



Note on a collection of Amphibians and Reptiles from Western Sumatra (Indonesia), with the description of a new species of the genus *Bufo*

ALEXANDRE TEYNIÉ¹, PATRICK DAVID^{2,3} & ANNEMARIE OHLER²

¹Association “Société d’Histoire Naturelle Alcide d’Orbigny”, Route de Verneuge, F-63970 Aydat, France

E-mail : ateynie@clermont.inra.fr

²Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, UMS 602 Taxonomie-collection – Reptiles & Amphibiens, CP 30, 57 rue Cuvier, F-75005 Paris, France. E-mail : pdavid@mnhn.fr ; ohler@mnhn.fr

³Corresponding author. E-mail: pdavid@mnhn.fr

Abstract

Amphibians and reptiles were collected in Sumatra during two short field trips, around Lake Maninjau in Sumatera Barat Province (West Sumatra Province) and in Jambi Province. On the basis of preserved specimens and / or photographed specimens, the collection includes 17 species of amphibians (1 *Caecilia*, 16 Anura) and 38 species of reptiles (11 lizard and 27 snake species respectively). A new species of the genus *Bufo* is described from a single specimen on the basis of a combination of unique characters distinguishing it from *Bufo sumatranus* Peters, 1871, a similar species also known only from its holotype. Other noteworthy specimens are described in details. Given the poor knowledge of the herpetology of Sumatra, this collection, although limited in size, is important and 3 amphibian and 10 reptile species represent new provincial records. Of special interest is the discovery in West Sumatra Province of *Lygosoma quadrupes*, previously only known from Sumatera Selatan Province. A preliminary biogeographical hypothesis of the herpetofauna of Sumatra is provided.

Key words: Indonesia, Sumatra, Amphibians, Reptiles, *Bufo* *total spec. nov.*, Taxonomy

Introduction

Spanning over 473,607 square kilometres, Sumatra is both the westernmost and the largest of the Greater Sunda Islands, belonging to Indonesia. David & Vogel (1996), Inger & Voris (2001), Harvey *et al.* (2002) and Inger & Iskandar (2005) indicate the herpetological knowledge of Sumatra is far from satisfactory. Its herpetological fauna has been relatively poorly investigated compared with Borneo and Java. Most herpetological publications relevant to this island are quite old and were published in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Although important they do drastically underestimate the biodiversity of this island. This is even truer for Amphibians than Reptiles. At present, the most recent herpetological account for Sumatra can be found in David & Vogel (1996), and recent collections made on Sumatra are scarce (Gaulke *et al.*, 1997; de Lang, 2003; Inger & Iskandar, 2005).

Two field trips were conducted in western Sumatra from 7 to 17 August 1998 and from 1 to 10 November 1999. The majority of the observations and collections were done in the surroundings of Lake Maninjau (0°20'S-100°11'E), in the region of Minang, Province of Sumatera Barat (West Sumatra). This large volcanic lake lies near the equator at an elevation of 470 m and extends by 17 km in length and 8 km in width. This lake is entirely surrounded by mountains. On the northwest, it is bordered by Gunung (Mount) Silayang, culminating at 1,724 m above sealevel (asl); on the northeast, the Bukit Pauh reaches 1,430 m asl, on the southeast the Bukit Pandan culminates at 1,534 m, whereas on the southwest the Bukit Tanjung Balit reaches 1,292 m asl. Considering the diversity of biotopes found in such elevated places, Lake Maninjau and its vicinity is a potential local hotspot of biodiversity.

In this region, two areas were investigated in details: