



for a living planet®



FIRST CONTACT

in the Greater Mekong



new species discoveries

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank the following for their new discoveries, expert advice and generous contribution to this publication.

Prof Dr Norhayati Ahmad: Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia / Dr Dirk Ahrens: Natural History Museum / Dr Per Alström: Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences / Dr Arthur Anker: Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute / Dr Raoul Bain: America Museum of Natural History / Dr Aaron Bauer: Villanova University / Julianne Becker: WWF Greater Mekong Programme / Daicus Belabut: Universiti Malaya / Dr Diana Bell: University of East Anglia / Prof Wolfgang Böhme: Museum Alexander Koenig / Stuart Chapman: WWF Greater Mekong Programme / Dr Hongwei Chen: South China Agricultural University / Nick Cox: WWF Greater Mekong Programme / Dr Gabor Csorba: Hungarian Natural History Museum / Trinh Viet Cuong: Fauna & Flora International / Dr Patrick David: Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle / Pete Davidson: BirdLife International / Dr Peter Davie: Queensland Museum / Dr Jenny Daltry: Fauna and Flora International / Pakawin Dankittipakul: Chiang Mai University / Dr Mary Dawson: Carnegie Museum of Natural History / Dr Louis Deharveng: Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle / Dr Alijos Farjon: Royal Botanic Gardens Kew / Dr Carl Ferraris: Smithsonian Institution / Dr Charles M Francis: Canadian Wildlife Service / Nicole Frisina: WWF Greater Mekong Programme / Gina Fullerlove: Royal Botanic Gardens Kew / Dr Mike Gee: Plymouth Marine Laboratory / Dr Penelope Greenslade: Australian National University / Dr L Lee Grismer: La Sierra University / Cristian J Grismado: Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales / Dr Patrick Grootaert: Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences / Marc-Alexander Gross: WWF Greater Mekong Programme / Dr Antonio Guillén-Servent: Instituto de Ecología / Prof Markku Häkkinen: Helsinki University Botanical Garden / Hong Hoangminh: WWF Greater Mekong Programme / Dr Mark Hughes: The Herbarium Singapore Botanic Gardens / Veronica Hunter: WWF-US / Dr Peter Jäger: Arachnology Research Institute and Natural History Museum Senckenberg / Dr Jiang Jianping: Chinese Academy of Sciences / Dr Darren Yeo Chong Jinn / National University of Singapore / Dr Rudy Jocqué: Royal Museum for Central Africa / Dr Maurice Kottelat: National University of Singapore / Dr Ulrich Kueh: Senckenberg Museum of Natural History / Dr Alan E Leviton: California Academy of Sciences / Dr Ai-Ping Liang: Institute of Zoology Chinese Academy of Sciences / Dr Barney Long: WWF-US / Dr Wilson R Lourenço: Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle / Dr Darrin Lunde: American Museum of Natural History / Josef Margraf: Nature Products / Dr Ivan N Marin: A N Severtzov Institute of Ecology and Evolution / Prof Matsui Masafumi: Kyoto University / Dr David J Middleton: Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh / Christopher Milensky: Smithsonian Institution / Dr Hiroyuki Motomura: The Kagoshima University Museum / Dr Mark Newman: Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh / Dr Heok Hee Ng: University of Michigan / Chan Kin Onn: Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia / Prof Somsak Panha: Chulalongkorn University / Dr Olivier S G Pauwels: Smithsonian Institution / Le Khac Quyet: Fauna and Flora International / Dr Martin J Ramirez: Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales / Dr John H Rappole: Smithsonian National Zoological Park / Dr Dave Redfield: Florida State University / René Ries / Prof Robert W Murphy: University of Toronto / Prof Robert W Sites: University of Missouri / Dr Tyson Roberts: Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute / Dr Andrew J Ross: The Natural History Museum / Dr Andrew Short: University of Kansas / Dr Pipat Soisook: Prince of Songkla University / Dr Somran Suddee: Royal Botanic Gardens Kew / Montri Sumontha: Ranong Fisheries Department / Dr Heok Hui Tan: National University of Singapore / Philip Thomas: Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh / Nguyen Quang Truong: Vietnamese Academy of Science and Technology / Kampol Udommittiruj / Dr Chavalit Vidthayanon: WWF Greater Mekong Programme / Dr Harold Voris: Field Museum / Dr Gernot Vogel: Society for Southeast Asian Herpetology / Dr Van Wallach: Harvard University / Nicholas Wilkenson / Beck Woodrow: FSC / Dr Wolfgang Wüster: Bangor University / Dr Herbert Zettel: Natural History Museum Vienna / And special thanks to Dr Amy Lathrop: Royal Ontario Museum and Dr Thomas Ziegler: Vietnam Nature Conservation Project Cologne Zoo.

The material and geographical designations in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WWF concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



View across the Mekong River
from Thailand / Lao PDR border
© Gerald S Cubbit / WWF-Canon.



Executive Summary

Some of the richest and most valuable habitats on Earth can be found in the Greater Mekong, a region comprising Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and Yunnan Province of the People's Republic of China.

A staggering 16 WWF Global 200 ecoregions, critical landscapes of international biological importance, can be found here. These precious landscapes are home to an estimated 20,000 species of plant, 1,200 bird species, 800 species of reptiles and amphibians, and 430 mammal species, including Asian elephants, tigers and one of only two populations of the critically endangered Javan rhino in the world. In addition to rare Irrawaddy dolphins, the Mekong River basin is estimated to house at least 1,300 species of fish, including the Mekong giant catfish, one of the largest freshwater fish in the world. By length, the Mekong is the richest waterway for biodiversity on the planet, fostering more species per unit area than the Amazon. Many of the species are endemic to the region.

Such is the extent of the Greater Mekong's biodiversity that new species continue to be described by science even today. **Between 1997 and 2007 at least 1,068 new species have been discovered in the Greater Mekong, two new species a week on average every year for the past 10 years (see Appendix).**

Opposite page, from left to right: *Platostoma cambodgense*, new plant species © Royal Botanic Gardens Kew; *Leptobranchium smithi*, new frog species © Chan Kin Onn; *Pontonides ankeri*, new shrimp species © Ivan Marin; Gumprecht's green pitviper (*Trimeresurus gumprechtii*), new species © Piyawan Niyomwan; *Pseudopoda confusa*, new spider species © Peter Jäger.

This report celebrates the unique and fascinating species that can be found in this extraordinary region that lies between China to the east and India to the west. It also highlights many vital habitats that face growing pressures as a consequence of unsustainable development. The Greater Mekong is ranked as one of the top five most threatened biodiversity hotspots in the world by Conservation International. Accelerating economic development, population growth and increased consumption patterns of the wider Asia Pacific region are exposing the Greater Mekong to a range of destructive activities and practices. These include forest conversion for agricultural plantations, unsustainable logging and the illegal timber trade, wildlife trade, over fishing, dam and road construction, and mining. The region is also expected to be among the most vulnerable to, and hardest hit by global climate change, which will amplify the impacts of these threats.

Achieving a balance between pursuing development and conserving natural resources presents the greatest challenge facing the region today. Economic development and environmental protection must be mutually supportive to provide for human security needs, reduce poverty and ensure the survival of the Greater Mekong's astonishing array of species and natural habitats.

There is no time to lose. WWF has realised the need for a new layer of strategic actions to augment our longstanding implementation of field-level projects in the Greater Mekong. With governments and industry, WWF will work to conserve and sustainably manage 600,000 km² of transboundary forest and freshwater habitats in this unique and diverse land.

Greater Mekong Greater Biodiversity

Geography

The Greater Mekong comprises Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and Yunnan Province of the People's Republic of China. Flowing through these countries some 4,500 kilometres is the mighty Mekong River, a regional life force that emerges from the vast and towering mountains surrounding the Tibetan plateau and ends in the tranquil waterways of the Mekong Delta in southern Vietnam, where it disperses into the South China Sea. The river is the critical link that unites 320 million people¹ and supports an extraordinary level of species diversity and endemism, together creating one of the most culturally vibrant and biologically important regions in the world.

Some of the richest and most valuable habitats on Earth can be found extending out across the Greater Mekong's impressive and diverse geographic landscape, from isolated massifs, plateaus and limestone karsts, to sweeping expanses of lowlands, fertile floodplains and deltas. Forests range from evergreen and semi-evergreen, mixed deciduous to deciduous dipterocarp, down to panoramic grasslands, swamp forests and mangroves. Freshwater habitats include fast-flowing rocky mountain streams and expansive wetlands, such as Tonlé Sap in Cambodia, Southeast Asia's largest freshwater lake.

The Greater Mekong's high variation in geography and climatic zones supports an immense amount of biodiversity. The region features 16 WWF Global 200 ecoregions², critical landscapes of international biological importance. This represents the greatest concentration of ecoregions on mainland Asia.



Biodiversity

The Greater Mekong harbours 430 mammal species³, including the Asian elephant, Irrawaddy dolphin and Javan rhino, and is one of the last strongholds for the critically endangered Indochinese tiger with a population of 700-1,225⁴. Vietnam has 25 species and subspecies of primates including the critically endangered grey-shanked douc, endangered black-shanked douc and endangered red-shanked douc. Cambodia supports the largest remaining blocks of tropical dry forest in the region and with it comes a diverse range of mega-fauna.

As many as 70 mammal species are endemic to the Greater Mekong⁵. Endemic species are those found only within a specific area, and in many of the remote habitats of the Greater Mekong, pockets of unique biodiversity have evolved and survived in total isolation, reliant on the continued existence of the habitats in their immediate vicinity.

The region is home to 24 'Centres of Plant Diversity' as defined by the World Conservation Union (IUCN)⁶. The total vascular plant diversity of the Greater Mekong may be as high as 20,000 species, with conservative estimates suggesting that approximately 50 per cent of flowering and seed-bearing plants are endemic to the region⁷. So extraordinarily high is the plant diversity that experts believe that the complex merging of floras in the highlands of the area has no parallel in any other part of the world⁸.

More than 1,200 bird species have been recorded in the Greater Mekong, of which approximately 10 per cent are endemic⁹. The region contains all or part of seven 'Endemic Bird Areas' defined by BirdLife International¹⁰, with Vietnam alone hosting an estimated 850 species¹¹.

Reptiles number nearly 520 species, 200 species of which are endemic¹². The region also supports the most diverse non-marine turtle fauna in the world. Approximately 280 amphibian species are found here, with more

than 150 being endemic¹³. Lao PDR supports over 165 species of amphibians and reptiles, including species such as the Rock and Burmese pythons, and King cobras. The country of Myanmar is no stranger to deadly snakes, with 46 dangerously venomous species of snake known to be resident¹⁴.

The Mekong River basin is estimated to house over 1,300 species of fish, including the endemic Mekong giant catfish, one of the largest freshwater fish in the world, the giant Mekong barb and several species of giant stingray. By length, the Mekong is the richest waterway for biodiversity on the planet, fostering more species per unit area than the Amazon. Many of the species are endemic to the region.



'Camera trap' photo of an Indochinese tiger moving through the Lower Mekong Dry Forests © WWF Greater Mekong Programme.

Mekong Magic

A decade of remarkable discoveries

Despite explorations dating back to the mid-nineteenth century, knowledge of the biodiversity of the Greater Mekong remains relatively poor. The turbulent history of colonialism followed by war and conflict resulted in little research on flora and fauna. Beginning in the early 1990s, political stability and the development of a network of protected areas allowed new scientific information to emerge, at times resulting in the revision of previous species descriptions¹⁵.

Discoveries of new mammal species during the 1990s focused the attention of the global conservation community once again on the extraordinary diversity of the Greater Mekong. After 50 years in which only one new large mammal species had emerged worldwide, three new hoofed mammals were identified in the same region of Vietnam within four years¹⁶. Amongst these was the discovery of the saola in 1992, a bovine dwelling in the evergreen forests of the Annamite Mountains of Lao PDR and Vietnam which received widespread international interest and triggered a series of scientifically explosive expeditions into the jungles of the region.

Unlike other places on Earth where much of the fauna and flora is known, even today new species continue to be discovered in the Greater Mekong. Between 1997 and 2007 at least 1,068 have been officially described by science as being newly discovered species. This includes **519 plants, 279 fish, 88 frogs, 88 spiders, 46 lizards, 22 snakes, 15 mammals, four birds, four turtles, two salamanders and a toad (see Appendix)**. In addition to this number are perhaps thousands of new invertebrate species.

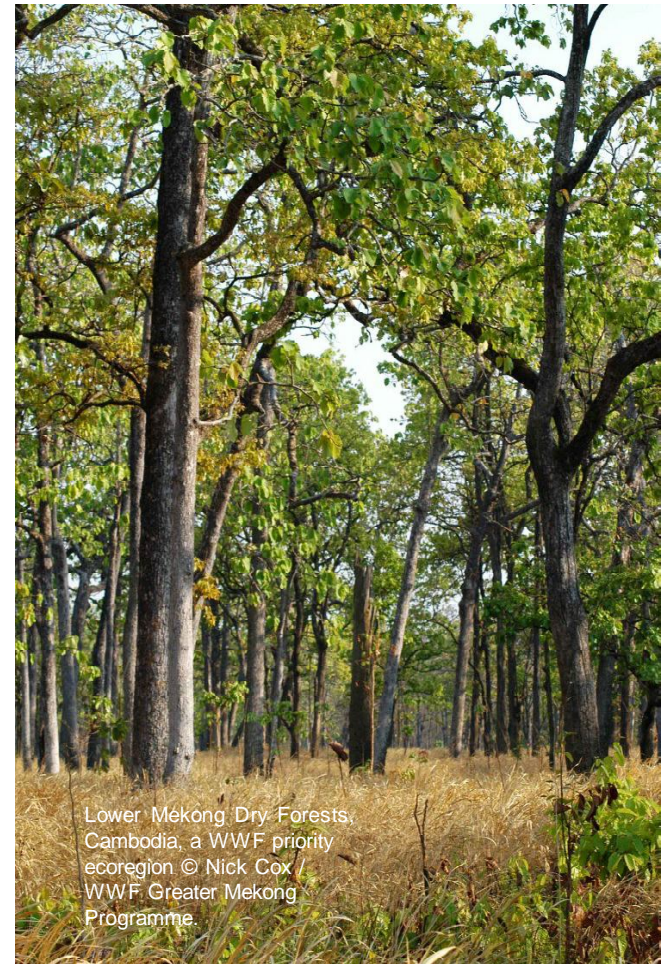
The extent of the Greater Mekong's unique habitats has also hidden many species from scientific discovery. In the Greater Annamites ecoregion for example, extraordinary conditions allowed rainforest to persist during the last ice age, giving the forest and its species thousands of additional years of refuge to evolve in isolation. The result is one of the highest rates of endemism in a continental setting globally.





Cyrtodactylus phonghakebangensis, named after the Phong Nha Ke Bang National Park, Vietnam, where this new species was discovered © Thomas Ziegler.

Despite the wealth of recent discoveries, the biological diversity of the region has not yet been completely documented. Scientists believe we have only just scratched the surface.



Amphibians

The countries of the Greater Mekong have done much to further Southeast Asia's reputation as a "lost world" for amphibians. An astonishing 91 new species of amphibian have been described within the Greater Mekong region since 1997. The rate of frog discovery has been truly phenomenal; in Vietnam alone the known frog diversity has doubled since 1999¹⁷ as a result of intensive scientific study on the fauna of the country.

In 1998, the number of species in the Asian toadfrog genus *Leptobrachium* increased from four to six in the Mekong region with the discovery of two new species in Vietnam¹⁸. *Leptobrachium xanthospilum* is named after the Greek *xanthos*, meaning yellow, and the Greek *spilos*, meaning spot, referring to the conspicuous yellow spots this species bears. *Leptobrachium banae*, found by local Ba Na hunters in Gia Lia Province, has red-orange spots on the back, with bright red and black bands on the limbs.

Two further species of frog were collected from the Song Gam and Tam Dao mountain ranges of northern Vietnam¹⁹. The highly endemic *Leptolalax sungi* was collected some 925 metres up and only found in the vicinity of a single stream passing through the east side of the village of Tam Dao, Vinh Phu Province.

The species has iridescent gold-green eyes. Also with piercing gold eyes, *Leptolalax nahangensis* was found at the entrance of a cave in Na Hang Nature Reserve, Tuyen Quang Province.



Left: *Rhacophorus cyanopunctatus*
© Chan Kin Onn.



Theloderma lacin © Daicus Belabut.



Leptolalax sungi © Robert W Murphy.



Leptolalax nahangensis © Amy Lathrop.



Leptobrachium banae © Amy Lathrop.



Leptobrachium xanthospilum © Amy Lathrop.

There has been an abundance of discoveries too in the *Rana* and *Rhacophorus* genera, known as pond and flying frogs respectively. In 2003, six new species of cascade frog were identified in Vietnam²⁰. Three of these new species occur in montane forests in northern Vietnam (*Rana bacboensis*, *Rana hmongorum* and *Rana daorum*) and two are known only from the Tay Nguyen Plateau of Vietnam's Central Highlands (*Rana banaorum* and *Rana morafkai*).

The unique *Rana morafkai* frogs are unusual in that they often turn brown at night, but during the day their entire body becomes green. In Cambodia, a new species of rhacophorid frog, *Chiromantis samkosensis*, was identified in 2007 from Phnom Samkos in the northwestern section of

the Cardamom Mountains and is distinguished from other species of Asian *Chiromantis* by having green blood and turquoise bones amongst other unique characteristics²¹. A rare rhacophorid in the region, *Rhacophorus cyanopunctatus* or the blue-spotted tree frog, can be found perching on leaves or branches beside slow moving streams in Phanom, Thailand²². Other newly identified residents of Thailand include the smooth-skinned wart frog, *Theloderma licin*²³, and 'Smith's litter frog', *Leptobrachium smithi*²⁴.

The frog fauna of Lao PDR is poorly known relative to that of neighbouring China, Thailand, and Vietnam, but scientists have still been able to identify at least 46 species²⁵.



Invertebrates —

Scientists say there may have been several thousands of new discoveries over the past 10 years in the Greater Mekong, most of which are invertebrates, representing the largest group of new species finds²⁶. To count them all might well be an impossible task. This group ranges from the microscopic, to the parasitic, from the aquatic to the multi-legged, from timid to truly terrifying - it certainly is an exciting field of research.

