

# CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN WORKSHOP FOR AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES OF SRI LANKA

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The diversity of Sri Lankan herpetofauna is among the richest in the world. The fauna is also among the highly threatened forms in the world, thanks to the small size of the island and the various threats acting on them. To assess the status of all the herpetofauna on the island, two attempts were made -- one by the IUCN Sri Lanka office, who have assessed the forms according to a criteria derived to be fit for the small island, and, the other attempt was made in November 1998 by a group of organisations by using the IUCN Red List Criteria. The combined effort by three organisers, three sponsors and three collaborators resulted in a Conservation Assessment and Management Plan workshop held for five days from 26 to 30 November 1998, in the University of Peradeniya, Faculty of Medicine. The Amphibian and Reptile Research Organisation of Sri Lanka (ARROS), University of Peradeniya and the Conservation Breeding Specialist Group, Sri Lanka organised the workshop, which was sponsored by the Philadelphia Zoo and Columbus Zoo Conservation Fund. The Conservation Breeding Specialist Group, India assisted externally with organising the workshop and facilitating it. The workshop and the process itself was ratified and supported by the South Asian Reptile and Amphibian Specialist Group, the Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force (DAPTF) and the Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force, South Asia. The Friends of Rare Amphibians of the Western Ghats (FRAWG) and the Wildlife Heritage Trust of Sri Lanka were external collaborators.

Totally, 173 amphibians and reptiles were assessed at the workshop, of which 54 were amphibians. Of the 175 reptiles present on the island, only 119 were assessed in the time available. A total of 35 amphibian and reptile specialists participated in the workshop.

The workshop was based on the Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (CAMP), a workshop process developed by the Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (CBSG) of the Species Survival Commission (SSC)/ The World Conservation Union (IUCN). CAMP workshop is an ideal methodology for involving national or regional specialists to assess the conservation status of a group of taxa, e.g. mammals, birds, algae, etc. Preparation for the CAMP workshop involves identifying specialists on group of taxa to be assessed. Descriptive CAMP material and a set of Biological Information Sheets (Appendix I) for species-specific questions are circulated to specialists. The Biological Information Sheet can be copied and filled out before the workshop or posted to the organisers if the specialist cannot attend. At the workshop the participants are divided into convenient-size groups of either taxonomic group specialty or geographical area specialty. The groups are then provided the Taxon Data Sheets (Appendix II) on which they record information from the Biological Information Sheets and participating specialists. The Taxon Data Sheet consists of two parts, namely the taxon information and the management recommendations. All participants at the workshop correct and ratify the data compiled in each Taxon Data Sheet during the final plenary session.

After the workshop the editors/facilitators undertake a review of the information compiled at the workshop by posting a draft report to all participants for corrections, modification and for other information not submitted at the workshop. In the case of this CAMP exercise, a group of specialists gathered subsequently and reviewed the data in the draft report before submission. Their names have been included in the Taxon Data Sheets as reviewers.

The taxon assessments were based on the new IUCN Red List Criteria (1994) developed by the IUCN. The IUCN Red List Criteria have evolved over the last 30 years starting from a subjective perception in Red Data Books to the more sophisticated and objective Red Lists of today. The current categories and criteria ratified by the IUCN Committee in 1994 incorporates principles of population dynamics and conservation biology and is a product of nearly five years of revisions. The 1994 criteria is based on scientific rationale (principles of conservation biology) and has its advantages in being applicable to any taxonomic group, is comparable and is transparent in its applicability.

The 1994 IUCN Red List Criteria was adopted as a tool to assess the amphibians and reptiles of Sri Lanka. The probability of extinction determined the status of a taxon in the wild. The IUCN criteria include categories that determine whether a taxon is threatened, non-threatened, extinct, poorly known or is not fit/considered for evaluation, based on the information available for assessment.

Assessments at the workshops were made from information gathered from all the participating biologists, from their knowledge in the field, including unpublished information of range extensions, sightings, local threats, habitat changes, impact of changing ecology and other important information that does not normally get published but is available.

