughout its range.

AGAMIDAE: Agamids

Calotes mystaceus Duméril & Bibron, 1837
Blue Forest Lizard

It is a widespread species in Southeast Asia abundant in appropriate habitat. It can be locally hunted for food.

Calotes versicolor (DAUDIN, 1802)
Garden Lizard

Probably the most common agamid in South Asia can be seen in a wide range of habitats.

Draco maculatus haasei Boettger, 1893
Spotted Flying Dragon

Four subspecies for *D. maculatus* are recognized (Musters, 1983; Nguyen et al., 2009) from which *D. m. haasei* can be found in eastern Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, central and southern Vietnam.

Leiolepis rubritaeniata Mertens, 1961
Red-banded Butterfly Lizard

T. Hartmann proposed a full species status for *L. r. rubritaeniata* (Hartmann et al., 2012). This colorful Butterfly Lizard is known from Thailand, Laos and Vietnam in appropriate open habitats.

Physignathus cocincinus Cuvier, 1829 **
Water Dragon

Associated with forested streams, the Water Dragon, monotypic agamid lizard native to East and Southeast Asia, can reach a total length of 1 meter. It is locally hunted for food.

LACERTIDAE: Lacertas

Takydromus sexlineatus ocellatus Cuvier, 1829 **
Ocellated Long-tailed Grass Lizard

Associated with open areas with grass and shrubs this subspecies can be found in the Greater Mekong.

GEKKONIDAE: Geckos

Cyrtodactylus cf. intermedius Smith, 1917
Intermediate Bow-fingered Gecko

Associated with sandstone boulders here in Phnom Kulen NP, this gecko type locality is Chantabun in Southeastern Thailand but is also known from the Cardamom Mountains and Vietnam. Molecular analysis is probably needed to clarify this taxon.

Dixonius siamensis Boulenger, 1899
Spotted Ground Gecko

With a distribution covering most of the Greater Mekong region, this terrestrial gecko can be abundant in appropriate habitat.

Gehyra mutilata (Wiegmann, 1834)
Four-clawed Gecko

This gecko is widespread throughout Southeast Asia both in urban and natural habitats.

Gekko gecko (Linnaeus, 1758)
Tokay

Two subspecies are recognized but only *G. g. gecko* occurs in Southeast Asia. It lives in a wide range of habitats including urban. It is commonly captured to be traded for Chinese pharmacopeia.

Hemidactylus frenatus Schlegel, 1836
Common house gecko

With a very wide distribution throughout all Southeast Asia, India and southern China (but also introduced in Central and South America, southern Africa and many other islands) it is one of the most common species of gecko.

Hemidactylus platyurus (Schneider, 1792)
Flat-tailed House gecko

This species has roughly the same natural distribution as syntopic *H. frenatus*.

Hemiphyllodactylus typus Bleeker, 1860 **
Common Dwarf Gecko

This slender gecko has also a widespread distribution ranging from the Indian Subcontinent (including Sri Lanka), throughout Southeast Asia to New Guinea and many islands in the Pacific Ocean but is not as frequent in urban habitats.

SCINCIDAE: Skinks

Eutropis longicaudata (Hallowell, 1857)
Long-tailed Sun Skink

This common skink occurs throughout most continental Southeast Asia.

Eutropis macularia (Blyth, 1853)
Bronze Sun Skink

This smaller skink has about the same range as *E. longicaudata* but occurs also eastward as far as India and Sri Lanka.

Eutropis multifasciata (Kuhl, 1820)
Many-lined Sun Skink

It is one of the most common skink in Southeast Asia.

Lipinia vittigera (Boulenger, 1894)
Common Striped Skink

It is known from continental Southeast Asia as well as Sumatra and Borneo.

Lygosoma bowringi (Günther, 1864)**
Bowring's Supple Skink

This small size supple skink is widespread throughout Southeast Asia.

Lygosoma quadrupes (Linnaeus, 1766)**
Short-limbed Supple Skink

This subfossorial skink can be found in most Southeast Asian countries.

