

Nova acta Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae Germanicae Naturae Curiosorum 34: 1–108.

- LEYDIG, F. 1873. Ueber die äusseren Bedeckungen der Reptilien und Amphibien. *Archiv für mikroskopische Anatomie* 9: 753–794 + pl. 32.
- PAUWELS, O. S. G., P. DAVID, P. F. A. MADERSON, W. DERECK & C. KUMPS. 2000. Dorsal scale microstructure of *Xenopeltis unicolor* (Serpentes, Xenopeltidae): description and position among the ophidian microdermatoglyphic patterns. *Dumerilia* 4(2): 99–111.
- PICADO, T. C. 1931. Epidermal microornaments of the Crotalinae. *Bulletin of the Antivenin Institute of America* 4: 104–105.
- POCKRANDT, D. 1937. Beiträge zur Histologie der Schlangenhaut. *Zoologische Jahrbücher. Abteilung für Systematik, Geographie und Biologie der Tiere*. 62: 275–322.
- PRICE, R. 1981. Analysis of the ecological and taxonomic correspondance of dorsal snake scale microdermatoglyphics. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, New York University. xx + 164 pp.
- PRICE, R. M. 1982. Dorsal snake scale microdermatoglyphics: ecological indicator or taxonomic tool? *Journal of Herpetology* 16: 294–306.
- PRICE, R. 1983. Microdermatoglyphics: the *Liodytes-Regina* problem. *Journal of Herpetology* 17: 292–294.
- PRICE, R. 1989. A unified microdermatoglyphic analysis of the genus *Agkistrodon*. *The Snake* 21: 90–100.
- PRICE, R. 1990. Microdermatoglyphics: an appeal for standardization of methodology with comments on recent studies of North American natricines. *Journal of Herpetology* 24: 324–325.
- PRICE, R. & P. KELLY. 1989. Microdermatoglyphics: basal patterns and transition zones. *Journal of Herpetology* 23: 244–261.

Olivier S. G. Pauwels

Département des Vertébrés Récents, Institut
Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique,
Rue Vautier 29, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
E-mail: osgpauwels@yahoo.fr

Received: 11 February 2012.
Accepted: 9 February 2013.

Hamadryad Vol. 36, No. 2, pp. 174 – 177, 2013.
Copyright 2013 Centre for Herpetology,
Madras Crocodile Bank Trust.

A new record of *Pseudoxenodon inornatus* (Boie In: Boie, 1827) from Gunung Gedeh National Park, West Java, Indonesia (Squamata: Pseudoxenodontidae)

The genus *Pseudoxenodon* (Family Pseudoxenodontidae) comprises six nominal species from east and south-east Asia (Uetz 2012): *Pseudoxenodon bambusicola* Vogt, 1922 (distribution: southern China and northern Vietnam; Bourret 1936; Orlov *et al.* 2000); *Pseudoxenodon baramensis* Smith, 1921 (distribution: Sarawak, East Malaysia [Borneo]; Smith 1921); *Pseudoxenodon inornatus* Boie in Boie, 1827 (distribution: Java; Manthey & Grossmann 1997); *Pseudoxenodon jacobsonii* van Lidth de Jeude, 1922 (distribution: Sumatra; David & Vogel 1996; sometimes considered a subspecies of *inornatus* but considered distinct here on account of its diagnosability and disjunct distribution); *Pseudoxenodon karlschmidti* Pope, 1928 (distribution: southern China and northern Vietnam; Smith 1943; Nguyen *et al.* 2009); *Pseudoxenodon macrops* (Blyth, 1855) (distribution: Nepal, eastern India, south-western China, Myanmar; Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Vietnam, Laos; Manthey & Grossmann 1997; Zhao & Adler 1993); and *Pseudoxenodon stejnegeri* Barbour, 1908 (distribution: southern China; Barbour 1908; Zhao & Adler 1993). One additional taxon, *P. buettikoferi*, has been described from Ka-

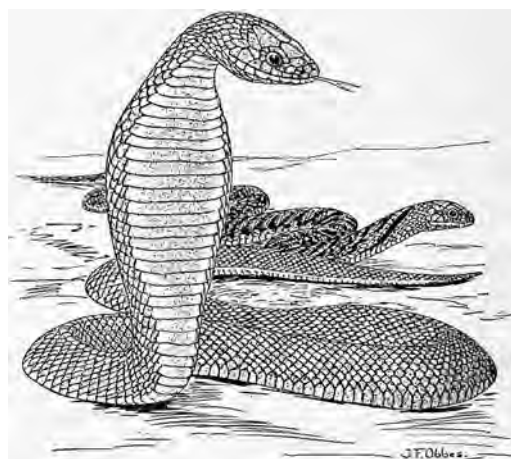


Figure 1. Line art showing a pair of *Pseudoxenodon inornatus* (reproduced from de Rooij 1917).



