



常见蛙蛇类识别手册

Identification Manual for Common Frogs and Serpents

费 梁 孟宪林 等 编著



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蛙类和蛇类是脊椎动物中的两个类群，分别属于两栖纲和爬行纲。本书记述的蛙蛇类是泛指蛙和有尾类动物以及蛇、蜥蜴和鳄类。目前全球已知的爬行类约6000多种，两栖类5000余种，其中很大一部分种类是蛇类和蛙类。蛙、蛇类的栖息环境多种多样，它们生息在森林、草地、荒漠、湿地以及各类水域及其附近，从高原、高山到丘陵、平原均有它们的踪迹。除极地之外，它们几乎在世界各地都有分布。蛙、蛇类随地理分布区、种类、性别、成幼的不同，其形态、习性等千差万别，颜色、皮肤形态或鳞被数量和形状以及生态习性也各异，它们是自然界生态系统的重要组成部分。

蛙、蛇类与人类的关系十分密切，它们在自然界中大量捕食害虫（如有害昆虫等）或害兽（如鼠类等），在维护生态平衡和保障农林牧业丰产方面发挥着重要作用，同时对实现人类经济、社会、文化和医学卫生等的可持续发展也具有十分重要的意义。

蛙、蛇类的贸易历史悠久，在19世纪初叶，每年就有大量的蛙、蛇类从亚洲、南美洲等产地运往欧洲、北美等国进行销售。近半个世纪以来，全球蛙、蛇类的贸易更为活跃。据资料表明，目前全球每年约有1000万张爬行类动物皮张进入国际贸易市场，其中一大部分是蛇皮，被制作成各类产品，如鞋、手提包、钱包、衣服、眼镜盒、皮带等；有数百万只蛙、蛇类被作为观赏动物；有相当数量的蛙、蛇类被用作食品和药品，全球每年作为食品贸易的蛙腿达300万~400万只。不断增长的市场需求，对蛙、蛇类野生资源造成巨大的威胁，许多种类的野生种群数量锐减，有的甚至濒临绝灭。

蛙、蛇类贸易问题早就受到国际社会的关注。20世纪70年代中期，国际上缔结了《濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约》（以下简称《公约》），该《公约》根据资源和利用状况，已经将多种蛙类、蛇类列入附录，要求缔约国予以管理。各国普遍对蛙、蛇类的保护予以重视，许多国家都已采取措施，如制定并健全法律法规、建立保护区、加强执法、开展宣

传教育等，来加强对蛙、蛇类的保护和贸易控制。

我国自然环境复杂多样，生物多样性极为丰富，现有爬行类360多种，两栖类约330种左右，其中有很大部分是蛙、蛇类，是拥有蛙、蛇类资源较为丰富的国家之一。我国曾一度是蛙、蛇类出口大国，特别是在20世纪90年代，仅三索锦蛇 *Elaphe radiata*、舟山眼镜蛇 *Naja atra*、滑鼠蛇 *Ptyas mucosus* 等活体的年出口量就达10万条、皮张达10万多张、肉30 000~40 000kg，1996年我国出口蛙肉贸易额达30多万美元，出口蛇及其产品近730万美元。如果加上国内利用及非法捕捉、运输、防疫不当而死亡的，整个资源的消耗量相当大，而这些蛙、蛇类多为野生种类，这对我国野生蛙、蛇类资源造成极为严重的威胁。

