

REPTILIA

Order OPHIDIA (Snakes)

I. Family COLUBRIDAE

Ahaetulla prasina Green Vine Snake

This snake was found in Renah Kayu Embun and Napal Licin survey sites at elevation 1400 meters asl and 300 meters asl respectively. Usually it can be seen in degraded habitat including plantation, secondary growth and house compounds, to primary rain forest (Inger and Stuebing, 2005; Kurniati, 2003). It occurs from lowlands up to mountain forests over 1500 meters asl (Kurniati *et al.*, 2001; Kurniati, 2003). It is common species at low elevation (Inger and Stuebing, 2005), but become rare at high elevation such as Renah Kayu Embun survey site. This species is known from South-east Asia, East Indies (Sulawesi and The Lesser Sunda) (Stuebing and Inger, 1999; de Lang and Vogel, 2005).



Figure 91. *A. prasina* (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

Amphiesma sp

This undescribed snake was found in Muara Labuh survey site at elevation 800 meters asl. It was a nocturnal snake that inhabited strong moving stream bank. The morphology of this snake is similar to *A. kerinciense* (David and Das, 2003). Possibly, it is a new species, but future study is needed.



Figure 92. *Amphiesma* sp from Muara Labuh (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

Aplopeltura *boa*

Blunt-headed Tree Snake

This snake was found in Upper Rupit River and Tapan survey sites at elevation 150 meters asl and 550 meters asl respectively. It inhabited lowland primary rain forest. It occurs at elevation between sea level to 1200 meters asl (Kurniati, 2003), but it is confined to be lowland. In Tapan survey site, it was rarely observed. This species is known through southern Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo, Java and Southern Philippines (Stuebing and Inger, 1999).



Figure 93. *A. boa* from Tapan (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

Boiga dendrophila
Yellow-ringed Cat Snake

This snake was found in Muara Sako survey site. It is an arboreal snake that inhabits of both forest and disturbed habitats of lowland areas (Inger and Stuebing, 1999). In Muara Sako, it found sitting 3 meters above the ground on bamboo tree that grew at riverbank. This snake occurs from southern peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo, Sulawesi, Lesser Sunda Islands and Philippines (Inger and Stuebing, 1999).



Figure 94. *B. dendrophila* (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

Boiga cynodon
Dog-toothed Cat Snake

This snake was found in Napal Licin and Sungai Durian survey sites. The snake is a nocturnal reptile. At Napal Licin, it was found searching for prey on forest floor after heavy rain. It has wide tolerance to various habitats including primary rain forest, degraded forest and human habitation such as town (Inger and Stuebing, 2005). Based on Inger and Stuebing (2005), it is rarely seen more than 500 meters asl, however in Sungai Durian survey site it was recorded at elevation 700 meters asl. It is regularly encounter in lowland primary forest of KSNP (Holden, personal observation). It has widely distribution in South-east Asia, Sumatra, Borneo, Java and Lesser Sunda Islands (Iskandar and Colijn, 2002; Stuebing and Inger, 1999).



Figure 95. Juvenile of *B. cynodon* from Sungai Durian (Photograph by J. Holden).

Chrysopelea paradisi
Paradise Three Snake

The snake was found in Napal Licin survey site at elevation about 150 meters asl. It is an arboreal snake that active during the day. At Napal Licin, the snake inhabited rubber plantation that close to forest edge. This arboreal snake seems to be equally at home in primary and secondary forest, mainly at low elevation (Stuebing and Inger, 1999). This species has wide distribution, known from Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo, Philippine (Stuebing and Inger, 1999) and Sulawesi (de Lang and Vogel, 2005).



Figure 96. *C. paradisi* that found at Napal Licin survey site (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

Dendrelaphis pictus
Painted Bronze-back snake

This snake was found in Muara Kambang and Muara Sako survey sites. It is arboreal snake that inhabits low elevation (Inger and Stuebing, 1999); however, in the sites it found in paddy field area. It seemed that in the sites the snake was foraging for frogs, which was its major prey. The snake is known throughout Southeast Asia, through the larger islands and Lesser Sunda, Molluccas and Philippines (Inger and Stuebing, 1999).



