



ULAR DARAT MALAYSIA

LAND SNAKES OF MALAYSIA

Pengarang

Norhayati Ahmad
Daicus Belabut
Chan Kin Onn

ULAR DARAT MALAYSIA

LAND SNAKES OF MALAYSIA



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ULAR DARAT MALAYSIA

LAND SNAKES OF MALAYSIA

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MALAYSIA BIODIVERSITY
INFORMATION SYSTEM (MYBIS)

Pengarang

Norhayati Ahmad
Daicus Belabut
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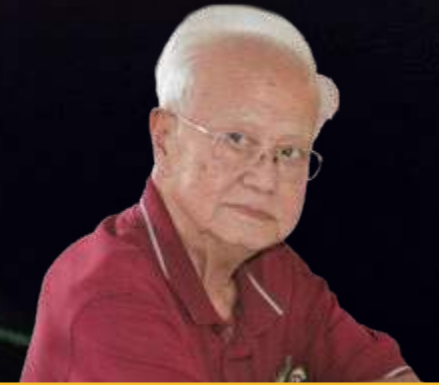
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48737
Asthenodipsas vertebralis
Pareidae
Ular gunung lintah bulan
Mountain slug snake
©Norhayati A.

LC



Buku ini didedikasikan kepada Dr. Lim Boo Liat.
Mendiang ialah seorang bapa, kawan dan mentor.

*This book is dedicated to the late Dr. Lim Boo Liat.
He was a father figure, a friend and a mentor.*



58159
Trimeresurus sabahi buniana
Viperidae
Ular kapak Lim Boo Liat
Lim Boo Liat's pit viper
©L.L. Grismer

PRAKATA

PREFACE

Buku mengenai kekayaan spesies ular darat di Malaysia ialah bacaan yang sesuai bagi segenap lapisan masyarakat tempatan dan luar negara. Ular ialah haiwan yang paling tidak digemari orang ramai kerana rupa dan imejnya yang menakutkan. Seringkali berita mengenai orang yang mati dipatuk ular tedung, umpamanya, menguatkan lagi imej yang negatif ini. Hakikatnya, hanya segelintir sahaja spesies ular yang berbisa di Malaysia dan ular-ular ini mempunyai fungsinya yang tersendiri dan penting di dalam habitat yang didiami. Oleh itu, buku ini diterbitkan untuk meningkatkan kesedaran awam tentang keindahan dan kepentingan kepelbagaian biologi ular di Malaysia.

Buku ini mengandungi maklumat terkini mengenai spesies ular terpilih di Malaysia yang dipersembahkan dengan cara yang menarik. Sesuai dengan tajuk buku ini, gambar-gambar yang terbaik telah dipilih untuk menyerikan halaman buku dan dilengkapi dengan kod QR. Pembaca boleh mendapatkan maklumat yang lebih terperinci bagi setiap spesies di dalam pangkalan data MyBIS melalui QR kod ini di laman sesawang yang boleh diakses secara percuma di atas talian.

Hasil yang terkandung dalam buku ini sebenarnya mengambil masa penyelidikan dan kerja fotografi yang sangat lama. Ramai orang yang telah membantu dalam usaha kami menjalankan kajian dan kerja lapangan dan tidak mungkin dapat diberikan penghargaan yang secukupnya. Namun demikian, bagi penerbitan buku ini kami ingin mengucapkan ribuan terima kasih kepada YB Dato' Dr. Shamsul Anuar bin Hj Nasarah, Menteri Tenaga dan Sumber Asli (KeTSA); YBhg. Datuk Zurinah Binti Pawanteh, Ketua Setiausaha KeTSA; YBrs. Dr. Mohd Mokhtar bin Tahar, Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha (Sumber Asli) KeTSA; YBhg. Dato' Mohd Ridza Bin Awang, Ketua Pengarah Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia; YBerusaha Prof. Dr. Mohammad bin Kassim, Dekan, Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi (FST); YBhg. Dr Khali Aziz bin Hamzah, Ketua Pengarah, Institut Penyelidikan Perhutanan Malaysia (FRIM) dan akhir sekali YBerusaha Dr. Lillian Chua Swee Lian, Pengarah, Bahagian Biodiversiti Hutan, FRIM. Kami juga ingin mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Dr. Evan Quah atas kepakarannya dalam menyemak senarai spesies. Percetakan buku ini telah dibiayai sepenuhnya oleh KeTSA di bawah Geran UKM ST-2018-021.

Norhayati Ahmad
Daicus Belabut
Chan Kin Onn

The book on the richness of land snake species in Malaysia is a great gift for all local and foreign communities. Snakes are animals that most people do not like because of their scary appearance and image. Too often the news of the death due to snake bites (envenomation), for example, reinforce this negative image. In fact, there are only a few species of venomous snakes in Malaysia and these snakes have their own unique and important functions in the habitat. Therefore, this book is published to raise public understanding of the beauty and importance of snake biodiversity in Malaysia.

This book contains updated information on selected species of snakes in Malaysia presented in an interesting way. In accordance with the title of this book, the best pictures have been selected to highlight the pages of the book, complete with QR codes. Readers can get more detailed information for each species in MyBIS database via this QR code on websites that can be accessed online for free.

The information contained in this book actually have taken a very long research time and photography efforts. Many people have helped in our efforts to conduct field studies and works and cannot be acknowledged enough. However, for the publication of this book we would like to thank His Honourable Dato' Dr. Shamsul Anuar bin Hj Nasarah, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources (KeTSA); YBhg. Datuk Zurinah Binti Pawanteh, Secretary General, KeTSA; YBrs. Dr. Mohd Mokhtar bin Tahar, Deputy Secretary General (Natural Resources) KeTSA; YBhg. Dato' Mohd Ridza Bin Awang, Director General of the Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia; Prof. Dr. Mohammad bin Kassim, Dean of the Faculty of Science and Technology (FST); YBhg. Dr Khali Aziz bin Hamzah, Director General of Forestry Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM) and lastly, Dr. Lillian Chua Swee Lian, Director of Forest Biodiversity Division, FRIM. We would also like to thank Dr. Evan Quah for his expertise in reviewing the species list. The printing of this book is funded by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources under the UKM Grant ST-2018-021.



09907

Boiga nigriceps

Colubridae

Ular mata kucing kepala hitam

Black-headed cat snake

©Daicus B.



09904
Boiga cynodon
Colubridae
Ular kucing taring
Dog-toothed cat snake
©Chan K.O.

BAB
CHAPTER

01

PENGENALAN
INTRODUCTION



20889
Calliophis maculiceps
 Elapidae
 Ular pantai bintik kecil
 Small-spotted coral snake
 ©HP Guek (Kurt)

LC

ULAR DARAT

TERRESTRIAL SNAKES

Ular adalah haiwan Reptilia dalam order Squamata dan sub-order Serpentes. Ada sebanyak 3879 spesies ular di dunia (www.reptile-database.org) yang tergolong di dalam 20 famili. Sekitar tiga per empat daripada semua ular di dunia tergolong dalam famili Kolubrida. Begitupun, kebanyakan spesies dalam famili ini tidak berbisa.

Semua ular mempunyai badan yang panjang dan diliputi dengan sisik kalis air berlapis antara satu sama lain, tidak berkaki, dan bersifat ektotermik (suhu badan bergantung kepada suhu persekitaran). Sisik kalis air pada badan ular melindungi kulit daripada kekeringan. Ular membesar melalui proses salin kulit atau ekdisis. Proses ini juga membantu ular menghapuskan parasit seperti kutu dan hama. Semua ular adalah karnivora yang menelan mangsa hidup-hidup seperti cicak, mengkarung, katak, ular lain, mamalia kecil, burung, ikan, siput, cacing dan lain-lain. Tengkorak ular mempunyai lebih banyak sendi bagi membolehkannya menelan mangsa yang lebih besar dari saiz kepalanya. Ular mempunyai lidah bercabang yang dijulurkan setiap saat bagi tujuan merasa dan menghidu udara, terutama apabila memburu mangsa atau mengesan bahaya di hadapan. Pembiakan bagi ular ialah secara persenyawaan dalam apabila organ pembiakan jantan yang dipanggil hemipenis dimasukkan ke dalam kloaka ular betina. Ular betina akan bertelur banyak dan tidak akan dijaga atau dieram sehingga menetas, kecuali kebanyakan spesies ular sawa.

Ular memainkan peranan penting di dalam keseimbangan rangkaian makanan di ekosistem daratan sebagai pemangsa dan juga sumber makanan (mangsa) kepada haiwan lain. Sebagai contoh, ular tedung selar yang digeruni ramai orang sebenarnya memakan ular lain. Banyak spesies ular mengawal populasi rodent, termasuk di kawasan pertanian seperti sawah padi dan ladang kelapa sawit.

Snakes are reptilians in the order Squamata and sub-order Serpentes. There are 3879 species of snakes in the world (www.reptile-database.org) under 20 families. About three-quarters of all snakes in the world belong to the family Colubridae. However, most species in this family are not venomous.

All snakes have long bodies that are covered with waterproof overlapping scales, limbless and ectothermic (body temperature depends on ambient temperature). Waterproof scales on the body protect the skin from dessication. Snakes grow through the process of molting or ecdysis. This process also helps snakes eliminate parasites, such as ticks and mites. All snakes are carnivores that swallow live prey, such as lizards, skinks, frogs, other snakes, small mammals, birds, fish, snails, worms among others. The snake's skull has many joints to allow it to swallow prey larger than the size of its head. Snakes have a forked tongue that they flick out from time to time to feel and sniff the air, especially when hunting prey or detecting danger ahead. Reproduction for snakes is by internal fertilization when the male reproductive organ called hemipenis is inserted into the female cloaca. Female snakes will lay many eggs and not take care of them, except for most python species.

Snakes play an important role in maintaining balance of food web in terrestrial ecosystems as predators and as food sources (prey) to other animals. For example, the king cobra that many people dread actually eats other snakes. Many snake species control rodent populations, including in agricultural areas, such as paddy fields and oil palm plantations.



3879

spesies di seluruh dunia
species worldwide



20

Famili
 Families



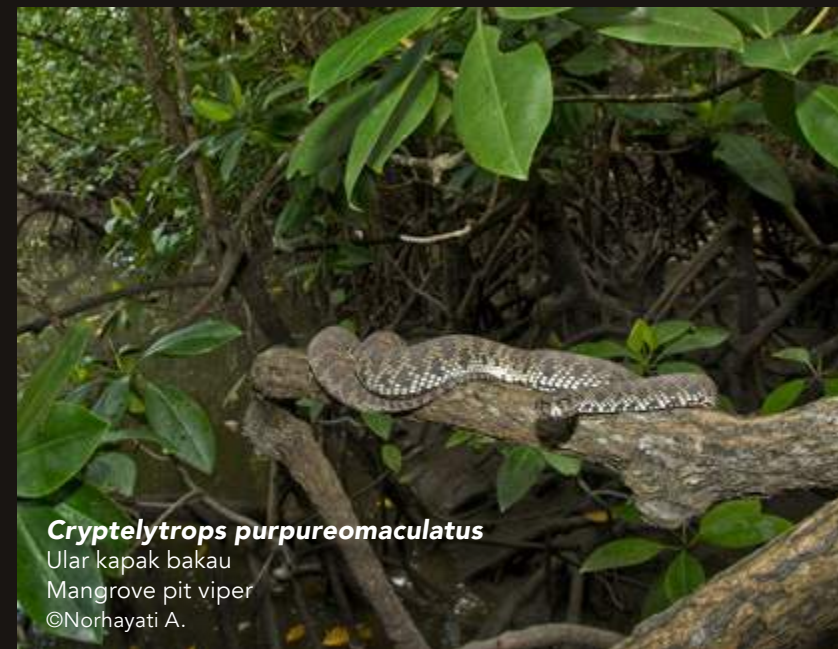
Trimeresurus hageni
Ular kapak hijau Hagen
Hagen's pit viper
©Chan K.O.



