

Dorsum light grey with a distinct median line. A black triangular anal spot; side of head and body with dark black band extending to near groin; venter cream; chin and throat sprinkled with dark pigmentation

Calls of this specimen were produced in four series of 20, 6, 17 and 16 calls separated from each other at 8821, 8362 and 1222 ms, respectively. Call duration was of 171 ± 33 ms ($n = 59$), with inter-call intervals of 378 ± 174 ms ($n = 55$). Calls consisted of 17 ± 5 ($n = 59$) pulse groups with duration of 11 ± 2 ms ($n = 981$). They were introduced by a weak and distinct pulse, and were composed either of a continuous series of pulse groups (Fig. 1), or of series separated by one or two silent intervals (Fig. 2). Consequently, the envelope curve is inflected by this property and its appearance is irregular. However, we distinguish few constant features in its structure: it starts and ends with strong (large amplitude) and interspersed pulse groups. Between these limits, we observed more distinct pulse groups, with 7 to 13 spectral harmonics. Sidebands reflect the pulsatile nature of each pulse (Heyer, 2003, pers. comm.). Inside calls, dominant frequencies change according to time. Of the 59 analysed calls, we found two dominant frequencies: a lower one at 1510 Hz and an upper one at 2840 Hz. From -40 to -20 dB, the minimal frequency is 1378 Hz and the maximal one is 3747 Hz. Sometimes, calls end by a medium frequency of 2090 Hz. Pulse rate varies from 26 to 39 pulses/sec.

From the morphological description and comparisons with voucher specimens at the Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata, India, the specimen was identified as *Microhyla heymonsi*. Furthermore, the bioacoustic analysis agrees with earlier studies by Heyer (1971) and Kuramoto (1987).

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On neotype designations for *Coronella cyclura* Cantor, 1839 (Serpentes: Colubridae)

Oligodon cyclurus (Cantor, 1839) is a relatively widespread species (distribution: Assam in north-eastern India, east through southern Chi-

na, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, and reportedly also, Vietnam; Smith, 1943: 204; Zhao and Adler, 1993: 244) of a speciose and problematic genus, many of whose members appear to show highly localized ranges.

The species was originally described as *Coronella cyclura* Cantor, 1839 on the basis of a coloured sketch at the Bodleian Library, Oxford University, and no type locality was designated (Smith, 1943: 202). Taylor (1965) stated that the type(s) are lost. Two authors have independently designated neotypes for the species. Campden-Main (1970) designated USNM 72067 from "Bangkok, Thailand" (13° 45'N; 100° 31' E, Phra Nakhon Province, Thailand; see also Saint Girons, 1972), while Wagner (1975) apparently unaware of Campden-Main's (1970) action, designated BMNH 1940.3.4.41 from "Kalinganz, Rangpur, Bangladesh" (Rangpur at 25° 44'N; 89° 16' E, in northern Bangladesh), as the neotype of Cantor's (1839) species.

Wagler's (1975) thesis is nomenclaturally unavailable, being an unpublished thesis (Article 8.1.3 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, Fourth Edition; International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature, 1999). Campden-Main's (1970) work being the older of the two in any event (Article 75.4 of the Code), USNM 72067 from "Bangkok, Thailand" is confirmed as being the neotype of *Oligodon cyclurus* (Cantor, 1839).

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On the identity of *Amphiesma venningi* (Wall 1910) reported from Meghalaya, India

Gayen (2001) reported *Amphiesma venningi* (Wall, 1910) from Meghalaya, based on a specimen collected from Narpuh Reserve Forest, Jaintia Hills district in September 1998 by N. Sen. An examination of the said specimen by us reveal certain inaccuracies in the determination of its identity. We record here the various morphological characters of the specimen observed by us. The scale counts are after Smith (1943). Dorsal scales in 19: 19: 17 rows, keeled; ventrals 157; subcaudals (excluding the terminal scale) 82, all single; anal 2; supralabials 9, 4th, 5th and