Sources from literature are also sought in compiling this information, and museum records, if available, are included. After the initial compilation of data in a Taxon Data Sheet, the status is derived using qualifiers (or criteria) for the degrees of threat and the information is ratified after discussion at an open plenary in the workshop. The information in the Taxon Data Sheet is then typed up and a draft sent to all participants for further review, additions or minor modification of information.

Amphibians in Sri Lanka are represented in five families, namely, Ichthyophiidae, Ranidae, Bufonidae, Microhylidae and Rhacophoridae. Family Salamandridae or newts are not found on the island. Of the 54 amphibian taxa (all valid descriptions until the date of the workshop) assessed at the workshop, 34 are endemics, meaning their distribution is restricted to only Sri Lanka, while the remaining 20 taxa are found on the Indian mainland also. The threats faced by many of the Sri Lankan amphibians have resulted in a considerable number of restricted taxa being threatened in the wild. According to the IUCN Criteria, 19 endemic and 2 non-endemic amphibians are threatened to differing degrees and are therefore, Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered. Most of these assessments are also based on restricted distribution criterion. Threats affecting amphibians in Sri Lanka include pollution, pesticides and human influenced changes such as agricultural practices, loss of habitat and fragmentation. Change in climate patterns is also thought to affect amphibians on the island.

Similarly, 87 of the 119 assessed reptiles were categorised as threatened according to the Criteria. Of the 97 endemic reptiles, 74 were assessed as being Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered. Thirteen of the 22 non-endemics assessed also were found threatened. Of the 175 reptiles only 119 taxa were assessed at the workshop. The threats to the reptiles in Sri Lanka are more due to threats that are perceivable such as habitat loss, fragmentation, change in quality of habitat and human interference. Pollution and pesticides along with man-made fires are also a threat but do not affect reptiles as much as they do the more sensitive amphibians.

As evidenced by the assessments, much of which was done with limited information, more studies are required to really understand the status of the herpetofauna in the wild, a situation that is common in herpetofauna research in South Asia. Even though most of the assessments are made with reasonable data, or inferences, it is clear that direct observations are lacking. Monitoring of species is extremely rare, and in many cases only sporadic sightings or accidental observations are the sole indicators of a species' existence in a habitat. Various recommendations, therefore were suggested as part of the management planning of this exercise, whereby surveys, monitoring, habitat management, genetic studies, taxonomic studies, limiting factor research, limiting factor management, life history studies, captive breeding and other basic research and management recommendations were made. It was also suggested that this exercise be carried out again in a few years to determine the status of Sri Lanka's herpetofauna after some more information is collected.

**Table 1. Checklist of Sri Lankan amphibians assessed at the workshop**

Name	Family	Category	Criteria
<i>Adenomus dasi</i> Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda 1998	Bufo	VU	D2
<i>Adenomus kandianus</i> (Günther, 1872)	Bufo	DD	--
<i>Adenomus kelaartii</i> (Günther, 1858 (publ. 1859))	Bufo	VU	A1c
<i>Bufo atukoralei</i> Bogert and Senanayake, 1966	Bufo	LR-nt	--
<i>Bufo fergusonii</i> Boulenger, 1892	Bufo	LR-nt	--
<i>Bufo kotagamai</i> Fernando, Dayawansa & Siriwardhane 1994	Bufo	EN	B1+2c
<i>Bufo melanostictus</i> Schneider, 1799	Bufo	LR-lc	--
<i>Bufo noellerti</i> Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 1998	Bufo	LR-nt	--
<i>Kaloula taprobanica</i> Parker, 1934	Microhyla	LR-lc	--
<i>Microhyla karunaratnei</i> Fernando & Siriwardhane, 1996	Microhyla	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Microhyla ornata</i> (Duméril & Bibron, 1841)	Microhyla	LR-lc	--
<i>Microhyla rubra</i> Jerdon, 1854	Microhyla	LR-lc	--
<i>Microhyla zeylanica</i> Parker & Hill, 1949	Microhyla	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Ramanella obscura</i> (Günther, 1864)	Microhyla	LR-lc	--
<i>Ramanella palmata</i> Parker, 1934	Microhyla	VU	A1c+2c
<i>Ramanella variegata</i> (Stoliczka, 1872)	Microhyla	LR-lc	--
<i>Uperodon systoma</i> (Schneider, 1799)	Microhyla	LR-lc	--
<i>Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis</i> Schneider, 1799	Rana	LR-lc	--
<i>Euphlyctis hexadactylus</i> (Lesson, 1834)	Rana	LR-nt	--
<i>Hoplobatrachus crassus</i> (Jerdon, 1853)	Rana	LR-lc	--
<i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i> Daudin, 1802	Rana	DD	--
<i>Limnonectes corrugatus</i> Peters, 1863	Rana	VU	A1c+2c
<i>Limnonectes greenii</i> Boulenger, 1904	Rana	EN	B1+2c
<i>Limnonectes kirtisinghei</i> Manamendra-Arachchi & Gabadage, 1996	Rana	LR-nt	--
<i>Limnonectes limnocharis</i> Gravenhorst, 1829	Rana	LR-nt	--
<i>Nannophrys ceylonensis</i> Günther, 1868	Rana	VU	A1c+2c; B1+2bc

