Australasian Journal of Herpetology 36:11-20.
Published 30 March 2018.

ISSN 1836-5698 (Print)
ISSN 1836-5779 (Online)

A sensible breakup of the genus *Bungarus* Daudin, 1803 *sensu lato* and the description of a new species.

RAYMOND T. HOSER

488 Park Road, Park Orchards, Victoria, 3134, Australia.
***Phone*: +61 3 9812 3322 *Fax*: 9812 3355 *E-mail*: snakeman (at) snakeman.com.au**
Received 2 April 2017, Accepted 10 August 2017, Published 30 March 2018.

ABSTRACT

The genus *Bungarus* Daudin, 1803 has been found in molecular studies to be an ancient assemblage of morphologically similar snakes (e.g. Pyron *et al.* 2011, 2013). However in recent years herpetologists have persisted in assigning all species to the genus *Bungarus* even though there are available names for the two most divergent species groups.

To correct this situation, the genera *Megaerophis* Gray, 1849 and *Xenurelaps* Günther, 1864 are resurrected from synonymy.

Bungarus is confined to the core group, currently referred to as *B. fasciatus* (as one species only by most authors, but herein conservatively treated as three subspecies, following on from Laopichienpong *et al.* 2016). All have available names.

Another group comprising several species is herein placed into the resurrected genus *Aspidoclonion* Wagler, 1828. This has the type species *Aspidoclonion semifasciatum* Wagler, 1828, which is now known as *Bungarus candidus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

This in effect means *Bungarus* is split into four genera and these in turn remain within the tribe Bungarini Eichwald, 1831, as defined by Hoser (2012).

A new species previously grouped with *B. multicinctus* Blyth, 1861 or *B. wanghaotingi* Pope, 1928 (now in the genus *Aspidoclonion*) is formally named for the first time.
The species currently known as the Red-headed Krait, *Bungarus flaviceps* Reinhardt, 1843, (now placed in *Megaerophis*) is herein divided into four allopatric subspecies, two of which are formally named for the first time.

Keywords: Taxonomy; Bungarini; snakes; Asia; south-east Asia; Burma; Thailand; Malaysia; Sumatra; Java; Borneo; Indonesia; China; Kraits; *Bungarus*; *Megaerophis*; *Xenurelaps*; *Aspidoclonion*; *fasciatus*; *insularis*; *bifasciatus*; *multicinctus*; *wanghaotingi*; new species; *sloppi*; new subspecies; *promontoriumrursus*; *masalbidus*.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Bungarus* Daudin, 1803 are better known as the Kraits. These are highly venomous elapid snakes with a centre of distribution in south-east Asia (Sundaland), including western Indonesia, Indo-China and nearby areas such as Bangladesh and southern China.
In the period post-dating 1990, using new technology, molecular studies have found that the genus *Bungarus* as currently recognized by most practicing herpetologists comprises an ancient assemblage of morphologically similar snakes (e.g. Pyron *et al.* 2011, 2013).

Notwithstanding the deep divergences between species groups, herpetologists have until now persisted in assigning all species to the genus *Bungarus.*

There are however available names for the two most divergent species groups.

These are the genera *Megaerophis* Gray, 1849, type species *Megaerophis formosus* Gray, 1849 (now treated as a synonym of the species currently known as *Bungarus flaviceps* Reinhardt, 1943) and *Xenurelaps* Günther, 1864, type species *Elaps bungaroides* Cantor, 1839, which is also currently placed in the genus *Bungarus.*

In light of the above facts, it became clear that a paper needed to be published giving the genus *Bungarus sensu lato* an overhaul to reflect known phylogeny, even if it merely meant the resurrection of names for well-defined genus groups.

To that end and in order to resolve other potential issues, the entire genus *Bungarus sensu lato* which forms the tribe Bungarini Eichwald, 1831, as defined by Hoser (2012) was audited to see if there were other unnamed genus level groupings, or obviously unnamed species.

It became clear that the species diversity reflected in the literature was an underestimation of the reality.

An audit of all currently recognized and named species was performed by way of review of the literature, relevant type specimens as described and specimens from across the range of all known species to form the basis of the final classification within this paper.

To that end, the following arrangement has been adopted.

Bungarus is confined to the core group, currently referred to as *B. fasciatus* only by most authors, but herein treated as three subspecies (following on from Laopichienpong *et al.* 2016). All have available names and so two (*B. bifasciatus* Mell, 1929 and *B. insularis* Mell, 1930) are resurrected from synonymy as subspecies.

Another group comprising several species is herein placed into a the resurrected genus *Aspidoclonion* Wagler, 1828. This in effect means *Bungarus* is split into four genera and these in turn remain within the tribe Bungarini Eichwald, 1831, as defined by Hoser (2012).

A new species previously grouped with *B. multicinctus* Blyth, 1861 or *B. wanghaotingi* Pope 1928 (now in the genus *Aspidoclonion*) from Myanmar (formerly Burma) is formally named for the first time.
The species currently known as *Bungarus flaviceps* Reinhardt, 1843, (now placed in *Megaerophis*) is herein divided into four allopatric subspecies, two of which are also formally named for the first time.

Available online at www.herp.net
Copyright- Kotabi Publishing - All rights reserved

MATERIALS AND METHODS

These are not formally explained in a number of my recent papers under the heading "Materials and methods" or similar, on the basis they are self evident to any vaguely perceptive reader. However, the process by which the following taxonomy and nomenclature in this and other recent papers by myself of similar form (in *Australasian Journal of Herpetology* issues 1-36), has been arrived at, is explained herein for the benefit of people who have recently published so-called "criticisms" online of some of my recent papers. They have alleged a serious "defect" by myself not formally explaining "Materials and Methods" under such a heading.

The process involved in creating the final product for this and other relevant papers has been via a combination of the following:

Genera and component species have been audited to see if their classifications are correct on the basis of known type specimens, locations and the like when compared with known phylogenies and obvious morphological differences between relevant specimens and similar putative species.

Original descriptions and contemporary concepts of the species are matched with available specimens from across the ranges of the species to see if all conform to accepted norms.

These may include those held in museums, private collections, collected in the field, photographed, posted on the internet in various locations or held by individuals, and only when the location data is good and any other relevant and verifiable data is available.

Where specimens do not appear to comply with the described species or genera (and accepted concept of each), this non-conformation is looked at with a view to ascertaining if it is worthy of taxonomic recognition or other relevant considerations on the basis of differences that can be tested for antiquity or deduced from earlier studies.

When this appears to be the case (non-conformation), the potential target taxon is inspected as closely as practicable with a view to comparing with the nominate form or forms if other similar taxa have been previously named.

Other relevant data is also reviewed, including any available molecular studies which may indicate likely divergence of populations.

Where molecular studies are unavailable for the relevant taxon or group, other studies involving species and groups constrained by the same geographical or geological barriers, or with like distribution patterns are inspected as they give reasonable indications of the likely divergences of the taxa being studied herein.

Additionally other studies involving geological history, sea level and habitat changes associated with long-term climate change, including recent ice age changes in sea levels, versus known sea depths are utilized to predict past movements of species and genus groups in order to further ascertain likely divergences between extant populations (as done in this very paper), while also assessing likely habitat boundaries for given populations.

When all available information checks out to show taxonomically distinct populations worthy of recognition, they are then recognized herein according to the rules of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Ride *et al.* 1999).

This means that if a name has been properly proposed in the past (even if in the absence of sound scientific data), it is used as is done in this paper. Alternatively, if no name is available, one is proposed according to the rules of the Code as is done in this paper.

As a matter of trite I mention that if a target taxon or group does check out as being "in order" or properly classified, a paper is usually not published unless some other related taxon is named for the first time.

