

**MAMMALS, AMPHIBIANS and REPTILE
seen i Thailand and Cambodia Jan 23 – Feb 11 2010**

Stefan Lithner



Gaur, Khao Yai, Thailand Photo S. Lithner

Acknowledgements

The result of this expedition I dedicate to my excellent guides: Mr Tu (Rattapon Kaichid) and Ms Jan (Pitchaya Janhom) Thailand, Ms Sophoan Sahn in cooperation with WCS and SVC in Seam Reap Cambodia and my sister Mrs Viveca Lithner-Ask and her husband Mr Björn Larsson-Ask residents in Thailand, for highly appreciated logistic support.

I also thank Dr Philip Round, Mahidol University, Bangkok Thailand, and Mr Peter Ericsson Sweden and Thailand for valuable information on some birds and Mr Joakim Johansson Örebro Sweden for second opinion on lizards.

Itinerary

Jan 22

In the afternoon of Jan 22 I landed in Bangkok, where I was picked up by Mrs Viveca and Mr Björn.

Jan 23 - 26

. The following days I spent getting acclimatized and acquainted with Thailand. Leasurely birding and mammalwatching in Laem Mae Phim, Rayong District.

During a visit to the island Koh Mai Nai, a short boat trip from the mainland on Jan 24 we discovered an Indochinese Ground-squirrel which's tail was stuck in a hole in the ground, while the animal was leaping for its life, eventually managing to tear its tail off, but kept leaping like a mouse having taken in poison does. The only explanation to this bizarre event I can think of, is that a venomous snake had bitten the squirrel, pulled down its tail in a hole to keep it from leaping away, waiting for the venom to kill the animal. We did not investigate the hole.

On the mainland several Western Striped Squirrels were frequently seen and heard and at least one Variable Squirrel was seen.

Jan 27

At 01.00 in the morning I took the bus from Klaeng and arrived at the bus-station Eckamai at 03:40. One hour later Mr Tu and his wife Mrs Jan, also a skilled birder and an excellent and rewarded digiscoper picked me up.

After lunch served by the wife of a private fisherman we continued to Kaeng Krachan National Park.

On arrival at the Ban Klang campsite we found a fruiting tree with a group of 12 Dusky Langur, including one baby, and also one mother White-handed Gibbon with a baby.

About an hour after sunset we took a walk spotlighting. At the entrance we had been informed that a not so friendly elephant was making his way in all directions around the camp. For this reason we did not walk very far that night. Yet we managed to pick up a Masked Palm Civet, feeding around the waste deposit behind the kitchen at the edge of the camp.

This animal later proved to hang around this area all the time we were there.

Jan 28

During the night Mr Tu had heard the enraged elephant making his way through the forest.

Shortly before sunrise we drove towards the summit. On our way up we heard groups of White-ganded Gibbon calling. We made a stop for birds about half way up to the summit where we also spotted a Black Giant Squirrel.

At the summit a Yellow-throated Marten was known to fourage from the waste of the kitchen, but since we arrived there no earlier than around noon we did not find the animal.

We birded during the afternoon. After supper we went spotlighting. We stoped at a waterhole before it was quite dark. After a while a Lesser Chevrotain came sneaking down to get some water and a few minutes later a Common Palm Civet also tried its luck.

Jan 29

During the night I had realized that I wanted to make another try for the Yellow-throated Marten. On our way towards the Summit Mr Tu spotted a Fea's Muntjac as it bounced over the road. I just missed it.

At the summit the personel at the kitchen knew the marten very well. When we arrived they told us the marten had already been there. We sat down and waited. After about 20 minutes we caught a glimpse of the animal. A few mintes later it came out in the open and without any fear it picked up eatable waste at the edge of the kitchen. We stayed and enjoyed this animal for quite a while.



Yellow-throated Marten Kaeng Krachan NP Thailand Photo Stefan Lithner

In the afternoon, around 14:00 Mr Tu and Ms Jan set a hide at an always water-carrying waterhole, primarily for birds. On the track we walked to get to the waterhole fresh footprints of a big gaur were seen. The animal had stopped at the waterhole, probably during the last 18 hours.

Shortly before dusk we paid another visit to the previous evening rather productive waterhole. On our way to the waterhole we picked up the first Grey-bellied Squirrel for our trip. This time the waterhole produced no mammal but a Bengal Monitor.

Jan 30

We left the campsite in Kaeng Krachan early. After about two hours drive we reached the Kao Kapok (non-hunting area) near Ta Yang. At one site along this road Stump-tailed Macaques have turned habituated to people feeding them, despite recommendations not to do so. The population here is estimated to at least 100 ind. When we arrived about 20 ind. were foraging along the road. At this site we also saw another Grey-bellied Squirrel.



