

## Reptiles and amphibians of Japan

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From January 2010 to December 2013, we surveyed reptiles and amphibians across 32 regions in Japan, primarily during the spring season, and recorded the species encountered. The survey sites included: Kushiro and Sapporo (Hokkaido); Aomori (Aomori Pref.); Morioka (Iwate); Akita (Akita); Iwaki (Fukushima); Tsukuba (Ibaraki); Minamiboso (Chiba); Hachijo Town (Tokyo); Hakusan (Ishikawa); Kofu (Yamanashi); Kitaazumi District (Nagano); Chita District (Aichi); Otsu (Shiga); Maizuru (Kyoto); Sanda (Hyogo); Yoshino (Nara); Yonago (Tottori); Higashihiroshima (Hiroshima); Shimonoseki (Yamaguchi); Matsuyama (Ehime); Aki (Kochi); Fukuoka (Fukuoka); Tsushima and Goto (Nagasaki); Beppu (Oita); Ibusuki and Amami (Kagoshima); Kunigami District, Naha, Miyako, and Ishigaki (Okinawa). Across all sites, 45 reptile species and 25 amphibian species were recorded. When comparing species composition between reptiles and amphibians, we observed a notable shift in species presence south of Amami City (Kagoshima Prefecture) compared to the northern regions. The mainland regions from Hokkaido to Kyushu showed high similarity in species composition, particularly among reptiles, most of which were commonly found across these areas. In contrast, island regions such as Tsushima, Amami, Kunigami, and Ishigaki had a high proportion of species not found in other areas, indicating their importance for maintaining the diversity of reptiles and amphibians in Japan. Non-native species were observed at multiple sites, with a higher occurrence rate in urban areas, especially those located west of the Kanto region, near prefectural capitals.