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#### Appendix

The following specimens of *D. abbreviatus* (n = 6), *D. blanfordii* (n = 40), *D. formosus* (n = 60), *D. maximus* (n = 6), *D. sumatranus* (n = 23) from West Malaysia and *D. maculatus* (n = 13) from Cambodia (by province) and *D. taeniopterus* (n = 21) from Cambodia (by province) and West Malaysia (by state) were utilized in this study: *Draco abbreviatus* (West Malaysia) Johor: LSUHC 7613, 7717; Pahang: LSUHC 3823, 4601, 5102; Perlis 8799; *Draco blanfordii* (West Malaysia) Kedah: LSUHC 6792, 6812, 6818, 7085–7091, 7100, 7116, 7127–7129, 7159–7165, 7183, 7489, 7537, 7538, 7539, 7562, 7563, 9427; Pahang: LSUHC 5090, 8045, 9081; Perak: LSUHC 9034, 9044, 9134; Perlis: LSUHC 8794, 8844, 8982, 8983; *Draco formosus* (West Malaysia) Johor: LSUHC 4712, 4713, 4786, 4787, 4802–4804, 6322, 6325, 7604, 7657, 8148, 8176, 8177, 8233, 8908, 8909, 9937; Pahang: LSUHC 4850, 4851, 4878–4880, 4952, 4953, 4977, 4978, 4983, 4986, 4987, 4989, 4999, 8047, 8048; Penang: LSUHC 6669, 6696–6698, 6721, 6740, 6741; Perak: LSUHC 5082, 5615, 5616, 5621, 5626–5628, 5632, 5649; Selangor: LSUHC 4017, 4832, 4833, 6538, 6538, 6553; Terengganu LSUHC 9360, 9361, 9365, 9366; *Draco maculatus* (Cambodia) Kampong Speu: LSUHC 7321, 7322, 7343, 7344, 7389, 7390, 7411, 7851; Pursat 7849–7852, 7919, 8411; *Draco maximus* (West Malaysia) Johor:

LSUHC 8206; Perak: LSUHC 5629, 5636, 5651, 5659, 7043; *Draco sumatranus* (West Malaysia) Johor: LSUHC 4715, 4785, 4788, 5565, 7658, 8140, 9935; Pahang: LSUHC 3838, 3899, 4555, 4556, 5404, 5405, 5480, 6204, 6228, 8037; Selangor LSUHC 4026, 5019, 6624; Terengganu: LSUHC 9393; *Draco taeniopterus* Cambodia: Kampong Cham: LSUHC 7332, 7336, 7340, 7366–7368, 7372, 7373, 7414–7416, 7418, 7419, 7456; Pursat: LSUHC 9305, 9309, 9331; Peninsular Malaysia: Perlis: LSUHC 8779, 8781, 8782, 8797.

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#### Observations on a live *Pseudoxenodon baramensis* (Smith, 1921)

The genus *Pseudoxenodon* Boulenger, 1890 includes six nominal species (Uetz 2014; Wallach *et al.* 2014), with a distribution across eastern China and south-east Asia, including the islands of the Greater Sundas (de Rooij 1917; Manthey & Grossmann 1997; Zhao 2006a; Das 2010). A recent phylogeny shows that the lineage is nested within the Neotropical xenodontines, suggesting a trans-Beringian migration between the early Tertiary and the mid-Miocene (Zhang & Huang 2013). Nonetheless, monophyly of the group remains undemonstrated, and several members of the genus are poorly known. Further, unnamed populations remain even from the relatively better-sampled northern regions (such as Xizang/Tibet) and none of the south-east Asian, especially Sundaic, species have been included in molecular studies, for scarcity of specimens (see Rahadian & Das 2013; Zhang & Huang 2013).

One of the least known of the snake species of Borneo is *Pseudoxenodon baramensis* (Smith, 1921). The species was originally described (as a *Tropidonotus*) by Smith (1921), from “Mount Dulit, Sarawak, North Borneo, at 1,000 metres” (equivalent to Gunung Dulit, Third Division, Baram District, north-western Sarawak, East Malaysia [Borneo], at ca. 1000 m; 03°15'N, 114°15'E); BMNH 1946.1.13.11 (ex-MAS 4579), holotype. The species was reallocated to *Pseudoxenodon* by Malnate (1960) for showing obliquely arranged dorsal scales and a long hemipenis, extending to the 20th subcaudal and forked at the eighth subcaudal. Few records of the species exist, all from the northern areas of