Name	Family	Category	Criteria
<i>Nannophrys guentheri</i> Boulenger, 1882	Ranidae	DD	--
<i>Nannophrys marmorata</i> Kirtisinghe, 1946	Ranidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Rana aurantiaca</i> Boulenger, 1904	Ranidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Rana gracilis</i> Gravenhorst, 1829	Ranidae	LR-lc	--
<i>Rana temporalis</i> (Günther, 1864)	Ranidae	LR-lc	--
<i>Tomopterna breviceps</i> (Schneider, 1799)	Ranidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Tomopterna rolandae</i> (Dubois, 1983)	Ranidae	LR-lc	--
<i>Philautus eximius</i> Shreve, 1940	Rhacophoridae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Philautus femoralis</i> (Günther, 1864)	Rhacophoridae	VU	B1+2bc
<i>Philautus hypomelas</i> (Günther, 1876)	Rhacophoridae	EN	B1+2c
<i>Philautus leucorhinus</i> (Lichtenstein & Martens, 1856)	Rhacophoridae	LR-nt	--
<i>Philautus nasutus</i> Günther, 1868	Rhacophoridae	EN	B1+2c
<i>Philautus stictomerus</i> Günther, 1875	Rhacophoridae	DD	--
<i>Philautus variabilis</i> (Günther, 1858)	Rhacophoridae	LR-nt	--
<i>Polypedates cruciger</i> Blyth, 1852	Rhacophoridae	LR-lc	--
<i>Polypedates eques</i> Günther, 1858	Rhacophoridae	LR-nt	--
<i>Polypedates longinasus</i> Ahl, 1931	Rhacophoridae	VU	B1+2c
<i>Polypedates maculatus</i> (Peters, 1871)	Rhacophoridae	LR-lc	--
<i>Pseudophilautus temporalis</i> (Günther, 1864)	Rhacophoridae	EN	B1+2c
<i>Rhacophorus cavirostris</i> (Günther, 1868)	Rhacophoridae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Rhacophorus fergusonianus</i> Ahl, 1927	Rhacophoridae	VU	B1+2bc
<i>Rhacophorus macropus</i> Günther, 1868	Rhacophoridae	VU	B1+2c
<i>Rhacophorus microtypanum</i> (Günther, 1858)	Rhacophoridae	VU	B1+2c
<i>Rhacophorus reticulatus</i> Günther, 1864	Rhacophoridae	EN	B1+2c
<i>Theloderma schmarda</i> (Kelaart, 1854)	Rhacophoridae	VU	A1c+2c; B1+2c
<i>Ichthyophis glutinosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ichthyophiidae	LR-lc	--
<i>Ichthyophis orthoplicatus</i> (Taylor, 1965)	Ichthyophiidae	DD	--
<i>Ichthyophis pseudangularis</i> (Taylor, 1965)	Ichthyophiidae	LR-lc	--

Table 2. Checklist of Sri Lankan reptiles assessed at the workshop.

