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BRACHYTARSOPHRYS FEAЕ (Kakhien Hills spadefoot toad): CALLING SITE. Frogs of the genus *Brachytarsophrys* are considered rare and the ecology of its five species is poorly known. *B. feae* is known from northern Vietnam, north-east Myanmar, northern Thailand (Chan-ard et

al., 2007) and south-western Yunan in China, and presumed to be present in Laos (IUCN, 2006).

Observations herein were made in Tam Dao hill station in Tam Dao national park located in Vinh Phu province, northern Vietnam at 990 m asl. Between 19:30 and 22:30 six male *B. feae* were heard vocalising from small caves under rocky overhangs in a very shallow, slow moving, clear water stream. For more detail on calling sites of *B. feae* see Wogan et al. (2002). Despite similar and therefore presumably suitable habitat further downstream no other individuals could be seen or heard and thus it is likely that males of this species may form chorusing groups with strong site fidelity as reported for other Megophryd frogs (Malkmus et al., 2002). Wogan et al. (2002) recorded frogs from caves in the stream bed. In Tam Dao the frogs dug out tunnels under rocks in the sandy substrate of the stream. Tunnels measured 20-30 cm long and terminated in large chambers beneath rocks. The size of these chambers could not be ascertained as the rocks forming the roof of the chambers were too large to move. The frogs moved to the entrance of these tunnels, which were situated under rocky overhangs, to vocalise (Fig. 1), but retreated rapidly into the rock chambers as soon as they were disturbed. In some *Leptobranchium* spp. males dig submerged nesting sites under stones by digging sand away and call from them to attract females. Upon entering such a nest site females are amplexed by males and deposit eggs that are attached to the underside of the stone (Zheng & Fu, 2007; Zheng et al., 2010). Whether or not mating and subsequent egg deposition occurs in the chambers excavated by *B. feae* requires further investigation.

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Figure 1. *Brachytarsophrys feae* in water below rocky overhang.



MEGOPHRYS NASUTA (Bornean horned frog): **HABITAT AND SIZE.** *Megophrys nasuta* is a large anuran with a pointed snout, triangular and pointed dermal eyelid projections, calcified skin behind the head, tympanum hidden by skin, dorsolateral groin folds, granular reddish-brown dorsum and brownish venter, webbed toes, and blunt digits (Malkmus et al., 2002; Inger, 2005). *M. nasuta* occurs from southern Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia (Sumatra, Bintan Island, and Natuna Island) and

Borneo (Sabah and Sarawak of Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam and Kalimantan of Indonesia) from sea level to 2,000 m (van Dijk et al., 2004; Inger, 2005, op. cit.). The species has been reported to inhabit leaf-litter of rainforests and uses streams to breed in (Inger & Stuebing, 2005; Das, 2007). It has a maximum snout-vent length (SVL) of 125 mm (Malkmus et al., 2002, op. cit.).

On 8 December 2010 at 19:29, a gravid female *M. nasuta* was found in the middle of a village road (5°59.161'N, 116°32.181'E, 1,251 m elevation), Kampung (=Village), Sokid, Bundu Tuhan, Ranau District, West Coast Division, Sabah, Bornean Malaysia. The night was drizzling, 20.6°C and 78.7% RH. The site where the individual was found was not adjacent to forest and had no stream that could be determined as natural habitat or a breeding site for *M. nasuta*. However, the village road had leaf-littered drains on both sides. This observation suggests that *M. nasuta* could be capable of adapting to different habitats than presently known. The observation also strengthens the suggestion by Kueh (2006) for equal effort to be given to research on diversity and natural history of anurans in human populated localities as well as in pristine and protected areas. Populated localities with secondary vegetative growth and forest edges may become more important habitats for anurans due to increasing shrinkage of primary forests from anthropogenic pressures. To the best of our knowledge this is the first occurrence of *M. nasuta* outside of forested habitat.

The *M. nasuta* was 134 mm SVL, 172.9 g. The individual was photographed *ex-situ* in captivity, and in the interests on conservation, was then released near the collection site, away from passing vehicles along the road. The specimen represents a new maximum size for *M. nasuta*.

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