



A new species of the genus *Philautus* (Amphibia: Anura: Rhacophoridae) from the Truong Son Range, Quang Binh Province, central Vietnam

NGUYEN QUANG TRUONG^{1,2}, RALF HENDRIX³, WOLFGANG BÖHME², VU NGOC THANH⁴ & THOMAS ZIEGLER^{5,6}

¹Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, 18 Hoang Quoc Viet, Hanoi, Vietnam. E-mail: nqt2@yahoo.com

²Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig, Adenauerallee 160, 53113 Bonn, Germany.

E-mail: w.boehme.zfmk@uni-bonn.de

³University of Bielefeld, Department of Animal Behaviour, Morgenbreede 45, 33615 Bielefeld, Germany.

E-mail: ralfhendrix@aol.com

⁴Vietnam National University, Hanoi, University of Science, Faculty of Biology, Department of Vertebrate Zoology, Zoological Museum, 334 Nguyen Trai Str., Thanh Xuan, Hanoi, Vietnam. E-mail: vnthanh@fpt.vn

⁵Cologne Zoo, Riehler Straße 173, D-50735 Köln, Germany. E-mail: ziegler@koelnerzoo.de

⁶Corresponding author

Abstract

We describe a new species of the rhacophorid genus *Philautus* from the Truong Son, based on two voucher specimens from montane evergreen and karst forests within Quang Binh Province, central Vietnam. *Philautus quyeti* **sp. n.** is distinguished from all other small-sized rhacophorid treefrogs with reduced finger webbing by the combination of the following characters: size relatively small; head longer than wide; vomerine teeth absent; tympanum distinct, rounded, wider than disc of finger III; supratympanic fold indistinct; dermal fringe along outer side of forearm, tibia, tarsus and toe IV absent; skin not lumpy or spinulose, dorsal head, back and upper part of flank rough with small sharp tubercles; dark brown pattern forming an inverse Y, notably a triangular spot between eyes that is separated into two bands that continue posteriorly on the back; throat and margin of throat and chest yellow white with brown marbling.

Key words: Rhacophoridae, *Philautus quyeti* **sp. n.**; taxonomy; Quang Binh Province, Truong Son, central Vietnam

Introduction

The genus *Philautus* Gistel is characterized among other treefrogs by the aerial direct development of its eggs (Bossuyt & Dubois 2001). Due to its small size and high interspecific variability, systematic studies of the genus *Philautus* are still preliminary and thus the phylogenetic position of most species remains unknown (Bossuyt & Dubois 2001; Yu *et al.* 2008; Li *et al.* 2008). This genus includes approximately 150 species, with a wide distribution from India and Sri Lanka through mainland Southeast Asia, the Greater Sunda Islands, and the Philippines to China (Frost 2008; Li *et al.* 2008). Delorme *et al.* 2005 transferred *P. gracilipes* and *P. supercornutus* into the genus *Aquixalus*, subgenus *Gracixalus*. There were some other changes with members of *Philautus* or rhacophorids usually treated in that genus: *Ixalus carinensis* and *Philautus odontotarsus* became members of *Aquixalus* following Delorme *et al.* 2005; *Chirixalus doriae*, *P. laevis*, *P. nongkhorensis*, and *Ixalus vittatus* became members of *Chiromantis* following Frost *et al.* 2006. Frost *et al.* 2006 also erected a new genus *Feihyla* for *Philautus palpebralis*. Yu *et al.* 2007 considered *P. albopunctatus* Liu & Hu to be a junior synonym of *Theloderma asperum* Boulenger and suggested transferring *P. rhododiscus* from *Philautus* to *Theloderma*. Li *et al.* 2008 considered *Aquixalus* to be a synonym of the genus *Kurixalus*, and subsequently