

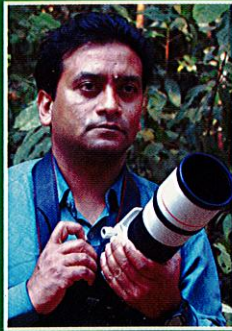
# Amphibians and Reptiles of Bangladesh

## A Field Guide



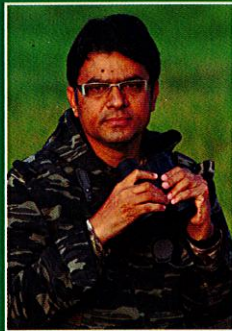
M. Kamrul Hasan  
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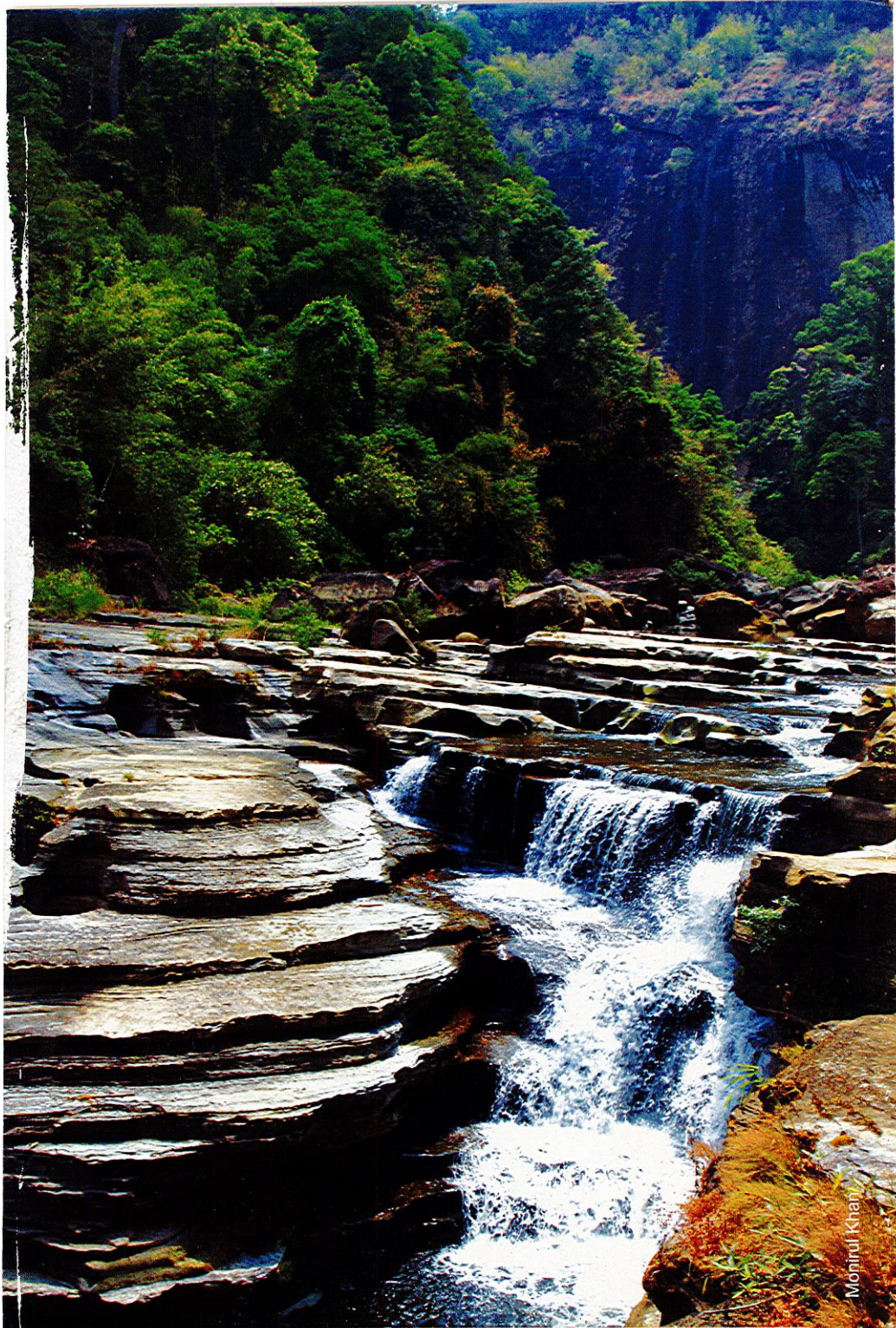
and abroad. Dr. Khan is also a keen wildlife photographer.



Dr. Mohammed Mostafa Feeroz is Professor of Zoology at Jahangirnagar University. He was awarded the Commonwealth Scholarship for Ph.D Program in 1995 and obtained his degree from the University of Cambridge, UK in 1999. Prof. Feeroz has been working on different aspects of wildlife ecology, management and conservation since 1990

and completed 39 research projects as principal investigator. He published 86 research articles in national and international journals and is also the author/co-author of 15 books. He is the founder of the Wildlife Rescue Centre (WRC) in Jahangirnagar University, the only one of its kind in Bangladesh.





Mominul Khan

**Amiakhum Fall in Bandarban – habitat for rare amphibians and reptiles**





M.K. Hasan

Twin-spotted Tree Frog



# Amphibians and Reptiles of Bangladesh

## A Field Guide

Md. Kamrul Hasan  
M. Monirul H. Khan  
Mohammed Mostafa Feeroz

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Jahangirnagar University

*This book is an outcome of the research conducted by the Wildlife Research Group of the Department of Zoology, Jahangirnagar University, Bangladesh; published by Arannayk Foundation*



**Dedicated to**

Dr. Mohammad Ali Reza Khan –  
for his pioneering works on the  
status and distribution of  
amphibians and reptiles of  
Bangladesh



Khasi Hills Long-tailed Lizard

MK Hasan

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MM Feeroz

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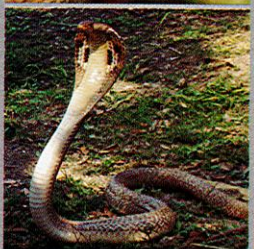
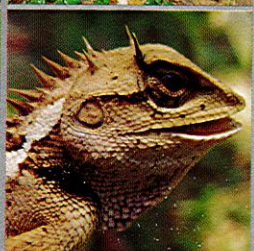
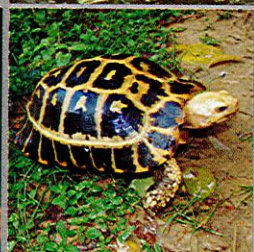


MMI Feeroz

**Spot-tailed Pit Viper**



# Introduction





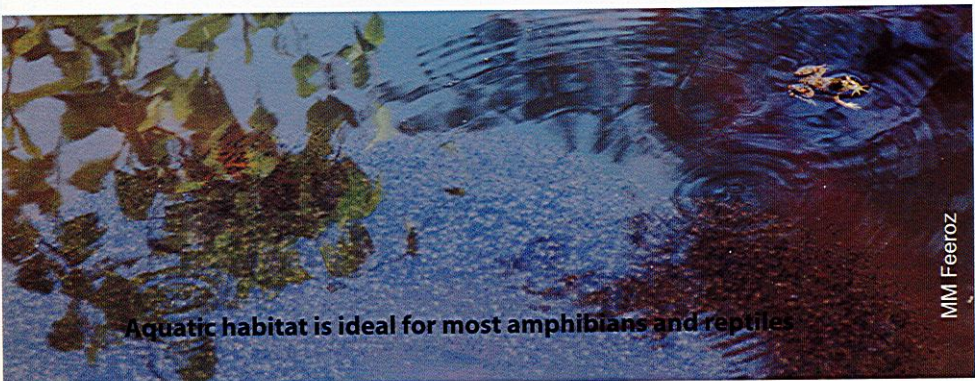
## INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh is located at the junction of the Indo-Himalayan and Indo-Chinese sub-regions, thus it harbours very rich floral and faunal diversity (Standford, 1991). The country is also a part of the Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot (Myers, 2000). The total area of the country is only 147,570 sq km, but it is the home of many endangered species, particularly endangered amphibians and reptiles (herpetofauna). Bangladesh supports a total of 977 species of vertebrate wildlife (Feeroz *et al.*, 2012).

Bangladesh has three major forest types, viz. mixed evergreen, moist deciduous and mangrove. Mixed evergreen forests are situated in the Greater Sylhet in the northeast; and Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Cox's Bazar in the southeast; covering an area of 6,700 sq km. Moist deciduous forests are situated in the central and northwestern parts of the country, covering an area of 340 sq km. The Sundarbans is the largest continuous mangrove forest, located at the southwestern part of the country, covering an area of 5,770 sq km, but there are other regenerated mangrove patches along the coast. Wetlands of Bangladesh cover nearly 50% of the land surface and include rivers, natural and artificial lakes and ponds, 'haors' (freshwater marshes), 'baors' (oxbow lakes), 'beels' (floodplain depressions), estuarine areas and seasonal floodplains (Feeroz *et al.*, 2012). The forests and wetlands in the plains and hilly areas, together with bushy, grassy and bamboo-covered areas provide excellent habitats for herpetofauna.

In Bangladesh herpetofaunal research is still in infancy. The exact number of herpetofaunal species in Bangladesh is still a matter of debate. Several checklists on amphibians and reptiles of Bangladesh have been published by different authors since 1976, but none of the checklists were purely based on voucher specimens, photographic evidences or any other documents that could confirm the occurrence of every species listed. As a result, there is a lot of confusion about the existence of several species and the actual number of species of amphibians and reptiles in the country.

Hussain published the lists of lizards, snakes, and turtles and tortoises of Bangladesh during 1976-1979. He reported 15 species of lizards (Husain, 1976), 50 species of snakes (Husain, 1977), and 15 species of turtles and tortoises (Husain, 1979). These lists were the first of these kinds in Bangladesh.



**Aquatic habitat is ideal for most amphibians and reptiles**

MIM Feeroz

Khan (1982) listed a total of 19 species of amphibians and 104 species of reptiles from Bangladesh. This was the first comprehensive checklist on herpetofauna of the country. However, he was doubtful about the occurrence of some of the species. Sarker and Sarker (1985) published a checklist on reptiles of Bangladesh and listed 146 species. They mentioned that they included the names of some species that had not been observed by them nor by others, but are expected to occur in Bangladesh.

IUCN (2000) published the 'Red Book of Threatened Amphibians and Reptiles of Bangladesh', and included a list of 22 amphibians and 126 reptiles. Many of the species in these lists have been published without mentioning the type locality or without any appropriate type reference.

Khan (2004) published a checklist of the herpetofauna of Bangladesh, and compiled a list of 26 species of amphibians and 129 species of reptiles including 19 lizards, 27 turtles and tortoises, 80 snakes and 2 crocodylians. Some of the species that are included in these lists have doubtful records or no confirmed records of occurrence in Bangladesh. Asmat (2007) updated the list of amphibians of Bangladesh and compiled 37 amphibians including some new country records. However, there is no clear indication of the occurrence of some of the species included in this list. Khan (2008) in his book 'Protected Areas of Bangladesh - A Guide to Wildlife' described 26 species of amphibians and 46 species of reptiles with photographs. He also produced lists of 53 species of amphibians and 158 species of reptiles including some of the species that are expected to be found in Bangladesh. Kabir *et al.* (2009) in 'Encyclopedia of Flora and Fauna of Bangladesh', which is the outcome of teamwork and which is considered as a good reference, described 34 species of amphibians and 154 species of reptiles with photographs from home and abroad. Khan (2010) published a new checklist and compiled 42 species of amphibians and 157 species of reptiles. Like the previous checklists, many of the species included here are without any confirmed record in the country. However, among the species described, 2 species of amphibians (*Sphaerotheca breviceps* and *Hylarana erythraea*), 2 species of lizards and at least 25 species of snakes had no voucher specimen, photograph (in Bangladesh) or any other evidence that can confirm their occurrence in Bangladesh. Some of the reptiles without specific record of occurrence in Bangladesh are *Sphenomorphus indicus* (Himalayan Litter Skink), *Typhlops porrectus* (Slender Worm Snake), *Amphiesma platyceps* (Himalayan Mountain Keelback), *Amphiesma sieboldii* (Siebold's Keelback), *Boiga cynodon* (Bengal Cat Snake), *Boiga multomaculata* (Large-spotted Cat Snake), *Macropisthodon plumbicolor* (Green Keelback), *Ptyas nigromarginata* (Green Rat Snake), *Bungarus lividus* (Lesser Black Krait), and *Ovophis monticola* (Mountain Pit Viper). Other than our primary data we have consulted many references as sources of information for producing this book, such as: Smith (1943), Schleich and Kastle (2002), Ahmed *et al.* (2009), Khan (1982, 2004, 2010), Kabir *et al.* (2009), Khan (2008), Das (2002), Whitaker and Captain (2004), Ahsan and Parvin (2004), Asmat *et al.* (2003), Asmat and Hannan (2007), Reza (2007), Reza *et al.* (2007), Reza and Mahony (2007), Mahony and Reza (2007a, 2007b,

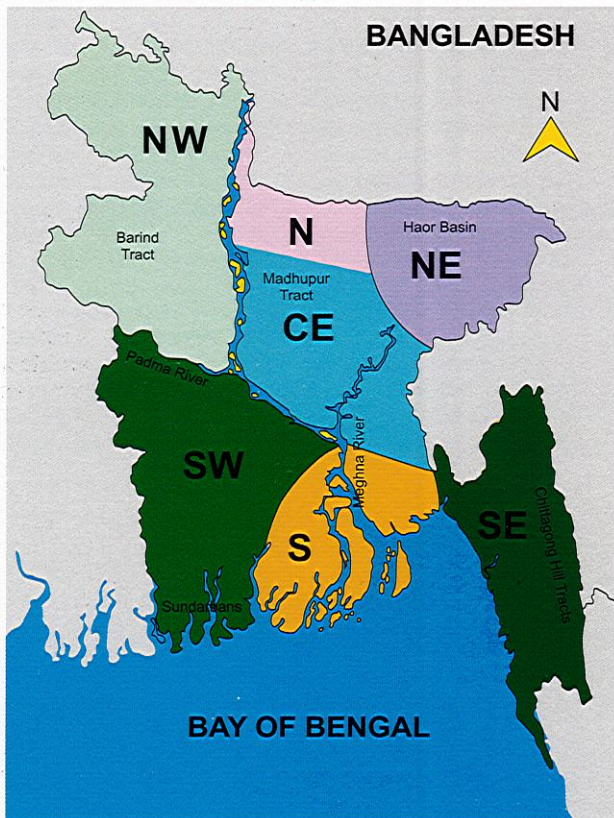


2007c, 2007d), Rasel *et al.* (2007); Khan (2007), Reza (2008a, 2008b, 2008c), Alam *et al.* (2008), Reza (2009a, 2009b, 2009c), Mahony *et al.* (2009a, 2009b), Hasan *et al.* (2010a, 2010b), Kabir *et al.* (2010), Howlader (2010, 2011), Sourav and Purkayastha (2011), Hasan *et al.* (2012a, 2012b), Rahman *et al.* (2013), and Frost (2013).

This book describes 45 species of amphibians and 92 species of reptiles with photographs taken by the authors (unless otherwise mentioned) in Bangladesh. Lists of 49 species of amphibians and 137 species of reptiles have provided on the basis of voucher specimens, photographic evidences or publications from peer reviewed journals. Separate lists of amphibians and reptiles that are expected to be found in Bangladesh are also included. Moreover, photos of a few unidentified or confusing species have given in the appendices.

The country has divided into six regions so that the distribution of different species could be expressed more precisely. The present distribution of every species described in this book has shown in the map in green colour. If a species occurs in all regions it has designated as "Widely" distributed. The regions include -

- CE - Central
- N - North
- S - South
- NE - Northeast
- NW - Northwest
- SE - Southeast
- SW - Southwest



*Bangladesh showing the six regions referred in the distribution of different species of amphibians and reptiles (adopted from Khan, 2008)*

In case of amphibians Frost (2013) and in case of reptiles 'Reptile Database (2013)' were mainly followed for common English names and scientific names. Bengali names used in this book were mainly from Khan (2010); and where unavailable, we have proposed the names. Following Khan (2008), four categories were used to express the relative abundance, or status of different species. These are: very common (VC): species with 76-100 percent chance of being encountered when it is most active in its habitats; common (C): species with 51-75 percent chance of being encountered when it is most active in its habitats; uncommon (UC): species with 26-50 percent chance of being encountered when it is most active in its habitats; and rare (R): species with 25 percent or less chance of being encountered when it is most active in its habitats.

In recent years a significant number of amphibians and reptiles have been added to the national list of Bangladesh. Many species are waiting to be discovered. Due to extreme human population pressure and some other anthropogenic factors, the biodiversity of Bangladesh, particularly amphibians and reptiles, is under tremendous pressure. Habitat loss is one of the major threats to the amphibians and reptiles of the country. Intentional forest fire during the hibernation period (winter) causes the death of many amphibians and reptiles. Forests are gradually losing the water and moisture storage capacity due to the reduction of forest cover as a result of illegal felling, and excessive fuelwood and dry leaf collection. Forest creeks and other water sources are drying up, hampering lives of many aquatic and semi-aquatic amphibians and reptiles. Excessive uses of agrochemicals (fertilizers and insecticides) are causing serious threats to amphibians and reptiles. As amphibian fertilization is external (occurs outside the body), the highly sensitive sperms and ova can't survive in polluted water.

Large sized amphibians like *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus* are particularly threatened due to consumption by ethnic communities. Many ethnic communities of Bangladesh consume frogs and tadpoles as a source of protein. Frogs are sold seasonally in market places in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The impact of frog consumption by people was well-understood during 1970s-1980s when frogs were severely harvested and froglegs were exported to developed countries. In a few years after the export was started the insect pest populations boomed. The cost of surplus pesticide that the country had to import had exceeded the amount of money (in 1981-1982 fiscal year it was Taka 112,788,000) that the country had earned from frogleg export. Therefore, the Government of Bangladesh had banned the harvest and export of froglegs. Turtle meat and eggs have a great demand to the Hindu and other ethnic communities throughout the country. Turtles and their eggs are sold in open markets in Dhaka, Chittagong, Sylhet, Moulvibazar, Khulna, Bagerhat and some other districts despite the fact that these species are legally protected.

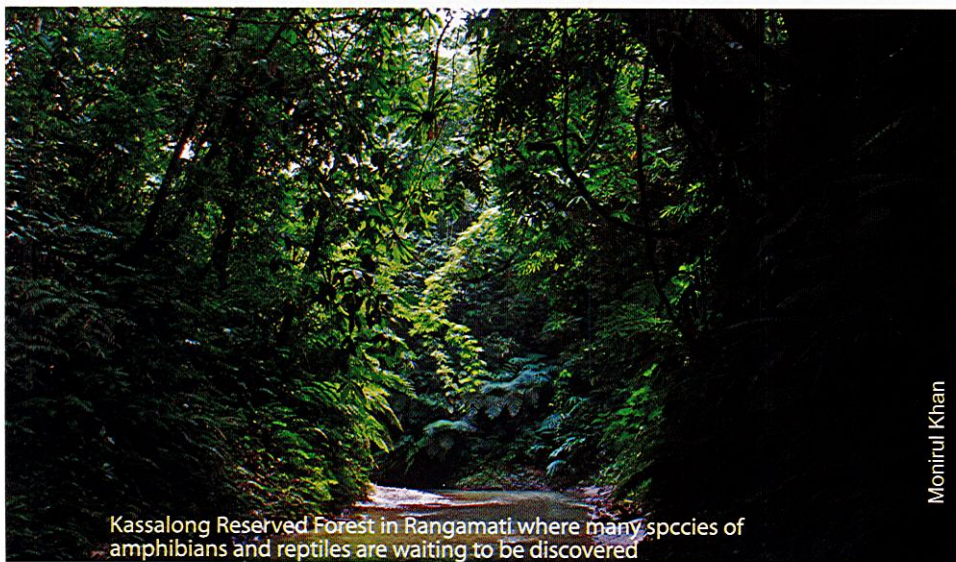


Marine turtles are facing tremendous threat due to the killing as non-target species (when they are tangled in fishing nets) and destruction of breeding habitats on sea shores.

Snakes have great demand for skin, meat and venom in home and abroad. Bangladesh annually exported 6,000-10,000 snake skins to Italy during 1996-1998 before the ban of CITES permission in 1999 (Azam *et al.* 2011). The largest wholesale snake market is situated at the snake charmer village in Savar, Dhaka. On an average 300-500 snakes are illegally traded every day in this market (Alam, 2010). Large number of snakes, turtles and lizards are smuggled out of the country and it is thought that their ultimate destination is South and Southeast Asian countries where there are growing demands for traditional medicine. A large number of snakes are killed by people every year due to their perception that all snakes are harmful.

Highways and railroads passing through the forests and wetlands are responsible for the deaths of many amphibians and reptiles (Rahman *et al.*, 2013) especially during their breeding season in monsoon. Moreover, many turtles and tortoises are being collected from the wild to sale in the pet markets. Mortality of these pet turtles is high due to the lack of experience in keeping such animals.

Amphibians and reptiles of Bangladesh are protected by the Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act, 2012. The Government has declared 17 National Parks, 20 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 12 Ecologically Critical Areas (ECAs), 6 Eco-Parks, 2 Safari Parks and 2 Botanical Gardens that are the home of many amphibians and reptiles. Moreover, two Ramsar Sites and one natural World Heritage Site have been declared in Bangladesh that support a large number of amphibians and reptiles. Proper management and protection of the wilderness areas, proper implementation of laws, and mass awareness are necessary to ensure the survival of viable populations of amphibians and reptiles in Bangladesh.

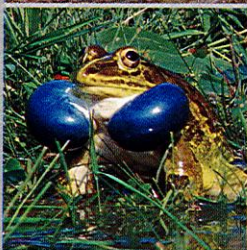


Kassalong Reserved Forest in Rangamati where many species of amphibians and reptiles are waiting to be discovered

Monirul Khan



# Amp Amphibians





## AMPHIBIANS

Amphibians (Greek 'Amphi' means 'both land and water', and 'bios' means 'life') are those vertebrate animals in which aquatic environment is must in a part of their life cycle. Amphibians evolved from their fish-like ancestors during the Devonian period about 400 million years ago and flourished during the Carboniferous period. They are the earliest tetrapods or land vertebrates. The transition from water to land involved some structural, behavioural and physiological modifications, and some morphological changes such as development of legs, lungs, three chambered heart and sense organs. They are cold-blooded vertebrates with smooth or rough skin, rich in glands that keep them moist. Generally frogs have slender bodies with narrow waists, while toads are broader. Frogs have slimy, slippery and delicate skin, but toads have drier skin with warts. Frogs also have an amazing variety of colours – green, yellow, orange, red and black while toads are unimpressive in appearance and colour. Because of their long, webbed hind-feet, frogs can jump and leap very far while toads cannot leap very far or jump very high because of their short hind-legs and bulky frame. Toads walk instead of hopping. All toads have poison (parotid) glands behind their eyes, but only a few frogs have poison glands. Both diurnal and nocturnal frog species are found, but toads are almost exclusively nocturnal.

Globally, there are 7,044 species of amphibians in three orders exist today (Frost, 2013). The order Anura (frogs and toads) is the largest, having 6,200 species, followed by Caudata (salamanders) having 652 species and Gymnophiona (caecilians) having 192 species (Frost, 2013). Amphibians occupy a great variety of climatic and ecological zones, thus achieve a great biological adaptation (Hall and Henry, 1992). They exhibit aquatic, terrestrial and arboreal habitats. Amphibians are polychromatic and able to change their skin color from time to time that helps them to stimulate the opposite sex for mating, to camouflage with the habitat to escape from enemies and to hunt their prey. Amphibians go for hibernation during the winter. During the hibernation metabolic activities are reduced and they subsist on stored body fat. In Bangladesh most of the amphibian species remain active throughout the year except a short period of winter.

Almost all the amphibians are insectivorous and feed upon a wide variety of insects, worms and small snails. Large-sized frogs like *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus* often feed on small fishes, small amphibians and reptiles, and small birds (Hossain, 2008). Amphibians play an important role in the ecosystem. They are the main predators of many harmful insects and other agricultural pests. Thus, they play an important role in biological pest control. The larvae of frogs and toads feed mainly on algae and bits of dead animals, diatoms, planktons or other small organisms in water.

In Bangladesh a total of 49 amphibian species were recorded under the orders Anura and Gymnophiona. Another 22 species have doubtful occurrence in Bangladesh. The order Anura is the largest order having families Bufonidae (2 spp.), Dicroglossidae (14 spp.), Ranidae (10 spp.), Microhylidae (9 spp.), Megophryidae (2 spp.) and Rhacophoridae (10 spp.). The order Gymnophiona has two families Ichthyophiidae

(1 sp.) and Caecillidae (1 sp.). Among the amphibians of Bangladesh, a total of 19 species have identified as rare, 11 species uncommon, 13 species common and 6 species very common.

### **Morphological Parameters of Amphibians**

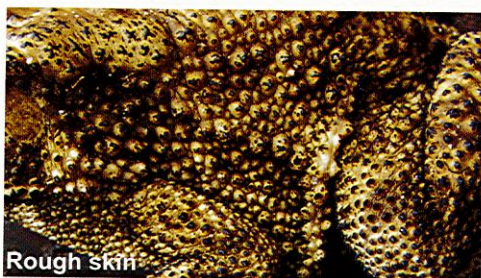
Identification of amphibians, especially the frogs and toads, becomes difficult due to their similar body colours and markings, and to some extent different body colours in individuals of the same species. However, the following morphological parameters could be used to identify different species of frogs and toads.

#### **Skin**

Skin is usually smooth and moist in frogs while it is dry and rough with numerous warts and tubercles in toads.

**Skin glands:** Skin glands may be present in different forms and shapes. Parotid glands are usually present behind the eyes in almost all the toads while it is usually absent in frogs. In frogs skin glands may be present in the form of tubercles and skin folds. Longitudinal folds may be present on back; supratympanic fold may be present above the tympanum. Skin glands may also be present in the form of a row of porous warts at the groin region. Ventral skin is usually smooth in frogs, but in some frogs numerous glands may be present in the form of granules.

**Skin colour:** Skin colour of different body parts is important for identification, though the skin colour varies with habitats and ecological conditions. Dorsal skin colour may be uniform or may have different markings. Lateral lines or mid-dorsal line may be present in some species. Ventral colour may also be uniform or blotched with other colours.





## Head

Head shape and relative dimensions of its different parts help in identification.

**Head length:** Distance between snout and jaw joint.

**Head width:** Distance between lower jaw joints.

**Interorbital distance:** Distance between two orbits.

**Distance from eye to nostril:** Distance between anterior corner of eye to the nostril.

**Distance from nostril to snout:** Distance between nostril and midpoint of snout.

**Eye diameter:** Horizontal diameter of eye. Colour of iris is also an identifying character.

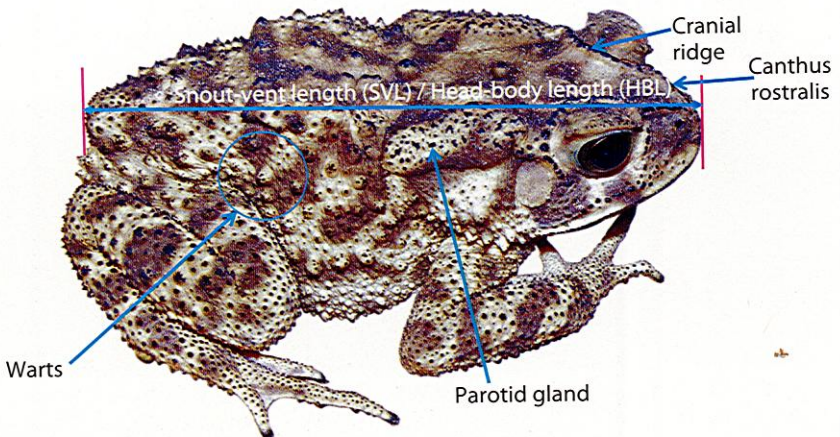
**Tympanum diameter:** If tympanum is visible, horizontal diameter of tympanum. Tympanum diameter is compared with the eye diameter and its distance from the eye.

**Shape of pupil:** Pupil of frogs is usually circular, but it may be horizontal or vertical.

**Shape of snout:** Snout may be pointed, obtusely pointed, blunt or rounded.

**Canthus rostralis:** Nature and shape of canthus rostralis or ridge towards the snout (present or absent, round or triangular).

**Cranial ridge:** Any ridge on cranium visible in the upper surface of head.



## Mouth

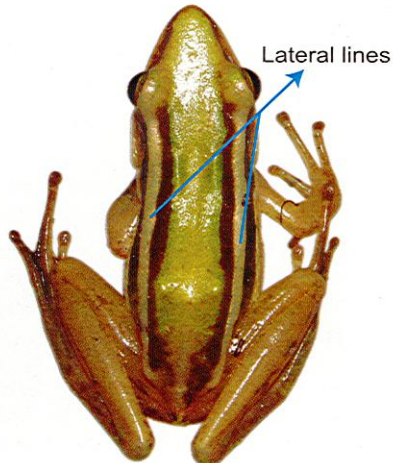
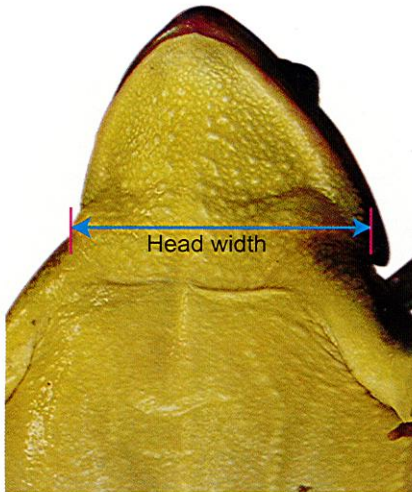
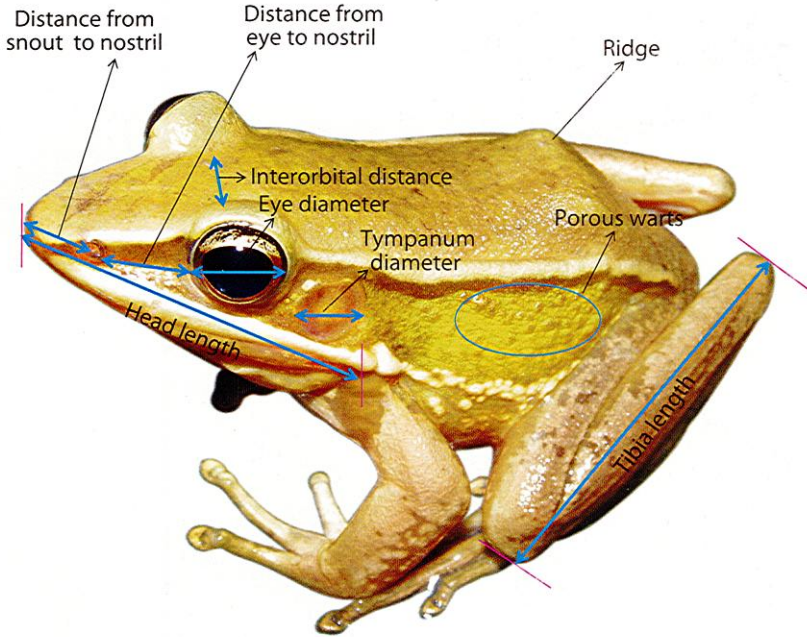
The width of mouth is usually the same of the head width.

**Tongue shape:** Tongue varies in shape; it may be bifid at the end or entire. It may be oval, pyriform or pointed. It may or may not have a papilla at the middle.

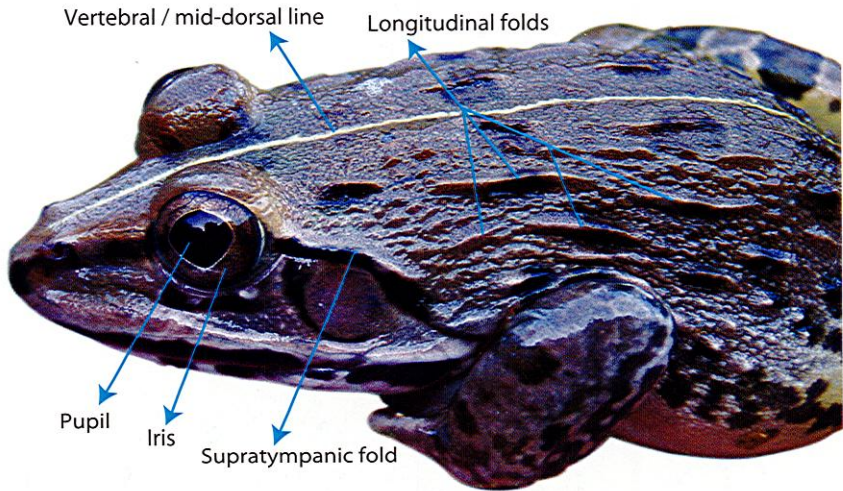
**Teeth:** A series of minute teeth may or may not be present on the upper jaw; lower jaw is toothless in Asian frogs and toads.

**Vomerine teeth:** In addition to the regular teeth some species have two rows of vomerine teeth inside the mouth, usually close to the internal opening of nostrils. The forms and position of these teeth are useful in identification.

**Vocal sac:** Vocal sac may be single or double.







Single vocal sac



Double vocal sac

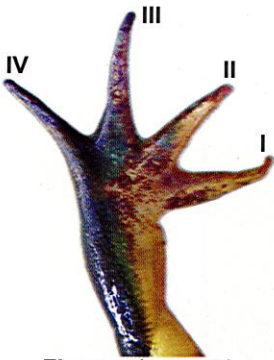
### **Limbs**

In frogs and toads forelimbs are significantly shorter than the hindlimbs. Hindlimbs are considerably long, particularly in frogs. Forelimb has four fingers while hindlimb has five toes. Following parameters of limbs are commonly used for the identification –

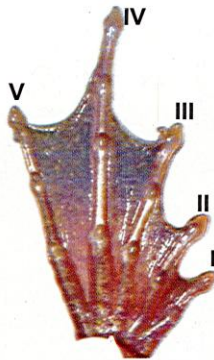
**Relative length of fingers:** First finger is the closest one to the body. Relative length of fingers could be expressed as  $3 > 2 > 4 > 1$ , which means that third finger is the longest followed by second, fourth and first.

**Finger and toe tips:** Finger and toe tips may be pointed, swollen or may have discs. Tree frogs and torrent dwelling frogs have circular adhesive finger and toe discs. Groove may or may not be present on discs.

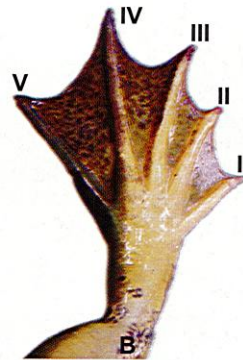
**Tibio-tarsal articulation:** The joint of tibia and tarsal bones reaches to the point when the hindlimb is stretched towards the anterior direction of the body. It may reach up to the shoulder, tympanum, eye, nostril, tip of the snout or beyond the snout. In preserved specimens, the ratio between tibia length and snout-vent length (SVL) can be considered.