The published literature relevant to *Bungarus sensu lato* and the taxonomic and nomenclatural judgements made within this paper includes the following: Abtin *et al.* (2014), Ahsan and Rahman (2017), Ali *et al.* (2016), Anderson (1871), Anwar (2011), Auliya (2006), Avadhani (2005), Baig *et al.* (2008), Bannerman (1905), Bauer (1998), Bauer and Günther (1992), Bhattarai *et al.* (2017), Bhupathy and Sathishkumar (2013), Biswas and Sanyal (1978), Blyth (1856, 1861), Botejue *et al.* (2012), Boulenger (1890, 1896, 1897), Brongersma (1948), Buden and Taboroši (2016), Cantor (1839), Castoe *et al.* (2007), Chan-ard *et al.* (1999, 2015), Chandramouli (2011), Chettri and Chettri (2013), Cholmondeley (1908), Cox *et al.* (1998), Das (2012), Das and Chaturvedi (1998), Das and De Silva (2005), Das and Palden (2000), Das *et al.* (2009), David and Vogel (1996), Deraniyagala (1955), Deshmukh *et al.* (2016), De Silva (1998), Dowling and Jenner (1988), Dravidamani *et al.* (2006), Duméril *et al.* (1854), Eichwald (1831), Evans (1905), Fellows (2015), Ganesh and Arumugam (2016), Ganesh and Gawor *et al.* (2016), Geissler *et al.* (2011), Glass (1946), Golay (1985), Grandison (1972), Gray (1849), Grismer (2011), Grismer *et al.* (2008a, 2008b, 2010), Grosselet *et al.* (2004), Grossmann (1990), Grossmann and Schäfer (2000), Gumprecht (2003), Günther (1858, 1864, 1888), Hecht *et al.* (2013), Hien *et al.* (2001), Hoser (2012), Iskandar and Mumpuni (2002), Janzen *et al.* (2007), Jayaneththi (2015), Jestrzemski (2016), Jestrzemski *et al.* (2013), Jiang *et al.* (2011), Kandamby (1997), Karns *et al.* (2015), Ka¨stle *et al.* (2013), Khan (1985, 1986, 2002), Kharin *et al.* (2011), Kinnear (1913), Knierim *et. al.* (2017), Kopstein (1932, 1936a, 1936b, 1938), Kral (1969), Kramer (1977), Kuch (1996, 2001, 2002, 2004), Kuch and Götzke (2000), Kuch and Mebs (2007), Kuch and Schneyder (1991, 1992, 1993, 1996), Kuch and Tillack (2004), Kuch *et al.* (2005), Kundu *et al.* (2016), Kyi and Zug (2003), Lang and Vogel (2015), Laopichienpong *et al.* (2016), Lenz (2012), Leviton *et al.* (2003), Linnaeus (1758), LiVigni (2013), Loveridge (1938), Mahony *et al.* (2009), Malkmus *et al.* (2002), Manthey (1983), Manthey and Grossmann (1997), Martin (1913), Masroor (2012), Mattison (2007), Mirza (2012), Mohapatra (2011), Murthy (2010), Nath *et al.* (2011), Onn *et al.* (2009), Orlov *et al.* (2003a, 2003b), Palot (2015), Pauwels *et al.* (2003), Pillay (1904), Pitman (1913), Pope (1928), Purkayastha *et al.* (2011), Pyron *et al.* (2011, 2013a, 2013b), Rahman *et al.* (2013), Rao and Zhao (2004), Rasmussen and Hughes (1996), Reinhardt (1843), Ride *et al.* (1999), Roemer and Mahyar-Roemer (2006), Rooijen and Rooijen (2002, 2007), Russell (1796), Saint Girons (1972), Sang *et al.* (2009), Schneider (1801), Schultz and Slegers (1985), Sclater (1891), Seung Hoon (2012), Shah (1998, 1999), Sharma (2004), Sharma *et al.* (2013), Singh *et al.* (1979), Siow and Figueroa (2016), Slowinski (1994), Smith (1913, 1914, 1943), Srinivasulu *et al.* (2009), Stejneger (1908, 1910), Stuart *et al.* (2006), Stuebing and Inger (1999), Switak (2006), Sworder (1933), Taylor (1953, 1965), Teynié *et al.* (2010), Thakur (2011), Theophilus *et al.* (2008), Thompson and Thompson (2008), Tillack (2003), Tillack and Grossmann (2001), Tillack and Kucharzewski (2004), Tsetan and Ramanibai (2011), Tweedie (1950, 1954), Vogel (2006), Vogel and Hoffmann (1997), Voris (2006), Vyas (1998, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2014), Wall (1905, 1906, 1907a, 1907b, 1908, 1909, 1911, 1913a, 1913b), Wall and Evans (1900, 1901), Wallach *et al.* (2014), Werning (2006), Whittaker and Captain (2004), Willey (1906), Zeeb (2012), Zhao (2006), Zhao and Adler (1993), Ziegler (2002), Ziegler *et al.* (2007, 2015) and sources cited therein.

Some material within descriptions below may be repeated for different described taxa and this is in accordance with the provisions of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* and the legal requirements for each description. I make no apologies for this.

I also note that, notwithstanding the theft of relevant materials from this author in an illegal armed raid on 17 August 2011, which were not returned in breach of undertakings to the court (Court of Appeal Victoria 2014 and VCAT 2015), I have made a decision to publish this paper.

This is in view of the conservation significance attached to the formal recognition of unnamed taxa at all levels and on the basis that further delays may in fact put these presently unnamed or

Available online at www.herp.net
Copyright- Kotabi Publishing - All rights reserved

potentially improperly assigned taxa at greater risk of extinction.

This comment is made noting the extensive increase in human population in south-east Asia and elsewhere and the general environmental destruction across that continent as documented by Hoser (1991), including low density areas without a large permanent human population. These areas still remain heavily impacted by non-residential human activities.

I also note the abysmal environmental record of various National, State and Local governments in the region the past 200 years as detailed by Hoser (1989, 1991, 1993 and 1996).

NOTES ON THE DESCRIPTIONS FOR ANY POTENTIAL REVISORS

Unless mandated by the rules of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, none of the spellings of the newly proposed names should be altered in any way. Should one or more newly named taxa be merged by later authors to be treated as a single species or subspecies, the order of priority of retention of names should be the order (page priority) of the descriptions within this text.

TRIBE BUNGARINI EICHWALD, 1831.

(Terminal taxon: *Bungarus annularis* Daudin, 1803)
Diagnosis: The elapid snakes in this tribe are readily separated from all other species and genera of elapid by the following suites of characters:
1/ The maxillary bone is without a posterior process and there is no isolated anterior mandibular tooth and:
2/ The maxillary bone does not extend forward beyond the palatine and the vertebral scales are enlarged.

The four genera within this tribe are separated from one another by the following four suites of characters:
1/ Subcaudals single; 15 or rarely 17 dorsal mid-body rows; a dorsal ridge; tail ends very obtusely and the anterior temporal shield is scarcely longer than deep, (Genus *Bungarus* Daudin, 1803), or:

2/ Subcaudals single; 15 or rarely 17 dorsal mid-body rows; no dorsal ridge; tail tapers to a point; anterior temporal is much longer than deep (Genus *Aspidoclonion* Wagler, 1828), or:

3/ Subcaudals divided or partly single and partly divided. 13 mid-body rows (Genus *Megaerophis* Gray, 1849), or:

4/ Subcaudals divided or partly single and partly divided. 15 mid-body rows (Genus *Xenurelaps* Günther, 1864).

Distribution: South-east Asia.

Content: *Bungarus* Daudin, 1803 (Type genus); *Aspidoclonion* Wagler, 1828; *Megaerophis* Gray, 1849; *Xenurelaps* Günther, 1864.

GENUS *BUNGARUS* DAUDIN, 1803.

Type species: *Bungarus annularis* Daudin, 1803 (now known as *B. fasciatus* (Schneider, 1801).

Diagnosis: The genus *Bungarus* Daudin, 1803 is separated from all other species in the tribe Bungarini Eichwald, 1831by the following characters: Subcaudals single; 15 or rarely 17 dorsal mid-body rows; a dorsal ridge; tail ends very obtusely and the anterior temporal shield is scarcely longer than deep.

Distribution: From India, through south-east Asia to Indonesia and as far east on the mainland of Asia to southern China.

Content: *B. fasciatus* (Schneider, 1801) (including three subspecies).

GENUS *ASPIDOCLONION* WAGLER, 1828.

Type species: *Aspidoclonion semifasciatum* Wagler, 1828 (currently known as *Bungarus candidus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Diagnosis: The genus *Aspidoclonion* Wagler, 1828 is separated from all other species in the tribe Bungarini Eichwald, 1831 by the following characters: Subcaudals single; 15 or rarely 17 dorsal mid-body rows; no dorsal ridge; tail tapers to a point; anterior temporal is much longer than deep.

Distribution: From India, through south-east Asia to Indonesia and as far east on the mainland of Asia to southern China.

Content: *A. candidus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Type species); *A. andamanensis* (Biswas and Sanyal, 1978);

A. caeruleus (Schneider, 1801); *A. ceylonicus* (Günther, 1864); *A. lividus* (Cantor, 1839); *A. magnimaculatus* (Wall and Evans, 1901); *A. multicinctus* (Blyth, 1861); *A. niger* (Wall 1908); *A. persicus* (Abtin, Nilson, Mobaraki, Hooseini and Dehgannejhad, 2014); *A. sindanus* (Boulenger, 1897); *A. sloppi sp. nov.* (this paper); *A. walli* (Wall, 1907); *A. wanghaotingi* (Pope, 1928).

GENUS *MEGAEROPHIS* GRAY, 1849.

Type species: *Megaerophis formosus* Gray, 1849, (Currently known as *Bungarus flaviceps* Reinhardt, 1843).
Diagnosis: The genus *Megaerophis* Gray, 1849 is separated from all other species in the tribe Bungarini Eichwald, 1831 by the following characters: Subcaudals divided or partly single and partly divided; 13 dorsal mid-body rows.

Distribution: South-east Asia from Myanmar (formerly Burma) to Borneo.
Content: *Megaerophis flaviceps* (Reinhardt, 1843) (including four subspecies).

GENUS *XENURELAPS* GÜNTHER, 1864.

Type species: *Xenurelaps bungaroides* Günther 1864, (Currently known as *Bungarus bungaroides* (Cantor, 1839)).
Diagnosis: The genus *Xenurelaps* Günther 1864 is separated from all other species in the tribe Bungarini Eichwald, 1831 by the following characters: Subcaudals divided or partly single and partly divided; 15 dorsal mid-body rows.

Distribution: Known only from the southern Himalayas (*Xenurelaps bungaroides* (Cantor, 1839)) and nearby parts of northern Vietnam (*X. slowinskii* (Kuch, Kizirian, Nguyen, Lawson, Donnelly and Mebs, 2005)).

Content: *Xenurelaps bungaroides* (Cantor, 1839) (Type species); *X. slowinskii* (Kuch, Kizirian, Nguyen, Lawson, Donnelly and Mebs, 2005).

ASPIDOCLONION SLOPPI SP. NOV.

Holotype: An adult male preserved specimen at the California Academy of Science (CAS), USA, specimen number HERP 216419 listed as a "*Bungarus multicinctus*" collected from the Road between Ye Gyi and Gwa Town, Rakhine State, Myanmar (formerly Burma), Latitude 17.56 N; Longitude 94.74 E.

The California Academy of Science (CAS) is a facility that allows access to its holdings by scientists.

Paratype: An adult male preserved specimen at the California Academy of Science (CAS) specimen number HERP 210204 listed as a "*Bungarus multicinctus*" collected from Alaungdaw Kathapa National Park, Sunthaik Chaung (tributary to Hkaungdin Chaung), Sagaing Div. Myanmar (formerly Burma), Latitude 22.31 N; Longitude 94.41 E.