Stump-tailed Macaque, Parents with baby, Khao Kapok Ta Yang, Thailand. Photo S. Lithner

In the afternoon we arrived in Khao Yai National Park. From park entrance and all the way up to the camp site Pig-tailed Macaques were abundant.

After supper, between 21:00 and 22:30 we went spotlighting. Sambars were all over. We counted at least 75. A few Red Muntiacs were seen. One male elephant was encountered walking on one of the less frequently used roads, and we also picked up our first Asian Porcupine.

During the spotlighting we also encountered a beautiful Banded Krait slowly making its way Across the road.

Jan 31

At first light we walked a few hundre meters to the pond Nong Pak Chee hoping to pick up some open-country birds. We also hoped for Dhole. Mr Tu told me that since a small forest creek runs through this pond, it occasionally happens that people see Oriental Small-clawed Otter here.

After about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour Ms Jan in a low voice said: "Otter". Within the next ten minutes three Oriental Small-clawed Otters were fishing in the pond. They stayed at east half an hour. After that finding Mr Tu said to me: "You are a lucky man. You get everything!"

We also saw Variable- and Grey-belied Squirrels here.

Since I know that the Siamese Chrocodile has become extremely rare I asked Mr Tu about it. "Do you want to see it?" he replied. After a visit to the pond we drove to a rainforested area and walked a medium steep shortcut down to a water, Lum Ta Klong. We did not have to search for long until we spotted one of the two animals known to be here.



Siamese Crocodile Khao Yai National Park, Thailand. Photo S. Lithner

In the afternoon we went to Sakaerat Research Center about two hours drive from Khao Yai. Mr Tu estimated our chances to see the Siamese Fireback to be the best here.

At the research center photo-trapping is also one of the methods to study wildlife. During the last month the photo-traps had caught good pictures of Asian Black Bear, Hog Badger, Serov, Asian Palm Civet, Red Muntjac and Leopard Cat.

We then returned to Khao Yai National Park. Around 17.40 Mr Tu turned successively more focused on the driving. About 2 km before we reached the park entrance, we turned off the road and entered China Town Restaurant. We arrived around 18.10 and sat down at a table. At 18.15 Mr Tu said: "Look at the bats!" In front of us maybe hundred meters away clouds of bats started to cover the sky. They were too many even to make a fair estimation of their number. Mr Tu said that people had tried to estimate the number, and were rather certain there were more than one million individuals. I believe there might have been even a lot more than that. Mr Tu said that three species were known to roost at these caves; Black-bearded Tomb Bat, Theobald's Tomb Bat and Asian Wrinkle-lipped Bat.

Feb 1

In the morning of February 1 s:t we drove towards the summit. At Padeaw Dai we entered a path leading through the forest out to a lookout. From this lookout you stand a fair chance of spotting Serov. This morning however was misty until the day was getting hot, thus dramatically reducing our chances for this species.

One of my most wanted mammals for this trip was the Gaur. Mr Tu said that he could arrange an attempt to see it, but told me to be aware that the chance to actually see a Gaur was probably only about 50%. We therefore drove to Krong Ba Gang Research Center in the southern part of Khao Yai. Here we met with Mr Dao Loy, a PhD-student studying the Gaur. Mr Dao Loy told us that the pupultion of Gaur in the park in january 2010 was 84 individuals, and 24 calves were bourne during 2009. He also told us that if the dominant bull finds a

newbourne bull calf he kills it. For this reason every cow giving birth to a bull calf tries to leave the flock with her calf and seeks other cows with bull calves also having left the herd. This way new groups or even herds may be created. The bull calves stays with their mothers until they are big enough to survive on their own. Then they leave this group. Mr Dao Loy also told us that the animals are rather unpredictable and shy indeed. Some days they come out shortly after 16.00. Other days they come out after dark and some days they don't come at all. The night before he counted 36 individuals, the first ones coming out at 18.30, when it was almost dark.

From the research center we drove a 4-wheel-drive for about 15 minutes, then walked between 0,6 and 1 km, communicating sparsely and in a low voice, discretely clothed in clothes that don't rustle or make other kinds of noise while walking. We then entered a watchtower, about 12 –15 meters high and sat down to wait. Mr Dao suggested that I should take a rest in one of the hammocks suitably hung up in the tower because the Gaur never come out before 16.00.