Fingers (no web)



Toe webbing: A.  $\frac{3}{4}$  web, B. full web

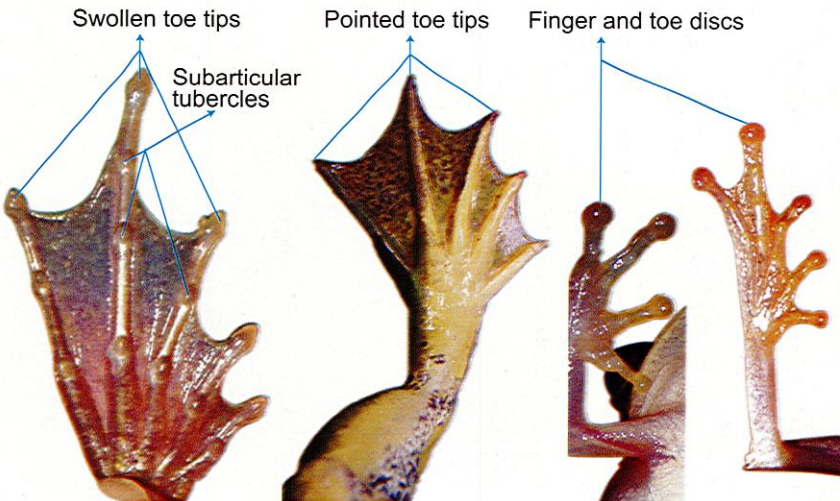


**Heel overlap:** Hindlimbs may or may not overlap when folded at the right angle to the body.

**Subarticular tubercles:** These are found in the lower surface of finger and toe joints. These may be well developed, weakly developed or absent.

**Metatarsal tubercles:** Two types of tubercles, i.e. inner metatarsal tubercle and outer metatarsal tubercle, may be found on the heel of hindlimbs. The inner metatarsal tubercle is found constantly while the outer metatarsal tubercle may or may not be present. The shape and size of inner metatarsal tubercle varies with the species and it is very prominent in fossorial or burrowing species.

**Webbing:** The finger and toe webbing pattern is important for identification. The digits may be  $\frac{1}{8}$ <sup>th</sup>,  $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>th</sup>,  $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>th</sup>,  $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> or fully webbed, or the webbing may be rudimentary or absent.







Mk Hasani

Altitudinal gradient in hilly areas provides diverse habitats for amphibians and reptiles





Monirul Khan

**Fuller's Caecilian** | Chikilia | *Chikilia fulleri*

SVL/HBL: 20-22 cm

### Description

Apparently like a larger version of earthworm, but in reality a limbless amphibian. Body dark bluish or dark brownish with darker terminal end. Head brownish, snout and lips pale creamy to yellowish. Body wrinkled and diameter gradually increases towards terminal region, reaching up to 9 mm width. Snout long and pointed. Eyes present but not visible from outside, because it is covered by thin skull bones. Tentacle behind and below nostril. Two collars fairly clear. Vent transverse with a large terminal shield behind it. Minute scales present. Four series of teeth present.



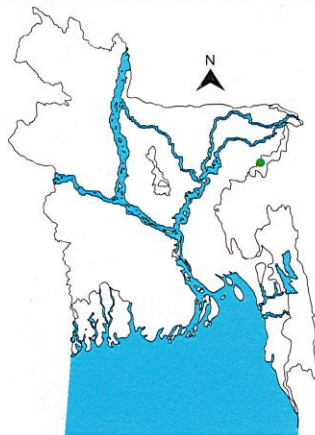
Monirul Khan

### Habits and Habitats

Not much is known about this secretive amphibian. Fossorial and spends most of its life underground, but might come to surface at night during very wet monsoon days. Prefers soft soil with sufficient water. Found underground in unflooded stream beds and similar habitats in and around evergreen and mixed evergreen forests. Oviparous with terrestrial eggs that develop directly; unlike frogs and toads, not dependent on water for breeding.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and found only in Lawachara National Park, but might also occur in similar habitats throughout northeastern Bangladesh.







MK Hasan

**Common Asian Toad** | Kuno Bang | *Duttaphrynus melanostictus*

SVL/HBL: 57-120 mm



MK Hasan

### Description

A large and sturdy toad. Colouration is highly variable from yellowish brown to dark brown with an irregular dark brown or blackish spots. Head is distinctly wider than long, with conspicuously black cranial ridge on the head. Tympanum is distinct and about three-fourth the diameter of eye. Finger and toe tips are rounded without discs. Skin is rough with numerous black-tipped warts. Two large and bean-shaped parotid glands are present behind the eyes.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal and crepuscular, and inhabits almost all types of habitats including in and around the human settlements and forests. Feeds on insects and forages at night near light sources. Breeds throughout the year in favourable condition, but usually from May to August. In breeding season males call loudly from the evening. It goes for hibernation only during extremely cold weather.

### Status and Distribution

Very common and widely distributed.







Monirul Karim

**Marbled Toad** | Khoskhosey Bang | *Bufo stomaticus*

SVL/HBL: 42-76 mm

### Description

A medium-sized toad. Dorsal colour is usually light brown, but sometimes with darker mosaics; ventral colour whitish. Similar to *Duttaphrynus melanostictus*, but differs from it by absence of cranial ridge, less warty skin and flat parotid glands. Head is broader than long. Tympanum is distinct and about three-fourth the diameter of eye.

### Habits and Habitats

Usually inhabits sandy riverine islands and coastal mangroves, but also in other areas near wetlands. Chiefly insectivorous and feeds on a variety of insects. Breeding season starts with the monsoon.

### Status and Distribution

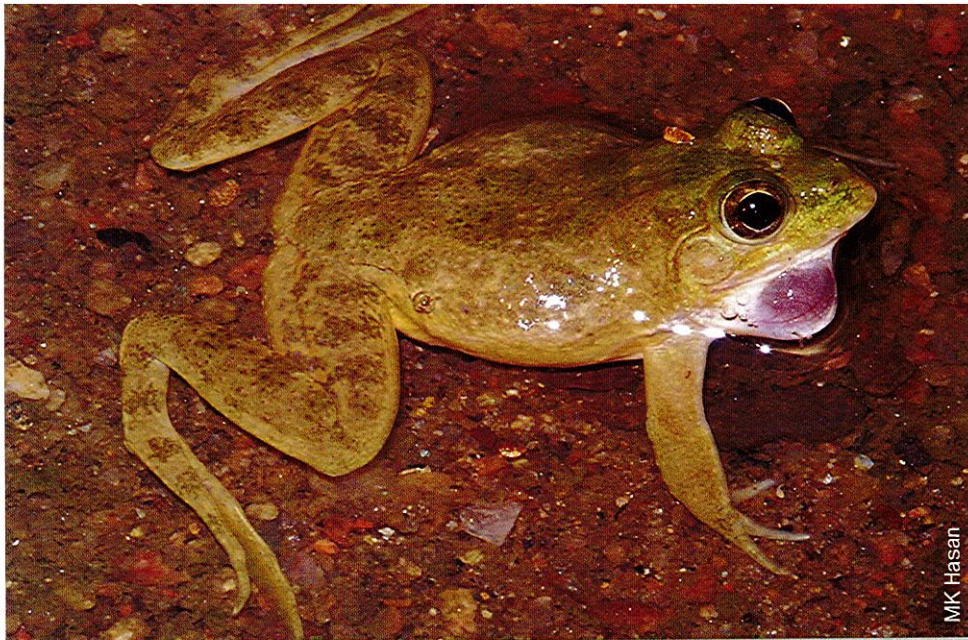
Uncommon in Bangladesh and recorded from the sandy islands and banks of Jamuna and Padma rivers as well as in the Sundarbans, Tanguar Haor and hills of Sylhet and Kaptai.



Mik Hasan







MK Hasan

**Skipper Frog** | Kotkoti Bang | *Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis*

SVL/HBL: 30-62 mm



MK Hasan

### Description

A medium-sized frog. Male is much smaller than the female. Dorsal colour is light brown to olive-brown or greenish with dark brown spots and ventral colour is off white. Sometimes gravid female bears light brown mosaic on ventral off-white colour. Toes are fully webbed and inner metatarsal tubercle is smaller. Relative length of finger is  $2 > 1 > 3 > 4$ . Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches up to the eye. In male vocal sacs come out from both sides of the throat.

### Habits and Habitats

Completely aquatic and inhabits almost all kinds of freshwater bodies like ponds, lakes, canals, streams, paddy fields and seasonal rain waters. Breeding starts from May and continues up to August. Prefers roadside ditches for breeding. Insectivorous and feeds on aquatic insects, insect larvae and other insects from the floating vegetations.

### Status and Distribution

Very common and widely distributed.







MK Hasan

**Green Frog** | Sabuj Bang | *Euphlyctis hexadactylus*

SVL/HBL: 52-130 mm

### Description

A large frog. Female is larger than male. Dorsal colour is grass green with a pale yellow mid-dorsal line while ventral colour is golden yellow. Head is broad with flattish snout. Tympanum is distinct with prominent supratympanic fold. Inner metatarsal tubercle is prominent. Both regular teeth and vomarine teeth are present. Toes are fully webbed and longitudinal folds are absent on dorsal skin. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches up to the eye.



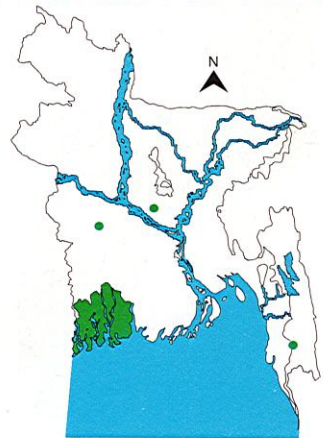
MK Hasan

### Habits and Habitats

Entirely aquatic and inhabits freshwater ponds, lakes and ditches with floating aquatic vegetation. Feeds on insects, small mollusks, small vertebrates and foliages. Its green colour helps to camouflage in aquatic vegetation. Active both during day and night. Breeding season starts from May and continues up to July.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon in Bangladesh. Recorded from the Sundarbans, Fashiakhali Wildlife Sanctuary (Cox's Bazar), Jessore and Dhaka (Savar).







MK Hasan

**Pierre's Cricket Frog** | Pierrer Jhi-jhi Bang | *Fejervarya pierrei*

SVL/HBL: 24-42 mm



MK Hasan

### Description

A small frog. Dorsal colour varies from brown to greyish brown with a distinct broad mid-dorsal line from snout to vent. Dark cross-bands are present on hindlimbs. Ventral colour is whitish. Head is slightly longer than broad. Snout tip projects over the lower jaw. Distinct longitudinal tubercles on dorsum are arranged in rows. Relative length of fingers is  $3 > 1 > 4 = 2$ . Fingers are free and toes are three-fourth webbed. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches up to the eye.

### Habits and Habitats

Inhabits forest edges, agricultural lands, marshy grasslands and also in degraded forest floors. Nocturnal; also comes out during the day in the rainy season. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeding starts with the rain in May and continues up to July. Female releases eggs on stagnant rain water.

### Status and Distribution

Common in mixed evergreen forests of northeast and southeast.







**Nepal Cricket Frog** | Nepali Jhi-jhi Bang | *Fejervarya nepalensis*

SVL/HBL: 23-43 mm

### Description

A small frog. Dorsal colour is grey to greyish brown with a distinct and narrow mid-dorsal line from the back of the head to the vent. Head is slightly longer than broad with pointed snout. Dorsal tubercles are oblong and arranged in longitudinal folds. Fingers are free and toes are three-fourth webbed. Relative length of fingers is  $3 > 4 > 1 > 2$ . Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches up to the eye.

### Habits and Habitats

Inhabits forest edges and scattered forest floors and also in plainlands. Prefers wet grasslands and also found in agricultural lands. Diet comprises of different types of insects found in grasslands. Breeding starts with the rain in May and continues up to July.

### Status and Distribution

Common and widely distributed species in Bangladesh.







MK Hasan

**Syhadra Cricket Frog** | *Syhadra Jhi-jhi* Bang | *Fejervarya syhadrensis*

SVL/HBL: 23-37 mm



MK Hasan

### Description

A small frog. Dorsal colour brownish or greyish and ventral colour whitish. Usually no mid dorsal line, if present it is very narrow and dull white. Hindlimbs have dark cross-bars and dorsal side of thigh is blotched. Head length is almost equal to the head width. Snout distinctly projects over the lower jaw. Dorsal tubercles are rounded or slightly oblong and not arranged in rows. Fingers are free and toes are about half webbed. Relative length of fingers is  $3 > 4 > 2 = 1$ . Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches up to the snout.

### Habits and Habitats

Inhabits a wide range of habitats. It is found in dense forests, forest edges, scattered forests, agricultural lands and also in human habitation. Prefers stagnant water, but also found in moist grasslands away from the water. Insectivorous and feeds on a variety of insects. Breeding starts with the rain in May and continues up to end of July.

### Status and Distribution

Very common and widely distributed species in Bangladesh.







**Terai Cricket Frog** | Torai Jhi-jhi Bang | *Fejervarya teraiensis*

SVL/HBL: 19-49 mm

**Description**

A small and stout frog. Dorsal colour varies from greyish to brownish with frequent red or green patches. A narrow whitish mid dorsal line may or may not be present from the shoulder to the anus. Head is slightly broader than long with pointed head at dorsal view. Fingers are free and toes are three-fourth webbed. Finger and toe tips are pointed. Relative length of fingers is 3>1>4=2. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches up to the eye.



**Habits and Habitats**

Frequently found in agricultural lands, forest edges, scattered forest floors and also in paddy fields. Prefers adjoining areas of stagnant water bodies. Feeds chiefly on insects. Breeding starts with the rain in May and continues up to the end of July.

**Status and Distribution**

Common and widely distributed throughout Bangladesh.







**Asmat's Cricket Frog** | Asmater Jhi-jhi Bang | *Fejervarya asmata*

SVL/HBL: 29-35 mm



### Description

A small frog. Dorsal colour is brown to greenish brown with a mid dorsal line extending from the head to the anus. Two red spots often found on the dorsum. Head is slightly longer than broad; snout is pointed. Distinct longitudinal tubercles on dorsum are arranged in rows. Nostrils are closer to the snout than the eye. Fingers are free and toes are half webbed. Finger and toe tips are pointed. Relative length of fingers is  $3 > 1 > 4 > 2$ .

### Habits and Habitats

Inhabits forest edges, agricultural lands, scattered forest floors and wet grasslands. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeding starts in May and continues up to July.

### Status and Distribution

Common and widely distributed throughout Bangladesh.







**Crab-eating Frog** | Kakrabhuk Bang | *Fejervarya cancrivora*

SVL/HBL: 68-80 mm

### Description

A medium-sized frog. Dorsal colour is brown to greenish brown with irregular black bars on lips and hindlimbs. Head is comparatively narrow with an oval snout. Canthus rostralis is rounded. Tympanum is distinct and about three-fourth of the eye diameter. Supratympanic fold is prominent. Nostrils are closer to the tip of snout than to the eye. Fingers are long and free, toes are about three-fourth webbed. Both finger and toe tips are pointed. Subarticular tubercles are rounded. Considered as *F. cancrivora* species complex in South Asia.

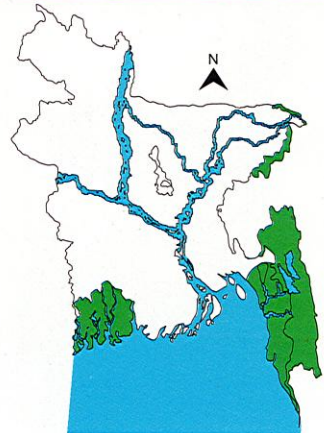


### Habits and Habitats

Occurs in a diverse habitat types: from mangroves, grasslands, marshy areas, forest floors and agricultural lands. The only *Fejervarya* species that can tolerate brackish water. Diet consists of different types of invertebrates including insects and crabs. No information on its breeding in Bangladesh, but breeding starts with the beginning of rainy season in other parts of its geographic range.

### Status and Distribution

Common in Bangladesh and recorded from mangroves of the Sundarbans and the forests of northeast and southeast.







Mk Hasan

**Indian Bull Frog** | Sona Bang, Kola Bang | *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus*

SVL/HBL: 65-134 mm



Mk Hasan

### Description

A large frog. Dorsal colour is greenish, light brown or yellowish with black or brown spots on back. A light yellow mid-dorsal line runs from snout to vent. Ventral colour is pale. Limbs have black cross bars. Back of the thighs have mosaic of black and yellow. A series of longitudinal folds are present on dorsal skin. Pointed snout is projecting beyond the mouth. Teeth present in upper jaw; two rows of vomerine teeth also present. Toes are fully webbed but fingers are free. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches beyond the snout.

### Habits and Habitats

Inhabits areas close to water body, i.e. on the bank of ponds, lakes and other permanent or seasonal water bodies. During day time it hides inside the bushes and comes out at the evening for feeding. When disturbed, immediately jumps into water. Mainly feeds on a variety of insects, but also earthworms, small fishes, small birds and even small snakes. Breeding starts with the first heavy rain of monsoon, usually from May to July.

### Status and Distribution

Very common and widely distributed species in Bangladesh.







Coastal Bull Frog | Upokulio Sona Bang | *Hoplobatrachus litoralis*

SVL/HBL: 81-121 mm

### Description

Similar to the *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus*, but slightly smaller. Differs from *H. tigerinus* by having a broad black band from the eye throughout the nostril to the anterior edge of the upper jaw. Another broad black band along the lateral margin of upper jaw. A distinct black margin is present in the inner side of the upper arm, which is absent in *H. tigerinus*. The inner metatarsal tubercle is black while it is lack of pigment in *H. tigerinus*. Obtusely pointed head is longer than broad. Tympanum is slightly smaller than eye. Supratympanic fold is distinct. Fingers are free and toes are fully webbed. A series of thin longitudinal folds are present on dorsum.

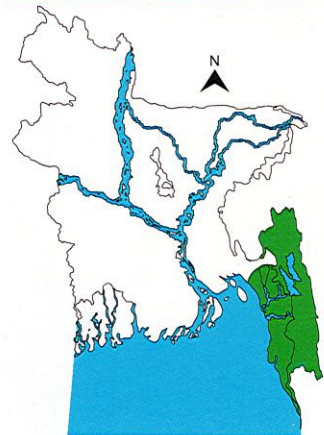


### Habits and Habitats

Semi-aquatic and prefers fresh water ditches with aquatic vegetation, and marshy ditches; also on the bank of ponds, lakes and other permanent or seasonal water bodies. Diet is similar to that of *H. tigerinus*: feeds on a variety of insects but also earthworms, small fishes and even small snakes. Breeding starts in May and continues upto July.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon and endemic in southeastern area of Bangladesh. Occurs in different parts of Cox's Bazar, but also found in Kaptai National Park.







Mk Hasan

**Jerdon's Bull Frog** | Ramchagol-daka Sona Bang | *Hoplobatrachus crassus*

SVL/HBL: 60-121 mm



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**Description**

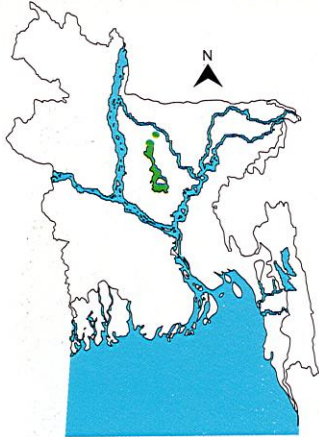
Dorsal colour is grey-brown with dark markings and ventral colour is whitish. Large and triangular head, strong and stout limbs and large tympanum with distinct supratympanic fold. Legs are comparatively short. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches up to the tympanum and heels do not overlap when folded at the right angles to the body. Toes are fully webbed. Inner metatarsal tubercle is distinct.

**Habits and Habitats**

Inhabits lowland forests, grasslands and also paddy fields. During breeding season the male utters loud calls like that of a goat. Nocturnal and mostly insectivorous; feeds on insects, earthworms, small frogs and skinks. Usually breeds during June-July in rainwater pools and in harvested paddy fields.

**Status and Distribution**

Rare in Bangladesh and recorded from the hilly areas of Mymensingh and Netrakona, and also from Madhupur forest of Tangail and Mymensingh.







**Northern Trickle Frog** | Utturey Bang | *Occidozyga borealis*

SVL/HBL: 22-30 mm

### Description

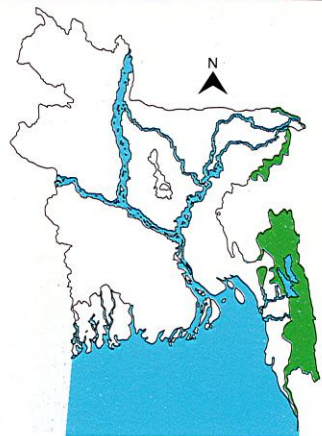
A small frog. Dorsal colour appears light to dark brown with dark spots on flanks and limbs. Ventral colour is off white with blackish spots on throat. Fingers are free and toes almost three-fourth webbed. Tips of all the fingers are white. Finger and toe tips have discs. Inner metatarsal tubercle is prominent while outer metatarsal tubercle is absent. Regular teeth and vomerine teeth are present.

### Habits and Habitats

Crepuscular and nocturnal. Prefers wet forest bed near the forest streams. Feeds mainly on small insects. Very few information is known about its breeding. Calls heard in July.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon in Bangladesh and globally Vulnerable. Recorded from mixed evergreen forests and bushy hills in the southeast and northeast.







**Puddle Frog** | Chagol-daka Bang | *Occidozyga lima*

SVL/HBL: 26-40 mm



### Description

Dorsal colour is brownish with dark markings while the ventral colour is whitish. Short and narrow head with pointed snout. Unequal warts on back. A dark band on the arm and along the posterior side of the thigh. Fingers are free, toes are fully webbed. Relative length of fingers is  $3 > 1 > 4 > 2$ . Inner metatarsal tubercle is larger than the outer. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches beyond the snout. Regular teeth and vomerine teeth are present.

### Habits and Habitats

Prefers marshy areas covered with grasses and bushes, also in mixed evergreen forest floor near the stream. Mainly insectivorous. Breeds in monsoon from May to July.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon in Bangladesh. Recorded from mixed evergreen forests of Teknaf Wildlife Sanctuary, Kaptai National Park and Pablakhali Wildlife Sanctuary in the southeast.







**Two-striped Grass Frog** | Dui-dora Pata Bang | *Hylarana taipehensis*

SVL/HBL: 40-60 mm

### **Description**

A medium-sized frog. Dorsal colour is grass-green or olive-green with two white stripes from eye to groin. Head and body are slender and elongated. Limbs are slender, digits are long and tips are slightly dilated. Fingers are free and toes are two-third webbed. Upper flanks are olive, but lower flanks and jaws are white. Tympanum is distinct and as large as the eye. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches up to the tip of snout.

### **Habits and Habitats**

Nocturnal; prefers marshy aquatic vegetation and flooded swamps with aquatic vegetation. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeds in rainy season from April to July.

### **Status and Distribution**

Uncommon, but widely distributed in forests and floodplain areas throughout Bangladesh.







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**Yellow-striped Frog | Pana Bang | *Hylarana tytleri***

SVL/HBL: 38-54 mm



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### Description

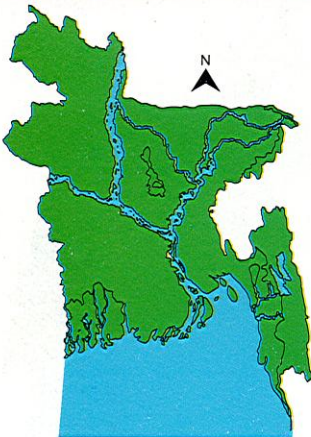
Slightly smaller than *Hylarana taipehensis*. Dorsal colour is light brown to greenish yellow with two cream coloured stripes from eye to groin. Ventral colour is white. Head is longer than broad with pointed snout. Nostrils are closer to snout than to eye. Tympanum is distinct and slightly smaller than eye. Fingers are free and toes are two-third webbed. Finger and toe tips are dilated. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches up to the tip of snout.

### Habits and Habitats

Inhabits marshy grassland and other fresh water aquatic vegetation including water hyacinth. Feeds mainly on aquatic insects. Breeds in rainy season from May to July.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon but widely distributed in forests and floodplain areas throughout the country.







**Cope's Frog** | Koper Bang | *Hylarana leptoglossa*

SVL/HBL: 45-70 mm

### Description

A medium-sized frog. Dorsal colour is dark brown, with scattered black spots. Head and back skin is distinctly granulated. Two thick dorsolateral granular folds run from eye to vent. Thighs have blackish cross bars. Tympanum is distinct and about three-fourth the diameter of eye. Fingers are free and toes are two-third webbed. Tips of all digits are slightly dilated. Relative length of fingers is  $3 > 1 > 4 > 2$ . Heels overlap when folded at right angles to the body. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches beyond the snout.

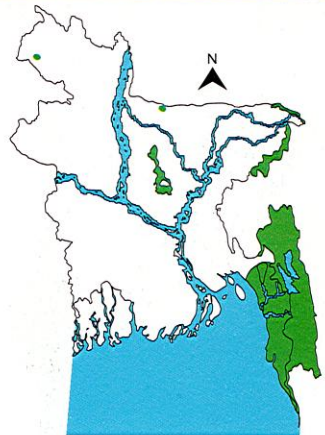


### Habits and Habitats

Occurs in and around mixed evergreen and deciduous forests. Prefers small forest creeks and stagnant forest water with dense vegetation. During monsoon loud calls of male could be heard from a distance. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeds during rainy season from May to August in seasonal rain water.

### Status and Distribution

Common in mixed evergreen and deciduous forests of Bangladesh.







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**Dark-sided Frog** | Kalophota Bang | *Hylarana nigrovittata*

SVL/HBL: 52-74 mm



MK Hasan

### Description

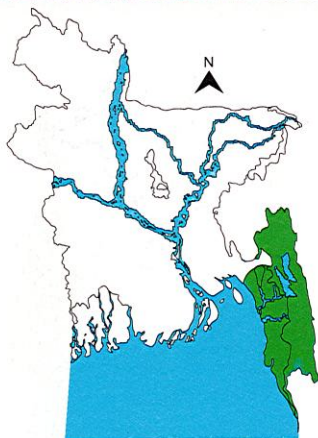
A medium sized frog. Dorsal colour is olive brown with few dark spots. Dorsal skin is more or less granular while ventral skin is smooth. Two dark brown dorsolateral lines run from behind the eye to the vent. Hind limbs have dark brown cross bars while forelimbs are spotted. Tympanum is distinct and supratympanic fold is absent.

### Habits and Habitats

Restricted to the hilly areas, preferably with forests. Nocturnal in habit and during day time hides under the leaf litter, logs and stones. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeds in late rainy season.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon and recorded from mixed evergreen forests and surrounding areas in southeast.







**Nicobarese Frog** | Nicobarer Bang | *Hylarana nicobariensis*

SVL/HBL: 49-55 mm

### Description

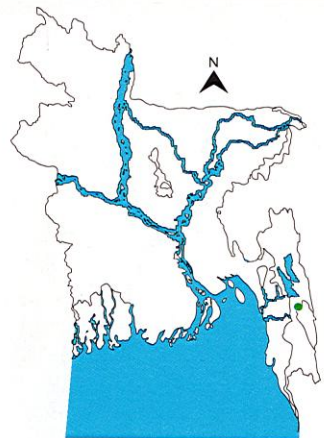
A medium-sized frog. Dorsal colour is yellowish brown with large dark markings and ventral colour is whitish. Sides of head dark. Limbs with dark cross-bands. Long and slender body with pointed snout. Head longer than broad. A prominent glandular dorso-lateral fold from above the tympanum to the groin. Very distinct tympanum is three-fourth of the diameter of eye. Hindlimbs long and slender. Tips of fingers dilated into small discs. First finger longer than second and third finger longest. Fingers free and toes two-thirds webbed. Prominent subarticular tubercles in toes. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the tip of snout.

### Habits and Habitats

Probably nocturnal and crepuscular. In Bangladesh it inhabits small wetlands in hilly areas. Calls during dusk and at night. Probably feeds on small aquatic organisms. Nothing is known about its breeding.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and recorded only from a small wetland in a well-vegetated hill in Bandarban.







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**Bhamo Frog** | Bhamo Bang | *Humerana humeralis*

SVL/HBL: 50-80 mm



MK Hasan

### Description

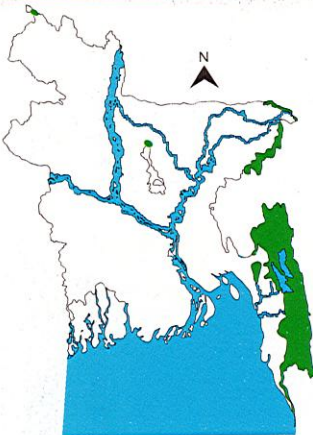
A medium-sized frog. Dorsal colour is olive brown to bright green and ventral colour is whitish. Uniformly tuberculated dorsum has two golden brown folds from the eye to the groin. White line continues from each side of flanks to upper jaw. Humeral gland present on the base of the forelimb. Hind limbs have no cross bars. Outer metatarsal tubercle is absent. Tympanum is as large as the eye. Fingers are free and toes are three-fourth webbed. Finger tips are dilated into discs. Relative length of fingers is  $3 > 4 > 1 > 2$ . Heels overlap when folded at right angles to the body.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal in habit and prefers a variety of insects and other invertebrates. Inhabits the forests and forest edges. Prefers water bodies with dense aquatic vegetation and also harvested paddy fields. Breeding season starts with the rain in May and continues up to August.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon in Bangladesh and found in and around the mixed evergreen forests in northeast and southeast, in the forested areas in northern Mymensingh, and in northern Panchagarh.







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**Khare's Stream Frog** | Chamra-jhola Bang | *Pterorana khare*

SVL/HBL: 62-68 mm

### Description

A medium-sized frog. Dorsal colour greenish slaty and ventral colour white (anterior) to yellowish (posterior). It has the unique skin flap, or loose skin, in sides of body, which is a unique of character of the species. The skin flap also present along the inner border of thigh. Body is elongated with pointed snout. Dark tympanum is nearly half the diameter of eye. Iris is golden in colour and pupil is horizontal. Pale dorso-lateral line is present. Hindlimbs have dark cross-bands, which segregate it from the similar *Humerana humeralis*. A distinct tubercle is present at the angle of jaws. Fingers are free and toes are fully webbed; each of the digits has oblong disc at the terminal end. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches to tip of snout.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal; inhabits rapidly flowing water streams with rocks in hills of 200-1,600 m altitude. It can glide to some distance by expanding the skin flap on the lateral sides of the body. Probably feeds on small aquatic organisms. Nothing is known about its breeding.

### Status and Distribution

Globally Vulnerable and rare in Bangladesh. Recorded only from Bandarban in the southeast.



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**Point-nosed Frog** | Soru Matha Bang | *Climacophora alticola*

SVL/HBL: 32-56 mm



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### Description

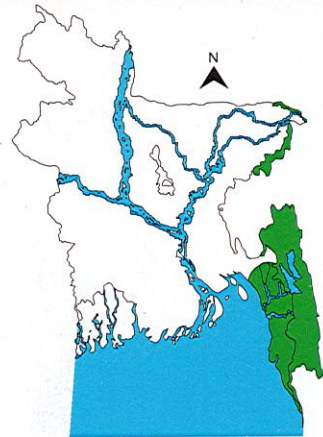
A medium-sized frog with long and slender body and head. Skin is smooth and dorsal colour golden-yellow. Ventral colour is off white to dark brown. Two narrow dorsolateral folds run from behind the eye to groin. Tympanum is distinct and a dark brown line exists above the tympanum and in front of eyes. Limbs are long and slender; hind limbs are slightly granular. Toes are fully webbed. Tadpole is quite large and bears a black spot circled by deep orange ring at the base of tail.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal and hides under stones or logs during day time. Inhabits in and around mixed evergreen forests. Prefers moist forest floor close to water. It is a late rainy season breeder in Bangladesh. Chiefly insectivorous.

### Status and Distribution

Rare in Bangladesh and restricted to northeastern and southeastern mixed evergreen forests.







**Marbled Cascade Frog** | Jharna Sundari Bang | *Amolops marmoratus*

SVL/HBL: 42-81 mm

### Description

A large frog. Dorsal colour is olive-green marbled with dark grey or brown. Ventral colour is white to greyish. Sides of the body are yellowish green with granular warts. Head is flattened and broader than long. Pointed snout projects just over the lower jaw. Rounded canthus rostralis is distinct. Distinct tympanum is about half the diameter of eye. Fingers and toes have adhesive discs; toe discs are smaller than the finger discs. Relative length of fingers is  $3 > 4 > 1 > 2$ . Toes are completely webbed. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches beyond the snout.

### Habits and Habitats

Inhabits rapidly flowing water streams with rocks. Their adhesive discs on both fingers and toes help to attach with woods and rocky banks. Feeds on any available insect prey and small fishes from the flowing water. Breeds from May to September.

### Status and Distribution

Rare in Bangladesh and recorded from the mixed evergreen forests of southeast.







**Smith's Litter Frog** | Lal-chokha Bang | *Leptobrachium smithi*

SVL/HBL: 34-70 mm



### Description

A medium sized frog. Dorsal colour is grey with black bordered irregular light blackish spots. Black cross bars are on limbs and digits. Eyes are large and upper part of iris is deep orange to red. Hind limbs are relatively short and thin. Fingers are free and toes are half webbed.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal and fossorial. Inhabits tropical forest floor with moist leaf litter close to water streams. Prefers to walk than to hop. Diet mostly consists of insects and worms. Breeding starts with the heavy rainfall in May and continue up to July.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon in Bangladesh and recorded from the mixed evergreen forests of northeast and southeast.







**Crown Frog** | Mukut Bang | *Xenophrys parva*

SVL/HBL: 38-54 mm

### Description

A medium sized frog. Dorsal colour is light olive brown with scattered blackish bars. Head is wider than long. A Y-shaped dark band is present on inter-orbital space. Anterior corner of eyes have a prominent horn-like tubercle. Supratympanic fold is prominent. Limbs have distinct cross bars. Toes are one-fourth webbed. Inner metatarsal tubercle is present, but outer metatarsal tubercle is absent. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches beyond the snout.

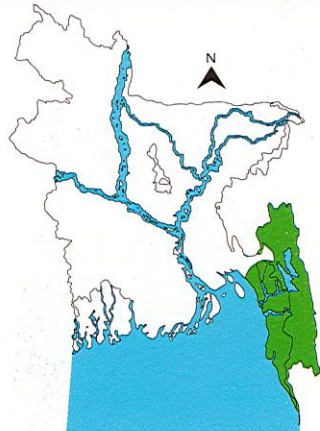


### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal and feeds on insects. Occurs in forest floor of mixed evergreen forests near stream or beside the stream. Breeds in stream water during rainy season from May to July.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon and recorded from the mixed evergreen forests of southeast.







**Ornate Microhylid Frog** | Choto Laubichi Bang | *Microhyla ornata*

SVL/HBL: 22-32 mm



### Description

A small frog. Dorsal colour is golden-brown with a distinct blackish marking from the interorbital space to the lower back of the body. Hind limbs and sides of the body have brown spots. Ventral colour is whitish, but in breeding males throat is blackish. Toes have rudimentary webs. Subarticular tubercles are prominent; outer and inner metatarsal tubercles are also present. Tympanum is invisible with no supratympanic fold.

### Habits and Habitats

Usually nocturnal but also found during day in wet and shaded forest floor. Feeds on ants, ant eggs and very small insects. Breeding season starts with the rainfall in May and continues up to July. Males gather near the seasonal rain water at night and utter a continuous high pitched call.