Diagnosis: *Aspidoclonion sloppi sp. nov.* has been treated until now as either "*Bungarus multicinctus* Blyth, 1861" or the similar "*B. wanghaotingi* (Pope, 1928)". Both those taxa are now also herein placed within the genus *Aspidoclonion* Wagler, 1828.

The species *A. wanghaotingi* (Pope, 1928), has until now been placed by most authors in synonymy with *A. multicinctus.*

A. candidus (Linnaeus, 1758) and *A. multicinctus* are readily separated from all others in the genus *Aspidoclonion* by having a frontal that is longer than broad, a rostral considerably broader than deep and obvious strongly enlarged vertebral scales.

Both are characterised by a pattern of alternating dark and light dorsal cross-bands.

A. multicinctus is separated from *A. candidus* by having more numerous (42-60) darker bands with correspondingly narrower light interspaces (on body and tail), versus less than 40 darker bands in *A. candidus* (on body and tail) and light and dark bands of similar width.

A. multicinctus is separated from the similar *A. wanghaotingi* by the higher number of light cross bands on the body and tail (this is 31-40 on the body and 9-17 on the tail in *A. multicinctus*, 20-31 and 7-11 respectively in *A. wanghaotingi*).

Available online at www.herp.net
Copyright- Kotabi Publishing - All rights reserved

Both *A. multicinctus* type locality from Xiamen (= Amoy), China and *A. wanghaotingi* type locality Yuankiang, China are different species and form to *Aspidoclonion sloppi sp. nov*. from Myanmar.

Aspidoclonion sloppi sp. nov. is separated from both *A. multicinctus* and *A. wanghaotingi* by the following suite of characters: an absence of a large well-defined white cross-band on the upper nape, the dorsal white crossbands are of an immaculate white colour without any greyish or black flecks on the flanks, except the far lower flanks, versus obvious black or grey specking on the upper and mid flanks on the white bands in both *A. multicinctus* and *A. wanghaotingi.*
The tail of both *A. multicinctus* and *A. wanghaotingi* are characterised by well-defined circular white rings, alternating with slightly wider black ones, versus ill-defined often irregularly shaped whitish rings on the tail in *A. sloppi sp. nov*..

Significantly in both *A. multicinctus* and *A. wanghaotingi* the darker dorsal crossbands do for the entire length of the body run to the venter. In most if not all specimens of *A. sloppi sp. nov.* this is not the case for the darker cross-bands on the anterior half of the body. Instead they terminate on the lower flanks and are bounded by white, which in turn merges with the narrow light cross bands. This in effect makes the anterior darker dorsal cross-bands a pattern of enlarged ovoid rectangles divided by areas of white pigment.

A. sloppi sp. nov. is further separated by presence of whitish upper labials forming a distinctive yellow border line along the lower flank of the anterior of the snake to the first darker crossband, which in this species (unlike the others) are formed into large dark blotches across the upper body, bounded by white on the lower flanks.

Additional Comments:

There are numerous photos of *A. sloppi sp. nov.* on the internet and elsewhere invariably misidentified as something else. Most are misidentified as *A. multicinctus* or less often *A. wanghaotingi.*
I note that there is a book called “The Snake Charmer”, by Jamie James (James 2008), which details the life and times of Joe Slowinski and how he died from the bite of a “Many Banded Krait” in Burma. There is no doubt that the species responsible for the bite was in fact *A. sloppi sp. nov.*.
However in terms of responsibility for the fatal bite and the death, there is absolutely no doubt that full blame and responsibility must rest with Joe Slowinski himself. The book by James, details Slowinski’s lifetime of abusing and attacking snakes with brutal metal tongs, as depicted throughout the book (see for example the colour plate of Slowinski with tongs opposite page 181), or 5 pages earlier where there are two photos in succession of Slowinski attacking snakes with the very same tongs.

These barbaric devices are sold as snake handling tools, to allow people to grab snakes without use of hands and are therefore touted as a safety device. They do in fact break the snakes bones and internal organs and turn otherwise innocuous animals into crazy killing machines, crazed by the extreme and usually life-threatening pain and injuries sustained by the snake.

James (2008) even has a photo of Slowinski with a Many Banded Krait (in this case *A. sloppi sp. nov.*) with its neck clamped between the claws of a set of tongs in a pose which clearly shows Slowinski improperly inflicting life threatening injuries on the snake.
The same photo shows Brady Barr with a similar set of tongs in his hand, while below that is yet another image of a snake about to have its bones broken by a set of tongs.

While animal cruelty laws may not have existed in Burma at the time the photo was taken, such handling of a snake (likely to cause its injury or death) would be the sort of activity liable to lead to a prosecution for animal cruelty in a country such as the United States of America or Australia.

James (2008) is in effect a book that attempts to rewrite history and to describe the death of Slowinski by snakebite in Burma as some kind of extremely unfortunate event, for which the snake must be blamed. Slowinski is painted as some kind of hero. In fact nothing could be further from the truth.

By simple inspection of the images presented in the book, it is self-evident that Slowinski was a man who for some years had traded on committing acts of animal abuse and cruelty, through his mainly illegal use of metal tongs.

Anyone who attacks, torments and injures wildlife in breach of all civilized laws and protocols, deserves the inevitable consequences of their activity and blame shifting should not be employed.

The story of Slowinski (never known to me while he lived, I might add) is no different to that of the Late Steve Irwin. In the latter case, we had a police-protected criminal who scammed a fortune making TV shows displaying on camera acts of animal abuse and cruelty. After Steve Irwin died doing what he did best, that was illegally tormenting and abusing wildlife, in this case a Stingray, which took umbrage at his actions, his family and business did not do the honest thing and blame their man for the death arsing from Irwin’s assault on the animal. Instead the Stingray was blamed, his followers went out and killed a few more and history was rewritten by the Irwin’s business to falsely paint that man as some sort of wildlife conservation icon, which in fact he never was.

Distribution: Hiller parts of the western half of Myanmar (Burma).

Etymology: Named in honour of the Great Dane pet at the Hoser family household, named “Slopp” in recognition of his work in protecting the Hoser research facility and free of thefts by others employed or acting on behalf of others who would seek to steal what is not theirs.
At the time this paper was written in 2017, Slopp was 5 years old. I have no hesitation in naming a species in honour of a non-human inhabitant of this planet.

***MEGAEROPHIS FLAVICEPS* (REINHARDT, 1843)**

Holotype: ZMUC R65301, from Java, Indonesia.

Diagnosis: The species currently known as *Bungarus flaviceps* Reinhardt, 1843, (now placed in *Megaerophis*) is herein divided into four allopatric subspecies, two of which are also formally named for the first time.

This species is separated from all others in the tribe by having subcaudals divided or partly single and partly divided and 13 dorsal mid-body rows.

It is further diagnosed by the following suite of characters: expanded neural crest of vertebrae forms distinct ridge down the back and tail; subcaudals undivided, although anteriorly those near the tip may be divided; ventrals: males 193-236, females 193-217; subcaudals: males 47-53, females 42-54. Black above; orange-yellow dorsal stripe often present; interstitial skin orange-yellow giving appearance of longitudinal stripes; head reddish to orange-yellow; tail and posterior part of body reddish to orange-yellow; belly orange, yellow, brown or whitish, sometimes edged with brown. (modified from Smith, 1943 at p. 411.).

The nominate subspecies *Megaerophis flaviceps flaviceps* Reinhardt, 1843 is separated from the other three subspecies by having less than 200 ventrals, versus over 200 in all other subspecies.

All of *M. flaviceps flaviceps* Reinhardt, 1843, *M. flaviceps promontoriumrursus subsp. nov.* from Peninsula Malaysia and Thailand, and *M. flaviceps masalbidus subsp. nov.* from northern Sumatra are characterised by a dorsal colouration of greyish black in colour and with a very distinctive orange to red head and tail and no overtly obvious body pattern or dorsal streak.

Both *M. flaviceps flaviceps* Reinhardt, 1843 and *M. flaviceps promontoriumrursus subsp. nov.* from Peninsula Malaysia and Thailand are characterised by a series of small yellow dots along the vertebral line, a yellow lateral streak along the two outer rows of scales a red tail and an elongate black marking on the back of the head. *M. flaviceps flaviceps* Reinhardt, 1843 has a yellowish or brown belly, versus whitish in *M. flaviceps promontoriumrursus subsp. nov.*.

Available online at www.herp.net
Copyright- Kotabi Publishing - All rights reserved

The subspecies *M. flaviceps formosus* (Gray, 1849) from the northern parts of Borneo, is easily the most divergent subspecies in terms of dorsal colouration, characterised by irregular white, red and black crossbands (that are absent in other subspecies) as well as a distinctive yellow vertebral line.

The more recent name "*Bungarus flaviceps baluensis* Loveridge, 1938", widely appearing in the literature (e.g. Manthey 1983 and Sang *et al.* 2009) is a junior synonym of the Gray name.

M. flaviceps formosus is further characterised by usually having the first and second labial merged to form one larger one.

M. flaviceps promontoriumrursus subsp. nov. from Peninsula Malaysia and Thailand are further separated from the other three subspecies by the presence of a wide squarish border on the second upper labial as well as a generally whitish belly.

M. flaviceps masalbidus subsp. nov. from northern Sumatra are separated from the other three subspecies by the combination of the following characters: a high ventral count (over 215 in both sexes), more or less triangular second upper labial and a generally whitish belly.

Only *M. flaviceps formosus* has a similar ventral count and that taxon from Borneo can be readily separated from *M. flaviceps masalbidus subsp. nov.* by the radically different dorsal colour pattern.

Distribution: Java, Indonesia.

