

INGER, R. F. & B. GREENBERG. 1966. Annual reproductive patterns of lizards from a Bornean rainforest. *Ecology* 47: 1007-1021.

KOPSTEIN, F. 1929. Herpetologische Notizen: II. Oologische Beobachtungen an West-Javanischen Reptilien. *Treubia* 11: 301-305.

_____. 1932. Herpetologische Notizen: VI. Weitere Beobachtungen über die Fortflanzung West-Javanischer Reptilien. *Treubia* 14: 78-84.

OTA, H., T. HIKIDA, M. KON & T. HIDAKI. 1989. Unusual nest site of a scincid lizard *Sphenomorphus kinabaluensis* from Sabah, Malaysia. *Herpetol. Rev.* 20: 38-39.

_____. & _____. 1991. Taxonomic review of the lizards of the genus *Calotes* Cuvier 1817 (Agamidae Squamata) from Sabah, Malaysia. *Trop. Zool.* 4: 179-192.

SMITH, M. A. 1935. The fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma. Reptilia and Amphibia. Vol. II. Sauria. Taylor and Francis, London. 440 pp.

THO Y. P. & S. Y. HO. 1979. Observations on a batch of *Gekko stentor* eggs. *Malay nat. J.* 32: 265-269.

TIWARI, K. K. 1961. The eggs and flight of the gecko *Ptychozoon kuhli* Stejneger from Car Nicobar. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 58: 523-527.

Indraneil Das, Department of Biology,
Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Gadong,
Bandar Seri Begawan 3186, Brunei Darussalam.

Present address: Centre for Herpetology,
Madras Crocodile Bank, Post Bag 4,
Mamallapuram 603 104, Tamil Nadu,
India.

Hamadryad, Vol. 17, pp. 45-46, 1992

NOTES ON EGG SIZES AND TICKS OF THE YELLOW-LIPPED SEA KRAIT (*LATICAUDA COLUBRINUS*) ON PULAU PUNYIT, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Pulau Punyit (sometimes spelled 'Pulao Punyet') is one of two rocky islands off the north coast of Brunei Darussalam, on the southern edge of the South China Sea. This 0.1 ha. island is composed primarily of Tertiary limestone, and situated 500-600 m from the mainland at high tide. This brief communication presents new information on the eggs and parasites of *Laticauda colubrinus* collected from these rocks during two trips made in May and October, 1992.

The amphibious sea snake or yellow-lipped sea krait, *Laticauda colubrinus* (Schneider, 1799) is a relatively terrestrial hydrophiid which produces eggs, unlike most other sea snakes that produce live young (Tweedie, 1983). Two adult females (snout-vent lengths 129.5 and 114.2 cm) were caught from the rocks on 16 May, 1992, between 1640 and 1650 hours. These were found in association with rocks and vines in the deep shade, and were presumably resting. Although several sloughed skins of the same species were recovered from the rocks during the same visit, no young of the species could be found. Both snakes collected proved gravid on dissection, containing nine and five relatively large oviducal eggs that measured 44.6-57.2 (mean 50.6) x 24.6-31.1 (mean 26.7) mm and 58.5-92.2 (mean 73.3) x 20.3-25.7 (mean 23.5) mm, respectively.

The parasite burden on these snakes is worthy of comment. Nine and 15 ticks of one or more indeterminate species were recovered from under the midbody and ventral scales. Since the species is highly terrestrial, resting, courting, mating and ovipositing on rocky islands (Pernetta, 1977; Stuebing, 1988), along with Pulong Rocks, Pulau Punyit may be the only terrestrial habitat for the species within Brunei.