### Status and Distribution

Very common and widely distributed species in Bangladesh, but commonly found in mixed evergreen forest edges and in agricultural lands.







MK Hasan

**Red Microhylid Frog** | Lal Laubichi Bang | *Microhyla rubra*

SVL/HBL: 20-29 mm

### Description

A small frog. Dorsal colour is reddish brown while the ventral colour is whitish. Sides of the body from eye to groin are black. Black crossbars are present on limbs. Head is slightly broader than long. Well developed shovel-shaped metatarsal tubercles are present, which segregates it from *Microhyla ornata*. Tympanum is not visible. Fingers are free and toes are half webbed.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal and fossorial in habit, but also found in wet forest floor with leaf litter. Feeds on ants, ant eggs and other very small insects. Breeds in monsoon with the starting of heavy rainfall. Mating pair was observed in June.

### Status and Distribution

Rare in Bangladesh and often confused with the reddish breeding male of *Microhyla berdmorei*. Recorded from the mixed evergreen forests of northeast and southeast.



MK Hasan







**Mymensingh Microhylid Frog** | Mymensingher Laubichi Bang | *Microhyla mymensinghensis*

SVL/HBL: 14.2-21.5 mm



### Description

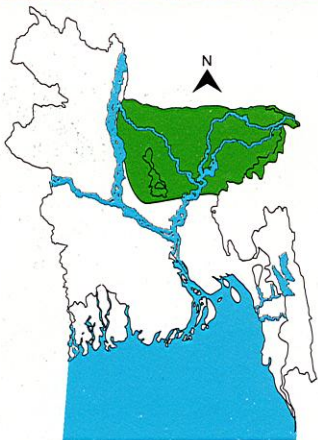
A small and sturdy bodied frog. Dorsal skin usually warty and colour varies from brown to golden brown with a distinct pattern on back shaded with blackish brown. Another black band starting from the snout, passing through the nostril and eye and terminates in the groin; whitish ventral. Head is wider than the length. Snout truncate; nostril nearer to the tip of snout than to eye; tympanum invisible. Tibiotarsal articulation reaches between eye and snout. Fingers and toes have no web. Finger tips not swollen; relative length of fingers is 3>2>4>1.

### Habits and Habitats

Usually prefers wet grasses and loose soil. Nocturnal, but also found during day in wet and shaded forest floor. Feeds on small insects. Breeding season starts with the rain in May and continues up to July.

### Status and Distribution

Common and sympatric with *M. berdmorei* in northeastern region. Recorded from Lawachara and Madhupur National Park; also recorded from Mymensingh, Netrakona, Sunamganj and Sylhet districts (Hasan *et al.*, 2014).







MK Hasan

Mymensingh Microhylid Frog





**Berdmore's Microhylid Frog** | Baro Laubichi Bang | *Microhyla berdmorei*

SVL/HBL: 30-45 mm



### Description

A medium-sized frog. Dorsal colour is brownish, which is reddish in breeding male. Belly colour is bright golden yellow and throat blackish. Light to dark blackish cross bars are present on both limbs. Upper parts of the body is usually smooth. Tubercles are present on the back and sides of the body as longitudinal folds. Forelimbs are moderately long with free fingers. Hind limbs are much longer with fully webbed toes. Finger and toe tips are swollen. Relative length of fingers is  $3 > 4 > 2 > 1$ . Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches beyond the snout.

### Habits and Habitats

Generally nocturnal and becomes active at the evening, but also active during rainy days. Prefers wet forest floor with leaf litter. Feeds mainly on ants, ant eggs and small insects. Breeds in winter, usually between November and February.

### Status and Distribution

Common forest microhylid in almost all the forests of Bangladesh except the Sundarbans.







Indian Balloon Frog | Potka Bang | *Uperodon globulosus*

SVL/HBL: 60-86 mm

### Description

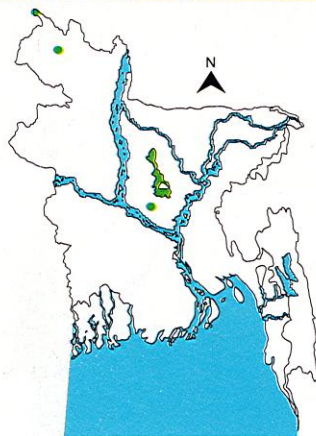
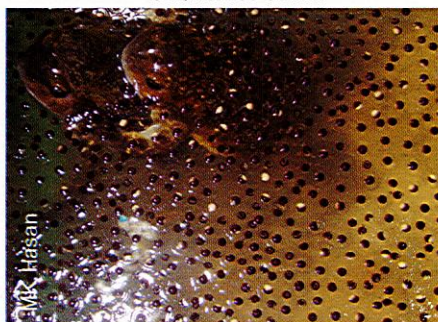
A short and stout frog with a small head. Dorsal colour is light to dark olive brown while ventral colour is whitish. Black and yellowish spots are found in lateral parts. Golden spots on lateral sides and black throat appears in breeding male. Tympanum is not visible. Limbs are relatively short and toes have rudimentary web.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal in habit and becomes active at dusk, but also found in heavy cloudy and rainy days. Fossorial species that lives in burrows and has the capability to dig the soil. Feeds on ants, termites and other small insects. After heavy rainfall in July breeding males come out to the surface and starts croaking. It is slow mover because of its small legs and rudimentary toe webs. Prefers to walk than to hop.

### Status and Distribution

Common in and around the deciduous forests in Madhupur, Bhawal and Savar areas in central Bangladesh, but also in northern Panchagarh.







Asian Painted Frog | Venpu Bang | *Kaloula pulchra*

SVL/HBL: 57-82 mm



### Description

One of the largest microhylids in Bangladesh. Dorsal colour is chocolate-brown with two light brown broad bands run from the inter-orbital space to the back of the body. Ventral colour is dark grey with numerous white spots. Though yellowish brown and reddish brown colour forms are found, latter is more common. Bulky body with small head and short snout. Tympanum is hidden. Fingers are free and toes have rudimentary webs. Finger and toe tips are swollen. Regular teeth are absent, but vomerine teeth are present. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches up to the shoulder.

### Habits and Habitats

Forest dwelling fossorial species. In breeding season prefers stagnant water bodies surrounded by vegetation and also stagnant water in tree holes. When disturbed or in danger, swells its bulky body like a balloon and excretes sticky substance. It has a loud and deep oooong-oooong-oooong call, could be heard from a distance. Breeding starts with the heavy rainfall in May and continues up to July.

### Status and Distribution

Common in and around mixed evergreen forests in the northeast and southeast.







Momirul Khan

**Sri Lankan Painted Frog** | Rangin Venpu Bang | *Kaloula taprobanica*

SVL/HBL: 46-68 mm

### Description

A medium-sized and stout microhylid. Dorsal colour is dark brown with two broad and distinct red dorsolateral bands run from behind the eye to the back of the body. A narrow red inter-orbital band also present. Head is small with rounded snout. Limbs are comparatively short; finger tips have discs. Two well-developed shovel-shaped metatarsal tubercles are present.

### Habits and Habitats

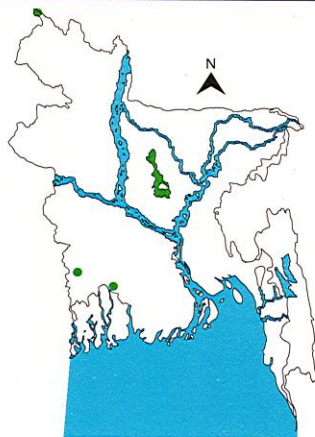
Nocturnal and prefers tree holes and termite mounds. A fossorial species and comes out to the surface in the breeding season during June-July. Feeds mainly on insects, especially termites.

### Status and Distribution

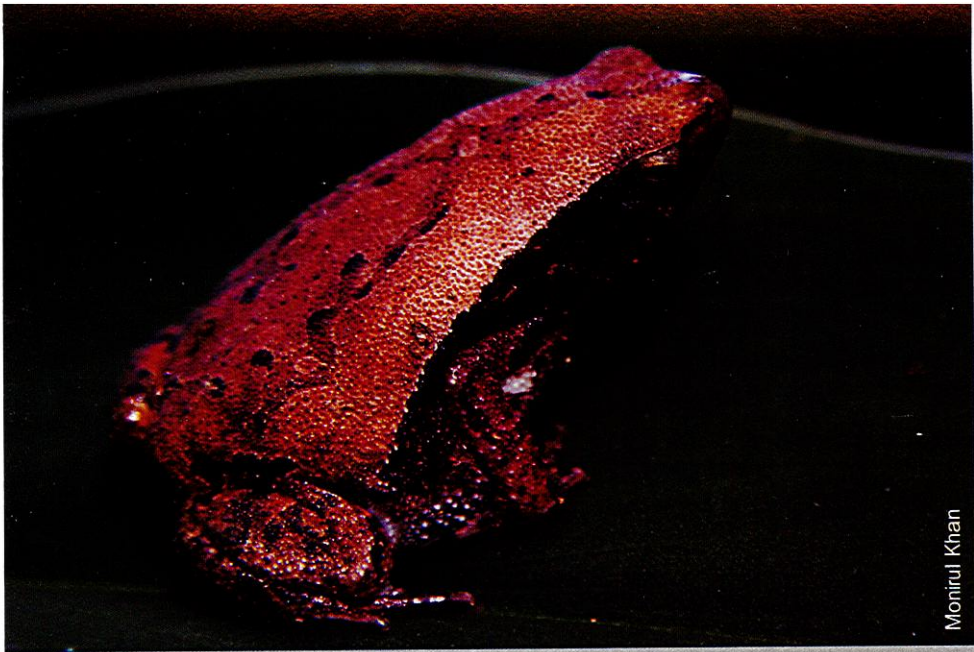
Rare and has been recorded from Madhupur deciduous forest in the central region, Narail and Mongla in the southwest and northern Panchgarh in the northwest.



Momirul Khan







Monirul Khan

**Stripe Sticky Frog** | Dorakata Athalo Bang | *Kalophrynus interlineatus*

SVL/HBL: 36-43 mm



Monirul Khan

### Description

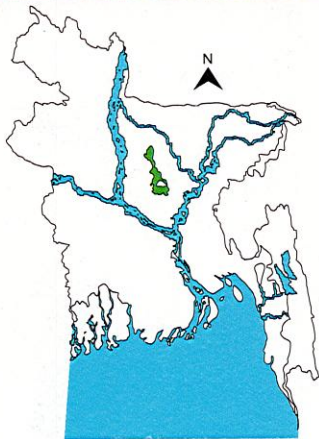
A medium sized frog. Dorsal colour is reddish brown with an inverted V-shaped dark brown marking extending from the snout to the thigh. Lateral sides of the body are dark chocolate brown. Ventral colour is light yellowish to light brownish. Distinct tympanum present, which is close to eye. Two small metatarsal tubercles are present. Fingers are free and toes have rudimentary webs. Tips of fingers and toes are slightly swollen.

### Habits and Habitats

Forest dwelling species and found in deciduous and mixed evergreen forest floor. Prefers termite mounds. Feeds on small insects, especially termites. Sticky substances are secreted from the skin when threatened or captured. Breeds in rainy season usually during June-July.

### Status and Distribution

Rare species in Bangladesh and recorded only from the deciduous forests of Madhupur in central Bangladesh.







MK Hasan

**Common Tree Frog | Dorakata Gecho Bang | *Polypedates leucomystax***

SVL/HBL: 46-80 mm

**Description**

Dorsal color is yellowish brown to dark brown with three longitudinal lines on back. Dark cross bars are present on limbs. Dark chocolate brown patch is present on both anterior and posterior portion of eye. Fingers have rudimentary webs while toes are fully webbed. Both fingers and toes have well developed discs, adapted for arboreal life.

**Habits and Habitats**

Nocturnal in habit and hides in bushes, leaves or tree barks during day. Becomes active during dusk. Feeds on a variety of insects. Breeds in rainy season from May to July. Female lays 160-400 white eggs inside a brownish foam nest usually on hanging vegetation above stagnant water. Sometimes foam nests are with floating substances or with grasses.

**Status and Distribution**

Very common and widely distributed.



MK Hasan







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**Maculated Tree Frog** | Chitra Gecho Bang | *Polypedates maculatus*

SVL/HBL: 50-84 mm



MK Hasan

### Description

Dorsal colour is brown to dark brown with dark spots. Rounded yellow spots bordered by chocolate brown colour present on thighs. Dark patches are present on both sides of eyes. Very similar to *Polypedates leucomystax*, but can be differentiated from its free head skin. Distinct tympanum present with supra-tympanic fold. Fingers free and toes have fully developed webs. Both finger and toe tips have well-developed discs.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal and becomes active from the evening. Prefers bushy areas with small trees. Roosts underside of leaves, barks or tree branches during the day. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeds from May to July when the rainy season is at peak. Female lays eggs in foam nest.

### Status and Distribution

Common and recorded from the mixed evergreen forests of northeast and southeast.







**Twin-spotted Tree Frog** | Lal-pa Gecho Bang | *Rhacophorus bipunctatus*

SVL/HBL: 36-55 mm

### Description

A beautiful medium-sized tree frog. Dorsal colour is leaf-green (brownish green in juvenile) with tiny black spots. Ventral colour is bright yellow with two almost equal black spots on either side of the body. Fully webbed fingers and toes with tips having well developed adhesive discs. Finger web colour is reddish yellow while toe web colour is red. Upper portion of outer iris is yellow. Dermal projection (calcar) is present on heels.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal and crepuscular; becomes active during dusk and also during dawn. Forages in comparatively upper level in forest vegetation. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeds in rainy season, commonly during June-July.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon in Bangladesh and recorded from the mixed evergreen forests of Lawachara, Satchari and Kalenga of northeast and Dudpukuria-Dhopachari and Teknaf of southeast.







MK Hasan

Twin-spotted Tree Frog









Mominul Khan

**Giant Tree Frog** | Baro Gecho Bang | *Rhacophorus maximus*

SVL/HBL: 60-108 mm



Mominul Khan

**Description**

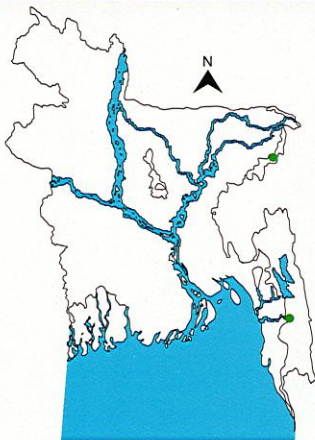
The largest tree frog of Bangladesh. Dorsal colour is bright green and ventral white to light brown. Dorsal skin is smooth while the thigh and belly are granulated. Large head is very flat and wide. Distinct canthus rostralis is angular. Tympanum is about two-third the diameter of eye and partially covered by very distinct supratympanic fold. Both fingers and toes are completely webbed. All digits have well-developed adhesive discs. Relative finger length is  $3 > 4 > 2 > 1$ . Inner metatarsal tubercles are present while outer metatarsal tubercles are absent. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches up to the nostril.

**Habits and Habitats**

Nocturnal and crepuscular. Inhabits the foliage of mature evergreen and semi-evergreen forests. Diet chiefly consists of insects. No information on its breeding in Bangladesh, but usually breeds during heavy rainfall in other places of its distributional range.

**Status and Distribution**

Rare species in Bangladesh and recorded from the forests of northeast and southeast.







Monirul Khan

**Pied Warty Tree Frog** | Pakhir Bistha Bang | *Theloderma asperum*

SVL/HBL: 22-30 mm

### Description

A small tree frog. Dorsal colour is dark brown and sometimes mixed with black. Colour of head including interorbital space, snout, nostril and shoulder is unpatterned dirty white or slightly yellowish which continues both side of the body. A broad white band is present on the posterior part of back and thighs. Colour may vary from specimen to specimen. Young individuals are brighter than the adults and possess much whiter colour with dark brown and grey spots. Skin is somewhat rough with numerous warts. Eyes are rather big with brick-red iris and rounded black pupil.

### Habits and Habitats

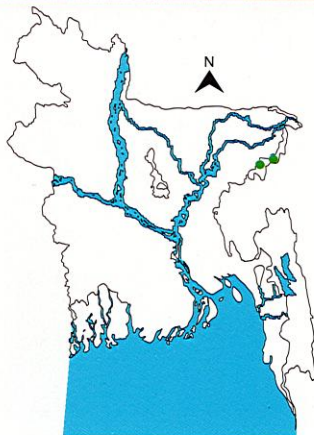
Inhabits mixed evergreen forests. Prefers broadleaved plants, tree cavities and water filled tree holes. One adult male might occur with several adult females and a number of immature individuals in a tree or bamboo cavity. Nocturnal and feeds mainly on insects. Breeds during the rainy season. Female lays 5-6 eggs on a moist ground or moist surface of the tree cavity. Tadpoles complete metamorphosis inside the eggs, so no tadpole is seen. Incubation period is about 8-10 days and metamorphosis takes place in 56-70 days.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and recorded from the mixed evergreen forests of Lawachara and Adampur in the northeast.



Monirul Khan







MK Hasan

**Two-striped Pigmy Tree Frog** | Dui-dagi Khudey Gecho Bang | *Chirromantis vittatus*

SVL/HBL: 21-25 mm



MK Hasan

### Description

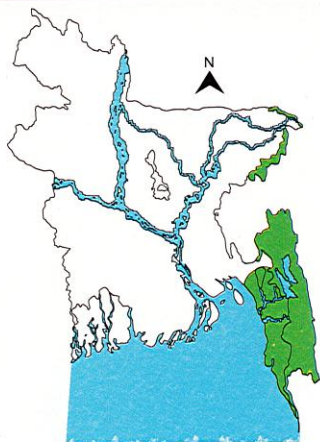
A very small tree frog with snout-vent length about 25 mm. Dorsal colour is golden brown while ventral colour is white. Two whitish broad lateral lines run from the snout to the anus. Both finger and toe discs are bright yellow in colour. Nostrils are nearer to the end of snout than to eyes. Tympanum is slightly smaller than the diameter of eye. Supratympanic fold is absent. Fingers are with rudimentary webs while toes are three-fourth webbed. Relative length of fingers is 3>4>2>1. Heels overlap when folded at the right angles to the body. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches up to the eye.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal and crepuscular. Prefers bushes and thickets or undergrowth of the mixed evergreen forests. Males were found in bushes hanging on water. Feeds on small insects. Breeds during the rainy season from May to July.

### Status and Distribution

Common in forested areas of the northeast and southeast.







MK Hasan

Annandale's Pigmy Tree Frog | Bohu-dagi Khudey Gecho Bang | *Chiromantis simus*

SVL/HBL: 22-30 mm

### Description

A small tree frog. Dorsal colour is yellowish to brown with scattered brown dots and ventral surface is whitish. Five longitudinal lines on back. Digits and discs are yellowish in colour. Tympanum is about half of the eye diameter. Supratympanic fold present. Finger and toe digits are dilated into discs. Fingers are free and toes are three-fourth webbed. Relative length of fingers is 3>4>2>1. Heels overlap when folded at right angles to the body. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches up to the eye.



MK Hasan

### Habits and Habitats

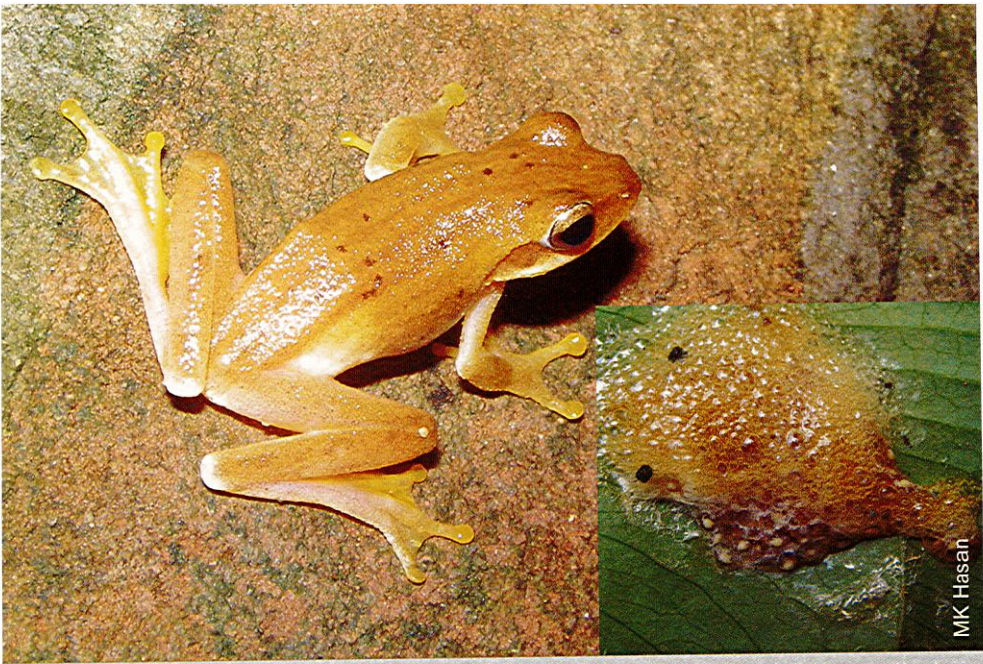
Nocturnal; inhabits forest undergrowth and bush. Usually found in and around the forest edges. Feeds mainly on small insects. Breeds in rainy season usually from May to July.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and recorded from the mixed evergreen forests of northeast and southeast and also from the deciduous forests of Madhupur in central Bangladesh.







**Doriae's Pigmy Tree Frog** | Doriaer Khudey Gecho Bang | *Chiromantis doriae*

SVL/HBL: 32-37 mm



### Description

Very similar to *Chiromantis simus*, but slightly larger. Dorsal colour is light brown with dark brown spots and ventral colour is whitish with numerous small white blotches. Digits and discs are yellowish in colour. Finger and toe tips are dilated to develop discs. Fingers are free and toes are three-fourth webbed. Relative length of fingers is 3>4>2>1. Heels overlap when folded at right angles to body. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches up to the nostril.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal; inhabits bushes and thickets. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeds during heavy rainfall, i.e June-July. Female lays eggs on brownish foam nest underside the leaf hanging above the water. After hatching, hatchlings drop into the water.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and recorded only from mixed evergreen forests in Lawachara in the northeast.







Monirul Khan



Monirul Khan

Anderson's Bush Frog | Andersoner Gecho Bang | *Philautus andersoni*

SVL/HBL: 24-25 mm

### Description

A very small tree frog. Dorsal colour is olive brown, often with faint dark patches, while ventral colour is white to yellowish. Both finger and toe discs are yellowish in colour. A pale inter-orbital band rarely occurs. A narrow fold of skin from the posterior corner of eyes up to the shoulder. Nostrils are nearer to the tip of snout than to eyes. Head usually broader than long and slightly depressed. Tympanum is much smaller than the diameter of eye. Fingers and toes are free with swollen tips. A fleshy pad present on the palm. Relative length of fingers is  $3 > 4 > 2 > 1$ . Heels overlap when folded at the right angles to the body. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches up to the anterior end of eye.

### Habits and Habitats

Crepuscular and nocturnal. Prefers undergrowth of the evergreen and mixed evergreen forests. Sits on leaves as well as on twigs. Feeds on small insects. Breeds in rainy season, probably from April to June.

### Status and Distribution

Rare in forested areas of the southeast. First specimen was recorded from Kaptai National Park and the species has not yet been found anywhere else in Bangladesh. It is likely that the species occurs in other forests of the southeast and northeast.



Monirul Khan







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**Dwarf Bush Frog** | Bamon Gecho Bang | *Philautus parvulus*

SVL/HBL: 21-24 mm



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### Description

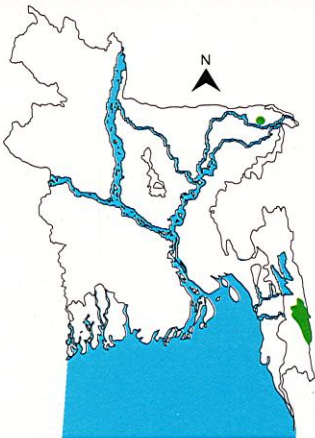
A small tree frog. Light brown dorsum has hourglass shaped dark marking on the middle of the back. A dark band on interorbital space. Dark band also present on the dorsum of thighs; those sometimes become indistinct. A dark line on the supratympanic region. Sides of the body have two white patches divided by a broad blackish patch. Ventral is almost transparent with numerous small white spots; those spots continue on under parts of thighs. Head is almost as long as broad. Tympanum is not distinct. Eyes are rather large; orange-brown iris with black pupil. Fingers are free and toes are about half webbed.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal and crepuscular; becomes active at the evening. Inhabits primarily bushes, forest edges and also bushes under the forest canopy. Feeds on small insects from the bushes. Female deposits 4-5 eggs under the leaves. Metamorphosis completes inside the egg, so no tadpoles are seen.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and recorded from mixed evergreen forests in Bandarban in the southeast, but probably also occurs in other mixed evergreen forests.





# R

eptiles





## REPTILES

Reptiles are cold-blooded vertebrates and their bodies are covered with scales or scutes to conserve body moisture. Unlike amphibians, reptiles do not necessarily require an aquatic environment during their life cycle. Reptiles can be easily differentiated from amphibians by their dry and scaly skins, from birds by the absence of feathers and from mammals by the absence of hairs. Reptiles had evolved around 320-300 million years ago during Carboniferous period from advanced reptile-like amphibians and became adapted to terrestrial life. Modern reptiles had evolved during the Tertiary epoch around 70 million years ago.

Reptiles are diverse group of animals including crocodiles and alligators, turtles and tortoises, snakes, lizards and tuataras. There are 9,766 species of living reptiles found worldwide in six orders. The order Squamata (lizards) is the largest reptile order having 5,796 species followed by Serpentes (snakes) having 3,432 species, Testudines (turtles) having 328 species, Amphisbaenia (amphisbaenians) having 184 species, Crocodylia (crocodiles) having 25 species and Rhynchocephalia (tuataras) having 1 species (Reptile-database, 2013). They occupy a wide variety of habitats and are found throughout the world except Antarctica.

As cold-blooded animals, their body temperatures vary with the environmental conditions. Therefore, they go for hibernation during winter. In Bangladesh, temperature fluctuation is relatively less, so they often go for a short period of hibernation during winter. They have a low metabolic rate and produce comparatively less body heat than birds and mammals. Most of the reptiles are carnivorous and prey upon a variety of animals. Many reptiles, particularly snakes and lizards, play an important role in biological pest control. They are the major consumers of insects and rodents that are harmful for crops.

In Bangladesh a total of 137 species of reptiles have been recorded. The order Serpentes (snakes) has 76 species, Squamata (lizards) has 30 species, Testudines (turtles) has 29 species and Crocodylia (crocodiles) has 2 species. Among these reptiles a total of 82 species have identified as rare, 20 species uncommon, 26 species common and 9 species very common.

### Morphological Parameters of Reptiles

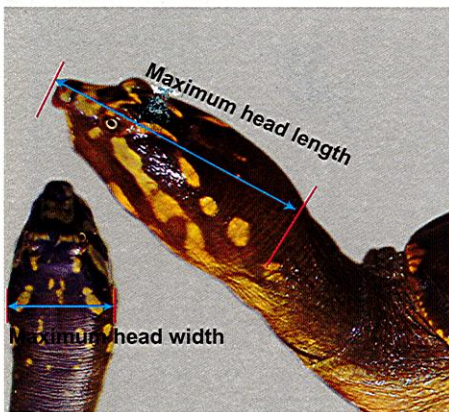
Reptiles are very diverse group of animals, so morphometric parameters vary largely with the species group. Some of the common morphometric parameters used for the identification are as follows –

#### **Turtle and Tortoise**

(adopted from Wyneken and Witherington, 2001)

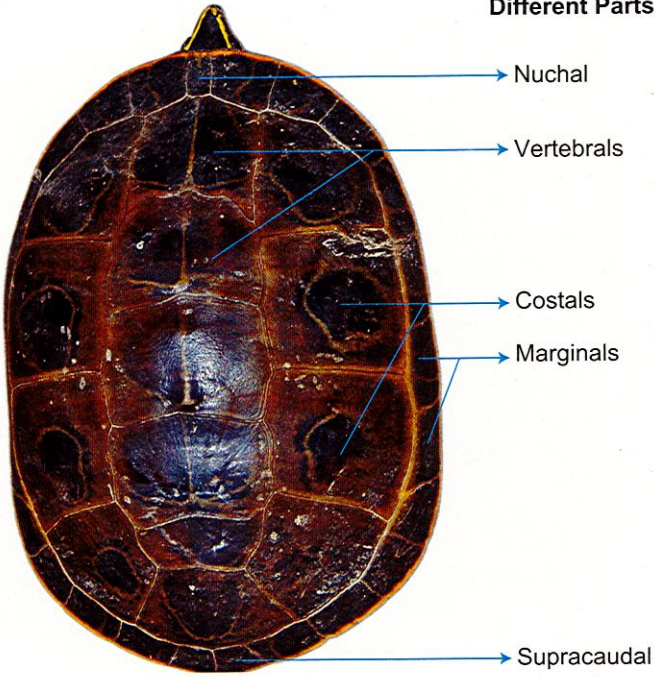
#### **Standard carapace length (SCL):**

Measured from the anterior-most point of the nuchal scute to the posterior-most tip of the last marginal (supracaudal) scute. This measurement used in this book as 'carapace length'.

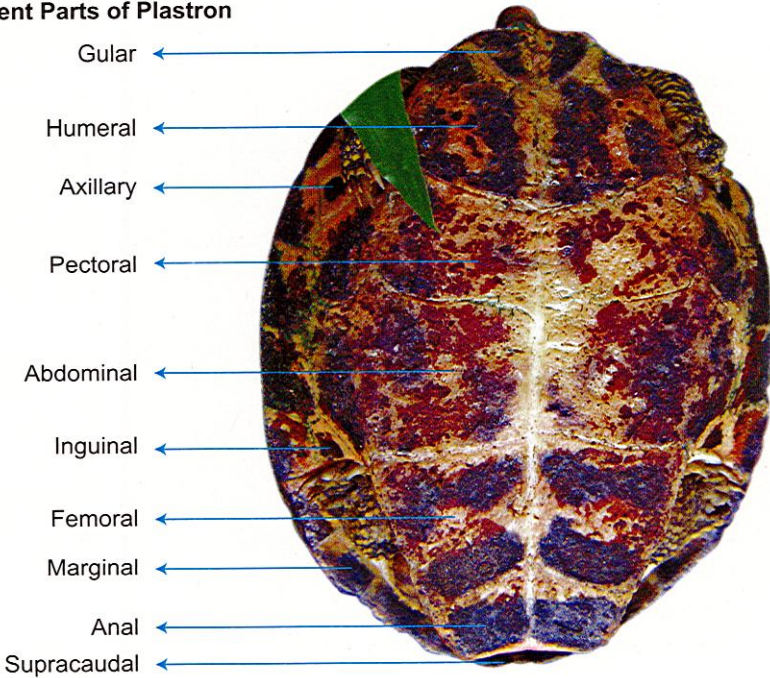




### Different Parts of Carapace



### Different Parts of Plastron





**Curved carapace length (CCL):** Uses the same landmarks as SCL but is taken over the curve of the carapace with a tape measure.

**Standard carapace width (SCW):** Measured at the widest part of the carapace.

**Curved carapace width (CCW):** Measured at the widest part of the carapace with a tape measure.

**Maximum head width (HW):** Measured at the widest part of the head.

**Maximum head length (HL):** Measured along the midline from the anterior-most part of the upper jaw to the posterior-most bone of the skull.

**Body depth (BD):** Measured between the maximum height of the carapace and parallel point of the plastron.

**Standard plastron length (SPL):** Measured from the anterior-most part of the plastron to the posterior-most part of the plastron.

**Curved plastron length (CPL):** Measured from the same point as SPL but with a tape measure.

**Total tail length (TTL):** Measured from the posterior-most point of the plastron to the tip of the tail.

**Plastron-to-vent length (PVTL):** Measured from the middle of the vent to the posterior-most tip of the plastron.

**Vent-to-tip length (VTTL):** Measured from the middle of the vent to the tip of the tail.

**Circumference (CIRCUM):** The greatest circumference measured perpendicular to the turtle's long axis.

### **Lizards**

(adopted from Huyghe *et al.*, 2005)

Lizards are very diverse group of species from small sized garden lizard to large sized monitor lizard. Some of the common morphological parameters used for their identification are as follows –

**Snout-vent length (SVL):** Measured from the tip of snout to the vent.

**Head length (HL):** Measured from the tip of snout to the posterior most bone of the skull (usually lower jaw joint).

**Head width (HW):** Measured at the widest part of the head.

**Jaw width (JawW):** Jaw width at the posterior axis of upper and lower mandibles.

**Tail length (TL):** Measured from the base of the tail to the tip.

**Tail width (TW):** Measured at the widest part of the tail.

**Maximum tail depth (TD):** Measured at the maximum height of the tail.

**Axilla to groin (A–G):** Distance between the axilla and the groin.

**Fore-arm length (FAL):** Length of the forearm.

**Tibia length (TbL):** Length of the tibia.

**Orbit diameter (OrbD):** Diameter of the orbit measured horizontally.



**Inter-orbital distance (IO):** Distance between two orbits.

**Orbit to snout distance (OrbSn):** Distance between the anterior margin of the orbit to the tip of the snout.

**Orbit to ear distance (OrbEar):** Distance between the posterior margin of the orbit to the anterior point of ear.

**Ear length (EarL):** Maximum length of the ear measured horizontally.

**Pores:** Total number of preloacal or preloacal-femoral pores.

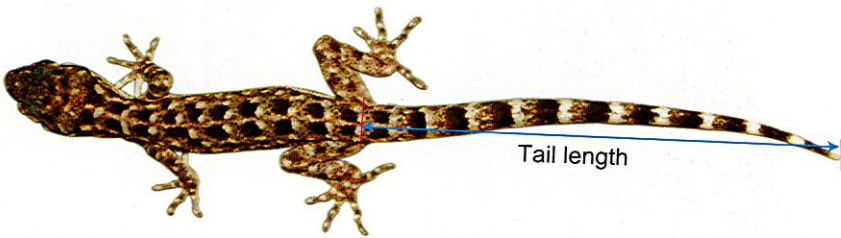
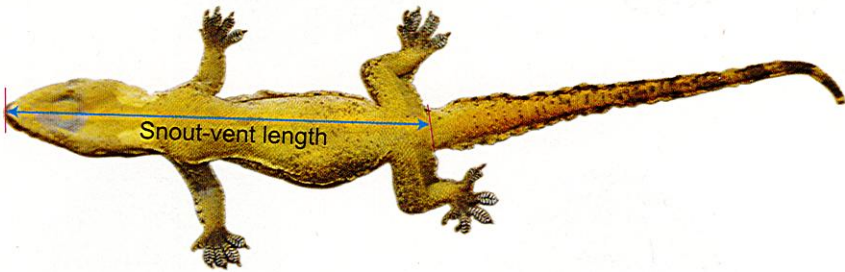
**Supralabials (SL):** Total number of supralabial scales (left/right).

