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

REPORT

The South Asian region consists of seven countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) and hosts a total of 632 reptiles (Das, 1994) and 300+ amphibian species. These constitute a tenth of the world’s herpetofauna described until date. Sri Lanka and Maldives are two island nations in the region, the former of which is very rich in herpetofauna. The “tear drop” island is as big as an average state in India, but is richer in biodiversity than many states in India. Sri Lanka was included in the revised Hot Spots of the world along with the Western Ghats of India by Mittermeier et al. (1998). Recent field studies in Sri Lanka indicate that the country is a true Hot Spot for herpetofauna. Recent discoveries potentially increase the amphibian fauna from 52 species to more than 200 species when officially described (Pethiyagoda & Manamendra-Arachchi, 1998). The current published descriptions of herpetofauna indicates that Sri Lanka has a total of 54 taxa of amphibians and 176 taxa of reptiles as formally described.

A Conservation Assessment and Management Plan workshop was planned in the early part of 1998 with the objective of assessing the conservation status of every described reptile and amphibian of Sri Lanka. The Amphibian and Reptile Research Organisation of Sri Lanka (ARROS), Conservation Breeding Specialist Group, Sri Lanka and the University of Peradeniya organised and hosted the five-day workshop at the University of Peradeniya campus from 26 to 30 November 1998. The workshop was attended by more than 35 herpetologists from Sri Lanka, at the end of which 173 species and subspecies (taxa) of herpetofauna were assessed according to the IUCN Red List Criteria of 1994. Conservation research and management recommendations were also made species-wise after the assessments were completed. The workshop was facilitated and coordinated by the Conservation Breeding Specialist Group, India (CBSG India) and supported financially by the Philadelphia Zoo and the Columbus Zoo Conservation Fund (CZCF). The South Asian Reptile and Amphibian Specialist Group (SARASG), SSC, IUCN, Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force (DAPTF), Wildlife Heritage Trust of Sri Lanka and the Friends of Rare Amphibians of the Western Ghats (FRAWG) were collaborators of the workshop.

The Conservation Assessment and Management Plan Process
(see details of the CAMP process in Ellis & Seal, 1997)

The CAMP process workshop is intensive and interactive and facilitates objective and systematic prioritization of research and management actions needed for species conservation, both in situ and ex situ. Workshop participants assess the risks to a group of taxa and formulate recommendations for action using a Taxon Data Sheet. The Taxon Data Sheet serves as a compendium of the data on the status of population and its habitat in the wild as well as recommendations for intensive conservation action. They also provide documentation of reasoning behind recommendations, as well as details of other species-pertinent information.

The CAMP process is one of prioritization, assembling 10 to 40 experts (e.g., wildlife managers, biologists, representatives of the academic community or private sector, researchers, government officials and captive managers) to evaluate threat status of all taxa in a broad taxonomic group (e.g., Reptiles), geographical region or country (e.g., Sri Lanka).

Information gathering is focused on the most recent available data, estimates, informed guesses and identification of needed knowledge that allow:

1. assignment to IUCN Category of Threat;
2. broad-based management recommendations;
3. specific conservation-oriented research recommendations useful to generate the knowledge needed to develop more comprehensive management and recovery programs in situ and/or ex situ.

The results of the initial CAMP workshops are reviewed:
1. by distribution of a preliminary draft to workshop participants who volunteer to serve as preliminary editors;
2. by distribution to all workshop participants.

CAMP workshops are part of a continuing and evolving process of developing conservation and recovery plans for the taxa involved. The CAMP review process allows extraction of information from experts worldwide. In many cases, follow-up workshops are required to consider particular issues in greater depth or on a regional basis. Moreover, some
form of follow-up will always be necessary to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the recommendations resulting from the workshop.

The CAMP process is unique in its ability to prioritize intensive management action for species conservation in the wild and in captivity, if required. CAMP documents can be used as guidelines by national and regional wildlife agencies as well as regional captive breeding programs as they develop their own action plans. It is the intent that the CAMP process will ultimately contribute to the wise worldwide use of limited resources for species conservation.

The IUCN Red List Criteria
The CAMP workshop process employs the IUCN Red List Criteria as a tool in assessing species status in a group. The IUCN Red List Criteria were revised in 1994 and ratified by the IUCN for use in threat categorisation at the global level (IUCN, 1996). The structure of the categories includes extinct, threatened, non-threatened, data deficient and not evaluated divisions; the first three divisions are further split into subcategories (Figure 1). Since 1991, the old Red Data Book categories have undergone successive changes to accommodate general guidelines for across taxonomic groups. To make application of the Criteria more universal, numerical values were attached to the different criteria for threat categories. The final version (1994) also includes a purely quantitative criterion, which involves computation of the probability of extinction (such as in a population viability analysis) over a time frame for a taxon. The 1994 version of the Red List threatened categories are derived through a set of 5 criteria based on which the threatened category is assigned. The term “threatened” according to the 1994 IUCN categories means Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable. The 5 criteria for threat categories (IUCN, 1994) are

(A) Population reduction
(B) Restricted distribution
(C) Population restriction and fluctuation
(D) Restricted population
(E) Probability of extinction

For a taxon to be categorised as threatened, it needs to qualify for any one of the above 5 criteria only. Not qualifying for any of the above criteria could mean that a taxon is either not threatened or is data deficient.

The IUCN categories are best applicable only at the Global level. In this workshop, the categories were applied at the national level since Sri Lanka is an island and its herpetofauna are isolated from those of the Indian mainland. However, for the sake of clarity, those that are not endemic to Sri Lanka are to be considered as assessed at the National level and the indication for this is “/N” after the IUCN Category.

Figure 1.
The structure of the IUCN Categories
Results and Discussion

The Red List of Threatened Animals by IUCN (1996) lists no amphibian and only one reptile as being threatened in Sri Lanka. If that were true then concern about Sri Lanka’s herpetofauna would not be necessary. However, the CAMP results indicate that quite a few herpetofauna are threatened according to the IUCN Red List Criteria. Of the 173 amphibians and reptiles assessed at this workshop, 98 taxa were found threatened, i.e. Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered, which means 39 per cent of all amphibians and 72 per cent of endemic reptiles of Sri Lanka described until now are threatened with extinction. While all the 54 amphibians were assessed, only 119 of the 176 reptiles were assessed at the CAMP. These dramatic figures were not reflected in the 1996 or subsequent Red Lists compiled by the IUCN because they had not been evaluated; the present assessment is the first attempt to evaluate every taxon according to the 1994 IUCN Criteria. IUCN Sri Lanka has assessed the country’s herpetofauna using a different set of criteria, which was developed in-country. Sri Lanka is the second country to conduct such a detailed assessment all of its amphibians and reptiles, the first being India. The South Asian Reptile and Amphibian Specialist Group of the Species Survival Commission, IUCN, will use the results from both the countries in drawing up an Action Plan for South Asian herpetofauna.