Most remarkable perhaps is the impressive list of at least 88 new species of spider, the majority of which have been found as a result of expeditions into Lao PDR, Thailand and Yunnan Province in China. At the forefront of this effort has been scientist Dr Peter Jäger, who described *Heteropoda maxima* from caves in Khammouan Province, Lao PDR, in 2001²⁷. This find was particularly significant as with a colossal legspan of up to 30 centimetres, the species is the largest huntsman spider in the world²⁸.

The medium-sized spider species *Pseudopoda confusa*, described in 2006 from northern Lao PDR, was collected by hand in the forests of Luang Nam Tha and Muang Sing districts.



Top right: *Storenomorpha anne* © Peter Jäger. **Right:** *Pseudopoda confusa* © Peter Jäger. **Left:** *Heteropoda maxima* © Petra & Wilfried / Creative Commons.





From northern and central Lao PDR, the large and aggressive *Heteropoda dagmarae* was first encountered. Officially recorded as a new species in 2005, the nocturnal spider was found in forests where it skillfully ambushes its prey from shrubs, trees, or bamboo around 2-4 metres above the ground²⁹.

These finds make an important contribution to the records of known spider species, particularly from Lao PDR, a country scientists say has been neglected in the past; in 2006 the World Spider Catalog listed just five known species of spider from Lao PDR, compared with 2,428 from China³⁰.

Elsewhere, a shocking pink, spiny new species of "dragon millipede", *Desmoxytes purpurosea*, was described in 2007 from Lansak district, Uthaitani Province, Thailand. Several millipedes were found sitting and moving on limestone rocks and on the leaves of *Arenga pinnata* palms. Scientists suggest the stark bright colour is to alert would-be predators of the toxic animal, and they would do well to heed this warning - the millipede has glands that produce cyanide as a defensive mechanism. The species joins twenty-three other dragon millipedes of the genus *Desmoxytes* known from a large area in Southeast Asia, from southeastern China, south through Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam³¹. A further four of these deadly dragon millipedes were described from Vietnam in 2005.

Above, left: *Desmoxytes purpurosea*, new species of highly toxic shocking pink millipede © Somsak Panha. **Left:** *Heteropoda dagmarae* © Peter Jäger.

Plants

There has been an unrivalled 519 plant discoveries in the Greater Mekong over the past ten years³², an incredible botanical bounty.

The Chinese province of Yunnan, well known as the 'Kingdom of Plants' with as many as 16,000 different species, has recently revealed some vibrant species of wild banana, including the purple *Musa yunnanensis*. This plant grows abundantly in the Mekong River watersheds on slopes from 500-1,800 metres, with its seeds being dispersed by monkeys and bats³³.

Among the new finds in the region have also been new trees. In the forests of northern Vietnam, *Xanthocyparis vietnamensis*, or the Golden Vietnamese cypress, was identified in 2002³⁴. Located on karst limestone mountains in Ha Giang Province, near the Chinese border, the conifer is closely related to the North American Nootka cypress. This species was first listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List in 2002, but today an estimated 560 individuals are known. This has given new hope for the species, but it continues to be extremely rare, only existing in an area of 10 km². Although deforestation is occurring in the area due to logging, many trees are difficult to access as they grow on ridges and summits, aiding the survival of this species.

Other plant species enjoy a broader distribution, for example the ghostly *Anisochilus harmandii* identified in 2004 can be found in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Thailand³⁵.

Despite harbouring as many as 11,000 species of flowering plants, some scientists consider Lao PDR to be one of the most botanically unexplored countries in Asia. There have been further significant finds recently however, for example in 2007 the beautiful plant *Aeschynanthus mendumiae* was recorded 850 metres up on the southeastern slopes of Phou Yang, in Nakai Nam Theun, Khammouan Province³⁶. Also in Nakai Nam Theun, the delicate blue flowering *Gentiana khammouanensis* was discovered the same year³⁷. Even with such a large number of hidden botanical secrets uncovered, scientists say that they still know very little about the plant species of the Greater Mekong.



Anisochilus harmandii
© Royal Botanic
Gardens Kew.



Plectranthus albicalyx
© Royal Botanic
Gardens Kew.



*Xanthocyparis
vietnamensis* conifer
© Aljos Farjon.



Birds

A small jungle bird reminiscent of a wren, *Jabouilleia naungmungensis*, or the Naung Mung Scimitar-Babbler, was described from a remote part of Myanmar in 2005³⁸. At the base of the Himalayas, in a temperate rainforest, a team of scientists first discovered the species, which has a long curved bill and relatively large feet. The only other member of this genus, the short-tailed scimitar-babbler (*Jabouilleia danjoui*), is native to parts of Lao PDR and Vietnam, although what is probably a third species, as yet unnamed, was recently found in north Vietnam³⁹.

Further new bird species discovered include the black-crowned barwing, *Actinodura sodangorum*⁴⁰, and the golden-winged laughingthrush, *Garrulax ngoclinensis*⁴¹. Both species were discovered in the Central Annamites, Vietnam, becoming the first new bird species to be identified in mainland Southeast Asia for over 30 years. The chestnut-eared laughingthrush, *Garrulax konkakhensis*, was discovered in Vietnam in 2001⁴².

These new species join an already impressive number of birds found in the Greater Mekong.



New species of wild banana,
Musa yunnanensis
© Nature Products.



Left: *Gentiana khammouanensis*
© Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh. **Right:** *Jabouilleia naungmungensis*, the Naung Mung Scimitar-Babbler © Christopher Milensky.

Reptiles

There have been 22 new snake additions to the animal kingdom over the past decade from the Greater Mekong, including species of pitvipers found throughout the Mekong countries of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and Yunnan Province in China.

The species *Trimeresurus vogeli* was found in the rafters of a restaurant in the Headquarters of the Khao Yai National Park in Thailand⁴³. The province of Nakhon Si Thammarat, Thailand, was the location for the discovery of the Siamese Peninsula pitviper, *Trimeresurus fucatus*, in 2004⁴⁴. The Latin name *fucatus* is translated as "with make-up", in reference to the red and white hues on the cheeks of actors in the ancient Latin theatre, and similarly the white and red postocular streak is present in some males of this snake species. The same year, the Latin name *nebularis* was given to another new pitviper. Meaning "from the clouds", the name alludes to the cloudy montane rainforests, or cloud forests, inhabited by this species⁴⁵.

Another snake from Thailand, *Enhydris chanardi*, discovered in 2005⁴⁶, is a late addition to the 22 other Oriental-Australasian species of aquatic snake. Most known localities for this species are in the freshwater environments of metropolitan Bangkok. Unlike vipers and elapids, the snake has venom-injecting fangs located at the back of its mouth. The country of Cambodia made a small but significant contribution to new snake discoveries in 2002, with the pocket-sized wolf snake *Lycodon cardamomensis* from the Cardamom mountain range, the most remote and least known part of Cambodia⁴⁷.

New members of the colubridae family of snakes have been described from Vietnam. The white-lipped keelback (*Amphiesma leucomystax*) surfaced in several locations in 2007⁴⁸ including within Vietnam's Green Corridor, an area renowned for its high biodiversity. The species tends to live by streams where it catches frogs and other small animals. It has a beautiful yellow-white stripe that sweeps along its head and red dots cover its body. The discovery added to the country's already abundant number of ten species of *Amphiesma*.



Siamese Peninsula
pitviper, *Trimeresurus
fucatus* © Gernot Vogel /
Zootaxa 727: 1-63.

In 2005, a new species of krait was discovered in Lao Cai and Yen Bai Provinces, northern Vietnam⁴⁹. The new snake, *Bungarus slowinskii*, is a member of the *Elapidae*, a highly venomous family of snakes that includes the black mamba, cobras, fierce snake and sea snakes. The snakes have long and slender bodies with smooth scales, but vary in colouration. *Bungarus slowinskii* has black and white rings covering the length of its body and tail. Another elapid, the Burmese spitting cobra (*Naja mandalayensis*) emerged in 2000⁵⁰. The species is aggressive, with a tendency to spit venom when threatened. Although endemic to the arid region in central Myanmar, the species is closely related to the Thai spitting cobra.



Above: Burmese spitting cobra, *Naja mandalayensis* © California Academy of Sciences.



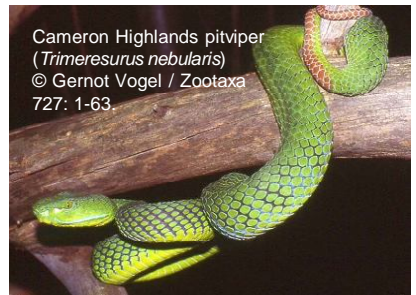
Red River krait
(*Bungarus slowinskii*)
© Q. T. Nguyen



Gumprecht's green pitviper
(*Trimeresurus gumprechtii*)
© René Ries.



White-lipped keelback
(*Amphiesma leucomystax*)
© Thomas Ziegler.



Cameron Highlands pitviper
(*Trimeresurus nebularis*)
© Gernot Vogel / Zootaxa
727: 1-63



Vogel's green pitviper
(*Trimeresurus vogeli*)
© Montri Sumontha.



Andrea's keelback
(*Amphiesma andreae*)
© Thomas Ziegler.



Kopstein's bronzeback snake
(*Dendrelaphis kopsteini*)
© Chan Kin Onn



Cardamom wolf snake
(*Lycodon cardamomensis*)
© Jenny Daltry, FFI.



More than twice as many lizards have been described from the region than snakes over the past decade. At least 46 lizards join the ranks of the Greater Mekong's known reptile species.

Recently in 2007, four new gekko species were recorded in forests in southern Vietnam⁵¹. Scientists suggest that the presence of these species in small, isolated mountains in the Mekong Delta flood plain and on one of the many small islands in Rach Gia Bay indicates that additional new species are likely to occur in these and similar underexplored regions in southern Vietnam⁵².

Four new turtle species have also been recorded from the Greater Mekong in the last 10 years.



Left: *Cyrtodactylus phongnhakebangensis*
© Thomas Ziegler.

Fish



Polynemus bidentatus
© Vidthayanon Chavalit / WWF.



Ellopostoma mystax
© Kampol Udomrittiruj.



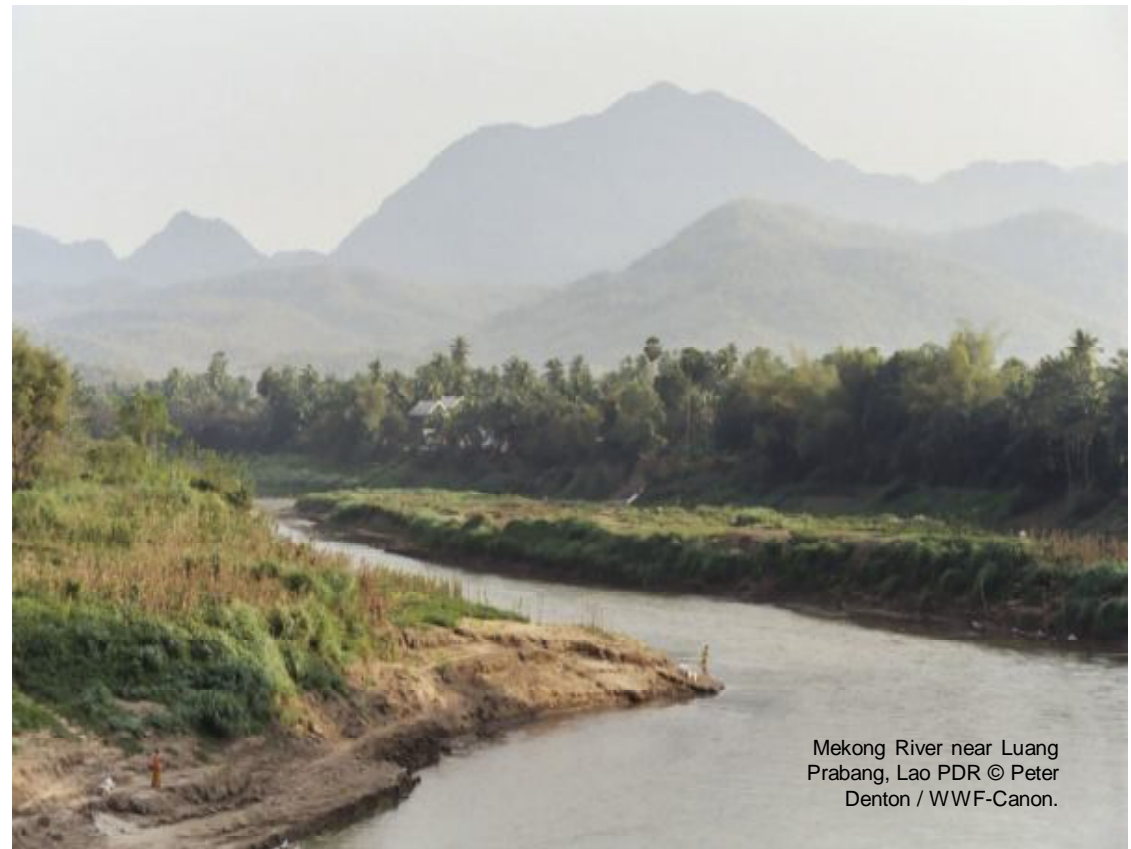
Gagata gasawuyh
© Vidthayanon Chavalit / WWF.

Over 1,300 fish species occur in the Mekong River basin and each new scientific survey of the river and tributaries identifies new, often endemic, fish species with additional surveys of limestone caves, rapids, peat swamps and waterfalls, all adding to the known fish diversity of this mighty river.

Between 1997 and 2007, an impressive 279 new species of fish were identified in the Greater Mekong. Amongst these was *Polynemus bidentatus*, or the Toothy Blackhand Paradise Fish, described in 2006 from the Cho Gao Canal in the Mekong River Delta, Vietnam⁵³.

In the Tapi basin, Thailand, *Ellopostoma mystax* was described in 2002⁵⁴. Named after the Latin *mystax*, meaning moustache, there is a unique dark margin over the snout of the species.

In addition, an abundance of catfish, cyprinids, fighting fish, gobies, loaches, stingrays and numerous other new species have been identified.



Mekong River near Luang Prabang, Lao PDR © Peter Denton / WWF-Canon.

Mammals

Southeast Asia is home to more than 500 species of mammal⁵⁵, 430 of which can be found in the Greater Mekong⁵⁶. Globally, new mammal discoveries are extremely rare, but the Greater Mekong is proving to be an anomaly, being a particular hotspot for new mammal finds.

In 1998, scientists from WWF, Vietnam's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Da Nang University, described the Dark Annamite Muntjac, *Muntiacus truongsonensis*, from the Truong Son mountain range⁵⁷. Although, no living specimen of the deer has been observed, scientists at the Institute of Zoology, University of Copenhagen, were able to analyse genetic tissue samples to confirm the muntjac as a new species. Possibly the smallest muntjac, weighing about 15 kilograms, the species is half the size of the common muntjac. Local villagers call the deer *samsoi cacoong*, meaning "the deer that lives in the deep, thick forest." In Myanmar, yet another species of muntjac, *Muntiacus putaomensis*, has been described by scientists in recent years⁵⁸.

Unlike some global regions that have yielded disappointing results when it comes to small mammal discoveries, the Greater Mekong has excelled. No less than 13 new species of small mammalia have been found here over the past decade, including bats, rats and shrews. In Vietnam and neighbouring Lao PDR, the Annamite striped rabbit was identified in 2000⁵⁹. The furry black and brown striped species resemble the endangered Sumatran striped rabbit, the only other known striped rabbit. The find was extremely significant as it extended the known range of the genus *Nesolagus* more than 1,500 kilometres north from the island of Sumatra into mainland Southeast Asia. Although similar, genetic data indicates that the Sumatran and mainland Annamite populations have been isolated for millions of years.



Above: Annamite striped rabbit, *Nesolagus timminsi*
© Trinh Viet Cuong, Fauna and Flora International.

Left: New rat species, *Tonkinomys daovantieni*
© Darrin Lunde.

In 2007, the woolly bat *Kerivoula titania* was described from Seima Biodiversity Conservation Area, in Cambodia⁶⁰. The species is believed to have a wide distribution across mainland Southeast Asia, as additional specimens have been found in 12 further locations in Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. It is known from a variety of different forested habitats. Named after Titania, the Queen of the Fairies from William Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream", the name was chosen to reflect the nymph-like nature of this forest bat. The woolly bat, *Kerivoula kachinensis*, was identified in 2004 from Myanmar⁶¹, but has since been revealed to inhabit a range of countries including Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand⁶² and Vietnam⁶³. Scientists fear that the new roundleaf bat, *Hipposideros khaokhouayensis*, may be at risk, as even though the species was found in a National Biodiversity Conservation Area, this habitat is being affected by infrastructure development⁶⁴.

Out of the several million species of animal that inhabit the planet, only a few thousand are mammals. With 15 new forest-dependent species identified in just 10 years, the Greater Mekong region certainly is an exciting and unexplored region for mammalogists.



Far left: *Kerivoula kachinensis* woolly bat © Pipat Soisook.
Left: *Kerivoula titania* woolly bat © Gabor Csorba.



Laotian rock rat (*Laonastes aenigmamus*)
© David Redfield.

A distant relative comes to dinner

Described as a species new to science in 2005, the Laotian rock rat (*Laonastes aenigmamus*)⁶⁵ or *Kha-nyou*, was first encountered by scientists on sale at an outdoor food market in Lao PDR. It was so unlike anything else, that they believed the species to be the first discovery of a new mammal family since 1974. Further investigation revealed however that *Kha-nyou* was in fact a striking example of the "Lazarus effect", whereby a species family that was formerly thought to be long extinct is rediscovered in the present day. It transpired that this particular species was remarkably the sole survivor of an ancient group of rodents understood to have disappeared 11 million years ago⁶⁶. The first report of a living *Kha-nyou*, except by hunters, was by Dr David Redfield who travelled to Lao PDR specifically to find and photograph a living specimen⁶⁷.

With Great Biodiversity comes Great Responsibility

What does the future hold for the many diverse and extraordinary species in the Greater Mekong? Will scientists continue to unearth fascinating new discoveries or will hundreds of species, many rare, silently disappear as more natural resources are consumed at unsustainable levels?

Over the past 40 years the wider Asia Pacific region has trebled its consumption of natural resources⁶⁸. This has resulted in 13 Asia Pacific countries having large ecological footprints, consuming more resources than are domestically available⁶⁹. By now the impacts of this unsustainable development are evident in the Greater Mekong, with significant natural resources being exported to China.