**Infralabials (IL):** Total number of infralabial scales.

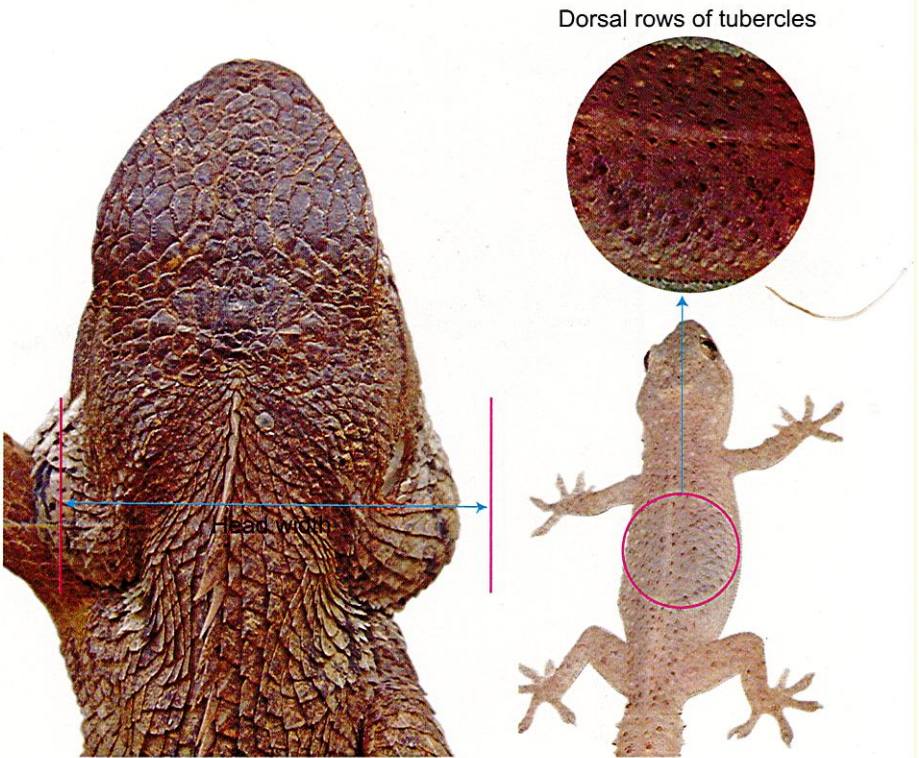
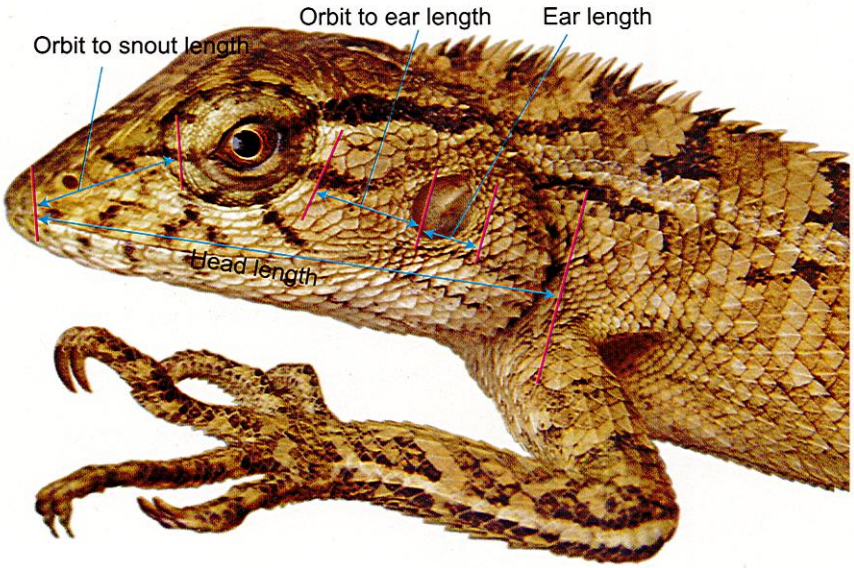
**Mid-body tubercle row (MBTR):** Number of tubercle rows on the middle of the body.

**Toe4Lam:** Number of complete lamellae on digit IV of the toe (basal/terminal).

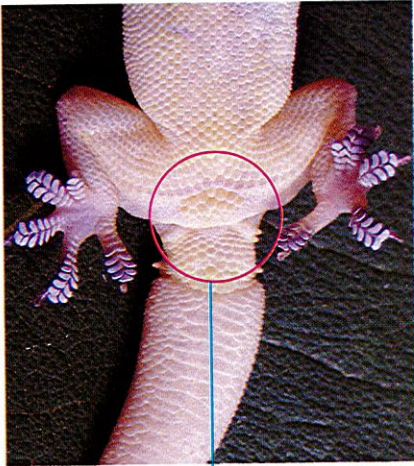
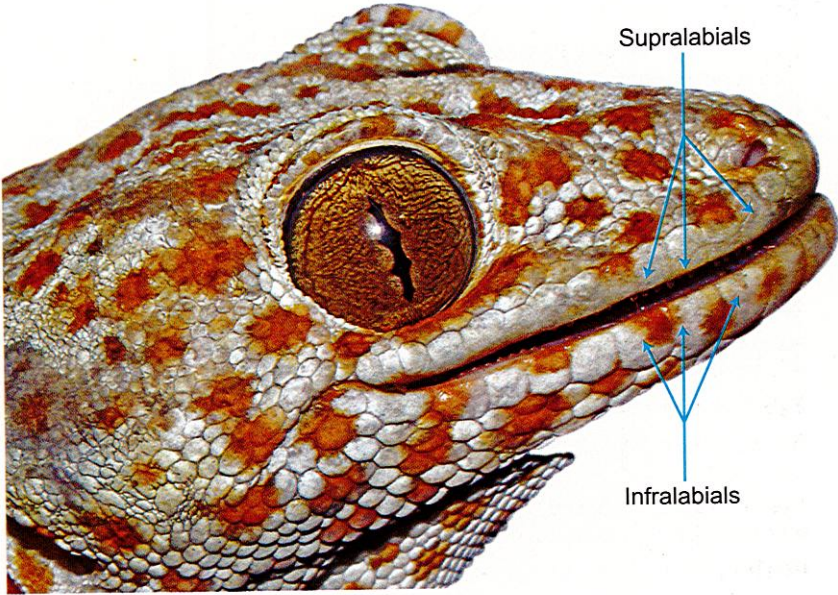
**Fin4Lam:** Number of complete lamellae on digit IV of the finger (basal/terminal).



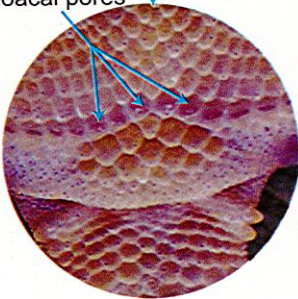




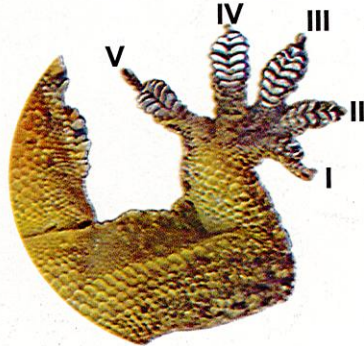




Precloacal pores



Lamellae on fingers



Lamellae on toes



## Snakes

(adopted from Neang *et al.*, 2012)

**Snout-vent length (SVL):** Measured from the tip of snout to the vent.

**Tail length (TL):** Measured from the vent to the tip of tail.

**Head width (HW):** Measured at the widest part of the head immediately posterior to the eye.

**Head length (HL):** Measured from the tip of snout to the posterior margin of mandible.

**Head depth (HD):** Vertical height between upper and lower surfaces of head measured at head width.

**Inter-orbital distance (ID):** Shortest distance between outer margins of supraoculars.

**Eye diameter (ED):** Horizontal diameter of eye.

**Snout length (SL):** Distance between the tip of snout and the anterior edge of eye.

**Eye to nostril distance:** Distance between the anterior margin of eye and the posterior margin of nostril.

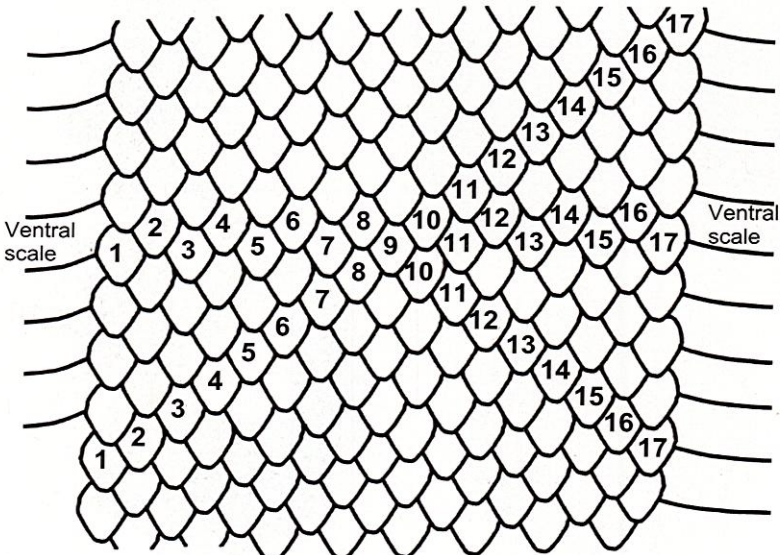
**Nostril distance:** Horizontal distance between nostrils.

**Dorsal scale rows at neck:** Number of scale rows (at the point of head length) behind the head.

**Midbody scale rows:** Number of scale rows at midbody.

**Dorsal scale rows anterior to the vent:** Number of dorsal scale rows prior to the vent.

**Dorsal scale rows:** Referred to as a general scale formula in the form 'Dorsal scale rows at neck.'



Counting of body seals (shown by diagram)



**Midbody scale row:** Dorsal scale rows anterior to the vent.

**Ventral scales:** Number of scales from the second ventral scale posterior to gulars to the vent excluding anal plate.

**Anal plate:** Number of terminal ventral scales immediately anterior to vent.

**Subcaudal scales:** Number of paired subcaudal scales excluding the terminal scute.

**Supralabials:** Number of scales on upper lip.

**SL-Eye:** Number of supralabials entering orbit.

**Infralabials:** Number of scales on lower lip.

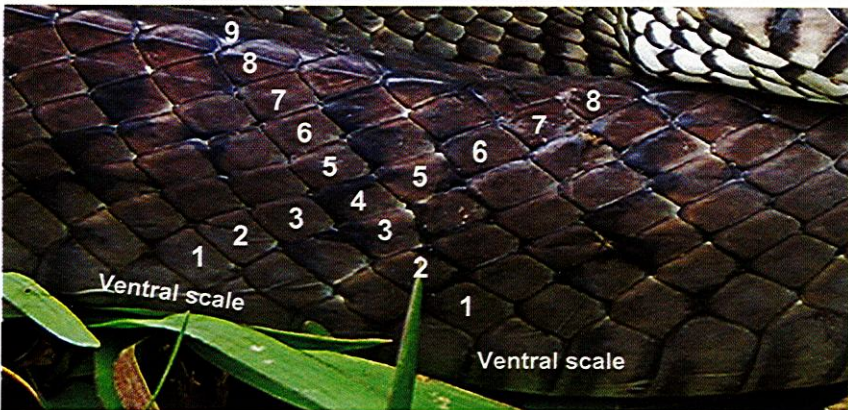
**Maxillary teeth:** Number of maxillary teeth on the right side of upper jaw.

**Hemipenis shape:** Physical shape of hemipenis.

**Temporal:** Number of scales immediately behind postocular between posterior-most supralabials and parietals.

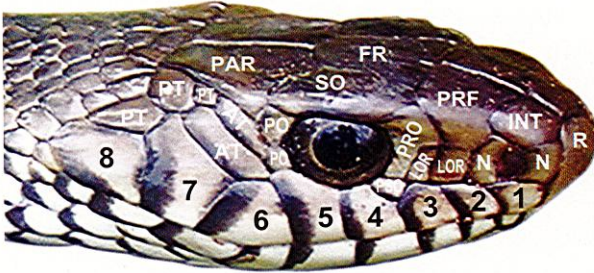
**Body bands:** Number of crossbands across the back and down to the sides, but not encircling the body.

**Tail bands:** Number of crossbands on tail.



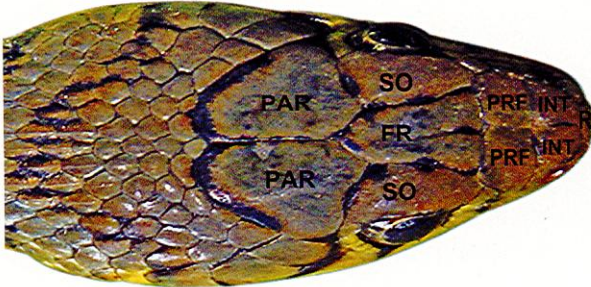
Counting of body scales (shown on photo)



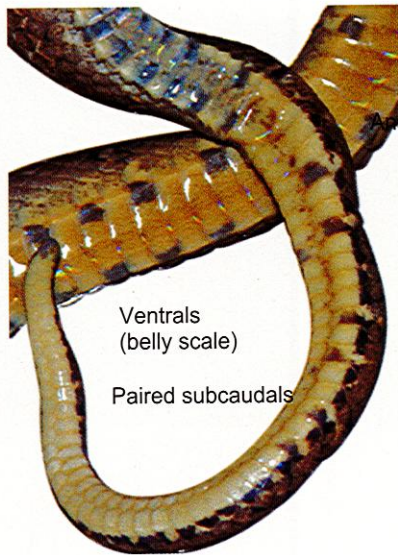


- R Rostral
- N Nasal
- INT Internasal
- LOR Loreal
- PRF Prefrontal
- PRO Preocular
- PSO Presubocular
- SO Supraocular
- FR Frontal
- PO Postocular
- SL Supralabial
- PAR Parietal
- AT Anterior temporal
- PT Posterior temporal

Supralabials or SL (1-8)



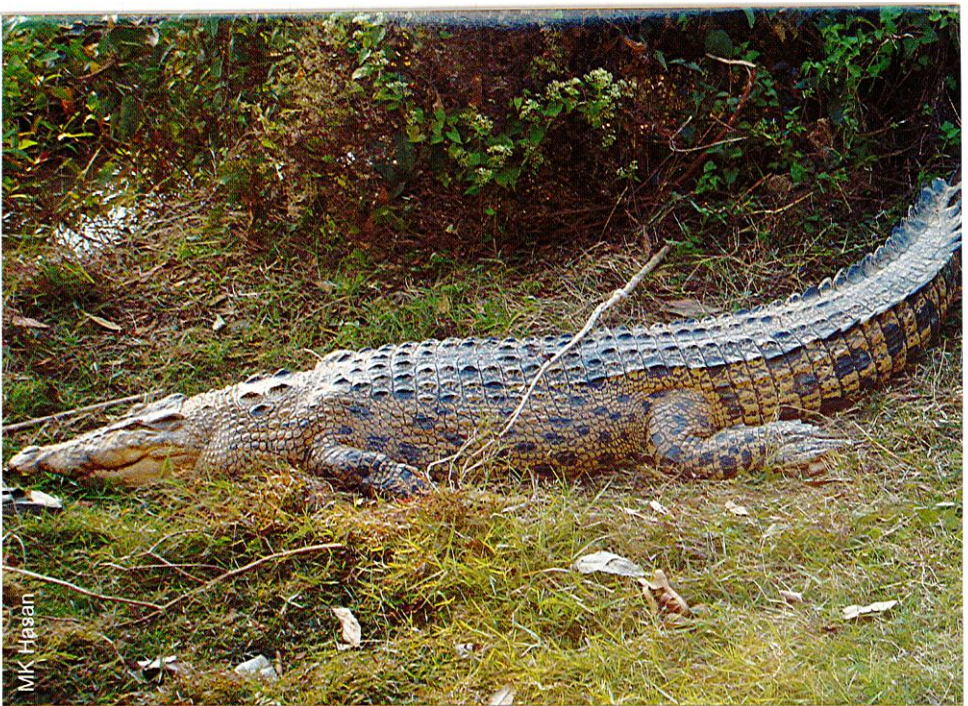
Ventrals (belly scale)



Ventrals (belly scale)  
Paired subcaudals

Anal plate





MK Hasan

**Saltwater Crocodile** | Lonapanir Kumir | *Crocodylus porosus*

Total length: 5-7 m

### Description

A large crocodylian; female is much smaller than male and usually attains less than 3 m. Dark grey to brownish grey with series of longitudinal lines of large black spots are present on upperparts of body, limbs and tail. Belly is yellowish or white. Body covered with bony plates. Laterally compressed tail has saw-toothed fringe on top. Snout is heavy with a pair of ridges running from the orbit to the centre of snout. Powerful jaws have 17 to 19 teeth on each side.



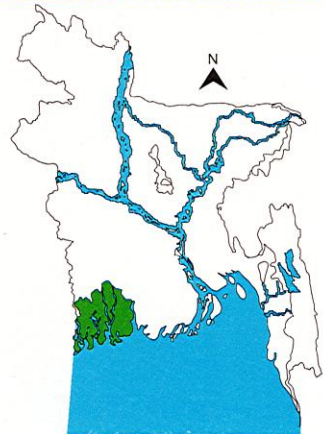
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### Habits and Habitats

Inhabits brackish water in estuaries, coastal rivers, mangrove swamps and also visits freshwater rivers. Feeds on deer, monkey, wild boar, domestic cattle and rarely humans. Active during day and night. Prefers basking to warm up the body. Builds mound-nest with the plant parts and mud. Female lays 60-80 eggs in nest usually between November and March.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and found in Sundarbans mangrove swamps. The Sundarbans is considered as the last remaining habitats for this species in Bangladesh, but it often travels to the nearby coastal rivers.



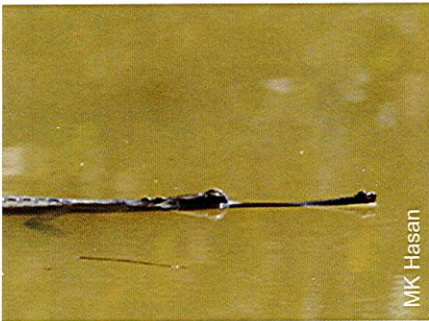




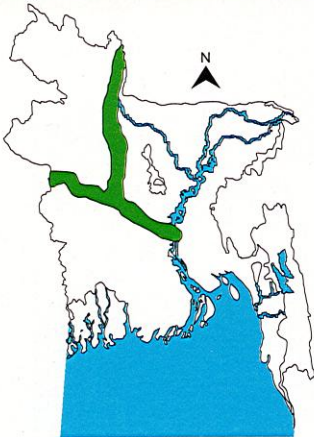
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**Gharial** | Gharial | *Gavialis gangeticus*

Total length: 4-7 m



MK Hasan



### Description

A large crocodylian; female is quite smaller than male. Olive or light brown dorsum with dark brown spots; belly pale in colour. Very long and slender snout; a distinctive knob present on the tip of snout in adult males. Long snout has about 100 sharp and interlocking teeth. Fingers and toes are partially webbed. Tail is well developed and laterally compressed.

### Habits and Habitats

Usually lives in deep and fast-flowing rivers. Very active and agile in water but very poorly adapted for locomotion on land. Snout structure and series of teeth gives support as a specialized fish-eater, but it is also known to scavenge. Builds nest on river banks and female lays 30-50 eggs; incubation period is about 62 days.

### Status and Distribution

Globally Critically Endangered and rare in Bangladesh. Very few individuals survive in the rivers Padma, Brahmaputra and their tributaries. Overfishing and lack of undisturbed nesting sites forced the animal to the brink of extinction.





**Elongated Tortoise** | Holud Pahari Kachhap | *Indotestudo elongata*

Carapace length: 22-34 cm

### Description

Elongated yellowish brown or olive carapace with scattered black spots on each abdominal scute. A narrow nuchal scute is usually present. Carapace is domed; elongated plastron anteriorly abridged and posteriorly deeply notched. Yellowish head bears a pair of prefrontals, a large triangular frontal, a small occipital and numerous tiny shields. Jaw margins are weakly denticulated. Forelimbs covered with large and pointed scales. Tail ends with a horny tubercle.

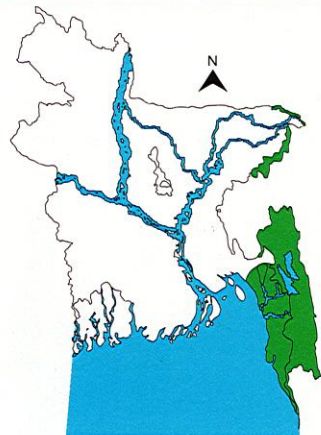


### Habits and Habitats

Mainly terrestrial. Inhabits evergreen, mixed evergreen and deciduous forest floors and forest streams. Chiefly herbivorous; feeds on leaves, soft grasses, flowers, fallen fruits and occasionally animal matter. Breeds in summer; facial skin becomes pinkish both in males and females during breeding season. Female digs up a nest on the forest floor and lays 1-7 eggs between September and October.

### Status and Distribution

Globally Endangered and rare in Bangladesh. Recorded from the forests of northeast and southeast.

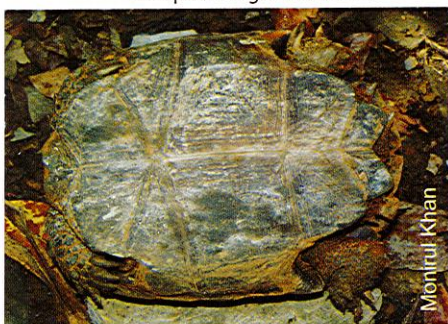






**Asian Brown Tortoise** | Shila Kachhap | *Manouria emys*

Carapace length: 45-60 cm



### Description

The largest land tortoise in Asia; adult may weigh up to 30 kg. Dark brown or blackish convex carapace is relatively low and depressed in vertebral region. Growth rings are distinct on scutes of carapace. Plastron is lighter in colour and slightly larger than the carapace. Large head is covered with large shield-like scales. Forelimbs are covered with large scales; five large claws are present on each forelimb. Hindlimb scales are smaller; four large claws are present in each hindlimb. Enlarged conical scutes develop on the back of the hind thigh in adults, which gives the appearance like six-footed tortoise.

### Habits and Habitats

Inhabits evergreen hill forests. Very slow moving and gentle. Chiefly herbivorous and consumes fruits, leaves, flowers and soft grasses; also consumes insects and frogs. Female builds mound nest with the leaf litter and lays 23-51 hard-shelled eggs. Incubation period is about 60-75 days.

### Status and Distribution

Globally Endangered and rare in Bangladesh. Recorded from the mixed evergreen forests of the Chittagong Hill Tracts in the southeast.







Monirul Khan

**Tricarinate Hill Turtle** | Trishira Shila Kachhap | *Melanochelys tricarinata*

Carapace length: 12-17 cm

### Description

Carapace is reddish brown or grey-black with three light orange lines on keels. Two dark yellow or red stripes are present on the face; the first band (broad) starts from the nostril and passes above the eye and tympanum and the second band starts below the angle of the mouth and runs along the inferior margin of the lower jaw. Plastron is yellowish brown and as long as the carapace. Elongated and tricarinata carapace is with three obtuse keels. Head is small with short snout; upper jaw is weakly notched at the middle. Head is grey-black. Limbs are blackish and covered with enlarged and pointed scales.

### Habits and Habitats

Terrestrial and crepuscular in habit; active both at day and night. Inhabits grasslands in hills close to water and also in grasslands along the river. Omnivorous, but primarily feeds on vegetative matter. Female lays 1-3 eggs in a clutch, twice a year from February to April and from October to December. Incubation period is about 60-72 days.

### Status and Distribution

Globally Vulnerable and rare in Bangladesh. Recorded from the northeast and southeast.



Monirul Khan







**Spotted Flapshell Turtle** | Sundhi Kachhim | *Lissemys punctata*

Carapace length: 24-37 cm



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### Description

Olive brown or dark brown carapace with large yellow spots on it; spots also present on its olive brown head. A series of elongated and wide stripes are present on head and anterior part of neck. Oval shell has cream or pale yellow plastron; a pair of plastron flaps present. Body is covered by a soft, smooth and finely granulated skin. Olive brown limbs are fully webbed; three claws are present in each foot. Large and thick tail in male, which is short and stubby in female.

### Habits and Habitats

Inhabits ponds, lakes, canals and rivers. Occasionally seen basking on aquatic vegetation. Scavenger in habit and found to take animal carcass far from water body. Usually feeds on aquatic vegetation, small fish, crustaceans, tadpoles, small frogs and insects. Female lays 5-14 eggs in ground nest between September and November.

### Status and Distribution

Very common and widely distributed.







Monirul Khan

**Indian Leaf Turtle** | Pata Kachhim | *Cyclemys gemeli*

Carapace length: 24-26 cm

### Description

Carapace is bigger than the plastron size. Carapace appears like brown dead leaf in colour and shape, particularly in young age, which helps camouflage with leaf litter. Head is brown with dark brown spots above. Forehead bears enlarged scales. Oval and nearly flat carapace bears three keels. Carapace and plastron both are brown, often with dark radiating lines. Forelimbs have rudimentary web but hindlimbs are completely webbed.



Monirul Khan

### Habits and Habitats

Inhabits forest floor, forest streams, and rivers, ponds and lakes close to forest. Omnivorous in habit; prefers fallen fruits and figs on the forest floor and also consumes insects. Female digs nest on the ground and lays 2-4 elongated eggs. Incubation period is about 75 days.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and recorded from the forests of southeast and northeast.







MK Hasan

**Indian Eyed Turtle** | Holdey Kaitta | *Morenia petersi*

Carapace length: 18-26 cm



MK Hasan

### Description

A medium-sized turtle; female is larger than male. Greenish or olive-black carapace; vertebral and costals have green or yellowish border. Costals typically have pale green circles and looped lines. Yellowish or orange coloured plastron has black blotches in some areas. Smooth and domed carapace has low vertebral keels. Small and elongated head is with pointed snout. Head is olive with three yellow stripes on face. Head is covered with enlarged scales. Digits of both forelimbs and hindlimbs are extensively webbed with four claws on each limb; tail short.

### Habits and Habitats

Inhabits stagnant water bodies, ponds, lakes, streams and slow moving small rivers. Often found to bask on river banks. Feeds on both animal and vegetative matter. Female digs up soft loam soil to make nest and lays 6-10 eggs between December and January.

### Status and Distribution

Globally Vulnerable; common and widely distributed in Bangladesh.







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**Indian Roofed Turtle** | Kori Kaitta | *Pangshura tecta*

Carapace length: 16-22 cm

### Description

A small and brightly coloured fresh water turtle. Brown carapace has a red median stripe. Marginals of carapace are bordered by yellow. Plastron is orange in young and becomes pinkish yellow in adults. Small head has pointed snout, black above with distinct scarlet marking behind the eyes. A series of thin and fine yellow longitudinal lines are present on neck. Small yellow spots are present on limbs; limbs are fully webbed. Oval and elevated carapace has distinct spine like vertebral keel on third vertebra.



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### Habits and Habitats

Inhabits stagnant fresh water bodies containing plenty of aquatic vegetation. Often found to bask on logs in standing water. Herbivorous and feeds on aquatic vegetation. Very little information is available on its breeding; clutch size is 4-11.

### Status and Distribution

Common and widely distributed.







Monirul Khan

**Indian Tent Turtle** | Majhari Kaitta | *Pangshura tentoria*

Carapace length: 20-27 cm



Monirul Khan

### Description

A small freshwater turtle similar to *Pangshura tecta*. Dorsal colour of carapace is olive with a pinkish line along the vertebrae. Plastron is pinkish yellow, either unpatterned or with a single black spot on each scute. Blackish head has a small pink spot behind the eye. Few thin yellow and fine longitudinal lines are present on the neck. Oval and elevated carapace is with a distinct keel on third vertebrae. Small head has projecting snout; upper jaw is unnotched with a prominent V-shaped median ridge. Limbs are covered with enlarged scales; digits are fully webbed.

### Habits and Habitats

Inhabits slow flowing rivers, streams, ponds, lakes and ditches. Completely aquatic and good swimmer. Feeds on aquatic vegetation, small fish and insects.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon and widely distributed in lowlands.







Monirul Khan

**Sylhet Roofed Turtle** | Sylheti Kori Kaitta | *Pangshura sylhetensis*

Carapace length: 19-21 cm

### Description

A tiny freshwater turtle with strongly elevated shell that gives a spine like appearance. Olive-brown carapace with pale brown vertebral keel. Large black blotches present on plastron. Slightly projecting snout with distinct red stripes on the face. It is the only freshwater turtle in Bangladesh with 13 marginals. Male is smaller than female with relatively longer tail.

### Habits and Habitats

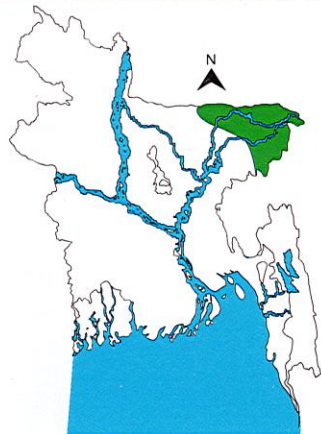
Inhabits hill streams and small rivers in hilly areas, but also occur in ox-bow lakes and low-lying marshes in the plains. Crepuscular in habit. Carnivorous and feeds on small fishes and other aquatic organisms. Very few information is available on its breeding; clutch size 5.

### Status and Distribution

Globally Endangered and rare in Bangladesh. Mainly found in Greater Sylhet in the northeast.



Monirul Khan



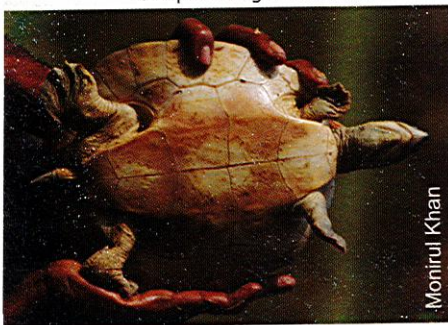




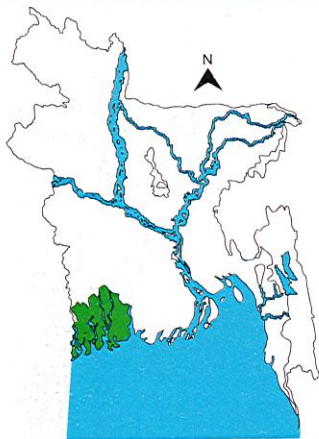
Monirul Khan

**River Terrapin** | Boro Kaitta | *Batagur baska*

Carapace length: 20-27 cm



Monirul Khan



### Description

A large river-dwelling terrapin. Olive-brown or greenish domed and depressed carapace; anteriorly depressed and posteriorly rounded. Plastron is long; yellowish or whitish in colour. Small head has pointed upturned and strongly projecting snout. Small scales on forehead. Limbs are covered with narrow and transversely enlarged scales. Each forelimb has four claws. Tail is short; slightly longer in male. Nostril of male becomes pale blue during breeding season.

### Habits and Habitats

Prefers mangrove dominated estuaries, but also found in tidal zones of wide river mouth lined with enough vegetation. Omnivorous; feeds on waterside vegetation. Fruits of *Sonneratia* is the major food. Also feeds on small fish, crustaceans, mollusks, insects and worms. Comes in groups for egg laying. Female lays 10-30 eggs in nest hole between December and March. Incubation period is about 61-66 days.

### Status and Distribution

Globally Critically Endangered and rare in Bangladesh. Occurs in rivers in and around the Sundarbans.





MK Hasan

**Bostami Turtle** | Bostami Kachhim | *Nilssonina nigricans*

Carapace length: 60-94 cm

### Description

A huge softshell turtle. Carapace is brownish black to greenish olive with blackish or rusty brown spots. Forehead and temples are greyish with light yellow or whitish tinge over the eye and nostril. Limbs are grey with white margins. Yellowish plastron is densely spotted with brown or blackish colour; tail is yellowish. Claws are yellowish. Male is larger than female; tail is longer and thicker in male.

### Habits and Habitats

Inhabits ponds and lakes. Diurnal and in the Shrine of Bayezid Bostami in Chittagong, feeds on supplied food by the visitors and pilgrims. Food items include breads, puffed rice, liver and lung of cow and banana. Female lays 10-38 eggs from February to May. Incubation period is about 80-110 days.

### Status and Distribution

Rare species that was known to occur only in one sacred pond (shrine of Bayezid Bostami) in Chittagong, but recently wild individuals reported from Chittagong, Feni, Moulvibazar and Netrakona in Bangladesh. About 600 individuals inhabit in Bayezid Bostami pond.



MK Hasan







**Indian Peacock Softshell Turtle** | Dhum Kachhim | *Nilssonia hurum*

Carapace length: 48-60 cm



### Description

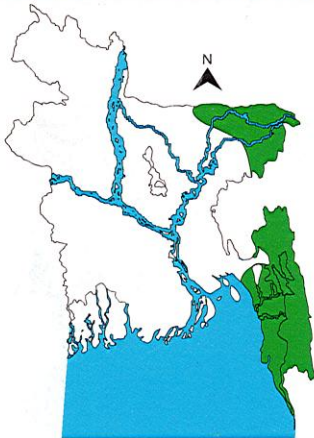
A large softshell turtle. Olive carapace has yellow rim. Longitudinal rows of tubercles are present on the anterior part of carapace. Juvenile bears 4 to 6 ocelli (peacock eye) on the carapace. Olive coloured head has orange or yellow patches on snout, over the tympanic region and behind the eye. Plastron is light grey. Smaller and less thicker tail in female than in male; vent near the tip of tail.

### Habits and Habitats

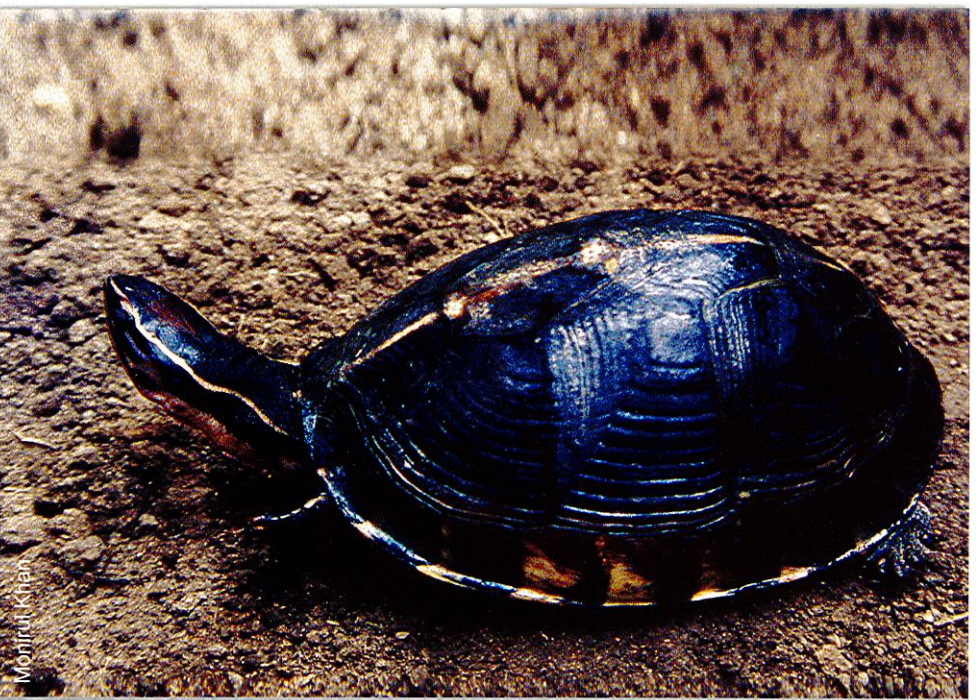
Inhabits rivers, canals, lakes, ponds and other water bodies. Nocturnal; feeds on snails, fish, aquatic insects and their larvae. Female lays 20-38 hard-shelled eggs between August and December.

