

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT

In the one-year period, 38 species were recorded from Fan Si Pan. These species are listed in table 1. Classification follows DUBOIS (1992) and DUBOIS & OHLER (1998). Two species are new to science, and another one was described as new by DUBOIS & OHLER (1998); 20 species are new to Fan Si Pan, 11 of them are new to this country. The following species deserve a more detailed discussion.

Bombina (Grobina) microdeladigitora
LIU, HU & YANG, 1960

BOURRET's (1942) collection contains three specimens of the genus *Bombina* from Fan Si Pan (MNHN 1948.0112, 1991.2526-2527, 2 adult males, 1 female). This is the only record of *Bombina* from Vietnam. One specimen of this genus was found again in 1998 (MNHN 1999.5606, adult female, SVL 50.9 mm).

BOURRET (1942) reported this species as *Bombina maxima* (BOULENGER, 1905). The description of the latter by BOULENGER was based on a female holotype with moderately webbed feet from Dongchuan Shi [Tong Chuan Fu] (26° 10' N, 103° 02' E; altitude about 1,800 m) in Yunnan. Adult male topotypes (MNHN 1906.0105-0106) have completely webbed feet. Males of Fan Si Pan have half-webbed feet, whereas webbing of the female specimens is very reduced. In China two closely related species occur, *B. maxima* and *B. microdeladigitora*. The latter was described by LIU et al. (1960) from Huangcaoling [Huangtsiao-ling] (24° 28' N, 100° 54' E; altitude 2,240 m), Jing-dong Country [Ching-tung], Yunnan. These species are distinguished mostly in the extent of the webbing, the former being more webbed. Comparison of specimens of BOURRET from Sa Pa, including adult males, with male topotypes of *B. maxima* clearly shows that the specimens from Fan Si Pan belong to the less

webbed form. Sexual dimorphism in webbing is important in *Bombina* and should be taken into account in systematic studies. In consequence, *B. maxima* should no longer be understood as an element of the fauna of Vietnam and replaced by *B. microdeladigitora* in this list. Thus, the distribution of the two species is as follows: *B. maxima* is present in northern Yunnan, south-western Sichuan, and Guizhou (China) and *B. microdeladigitora* in Yunnan, Hubei (China), and in northern Vietnam.

Leptotalax bourreti DUBOIS, 1983

BOURRET (1942) reported specimens of *Leptotalax* from Sa Pa under the name *Megophrys pelodytoides* (BOULENGER, 1893). DUBOIS (1983) recognized these specimens as representatives of a new species and described it under *Leptotalax bourreti*. We again collected *L. bourreti* in Sa Pa and also in Tam Dao (MNHN 1996.8620; donated by RENAUD BOISTEL). Moreover, INGER et al. (1999) reported on *L. pelodytoides* (BOULENGER, 1893) from Tam Dao, so this latter species is in fact part of the fauna of Vietnam.

Leptotalax pluvialis nov. sp.

Three adult male specimens of an undescribed species were collected calling under heavy rain, sitting on branches and leaves near a small forest stream. *Leptotalax bourreti* was very abundant in October and November 1997, and was collected in exactly the same locality as *L. pluvialis*, but was rather rare in July, when *L. pluvialis* was collected.

Diagnosis: *Leptotalax pluvialis* nov. sp. can be distinguished from the other species of the genus *Leptotalax* by the following combination of characters: (1) small size (21.3-22.3 mm); (2) ventral

Table 1 (opposite page): List of amphibian specimens collected in the Fan Si Pan mountains (Hoang Lien Nature Reserve, 22°08' - 22°23' N, 103°46' - 104°00' E; altitude 900-2090 m, Sa Pa District, Lao Cai Province, Vietnam) from 1937 to 1942 and from 1997 to 1998. * - not found during 1997 and 1998; *juv* - juvenile(s).

Tab. 1 (gegenüberliegende Seite): Liste der Amphibien-Exemplare, die im Fan Si Pan Gebirge (Hoang Lien Naturreservat, 22°08' - 22°23' N, 103°46' - 104°00' E; Seehöhe 900-2090 m, Distrikt Sa Pa, Provinz Lao Cai, Vietnam) in den Jahren 1937 bis 1942 und 1997 bis 1998 gesammelt wurden. * - 1997 und 1998 nicht gefunden; *juv* - Jungtier.