***MEGAEROPHIS FLAVICEPS FORMOSUS* (GRAY, 1849).**

Holotype: Two specimens in the British Museum of Natural History, UK (BMNH) from Sarawak, Borneo.

Diagnosis: See the description above for *Bungarus flaviceps* Reinhardt, 1843.
Distribution: Known only from Borneo, this being only the hillier northern parts.

MEGAEROPHIS FLAVICEPS PROMONTORIUMRURSUS SUBSP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved specimen in the Museum of Natural History (UK) BMNH specimen number: 1860.3.19.1263 collected from Pinang (Penang), Peninsular Malaysia. The Museum of Natural History in London, UK allows access to its holdings.

Paratypes: Three preserved specimens in the Museum of Natural History (UK) BMNH specimen numbers: BMNH 1987.1148 collected from Surat Thani, Thailand; BMNH 1938.8.7.59 collected from Khao Ram, Nakousatamera Mts, (Siam) Thailand; BMNH 1969.1924 collected from Betong, Patani, Province, Thailand.

Diagnosis: The species currently known as *Bungarus flaviceps* Reinhardt, 1843, (now placed in *Megaerophis*) is herein divided into four allopatric subspecies, two of which are also formally named for the first time.

This species is separated from all others in the tribe by having subcaudals divided or partly single and partly divided and 13 dorsal mid-body rows.

It is further diagnosed by the following suite of characters: expanded neural crest of vertebrae forms distinct ridge down the back and tail; subcaudals undivided, although anteriorly those near the tip may be divided; ventrals: males 193-236, females 193-217; subcaudals: males 47-53, females 42-54. Black above; orange-yellow dorsal stripe often present; interstitial skin orange-yellow giving appearance of longitudinal stripes; head reddish to orange-yellow; tail and posterior part of body reddish to orange-yellow; belly orange, yellow, brown or whitish, sometimes edged with brown. (modified from Smith, 1943 at p. 411.).

The nominate subspecies *Megaerophis flaviceps flaviceps* Reinhardt, 1843 is separated from the other three subspecies by having less than 200 ventrals, versus over 200 in all other subspecies.

All of *M. flaviceps flaviceps* Reinhardt, 1843, *M. flaviceps promontoriumrursus subsp. nov.* from Peninsula Malaysia and Thailand, and *M. flaviceps masalbidus subsp. nov.* from northern Sumatra are characterised by a dorsal colouration of greyish black in colour and with a very distinctive orange to red head and tail and no overtly obvious body pattern or dorsal streak.

Both *M. flaviceps flaviceps* Reinhardt, 1843 and *M. flaviceps promontoriumrursus subsp. nov.* from Peninsula Malaysia and Thailand are characterised by a series of small yellow dots along the vertebral line, a yellow lateral streak along the two outer rows of scales a red tail and an elongate black marking on the back of the head.

M. flaviceps flaviceps Reinhardt, 1843 has a yellowish or brown belly, versus whitish in *M. flaviceps promontoriumrursus subsp. nov.*.

The subspecies *M. flaviceps formosus* (Gray, 1849) from the northern parts of Borneo, is easily the most divergent subspecies in terms of dorsal colouration, characterised by irregular white, red and black crossbands (that are absent in other subspecies) as well as a distinctive yellow vertebral line.

The more recent name "*Bungarus flaviceps baluensis* Loveridge, 1938", widely appearing in the literature (e.g. Manthey 1983 and Sang *et al.* 2009) is a junior synonym of the Gray name.

M. flaviceps formosus is further characterised by usually having the first and second labial merged to form one larger one.

M. flaviceps promontoriumrursus subsp. nov. from Peninsula Malaysia and Thailand are further separated from the other three subspecies by the presence of a wide squarish border on the second upper labial as well as a generally whtish belly.

M. flaviceps masalbidus subsp. nov. from northern Sumatra are separated from the other three subspecies by the combination of the following characters: a high ventral count (over 215 in both sexes), more or less triangular second upper labial and generally whitish belly.

Only *M. flaviceps formosus* has a similar ventral count and that taxon from Borneo can be readily separated from *M. flaviceps masalbidus subsp. nov.* by the radically different dorsal colour pattern, including cross-bands and a well-defined yellow vertebral stripe as outlined above.

Distribution: Peninsula Malaysia and nearby Thailand.

Etymology: The name *promontoriumrursus* refers in Latin to the obviously ridged back of this taxon.

MEGAEROPHIS FLAVICEPS MASALBIDUS SUBSP. NOV.

Holotype: A preserved female specimen in the Museum of Natural History (UK) BMNH specimen number: 1858.4.20.15 collected from Sumatra. The Museum of Natural History in London, UK allows access to its holdings.

Diagnosis: The species currently known as *Bungarus flaviceps* Reinhardt, 1843, (now placed in *Megaerophis*) is herein divided into four allopatric subspecies, two of which are also formally named for the first time.

This species is separated from all others in the tribe by having subcaudals divided or partly single and partly divided and 13 dorsal mid-body rows.

It is further diagnosed by the following suite of characters: expanded neural crest of vertebrae forms distinct ridge down the back and tail; subcaudals undivided, although anteriorly those near the tip may be divided; ventrals: males 193-236, females 193-217; subcaudals: males 47-53, females 42-54. Black above; orange-yellow dorsal stripe often present; interstitial skin orange-yellow giving appearance of longitudinal stripes; head reddish to orange-yellow; tail and posterior part of body reddish to orange-yellow; belly orange, yellow, brown or whitish, sometimes edged with brown. (modified from Smith, 1943 at p. 411.).

The nominate subspecies *Megaerophis flaviceps flaviceps* Reinhardt, 1843 is separated from the other three subspecies by having less than 200 ventrals, versus over 200 in all other subspecies.

All of *M. flaviceps flaviceps* Reinhardt, 1843, *M. flaviceps promontoriumrursus subsp. nov.* from Peninsula Malaysia and Thailand, and *M. flaviceps masalbidus subsp. nov.* from northern Sumatra are characterised by a dorsal colouration of greyish

Available online at www.herp.net
Copyright- Kotabi Publishing - All rights reserved

black in colour and with a very distinctive orange to red head and tail and no overtly obvious body pattern or dorsal streak.

Both *M. flaviceps flaviceps* Reinhardt, 1843 and *M. flaviceps promontoriumrursus subsp. nov.* from Peninsula Malaysia and Thailand are characterised by a series of small yellow dots along the vertebral line, a yellow lateral streak along the two outer rows of scales a red tail and an elongate black marking on the back of the head. *M. flaviceps flaviceps* Reinhardt, 1843 has a yellowish or brown belly, versus whitish in *M. flaviceps promontoriumrursus subsp. nov.*.

The subspecies *M. flaviceps formosus* (Gray, 1849) from the northern parts of Borneo, is easily the most divergent subspecies in terms of dorsal colouration, characterised by irregular white, red and black crossbands (that are absent in other subspecies) as well as a distinctive yellow vertebral line.

The more recent name "*Bungarus flaviceps baluensis* Loveridge, 1938", widely appearing in the literature (e.g. Manthey 1983 and Sang *et al.* 2009) is a junior synonym of the Gray name.

M. flaviceps formosus is further characterised by usually having the first and second labial merged to form one larger one.

M. flaviceps promontoriumrursus subsp. nov. from Peninsula Malaysia and Thailand are further separated from the other three subspecies by the presence of a wide squarish border on the second upper labial as well as a generally whtish belly.

M. flaviceps masalbidus subsp. nov. from northern Sumatra are separated from the other three subspecies by the combination of the following characters: a high ventral count (over 215 in both sexes), more or less triangular second upper labial and a generally whitish belly.

Only *M. flaviceps formosus* has a similar ventral count and that taxon from Borneo can be readily separated from *M. flaviceps masalbidus subsp. nov.* by the radically different dorsal colour pattern, including cross-bands and a well-defined yellow vertebral stripe as outlined above.

Distribution: Sumatra and mainly in the hilly parts to the north and west.

Etymology: The name *masalbidus* refers in Latin to the whitish coloured belly of this taxon.

REFERENCES CITED

Abtin, E., Nilson, G., Mobaraki, A., Hosseini, A. A. and Dehgannejhad, M. 2014. A New Species of Krait, *Bungarus* (Reptilia, Elapidae, Bungarinae) and the First Record of that Genus in Iran. *Russ. J. Herpetol.* 21(4):243-250.

Ahsan, M. F. and Rahman, M. M. 2017. Status, distribution and threats of kraits (Squamata: Elapidae: *Bungarus*) in Bangladesh. *Journal of Threatened Taxa* 9(3): 903-910.

Ali, W., Javid, A., Hussain, S. M., Azmat, H. and Jabeen, G. 2016. The Amphibians and Reptiles Collected from Different Habitat Types in District Kasur, Punjab, Pakistan. *Pakistan J. Zool.* 48(4):1201-1204.

Anderson, J. 1871. On some Indian reptiles. *Proc. Zool. Soc.* London 1871:149-211.

Anwar, M. 2011. First record of banded krait (*Bungarus fasciatus*) from Pilibhit District, Uttar Pradesh - India. *Taprobanica* 3(2):102-103.

Auliya, M. 2006. *Taxonomy, Life History, and conservation of giant reptiles in west Kalimantan.* Natur und Tier Verlag, Münster:432 pp.

Avadhani, R. 2005. Snakes of India. *Reptilia* (United Kingdom) (41):32-37.

Baig, K. J., Masroor, R., and Arshad, M. 2008. Biodiversity and ecology of the herpetofauna of Cholistan Desert, Pakistan. *Russ. J. Herpetol.* 15(3):193-205.

Bannerman, W. B. 1905. Note on the breeding of the Krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*). *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 16:743.

Bauer, A. M. 1998. South Asian Herpetological specimens of historical note in the Zoological Museum, Berlin. *Hamadryad* 23(2):133-149. [1999].