Amphibians

Sri Lanka has a rich diversity of amphibians, a large percentage of which are endemic to the Island. Thirty-seven per cent (20 taxa) have con-specifics in India, while 63% (34 taxa) are endemic to the Island. This figure does not reflect an accurate number of taxa for the country however. A field survey project on amphibian identification and taxonomy is in the process of describing more than ca. 200 new species, which are confined to a small area in Horton Plains and other montane forests and lowland rain forests (Pethiyagoda & Manamendra-Arachchi, 1998). In future Sri Lanka may be recognised as the richest in amphibian diversity anywhere in the world! The current list of amphibians described from Sri Lanka include 16 taxa belonging to Family Ranidae, 18 to Family Rhacophoridae, eight to Family Bufonidae, nine to Family Microhylidae, and three to Family Ichthyophiidae. The unidentified taxa are mostly of the Family Rhacophoridae (tree frogs) (Pethiyagoda & Manamendra-Arachchi, 1998). As on the day of the workshop, 54 species of amphibians had been officially described and they were assessed by the group (Table 1). Two species of amphibians were de-listed from the original list of 56 Sri Lankan amphibians, the groups having agreed that they are no longer valid. The geographical location of these species was wrongly attributed as occurring in Sri Lanka, which was revealed as a mistake by recent studies. A look at their status indicates that 21 taxa (19 endemics and 2 non-endemics) of amphibians in Sri Lanka are threatened, i.e. Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR). The figure also indicates the proportion of threatened taxa that are endemic or non-endemic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adenomus dasi</td>
<td>Manamendra-Arachchi &amp; Pethiyagoda, 1998</td>
<td>Bufonidae</td>
<td>VU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenomus kandianus</td>
<td>Günther, 1858 (publ. 1859)</td>
<td>Bufonidae</td>
<td>DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenomus kelaariti</td>
<td>Günther, 1858 (publ. 1859)</td>
<td>Bufonidae</td>
<td>VU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buto atukoralei</td>
<td>Bogert and Senanayake, 1966</td>
<td>Bufonidae</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buto fergusoni</td>
<td>Boulenge, 1962</td>
<td>Bufonidae</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buto kotagamai Fernando, Dayawansa &amp; Sinwardhane 1994</td>
<td>Bufonidae</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>B1+2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buto melanoticus Schneider, 1799</td>
<td>Bufonidae</td>
<td>LR-ic</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buto noellerti</td>
<td>Manamendra-Arachchi &amp; Pethiyagoda, 1998</td>
<td>Bufonidae</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaloula taprobanica Parker, 1934</td>
<td>Microhylidae</td>
<td>LR-ic</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microhyla karunarathe &amp; Fernando &amp; Sinwarhame, 1998</td>
<td>Microhylidae</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>B1+2bc</td>
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<tr>
<td>Microhyla ornata</td>
<td>Duméril &amp; Bibron, 1841</td>
<td>Microhylidae</td>
<td>LR-ic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microhyla rubra</td>
<td>Jerdon, 1854</td>
<td>Microhylidae</td>
<td>LR-ic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microhyla zeylanica</td>
<td>Parker &amp; Hill, 1949</td>
<td>Microhylidae</td>
<td>EN</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ramanella obscura</td>
<td>Günther, 1864</td>
<td>Microhylidae</td>
<td>LR-ic</td>
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<td>Ramanella pamnata</td>
<td>Parker, 1934</td>
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<td>VU</td>
</tr>
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<td>(Stoliczka, 1872)</td>
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<td>(Schneider, 1799)</td>
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<td>LR-ic</td>
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<td>Hoplobatrachus iguinosus Daudin, 1802</td>
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<td>A1c+2c</td>
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<td>Limnonectes greeni Boulenger, 1904</td>
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<td>EN</td>
<td>B1+2c</td>
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<tr>
<td>Limnonectes kirtisinghe &amp; Manamendra-Arachchi &amp; Gabadage, 1996</td>
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<td>Limnonectes linnomachus Gravenhorst, 1829</td>
<td>Ranidae</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nanophrys ceylonensis Günther, 1868</td>
<td>Ranidae</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>A1c+2c; B1+2bc</td>
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</table>
The threats to Sri Lankan amphibians are the same as found in rest of South Asia – habitat loss, fragmentation, human interference, pollution, pesticides, etc (Table 2, Figure 3). Table 2 indicates the major threats contributing to the decline of amphibian taxa in Sri Lanka – total of 19 taxa (56%) are threatened endemics and 2 taxa (10%) are threatened non-endemics. One of the main reasons for amphibian declines is the very obvious loss of habitat and human interference, but in recent years threats from other man-related activities are impacting amphibian populations. Pesticides, pollution, man-made fires, agricultural mechanisation are some of those threats. Changing global climate patterns is also listed as a threat to amphibian populations in Sri Lanka. The fact that Sri Lanka is such a small country accounts for its considerably restricted amphibian population. Threats to habitat have resulted in shrinking of small distributional ranges, thereby resulting in many amphibians being threatened according to the IUCN Criteria.

Table 2.
Threats to amphibian fauna of Sri Lanka.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Threat</th>
<th>Category</th>
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<td>Adenomus dasi</td>
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<td>DD</td>
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<td>Adenomus kelaartii</td>
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<td>VU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bufo atukoralei</td>
<td>Pesticides, Pollution, Interspecific competition, Fire, Road kills</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bufo fergusonii</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Poisoning, Pollution, War, Trampling by military vehicle, Fire, Road kills</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bufo kotagamai</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Human interference</td>
<td>EN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bufo melanostictus</td>
<td>Pesticides, Road kills, Predation by reptiles, laboratory use</td>
<td>LR-ic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bufo noelleri</td>
<td>Deforestation</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis</td>
<td>Pesticides, Poisoning, Agricultural mechanisation, Drought, Water pollution</td>
<td>LR-ic</td>
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<td>Euphlyctis hexadactylus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hoplobatrachus crassus</td>
<td>Pesticides, Pollution, Agricultural mechanisation</td>
<td>LR-ic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoplobatrachusigerinus</td>
<td>Pesticides, Poisoning, War</td>
<td>DD</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Pesticides, Pollution, Edaphic changes, Predation, Road kills, Agriculture mechanisation</td>
<td>LR-ic</td>
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<td>Limnonectes greenii</td>
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<td>Limnonectes limnocharis</td>
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<td>LR-nt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Threat</td>
<td>Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>Microhyla rubra</td>
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<td>Microhyla zeylanica</td>
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<td>Philautus femoralis</td>
<td>Pesticides, Agricultural practices, Acid rain</td>
<td>VU</td>
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<td>Philautus hypomelas</td>
<td>Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Fire, Acid rain</td>
<td>EN</td>
</tr>
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<td>Philautus leucorhinus</td>
<td>Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Fire, Forest die-back</td>
<td>LR-lc</td>
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<td>Philautus nasutus</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Power lines, Fire, Practice in home gardens</td>
<td>EN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philautus stictomerus</td>
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<td>DD</td>
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<td>EN</td>
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<td>Philautus variabilis</td>
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<td>Pesticides, Pollution, Predation by exotics, Eggs killed by people, Egg parasitism</td>
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<td>Polypedates longinasus</td>
<td>Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate</td>
<td>VU</td>
</tr>
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<td>Pesticides; Poisoning, Pollution; Edaphic changes; Predation; Predation by exotics</td>
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<td>Ramanella variegata</td>
<td>Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, War, Edaphic changes, Fire, Road kills, Human interference</td>
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<td>Rana aurantia</td>
<td>Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, filling up of marshlands, Climate changes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rana gracilis</td>
<td>Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Predation, attacks by other animals</td>
<td>LR-lc</td>
</tr>
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<td>Rana temporalis</td>
<td>Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Fire</td>
<td>LR-lc</td>
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<td>Rhacophorus cavirostris</td>
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<td>Rhacophorus fergusonianus</td>
<td>Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Die-back</td>
<td>VU</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhacophorus macroopus</td>
<td>Pollution, Forest die-back, Acid rain</td>
<td>VU</td>
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<td>Rhacophorus microtympanum</td>
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<td>Rhacophorus reticulatus</td>
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<td>Tomopterna rolandae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uperodon systoma</td>
<td>Pesticides, Climate, Edaphic changes, Habitat disturbance due to sand removal</td>
<td>LR-lc</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The amphibian populations have not been studied extensively and there are only a few monitoring efforts to determine population fluctuations or reductions. Most of the threatened taxa are determined more by their restricted distribution (Criterion B) since they either have a restricted Extent of Occurrence of less than 20,000 sq.km. or restricted Area of Occupancy of less than 2,000 sq.km. Information is also available on the number of locations or sub-populations to which these taxa are restricted, along with known threats acting on the habitat and population, which together determined their threat status. Of the 21 amphibians threatened, 18 qualify for Criterion B (Figure 2).

Figure 2.
Criteria used for assessing amphibian taxa of Sri Lanka.
The guidelines for applying IUCN Red List Criteria suggest the importance of data quality and uncertainty regarding information during assessment. The quality of data determines the quality of assessment. More research conducted on a species and its habitat, ecology, behaviour, population structure and dynamics, demography, threats, etc., the better the assessment. However, such studies have not been conducted consistently for any taxa. But the Criteria are so made as to allow for inferences from some information of the species in the wild. The guidelines for applying the IUCN Criteria also supports the validity of inference based on habitat, distribution, threats and indirect evidence but warns against making assessments for species which lack any information at all. The assessments for all amphibians were made keeping in mind the level of confidence in the available information.