Bungarus flaviceps
Ular katam tebu kepala merah
Red-headed krait
©Chan K.O.



Calliophis intestinalis
Ular pantai belang
Banded Malaysian coral snake
©Norhayati A.



Cryptelytrops purpleomaculatus
Ular kapak bakau
Mangrove pit viper
©Norhayati A.



Crotales cerastes
Ular orok-orok
Rattlesnake
©Chan K.O.

HABITAT ULAR

HABITATS OF SNAKES

Ular hidup di setiap benua kecuali Antartika. Ular boleh dijumpai di banyak jenis habitat hutan dan juga kawasan bandar, petempatan manusia, taman, kebun bunga dan kawasan pertanian. Walau bagaimanapun, ular paling biasa ditemui di padang pasir dan hutan hujan tropika. Oleh kerana ular ialah haiwan ektoterma, suhu badan bergantung kepada suhu persekitaran. Oleh itu, ular sering dilihat berjemur di bawah matahari pagi, tetapi akan bersembunyi di kawasan teduh menjelang tengah hari. Ular tidak dapat bertahan di tempat yang sangat sejuk. Tidak hairanlah kepelbagaian spesies ular paling tinggi di kawasan tropika. Ular di negara temperat perlu berhibernasi pada musim sejuk.

Ular kadang-kadang dijumpai di puncak gunung, tetapi lebih sering di ketinggian yang lebih rendah. Secara umum, ketinggian yang lebih tinggi tidak sesuai kerana suhu sejuk. Banyak spesies ular di hutan hidup di atas pokok. Pokok menyediakan ruang, kawasan teduh, mangsa dan perlindungan yang baik. Diet kebanyakannya termasuk pelbagai haiwan seperti burung, kelawar, katak, cicak dan mamalia kecil. Ada juga ular yang mengorek lubang di pangkal pokok atau di dalam tanah kerana suhu yang panas dan lembap. Banyak spesies juga boleh didapati mencari makanan di lapisan sarap daun di hutan hujan tropika, seperti Ular pantai berbelang. Sebaliknya, ular laut mendiami persekitaran marin sepanjang hidup dengan penyesuaian anggota badan seperti ekor seperti dayung untuk meningkatkan kemampuan berenang.

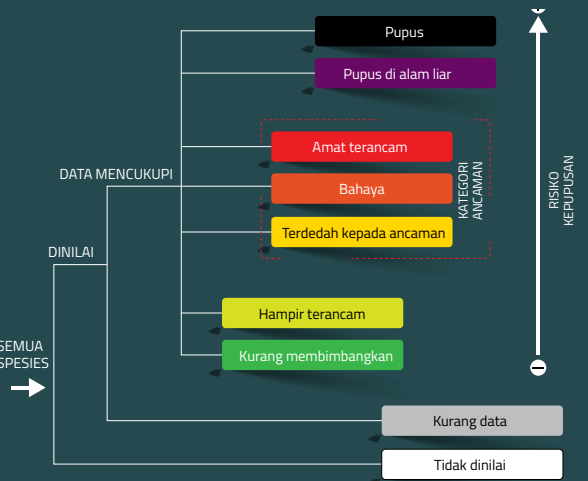
Snakes live on every continent except Antarctica. Snakes can be found in many types of forest habitats as well as urban areas, human settlements, parks, gardens and agricultural areas. Snakes, however, are most commonly found in deserts and tropical rainforests. Since snakes are ectothermal animals, body temperature depends on ambient temperature. Therefore, snakes are often seen sunbathing in the morning sun, but will hide in shady areas by noon. Snakes can not survive in very cold places. No wonder the highest diversity of species is in the tropics. Snakes in temperate countries need to hibernate in winter.

Snakes are sometimes found at mountain tops, but more often at lower altitudes. In general, higher altitudes are not suitable due to cold temperatures. Many species of snakes in the forest live on trees. Trees provide space, shade, food and good protection. The diet mostly includes a variety of animals such as birds, bats, frogs, lizards and small mammals. There are also snakes that burrow at the base of trees or in the ground because of the hot and humid temperatures. Many species can also be found foraging in the leaf litter layer of tropical rainforests, such as Banded Malaysian coral snake. On the other hand, sea snakes inhabit the marine environment with adaptations, such as paddle-like tail to increase agility while swimming.

KEPELBAGAIAAN ULAR

DIVERSITY OF SNAKES

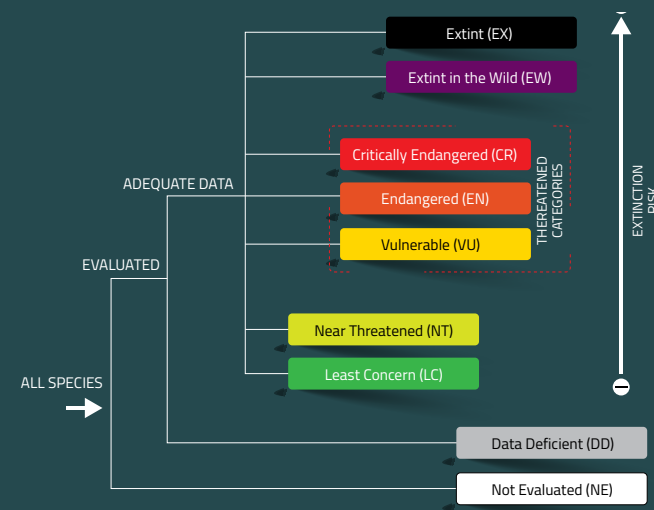
Penerbitan buku 'Ular Darat Malaysia - MyBIS' bertujuan untuk mendokumentasikan maklumat mengenai kepelbagaian spesies ular di Malaysia dan pada masa yang sama mempromosi Sistem Maklumat Kepelbagaian Biologi Malaysia (Malaysia Biodiversity Information System-MyBIS). MyBIS adalah pusat rujukan setempat mengenai kepelbagaian biologi flora dan fauna di Malaysia yang dibangunkan bagi memenuhi salah satu daripada tanggungjawab Malaysia di bawah Konvensyen Kepelbagaian Biologi untuk mewujudkan *Clearing House Mechanism* (CHM). Mengikut rekod, terdapat sebanyak 191 spesies ular dalam 14 famili di Malaysia (Jadual 1). Buku bergambar ini mengandungi sebanyak 88 spesies.



The publication of 'Land Snakes of Malaysia - Malaysia Biodiversity Information System' is to document information on diversity of snake species in Malaysia and promoting national biodiversity database known as Malaysia Biodiversity Information System (MyBIS). MyBIS is a one-stop reference centre for biodiversity of Malaysia, established as part of Malaysia's commitment under the Convention on Biological Diversity to develop a Clearing House Mechanism (MyCHM). According to the literature, there are as many as 191 species of snakes in 14 families in Malaysia (Table 1). This illustrated book contains a total of 88 species.

Jadual 1. Bilangan spesies ular darat di Malaysia.
Table 1. Number of land snake species in Malaysia.

Bil. No	Famili Family	Bil. Genus No. Genus	Bil. spesies No. species
1.	Acrochordidae	1	2
2.	Anomochilidae	1	2
3.	Colubridae	28	114
4.	Cylindrophiidae	1	3
5.	Elapidae	4	11
6.	Homalopsidae	15	15
7.	Lamprophiidae	1	2
8.	Pareidae	3	11
9.	Pythonidae	2	3
10.	Typhlopidae	4	8
11.	Viperidae	5	15
12.	Xenodermidae	2	2
13.	Xenopeltidae	1	1
14.	Xenophidiidae	1	2
JUMLAH TOTAL		69	191



STATUS PEMULIHARAAN GLOBAL:

Status pemuliharaan global yang digunakan dalam buku ini adalah berasaskan kepada senarai International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Red List. Kategori dan kriteria yang digunakan dalam penilaian takson adalah berdasarkan IUCN Senarai Merah Kategori dan Kriteria: versi 3.1 edisi ke-dua. Sebagai contoh, Ular Mensiang Tioman (*Calamaria ingeri*) dikategorikan sebagai Amat Terancam (CR), manakala ular tedung (*Ophiophagus hannah*) dikategorikan sebagai Terancam (EN). Senarai IUCN perlu dikaji daripada masa ke masa. Maklumat terkini boleh diperolehi di laman web MyBIS <http://www.mybis.gov.my/> dan media sosial MyBIS <http://facebook.com/mybisgovmy> dan <http://twitter.com/mybisgovmy>.

Berikut ialah kategori status pemuliharaan Senarai Merah IUCN:

PUPUS (Extinct-EX): Suatu takson dikategorikan sebagai pupus apabila tidak ada lagi keraguan bahawa individu yang terakhir telah mati. Suatu takson dianggap pupus apabila survei yang menyeluruh di habitatnya yang diketahui dan/atau dijangka mengikut masa yang sesuai (diurnal, bermusim, tahunan), sepanjang julat sejarahnya gagal merekodkan individu tersebut. Survei mesti dilakukan pada satu tempoh masa yang sesuai dengan kitaran hidup dan bentuk hidup takson..

EXTINCT (EX): A taxon is extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

PUPUS DI ALAM LIAR (Extinct in the Wild-EW) Suatu takson dikategorikan sebagai pupus di alam liar apabila ia diketahui hanya hidup dalam kultivasi, kurungan atau populasi alamiah (atau populasi) di luar julat terdahulu. Suatu takson dianggap pupus di alam liar apabila tinjauan yang menyeluruh di habitatnya yang diketahui dan/atau habitat yang dijangkakan pada masa yang sesuai (diurnal, bermusim, tahunan), sepanjang julat sejarahnya gagal merekodkan individu tersebut. Survei mesti dilakukan pada satu tempoh masa yang sesuai dengan kitaran hidup dan bentuk hidup takson.

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GLOBAL CONSERVATION STATUS:

Global conservation status used in this book are based on International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Red List. Categories and Criteria used in the taxon assessments are based on IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. Second Edition. For example, Tioman Reed Snake (*Calamaria ingeri*) is categorised as Critically Endangered (CR), while King cobra (*Ophiophagus hannah*) is categorised as Endangered (EN). IUCN list should be reviewed from time to time. Latest information can be obtained on MyBIS website <http://www.mybis.gov.my/> and MyBIS social media <http://facebook.com/mybisgovmy> and <http://twitter.com/mybisgovmy>

The following are the conservation status categories of the IUCN Red List:



AMAT TERANCAM (Critically Endangered-CR)

Suatu takson dikategorikan sebagai spesies yang amat terancam apabila terdapat bukti kukuh yang menunjukkan bahawa ia memenuhi mana-mana kriteria A hingga E untuk kategori amat terancam. Oleh itu, ia dianggap menghadapi risiko kepupusan yang terlampau tinggi di alam liar.

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR): A taxon is critically endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for critically endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

TERANCAM (Endangered-EN)

Suatu takson dikategorikan sebagai spesies terancam apabila terdapat bukti kukuh yang menunjukkan bahawa ia memenuhi mana-mana kriteria A hingga E untuk kategori terancam. Oleh itu, ia dianggap menghadapi risiko kepupusan yang sangat tinggi di alam liar.

ENDANGERED (EN): A taxon is endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

TERDEDAH KEPADA ANCAMAN (Vulnerable-VU)

Suatu takson dikategorikan terdedah kepada ancaman apabila terdapat bukti kukuh yang menunjukkan bahawa ia memenuhi mana-mana kriteria A hingga E untuk kategori terdedah kepada ancaman. Oleh itu, ia dianggap menghadapi risiko kepupusan yang tinggi di alam liar.

VULNERABLE (VU): A taxon is vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

HAMPIR TERANCAM (Near Threatened-NT)

Suatu takson dikategorikan hampir terancam apabila ia telah dinilai berdasarkan kriteria tetapi tidak layak untuk kategori amat terancam, terancam atau terdedah kepada ancaman sekarang, tetapi adalah hampir melayakkan diri atau mungkin layak untuk kategori terancam pada masa akan datang.