### Status and Distribution

Globally Vulnerable and uncommon in Bangladesh. Distributed in lowlands of northeast and water bodies of southeast.







Monirul Khan

**Malayan Box Turtle** | Deeba Kachhim | *Cuora amboinensis*

Carapace length: 20-25 cm

**Description**

Smooth and high-domed carapace with an indistinct vertebral keel. Dark olive brown or black carapace; yellow or cream plastron is with a single black blotch. Plastron has a well developed plastral hinge that allows them for complete closure of shell. Three distinct and bright yellow stripes present on face. Snout slightly projecting beyond the lower jaw; upper jaw weakly hooked. Limbs are fully webbed. Claws and tail of male are larger than that of female.



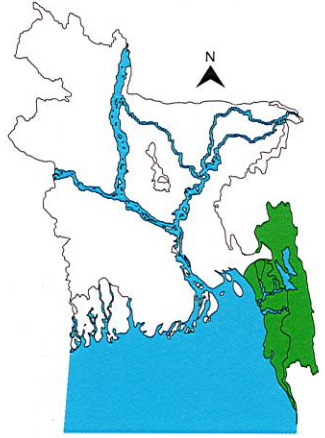
Monirul Khan

**Habits and Habitats**

Inhabits rivers, lakes, ponds, mangrove swamps, marshy areas, and other low lands. Primarily herbivorous and feeds on aquatic vegetation; also consumes aquatic insects and fish. Female lays 1-6 eggs in a clutch from April to June. Incubation period is about 45-90 days.

**Status and Distribution**

Globally Vulnerable and rare in Bangladesh. Recorded from the southeast.







**Keeled Box Turtle** | Lal-chokha Deeba Kachhim | *Cuora mouhotii*

Carapace length: 15-18 cm



### Description

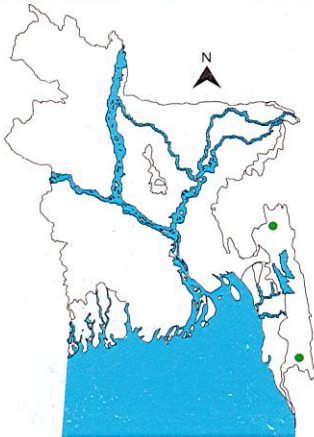
Elongated shell with conspicuously flat-top. Three large and prominent keels present on carapace. Plastron has weakly developed hinge in adult female. Dark olive or light brown carapace; yellow or light brown plastron. Strong upper jaw with short and curved snout. Limbs are partially webbed. Male generally has longer and thicker nails than female. Eyes are black or brown in male while orange or red in female.

### Habits and Habitats

Terrestrial; inhabits evergreen and mixed evergreen forests in hills. Herbivorous; primarily feeds on vegetation. Prefers fallen fruits and occasionally eat worms and snails. Female lays 1-5 eggs in a clutch from May to September. Incubation period is about 90-100 days.

### Status and Distribution

Globally Endangered and rare in Bangladesh. Only two records from Sangu Wildlife Sanctuary and Kassalong Reserved Forest in Bangladesh.







Monirul Khan

**Malayan Softshell Turtle** | Pahari Torunasthi Kachhim | *Amyda cartilaginea*

Carapace length: 60-75 cm

### Description

Olive grey or greenish carapace sometimes bears black spots that disappears with age. A distinct row of tubercles is present along the front rim of the carapace. Dark olive head bears numerous small yellowish spots. In males, plastron is white but in females it is grey. Tail is relatively longer in adult males and exceeds the rim of carapace. Limbs are completely webbed.

### Habits and Habitats

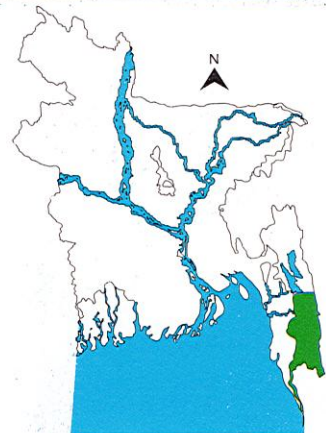
Inhabits streams, canals and rivers in hilly areas. It is nocturnal and carnivorous. Feeds on fish, crustaceans, shrimps, frogs and water insects. Female lays 4-8 rounded eggs in river banks. Incubation period is about 130-140 days.

### Status and Distribution

Globally Vulnerable and rare in Bangladesh. Recorded from the southern part of the Chittagong Hill Tracts in the southeast.



Monirul Khan



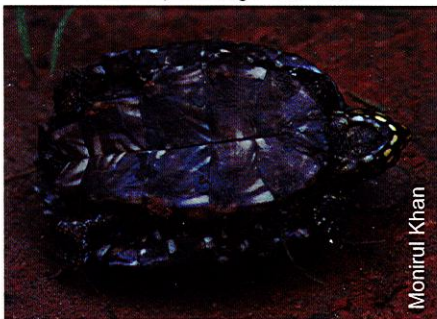




Monirul Khan

**Spotted Pond Turtle** | Kalo Kachhim | *Geoclemys hamiltonii*

Carapace length: 35-40 cm



Monirul Khan

**Description**

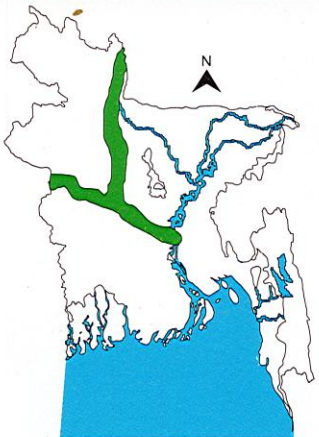
Upper part of carapace is black with wedge-shaped markings and yellow streaks. Numerous yellowish markings present on the marginals. Yellowish plastron is with linear dark markings. Strongly convex carapace with three interrupted keels. Head is enlarged with a short snout, suitable for cracking mollusk shells. Head is black with several yellow spots that continue on grey neck. Forelimbs are black with numerous whitish spots. Digits are fully webbed. Short tail covered with granular scales.

**Habits and Habitats**

Completely aquatic and inhabits ponds, lakes, ditches and clean shallow water with sufficient aquatic vegetation. Diet primarily comprises of mollusks; also consumes leaves, fruits and aquatic vegetation. Female lays 13-24 hard-shelled eggs in a clutch twice a year; incubation period is about 23-76 days.

**Status and Distribution**

Globally Vulnerable and rare in Bangladesh. Recorded from the Padma and Jamuna river systems.







Monirul Khan

**Olive Ridley Turtle** | Jalpaironga Samudrik Kacchim | *Lepidochelys olivacea*

Carapace length: 50-75 cm

### Description

The smallest marine turtle in the Bay of Bengal. Carapace colour is olive grey; plastron creamy-yellow. Grey brown head is with yellowish shields. Flippers are olive brown with yellowish brown edges. Broad and heart-shaped carapace has serrated posterior marginals. One or rarely two claws are present on the anterior margin of fore-flippers. Tail is comparatively short.

### Habits and Habitats

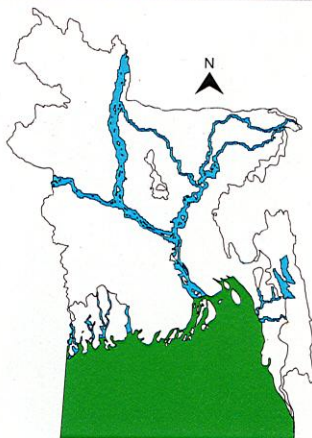
Inhabits open sea. Feeds on fishes, crustaceans, mollusks, jellyfish and marine algae. Female lays 84-143 eggs in nest hole on sandy sea shore in winter. Egg-laying depends on lunar and tidal activities.

### Status and Distribution

Globally Vulnerable and common in Bangladesh. Widely distributed along the coast of the Bay of Bengal. Saint Martin's Island, Sonadia Island and coast of the Sundarbans are nesting sites.



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**Common Garden Lizard** | Roktochusa, Girgiti | *Calotes versicolor*

SVL: 14 cm TL: 36 cm



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### Description

Colouration is variable, but usually light brown or greyish upperparts with dark brown spots. Bright red head and throat with a black patch on throat appears in breeding male. Juvenile usually has two light yellowish lines on sides of the body. Relatively large head with two separated spines above the tympanum. Body scales pointing backwards and upwards. Males are larger than females with swollen cheeks and larger dorsal spines. A total of 35-52 rows of scales at mid body.

### Habits and Habitats

Diurnal; inhabits in variety of habitats in all types of forests and forest edges, roadside bushes and home gardens around human habitation. Feeds mainly on insects and other invertebrates, but occasionally vegetable matter. Breeds from April to September. Female makes hole in soft soil to lay eggs. Hatching takes place in 42-67 days.

### Status and Distribution

Very common and widely distributed.







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Emma Gray's Forest Lizard | Bonbashi Roktochusa | *Calotes emma*

SVL: 12 cm TL: 30 cm

### Description

Dorsal colour brownish with dark brown transverse bars and ventral colour whitish. In male a whitish dorso-lateral line often present. Three small groups of completely separated spines on each side of the head. Two spines above eye. Nuchal and dorsal crests well-developed. Indistinct dark cross bands are on hindlimbs and tail. A total of 49-65 rows of scales at mid body.

### Habits and Habitats

Diurnal; inhabits semi-evergreen forests, preferably undergrowth and periphery of forests. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeds from April to September. Clutch size is 12.

### Status and Distribution

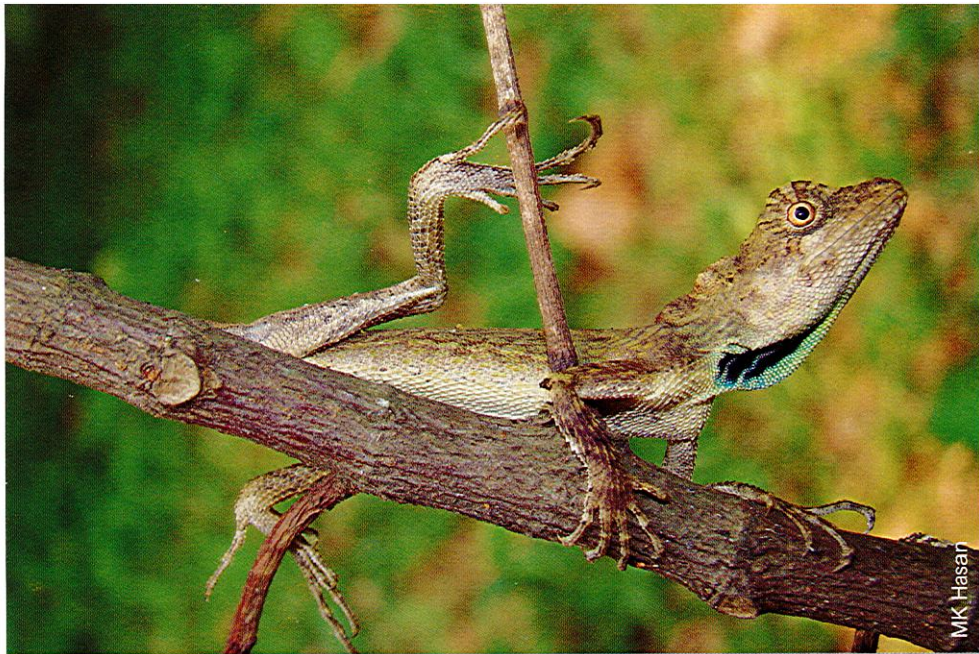
Common and distributed in mixed evergreen forests and surrounding areas of the northeast and southeast.



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**Green Fan-throated Lizard** | Nil-gola Girgiti | *Ptyctolaemus gularis*

SVL: 8 cm TL: 17 cm



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### Description

Greenish upperparts with dark brown markings on back. Pale yellow underparts with uniform and strongly keeled scales. A poor nuchal fold in male. Well developed bluish black gular pouch prominent in male. Distinct from garden lizard with the absence of dorsal crest and the presence of a prominent gular pouch. Dark brown bars on upperparts of limbs and tail.

### Habits and Habitats

Diurnal and forest dweller. Prefers steep slopes of mixed evergreen forests and surrounding areas. Feeds on a variety of insects (grasshoppers, spiders and forest cockroaches). Breeds from May to July.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon and found in mixed evergreen forests of the northeast and southeast.







MK Hasan

**Spotted Flying Lizard** | Chitra Uranta Girgiti | *Draco maculatus*

SVL: 8 cm TL: 12 cm

### Description

Light brown or greyish upperparts with distinct dark brown markings. Flap of skin or patagia with variable colours and usually supported by five elongated ribs; brownish or reddish-brown upperparts and yellowish underparts with rows of black markings. Gular pouch deep orange to yellowish in colour. Lateral nostrils directed outwards; tympanum scaly. Unequal and strongly keeled head scales; body scales weakly keeled, but ventral scales strongly keeled.

### Habits and Habitats

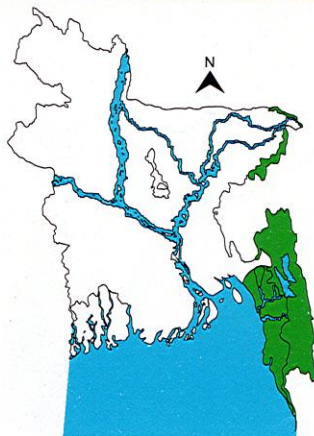
Arboreal and inhabits large mature trees of primary forests and nearby plantation. High camouflaging ability. Able to glide a considerable distance. Feeds on ants and other small insects from trees.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon and found in mixed evergreen forests of the northeast and southeast.



Monirul Khan







**Ayeyarwady Bow-fingered Gecko** | Banka-Angul Tiktiki | *Cyrtodactylus ayeyarwadyensis*

SVL: 6.5 cm TL: 6.7 cm



### Description

Upperparts chocolate brown with regular dark brown spots. Underparts whitish or creamy. Unlike other geckos, digits are long, hooked and with sharp claws; lamellae absent on digits. Body and limbs covered with tiny scales and rounded tubercles. Comparatively large and compressed head; golden iris with vertical pupil. Upperparts of the tail is blackish with 10–12 regular broad whitish bands. Supralabials 9–13, infralabials 8–11, longitudinal tubercle rows at mid-body 18–23. Males with 15–30 precloacal or precloacal-femoral pores in a continuous series or with intervening single scales with no pore; female has no pore at all.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal, but also active at day in dense forests and shady areas. Prefers hills with large trees, but also occurs in secondary forests and plantation. Feeds on insects.

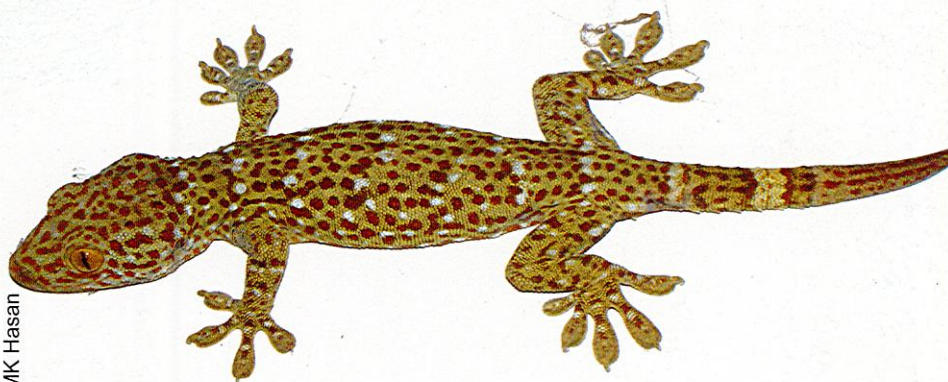
### Status and Distribution

Uncommon and recorded from the mixed evergreen forests of the northeast and southeast. In Bangladesh this species was previously misidentified as *Cyrtodactylus khasiensis*.





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**Tokay Gecko** | Tokkhak | *Gekko gecko*

SVL: 17.5 cm

TL: 17 cm

**Description**

A very large gecko with large and broad head. Upperparts grey with numerous red or orange spots. White or grey spots form transverse bands on dorsum. Black and white bands also present on tail. Male has 13-24 precloacal-femoral pores.

**Habits and Habitats**

Nocturnal and becomes active at the evening. Inhabits large trees in the forest and old buildings. Hides in tree holes or secluded places in human houses. Call is distinct and loud *tok-kay...tok-kay....* Feeds chiefly on insects, but also on other invertebrates. Female lays two hard-shelled eggs; hatching occurs after about 64 days.

**Status and Distribution**

Common and widely distributed throughout Bangladesh, especially in the mixed evergreen forests and hilly areas.



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**Common House Gecko** | Mosrin Tiktiki | *Hemidactylus frenatus*

SVL: 6 cm TL: 7 cm



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### Description

A small house gecko with comparatively large head. Colour is highly variable depending on surrounding habitat; usually grey-brown upperparts with dark brown markings and yellowish underparts. Forest-dwelling and outdoor individuals are darker. Upperparts of the body smooth without any tubercles. No skin flap on sides of body. Enlarged tubercles on sides of body. No webbing in fingers and toes; lamellae present in digits. Male has 28-36 precloacal-femoral pores.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal and becomes active at the evening. Feeds on insects that gather around the light. Inactive during the day and hides in secretive places in human habitation and in tree holes. Call is loud tik-tik-tik. Female usually lays 2 eggs in a clutch.

### Status and Distribution

Very common and widely distributed gecko found in human habitation as well as in forested areas.







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**Yellow-green House Gecko** | Goda Tiktiki | *Hemidactylus flaviviridis*

SVL: 9 cm TL: 9.2 cm

### Description

A comparatively large house gecko with a large and oval head. Head covered with small scales. Dorsum is pale grey to olive grey without any tubercles. Ventral parts are smooth and yellowish in colour. Base of tail often has 6 enlarged tubercles. Base of tail has ridges. Male has less than 15 precloacal-femoral pores.

### Habits and Habitats

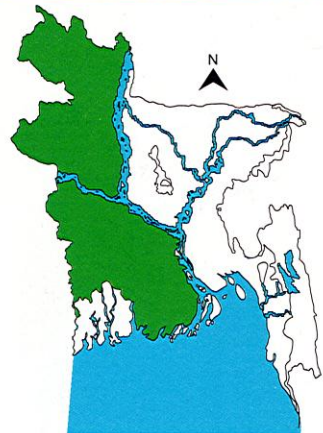
Nocturnal and becomes active at the evening, but sometimes found active during the day. Arboreal and commensal with human habitation. Feeds mostly on insects. Female usually lays eggs between January and June, but in some populations breeding occur throughout the year.

### Status and Distribution

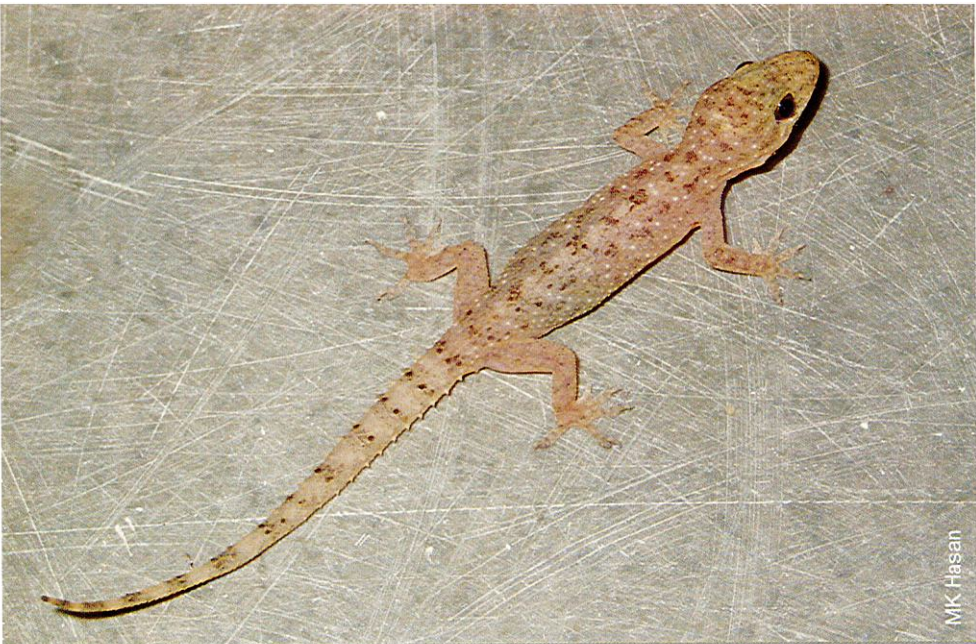
Common in western part of the Jamuna River, but absent in the Sundarbans.



MK Hasan







**Brook's House Gecko** | Khoskhoshey Tiktiki | *Hemidactylus brookii*

SVL: 5.8 cm TL: 7 cm



### Description

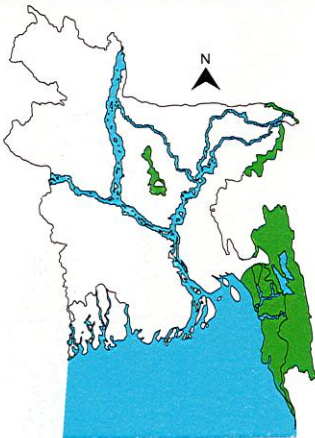
A rough-skinned gecko with numerous spine-like tubercles on upperparts. Sides of tail have large spiny tubercles. Body flattened; dorsal parts light brown to dark grey with dark spots, usually arranged in a regular pattern; ventral parts creamy.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal and inhabits a variety of habitats from human habitation to forests. Feeds mainly on small insects. Call is loud chuk-chuk-chuk. Female lays two eggs usually between March and October.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and recorded from the mixed evergreen forests of the northeast and southeast, and also from Madhupur deciduous forest. It might have a wider distribution in Bangladesh.







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**Bowring's Gecko** | Choto Tiktiki | *Hemidactylus bowringii*

SVL: 5 cm TL: 5 cm

### Description

A medium-sized gecko with large head and pointed snout. Dorsal colour is light brown with dark spots and no tubercles. Tail base is not swollen and without any denticulate edges. Ventral is off white. A dark streak on sides of head. Digits are free of webbing.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal and becomes active at the evening. Arboreal and commensal with human and human-modified habitats. Feeds on insects. Female lays two eggs at a time.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and recorded from the mixed evergreen forests of the southeast and northeast.



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**Flat-tailed Gecko** | Chepta-leji Tiktiki | *Hemidactylus platyurus*

SVL: 6 cm TL: 6.5 cm



### Description

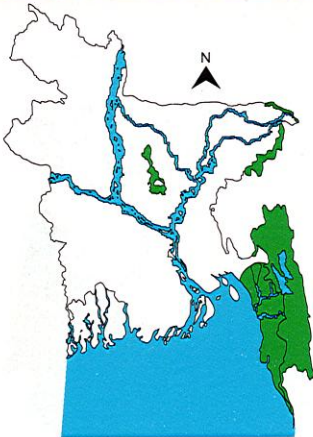
Comparatively flat body and tail. Dorsal colour is variable from light to dark grey with irregular dark spots. Ventral parts of the body and underparts of the tail yellowish orange. Skin flaps present on sides of body and back of hind limbs, which distinguishes it from other geckos. Dorsum covered with minute scales while the ventral parts covered with comparatively large and smooth scales.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal in habit but is also found to bask on tree trunks during day time. Inhabits in variety of habitats like forests, rocky areas, and human habitation. Insectivorous and chiefly feeds on tree-insects.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon and found in almost all the forested areas except the Sundarbans.







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**Garnot's Gecko** | Garnoter Tiktiki | *Hemidactylus garnotii*

SVL: 7 cm TL: 7 cm

### Description

Large head with pointed snout. Dorsal colour is light brown with pale grey with brown and cream spots; underparts creamy. Small and smooth dorsal scales. Snout is comparatively large. Tail slightly depressed with denticulate lateral edges. A series of 14-19 enlarged precloacal-femoral scales present.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal and becomes active at evening. Chiefly insectivorous; comes to light sources in human habitation for preying on insects. Good climber on wall and tree. Parthenogenetic and produces two fertile eggs without mating. Inhabits forested areas and human habitation near forests.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and recorded from the mixed evergreen forests of the Chittagong Hill Traets in the southeast.



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**Khasi Hills Long-tailed Lizard** | Lomba-leji Girgiti | *Takydromus khasiensis*

SVL: 5 cm TL: 15 cm



#### **Description**

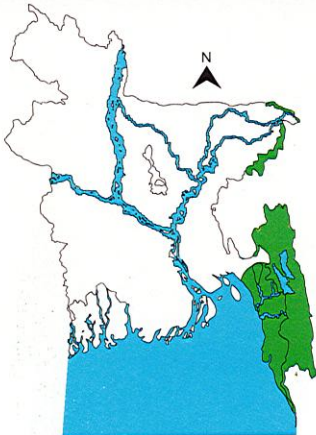
Tail is extremely long; about three times longer than snout-vent length. Obtusely pointed snout with comparatively long head. Brown or greenish brown dorsum with a light dorsolateral stripe from eye to base of tail. Underparts greenish cream or off white. Large, pointed and keeled scales on sides of body and plate-like keeled scale on upperparts.

#### **Habits and Habitats**

Diurnal and chiefly feeds on insects. Inhabits forest floor and grasslands adjacent to the forests and cultivation inside the forests.

#### **Status and Distribution**

Uncommon and occurs in the mixed evergreen forests of the northeast and southeast.







**Bronze Grass Skink** | Tamatey Anjon | *Eutopis macularia*

SVL: 7.5 cm TL: 10 cm

### Description

Slender body with obtusely pointed snout. Upperparts of body bronze-brown with or without dark spots. Brownish with whitish spots on sides of body. Breeding males usually have distinct red lips and flanks. Lower eyelids are scaly.

### Habits and Habitats

Diurnal, terrestrial and crepuscular. Inhabits forest floor, grasslands and plantation. Prefers leaf litter near forest streams. Feeds on insects. Breeds during April-June.

### Status and Distribution

Common and widely distributed in and around the mixed evergreen forests in the northeast and southeast, and deciduous forests in central Bangladesh.







**Keeled Grass Skink** | Ghash Anjon | *Eutopis carinata*

SVL: 13 cm TL: 17 cm



#### **Description**

A robust skink with 3-8 keels in dorsal scales. Bronze-brown upperparts with a yellowish lateral band and a broad chocolate-brown band on top. Underparts creamy or yellowish white. In males sides of body become bright red during the breeding season.

#### **Habits and Habitats**

Diurnal and terrestrial. Inhabits forest edges and a variety of open areas including agricultural fields. Prefers leaf litter and grass near streams. Feeds on insects, earthworms and small vertebrates. Breeds during August-September. Female lays eggs in self-excavated hole or under fallen logs.

#### **Status and Distribution**

Very common and widely distributed.







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**Many-lined Grass Skink** | Boro Ghash Anjon | *Eutropis multifasciata*

SVL: 14 cm TL: 18.5 cm

**Description**

A large and robust skink having 3 or rarely 5 keels in dorsal scales. Bronze-brown upperparts with a dark-brown band and a series of white spots along the sides of body. Underparts creamy white. Males usually show reddish orange side bands during the breeding season.

**Habits and Habitats**

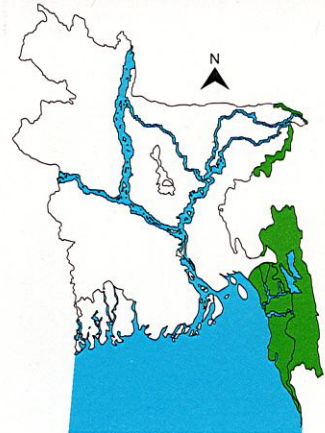
Diurnal and terrestrial. Inhabits forest floor, grasslands and human-altered habitats. Prefers forest edges near water bodies. Roosts on low height tree branches at night. Ovoviviparous; gives birth to 2-10 young.

**Status and Distribution**

Uncommon and recorded from mixed evergreen forests of the northeast and southeast.



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**Spotted Litter Skink** | Chitrito Buno Anjon | *Sphenomorphus maculatus*

SVL: 6.2 cm TL: 11 cm



### Description

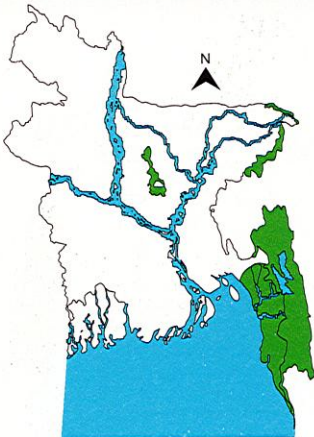
A medium-sized skink with short and pointed snout. Dorsal colour varies from bronze brown to dark brown with two series of small black spots. Off-white underparts turn yellowish in the breeding season. Lateral sides have dark lateral band with small white spots. Tail length is about double of snout-vent length. Slender body with distinct head. Dorsal scales are smooth and comparatively large.

### Habits and Habitats

Diurnal and terrestrial; inhabits forest floor, near swamps and hills. Feeds on small ground insects including grasshoppers, spiders and crickets. Oviparous; clutch size 4-5.

### Status and Distribution

Common skink that occurs in and around deciduous forests at central part and mixed evergreen forests of the northeast and southeast.







**Bowring's Supple Skink** | Bowringer Nomonio Anjon | *Lygosoma bowringii*

SVL: 6 cm TL: 10 cm

### Description

Thin and elongated body with tiny limbs. Bronze-brown upperparts; a dark band with black and white spots on sides of body; yellowish underparts. Dorsal scales almost smooth or weakly keeled. Bright red tail of juvenile becomes brown with age. Head barely distinct from neck. Rounded ear-openings; scaly lower eyelids. Moderately thick and rounded tail tapering narrow.



### Habits and Habitats

A semi-fossorial skink that inhabits relatively open areas. Diurnal and mostly seen in forest floor or near human habitation. Feeds on small insects including ants.

### Status and Distribution

Common in almost all the forested areas and homestead vegetation throughout Bangladesh.







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**Spotted Supple Skink** | Chitrito Nomonio Anjon | *Lygosoma punctata*

SVL: 9 cm TL: 11cm



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### Description

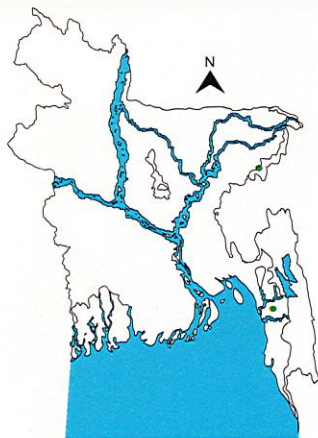
Thin and elongated skink with tiny limbs. Brown upperparts dotted with black spots forming 4-6 rows of black spots; a broad cream stripe runs along the body; underparts creamy white. Bright red tail of juvenile turns grey with age. Head hardly distinct from neck. Ear-opening circular; lower eyelid with transparent discs. Scales comparatively smooth.

### Habits and Habitats

Diurnal, semi-fossorial and terrestrial. Inhabits forest floor; and also in leaf litter of homestead vegetation. Feeds mainly on small ground insects.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon and recorded from Lawachara National Park in the northeast and Dudpukuria-Dhopachari Wildlife Sanctuary in the southeast.







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Reeve's Ground Skink | Khato-pa Anjon | *Scincella reevesi*

SVL: 5.4 cm TL: 8 cm

### Description

Slender body with short snout; limbs rather reduced; eyes somewhat large. Brownish to dark brown upperparts with numerous small black spots that form a dark line. A black line starts from the eye and runs along the sides of body; underparts creamy white. Smooth body scales; dorsal scales rather larger than lateral scales.

### Habits and Habitats

Diurnal, terrestrial and inhabits forested areas, particularly mixed evergreen forests. Chiefly feeds on ground insects.

### Status and Distribution

Common in the mixed evergreen forests of the northeast and southeast.



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**Bengal Monitor** | Hung Gui | *Varanus bengalensis*

SVL: 85 cm TL: 100 cm



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### Description

Olive green or brownish upperparts with black spots in adults. More colorful young with series of dark crossbars on neck, throat and back. Elongated snout with an external nostril opening nearer to orbit than to end of snout. Head and neck rather long. Rounded and slightly compressed tail keeled above. Rough and glandular body scales; head scales rather longer than nuchal scales; caudal scales keeled and smaller than sub-caudal scales. It is distinguished from *Varanus flavescens* and *V. salvator* by nostril being nearer to eye than to tip of snout.

### Habits and Habitats

Diurnal and solitary; occurs in wide range of habitats, but more common near human habitation. Good climber, runner and swimmer. Carnivorous; feeds chiefly on insects, rats, frogs, fish, rotten flesh, snakes and invertebrates including crabs and snails. Often searches for animal carcass. Breeding season is from June to September. Female lays eggs three times a year.

### Status and Distribution

Very common and widely distributed.







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**Yellow Monitor** | Sona Gui | *Varanus flavescens*

SVL: 42 cm TL: 45 cm

### Description

A comparatively small and yellowish monitor with short and convex snout. Brighter juvenile with fused yellow spots on dark background that becomes less bright with age. Nostril slit closer to the tip of snout than the orbit. Strongly keeled nuchal scales larger than crown scales. Smooth mid-ventral scales; strongly compressed tail.

### Habits and Habitats

Diurnal and inhabits diverse habitat types including forests, hilly areas and plain lands, but most common in marshy areas. Feeds mainly on insects, crabs, mollusks, amphibians, fish and rats. Lives in burrows near riverbanks and wetlands. Mating occurs in June-July; female lays 15-30 eggs in a clutch.

### Status and Distribution

Common and widely distributed.



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Ring Lizard | Ramgodi Gui | *Varanus salvator*

SVL: 105 cm TL: 150 cm



### Description

Largest monitor lizard of Bangladesh. Snout depressed; rounded nostril slits almost twice far from orbit than snout. Dark brown or blackish upperparts with yellowish rings arranged in rows. Yellowish underparts with narrow, black vertical V-shaped marks extending to sides of the body. Strongly keeled nuchal scales; crown scales rather larger than nuchal scales; mid-ventral scales weakly keeled. Strongly compressed tail with double-toothed keeled above.

### Habits and Habitats

Diurnal and mainly active in first and last parts of the day. Associated with wetlands, marshy areas and mangrove swamps. Good climber, runner and swimmer. Feeds chiefly on crabs, crustaceans, fishes and eggs of birds and snakes. Breeds during the rainy season. Female lays 25-30 eggs in holes in riverbanks or in tree holes.

### Status and Distribution

Common in mangrove swamps of the Sundarbans; also in other coastal areas. Rarely occurs in the mixed evergreen forests in the northeast and southeast, and in Manikganj.







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**Common Blind Snake** | Bamon Dumukha Shap | *Ramphotyphlops braminus* | Non Venomous

Adult size: 10-12.7 cm Maximum: 23 cm

### Description

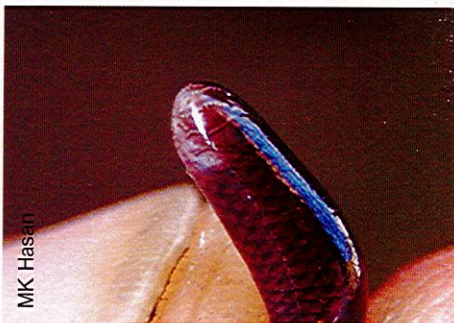
Thread-like body; colour and size resembling with earth worms. Head is not distinct from neck and has the same width as body. Snout rounded; nostrils lateral. Tiny eyes are visible as black spots and covered with scale. Tiny blunt tail ends with a spine. Glossy body covered with tiny scales. Reddish brown or blackish brown dorsum with slightly lighter underparts.