Reptiles
Although Sri Lanka has 175 species and subspecies of reptiles, only 119 taxa were assessed at the workshop (Table 3) due to lack of time as well as lack of expertise for some families of reptiles. Initially, it was agreed that all Sri Lankan endemics only would be assessed, but when this task was completed well ahead of time, some non-endemic species were also assessed. The bias in assessment of the non-endemic taxa in this workshop is based on the level of expertise available. A look at endemic reptiles (97 taxa) assessed indicates that 72 per cent of the island specialists are threatened to some degree. Of the 22 non-endemic reptiles assessed at the workshop, 13 are threatened; the assessments are indicated in table 3. Figure 7 show status of endemic reptiles assessed in Sri Lanka; the trends for the assessed non-endemics should not be taken as that representing the status of all non-endemic reptiles. Fifty-six non-endemic reptiles were not evaluated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Calotes calotes</em> (Linnaeus, 1758)</td>
<td>Agamidae</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Calotes ceylonensis</em> Muller, 1887</td>
<td>Agamidae</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
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<td><em>Calotes lioccephalus</em> Günther, 1872</td>
<td>Agamidae</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>B1+2bc</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Calotes liolepis</em> Bouenger, 1885.</td>
<td>Agamidae</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>A1c; B1+2bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Calotes nigrilabris</em> Peters, 1860</td>
<td>Agamidae</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>B1+2abc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Calotes versicolor versicolor</em> (Daudin, 1802)</td>
<td>Agamidae</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ceratophora aspera</em> Günther, 1884</td>
<td>Agamidae</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>B1 + 2abcd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Criteria</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
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<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceratophora stoddartii Gray, 1834</td>
<td>Agamidae</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>B1+2abcd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceratophora tenenendi Günther, 1861</td>
<td>Agamidae</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>B1+2abcd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copholis ceylanica Peters, 1861</td>
<td>Agamidae</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>A1c+2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyriocephalus scutatus (Linnaeus, 1758)</td>
<td>Agamidae</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>A1c+2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otoconys wiegmanni Wagler, 1830.</td>
<td>Agamidae</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
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<td>Sitana ponticiana Cuvier, 1844</td>
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<td>VU</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melanchoileys trijuga parkeri (Deraniyagala, 1939)</td>
<td>Bataguridae</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>A1c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eryx conica brevis (Deraniyagala, 1931)</td>
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<td>LR-nt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chamaeleo zeylanicus Laurenti, 1768</td>
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<td>EN</td>
<td>B1+2bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caretsa caretta (Linnaeus, 1758)</td>
<td>Chelonidae</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>A1cd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalia mydas (Linnaeus, 1758)</td>
<td>Chelonidae</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>A1cd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Lepidochelys olivacea (Eschscholitz, 1829)</td>
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<td>EN</td>
<td>A1cd</td>
</tr>
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<td>B1+2bc</td>
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<td>B1+2bc</td>
</tr>
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<td>B1+2bc</td>
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<td>Aspidura guentheri Ferguson, 1876</td>
<td>Colubridae</td>
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<td>B1+2bc</td>
</tr>
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<td>Aspidura frachypodica Lope 1860</td>
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<td>VU</td>
<td>A2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belanopsis ceylonensis (Günther, 1858)</td>
<td>Colubridae</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiga barnesi (Günther, 1869)</td>
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<td>B1+2bc</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calliophis melanurus sinhalensis Deraniyagala, 1951</td>
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<td>VU</td>
<td>B1+2bc</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Colubridae</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>B1+2bc</td>
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<td>Chrysopelea ornata sinhalaya Deraniyagala, 1945</td>
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<td>VU</td>
<td>A1c+2c; B1+2bc</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chrysopelea taprobanaica Smith, 1943</td>
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<td>A1c+2c; B1+2bc</td>
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<td>VU</td>
<td>A2c; B1+2bc</td>
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<td>Lycoodon osmanhilli Taylor 1950</td>
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<td>LR-It</td>
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<td>Lycoodon sinatus sinhalayus Deraniyagala, 1955</td>
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<td>VU</td>
<td>A2c; B1+2bc</td>
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<td>Macropholidon plumibicolor palabariya Deraniyagala, 1955</td>
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<td>VU</td>
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<td>Oligodon calamans (Linnaeus, 1758)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oligodon sublineatus Duméril, Bibron and Duméril, 1854</td>
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<td>LR-nt</td>
<td>--</td>
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<td>Oligodon laoeriolatus ceylonicus Wall 1921</td>
<td>Colubridae</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>A2c; B1+2bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptyas mucosus maximus (Deraniyagala, 1955)</td>
<td>Colubridae</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
<td>--</td>
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<tr>
<td>Xenochrophis asperrinus (Boulenger, 1891)</td>
<td>Colubridae</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>A1ac; B1+2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodileus palustris (Lesson, 1838)</td>
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<td>VU</td>
<td>A1ac; B1+2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodileus porosus Schneider, 1901</td>
<td>Crocodyliidae</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>A1ac; B1+2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermochelys coriacea (Vandelli, 1761)</td>
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<td>EN</td>
<td>A1cd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bungarurus ceylonicus ceylonicus Günther, 1884</td>
<td>Elapheidae</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>A1c+2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bungarurus ceylonicus karawala (Deraniyagala, 1955)</td>
<td>Elaphidae</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>A1c+2c; B1+2bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calodactylodes illoinworthi Deraniyagala, 1953</td>
<td>Gekkonidae</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>B1+2bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cnemaspis jerdonii sculpersis (Fergusson, 1879)</td>
<td>Gekkonidae</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>B1+2bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cnemaspis kandianus (Kelaart, 1852)</td>
<td>Gekkonidae</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>A1c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cnemaspis podihuna Deraniyagala, 1944</td>
<td>Gekkonidae</td>
<td>CR</td>
<td>B1+2bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cnemaspis tropidogaster (Boulenger, 1885)</td>
<td>Gekkonidae</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>B1+2bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyrotodactylus frenatus (Günther, 1864)</td>
<td>Gekkonidae</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>A2c; B1+2bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geckolella triedrus (Günther, 1864)</td>
<td>Gekkonidae</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>A1c; B1+2bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geckolella yakhtus (Deraniyagala, 1945)</td>
<td>Gekkonidae</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hemidactylus brooki panmaculatus Deraniyagala, 1953</td>
<td>Gekkonidae</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hemidactylus depressus Gray, 1842</td>
<td>Gekkonidae</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hemidactylus maculaus hunae Deraniyagala, 1937</td>
<td>Gekkonidae</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>B1+2bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemidactylus triedrus lanka Deraniyagala, 1953</td>
<td>Gekkonidae</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leiolepis cyanocinctus (Daudin, 1803)</td>
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<td>LR-nt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Microchelys gracilis (Shaw 1802)</td>
<td>Hydrophidae</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
<td>--</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pleisiscus platius (Linnaeus 1766)</td>
<td>Hydrophidae</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
<td>--</td>
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<tr>
<td>Praeschuta vipennis (Schmidt 1852)</td>
<td>Hydrophidae</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophisops leschenaulti lanka (Deraniyagala, 1953)</td>
<td>Laceridae</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
<td>--</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ophisops minor minor (Deraniyagala, 1971)</td>
<td>Laceridae</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>B1+2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalcidesps thwaitesi (Günther, 1872)</td>
<td>Scincidae</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>B1+2bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dasia hallianus (Haly &amp; Nevil, 1887)</td>
<td>Scincidae</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>B1+2bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lankascincus deignani (Taylor, 1950)</td>
<td>Scincidae</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>B1+2bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lankascincus deraniyagala Greer, 1991.</td>
<td>Scincidae</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>B1+2bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lankascincus lankas Greer, 1991.</td>
<td>Scincidae</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>A1c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lankascincus taprobannesis (Kelaar, 1854)</td>
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<td>EN</td>
<td>B1+2bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lankascincus taylori Greer, 1991.</td>
<td>Scincidae</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>B1+2bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabuya bibroni (Gray, 1833)</td>
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<td>DD</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabuya cinnata lanka Deraniyagala, 1953</td>
<td>Scincidae</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabuya flower Taylor, 1950.</td>
<td>Scincidae</td>
<td>DD</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabuya madarasi Mehey, 1897.</td>
<td>Scincidae</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>A1c+2c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.
Threats to reptile fauna of Sri Lanka.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Threats</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aspidura brachyorrhos</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Poisoning, Predation, Ploughing</td>
<td>VU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspidura copei</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Poisoning, Climate, Drought, Forest burning and clearing, Ploughing</td>
<td>EN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspidura deraniyagala</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Poisoning, Climate, Drought, Fire, Ploughing</td>
<td>CR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspidura drummondhayi</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Poisoning</td>
<td>EN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspidura guentheri</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Climate, Drought, Forest burning, Ploughing</td>
<td>VU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspidura trachyprocta</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Climate, Drought, Road kills, Agriculture, Forest fire</td>
<td>VU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Threats to reptiles in Sri Lanka are similar to those affecting amphibians. Loss of habitat, fragmentation, change in quality of habitat and human interference are the major threats (Table 4). Figure 4 indicates the major threats affecting the status of reptile taxa in Sri Lanka. A total of 74 threatened taxa (76%) are endemic to Sri Lanka and 13 threatened taxa of those assessed are non-endemics (Figure 7). Like the amphibian populations, the reptile populations have not been studied extensively and there are only a few monitoring efforts to determine population fluctuations or reductions. As in the case of all Sri Lankan fauna and flora, the land mass available is restricted and given the various zones in Sri Lanka with differing vegetation, distribution of habitat-specific taxa is constricted further. Hence the criteria on which their threat assessment is derived is most commonly restricted distribution (Criterion B). Of the 87 reptiles threatened, 63 qualify for Criterion B, while 36 threatened taxa qualify for Criterion A (Population reduction) (Figure 5).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Threats</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belanophis ceylonensis</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Man made fire</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiga barnesi</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Man made fire, Hunting</td>
<td>EN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bungarus ceylonicus ceylonicus</td>
<td>Hunting, Human interference, Habitat loss</td>
<td>VU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bungarus ceylonicus karawala</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Extensive Hunting, Human interference</td>
<td>VU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calophis melanus sinisterus</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Hunting, Fire, Predation</td>
<td>VU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calodactylodes illingworthi</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pollution, War, Fire, Predation by exotic animals, Quarrying</td>
<td>EN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calotes calotes</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Predation by common coucal, crow and other birds of prey, domestic cats, Road kills, Pesticides, Forest burnig</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calotes ceylonensis</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pollution, Man made fire, Predation</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calotes iliocephalus</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calotes iolepis</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Predation by feral animals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calotes nigrilabis</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Predation by crows, Road kills</td>
<td>VU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calotes versicolor versicolor</td>
<td>In home gardens it is attacked by cats and poultry (Predation)</td>
<td>LR-nt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceratophora aspera</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Drought</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceratophora eerdeli</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation</td>
<td>CR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceratophora karan</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate:</td>
<td>CR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceratophora stoddartii</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat loss due to exotic animals, Habitat loss due to exotic plants, Pesticides, Poisoning, Trade for market, Trampling, Climate, Drought, Man made fire, Predation by birds</td>
<td>VU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceratophora tennentii</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Chamaeleo zeylanicus</td>
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<td>Hunting for food, Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Overexploitation, Pollution, Drought, El Nino, Disease, Egg collection</td>
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<td>VU</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chrysopelea laprobarica</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Drought</td>
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<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Predation</td>
<td>VU</td>
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<td>Cnemaspis kundanus</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Climate, Predation by exotics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cnemaspis podihuna</td>
<td>Deforestation, Loss of habitat</td>
<td>VU</td>
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<td>Cnemaspis tropidogaster</td>
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<td>Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Climate changes, Drought, Fire, Hunting</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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Figure 4.  
Threats affecting reptile taxa.