Scincella melanosticta (Boulenger, 1887)
Black-spotted Smooth Skink

It is reported from most continental Southeast Asian countries with the exception of Malaysia

Sphenomorphus lineopunctulatus Taylor, 1962 (1)
Line-spotted Forest Skink

This species was described upon a single specimen in Thailand and was recently collected in Laos in 2007 by A. Teynié et al. Two specimens were found in 2008 in Phnom Kulen National Park by T. Hartmann that constituted the first record for Cambodia.

Tropidophorus cocincinensis Duméril & Bibron, 1839 (1)
Cochinchinese water skink

Previously known from Thailand, Laos and Vietnam this aquatic skink has first been recorded in Cambodia, here in Phnom Kulen National Park by T. Hartmann in 2008.

VARANIDAE: Monotor Lizards

Varanus nebulosus (Gray, 1831) **CITES Appendix II**
Clouded Monitor

This terrestrial monitor is known from continental Southeast Asia as well as Sumatra and Java. It is locally hunted for food.

Varanus salvator (Laurenti, 1768) **CITES Appendix II**
Common water monitor

This taxon is a species complex that would require DNA sequencing work for a relevant conservation assessment. *V. s. macromaculatus* is the subspecies recognized for continental Southeast Asia and nearby islands. It is also locally hunted as a food source.

TYPHLODIPAE: Blind Snakes

Ramphotyphlops braminus (Daudin, 1803)**
Brahminy Blind Snake

This cosmopolitan tiny subfossorial snake can also be found under temperate climate and has been introduced in the American continent.

XENOPELTIDAE: Sunbeam Snakes

Xenopeltis unicolor Reinwardt in Boie, 1827
Sunbeam Snake

It is a subfossorial species that has a wide distribution in Southeast Asia.

PYTHONIDAE: Pythons

Broghammerus reticulatus (Schneider, 1801) **CITES Appendix II**
Reticulated Python

Three subspecies are recognized although only the nominative *B. r. reticulatus* is known to occur in the region.

It is hunted for food and trade.

Python bivittatus Kuhl, 1820 **VU 2012 CITES Appendix II**
Burmese Python

It recently obtained a full species status (Jacobs et al. 2009)

COLUBRIDAE

Ahaetulla prasina (Boie, 1827)

Oriental Whipsnake

This slender and arboreal snake has a wide distribution that goes beyond Southeast Asia, as far as north-eastern India and China.

Boiga cyanea (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854)

Green Cat Snake

It was reported from continental Southeast Asia and eastward all the way to Nepal and north-eastern India and northward in China.

Boiga multomaculata (Boie, 1827)

Many-spotted Cat Snake

This slender Cat Snake has about the same known distribution as *B. cyanea*.

Boiga siamensis Nutaphand, 1971

Gray Cat Snake

It also has about the same distribution as the above.

Chrysopelea ornata (Shaw, 1802)

Golden Flying Snake

Two subspecies are recognized, of which *C. o. ornatissima* occurs in continental Southeast Asia.

Coelognathus radiatus (Boie, 1827)

Copperhead Rat Snakes

This is a widespread snake in Southeast Asia opportunely hunted for its meat.

Dendrelaphis pictus (Gmelin, 1789)

Painted Bronzeback

This is a common and widespread tree snake throughout Southeast Asia and westward towards north-eastern India.

Dendrelaphis subocularis (Boulenger, 1888)

Mountain Bronzeback

Less common than *D. pictus*, *D. subocularis* also has a smaller distribution limited to Southern Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and southern China.

Dryocalamus davisonii (Blanford, 1878)

Davison's Bridle Snake

This slender snake ranges within the Greater Mekong region but is not often seen.

Gonyosoma oxycephalum (Boie, 1827) **

Red-tailed Green Ratsnake

This arboreal snake is widespread throughout Southeast Asia.

Lycodon capucinus (Boie, 1827) **

Common Wolf Snake

It is present in most Southeast Asian countries but also eastern China.

Lycodon laoensis Günther, 1864

Laotian Wolf Snake

Although named after Laos, it is also known from Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, northern Malaysia, north-eastern India and Yunnan (China).

Lycodon subcinctus Boie, 1827**

Malayan Banded Wolf Snake

It occurs in Southeast Asia and eastern China.

Oligodon fasciolatus (Günther, 1864)

Small-banded Kukri Snake

It occurs within the Greater Mekong region.

Oligodon taeniatus (Günther, 1861)

Stripped Kukri Snake

This Kukri snake is only known from Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia.