Figure 2. Live individual of *Pseudoxenodon inornatus* from Gunung Gede, showing lateral view of anterior aspect of body.

limantan, Borneo (Brongersma & Helle 1951), and was treated as a subspecies of *P. inornatus* by David and Vogel (1996), but its status requires reevaluation. Little has been recorded of the natural history of *Pseudoxenodon* of the Greater Sundas (Das 2010), with published data deriving chiefly from their respective holotypes.

The scarcity of biological information on *Pseudoxenodon inornatus*, the ‘Dull Bamboo snake’ or ‘Javanese False Cobra’, is the result of the small number of specimens known. No images of the species have been published in the scientific literature to the best of our knowledge, apart from a line drawing in de Rooij (1917), reproduced here as Fig. 1. The species has been assessed as Least Concern in the IUCN Red List

(Vogel *et al.* 2012). Brongersma (1950) reviewed previous data on the species, including: the holotype of Boie (1827), which was from Cihanjawan (06°50′01″ S; 106°49′02″ E), at the foot of Gunung Pangrango, Jawa Barat Province, collected by Salomon Müller and two additional specimens that were sent to the Zoological Museum Amsterdam (now merged with the National Centre for Biodiversity Naturalis, Leiden, The Netherlands), by J. C. Bauwens, from “Sumadra Estate near Garut” (07°23′00″ S; 107°43′00″ E), also in Jawa Barat Province. No further specimens have been recorded.

On 14 April 2012, at 1530 h, En. Firman photographed a snake that could be identified as *Pseudoxenodon inornatus*. It was found at the Selabintana Resort, Sukabumi (06°52′19″ S; 106°56′57″ E), at the base of the 2929 m Gunung Gumuruh, within the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park, Jawa Barat Province. It was found near an ephemeral stream within submontane forests dominated by *Altingia excelsa* (Altingiaceae) and *Schima wallichii* (Theaceae), at ca. 1200 m asl. The snake was released after it was photographed. Provided here are scale counts made from images reproduced here as Figs. 2–3, arguably the first of the species in life. Given in parentheses are scale counts from de Rooij (1917) and Brongersma (1950), counts

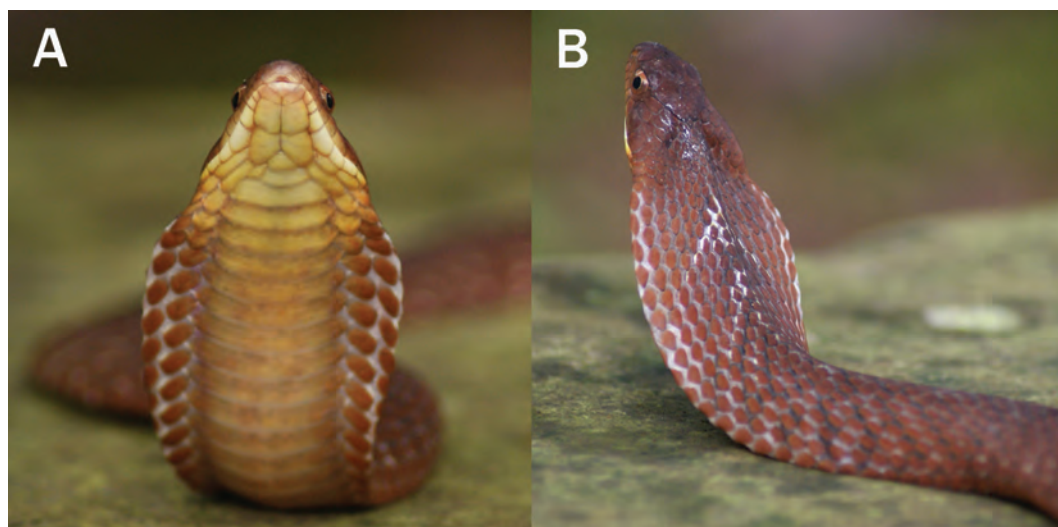


Figure 3. Live individual of *Pseudoxenodon inornatus* from Gunung Gede, with raised head and flared neck in frontal (A) and posterolateral (B) views, showing extent of flaring of neck and ‘hood’ pattern.

separated by a slash ('/'), '?' being unspecified values.