With the onset of peace in the 1990s, the area is now undergoing greater change than ever before. The Mekong countries are gradually shifting from subsistence farming to more diversified economies, and to more open, market-based systems, making the Greater Mekong a new frontier of Asian economic growth. According to the Asian Development Bank the Greater Mekong has the potential to be one of the world's fastest growing areas⁷⁰, but despite the region's increasing economic transformation it remains poor.

Population growth and economic development are putting considerable pressure on forest and marine habitats, species survival and the availability of freshwater. Widespread poverty is also driving the illegal trade in timber, wildlife and marine fish. The situation is becoming urgent. The Greater Mekong forms a large proportion of the Indo-Burma hotspot, spanning more than 2 million km² of tropical Asia. The Indo-Burma hotspot ranks as one of

the top five most threatened biodiversity hotspots in the world, with only five per cent of its natural habitat remaining⁷¹.

The Mekong River is the direct source of livelihoods and food for 60 million people living in its catchment. Cambodians alone capture two million tonnes of fish a year from the Mekong. *The New Scientist* recently reported that due to declining fish catches an astounding seven million water snakes were being harvested annually in Cambodia's Tonlé Sap, the largest freshwater lake in Southeast Asia⁷². Yet even though overfishing is a big threat to the wildlife of the Greater Mekong, there are even greater, more serious threats. Currently, there are 150 large hydropower dams at different stages of planning in the Greater Mekong⁷³. Beyond direct biodiversity and habitat loss, dams can have a significant impact on fisheries and hydrology, as well as river and coastal erosion.

Unique and irreplaceable rainforest habitats are also being eroded. Since the 1990s, net forest loss in Southeast Asia has totalled 2.7 million hectares annually⁷⁴. The main cause of forest loss in the Greater Mekong is the establishment of plantations for the production of cacao, cashew nuts, coconut, coffee, palm oil, rubber, sugarcane, and tea⁷⁵. Experts estimate that in recent years such conversion for cash crop plantations in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and to a lesser extent, the highlands of Vietnam and southern Yunnan Province, China, has had a much stronger impact on the remaining forest cover than logging and timber exploitation⁷⁶.

Opposite page: Unsustainable forestry practices continue in Southeast Asia
© Alain Compost / WWF-Canon.

“ Laos and Cambodia appear to be facing waves of forest conversion to cash crop plantations, often uncontrolled and linked to incentives for foreign investment and to foreign demand. ”

- European Commission (2007)



Forest clearance for plantations, as well as illegal, unregulated and poorly regulated logging, has opened up previously remote areas, exacerbating the illegal trade in timber and wildlife.

A devastating 70 per cent of endemic mammals in the Greater Mekong are globally threatened⁷⁷. These include the saola and five species of primate endemic to Vietnam that are listed among 25 of the world's most endangered primates. In addition, species such as the tiger, Asian elephant, banteng and gaur, are all severely threatened by overexploitation.

Achieving a balance between pursuing development and conserving natural resources presents the greatest challenge facing the region today. Our future depends on finding ways to take better care of the ecosystems that support life on Earth, and on forging collaborations that can deliver big results for conservation and development. What is fundamentally clear is that poverty and the environment are inextricably linked. Economic development and environmental protection therefore must be mutually supportive to provide for human security needs, reduce poverty and ensure the survival of the Greater Mekong's astonishing array of species and natural habitats.



Above: The skins of Indochinese tigers and other rare cats are openly displayed for sale in Cholón District, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, October 2002 © Adam Oswell / WWF-Canon. Parts of at least 107 tigers were recently observed in Myanmar's wildlife markets during 12 surveys undertaken by TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network⁷⁸.

Opposite page: Red River krait (*Bungarus slowinskii*), new snake species from Vietnam © Q T Nguyen.



The situation in Vietnam is critical. With 10 species recently vanishing altogether, a further 900 species are threatened with extinction.

Source: IUCN (2008)

Conclusions

As the Greater Mekong becomes one of the fastest growing regions in the world, the challenge facing its governments is clear: they must sustain economic growth while simultaneously ensuring that natural ecosystems remain viable.

The six nations along the Mekong River are caught up in an immense and irreversible current of change, being driven to a large degree by China's massive economic development. Transformation born of the Greater Mekong Subregion's plan to promote free flows of goods and people across national borders is yielding economic benefits and regional integration on an unprecedented scale. Yet this same plan also threatens much of the region's unique biological and cultural diversity.

The Greater Mekong Subregion grouping of countries is committed to increasing cooperation for accelerated economic development, as facilitated by the Asian Development Bank. Economic activity and associated investments in infrastructure development is concentrated along three "economic corridors" that criss-cross the region and has the potential both to lift the region's rural populations out of poverty but also to exacerbate existing threats, ultimately depleting the natural resource base upon which long-term development of the region depends. WWF believes that the Greater Mekong Subregion holds the key to both economic development and ensuring the integrity of conservation landscapes remains intact.

Once-remote areas are poised to become development frontiers. Cross-border transport links and more stable political and investment climates are transforming rural backwaters in parts of resource-rich Cambodia and Lao PDR into investment hotbeds. Neighbouring countries are clambering over one another to secure concessions while start-up costs remain low.

There is no time to lose. It is clear that the Greater Mekong Subregion's road to regional economic development is neither sustainable nor equitable. At its current rate, it will result in irreversible grand-scale losses of biological and cultural diversity. A report by Oxfam⁷⁹ published in 2007 concluded *"the ability of natural resources to continue to support poor peoples' livelihoods in the Mekong is at a crisis point. Forests and rivers are in a state of rapid ecological decline caused by human over-exploitation"*.

Many of WWF's established priority conservation landscapes rest squarely at the epicentres of the region's development plans, and so we have realised the need for a new layer of strategic actions to augment our longstanding implementation of field-level projects. **WWF will work with governments and industry to develop an agreement that formalises the conservation of 600,000 km² of transboundary forest and freshwater habitats in the Greater Mekong** and promotes sustainable landscape management as well as sets regional standards for sustainable infrastructure and climate change adaptation measures.

WWF believes that real progress can be made in tackling huge poverty-impacting issues in the Greater Mekong, like global warming, deforestation, the illegal wildlife and timber trade, poor infrastructure development, and thereby ensure the availability of livelihoods, subsistence and freshwater to millions of people throughout the region. Companies that share WWF's commitment to sustainability and adopt challenging targets for change are already experiencing how partnerships with WWF can result in a win-win situation for the environment and profit margins.

International problems always have a local dimension, and through efforts made locally by everyone across the globe, a significant difference can be made in this unique and diverse land.



Chiromantis samkosensis,
new frog species © L Lee Grismer.

Recommendations

Governments of the Greater Mekong should:

Commit to a transboundary agreement spanning the countries of the Greater Mekong - Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, People's Republic of China, Thailand and Vietnam - that conserves and sustainably manages 600,000 km² of Biodiversity Conservation Landscapes.

Governments in the Greater Mekong and in consumer countries should:

Wildlife trade: Strengthen policy and legal frameworks and the capacity of national enforcement agencies needs to be increased to effectively reduce illegal wildlife trade. Long-term education and awareness campaigns are required to change consumer behaviour to help ensure that the consumption of wildlife is both legal and sustainable and without adverse impacts to wild populations of plants and animals.

Climate change: Ensure that conservation, resource management, and development actions are climate smart, and directed to understanding how climate change will affect the region and assessing which ecosystems, resources, and people are most vulnerable. This information could then be used to creatively devise and mainstream proactive adaptation strategies into conservation, management, and development planning. The success of these efforts will depend on collaborative processes that build local adaptive capacity.

Infrastructure: Develop guidelines and sustainability assessment tools that can be integrated into existing planning procedures and processes and move the input of sustainability considerations to earlier stages of the development cycle. Those initiatives will assist in energy master planning, transport master planning, water resources planning, economic development planning, ensuring that the biodiversity and natural resources aspects are adequately taken into account. It will also contribute to demonstrating that understanding natural processes will allow to plan better energy infrastructures, thus improving the living conditions of the people of the Greater Mekong and benefiting the economy.



Governments of timber product importing countries should:

Introduce legislation that makes it illegal to import wood products from illegal sources. Ensure this legislation covers all wood products, including secondary-processed products and paper. Place the onus on companies to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the law. Provide for a standardised legal verification system that companies must apply, including effective traceability and chain of custody systems, such as those promoted by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). Ensure regional political initiatives e.g. East Asia FLEG (Forest Law Enforcement and Governance) and EU FLEGT, adopt similar appropriate measures.

Forest products industry should:

Respect High Conservation Value Areas (HCVAs) and ensure illegal and unsustainable products are excluded from entering the global supply chain. Operations, exports and imports of products, should be certified by the FSC, Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) or Rainforest Alliance, to ensure wood, paper, palm oil and other plantation commodities are from a legal and sustainable source and not inadvertently contributing to habitat or species destruction in the Greater Mekong. Forest industries can seek further WWF guidance and establish greater market-links by joining the RSPO or Global Forest & Trade Network (GFTN), now present in 30 countries around the globe, including in China, Lao PDR, Vietnam and most major timber producing and consuming nations.

Banks and lending institutions should:

Move beyond the Equator Principles and establish and implement environmental reporting, assessment, management, and risk evaluation systems, if they are to be a reliable, effective and profitable catalyst for sustainable development in the Greater Mekong.

“ The Indo-Burma hotspot ranks as one of the top five most threatened hotspots in the world, with only five per cent of its natural habitat remaining. ”

- Conservation International (2007)

Left: Forests of the Greater Annamites, Vietnam, a priority WWF ecoregion © WWF Greater Mekong Programme.

References

- ¹ Greater Mekong Subregion. Asian Development Bank [Online]. Accessed: 4 August 2008.
- ² Olson et al (2000) The Global 200: a representation approach to conserving the Earth's distinctive ecoregions. Washington, D.C.: WWF-US Conservation Science Program. The 16 Greater Mekong Ecoregions are: 1. Andaman Sea (Myanmar, Thailand) 2. Annamite Range Moist Forests (Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam) 3. Cardamom Mountains Moist Forests (Cambodia, Thailand) 4. Eastern Himalayan Alpine Meadows (China, Myanmar) 5. Eastern Himalayan Broadleaf and Conifer Forests (China, Myanmar) 6. Indochina Dry Forests (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam) 7. Kayah-Karen / Tenasserim Moist Forests (Myanmar, Thailand) 8. Lake Inle (Myanmar) 9. Mekong River (Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam) 10. Naga-Manipuri-Chin Hills Moist Forests (Myanmar) 11. Northern Indochina Subtropical Moist Forests (China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam) 12. Peninsular Malaysian Lowland and Mountain Forests (Thailand) 13. Salween River (China, Myanmar, Thailand) 14. Southeast China-Hainan Moist Forests (China, Vietnam) 15. Xi Jiang Rivers and Streams (China, Vietnam) 16. Yunnan Lakes and Streams (China).
- ³ Mittermeier et al (2004) Hotspots Revisited: Earth's Biologically Richest and Most Endangered Ecoregions. Mexico City: CEMEX.
- ⁴ Indochinese tiger. WWF International [Online]. Accessed: 17 September 2008.
- ⁵ Mittermeier et al (2004) Hotspots Revisited: Earth's Biologically Richest and Most Endangered Ecoregions. Mexico City: CEMEX.
- ⁶ Davis et al (1995) Centres of plant diversity: a guide and strategy for their conservation. Volume 2: Asia, Australasia and the Pacific. UK: IUCN Publications Unit.
- ⁷ Davis et al (1986) Plants in danger, what do we know? Gland, Switzerland, and Cambridge, U.K.: IUCN; Campbell et al (1989) Floristic inventory in tropical countries: the status of plant systematics, collections and vegetation, plus recommendations for the future. New York: The New York Botanical Garden; Davis et al (1995) Centres of plant diversity: a guide and strategy for their conservation. Volume 2: Asia, Australasia and the Pacific. Cambridge, U.K.: IUCN Publications Unit; van Dijk et al (1999) Indo-Burma. Pp 319-334 in R. A. Mittermeier, N. Myers, and C. G. Mittermeier eds. Hotspots: Earth's biologically richest and most Endangered terrestrial ecoregions. Mexico City: Sierra Madre.
- ⁸ de Laubenfels, D. J. (1975) Mapping the world's vegetation. New York: Syracuse University Press.
- ⁹ Mittermeier et al (2004) Hotspots Revisited: Earth's Biologically Richest and Most Endangered Ecoregions. Mexico City: CEMEX.
- ¹⁰ Stattersfield et al (1998) Endemic Bird Areas of the world: priorities for biodiversity conservation. Cambridge, U.K: BirdLife International.
- ¹¹ BirdLife International in Indochina [Online]. Accessed: 4 August 2008.
- ¹² Tordoff et al (2007) Ecosystem Profile: Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot Indochina Region. Final Version May 2007. USA: Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, Conservation International.
- ¹³ Mittermeier et al (2004) Hotspots Revisited: Earth's Biologically Richest and Most Endangered Ecoregions. Mexico City: CEMEX.
- ¹⁴ Leviton et al (2003). The Dangerously Venomous Snakes of Myanmar Illustrated Checklist with Keys. Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci. 54 (24): 407-462.
- ¹⁵ Sterling et al (2007) Vietnam: A Natural History. Yale University Press: New Haven and London.
- ¹⁶ MacKinnon, J. (2000) New Mammals in the 21st Century? Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden, Vol. 87, No. 1 (Winter, 2000), pp. 63-66. Missouri Botanical Garden Press.
- ¹⁷ American Museum of Natural History [Online]. Accessed: 22 July 2008.
- ¹⁸ Lathrop et al (1998) Two new species of *Leptobrachium* (Anura: Megophryidae) from the Central Highlands of Vietnam with a redescription of *Leptobrachium chapaense*. Russian Journal of Herpetology Vol.5, No.1, 1998, pp.51-60.
- ¹⁹ Lathrop et al (1998) Two new species of *Leptolalax* (Anura: Megophryidae) from northern Vietnam. Amphibia-Reptilia 19: 253-267.
- ²⁰ Bain et al (2003) Cryptic Species of a Cascade Frog from Southeast Asia: Taxonomic Revisions and Descriptions of Six New Species. 2003 American Museum Novitates Number, 3417, 60 pp., 14 figures, 15 tables October 29.
- ²¹ Grismer et al (2007) A new species of *Chiromantis* Peters 1854 (Anura: Rhacophoridae) from Phnom Samkos in the Northwestern Cardomom Mountains, Cambodia. Herpetologica, 63(3), 2007, 392-400.
- ²² Manthey, U. & C. Steiof. (1998) *Rhacophorus cyanopunctatus* sp.n. (Anura: Rhacophoridae), ein neuer Flugfrosch von der Malaiischen Halbinsel, Sumatra und Borneo. Sauria, 20(3): 37-42.
- ²³ McLeod, D.S. & Norhayati, A. (2007) A New Species of *Theloderma* (Anura: Rhacophoridae) From Southern Thailand and Peninsular Malaysia. Russian Journal of Herpetology 14(1): 65-72.
- ²⁴ Matsui et al (1999) On *Leptobrachium* from Thailand with a description of a new species (Anura: Pelobatidae). Japanese Journal of Herpetology 18(1): 19-29.
- ²⁵ Stuart, B. L. (2005) New frog records from Laos. Herpetological Review 36(4):473-479.
- ²⁶ Per. comm. Dr Herbert Zettel, International Research Institute of Entomology, Natural History Museum Vienna, 9 April 2008.
- ²⁷ Jaeger, P. (2001) A new species of Heteropoda (Araneae, Sparassidae, Heteropodinae) from Laos, the largest huntsman spider? Zoosystema 23 (3): 461-465.
- ²⁸ Ibid.
- ²⁹ Peter Jäger & Vincent Vedel (2005) *Heteropoda dagmarae* sp. nov. from Laos - a close relative of *Heteropoda javana* (Simon 1880) from Indonesia (Arachnida: Araneae: Sparassidae). Zootaxa 1044: 17-26 (2005).
- ³⁰ Platnick, N. I. (2006) The World Spider Catalog, Version 7.0. American Museum of Natural History.
- ³¹ Enghoff et al (2007) The shocking pink dragon millipede, *Desmoxytes purpureosa*, a colourful new species from Thailand (Diplopoda: Polydesmida: Paradoxosomatidae). Zootaxa 1563: 31-36 (2007).
- ³² International Plant Names Index [Online]. Accessed: 4 April 2008.
- ³³ Häkkinen M., Wang H. (2007) New species and variety of *Musa* (Musaceae) from Yunnan, China. Novon. 17: 440-446.
- ³⁴ Farjon et al (2002) A new genus and species in Cupressaceae (Coniferales) from northern Vietnam, *Xanthocyparis vietnamensis*. Novon 12(2): 179-189.
- ³⁵ Kew Bulletin. 59(3): 384 (-386; fig.). 2004 (Dec 2004).
- ³⁶ Edinburgh J. Bot. 64(1): 45 (-48; fig. 1, map). 2007 (12 Mar 2007).
- ³⁷ Edinburgh J. Bot. 64(2): 173 (-177; fig. 1). 2007 (10 Jul 2007).