我国政府十分重视对蛙、蛇类的保护和贸易管理。多年来，我国已经建立了一大批自然保护区，其中有多数是专门保护蛙、蛇类的保护区。1988年颁布的《中华人民共和国野生动物保护法》明确对国家重点保护和国际公约限制的蛙、蛇类物种实施保护，并对国际贸易活动进行管理。随后颁布的《国家重点保护野生动物名录》，将蟒 *Python molurus*、虎纹蛙 *Hoplobatrachus Chinensis* 等纳入保护之列。1990年，林业部、农业部、海关总署、对外经济贸易部、中华人民共和国濒危物种进出口管理办公室（简称国家濒管办）等6个部门联合发布了《关于加强珍稀野禽、野味和观赏野生动物出口管理工作的通知》，对野生鸟类、蛙类、蛇类的出口活动做了详细规定。1997年底，国家濒管办和海关总署颁布并实施了《进出口野生动植物种商品目录》（即HS编码），通过将所有野生蛙、蛇类纳入该目录，进一步加强了进出口监管。2000年，国家林业局颁布了《国家保护的有益的或者有重要经济、科学研究价值的陆生野生动物名录》，将7科共259种蛙类以及8科共207种蛇类列入该名录。各省（自治区、直辖市）也将本地的一些蛙、蛇类列入本地重点保护野生动物名录。同年，国家濒管办发布《关于加强活体爬行动物进出口管理工作的通知》，规定对蛇类的贸易采取许可证管理制度，并明确停止对蟒 *Python molurus*、舟山眼镜蛇、眼镜王蛇 *Ophiophagus hannah*、滑鼠蛇活体的出口和再出口核发许可证。2001年，国家濒管办发布《关于进一步加强野生蛙类出口管理工作的通知》，明确禁止在繁殖季节出口蛙类，对其他时期的贸易实行限额管理。20多年来，在全国范围内连续开展的“爱鸟周”和“野生动物宣传月”活动，普及了科学知识，使人们爱护野生动物的意识不断提高。近两年来，国家林业局等部门会同有关执法部门先后组织开展

了各种执法活动，严厉打击了乱捕滥猎、走私野生动物资源的不法活动。这些工作对做好蛙、蛇类资源的保护管理工作起到了重要作用。

多年来，各地积极开展人工养殖和科研工作，恢复和增加蛙、蛇类以及蜥蜴类、鳄类资源，以满足人们的需求，其中许多种类人工繁殖已取得成功，如引进的牛蛙 *Rana catesbeiana* 和本地种虎纹蛙、黑龙江林蛙 *Rana amurensis*、东北林蛙 *Rana dybowskii* 以及扬子鳄 *Alligator Sinensis*、大壁虎 *Gekko gekko* 等已经在南方和东北地区大规模养殖。许多地区的养殖户已经走上致富之路，促进了农区、林区经济发展和产业结构的调整。为鼓励和支持野生动物驯养繁殖业的发展，国家林业局于2003年发布《关于商业性经营利用驯养繁殖技术成熟的梅花鹿等54种陆生野生动物名单的通知》，将已经驯养繁殖成功的4种蛙类列入该名单内，允许商业性利用。

根据我国野生动物保护管理和执法工作的需要，由我国著名两栖、爬行类动物专家费梁先生牵头，中国科学院成都生物研究所、中国科学院动物研究所、国家濒管办、中国野生动物保护协会、国际爱护动物基金会等单位 and 部门的专家与管理工作者，联合编写了《常见蛙蛇类识别手册》。我受大家恳请作此序。全书共收录蛙、有尾类等两栖类动物14科34属50种，蛇、鳄、蜥蜴等爬行类动物14科38属52种，其中多为国内和国际贸易中常见的种类。本书以简明的文字和生动的图片，记述各物种的名称、分类地位、保护级别、分布、形态特征和习性等，通过对本书的查阅，可以较快地识别有关物种。该书将为各级野生动物主管部门、濒危物种进出口管理机构以及海关、公安、工商等执法部门进行野生动物保护、管理和执法查验、鉴定工作提供很好的参考，特别是对加强野生动物国际贸易环节的执法和管理提供一定的帮助。本书也可以用于科研、教学以及培训、宣传和科普等方面。希望《常见蛙蛇类识别手册》的出版，会对加强我国蛙、蛇类以及相关物种的保护和执法，促进全面履行《公约》，推动我国野生动物保护事业的健康发展，发挥应有的作用。

国 家 林 业 局 副 局 长
中 华 人 民 共 和 国 濒 危 物 种 进 出 口 管 理 办 公 室 主 任

赵学敏

2005年5月于北京

Preface

Two different vertebrate classifications, serpents and frogs fall into the Class of Reptilia and the Class of Amphibia respectively. Reference to frogs & serpents herein shall be a general reference to snakes, lizards and crocodilians, as well as frogs and Caudated amphibians. Presently, there are approximately more than 6 000 known serpents, and over 5 000 known frog categories. Frogs & serpents' habitats are varied, ranging from forest, grassland, desert, wetland, and waters of many kinds along with ambient areas. Except for Polar Regions, frogs & serpents can be found in nearly worldwide plateaus, mountains, hills and plains. Frogs & serpents differ in respect of shape, habits, etc. as a result of diverse geographic distribution, species, sex, and maturational process. Varieties of serpents & frog categories are characterized by different colors, skin features, or scale bearing number and shapes, as well as habits. They are an important integral part of natural ecosystem.

