**Integrative taxonomy uncovers a new species of upland Stream Toad of the genus *Ansonia* Stoliczka, 1870 (Anura: Bufonidae) from North-eastern Peninsular Malaysia**

KIN ONN CHAN1, PERRY L. WOOD JR2, SHAHRUL ANUAR M.S.3,4, MOHD ABDUL MUIN5, EVAN S. H. QUAH3, GRISMER ET AL

*1Biodiversity Institute and Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045-7561, USA. Email: chanko@ku.edu*

*2Department of Biology, Brigham Young University, 150 East Bulldog Boulevard, Provo, Utah 84602 USA.*

3School of Biological Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 Minden, Penang, Malaysia.

4Center for Marine and Coastal Studies, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 Minden, Penang, Malaysia

5Centre for Drug Research, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 Penang, Malaysia.

*6Department of Biology, La Sierra University, 4500 Riverwalk Parkway, Riverside, California 92515 USA.*

Abstract

**Introduction**

Advances in technology have reinvigorated the field of alpha taxonomy by overcoming the impediments faced by traditional practices. The term “integrative taxonomy” refers to a multidisciplinary approach to taxonomy, integrating multiple lines of support to increase the accuracy of delineating species boundaries (Dayrat 2005; Schlick-Steiner *et al*. 2010; Wake 2003). Taxonomists now have a wide array of tools to choose from, including but not limited to DNA sequencing, powerful imaging technology, and statistical modeling (Riedel *et al*. 2013; Yeates *et al*. 2011; Fujita *et al*. 2012). This multisource approach is especially effective when it involves cryptic species, whereby species boundaries are obscured by morphological conservatism (Bickford *et al*. 2007; Grismer *et al*. 2012a,b; Johnson *et al*. 2012).

Recent expeditions to the poorly studied and highly fragmented Timur mountain range (=Banjaran Timur) in northeastern Peninsular Malaysia have begun to reveal the undiscovered diversity that lies therein (Grismer *et al*. 2013; anymore citations?). Our fieldwork to the previously unsurveyed Gunung Tebu (=Tebu Mountain) in the north-eastern state of Terengganu uncovered a population of Stream Toad (genus *Ansonia*) that could not be readily assigned to any currently known species. This population closely matches Dring’s (1979) description of *A. malayana* from Gunung Lawit, an adjacent peak on the same mountain range but is incongruent with topotypes of true *A. malayana* from Bukit Larut, Perak in north-western Peninsular Malaysia. We adopted an integrative approach, combining morphology and molecular phylogenetics to evaluate the taxonomic and phylogenetic placement of this population. Our results demonstrate that the population from Gunung Tebu represents a genetically distinct lineage that is also morphologically diagnosable. Under the Unified Concept of Species (de Queiroz 2005), we consider this separately evolving lineage as a new species with an additional secondary property of diagnosibility.

**Materials and Methods**

*Morphology*

The following characters were measured with a Mitutoyo digitmatic caliper to the nearest 0.1 mm and on the left side of the body for symmetrical characters: snout–vent length (SVL), from tip of snout to vent; head length (HL), from posterior margin of mandible to tip of snout; head width (HW), measured at the level of the jaw articulation; snout length (SL), from anterior corner of eye to tip of snout; snout width (SW), distance between anterior corners of eye; internarial distance (IND), measured from medial, inner margins of nostrils; interorbital diameter (IOD), distance between medial margins of palpebrae at its closest point; eye diameter (ED), length between anterior and posterior corners of eye; tympanum diameter (TD), length of the vertical axis; hand length (HNL), length from the proximal edge of the outer palmar tubercle to the tip of third finger; tibial length (TBL), from knee inflection to tarsal inflection; foot length (FL), measured from the proximal edge of inner metatarsal tubercle to tip of fourth toe. Toe webbing formula follows Savage and Heyer (1997). The holotype was deposited at the Zoological Reference Collection at the Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, University of Singapore (ZRC), while the paratypes were deposited at La Sierra University Herpetological Collection (LSUHC), La Sierra University, Riverside, California, USA.