Midbody scale row 19 (19/19); loreal present; 3 (2–3/2–4) preoculars; 1 presubocular; 3 (3/3) postoculars; 2 internasals; 2 prefrontals; 2 anterior chin shields; 2 posterior chin shields; 8 (8/7–8) supralabials (supralabials VI and V contact orbit); 8 (?/9–10) infralabials. Head is short, neck is distinct, eyes are large, pupil is rounded; prefrontal ca. twice as large as internasal. Total length of the new specimen was estimated to be 500–600 mm. Body is subtriangular in cross-section. Dorsum is olive brown, with three cream-coloured chevron marks on neck, the anteriormost being most distinct; upper labials are slightly paler than sides of head; lower labials are cream coloured; vertebral region is slightly darker; venter is pale yellow, except for the dark brown paired row of enlarged scales on sides of throat that form the hood.

The rediscovery of this rare snake emphasizes the potential for discoveries on the densely populated Indonesian island of Java, which still has sizeable forested areas, especially in the uplands.

Acknowledgements

We thank En. Firman, Volunteer Panthera, for the images of the species, and Patrick David and Gernot Vogel for discussion and comments on the manuscript. Publication cost was defrayed by a Fundamental Research Grant, number FRGS/07(04)787/2010(68), to the second author, who thanks the Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, for support of his work on the herpetofauna of south-east Asia.

Literature Cited

- BARBOUR, T. 1908.** Some new reptiles and amphibians. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard* 51: 315–325.
- BOIE, F. 1827.** Bemerkungen über Merrem's Versuch eines Systems der Amphibien, 1^{te}. Lieferung: Ophidier. *Isis von Oken* 20: columns 508–566.
- BOURRET, R. 1936.** Les Serpents de l'Indochine. II. Catalogue Systématique Descriptif. Henri Basuyau et Cie, Toulouse. 505 pp.
- BRONGERSMA, L. D. 1950.** Notes on *Pseudoxenodon inornatus* (Boie) and *Pseudoxenodon jacobsonii* Lidth. *Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen* 53: 1498–1505.
- BRONGERSMA, L. D. & W. HELLE. 1951.** Notes on Indo-Australian snakes, I. *Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen* 54: 1–8.
- DAS, I. 2010.** A Field Guide to the Reptiles of South-East Asia. New Holland Publishers (UK), Ltd., London. 376 pp.
- DAVID, P. & G. VOGEL. 1996.** The Snakes of Sumatra. An Annotated Checklist and Key with Natural History Notes. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main. 260 pp.
- DE ROOIJ, N. 1917.** The Reptiles of the Indo-Australian Archipelago. II. Ophidia. E. J Brill, Leiden. xiv + 334 pp.
- MANTHEY, U. & W. GROSSMANN. 1997.** Amphibien & Reptilien Südostasiens. Natur und Tier Verlag, Münster. 512 pp.
- SANG, N. V., H. T. CUC & N. Q. TRUONG. 2009.** Herpetofauna of Vietnam. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main. 768 pp.
- SMITH, M. A. 1943.** The Fauna of British India, Ceylon and Burma, Including the Whole of the Indo-Chinese Region. Vol. III. Serpentes. Taylor and Francis, London. xii + 583 pp. + 1 map.
- ORLOV, N. L., R. W. MURPHY & T. J. PAPPENFUSS. 2000.** List of snakes of Tam-Dao mountain ridge (Tonkin, Vietnam). *Russian Journal of Herpetology* 7: 69–80.
- SMITH, M. A. 1921.** Two new batrachians and a new snake from Borneo and the Malay Peninsula. *Journal of the Federated Malay States Museum* 10: 197–199.
- UETZ, P. 2012.** The reptile database. Electronic database at: <http://reptile-database.reptarium.cz>, accessed 25 July 2012.
- VOGEL, G., D. ISKANDAR, I. DAS & R. F. INGER. 2012.** *Pseudoxenodon inornatus*. In: IUCN 2012. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2012.1. Electronic database at: www.iucnredlist.org, accessed 24 July 2012.
- ZHAO, E. & K. ADLER. 1993.** Herpetology of China. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, Contributions to Herpetology, No. 10, Oxford, Ohio. 522 pp + 48 pl. + 1 folding map.