NEAR THREATENED (NT): A taxon is near threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

KURANG MEMBIMBANGKAN (Least Concern-LC)

Suatu takson dikategorikan kurang membimbangkan apabila ia telah dinilai terhadap kriterianya dan tidak layak untuk kategori amat terancam, terancam, terdedah kepada ancaman atau hampir terancam. Takson yang tersebar meluas dan mempunyai bilangan yang banyak adalah dalam kategori ini.

LEAST CONCERN (LC): A taxon is least concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.

KURANG DATA (Data Deficient)

Sesuatu takson berstatus 'kurang data' apabila terdapat maklumat yang tidak mencukupi untuk membuat penilaian langsung atau tidak langsung mengenai risiko kepupusan berdasarkan taburan dan/atau status populasinya.

DATA DEFICIENT (DD): A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status.

TIDAK DINILAI (Not Evaluated)

Sesuatu takson berstatus 'tidak dinilai' apabila ia belum lagi dinilai terhadap kriteria.

NOT EVALUATED: A taxon is not evaluated when it has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.

PANDUAN MENGGUNAKAN BUKU

USER GUIDE

1 Dengan mengimbas kod QR, pembaca boleh memperoleh maklumat tambahan berkaitan spesies tersebut melalui laman web MyBIS. Aplikasi kod QR boleh dimuat turun melalui *Google Play Store* atau *Apple App Store*.

By scanning the QR codes, it will enable readers to find more information related to the species via MyBIS website. The QR code reader app can be downloaded on Google Play Store or Apple App Store.

2 Senarai status pemuliharaan IUCN spesies dikelaskan kepada beberapa kategori iaitu bagi spesies yang amat terancam (CR), spesies yang terancam (EN), spesies yang terdedah kepada ancaman (VU), spesies yang hampir terancam (NT), spesies yang kurang membimbangkan (LC), spesies yang kekurangan data (DD) dan spesies yang tidak dinilai (NE). (Rujuk Senarai Merah IUCN: <http://www.iucnredlist.org>)

Shows the conservation status of the species whether it is under Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU), Near Threatened (NT), Least Concern (LC) Data Deficiency or No Evaluation (NE). (Available from the IUCN Red List website: <http://www.iucnredlist.org>)

3 Nombor siri spesies dan MyBIS Bot Telegram berfungsi untuk membantu pengguna mencari spesies tanpa melakukan pengimbasan kod QR. Buka pelayar internet dan taip <http://www.mybis.gov.my/sp/xxxxx> (gantikan xxxxx dengan nombor siri tersebut) atau buka aplikasi *Telegram* dan buat carian 'mybisgovmy'. Seterusnya pengguna boleh melakukan carian spesies dengan lebih mudah.

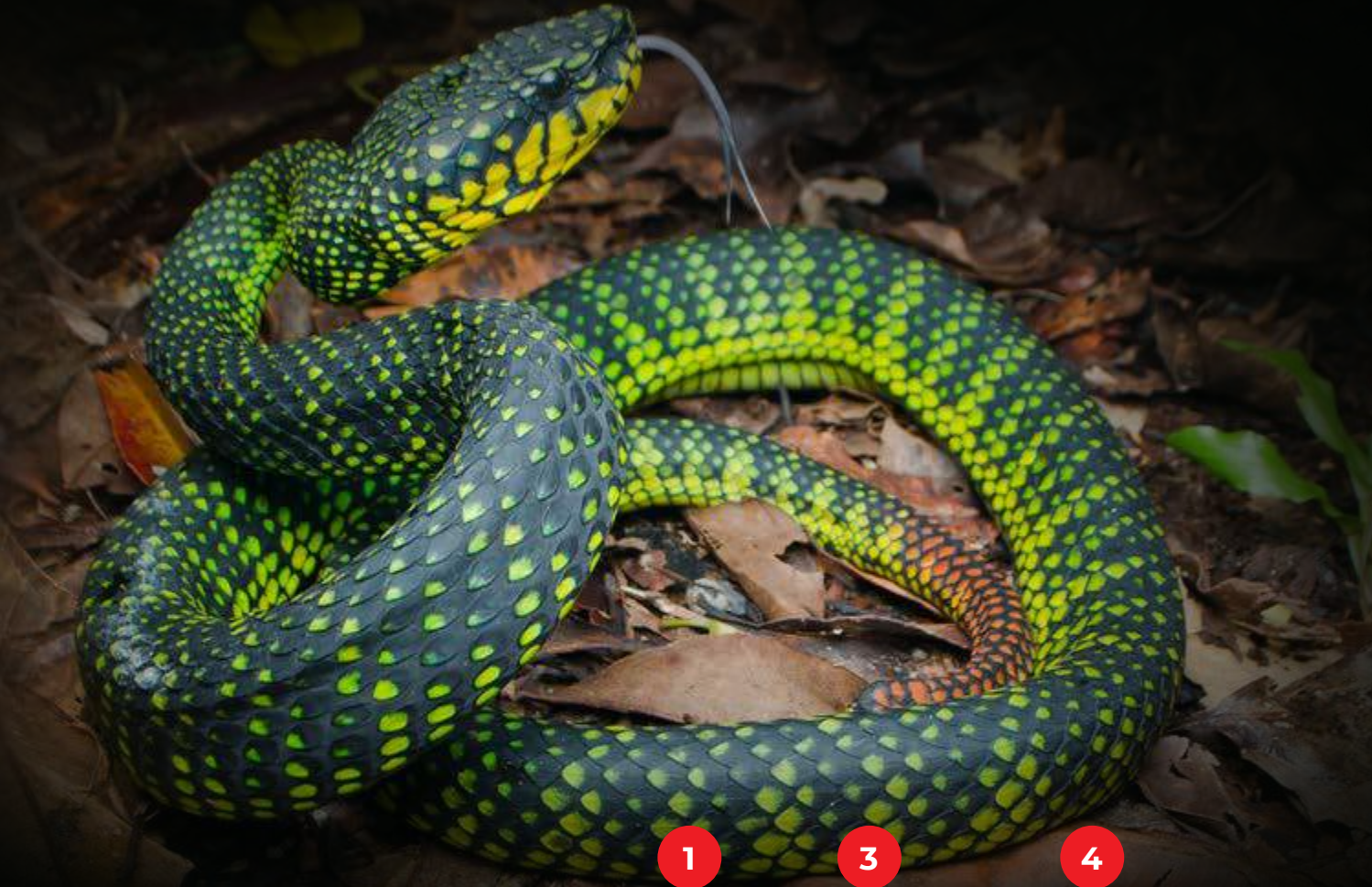
This series number is to help you in searching the species without scanning the QR Code. Go to your internet browser and type www.mybis.gov.my/sp/xxxxx (replace xxxxx with the series number) or open Telegram app on your communication device and search for 'mybisgovmy'. You can then start search with this series number.

4 Nama saintifik bagi spesies
Scientific name of the species

5 Nama Tempatan bagi spesies
Local name of the species

6 Nama Bahasa Inggeris bagi spesies
English name for the species

7 Pemilik hak cipta gambar
Copyright owner of the picture



1 

2 NT

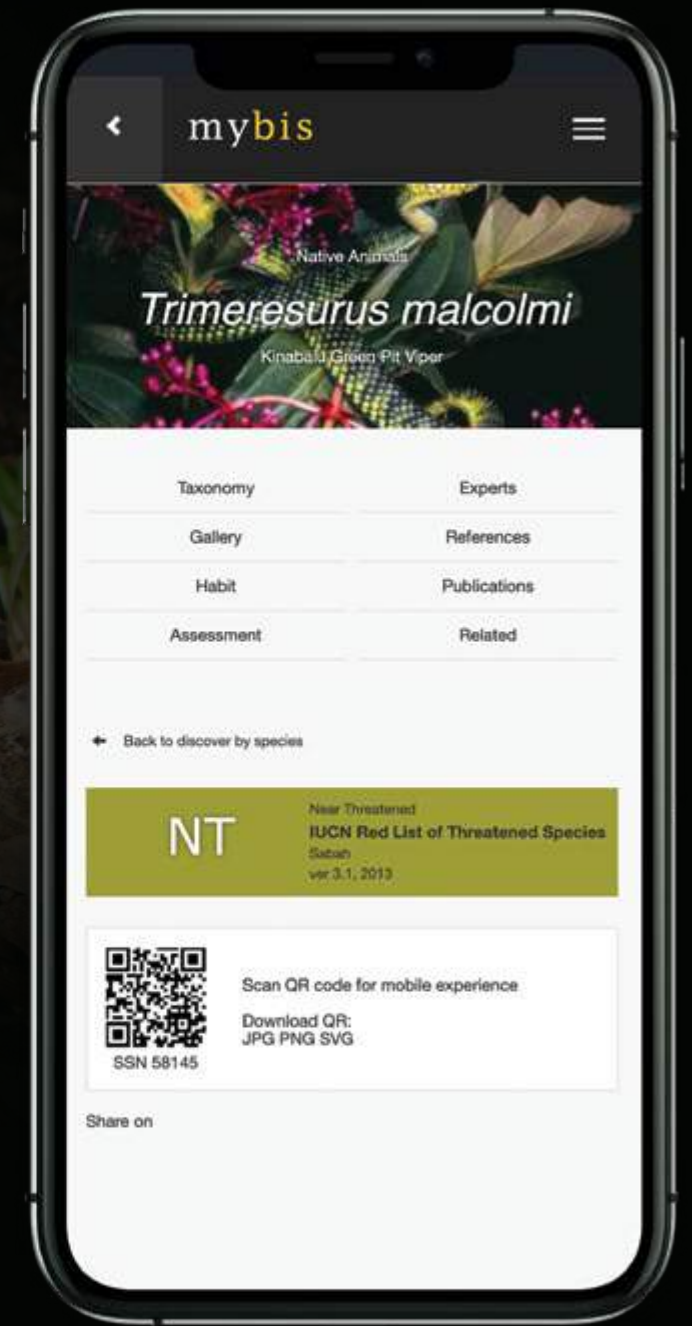
3 58145

4 ***Trimeresurus malcolmi***
Viperidae
Ular kapak Malcolm
Malcolm's pitviper
©HP Guek (Kurt)

5

6

7





BAB
CHAPTER

02

KEPELBAGAIAN
ULAR DARAT
DIVERSITY OF LAND SNAKES



21662
Tropidolaemus wagleri
Viperidae
Ular kapak Wagler
Wagler's pit viper
©Norhayati A.



ACROCHORDIDAE

Ini adalah famili kecil dengan hanya tiga spesies di seluruh dunia, dua daripadanya boleh dijumpai di Malaysia, *Acrochordus granulatus* dan *Acrochordus javanicus*. Ular belalai gajah adalah yang lebih dikenali di antara kedua-duanya, kerana telah dipaparkan dalam berita beberapa kali, kerana saiznya yang besar dan rupanya yang aneh. Walau bagaimanapun, ular primitif akuatik dan bukan berbisa ini kadang-kadang dibebaskan oleh pemilik haiwan peliharaan selepas menjadi terlalu besar untuk dijaga.

This is a small family with only three species worldwide, two of which reside in Malaysia, Acrochordus granulatus and Acrochordus javanicus. The Elephant trunk snake is the more commonly found between the two, having been featured in the news several times, due to its enormous size and strange appearance. It is, however, a primitive non-venomous aquatic snake that is sometimes released by pet owners after they become too big to handle.



