

**Captive management and reproductive biology of Orlov's Treefrog, *Rhacophorus orlovi* Ziegler & Köhler, 2001 (*Amphibia: Anura: Rhacophoridae*), including larval description, colour pattern variation and advertisement call**

**Haltung und Reproduktionsbiologie von Orlovs Ruderfrosch, *Rhacophorus orlovi* Ziegler & Köhler, 2001 (*Amphibia: Anura: Rhacophoridae*), einschließlich Larven-Beschreibung, Farbmuster-Variation und Anzeigeruf**

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## Abstract

In this paper, the successful keeping and breeding of Orlov's Treefrog, *Rhacophorus orlovi* Ziegler & Köhler, 2001, is described for the first time. Breeding took place at low temperatures of 19° to 24° C, based on two couples from northern Vietnam. The species turned out to have a noticeably rapid development. Slightly more than two weeks after foam nest building, larvae developed hindlimbs, and

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after about four weeks, all larvae were metamorphosed, with a snout-vent length of about 10.5 mm. In addition, we provide for the first time the morphological description of the larva of *R. orlovi*, and we describe so far unknown subadult and adult colour patterns and the advertisement call of this species from Vietnam.

**Keywords:** *Rhacophorus orlovi*; Captive management; Reproduction; Larval description; Colour variation; Advertisement call

## Introduction

*Rhacophorus orlovi* has been described a decade ago by Ziegler and Köhler (2001) from the lowland forests of Ha Tinh Province in Vietnam. It was named after the Russian herpetologist Nikolai Orlov from the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg. Orlov's Treefrog (Fig. 1) is characterized amongst others by its medium size in combination with its typical pattern consisting of a reddish-brown dorsum with dark brown markings, dark interorbital bar, dark brown loreal region (mostly with irregular yellow blotches), and yellow or bluish turquoise spotting on flanks and posterior side of thighs. It is further characterized by its distinct canthus rostralis and supratympanic fold, lack of dermal flaps or ridges on limbs and around venter, tibiotarsal articulation reaching between eye and nostril when hind limb is adpressed forward, webbing between outer fingers reaching between distal subarticular tubercle and disc, and fully webbed feet (Ziegler & Köhler, 2001; Orlov, Nguyen, & Ho, 2008).



Fig. 1 Adult *Rhacophorus orlovi* from Phong Nha - Ke Bang, Quang Binh Province, Vietnam.

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