*Molecular phylogeny*

Genomic DNA was extracted from liver specimens stored in 95% ethanol using the animal tissue protocol in the Qiagen DNeasyTM tissue kit (Qiagen. Valencia, California). A 2685 bp fragment of the mitochondrial genes 12S, 16S rRNA and VAL were amplified using a double stranded polymerase chain reaction (PCR) under the following conditions: 1.0 μl genomic DNA, 1.0 μl of each external primer (see Table X), 1.0 μl of dinucleotide pairs, 2.0 μl of 5x buffer, 1.0 μl of MgCl 10x buffer, 0.18 μl of Taq polymerase, and 7.5 μl of diH2O. All PCR reactions were carried out on an Eppendorf Mastercycler gradient thermocycler following the thermo profile in Wilkinson *et al.* (2012): initial denaturation at 94°C for 2 min, followed by 35 cycles of a secondary denaturation 94°C for 30 s, annealing at 55°C for 30 s, elongation at 72°C for 1.5 min, with a final extension at 72°C for 10 min. PCR products were visualized on a 10% agarose gel electrophoresis. PCR products that were the same size as the targeted regions were purified using MANU 30 PCR ultrafiltration (Millipore) plates and the products were re-suspended in diH2O. Purified PCR products were sequenced using an ABI Big-Dye Terminator v3.1 Cycle Sequencing Kit in an ABI GeneAmp PCR 9700 thermal cycler. All cycle sequencing reactions were purified using Sephadex G-50 Fine (GE Healthcare) and analyzed on an ABI 3730xl DNA Analyzer at the Brigham Young University Sequencing center. All primers used in this study for amplification and sequencing are presented in Table 1.

Nine new sequences (GenBank Accession numbers XX0000–XX0000) were added to previous published sequences of *Ansoina*+outgroups (Wilkinson *et al.* 2012; Matsui 2010) and were edited and aligned in GENEIOUSv5.5.6 (Drummond *et al.* 2011). Initial alignment was constructed using the MUSCLEv3.831 algorithm (Edgar, 2004) implemented in GENEIOUSv5.5.6 (Drummond *et al.* 2011). The alignment was than adjusted by eye in MacClade v4.08 (Maddison and Maddison, 2005).

For phylogenetic reconstructions we used both Maximum Likelihood (ML) and Bayesian Inference (BI). Models of sequence evolution are based off of Matsui *et al.* (2010) and that of Wilkinson *et al.* (2012). For both the ML and BI analyses the datasets were partitioned by gene (three partitions). The ML analysis was performed in RAxML HPC 7.5.4 (Stamatakis *et al.,* 2008), for 1000 bootstrap pseudoreplicates via the rapid hill-climbing algorithm (Stamatakis *et al.,* 2008). The Bayesian analysis was executed in MrBayes v3.2.2 (Huelsenbeck & Ronquist, 2001; Ronquist & Huelsenbeck 2003). Two simultaneous runs were performed with eight chains per run, seven hot and one cold for 5,000,000 generations and sampling every 500 generations from the Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC). After 5,000,000 generations the standard deviation of split frequencies was well below 0.01 and chain convergence was assumed. The first 10% of each run was discarded as burn-in and a Maximum Clade Credibility (MCC) tree was computed in TreeAnotator v1.7.5 (Drummond *et al.,* 2012). We considered Bayesian posterior probabilities (BPP) above 0.95 and ML bootstrap support values (MLBS) greater than 70 as significantly supported (Huelsenbeck and Ronquist, 2001; Wilcox et al. 2002). Uncorrected percent sequence divergences were calculated in Mega v5.2.1 (Tamura *et al.* 2011).