About 15.10 Mr Dao Loy uttered some short message in Thai. A few seconds later Mr Tu declared in a low but firm voice: "Asian Black Bear!" It took me about five seconds to spot it as it was galloping across the opening maybe 500 meters away from us. The bear stopped at three or four times investigated the surface of the ground most likely for something eatable. After about five minutes it continued its journey in the same direction it had entered the scene. I asked Mr Dao Loy how often this happens to him – Maybe two, maybe three times a year. At 16.40 Mr Dao Loy spotted a magnificent bull Gaur just entering the open. During the first while he moved with caution, but having reached the center of the opening he alone ruled until it was almost dark. Shortly after 18.30 three cow Gaur also entered the opening. At dusk Eurasian Wild Boar was heard.

On our way back to our camp we spotted some Sambar and an Asian Porcupine. We also med a stroll around the camp looking for Slow Lori, which Mr Tu and Ms Jan have seen here during earlier visits. This animal we did not find.

Feb 2

In the morning we left Khao Yai and drove to Wat Ta Wabut temple in Pra Chinburi. We arrived shortly before 09.00 to study Lyle's Flying-fox. We saw about 50 ind., but the total number of animals roosting here is estimated to be about 1000 ind.



Lyle's Flying Fox, three different colour-patterns Pra Chinburi Thailand. Photo Stefan Lithner

We then drove past Bangkok and Bangkok's International Airport (Suvarnabhumi), south to Bang Pakong. From Ka Kam, docks on the southern side of the rivermouth we took a boat out onto the estuary of Bang Pakong River. Skipper, Mr Tin is a fisherman who also runs a business taking people out to see the dolphins. Target species is normally Irrawaddy Dolphin. This is easiest to see during November, December and first half of January. Towards the end of January they are becoming successively more difficult to locate.

Mr Tin also revealed that he rather frequently finds Finless Porpoise too, but to see that species you have to go further off shore where the water is clear in contrast to the muddy waters where the Irrawaddy Dolphins occur.

The Irrawaddies sometimes take more than two hours to locate, but may also be found less than 20 minutes from the docks. Unfortunately it took us longer time to get to the dock at Bang Pakong than we expected, while my flight to Seam Reap in the afternoon approached rather rapidly. To reach the waters where the Irrawaddy Dolphins most frequently had been sighted the last few days we spent one hour and twenty minutes. After a brief search this attempt had to be cut short.

During our drive from the highway (road No 3) to the dock at Ka Kam we also saw some Long-tailed Macaques.

At 15.10 I took off from Suvarnabhumi Airport. One hour later I landed on Seam Reap Airport, where my Cambodia guide, Ms Sophoan Sahn met me with a 4-wheel-drive and Mr Soly, the driver.

After a brief visit to the joint office of WCS (Wildlife Conservation Society) and SVC (Sam Veasna Center) in Seam Reap, we drove to The Royal Garden in the center of Seam Reap to study Flying Foxes.

Prior to my visit to the Royal Garden Ms Sophoan had obtained a report stating that the gathering of flying-foxes here is a mixed flock. We arrived about 18.00 and saw a good

number of individuals, roosting as well as flying. The only flying –fox seeming possible to find here according to distribution maps besides Lyle’s Flying-fox is the Large Flying-fox. Despite a considerable, if not to say remarkable variation in size and colour of pelage, we found no animal even near the size of an average Large Flying-fox. Nor did we find any individual with a pelage quite as dark as that of an average Large Flying-fox.

The night I spent at Thunborey Hotel in Seam Reap, booked by Ms Sophoan prior to my arrival.

Feb 3

At 04.30 we left Seam Reap. About two hours later we arrived at Kompong Thom Grasslands where we studied birds.

We continued our journey and arrived at Tmatboey in Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary while the day was still quite hot. Our first bird was the neat Rufous-winged Buzzard. After we had settled in our bungalows belonging to the Community Ecotourism Project just outside the village, we took an afternoon walk. Here we did some birding in the afternoon.

Before supper I asked my guide whether we could do a bit of spotlighting later in the evening. She contacted a local, Mr Kimoun who agreed to meet me at 21.00. Meanwhile I asked for permission to set some traps for smaller rodents. Something that was already carried out regularly around the kitchen, however with a bit larger traps.

A little while before 21.00 Mr Kimoun arrived. Ms Sophoan informed him about my desires in khmer, since Mr Komoun and I had no language in common. Then he and I took a nocturnal walk-about in the neighbourhood. Unfortunately for this specific event the moon was nearly full and the sky was clear, which is not optimal for this activity. After almost 1½ hours of searching we eventually found an animal. Since Mr Kimoun and I could not communicate properly, we had to wait until we met with Ms Sophoan who could translate our observations. The animal was an Indian Giant Flying Squirrel.