3

spesies di seluruh dunia
species worldwide



2

daripadanya boleh dijumpai di Malaysia
two of which can be found in Malaysia



48356
Acrochordus javanicus
Acrochordidae
Ular belalai gajah
Elephant trunk snake
©Chan K.O.



09900
Ahaetulla fasciolata
 Colubridae
 Ular daun berbintik
 Speckle-headed whipsnake
 ©Chan K.O.



09901
Ahaetulla prasina
 Colubridae
 Ular daun oriental
 Oriental whipsnake
 ©Chan K.O.



114

spesies di Malaysia
 species in Malaysia



20771
Ahaetulla mycterizans
 Colubridae
 Ular daun hijau Malaya
 Malayan green whipsnake
 ©Chan K.O.

COLUBRIDAE

Famili Colubridae adalah yang terbesar di dunia dan boleh dijumpai di semua benua kecuali Antartika. Di Malaysia, famili ini juga adalah yang terbesar dengan 114 spesies, dalam 28 genus: *Ahaetulla* (3), *Boiga* (6), *Calamaria* (21), *Chrysopelea* (3), *Coelognathus* (2), *Collorhabdium* (1), *Dendrelaphis* (7), *Dryophiops* (1), *Elaphe* (1), *Gongylosoma* (3), *Gonyosoma* (3), *Hebius* (7), *Hydrablabe* (2), *Liopeltis* (1), *Lycodon* (9), *Macrocalamus* (8), *Oligodon* (8), *Opisthotropis* (1), *Oreocalamus* (1), *Oreocryptophis* (1), *Pseudorabdion* (4), *Pseudoxenodon* (2), *Ptyas* (4), *Rhabdophis* (6), *Sibynophis* (3), *Stegonotus* (1), *Xenelaphis* (2) dan *Xenochrophis* (3).

The Colubridae family is the largest in the world and can be found on all continents except Antarctica. In Malaysia, this family is also the largest with 122 species, in 31 genera: *Ahaetulla* (3), *Boiga* (6), *Calamaria* (21), *Chrysopelea* (3), *Coelognathus* (2), *Collorhabdium* (1), *Dendrelaphis* (7), *Dryophiops* (1), *Elaphe* (1), *Gongylosoma* (3), *Gonyosoma* (3), *Hebius* (7), *Hydrablabe* (2), *Liopeltis* (1), *Lycodon* (9), *Macrocalamus* (8), *Oligodon* (8), *Opisthotropis* (1), *Oreocalamus* (1), *Oreocryptophis* (1), *Pseudorabdion* (4), *Pseudoxenodon* (2), *Ptyas* (4), *Rhabdophis* (6), *Sibynophis* (3), *Stegonotus* (1), *Xenelaphis* (2) dan *Xenochrophis* (3).



20824
Boiga cyanea
Colubridae
Ular mata kucing hijau
Green cat snake
©Chan K.O.

NE



09904
Boiga cynodon
Colubridae
Ular kucing taring
Dog-toothed cat snake
©Chan K.O.

LC



09905
Boiga dendrophila
Colubridae
Ular bakau
Gold-ringed cat snake
©Chan K.O.



09906
Boiga drapiezii
Colubridae
Ular mata kucing coklat
Brown cat snake
©Chan K.O.



20825
Boiga jaspidea
Colubridae
Ular mata kucing Jasper
Jasper's cat snake
©Daicus B.



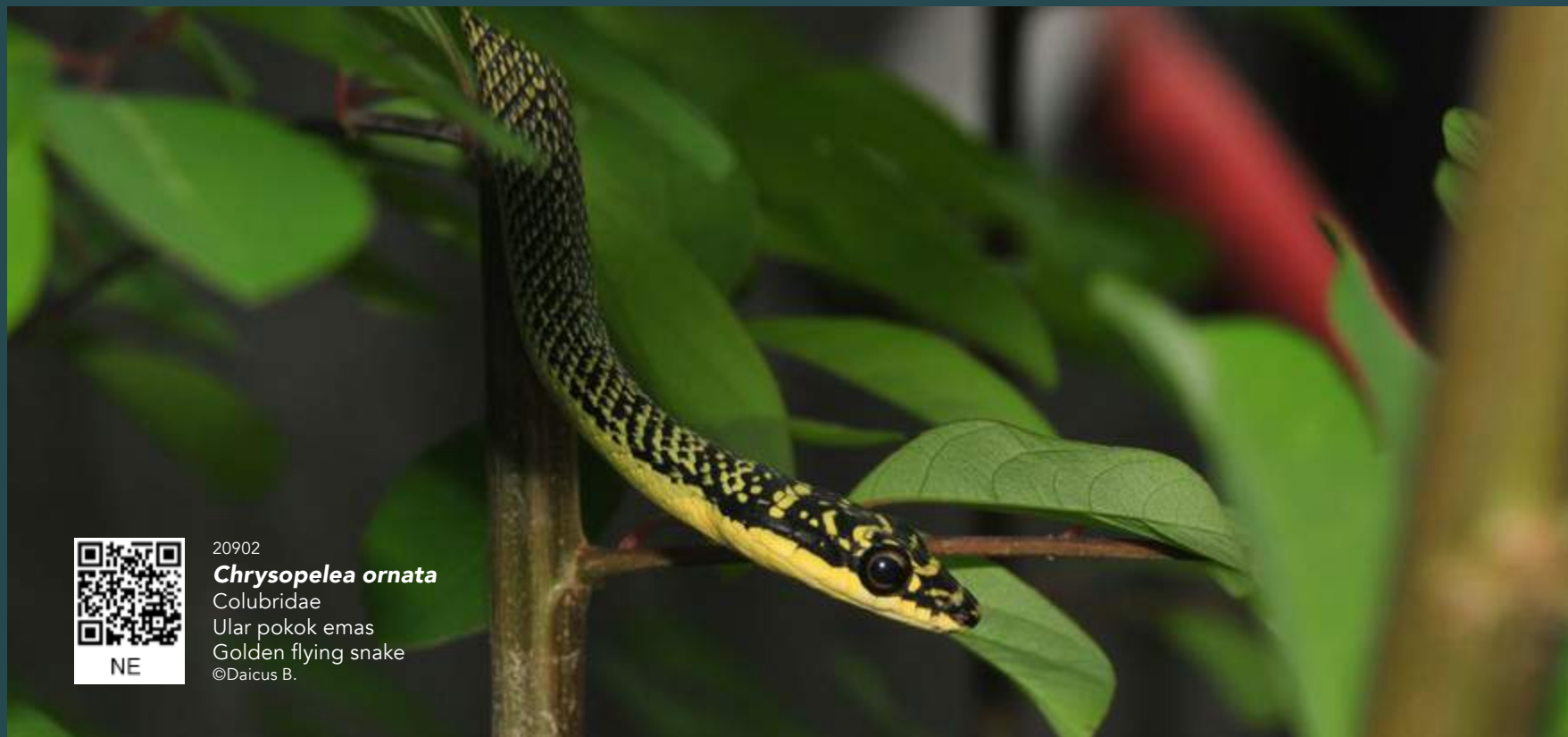
09907
Boiga nigriceps
Colubridae
Ular mata kucing kepala hitam
Black-headed cat snake
©Chan K.O.



20871
Calamaria schlegeli
Colubridae
Ular dedaun kepala putih
Red-headed reed snake
©Chan K.O.



09909
Chrysopelea paradisi
Colubridae
Ular pokok syurga
Paradise tree snake
©Chan K.O.



20902
Chrysopelea ornata
Colubridae
Ular pokok emas
Golden flying snake
©Daicus B.



09910
Chrysopelea pelias
Colubridae
Ular pokok berbelang
Twin-barred tree snake
©HP Guek (Kurt)





LC

20905
Collorhabdium williamsoni
Colubridae
Ular gunung kerdil Williamson
Williamson mountain dwarf snake
©HP Guek (Kurt)



LC

21022
Dendrelaphis cyanochloris
Colubridae
Ular tembaga
Blue bronzeback
©Norhayati A.



LC

09912
Dendrelaphis formosus
Colubridae
Ular berhias anggun
Elegant bronzeback
©Chan K.O.



53767
Dendrelaphis haasi
Colubridae
Ular berhias Haas
Haas's bronzeback
©Chan K.O.



53768
Dendrelaphis kopsteini
Colubridae
Ular berhias Kopstein
Kopstein's bronzeback
©Chan K.O.



21026
Dendrelaphis striatus
Colubridae
Ular berhias berbelang
Banded bronzeback
©Chan K.O.



60513

Elaphe taeniurus

Colubridae
Ular gua
Cave racer
©Chan K.O.



65988

Gongylosoma baliodeira

Colubridae
Ular lacin Boie
Boie's smooth snake
©HP Guek (Kurt)



09916

Gonyosoma oxycephalum

Colubridae
Ular tikus ekor merah
Red-tailed green racer
©Daicus B.



LC

58175
Gonyosoma prasina
Colubridae
Ular tikus hijau
Green tree racer
©Chan K.O.



LC

58263
Lycodon albofuscus
Colubridae
Ular serigala gelap
Dusky wolf snake
©Chan K.O.



LC

55316
Hebius sanguineum
Colubridae
Ular Cameron Highland
Cameron Highlands keelback
©Norhayati A.



LC

21276
Lycodon butleri
Colubridae
Ular serigala Butler
Butler's wolf snake
©Chan K.O.



LC

09920

Lycodon effraenis
Colubridae
Ular serigala coklat
Brown wolf snake
©Chan K.O.



LC

21065

Lycodon subannulatus
Colubridae
Ular gelang Malaya
Malayan bridle snake
©Norhayati A.



LC

21277

Lycodon laoensis
Colubridae
Ular serigala Laos
Laotian wolf snake
©Chan K.O.



LC

21279

Lycodon subcinctus
Colubridae
Ular serigala berbelang Malaya
Malayan banded wolf snake
©Norhayati A.





LC

21323
Macrocalamus chanardi
Colubridae
Ular dedaun Chanard
Chanard's reed snake
©Chan K.O.



LC

21347
Oligodon purpurascens
Colubridae
Ular kukri coklat
Brown kukri snake
©Norhayati A.



LC

21325
Macrocalamus gentingensis
Colubridae
Ular dedaun Genting
Genting reed snake
©HP Guek (Kurt)



LC

09922
Oligodon signatus
Colubridae
Ular kukri berbelang
Banded kukri snake
©Chan K.O.



21407

Opisthotropis typica

Colubridae

Ular laras belakang gunung
Olive mountain keelback

©HP Guek (Kurt)



53769

Oreophis porphyraceus

Colubridae

Ular buluh merah
Red bamboo snake

©Norhayati A.



21508

Pseudorabdion albonuchalis

Colubridae

Ular dedaun berleher putih
White-collared reed snake

©HP Guek (Kurt)



21517
Ptyas carinata
Colubridae
Ular Koros
Keeled rat snake
©HP Guek (Kurt)



21336
Rhabdophis flaviceps
Colubridae
Ular laras belakang kepala kuning
Yellow-headed keelback
©Chan K.O.



09927
Rhabdophis chrysargos
Colubridae
Ular rabung perut bintik
Specklebelly keelback
©Norhayati A.



66278
Rhabdophis rhodomelas
Colubridae
Ular laras belakang leher biru
Blueneck keelback
©Chan K.O.



21685
Xenelaphis ellipsifer
Colubridae
Ular berhias coklat
Ocellated brown snake
©Chan K.O.



09928
Xenochrophis trianguligerus
Colubridae
Ular laras belakang segitiga
Triangle keelback
©Chan K.O.

ELAPIDAE

Famili Elapidae terdiri daripada ular-ular yang amat berbisa dan boleh mengakibatkan kematian. Ular famili ini menghasilkan neurotoksin, iaitu racun yang menyerang tisu saraf mangsa sehingga boleh menyebabkan paralisis otot. Di Malaysia, famili ini terdiri daripada 11 spesies, dalam 4 genus: *Bungarus* (3), *Calliophis* (5), *Naja* (2) dan *Ophiophagus* (1). Ciri-ciri ular dalam famili ini ialah mempunyai taring depan yang kekal (tidak boleh dilipat masuk ke dalam mulut), berongga dan tidak berapa panjang yang digunakan untuk menyuntik racun bisa ke dalam mangsa selepas mematuk.