Ptyas korros (Schlegel, 1837)

Indochinese Ratsnake

A common species in continental Southeast Asia, Sumatra, Borneo and Java it is also found all the way to north-eastern India and eastern China. It is widely sought after for its meat.

ELAPIDAE: Elapid Snakes

Bungarus candidus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Malayan Krait

Widespread in Southeast Asia, its venom, like all Kraits, is highly poisonous.

Calliophis maculiceps (Günther, 1858) **

Speckled Coral Snake

Two subspecies are recognized, the nominative *C. m. maculiceps* is known to occur in continental Southeast Asia.

Naja kaouthia (Lesson, 1831) **CITES Appendix II**

Monocled Cobra

Records of this discreet Cobra are not common; however it has a wide distribution from continental Southeast Asia all the way to India.

HOMALOPSIDAE: Puff-faced water snakes

Enhydris enhydris (Schneider, 1799)

Rainbow Water Snake

Known from mainland Southeast Asia (excepted Laos), southward in Indonesia from Sumatra to Sulawesi and westward in northeast India, it can be abundant in some areas. It is harvested for food in Cambodia.

Enhydris plumbea (Boie, 1827)

Plumbeous Water Snake

Widespread in Southeast Asia, it can be abundant in some appropriate habitats.

Homalopsis mereljcoxi Murphy, Voris, Murthy, Traub & Cumberbatch, 2012 **

This cryptic species formerly part of *H. buccata* complex, was recently described upon DNA sequencing. It is heavily collected for its skin and flesh in Cambodia.

NATRICIDAE: Water Snakes

Amphiesma stolatum (Linnaeus, 1758) **

Widespread in the Greater Mekong region as well as westward as far as India and Sri Lanka but also eastern China.

Psammodynastes pulverulentus (Boie, 1827)

Mock Viper

Widespread in all Southeast Asia but also southern China and north-eastern India.

Rhabdophis subminiatus (Schlegel, 1837)

Red-necked Keelback

Two subspecies are recognized of which the nominative *R. s. subminiatus* is widespread in continental Southeast Asia, Sumatra, Borneo and Java.

Xenochrophis flavipunctatus (Hallowell, 1860)

Yellow-spotted Keelback

This semi-aquatic snake is widespread in continental Southeast Asia and beyond towards eastern India and southern and eastern China.

PAREATIDAE: Slug-eating Snakes

Pareas carinatus (Boie, 1828)
Keel-ed Slug-eating Snake

This arboreal snake is rather common and widespread in Southeast Asia

Pareas margaritophorus (Jan, 1866)
White-spotted Slug-eating Snake

Widespread in continental Southeast Asia although not as often seen as *P. carinatus*.

VIPERIDAE: Vipers

Calloselasma rhodostoma Khul, 1824
Malayan Pitviper

It is known from continental Southeast Asia.

Cryptelytrops macrops Kramer, 1977
Large-eyed Pitviper

It is a common arboreal pitviper in its range, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

(1) New country record

** Recorded only by T. Hartmann et al.

6. REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE AND THREATS

Among the 87 species of amphibians and reptiles recorded in Phnom Kulen National Park, one anuran species, *Kaloula mediolineata* and two lizard species, *Sphenomorphus lineopunctulatus* and *Tropidophorus cocincinensis* are new country records for Cambodia. It demonstrates that little herpetological work has been done in the region and that this protected area probably conceals additional exceptional records if more survey was done.

For instance, in terms of Chiroptera inventory, a new species was recorded *Coelops frithii* in the National Park by our team.

Among the protected species, Chelonians stand out, with the globally endangered Elongated Tortoise *Indotestudo elongata*, the regionally endangered Southeast Asian Box turtle *Cuora amboinensis* whereas the three other turtles are ranked Near Threatened or Vulnerable but from an assessment prior to the year 2000.

The limited subsistence capacity of the local population, the lack of law enforcement against poaching, woodcutting and illegal cashew plantations are likely to keep depleting populations of species that are concerned.