- ³⁸ Rappole et al (2005) A new species of scimitar-babbler (Timaliidae: *Jabouilleia*) from the sub-Himalayan region of Myanmar The Auk Volume 122, Issue 4 (October 2005) pp. 1064-1069.
- ³⁹ Smithsonian National Zoological Park [Online]. Accessed: 19 July 2008.
- ⁴⁰ Eames et al (1999) New species of barwing Actinodura (Passeriformes: Sylviinae: Timaliini) from the Western Highlands of Vietnam. Ibis 141: 1-10.
- ⁴¹ Eames et al (1999) A new species of laughingthrush (Passeriformes: Garrulacinae) from the Western Highlands of Vietnam. Bull. B.O.C. 119: 4-15.
- ⁴² Eames, J. C. and Eames, C. (2001) A new species of Laughingthrush (Passeriformes: Garrulacinae) from the Central Highlands of Vietnam. Bull. B.O.C. 121 (1): 10-23.
- ⁴³ David et al (2001) A morphological study of Stejneger's pitviper *Trimeresurus stejnegeri* (Serpentes, Viperidae, Crotalinae), with the description of a new species from Thailand. Russian Journal of Herpetology Vol. 8, No. 3, 2001, pp. 205 - 222.
- ⁴⁴ David et al (2004) A review of morphological variation in *Trimeresurus popeiorum* (Serpentes: Viperidae: Crotalinae), with the description of two new species. Zootaxa 727: 1-63 (2004).
- ⁴⁵ Ibid.
- ⁴⁶ Murphy, J. C. Voris, H. K. (2005) A new Thai Enhydryis (Serpentes: Colubridae: Homalopsinae). The Raffles Bulletin of Zoology 2005 53(1): 143-147.
- ⁴⁷ Daltry, J. C. Wüster, W. (2002) A new species of Wolf Snake (Serpentes: Colubridae: Lycodon) from the Cardamom Mountains, Southwestern Cambodia. Herpetologica, 58(4), 2002, 498-504.
- ⁴⁸ David et al. (2007) A new species of the natricine snake genus *Amphiesma* from the Indochinese Region (Squamata: Colubridae: Natricinae). Zootaxa 1462: 41-60 (2007).
- ⁴⁹ Kuch et al (2005) A new species of krait (Squamata: Elapidae) from the Red River System of Northern Vietnam. Copeia 2005: 818-833.
- ⁵⁰ Joseph B. Slowinski and Wolfgang Wüster (2000) A new cobra (Elapidae: *Naja*) from Myanmar (Burma). Herpetologica Volume 56, Issue 2 pp. 257-270.
- ⁵¹ Grismer, L. Lee and Van Tri Ngo. (2007) Four new species of the gekkonid genus *Cnemaspis* Strauch 1887 (Reptilia: Squamata) from southern Vietnam. Herpetologica, 63(4), 2007, 482-500.
- ⁵² Ibid.
- ⁵³ Motomura, H. Tsukawaki, S. (2006) New species of the threadfin genus *Polynemus* (Teleostei: Polynemidae) from the Mekong River Basin, Vietnam, with comments on the Mekong species of *Polynemus*. The Raffles Bulletin of Zoology 2006 54(2): 459-464.
- ⁵⁴ H H Tan & Kelvin K P Lim (2002) New species of Ellopostoma (Teleostei: Cypriniformes: Balitoridae) from Peninsular Thailand. The Raffles Bulletin of Zoology 2002 50(2): 453-457.
- ⁵⁵ Charles M. Francis (2008) A Guide to the Mammals of South East Asia. Princeton University Press, 2008.
- ⁵⁶ Mittermeier et al (2004) Hotspots Revisited: Earth's Biologically Richest and Most Endangered Ecoregions. Mexico City: CEMEX.
- ⁵⁷ Giao et al (1998) Description of *Muntiacus truongsongensis*, a new species of muntjac (Artiodactyla: Muntiacidae) for Central Vietnam, and the conservation significance of the find. Animal Conservation 1 (1998): 61-68. Cambridge University Press.
- ⁵⁸ Amato et al (1999) A New Species of Muntjac, *Muntiacus Putaoensis* (Artiodactyla: Cervidae) from Northern Myanmar. Animal Conservation 2 (1999): 1-7. Cambridge University Press.
- ⁵⁹ Averianov et al (2000) A new species of *Nesolagus* (Lagomorpha, Leporidae) from Vietnam with osteological description. Contributions from the Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg 3:1-22; Surridge et al (1999) Striped rabbits in Southeast Asia. Nature 400: 726. (19 August 1999).
- ⁶⁰ Bates et al (2007) A new species of *Kerivoula* (Chiroptera: Vespertilionidae) from Southeast Asia. Acta Chiropterologica, 9: 323-337.
- ⁶¹ Bates et al (2004) A new species of *Kerivoula* (Chiroptera: Vespertilionidae) from Myanmar (Burma). Acta Chiropterologica, 6: 219-226.
- ⁶² Soisook et al (2007) First records of *Kerivoula kachinensis* (Chiroptera: Vespertilionidae) from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Thailand. Acta Chiropterologica, 9(2): 339-345, 2007.
- ⁶³ Thong et al (2006) New records of Microchiroptera (Rhinolophidae and Kerivoulinae) from Vietnam and Thailand. Acta Chiropterologica, 8: 83-93.
- ⁶⁴ Antonio Guillén-Servent and Charles M. Francis (2006) A new species of bat of the *Hipposideros bicolor* group (Chiroptera: Hipposideridae) from Central Laos, with evidence of convergent evolution with Sundaic taxa. Acta Chiropterologica, 8(1): 39-61, 2006.
- ⁶⁵ Jenkins et al (2005) Morphological and molecular investigations of a new family, genus and species of rodent (Mammalia: Rodentia: Hystricognatha) from Lao PDR. Systematics and Biodiversity, vol. 2, no. 4. 419-454.
- ⁶⁶ Laonastes and the "Lazarus Effect" in Recent Mammals. 2006. Mary Dawson et al. Science 311: 1456-1458.
- ⁶⁷ Per. comm. Dr Mary Dawson, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 10 March 2008.
- ⁶⁸ WWF International (2005) Asia-Pacific 2005: The ecological footprint and natural wealth. Switzerland: WWF International.
- ⁶⁹ Ibid.
- ⁷⁰ Greater Mekong Subregion. Asian Development Bank [Online]. Accessed: 28 July 2008.
- ⁷¹ Tordoff et al (2007) Ecosystem Profile: Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot Indochina Region. Final Version May 2007. USA: Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, Conservation International.
- ⁷² The world's largest snake hunt. The New Scientist. Volume 195, Issue 2611, 7 July 2007, Page 4.
- ⁷³ Living Mekong Programme. WWF International [Online]. Accessed: 23 September 2008.
- ⁷⁴ FAO (2007) State of the World's Forests. Rome, Italy: FAO.
- ⁷⁵ Stibig et al (2007) Forest Cover Change in Southeast Asia - The Regional Pattern. Luxembourg: European Commission.
- ⁷⁶ Ibid.
- ⁷⁷ Myers et al (2000) Biodiversity hotspots for conservation priorities. Nature 403: 853-858; Brooks et al (2002) Habitat loss and extinction in the hotspots of biodiversity. Conservation Biology 16: 909-923; IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.
- ⁷⁸ Chris R. Shepherd and Vincent Nijman (2008): The wild cat trade in Myanmar. TRAFFIC Southeast Asia, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia.
- ⁷⁹ Cornford, J. & Matthews, N. (2007) Hidden Costs: The underside of economic transformation in the Greater Mekong Subregion. Australia: Oxfam Australia.

Appendix

Note: New species will invariably arise as a result of the scientific community reviewing and reclassifying previously known species (e.g. subspecies). A selection of the species listed in the Appendix will have been newly described using this method.

AMPHIBIANS			
FROGS			
Species	Author	Year	Country
<i>Amolops bellulus</i>	Li u, Yang, Ferraris & Matsui	2000	Myanmar/ Yunnan (China)
<i>Amolops caelumnoidis</i>	Rao & Wilkerson	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Amolops ciemnobatus</i>	Inger & Kotelat	1998	Lao PDR / Vietnam
<i>Amolops minutus</i>	Olo v & Cuc	2007	Vietnam
<i>Amolops panhai</i>	Matsui & Nabhitabhata	2006	Thailand
<i>Amolops spinapectoralis</i>	Inger, Orlov & Darevsky	1999	Vietnam
<i>Amolops splendidissimus</i>	Olo v & Cuc	2007	Vietnam
<i>Amolops tubecodepressus</i>	Li u & Yang	2000	Yunnan (China)
<i>Ansonia inthanon</i>	Matsui, Nabhitabhata & Panfa	1998	Thailand
<i>Ansonia kraensis</i>	Matsui, Khonsue & Nabhitabhata	2005	Thailand
<i>Brachyba rrophrys platyparietus</i>	Rao & Yang	1997	Yunnan (China)
<i>Chirixalus ananjevae</i>	Matsui, Orlov	2004	Vietnam
<i>Chirixalus punctatus</i>	Wilkinson, Win, Thin, Lwin, Shein & Tun	2003	Myanmar
<i>Chiromantis samkosensis</i>	Gilsmr, Neang, Chav & Holden	2007	Cambodia
<i>Fejervarya tricolor</i>	Stuart, Chuaynkern, Chanard, Inger	2006	Thailand
<i>Huia absia</i>	Stuart & Chanard	2005	Lao PDR
<i>Huia melasma</i>	Stuart & Chanard	2005	Thailand
<i>Leptobrachium bannaense</i>	Lathrop, Murphy, Orlov & Ho	1998	Vietnam / Lao PDR
<i>Leptobrachium bucharof</i>	Oehler, Teynié & David	2004	Lao PDR
<i>Leptobrachium huashen</i>	Fei L., Ye C., Jiang J., Xie F., Huang Y	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Leptobrachium mothoi</i>	Stuart, Sok & Neang	2006	Cambodia / Vietnam
<i>Leptobrachium smithi</i>	Matsui, Nabhitabhata & Panfa	1999	Thailand
<i>Leptobrachium xanthospilum</i>	Lathrop, Murphy, Orlov & Ho	1998	Vietnam
<i>Leptolalax fuliginosus</i>	Matsui	2006	Thailand
<i>Leptolalax melanoleucus</i>	Matsui	2006	Thailand
<i>Leptolalax nanangensis</i>	Lathrop, Murphy, Orlov & Ho	1998	Vietnam
<i>Leptolalax olivialis</i>	Oehler, Marquis, Swan & Grosjean	2000	Vietnam
<i>Leptolalax solus</i>	Matsui	2006	Thailand
<i>Leptolalax sungi</i>	Lathrop, Murphy, Orlov & Ho	1998	Vietnam
<i>Leptolalax tuberosus</i>	Inger, Orlov & Darevsky	1998	Vietnam
<i>Limnectes bannaensis</i>	Ye, Fei, Xie & Jiang	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Megophrys auralensis</i>	Oehler, Swan & Daltry	2002	Cambodia
<i>Megophrys lekaguli</i>	Stuart, Chuaynkern, Chanard, Inger	2006	Thailand
<i>Microhyla marmorata</i>	Bain & Nguyen	2004	Vietnam
<i>Microhyla nanapollexa</i>	Bain & Nguyen	2004	Vietnam
<i>Microhyla pulverata</i>	Bain & Nguyen	2004	Vietnam
<i>Odorrana aureola</i>	Stuart, Chuaynkern, Chanard, Inger	2006	Thailand
<i>Odorrana lincdongensis</i>	Fei Ye & Li	2001	Yunnan (China)
<i>Odorrana junliensis</i>	Huang, Fei & Ye	2001	Yunnan (China) / Vietnam / Lao PDR
<i>Ophryophryne gerti</i>	Oehler	2003	Vietnam / Lao PDR
<i>Ophryophryne hansii</i>	Oehler	2003	Vietnam
<i>Ophryophryne synnoria</i>	Stuart, Sok & Neang	2006	Cambodia
<i>Oreola laxnanjiangensis</i>	Fei & Ye	1999	Yunnan (China)
<i>Phyllautus abditus</i>	Inger, Orlov & Darevsky	1999	Vietnam
<i>Phyllautus cardamomus</i>	Oehler, Swan & Daltry	2002	Cambodia
<i>Phyllautus petilus</i>	Stuart & He atwole	2004	Lao PDR
<i>Phyllautus supercornutus</i>	Olo v, Ho & Nguyen	2004	Vietnam
<i>Phyllautus truognorensis</i>	Olo v & Ho	2005	Vietnam
<i>Rana achataphus</i>	Inger & Chanard	1997	Thailand
<i>Rana atigua</i>	Inger, Orlov & Darevsky	1999	Vietnam / Lao PDR
<i>Rana bacboensis</i>	Bain, Lathrop, Murphy & Ho	2003	Vietnam
<i>Rana banaorum</i>	Bain, Lathrop, Murphy & Ho	2003	Vietnam
<i>Rana banjarana</i>	Leong & Lim	2003	Thailand
<i>Rana bannanica</i>	Rao & Yang	1997	Yunnan (China)
<i>Rana bolavensis</i>	Stuart & Bain	2005	Lao PDR
<i>Rana compotrix</i>	Bain, Stuart, Orlov	2006	Lao PDR
<i>Rana cucae</i>	Bain, Stuart & Orlov	2006	Vietnam

<i>Rana daorum</i>	Bain, Lathrop, Murphy & Ho	2003	Vietnam
<i>Rana laber</i>	Ohler, Swan & Daltry	2002	Cambodia
<i>Rana gqatympana</i>	Orlov, Ananjeva, & Ho	2006	Vietnam
<i>Rana heatwolei</i>	Stuart & Bain	2005	Lao PDR
<i>Rana hrongorum</i>	Bain, Lathrop, Murphy & Ho	2003	Vietnam
<i>Rana indepressa</i>	Bain & Stuart	2005	Thailand
<i>Rana iriodes</i>	Bain & Nguyen	2004	Vietnam
<i>Rana lha lam</i>	Stuart, Orlov, & Chan-ard	2005	Vietnam/Lao PDR
<i>Rana lini</i>	Chou	1999	Yunnan (China)
<i>Rana megalympanum</i>	Bain, Lathrop, Murphy & Ho	2003	Vietnam
<i>Rana morafka</i>	Bain, Lathrop, Murphy & Ho	2003	Vietnam
<i>Rana mortenseni</i>	Ohler, Swan & Daltry	2002	Cambodia/ Thailand
<i>Rana oba</i>	Stuart & Bain	2005	Vietnam
<i>Rana trankieni</i>	Orlov, Le & Ho	2003	Vietnam
<i>Rana vitrea</i>	Bain, Stuart, Orlov	2006	Lao PDR
<i>Rhacophorus balogaster</i>	Inger, Orlov & Darevsky	1999	Vietnam/Lao PDR
<i>Rhacophorus cyanopunctatus</i>	Manthey & Steiof	1998	Thailand
<i>Rhacophorus duboisi</i>	Orler, Marquis, Swan & Giosean	2000	Vietnam/ Yunnan (China)
<i>Rhacophorus exochopygus</i>	Inger, Orlov & Darevsky	1999	Vietnam/Lao PDR
<i>Rhacophorus hoanglienensis</i>	Orlov, Lathrop, Murphy & Ho	2001	Vietnam
<i>Rhacophorus htunwini</i>	Wilkinson, Thin Thin, Kyi Soe Lwin, & Awan Khwi Strein	2005	Myanmar
<i>Rhacophorus jarujini</i>	Matsui & Panha	2006	Thailand
<i>Rhacophorus kio</i>	Ohler & Delorme	2006	Yunnan (China), Lao PDR, Thailand
<i>Rhacophorus orlovi</i>	Ziegler & Köhler	2001	Lao PDR / Thailand / Vietnam
<i>Theioderma lichen</i>	McLeod & Nothayati	2007	Thailand
<i>Theioderma nyabovi</i>	Orlov, Dutta, Ghate, Kent	2006	Vietnam
<i>Vibrissap hola echinata</i>	Dubois & Ohler	1998	Vietnam
<i>Vibrissap hola ngoclin hensis</i>	Orlov	2005	Vietnam
<i>Vibrissap hola promustache</i>	Rao, Wilkinson & Zhang	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Xenophrys dawei montis</i>	Rao & Yang	1997	Yunnan (China)
<i>Xenophrys lekaguli</i>	Stuart et al	2006	Thailand
Subtotal		88	

TOADS			
<i>Bufo crocus</i>	Wogan et al	2003	Myanmar
Subtotal		1	

SALAMANDERS			
<i>Paramesotriton laoensis</i>	Stuart & Papenfuss	2002	Lao PDR
<i>Tylobrotitron vietnamensis</i>	Böhme, Schöttler, Nguyen & Köhler	2005	Vietnam
Subtotal		2	

TOTAL NUMBER OF AMPHIBIANS	91
-----------------------------------	-----------

BIRDS

Species	Author	Year	Country
<i>Actinodura sodangorum</i>	Eames et al	1999	Vietnam
<i>Garrulax konkakinensis</i>	Eames & Eames	2001	Vietnam
<i>Garrulax ngoclinhensis</i>	Eames et al	1999	Vietnam
<i>Jabouilleia namnungensis</i>	Rappole et al	2005	Myanmar

TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRDS	4
------------------------------	----------

FISH

Species	Author	Year	Country
<i>Acrochordichthys gyinus</i>	Vidhayanon & Ng	2003	Thailand
<i>Acropoma argenistigma</i>	Okamoto & Ida	2002	Thailand
<i>Acrossocheilus xamensis</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Akysis clavulus</i>	Ng & Freyhof	2003	Vietnam