Figure 97. *D. pictus* from Muara Sako (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

Lepturophis borneensis
Slender Tailed Wolf Snake

This snake was found in Upper Rupit River survey site at elevation 100 meters asl. It inhabited primary forest. It is nocturnal and semi aquatic snake that usually seen near slow moving streams. *L. borneensis* is a snake of primary and slightly disturbed forest in both flat and hilly terrain below 500 meters asl (Inger and Stuebing, 1999); however in north Sumatra, It was inhabited semi disturbed forest at elevation about 900 meters asl (Kurniati, personal observation). The species is known from Borneo, Peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra (Iskandar and Colijn, 2002).



Figure 98. *L. borneensis* from Upper Rupit River survey site (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

Liopeltis baliodeirus
Orange-bellied Snake

This snake was found in Muara Labuh survey site. In the site, it inhabited leaf litter on forest floor at elevation 900 meters asl. It can be found in rainforest, disturbed forest or secondary vegetation (Kurniati, 2003). This species has broad vertical distribution, found from near sea level to about 1000 meters asl (Inger and Stuebing, 1999; Kurniati, 2003). The snake is known from Thailand, West Malaysia, Java, Sumatra and Borneo (Iskandar and Colijn, 2002).



Figure 99. *L. baliodeirus* (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

Pareas malaccanus
Malayan Slug Snake

It was found in Sungai Durian survey site at elevation 700 meters asl. This species is characteristic of lowland forest dwelling species, but it's vertical widely distribution, from sea level up to 1000 meters (Stuebing and Inger, 1999). It seems to be scarce, but it is regularly encounter in Sungai Durian survey site (Holden, personal observation). This species was originally described from Malacca, Peninsular Malaysia (Tweedy, 1983). It is known through Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra and Borneo (Iskandar and Colijn, 2002).



Figure 100. *P. malaccanus* from Sungai Durian (Photograph by J. Holden).

Pareas sp

Based on morphology of head scales, this snake is classified in *Pareas* group. The closer species to this snake is *P. malaccanus*, but *Pareas* sp has different on number head scales. This snake was found in Sungai Durian survey site at elevation 700 meters asl. This was nocturnal snake that usually seen on low vegetation at night. This was a rare species in Sungai Durian survey site.



Figure 101. *Pareas* sp from Sungai Durian (Photograph by J. Holden).

Ptyas korros
Indo-Chinese Rat Snake

It was found in potato plantation in Gunung Tujuh survey site at elevation 1400 meters asl. This is diurnal and ground dwelling snake, which is, rat its main prey. It is able to climb tree (Keng and Tat-Mong, 1989; Tweedy, 1983). It occurs from lowlands (Kurniati, personal observation) to high land such as Gunung Tujuh survey site. This was scarce snake in Gunung Tujuh survey site, but it is fairly common in lowland (Keng and Tat-Mong, 1989; Tweedy, 1983). This species is known from India, China, Taiwan, Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Thailand through most of Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Java and Madura (Iskandar and Colijn, 2002).



Figure 102. *P. korros* from Gunung Tujuh (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

Ptyas mucosus
Banded Rat Snake

The Banded Rat Snake was found in Muara Kambang survey site at elevation about 50 meters asl. In the site, it found in paddy field area. In Java, the snake inhabited lowland forest, disturbed forest and cultivated land; usually it was easy to find and common in cultivated land such as paddy field, but rarely seen in rain forest (Kurniati, personal observation). This snake has very widely distribution, it is known from West Asia (Iran, Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka) to China and through South-east Asia (Iskandar and Colijn, 2002).



Figure 103. *P. mucosus* (courtesy from Keng and Tat-Mong, 1989).