Figure 5.  
Criteria used for assessing reptile taxa of Sri Lanka.
Recommendations
Status assessments of taxa make it possible to identify priority areas for research, management and conservation meaningfully. Management recommendations are made based on the status of the species and the degree of information about it. Recommendations for research, management, captive breeding and for a species-specific focused analysis such as applying the Population and Habitat Viability Assessment are discussed. Research recommendations include survey, limiting factor research, genetic studies, taxonomic studies, life history studies, population and habitat viability and others. Management recommendations include monitoring, limiting factor management, habitat management, wild population management, captive breeding and others. Since many taxa are relatively unknown, including biology and population dynamics, recommendations were made for research and management for both amphibians and reptiles (Tables 5 to 8). Tables 9 and 10 list the individual recommendations for research and management for amphibians and reptiles.

Table 5. Research recommendations for amphibians.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Survey</th>
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<th>Taxonomy</th>
<th>Life history studies</th>
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Table 6. Management recommendations for amphibians.

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Table 7. Research recommendations for reptiles.

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Table 8. Management recommendations for reptiles.

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**Table 10. Recommendations listed for reptiles, taxa-wise.**

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<td>Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Nessia</em> bipes</td>
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<td>Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
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<td>Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
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<td>Habitat management, Captive breeding</td>
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<td>Habitat management, Monitoring, Sustainable utilization, Captive breeding</td>
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<td>Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Habitat management, Monitoring</td>
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<td>Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
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<td>Monitoring</td>
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<td>Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pseudotypholops philippinus</em></td>
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<td>Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
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<td>Limiting factor research</td>
<td>Habitat management, Wild population management</td>
</tr>
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<td>Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
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<td>Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
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<td>Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rhinophis</em> punctatus</td>
<td>Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies</td>
<td>Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Riopa</em> singha</td>
<td>Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research</td>
<td>Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sitana</em> ponticeriana</td>
<td>Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research</td>
<td>Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor research</td>
</tr>
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<td>Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
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<td>Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
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<td>Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies</td>
<td>Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
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<td><em>Sphenomorphus striatopunctatus</em></td>
<td>Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research</td>
<td>Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Trimeresurus</em> trigoncephalus</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Monitoring, Public awareness, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
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<td><em>Typhlops</em> ceylonicus</td>
<td>Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies</td>
<td>Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Typhlops</em> lankaensis</td>
<td>Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies</td>
<td>Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Typhlops</em> minus</td>
<td>Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies</td>
<td>Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Typhlops</em> tenembrum</td>
<td>Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies</td>
<td>Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Typhlops</em> veddae</td>
<td>Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies</td>
<td>Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Captive breeding is one of the most important components of conservation, especially applicable to smaller organisms and those facing a high risk of extinction in the wild. Captive breeding as a conservation tool is particularly apt for amphibians and reptiles as the problems, which hinder programmes involving large mammals, do not affect lower vertebrates. Captive breeding was recommended for 15 amphibians and 99 reptiles in the CAMP workshop. A common criteria was the degree of threat affecting the taxa and the objective for captive breeding such as for conservation, education, research or awareness building. As seen in tables 11 and 12, captive breeding was recommended for many of the taxa for very specific reasons and the level of importance for initiating this programme is also cited. In general, the participants at the workshop agreed that captive breeding would be encouraged for taxa that were under threat since there is no concerted effort towards captive breeding for species recovery in Sri Lanka. Apart from some taxa, which are being bred in captivity, for most of the others that were threatened, captive breeding was recommended for initiation soon. In some cases where the taxa were common and not threatened, they were thought fit to be bred in captivity purely for the purposes of public education and awareness.

Captive breeding has been carried out successfully in countries like Australia and in Europe, especially for amphibians and smaller reptiles which face a high degree of risk in the wild. Some programmes are so successful that reintroduction of some taxa into the wild have yielded positive results. Amphibians and reptiles in the South Asian region are poorly known. Zoos do not exhibit them (except the larger crocodiles, turtles and tortoises) and individuals do not maintain them in captivity. Hence knowledge about keeping and breeding them in captivity is poor as indicated by propagation techniques in tables 11 and 12.