<i>Akysis ephippifer</i>	Ng & Kottelat	1998	Cambodia / Lao PDR
<i>Akysis fuliginatus</i>	Ng & Rainboth	2005	Cambodia
<i>Akysis hardmani</i>	Ng & Sabaj	2005	Thailand
<i>Akysis longifilis</i>	Ng	2006	Myanmar
<i>Akysis pictus</i>	Ng & Kottelat	2004	Myanmar
<i>Akysis prashadi</i>	Ng & Kottelat	2004	Myanmar
<i>Akysis recaus</i>	Ng & Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR / Thailand
<i>Akysis similis</i>	Ng & Kottelat	1998	Vietnam
<i>Akysis subtilis</i>	Ng & Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR / Thailand
<i>Akysis varius</i>	Ng & Kottelat	1998	Cambodia/ Lao PDR / Thailand
<i>Akysis vespa</i>	Ng & Kottelat	2004	Myanmar
<i>Amblyceps cairnatum</i>	Ng	2005	Myanmar
<i>Amblyceps mucronatum</i>	Ng & Kottelat	2000	Thailand / Lao PDR
<i>Amblyceps seratum</i>	Ng & Kottelat	2000	Cambodia / Lao PDR
<i>Amblyceps foratum</i>	Ng & Kottelat	2000	Thailand / Carbo da
<i>Amblyceps platycephalus</i>	Ng & Kottelat	2000	Thailand
<i>Amblyceps vaiegalum</i>	Ng & Kottelat	2000	Thailand
<i>Amblyrynchichthys miracanthus</i>	Ng & Kottelat	2004	Cambodia / Lao PDR / Thailand/ Vietnam
<i>Ayanangra estuarius</i>	Roberts	2001	Myanmar
<i>Bagrachthys majusculus</i>	Ng	2002	Thailand
<i>Bagrachthys obscurus</i>	Ng	1999	Cambodia / Lao PDR / Thailand/ Vietnam
<i>Balantiocheilus ambusticauda</i>	Ng & Kottelat	2007	Cambodia / Thailand/ Vietnam
<i>Balitoranantingensis</i>	Chen, Cui & Yang	2005	Yunnan
<i>Bangana elegans</i>	Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Batasolungates</i>	Ng	2004	Myanmar
<i>Batasoferum natus</i>	Ng & Kottelat	2007	Myanmar
<i>Batasotigrinus</i>	Ng & Kottelat	2002	Thailand
<i>Belodonichthys truncatus</i>	Kottelat & Ng	1999	Cambodia / Lao PDR / Thailand/ Vietnam
<i>Betta pallida</i>	Schindler & Schmidt	2004	Thailand
<i>Betta di</i>	Tan	1998	Thailand
<i>Betta kubotai</i>	Kottelat	2004	Myanmar
<i>Betta udornitthiruji</i>	Ng	2007	Myanmar
<i>Brachygnathus mekongensis</i>	Larson & Vidhayanon	2000	Cambodia / Lao PDR / Thailand
<i>Caelatoglanis zonatus</i>	Ng & Kottelat	2005	Myanmar
<i>Celestichthys margaritatus</i>	Roberts	2007	Myanmar
<i>Cephalopholis polyspila</i>	Randall & Satapoomin	2000	Thailand
<i>Ceratoglanis pachynema</i>	Ng	1999	Thailand
<i>Channa ornatipectus</i>	Britz	2007	Myanmar
<i>Channa panaw</i>	Musikasintorn	1998	Myanmar
<i>Channa pulchra</i>	Britz	2007	Myanmar
<i>Chaudhuriia fuscipinnis</i>	Kottelat & Britz	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Clupisoma nulangense</i>	Chen, Ferraris & Yang	2005	Yunnan
<i>Clupisoma roosae</i>	Ferraris	2004	Myanmar
<i>Coius pulcher</i>	Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Crossocheilus atrilimes</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Danio kyathit</i>	Fang	1998	Myanmar
<i>Danio maetaengensis</i>	Fang	1997	Thailand
<i>Danio roseus</i>	Fang & Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR / Thailand
<i>Danio fangfangae</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Danio gibber</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Danio salmonata</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Danionella mirifica</i>	Britz	2003	Myanmar
<i>Devario acrostomus</i>	Fang & Kottelat	1999	Lao PDR
<i>Devario apopyris</i>	Fang & Kottelat	1999	Lao PDR
<i>Devario leptos</i>	Fang & Kottelat	1999	Lao PDR
<i>Diemberia namnuensis</i>	Nguyen & Nguyen	2002	Vietnam
<i>Doryichthys confusus</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Eilopostoma mystax</i>	Tan & Lim	2002	Thailand
<i>Erromyzon compactus</i>	Kottelat	2004	Vietnam
<i>Eutropichthys salweenensis</i>	Ferraris & Vari	2007	Myanmar/ Thailand
<i>Feilariata</i>	Winterbottom	2003	Vietnam

<i>Gagata gawuyuh</i>	Roberts & Ferraris	1998	Myanmar
<i>Gagata melanopterus</i>	Roberts & Ferraris	1998	Myanmar
<i>Garra bispinosa</i>	Zhou, Pan & Kottelat	2005	Yunnan
<i>Garra flavata</i>	Kullander & Fang Fang	2004	Myanmar
<i>Garra micropulvinus</i>	Zhou, Pan, & Kottelat	2005	Yunnan
<i>Garra nigricolis</i>	Kullander & Fang Fang	2004	Myanmar
<i>Garra poecilura</i>	Kullander & Fang Fang	2004	Myanmar
<i>Garra propulvinus</i>	Kullander & Fang Fang	2004	Myanmar
<i>Garra takhiniica</i>	Kullander & Fang Fang	2004	Myanmar
<i>Garra tobustus</i>	Zhang & Chen	2002	Yunnan
<i>Garra splota</i>	Kullander & Fang Fang	2004	Myanmar
<i>Garra vittatula</i>	Kullander & Fang Fang	2004	Myanmar
<i>Garra cyrano</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Garra theunensis</i>	Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Gerres chrysopterus</i>	Iwatsuki, Kimura & Yoshino	1999	Thailand
<i>Gerres infasciatus</i>	Iwatsuki & Kimura	1998	Thailand
<i>Glyptothorax panda</i>	Ferraris & Britz	2005	Myanmar
<i>Helicophagus leptochinchus</i>	Ng & Kottelat	2000	Thailand / Vietnam
<i>Hemibarbus verrucosus</i>	Ng	2003	Lao PDR / Thailand
<i>Hemibarbus imbrifer</i>	Ng & Ferraris	2000	Myanmar / Thailand
<i>Hemibarbus spilopterus</i>	Ng & Rainboth	1999	Cambodia
<i>Hemibarbus variegatus</i>	Ng & Ferraris	2000	Myanmar / Thailand
<i>Hemimyzon edyanuroides</i>	Freyhof & Herder	2002	Vietnam
<i>Hemimyzon nanensis</i>	Doi & Kottelat	1998	Thailand
<i>Hemimyzon confuens</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Hemimyzon khonensis</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Hemimyzon papilio</i>	Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Himantura kittipongi</i>	Vidthayanon & Roberts	2006	Thailand
<i>Homaloptera confuzona</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Homaloptera parvilita</i>	Tan & Ng	2005	Thailand
<i>Indostomus crocodylus</i>	Britz & Kottelat	1999	Thailand
<i>Indostomus spinosus</i>	Britz & Kottelat	1999	Cambodia / Lao PDR / Thailand / Vietnam
<i>Kryptopterus dissolus</i>	Ng	2001	Cambodia / Lao PDR / Thailand
<i>Kryptopterus geminus</i>	Ng	2003	Cambodia / Lao PDR / Thailand / Vietnam
<i>Kryptopterus paraschilbeides</i>	Ng	2003	Cambodia / Vietnam
<i>Laocypris hispida</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Macropodus erythropterus</i>	Freyhof & Herder	2002	Vietnam
<i>Makarraraja chindwinensis</i>	Roberts	2007	Myanmar
<i>Microrasbora luboi</i>	Kottelat & Witte	1999	Thailand
<i>Microrasbora nana</i>	Kottelat & Witte	1999	Myanmar
<i>Monotreteturgidus</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Myristis astakhovi</i>	Kotlyar	1997	Vietnam
<i>Mystacoleucus ectypus</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Mystus armiger</i>	Ng	2004	Thailand
<i>Mystus castaneus</i>	Ng	2002	Thailand
<i>Mystus laevis</i>	Chakrabarty & Ng	2005	Myanmar
<i>Nemacheilus arenicolus</i>	Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Nemacheilus banar</i>	Freyhof & Serov	2001	Vietnam
<i>Nemacheilus cleopatra</i>	Freyhof & Serov	2001	Vietnam
<i>Neolissochilus baoshanensis</i>	Chen & Yang	1999	Yunnan
<i>Neolissochilus heterostomus</i>	Chen & Yang	1999	Yunnan
<i>Neolissochilus subterraneus</i>	Vidthayanon, and Kottelat	2003	Thailand
<i>Odontamblyopus rebecca</i>	Murdy & Shibukawa	2003	Vietnam
<i>Odontobutis aspro</i>	Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Onychostoma fusiforme</i>	Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Onychostoma meridionale</i>	Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Oreoglanis hypsiurus</i>	Ng & M. Kottelat	1999	Lao PDR
<i>Oreoglanis immaculatus</i>	Kong, Chen & Yang	2007	Yunnan
<i>Oreoglanis infulatus</i>	Ng & Freyhof	2001	Vietnam
<i>Oreoglanis jingdongensis</i>	Kong, Chen & Yang	2007	Yunnan
<i>Oreoglanis lepturus</i>	Ng & Rainboth	2001	Lao PDR

<i>Oreoglanis macronemus</i>	Ng	2004	Lao PDR
<i>Oreoglanis setiger</i>	Ng & Rainboth	2001	Lao PDR / Yunnan (China)
<i>Oryzias haugangensis</i>	Roberts	1998	Vietnam
<i>Oryzias pectoralis</i>	Roberts	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Oryzias uvai</i>	Roberts	1998	Myanmar
<i>Osteochilus striatus</i>	Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Pangio lumbriciformis</i>	Britz & Maclaine	2007	Myanmar
<i>Pangio signicauda</i>	Britz & Maclaine	2007	Myanmar
<i>Papuligobius uniporus</i>	Chen & Kottelat	2003	Lao PDR
<i>Paralepi docap halus guishanensis</i>	Li	2004	Yunnan
<i>Parabassia pulcinella</i>	Kottelat	2003	Myanmar
<i>Paraprotomyzon nulanjangensis</i>	Lu, Lu & Mao	2005	Yunnan
<i>Paraskukia maculata</i>	Doi	2000	Thailand
<i>Parasphaerichthys lineatus</i>	Britz & Kottelat	2002	Myanmar
<i>Pareuchiloglanis abbreviatus</i>	Li, Zhou, Thomson, Zhang & Yang	2007	Yunnan
<i>Pareuchiloglanis prolixusalis</i>	Li, Zhou, Thomson, Zhang & Yang	2007	Yunnan
<i>Ptilia kachinica</i>	Kullander, Britz & Fang	2000	Myanmar
<i>Polydactylus siamensis</i>	Motomura, Iwatsuki & Yoshino	2001	Thailand
<i>Polyneemus bideiatus</i>	Motomura & Tsukawaki	2006	Vietnam
<i>Poropuntius genygnathus</i>	Roberts	1998	Myanmar
<i>Poropuntius hathe</i>	Roberts	1998	Thailand
<i>Poropuntius heterolepidotus</i>	Roberts	1998	Thailand
<i>Poropuntius melanogrammus</i>	Roberts	1998	Thailand
<i>Poropuntius scapanognathus</i>	Roberts	1998	Thailand
<i>Poropuntius angustus</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Poropuntius constans</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Poropuntius lobotheloides</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Poropuntius solitus</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Pseudecheneis maurus</i>	Ng & Tan	2007	Vietnam
<i>Pseudecheneis sympalvicus</i>	Roberts	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Pseudobagrus filifer</i>	Ng & Rainboth	2005	Cambodia
<i>Pseudobagrus inermis</i>	Ng & Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Pseudobagrus nitidus</i>	Ng & Rainboth	2005	Lao PDR
<i>Pseudobagrus nubilosus</i>	Ng & Freyhof	2007	Vietnam
<i>Pseudoguvia tenetricosa</i>	Britz & Ferraris	2003	Myanmar
<i>Pseudomystus sobrinus</i>	Ng & Freyhof	2005	Vietnam
<i>Pseudomystus bomboides</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Psilorhynchus robustus</i>	Conway & Kottelat	2007	Myanmar
<i>Pterocryptis buccata</i>	Ng & Kottelat	1998	Thailand
<i>Pterocryptis inusitata</i>	Ng	1999	Lao PDR
<i>Pterocryptis crenula</i>	Ng & Freyhof	2001	Vietnam
<i>Pterocryptis verecunda</i>	Ng & Freyhof	2001	Vietnam
<i>Puntius didi</i>	Kuliser & Fang	2005	Myanmar
<i>Puntius tiantan</i>	Kuliser & Fang	2005	Myanmar
<i>Puntius rhombeus</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Rasbora ampistriga</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Rasbora septentrionalis</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Rhinogobius boica</i>	Chen & Kottelat	2005	Vietnam
<i>Rhinogobius maculicervix</i>	Chen & Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Rhinogobius milleri</i>	Chen & Kottelat	2003	Lao PDR
<i>Rhinogobius nammaensis</i>	Chen & Kottelat	2003	Lao PDR
<i>Rhinogobius sulcatus</i>	Chen & Kottelat	2005	Vietnam
<i>Rhinogobius variolatus</i>	Chen & Kottelat	2005	Vietnam
<i>Rhinogobius vermiculatus</i>	Chen & Kottelat	2003	Lao PDR
<i>Rhinogobius virgigena</i>	Chen & Kottelat	2005	Vietnam
<i>Rhinogobius alimauculatus</i>	Chen & Kottelat & Miller	1999	Lao PDR
<i>Rhinogobius lineatus</i>	Chen & Kottelat & Miller	1999	Lao PDR
<i>Rhinogobius taenigera</i>	Chen & Kottelat & Miller	1999	Lao PDR
<i>Rhondeus laevis</i>	Kottelat, Doi & Musikasithorn	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Scaphognathops theunensis</i>	Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura bannaensis</i>	Chen, Yanq & Qi	2005	Yunnan
<i>Schistura cryptofasciata</i>	Chen, Kong & Yang	2005	Yunnan
<i>Schistura disparizona</i>	Zhou & Kottelat	2005	Yunnan

<i>Schistura pridii</i>	Vidhayanon	2003	Thailand
<i>Schistura spekuli</i>	Kottelat	2004	Vietnam
<i>Schistura amplizona</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura antennata</i>	Freyhof & Serov	2001	Vietnam
<i>Schistura aramis</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura aethos</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura atra</i>	Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura bachmaensis</i>	Freyhof & Serov	2001	Vietnam
<i>Schistura baiardi</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura bolavensis</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura carbonaria</i>	Freyhof & Serov	2001	Vietnam
<i>Schistura cataracta</i>	Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura clatrata</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura coruscans</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura crabro</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura dalatensis</i>	Freyhof & Serov	2001	Vietnam
<i>Schistura dearsmanti</i>	Vidhayanon & Kottelat	2003	Thailand
<i>Schistura deflexiva</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura dorsizona</i>	Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura ephelis</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura finis</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura fusinotata</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura globiceps</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura huongensis</i>	Freyhof & Serov	2001	Vietnam
<i>Schistura imitator</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura implicata</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura irregularis</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura isostigma</i>	Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura kaysoni</i>	Vidhayanon & Jaruthanin	2002	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura khamenhi</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura klobitzlae</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura kongphengii</i>	Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura kontumensis</i>	Freyhof & Serov	2001	Vietnam
<i>Schistura latidens</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura leukensis</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura macrocephalus</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura melarancia</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura namboensis</i>	Freyhof & Serov	2001	Vietnam
<i>Schistura nomi</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura novemradiata</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura nudidorsum</i>	Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura obelini</i>	Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura personata</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura pertica</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura pervagata</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura porthos</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura procera</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura psittacula</i>	Freyhof & Serov	2001	Vietnam
<i>Schistura punctifasciata</i>	Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura quiescens</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura quismodo</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura rikiki</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura russa</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura sertata</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura sigillata</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura sokolovi</i>	Freyhof & Serov	2001	Vietnam
<i>Schistura sombooni</i>	Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura speisi</i>	Vidhayanon & Kottelat	2003	Thailand
<i>Schistura suber</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura susanna</i>	Freyhof & Serov	2001	Vietnam
<i>Schistura tenura</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura thanho</i>	Freyhof & Serov	2001	Vietnam
<i>Schistura tizardi</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR

<i>Schistura tubularis</i>	Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura xhatensis</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Schistura yesini</i>	Freyhof & Serov	2001	Vietnam
<i>Sectoria megasoma</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Serpenticobitis cingulata</i>	Roberts	1997	Lao PDR / Thailand
<i>Serpenticobitis zonata</i>	Kottelat	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Sewelli albisuera</i>	Freyhof	2003	Vietnam
<i>Sewellia breviventris</i>	Freyhof & Serov	2000	Vietnam
<i>Sewelliapatella</i>	Freyhof & Serov	2000	Vietnam
<i>Sineleotris namxamensis</i>	Chen & Kottelat	2004	Lao PDR / Vietnam
<i>Sinocyclocheilus guishanensis</i>	Li	2003	Yunnan
<i>Sinocyclocheilus wumengshanensis</i>	Li, Ma & Lu,	2003	Yunnan
<i>Sundasalanx mekongensis</i>	Britz & Kottelat	1999	Cambodia / Lao PDR / Thailand / Vietnam
<i>Tanichthys micagemmae</i>	Freyhof & Herder	2001	Vietnam
<i>Tetraodon abei</i>	Roberts	1998	Lao PDR
<i>Tonlesapia isukawakii</i>	Motomura & Mukai	2006	Cambodia
<i>Torater</i>	Roberts	1999	Lao PDR
<i>Tor yingjiangensis</i>	Chen & Yang	2004	Yunnan
<i>Triplophysa laiceps</i>	Zhou & Cui,	1997	Yunnan
<i>Triplophysa nuijiangensis</i>	Chen, Cui & Yang	2004	Yunnan
<i>Triplophysa xiangshujiangensis</i>	Li,	2004	Yunnan
<i>Troglocychocheilus khamroaensis</i>	Kottelat & Brähler	1999	Lao PDR
<i>Vanmanena crassicauda</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Vanmanena serrilineata</i>	Kottelat	2000	Lao PDR
<i>Wallago macropogon</i>	Ng	2004	Vietnam / Lao PDR / Thailand
<i>Yunnanilus baijiangensis</i>	Li	2004	Yunnan
<i>Yunnanilus longibaratus</i>	Gan, Chen & Yang	2007	Yunnan

TOTAL NUMBER OF FISH 279

MAMMALS

Species	Author	Year	Country
<i>Chodsigoa caovansunga</i>	Lund, Musser & Son	2003	Vietnam
<i>Crocidura kegoensis</i>	Lund, Musser & Ziegler	2004	Vietnam
<i>Hipposideros khachhouayensis</i>	Gullén-Servent & Francis	2006	Lao PDR
<i>Hipposideros rotalis</i>	Francis, Kock & Habersetzer	1999	Lao PDR
<i>Hipposideros scutinares</i>	Robinson et al	2003	Lao PDR / Vietnam
<i>Kerivoula kachinensis</i>	Bates, Struëbig, Rossiter, Kingston, Tigga, Sai, Khin	2004	Cambodia / Lao PDR / Myanmar / Thailand
<i>Kerivoula titania</i>	Bates, Struëbig, Hayes, Furey, Mya Mya, et al	2007	Cambodia / Lao PDR / Myanmar / Thailand / Vietnam
<i>Lao nastes aeni gramus</i>	Jenkins et al	2005	Lao PDR
<i>Muntiacus putaoensis</i>	Rabinowitz, Than Myint, & Saw Tun Khaing	1999	Myanmar
<i>Muntiacus truongsonensis</i>	Giao, Tuoc, Dung, Wikramanayake, Amato, Arcander & MacKinnon	1998	Vietnam
<i>Murina hamsoni</i>	Csorba, Bates	2005	Cambodia
<i>Myotis anamiticus</i>	Kruskop & Tsytsulina	2001	Vietnam
<i>Nesola queiminsi</i>	Averianov, Abramov & Tikhinov	2000	Vietnam / Lao PDR
<i>Saxatilomys paulinae</i>	Musser, Smith, Robinson & Lunde	2005	Lao PDR
<i>Tonkinomys daovaiteni</i>	Musser, Lund & Son	2006	Vietnam

