

A NEW *BUFO* (ANURA: BUFONIDAE) FROM THE PEAT SWAMPS OF SELANGOR, WEST MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT. – A new species of the genus *Bufo* is described from the peat swamps of North Selangor, West Malaysia. *B. kumquat*, new species, is a member of the *B. biporcatus* group (sensu Inger, 1972), differentiable from its members in showing the following combination of characters: small adult male body size (SVL to 27.5 mm); first two fingers subequal; tip of toe III reaches median subarticular tubercle of toe IV; prepatoid crest absent; internarial distance greater than tympanum diameter; metatarsal tubercle elongate; subarticular tubercle not enlarged; parotoid gland elongated; outer carpal tubercle oval; breeding males lacking nuptial pads; tympanum pigmented; vocal sac yellow with scattered dark grey pigmentation; flanks with scattered dark pigmentation, lacking a distinct dark band; and dorsum pale yellow with scattered dark pigments.

KEY WORDS. – Amphibia, Anura, *Bufo*, new species, *Bufo kumquat*, systematics, peat swamps, North Selangor, West Malaysia.

INTRODUCTION

There has been no modern synthesis of the amphibian fauna of Peninsular Malaysia since Boulenger (1912), the last compilation, a field guide, being that of Berry (1972). Mohamed (1998) provided a description of the commoner species and a checklist. Systematicists working on the fauna of Malaya have referred to works on the adjacent Thai (Taylor, 1962) and Bornean (Inger, 1966; Inger and Stuebing, 1989; 1997) faunas, in addition to that of Bourret (1942) and Van Kampen (1923), besides works of a more global scope (e.g., Boulenger, 1882).

The genus *Bufo* is cosmopolitan in distribution (Frost, 1985), the Old World species from the Palearctic and Oriental regions conveniently divisible into six species groups (possibly reflecting lineages) by Inger (1972). A small species of bufonid collected from the peat swamps of Selangor, on the west coast of approximately in the middle of the Malay Peninsula, matches the general description of the members of the *Bufo biporcatus* group (including *biporcatus*, *claviger*, *divergens*, *parvus*, *philippinicus* and *quadriporcatus*), while not agreeing with any of them. In

this paper, we describe this unusual species and provide a name. The species was referred to *Ansonia malayana* in Ng et al. (1992: 35), probably on account of its small size. However, the distinct parotoid glands and cranial crests differentiate the present species from members of the genus *Ansonia*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Measurements were taken with a Mitutoyo dial vernier calliper (to the nearest 0.1 mm) from specimens in 70 per cent ethanol. The following measurements were taken: snout-vent length, SVL (from tip of snout to vent); tibia length, TBL (distance between surface of knee to surface of heel, with both tibia and tarsus flexed); trunk length (distance between axilla and groin); head length, HL (distance between angle of jaws and snout-tip); head width, HW (measured at angle of jaws); head depth, HD (greatest transverse depth of head, taken at the posterior of the orbital region); eye diameter, ED (diameter of eye); interorbital width, IO (least distance between upper eyelids); internarial distance, IN (distance between nostrils); eye to snout-tip distance, E-S