Feb 4

Shortly before 04.30 I checked the traps. They were empty but one traps had been opened and the bait removed. This morning I encountered a Savile’s Bandicoot Rat as it peacefully came waddling across the path.

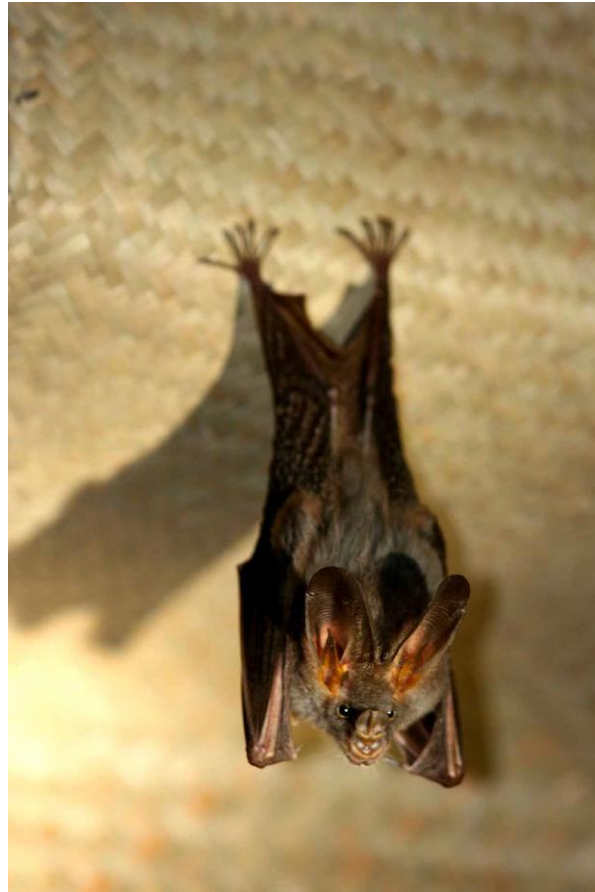
At 04.30 we took off a short distance, about 15 minutes by jeep. As the light turned from complete darkness to first crack of dawn we started walking, and walked for about 45 minutes through open forest and over seasonally dried out ricefields to look for birds. In the morning we looked for the critically endangered Giant Ibis, and in the afternoon we looked for the extremely rare White-rumped Falcon.

After supper we had decided to go spotlighting again. This time Ms Sophoan joined us. We did not find the Indian Giant Flying Squirrel again, but after less than an hour Ms Sophoan discovered our only Burmese Hair for the trip. It was grazing on the dried out rice-fields and did not seem particularly worried about our presence, but eventually moved into the thicker grass and disappeared.

After spotlighting I tried to get in contact with some bats with help of my ultra-sound bat-detector. I managed to record three bats at quite different frequencies. Whether these recordings ever will lead to an identification of species remains to be seen.

Feb 5

Before lunch Ms Sopohoan found two bats hanging from the wooden ceiling in a non-used room in one of our bungalows. These were photographed and identified as Lesser False-vampire.



Lesser False-vampire Tmatboey Cambodia Photo Stefan Lithner

In the afternoon we made a joint effort for the pigeon and mammals. We drove about 45 minutes by our 4W-drive to reach a small pond surrounded by bamboo forest. The last 30 minutes we travelled in a maevellous dry forest as far as we could. We then walked the forest to a waterhole surrounded by bamboo forest, again hoping to get in contact with a Pale-capped Pigeon.

The afternoon gave more lovely sightings of birds mentioned above.

As it turned dark we sat down at the waterhole. We saw splashes and listened to big Snake-headed Fish (probably Giant Snakehead *Channa micropeltes*) splashing about in the waterhole. When it was all dark we walked about 45 minutes back to our jeep while spotlighting. Also this night was very bright, which may explain why we saw no mammals here.

Making our way with our jeep on the track back to the small road we crossed a dry creek, rather densely surrounded by bamboo. Here we found a Long-tailed Giant Rat. (see details below) fouraging without paying much attention to us.

While studying this big rat we caught sight of a Long-tailed Climbing-mouse (see details below). This animal caused a bit of confusion since this species is known not to spend much time on the ground.

Passing through center of village Tmatboey a Lesser Ricefield-rat was seen crossing the road.

Returning to camp I made a try for bats with my Ultrasound bat-detector. Meanwhile a Common Barn Owl was calling.

Feb 6

A colleague of mine reported a sighting of Ricefield Rat (*Rattus argentiventrus*) paying him a visit while showering in one of the bungalows (Sarus) last March (2009). Rodents in this area are known to come in when people inhabit the rooms, often eating on soap. Despite my efforts, including extra showers, extra checks in the shower and a trap set in the shower I saw no rodent here. Yet, this morning bitemarks in one of my apples revealed a visit by a rodent.