**Results**

**Phylogeny and genetic divergences.** Both Bayesian and ML analyses produced trees with largely the same topology with the exception of the placement of *A. penangensis* and the Tebu population*.* Both trees strongly supported *A. penangensis* and the Tebu population as part of a clade containing two other Peninsular Malaysian species, *A. malayana* and *A. jeetsukumarani* (100% BPP, 99% MLBS). In the ML tree, *A. penangensis* was weakly supported to be basal to that clade (65% MLBS), with the Tebu population being sister to *A. malayana* and *A. jeetsukumarani* (53% MLBS) whereas the Bayesian tree (Fig. 1) recovered the Tebu population as basal to the clade (99% BPP), with *A. penangensis* being sister to *A. malayana* and *A. jeetsukumarani* (70% BPP). In terms of uncorrected percent sequence divergence (*p*-distance), the Tebu population is closest to *A. malayana* (6.9%), followed by *A. jeetsukumarani* (7.2%) and *A. penangensis* (7.4%). The *p*-distance between the Tebu population and other Peninsular Malaysian *Ansonia* is 8.2% for *A. endauensis*, 9.1% for *A. latirostra*, 9.2% for *A. tiomanica*, and 9.8% for *A. latiffi*. Other species in geographic proximity include *A. siamensis* and *A. kraensis* on the Thai Peninsula, and *A. thinthinae* in southern Myanmar. From these species, the Tebu population is separated by 8.1%, 8.5%, and 8.2% respectively. *P*-distances for these and other congeners are summarized in Table 2.

**Systematics.** The phylogenetic analyses and morphological data clearly place the Tebu population in the genus *Ansonia*. Although its species level phylogenetic relationship can not be unambiguously resolved at this point, our results demonstrate that the *Ansonia* from Gunung Tebu represents a separately evolving lineage that can be morphologically diagnosed from all other congeners and is thus described herein as a new species.

**Species description**

*Ansonia lumut* **sp. nov.**

Fig. 2

*Ansonia malayana* Dring 1979:184

**Holotype.** Adult female (ZRC XXX/LSUHC 10900), SVL 29.3 mm, collected by XXX on XXX at XXX (GPS; elevation).

**Paratypes.** Adult females (LSUHC 11211, 11214) and adult males (LSUHC 10899, 11172) collected xxxxxx

**Diagnosis.** *Ansonia lumut* is assigned to the genus *Ansonia* based on its phylogenetic placement and the following morphological characters: small body size; slender limbs; no parotoid glands; weak subarticular tubercles; and membranous foot webbing (Inger 1960). *Ansonia lumut* can be differentiated from all other congeners by the following combination of unique characters: SVL 21–23.6 mm in males, 27.7–31.6 mm in females; absence of interorbital ridges and light interscapular spot; large, yellow rictal tubercle; dorsum black with greenish-yellow reticulations; flanks with small yellow spots; fore and hind limbs with yellow cross-bars; venter light gray with fine, white spotting.

**Description of holotype.** Adult female, SVL 29.3 mm; head longer than wide (HL/HW=1.12); snout wider than long (SW/SL=1.18), longer than eye diameter (SL/ED=1.46), slightly projecting beyond lower jaw, dorsally convex with a midline depression, truncated with slight median point in dorsal view, truncated and caudoventrally sloping in lateral view; canthus rostralis distinct, lores vertical, slightly concave; nares open laterally, just below canthus, nearly terminal on snout, distance between nares smaller than snout length (IND/SL=0.58), approximately half of snout width (IND/SW=0.49); eyes large, slightly protruding beyond labials in dorsal view, diameter less than snout length (ED/SL=0.68) and interorbital distance (ED/IOD=0.87), pupils circular; inter-orbital region flat, distance smaller than snout width (IOD/SW=0.67) and snout length (IOD/SL=0.79); tympanum distinct, oval, taller than wide, vertical diameter smaller than eye diameter (TD/ED=0.65); choanae subcircular, separated by distance larger than their diameter; vomerine ridge and teeth absent; tongue narrow, ending in median point, posterior ⅓ free.

Forelimbs and fingers long and slender; order of fingers from shortest to longest: I<II<IV<III; basal webbing not extending beyond proximal subarticular tubercle; tips rounded, slightly dilated but not forming discs; subarticular tubercles indistinct; inner and outer metacarpal tubercles weak, oval, flat, inner smaller than outer; supernumerary tubercles absent (Fig. 3A).

Hindlimbs and toes long and slender (CL/SVL=0.47), foot shorter than tibia (PL/CL=0.76); order of toes from shortest to longest: I<II<III≤V<IV; webbing formula: I ½ – 2 II ½ – 3- III 1 – 3½ IV 3½ – 2- V; tips rounded, slightly dilated but not forming discs; subarticular tubercles indistinct; inner metatarsal tubercle elongate, flat; outer metatarsal tubercle slightly raised, oval, slightly smaller than inner (Fig. 3B).