Rhabdophis chrysargus
Speckle-bellied Keelback Snake

This snake was found in Tapan, Sungai Durian, Muara Kambang, Muara Sako and Muara Labuh survey sites at elevation between 50-1000 meters asl. It was semi aquatic snake that usually seen on the ground close to stream banks in primary forest or degraded habitat. Its main prey was frogs. It is lowlands snake, but can be seen up to 1500 meters asl (Kurniati, 2003; Kurniati *et al.*, 2001). This was scarce species in Tapan and Sungai Durian, but uncommon in Muara Kambang, Muara Sako and Muara Labuh survey sites. This snake is common in lowland or in such as fishpond where it easy to find its prey (Kurniati, 2003). This species is known through China, Southeast Asia, Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi, Lesser Sunda Islands and Philippine (Iskandar and Colijn, 2002).



Figure 104. *R. chrysargus* from Tapan (Photograph by J. Holden).

Rhabdophis trianguligerus
Red-sided Snake

This species was found in Muara Kambang, Muara Sako and Muara Labuh survey sites at elevation between 50-800 meters asl. It is semi-aquatic snake which frog and fish is its main prey (Stuebing and Inger, 1999). In the sites, it usually found around fishpond in the village or riverbank where close to forest edge, has not seen in the forest. The snake is known from India, Myanmar, South-east Asia, Java, Bali, Sumatra, Borneo and Sulawesi (Iskandar and Colijn, 2002).



Figure 105. *R. trianguligerus* (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

II. Family ELAPIDAE

Ophiophagus hannah

King Cobra

The snake was found in Sulap Hills survey site at elevation 200 meters asl. At the site, it was seen searching for prey at night. It was inhabited rubber plantation. Based on Stuebing and Inger (1999), King Cobra is primarily a forest species, though occasionally encountered at forest edge or in regenerating habitats such as old shifting cultivation or plantation. The species is known throughout South-east Asia (Stuebing and Inger, 1999).



Figure 106. An adult of *O. hannah* (Courtesy from Keng and Tat-Mong, 1989).

Order LACERTILIA (Lizards)

I. Family VARANIDAE

Varanus salvator

Asiatic Water Monitor

This lizard was found in Muara Sako survey site at elevation 50 meters asl. This is diurnal lizard that commonly seen near water bodies (Das, 2004). In the site, it was seen sleeping in muddy temporary pool where close to paddy field area and strong moving stream. It is an adaptable species that can inhabit many habitat conditions, both natural and man-made habitats, and frequently seen in urban setting (Das, 2004). Chicken is its tasty meal, which is easy to find in the village. The lizard occurs from Madagascar, eastern India, Indochina, Peninsular Malaysia, Indonesia (Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi, Lesser Sunda and Molluccas), Philippines (Bennett, 1998).



Figure 107. Juvenile of *V. salvator* (courtesy from Bennett, 1998)

II. Family AGAMIDAE

Aphaniotis acutirostris

Earless Agamid

This small lizard was found in Tapan, Sungai Durian, Muara Labuh, Napal Licin and Upper Rupit River survey sites at elevation between 150-800 meters asl. It is diurnal lizard and restricted to primary rain forest, never found in secondary or degraded forest (Kurniati, personal observation). In Sumatra, it occurs from the lowlands up to 1000 meters asl (Kurniati, personal observation). It was scarce lizard in Tapan and Sungai Durian, but fairly common in Muara Labuh and Upper Rupit River. This species is only known from Sumatra and Borneo (Iskandar and Colijn, in press).



Figure 108. *A. acutirostris* from Sungai Durian (Photograph by J. Holden).

Bronchocela cristatella

Green Garden Lizard

This agamid was found in Muara Labuh and Napal Licin survey sites at elevation 200 meters asl and 700 meters asl respectively. It was diurnal lizard that insect was its main prey. At Muara Labuh, the agamid occurred in fruit plantation near degraded forest; however at Napal Licin it was occurred at forest edge. This species has not find in primary rain forest. It is occasionally seen in suitable habitats in town gardens (Inger and Lian, 1996). The species is known from Myanmar, Thailand, Nicobar, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Molluccas and Philippines (Das, 2004).