TOTAL NUMBER OF MAMMALS 15

PLANTS

Species	Author	Year	Country
<i>Acer yangbiense</i>	Chan & Yang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Acronema brevipedicellatum</i>	Pan & Watson	2004	Yunnan (China)
<i>Actinodaphne nonghaiensis</i>	Li	2005	Yunnan (China)

<i>Aeschynanthus menduni</i>	Middleton	2007	Lao PDR
<i>Aeschynanthus minutifolius</i>	Middleton	2007	Thailand
<i>Agrostis sinorupensis</i>	Liu ex Phillips & Lu	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Ailanthus vietnamensis</i>	Sam & Noot	2007	Vietnam
<i>Ainsliaea fulvicoides</i>	Chuang	2004	Yunnan (China)
<i>Ainsliaea gongshanensis</i>	Chuang	2004	Yunnan (China)
<i>Ainsliaea lijiangensis</i>	Chuang	2004	Yunnan (China)
<i>Aleuritopteris gongshanensis</i>	Zhang	2004	Yunnan (China)
<i>Alcacia hypnosa</i>	Yin, Wang & Xu	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Alphonsea sonlaensis</i>	Bân	2000	Vietnam
<i>Alseodaphne huangshanensis</i>	Li & Shui	2004	Yunnan (China)
<i>Alysicarpus bracteatus</i>	Gao	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Amitostigma venusta</i>	Chen, Shui & Lang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Amorphophallus xiei</i>	Li & Dao	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Anclystemon hekouensis</i>	Shui & Chen	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Anisochilus hamandii</i>	Doan ex Suddlee & Paton	2004	Cambodia/Lao PDR/ Thailand
<i>Anoectochilus annamensis</i>	Averyanov	2005	Vietnam
<i>Anoectochilus papillosum</i>	Averyanov	2007	Vietnam
<i>Aquilaria luogosa</i>	Le-Cong & Kessler	2005	Vietnam
<i>Argostemma fasciculata</i>	Sridith & Larsen	2004	Cambodia
<i>Arisaema averyanovii</i>	Nguyen & Boyce	2005	Vietnam
<i>Arisaema lidaense</i>	Muata & Wu	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Arisaema menghaiense</i>	Yin, Li & Xu	2004	Yunnan (China)
<i>Arisaema menglaense</i>	Ji, Li & Xu	2004	Yunnan (China)
<i>Arisaema muratae</i>	Gusman & Yin	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Arisaema rostratum</i>	Nguyen & Boyce	2005	Vietnam
<i>Aristolochia hansenii</i>	Phuphatra naphong	2006	Thailand
<i>Aristolochia kongkan dae</i>	Phuphatra naphong	2006	Thailand
<i>Aristolochia perangustifolia</i>	Phuphatra naphong	2006	Thailand
<i>Aristolochia poomae</i>	Phuphatra naphong	2006	Thailand
<i>Aristolochia yalaensis</i>	Phuphatra naphong	2006	Thailand
<i>Artabotrys hienianus</i>	Bân	2000	Vietnam
<i>Artabotrys phuocgianus</i>	Bân	2000	Vietnam
<i>Artabotrys taynguyenensis</i>	Bân	2000	Vietnam
<i>Artabotrys tetramerus</i>	Bân	2000	Vietnam
<i>Artabotrys vietnamensis</i>	Bân	2000	Vietnam
<i>Arthrocnemum cyrtomoides</i>	Lu & Xu	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Artocarpus thailandicus</i>	Berg	2005	Thailand
<i>Arun dina caespitosa</i>	Averyanov	2007	Vietnam
<i>Arun dinella suniana</i>	Phillips & Chen	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Aspidistra alata</i>	Tillich	2007	Vietnam
<i>Aspidistra amautovii</i>	Tillich	2005	Vietnam
<i>Aspidistra atroviolacea</i>	Tillich	2005	Vietnam
<i>Aspidistra bicolor</i>	Tillich	2005	Vietnam
<i>Aspidistra bogneri</i>	Tillich	2005	Vietnam
<i>Aspidistra campanulata</i>	Tillich	2007	Vietnam
<i>Aspidistra carnososa</i>	Tillich	2005	Vietnam
<i>Aspidistra conrata</i>	Tillich	2005	Vietnam
<i>Aspidistra cryptantha</i>	Tillich	2007	Vietnam
<i>Aspidistra foliosa</i>	Tillich	2005	Vietnam
<i>Aspidistra geastrum</i>	Tillich	2005	Vietnam
<i>Aspidistra gendii</i>	Tillich	2007	Vietnam
<i>Aspidistra labialis</i>	Tillich	2005	Vietnam
<i>Aspidistra locii</i>	Arnautov & Bogner	2004	Vietnam
<i>Aspidistra lutea</i>	Tillich	2005	Vietnam
<i>Aspidistra marasmiooides</i>	Tillich	2005	Vietnam
<i>Aspidistra opaca</i>	Tillich	2005	Vietnam
<i>Aspidistra petiolata</i>	Tillich	2005	Vietnam
<i>Aspidistra recondita</i>	Tillich	2007	Vietnam
<i>Aspidistra renatae</i>	Bräuchler	2005	Vietnam
<i>Aspidistra stricta</i>	Tillich	2005	Vietnam
<i>Aspidistra superba</i>	Tillich	2005	Vietnam
<i>Aspidistra tubiflora</i>	Tillich	2006	Vietnam

<i>Aspidistra umbrosa</i>	Tillich	2007	Vietnam
<i>Asplenium lukkonenii</i>	Vare & Reichstein	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Asplenium semivarians</i>	Vare & Reichstein	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Astragalus chengkangensis</i>	Podlech & Xu	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Astragalus gongshanensis</i>	Podlech & Xu	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Astragalus supralaevis</i>	Podlech & Xu	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Begonia bataviensis</i>	Kiew	2005	Vietnam
<i>Begonia cladotricha</i>	Hughes	2007	Lao PDR
<i>Begonia crocea</i>	Peng	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Begonia crystallina</i>	Shui & Chen	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Begonia cucphuongensis</i>	Nguyen & Tebbitt	2005	Vietnam
<i>Begonia glauca</i>	Kiew	2007	Vietnam
<i>Begonia guianensis</i>	Ma & Li	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Begonia hahiepiana</i>	Nguyen & Tebbitt	2006	Vietnam
<i>Begonia hayamiana</i>	Tanaka	2007	Myanmar
<i>Begonia huangqi</i>	Shui & Chen	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Begonia kingdon-wardii</i>	Tebbit	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Begonia kui</i>	Peng	2007	Vietnam
<i>Begonia longistyla</i>	Shui & Chen	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Begonia phamiana</i>	Kiew	2007	Cambodia / Vietnam
<i>Begonia platycarpa</i>	Shui & Chen	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Begonia polianii</i>	Kiew	2007	Vietnam
<i>Begonia rhyngochloa</i>	Shui & Chen	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Begonia tetralobata</i>	Shui	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Berberis micropetala</i>	Yin	1999	Yunnan (China)
<i>Bistorta libifera</i>	Miyamoto & Ohba	2002	Yunnan (China)
<i>Boesenbergia regalis</i>	Kharuk & Tohdam	2003	Thailand
<i>Brassia iopsis ficifolia</i>	Wen & Lowry	2006	Vietnam
<i>Brassia iopsis gigantea</i>	Wen & Lowry	2006	Vietnam
<i>Brassia iopsis pseudoficifolia</i>	Lowry & C.B. Shang	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Bromelia annamensis</i>	Averyanov & Averyanova	2006	Vietnam
<i>Bromelia pseudoramosus</i>	Keng ex Liu	2002	Yunnan (China)
<i>Buddleja microstachya</i>	Liu & Peng	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Bulbophyllum dulongjiangense</i>	Jin	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Bulbophyllum gunnarii</i>	Averyanov	2005	Vietnam
<i>Bulbophyllum quitulaloides</i>	Averyanov	2005	Vietnam
<i>Bulbophyllum lockii</i>	Averyanov & Averyanova	2006	Vietnam
<i>Bulbophyllum paraemarginatum</i>	Averyanov	2007	Vietnam
<i>Bulbophyllum sinhoense</i>	Averyanov	2007	Vietnam
<i>Caesalpinia yunnanensis</i>	Li, Zhang & Chen	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Calamus banlingensis</i>	Yang, Yang & Lu	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Calamus evansi</i>	Hend	2007	Lao PDR
<i>Calamus hulaungensis</i>	Hend	2007	Myanmar
<i>Calamus minor</i>	Hend	2007	Lao PDR
<i>Calamus pictatus</i>	Hend	2007	Myanmar
<i>Calanthe dulongensis</i>	Li, Li & Dao	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Calanthe duyana</i>	Averyanov	2006	Vietnam
<i>Calceolaria rupestris</i>	Averyanov, Nguyễn & Lộc	2004	Vietnam
<i>Camellia hamyensis</i>	Tran & Le	2005	Vietnam
<i>Camellia rubriflora</i>	Tran & Hakoda	1998	Vietnam
<i>Campylandra siamensis</i>	Yamashita & Tamura	2001	Thailand
<i>Carex bijanensis</i>	Liang & Zhang	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Carex globulosa</i>	Phu Phong & Simpson	2007	Thailand
<i>Carex obliquiruncata</i>	Tang & Liang	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Castanopsis pseudohystrix</i>	Phengkai	2004	Thailand
<i>Castanopsis thalensis</i>	Phengkai	2004	Thailand
<i>Caulokaempferia amplexicaulis</i>	Suksathan	2005	Thailand
<i>Caulokaempferia appendiculata</i>	Larsen & Triboun	2003	Thailand
<i>Caulokaempferia bracteata</i>	Larsen & Larsen	2003	Thailand
<i>Caulokaempferia jirawongsei</i>	Picheans & Mokkamul	2004	Thailand
<i>Caulokaempferia khaomaensis</i>	Picheans & Mokkamul	2004	Thailand
<i>Caulokaempferia laotica</i>	Picheans & Mokkamul	2006	Lao PDR
<i>Caulokaempferia imiana</i>	Mokkamul & Picheans	2004	Thailand

<i>Caulokaempferia pedemontana</i>	Tribo un & K.Larsen	2005	Thailand
<i>Caulokaempferia phuluanensis</i>	Picheans & Mokkamul	2004	Thailand
<i>Caulokaempferia violacea</i>	Larsen & Triboun	2003	Thailand
<i>Cephalostadium scandens</i>	Hsueh & Hui	1997	Yunnan (China)
<i>Cheirostylis calcarata</i>	Jin & Chen	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Cheirostylis foliosa</i>	Averyanov	2007	Vietnam
<i>Cheirostylis latipetal a</i>	Averyanov & Averyanova	2006	Vietnam
<i>Cheirostylis malipoensis</i>	Jin & Chen	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Cheirostylis sepiens</i>	Averyanov	2005	Vietnam
<i>Chioschista rodriguezii</i>	Cavestro & Ormerod	2005	Thailand
<i>Cinnamomum bambosens</i>	Gargopadhyay	2006	Myanmar
<i>Cinnamomum blandfordii</i>	Gargopadhyay	2006	Myanmar
<i>Cladrastis chingii</i>	Duley & Vincent	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Cleisostoma malanorachis</i>	Averyanov & Averyanova	2006	Vietnam
<i>Cleisostoma subulifolium</i>	Averyanov & Averyanova	2006	Vietnam
<i>Clematis hagiangeris</i>	Do	2006	Vietnam
<i>Clematis pingbianensis</i>	Wang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Clematis vietnamensis</i>	Wang & Do	2006	Vietnam
<i>Coelogyne isii</i>	Jin & Li	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Coelogyne weixiensis</i>	Jin	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Colocasia bicolor</i>	Long & Cao	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Colocasia menglaensis</i>	Yin, Li & Xu	2004	Yunnan (China)
<i>Colocasia yunnanensis</i>	Long & Cai	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Conioselinum rufum</i>	Pimrov & Klijuykov	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Cordisepalum phanlophthalum</i>	Staples	2006	Myanmar / Thailand
<i>Cornus eydeana</i>	Xiang & Shui	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Corydalis heterophylla</i>	Wuex Su & Lidén	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Corydalis ischnosiphon</i>	Lidén & Su	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Corydalis mediterranea</i>	Su & Lidén	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Crepidium kirkmanum</i>	Margońska	2005	Thailand
<i>Cryptocarya biswasii</i>	Gargopadhyay	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Cucumis debilis</i>	De Wilde & Duyfjes	2007	Vietnam
<i>Curcuma antiana</i>	Chaveer & Taneer	2007	Thailand
<i>Curcuma larsenii</i>	Malkot & Jenjitt	2006	Thailand/Lao PDR/ Vietnam
<i>Cymbidium aestivum</i>	Liu & Chen	2004	Yunnan (China)
<i>Cymbidium changningense</i>	Liu & Chen	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Cymbidium concinnum</i>	Liu & Chen	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Cymbidium gaoilongense</i>	Liu & Zhang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Cymbidium lushuiense</i>	Liu, Chen & Shi	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Cymbidium micranthum</i>	Liu & Chen	2004	Yunnan (China)
<i>Cymbidium multifidum</i>	Liu & Chen	2004	Yunnan (China)
<i>Cymbidium quinqueobum</i>	Liu & Chen	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Cymbopogon minor</i>	Sun & Zhang & Phillips & Chen	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Cyperus simaensis</i>	Qian	2001	Yunnan (China)
<i>Cypripedium malpouense</i>	Chen & Liu	2004	Yunnan (China)
<i>Dalzellia angustissima</i>	Kato	2006	Thailand
<i>Dalzellia kaisanensis</i>	Kato	2006	Thailand
<i>Dalzellia ranongensis</i>	Kato	2006	Thailand
<i>Dalzellia ubonensis</i>	Kato	2006	Thailand
<i>Dasydaschalon tuanum</i>	Ban	2000	Vietnam
<i>Dendrobium bifurcatum</i>	Yulawa	2003	Vietnam
<i>Dendrobium chapaense</i>	Averyanov	2006	Vietnam
<i>Dendrobium farinatum</i>	Schlidhauer & Schraut	2004	Vietnam
<i>Dendrobium menglaensis</i>	Jin & Li	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Dendrobium schrautii</i>	Schlidhauer	2006	Vietnam
<i>Dendrobium trankimianum</i>	Yulawa	2004	Vietnam
<i>Dendrobium trankimianii</i>	Permer & Dang	2003	Vietnam
<i>Dendrobium tuanhanii</i>	Averyanov	2004	Vietnam
<i>Dendrobium vietnamense</i>	Averyanov	2005	Vietnam
<i>Dendrocacamus khoonme ngii</i>	Sungkaew, Teerawat, & Hodkinson	2007	Thailand
<i>Diospyros phuketensis</i>	Phengkai	2005	Thailand
<i>Diospyros ranongensis</i>	Phengkai	2005	Thailand
<i>Diphysastium wilceae</i>	Ivanenko	2003	Yunnan (China)

<i>Dischidia comuta</i>	Livsh	2005	Lao PDR
<i>Dischidia dohtii</i>	Tran & Livsh	2005	Lao PDR/Vietnam
<i>Disticochlamys rubrostriata</i>	Kress & Rehse	2003	Vietnam
<i>Dracaena impressivenia</i>	Yan & Guo	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Eclipta angustata</i>	Umemoto & Koyama	2007	Thailand / Vietnam / Yunnan (China)
<i>Elatostema attenuatodes</i>	Wang	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Elatostema binerve</i>	Wang	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Elatostema janshanicum</i>	Wang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Elatostema maquanense</i>	Wang	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Elatostema melano phylum</i>	Wang	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Elatostema septemflorum</i>	Wang	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Elatostema shuii</i>	Wang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Elatostema trichotomum</i>	Wang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Elatostema wengii</i>	Lin & Duan	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Encisanthum daclacense</i>	Ban	2000	Vietnam
<i>Epigenium boresii</i>	Ormerod	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Epigenium gaoilongense</i>	Yu & Zhang	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Epipactis alatus</i>	Averyanov & Efimov	2006	Vietnam
<i>Eria thlorantha</i>	Averyanov & Averyanova	2006	Vietnam
<i>Eurya jintunensis</i>	Li	2000	Yunnan (China)
<i>Eurya luhurensis</i>	Wang & Wang	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Eurya subcordata</i>	Li	2000	Yunnan (China)
<i>Eurya taronensis</i>	Li	2000	Yunnan (China)
<i>Fagopyrum capillatum</i>	Ohnishi	1998	Yunnan (China)
<i>Festuca scabriflora</i>	Liu	2002	Yunnan (China)
<i>Ficus Thailandica</i>	Berg & Gardner	2007	Thailand
<i>Fissistigma tayrguyenense</i>	Ban	2000	Vietnam
<i>Galium shanense</i>	Bhattacharjee	2006	Myanmar
<i>Gastrochilus alatus</i>	Jin & Chen	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Gastrochilus malipoensis</i>	Jin & Chen	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Gastrodia major</i>	Averyanov	2006	Vietnam
<i>Gastrodia punctata</i>	Averyanov	2006	Vietnam
<i>Gastrodia theana</i>	Averyanov	2005	Vietnam
<i>Gastrodia trankimianensis</i>	Averyanov & Averyanova	2006	Vietnam
<i>Genia khammuangensis</i>	Hul	2007	Lao PDR
<i>Glyceria ovatiflora</i>	Keng ex Tzvelev	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Glyptopteris reticulinerve</i>	Wuex Fan & Xu	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Gomphogone cromotata</i>	De Wilde & Duyfjes	2007	Thailand
<i>Gomphogone heterosperma</i>	De Wilde & Duyfjes	2007	Thailand
<i>Gomphostemma grandiflorum</i>	Doan ex Suddee & Paton	2007	Vietnam
<i>Goniotalamus albilorus</i>	Ban	2000	Vietnam
<i>Goniotalamus gracilipes</i>	Ban	2000	Vietnam
<i>Goniotalamus lii</i>	Hou & Shui	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Goniotalamus macrocalyx</i>	Ban	2000	Vietnam
<i>Goniotalamus ninhuanus</i>	Ban	2000	Vietnam
<i>Goniotalamus takhtajanii</i>	Ban	2000	Vietnam
<i>Goniotalamus vietnamensis</i>	Ban	2000	Vietnam
<i>Goodyera myanmarica</i>	Ormerod & Kumar	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Goodyera rhomboides</i>	Averyanov	2007	Vietnam
<i>Gynostemma pentaphyllum</i>	De Wilde & Duyfjes	2007	Thailand
<i>Habenaria harderi</i>	Averyanov & Averyanova	2006	Vietnam
<i>Habenaria tuanae</i>	Rice	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Hamularia pullogrensis</i>	Averyanov & Averyanova	2006	Vietnam
<i>Hanseniella smitinandii</i>	Kato	2004	Thailand
<i>Hedychium khammaenense</i>	Picheans & Mokkamul	2005	Thailand
<i>Hedychium thianum</i>	Mokkamul & Picheans	2005	Thailand
<i>Hemipilia discolor</i>	Averyanov & Averyanova	2006	Vietnam
<i>Hemsleya kunmingensis</i>	Li & Li	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Hetaeria youngsawei</i>	Ormerod	2004	Thailand
<i>Heterostemma lobulatum</i>	Li & Konta	2002	Yunnan (China)
<i>Holcoglossum auriculatum</i>	Liu, Chen & Jin	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Holcoglossum weixiense</i>	Jin & Chen	2003	Yunnan (China)