7. PHOTOGRAPHS OF KNOWN SPECIES

AMPHIBIANS



Photo by LA

Duttaphrynus melanostictus



Photo by TC

Ingerophrynus macrotis



Photo by LA

Hylarana erythraea



Photo by TC

Hylarana mortenseni



Photo by TC

Hylarana lateralis (from Laos)



Photo by TC

Fejervarya limnocharis



Photo by LA

Hoplobatrachus chinensis



Photo by TC

Limnonectes gyldenstolpei



Photo by LA

Occidozyga lima



Photo by LA

Occidozyga martensii



Photo by LA

Calluella guttulata



Photo by LA

Glyphoglossus molossus



Photo by TC

Kalophrynus interlineatus (from Laos)



Photo by LA

Kaloula mediolineata



Photo by TC

Kaloula pulchra (from Laos)



Photo by TC

Microhyla berdmorei (from Laos)



Photo by LA

Microhyla butleri



Photo by TC

Microhyla fissipes



Photo by LA

Microhyla heymonsi



Photo by TC

Microhyla pulchra



Photo by TC

Micryletta inornata



Photo by TC

Polypedates leucomystax



Photo by LA

Chiromantis vittatus



Photo by LA

Chiromantis nongkhorensis

REPTILES



Photo by Ariel Jacken

Cuora amboinensis



Photo by LA

Cycllemys oldhami



Photo by LA

Heosemys grandis



Photo by LA

Malayemys subtrijuga



Photo by TC

Indotestudo elongata



Photo by LA

Calotes mystaceus



Photo by LA

Calotes versicolor



Photo by LA

Draco maculatus



Photo by LA

Leiolepis rubritaeniata



Photo by TC

Physignathus cocincinus (from Laos)



Photo by TC

Takydromus sexlineatus (from Laos)



Photo by TC

Cyrtodactylus intermedius



Photo by TC

Dixonius siamensis



Gehyra mutilata



Photo by LA

Gekko gecko



Photo by TC

Hemidactylus frenatus (from Laos)



Photo by TC

Hemidactylus platyurus



Photo by TC

Eutropis longicaudata (from Laos)



Photo by TC

Eutropis macularia (from Laos)



Photo by TC

Eutropis multifasciata (from Laos)



Photo by LA

Lipinia vittigera



Photo by TC

Lygosoma bowringi (South Laos)



Photo by LA

Scincella melanosticta



Photo by TC

Sphenomorphus lineopunctulatus (from Laos)



Photo by TC

Tropidophorus cocincinensis



Photo by LA

Varanus salvator



Varanus nebulosus



Photo by TC

Ramphotyphlops braminus (from Laos)



Photo by TC

Xenopeltis unicolor (from Laos)



Photo by TC

Broghammerus reticulatus (from Laos)



Photo by TC

Ahaetulla prasina



Photo by TC

Amphiesma stolatum (from Laos)



Photo by TC

Boiga cyanea (from Laos)



Photo by TC

Boiga multomaculata (from Laos)



Photo by TC

Boiga siamensis (from Laos)



Photo by TC

Chrysopelea ornata (from Laos)



Photo by TC

Coleognathus radiatus (from Laos)



Photo by TC

Dendrelaphis pictus (from Laos)



Photo by TC

Dendrelaphis subocularis (from Laos)



Photo by TC

Dryocalamus davisonii (from Laos)



Photo by TC

Enhydriis plumbea (from Laos)



Photo by LA

Enhydriis enhydriis



Photo by TC

Gonyosoma oxycephalum (from Laos)



Photo by TC

Homalopsis mereljcoxi (from Laos)



Photo by LA

Lycodon capucinus



Photo by LA

Lycodon laoensis



Photo by TC

Lycodon subcinctus (from Laos)



Photo by LA

Oligodon fasciolatus



Photo by LA

Oligodon taeniatus



Photo by LA

Pareas carinatus



Photo by TC

Pareas margaritophorus (from Laos)



Photo by TC

Psammodynastes pulverulentus



Photo by TC

Ptyas korros (from Laos)



Photo by LA

Rhabdophis subminiatus



Photo by LA

Xenochrophis flavipunctatus



Photo by TC

Bungarus candidus (from Laos)



Photo by R. Penney

Calliophis maculiceps (from Laos)



Photo by LA

Naja kaouthia



Photo by TC

Cryptelytrops cf. macrops



Photo by TC

Calloselasma rhodostoma (from Laos)