Figure 109. *B. cristatella* from Napal Licin (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

Dendragama boulengeri

It was found in Gunung Tujuh survey site. It was nocturnal lizard, which occurred in rain forest and also man-made habitats including plantation, human habitation and gardens. This was diurnal lizards, which are sometimes seen on low vegetation. In the survey site, it occurred at elevation between 1200-1600 meters asl. This lizard was fairly common in Gunung Tujuh survey site. This is endemic lizard in Sumatra. Its range distribution is North and West Sumatra (Iskandar and Colijn, in press; Manthey and Schuster, 1996).



Figure 110. *D. boulengeri* from Gunung Tujuh (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

Draco melanopogon

Flying Dragon

This Flying Draco was found in Napal Licin and Upper Rupit River survey sites. At the two sites, it inhabited primary forest and semi disturbed forest at elevation about 200 meters asl. It was usually seen during the day on tree trunk in primary forest close to open area. It was fairly common at two sites, especially during periods of intense sunlight. This species is known from Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Borneo and Natuna Islands (Das, 2004).



Figure 111. *D. melanopogon* (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

Draco sumatranus
Common Flying Dragon

This was non-forest lizard, which was found in Tapan, Lumayang, Muara Kambang, Muara Sako, Muara Labuh, Sulap Hills, Seloso Hills and Napal Licin survey sites, and usually seen at elevation between 0-500 meters asl. It occurred in manmade habitats such as plantation, human habitation or heavily degraded forest. It was lowland species, rarely seen in high land areas. It was common lizard in the Muara Kambang, Muara Sako and Napal Licin survey sites. This species is known from Thailand through Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo and Palawan (Iskandar and Colijn, in press).



Figure 112. *D. sumatranus* (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

Draco sp

This agamid was found in Napal Licin survey site. It looks like a *D. sumatranus*, but body size is bigger than that species. At the site, this species inhabited semi disturbed forest at elevation 300 meters asl. It was seen on tree trunk close to open area during periods of intense sunlight.



Figure 113. *Draco sp* that found in Napal Licin survey site (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

Gonocephalus grandis
Great Angle-head Lizard

This lizard was found in Sungai Durian survey site at elevation 550 meters asl. It is a lowland forest species that live mainly on small tree (Inger and Lian, 1996). In Sungai Durian, the juvenile of the lizard (Figure 100) was found in low vegetation near deer grazing area. In north Sumatra, the adult was seen at tree canopy about 30 meters above the ground (Kurniati, personal observation). The species occurs from Thailand, West Malaysia, Sumatra and Borneo (Iskandar and Colijn, in press).

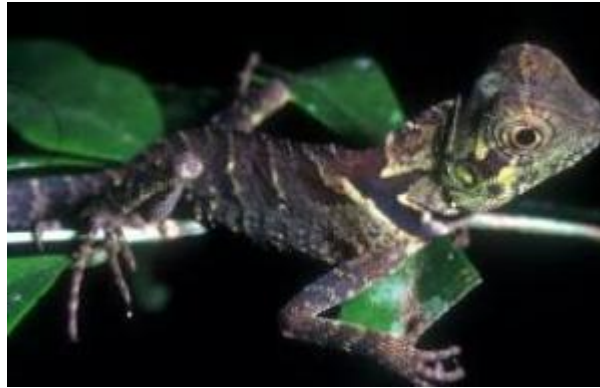


Figure 114. Juvenile of *G. grandis* from Sungai Durian (Photograph by J. Holden).

Lophocalotes ludekingi

This lizard was found in Gunung Tujuh survey site. It was diurnal lizard that inhabited man made habitats such as plantation and gardens; it has not seen in primary forest. In Gunung Tujuh survey site it was found at elevation 1200 meters asl. This was fairly common lizard in Gunung Tujuh. It is endemic lizard in Sumatra and only recorded in West Sumatra region (Iskandar and Colijn, in press; Manthey and Schuster, 1996).