<i>Hoya balaensis</i>	Kidvoo & Thaitong	2007	Thailand
<i>Hoya weebellii</i>	Kloppenburg	2005	Thailand
<i>Hyperzia muscicola</i>	Chu	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Hydrobium chianqianense</i>	Kato	2004	Thailand
<i>Hydrobium kaengsohense</i>	Kato	2004	Thailand
<i>Hydrobium khaoyaiense</i>	Kato	2004	Thailand
<i>Hydrobium loecum</i>	Kato	2004	Thailand
<i>Hydrobium somranii</i>	Kato	2004	Thailand
<i>Hydrobium tardhuangense</i>	Kato	2004	Thailand
<i>Hypericum foscii</i>	Robson	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Hypericum vardinum</i>	Robson	2005	Myanmar / Yunnan (China)
<i>Iguanula polymorpha</i>	Lim	1998	Thailand
<i>Impatiens armeniaca</i>	Huang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Impatiens austroyunnanensis</i>	Huang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Impatiens daquanaensis</i>	Huang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Impatiens deginensis</i>	Huang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Impatiens lanqianensis</i>	Huang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Impatiens laojunshanensis</i>	Huang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Impatiens latipetala</i>	Huang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Impatiens longirostris</i>	Huang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Impatiens malpourensis</i>	Huang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Impatiens multiramea</i>	Huang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Impatiens phanrangensis</i>	Shirizu & Suksathan	2004	Thailand
<i>Impatiens phanrangensis</i>	Shirizu & Suksathan	2004	Thailand
<i>Impatiens piamaensis</i>	Huang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Impatiens salweenensis</i>	Huang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Impatiens suijiangensis</i>	Huang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Impatiens sunii</i>	Huang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Impatiens tribounii</i>	Shirizu & Suksathan	2004	Thailand
<i>Impatiens wenshanensis</i>	Huang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Impatiens xishuangbannaensis</i>	Huang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Impatiens yongshanensis</i>	Huang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Impatiens yui</i>	Huang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Impatiens zixishanensis</i>	Huang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Isodon colaninae</i>	Hara ex Suddee & Paton	2004	Lao PDR
<i>Jorap hulanensis</i>	Chamh	2005	Thailand
<i>Jasminum kaulbackii</i>	Green	2003	Myanmar
<i>Juncus fuginensis</i>	Bao	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Juncus jinpingensis</i>	Bao	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Juncus lancangensis</i>	Qian	2001	Yunnan (China)
<i>Juncus megalophyllus</i>	Bao	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Juncus yui</i>	Bao	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Kametia chandeei</i>	Middleton	2005	Thailand
<i>Kandelia obovata</i>	Sheue, Liu & Yong	2003	Vietnam
<i>Kedarnatha vaginalis</i>	Pimenov & Kljuykov	2004	Myanmar
<i>Khaoskia caricoides</i>	Simpson, Chayam & Parn	2005	Thailand
<i>Rhmerocycos harmandi</i>	De Wilde & Duvies	2004	Cambodia
<i>Kopasia vidalii</i>	Middleton	2005	Vietnam
<i>Lecanorchis vietnamica</i>	Averyanov	2005	Vietnam
<i>Lespedeza lichyuniae</i>	Nemoto, Ohashi & Itoh	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Ligularia piamaensis</i>	Chen ex Ming	2004	Yunnan (China)
<i>Lindenbergia lachunensis</i>	Tao & Shui	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Liparis filiformis</i>	Averyanov	2005	Vietnam
<i>Liparis petraea</i>	Averyanov & Averyanova	2006	Vietnam
<i>Liparis vularis</i>	Averyanov	2007	Vietnam
<i>Liparis yodii</i>	Ormerod	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Liparis supepensis</i>	Ormerod	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Liparis tripartita</i>	Averyanov & Averyanova	2006	Vietnam
<i>Liparis yuana</i>	Ormerod	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Listera fuginensis</i>	Jin	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Lithocarpus loratifolius</i>	Pengkhai	2004	Thailand
<i>Litsea cangyuanensis</i>	Li & Li	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Litsea phuwuensis</i>	Ngernsaengsaruy	2004	Thailand

<i>Lycianthes baviensis</i>	Hop	2004	Vietnam
<i>Lysimachia gerneroides</i>	Shui & Zhang	2006	Vietnam / Yunnan (China)
<i>Magnolia amabilis</i>	Sima & Wang	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Magnolia carpunii</i>	Romanov & Bobrov	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Magnolia citrata</i>	Nootebohm & Chalermqlin	2007	Thailand
<i>Magnolia glaucophylla</i>	Sima & Yu	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Mallotus glomerulatus</i>	Welzen	2004	Thailand
<i>Mallotus mirus</i>	Seira	2007	Thailand
<i>Manglietia hongheensis</i>	Shui & Chen	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Manglietia rufisynarpa</i>	Law Zhou & Wang	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Melanocladum genitum</i>	Pimenov & Kljuykov	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Melodorum kontumense</i>	Ban	2000	Vietnam
<i>Metahelypteris deltoidea</i>	Ching ex Chu & Lu	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Michelia multipectata</i>	Zhou & Jian	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Microsorium siamense</i>	Boonkerd	2006	Thailand
<i>Milium bannaense</i>	Hou	2004	Yunnan (China)
<i>Mimulocalyx paludigenus</i>	Tsoong ex Li & Cai	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Miscanthus lutarioriparius</i>	Liu ex Chen & Renvoize	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Mitrella touranensis</i>	Ban	2000	Vietnam
<i>Mitrophora sikkimensis</i>	Weeras, Chalermqlin & Saunders	2006	Thailand
<i>Mosla bracteata</i>	Doan ex Suddee & Paton	2007	Vietnam
<i>Musa exotica</i>	Valmayor	2001	Vietnam
<i>Musa lutea</i>	Valmayor, Danh & Håkkinen	2004	Vietnam
<i>Musa paucococcinea</i>	Liu & DZ Li	2002	Yunnan (China)
<i>Musa tonkinensis</i>	Valmayor, Danh & Håkkinen	2005	Vietnam
<i>Musa viridis</i>	Valmayor, Danh & Håkkinen	2004	Vietnam
<i>Musa yunnanensis</i>	Håkkinen & Wang	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Musella splendida</i>	Valmayor & Danh	2004	Vietnam
<i>Neohouzea uferiifolia</i>	Dransfield, Patanaviboo & Sungkaew	2003	Myanmar
<i>Nyssa yunnanensis</i>	Yin ex Qin & Pengkhai	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Oberonia huensis</i>	Averyanov	2005	Vietnam
<i>Oberonia multidentata</i>	Averyanov	2007	Vietnam
<i>Oberonia trichophora</i>	Averyanov	2007	Vietnam
<i>Ophiorhiza laesiflora</i>	Schanzer	2005	Thailand
<i>Ophiorhiza pseudofasciculata</i>	Schanzer	2005	Thailand
<i>Ochidantha foetida</i>	Jenititkul & Larsen	2003	Thailand
<i>Ochidodum echinatum</i>	Averyanov & Averyanova	2006	Vietnam
<i>Oithosiphon lanatus</i>	Doan ex Suddee & Paton	2005	Vietnam
<i>Oithosiphon pseudoaristatus</i>	Suddee	2005	Thailand
<i>Oithosiphon roundifolius</i>	Doan ex Suddee & Paton	2005	Vietnam
<i>Oithosiphon truncatus</i>	Doan ex Suddee & Paton	2005	Vietnam
<i>Panisea vinhii</i>	Averyanov & Averyanova	2006	Vietnam
<i>Paphiopedilum x cribbii</i>	Averyanov	2006	Vietnam
<i>Paphiopedilum x yingjiangense</i>	Liu & Chen	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Paphiopedilum hanqianum</i>	Perner & Gruss	1999	Vietnam
<i>Paphiopedilum smaragdinum</i>	Liu & Chen	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Paphiopedilum thaanum</i>	lamwiriyaikul	2006	Thailand
<i>Paracalopogon diangmaensis</i>	Kato	2006	Thailand
<i>Paris caobaensis</i>	Ji, Li & Zhou	2006	Vietnam
<i>Passiflora xishuangbannaensis</i>	Krosnick	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Pedicularis yaoshanensis</i>	Wang	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Peliosanthes diandra</i>	Tanaka	2004	Yunnan (China)
<i>Peliosanthes pachystachya</i>	Chen & Shui	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Pennisetum yunnanense</i>	Chen & Luo	2004	Yunnan (China)
<i>Persea binaikari</i>	Gangopadhyay	2006	Myanmar
<i>Persea russellii</i>	Gangopadhyay	2006	Myanmar
<i>Persea sharmae</i>	Gangopadhyay	2006	Myanmar
<i>Phaeanthus vietnamensis</i>	Ban	2000	Vietnam
<i>Phaeanopsis malipoensis</i>	Liu & Chen	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Phoebe luminaensis</i>	Gangopadhyay	2006	Myanmar
<i>Phoebe praeii</i>	Gangopadhyay	2006	Myanmar
<i>Phreatia albiflora</i>	Ormerod	2005	Thailand

<i>Phreatia palmifrons</i>	Ormerod	2005	Thailand
<i>Phyllanthus pseudoparvifolius</i>	Mitra & Sa-niappa	2003	Myanmar
<i>Phytospermopsis siamensis</i>	Esse r & Watson	2006	Thailand
<i>Pinus eremiana</i>	Busnky	2004	Vietnam
<i>Piper betloides</i>	Chaveerach & Tanontong	2007	Thailand
<i>Piper dominantinervium</i>	Chaveerach & Mokkikul	2006	Thailand
<i>Piper phu wuaense</i>	Chaveerach & Taneer	2006	Thailand
<i>Piper pilobraceatum</i>	Chaveerach & Sudmoon	2006	Thailand
<i>Platanthera piphylca</i>	Averyanov & Efimov	2006	Vietnam
<i>Platostoma beccuerelii</i>	Suddee & Paton	2005	Cambo dia
<i>Platostoma cambodjense</i>	Suddee & Paton	2005	Cambo dia / Thailand / Vietnam
<i>Platostoma grandiflorum</i>	Suddee & Paton	2005	Cambo dia / Thailand
<i>Platostoma kerrii</i>	Suddee & Paton	2005	Cambo dia / Thailand
<i>Platostoma mekongense</i>	Suddee	2005	Thailand
<i>Platostoma rubrum</i>	Suddee & Paton	2005	Lao PDR / Thailand
<i>Platostoma tyloidi</i>	Suddee & Paton	2005	Cambo dia
<i>Plectranthus albica lyx</i>	Suddee	2004	Thailand
<i>Plectranthus giganteolus</i>	Suddee	2004	Thailand
<i>Plectranthus tomentifolius</i>	Suddee	2004	Thailand
<i>Poa eragrostoides</i>	Liu	2002	Yunnan (China)
<i>Poa sunbisini</i>	Soreng & Zhu	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Poa zhongdianensis</i>	Liu	2002	Yunnan (China)
<i>Pogonocarpium lancangense</i>	Qian	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Pogostemon globulosus</i>	Phuon ex Suddee & Paton	2007	Vietnam
<i>Pogostemon litigiosus</i>	Doan ex Suddee & Paton	2007	Vietnam
<i>Pogostemon neisoii</i>	Doan ex Suddee & Paton	2007	Vietnam
<i>Polypodium barenensis</i>	Bán	2000	Vietnam
<i>Polypodium bracteosa</i>	Bán	2000	Vietnam
<i>Polypodium kanchanaburiana</i>	Khumchompoo & Thongpukdee	2005	Thailand
<i>Polypodium praeferlorens</i>	Bán	2000	Vietnam
<i>Polypodium erectum</i>	Kato	2006	Thailand
<i>Polypodium longicaule</i>	Kato	2006	Thailand
<i>Polypodium longifolium</i>	Kato	2006	Thailand
<i>Polypodium longistylisum</i>	Kato	2006	Thailand
<i>Polypodium phuwaense</i>	Kato	2006	Thailand
<i>Polypodium rubroradicans</i>	Kato	2006	Thailand
<i>Polypodium wongprasertii</i>	Kato	2006	Thailand
<i>Potentilla assimilis</i>	Soják	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Potentilla millefoliata</i>	Soják	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Pouzolza thailandica</i>	Fris & Wilmot-Dear	2006	Thailand
<i>Primula calyptata</i>	Go rg & Fang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Prinospermum mengii</i>	Wilkie	2007	Cambo dia / Vietnam
<i>Pueraria xuzhui</i>	Chashi & Ioka va	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Ranunculus alioshanicus</i>	Wang	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Renanthera sinica</i>	Liu & Chen	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Rhododendron longifolium</i>	Gao & Li	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Rhododendron truncatovatum</i>	Gao & Li	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Rhododendron yao shanense</i>	Gao & Zhang	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Roscoea cangshanensis</i>	Luo, Gao & Lin	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Rohmannia dawei shanensis</i>	Shui & Chen	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Saccolabopsis viridiflora</i>	Averyanov	2005	Vietnam
<i>Saxifraga xiao zhong qianensis</i>	Pan	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Scaphila aruata</i>	Averyanov	2007	Vietnam
<i>Scaphila stellata</i>	Averyanov	2007	Vietnam
<i>Scutellaria attenuifolia</i>	Suddee & Paton	2006	Cambo dia
<i>Selaginella he rgy duanshanicola</i>	Chu	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Selaginella rubella</i>	Chu	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Selaginella xichouensis</i>	Chu	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Shagrillata nana</i>	Al-She hta z, Yue & Sun	2004	Yunnan (China)
<i>Shuteria lancangensis</i>	Qian	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Siobannia amittandii</i>	De Wilde & Duyfjes	2006	Thailand
<i>Sinndhornia mirabilis</i>	Pedersen & Suksathan	2003	Thailand
<i>Sinndhornia pulchella</i>	Pedersen & Indhamusika	2003	Thailand

<i>Solms-laubachia zhongdianensis</i>	Yue, Al-Shehbaz & Sun	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Sorbus amoena</i>	McAllister	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Sorbus apiculata</i>	McAllister	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Sorbus bulleyana</i>	McAllister	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Sorbus carmesina</i>	McAllister	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Sorbus coxii</i>	McAllister	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Sorbus ellipsoidalis</i>	McAllister	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Sorbus fansipanensis</i>	McAll	2005	Vietnam
<i>Sorbus glabriuscula</i>	McAllister	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Sorbus pseudoh up ehensis</i>	McAllister	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Sorbus pseudovietnami</i>	McAllister	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Sorbus rubescens</i>	McAllister	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Spatholium puluonense</i>	Averyanov	2006	Vietnam
<i>Stahlianthus pedicelatus</i>	Chaveer & Mokkamul	2007	Thailand
<i>Strobilanthus abbreviata</i>	Deng & Wood	2006	Cambo dia / Myanmar / Thailand / Yunnan (China)
<i>Strobilanthus euantha</i>	Wood	2003	Myanmar / Yunnan (China)
<i>Strobilanthus lihengiae</i>	Deng & Wood	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Strobilanthus vallicola</i>	Deng & Wood	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Sunpra nigricans</i>	Averyanov	2007	Vietnam
<i>Syzygium bubongense</i>	Chen	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Taxus florensi</i>	Sgit	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Tectaria luchunensis</i>	Vvu	2002	Yunnan (China)
<i>Terminopsis brevis</i>	Kato	2006	Thailand
<i>Terminopsis ramosa</i>	Kato	2006	Thailand
<i>Terminopsis ubonensis</i>	Kato	2006	Thailand
<i>Teucrium peteloti</i>	Doan ex Suddee & Paton	2007	Vietnam
<i>Thawatchaiatilobata</i>	Kato, Koi & Kita	2004	Thailand
<i>Thepparaita thailandica</i>	Phuphatthanaphong	2006	Thailand
<i>Thladiantha angustisepala</i>	De Wilde & Duyfjes	2006	Lao PDR / Thailand
<i>Throspermum hiep ii</i>	Averyanov & Averyanova	2006	Vietnam
<i>Throspermum steldoides</i>	Averyanov & Averyanova	2006	Vietnam
<i>Throspermum si</i>	Chen & Shui	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Tirpizia bilobularis</i>	Suksathan & Larsen	2006	Thailand
<i>Tolypanthus pustulatus</i>	Barlow	2005	Thailand
<i>Trachycarpus geminsectus</i>	Spanner, Gibbons, Nguyen, Anh	2003	Vietnam
<i>Trevesia vietnamensis</i>	Wen & Lóc	2007	Vietnam
<i>Trias nummularia</i>	Averyanov & Averyanova	2006	Vietnam
<i>Trichostemites dolichosperma</i>	Duyfjes & Pruesapan	2004	Thailand
<i>Trichostemites erosa</i>	Duyfjes & Pruesapan	2004	Thailand
<i>Trichostemites inthanonensis</i>	Duyfjes & Pruesapan	2004	Thailand
<i>Trichostemites kostemansii</i>	Duyfjes & Pruesapan	2004	Thailand
<i>Trichostemites pallida</i>	Duyfjes & Pruesapan	2004	Thailand
<i>Trichostemites phonsanae</i>	Duyfjes & Pruesapan	2004	Thailand
<i>Trichostemites pubera</i>	Duyfjes & Pruesapan	2004	Thailand
<i>Trichostemites siamensis</i>	Duyfjes & Pruesapan	2004	Thailand
<i>Typhonium baoshanense</i>	Dao & Li	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Utricularia jackii</i>	Parnell	2005	Thailand
<i>Ventilago zhengdeii</i>	Fan	2004	Yunnan (China)
<i>Vernonia chiangdaensis</i>	Koyama	2005	Thailand
<i>Vernonia doichangensis</i>	Koyama	2004	Thailand
<i>Vernonia kraclungensis</i>	Koyama	2005	Thailand
<i>Vernonia namnensis</i>	Koyama	2004	Thailand
<i>Vernonia ngaensis</i>	Koyama	2004	Thailand
<i>Vernonia pseudobirmanica</i>	Koyama	2003	Thailand
<i>Vernonia pseudosulpeensis</i>	Koyama	2005	Thailand
<i>Viola binchuanensis</i>	Huang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Viola dimorphophylla</i>	Chen & Yang	2005	Yunnan (China)
<i>Viola izushanensis</i>	Huang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Viola subdelavayi</i>	Huang	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Viscum macrocalatum</i>	Han & Zhang	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Wallichia lidiae</i>	Hend	2007	Myanmar
<i>Wallichia marianae</i>	Hodel	1997	Thailand