**Table 11. Captive breeding recommendation for amphibians.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Captive breeding for</th>
<th>Propagation techniques</th>
<th>Level of Captive breeding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adenomus dasi</td>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenomus kandianus</td>
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<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenomus kelaartii</td>
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<td>Known</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bufo atukoralei</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bufo fergusonii</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bufo kotagamai</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bufo melanostictus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Known</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bufo noellerti</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphlyctis cyanophlycti</td>
<td></td>
<td>Known</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
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<tr>
<td>Euphlyctis hexadactylus</td>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>Known</td>
<td>Ongoing program intensified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoplobatrachus crassus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</td>
<td>Release</td>
<td>Known</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ichthyophis glutinosus</td>
<td>Awareness</td>
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<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ichthyophis orthoplicatus</td>
<td>Awareness</td>
<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ichthyophis pseudangulans</td>
<td>Awareness</td>
<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaloula taprobanaica</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limnonectes corrugatus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
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<td>Limnonectes greenii</td>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
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<td>Limnonectes kirisesinghe</td>
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<td>Not recommended</td>
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<td>Microhyla rubra</td>
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<td>Pending</td>
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<tr>
<td>Microhyla zeylanica</td>
<td>Conservation, Research, Education</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nannophrys ceylonensis</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nannophrys guentheri</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program when individuals are found</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Captive breeding for</td>
<td>Propagation techniques</td>
<td>Level of Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Nanophrys marmorata</td>
<td>Restocking</td>
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<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phlaudus eximius</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlaudus femoralis</td>
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<td>Not recommended</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Phlaudus hypomelas</td>
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<td>Phlaudus leucorrhina</td>
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<td>Not recommended</td>
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<td>Phlaudus nasutus</td>
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<td>Phlaudus varnabilis</td>
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<td>Not recommended</td>
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<td>Polypedates eques</td>
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<td>Polypedates longinasus</td>
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<td>Not recommended</td>
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<td>Polypedates maculatus</td>
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<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
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<td>Ramanella variegata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uperodon sysstoma</td>
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</table>

Table 12.
Captive breeding recommendations for reptiles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Captive breeding for</th>
<th>Propagation techniques</th>
<th>Level of captive breeding</th>
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<tr>
<td>Aspidurana brachyomorhos</td>
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<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
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<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
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<td>Education, Research</td>
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<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
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<td>Aspidura drummondhayi</td>
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<td>Aspidura frachyrocta</td>
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<td>Not recommended</td>
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<td>Known</td>
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<td>Not recommended</td>
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<td>Not recommended</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Information not available</td>
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<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
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<td>Calotes calotes</td>
<td>Education, Research</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calotes ceylonensis</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
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<td>Calotes icxephalke</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
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<td>Calotes loieiops</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calotes nigrilabris</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
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<td>Calotes versicolor versicolor</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
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<td>Caretela caretta</td>
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<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
</tr>
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<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
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<td>Ceratophora erdeleni</td>
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<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
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<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
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<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
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<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Research, Education, Tourism, Awareness</td>
<td>Some techniques known</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Awareness</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysopelea taprobanci</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinemaspis jordonii sculpenisis</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinemaspis kandianus</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinemaspis podhuna</td>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Captive breeding for</td>
<td>Propagation techniques</td>
<td>Level of captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinemaspis tropidogaster</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td>Ongoing program intensified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cophotis ceylanica</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td>Ongoing program intensified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodylus palustris</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodylus porosus</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cylindrophis maculat</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyrtodactylus frenatus</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dasia halianus</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
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<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dendrelaphis olivieri</td>
<td>Recovery, Education, Research</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermochelys conacea</td>
<td>Research, Recovery, Education, Awareness</td>
<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eremochelys imbricata</td>
<td>Research, Education, Tourism, Awareness</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
</tr>
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<td>Eryx conica brevis</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geckolea vividula</td>
<td>Species recovery, Education</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geckolea yakuhuna</td>
<td>Species recovery, Education, Awareness</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gehelineone elegans</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemidactylus boulengeri parvimaculatus</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemidactylus depressus</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Hemidactylus maculatus hurniae</td>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemidactylus triedrius lankae</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypnale nepal</td>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypnale walli</td>
<td>Awareness</td>
<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lankascincus deignani</td>
<td>Education, Research, Recovery, Awareness</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lankascincus deraniyagala</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lankascincus fallax</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lankascincus gansi</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lankascincus taprobanensis</td>
<td>Education, Research</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lankascincus taylori</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leioselasma cyanocincus</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepidochelys olivacea</td>
<td>Research, Education, Tourism, Awareness</td>
<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lissemys punctata punctata</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lycodon osmanhilli</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lycodon striatus sinhaleus</td>
<td>Education, Research</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyricephalus scutatus</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Known</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabuya ibronii</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabuya cernata lankae</td>
<td>Awareness</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabuya felloni</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabuya madarzi</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macropodophodon plumbecolor palabaria</td>
<td>Recovery, Education, Research</td>
<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melancholeia trijuga parkeri</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microcephalophis gracilis</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messias bipes</td>
<td>Education, Research, Genome, Awareness</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nessia burtonii</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Not required</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nessia Deraniyagala</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nessia didactylus</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nessia hickmani</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nessia layardi</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nessia monodactylus</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nessia sarasinorum</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oligodon calamarius</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oligodon sublineatus</td>
<td>Awareness</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oligodon taelutolatus ceylonensis</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophiosops lecheriartuii lankae</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophiosops minor minor</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophiosops wiegmann</td>
<td>Awareness</td>
<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plesanis pituratus</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PrascontaTips venusinus</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudotyphlops philippinus</td>
<td>Education, Research, Awareness</td>
<td>Some techniques known</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plias mucosus maximus</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Known</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinophis blythi</td>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinophis dorsimaculatus</td>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinophis drummond-hayi</td>
<td>Education, Research</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinophis oxyriehynus</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinophis philippinus</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
<td>Initiate program within 3 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data quality

Data quality is an important criterion while making any conservation assessment. Quality of data is determined by the type of information available while making any assessment, for example, an assessment based on census over years can give an accurate measure of the status of a taxon with respect to its population trends. Direct observations and general field studies make possible a reasonable assessment of the habitat of a taxon based on which its assessment can be made. Indirect evidences such as from trade and field inferences of a taxon can provide valuable information with respect to its population status in the wild. Literature and museum records can provide valuable evidence of a taxon’s past distribution and therefore a comparative assessment of its present status. And, hearsay can provide an insight into what may be popular beliefs as to the status of a given taxon. The order of these different valuators in data quality indicates the degree of confidence in the data while making assessments. The most reliable data quality, namely, census and direct observation over the years is available for very few taxa across different taxonomic groups, mainly in larger mammals and a few large reptiles, but not for the numerous amphibians and smaller reptiles. In this workshop, only five amphibians and nine reptiles were assessed based on such data. Many taxa were evaluated using information from general field studies, which indicates fairly high confidence in the assessments. Many taxa known only from their type locations or single studies were assessed based either on indirect information or on literature/museum records. The flexibility allowed in applying the IUCN Criteria using inference based on other factors such as comparative habitat status permits such assessments to be considered. Table 13 indicates the kind of data quality taken into consideration while assessing the herpetofauna of Sri Lanka. Many taxa were evaluated with more than one type of information, for example, with general field studies and literature. No assessment was based only on hearsay/popular belief, rather in addition to some other reliable data.

Data Quality Used in Assessing Amphibians and Reptiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Quality</th>
<th>Amphibians</th>
<th>Reptiles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Census or monitoring</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General field studies</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal field sightings</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect information</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature/museum/records</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearsay/popular belief</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on data quality, assessments indicate a distinct bias towards restricted distribution with respect to the threatened taxa qualifying for a particular criterion more than any other. Of the five criteria for threat [viz., (A) Population reduction; (B) Restricted distribution; (C) Restricted population and fluctuation; (D) Population restriction; (E)
Probability of extinction, criterion B was the basis for many taxa to be classified as threatened. This was because very little information on population status of the taxa was available, and as table 13 indicates, only five amphibians and nine reptiles have been monitored over years for a reliable assessment of their population declines. However an attempt has been made to assess population declines in reptiles and 35 taxa were assessed as threatened based on population reduction resulting from indirect information such as the status of the habitat. Table 14 shows the assessments of threatened amphibians and reptiles based on the different criteria.