The Elapidae family is composed of extremely venomous snakes that may result in fatality. Snakes in this family produce neurotoxin, which is poison that attacks the victim's nerve tissues that can cause muscle paralysis. In Malaysia, the family comprises 11 species, in four genera: Bungarus (3), Calliophis (5), Naja (2) and Ophiophagus (1). Characteristics of snakes in this family include having a pair of fangs that are permanent (fixed to the jaw and cannot fold up), hollow and not too long, used to inject venom into the prey when they strike.



20831
Bungarus candidus
Elapidae
Ular katam tebu Malaya
Malayan krait
©Chan Kin Onn



09936
Bungarus flaviceps
Elapidae
Ular katam tebu kepala merah
Red-headed krait
©Chan K.O.

→
11

spesies di Malaysia
species in Malaysia

→

ular-ular yang amat
berbisa dan boleh
mengakibatkan kematian

*extremely venomous snakes
that may result in fatality*



09935
Bungarus fasciatus
Elapidae
Ular katam belang
Banded krait
©Parinya



48553
Calliophis bivirgatus
Elapidae
Ular pantai biru
Blue Malaysian coral snake
©Chan K.O.



20886
Calliophis intestinalis
Elapidae
Ular pantai belang
Banded Malaysian coral snake
©Chan K.O.



20889
Calliophis maculiceps
Elapidae
Ular pantai bintik kecil
Small-spotted coral snake
©HP Guek (Kurt)



09937
Calliophis gracilis
Elapidae
Ular pantai bintik
Spotted coral snake
©Chan K.O.



21356
Naja sumatrana
Elapidae
Ular senduk sembur
Black spitting cobra
©Norhayati A.



VU

09942
Ophiophagus hannah
Elapidae
Ular tedung selar
King cobra
©L.L. Grismer



HOMALOPSIDAE

Ahli famili ini adalah ular separa-akuatik yang menghasilkan anak hidup (bukan bertelur) tertabur di seluruh Asia Selatan dan Tenggara, dan sebahagian Australasia. Oleh kerana kelimpahannya, sesetengah spesies diambil sebagai makanan dan sering dijual di pasaran di seluruh Indochina. Ular Homalopsine di Malaysia biasanya bersaiz kecil dan sederhana, dan dikaitkan dengan pelbagai habitat air tawar dan payau seperti paya, sungai, tasik, dan paya bakau. Di sini, mereka memakan pelbagai mangsa termasuk katak, ikan, dan juga haiwan krustasia. Sesetengah spesies seperti Ular air pemakan ketam (*Fordonia leucobalia*) hidup di zon pasang-surut dan mengkhusus dalam memakan ketam.

Members of this family are live-bearing, semi-aquatic snakes that are distributed throughout South and Southeast Asia, and parts of Australasia. Due to their abundance, some species are consumed as food and are frequently sold in markets throughout Indochina. Homalopsine snakes in Malaysia are generally small to medium in size, and are associated with a variety of fresh- and brackish-water habitats such as marshes, rivers, lakes, and mangrove swamps. Here, they feed on a variety of prey including frogs, fishes, and even crustaceans. Some species such as the Crab-eating water snake (*Fordonia leucobalia*) occur in intertidal zones and specializes in eating crabs.

→
15
spesies di Malaysia
species in Malaysia



60438
Homalophis doriae
Homalopsidae
Ular air Doria
Doria's water snake
©Chan K.O.



20901
Cerberus rynchops
Homalopsidae
Ular air muka anjing
Dog-faced water snake
©Chan K.O.



21118
Fordonia leucobalia
Homalopsidae
Ular air perut putih
White-bellied water snake
©Chan K.O.



09917
Homalopsis buccata
Homalopsidae
Ular air Linne
Linne's water snake
©Chan K.O.



58271
Hypsiglena plumbea
Homalopsidae
Ular sawah padi
Rice paddy snake
©Chan K.O.

LC



60453
Kualatahan pahangensis
Homalopsidae
Ular air Pahang
Pahang water snake
©Chan K.O.



NE



LAMPROPHIIDAE

Lamprophiidae adalah famili kecil dengan hanya dua spesies di Malaysia, *Psammodynastes pictus* dan *Psammodynastes pulverulentus*. Kedua-dua spesies ini dijumpai dengan meluas di Asia. Saiz ular ini kecil dan kurus, sering dijumpai berlingkar di atas daun di hutan tanah rendah asli sehingga 600 m bagi *P. pictus* dan sehingga 1500 m bagi *P. pulverulentus*. Kedua-duanya tidak dianggap merbahaya kepada manusia walaupun jenis ular berbisa dan bertaring belakang mulut. Kesan racun jika dipatuk hanyalah sederhana teruk. Seperti ular pokok lain, kedua-dua spesies ini memakan katak, cicak, dan lebih jarang ialah ular kecil lain.

Lamprophiidae is a small family with only two species in Malaysia, *Psammodynastes pictus* and *Psammodynastes pulverulentus*. Both species are widely distributed in Asia. These snakes are small with slender body, often found on leaves in primary lowland forests up to 600 m for *P. pictus* and up to 1500 m for *P. pulverulentus*. Both are not considered harmful to humans despite being rear-fanged venomous species. Bites on humans only produce mild symptoms. Like other tree-dwelling snakes, these two species feed on frogs, lizards, and more rarely, other small snakes.



21432
Psammodynastes pictus
 Lamprophiidae
 Ular sampah
 Painted mock viper
 ©HP Guek (Kurt)



2
 spesies di Malaysia
 species in Malaysia



09923
Psammodynastes pulverulentus
 Lamprophiidae
 Ular beludak palsu
 Common mock viper
 ©Chan K.O.

PAREIDAE

Majoriti spesies dalam famili ini terdapat di Asia Tenggara kecuali satu genus yang endemik di India (*Xylophis*). Di Malaysia, ular Pareidae diwakili oleh tiga genus (*Aplopeltura*, *Asthenodipsas* dan *Pareas*). Spesies dalam famili ini biasanya dikenali sebagai ular lintah bulan yang mempunyai penyesuaian khusus untuk memakan siput. Sesetengah spesies seperti *Aplopeltura boa* dijumpai di hutan dataran rendah, sementara yang lain seperti *Asthenodipsas lasgalenensis* dan *Asthenodipsas vertebralis* adalah terhad kepada hutan gunung di ketinggian 1000 m ke atas.

The majority of species in this family are found in Southeast Asia except for one genus that is endemic to India (*Xylophis*). In Malaysia, Pareids are represented by three genera (*Aplopeltura*, *Asthenodipsas*, and *Pareas*). They are commonly known as slug snakes and have specialized adaptations that enable them to prey on snails. Some species such as *Aplopeltura boa* occur in lowland forest, whereas others, such as *Asthenodipsas lasgalenensis* and *Asthenodipsas vertebralis* are restricted to montane forests above 1000 m in elevation.



09903
Aplopeltura boa
Pareidae
Ular siput jerapah
Blunthead slug snake
©Chan K.O.

LC



65977
Asthenodipsas jamilinaisi
Pareidae
Ular siput gunung Sabah
Sabah mountain slender slug snake
©HP Guek (Kurt)

NE



58093
Asthenodipsas lasgalenensis
Pareidae
Ular siput hutan Mirkwood
Mirkwood forest slug snake
©Chan K.O.

NE

→
11

spesies di Malaysia
species in Malaysia



65989
Asthenodipsas borneensis
Pareidae
Ular siput Borneo
Bornean slender slug snake
©Norhayati A.

NE



20786
Asthenodipsas laevis
Pareidae
Ular siput licin
Smooth slug snake
©Daicus B.

LC



LC

20791
Asthenodipsas malaccanus
Pareidae
Ular siput Malaya
Malayan slug snake
©Chan K.O.



LC

48737
Asthenodipsas vertebralis
Pareidae
Ular gunung lintah bulan
Mountain slug snake
©Chan K.O.



21416
Pareas carinatus
Pareidae
Ular siput
Keeléd slug snake
©Chan K.O.



21421
Pareas margaritophorus
Pareidae
Ular siput berbintik
Spotted slug snake
©Chan K.O.



58057
Malayopython reticulatus
 Pythonidae
 Ular sawa batik
 Reticulated python
 ©HP Guek (Kurt)

PYTHONIDAE

Ular dalam famili ini dijumpai di Afrika, Asia Selatan dan Tenggara, Australasia dan New Guinea. Ular ini umumnya berbadan besar dan terdiri daripada beberapa spesies terbesar di dunia, termasuk Ular sawa batik (*Malayopython reticulatus*), yang memegang rekod sebagai ular terpanjang di dunia. Kebanyakan spesies mempunyai lubang penderiaan haba pada bibir yang membolehkan mereka mengesan mangsa berdarah panas. Ular sawa tidak berbisa dan bergantung kepada pencerutan untuk menundukkan mangsa mereka. Majoriti spesies tertabur di Australia dan New Guinea, dengan hanya tiga spesies yang terdapat di Malaysia (*Malayopython reticulatus*, *Python breitensteini* dan *Python brongersmai*). Malangnya, beberapa spesies ular sawa diancam oleh pemburuan haram untuk mendapatkan daging dan kulit kerana saiznya yang besar dan corak warna yang menarik.

Pythons are snakes that occur in Africa, South and Southeast Asia, Australasia and New Guinea. They are generally large-bodied snakes and comprise some of the largest species in the world, including the Reticulated Python (Malayopython reticulatus), which holds the record for the being the longest snake in the world. Most species have heat-sensing pits on their lips that enable them to detect warm-blooded prey. Pythons are non-venomous and rely on constriction to subdue their prey. The majority of species are distributed in Australia and New Guinea, with only three species occurring in Malaysia (Malayopython reticulatus, Python breitensteini and Python brongersmai). Unfortunately, some species of pythons are under threat of illegal poaching for their meat and skin due to their large size and attractive color-pattern.



3

spesies di Malaysia
 species in Malaysia



Ular sawa batik (*Malayopython reticulatus*), memegang rekod sebagai ular terpanjang di dunia

the Reticulated Python (Malayopython reticulatus), holds the record for the being the longest snake in the world.



21539
Python brongersmai
 Pythonidae
 Ular sawa darah
 Blood python
 ©Norhayati A.

TYPHLOPIDAE

Famili ular buta ini mempunyai lapan spesies di Malaysia, iaitu enam spesies di Semenanjung Tanah Melayu dan lima spesies di Sabah dan Sarawak (dua spesies bertindan antara Semenanjung Tanah Melayu dan Borneo). Satu spesies adalah endemik Semenanjung Tanah Melayu iaitu Ular buta Klemmer (*Argyrophis klemmeri*). Secara amnya, ular buta bersaiz kecil dan menjalani kehidupannya di dalam tanah. Oleh itu, ular ini mempunyai keupayaan untuk mengorek tanah dan membuat terowong atau sarangnya di dalam tanah. Hanya selepas hujan baru ular buta akan keluar untuk mengawan. Sekali imbas, ular ini kelihatan seperti cacing tanah atau sesilia (Amfibia tanpa kaki). Tiada satu pun spesies ular buta yang berbisa.

This family of blind snakes comprises eight species in Malaysia, six species in the Malay Peninsula and five species in Sabah and Sarawak (two species overlap between the Malay Peninsula and Borneo). The endemic species to the Malay Peninsula is Klemmer's blind snake (Argyrophis klemmeri). Generally, blind snakes are small in size and live their lives in the soil. Therefore, the snake has the ability to burrow and make its tunnels or nests in the ground. Only after rain will they come out to find their mates. At a glance, blind snakes look like the earthworm or a caecilian (limbless amphibians). None of the blind snakes are known to be venomous.