Upper eyelid, interorbital region, dorsal part of snout and canthus covered with small, flat tubercles bearing brown, keratinized tips; interorbital ridges absent; tubercles absent on lores; single row of small spinules line the upper lip and outer margin of upper eyelid; large tubercle at posterior end of upper lip, level with anterior margin of tympanum and a larger one yet just above the rictus, posterior to the tympanum; supratympanic fold and parotoid gland absent; slight scapular swelling; back, flanks and dorsal part of limbs with irregularly spaced large and small tubercles bearing brown keratinized spinules, larger tubercles may have more than one spinule; dorsal tubercles largest around nuchal, scapular and dorsolateral region, smallest on dorsal part of limbs (Fig. 3C); entire ventral surface except for manus and pes with fine, evenly spaced spinules that are most dense around the rictal and pectoral region (Fig 3D). Measurements of the holotype are presented in Table 3.

**Coloration in life.** Dorsal base color dark brown to black. Top of head, lores and back with yellow reticulations bearing greenish flecks. Large, yellow tubercle at rictus, followed anteriorly by a smaller one at the posterior end of the upper lip. An even smaller, yellow tubercle is present between the rictal and posterior upper labial tubercles on the left side of the head but absent on the right side. Three small, yellow patches along the upper lip, below the eye, lore, and rostrum. Yellow patches on ventral side of mandible. Flanks with small yellow spots. Yellow crossbars on front and hind limbs. Venter light gray with fine, white spotting.

**Coloration in preservative.** Yellow coloration faded to creamy white and dorsal reticulations to light gray. Keratinized tips on tubercles remain brown in color. Venter uniform creamy white with very fine dark brown stippling that are most dense on the gular, tibia, tarsus, manus and pes.

**Variation.** All paratypes closely resemble the holotype in color pattern. Female paratypes (LSUHC 11211, 11214) have an additional yellow tubercle below the tympanum between the rictal and posterior upper labial tubercle, the tubercle on the right side being larger than the one on the left. Male paratypes (LSUHC 10899, 11172) are smaller in size, SVL 21.0 mm and 23.6 mm respectively. Vocal slit on the left size of mouth into a median subgular vocal sac. Small nuptial pad of brown asperities on medial surface of first finger between base and distal phalangeal joint. Nuptial pad not visible on LSUHC 10899. Measurements of the paratypes are presented in Table 3.