Bauer, A. M. and Günther, R. 1992. A preliminary report on the reptile fauna of the Kingdom of Bhutan with the description of a new species of scincid lizard (Reptilia: Scincidae). *Asiatic Herpetological Research* 4:23-36.

Bhattarai, S., Pokheral, C. P., Lamichhane, B. and Subedi, N. 2017. Herpetofauna of a Ramsar Site: Beeshazar and Associated Lakes, Chitwan National Park, Nepal. *IRCF Reptiles and Amphibians* 24(1):17-29.

Bhupathy, S. and Sathishkumar, N. 2013. Status of reptiles in Meghamalai and its environs, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, India. *Journal of Threatened Taxa* 5(15):4953-4961.

Biswas, S. and Sanyal, D. P. 1978. A new species of krait of the genus *Bungarus* Daudin, 1803 (Serpentes: Elapidae) from the Andaman Islands. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 75(1):179-183.

Blyth, E. 1856. Report for October meeting, 1855. *J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Calcutta, 24:711-723 [1855].

Blyth, E. 1861. Proceedings of the Society. Report of the Curator. *Journ. Asiatic Soc.* Bengal xxix [1860]:87-115.

Botejue, W., Madhava, S. and Wattavidanage, J. 2012. Herpetofaunal diversity and distribution in Kalugala proposed forest reserve, Western province of Sri Lanka. *Amphibian and Reptile Conservation* 5(2):65-80(e38).

Boulenger, G. A. 1890. *The Fauna of British India, Including Ceylon and Burma. Reptilia and Batrachia.* Taylor and Francis, London, xviii+541 pp.

Boulenger, G. A. 1896. *Catalogue of the snakes in the British Museum*, Vol. 3. London (Taylor and Francis), xiv+727 pp.

Boulenger, G. A. 1897. A new krait from Sind (*Bungarus sindanus*). *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 11:73-74.

Brongersma, L. D. 1948. Notes on *Maticora bivirgata* (Boie) and on *Bungarus flaviceps* Reinh. *Zoologische Mededelingen* 30:1-29.

Buden, D. W. and Taboroši, D. 2016. *Reptiles of the Federated States of Micronesia.* Island Research and Education Initiative:311 pp.

Cantor, T. E. 1839. Spicilegium serpentium indicorum [part 1]. *Proc. Zool. Soc.* London 1839:31-34.

Castoe, T. A., Smith, E. N., Brown, R. M. and Parkinson, C. L. 2007. Higher-level phylogeny of Asian and American coralsnakes, their placement within the Elapidae (Squamata), and the systematic affinities of the enigmatic Asian coralsnake *Hemibungarus calligaster* (Wiegmann, 1834). *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 151:809-831.

Chan-ard, T., Grossmann, W., Gumprecht, A. and Schulz, K. D. 1999. *Amphibians and reptiles of peninsular Malaysia and Thailand - an illustrated checklist* [bilingual English and German]. Bushmaster Publications, Würselen, Gemany:240 pp.

Chan-ard, T., Parr, J. W. K. and Nabhitabhata, J. 2015. *A field guide to the reptiles of Thailand.* Oxford University Press, NY, USA:352 pp.

Chettri, K. and Chettri, D. T. 2013. Diversity of Snakes in Sarlahi District, Nepal. *Our Nature* 11(2):201-207.

Cholmondeley, E. C. 1908. Kraits in Indore. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 18:921-924.

Court of Appeal Victoria. 2014. *Hoser v Department of Sustainability and Environment* [2014] VSCA 206 (5 September).

Cox, M. J., Van Dijk, P. P., Nabhitabhata, J. and Thirakhupt, K. 1998. *A Photographic Guide to Snakes and Other Reptiles of Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand.* Ralph Curtis Publishing:144 pp.

Das, I. 2012. *A Naturalist's Guide to the Snakes of South-East Asia: Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Myanmar, Borneo, Sumatra, Java and Bali.* John Beaufoy Publishing, Oxford, UK.

Das, I. and De Silva, A. 2005. *Photographic guide to snakes and other reptiles of Sri Lanka.* New Holland Publishers:144 pp.

Das, I. and Chaturvedi, N. 1998. Catalogue of the herpetological types in the collection of the Bombay Natural History Society.

Available online at www.herp.net
Copyright- Kotabi Publishing - All rights reserved

Hamadryad 23(2):150-156.

Das, I. and Palden, J. 2000. A herpetological collection from Bhutan, with new country records. *Herpetological Review* 31(4):256-258.

Das, A., Uttam Saikia, B. H., Murthy, C. K., Dey, S. and Dutta, S. K. 2009. A herpetofaunal inventory of Barail Wildlife Sanctuary and adjacent regions, Assam, north-eastern India. *Hamadryad* 34(1):117-134.

David, P. and Vogel, G. 1996. *The snakes of Sumatra. An annotated checklist and key with natural history notes*. Bücher Kreth, Frankfurt/M.

Deraniyagala, P. E. P. 1955. *A colored atlas of some vertebrates from Ceylon.* Vol. 3. Serpentoid Reptilia. Colombo, xix+121 pp.

Deshmukh, R. V., Deshmukh, S. A. and Badhekar, S. A. 2016. First records of *Oligodon taeniolatus* and *Bungarus sindanus walli* from Nagpur District, Maharashtra, India. *Reptile RAP* (18):40-42.

De Silva, A. 1998. *Snakes of Sri Lanka: a checklist and an annotated bibliography*. Dept. Wildlife Conservation/GEF/UNDP/ FAO, Colombo.

Dowling, H. G. and Jenner, J. V. 1988. Snakes of Burma: checklist of reported species and bibliography. *Smithsonian Herp. Inf. Serv*. (76):19 pp.

Dravidamani, S., Kannan, P., Kalaiarasan, V., Deepika, R., Gitanjali, J., Moss, J. R. and Rajan, S. 2006. Studies on the size composition and morphometry of common Krait *Bungarus caeruleus* (Schneider, 1801) at the Irula Snake catchers' industrial co-operative society, Vadanemmeli, Kanchipuram Distict, Tamil Nadu. *Cobra* 64:1-6.

Duméril, A. M. C., Bibron, G. and Duméril, A. H. A., 1854. *Erpétologie générale ou histoire naturelle complète des reptiles. Tome septième. Deuxième partie, comprenant l'histoire des serpents venimeux*. Paris, Librairie Encyclopédique de Roret: i-xii+781-1536.

Eichwald, C. E. v. 1831. *Zoologia Specialis, quam Expositis Animalis tum Vivis, tum Fossilibus potossimum Rossiae in Universum, et Poloniae in Species, in Usum Lectionum Publicarum in Universitate Caesarea Vilnensi habendarum edidit ... Pars Posterior Specialem Expositionem Spondylozoorum Continensis* [Volume 3]. Vilnius: Josophi Zawadski.

Evans, G. H. 1905. Breeding of the Banded Krait (*Bungarus fasciatus*) in Burma. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 16:519-520.

Fellows, S. 2015. Species Diversity of Snakes in Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve. *Entomol. Ornithol. Herpetol.* 4:136.

Ganesh, S. R. and Arumugam, M. 2016. Species Richness of Montane Herpetofauna of Southern Eastern Ghats, India: A Historical Resume and a Descriptive Checklist. *Russ. J. Herpetol.* 23(1):7-24.

Ganesh, S. R. and Chandramouli, S. R. 2011. Report of some noteworthy specimens and species of herpetofauna from South-east India. *Taprobanica* 3(1):5-10.

Gawor, A., Pham, C. T., Nguyen, T. G., Nguyen, T. T., Schmitz, A. and Ziegler, T. 2016. The herpetofauna of the Bai Tu Long National Park, northeastern Vietnam. *Salamandra* 52(1):23-41.

Geissler, P., Nguyen, T. Q., Poyarkov, N. A. and Böhme, W. 2011. New records of snakes from Cat Tien National Park, Dong Nai and Lam Dong provinces, southern Vietnam. *Bonn Zoological Bulletin* 60(1):9-16.

Glass, B. P. 1946. A collection of reptiles from Hunan and Anhwei provinces, China. *Copeia* 1946(4):249-252.

Golay, P. 1985. *Checklist and keys to the terrestrial proteroglyphs of the world (Serpentes: Elapidae - Hydrophiidae).* Elapsoidea, Geneva.

Grandison, A. G. C. 1972. The Gunong Benom Expedition 1967. 5. Reptiles and amphibians of Gunong Benom with a description of a new species of *Macrocalamus*. *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist.* (Zool.), London, 23:45-101.

Gray, J. E. 1849. *Megaerophis formosus. Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (2)4:247.

Grismer, L. L. 2011. *Amphibians and reptiles of the Seribuat Archipelago*. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt, 239 pp.

Grismer, L. L., Neang, T., Chav, T. and Grismer, J. L. 2008a. Checklist of the amphibians and reptiles of the Cardamom region of Southwestern Cambodia. *Cambodian Journal of Natural History* 2008(1):12-28.

Grismer, L. L., Neang, T., Chav, T., Wood, P. L. Jr., Oaks, J. R., Holden, J., Grismer, J. L., Szutz, T. R. and Youmans, T. M. 2008b. Additional amphibians and reptiles from the Phnom Samkos Wildlife Sanctuary in Northwestern Cardamom Mountains, Cambodia, with comments on their taxonomy and the discovery of three new species. *The Raffles Bulletin of Zoology* 56(1):161-175.

Grismer, L. L., Onn, C. K., Grismer, J. L., Wood, P. L. Jr., and Norhayati, A. 2010. A checklist of the herpetofauna of the Banjaran Bintang, Peninsular Malaysia. *Russian Journal of Herpetology* 17(2):147-160.