8 spesies di Malaysia
species in Malaysia



58501
Indotyphlops braminus
Typhlopidae
Ular buta biasa
Common blindsnake
©Rasul



60553
Argyrophis muelleri
Typhlopidae
Ular buta Müller
Müller's blind snake
©Chan K.O.



57766

Cryptelytrops purpureomaculatus

Viperidae

Ular kapak bakau

Mangrove pit viper

©Iqramullah Othman

VIPERIDAE

Viperidae ialah suatu famili besar ular berbisa dengan 359 spesies di dunia. Di Malaysia, ada 15 spesies kesemuanya, di dalam 5 genus, iaitu *Calloselasma* (1 spesies), *Garthius* (1 spesies), *Ovophis* (1 spesies), *Trimeresurus* (10 spesies) dan *Tropidolaemus* (2 spesies). Ciri sepunya ular kapak dalam famili ini ialah mempunyai sepasang taring panjang dan lompong yang boleh dilipat ke dalam rongga mulut. Taring inilah yang boleh menyuntik racun bisa ke dalam badan mangsanya. Ular kapak menghasilkan anak hidup-hidup dan bukan melalui penetasan telur seperti kebiasaan dalam proses pembiakan ular. Ular kapak di Malaysia, secara amnya amat menarik warna badan dan corak. Namun ada juga yang berwarna pudar dan kelam, supaya dapat berselindung warna dengan habitat asalnya apabila berehat, seperti di dahan pokok bakau bagi Ular kapak bakau (*Trimeresurus purpureomaculatus*).

Viperidae is a large family of venomous snakes with 359 species worldwide. In Malaysia, there are 15 species in all 5 genera, namely Calloselasma (1 species), Garthius (1 species), Ovophis (1 species), Trimeresurus (10 species) and Tropidolaemus (2 species). The common feature of viperid snakes in this family is that they have a pair of long, hollow fangs that can be folded into the mouth cavity. These fangs are used to inject poison into their prey. Snake vipers produce live youngs rather than hatchlings, which are more common in other snakes. Snake vipers in Malaysia are generally very attractive in body colour and pattern. Some, however, are dull and drab, so that they can be hidden or camouflaged against their natural habitat when they rest, such as on the branches of the mangroves for the Mangrove pit-viper (Trimeresurus purpureomaculatus).



5

genus di Malaysia
genera in Malaysia



15

spesies di Malaysia
species in Malaysia



53771

Cryptelytrops venustus

Viperidae

Ular kapak cantik

Beautiful pit viper

©Chan K.O.



22578
Garthius chaseni
Viperidae
Ular kapak Chasen
Chasen's mountain pit viper
©HP Guek (Kurt)

LC



LC

21434
Ovophis convictus
Viperidae
Ular kapak gunung
Mountain pit viper
©HP Guek (Kurt)



LC

21659
Trimeresurus borneensis
Viperidae
Ular kapak Borneo
Bornean palm pit viper
©Chan K.O.





NT

58145

Trimeresurus malcolmi

Viperidae

Ular kapak Malcolm

Malcolm's pit viper

©HP Guek (Kurt)



Muka surat bertentangan
Opposite page



09931
Trimeresurus hageni
Viperidae
Ular kapak hijau
Hagen's pit viper
©Norhayati A.

Atas
Above



58162
Trimeresurus nebularis
Viperidae
Ular kapak Cameron Highland
Cameron Highlands pit viper
©Norhayati A.



58159
Trimeresurus sabahi fucatus
Viperidae
Ular kapak Semenanjung Siam
Siamese Peninsula pit viper
©Chan K.O.

LC



58157
Trimeresurus sumatranus
Viperidae
Ular kapak Sumatera
Sumatran pit viper
©Chan K.O.

LC



53772
Trimeresurus wiroti
Viperidae
Ular kapak Wirot
Wirot's pit viper
©Chan K.O.



21662
Tropidolaemus wagleri
Viperidae
Ular kapak Wagler
Wagler's pit viper
©Norhayati A.



21696
Xenodermus javanicus
Xenodermidae
Ular sisik naga
Dragon snake
©Chan K.O.

→
2

spesies di Malaysia
species in Malaysia

→

Xenodermus javanicus adalah lain daripada spesies lain kerana ia kelihatan seperti seekor naga

Xenodermus javanicus is different from other species because it looks like a dragon

XENODERMIDAE

Xenodermidae ialah famili ular yang dijumpai di Asia Timur, Asia Tenggara dan Asia Selatan. Saiz ular dalam famili ini ialah kecil sehingga sederhana, tidak melebihi 80 cm panjang. Di Malaysia, hanya ada dua spesies iaitu *Stoliczka borneensis* yang dijumpai di Sabah dan Sarawak, dan *Xenodermus javanicus* yang dijumpai di Borneo dan Semenanjung Tanah Melayu. *Xenodermus javanicus* adalah lain daripada spesies lain kerana ia kelihatan seperti seekor naga. Oleh itu, ia dipanggil ular naga. Oleh kerana warna badanya yang pudar coklat kekelabuan, maka sukar untuk dijumpai di habitat asalnya iaitu di hutan tanah rendah asli terutamanya berhampiran sungai.

Xenodermidae is a family of snakes found in East Asia, Southeast Asia and South Asia. The size of the snake in this family is small to medium, not exceeding 80 cm in length. In Malaysia, there are only two species: *Stoliczka borneensis* which is found in Sabah and Sarawak, and *Xenodermus javanicus* found in Borneo and the Malay Peninsula. *Xenodermus javanicus* is different from other species because it looks like a dragon. Therefore, it is called a dragon snake. Due to its dark brown colouration, it is difficult to find it in its original habitat, which is in primary lowland forests, especially near rivers.

XENOPELTIDAE

Ini adalah famili kecil yang terdiri daripada hanya dua spesies di seluruh dunia. Salah satunya, *Xenopeltis unicolor*, dijumpai secara meluas di kebanyakan negara Asia Tenggara, termasuk Malaysia. Ia biasanya dikenali sebagai ular pelangi kerana sisiknya yang iridesen. Spesies bersaiz sederhana ini mempunyai sisik licin, mata kecil, dan kepala yang bulat, yang menjadikannya sesuai untuk kehidupan fosorial (mengorek lubang). Kebanyakan waktunya dihabiskan di dalam habitat berlumpur seperti sawah padi, di mana ia memakan katak dan biawak. Spesies ini muncul dari tanah semasa atau selepas waktu hujan, iaitu biasanya ditemui di sepanjang jalan, menjadikannya terdedah kepada kemalangan jalanraya. Sifat jinaknya juga menjadikan ia satu spesies yang popular dalam perdagangan haiwan peliharaan.

This is a small family comprising only two species worldwide. One of those, Xenopeltis unicolor, is widely distributed across most of Southeast Asian countries, including Malaysia. It is commonly known as the Sunbeam snake due to its iridescent scales. This medium-sized species has smooth scales, small eyes, and a rounded head, which makes it well-adapted for a fossorial (burrowing) life. Most of its time is spent burrowed in muddy habitats such as paddy fields, where it feeds on frogs and lizards. This species emerges from the ground during or after periods of rainfall, where it is usually encountered along roads, making it susceptible to roadkill. Its docile nature has also made it a popular species in the pet trade.



1 spesies di Malaysia
species in Malaysia

09948

Xenopeltis unicolor

Xenopeltidae

Ular pelangi

Sunbeam snake

©Chan K.O.



LC



Bil. No	Famili Family	Genus Genus	Spesies Species	Nama Inggeris English Name	Nama Tempatan Local Name
1	Acrochordidae	<i>Acrochordus</i>	<i>granulatus</i>	Little wart snake	Ular kutil kecil
2	Acrochordidae	<i>Acrochordus</i>	<i>javanicus</i>	Elephant trunk snake	Ular belalai gajah
3	Anomochilidae	<i>Anomochilus</i>	<i>leonardi</i>	Leonard's dwarf pipe snake	ular seruling Leonard
4	Anomochilidae	<i>Anomochilus</i>	<i>monticola</i>	Mountain pipe snake	ular seruling gunung
5	Colubridae	<i>Ahaetulla</i>	<i>fasciolata</i>	Speckle-headed whip snake	Ular lidi kepala berbintik
6	Colubridae	<i>Ahaetulla</i>	<i>mycterizans</i>	Malayan vine snake	Ular daun Malaya/ Ular lidi Malaya
7	Colubridae	<i>Ahaetulla</i>	<i>prasina</i>	Oriental whip snake	Ular daun Asia/ Ular lidi Asia
8	Colubridae	<i>Boiga</i>	<i>cyanea</i>	Green cat snake	Ular kucing hijau
9	Colubridae	<i>Boiga</i>	<i>cynodon</i>	Dog-toothed cat snake	Ular kucing bergigi panjang
10	Colubridae	<i>Boiga</i>	<i>dendrophila</i>	Mangrove cat snake	Ular Tiong / Ular cincin emas
11	Colubridae	<i>Boiga</i>	<i>drapiezii</i>	White-spotted cat snake	Ular kucing bintik putih
12	Colubridae	<i>Boiga</i>	<i>jaspidea</i>	Jasper cat snake	Ular kucing Jasper
13	Colubridae	<i>Boiga</i>	<i>nigriceps</i>	Black-headed cat snake	Ular kucing kepala hitam
14	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria</i>	<i>albiventer</i>	White-bellied reed snake	Ular mensiang berperut putih
15	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	Two-colored dwarf snake	Ular mensiang dwiwarna
16	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria</i>	<i>borneensis</i>	Bornean dwarf snake	Ular mensiang Borneo
17	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria</i>	<i>everetti</i>	Mountain dwarf snake	Ular mensiang gunung
18	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria</i>	<i>grabowskyi</i>	Grabowsky dwarf snake	Ular mensiang Grabowsky
19	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria</i>	<i>gracillima</i>	Slender reed snake	Ular mensiang langsing
20	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria</i>	<i>griswoldi</i>	Griswold dwarf snake	Ular mensiang Griswolf
21	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria</i>	<i>hilleniusi</i>	Hillenius's reed snake	Ular mensiang Hillenius
22	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria</i>	<i>ingeri</i>	Inger's reed snake	Ular mensiang Inger
23	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria</i>	<i>lateralis</i>	Side-striped reed snake	Ular mensing berjalar tepi
24	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria</i>	<i>leucogaster</i>	Ampat Lawang dwarf snake	Ular mensiang Ampat Lawang
25	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria</i>	<i>lovii</i>	Low's reed snake	Ular mensiang Low
26	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria</i>	<i>lumbricoidea</i>	Bleeker's reed snake	Ular mensiang Bleeker
27	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria</i>	<i>melanota</i>	Dark reed snake	Ular mensiang gelap
28	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria</i>	<i>modesta</i>	Greater reed snake	Ular mensiang besar
29	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria</i>	<i>pavimentata</i>	Collared reed snake	Ular mensiang berkolar kuning
30	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria</i>	<i>prakkei</i>	Prakke's reed snake	Ular mensiang Teluk Sandakan
31	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria</i>	<i>schlegeli</i>	Pink-headed reed snake	Ular mensiang kepala putih
32	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria</i>	<i>schmidti</i>	Schmidt's reed snake	Ular mensiang Schmidt
33	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria</i>	<i>suluensis</i>	Yellow-bellied reed snake	Ular mensiang berperut kuning
34	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria</i>	<i>virgulata</i>	Boie's dwarf snake	Ular mensiang Boie
35	Colubridae	<i>Chrysopelea</i>	<i>ornata</i>	Golden flying snake	Ular terbang emas
36	Colubridae	<i>Chrysopelea</i>	<i>paradisi</i>	Paradise flying snake	Ular terbang syurga
37	Colubridae	<i>Chrysopelea</i>	<i>pelias</i>	Twin-barred flying snake	Ular terbang berbelang
38	Colubridae	<i>Coelognathus</i>	<i>flavolineatus</i>	Sunda rat snake	Ular rusuk kerbau Sunda
39	Colubridae	<i>Coelognathus</i>	<i>radiatus</i>	Copperhead rat snake	Ular rusuk kerbau tembaga
40	Colubridae	<i>Collorhabdium</i>	<i>williamsoni</i>	Mountain dwarf snake	Ular kerdil gunung
41	Colubridae	<i>Dendrelaphis</i>	<i>caudolineatus</i>	Striped bronzeback	Ular gangsa berjalar
42	Colubridae	<i>Dendrelaphis</i>	<i>cyanochloris</i>	Blue bronzeback	Ular berhias Wall/Ular gangsa biru
43	Colubridae	<i>Dendrelaphis</i>	<i>formosus</i>	Elegant bronzeback	Ular gangsa berhias
44	Colubridae	<i>Dendrelaphis</i>	<i>haasi</i>	Haas's bronzeback	Ular gangsa Haas
45	Colubridae	<i>Dendrelaphis</i>	<i>kopsteini</i>	Kopstein's bronzeback	Ular gangsa Kopstein
46	Colubridae	<i>Dendrelaphis</i>	<i>pictus</i>	Painted bronzeback	Ular gangsa berjalar putih
47	Colubridae	<i>Dendrelaphis</i>	<i>striatus</i>	Banded bronzeback	Ular gangsa berbelang
48	Colubridae	<i>Dryophiops</i>	<i>rubescens</i>	Keel-bellied vine snake	Ular pokok merah/Ular lidi perut lunas