**Comparisons.** Morphological data for species comparisons were obtained from Wood et al. (2008) and Wilkinson et al. (2012). *Ansonia lumut* shares phylogenetic affinity with three other Peninsular Malaysian species, *A. malayana*, *A. penangensis,* and *A. jeetsukumarani* but can be morphologically distinguished from them by the absence of a light interscapular spot (vs. present in *A. malayana*, *A. penangensis*, and *A. jeetsukumarani*), dorsum with greenish-yellow reticulations (vs. orange hourglass-shaped lines in *A. malayana*, almost uniform black in *A. penangensis,* and *A. jeetsukumarani*), large, yellow rictal tubercle (vs. whitish in *A. malayana, A. penangensis*, and *A. jeetsukumarani*), and yellow cross-bars on limbs (vs. orange in *A. malayana, A. penangensis*, and *A. jeetsukumarani*). On the Malay Peninsula and Indochina, it differs from *A. latiffi* by smaller body size in males (vs. SVL 34.1–38.2 mm) and females (vs. SVL 50.5–50.7 mm), first finger shorter than second (vs. first finger reaching tip of second), absence of tarsal ridge (vs. presence), dorsum blackish with greenish-yellow reticulations (vs. almost uniform brown), presence of large, yellow rictal tubercle (vs. absence), and yellow crossbars on limbs (vs. pale orange); from *A. latirostra* by the absence of interorbital ridges (vs. present), no rictal gland (vs. present), and greenish-yellow reticulations on dorsum (vs. almost uniform black); from *A. tiomanica* by smaller body size in males (vs. SVL 31.2 mm) and females (vs. SVL 38.4 mm), and greenish-yellow reticulations on dorsum (vs. yellow spots); from *A. endauensis* by bigger body size in males (vs. SVL 17.4 mm) and females (vs. SVL 28.5), dorsum blackish with greenish-yellow reticulations (vs. almost uniform black), and yellow crossbars on limbs (vs. orange); from *A. siamensis* by smaller body size in males (vs. SVL 28.0 mm) and females (vs. SVL 35.0 mm), finger tips not expanded into discs (vs. expanded into distinct discs), distinct dorsal tubercles (vs. reduced or absent), presence of large, yellow rictal tubercle (vs. absence), and slightly less than two phalanges free of web on fifth toe (vs. one phalanx free); from *A. kraensis* by the absence of a light interscapular spot (vs. present), presence of large, yellow rictal tubercle (vs. absence); slightly less than two phalanges free of web on fifth toe (vs. half phalanx free), dorsum with greenish-yellow reticulations (vs. dorsum brown with darker hourglass-shaped pattern), and venter light gray with fine, white spots (vs. dark brown with distinct, white reticulations); from *A. inthanon* by larger body size in females (vs. SVL 23.3–25.2 mm), absence of light, interscapular spot (vs. presence), presence of large, yellow tubercle (vs. absence), dorsum blackish with greenish-yellow reticulations (vs. brown with lighter, indistinct markings), presence of dorsolateral row of enlarged tubercles (vs. absence), slightly less than two phalanges free of web on fifth toe (vs. one phalanx free), and venter light gray with fine, white spots (vs. brown with bright yellow blotches); from *A. thinthinae* by the absence of a light patch below eye (vs. presence), absence of light interscapular spot (vs. presence), dorsum black with greenish-yellow reticulations (vs. dark brown, lacking distinct markings), slightly less than two phalanges free of web on fifth toe (vs. half phalanx free), venter light gray with fine, white spots (vs. dark brown with yellow reticulations), and males with nuptial pads on first finger (vs. nuptial pad covering first and second fingers). Differences between the new species and other geographically and phylogenetically distant congeners are summarized in Wood et al. (2008: Table 1).

**Distribution and Natural History.** *Ansonia lumut* is currently found in upland forests at Gunung Tebu (at XXX m elevation) and Gunung Lawit (at 790–1280 m elevation; Dring 1979) in the north-eastern state of Terengganu (Fig 4). During the day, specimens were found in small rock cracks within a slow moving stream. The stream was approximately 5 m wide under a closed-canopy forest and consisted of dark-colored granite rock covered with algae and moss. At night, toads were found on rocks and small, overhanging vegetation within and along the banks of the stream away from strong torrent zones.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet “*lumut*” is the Malay word for “moss”, in reference to the new species’ color pattern which gives it a mossy appearance.

**Discussion**

Although we were unable to examine specimens of *A. malayana* collected by Dring (1979) from Gunung Lawit, Terengganu, his description of the following characters clearly corresponds to *A. lumut* rather *A. malayana*: the yellow tubercle at the mouth commissure varies in size from one half to two thirds of the tympanum diameter; fine lichenate vermiculation of green on black covering the dorsal surfaces; and ventrolateral tubercles capped with yellowish pigment. These characters are diagnostic of *A. lumut* and absent in *A. malayana* (see species comparisons). Furthermore, Gunung Lawit is located in the same mountain range as Gunung Tebu, separated by only 20 km whereas *A. malayana* has only been confirmed to occur along the Bintang mountain range along the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia. Although *A. lumut* can be readily distinguished from *A. malayana* through color-pattern in life, these two species are morphometrically similar and are hard to differentiate from preserved specimens. This demonstrates the importance of capturing color images of specimens before they are preserved as could be valuable in species diagnosis.

The discovery of *A. lumut* and others in the recent past (Grismer *et al*. 2013) highlight the understudied nature of north-eastern Peninsular Malaysia and the Timur range in particular. Furthermore, our preliminary data show that a large amount of biodiversity is yet to be uncovered from this region, which is vital to realizing and understanding the true biodiversity of Peninsular Malaysia and Southeast Asia as a whole.