Scientific name	Family	Category	Criteria
<i>Calotes calotes</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Agamidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Calotes ceylonensis</i> Muller, 1887	Agamidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Calotes liocephalus</i> Günther, 1872	Agamidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Calotes liolepis</i> Boulenger, 1885.	Agamidae	VU	A1c; B1+2bc
<i>Calotes nigrilabris</i> Peters, 1860	Agamidae	VU	B1+2abc
<i>Calotes versicolor versicolor</i> (Daudin, 1802)	Agamidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Ceratophora aspera</i> Günther, 1864	Agamidae	EN	B1+ 2abcd
<i>Ceratophora erdeleni</i> Pethiyagoda & Manamendra-Arachchi, 1998.	Agamidae	CR	B1+2bc
<i>Ceratophora karu</i> Pethiyagoda & Manamendra-Arachchi, 1998	Agamidae	CR	B1+2bc
<i>Ceratophora stoddartii</i> Gray, 1834	Agamidae	VU	B1+2abcd
<i>Ceratophora tennentii</i> Günther, 1861	Agamidae	EN	B1+ 2abcd
<i>Cophotis ceylanica</i> Peters, 1861	Agamidae	EN	A1c+2c
<i>Lyricephalus scutatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Agamidae	VU	A1c+2c
<i>Otocryptis wiegmanni</i> Wagler, 1830.	Agamidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Sitana ponticeriana</i> Cuvier, 1844	Agamidae	VU	A1c+2c
<i>Melanchelys trijuga parkeri</i> (Deraniyagala, 1939)	Bataguridae	VU	A1c
<i>Eryx conica brevis</i> (Deraniyagala, 1951)	Boidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Chamaeleo zeylanicus</i> Laurenti, 1768	Chamaeleonidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Caretta caretta</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Cheloniidae	EN	A1cd
<i>Chelonia mydas</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Cheloniidae	EN	A1cd
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> (Linnaeus 1766)	Cheloniidae	EN	A1cd
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> (Eschschottz, 1829)	Cheloniidae	EN	A1cd
<i>Aspidura brachyrrhos</i> (Boie, 1758).	Colubridae	VU	A2c; B1+2bc
<i>Aspidura copei</i> Günther, 1864	Colubridae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Aspidura deraniyagalae</i> Gans & Fetcho, 1982	Colubridae	CR	B1+2bc
<i>Aspidura drummondhayi</i> Boulenger, 1904.	Colubridae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Aspidura guentheri</i> Ferguson, 1876	Colubridae	VU	B1+2bc
<i>Aspidura trachyprocta</i> Cope 1860	Colubridae	VU	A2c
<i>Belanophis ceylonensis</i> (Günther, 1858)	Colubridae	LR-nt	--
<i>Boiga barnesii</i> (Günther, 1869)	Colubridae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Calliophis melanurus sinhalayus</i> Deraniyagala, 1951	Colubridae	VU	A2c
<i>Cercaspis carinata</i> (Kuhl, 1820)	Colubridae	VU	B1+2bc
<i>Chrysopelea ornata sinhalaya</i> Deraniyagala, 1945	Colubridae	VU	A1c; B1+2bc
<i>Chrysopelea taprobanica</i> Smith, 1943	Colubridae	VU	A2c
<i>Dendrelaphis oliveri</i> (Taylor, 1950)	Colubridae	CR	B1+2bc