Frogs & serpents have been on intimate terms with mankind. They prey on a great quantity of harmful animals (such as rats) or pests (such as injurious insects) in natural environments, thereby safeguarding the ecological balance, ensuring good harvest of farming, forestry and husbandry, contributing meaningfully to the achievement of sustainable development of economy, society, culture and medicine for mankind.

Trade of frogs & serpents has been long-standing. Since early 19th century, large quantities of frogs & serpents were shipped every year from Asia, South America, etc., where the native haunts of frogs & serpents are situated, to Europe, North America, etc. for sale. During the recent five decades, the global trades in frogs & serpents have been more dynamic. According to relevant information, the present worldwide inclusion of reptile skin into international trade market per annum reaches about more

than ten million, a large portion of which is represented by snake skin, which is manufactured into produces of various kinds, such as shoes, handbags, eyeglasses cases, clothes, leather belts; millions of frogs & serpents are treated as animals for display; considerable frogs & serpents are used for the purpose of food and medicine; frog legs traded globally as food amount to three to four million every year. The dramatically increasing market demands for wild species of snakes and frogs seriously threaten the wild populations of snakes and frogs, and a number of wild species decreases sharply, and some are even on the verge of extinction.

Trades of frogs & serpents has since long ranked as one of issues that aroused international concern, and has received general attention worldwide. As from the mid-1970s, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention") has been signed on an internationally basis. The Convention has listed many species of frogs & serpents in its Appendices, requesting all parties to cooperate in controlling the trades thereof. Many countries have adopted measures, such as enactment and perfection of laws and regulations, establishment of preservation areas, enforcement of the laws, conduct of publicity and educations, etc. to strengthen the protection for and the trade control of frogs & serpents.

China boasts mixed natural environments and extremely rich biodiversity, frogs & serpents resources in China are comparatively plentiful. There are more than 360 serpents and about 330 frog categories therein. China's export of frogs & serpents once ranked high, especially in the 1990s, annual export of living *Elaphe radiata*, *Naja atra*, *Ptyas mucosus* etc., inter alia, amounted to 100 thousand, and annual exported pieces of skin was over 100 thousand, annual exported meat weighed about 30-40 thousand kilogram; in 1996, China's trade volume of frog meat was equivalent to 300 odd thousand US dollars, and exported snakes and relevant products were equivalent to nearly 7.3 million US dollars. Taking into account of those frogs & serpents which were subject to domestic utilization and which had died of illegal hunting, transportation, improper epidemic prevention, one could find that the consumption of serpents & frog categories was fairly tremendous, most of which were wild serpents &

frog categories. Therefore, wild frog & serpents resources are placed under severe threat.

The government of China has paid much attentions to the protection for and the trade management of frog & serpents categories from time to time. During past decades, a vast quantity of natural reserves, including some areas tailored to the protection for serpents and frogs, have been established in China. The Wild Animals Protection Law enacted in 1988 specifies the conservation of the frogs & serpents, which are protected emphatically by China and governed by international treaties, and management of the international trade thereof; the subsequently promulgated List of National Key Protected Wildlife incorporated *Python molurus*, *Hoplobatrachus chinensis* etc. into the protected objects; In 1990, the Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, General Administration of Customs, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, the Endangered Species Import & Export Management Office of P.R.C. jointly issued Circular on Strengthening the Export Management of Rare Wild Fowl, Game and Wildlife for Display, which provided detailed stipulations of the export of wild fowl, frogs & serpents. At the end of 1997, the Endangered Species Import & Export Management Office of P.R.C. and the General Administration of Customs issued and implemented Commodity List of Wild Fauna and Flora for Import and Export (i.e. the Harmonized System Code System), by means of which all wild frogs & serpents were embraced thereto, and import and export control was thereby strengthened. The State Forestry Administration issued List on the Terrestrial Animals under State Protection Which are Beneficial or of Important Economic or Scientific Value in 2000, including 259 species of frog and 207 species of serpent thereto. Some native frogs & serpents have also been collected in protected key wildlife list at the provincial level. In 2000, the Endangered Species Import & Export Management Office of P.R.C. circularized Notice regarding the Strengthening of Import and Export of Living Reptiles, which adopted an authorization system of trade of serpents, and suspended commercial trade in *Python molurus*, *Naja naja*, *Ophiophagus hannah*, *Ptyas mucosus*. In 2001, the Endangered Species Import & Export Management Office of P. R.C. issued Notice on the Further Strengthening of Export of Wild Frog,