### Table 14.
Threatened herpetofauna qualifying for threat criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Amphibians</th>
<th>Reptiles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A) Population reduction</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Restricted distribution</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) Population restriction and fluctuation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D) Restricted population</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E) Probability of extinction</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A)+(B)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion**

The amphibians and reptiles of Sri Lanka were assessed according to the 1994 IUCN Red List Criteria. They were assessed at the global level regardless of whether or not the taxon was endemic to the country, for non-endemic taxa (those that have distribution in India), regional assessments could not be made. Sri Lanka is cut off from mainland India and there is no genetic and demographic exchange through population exchange between the two con-specific populations. The factors that contribute to population recovery such as from immigration and recolonization do not apply in such a situation (Gärdenfors, 1996) and so global guidelines for assessment have been retained.

This exercise is only an initial step to understanding the current status of amphibians and reptiles in Sri Lanka with available information. This is not a final assessment, or verdict but a guideline leading to management options and review. The assessments are based on the best information available at this point of time and reassessments are encouraged as and when further data becomes available. What is to be understood, however, is that the dangers to the taxa are in plenty, and appropriate actions to mitigate the extinction process are required at the right time. A look at the following figures indicates the urgency with which pro-active conservation actions are required.
References:


IUCN. 1994. *IUCN Red List Categories, as approved by the 40th meeting of the IUCN Council*, IUCN, Gland, Switzerland.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th><em>Adenomus dasi</em> Manamendra-Arachchi &amp; Pethiyagoda, 1998</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Bufonidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Sub montane to montane wet zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Stream banks, heavily shaded forests, leaf litter, mossy boulders near streams, damp leaf litter, 1370 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Peak Wilderness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Quality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recent field studies</th>
<th>General field studies, Survey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>VULNERABLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Yes - Peak wilderness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Survey, Life history studies, PHVA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Monitoring, captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive breeding for</td>
<td>Conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Initiate programme within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other comments**

Manamendra-Arachchi had observed only four specimens over 2 years. Rare.

**Sources**

7.21

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**  
*Adenomus kandianus* (Günther, 1872)

**Family**  
Bufonidae

**Common name**  
Kandyan Dwarf Toad (English)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**  
Species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Status</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat of the taxon</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Probably Kandy or Peradeniya (Type locality)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat Status</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

| Threats to taxon | Unknown |
| Trade | No |

**Population numbers**

| Population | Unknown |
| Global population | Unknown |
| Regional Pop (# sub-pop.) | Unknown |
| Number of mature individuals | Unknown |
| Generation time | Unknown |
| Population trends | Unknown |

**Data Quality**

| Quality | Unknown |

**Recent field studies**


**Status**

| IUCN | DATA DEFICIENT |
| CITES | Not listed |
| National Red Data Book | Data Deficient |
| Presence in Protected Area | Unknown |

**Recommendations**

| Recommendation | Survey |
| Research | Unknown |
| Management | Unknown |
| Captive stocks | None |
| Level of captive breeding rec. | Pending |
| Propagation Techniques | Techniques not known at all |

**Other comments**

Type locality not recorded, other information not available. Collected only by Thwaites, probably in 1860s. Not recorded since then. This species can therefore be considered extinct.

**Sources**

21

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**

*Adenomus kelaartii* (Günther, 1858 (publ. 1859))

**Synonyms**

*Bufo kelaartii* Günther, 1858, *Bufo kandianus* Günther, 1872

**Family**

Bufonidae

**Common name**

Kelaarfs Dwarf Toad (English); *Kelatge Kum-Gemba* (Sinhala)

**Distribution**

**Habitat of the taxon**

Wet zone and intermediate zone

**Habitat specificity**

Terrestrial, semi arboreal; Under leaf litter, logs, rocks, closer to aquatic habitats. Up to 700 m.

**Current distribution (by country)**

**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka, A relict species

**Current Sri Lankan distribution**

Mid-hills in western, southern, and central Sri Lanka, Sabaragamuwa Province, Randenigala

**Ext.of occurrence (Sq. km.)**

< 20,000

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**

> 2,000

**Number of locations/sub pop.**

Many; Contiguous

**Habitat status**

> 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years

**Threats**

**Threats to taxon**

Loss of habitat; Habitat fragmentation; Pesticides

**Effect of threat on population**

Population decline predicted

**Trade**

No

**Population numbers**

**Global population**

Unknown

**Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**

Unknown

**Number of mature individuals**

Unknown

**Generation time**

Unknown

**Population trends**

Decline, 20% in Last 10 years; Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years

**Data Quality**

Indirect information; museum/records, literature; hearsay/popular belief

**Recent field studies**

Wildlife Heritage Trust, Colombo - known locations from 1993 to date on Distribution; Hass ef a/. (1997) on tadpoles,

**Status**

**IUCN**

VULNERABLE

**CITES**

Not listed

**National Red Data Book**

1998, Vulnerable

**Presence in Protected Area**

Sinharaja, Peak Wilderness, Kanneliya.

**Recommendations**

**Research**

Limiting factor research

**Management**

Monitoring, limiting factor management

(Cuba a/1997)

**Captive stocks**

Pending

**Level of captive breeding recs.**

Techniques known

**Propagation Techniques**

**Other comments**

Future studies necessary to find out whether the species is found in tea estates and home gardens

**Sources**

7,13,15,18,21

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**
*Bufo atukoralei* Bogert and Senanayake, 1966

**Family**
Bufonidae

**Common name**
Atukorale’s Dwarf Toad (English); *Atukoralage Kuru-gemba* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Species

### Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Southern wet zone, coastal belt, dry zone, arid zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Under litter, stones, logs and in marshy areas. Up to 200m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Chilaw, Yala, Galle, Hikkaduwa, Ingingiyagala, Weligatta, Navinna, Rumassala, Wirawila, Hapugala, Palatupana, Dambulla, Muthurajawala, Akuressa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many; Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Stable in area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats

**Threats to taxon**
Pesticides, Pollution, Interspecific competition, Fire, Road kills

**Effect of threat on population**
Unknown

**Trade**
No

### Population numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data Quality

General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum, records

**Recent field studies**
Wildlife Heritage Trust - Colombo in known locations from 1993 to date, distribution Manamenda-Arachchi and Porase collected it recently from Muthurajavela

### Status

**IUCN**
LOWER RISK—NEAR THREATENED

**CITES**
Not listed

**National Red Data Book**
Vulnerable (1998)

**Presence in Protected Area**
Yala, Gal-oya, Giritale, Muthurajavela

**Status**
1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed

### Recommendations

**Research**
Survey, Life history studies

**Management**
Habitat management, Monitoring,

**Captive stocks**
None

**Level of captive breeding recs.**
Not recommended

**Propagation Techniques**
Techniques not known at all

### Other comments
Unknown

### Sources
4, 7, 13, 29

### Compilers

### Reviewers
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamenda-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date)  
Bufo fergusonii Boulenger, 1892

Family  
Bufonidae

Common name  
Ferguson's Dwarf Toad (English); Fergasonge kuru-gemba (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

Distribution  
Habitat of the taxon  
Dry zone; arid zone; wet zone

Habitat specificity  
Up to 300 m. Under leaf litter, logs and rocks

Current distribution (by country)  
Southern and eastern India, Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
North Central province, Trincomalee, Kiriyankali, Mullaittivu, Tunukkai, Elapata, Polonnaruwa

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
> 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)  
> 2000

Number of locations/sub pop.  
7; Fragmented

Habitat status  
Stable in area; Decrease in quality of habitat

Threats  
Threats to taxon  
Loss of habitat, Poisoning, Pollution, War, Road kills (military and other vehicles), Fire

Effect of threat on population  
Yes

Population numbers  
Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Unknown

Population trends  
Declining (rate unknown)

Data Quality  
General field survey; Informal field sighting; Museum/records; Literature; Hearsay

Recent field studies  
Wildlife Heritage Trust, Colombo in known locations from 1993 to date, Distribution; Weerasinghe, 1998 in Polonnaruwa

Status  
IUCN  
LOWER RISK - NEAR THREATENED

CITES  
Not listed

National Red Data Book  
Not listed

Presence in Protected Area  
Wilpattu, Wasgomuwa, Giritale

Recommendations  
Research  
Survey; Limiting factor research

Management  
Limiting factor management

Captive stocks  
None

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Not required

Propagation Techniques  
Not known at all

Other comments  
Deliberate poisoning of water bodies by Sri Lankan forces and LTTE is a threat to most species found in northern and northeastern provinces; also road kills by military vehicles is a growing threat.