Bil. No	Famili Family	Genus Genus	Spesies Species	Nama Inggeris English Name	Nama Tempatan Local Name
49	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe</i>	<i>taeniurus</i>	Cave racer	Ular gua/Ular rusuk gua
50	Colubridae	<i>Gongylosoma</i>	<i>baliodaira</i>	Orange-bellied ground snake	Ular tanah perut oren
51	Colubridae	<i>Gongylosoma</i>	<i>longicaudum</i>	Five-striped ground snake	Ular tanah lima jalur
52	Colubridae	<i>Gongylosoma</i>	<i>mukutense</i>	Pulau Tioman ground snake	Ular tanah Tioman
53	Colubridae	<i>Gonyosoma</i>	<i>margaritatum</i>	Rainbow tree snake	Ular pokok pelangi
54	Colubridae	<i>Gonyosoma</i>	<i>oxycephalum</i>	Grey-tailed racer	Ular tikus ekor kelabu
55	Colubridae	<i>Gonyosoma</i>	<i>prasinum</i>	Green trinket snake	ular hijau tiga serangkai
56	Colubridae	<i>Hebius</i>	<i>inas</i>	Malayan mountain keelback	Ular gunung lunas-belakang Malaya
57	Colubridae	<i>Hebius</i>	<i>arquus</i>	Borneo keelback	Ular lunas-belakang Borneo
58	Colubridae	<i>Hebius</i>	<i>flavifrons</i>	Sabah keelback	Ular lunas-belakang Sabah
59	Colubridae	<i>Hebius</i>	<i>frenatum</i>	Murud mountain keelback	Ular gunung lunas-belakang Murud
60	Colubridae	<i>Hebius</i>	<i>petersii</i>	Peters' keelback	Ular lunas-belakang Peter
61	Colubridae	<i>Hebius</i>	<i>sanguineum</i>	Red mountain keelback	Ular gunung lunas-belakang merah gunung
62	Colubridae	<i>Hebius</i>	<i>sarawacense</i>	Sarawak keelback	Ular lunas-belakang Sarawak
63	Colubridae	<i>Liopeltis</i>	<i>tricolor</i>	Malayan ringneck snake	Ular licin tiga warna
64	Colubridae	<i>Hydrablades</i>	<i>periops</i>	Olive small-eyed snake	Ular mata kecil zaitun
65	Colubridae	<i>Hydrablades</i>	<i>praefrontalis</i>	Mocquard's small-eyed snake	Ular mata kecil Mocquard
66	Colubridae	<i>Lycodon</i>	<i>albofuscus</i>	Slender-tailed wolf snake	Ular serigala ekor kurus
67	Colubridae	<i>Lycodon</i>	<i>butleri</i>	Butler's wolf snake	Ular serigala Butler
68	Colubridae	<i>Lycodon</i>	<i>capucinus</i>	Common wolf snake	Ular bertaring biasa
69	Colubridae	<i>Lycodon</i>	<i>cavernicolus</i>	Gua Wang Burma wolf snake	Ular serigala Gua Wang Burma
70	Colubridae	<i>Lycodon</i>	<i>effraenis</i>	Brown wolf snake	Ular serigala cokelat
71	Colubridae	<i>Lycodon</i>	<i>laensis</i>	Laotian wolf snake	Ular serigala Laos
72	Colubridae	<i>Lycodon</i>	<i>subannulatus</i>	Malayan bridle snake	Ular pokok berbelang Malaya
73	Colubridae	<i>Lycodon</i>	<i>subcinctus</i>	Malayan banded wolf snake	Ular serigala berbelang Malaya
74	Colubridae	<i>Macrocalamus</i>	<i>chanardi</i>	Chanard's reed snake	Ular mensiang Chanard
75	Colubridae	<i>Lycodon</i>	<i>tristrigatus</i>	Striped dwarf treesnake	Ular pokok berbelang
76	Colubridae	<i>Macrocalamus</i>	<i>gentingensis</i>	Genting reed snake	Ular mensiang Genting
77	Colubridae	<i>Macrocalamus</i>	<i>emas</i>	Golden-bellied reed snake	Ular mensiang emas
78	Colubridae	<i>Macrocalamus</i>	<i>jasoni</i>	Jason's reed snake	Ular mensiang Jason
79	Colubridae	<i>Macrocalamus</i>	<i>lateralis</i>	Malayan mountain reed snake	Ular mensiang gunung Malaya
80	Colubridae	<i>Macrocalamus</i>	<i>schulzi</i>	Schulzi's mountain reed snake	Ular mensiang Schulzi
81	Colubridae	<i>Macrocalamus</i>	<i>tweediei</i>	Tweedie's Mountain Reed Snake	Ular mensiang Tweedie
82	Colubridae	<i>Macrocalamus</i>	<i>vogeli</i>	Vogel's mountain reed snake	Ular mensiang Vogel
83	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon</i>	<i>booliati</i>	Pulau Tioman kukri snake	Ular kukri Pulau Tioman
84	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon</i>	<i>annulifer</i>	Ringed kukri snake	Ular kukri bergelang
85	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon</i>	<i>everetti</i>	Everett's kukri snake	Ular kukri Everett
86	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon</i>	<i>octolineatus</i>	Eight-triped kukri snake	Ular kukri berbelang lapan
87	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon</i>	<i>fasciolatus</i>	Fasciolated kukri snake	Ular kukri berbelang kecil
88	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon</i>	<i>purpurascens</i>	Brown kukri snake	Ular kukri coklat
89	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon</i>	<i>signatus</i>	Barred kukri snake	Ular kukri bercorak
90	Colubridae	<i>Oreocalamus</i>	<i>hanitschi</i>	Mountain reed snake	Ular gunung Hanitsch
91	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon</i>	<i>vertebralis</i>	Dark-spined kukri snake	Ular kukri berbintik
92	Colubridae	<i>Opisthotropis</i>	<i>typica</i>	Olive Mountain Keelback	Ular laras belakang gunung
93	Colubridae	<i>Oreocryptophis</i>	<i>porphyraceus</i>	Broad-banded bamboo snake	Ular buluh merah
94	Colubridae	<i>Pseudorabdion</i>	<i>albonuchalis</i>	White-collared reed snake	Ular dedaun berkolar putih
95	Colubridae	<i>Pseudorabdion</i>	<i>collaris</i>	Mocquard's litter snake	Ular dedaun Mocquard
96	Colubridae	<i>Pseudorabdion</i>	<i>longiceps</i>	Lance-headed litter snake	Ular dedaun kepala panjang

Bil. No	Famili Family	Genus Genus	Spesies Species	Nama Inggeris English Name	Nama Tempatan Local Name
97	Colubridae	<i>Pseudoxenodon</i>	<i>macrops</i>	Large-eyed Bamboo Snake	Ular buluh mata besar
98	Colubridae	<i>Pseudorabdion</i>	<i>saravacense</i>	Sarawak litter snake	Ular dedaun Sarawak
99	Colubridae	<i>Pseudoxenodon</i>	<i>baramensis</i>	Baramen Bamboo Snake	Ular buluh Baram
100	Colubridae	<i>Ptyas</i>	<i>carinata</i>	Keeled rat snake	Ular tikus tedung
101	Colubridae	<i>Ptyas</i>	<i>fusca</i>	White-bellied rat snake	Ular tikus perut putih
102	Colubridae	<i>Ptyas</i>	<i>korros</i>	Indo-Chinese rat snake	Ular tikus Koros
103	Colubridae	<i>Ptyas</i>	<i>mucosa</i>	Common rat snake	Ular tikus biasa
104	Colubridae	<i>Rhabdophis</i>	<i>chrysargos</i>	Speckle-bellied keelback	Ular kasar belakang berbintik
105	Colubridae	<i>Rhabdophis</i>	<i>conspicillatus</i>	Red-bellied keelback	Ular kasar belakang merah
106	Colubridae	<i>Rhabdophis</i>	<i>flaviceps</i>	Orange-lipped keelback	Ular kasar belakang kepala kuning
107	Colubridae	<i>Rhabdophis</i>	<i>rhodomelas</i>	Blue-necked keelback	Ular kasar belakang leher biru
108	Colubridae	<i>Rhabdophis</i>	<i>murudensis</i>	Gunung Murud Keelback	Ular kasar belakang Murud
109	Colubridae	<i>Rhabdophis</i>	<i>subminiatus</i>	Red-necked keelback	Ular kasar belakang leher merah
110	Colubridae	<i>Sibynophis</i>	<i>collaris</i>	Common many-toothed snake	Ular banyak gigi biasa
111	Colubridae	<i>Sibynophis</i>	<i>melanocephalus</i>	White-lipped dark-headed snake	Ular kepala gelap
112	Colubridae	<i>Sibynophis</i>	<i>geminatus</i>	Striped dark-headed snake	Ular kepada gelap jalur putih
113	Colubridae	<i>Xenelaphis</i>	<i>ellipsifer</i>	Ocellated brown snake	Ular coklat berhias
114	Colubridae	<i>Stegonotus</i>	<i>borneensis</i>	Bornean black snake	Ular gelap Borneo
115	Colubridae	<i>Xenelaphis</i>	<i>hexagonotus</i>	Sunda brown snake	Ular coklat Sunda
116	Colubridae	<i>Xenochrophis</i>	<i>maculatus</i>	Large-eyed water snake	Ular air mata besar
117	Colubridae	<i>Xenochrophis</i>	<i>trianguligerus</i>	Triangle keelback	Ular air corak segitiga
118	Colubridae	<i>Xenochrophis</i>	<i>flavipunctatus</i>	Yellow-spotted keelback	Ular kasar belakang bintik kuning
119	Cylindrophiidae	<i>Cylindrophis</i>	<i>engkariensis</i>	Engkari pipe snake	Ular seruling Engkari
120	Cylindrophiidae	<i>Cylindrophis</i>	<i>lineatus</i>	Blanford's pipe snake	Ular seruling Blanford
121	Cylindrophiidae	<i>Cylindrophis</i>	<i>ruffus</i>	Red-tailed pipe snake	Ular seruling ekor merah
122	Elapidae	<i>Bungarus</i>	<i>candidus</i>	Malayan krait	Ular katam tebu Malaya
123	Elapidae	<i>Bungarus</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	Yellow-banded krait	Ular katam terbu belang kuning
124	Elapidae	<i>Bungarus</i>	<i>flaviceps</i>	Red-headed krait	Ular katam tebu kepala merah
125	Elapidae	<i>Calliophis</i>	<i>bivirgatus</i>	Blue coral snake	Ular karang biru
126	Elapidae	<i>Calliophis</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	Spotted coral snake	Ular karang berbintik
127	Elapidae	<i>Calliophis</i>	<i>intestinalis</i>	Banded coral snake	Ular karang berbelang
128	Elapidae	<i>Calliophis</i>	<i>maculiceps</i>	Small-spotted coral snake	Ular karang berbintik kecil
129	Elapidae	<i>Calliophis</i>	<i>nigrotaeniatus</i>	Long-glanded coral snake	Ular karang panjang
130	Elapidae	<i>Naja</i>	<i>kaouthia</i>	Monocled cobra	Ular tedung tompok satu
131	Elapidae	<i>Naja</i>	<i>sumatrana</i>	Sunda spitting cobra	Ular tedung Sumatra
132	Elapidae	<i>Ophiophagus</i>	<i>hannah</i>	King cobra	Ular tedung selar
133	Homalopsidae	<i>Cantoria</i>	<i>violacea</i>	Cantor's water snake	Ular air Cantor
134	Homalopsidae	<i>Bitia</i>	<i>hydroides</i>	Keel-bellied water snake	Ular air perut kasar
135	Homalopsidae	<i>Cerberus</i>	<i>schneiderii (rynchops)</i>	Dog-faced water snake	Ular air muka anjing
136	Homalopsidae	<i>Enhydris</i>	<i>enhydris</i>	Rainbow water snake	Ular air pelangi
137	Homalopsidae	<i>Ferania</i>	<i>sieboldii</i>	Siebold's water snake	Ular air Siebold
138	Homalopsidae	<i>Fordonia</i>	<i>leucobalia</i>	Crab-eating water snake	Ular air pemakan ketam
139	Homalopsidae	<i>Gerarda</i>	<i>prevostiana</i>	Gerard's water snake	Ular air Gerard
140	Homalopsidae	<i>Homalophis</i>	<i>doriae</i>	Sarawak water snake	Ular air Sarawak
141	Homalopsidae	<i>Homalopsis</i>	<i>buccata</i>	Puff-faced water snake	Ular air muka besar
142	Homalopsidae	<i>Hypsiscopus</i>	<i>plumbea</i>	Plumbeous water snake	Ular sawah padi
143	Homalopsidae	<i>Miralia</i>	<i>alternans</i>	Reuss' water snake	Ular air Reuss
144	Homalopsidae	<i>Kualatahan</i>	<i>pahangensis</i>	Pahang water snake	Ular air Pahang