which prohibited the export of frog during the breeding seasons, and implemented a quota system for relevant trades. During the past 20-odd years, initiatives of public education, such as “Week of Cherishing Birds”, “Month of Publicity on Wildlife” have been continuously carried out nationwide, to promote the public's scientific knowledge and awareness of wildlife conservation. In recently years, the State Forestry Administration and other competent authorities in coordination with relevant law enforcement agencies successfully implemented various enforcement actions against illegal hunting and smuggling of wild fauna and flora resources. Consequently this has promoted significantly the protection for and management of frogs & serpents resources.

During the past years, artificial breeding and scientific research have been conducted all over the country to restore and increase the resources of frogs & serpents, lizard and crocodilian categories, and satisfy human needs. The artificial breeding of frogs, inter alia, has been successful. Introduced frog such as *Rana catesbeiana* and native *Hoplobatrachus rugulosus*, *Rana amurensis*, *Rana dybowskii* as well as *Alligator sinensis*, *Gekko gekko*, etc. have been breeding on a large scale in South China and Northeast of China. Many households specializing in the breeding have become rich, which has brought out the economic development in farming and forestry areas as well as the adjustment of industrial structure. For the purpose of encouraging and supporting the industry of breeding of wildlife, in 2003 the State Forestry Administration published the List of 54 terrestrial wild species, which can be captive bred successfully, and commercial utilization is permitted. Four species of frogs which have been successfully bred were included therein. Massive commercial utilization of the aforesaid species is granted authorization.

Based on the actual needs of management wildlife conservation and law enforcement in this respect, experts from Chengdu Biology Institute of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Institute of Zoology of Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Endangered Species Import & Export Management Office of P.R.C, and China Wildlife Conservation Association, with Mr. Fei Liang taking the lead, the famous expert in amphibians and reptiles in China, have compiled The Identification Manual for Common Frogs & Serpents and

(hereinafter referred to as “the Manual”). I am writing this preface upon the invitation by each of the above mentioned experts. The Manual includes 34 genera of 14 families of serpents crocodiles and Lizards, with a total species of 50; 38 genera of 14 families of frogs and caudated amphibias, with a total species of 52. Among them, many species, are common in international and domestic trade. Through concise words and vivid illustrations, this Manual presents an introduction of the name, classification status, conservation level, distribution, morphological Characteristics and habit of each species. The reference to this Manual can expedite the identification of relevant species. This Manual is intended to serve as a reference to the wildlife conservation, management, and verification and identification in relation to law enforcement by the administrative competent authorities of wildlife, import and export of endangered species administration, as well as law enforcement agencies such as Customs, Police, administration for industry and commerce at various levels, and it especially facilitates the law enforcement and management in respect of international trade of wildlife. This Manual can also be used for the purpose of law enforcement training, public education and popularization of scientific knowledge. This Manual is now sent forth in the hope that it shall contribute duly to the strengthening of conservation and law enforcement of frogs & serpents and relevant species in China, the implementation of comprehensive performance of the Convention, and enhancement of the robust development of wildlife conservation in China.