### Habits and Habitats

Adapted in underground life and spends most of the time over there. Usually seen under stones, banana plantation and other damp areas. Also found in termite mounds. Diet comprises mostly of small ants, small insects, and their eggs and larvae. Female lays fertile eggs without mating; lays boiled rice like 2-7 eggs in June.

### Status and Distribution

Common and widely distributed.



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**Diard's Blind Snake** | Baro Dumukha Shap | *Typhlops diardii* | Non Venomous

Adult size: 30-35 cm Maximum: 43 cm



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### Description

A rather large and thick worm snake with an earthworm like body; head is not distinct from neck. Brown, olive-brown or blackish-brown dorsum; light-brown or pale grey ventral. Snout is elongated and rounded. Eyes are poorly developed and visible like black dots beneath scales. Very short tail ends with a small spine. Teeth present only in upper jaw (maxilla).

### Habits and Habitats

Well adapted for burrowing life; occurs in decaying leaf litter, wood or vegetation; comes out on surface after heavy rainfall. Able to burrow on soft soil. Feeds on ants, worms, small insects, and their eggs and larvae. Female lays 4-14 eggs during March-June.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and widely distributed.







**Jerdon's Worm Snake** | Jerdoner Dumukha Shap | *Typhlops jerdoni* | Non Venomous

Adult size: 26-28 cm Maximum: 30 cm

### Description

A small earthworm-like blind snake. Dark brown or blackish dorsum; light-brown ventral; snout and anal regions are whitish. Head is not distinct from neck. Rounded snout projects above the lower jaw. Distinct eyes positioned on ocular; nostrils lateral. Tail bluntly pointed and has a tiny spine at the end; underside of spine is cream coloured.

### Habits and Habitats

Occurs under fallen logs, leaf litter, under stones and inside dead trees. Feeds on ants, termites and earthworms. Breeding information not available.

### Status and Distribution

Rare species in Bangladesh and has recorded from Satchari National Park. It might also occur in other mixed evergreen forests of Bangladesh.



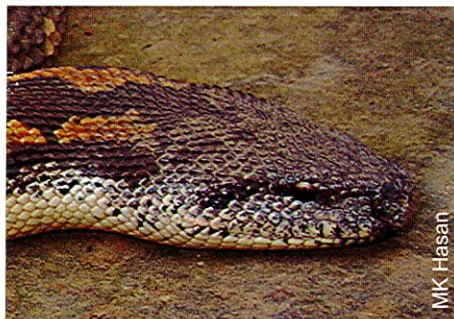




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**Common Sand Boa** | Balu Bora Shap | *Gongilophis conicus* | **Non Venomous**

Adult size: 50-60 cm Maximum: 100 cm



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### Description

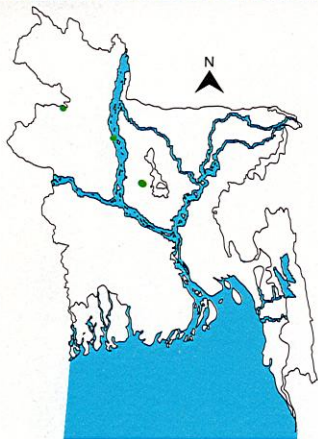
Short, stout and thick-bodied snake. Colour highly variable from reddish brown or yellowish brown to blackish brown with large irregular black-edged dark brown blotches on back. Underparts yellowish white. Moderately elongated head not distinct from neck. Very short and tapering tail forming a conical shape. Strongly keeled scales on head and tail. Nostrils small and slit-like. Pupil small and vertical.

### Habits and Habitats

Prefers sandy soil in arid areas. Mostly nocturnal, but also hunts during the day. Diet comprises of insects, frogs, lizards, small birds and rodents. Ovoviviparous; female releases 6-8 young during May-June.

### Status and Distribution

Rare species that was recorded in the central area and northwest of Bangladesh.







**Burmese Python** | Ajogor Shap | *Python molurus* | **Non Venomous**

Adult size: 300-500 cm Maximum: 762 cm

### Description

Very large and heavy snake. Colour varies from pale grey, yellowish or brownish to blackish brown above with asymmetrical dark brown, black edged blotches. Underside is whitish or yellowish. Arrow-head tip mark on head is distinct in juveniles, but becomes indistinct in adults. A rather long and lance-shaped head is distinct from neck. Comparatively long and rounded snout; snout tip scale and first two upper lip scales have heat sensitive pits. Upper side of head covered with large scales of different sizes.

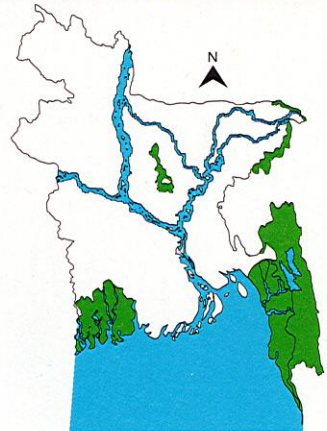


### Habits and Habitats

Inhabits a wide variety of habitats from evergreen forests to grasslands, estuarine mangroves and arid scrub jungles. Forages widely for prey and for shelter. Prey includes mostly warm-blooded animals like rodents, birds, civets, jackals, deer, monkeys and wild boars. Female lays up to 107 eggs between March and June and remains coiled on eggs for 60-80 days until the eggs are hatched.

### Status and Distribution

Globally Vulnerable; uncommon in Bangladesh and occurs in most of the forested areas including the Sundarbans.







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**Reticulated Python** | Golbahar Ajogor Shap | *Python reticulatus* | Non Venomous

Adult size: 300-600 cm Maximum:1000 cm



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### Description

Large and thick-bodied snake with smooth scales. Light-brown or yellowish above with a series of dark brown oval or squarish marks forming a zigzag pattern. Marks are margined with black and yellow; extends onto sides of body. Underside is yellowish. Broad head is distinct from neck. Two black lines, one running along the middle of the head and another from the eye to the angle of mouth distinguishes it from Burmese Python. Upper surface of head has large scales of different sizes and shapes.

### Habits and Habitats

Mainly nocturnal and terrestrial, but prefers semi-aquatic habitats. A good climber and swimmer. Habitats include mangrove forests, scrub jungle, grasslands, evergreen forests and marshes. Feeds chiefly on mammals, birds and large lizards. Female lays 50-124 eggs and remains coiled on eggs for 60-101 days until hatching. Unlike Burmese Python it cannot maintain incubation temperature by muscular contraction.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and has recorded only from mixed evergreen forests of southeast.







MK Hasan

**Common Vine Snake** | Laodoga Shap | *Haetaulla nasuta* | Mildly Venomous

Adult size: 100-140 cm Maximum: 200 cm

### Description

Long, slender and bright green tree snake with a triangular head. Distinct for its extremely pointed head and extended snout. A distinct groove between eye and nostril. Eyes large, pupil horizontal. Tail very long and cylindrical; more than one-third of total length. Chin and throat white with light sky blue and yellow mottling. Underside light green or yellowish. Tongue pale pinkish with white tip. Dorsal and ventral scales are separated by a whitish thin line along the side of body. The rare brown morph is overall brown with a few dark markings.

### Habits and Habitats

Diurnal and mostly arboreal. Slow moving and relies on camouflaging as a vine in foliage by its cryptic coloration and shape. Diet chiefly consists of small birds, frogs, lizards and mice. Once the prey is in striking distance it coils itself and darts toward its prey with lightning speed. Inhabitants of plains and highlands, and found mainly on bushes, scrub jungle, gardens and around human settlements both in urban and rural areas. Ovoviviparous, female gives birth to 3-23 young between March and December.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon and widely distributed.



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Monirul Khan

**Short-nosed Vine Snake** | Khatonak Laudoga Shap | *Ahaetulla prasina* | **Mildly Venomous**

Adult size: 160-180 cm Maximum: 197 cm



Monirul Khan

### Description

Smooth, long and cylindrical body with a long and pointed snout, but not as projected as that of *Ahaetulla nasuta*. Bright green dorsal and light green or yellowish ventral parts; a whitish thin line along sides of body separating dorsal and ventral scales. Black and white oblique lines on interscale skin. The rare brown morph is overall brown with a few dark markings. Tail about one-third of total length. Transversely oval large eyes have horizontal pupil.

### Habits and Habitats

Diurnal and mostly arboreal. Inhabits primary forests, scrubs and bushes. Feeds mostly on lizards, but also on small birds and frogs. Ovoviviparous; female gives birth to 4-10 young during May-June.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon and occurs in most of the forested areas including the Sundarbans.







**Striped Keelback** | Dagi Dhora Shap | *Amphiesma stolatum* | **Non Venomous**

Adult size: 40-60 cm Maximum: 80 cm

### Description

A medium-sized slender snake with keeled scales. Head is distinct from neck. Upperparts greenish brown to dark brown with two bright yellowish stripes that run from the neck to the tip of tail. Dark brown or blackish spots forming cross-bars are prominent on upper body parts, but paler in lower parts. Light brown or olive brown head; lip and areas in front of eyes are yellowish, that continues to throat. Underside is whitish.



### Habits and Habitats

Diurnal; commonly found in paddy fields, home gardens, grasslands, bushes and scattered forests. Feeds on insects, tadpoles, small frogs and toads, snails, small lizards and rodents. Female lays eggs throughout the year; lays 5-15 eggs at a time.

### Status and Distribution

Very common and widely distributed.







**Cherrapunji Keelback** | Cherrapunjir Dhora Shap | *Amphiesma xenura* | **Non Venomous**

Adult size: 50-55 cm Maximum: 66 cm



### Description

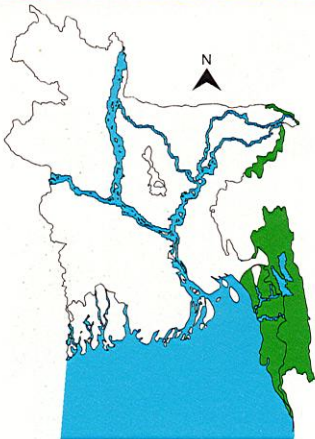
A medium-sized slender snake with very rough and dull scales on body. Dorsum is dark olive-brown or blackish with a series of paired rust-orange, pale brown, yellow or white spots on either side of body. Sometimes these spots may form black cross-lines. A white spotted line starts behind eye and curves on to neck. Another line of white spots starts from behind mouth and joins with upper white line. White lip scales are separated by black lines. Underside is white or yellowish; outer edge of belly scales has dark brown spots. Underside of tail is much darker. Anal divided and subcaudals paired.

### Habits and Habitats

A forest-dwelling species and prefers creeks and streams. Very few information is available on its diet and breeding. Probably feeds on small frogs and skinks. Oviparous.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and recorded from the mixed evergreen forests of the northeast and southeast.







**Checkered Keelback** | Dhora Shap | *Xenochrophis piscator* | **Non Venomous**

Adult size: 60-100 cm Maximum: 175 cm

### Description

A medium-sized cylindrical snake with keeled scales; head slightly flattened and distinct from neck. Moderate eye has rounded pupil. Brownish head has two bold black stripes- one from eye down to upper lip and another one from postoculars to angle of mouth. Glossy olive green or greenish brown dorsum with light or bold closely set black spots or checks. Areas between checks sometimes marked with different shades of pink, yellow or red. Underside usually glossy white or sometimes yellowish.



### Habits and Habitats

Active during day and night. Freshwater snake and inhabits all types of freshwater bodies including ponds, lakes, streams, creeks, slow moving rivers, marshes and also in submerged paddy fields. Juvenile feeds on small frogs, tadpoles and insects; adult on fishes, frogs, lizards and sometimes rodents and birds.

### Status and Distribution

Very common and widely distributed.







**Painted Keelback** | Kalo-pet Dhora Shap | *Xenochrophis cerasogaster* | **Non Venomous**

Adult size: 70-80 cm Maximum: 97 cm



### Description

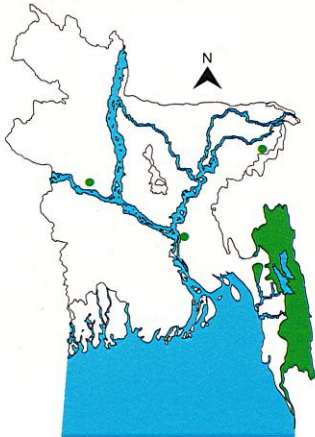
A medium-sized snake with elongated head that is poorly distinct from neck. Olive brown or greenish dorsum usually has dark spots. Underside is entirely black or purple; speckled with brown. Anterior part of belly scales has small white spots. A bright yellow line runs from the snout through the upper labials along the abdomen to the tip of tail. Rounded eye has black pupil.

### Habits and Habitats

Inhabits a wide range of habitats from evergreen forests to marshy areas. Feeds mainly on frogs and fish. No information is available on its breeding.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and recorded from the mixed evergreen forests of the northeast and southeast. Also from near village wetlands in Pabna, Chandpur and Moulvibazar.







**Red-necked Keelback** | Lal-ghar Dhora Shap | *Rhabdophis subminiatus* | **Venomous**

Adult size: 75-100 cm Maximum: 130 cm

### Description

A medium-sized snake with highly keeled scales. Olive brown or greenish upperparts sometimes with black and yellow reticulation. Nape and upperparts of body have vermilion tinge. A black line is below eye between 5th and 6th supralabials. Underside is yellowish and sometimes outer edge of belly scales has black spots. Head is distinct from neck. Eyes are large with rounded pupil. A nuchal groove is present. Male is slightly smaller than females.



### Habits and Habitats

Diurnal and inhabits forests, grasslands, marshy areas, paddy fields, ponds, lakes or ditches. Feeds on frogs, lizards and small mammals. Female lays 5-17 eggs during June-July. It has greatly enlarged rear teeth instead of true fang and has highly toxic saliva; even juvenile bite may cause severe symptoms.

### Status and Distribution

Common and widely distributed in the mixed evergreen forests and surrounding areas in the northeast and southeast.







Monirul Khan

**Himalayan Keelback** | Komola-ghar Dhora Shap | *Rhabdophis himalayanus* | **Venomous**

Adult size: 70-90 cm Maximum: 125 cm



Monirul Khan

### Description

A medium sized snake with strongly keeled scales. Olive-brown or dull grey dorsum spotted with black; each side of hind body has yellow spots or short cross-bars. White or yellow lip scales separated with black lines. Neck has a bright-yellow or orange collar edged with black. Belly is glossy-grey or black or yellowish with black speckles. Head is distinct from neck; large eye has rounded pupil.

### Habits and Habitats

Diurnal and terrestrial. Inhabits forests, near streams and agricultural lands. Feeds on frogs, lizards and occasionally fish. Female lays 5-7 eggs.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon and recorded from the mixed evergreen forests in the northeast.







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**Common Smooth Water Snake** | Painna Shap | *Enhydryis enhydryis* | **Mildly Venomous**

Adult size: 60-80 cm Maximum: 97 cm

### Description

A medium-sized and stout snake with smooth scales. Grey-brown or olive upperparts with a broad stripe on back that runs from head to tip of tail. Yellow or white belly scales with outer edge on each side. Head rather depressed and slightly distinct from neck. Snout rounded and nostrils situated almost on upper surface of head; pupil vertical.

### Habits and Habitats

Inhabits fresh water lakes, ponds, slow flowing rivers, marshes and paddy fields, occasionally in brackish water. Feeds primarily on fishes but also consumes frogs and lizards. Ovoviviparous; female gives birth to 4-18 young during March-June.

### Status and Distribution

Very common and widely distributed.



Mk Hasan







**Collared Black-headed Snake** | Holde-ghar Mathakalo Shap | *Sibynophis collaris* | **Non Venomous**

Adult size: 60-70 cm Maximum: 85 cm



### Description

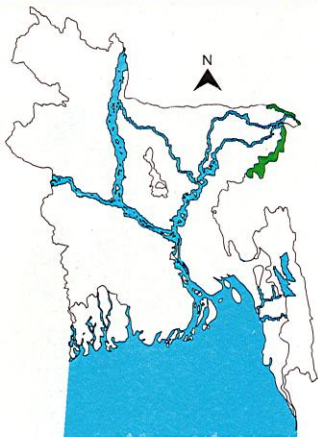
A medium-sized snake with smooth scales. Brown or greyish brown dorsum is usually with a series of small black dots along the vertebral line. Greyish brown head has one dark cross-bar behind eye and another on forehead. A broad black cross-band posteriorly bordered by a yellowish line on nape. Whitish upper lip scales are bordered by brown on top. Underside is white or yellowish. Four black dots on each forebody belly scale and two dots on each hindbody belly scale. Head is slightly distinct from neck. Eyes are large with rounded black pupil. Long and gradually tapered tail.

### Habits and Habitats

Diurnal and terrestrial. Inhabits mixed evergreen forests and often in dense undergrowth. Diet comprises small frogs, skinks and insects. Oviparous; female lays up to 6 eggs.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and recorded from the mixed evergreen forests in the northeast.







**Common Wolf Snake** | Gharginni Shap | *Lycodon aulicus* | **Non Venomous**

Adult size: 30-60 cm Maximum: 80 cm

### **Description**

A small, smooth scaled and slender snake. Brown or greyish brown dorsum with 12-19 whitish or yellowish crossbars, more distinct in forebody and paler or entirely absent in hindbody. A whitish or yellowish collar usually present on neck. Upper lip is whitish. Underparts are white. Head flattened and poorly distinct from the neck; snout somewhat projected beyond the lower jaw. Eye entirely black including iris and pupil.



### **Habits and Habitats**

Inhabits scattered forests and human habitation; usually found under logs, tree holes, caves, under stones or under the unused utilities at home. Strictly nocturnal and comes out at night for hunting. Feeds primarily on geckos, skinks, frogs and rodents. Female lays 5-7 eggs during March-July.

### **Status and Distribution**

Common and widely distributed.







**Zaw's Wolf Snake** | Zaver Gharginni Shap | *Lycodon zawi* | **Non Venomous**

Adult size: 40-45 cm Maximum: 48 cm



### Description

A medium-sized and smooth-scaled snake. Head is flattened and slightly broader than neck. Dorsum is glossy-brownish black with distinct narrow white cross-bands that fades towards the hind body. Back of the head is usually lack of white band; when present very faint. Underside is cream with darker outer edges; lip scales pale brown. Eyes are entirely black. Sometimes bands present on tail.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal; inhabits forest floor near streams. Feeds chiefly on skinks and large insects. Very few information is available on its breeding; oviparous.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon and recorded from the mixed evergreen forests in the northeast and southeast.







**Yellow-speckled Wolf Snake** | Holud-chiti Gharginni Shap | *Lycodon jara* | **Non Venomous**

Adult size: 30-45 cm Maximum: 55 cm

### Description

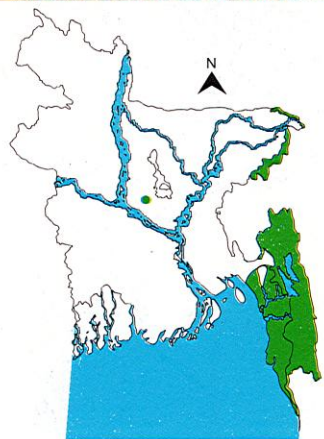
A moderately slender snake with smooth scales. Dorsum is blackish or purplish black with fine yellow speckles all over the body. Lips and underparts are white. Juvenile has a white or yellowish color behind the head. A long and fairly flattened head is slightly distinct from the neck. Snout is rather flattened and does not project beyond the lower jaw. Eyes are entirely black.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal, but sometime comes out in shady areas during the day. Inhabits primary forests, scattered forests, open areas with scattered trees and agricultural lands close to the forests. Feeds mainly on frogs, small lizards, skinks and small mammals. Oviparous.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and recorded from the mixed evergreen forests and surrounding areas in the southeast. One record in central Bangladesh (Savar).







**White-barred Kukri Snake** | Sada-ber Kukri Shap | *Oligodon albocinctus* | **Non Venomous**

Adult size: 60-74 cm Maximum: 91 cm



### Description

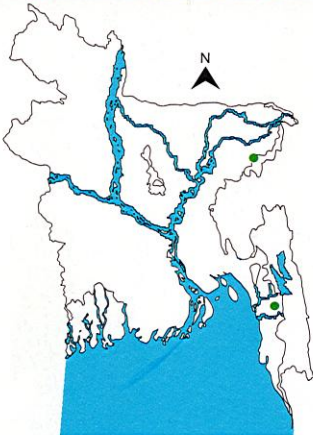
A medium-sized snake with smooth body; head is slightly broader than the neck. Reddishbrown dorsum with whitish or yellowish cross-bars bordered with black; usually 19-27 on body and 4-8 on tail. A typical V-shaped mark on head. Underside is whitish with large rectangular spots on outer edge of belly scales. Rounded snout with blunt tip; rostral scale on snout extends onto upper surface of head. Black eye has rounded pupil.

### Habits and Habitats

Terrestrial and crepuscular; probably nocturnal like other kukri snakes. Forest dwelling species, but sometimes occur in forest edges and scattered forests. Feeds on rodents, frogs, lizards, small snakes and their eggs. Oviparous.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and recorded from Chunati Wildlife Sanctuary in the southeast and Lawachara National Park in the northeast.







**Black-barred Kukri Snake** | Kalo-ber Kukri Shap | *Oligodon cinereus* | **Non Venomous**

Adult size: 76-90 cm Maximum: 98 cm

### Description

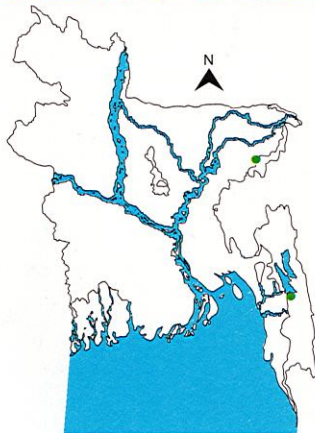
A medium-sized snake. Colour is variable; usually greyish brown, yellowish brown or reddish brown with distinct black cross-bars throughout the body. Greyish ventrals are marked with black spots at outer margins. Markings on head are variable and often indistinct. Head is slightly broader than neck. Nasal scales are divided; portion of rostral scale is visible from above. Anal scale is divided.

### Habits and Habitats

Inhabits forest floor. Very little information is available on its natural history. Probably crepuscular and feeds on frogs, small lizards and skinks.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and recorded from Kaptai National Park in the southeast and Lawachara National Park in the northeast.







**Cantor's Kukri Snake** | Cantorer Kukri Shap | *Oligodon cyclurus* | **Non Venomous**

Adult size: 90-110 cm Maximum: 120 cm



### Description

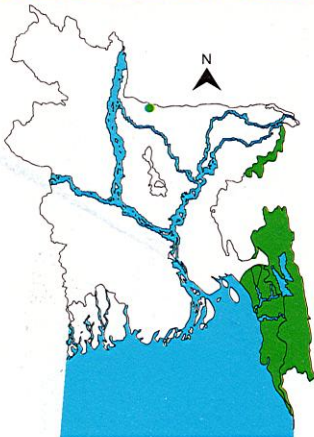
A medium-sized snake with smooth scales. Dorsum is light brown with distinct dark cross-bars. Off white or whitish spots on outer edge of belly scales. Prominent dark brown marks on head. Underparts are whitish with black spots. Head is slightly broader than the neck. Snout is rounded with blunt tip. Eyes are entirely black.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal and inhabits primary forests, forest edges and scattered forests. Prefers termite mounds, tree holes and caves. Feeds on small lizards, skinks, mice, small birds and eggs. Very few information is available on its breeding; oviparous.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and recorded from the mixed evergreen forests in the northeast and southeast. One record in Gazni forest, Sherpur.







Spot-tailed Kukri Snake | Phota-leji Kukri Shap | *Oligodon dorsalis* | Non Venomous

Adult size: 50-60 cm Maximum: 70 cm

### Description

A small ground-dwelling snake with small head not distinct from neck. The dorsum is dark brown or purple with a light vertebral line bordered by black. Another light stripe along the 2nd and 3rd dorsal scale rows. Underparts are white with black spots. Top of the tail bears 2 or 3 large black spots; first spot on the base of the tail and second spot is closer to the tip; the underpart of the tail is coral red. Head is dark brown with black marking; forehead is also dark brown with two cross-bars.

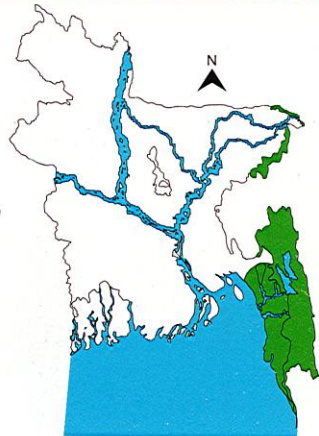


### Habits and Habitats

Diurnal and inhabits evergreen forests and tea gardens adjacent to forests. Very few information is available on its diet and breeding. Like other *Oligodon* species it probably feeds on small frogs and lizards.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and recorded from the mixed evergreen forests in the northeast and southeast.

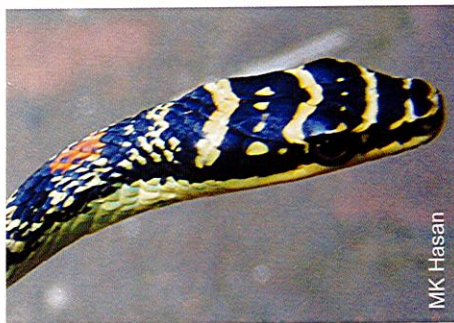






**Ornate Flying Snake** | Kalnagini Shap | *Chrysopelea ornata* | **Mildly Venomous**

Adult size: 100-120 cm Maximum: 175 cm



### Description

A medium-sized, slender snake with comparatively long tail. Head elongated and depressed with almost square snout. Greenish yellow or pale green dorsum has black cross-bars. Dorsal colour of head is black with yellow and black cross-bars. A series of orange or scarlet large vertebral spots from the neck to the tail tip. Large eyes have rounded pupil. Dorsal scales smooth or poorly keeled but ventral scales strongly keeled laterally.

### Habits and Habitats

Diurnal and inhabits primary forests, bushes and scattered forests, and also close to human settlements. Capable of gliding a long distance from one tree to another. Feeds chiefly on lizards, but also frogs, small birds, rodents, small bats and small snakes. Female lays 6-12 elongated eggs during June-July.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon and distributed in and around the mixed evergreen forests of the northeast and southeast, and in the Sundarbans mangrove forest in the southwest.







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**Common Trinket Snake** | Pati Dudhraj Shap | *Coelognathus helenus* | **Non Venomous**

Adult size: 70-120 cm Maximum: 168 cm

### Description

Head is slightly distinct from the neck. Brown to dark olive brown dorsum: anterior body parts have several transverse rows of yellowish blotches, bordered with black. Posterior part of the body has two dark brown lateral stripes up to the tip of tail. Underside is pale-white. The Snout is elongated and bluntly rounded. Eyes are with golden iris and rounded pupil.

### Habits and Habitats

Inhabits forested areas, forest edges, cultivation and close to human settlements. Feeds mainly on rodents, but also on frogs, lizards and small birds. When provoked, raises its head and forms a series of S-shaped curves to strike. Female lays 6-12 eggs.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and recorded from the mixed evergreen forests in the northeast and southeast.



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Tania Khan

**Assam Snail-eater** | Shamuk-khor Shap | *Pareas monticola* | **Non Venomous**

Adult size: 48-52 cm Maximum: 56 cm



Tania Khan

### Description

A brownish or orange-brown snake with vertical blackish bars on upperparts; yellowish belly scales with brown dots. A black line runs above the eye to the nape and another from behind the eye to the angle of mouth. Black spots and marks on the head. Comparatively large eyes.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal; inhabits mixed evergreen forests. Feeds chiefly on slugs and snails. Very few information is available on its breeding; oviparous.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and recorded from Lawachara National Park and Satchari National Park in the northeast.







Painted Bronzeback Tree Snake | Dora Bet Anchara | *Dendrelaphis pictus* | Non Venomous

Adult size: 90-120 cm Maximum: 143 cm

### Description

A fairly long and elongated snake; the head is distinct from the neck. Bronze-brown or brownish dorsum with yellow or cream stripe bordered with black. Forehead colour is olive-brown; a black lateral stripe extends from nostril to neck. Bluish or blue-green neck skin displayed when excited or threatened. Large eyes are with golden iris and rounded pupil. Long, narrow and wire-like tail is about one-third of the total length. Dorsal scales are smooth and narrow; ventral scales have ridges on either side. Red tongue distinguishes it from *Dendrelaphis tristis*.

### Habits and Habitats

Diurnal and arboreal; able to leap from one treetop to another. Forest dwelling species, but also found in plantation and close to human settlements. Very fast moving and preys upon frogs, lizards, small birds, eggs and chicks, sometimes rodents and small snakes. Female lays 3-8 eggs.

### Status and Distribution

Common in most of the forested areas.







Monirul Khan

**Green Cat Snake** | Sabuj Phonimonsha Shap | *Boiga cyanea* | **Mildly Venomous**

Adult size: 140-150 cm Maximum: 187 cm



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### Description

Fairly long and laterally flattened bodied snake. Upperparts with different shades of green, sometimes with slight shade of blue; underparts yellowish or greenish yellow. Interscale colour is black; head scales have black outline and most of head scales are larger than body scales. Tail length usually one-fourth of total length. Head distinct from neck. Eyes large; pupil vertical. The centre of back has a longitudinal ridge.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal and usually arboreal. Chiefly forest dwelling species that usually found in bushes, mature trees, and small trees near streams. Green colour helps to camouflage with green vegetation. Sluggish and spends most of the daytime in shady and quite dark areas. Feeds on lizards, frogs, rodents and snakes. Female lays 4-10 eggs and hatching occurs after 80-90 days.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon and recorded from the mixed evergreen forests in the northeast and southeast and in the Sundarbans mangrove forest in the southwest.







**Tawny Cat Snake** | Khoiri Phonimonsha Shap | *Boiga ochracea* | Mildly Venomous

Adult size: 80-100 cm Maximum: 110 cm

### Description

Long, thin and laterally flattened body with smooth scales. Reddish, red or yellowish-brown dorsum; black cross-bands mostly visible in young, but faint in adults. Lip scales are yellow or whitish. Anterior part of underside is yellow, but from mid-body to tail is brownish. Head blunt and distinctly broader than neck; tail long and thin. Large eyes are with vertical pupil. Enlarged vertebral scale rows.



### Habits and Habitats

A forest dwelling species; usually found in mature forests and forest edges. Nocturnal and mostly arboreal, but also comes on the ground in search of food. Feeds on lizards, frogs, birds and their eggs, and rodents.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon and recorded from the mixed evergreen forests in the northeast and southeast.







Monirul Khan

**Eastern Cat Snake** | Boleyjukto Phonimonosha Shap | *Boiga gokool* | **Mildly Venomous**

Adult size: 80-87 cm Maximum: 120 cm



Monirul Khan

### Description

Long, thin and laterally flattened body with long tail. Scales smooth. Yellowishbrown dorsum; a series of black Y or T-shaped markings are present on each side of a pale vertebral line, but usually absent on tail. Underside is whitish with a series of dark brown or black spots on each side of the belly scales. Head is noticeably broader than neck. A large black arrow-head mark, divided along the mid-line is present on the top of head; a large black spot present behind the arrow-head mark. A broad black stripe runs from eye to the angle of mouth.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal, arboreal and forest dwelling species. Usually prefers bushes and shrubs in mature forests. Feeds on lizards, frogs and rodents.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon and recorded from mixed evergreen forests of northeast.





Tania Khan



**Eyed Cat Snake** | Borochokh Phonimonosha Shap | *Boiga siamensis* | Mildly Venomous

Adult size: 120-130 cm Maximum: 170 cm

### Description

Long, thin and laterally flattened body with smooth scales. Yellowish brown blunt head is distinctly broader than neck. Conspicuously large eyes have vertical pupil. A broad dark line runs from the eye to the angle of the mouth. Usually two short, bold, parallel dark lines run from neck to the upper back. Neck and anterior part of body is also yellowish brown with several broad dark brown or black oblique cross-lines or V-shaped marks. Posterior part of the body and upper surface of tail is greyishbrown with blurry light and dark brown cross-lines. Underside is yellowish or greyish brown, sometimes scattered with small dark brown spots. Outer edges of ventral scales have dark-edged yellowish square markings.

### Habits and Habitats

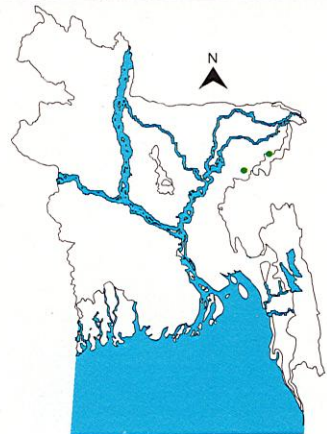
Nocturnal, mostly arboreal and forest dwelling species. Inhabits bushes and shrubs in forests. Chiefly feeds on birds and their eggs. Oviparous.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon and recorded from mixed evergreen forests of northeast.



Tania Khan





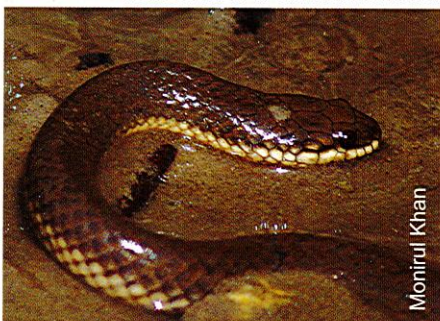


AK Datta

Monirul Khan

**Glossy Marsh Snake** | Perabon Shap | *Gerarda prevostiana* | **Mildly Venomous**

Adult size: 25-40 cm Maximum: 53 cm



Monirul Khan

### Description

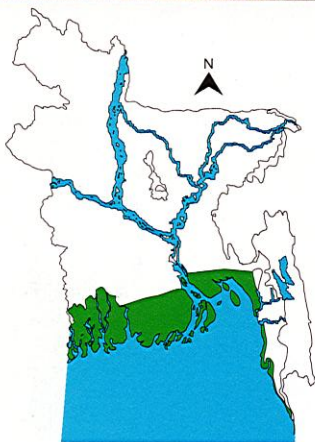
Body relatively long and cylindrical; scales smooth. Uniform grey or brown dorsum; white lateral stripes extends from lip to tail tip. Belly scales grey with median dark streaks. Scales under tail are darker than belly scales. Head is distinct from neck. Eyes are small; pupil vertical.

### Habits and Habitats

Mainly nocturnal, but sometimes found during the day. Inhabits mud of coasts, estuaries and mangrove swamps. Feeds primarily on soft-shelled crabs and shrimps, also fish. Ovoviviparous; female gives birth of individuals.

### Status and Distribution

Common and widely distributed in the coastal areas, estuaries and mangrove swamps.