Grosselet, O., Vauche, M., Gupta, A. and Gupta, S. 2004. *Bungarus niger* Wall, 1908 (Reptilia: Serpentes: Elapidae) : Extension of range to Cachar district, Assam, India. *Russ. J. Herpetol.* 11(1):10-11.

Grossmann, W. 1990. Das Portrait: *Bungarus flaviceps flaviceps* REINHARDT. *Sauria* 12(4):1-2.

Grossmann, W. and Schäfer, C. 2000. Eine Blindwu¨hle der Gattung *Ichthyophis* FITZINGER, 1826 als Beute des Malayen-Kraits *Bungarus candidus* (LINNAEUS, 1758). *Sauria* 22(3):45-46.

Gumprecht, A. 2003. *Bungarus f. flaviceps* REINHARD 1843 - Rotkopf-Krait. *Reptilia* (Münster) 8(43):51-54.

Günther, A. C. L. G. 1858. *Catalogue of Colubrine snakes of the British Museum*. London, I-XVI, 1-281.

Günther, A. C. L. G. 1864. *The reptiles of British India*. Pub. for the Ray Society by R. Hardwicke. xxvii + 452 pp.

Günther, A. C. L. G. 1888. On a collection of reptiles from China. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)1:165-172.

Hecht, V. L., Pham, C. T., Nguyen, T. T., Nguyen, T. Q., Bonkowski, M. and Ziegler, T. 2013. First report on the herpetofauna of Tay Yen Tu Nature Reserve, northeastern Vietnam. *Biodiversity Journal* 4(4):507-552.

Hien, P., Grossmann, W. and Schäfer, C. 2001. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der landbewohnenden Reptilienfauna von Pulau Tioman, West-Malaysia. *Sauria* 23(4):11-28.

Hoser, R. T. 1989. *Australian Reptiles and Frogs*. Pierson and Co., Mosman, NSW, 2088, Australia:238 pp.

Hoser, R. T. 1991. *Endangered Animals of Australia*. Pierson Publishing, Mosman, NSW, 2088, Australia:240 pp.

Hoser, R. T. 1993. *Smuggled: The Underground Trade in Australia's Wildlife*. Apollo Publishing, Moss Vale, NSW, Australia:160 pp.

Hoser, R. T. 1996. *Smuggled-2: Wildlife Trafficking, Crime and Corruption in Australia*. Kotabi Publishing, Doncaster, Victoria, Australia:280 pp.

Hoser, R. T. 2012. A reassessment of the higher taxonomy of the elapidae. *Australasian Journal of Herpetology* 10:49-63.

Iskandar, D. T. and Mumpuni 2002. The herpetological type specimens in the Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense Collection. *Hamadryad* 27(1):123-135.

James, J. 2008. *The snake Charmer*. Hyperion, New York, USA:260 pp.

Janzen, P., Klaas, P. and Ziesmann, S. 2007. Sri Lankas Schlangenfauna. *Draco* 7(30):56-64.

Jayaneththi, H. B. 2015. Vertebrate fauna of Morankanda-Mukalana secondary forest patch in Sri Lanka: A checklist reported from 2004-2008 survey. *Ruhuna Journal of Science* 6:21- 41.

Available online at www.herp.net
Copyright- Kotabi Publishing - All rights reserved

Jestrzemski, D. 2016. Die Schlangenfauna an einem zentralvietnamesischen Waldbach. *Terraria-Elaphe* 2016(4):56-64.

Jestrzemski, D., Schu¨tz, S., Nguyen, T. Q. and Ziegler, T. 2013. A survey of amphibians and reptiles in Chu Mom Ray National Park, Vietnam, with implications for herpetofaunal conservation. *Asian Journal of Conservation Biology*, 2(2):88-110.

Jiang, Y., Li, Y., Lee, W., Xu, X., Zhang, Y., Zhao, R., Zhang, Y. and Wang, W. 2011. Venom gland transcriptomes of two Elapid snakes (*Bungarus multicinctus* and *Naja atra*) and evolution of toxin genes. *BMC Genomics* 2011, 12:1.

Kandamby, D. 1997. Herpetological types reposed in the National Museum Colombo, Sri Lanka. *Lyriocephalus* 3(1):31-33.

Karns, D. R., Murphy, J. C., Voris, H. K. and Suddeth, J. S. 2005. Comparison of Semi-aquatic Snake Communities Associated with the Khorat Basin, Thailand. *The Natural History Journal of Chulalongkorn University* 5(2):73-90.

Ka¨stle, W., Rai, K. and Schleich, H. H. 2013. *Field guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Nepal*. Arco-Nepal e. V.:625 pp.

Khan, M. S. 1985. Taxonomic notes on *Bungarus caeruleus* (Schneider) and *Bungarus sindanus* Boulenger. *The Snake* 17:71-78.

Khan, M. S. 1986. A noteworthy collection of Amphibians and reptiles from North- Western Punjab, Pakistan. *The Snake* 18:118-125.

Khan, M. S. 2002. *A Guide to the snakes of Pakistan.* Edition Chimaira (Frankfurt am Main):266 pp.

Kharin, V. E., Orlov, N. L. and Ananjeva, N. B. 2011. New Records and Redescription of Rare and Little-Known Elapid Snake *Bungarus slowinskii* (Serpentes: Elapidae: Bungarinae). *Russ. J. Herpetol.* 18(4):284-294.

Kinnear, N. B. 1913. Banded Krait (*Bungarus fasciatus*) in Hydrabad State. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 22:635.

Knierim, T., Barnes, C. H. and Hodges, C. 2017. *Bungarus fasciatus* (Banded Krait) Diet / Scavenging. *Herpetological Review* 48(1):204-205.

Kopstein, F. 1932. *Bungarus javanicus*, eine neue Giftschlange von Java. *Treubia* 14:73-89.

Kopstein, F. 1936a. Herpetologische notizen XV. Ueber *Bungarus javanicus* Kopst. *Treubia* 15(3):265-266.

Kopstein, F. 1936b. Über *Bungarus javanicus* Kopst. *Treubia* 15:265-266.

Kopstein, F. 1938. Ein Beitrag zur Eierkunde und zur Fortpflanzung der Malaiischen Reptilien. *Bull. Raffl. Mus.* 14:81-167.

Kral, B. 1969. Notes on the herpetofauna of certain provinces of Afghanistan. *Zoologiske Listy* 18:55-66.

Kramer, E. 1977. Zur Schlangenfauna Nepals. *Rev. suisse Zool.*, 84(3):721-761.

Kuch, U. 1996. Erfolgreiche Terrarienhaltung eines Java-Kraits, *Bungarus javanicus* KOPSTEIN 1932. *Elaphe* 4(2):10-12.

Kuch, U. 2001. Notes on the diet of the Malayan Krait, *Bungarus candidus* (LINNAEUS 1758). *Herpetological Bulletin* (75):10-14.

Kuch, U. 2002. Range extension and first record for Indonesia of the Kinabalu Krait, *Bungarus flaviceps baluensis* Loveridge, 1938 (Squamata: Serpentes: Elapidae). *Herpetozoa* 14(3/4):149-151.

Kuch, U. 2004. *Bungarus sindanus* Boulenger, 1897, an addition to the venomous snake fauna of Afghanistan. *Herpetozoa* 16(3/4):171-173.

Kuch, U. and Götzke, A. 2000. Eine Freilandbeobachtung des Kinabalu-Kraits, *Bungarus flaviceps baluensis* Loveridge, 1938 (Serpentes: Elapidae). *Sauria* 22(2):19-22.

Kuch, U. and Mebs, D. 2007. The identity of the Javan Krait, *Bungarus javanicus* Kopstein, 1932 (Squamata: Elapidae): evidence from mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequence analyses and morphology. *Zootaxa* (online) 1426:1-26.

Kuch, U. and Schneyder, W. 1991. Erfahrungen bei der Terrarienhaltung von vier Arten nahrungs - spezialisierter Giftnattern der Gattung *Bungarus* Daudin, 1803, Teil 1 - *Bungarus candidus* (Linnaeus, 1758). *Sauria* 13(4):7-14.

Kuch, U. and Schneyder, W. 1992. Erfahrungen bei der Terrarienhaltung von vier Arten nahrungsspezialisierter Giftnattern der Gattung *Bungarus* Daudin, 1803, Teil II *Bungarus multicinctus* Blyth, 1861. *Sauria* 14(1):25-32.

Kuch, U. and Schneyder, W. 1993. Erfahrungen bei der Terrarienhaltung von vier Arten nahrungsspezialisierter Giftnattern der Gattung *Bungarus* DAUDIN, 1803 Teil III. *Bungarus fasciatus* (SCHNEIDER, 1801). *Sauria* 15(1):27-37.

Kuch, U. and Schneyder, W. 1996. Erfahrungen mit der Terrarienhaltung von vier Arten nahrungsspezifischer Giftnattern der Gattung *Bungarus* Daudin, 1803. Teil 4: *Bungarus flaviceps* (Reinhardt, 1843). *Sauria* 18(2):3-16.

Kuch, U. and Tillack, F. 2004. Record of the Malayan krait, *Bungarus candidus* (Linnaeus, 1758), from Nias Island, Indonesia. *Herpetozoa* 16(3/4):173-174.

Kuch, U., Kizirian, D., Nguyen, Q. T., Lawson, R., Donnelly, M. A. and Mebs, D. 2005. A new species of krait (Squamata: Elapidae) from the Red River System of Nothern Vietnam. *Copeia* 2005(4):818-833.

Kundu, S., Mehra, G. S., Bisht, D. and Badola, S. 2016. A record of a 1,244mm long Common Krait *Bungarus caeruleus* (Schneider, 1801) from Dhangarhi, Corbett Tiger Reserve, Uttarakhand, India *Reptile RAP* (18):51-52.