After a somewhat melancholic goodbye to the kitchen personnel and to Mr Kimoun, we left Tmatboey, heading via Siem Reap for ATT (Ang Trapaeng Thomor) Research Center. About 1½ - 1¾ hour after we passed through Seam Reap our 4W-drive had an error and stopped. A new jeep was immediately ordered from Seam Reap. In about 2 hours a new jeep arrived. We said goodbye to our former driver Mr Soly and hello to our new driver Mr Woti, switched into the new jeep and continued to ATT Research Center.

The main reason I decided to include ATT in my trip was the information I obtained shortly before arrival to Cambodia, that some individuals of the critically endangered Eld's Deer had started to show up at ATT. Normally they come down to this area when the season is approaching maximum drought, which usually falls towards the end of March.

We arrived a little while before sunset. Ms Sophoan had contacted the local guide at ATT shortly before our arrival, thus arranging a swift pickup. The drive from Research Center took about 15 or 20 minutes before we spotted our first Eld's Deer. While the sun was setting we counted 9 individuals, 7 hinds and 2 calves.

After supper at Research Center we made a little walk-about around the center. Ms Sophoan joined me, so did Dr Paul (Howie) Nielsen and Mr Jim Reside, at the time working at the Research Center. Here we looked at some amphibians. Mr Jim also spotlighted a bat hunting over the ponds.

After the spotlighting I recorded a hunting bat over the water at the same sight, and another bat at another frequency over the trees next to the garden of the Research Center

Feb 7

During the night and about an hour before sunrise, prior to leaving the Research Center for birdwatching we saw some Asian House Mouse. Shortly before 08.00 we returned to the area for Eld's Deer. This morning we counted 14 ind.; 4 magnificent stags, 7 hinds and 3 calves.

After an early lunch we said goodbye to the people at the Research Center, returned to Seam Reap and continued to Angkor Wat Temple Area. I spent about half a day in an area where you easily could spend several days.

Here Ms Sophoan showed me some bats. I took some photos. The Black-bearded Tomb Bat known to dwell here, seem to match most individuals on the photos, with their greyish brown

pelage and medium long free tail. But here are also a few all grey bats with a free tail seeming longer than on this species, indicating they might be Theobald's Tomb Bats (see details below). Photos have been sent for validation.

The night I spent at a hotel in Seam Reap.

Feb 8

All of this day we spent reaching and returning from Kbal Taol Bird Sanctuary looking for Milky Stork and Greater Adjutant Stork. We returned to Seam Reap at about 18.30. Here I said goodbye to Ms Sophoan.

Feb 9

From my hotel I took a Tuk-tuk to another hotel where I met with Mrs Viveca and Mr Björn. We then travelled by car back to Laem Mae Pim in Thailand.

Feb 11

Being aware of my desire to try another time for the Irrawaddy Dolphins Mrs Viveca and Mr Björn, residents in Thailand had become curious about the project. They were familiar with a Thai woman speaking Thai, as well as English and Swedish. With her help we previous evening arranged a boat trip with Mr Tin in Bang Pakong.

We left Laem Mae Pim shortly after 05.00. The turnoff from Route 3 down to the docks at Ka Kam was complicated and took us a while to find. We arrived at 08.30, met with Mr Tin and were soon off to look for the dolphins. It took us 2½ hours to find the little group of at least 6 individuals. After about 15 minutes the dolphins were suddenly gone. Despite another rather scrupulous search it was not until we were on our way back to the docks we rediscovered the group. This time they were not so anxious to disappear.

Since we had given Mr Tin the phone number to our contact in Laem Mae Pim, Mr Tin was quite anxious to get our efforts to exchange messages interpreted. This way we communicated over the phone with an interpreter in Laem Mae Pim about 150 km away.

Mr Tin told us that during previous season, Nov 2008 – Jan 2009 he counted approximately 60 individuals of Irrawaddy Dolphins in the Bang Pakong River Estuary, while he during the season prior to that counted about 40 individuals. This season he had seen 8 - 10 individuals.



Irrawaddy Dolphins Bang Pakong River Estuary, Thailand Photo S. Lithner

We arrived in Laem Mae Phim around sunset.

Feb 12 – 15

The following days I did not do any bird- or mammalwatching. In the evening of Feb 15. I took my flight back to Scandinavia.

