

A Record of *Crocodylus raninus* Müller & Schlegel, 1844, from Brunei, North-western Borneo

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Crocodylus raninus Müller & Schlegel (1844), the endemic Bornean freshwater crocodile, was described on the basis of a juvenile collected by the French naturalist, Pierre Menárd Diard at Pontianak, Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia and one listed by Lidth de Jeude (1898) that was collected by Salomon Müller in 1836 from the Banjer River, a tributary of Sungai Barito, Kalimantan Tengah, also in Indonesia. While collecting zoological specimens in 1878 for American museums, William T. Hornaday collected a crocodilian (now at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, MCZ 6727) from an unspecified locality (probably Sarawak as Hornaday's collection activities on Borneo were confined to that region; see Hornaday, 1885) that Ross (1990) tentatively assigned to this specimen, as well as additional ones from Borneo, which lacked further data on provenance (e.g., American Museum of Natural History, AMNH 24294 and Natural History Museum, Leiden, RMNH 3219).

No further specimens of this palustrine crocodile were to be collected in the next 100 years, and subsequent workers, starting with Boulenger (1889), and including Wermuth & Mertens (1977) relegated the name to the synonymy of the widespread (although estuarine, and therefore potentially not ecologically syntopic) *Crocodylus porosus* Schneider, 1801. Ross (1990) revived *C. raninus* as a distinct species, and subsequently (Ross, 1992),