Kyi, S. W. and Zug, G. R. 2003. Unusual foraging behaviour of *Naja kaouthia* at the Moyingye Wetlands Bird Sanctuary, Myanmar. *Hamadryad* 27(2):265-266.

Lang, R. de and Vogel, G. 2005. *The snakes of Sulawesi. A field guide to the land snakes of Sulawesi with identification keys*. Frankfurter Beiträge zur Naturkunde, 25, Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main, Germany:312 pp.

Laopichienpong, N., Muangmai, N., Supikamolseni, A., Twilprawat, P., Chanhome, L., Suntrarachun, S., Peyachoknagul, S. and Srikulnath, K. 2016. Assessment of snake DNA barcodes based on mitochondrial COI and Cytb genes revealed multiple putative cryptic species in Thailand. *Gene* 594(2):238-247.

Manthey, U. and Grossmann, W. 1997. *Amphibien und Reptilien Südostasiens*. Natur und Tier Verlag (Münster):512 pp.

Lenz, N. 2012. *Von Schmetterlingen und Donnerdrachen - Natur und Kultur in Bhutan.* Karlsruher Naturhefte 4, Naturkundemuseum Karlsruhe:124 pp.

Leviton, A. E., Guinevere, O. U., Wogan, M. S. K.; Zug, G. R., Lucas, R. S. and Vindum, J. V. 2003. The Dangerously Venomous Snakes of Myanmar Illustrated Checklist with Keys. *Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci.* 54(24):407-462.

Linnaeus, C. 1758. *Systema naturae per regna tria naturae, secundum classes, ordines, genera, species, cum characteribus, differentiis, synonymis, locis. Tomus I. Editio decima, reformata. Laurentii Salvii, Holmiae*. 10th Edition:824 pp.

LiVigni, F. (ed.) 2013. *A Life for Reptiles and Amphibians*, Volume 1. Chimaira, Frankfurt, Germany:495 pp.

Loveridge, A. 1938. New snakes of the genera *Calamaria*, *Bungarus* and *Trimeresurus* from Mt. Kinabalu, North Borneo. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 51:43-46.

Mahony, S., Hasan, K., Kabir, M., Ahmed, M. and Hossain, K. 2009. A catalogue of amphibians and reptiles in the collection of Jahangirnagar University, Dhaka, Bangladesh. *Hamadryad* 34(1):80-94.

Malkmus, R., Manthey, U., Vogel, G., Hoffmann, P. and Kosuch, J. 2002. *Amphibians and reptiles of Mount Kinabalu* (North Borneo). A.R.G. Ganther Verlag, Rugell, Germany:404 pp.

Manthey, U. 1983. Exkursion am Mt. Kinabalu (4101 m), Nordborneo, Teil 3: Checkliste der Herpetofauna oberhalb 600 m

Available online at www.herp.net
Copyright- Kotabi Publishing - All rights reserved

ü. NN. *Herpetofauna* 5(23):20-31.

Manthey, U. and Grossmann, W. 1997. *Amphibien und Reptilien Südostasiens*. Natur und Tier Verlag (Münster):512 pp.

Martin, S. J. 1913. Banded Krait (*Bungarus fasciatus*) in Oudh. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 22:635.

Masroor, R. 2012. *A Contribution to the Herpetology of Northern Pakistan*. SSAR, Ithaca. USA.

Mattison, C. 2007. *The New Encyclopedia of Snakes*. Princeton University Press.

Mirza, Z. B. 2012. Understanding the Snakes. *Wildlife of Pakistan* 1(1):6-10.

Mohapatra, P. P. 2011. *Bungarus caeruleus* (common krait) scavenging. *Herpetological Review* 42(3):436-437.

Murthy, T. S. N. 2010. *The reptile fauna of India*. B.R. Publishing, New Delhi, India:332 pp.

Nath, A., Singha, H. and Das, A. 2011. Snakes of Bongaigaon Municipality Area, Assam, India. *Reptile Rap* (13):9-13.

Onn, C. K., Grismer, L. L., Sharma, D. S., Belabus, D., and Ahma, N. 2009. New herpetofaunal records for Perlis State Park and adjacent areas. *Malayan Nature Journal* 61(4):255-262.

Orlov, N., Ananjeva, A., Ryabov, S. and Rao, D. -Q. 2003. Venomous snakes in Southern China. *Reptilia* (GB) (31):22-29.

Orlov, N., Ananjeva, A., Ryabov, S. and Rao, D. -Q. 2003. Die Giftschlangen Südchinas. *Reptilia* (Münster) 8(44):30-36.

Palot, M. J. 2015. A checklist of reptiles of Kerala, India. *Journal of Threatened Taxa* 7(13):8010-8022.

Pauwels, O. S. G., David, P., Chimsunchart, C. and Thirakhupt, K. 2003. Reptiles of Phetchaburi Province, Western Thailand: a list of species, with natural history notes, and a discussion on the biogeography at the Isthmus of Kra. *Natural History Journal of Chulalongkorn University* 3(1):23-53.

Pillay, R. S. N. 1904. Notes on the structure of the teeth of some poisonous snakes found in Travancore. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (7)13(75):238-239.

Pitman, C. R. S. 1913. Kraits in the Dera Ismail Khan District. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 22:636.

Pope, C. H. 1928. Four new snakes and a new lizard from South China. *American Museum Novitates* 325:1-4.

Purkayastha, J., Das, M. and Sengupta, S. 2011. Urban herpetofauna: a case study in Guwahati City of Assam, India. *Herpetology Notes* 4:195-202.

Pyron, R. A., Burbrink, F. T., Colli, G. R., de Oca, A. N. M., Vitt, L. J., Kuczynski, C. A., *et al.* 2011. The phylogeny of advanced snakes (Colubroidea), with discovery of a new subfamily and comparison of support methods for likelihood trees. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 58:329-342.

Pyron, R. A., Burbrink, F. T. and Wiens, J. J. 2013a. A phylogeny and revised classification of Squamata, including 4161 species of lizards and snakes. *BMC Evolutionary Biology* 13:93.

Pyron, R. A., Dushantha Kandambi, H. K., Hendry, C. R., Pushpamal, V., Burbrink, F. T. and Somaweera, R. 2013b. Genus-level phylogeny of snakes reveals the origins of species richness in Sri Lanka. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 66(3):969-978.

Rahman, S. C., Rashid, S. M. A., Das, K. and Luiselli, L. 2013. Composition and structure of a snake assemblage in an altered tropical forest-plantation mosaic in Bangladesh. *Amphibia-Reptilia* 34(3):41-50.

Rao, D. and Zhao, E. 2004. *Bungarus bungaroides*, A Record New to China (Xizang AR) with a Note on *Trimeresurus tibetanus*. *Sichuan Journal of Zoology* 23(3).

Rasmussen, J. B. and Hughes, B. 1996. Description of some new snake species. I. [English translation of the original Danish text of T. Reinhardt 1843]. *Steenstrupia* 22: 3-39.

Reinhardt, J. T. 1843. Beskrivelse af nogle nye Slangearter. *Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Afhandl.* 10:233-279.

Ride, W. D. L. (*ed.*) *et al.* (on behalf of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature). 1999. *International code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Fourth edition). The Natural History Museum - Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, UK (also commonly cited as “The Code”, or “ICZN 1999”).

Roemer, K. and Mahyar-Roemer, M. 2006. Haltung, Nachzucht und Toxin des Indischen Kraits, *Bungarus caeruleus* (SCHNEIDER 1801). *Elaphe* 14(1):26-32.

Rooijen, J. van and Rooijen, M. van 2002. Einige Ergänzungen, Berichtigungen und neue Beobachtungen zur Herpetofauna von Pulau Tioman, West-Malaysia. *Sauria* 24(3):3-12.

Rooijen, J. van and Rooijen, M. van 2007. The land snakes of the Santubong Peninsula, Sarawak, Borneo: A preliminary list of species with natural history notes. *Russ. J. Herpetol.* 14(1):27-38.

Russell, P. 1796. *An account of Indian serpents collected on the coast of Coromandel, containing descriptions and drawings of each species, together with experiments and remarks on their several poisons*. George Nicol, London, UK:90 pp.

Saint Girons, H. 1972. Notes sur l’Ecologie des Serpents du Cambodge. *Zoologische Mededelingen* 47:65-87.

Sang, N. V., Cuc, H. T. and Nguyen, Q. T. 2009. Herpetofauna of Vietnam. Chimaira, Frankfurt, Germany:768 pp.

Schneider, J. G. 1801. *Historiae Amphibiorum naturalis et literariae. Fasciculus secundus continens Crocodilos, Scincos, Chamaesauras, Boas. Pseudoboas, Elapes, Angues. Amphisbaenas et Caecilias. Frommanni, Jena*. 374 pp.

Schulz, K. -D. and Slegers, H. 1985. Erfolgreiche Haltung eines *Bungarus fasciatus* (SCHNEIDER, 1801). *Sauria* 7(2):3-4.

Sclater, W. L. 1891. Notes on a collection of snakes in the Indian Museum, with descriptions of several new species. *J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* LX:230-250.

Seung Hoon, C. 2012. *Snake, the world most beautiful curve* [in Korean]. Hownext:304 pp.

Shah, K. B. 1998. Checklist of the herpetofauna of Nepal with English and vernacular names. *Nahson Bull., Nat. Hist. Soc.* Kathmandu, Nepal 8(1-4):26-30.

Shah, K. B. 1999. New records and distribution of some herpetofauna of Nepal. *J. Nat. Hist. Mus.*, Kathmandu, Nepal 18:99-111.

Sharma, R. C. 2004. *Handbook Indian Snakes*. Akhill Books, New Delhi:292 pp.