Figure 115. *L. ludekingi* from Gunung Tujuh (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

III. Family LACERTIDAE

Tachydromus sexlineatus

Asian Grass Lizard

It was found in Muara Kambang, Muara Sako, Sulap Hills, Seloso Hills and Napal Licin survey sites at elevation 50 meters to 250 meters asl. At Muara Kambang and Muara Sako, it occurred in grassy area near paddy field; however at Sulap Hills, Seloso Hills and Napal Licin, it inhabited grassy area inside rubber plantation. This lizard has not seen in the forest, cultivated land or human habitation was its suitable habitat. The distribution of this species is quite wide; known from India, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, China, Borneo, Sumatra and Java (Das, 2004).



Figure 116. *T. sexlineatus* from Muara Sako (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

IV. Family GEKKONIDAE

Cyrtodactylus marmoratus

Marbled Forest Gecko

This lizard was found in Tapan, Sungai Durian, Gunung Tujuh, Napal Licin and Upper Rupit River survey sites; occurring mainly in rainforest and open areas where adjacent to rain forest. The gecko was found at elevation 150 to 1500 meters asl and usually not far from stony strong water stream. It was generally fairly common in almost the survey sites. This species is known through Indo-Australian Archipelago and New Guinea (Bauer, 1994).



Figure 117. *C. marmoratus* from Gunung Tujuh (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

Cyrtodactylus sp1

This gecko was found in Upper Rupit River survey site at elevation 200 meters asl. It inhabited primary forest and occurred on stream bank. At the site it was seen sitting on herb leaf that grows on strong moving stream bank. The species actives during the day.



Figure 118. *Cyrtodactylus* sp1 that found in Upper Rupit River survey site (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

Cyrtodactylus sp2

This gecko was also found in Upper Rupit River survey site at elevation 200 meters asl. It has the same habitat with *Cyrtodactylus* sp1. It inhabited primary forest and it was seen on herb leaf that grows along strong moving stream bank. The species actives during the day.



Figure 119. *Cyrtodactylus* sp2 that found in Upper Rupit River survey site (Photograph by H.

Gekko gekko
Tokay Gecko

This species was found in Lumayang, Muara Kambang, Muara Sako, Muara Labuh, Sulap Hills, Seloso Hills and Napal Licin survey sites. This species easy to find at low elevation between 50-500 meters asl. In the sites, it inhabited sweet wood plantation, human habitations and garden. It was nocturnal gecko, but in Lumayang it made call at day. It has widely ecological tolerance and inhabited degraded forest and manmade habitations. It occurs from sea level up to 1000 meters asl (Kurniati *et al.*, 2001). The gecko was scarce in Lumayang, but common in Muara Kambang, Muara Sako and Muara Labuh survey sites. It is also common at offshore islands (Das, 2004). This species is known from India, Nepal, Bangladesh, China and Southeast Asia (Das, 2004).



Figure 120. *G. gekko* (courtesy from Das, 2004).

Gekko monarchus

This gecko was found in Muara Sako and Muara Labuh survey sites at elevation 50 meters asl in Muara Sako and 800 meters asl in Muara Labuh. In Muara Sako, it was found inside secondary forest; however, in Muara Labuh it inhabited house in the village. According to Das (2004), this species inhabits both building and forest edge, and can be found from sea level up to 1500 meters asl. It is known from Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Molluccas and Philippines (Das, 2004).



Figure 121. *G. monarchus* from Muara Labuh (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

Gehyra mutilata
Stump Toed Gecko

This gecko was found in Muara Kambang, Muara Sako, Muara Labuh, Lubuk Selasih, Sulap Hills, Seloso Hills and Napal Licin survey sites. It was a common house gecko that never found in the forest. Its present is associated with human. Man made habitats become suitable habitats for this species (Inger and Lian, 1996). It has very wide distribution, known from mainland India, Andaman, Nicobar, Sri Lanka, South-east Asia, New Guinea and Philippines (Das, 2004).



