

**A FIELD GUIDE TO THE AMPHIBIANS OF
LAMBIR HILLS NATIONAL PARK, SARAWAK (BORNEO)**

by

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INTRODUCTION

LAMBIR HILLS NATIONAL PARK (Park Headquarters at 04°20'N, 113°50'E), established in 1975, is located west of Miri, a city situated in the northern part of Sarawak, in east Malaysia. The 6,949-hectare Park comprises lowland mixed-dipterocarp forests and Bornean heath forests (locally referred to as *Kerangas*). The Park's summit, Bukit Lambir, reaches 465 metres above sea level.

Among one of the world's most florally diverse forests, a single 52-hectare plot inside the Park may show up to 1,175 tree species. The Park has attracted botanists from many countries over the years. As a result, our knowledge of vegetation and forest ecology and plants is vast. Nonetheless, little is known of the fauna of Lambir Hills.

In order to enhance its interpretive service to visitors, Lambir Hills National Park has started a project to collate information on the fauna and make the same available to visitors. In recent years 'Frogging' (or nightwalks to observe and photograph amphibians) has become popular. Lambir Hills National Park with its varied landscape, such as streams is home to a rich amphibian fauna, with 55 species recorded. We present here a field guide to the amphibian fauna of the Park, based on our inventories since 1992 and those reported in the literature. The cut-off date for the checklist is 10 April 2016.

For every species, we provide a common (English) name, the current scientific name and authority and date, size information (maximum snout-vent length, SVL, recorded for the species), brief description of the external morphology and colouration of the adult stages relevant to its identification, reproduction (in terms of where breeding takes place and the nature of its larval stages), conservation status (VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, LC = Least Concern and NE = Not Evaluated), according to the IUCN Red List (version 2015-3, accessed 9 February 2016). For each species, we present an image of an adult, and when available, a tadpole and a metamorph; these are not necessarily reproduced to scale. Further information can be obtained from the references listed at the end of this guide.