**Acknowledgements**

**Add your acknowledgements**

**References**

Bickford, D., Lohman, D.J., Sodhi, N.S., Ng, P.K.L., Meier, R., Winder, K., Ingram, K.K. & Das, I. (2007) Cryptic species as a window on diversity and conservation. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, 22(3), 148–155.

Dayrat, B. (2005) Towards integrative taxonomy. *Biological Journal of the Linnaean Society*, 85, 407–415.

De Queiroz, K. (2005) A Unified Concept of Species and Its Consequences for the Future of Taxonomy. *Prooceedings of the California Academy of Sciences*, 56, 196–215.

Dring, J.C.M. (1979) Amphibians and reptiles from northern Terengganu, Malaysia, with descriptions of two new geckos: *Cnemaspis* and *Cyrtodactylus*. *Bulletin of the British Museum Natural History (Zoology),* 34, 181–241.

Drummond, A.J., Ashton, B., Buxton, S., Cheung, M., Cooper, A., Duran, C., Field, M., Heled, J., Kearse, M., Markowitz, S., Moir, R., Stones-Havas, S., Sturrock, S., Thierer, T. & Wilson, A. (2011) Geneious v5.6, available from http://www.geneious.com/

Drummond, A.J., Suchard, M.A., Xie, D., Rambaut, A. (2012). Bayesian phylogenetics with BEAUti and the BEAST 1.7. *Molecular Biology and Evolution,* 29(8),1969–1973. Doi: 10.1093/molbev/msso75

Edgar, R. (2004) MUSCLE: multiple sequence alignment with high accuracy and high throughput. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 32: 1792–1797.

Fu, J. (2000) Toward the phylogeny of family Lacertidae: why 4708 base pairs of mtDNA sequences cannot draw the picture. *Biological Journal of the Linnean* Society, 71, 203–217.

Fujita, M. K., Leaché, A.D., Burbrink, F.T., McGuire, J.A. & Moritz, C. (2012) Coalescent-based species delimitation in an integrative taxonomy. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, 27(9), 480–488.

Grismer, L.L., Anuar, S., Muin, M.A., Quah, E.S.H. & Wood, P.L.Jr. (2013) Phylogenetic relationships and description of a new upland species of Bent-toed Gecko (*Cyrtodactylus* Gray, 1827) of the *C. sworderi* complex from northeastern Peninsular Malaysia. *Zootaxa*, 3616, 239–252.

Grismer, L.L., Wood, P.L.Jr. & Lim, K.K.P. (2012a) *Cyrtodactylus majulah*, a new species of Bent-toed Gecko (Reptilia: Squamata: Gekkonidae) from Singapore and the Riau Archipelago. *Raffles Bulletin of Zoology*, 60, 487–499.

Grismer, L.L., Wood, P.L.Jr., Quah, E.S.H., Anuar, S., Muin, M.A., Sumontha, M., Ahmad, N., Bauer, A.M., Wangkulangkul, S., Grismer, J.L. & Pauwels, O.S.G. (2012b) A phylogeny and taxonomy of the Thai-Malay Peninsula Bent-toed Geckos of the *Cyrtodactylus pulchellus* complex (Squamata: Gekkonidae): combined morphological and molecular analyses with descriptions of seven new species. *Zootaxa*, 3520, 1–5,

Hedges, S.B. & Maxson, L.R. (1993) A molecular perspective on lissamphibian phylogeny. *Herpetological Monograph*, 7, 27–42.

Huelsenbeck, J. & F. Ronquist, 2001. MRBAYES: Bayesian inference of phylogeny.

*Bioinformatics,* 17, 754–755.

Inger, R.F. (1960) A review of the Oriental toads of the genus *Ansonia* Stoliczka. *Fieldiana Zoology*, 39, 473–503.

Johnson, C.B., Quah, E.S.H., Anuar, S., Muin, M.A., Wood, P.L.Jr., Grismer, J.L., Greer, L.F., Chan, K.O., Ahmad, N., Bauer, A. & Grismer, L.L. (2012) Phylogeography, geographic variation and taxonomy of the Bent-toed Gecko *Cyrtodactylus* *quadrivirgatus* Taylor, 1962 from Peninsular Malaysia with the description of a new swamp dwelling species. *Zootaxa*, 3406, 39–58.