Sharma, S. K., Pandey, D. P., Shah, K. B., Tillack, E., Chappuis, E., Thapa, C. L., Airol, E. and Kuch, U. 2013. *Venomous snakes of Nepal: a photographic guide*. B. P. Kolrala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, 85 pp.

Singh, L., Purdom, I. F. and Jones, K. W. 1979. Behaviour of sex chromosome associated satellite DNAs in somatic and germ cells in snakes. *Chromosoma* 71(2):167-181.

Siow, H. and Figueroa, A. 2016. Malayan Krait *Bungarus candidus* preying on skink on Pulau Langkawi, Peninsular Malaysia. *SEAVR* 2016:49-50.

Slowinski, J. B. 1994. A phylogenetic analysis of *Bungarus* (Elapidae) based on morphological characters. *Journal of Herpetology* 28(4):440-446.

Smith, M. A. 1913. A case of cannibalism by *Bungarus caeruleus*. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 23:373.

Smith, M. A. 1914. Occurrence of Krait (*Bungarus candidus*) and the small-spotted coral snake (*Calliophis maculiceps*) in Siam; a new colour variety of the latter. *J. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam* 1:123-125.

Smith, M. A. 1943. *The Fauna of British India, Ceylon and Burma, Including the Whole of the Indo-Chinese Sub-Region. Reptilia and Amphibia. 3 (Serpentes).* Taylor and Francis, London:583 pp.

Srinivasulu, C., Venkateshwarlu, D. and Seetharamaraju, M. 2009. Rediscovery of the Banded Krait *Bungarus fasciatus* (Schneider 1801) (Serpentes: Elapidae) from Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh, India. *Journ. Threatened Taxa* 1(6):353-354.

Available online at www.herp.net
Copyright- Kotabi Publishing - All rights reserved

Stejneger, L. H. 1907. Herpetology of Japan and adjacent territory. *Bull. US Natl. Mus.* 58:xx+1-577.

Stejneger, L. H. 1910. The batrachians and reptiles of Formosa. *Proc. US Natl. Mus.* 38:91-114.

Stuart, B., Sok, K. and Neang, T. 2006. A collection of amphibians and reptiles from hilly Eastern Cambodia. *Raffl. Bull. Zool.* 54(1):129-155.

Stuebing, R. B. and Inger, R. F. 1999. *A field guide to the snakes of Borneo.* Natural history Publications (Borneo), Kota Kinabalu:254 pp.

Switak, K. H. 2006. *Adventures in Green Python Country*. Natur und Tier Verlag (Münster):364 pp.

Sworder, G. H. 1933. Notes on some reptiles from the Malay Peninsula. *Bull. Raffl. Mus.* 8:101-105.

Taylor, E. H. 1953. Report on a collection of Ceylonese serpents. *Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull.* 35(14):1615-1624.

Taylor, E. H. 1965. The serpents of Thailand and adjacent waters. *Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull.* 45(9):609-1096.

Teynié, A., David, P. and Ohler, A. 2010. Note on a collection of Amphibians and Reptiles from Western Sumatra (Indonesia), with the description of a new species of the genus *Bufo*. *Zootaxa* 2416:1-43.

Thakur, S. 2011. A note on snakes of Kanha National Park and surrounding areas. *Reptile Rap* (11):2-4.

Theophilus, E., Captain, A., Tillack, F. and Kuch, U. 2008. Reptilia, Elapidae, *Bungarus niger*: Distribution extension and first record for the state of Uttarakhand, India, with notes on snakebites in the Gori River valley. *Check List* 4(4):404-409.

Thompson, C. and Thompson, T. 2008. *First contact in the Greater Mekong - new species discoveries*. WWF, 40 pp.

Tillack, F. 2003. Über die Verbreitung und Biologie der Himalaya-Gebirgswassernatter *Amphiesma platyceps* (BLYTH 1854) und einen Fall von *Amphigonia retardata* (Serpentes: Colubridae: Natricinae). *Sauria* 25(1):21-27.

Tillack, F. and Grossmann, W. 2001. Ein neuer Nachweis zur Schlangenfauna Nepals: *Bungarus niger* Wall, 1908 (Reptilia: Serpentes: Elapidae). *Sauria* 23(1):3-9.

Tillack, F. and Kucharzewski, C. 2004. Khan: Die Schlangen Pakistans [Buchbesprechung]. *Reptilia* (Münster) 9(45):92-96.

Tsetan, C. and Ramanibai, R. 2011. Reptilian fauna of agricultural landscapes of Chembarambakkam Lake, Chennai, Tamil Nadu. *Reptile Rap* (13):2-8.

Tweedie, M. W. F. 1950. Notes on Malayan reptiles, No.2. *Bull. Raffl. Mus.* 23:191-199.

Tweedie, M. W. F. 1954. Notes on Malayan reptiles, No.3. *Bull. Raffl. Mus.* 25:107-117.

Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT). 2015. *Hoser v Department of Environment Land Water and Planning* (Review and Regulation) [2015] VCAT 1147 (30 July 2015, judgment and transcript).

Vogel, G. 2006. *Venomous snakes of Asia - Giftschlangen Asiens*. Edition Chimaira, Terralog 14:148 p.

Vogel, G. and Hoffmann, P. 1997. Über die Lebendfärbung von *Bungarus flaviceps baluensis* Loveridge, 1938 (Serpentes: Elapidae). *Sauria* 19(1):13-16.

Voris, H. K. 2006. Assessment of Biodiversity among Southeast Asian Amphibians and Reptiles. *The Natural History Journal of Chulalongkorn University* 6(1):1-10.

Vyas, R. 1998. Unusual marking pattern in krait *Bungarus sindanus*. *Cobra* 32:34-35.

Vyas, R. 2007. Herptofauna of Puma Wildlife Sanctuary, Gujarat, India. *Reptile Rap* (8):10-15.

Vyas, R. 2009. Albinismus beim Gewöhnlichen Krait, *Bungarus caeruleus* (Schneider, 1801). *Sauria* 31(4):49-50.

Vyas, R. 2011. Reptilian diversity in and around the Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary, Gujarat, India. *Reptile Rap* (11):5-15.

Vyas, R. 2013. Snake diversity and voluntary rescue practice in the cities of Gujarat State, India: an evaluation. *Reptile Rap* (15):27-39.

Vyas, R. 2014. Report on Some Remarkable Specimens with Unusual Color Morph Recorded from Two Species of Snakes (Reptilia: Serpentes) from Gujarat, India. *Russ. J. Herpetol.* 21(1):47-52.

Wall, F. 1905. Notes on Snakes collected in Cannanore from 5th November 1903 to 5th August 1904. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 16:292.

Wall, F. 1906. The poisonous snakes of India and how to recognize them, Part I. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 17:51-72.

Wall, F. 1907a. Notes on Snakes collected in Fyzabad. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 18:101-129.

Wall, F. 1907b. A new krait from Oudh (*Bungarus walli*). *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 17:608-611.

Wall, F. 1908. A popular treatise of the common Indian snakes. Part VIII. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 18:711-735.

Wall, F. 1909. Remarks on some little known Indian Ophidia. *Records of the Indian Museum* 3(2):145-150.

Wall, F. 1911. Remarks on a snake collection in the Quetta museum. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 20:1033-1042.

Wall, F. 1913a. On the Common (*Bungarus caeruleus*) and Sind Kraits (*Bungarus sindanus*). *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 22:401.

Wall, F. 1913b. The Common and Sind Kraits (*Bungarus caeruleus* and *sindanus*) - A correction. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 22:808.

Wall, F. and Evans, G. H. 1900. Burmese Snakes. Notes on Specimens including forty-five species of Ophidian Fauna collected in Burma from 1st Jan to 30th June, 1900. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 13:611-626.

Wall, F. and Evans, G. H. 1901. Notes on Ophidia collected in Burma from May to December, 1899. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 13: 343-354 [1900].

Wallach, V., Williams, K. L. and Boundy, J. 2014. *Snakes of the World: A Catalogue of Living and Extinct Species*. Taylor and Francis, CRC Press:1237 pp.

Werning, H. 2006. Neu beschriebene Reptilien und Amphibien aus Vietnam. *Reptilia* (Münster) 11(57):4-5.

Whitaker, R. and Captain, A. 2004. *Snakes of India*. Draco Books:500 pp.

Willey, A. 1906. Terrestrial Colubridae of Ceylon. *Spolia Zeylanica* 3(11):227-234.

Zeeb, S. 2012. Die Wirkung von Schlangengiften auf die Blutgerinnung und ihre Nutzung in der medizinischen Therapie und Diagnostik. *Draco* 13(51):58-66.

Zhao, E. M. 2006. *The snakes of China*. Hefei, China, Anhui Sience and Technology Publ. House, Vol. I:372 pp., Vol. II (colour plates):280 pp.

Zhao, E. and Adler, K. 1993. *Herpetology of China*. SSAR, Oxford/Ohio, USA:522 pp.

Ziegler, T. 2002. *Die Amphibien und Reptilien eines Tieflandfeuchtwald-Schutzgebietes in Vietnam*. Natur und Tier Verlag (Münster):342 pp.

Ziegler, T., Hendrix, R., Thanh, V. N., Vogt, N., Forster, B. and Kien, D. N. 2007. The diversity of a snake community in a karst forest ecosystem in the central Truong Son, Vietnam, with an identification key. *Zootaxa* (online) 1493:1-40.

Ziegler, T., Rauhaus, A., Tran, T. D., Pham, C. T., Van Shingen, M., Dang, P. H., Le, M. D., and Nguyen, T. Q. 2015. Die Amphibien- und Reptilienfauna der Me-Linh-Biodiversitätsstation in Nordvietnam. *Sauria* 37(4):11-44.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author has no known conflicts of interest in terms of this paper and conclusions within.

Available online at www.herp.net
Copyright- Kotabi Publishing - All rights reserved