Bil. No	Famili Family	Genus Genus	Spesies Species	Nama Inggeris English Name	Nama Tempatan Local Name
145	Homalopsidae	<i>Phytolopsis</i>	<i>punctata</i>	Blackwater mud snake	Ular lumpur air hitam
146	Homalopsidae	<i>Subsector</i>	<i>bocourti</i>	Bocourt's water snake	Ular air Bocourt
147	Homalopsidae	<i>Racilia</i>	<i>indica</i>	Selangor water snake	Ular air Selangor
148	Pareidae	<i>Asthenodipsas</i>	<i>borneensis</i>	Bornean slug snake	Ular siput Borneo
149	Pareidae	<i>Asthenodipsas</i>	<i>jamilinaii</i>	Sabah mountain slender slug snake	Ular siput langsing gunung
150	Lamprophiidae	<i>Psammodynastes</i>	<i>pictus</i>	Painted Mock Viper	Ular kapak palsu berhias
151	Lamprophiidae	<i>Psammodynastes</i>	<i>pulverulentus</i>	Common Mock Viper	Ular kapak palsu
152	Pareidae	<i>Aplopeltura</i>	<i>boa</i>	Blunt-headed slug snake	Ular siput kepala tumpul
153	Pareidae	<i>Asthenodipsas</i>	<i>stuebingi</i>	Sabah mountain smooth slug snake	Ular siput licin gunung
154	Pareidae	<i>Asthenodipsas</i>	<i>laevis</i>	Smooth slug snake	Ular siput licin
155	Pareidae	<i>Asthenodipsas</i>	<i>lasgalenensis</i>	Mirkwood forest slug snake	Ular siput hutan
156	Pareidae	<i>Asthenodipsas</i>	<i>malaccanus</i>	Malaccan slug snake	Ular siput Melaka
157	Pareidae	<i>Pareas</i>	<i>nuchalis</i>	Matang slug snake	Ular siput Matang
158	Pareidae	<i>Asthenodipsas</i>	<i>vertebralis</i>	Mountain slug snake	Ular siput gunung
159	Pareidae	<i>Pareas</i>	<i>carinatus</i>	Keeled slug snake	Ular siput laras belakang
160	Pareidae	<i>Pareas</i>	<i>margaritophorus</i>	White-spotted slug snake	Ular siput berbintik
161	Pythonidae	<i>Python</i>	<i>breitensteini</i>	Borneo Python	Ular sawa Borneo
162	Pythonidae	<i>Python</i>	<i>brongersmai</i>	Red Blood Python	Ular sawa darah
163	Typhlopidae	<i>Argyrophis</i>	<i>bothriorhynchus</i>	Günther's blind snake	Ular buta Günther
164	Pythonidae	<i>Malayopython</i>	<i>reticulatus</i>	Reticulated python	Ular sawa batik
165	Typhlopidae	<i>Argyrophis</i>	<i>klemmeri</i>	Klemmer's blind snake	Ular buta Klemmer
166	Typhlopidae	<i>Argyrophis</i>	<i>muelleri</i>	Müller's blind snake	Ular buta Müller
167	Typhlopidae	<i>Indotyphlops</i>	<i>albiceps</i>	White-headed blind snake	Ular buta kepala putih
168	Typhlopidae	<i>Malayotyphlops</i>	<i>koekkoeki</i>	Boenjoe Island Worm Snake	Ular buta Pulau Boenjeo
169	Typhlopidae	<i>Indotyphlops</i>	<i>braminus</i>	Common blind snake	Ular buta biasa
170	Typhlopidae	<i>Ramphotyphlops</i>	<i>olivaceus</i>	Olive Blind Snake	Ular buta hijau zaiton
171	Typhlopidae	<i>Ramphotyphlops</i>	<i>lineatus</i>	Lined blind snake	Ular buta bergaris
172	Viperidae	<i>Calloselasma</i>	<i>rhodostoma</i>	Malayan pitviper	Ular kapak Malaya
173	Viperidae	<i>Garthius</i>	<i>chaseni</i>	Chasen's mountain pitviper	Ular kapak gunung Chasen
174	Viperidae	<i>Ovophis</i>	<i>convictus (monticola)</i>	Malayan brown pitviper	Ular kapak coklat Malaya
175	Viperidae	<i>Trimeresurus</i>	<i>borneensis</i>	Borneo Pit Viper	Ular kapak Borneo
176	Viperidae	<i>Trimeresurus</i>	<i>hageni</i>	Hagen's pitviper	Ular kapak Hagen
177	Viperidae	<i>Trimeresurus</i>	<i>malcolmi</i>	Malcolm's pitviper	Ular kapak Malcom
178	Viperidae	<i>Trimeresurus</i>	<i>nebularis</i>	Cameron Highlands pitviper	Ular kapak Cameron Highland
179	Viperidae	<i>Trimeresurus</i>	<i>popeiorum</i>	Pope's Tree Viper	Ular kapak hijau Pope
180	Viperidae	<i>Trimeresurus</i>	<i>purpureomaculatus</i>	Mangrove pitviper	Ular kapak bakau
181	Viperidae	<i>Trimeresurus</i>	<i>sabahi (fucata n buniani)</i>	Sabah pitviper	Ular kapak Sabah
182	Viperidae	<i>Trimeresurus</i>	<i>sumatranus</i>	Sumatra Pit Viper	Ular kapak Sumatra
183	Viperidae	<i>Trimeresurus</i>	<i>venustus</i>	Beautiful pitviper	Ular kapak Cantik
184	Viperidae	<i>Trimeresurus</i>	<i>wiroti</i>	Wiro't's pitviper	Ular kapak Wiro't
185	Viperidae	<i>Tropidolaemus</i>	<i>subannulatus</i>	Keeled pitviper	Ular kapak belang pucat
186	Viperidae	<i>Tropidolaemus</i>	<i>wagleri</i>	Wagler's pitviper	Ular kapak Wagler
187	Xenodermidae	<i>Stoliczka</i>	<i>borneensis</i>	Borneo Red Snake	Ular merah Borneo
188	Xenodermidae	<i>Xenodermus</i>	<i>javanicus</i>	Dragon snake	Ular naga
189	Xenopeltidae	<i>Xenopeltis</i>	<i>unicolor</i>	Sunbeam Snake	Ular matahari
190	Xenophidiidae	<i>Xenophidion</i>	<i>acanthognathus</i>	Bornean spine-jawed snake	Ular Borneo rahang berduri
191	Xenophidiidae	<i>Xenophidion</i>	<i>schaeferi</i>	Malayan spine-jawed snake	Ular rahang berduri Malaya



58057
Malayopython reticulatus
 Pythonidae
 Ular sawa batik
 Reticulated python
 ©Daicus B.



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58159
Trimeresurus sabahi fucatus
 Viperidae
 Ular kapak Semenanjung Siam
 Siamese Peninsula pitviper
 ©Norhayati Ahmad

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Tropidolaemus wagleri
 Viperidae
 Ular kapak Wagler
 Wagler's pit viper
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Trimeresurus hageni
Viperidae
Ular kapak hijau
Hagen's Pit Viper
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Tropidolaemus wagleri

Viperidae

Ular kapak Wagler

Wagler's pitviper

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ULAR DARAT

MALAYSIA
LAND SNAKES OF MALAYSIA



Buku mengenai kekayaan spesies ular darat di Malaysia ialah santapan yang sesuai bagi segenap lapisan masyarakat tempatan dan luar negara. Ular ialah haiwan yang paling tidak digemari orang ramai kerana rupa dan imejnya yang menakutkan. Seringkali berita mengenai orang yang mati dipatuk ular tedung, umpamanya, menguatkan lagi imej yang negatif ini. Hakikatnya, hanya segelintir sahaja spesies ular yang berbisa di Malaysia dan ular-ular ini mempunyai fungsinya yang tersendiri dan penting di dalam habitat yang didiami. Oleh itu, buku ini diterbitkan untuk meningkatkan kesedaran awam tentang keindahan dan kepentingan kepelbagaian biologi ular di Malaysia.

Buku ini mengandungi maklumat terkini mengenai spesies ular terpilih di Malaysia yang dipersembahkan dengan cara yang menarik. Sesuai dengan tajuk buku ini, gambar-gambar yang terbaik telah dipilih untuk menyerikan halaman buku, dan dilengkapi dengan kod QR. Pembaca boleh mendapatkan maklumat yang lebih terperinci bagi setiap spesies di dalam pangkalan data MyBIS melalui QR kod ini di laman sesawang yang boleh diakses dengan percuma secara atas talian.

The book on the richness of land snake species in Malaysia is a great offering for all local and foreign communities. Snakes are animals that most people do not like because of their scary appearance and image. Too often the news of the dead being stabbed to death, for example, reinforces this negative image. In fact, there are only a few species of venomous snakes in Malaysia and these snakes have their own unique and important functions in the habitat. Therefore, this book is published to raise public awareness of the beauty and importance of snake biology in Malaysia.

This book contains updated information on selected species of snakes in Malaysia presented in an interesting way. In accordance with the title of this book, the best pictures have been selected to highlight the pages of the book, complete with QR codes. Readers can get more detailed information for each species in the MyBIS database via this QR code on websites that can be accessed online for free.

