

The diversification and biogeographic history of *Limnonectes* “*kuhlii*”-like and *L. palavanensis* fanged frogs on Borneo

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Borneo is among the biggest islands of our planet, showing extraordinary species richness of frogs. Many genera include species with low morphological differentiation, which are thus regarded as “cryptic”. *Limnonectes kuhlii* was long seen as a single, widespread species. Recent studies have shown that there are many evolutionary lineages hidden under this name, especially on Borneo. Almost two dozen unnamed lineages exist there, forming an endemic clade that is the sister group of species from mainland Asia. We can confirm these findings and show that sympatry is very common for two or more Bornean lineages at a particular location, with some places harbouring up to six clades. We also show that there is another *Limnonectes* radiation on the island: *L. palavanensis* is recovered as a species complex containing eight clades, including the type locality on Palawan. Major groups diversified in the Oligo- and Miocene with inter- and intra-lineage splits occurring in the Pleio- and Pleistocene. In both radiations, coexisting lineages are distant relatives with p-distances higher than 5%, indicating the presence of separate species. However, future studies focusing on gene flow, morphology and bioacoustics are necessary to accurately study the diversity of these groups and to infer species that deserve description.