Maddison, D. R. & Maddison, W. P. (2005) Macclade 4: Analysis of Phylogeny and Character Evolution. Version 4.08a. http://Macclade.Org

Matsui, M., Tominaga, A., Liu, W., Khonsue, W., Grismer, L. L., Diesmos, A. C., Das, I., Sudin, A., Yambun, P., Yong, H., Sukumaran, J. & Brown, R. M. (2010) Phylogenetic Relationships of Ansonia from Southeast Asia Inferred from Mitochondrial DNA Sequences: Systematic and Biogeographic Implications (Anura: Bufonidae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution,* 54, 561-570.

Riedel, A., Sagata, K., Suhardjono, Y.R., Tänzler, R. & Balke, M. (2013) Integrative taxonomy on the fast track – towards more sustainability in biodiversity research. *Frontiers in Zoology*, 10, 15.

Ronquist, F. & J. P. Huelsenbeck, 2003. MRBAYES 3: Bayesian phylogenetic inference under mixed models. *Bioinformatics,* 19:1572–1574.

Savage, J.M. & Heyer, R.W. (1997) Digital webbing formulae for anurans: a refinement. *Herpetological Review,* 28, 131 .

Schlick-Steiner, B.C., Steiner, F.M., Seifert, B., Stauffer, C., Christian, E. & Crozier, R.H. (2010) Integrative Taxonomy: A Multisource Approach to Exploring Biodiversity. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 55, 421–438.

Stamatakis, A., Hoover, P. & Rougemont, J. (2008) A rapid bootstrap algorithm for the RAxML web servers. *Systematic Biology,* 57: 758–771.

Tamura K., Peterson D., Peterson N., Stecher G., Nei M., & Kumar, S. (2011) MEGA5: Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis using Maximum Likelihood, Evolutionary Distance, and Maximum Parsimony Methods. *Molecular Biology and Evolution* 28: 2731–2739.

Tominaga, A., Matsui, M., Nishikawa, K. & Tanabe, S. (2006) Phylogenetic relationships of *Hynobius naevius* (Amphibia: Caudata) as revealed by mitochondrial 12S and 16S rRNA genes. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 38, 677–684.

Wake, M.H. (2003) What is ‘Integrative Biology’? *Journal of Integrative and Comparative Biology*, 43, 239–241.

Wilcox, T. P., Zwickl, D. J., Heath, T. A., Hillis, D. M. (2002) Phylogenetic relationships of the dwarf Boas and a comparison of Bayesian and bootstrap measures of phylogenetic support. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 25:361– 371.

Wilkinson, J.A., Sellas, A.B., & Vindum, J. (2012) A new species of *Ansonia* (Anura: Bufonidae) from northern Tanintharyi Division, Myanmar. *Zootaxa,* 3163: 54–68.

Yeates, D.K., Seago, A., Nelson, L., Cameron, S.L., Joseph, L. & Trueman, J.W.H. (2011) Integrative taxonomy, or iterative taxonomy? *Systematic Entomology*, 36, 209–217.

**Tables and Figures**

Table 1. Primers used in this study for PCR amplification and sequencing reactions.

Table 2. Uncorrected p-distances calculated for *Ansonia* using MEGA5 (Tamura *et al*.2011).

Table 3. Measurements of the type series summarized by gender.

Fig. 1. Bayesian phylogeny of *Ansonia* based on 2685 bp fragment of the mitochondrial genes 12S, 16S rRNA and VAL. Nodal support are indicated by Bayesian posterior probabilitiy (BPP) / Maximum Likelihood bootstrap (MLBS). Dashes indicate nodes that were not supported in the ML analysis.

Fig. 2. *Ansonia lumut* from Gunung Tebu, Terengganu.

Fig. 3. Holotype of *Ansonia lumut*. A: Ventral view of right manus; B: Ventral view of right pes; C: Dorsal surface; D: Ventral surface

Fig. 4. Current known distribution of *Ansonia* in Peninsular Malaysia. Distributions are color coded match corresponding species. Star denotes the type locality of *A. lumut*; polygons denote members in the *A. lumut* clade; circles denote members out of the *A. lumut* clade.