Sources  
7, 13, 30

Compilers  

Reviewers  
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Bufo kotagamai, Fernando, Oayawansa and Siriwardhane 1994

Family
Bufonidae

Common name
Kotagama’s Toad (English); Kotagamage gemba (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment
Species

Distribution

Scientific name (author; date)
Bufo kotagamai

Family
Bufonidae

Common name
Kotagama’s Toad (English); Kotagamage gemba (Sinhala)

Habitat of the taxon
Natural forests - rain forests (Southern wet zone)

Habitat specificity
Close proximity to streams. Leaf litter. Up to 1070 m

Current distribution (by country)
ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution
Kanneiya, Sinharaja, Kitulgala, Massena, Ambagamuwa, Watawala.

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)
< 5000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)
< 2000

Number of locations/sub pop.
6; Fragmented

Habitat status
Decrease in area. > 20% in last 10 years and predicted decline, < 20% in next 10 years;
Deforestation; Decrease in quality; Population Pressure.

Threats

Threats to taxon
Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Human interference

Effect of threat on population
Yes

Trade
No

Population numbers

Global population
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)
Unknown

Number of mature individuals
Unknown

Generation time
Unknown

Population trends
Decline, > 20% in last 10 Years; predicted decline <20% in next 10 years

Data Quality

Informal field sighting; Literature; Indirect information such as from trade etc.;
Hearsay/popular belief

Recent field studies
Wildlife Heritage Trust, Colombo in known locations from 1993 to date; Ajantha in
Ambogamuwa in 1996; Pradeep Nayana (1998) collected in Watawala

Status

IUCN
ENDANGERED

CITES
Not listed

National Red Data Book
Endangered, 1998

Presence in Protected Area
Sinharaja, Peak wilderness

Recommendations

Research
Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research

Management
Habitat management; Wild population management; Monitoring; Limiting factor
management; Captive breeding

Captive breeding for
Species recovery

Captive stocks
None

Level of captive breeding recs.
Initiate program within 3 years

Propagation Techniques
Information not available with this group of Compilers

Other comments
None

Sources
7, 13, 14

Compilers
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunarathne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage,
M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J.
Wilkinson, P. Yahapath

Reviewers
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N.
Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake,
K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**

Bufo melanostictus Schneider, 1799

**Family**

Bufonidae

**Common name**

Common House toad (English); Geyi gemba (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**

Species

**Distribution**

**Habitat of the taxon**

Human habitats

**Habitat specificity**

Terrestrial, Under logs, rubble; Up to 1700m

**Current distribution (by country)**

South, Southeast and East Asia

**Current Sri Lankan distribution**

Throughout Sri Lanka

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**

> 20,000

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**

>2000

**Number of locations/sub pop.**

Many; Contiguous

**Habitat status**

Stable in area, Stable in quality

**Threats**

**Threats to taxon**

Pesticides, Road kills, Predation by reptiles, Laboratory use

**Effect of threat on population**

No

**Trade**

No

**Population numbers**

**Global population**

Unknown

**Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**

Unknown

**Number of mature individuals**

Unknown

**Generation time**

5 - 6 years

**Population trends**

Unknown

**Data Quality**

Informal field sighting; Literature; Hearsay/popular belief

**Recent field studies**

Wildlife Heritage Trust in most places in Sri Lanka from 1993 to date, distribution Bambaradeniya in the intermediate zone, paddy fields

**Status**

**IUCN**

LOWER RISK -LEAST CONCERN IUCN Criteria based on --

**CITES**

Not listed National WL legislation FFPA

**National Red Data Book**

Not listed 1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed

**Presence in Protected Area**

Except Horton Plains found in all P.A's

**Recommendations**

**Research**

None

**Management**

Individual collections

**Captive stocks**

Not required

**Level of captive breeding recs.**

Techniques known

**Propagation Techniques**

**Other comments**

Widespread and well known species. This species has been confused for Bufo microtympanum, which is no longer considered a valid species in Sri Lanka.

**Sources**

3,7,13, 18,21

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

**Bufo noellerti** Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th>Bufonidae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Nollert's Toad (English); <em>Nollertge Gemba</em> (Sinhala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Forests, plantations, tea estate, human habitation, wet zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Up to 460 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Southwestern wet zone (Udugama, Kanneliya, Sinharaja, Panapola)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt;500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Few; Fragmented</td>
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<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Deforestation, Human interference</td>
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</table>

**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Quality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field research by Wildlife Heritage Trust</th>
<th>Field surveys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recent field studies</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>LOWER RISK-NEAR THREATENED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed National WL legislation FFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>Endangered (98 draft) 1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Sinharaja</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

- Research
- Management
- Captive stocks
- Level of captive breeding recs.
- Propagation Techniques

**Other comments**

The species, though restricted in its distribution, has adapted to changing habitat and is found in tea plantations, home gardens and near human habitation. Hence the threat to its population is minimum.

**Sources**

7,21

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date) Ichthyophis glutinosus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Synonyms Serpens caecilia Seba, 1735; Caecilia glutinosa Linnaeus, 1754

Family Ichthyophiidae

Common name Common Yellow-band Caecillian (English), Kaha hiri-danda (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment Species

Distribution

Habitat of the taxon Throughout wet intermediate forests and human habitats

Habitat specificity Wet, rotting vegetation. Burrowing. Up to 1350 m.

Current distribution (by country) ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution Central and southern Sri Lanka (Wet and intermediate zones)

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) > 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.) > 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop. 20+: Contiguous

Habitat status Stable in area; Decrease in quality due to Human habitation, Agricultural mechanisation

Threats

Threats to taxon Pesticides, Pollution, Edaphic changes, Predation, Road kills, Ploughing.

Effect of threat on population None

Trade No

Population numbers

Global population Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.) Unknown

Number of mature individuals Unknown

Generation time Unknown

Population trends Unknown

Data Quality

General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect information such as from trade, farmers, etc..

Recent field studies Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993 to date. Distribution, Jayawickrama, A. (ARROS) in Gampola on going, Field survey; C. Gans in 1980’s, Distribution and Taxonomy.

Status

IUCN LOWER RISK - LEAST CONCERN IUCN Criteria based on --

CITES Not listed National WL legislation FFPA


Presence in Protected Area Many

Recommendations

Research Survey, Life history studies, Effects on diary farming and paddy fields

Management Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for Public awareness

Captive stocks None

Level of captive breeding recs. Not recommended

Propagation Techniques Techniques known for similar taxa

Other comments Anslem de Silva has observed several killed on different occasions on roads run by over vehicles during the past 15 years. Some people kill this species assuming it to be a serpent. It also get killed due to agricultural practices.

Sources 5, 7, 13, 18, 24


Reviewers M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date) | Ichthyophis orthoplicatus (Taylor, 1965)
---|---
Synonyms | Ichthyophis taprobanicus Taylor, 1965
Family | Ichthyophiidae
Common name | Brown Caecillian (English), Dumburu hiri-danda (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment | Species

**Distribution**
- Habitat of the taxon: Forests and human habitation
- Habitat specificity: 500-1890 m
- Current distribution (by country): **ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka
- Current Sri Lankan distribution: Central and Knuckles, Puwakpitiya, Badalla, Demodara, Nuwara Eliya, Namunukula (Submontane and montane zones)
- Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.): < 20,000
- Area of occupancy (Sq. km.): < 5,000
- Number of locations/sub pop.: Unknown
- Habitat status: Urbanization

**Threats**
- Threats to taxon: Pesticides, Pollution, Edaphic changes, Predation, Fire, Agriculture
- Effect of threat on population: Unknown
- Trade: No

**Population numbers**
- Global population: Unknown
- Regional Pop (# sub-pop.): Unknown
- Number of mature individuals: Unknown
- Generation time: Unknown
- Population trends: Unknown

**Data Quality**
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief

**Status**
- IUCN: DATA DEFICIENT
- CITES: Unknown
- Presence, in Protected Area: Unknown

**Recommendations**
- Research: Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research
- Management: Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding
- Captive breeding for: Public awareness
- Captive stocks: None
- Level of captive breeding recs.: Initiate programme after 3 years
- Propagation Techniques: Some techniques known for similar taxa

**Other comments**
To determine the quality of habitat it is important to study if the species has benefited by dairy farming and to study the effects of agriculture.