Rudy Rahadian¹ and Indraneil Das^{2*}¹Sioux-Lembaga Studi Ular Indonesia, Ciputat –Tangerang 15419, Indonesia²Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300 Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia

*corresponding author, E-mail: idas@ibec.unimas.my

Received: 26 July 2012.

Accepted: 15 December 2012.

Hamadryad Vol. 36, No. 2, pp. 177 – 180, 2013.

Copyright 2013 Centre for Herpetology,
Madras Crocodile Bank Trust.**First description of male *Hemidactylus sataraensis* Giri & Bauer 2008 (Sauria: Gekkonidae) with notes on its natural history, distribution and conservation status**

The genus *Hemidactylus* is represented in India by 27 species (Uetz 2012) and it is likely that with the increasing attention paid to this group, the number of species will increase (Giri & Bauer 2008; Mahony 2009; Agarwal *et al.* 2011).

Giri & Bauer (2008) described *Hemidactylus sataraensis* based on two female specimens (BNHS 1742–1743) from Chalakewadi (17°34'40" N, 73°49'28" E) in the Satara District in the Western Ghats of the Indian state of Maharashtra. The type locality is characterized by extensive lateritic rock outcrop and by rela-

tively extreme conditions with highly patchy and temporally variable resources and an average elevation of over 1200m above mean sea level. The microclimatic conditions vary from almost xeric to water-logged during the course of a year (Watve & Thakur 2006). This creates an extremely harsh physical environment for biodiversity inhibiting the area. Under these harsh conditions, this species takes refuge under boulders on the plateau. The landscape is dominated by numerous windmills and attracts tourists and therefore is under tremendous anthropogenic pressure. In spite of being described almost four years ago, *H. sataraensis* remains known only from female specimens. Data on important taxonomic characters like number and nature of pores restricted to males (Smith 1935) is not known. Additionally, it is not possible from the few specimens thus far reported to assess the rarity of the species, but this data deficiency alone warrants its assessment.

Recent herpetological investigation in the area has resulted in the discovery of males of this species as well as several additional females and juveniles. This permits us to add valuable data on morphological variation in this species along with a first description of males. Observations and specimens were collected on several trips made to the type locality over a period of two years. Measurements were taken with digital calipers (to the nearest 0.1 mm) following Giri & Bauer (2008)

Material examined.— The female holotype (Bombay Natural History Society – BNHS 1743) and paratype (BNHS 1742) (data in Giri & Bauer 2008) were examined by Harshal Bhosale. Additional material: BNHS 2288 (male), BNHS 2289 (female), Chalakewadi, Satara District, Maharashtra, India (17°34'40" N, 73°49'28" E) on 22 July 2012. Collected by Harshal Bhosale. BNHS 2290 (male), BNHS 2291 (female), same locality as above, on 18 June 2012. Collected by Zeeshan Mirza, Ashish Jadhav, Nilesh Mane & Vishal Deshpande.

Variation.— Apart from morphometric and meristic variation presented in Table 1, the species also exhibits a great deal of colour variation with respect to its size. Larger individuals are more conspicuously marked as opposed to juveniles and subadults (Fig. 2). Juveniles are dark brown with a tinge of tan to them with diffused

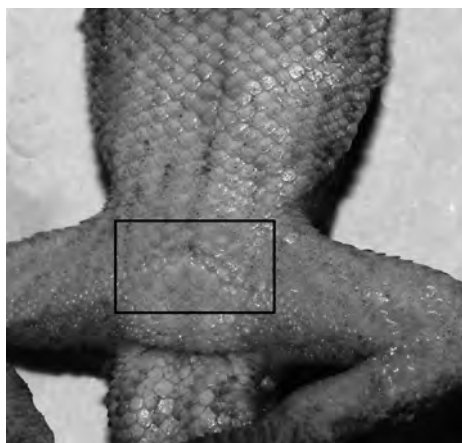


Figure 1. *Hemidactylus sataraensis* male (BNHS 2288) ventral view of trunk and cloacal region showing precloacal pores in the black square.