Figure 122. *G. mutilata* (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

Hemidactylus frenatus
House Gecko

This gecko was found very common in Lumayang, Muara Kambang, Muara Sako, Muara Labuh, Lubuk Selasih, Sulap Hills, Seloso Hills and Napal Licin survey sites. It was common at elevation 0-500 meters asl. In the sites, it was non-forest species that inhabits man-made building such as house or shelter inside plantation area. It never found in primary forest such as forest in Tapan and Sungai Durian. It occurs from sea level up to 1200 meters asl (Kurniati, 2003; Kurniati *et al.*, 2001). It was very common in lowland, but becoming rare in highland areas such as Gunung Tujuh and Renah Kayu Embun survey sites. Distribution of *H. frenatus* is very wide. It is known from Southern and southeast Asia, Indo-Australian Archipelago, Philippines, Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia, Taiwan, Rhukyu Islands (Bauer, 1994; Iskandar and Colijn, in press).



Figure 123. *H. frenatus* (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

V. Family SCINCIDAE

Dasia olivacea Olive Tree Skink

This skink was found in Gunung Tujuh, Muara Kambang, Muara Sako, Muara Labuh, Napal Licin and Upper Rupit River survey sites. It was diurnal lizard that spends most of its active time on tree trunk. It was usually seen in open area, rarely found in closed canopy forest. It occurred from lowlands up to 1400 meters asl (Das, 2004). It was uncommon in high land area such as Gunung Tujuh, but fairly common in lowland sites. This species is known from Myanmar, Cambodia, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Natuna and Nicobar Islands (Das, 2004).



Figure 124. *D. olivacea* (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

Mabuya multifasciata Common Sun Skink

This skink was found in Tapan, Lumayang, Gunung Tujuh, Renah Kayu Embun, Muara Kambang, Muara Sako, Muara Labuh, Lubuk Selasih, Sulap hills, Seloso Hills, Napal Licin and Upper Rupit River survey sites. It was usually seen in open grassy area or disturbed forest. It was diurnal skink that usually occurred on the rain forest floor in areas where patches of sunlight have filtered through the canopy. It was one of the most common lizards in the park, being most numerous in plantation, disturbed forest and secondary vegetation. It occurred abundant at elevation between 700 to 1700 meters asl and become very abundant in lowland forest (Kurniati *et al.*, 2001). This species has widely distribution, known from India, China, Indo-China, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Lesser Sundas, New Guinea, Philippines (Das, 2004).



Figure 125. *M. multifasciata* (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

Mabuya rudis

Rough-scaled Brown Skink

This skink was found in Renah Kayu Embun, Muara Kambang, Muara Sako, Muara Labuh, Sulap Hills, Seloso Hills, Napal Licin and Upper Rupit River survey sites. It was easy to find at low elevation below 1400 meters asl. This was diurnal skinks that inhabited grassy open areas where close to forest edge, never found inside primary rain forest. Based on Das (2004), it inhabits lowland and mid-hills forest up to elevation about 1300 meters asl. This was a common skink in the survey sites. This species is known from Sumatra, Mentawai, Borneo, Nicobar Island, Sula Archipelago, Sulawesi and Sulu Archipelago (Das, 2004).



Figure 126. *M. rudis* (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

Mabuya rugifera

Stripped Ground Skink

This skink was found in Upper Rupit River survey site at elevation 150 meters asl. At the site, it was observed active on forest floor. Based on Das (2004), *M. rugifera* is a semi-arboreal skink from the lowland. It was scarce species at Upper Rupit River survey site and inhabited shady area in the primary forest. It is known from Southern Thailand, Nicobar Islands, Peninsula Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo, Java and Bali (Das, 2004).



Figure 127. *M. rugifera* (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

Order TESTUDINATA (Turtle)

Family TRIONYCHIDAE

Amyda cartilaginea
Asian Soft-shell Turtle

This species was found in Upper Rupit River survey site. It inhabited slow moving stream with sandy bank. It was scarce species at the site and observed active during night time. It is a nocturnal turtle which can be found in upland streams and muddy, slow moving lowland streams and rivers, and also occurs in ponds, swamps, and oxbow lakes adjacent to large rivers (Ernst and Barbour, 1989). The turtle has widely distribution throughout Southeast Asia, it is known from Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Myanmar, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Lombok and Philippines (Ernst and Barbour, 1989; Liat and Das, 1999; Iskandar, 2000)



Figure 128. Juvenile of *A. cartilaginea* (Photograph by H. Kurniati).

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