

**A NEW SPECIES OF *CALLUELLA* STOLICZKA, 1872  
(ANURA: MICROHYLIDAE) FROM TAMAN NEGARA, PAHANG STATE,  
PENINSULAR MALAYSIA**

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**ABSTRACT.** – A new species of microhylid of the genus *Calluella* Stoliczka, 1872, is described from Sungai Relau, Taman Negara, Pahang State, Peninsular Malaysia. *Calluella minuta*, new species, is compared with congeners from Malaysia and other parts of south-east Asia. The new species is diagnosable in showing the following combination of characters: SVL 32.7 mm in the largest of the three specimens known; dorsum warty; no dermal fold across forehead; tympanum present; toe tips obtuse; webbing on toe IV broad up to median subarticular tubercle, webbing reaching tip of all toes as narrow sheaths; outer metatarsal tubercle present; and dorsum yellowish-brown with darker variegations.

**KEY WORDS.** – *Calluella minuta*, Microhylidae, systematics, new species, Taman Negara, Malaysia.

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## INTRODUCTION

*Calluella* Stoliczka, 1872 (Anura: Microhylidae) is a relatively small genus, with six nominal species, its members known from southern China, south to Indo-Malaya and Indo-China (Frost, 1985; Inger et al., 1999; Iskandar & Colijn, 2000). Most species are poorly known, being represented by one or a few specimens, except arguably *C. guttulata* (Blyth, 1856) in Vietnam (Inger et al., 1999) and *C. yunnanensis* Boulenger, 1919 from southern China (Yang, 1991: 225).

We conducted herpetofaunal inventory of the poorly-known north-west portion of Taman Negara, Pahang State, Peninsular Malaysia, between 17 – 19 October 2001, and collected two specimens of a *Calluella* which do not fit the description of any known species. A third specimen was found in the collection of the Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore, collected by J. R. Hendrickson in 1958 and identified as *C. volzi* (van Kampen, 1905).

The species is allocated to *Calluella* for showing the following

characters diagnostic for the genus (see Parker, 1934: 27-28; Inger, 1966: 118-119): wide head and flattened body; eyes reduced; maxillary and vomerine teeth present; toes with reduced webbing; pupil circular; tongue large, oval and entire; paired dermal ridges across palate; and a large compressed inner metatarsal tubercle under each foot.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The two specimens from the type series that were collected in 2001 were photographed prior to euthanasia, fixed in formalin ca. 14 h after collection and subsequently washed in water and transferred to 70% ethanol about a week after collection. Sex was determined through dissection. The following measurements were taken with Mitutoyo™ dial vernier callipers (to the nearest 0.1 mm), 23 mo after collection: snout-vent length (SVL, from tip of snout to vent); tibia length (TBL, distance between surface of knee and surface of heel, with both tibia and tarsus flexed); head length (HL, distance between angle of jaws and snout-tip); head width (HW, measured at angle of jaws); head depth (HD,