Zhao Xuemin

Beijing, May of 2005

序

Preface

两栖类分种记述

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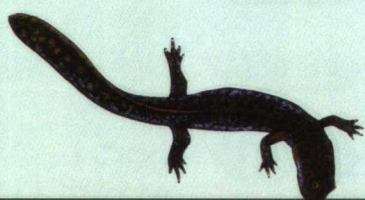
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爬行类分种记述

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14. 虎斑颈槽蛇 *Rhabdophis tigrinus* (Boie) /130
15. 赤链华游蛇 *Sinonatrix annularis* (Hallowell) /132
16. 游蛇 *Natrix natrix* (Linnaeus) /134
17. 渔游蛇 *Xenochrophis piscator* (Schneider) /136
18. 乌梢蛇 *Zaocys dhumnades* (Cantor) /138
19. 王蛇 *Lampropeltis triangulum* Cope /140
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21. 澳蛇 *Demansia psammophis* (Schlegel) /144
22. 金黄珊瑚蛇 *Micrurus fulvius* (Linnaeus) /146
23. 平颌海蛇 *Lapemis curtus* (Shaw) /148
24. 长吻海蛇 *Pelamis platurus* (Linnaeus) /150
25. 金环蛇 *Bungarus fasciatus* (Schneider) /152

26. 银环蛇 *Bungarus multicinctus* Blyth /154
27. 舟山眼镜蛇 *Naja atra* Cantor /156
28. 孟加拉眼镜蛇 *Naja kaouthia* Lesson /158
29. 眼镜王蛇 *Ophiophagus hannah* (Cantor) /160
30. 食鱼蝮 *Agkistrodon piscivorus* (Lacepede) /162
31. 草原响尾蛇 *Crotalus viridis* (Rafinesque) /164
32. 尖吻蝮 *Deinagkistrodon acutus* (Guenther) /166
33. 短尾蝮 *Gloydius brevicaudus* (Stejneger) /168
34. 山烙铁头 *Trimeresurus monticola* Guenther /170
35. 菜花烙铁头 *Trimeresurus jerdonii* Guenther /172
36. 竹叶青 *Trimeresurus stejnegeri* Schmidt /174
37. 脆蛇 *Ophisaurus harti* Boulenger /176
38. 大壁虎 *Gekko gecko* (Linnaeus) /178
39. 孟加拉巨蜥 *Varanus bengalensis* (Daudin) /180
40. 圆鼻巨蜥 *Varanus salvator* (Laurenti) /182
41. 丽纹龙蜥 *Japalura splendida* Barbour et Dunn /184
42. 长鬣蜥 *Physignathus cocincinus* Cuvier /186
43. 图画鬣蜥 *Ctennophorus pictus* (Peters) /188
44. 绿蜥蜴 *Lacerta viridis* Laurenti /190
45. 鳄蜥 *Shinisaurus crocodilurus* Ahl /192
46. 蜥蜓 *Sphenomorphus indicus* Gray /194
47. 鼋(扬子鳄) *Alligator sinensis* Fauvel /196
48. 密西西比鳄 *Alligator mississippiensis* Cuvier /198
49. 窄吻鳄 *Crocodylus acutus* Cuvier /200
50. 湾鳄 *Crocodylus porosus* Schneider /202
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两栖类物种

Amphibians





东方铃蟾

Bombina orientalis (Boulenger)

别名

红肚皮蛤蟆

英文名

Oriental Bell Toad, Oriental Fire-bellied Toad

分类地位

铃蟾科 Bombinatoridae

保护级别

国家保护的有益的或有重要经济、科学研究价值的陆生野生动物。

分布

黑龙江、吉林、辽宁、北京、内蒙古、山东、江苏。国外分布于朝鲜。

特征

成蟾体长42mm左右。头宽略大于头长，吻部较高，瞳孔心形，无鼓膜，舌圆，呈盘状，其周围与口腔黏膜相连。头和四肢背面皮肤满布刺疣，眼后沿体侧至胯部疣粒排列成行。后肢短，背面疣较小，趾间全蹼或近全蹼。体腹面皮肤光滑，仅咽胸部有少数刺疣。体背面一般为灰棕或灰黄色，上下唇缘、背部某些疣粒及四肢背面有黑斑纹；整个腹面有黑色与橘红或黄色相间的花斑。雄性前臂内侧和内侧3指，有细刺。

习性

主要生活在海拔40~100m的山地林区，多栖息在小溪流或水塘、水沟以及草丛和石块下。成蟾受惊后，常将四肢向上翻转，显露出掌、趾部橘红色斑，以警戒敌害侵袭。该蟾以蚯蚓、多种昆虫及其幼虫为食。5月初出蛰，6~7月在稻田、水塘内抱对产卵，每次产卵90~130粒，蝌蚪在静水中生活，当年长成幼蟾。