Checklist: mammals

Taxa presentet in odrer according to Duff/Lawson; Mammals of the World , a Checklist 2004. Discussions referring to litt: Francis; AFG to the Mammals of South-East Asia 2008 (Francis 2008)

- 1 **Burmese Hair** *Lepus peguensis*
Cambodia, Tmaboey, 3/2 during spotlighting (20.30 - 22.15); 1 ind. found on dried ricefields behind the camp.
- 2 **Black Giant Squirrel** *Ratufa bicolor*
Thailand, Kaeng Krachan 28/1: one ind.
- 3 **Grey-bellied Squirrel** *Callosciurus caniceps*
Thailand, Kaeng Krachan 29/1: i ind., Khao Yai 31/1 1 ind., Khao Yai, Krong Ba Gang 1/2 1 ind.
- 4 **Variable Squirrel** *Callosciurus finlaysonii*
Thailand, Laem Mae Phim 25/1: 1 ind, Kaeng Krachan 28 –30/1 seen daily, Khao Yai 31/1 1 ind.
Cambodia, Tmat Boey 4/2: Two ind. fouraging near the tree-tops at dawn.

- 5 Western Striped Squirrel** *Tamiops maclellandii*
Thailand, Laem Mae Phim 23 - 26/1: heard or seen almost every day.
- 6 Cambodian Striped Squirrel** *Tamiops rodolphii*
Cambodia, Tmat Boey 4/2: Two ind. foraging near the tree-tops at dawn.
- 7 Indochinese Ground Squirrel** *Menetes berdmorei*
Thailand, Koh Mai Nai 2 ind.,
Cambodia, Tmat Boey 4/2: one ind in the afternoon, 5/2: one in early morning.
- 8 Indian Giant Flying Squirrel** *Petaurista philippensis*
Cambodia, Tmatboey 3/2; during spotlighting in the evening (21:00 – 23:00) 1 ind.
- 9 Long-tailed Climbing Mouse** *Vandeeluria oleracea*
Cambodia, Tmatboey; 5/2 during spotlighting. This tiny, golden-brown mouse with rather small rounded ears appeared while studying the Long-tailed Giant Rat. Relative length of tail (T/HB) was not assessed, but tail at least as long as HB. Ears were (rather) small. Nose notably blunt and rounded. Jizz of head quite a bit reminiscent of Harvest Mouse (*Micromys minutus*), which I am familiar with from Sweden.
Comparing paintings, drawings and available photos of all small species of rodents known to occur in, or within reasonable distance from the area, reveals no other rodent with this colour and no other rodent with this jizz of head.
Despite the fact that golden brown varieties of Ricefield Mouse (*Mus caroli*) has been assessed (<http://jhered.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/abstract/79/3/151>) the short ears and rounded nose of our animal excludes this colour-phase as well.
- 10 Asian House Mouse** *Mus musculus*
Cambodia, ATT; 6/2 and 7/2, in the house as well as between houses at dawn, several ind.
- 11 Lesser Ricefield Rat** *Rattus losea*
Cambodia, Tmatboey; 5/2. One ind. crossing the sand-road in center of Tmatboey village. In identifying this species size, body proportions and T/HB-relation compared to its larger cousin the Ricefield Rat (*Rattus argentiventer*) does not seem helpful. The distribution area of the latter does according to Francis 2008 not reach this far north. On the other hand distribution of many small mammals is not fully known/investigated in all of South-East Asia. The Ricefield Rat is also known to be quite dark and giving a mottled appearance. This animal was rather reddish brown and not mottled in appearance.
- 12 Savile's Bandicoot Rat** *Bandicota savilei*
Cambodia, Tmatboey; 4/2 in the morning: 1 ind.
- 13 Long-tailed Giant Rat** *Leopoldamys sabanus*
Cambodia, Tmatboey; 5/2 during spotlighting: A big rodent with robust head and rounded ears was foraging on the ground ten to fifteen meters in front of the car. The fur was not coarse but quite sleek and smooth, in colour rather buffy or buffish brown, a bit darker than a normally coloured lion, thus not brown or orange on flanks as illustrated in Francis 2008. The full length of tail was not assessed. Tail however massive and thick about 10 – 15 cm from body and black in colour, thus contrasting well from body. Francis 2008 states “Juveniles plain light brown above” and “Considerable variation in size and pattern is known and may represent more than one species”.

Size, proportions, smooth pelage and clear contrast between buffish brown body and massive black tail strongly indicate a taxon within this species as described in Francis 2008.