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**Dog-faced Water Snake** | Jolbora Shap | *Cerberus rynchops* | **Mildly Venomous**

Adult size: 60-90 cm Maximum: 127 cm

### Description

Dull coloured and strongly keeled body scales. Dark-grey or slate-grey upperparts with dark blotches; a dark or black line across the eyes. Underparts yellowish with dark grey patches. Head is rather long and slightly broader than the neck. Projected upper jaw gives it dog-face appearance. Small eyes with rounded pupil; position of eye and nostril quite up on head.

### Habits and Habitats

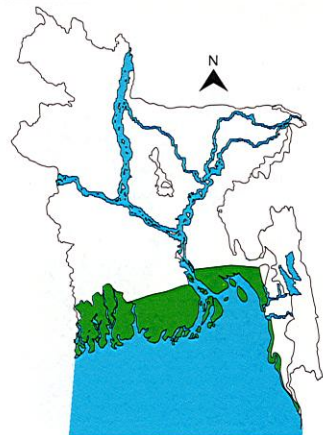
Nocturnal, but often active during the day. Inhabits mudflats, mangrove swamps and estuaries. Very good swimmer and can rapidly move through the mud. Usually lives in crab holes and under logs. Feeds on fish, mudskippers, crabs and frogs. Ovoviviparous; female gives birth of 6-30 individuals between February and May.

### Status and Distribution

Common and widely distributed in the coastal and estuarine areas of Bangladesh including the Sundarbans mangrove forest.



MK Hasan







**Crab-eating Water snake** | Kankrabhuk Painna Shap | *Ferdonia leucobalia* | **Mildly Venomous**

Adult size: 75-90 cm Maximum: 95 cm



### Description

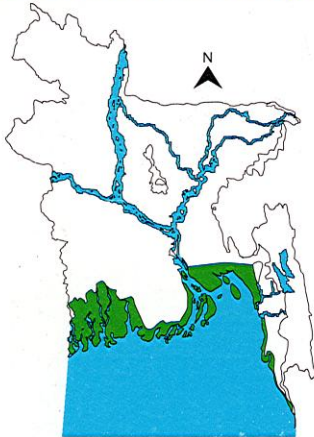
A stout-bodied and cylindrical snake with smooth scales. Highly variable in coloration and pattern; it may vary from dark grey or brown with light spots, or light grey, yellow or orange with dark spots. Belly scales white or yellowish; lips whitish. Short and wide head is scarcely wider than neck; large and distinct head scales. Very small eye has vertical pupil. Tail is relatively short.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal; inhabits coastal mangroves and estuaries. Feeds chiefly on crabs, although small fish comprises a large portion of its diet. Known to tear off legs of large crabs before swallowing them. Ovoviviparous; produces 6-15 young at a time.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and found in the coastal areas, estuaries and mangrove swamps.







MK Hasan

**Mock Viper** | Nokol Bora Shap | *Psammodynastes pulverulentus* | Mildly Venomous

Adult size: 40-65 cm Maximum: 77 cm

### Description

A medium-sized snake with smooth scales. Upper scales are dull; reddish, yellowish or dark brown with paired small black markings. A series of yellowish spots or three compact lines are on sides of body. Very glossy underparts lined with grey, brown or pink. Female is darker than male. Three or four long, dark and symmetrical lines are present on upper surface of head. Head distinctly broader than neck, giving appearance of 'viper-head'. Snout short; eyes large with vertically elliptical pupil, but sometimes appears rounded.

### Habits and Habitats

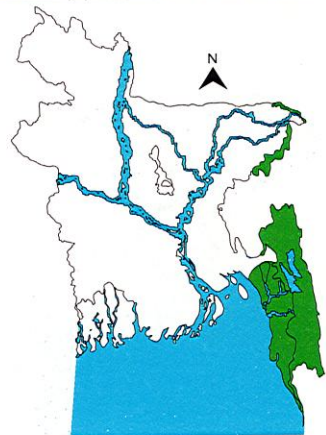
Active both during day and night. Inhabits lower canopy of the forests; bushes and on the ground. Occurs both in hilly areas and plain lands. Feeds on frogs, skinks and other lizards and small snakes. Ovoviviparous; female gives birth to 3-10 individuals between July and September.

### Status and Distribution

Common and widely distributed in the mixed evergreen forests of the northeast and southeast.



Mik Hasan







**Indian Rat Snake** | Daraj Shap | *Ptyas mucosa* | **Non Venomous**

Adult size: 200-240 cm Maximum: 350 cm



### Description

Head is oval to slightly triangular and broader than neck. Olive brown to blackish dorsum is distinct with black cross-bands on posterior part of body and on tail. Ventral side of head is creamy to light grey; lip scales are usually separated by vertical black bars. Eyes large; pupil is rounded and dark brown to black in colour. Nostrils are prominent. Slender to moderately heavy body; long and cylindrical tail is about one-fourth of the total length. Scales are smooth, more or less keeled on the posterior part of the back.

### Habits and Habitats

Diurnal; very fast, alert and active hunter. Good climber and also swimmer; swims vigorously with the head above the water. Inhabits open forests, cultivated lands, farmlands, wetlands and also near human settlements. Rat holes and termite mounds are preferable habitats. Normally tries to escape when sighted, but if provoked strikes vigorously. Eats everything that it can catch; diet includes rodents, birds, snakes, lizards, bats, frogs and toads. Female usually lays 8 to 22 eggs between March and September.

### Status and Distribution

Common and widely distributed.







**Indo-Chinese Rat Snake** | Jolpaironga Daraj Shap | *Ptyas korros* | **Non Venomous**

Adult size: 170-200 cm Maximum: 268 cm

### Description

Anterior part of the body is olive green or yellowish brown while posterior part is dark brown with black edged scales. Underparts are yellowish or off white, sometimes edged with dark brown or black. Head is distinct from neck. Eye large; rounded black pupil bordered by a distinct broad black ring, which differentiate it from *Ptyas mucosa*. Scales smooth or poorly keeled.



### Habits and Habitats

Diurnal, arboreal and terrestrial. Very fast mover, and also good climber and swimmer. Inhabits forests and near human settlements close to forests. Usually found in bushes and trees during basking or sleeping. Feeds on rodents, birds, lizards and frogs. Female lays 4-12 eggs.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon and occurs in the mixed evergreen forests of the northeast and southeast, and in the Sundarbans mangrove forest in the southwest.







**Common Krait** | Sada-ber Keutey Shap | *Bungarus caeruleus* | **Venomous**

Adult size: 100- 120 cm Maximum: 175 cm



### Description

A medium-sized snake with cylindrical body. Shiny black or dark brownish-black dorsum is with narrow white cross-bands across the body up to the tip of tail. These cross-bands are sometimes absent on anterior part of the body or replaced by white vertebral spots. Head is depressed and slightly distinct from the neck. Small eyes are entirely black. Short and rounded tail. Vertebral scales are elongated and hexagonal. Underparts are whitish or creamy.

### Habits and Habitats

Strictly nocturnal; takes rest at daytime in termite mounds, rat holes, brick piles or under logs. Inhabits in scattered forests, gardens, forest edges and close to human habitations. Mostly ophiophagous and feeds on other snakes; frogs, mice and lizards are also occasionally taken. Female lays 8-12 eggs during March-May.

### Status and Distribution

Common and widely distributed.





Monirul Khan



**Black Krait** | Kalo Keutey Shap | *Bungarus niger* | **Venomous**

Adult size: 90-110 cm Maximum: 129 cm

### Description

Cylindrical body; head is slightly distinct from neck. Dorsum is glossy black or dark chocolate brown. Underside of belly and tail is off white with dark mottling. Comparatively small eyes are entirely black. Scales are smooth; vertebral scales are hexagonal and much enlarged than the adjacent scales. Lower lip scales and lower portion of upper lip scales are white. Subcaudal scales are single (not paired).

### Habits and Habitats

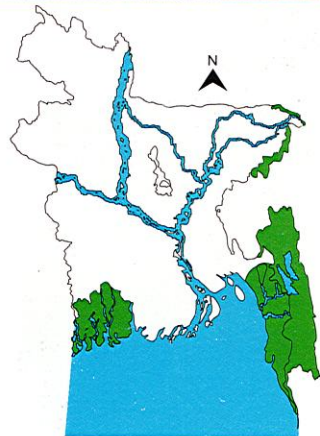
Nocturnal and terrestrial. Inhabits forests, forest edges and areas close to forests. Feeds on snakes, lizards and small mammals. Female lays eggs.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and recorded from the Sundarbans mangrove forest and the mixed evergreen forests in the northeast and southeast.



Monirul Khan







**Banded Krait** | Shonkhini Shap | *Bungarus fasciatus* | **Venomous**

Adult size: 150-190 cm Maximum: 225 cm



### Description

A large snake with smooth scales. Wide transverse yellow and black bands are alternately encircling the body. A V-shaped yellow marking on head. Supralabials, throat and chin are yellow and ventral is same coloured as the body. Body is typically triangular in cross section forming a distinct ridge. Head is rather depressed and slightly broader than the neck. Snout is blunt and small eyes are entirely black. Tail is short and blunt with rounded tip. Vertebral scales are elongated and hexagonal.

### Habits and Habitats

Inhabits a great variety of habitats; prefers plains near stagnant or flowing water. Usually found in marshy areas, tidal floods, mangrove swamps, river-deltas, near mountain creeks, marshy lands inside forested areas or close to human habitation. Mainly feeds on snakes and snake eggs, skinks, rodents, frogs and sometimes fishes. Female lays 4-14 eggs in April and remains with them until hatching.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon and widely distributed. Relatively more common in the deciduous forests of Madhupur and mixed evergreen forests of the southeast.







MK Hasan

**Monocled Cobra** | Gokhra Shap | *Naja kaouthia* | **Venomous**

Adult size: 100-150 cm Maximum: 230 cm

### Description

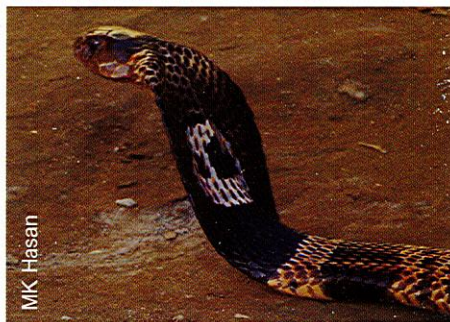
Cylindrical and rather robust body. Colour varies from uniform brown, yellowish grey or black with ragged yellowish cross-bands. A single yellow marking on head with a dark center and occasionally a narrow dark outer border. Pale throat often with single dark band. Belly is either pale or increasingly cloudy with darker pigmentation towards the rear. Elliptical and flat head not distinct from neck. Rounded hood; smaller than that of *Naja naja*. Scales are smooth and glossy.

### Habits and Habitats

Occurs in grasslands, shrub lands, agricultural lands, near human settlements, burrows on the ground, swamps and forests. Solitary and mostly nocturnal; active at dawn and dusk. Feeds on fishes, rodents, frogs, lizards and small snakes. Breeds from March to July. Female lays 8-18 eggs from January to March. Female usually stays with eggs until hatching.

### Status and Distribution

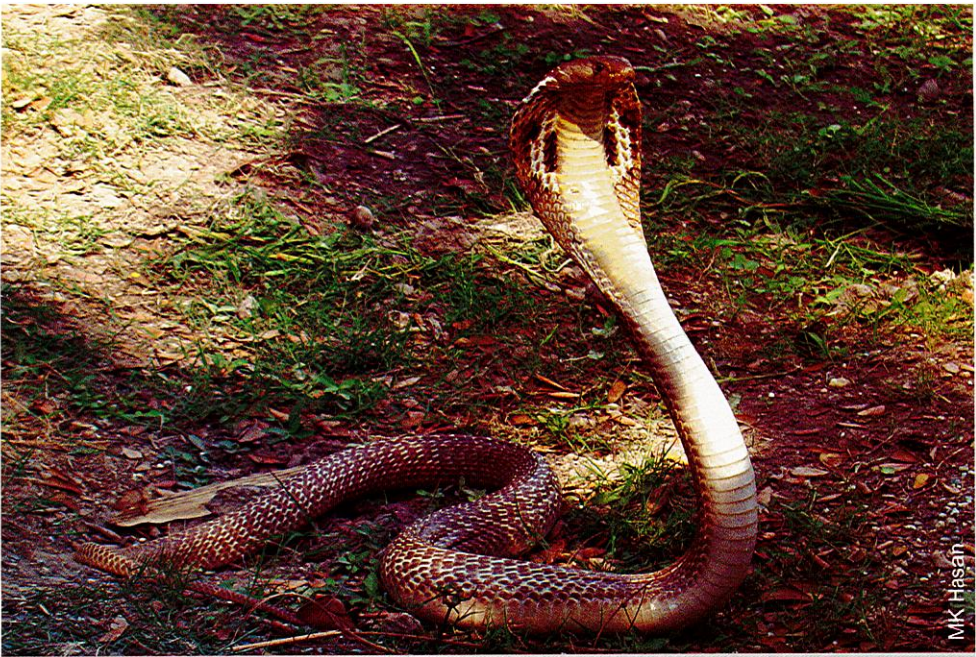
Common and widely distributed, especially near wetlands or marshy areas.



MK Hasan







MK Hasan

**Spectacled Cobra** | Khoiya Gokhra Shap | *Naja naja* | **Venomous**

Adult size: 100-140 cm Maximum: 220 cm



MK Hasan

### Description

Slightly robust body with triangular and depressed head, and short and rounded snout. Colour varies between black, dark brown and creamy white. Unique characteristic features are wide black band on underside of neck and hood marking, which shows half-rings on either side of hood. Neck can be dilated to form typical hood. Large nostrils, eyes moderate with round pupils.

### Habits and Habitats

Solitary and active during day and night. Occurs in diverse habitats including grasslands, forests, cultivated areas, dense jungle, near human habitation, termite mounds and mammal burrows. Feeds on rodents, lizards, frogs, birds and bird eggs, and also snakes. Breeds between March and July. Female lays 12-30 eggs and remains with the eggs until hatching in about 60 days.

### Status and Distribution

Very common and widely distributed; population declining due to indiscriminate killing and illegal trade.







Mominul Khan

**King Cobra** | Raj Gokhra Shap | *Ophiophagus hannah* | **Venomous**

Adult size: 300-370 cm Maximum: 585 cm

### Description

The largest venomous snake of the world with a cylindrical and rather robust body. Body colour varies with distributional range; adult generally grey, black or dark olive to yellowish brown and usually with whitish or yellow cross bands. Bands on hood and forebody are  $\Lambda$  shaped. Head is flat and distinct from neck. Hood is longer than other *Naja* species, but less dilated.

### Habits and Habitats

Active during day and night. Occurs in dense or open rainforests, preferring areas dotted with lakes and streams as well as mangrove swamps, bamboo thickets, and near human settlements. Good swimmer and climber. Diet consists primarily of other snakes, including rat snakes, and also feeds on lizards, birds and rodents. Breeds between January and April. Female can store sperms for several years to impregnate herself for several times. It is the only snake that can build nest; female builds nest of dead leaves and lays 20-50 white eggs. Incubation period is 60-70 days.

### Status and Distribution

Globally Vulnerable. In Bangladesh common in the Sundarbans mangrove forest, but rare in the mixed evergreen forests in the northeast and southeast.



MK Hasan



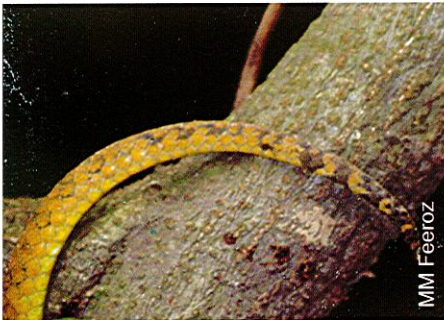




MM Feroz

**Spot-tailed Pit Viper** | Photaleji Sabuj Bora Shap | *Trimeresurus erythrurus* | **Venomous**

Adult size: 55-70 cm Maximum: 105 cm



MM Feroz

### Description

Uniform bright green head and dorsum; underside is yellowish green. Light ventro-lateral stripe is distinct in male, but indistinct in female. Head is triangular and distinctly wider than neck. Strongly keeled scales; small and bead-like scales are in upper anterior surface of head while posterior surface is keeled. Vertical pupil on eye; pit organs are between eyes and nostrils. Short and prehensile tail is pale pinkish or greenish, spotted with dark brown.

### Habits and Habitats

Mainly nocturnal and arboreal. Inhabits forests; usually found in bamboo thickets and bushes close to ground. Camouflages in natural habitats and hunts the passing prey. Diet includes frogs, birds, lizards and small mammals.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and occurs in the mixed evergreen forests in the northeast and southeast, and in the Sundarbans mangrove forest in the southwest.







MK Hasan

**White-lipped Pit Viper** | Sadathot Sabuj Bora Shap | *Trimeresurus albolabris* | **Venomous**

Adult size: 60-80 cm Maximum: 100 cm

### Description

A stout bodied snake with triangular head distinctly broader than the neck; snout rounded. Dorsal colour including head is with various shades of leaf green; female usually lighter than male. A distinct narrow white stripe on lower sides of body in male but indistinct or absent in female. Male usually has additional thin white line below eye, along the side of head. An indistinct narrow white line on lip scales bordering mouth. Short and strongly prehensile tail is pink with reddish-brown marks. Scales are weakly keeled or almost smooth. Pupil is vertical; pit organs are placed between nostrils and eyes.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal and mainly arboreal; comes to the ground at night for hunting small lizards, skinks, frogs and small mammals. Slow moving; camouflaging with green vegetations. Inhabits in forests, bushes, bamboo thickets and tea gardens.

### Status and Distribution

Common and occurs in and around the mixed evergreen forests in the northeast and southeast, and in the Sundarbans mangrove forest.



MK Hasan







Monirul Khan

**Pope's Pit Viper** | Lal-dagi Sobuj Bora | *Trimeresurus popeiorum* | **Venomous**

Adult size: 60-80 cm Maximum: 105 cm



Monirul Khan

### Description

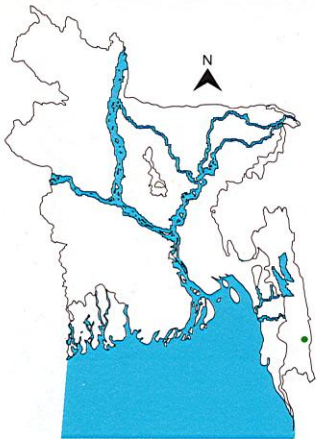
Head and dorsum uniformly dark green; bluish interscale skin. Underside is yellowish or bright green. A narrow white (or combination of red line below the white line) stripe is present on the lower side of body in males. Relatively short and prehensile tail; tip of the tail is reddishbrown in adults and grayishbrown in juveniles. Triangular head is broader than neck; upper side of head covered with small and smooth scales. Temporal scales are small, sometimes strongly keeled. Eyes are red with vertical pupil heat sensitive pit organ present between eye and nostril.

### Habits and Habitats

Nocturnal, arboreal and mainly a hill species. Inhabits evergreen and mixed evergreen forests; usually on undergrowths and bushes close to creeks. Feeds on frogs, lizards, small birds and rodents. Ovoviviparous; female bears up to 15 young during April-May.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and only two sightings from Sangu Wildlife Sanctuary in Bandarban.







**Russell's Viper** | Chandra Bora Shap | *Daboia russelii* | **Venomous**

Adult size: 100-160 cm Maximum: 180 cm

### Description

A stout bodied snake with strongly keeled scales. Body colour usually brown or yellowish brown with three longitudinal series of large brown or oval blotches. These blotches sometimes form a chain-like pattern and sometimes may have thin white margins. A V-shaped white marking is usually present on the head. Underside is usually white with dark crescent like markings on anterior part of ventrals. Scales on the surface of head are small and keeled. Very large nostrils; golden-brown eye has vertical black pupil.

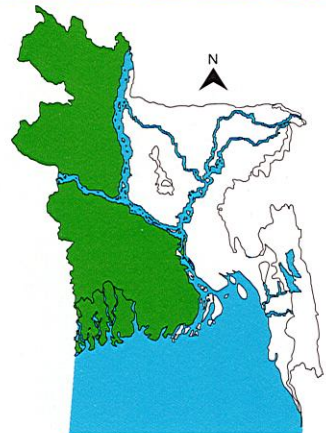


### Habits and Habitats

Inhabits scattered forests, low grasslands, forest edges and mangroves. Nocturnal and feeds on frogs, lizards, rodents and small birds. Ovoviviparous; female bears 6-63 live young during May-July.

### Status and Distribution

Rare and occurs in western side of Brahmaputra River, especially in the northwest.



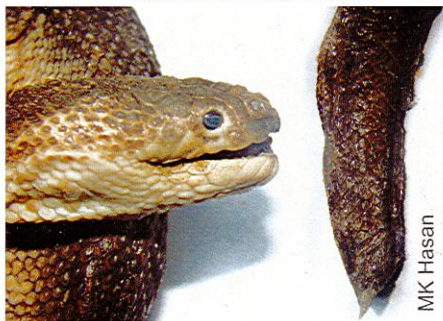




MK Hasan

**Annulated Sea Snake** | Holdey Boley Samudrik Shap | *Hydrophis cyanocinctus* | **Venomous**

Adult size: 122-152 cm Maximum: 188 cm



MK Hasan

### Description

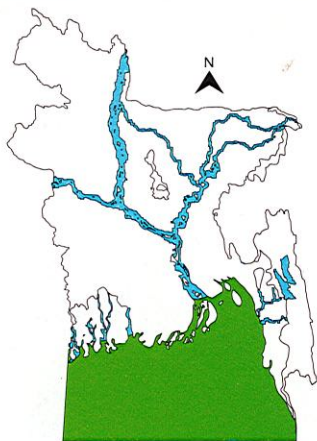
Dorsum is olive-brown or yellowish with broad black cross-bands all over the body and tail. Colour of head varies from olive, reddish to pale yellow; juvenile may have a curved yellow mark on top of head. Scales distinctly keeled; small head is weakly distinct from neck. Small eyes with round pupil circled by yellow. Tail is flattened, oar-like.

### Habits and Habitats

Usually occurs in shallow coasts and mangrove swamps. Feeds on fish, eels and crustaceans. Viviparous; female bears 3-16 young.

### Status and Distribution

Common and widely distributed in all estuaries and in the Bay of Bengal. Often migrates upstream along the large rivers.







Hook-nosed Sea Snake | Borshinak Samudrik Shap | *Enhydrina schistosa* | **Venomous**

Adult size: 60-110 cm Maximum: 158 cm

### Description

A medium to large sea snake. Upper surface of head and body has a metallic grey or greenish grey colour. Blackish bands are prominent in juvenile, but becomes faint with age. Ventral parts are yellowish white. Scales are keeled. Head is not distinct from neck. Scales at the tip of snout projects downwards to form a hook like structure or 'hook nose'. Belly scales are distinct and slightly broader than the adjacent side scales of body. Tail is flattened; oar like.

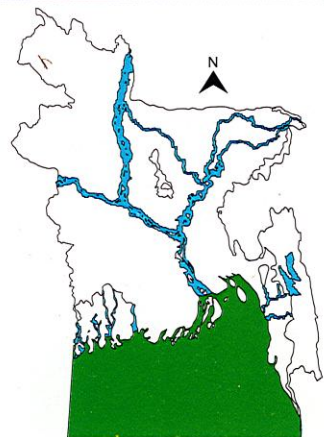


### Habits and Habitats

Active both during day and night; activity related with the tides. Very common sea snake. Usually occurs in shallow coastal waters and in estuaries. Very good swimmer and can submerge for a long period. Feeds on fish. Female bears young during February-May.

### Status and Distribution

Very common and widely distributed in all estuaries and in the Bay of Bengal.







**Black and Yellow Sea Snake** | Rangila Samudrik Shap | *Pelamis platurus* | **Venomous**

Adult size: 64-76 cm Maximum: 98 cm

#### Description

Head and body are usually blue-black above, bright yellow on sides and underparts. Yellow colour may turn to dark brown when about to moult. Line between black and yellow colours is usually straight, but may form a wavy curve on hind body. White tail has large black spots; spots on upper edge of tail are alternative with those of lower edge of tail. Elongated head is weakly distinct from neck. Hind body is strongly flattened; tail flat, oar-like. Rounded eye is entirely black.



#### Habits and Habitats

A pelagic sea snake; usually found far out at sea. Very good swimmer; surface feeder and feeds on fish. Viviparous; female bears 2-6 young.

#### Status and Distribution

Uncommon in the Bay of Bengal.



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## APPENDICES

### List of amphibians of Bangladesh based on voucher specimens, photographs and publications from peer reviewed journals

Status code: VC - Very Common, C - Common, UC - Uncommon, R - Rare

Distribution code: NP-National Park, WS- Wildlife Sanctuary, MEF- Mixed Evergreen Forests

| English Name                  | Scientific Name                   | Bengali Name         | Status | Distribution/Remarks  |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------|---|
| <b>Order- Gymnophiona</b>     |                                   |                      |        |   |
| <b>Family- Ichthyophiidae</b> |                                   |                      |        |   |
| Caecilian                     | <i>Ichthyophis</i> sp.            | Caecilian            | R      | Matamuhuri (Bandarban) (Shahriar Caesar Rahman recorded for the first time in Bangladesh in October 2012) |
| <b>Family- Caecillidae</b>    |                                   |                      |        |   |
| Fuller's Caecilian            | <i>Chikilia fulleri</i>           | Chikilia             | R      | Lawachara NP (Tania Khan recorded for the first time in Bangladesh in September 2012)                     |
| <b>Order- Anura</b>           |                                   |                      |        |   |
| <b>Family- Bufonidae</b>      |                                   |                      |        |   |
| Common Asian Toad             | <i>Duttaphrynus melanostictus</i> | Kuno Bang            | VC     | Widely distributed  |
| Marbled Toad                  | <i>Bufo stomaticus</i>            | Khoskhosey Bang      | R      | Banks of Padma, Jamuna, Sundarbans and Tanguar Haor, hills of Sylhet and Chittagong                       |
| <b>Family- Dicroglossidae</b> |                                   |                      |        |   |
| Skipper Frog                  | <i>Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis</i>   | Kotkoti Bang         | VC     | Widely distributed  |
| Green Frog                    | <i>Euphlyctis hexadactylus</i>    | Sabuj Bang           | UC     | Sundarbans, Fashiakhali WS, Jessore, Savar  |
| Asmat's Cricket Frog          | <i>Fejervarya asmati</i>          | Asmater Jhi-jhi Bang | C      | Widely distributed  |
| Pierre's Cricket Frog         | <i>Fejervarya pierrei</i>         | Pierrr Jhi-jhi Bang  | C      | MEF of northeast and southeast  |
| Nepal Cricket Frog            | <i>Fejervarya nepalensis</i>      | Nepali Jhi-jhi Bang  | C      | Widely distributed  |
| Syhadra Cricket Frog          | <i>Fejervarya syhadrensis</i>     | Syhadra Jhi-jhi Bang | VC     | Widely distributed  |
| Terai Cricket Frog            | <i>Fejervarya teraiensis</i>      | Torai Jhi-jhi Bang   | C      | Widely distributed  |
| Crab-eating Frog              | <i>Fejervarya cancrivora</i>      | Kakrabhuk Bang       | C      | Sundarbans, MEF of northeast and southeast  |
| Broad-headed Frog             | <i>Limnonectes laticeps</i>       | Chaptamatha Bang     | R      | Lawachara NP and Matamuhuri (Bandarban)   |
| Indian Bull Frog              | <i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i>   | Sona Bang            | VC     | Widely distributed  |
| Coastal Bull Frog             | <i>Hoplobatrachus litoralis</i>   | Upokulio Sona Bang   | UC     | Southeast of Bangladesh: Cox's Bazar, Rangamati   |
| Jerdon's Bull Frog            | <i>Hoplobatrachus crassus</i>     | Ramchagol-daka Bang  | R      | Hillocks of Mymensingh Netrakona and Madhupur NP  |
| Northern Trickle Frog         | <i>Occidozyga borealis</i>        | Utturey Bang         | UC     | MEF of northeast and southeast  |
| Puddle Frog                   | <i>Occidozyga lima</i>            | Chagol-daka Bang     | UC     | MEF of Teknaf WS Kaptai NP and Pablakhali WS  |
| <b>Family- Ranidae</b>        |                                   |                      |        |   |
| Marbled Cascade Frog          | <i>Amolops marmoratus</i>         | Jharna Sundari Bang  | R      | Chittagong Hill Tracts  |



List of amphibians of Bangladesh based on voucher specimens, photographs and publications from peer reviewed journals (continued)

| English Name                 | Scientific Name                  | Bengali Name               | Status | Distribution/Remarks  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|---|
| Point-nosed Frog             | <i>Clinotarsus alticola</i>      | Soru Matha Bang            | R      | MEF of northeast and southeast  |
| Two-striped Grass Frog       | <i>Hylarana taipehensis</i>      | Dui-dora Pata Bang         | UC     | Widely distributed in floodplains   |
| Yellow-striped Frog          | <i>Hylarana tytleri</i>          | Pana Bang                  | UC     | Widely distributed in forests and floodplains   |
| Cope's Frog                  | <i>Hylarana leptoglossa</i>      | Koper Bang                 | C      | Madhupur, northeast, southeast  |
| Dark-sided Frog              | <i>Hylarana nigrovittata</i>     | Kalophota Bang             | UC     | MEF of southeast  |
| Nicobarese Frog              | <i>Hylarana nicobariensis</i>    | Nicobarer Bang             | R      | Bandarban   |
| Green-backed Stream Frog     | <i>Odorrana chloronata</i>       | Sabuj-peeth Bang           | R      | Rajkandi Reserved Forest (Habiganj) (M. Abdul Aziz recorded for the first time in Bangladesh in April 2013) |
| Khare's Stream Frog          | <i>Pterorana khare</i>           | Chamra-jhola Bang          | R      | Bandarban   |
| Bhamo Frog                   | <i>Humerana humeralis</i>        | Bhamo Bang                 | UC     | MEF of northeast, southeast and northern Mymensingh   |
| <b>Family- Microhylidae</b>  |                                  |                            |        |   |
| Ornate Microhylid Frog       | <i>Microhyla ornata</i>          | Choto Laubichi Bang        | VC     | Widely distributed  |
| Red Microhylid Frog          | <i>Microhyla rubra</i>           | Lal Laubichi Bang          | R      | Mixed evergreen forests of northeast and southeast  |
| Mymensingh Microhylid Frog   | <i>Microhyla mymensinghensis</i> | Mymensingher Laubichi Bang | C      | Northeast, Madhupur, Mymensingh, Netrokona, Sunamganj   |
| Chittagong Microhylid Frog   | <i>Microhyla mukhlesuri</i>      | Mukhlesurer Laubichi Bang  | C      | Mixed evergreen forests of northeast and southeast; Mymensingh  |
| Berdmore's Microhylid Frog   | <i>Microhyla berdmorei</i>       | Baro Laubichi Bang         | C      | All forests except Sundarbans   |
| Stripe Sticky Frog           | <i>Kalophrynus interlineatus</i> | Dorakata Athalo Bang       | R      | Madhupur NP   |
| Indian Ballon Frog           | <i>Uperodon globulosus</i>       | Potka Bang                 | C      | In and around deciduous forest of Bhawal, Madhupur and Savar  |
| Asian Painted Frog           | <i>Kaloula pulchra</i>           | Venpu Bang                 | C      | Mixed evergreen forests of northeast and southeast  |
| Sri Lankar Painted Frog      | <i>Kaloula taprobanica</i>       | Rangin Venpu Bang          | R      | Madhupur NP, Narail, Mongla and Panchagarh  |
| <b>Family- Megophryidae</b>  |                                  |                            |        |   |
| Crown Frog                   | <i>Xenophrys parva</i>           | Mukut Bang                 | UC     | MEF of southeast  |
| Smith's Litter Frog          | <i>Leptobrachium smithi</i>      | Lal-chokha Bang            | UC     | Forests of northeast and southeast  |
| <b>Family- Rhacophoridae</b> |                                  |                            |        |   |
| Common Tree Frog             | <i>Polydectes leucomystax</i>    | Dorakata Gecho Bang        | VC     | Widely distributed  |
| Maculated Tree Frog          | <i>Polydectes maculatus</i>      | Chitra Gecho Bang          | C      | MEF of northeast and southeast  |
| Two-striped Pigmy Tree Frog  | <i>Chiromantis vittatus</i>      | Dui-dagi Khude Gecho Bang  | C      | MEF of northeast and southeast  |
| Annandale's Pigmy Tree Frog  | <i>Chiromantis simus</i>         | Bohu-dagi Khude Gecho Bang | R      | Forests of northeast and southeast, and Madhupur NP   |
| Doriae's Tree Frog           | <i>Chiromantis doriae</i>        | Doriaer Khude Gecho Bang   | R      | Lawachara NP  |



List of amphibians of Bangladesh based on voucher specimens, photographs and publications from peer reviewed journals

| English Name           | Scientific Name                | Bengali Name          | Status | Distribution/Remarks  |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|---|
| Twin-spotted Tree Frog | <i>Rhacophorus bipunctatus</i> | Lal-pa Gecho Bang     | UC     | MEF of northeast and southeast  |
| Giant Tree Frog        | <i>Rhacophorus maximus</i>     | Baro Gecho Bang       | R      | MEF of northeast and southeast  |
| Pied Warty Tree Frog   | <i>Theloderma asperum</i>      | Pakhir Bistha Bang    | R      | Lawachara NP and Adampur Reserved Forest (Tania Khan recorded for the first time in Bangladesh in October 2012) |
| Dwarf Bush Frog        | <i>Philautus parvulus</i>      | Bamon Gecho Bang      | R      | Bandarban   |
| Anderson's Bush Frog   | <i>Philautus andersoni</i>     | Andersoner Gecho Bang | R      | Kaptai NP   |

List of amphibians that are expected to occur in Bangladesh, but not yet reported

| English Name                  | Scientific Name                 | Probable Distribution/Remarks                       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Order- Anura</b>           |                                 |   |
| <b>Family- Bufonidae</b>      |                                 |   |
| Kemp's Tree Toad              | <i>Pedostibes kempi</i>         | North   |
| Meghalaya Toad                | <i>Bufoides meghalayanus</i>    | Northeast   |
| Himalayan Toad                | <i>Duttaphrynus himalayanus</i> | North   |
| Stuart's Toad                 | <i>Bufo stuarti</i>             | Southeast   |
| <b>Family- Dicroglossidae</b> |                                 |   |
| Frith's Cricket Frog          | <i>Fejervarya frithi</i>        | No record after type specimen from Jessore in 1860s |
| Cricket Frog                  | <i>Fejervarya granosa</i>       | Southwest   |
| Cricket Frog                  | <i>Fejervarya orissaensis</i>   | Southwest   |
| Short-headed Burrowing Frog   | <i>Sphaerotheca breviceps</i>   | Northeast and southeast                             |
| <b>Family- Ranidae</b>        |                                 |   |
| Assam Torrent Frog            | <i>Amolops formosus</i>         | Northeast and southeast                             |
| Gerbil Torrent Frog           | <i>Amolops gerbillus</i>        | Southeast   |
| Myanmar Torrent Frog          | <i>Amolops afghanus</i>         | Southeast   |
| Common Green Frog             | <i>Hylarana erythraea</i>       | Southeast   |
| <b>Family- Microhylidae</b>   |                                 |   |
| Marbled Ballon Frog           | <i>Uperodon systoma</i>         | Northwest   |
| Assamese Painted Frog         | <i>Kalóula assamensis</i>       | Northeast   |
| <b>Family- Rhacophoridae</b>  |                                 |   |
| Terai Whipping Frog           | <i>Polypedates taeniatus</i>    | North   |
| Tree Frog                     | <i>Polypedates naso</i>         | Northeast   |
| Spot-legged Tree Frog         | <i>Polypedates megacephalus</i> | Northeast   |
| Garo Hills Bush Frog          | <i>Philautus garo</i>           | North   |
| Jerdon's Tree Frog            | <i>Philautus jerdonii</i>       | North   |
| Shilong Bush Frog             | <i>Philautus shillongensis</i>  | Northeast   |
| Bush Frog                     | <i>Raorchestes luteolus</i>     | Southeast   |
| Tree Frog                     | <i>Rhacophorus feae</i>         | Southeast   |