Scientific name	Family	Category	Criteria
<i>Haplocercus ceylonensis</i> Günther, 1858	Colubridae	VU	A2c; B1+2bc
<i>Lycodon osmanhilli</i> Taylor 1950	Colubridae	LR-lc	--
<i>Lycodon striatus sinhaleys</i> Deraniyagala, 1955	Colubridae	VU	A2c; B1+2bc
<i>Macropisthodon plumbicolor palabariya</i> Deraniyagala, 1955	Colubridae	VU	A2c; B1+2bc
<i>Oligodon calamarius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Colubridae	VU	A2c; B1+2bc
<i>Oligodon sublineatus</i> Duméril, Bibron and Duméril, 1854	Colubridae	LR-nt	--
<i>Oligodon taeniolatus ceylonicus</i> Wall 1921	Colubridae	VU	A2c; B1+2bc
<i>Ptyas mucosus maximus</i> (Deraniyagala, 1955)	Colubridae	LR-nt	--
<i>Xenochrophis asperrinus</i> (Boulenger, 1891)	Colubridae	LR-nt	--
<i>Crocodylus palustris</i> (Lesson, 1838)	Crocodylidae	VU	A1acd; B1+2c
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i> Schneider, 1801	Crocodylidae	VU	A1acd; B1+2c
<i>Dermodochelys coriacea</i> (Vandelli, 1761)	Dermodochelyidae	EN	A1cd
<i>Bungarus ceylonicus ceylonicus</i> Günther, 1864	Elaphidae	VU	A1c+2c
<i>Bungarus ceylonicus karawala</i> (Deraniyagala, 1955)	Elaphidae	VU	A1c+2c, B1+2bc
<i>Calodactylodes illingworthi</i> Deraniyagala, 1953	Gekkonidae	EN	B1+2abc
<i>Cnemaspis jerdonii sculpsensis</i> (Ferguson, 1879)	Gekkonidae	VU	B1+2bc
<i>Cnemaspis kandianus</i> (Kelaart, 1852)	Gekkonidae	VU	A1c
<i>Cnemaspis podihuna</i> Deraniyagala, 1944	Gekkonidae	CR	B1+2bc
<i>Cnemaspis tropidogaster</i> (Boulenger, 1885)	Gekkonidae	VU	B1+2bc
<i>Cyrotodactylus frenatus</i> (Günther, 1864)	Gekkonidae	VU	A2c; B1+2bc
<i>Geckoella triedrus</i> (Günther, 1864)	Gekkonidae	VU	A1c; B1+2bc
<i>Geckoella yakhuna</i> (Deraniyagala, 1945)	Gekkonidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Hemidactylus brookii parvimaculatus</i> Deraniyagala, 1953	Gekkonidae	LR-lc	--
<i>Hemidactylus depressus</i> Gray, 1842	Gekkonidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Hemidactylus maculatus hunae</i> Deraniyagala, 1937	Gekkonidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Hemidactylus triedrus lankae</i> Deraniyagala, 1953	Gekkonidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Leioselasma cyanocinctus</i> (Daudin, 1803)	Hydrophiidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Microcephalophis gracilis</i> (Shaw 1802)	Hydrophiidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Pleamnis platurus</i> (Linnaeus 1766)	Hydrophiidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Praescutata viperinus</i> (Schmidt 1852)	Hydrophiidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Ophisops leschenaultii lankae</i> (Deraniyagala, 1953).	Lacertidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Ophisops minor minor</i> (Deraniyagala, 1971)	Lacertidae	VU	B1+2c
<i>Chalcidoseps thwaitesii</i> (Günther, 1872).	Scincidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Dasia halianus</i> (Haly & Nevil, 1887)	Scincidae	LR-NT	--
<i>Lankascincus deignani</i> (Taylor, 1950)	Scincidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Lankascincus deraniyagalae</i> Greer, 1991.	Scincidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Lankascincus fallax</i> (Peters, 1860).	Scincidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Lankascincus gansi</i> Greer, 1991.	Scincidae	VU	A1c
<i>Lankascincus taprobanensis</i> (Kelaart, 1854).	Scincidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Lankascincus taylori</i> Greer, 1991.	Scincidae	VU	B1+2bc
<i>Mabuya bibronii</i> (Gray, 1833)	Scincidae	DD	--
<i>Mabuya carinata lankae</i> Deraniyagala, 1953.	Scincidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Mabuya floweri</i> Taylor, 1950.	Scincidae	DD	--
<i>Mabuya madaraszi</i> Mehely, 1897.	Scincidae	VU	A1c+2c
<i>Nessia bipes</i> Smith, 1935.	Scincidae	EN	B1, 2bc
<i>Nessia burtonii</i> Gray, 1839.	Scincidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Nessia deraniyagalai</i> Taylor, 1950	Scincidae	CR	B1+2bc
<i>Nessia didactylus</i> (Deraniyagala, 1934).	Scincidae	CR	B1+2c
<i>Nessia hickanala</i> Deraniyagala, 1940.	Scincidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Nessia layardi</i> (Kelaart, 1853).	Scincidae	CR	B1+2c
<i>Nessia monodactylus</i> (Gray, 1839)	Scincidae	VU	B1+2bc
<i>Nessia sarasinorum</i> (Muller, 1889).	Scincidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Riopa singha</i> (Taylor, 1950).	Scincidae	DD	--
<i>Sphenomorphus dorsicatenatus</i> Deraniyagala, 1953.	Scincidae	VU	A2c
<i>Sphenomorphus dussumieri</i> Duméril and Bibron, 1939	Scincidae	DD	--
<i>Sphenomorphus megalops</i> (Annandale, 1906).	Scincidae	DD	--
<i>Sphenomorphus rufogulus</i> Taylor, 1950.	Scincidae	VU	D2
<i>Sphenomorphus striatopunctatus</i> (Ahl, 1925)	Scincidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Geochelone elegans</i> (Schoepff, 1795)	Testudinidae	VU	A1cd
<i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i> (Bonnaterre, 1789)	Trionychidae	VU	A1c
<i>Typhlops ceylonicus</i> Smith 1943	Typhlopidae	CR	B1+2bc
<i>Typhlops lankaensis</i> Taylor 1947	Typhlopidae	CR	B1+2bc
<i>Typhlops mirus</i> Jan, 1860	Typhlopidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Typhlops tenebrarum</i> Taylor 1947	Typhlopidae	CR	B1+2c
<i>Typhlops veddae</i> Taylor 1947	Typhlopidae	CR	B1+2c
<i>Typhlops violaceus</i> Taylor, 1947	Typhlopidae	CR	B1+2c
<i>Cylindrophis maculata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Uropeltidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Pseudotyphlops philippinus</i> Schlegel, 1839	Uropeltidae	EN	B1+2c
<i>Rhinophis trevelyanus</i> (Kelaart, 1853)	Uropeltidae	VU	B1+2bc
<i>Rhinophis blythii</i> Kelaart, 1853	Uropeltidae	EN	B1+2abc