- 14 Malayan Porcupine** *Hystrix brachyura*
 Thailand, Khao Yai, 30/1 during evening spotlighting 1 ind., and 31/1 during evening spotlighting 3; mother with young, and 1/2 during evening-drive 1 ind.
- 15 Masked Palm Civet** *Paguma larvata*
 Thailand, Kaeng Krachan; one ind. foraging at the kitchen dump at the camping ground 27 – 30/1. The animal was seen daily.
- 16 Asian Palm Civet** *Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*
 Thailand, Kaeng Krachan 28/1 as it was getting dark one ind came down to drink at a water hole.
- 17 Asian Black Bear** *Ursus thibetanus*
 Thailand, Khao Yai, Krong Ba Gang 1/2: 1 ind.
- 18 Oriental Small-clawed Otter** *Aonyx cinerea*
 Thailand, Khao Yai, Nong Pak Chee-pond 31/1 3 ind. fishing during at least ½ an hour.
- 19 Yellow-throated Marten** *Martes flavigula*
 Thailand Kaeng Krachan 29/1 At the summit one ind foraged fearlessly on waste from the kitchen.
- 20 Lyle's Flying Fox** *Pteropus lylei*
 Thailand, Wat Ta Wabut temple in Pra Chinburi 2/2 about 50 ind. Seen.
 Cambodia, Seam Reap, Royal Garden: at least 75 ind.
- 21 Black-bearded Tomb Bat** *Taphozous melanopogon* (Tm)
 Thailand: Khao Yai; China Town Restaurant 31/1. Huge flocks of three species of smaller bats left their roost at 18.15. One of these species roosting here is Black-bearded Tomb Bat.
 Cambodia: Ankor Wat 7/2; about 50 ind.
- 22 Theobald's Tomb Bat** *Tapozous theobaldi* (T.t.)
 Thailand: Khao Yai; China Town Restaurant 31/1. Huge flocks of three species of smaller bats left their roost at 18.15. One of these species roosting here is Theobald's Tomb Bat.
 Cambodia: Ankor Wat 7/2; at least 2.
 Working with photos in computer, most individuals on photos show a warm brown pelage, some with a somewhat greyish tinge. They also show a medium long free tail with a (slightly) swelling at tip visible on several ind. on the photos. These ind. well match the description of *T. m.*
 A few individuals show no or very little brown, but instead a dark- to medium grey pelage. These ind. also seem to have a longer free tail than the most long-tailed *T.m.* and show an evenly tapered tip.
 At least two of the photographed ind. match this description.
 This species is (slightly) larger and longer winged than (*T.m.*)

- 23 Asian Wrinkle-lipped Bat** *Chaerephon plicatus*
Thailand: Khao Yai; China Town Restaurant 31/1. Huge flocks of three species of smaller bats left their roost at 18.15. One of the three species known to roost here is Asian Wrinkle-lipped Bat, smaller than the two previous ones.
- 24 Lesser False-vampire** *Megaderma spasma*
Cambodia: Tmaboey 5/2; two ind. Found hanging from the ceiling of a non-used room at camp.
- 25 Dusky Langur** *Trachypithecus obscurus*
Thailand, Kaeng Krachan 27/1 a group of 12 including one baby foraging in a fruiting tree at the entrance of the camping ground.
- 26 Long-tailed Macaque** *Macaca fascicularis*
Thailand, Bang Pakong 2/2: a small group.
Cambodia, Angkor Wat 8/2 a small group.
- 27 Northern Pig-tailed Macaque** *Macaca leonina*
Thailand, Khao Yai 30/1 – 1/2 : abundant.
- 28 Stump-tailed Macaque** *Macaca arctoides*
Thailand, Kao Iapok (non-hunting area) near Ta Yang 30/1 about 20 ind. Including adult males, females, young and babies. The population here is estimated to contain at least 100 ind.
- 29 White-handed Gibbon** *Hylobates lar*
Thailand, Kaeng Krachan 27/1 a mother with baby foraging in a fruiting tree at the entrance of the camping ground. 28 – 30/1 groups heard calling daily.
- 30 Northern Tree-shrew** *Tupaia belangeri*
Thailand, Kaeng Krachan 27- 30/1 and Kao Yai 31/1 –1/2 heard or seen every day.
- 31 Irrawaddy Dolphin** *Orcaella brevirostris*
Thailand, Bang Pakong River Estuary 11/2: 6 ind seen at the same time.
“No range-wide survey has been conducted for this species, nor is there a synoptic estimate of total numbers from local regional surveys”
(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/details/15419/0>). Local populations less than 70 individuals are regarded as critically endangered. Only in a few areas surveys have been carried out. Local populations are scattered over South-East Asia. Only the population in coastal waters of Bangladesh and Sundarbans forest in Bangladesh seem to hold a fair or reasonably fair number of individuals. In remaining areas studied the populations are declining. I have not assessed whether the individuals in Bang Pakong River Estuary is an isolated population or a hived off population belonging to a somewhat larger isolated population. I have not found any reports of surveys of the species in this area.
In 2005 the Australian Snubfin Dolphin (*Orcaella heinsohni*) was described as a new species to science. It is known to occur along the northern coast of Australia, but may possibly also occur in Papua New Guinea.
- 32 Eurasian Wild Boar** *Sus scrofa*
Thailand, Khao Yai, Krong Ba Gang 1/2: herd at dusk.

