

The single specimen was foraging at an elevation of 600 m. It resembles *R. keralensis* in general appearance and *Tomopterna breviceps* in being rather stubby. The shorter limbs and reduced webbing on the toes separate it from *R. keralensis*. More specimens were later sent to me for identification from a betel-nut plantation at Vittal (Dakshina Kannada).

Family Rhacophoridae:

12) *Philautus charius*: This small tree frog was earlier known from Kerala and Karnataka (Inger and Dutta, 1986). I found a calling male at an elevation of 1,000 m at Kalakad, Tamil Nadu in July, 1991. The frog was in leaf litter in an evergreen forest during the day.

13) *Polypedates cruciger*: This elegant tree frog was considered endemic to Sri Lanka (Morgan-Davies, 1958). I first came across large numbers of calling males within a clove plantation in June 1990 in the hills of Kanyakumari district at an elevation of 400 m. Later, I have seen the species in the forests of Charmadi Ghats and Baindur in Karnataka at 250 m; one I came across in October 1990 was moving towards a stream during the day. In November 1990, I found an adult rather dormant on a tree trunk with a group of *Philautus* adults during the day in an evergreen forest near Baindur.

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R. J. Ranjit Daniels, Centre for Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore 560 012, India.

Present address: M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, 3rd Cross Street, Taramani Institutional Area, Madras 600 113, India.

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EGGS AND HATCHLINGS OF SOME LIZARDS FROM BORNEO

Of the natural history of the 100 or so lizard species on the continental island of Borneo, little is on record and the recent work on the island's saurofauna has been mostly taxonomic (but see Inger and Greenberg, 1966; Ota *et al.*, 1989). One of the objectives of field work in-

initiated at the Batu Apoi Reserve Forest, Belalong, Temburong District and Tasek Lama and Serasa beach, both in the Brunei-Muara District, Brunei Darussalam, is to fill this gap in our knowledge. This short communication presents data on saurian eggs collected from sites in Brunei. ID/NBD refers to my field number for specimens from Negara Brunei Darussalam, and all materials referred to have been deposited in the reference collection of the Department of Biology, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam. Eggs and hatchlings were measured to the nearest 0.1 mm with Mitutoyo dial vernier calipers; the adult female *Bronchocela cristatella* with a steel tape measure. All weights were taken to the nearest 0.01 gm with a Mettler™ AE 260 Electronic Balance.

FAMILY GEKKONIDAE

Horsfield's gliding gecko *Ptychozoon horsfieldii* (Gray, 1827):

Material: One eggshell and one hatchling (ID/NBD 321).

Two eggs were found in the leaf litter of a tree buttress, on the trail to the East Ridge of Belalong, on 9/v/1992. One of these, which was damaged during excavation and not retained, had a living embryo. The other, which was nearly spherical with a flat pedicel and relatively hard-shelled, measured 13.7 x 11.9 mm and weighed 1.05 gm. The hatchling emerged on 4/vi/1992, and measured 60 mm (total body length) and 34 mm (snout-vent length), and weighed 0.83 gm.

The reproductive biology of the five species of gliding geckos of the genus *Ptychozoon*, which are distributed over south-east Asia and the islands in the Bay of Bengal, is largely unknown. Tiwari (1961) discovered eggs of *Ptychozoon kuhli* on Car Nicobar island, Bay of Bengal, India, and noted that eggs had a flat circular "base", presumably their attachment site to the substrate, the eggs being laid above the ground on the tree bark. Although the

Belalong eggs were recovered from the leaf litter, the presence of a circular, flattened area on the intact eggs suggests it might have been stuck to the tree trunk or on branches, and may have been dislodged accidentally.

Dwarf gecko *Hemiphyllodactylus typus* Bleeker, 1860:

Material: Two eggshells and two hatchlings (ID/NBD 03).

Two eggs were collected on 12/i/1992 from the hollow insides of a dead branch, ~ 1.0 m from the ground, in Tasek Lama, Bandar Seri Begawan. The eggs were not measured or weighed, and hatched on 15/iii/1992. These hatchlings measured 28.0 and 28.0 mm (total body length) and 17.7 and 16.5 mm (snout-vent length), and weighed 0.07 gm each.

Kopstein (1929) found eggs of the species in Java in Indonesia, that measured 6.5 x 5 mm and later (Kopstein, 1932) reported on eggs that were 8 x 6 mm (presumably in mean dimensions).

Flat-tailed gecko *Cosymbotus platyurus* (Schneider, 1790):

Material: One embryo, a hatchling, four eggshells (ID/UBD 561).

A cache of at least 11 eggs were found within a hole on the trunk of a *Casuarina* tree, approximately 3 m from the sea at Serasa beach, on 21/xi/1992. The "nest" was 48 cm from the substrate, and measured 2.5 x 5 cm. Six eggs were removed. Egg 1 and 2 were broken, egg 1 yielded a near-term neonate, which was preserved. Egg 2 also appeared fertile, but no embryo was visible. Eggs 3-6 were removed for incubation in the laboratory. These measured 10.0-10.6 (mean 10.3) x 8.5-8.9 (mean 8.7) mm. Chou (1979) gave the egg dimensions for *C. platyurus* (as *Platyurus platyurus* from Singapore: 10.8-11.2 (mean 11.0) x 8.7-9.1 (mean 8.92) mm, close to the dimensions reported earlier for the Bornean samples.