Scientific name	Family	Category	Criteria
<i>Rhinophis dorsimaculatus</i> Deraniyagala, 1941	Uropeltidae	CR	B1+2abc
<i>Rhinophis drummondhayi</i> Wall, 1921	Uropeltidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Rhinophis oxyrhynchus</i> (Schneider, 1801)	Uropeltidae	VU	A2c
<i>Rhinophis philippinus</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	Uropeltidae	VU	A2c; B1+2bc
<i>Rhinophis porrectus</i> Wall, 1921	Uropeltidae	EN	B1+2c
<i>Rhinophis punctatus</i> Muller, 1832	Uropeltidae	EN	B1+2c
<i>Uropeltis melanogaster</i> (Gray 1858)	Uropeltidae	VU	B1+2bc
<i>Uropeltis phillipsi</i> (Nicholls 1929)	Uropeltidae	CR	B1+2bc
<i>Uropeltis ruhunae</i> Deraniyagala, 1954	Uropeltidae	CR	B1+2c
<i>Varanus bengalensis</i> (Daudin, 1802)	Varanidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Varanus salvator kabaragoya</i> (Daraniyagala, 1947)	Varanidae	VU	A2bd
<i>Hypnale nepa</i> (Laurenti, 1768)	Viperidae	VU	B1+2c
<i>Hypnale walli</i> (Gloyd, 1977)	Viperidae	VU	B1+2bc
<i>Trimeresurus trionocephalus</i> (Sonnini & Latriele, 1801)	Viperidae	VU	A1c