## List of reptiles of Bangladesh based on voucher specimens, photographs and publications from peer reviewed journals

Status code: VC - Very Common, C - Common, UC - Uncommon, R - Rare

Distribution code: NP-National Park, WS- Wildlife Sanctuary, MEF- Mixed Evergreen Forests

| English Name                    | Scientific Name                 | Bengali Name             | Status | Distribution/Remarks  |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|---|
| <b>Order- Crocodylia</b>        |                                 |                          |        |   |
| <b>Family- Crocodylidae</b>     |                                 |                          |        |   |
| Saltwater Crocodile             | <i>Crocodylus porosus</i>       | Lonapanir Kumir          | R      | Sundarbans  |
| <b>Family- Gavialidae</b>       |                                 |                          |        |   |
| Gharial                         | <i>Gavialis gangeticus</i>      | Gharial                  | R      | Padma and Jamuna River systems  |
| <b>Order- Testudines</b>        |                                 |                          |        |   |
| <b>Family- Testudinidae</b>     |                                 |                          |        |   |
| Elongated Tortoise              | <i>Indotestudo elongata</i>     | Holud Pahari Kachhap     | R      | MEF of northeast and southeast  |
| Asian Brown Tortoise            | <i>Manouria emys</i>            | Shila Kachhap            | R      | MEF of Bandarban and Rangamati  |
| <b>Family- Geoemydidae</b>      |                                 |                          |        |   |
| River Terrapin                  | <i>Batagur baska</i>            | Boro Kaitta              | R      | In and around Sundarbans  |
| Painted Roof Turtle             | <i>Batagur dhongoka</i>         | Dhoor Kachhim            | R      | Padma and Jamuna River systems  |
| Red-crowned Roof Turtle         | <i>Batagur kachuga</i>          | Aadi Kori Kaitta         | R      | Padma River   |
| Spotted Pond Turtle             | <i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>     | Kalo Kachhim             | R      | Padma and Jamuna River systems  |
| Crowned River Turtle            | <i>Hardella thurjii</i>         | Kali Kaitta              | R      | Widely distributed  |
| Indian Leaf Turtle              | <i>Cyclemys gemeli</i>          | Pata Kachhim             | R      | MEF of northeast and southeast  |
| Malayan Box Turtle              | <i>Cuora amboinensis</i>        | Deeba Kachhim            | R      | Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Chitagon Hill Tracts   |
| Keeled Box Turtle               | <i>Cuora mouhotii</i>           | Lal-chokha Deeba Kachhim | R      | Sangu WS and Kassalong Reserved Forest  |
| Indian Eyed Turtle              | <i>Morenia petersi</i>          | Holdey Kaitta            | C      | Widely distributed  |
| Indian Roofed Turtle            | <i>Pangshura tecta</i>          | Kori Kaitta              | C      | Widely distributed  |
| Indian Tent Turtle              | <i>Pangshura tentoria</i>       | Majhari Kaitta           | UC     | Widely distributed in lowlands  |
| Brown Roofed Turtle             | <i>Pangshura smithii</i>        | Boro Kori Kaitta         | R      | Padma River   |
| Sylhet Roofed Turtle            | <i>Pangshura sylhetensis</i>    | Sylheti Kori Kaitta      | R      | Northeast and southeast   |
| Tricarinate Hill Turtle         | <i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i> | Trishira Shila Kachhap   | R      | Northeast and southeast   |
| Indian Black Turtle             | <i>Melanochelys trijuga</i>     | Kalo Kachhap             | UC     | Widely distributed  |
| <b>Family- Trionychidae</b>     |                                 |                          |        |   |
| Asiatic Softshell Turtle        | <i>Chitra indica</i>            | Chitra Kachhim           | R      | Padma and Jamuna River systems  |
| Spotted Flapshell Turtle        | <i>Lissemys punctata</i>        | Sundhi Kachhim           | VC     | Widely distributed  |
| Ganges Softshell Turtle         | <i>Nilssonina gangetica</i>     | Khalua Kachhim           | R      | Padma and Jamuna River systems  |
| Bostami Turtle                  | <i>Nilssonina nigricans</i>     | Bostami Kachhim          | R      | Bostami pond in Chittagong; wild individual reported from Chittagong, Feni, Moulvibazar and Netrakona |
| Indian Peacock Softshell Turtle | <i>Nilssonina hurum</i>         | Dhum Kachhim             | UC     | Lowlands of northeast and water bodies of southeast   |



List of reptiles of Bangladesh based on voucher specimens, photographs and publications from peer reviewed journals (continued)

| English Name                   | Scientific Name                      | Bengali Name                 | Status | Distribution/Remarks  |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|---|
| Cantor's Softshell Turtle      | <i>Pelochelys cantorii</i>           | Jata Kachhim                 | R      | Large rivers including Sundarbans   |
| Malayan Softshell Turtle       | <i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>            | Pahari Torunasthi Kachhim    | R      | Southeast   |
| <b>Family- Cheloniidae</b>     |                                      |                              |        |   |
| Olive Ridley Turtle            | <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>         | Jolpaironga Samudrik Kachhim | C      | Bay of Bengal   |
| Green Turtle                   | <i>Chelonia mydas</i>                | Sobuj Samudrik Kachhim       | R      | Bay of Bengal   |
| Loggerhead Sea Turtle          | <i>Caretta caretta</i>               | Mugurmatha Samudrik Kachhim  | R      | Bay of Bengal   |
| Hawksbill Turtle               | <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>        | Egol-thonti Samudrik Kachhim | UC     | Bay of Bengal   |
| <b>Family- Dermochelyidae</b>  |                                      |                              |        |   |
| Leatherback Sea Turtle         | <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>          | Brihattama Samudrik Kachhim  | R      | Bay of Bengal   |
| <b>Order- Squamata</b>         |                                      |                              |        |   |
| <b>Family- Agamidae</b>        |                                      |                              |        |   |
| Common Garden Lizard           | <i>Calotes versicolor</i>            | Roktochusa                   | VC     | Widely distributed  |
| Emma Gray's Forest Lizard      | <i>Calotes emma</i>                  | Bonbashi Roktochusa          | C      | MEF of northeast and southeast  |
| Green Garden Lizard            | <i>Calotes jerdoni</i>               | Sabuj Roktochusa             | R      | MEF of northeast and southeast  |
| Green Fan-throated Lizard      | <i>Ptyctolaemus gularis</i>          | Nil-gola Girgiti             | UC     | MEF of northeast and southeast  |
| Spotted Flying Lizard          | <i>Draco maculatus</i>               | Chitra Uranta Girgiti        | UC     | MEF of northeast and southeast  |
| Blanford's Flying Lizard       | <i>Draco blanfordii</i>              | Uranta Girgiti               | R      | Type specimen collected from Chittagong Hill Tracts (Smith, 1935)   |
| <b>Family- Gekkonidae</b>      |                                      |                              |        |   |
| Common House Gecko             | <i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>         | Mosrin Tiktiki               | VC     | Widely distributed  |
| Yellow-green House Gecko       | <i>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</i>     | Goda Tiktiki                 | C      | West of Jamuna River  |
| Bowring's Gecko                | <i>Hemidactylus bowringii</i>        | Choto Tiktiki                | R      | MEF of southeast  |
| Brook's House Gecko            | <i>Hemidactylus brookii</i>          | Khoskhoshey Tiktiki          | R      | MEF of northeast and southeast and deciduous forests of Bhawal and Madhupur                                 |
| Flat-tailed Gecko              | <i>Hemidactylus platyurus</i>        | Chepta-leji Tiktiki          | UC     | Almost all forests  |
| Garnot's Gecko                 | <i>Hemidactylus garnotii</i>         | Garnoter Tiktiki             | R      | MEF of Southeast  |
| Tokay Gecko                    | <i>Gekko gekko</i>                   | Tokkhak                      | C      | Widely distributed  |
| Ayeyarwady Bow-fingered Gecko  | <i>Cyrtodactylus ayeyarwadyensis</i> | Banka-angul Tiktiki          | UC     | MEF of southeast. Previously misidentified as <i>Cyrtodactylus khasiensis</i> (Mahony <i>et al.</i> , 2009) |
| <b>Family- Lacertidae</b>      |                                      |                              |        |   |
| Khasi Hills Long-tailed Lizard | <i>Takydromus khasiensis</i>         | Lomba-leji Girgiti           | UC     | MEF of northeast and southeast  |



List of reptiles of Bangladesh based on voucher specimens, photographs and publications from peer reviewed journals (continued)

| English Name                 | Scientific Name                 | Bengali Name             | Status | Distribution/Remarks   |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--|
| <b>Family- Scincidae</b>     |                                 |                          |        |  |
| Bronze Grass Skink           | <i>Eutropis macularia</i>       | Tamatey Anjon            | C      | MEF of northeast and southeast and deciduous forests of Bhawal and Madhupur                                  |
| Keeled Grass Skink           | <i>Eutropis carinata</i>        | Ghash Anjon              | VC     | Widely distributed   |
| Many-lined Grass Skink       | <i>Eutropis multifasciata</i>   | Boro Ghash Anjon         | UC     | MEF of northeast and southeast   |
| Striped Grass Skink          | <i>Eutropis dissimilis</i>      | Dagi Ghash Anjon         | R      | Central part, northeast and Southeast  |
| Spotted Litter Skink         | <i>Sphenomorphus maculatus</i>  | Chitrito Buno Anchil     | C      | Almost all the forests   |
| Reeve's Ground Skink         | <i>Scincella reevesi</i>        | Khato-pa Anjon           | C      | MEF of northeast and southeast   |
| Spotted Supple Skink         | <i>Lygosoma punctata</i>        | Chitrito Nomonio Anjon   | C      | Widely distributed   |
| White-spotted Supple Skink   | <i>Lygosoma albopunctata</i>    | Sada-phota Nomonio Anjon | R      | MEF of northeast and southeast   |
| Bowring's Supple Skink       | <i>Lygosoma bowringii</i>       | Bowringer Nomonio Anjon  | C      | Widely distributed   |
| Striped Writhing Skink       | <i>Lygosoma lineolata</i>       | Dorakata Nomonio Anjon   | R      | MEF of southeast   |
| Water Skink                  | <i>Tropidophorus assamensis</i> | Jolar Anchil             | R      | Southeast  |
| <b>Family- Anguidae</b>      |                                 |                          |        |  |
| Asian Glass Lizard           | <i>Ophisaurus gracilis</i>      | Jhilik Shap-girgiti      | R      | Madhabkunda, Moulvibazar   |
| <b>Family- Varanidae</b>     |                                 |                          |        |  |
| Bengal Monitor               | <i>Varanus bengalensis</i>      | Hung Gui                 | VC     | Widely distributed   |
| Yellow Monitor               | <i>Varanus flavescens</i>       | Sona Gui                 | C      | Widely distributed   |
| Ring Lizard                  | <i>Varanus salvator</i>         | Ramgodi Gui              | C      | Sundarbans and other coastal areas, rarely mixed evergreen forests of northeast and southeast, and Manikganj |
| <b>Order- Serpentes</b>      |                                 |                          |        |  |
| <b>Family- Typhlopidae</b>   |                                 |                          |        |  |
| Common Blind Snake           | <i>Ramphotyphlops braminus</i>  | Bamon Dumukha Shap       | C      | Widely distributed   |
| Diard's Blind Snake          | <i>Typhlops diardii</i>         | Baro Dumukha Shap        | R      | Widely distributed   |
| Jerdon's Worm Snake          | <i>Typhlops jerdoni</i>         | Jerdoner Dumukha Shap    | R      | MEF of northeast   |
| <b>Family- Acrochordidae</b> |                                 |                          |        |  |
| Wart Snake                   | <i>Acrochordus granulatus</i>   | Anchil Shap              | R      | Sundarbans   |
| <b>Family- Boidae</b>        |                                 |                          |        |  |
| Common Sand Boa              | <i>Gongilophis conicus</i>      | Balu Bora Shap           | R      | Southeast and central parts  |
| Burmese Python               | <i>Python molurus</i>           | Ajogar Shap              | R      | All forests  |
| Reticulated Python           | <i>Python reticulatus</i>       | Golbahar Ajogar Shap     | R      | MEF of southeast   |



List of reptiles of Bangladesh based on voucher specimens, photographs and publications from peer reviewed journals (continued)

| English Name                  | Scientific Name                    | Bengali Name                      | Status | Distribution/Remarks  |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|---|
| <b>Family- Colubridae</b>     |                                    |                                   |        |   |
| Common Vine Snake             | <i>Ahaetulla nasuta</i>            | Laudoga Shap                      | UC     | Widely distributed  |
| Short-nosed Vine Snake        | <i>Ahaetulla prasina</i>           | Khatonak<br>Laudoga Shap          | UC     | All forests   |
| Striped Keelback              | <i>Amphiesma stolatum</i>          | Dagi Dhora Shap                   | VC     | Widely distributed  |
| Venning's Keelback            | <i>Amphiesma venningi</i>          | Venninger Dhora Shap              | R      | Lawachara NP and Matamuhuri (Bandarban) (Ali Reza recorded for the first time in Bangladesh in 2008)  |
| Cherrapunji Keelback          | <i>Amphiesma xenura</i>            | Cherrapunji Dhora Shap            | R      | MEF of northeast  |
| Iridescent Snake              | <i>Blythia reticulata</i>          | Bohu-rongi Shap                   | R      | Lawachara NP (Shahriar Caesar Rahman recorded for the first time in Bangladesh in June 2011)          |
| Checkered Keelback            | <i>Xenochrophis piscator</i>       | Dhora Shap                        | VC     | Widely distributed  |
| Painted Keelback              | <i>Xenochrophis cerasogaster</i>   | Kalo-pet Dhora Shap               | R      | MEF of southeast and wetlands of Pabna and Chandpur   |
| Yellow-spotted Keelback       | <i>Xenochrophis flavipunctatus</i> | Holde-chiti Dhora Shap            | R      | Matamuhuri (Bandarban) (Shahriar Caesar Rahman recorded for the first time in Bangladesh in May 2012) |
| Tawny Cat Snake               | <i>Boiga ochracea</i>              | Khoiri Phonimonsha Shap           | UC     | MEF of northeast and southeast  |
| Green Cat Snake               | <i>Boiga cyanea</i>                | Sabuj Phonimonsha Shap            | UC     | MEF of northeast and southeast  |
| Eastern Cat Snake             | <i>Boiga gokool</i>                | Boloyjukto Phonimonsha Shap       | R      | Shahriar Caesar Rahman found it in Lawachara NP in June 2011  |
| Eyed Cat Snake                | <i>Boiga siamensis</i>             | Chokhfoota-jukta Phonimonsha Shap | R      | Lawachara NP and Satchari NP  |
| Green Bronzeback Tree Snake   | <i>Dendrelaphis cyanochloris</i>   | Jolpai-ronga Bet Anchra Shap      | R      | Ruma (Bandarban) M.Monirul H. Khan recorded for the first time in Bangladesh in September 2012        |
| Painted Bronzeback Tree Snake | <i>Dendrelaphis pictus</i>         | Dora Bet Anchra Shap              | C      | All forests   |
| Common Bronzeback Tree Snake  | <i>Dendrelaphis tristis</i>        | Bet Anchra Shap                   | C      | All forests   |
| Ornate Flying Snake           | <i>Chrysopelea ornata</i>          | Kalnagini Shap                    | UC     | MEF of northeast and southeast and mangrove forest of Sundarbans                                      |
| Common Trinket Snake          | <i>Coelognathus helenus</i>        | Pati Dudhraj Shap                 | R      | MEF of northeast and southeast  |
| Copper-headed Trinket Snake   | <i>Coelognathus radiatus</i>       | Dudhraj Shap                      | R      | Widely distributed  |
| Black-banded Trinket Snake    | <i>Oreocryptophis porphyracea</i>  | Kalo-boloy Dudhraj Shap           | R      | Lawachara NP (Shahriar Caesar Rahman recorded for the first time in Bangladesh in August 2011)        |



List of reptiles of Bangladesh based on voucher specimens, photographs and publications from peer reviewed journals (continued)

| English Name                | Scientific Name                     | Bengali Name               | Status | Distribution/Remarks   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--|
| Dog-faced Water Snake       | <i>Cerberus rynchops</i>            | Jolbora Shap               | C      | Widely distributed on coasts including Sundarbans  |
| Indian Egg-eater            | <i>Elachistodon westermanii</i>     | Dimkhor Shap               | R      | Northeast  |
| Common Smooth Water Snake   | <i>Enhydryis enhydryis</i>          | Painna Shap                | VC     | Widely distributed   |
| Crab-eating Watersnake      | <i>Fordonia leucobalia</i>          | Kankrabhuk Painna Shap     | R      | Sundarbans and other coastal areas   |
| Glossy Marsh Snake          | <i>Gerarda prevostiana</i>          | Perabon Shap               | C      | Widely distributed on coasts including Sundarbans  |
| Lesser Stripe-necked Snake  | <i>Liopeltis calamaria</i>          | Doraghar Shap              | R      | MEF of northeast and southeast   |
| Common Wolf Snake           | <i>Lycodon aulicus</i>              | Gharginni Shap             | C      | Widely distributed   |
| Yellow-speckled Wolf Snake  | <i>Lycodon jara</i>                 | Holud-chiti Gharginni Shap | R      | Mixed evergreen forests of southeast   |
| Zaw's Wolf Snake            | <i>Lycodon zawi</i>                 | Zawer Gharginni Shap       | R      | Mixed evergreen forests of northeast   |
| White-barred Kukri Snake    | <i>Oligodon albocinctus</i>         | Sada-ber Kukri Shap        | R      | MEF of Chunati WS and Lawachara NP   |
| Black-barred Kukri Snake    | <i>Oligodon cinereus</i>            | Kalo-ber Kukri Shap        | R      | MEF of Kaptai NP and Lawachara NP  |
| Russell's Kukri Snake       | <i>Oligodon taeniolatus</i>         | Russeller Kukri Shap       | UC     | Widely distributed   |
| Cantor's Kukri Snake        | <i>Oligodon cyclurus</i>            | Cantorer Kukri Shap        | R      | MEF of northeast and southeast, and in Gazni forest  |
| Spot-tailed Kukri Snake     | <i>Oligodon dorsalis</i>            | Lejephotawala Kukri Shap   | R      | MEF of northeast and southeast   |
| Common Kukri Snake          | <i>Oligodon arnensis</i>            | Kukri Shap                 | R      | Rangpur and mixed evergreen forests of northeast   |
| Assam Snail-eater           | <i>Pareas monticola</i>             | Shamuk-khor Shap           | R      | MEF of northeast   |
| Mock Viper                  | <i>Psammodynastes pulverulentus</i> | Nokol Bora Shap            | C      | MEF of northeast and southeast   |
| Indian Rat Snake            | <i>Ptyas mucosa</i>                 | Daraj Shap                 | C      | Widely distributed   |
| Indo-Chinese Rat Snake      | <i>Ptyas korros</i>                 | Jolpaironga Daraj Shap     | UC     | MEF of northeast and southeast   |
| Red-necked Keelback         | <i>Rhabdophis subminiatus</i>       | Lal-ghar Dhora Shap        | C      | MEF of northeast and southeast   |
| Himalayan Keelback          | <i>Rhabdophis himalayanus</i>       | Komola-ghar Dhorashap      | UC     | Mixed evergreen forests of northeast   |
| Yellow-bellied Forest Snake | <i>Rhabdops</i> sp.                 | Holdey-pet Shap            | R      | Matamuhuri (Bandarban). Most probably <i>R. bicolor</i> . (Shahriar Caesar Rahman recorded for the first time in Bangladesh in May 2012) |
| Cantor's Black-headed Snake | <i>Sibynophis sagittarius</i>       | Mathakalo Shap             | R      | Northwest  |
| Collared Black-headed Snake | <i>Sibynophis collaris</i>          | Holde-ghar Mathakalo Shap  | R      | Mixed evergreen forests of northeast   |



List of reptiles of Bangladesh based on voucher specimens, photographs and publications from peer reviewed journals

| English Name                     | Scientific Name                       | Bengali Name                      | Status | Distribution/Remarks   |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|--|
| <b>Family- Elapidae</b>          |                                       |                                   |        |  |
| Spectacled Cobra                 | <i>Naja naja</i>                      | Khoiya Gokhra Shap                | VC     | Widely distributed   |
| Monocled Cobra                   | <i>Naja kaouthia</i>                  | Gokhra Shap                       | C      | Widely distributed   |
| King Cobra                       | <i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>             | Raj Gokhra                        | C      | Sundarbans and mixed evergreen forests of northeast and southeast  |
| False Cobra                      | <i>Pseudoxenodon</i> sp.              | Nokol Gokhra Shap                 | R      | Adampur Reserved Forest (Habiganj). Most probably <i>P. macrops</i> . (Tania Khan recoded for the first time in Bangladesh in November 2013) |
| Common Krait                     | <i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>             | Sada-ber Keutey Shap              | C      | MEF of northeast and southeast; Dhaka and Manikganj  |
| Black Krait                      | <i>Bungarus niger</i>                 | Kalo Keutey Shap                  | R      | MEF of southeast, and Sundarbans   |
| Wall's Krait                     | <i>Bungarus walli</i>                 | Waller Keutey Shap                | R      | MEF of southeast, and Sundarbans   |
| Banded Krait                     | <i>Bungarus fasciatus</i>             | Shonkhini Shap                    | UC     | Widely distributed   |
| Slender Coral Snake              | <i>Callophis melanurus</i>            | Soru Coral Shap                   | R      | MEF of northeast and southeast   |
| MacClelland's Coral Snake        | <i>Sinomacurus maclellandi</i>        | Lal Coral Shap                    | R      | Lawachara NP   |
| <b>Family- Viperidae</b>         |                                       |                                   |        |  |
| Spot-tailed Pit Viper            | <i>Trimeresurus erythrurus</i>        | Photaleji Sabuj Bora Shap         | R      | MEF of northeast and southeast, and Sundarbans   |
| White-lipped Pit Viper           | <i>Trimeresurus albolabris</i>        | Sadathot Sabuj Bora Shap          | UC     | MEF of northeast and southeast, and Sundarbans   |
| Pope's Pit Viper                 | <i>Trimeresurus popeiorum</i>         | Lal-dagi Sabuj Bora Shap          | R      | Sangu WS   |
| Russell's Viper                  | <i>Daboia russelii</i>                | Chandrabora Shap                  | R      | Northwest  |
| <b>Family- Hydrophiidae</b>      |                                       |                                   |        |  |
| Hook-nosed Sea Snake             | <i>Enhydryna schistosa</i>            | Borshinak Samudrik Shap           | C      | Bay of Bengal  |
| Annulated Sea Snake              | <i>Hydrophis cyanocinctus</i>         | Holdey Boloy Samudrik Shap        | R      | Bay of Bengal  |
| Banded Sea snake                 | <i>Hydrophis fasciatus</i>            | Lathi Shap                        | R      | Bay of Bengal  |
| Estuarine Sea Snake              | <i>Hydrophis obscurus</i>             | Holdey-boloi Samudrik Shap        | R      | Bay of Bengal  |
| Malabar Sea Snake                | <i>Lapemis curtus</i>                 | Boitha Tebi Shap                  | R      | Bay of Bengal  |
| Yellow-lipped Sea Snake          | <i>Laticauda colubrina</i>            | Holud-thont Samudrik Shap         | R      | Bay of Bengal  |
| Black-banded Sea Snake           | <i>Laticauda laticaudata</i>          | Kalo-boloy Samudrik Shap          | R      | Bay of Bengal  |
| Cantor's Narrow-headed Sea Snake | <i>Microcephalophis cantoris</i>      | Cantoror Soru-matha Samudrik Shap | R      | Bay of Bengal  |
| Narrow-headed Snake              | <i>Microcephalophis gracilis</i>      | Soru-matha Samudrik Shap          | R      | Bay of Bengal  |
| Black and Yellow Sea Snake       | <i>Pelamis platurus</i>               | Rangila Samudrik Shap             | R      | Bay of Bengal  |
| Malacca Sea Snake                | <i>Polyodontognathus caerulescens</i> | Malacca Samudrik Shap             | R      | Bay of Bengal  |



List of reptiles that are expected to occur in Bangladesh, but not yet reported

| English Name                     | Scientific Name                       | Probable Distribution/Remarks |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Order-Squamata</b>            |                                       |                               |
| <b>Family- Scincidae</b>         |                                       |                               |
| White-spotted Skink              | <i>Lygosoma albopunctata</i>          | Northeast and southeast       |
| Indian Forest Skink              | <i>Sphenomorphus indicus</i>          | Northeast and southeast       |
| <b>Order- Serpentes</b>          |                                       |                               |
| <b>Family- Typhlopidae</b>       |                                       |                               |
| Slender Worm Snake               | <i>Typhlops porrectus</i>             | Northeast and southeast       |
| <b>Family- Colubridae</b>        |                                       |                               |
| Himalayan Mountain Keelback      | <i>Amphiesma platyceps</i>            | Northeast and southeast       |
| Siebold's Keelback               | <i>Amphiesma sieboldii</i>            | Northeast and southeast       |
| Khasi Hills Keelback             | <i>Amphiesma khasiense</i>            | Northeast                     |
| Banded Racer                     | <i>Argyrogena fasciolata</i>          | Northeast and southeast       |
| Olive Keelback                   | <i>Atrium schistosum</i>              | Northeast and southeast       |
| Bengal Cat Snake                 | <i>Boiga cynodon</i>                  | Northeast and southeast       |
| Large-spotted Cat Snake          | <i>Boiga multomaculata</i>            | Northeast and southeast       |
| Common Indian Cat Snake          | <i>Boiga trigonata</i>                | Northeast and southeast       |
| Dussumier's Smooth Water Snake   | <i>Enhydryis dussumieri</i>           | Southeast                     |
| Puff-faced Water Snake           | <i>Homalopsis buccata</i>             | Northeast and southeast       |
| Banded Wolf Snake                | <i>Lycodon fasciatus</i>              | Northeast and southeast       |
| Green Keelback                   | <i>Macropisthodon plumbicolor</i>     | Northeast and southeast       |
| Mandalay Kukri Snake             | <i>Oligodon theobaldi</i>             | Northeast                     |
| Darjeeling Snail-eater           | <i>Pareas macularia</i>               | North and northeast           |
| Green Rat Snake                  | <i>Ptyas nigromarginatus</i>          | Northeast and southeast       |
| Dumeril's Black-headed Snake     | <i>Sibynophis subpunctatus</i>        | Northeast and southeast       |
| Gunther's Oriental Slender Snake | <i>Trachischium guentheri</i>         | Northeast and southeast       |
| Assam Oriental Slender Snake     | <i>Trachischium monticola</i>         | Northeast and southeast       |
| Yellow-bellied Worm-eating Snake | <i>Trachischium tenuiceps</i>         | Northeast and southeast       |
| <b>Family- Viperidae</b>         |                                       |                               |
| Mountain Pit Viper               | <i>Ovophis monticola</i>              | Southeast                     |
| Purple-spotted Pit Viper         | <i>Trimeresurus purpureomaculatus</i> | Northeast and southeast       |
| Bamboo Pit Viper                 | <i>Trimeresurus gramineus</i>         | Northeast and southeast       |
| <b>Family- Hydrophiidae</b>      |                                       |                               |
| Daudin's Sea Snake               | <i>Disteira nigrocincta</i>           | Bay of Bengal                 |
| Gunther's Sea Snake              | <i>Hydrophis stricticollis</i>        | Bay of Bengal                 |





Monirul Khan

**Tree Frog** | *Polypedates* sp.

One found in a small natural deciduous forest patch in Altadighi National Park, Naogaon. Size and shape similar to *P. leucomystax/maculatus*, but had large black spots on upperparts and call somewhat different.



MK Hasan

**Shillong Bush Frog?** | *Philautus* cf. *shillongensis*

Snout-vent length is 21 mm. Dorsal colour is light to dark brown. An 'H'-shaped dark marking on the back. Another 'T'-shaped dark marking on the head. Dark bars on both forelimbs and hindlimbs. Dark brown ventral is blotched with numerous white spots. Specimens collected from Lawachara National Park and Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary.





**Bush Frog** | *Raorchestes* sp.?

Snout-vent length is 27 mm. Yellowish brown dorsum is uniformly granulated with four very faint stripes running from snout to vent. Sides of the body and tympanum region are light brown. Ventral is almost transparent with numerous tiny white spots. Head length is almost equal to its width. Snout is somewhat pointed. Iris of the eye is golden-brown; pupil black. Specimen collected from Teknaf Wildlife Sanctuary.



**Bush Frog** | *Philautus* sp. I

Snout-vent length is 26 mm. Light to dark brown dorsum with dark bars on forelimbs and hindlimbs. Dark brown ventral parts are blotched with numerous white and orange spots. Eyes with dark golden iris; incomplete bluish ring on the outer margin of pupil. Specimen collected from Teknaf Wildlife Sanctuary.





MK Hasan

**Bush Frog** | *Philautus* sp. II

Comparatively large sized bush frog; snout-vent length is 36 mm. Dorsal colour is light to dark chocolate brown. Numerous tiny white spots on ventral and lateral sides of the body. Tympanum is indistinct. Specimen collected from Teknaf Wildlife Sanctuary.

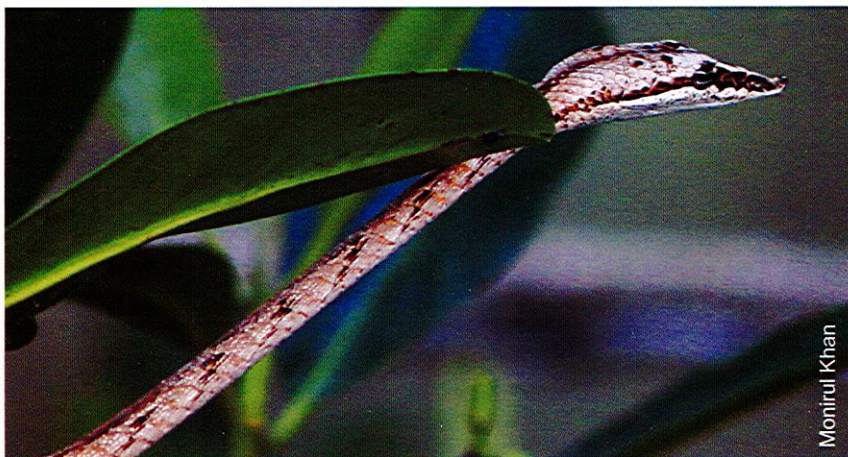


Monirul Khan

**Common Garden Lizard?** | *Calotes versicolor?*

Few found in rainy season on roadside trees and natural bush in drier northwestern Bangladesh (from Chapai Nawabganj up to Panchagarh). All were green or greenish, but differ from two green *Calotes* species (*C. jerdoni* and *C. maria*) that occur in the neighbouring countries by not having any fold or two parallel rows of compressed scales above tympanum. Since no typical, i.e. brownish, *C. versicolor* was found in the region in rainy season, and since size and morphological characteristics (except colour) match with that of *C. versicolor*, these were most likely *C. versicolor* with seasonal green colour, which was also reported from Myanmar.





Monirul Khan

**Vine Snake** | *Ahaetulla* sp.

Few found in mangroves and meadows in Sundarbans East Wildlife Sanctuary, Bangladesh Sundarbans. Colour and markings match with that of Brown Vine Snake *Ahaetulla pulverulenta*, which is known to occur in hills and plains of Western Ghats of Indian, and Sri Lanka. Since its known distributional range is far and faunal composition is different from Bangladesh, the specimens found in the Bangladesh Sundarbans (also in Naogaon and some localities of West Bengal, India) might be a different species/subspecies, or brown morph of *Ahaetulla nasuta*.



Monirul Khan

**Monocled Cobra?** | *Naja* cf. *kaouthia*

One found in dry bushy slope of Tajingdong Hill, Bandarban. Size and scale characteristics were quite similar to that of *N. kaouthia*, but overall very pale straw colour and without any hood marking. Therefore, it was either a different colour form, or subspecies, of *N. kaouthia*, or a different species of *Naja*.





**False Cobra** | *Pseudoxenodon* sp. (most probably *P. macrops*)

One specimen was photographed by Tania Khan from Adampur Reserved Forest in November 2013. Head and upper part of anterior body are black with white cross bars. Sides of the body are reddish brown. Underside of head and body is white.



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*Date.*

*Note*



**A**rannayk Foundation (AF), also known as Bangladesh Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation, is a not-for-profit organization established by the joint initiative of the Governments of Bangladesh and United States of America in response to the state of depletion of tropical forest resources. AF's mission is to facilitate the conservation, protection, restoration and sustainable use and management of tropical forest in Bangladesh, which provide a wide range of benefits to mankind. It works with public, NGO and private sector partners, and provides financial grants and/or other supports to qualified organizations or entities engaged in or promoting conservation, protection, restoration and management of tropical forests and biodiversity assets of Bangladesh. AF is managed by an independent seven-member Board of Directors, which includes one representative of the Government of Bangladesh, one representative of the Government of USA and five members from relevant civil society organizations.

**W**ildlife Rescue Centre (WRC) is the field laboratory of the Wildlife Research Group, Department of Zoology, Jahangirnagar University, Bangladesh. Since 1990 the researchers of this group have been involved in systematic research on different aspects of wildlife ecology, behaviour and conservation in Bangladesh. Recently the group expanded its research activities on wildlife population genetics (first of this kind of research in Bangladesh) and zoonotic diseases. Both these activities are in collaboration with Primate Research Institute of Kyoto University, Japan and The Primate Research Centre of University of Washington, Seattle, USA respectively. Two hundred twenty five scientific publications and twenty five books have been published by the members of this group. Several research projects have been completed by the researchers of this group which were funded by National Institute of Health (NIH) USA, ADB, GEF, FAO, WWF, IUCN, US Fish and Wildlife Services, USAID, ZSL and MOSICT-Bangladesh. The largest open access database on biodiversity of Protected Areas of Bangladesh (BioTrack) is also developed by this group.



Amphibians and reptiles are often dubbed as the 'neglected elders', because they were the earliest vertebrates to colonize on land from water and gave rise to birds and mammals, but they are not sufficiently studied and conserved in today's world. Since both amphibians and reptiles are cold-blooded and do not usually travel a long distance, they are often severely affected by habitat loss and climate change. As a consequence, a large proportion of amphibians and reptiles are now facing the threat of extinction. This field guide is the first of its kind in Bangladesh that will permit the general people and the researchers to easy field identification and knowing the basic information on amphibians and reptiles of the country. The authors of this book have extensive field experience on amphibians and reptiles, and have compiled the primary and secondary information, together with many colour photographs to describe 45 amphibian and 92 reptile species from Bangladesh. This book includes up-to-date checklists of recorded amphibians and reptiles of the country and also provides separate lists of expected species.