<i>Wikstroemia fuminensis</i>	Qi & Wang	2004	Yunnan (China)
<i>Wrightia samensis</i>	Middleton	2007	Thailand
<i>Xylosteinum leonidii</i>	Pimrov & Klyuykov	2006	Vietnam
<i>Xylosteinum vietnamense</i>	Pimrov & Klyuykov	2006	Vietnam
<i>Ypsilandra inpingensis</i>	Chen, Shui & Yu	2003	Yunnan (China)
<i>Yushania shangrilaiensis</i>	Demoly	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Yushania velutina</i>	Demoly	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Zehneria brevirostris</i>	De Wilde & Duyfjes	2004	Thailand
<i>Zehneria hermaphrodita</i>	De Wilde & Duyfjes	2004	Thailand
<i>Zehneria sphaerosperma</i>	De Wilde & Duyfjes	2004	Thailand
<i>Zehneria tenuispica</i>	De Wilde & Duyfjes	2004	Thailand
<i>Zexine bidupensis</i>	Averyanov	2006	Vietnam
<i>Zingiber kelantanense</i>	Lim	2003	Thailand
<i>Zingiber phumiangense</i>	Chaveer & Mokkaml	2007	Thailand
<i>Zingiber raja</i>	Lim & Kharuk	2003	Thailand

TOTAL NUMBER OF PLANTS 519

REPTILES

LIZARDS

Species	Author	Year	Country
<i>Acanthosaura nataliae</i>	Orlov, Nguyen & Nguyen	2006	Vietnam
<i>Bronchocela orlovi</i>	Haller mann	2004	Vietnam
<i>Bronchocela vietnamensis</i>	Haller mann & Orlov	2005	Vietnam
<i>Calotes fitunwini</i>	Zug & Vindum	2006	Myanmar
<i>Calotes irawadi</i>	Zug, Brown, Schulte, & Vindum	2006	Myanmar
<i>Cnemaspis aurantiacopes</i>	Grismer & Tri	2007	Vietnam
<i>Cnemaspis caudanivea</i>	Grismer & Tri	2007	Vietnam
<i>Cnemaspis chanthaburiensis</i>	Bauer & Das	1998	Cambodia
<i>Cnemaspis nuicamensis</i>	Grismer & Tri	2007	Vietnam
<i>Cnemaspis tudupensis</i>	Grismer & Tri	2007	Vietnam
<i>Cyrtodactylus aequalis</i>	Bauer	2003	Myanmar
<i>Cyrtodactylus annandalei</i>	Bauer	2003	Myanmar
<i>Cyrtodactylus ayeeyarwadyensis</i>	Bauer	2003	Myanmar
<i>Cyrtodactylus badenensis</i>	N. Ngoc et al.	2006	Vietnam
<i>Cyrtodactylus brevidactylus</i>	Bauer	2002	Myanmar
<i>Cyrtodactylus chanthomeae</i>	Bauer, Sumontha, Pauwels	2003	Thailand
<i>Cyrtodactylus chrysopylos</i>	Bauer	2003	Myanmar
<i>Cyrtodactylus cryptus</i>	Heidrich, Rösler, Thanh, Böhm & Ziegler	2007	Vietnam
<i>Cyrtodactylus gansi</i>	Bauer	2003	Myanmar
<i>Cyrtodactylus nigricularis</i>	N. Ngoc et al.	2006	Vietnam
<i>Cyrtodactylus paradoxus</i>	Darevsky & Szczepak	1997	Vietnam
<i>Cyrtodactylus phongnhakebangensis</i>	Ziegler, Rösler, Herrmann, & Vu	2002	Vietnam
<i>Cyrtodactylus russelli</i>	Bauer	2003	Myanmar
<i>Cyrtodactylus slowinskii</i>	Bauer	2002	Myanmar
<i>Cyrtodactylus sumonthai</i>	Bauer, Pauwels & Chanhom	2002	Thailand
<i>Cyrtodactylus thirakhupti</i>	Pauwels, Bauer, Sumontha, Chanhom	2004	Thailand
<i>Cyrtodactylus tigroides</i>	Bauer, Sumontha, Pauwels	2003	Thailand
<i>Cyrtodactylus wakarum</i>	Bauer	2003	Myanmar
<i>Dibamus deharvengi</i>	Irelich	1999	Vietnam
<i>Dibamus kondaensis</i>	Honda, Ota, Hikida & Darevsky	2001	Vietnam
<i>Dixonius hangsesom</i>	Bauer, Sumontha, Grossman, Pauwels & Vogel	2004	Thailand
<i>Dixonius vietnamensis</i>	Das	2004	Vietnam
<i>Gekko scientiadivini</i>	Rösler, Ziegler, Vu, Herrmann, & Böhm	2005	Vietnam
<i>Goniurosaurus aiaiaensis</i>	Grismer, Veits, & Boyle	1999	Vietnam
<i>Hamidactylus aquilonius</i>	McMahon & Zug	2007	Myanmar
<i>Hamidactylus thylene</i>	Zug & McMahon	2007	Myanmar
<i>Leptosaps tetradactylus</i>	Darevsky & Orlov	2005	Vietnam

<i>Lygosoma boehmei</i>	Ziegler, Schmitz, Heidrich, Vu & Nguyen	2007	Vietnam
<i>Paralipinia rara</i>	Darevsky & Orlov	1997	Vietnam
<i>Pycolaelmus collicristatus</i>	Schulte & Vindum	2003	Myanmar
<i>Sphenomorphus cryptotis</i>	Darevsky, Orlov & Ho	2004	Vietnam
<i>Sphenomorphus devorator</i>	Darevsky, Orlov & Ho	2004	Vietnam
<i>Takydromus hani</i>	Chou, Nguyen & Pauwels	2001	Vietnam
<i>Tropidophorus matsuui</i>	Hikida, Orlov, Nabhitabhata & Ota	2002	Vietnam
<i>Tropidophorus murphyi</i>	Hikida, Orlov, Nabhitabhata & Ota	2002	Vietnam
<i>Tropidophorus noguei</i>	Ziegler, Vu & Bui	2005	Vietnam
Subtotal		46	

SNAKES

<i>Amphiesma andreae</i>	Ziegler & Le	2006	Vietnam
<i>Amphiesma leucomystax</i>	David, Bai, Nguyen, Orlov, Vogel, Vu & Ziegler	2007	Vietnam
<i>Boiga bourreti</i>	Tillack, Ziegler & Le	2004	Vietnam
<i>Bungarus slowinskii</i>	Kuch, Kizirian, Nguyen, Lawson, Donnelly, & Mebs	2005	Vietnam
<i>Calamaria thairhi</i>	Ziegler & Le	2005	Vietnam
<i>Denelaphis kopsteini</i>	Vogel & Van Rooijen	2007	Thailand
<i>Enhydryis chanardi</i>	Murphy & Voris	2005	Thailand
<i>Enhydryis vorisi</i>	John C. Murphy	2007	Myanmar
<i>Lycodon caudomembris</i>	Daltry & Wüster	2002	Cambodia
<i>Lycodon zawi</i>	Sowinski, Pawar, Win, Thin, Gy, Oo & Tun	2001	Myanmar
<i>Naja mandalayensis</i>	So winski & Wüster	2000	Myanmar
<i>Oligodon jinlakunei</i>	Pauwels, Wallach, David & Chanhom	2002	Thailand
<i>Opisthotropis daoanensis</i>	Orlov, Darevsky, Murphy	1998	Vietnam
<i>Opisthotropis maculosus</i>	Stuart & Chuaynkern	2007	Thailand
<i>Sinoia triyunnanensis</i>	Rao & Yang	1998	Myanmar
<i>Triceba tolepidophis sieversorum</i>	Ziegler, Herrmann, David, Orlov & Pauwels	2000	Vietnam / Lao PDR
<i>Trimeresurus fucatus</i>	Vogel, David & Pauwels	2004	Thailand / Myanmar
<i>Trimeresurus gumprechtii</i>	David, Vogel, Pauwels & Vidal	2002	China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam
<i>Trimeresurus nebularis</i>	Vogel, David & Pauwels	2004	Thailand
<i>Trimeresurus truongsongensis</i>	Orlov, Ryabov, Bui & Ho	2004	Vietnam
<i>Trimeresurus vogeli</i>	David, Vidal & Pauwels	2001	Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Thailand, Vietnam
<i>Trophops roxanaeae</i>	Wallach	2001	Thailand
Subtotal		22	

TURTLES

<i>Chitra vandijki</i>	McCord & Pritchard	2002	Myanmar
<i>Cyclemys atripons</i>	Iverson & McCord	1997	Thailand / Cambodia / Vietnam
<i>Cyclemys pulchrisriata</i>	Fritz, Galke & LeFr	1997	Vietnam
<i>Mauremys pritchardi</i>	McCord	1997	Myanmar
Subtotal		4	

TOTAL NUMBER OF REPTILES 72

SPIDERS

Species	Author	Year	Country
<i>A. inthanonensis</i>	Dankittipakul, Wang	2003	Thailand
<i>A. samensis</i>	Dankittipakul, Wang	2003	Thailand
<i>Allage lena monticola</i>	Cham-Kranon, Likhitrakarn & Dankittipakul	2007	Thailand
<i>Asiacoelotes sparus</i>	Dankittipakul, Cham-Kranon & Wang	2005	Thailand
<i>C. lanensis</i>	Schwendinger	2005	Thailand
<i>C. samensis</i>	Schwendinger	2005	Thailand

<i>Clubiona aculeata</i>	Zhang, Zhu & Song	2007	Yunnan
<i>Clubiona lamina</i>	Zhang, Zhu & Song	2007	Yunnan
<i>Clubiona lengchong</i>	Zhang, Zhu & Song	2007	Yunnan
<i>Coelotes suth epicus</i>	Darkitti pa kul, Cham-Kranon & Wang	2005	Thailand
<i>Coelotes Thailandensis</i>	Darkitti pa kul, Wang	2003	Thailand
<i>Coronilla lanna</i>	Darkitti pa kul, Sonnichai & Wang	2006	Thailand
<i>Cydrela dardicus</i>	Darkitti pa kul & Jocque	2006	Thailand
<i>Cydrela pistine</i>	Darkitti pa kul & Jocque	2006	Thailand
<i>D. anthonyi</i>	Darkitti pa kul, Wang	2003	Thailand
<i>D. parateralis</i>	Darkitti pa kul, Wang	2004	Thailand
<i>D. pseudolateralis</i>	Darkitti pa kul, Wang	2004	Thailand
<i>D. subulatus</i>	Darkitti pa kul, Wang	2003	Thailand
<i>Deinops ilukuensis</i>	Yin, Griswold & Yan	2002	Yunnan (China)
<i>Draconarius globulatus</i>	Chami-Kranon, Sonnichai & Wang	2006	Thailand
<i>Draconarius abbreviatus</i>	Darkitti pa kul, Wang	2003	Thailand
<i>Draconarius australis</i>	Darkitti pa kul, Sonnichai & Wang	2006	Thailand
<i>Draconarius elatus</i>	Darkitti pa kul, Wang	2004	Thailand
<i>Draconarius lateralis</i>	Darkitti pa kul, Wang	2004	Thailand
<i>Draconarius monticola</i>	Darkitti pa kul, Sonnichai & Wang	2006	Thailand
<i>Draconarius montis</i>	Darkitti pa kul, Sonnichai & Wang	2006	Thailand
<i>Draconarius papai</i>	Chami-Kranon, Sonnichai & Wang	2006	Thailand
<i>Draconarius phuhi</i>	Darkitti pa kul, Sonnichai & Wang	2006	Thailand
<i>Draconarius promontories</i>	Darkitti pa kul, Sonnichai & Wang	2006	Thailand
<i>Draconarius schwendingeri</i>	Darkitti pa kul, Sonnichai & Wang	2006	Thailand
<i>Draconarius silva</i>	Darkitti pa kul, Sonnichai & Wang	2006	Thailand
<i>Draconarius silvicola</i>	Darkitti pa kul, Sonnichai & Wang	2006	Thailand
<i>Draconarius tentus</i>	Darkitti pa kul, Sonnichai & Wang	2006	Thailand
<i>Evarcha bicuspida</i>	Peng, Li	2003	Vietnam
<i>Heptathela abca</i>	Ono	1999	Vietnam
<i>Heptathela cucphuongensis</i>	Ono	1999	Vietnam
<i>Heptathela tomokunii</i>	Ono	1997	Vietnam
<i>Heleopoda daemaruae</i>	Jäger & Vedel	2005	Lao PDR
<i>Heleopoda maxima</i>	Jäger	2001	Lao PDR
<i>Liphistius isan</i>	Schwendinger	1998	Thailand
<i>Liphistius phileon</i>	Schwendinger	1998	Thailand
<i>Liphistius phuketensis</i>	Schwendinger	1998	Thailand
<i>Liphistius sayam</i>	Schwendinger	1998	Thailand
<i>Liphistius tahu</i>	Schwendinger	1998	Thailand
<i>Lysiteles concus</i>	Tang, Yin, Peng, Ubick & Griswold	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Lysiteles david</i>	Tang, Yin, Peng, Ubick & Griswold	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Lysiteles dentatus</i>	Tang, Yin, Peng, Ubick & Griswold	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>M. flamma</i>	Ono	2004	Vietnam
<i>M. karubei</i>	Ono	2003	Vietnam
<i>M. septemmaculata</i>	Ono	2004	Vietnam
<i>M. thinhi</i>	Ono	2003	Vietnam
<i>M. vietnamensis</i>	Ono	2003	Vietnam
<i>Macrothele yanni</i>	Xu, Yin & Griswold	2002	Yunnan (China)
<i>Mallinella nomurai</i>	Ono	2003	Vietnam
<i>Mallinella paradisea</i>	Ono	2004	Vietnam
<i>Nerinea yanni</i>	Chen & Yin	1999	Yunnan (China)
<i>Pimoa lhangae</i>	Griswold Long & Hormiga	1999	Yunnan (China)
<i>Psechirus khammouan</i>	Jäger	2007	Lao PDR
<i>Psechirus luangprabang</i>	Jäger	2007	Lao PDR
<i>Pseudociculus wenshanensis</i>	He & Hu	1999	Yunnan (China)
<i>Pseudopoda amelia</i>	Jäger & Vedel	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Pseudopoda cangschana</i>	Jäger & Vedel	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Pseudopoda confusa</i>	Jäger, Pathomthong & Vedel	2006	Lao PDR
<i>Pseudopoda contentio</i>	Jäger & Vedel	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Pseudopoda contraria</i>	Jäger & Vedel	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Pseudopoda da liensis</i>	Jäger & Vedel	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Pseudopoda digita</i>	Jäger & Vedel	2007	Yunnan (China)

<i>Pseudopoda fissa</i>	Jäger & Vedel	2005	Vietnam
<i>Pseudopoda gemina</i>	Jäger, Pathomthong & Vedel	2006	Lao PDR
<i>Pseudopoda gongschana</i>	Jäger & Vedel	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Pseudopoda houaphan</i>	Jäger	2007	Lao PDR
<i>Pseudopoda interposita</i>	Jäger & Vedel	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Pseudopoda namkhan</i>	Jäger, Pathomthong & Vedel	2006	Lao PDR
<i>Pseudopoda obtuse</i>	Jäger & Vedel	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Pseudopoda rivicola</i>	Jäger & Vedel	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Pseudopoda roganda</i>	Jäger & Vedel	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Pseudopoda saetosa</i>	Jäger & Vedel	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Pseudopoda shuangjiang</i>	Jäger & Vedel	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Pseudopoda sinapophysis</i>	Jäger & Vedel	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Pseudopoda yinnae</i>	Jäger & Vedel	2007	Yunnan (China)
<i>Sanmenia gongshan</i>	Yang, Zhu & Song	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Sesieutes thalek</i>	Jäger	2007	Lao PDR
<i>Sinothomis lae</i>	Tang, Yin, Griswold & Peng	2006	Yunnan (China)
<i>Smodicnodes schwendingeri</i>	Benjamin	2002	Thailand
<i>Stenomorpha anine</i>	Jäger	2007	Lao PDR
<i>Stenomorpha paguma</i>	Grismado & Ramirez	2004	Vietnam
<i>Utivarachna rama</i>	Chami-Kranon, Likhitrakarn & Wongsawad.	2007	Thailand
<i>Weintrauba yunnan</i>	Yang, Zhu & Song	2006	Yunnan (China)

TOTAL NUMBER OF SPIDERS		88
GRAND TOTAL		1,068

Cover - Main photo: Gumprecht's green pitviper (*Trimeresurus gumprechtii*) © René Ries.

From top to bottom: Stone forest near Kunming, Yunnan Province, China © Janet Jent / WWF-Canon; *Aeschynanthus mendumiae*, new plant species © Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh; *Theلودerma licin*, new frog species © Daicus Belabut; *Desmoxytes purpureosea*, new species of highly toxic shocking pink millipede © Somsak Panha; Aerial view of the Mekong Delta, southern Vietnam © Elizabeth Kemp / WWF-Canon; Annamite striped rabbit, *Nesolagus timminsi* © Trinh Viet Cuong, Fauna and Flora International.

WWF is one of the world's largest and most experienced independent conservation organizations, with almost 5 million supporters and a global network active in 100 countries.

WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by:

- conserving the world's biological diversity
- ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable
- promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption

WWF Greater Mekong
39 Xuan Dieu Street
Hanoi
Vietnam

Tel: +(84 4) 3719 3111
Fax: +(84 4) 3719 3102

panda.org/greatermekong