33 Lesser Chevrotain (Lesser Mouse-deer) *Tragulus kanchil*

Thailand: Kaeng Krachan 28/1; as it was getting dark one ind. came down to drink at a water hole.

This taxon is recently separated from the smaller taxon *T. javanicus*, the latter now considered to be restricted to Java.

34 Fea's Muntjac *Muntiacus feae*

Thailand: Kaeng Krachan 29/1; On our way up to the Summit Tu spotted a Fea's Muntjac as it bounced over the road. I missed it.

35 Red Muntjac (Barking Deer) *Muntiacus muntiac*

Thailand, Kaeng Krachan 29/1 1 seen at campsite, Khao Yai 30/1 – 1/2 several seen daily.

36 Eld's Deer *Rucervus eldii*

Cambodia: ATT 6/2; 9 ind.; 7 does and 2 calves, and 7/2 14 ind.; 4 hinds, 7 does and 3 calves.

37 Sambar *Rusa unicolor*

Thailand, Kaeng Krachan 28 – 30/1 singles, Khao Yai 30/1 – 2/2 numerous. In the evening of 30/1 we saw at least 75 ind.

38 Gaur *Bos gaurus**

Thailand, Khao Yai, Krong Ba Gang 1/2: 1 bull seen from 16.40 until dark and 3 cows seen from 18.30 until dark.

* According to Duff/Lawson 2004 *B. gaurus* is the wild ancestor of *B. frontalis*, the Mithan (domestic gaur) domesticated in Hills of Assam (N India)

39 Asian Elephant *Elephas maximus*

Thailand, Khao Yai 30/1 during night drive: 1 young male on the road.



Banded Krait Khao Yai Thailand Photo S. Lithner

Amphibians and reptiles

Frogs

- 1 **Malayan Giant Frog** *Limnonectes blythii*
Thailand: Keang Krachan NP during spotlighting 27/1.
- 2 **Dark-sided Frog** *Rana nigrovittata*
Thailand: Khao Yai while spotlighting 31/1. 1 ind.

Crocodiles

- 3 **Siamese Crocodile** *Crocodylus siamensis*
Thailand Khao Yai, Lum Ta Klong 31/1: 1 ind.

Lizards

- 4 **Water Monitor** *Varanus salvator*
Laem Pak Bia 27/1 about 3 and 30/1 about 6 ind.
- 5 **Bengal Monitor** *Varanus bengalensis*
Thailand, Kaeng Krachan 29/1; 1 ind.
- 6 **Tockay** *Gekko gecko*
Thailand, heard almost daily, Photographed Kaeng Krachan 27/1
Cambodia, Tmatboey 5/2 1 in the ceiling of one of the bungalows.
- 7 **Four-clawed Gecko** *Gehyra mutilata*
Thailand, Khao Yai 30-31/1: 1 ind. in my room.
- 8 **Spiny-tailed House-gecko** *Hemidactylus frenatus*
Thailand, Laem Mae Phim 27/1 – 13/2: several
- 9 **Garden Fence Lizard** *Calotes versicolor*
Cambodia, Seam Reap 2/2 1 juvenile.
- 10 **Common Butterfly Lizard** *Leiolepis belliana*
Thailand: Rayong, Koh Mai Nai 24/1: 3-4 ind.
- 11 **Long-tailed Sun Skink** *Mabuya longicaudata*
Thailand, Laem Mae Phim: 25/1 1 ind.
- 12 **Bowring's Supple Skink** *Lygosoma bowringii*
Thailand, Khao Yai 1/2 ind. sunbathing in a stream

Serpent

- Banded Krait** (*Bungarus fasciatus*)
Thailand, Khao Yai 30/1 during spotlighting in the evening crossing the road.

Adresses and links

Report compiler Stefan Lithner: slit@lithner.se

Complete report, including birds:

<http://www.club300.se/Files/TravelReports/Thailand%20and%20Cambodia%202010.pdf>

Photos from this trip available on: http://www.pbase.com/stefan_lithner

Mr Tu (Rattapon Kaichid) and Ms Jan (Pitchaya Janhom): (www.naturefocusthailand.com)

Samveasna Center (SVC) : www.samveasna.org

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS): (www.wcs.org)

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