**Sources**
5, 7, 13, 24

**Compilers**

**Reviewers**
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Ararachi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date) | Ichthyophis pseudangularis (Taylor, 1965)
---|---
Family | Ichthyophiidae
Common name | Lesser Yellow-band Caecilian (English), Kuda kaha hiri-danda (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment | Species

**Distribution**
- **Habitat of the taxon**: Wet Zone, Forests and human habitation
- **Habitat specificity**: Burrowing. Up to 1525 m
- **Current distribution (by country)**: ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka
- **Current Sri Lankan distribution**: Central and southern Sri Lanka (Wet zone)
- **Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**: > 20,000
- **Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**: > 2,000
- **Number of locations/sub pop.**: Many; Contiguous
- **Habitat status**: Stable in area; Decrease in quality due to Human habitation, Agriculture

**Threats**
- **Threats to taxon**: Pesticides, Pollution, Edaphic changes, Fire, Ploughing
- **Effect of threat on population**: None
- **Trade**: No

**Population numbers**
- **Global population**: Unknown
- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**: Unknown
- **Number of mature individuals**: Unknown
- **Generation time**: Unknown
- **Population trends**: Unknown

**Data Quality**
- Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect information.
- **Recent field studies**: Wildlife Heritage Trust in known locations from 1993 to date, Distribution.

**Status**
- **IUCN**: LOWER RISK-LEAST CONCERN
- **CITES**: Not listed
- **National Red Data Book**: 1998, Endangered
- **Presence in Protected Area**: Many

**Recommendations**
- **Research**: Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, Effects of diary farming and paddy fields
- **Management**: Monitoring, Captive breeding
- **Captive breeding for**: Public awareness
- **Captive stocks**: None
- **Level of captive breeding recs.**: Initiate programme after 3 years
- **Propagation Techniques**: Some techniques known for similar taxa

**Other comments**
- People kill this species assuming it to be a serpent. Another species Caudacaecilia asplenia needs further investigation (Anslem de Silva, 1996).

**Sources**
5, 7, 13, 24

**Compilers**

**Reviewers**
Kaloula taprobanica Parker, 1934

Kaloula pulchra taprobanica Parker, 1934; Kaloula pulchra Grey 1831

Scientific name (author; date)

Kaloula taprobanica Parker, 1934

Synonyms

Kaloula pulchra taprobanica Parker, 1934; Kaloula pulchra Grey 1831

Family

Microhylidae

Common name

Bullfrog (English); Visituru Ratu Madiya (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment

Species

Distribution

Habitat of the taxon
Wet, intermediate and dry zones; paddy fields and other human habitations

Habitat specificity
Burrowing, sandy soil, tree crevices, upto 500 m

Current distribution (by country)
India and Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution
Many locations in wet, dry and intermediate zones

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)
> 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)
> 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop.
Many; Contiguous

Habitat status
Decrease in quality

Threats

Threats to taxon
Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Edaphic changes, Mechanisations in paddy ploughing, Urbanization

Effect of threat on population
No

Trade
No

Population numbers

Global population
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)
Unknown

Number of mature individuals
Unknown

Generation time
Unknown

Population trends
Unknown

Data Quality

Census or monitoring; general field study; informal field sighting, literature, hearsay/popular belief

Recent field studies
Wildlife heritage Trust Colombo in known locations, from 1993 to date, on Distribution; Anslem de Silva and P. de Silva, from 1995, ecology and distribution; Ukuwela and Somaweera in Menkdena, Dambulla, field studies.

Status

IUCN
LOWER RISK - LEAST CONCERN

CITES
Not listed

National Red Data Book
Not listed

Presence in Protected Area
Giritale

Natl./Reg. Protection plan
No

Recommendations

Research
Limiting factor research; Impact of agricultural practices

Management
Monitoring, Limiting factor management

Captive stocks
None

Level of captive breeding recs.
Not recommended

Propagation Techniques
Not known at all

Other comments
The species was also recorded in the third peneplain (type specimen); also recorded to be widely distributed in areas not mentioned in this report. No prediction of decline.

Sources
7,12,13,18

Compilers

Reviewers
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Microhyla karunaratnei Fernando and Siriwarhane, 1996

Family: Microhylidae
Common name: Karunaratne's Narrow-mouth Frog (English); Karunaratnaye muwapatu madiya (Sinhala)

Scientific name (author; date)

Distribution
Habitat of the taxon: Forests in wet zone
Habitat specificity: Moist leaf litter; Up to 1100 m
Current distribution (by country): ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution: Morningside (Rakwana), Balangoda, Knuckles
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.): < 5,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.): <500
Number of locations/sub pop.: 2, Fragmented
Habitat status: Decrease in area, 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline 20% in next 10 years, Deforestation, Decrease in quality, Population pressure

Threats
Threats to taxon: Loss of habitat; Habitat fragmentation; Climate, Edaphic changes; Human interference
Effect of threat on population: Yes
Trade: No

Population numbers
Global population: Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.): Unknown
Number of mature individuals: Unknown
Generation time: Unknown
Population trends: Decline, 20% in the last 10 years; predicted decline about 20% in the next 10 years

Data Quality
Informal field sighting, literature, hearsay/popular belief
Recent field studies: Wildlife Heritage Trust, Colombo, in known locations from 1993 to date, distribution.

Status
IUCN: ENDANGERED
CITES: Not listed
National Red Data Book: Critically Endangered (1998 draft)
Presence in Protected Area: Sinharaja

Recommendations
Research: Survey, Limiting factor research, Life history studies, PHVA recommended
Management: Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management
Captive stocks: None
Level of captive breeding reccs.: Pending
Propagation Techniques: Techniques not known at all

Other comments
Dying of natural forest is a threat to the species.

Sources: 7,13,20


**Microhyla ornata** *(Dumeril and Bibron, 1841)*  

**Scientific name (author; date)**  
*Microhyla ornata* Dumeril and Bibron, 1841

**Synonyms**  
*Engystoma omata* Dumeril and Bibron, 1841

**Family**  
Microhylidae

**Common name**  
Ornate Narrow-mouth Frog (English), *Visituru Muwapatu Madiya* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**  
Species

### Distribution

**Habitat of the taxon**  
Forests and man made habitats (Low and midcountry dry and wet zone)

**Habitat specificity**  
Burrowing, Leaflitter, under logs, in crevices, up to 500 m

**Current distribution (by country)**  
Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Burma, Thailand, China, Japan, Southeast Asia, and Sri Lanka

**Current Sri Lankan distribution**  
Throughout Sri Lanka except above 500 m

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**  
> 20,000

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**  
> 2,000

**Number of locations/sub pop.**  
Many; Contiguous

**Habitat status**  
Stable in area, Decrease in quality, Anthropogenic factors

### Threats

**Threats to taxon**  
Loss of habitat; pesticides, poisoning, pollution, edaphic changes, predation by exotics, agricultural practices such as mechanisation

**Effect of threat on population**  
No

**Trade**  
No

### Population numbers

**Global population**  
Unknown

**Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**  
Unknown

**Number of mature individuals**  
Unknown

**Generation time**  
Unknown

**Population trends**  
Unknown

### Data Quality

**Recent field studies**  
Wildlife Heritage Trust, Colombo in known locations, from 1993 to date, distribution; Anslem de Silva, on going studies.

### Status

**IUCN**  
LOWER RISK - LEAST CONCERN

**CITES**  
Not listed

**National Red Data Book**  
Not listed

**Presence in Protected Area**  
Yala, Wilpattu

### Recommendations

**Research**  
Limiting factor research

**Management**  
Monitoring, Limiting factor management

**Captive stocks**  
None

**Level of captive breeding recs.**  
Not recommended

**Propagation Techniques**  
Not known at all

**Other comments**  
Tree trunks for nesting are declining; big trees are felled.

### Sources

7,13,18, 28

### Compilers


### Reviewers

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**  
*Microhyla rubra* Jerdon, 1854

**Synonyms**  
*Engystoma rubrum* Jerdon, 1854

**Family**  
Microhylidae

**Common name**  
Narrow-mouth Red Frog (English); *Ratu muvapatu madiya* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**  
Species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Dry and intermediate zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Terrestrial, Burrowing, Under rocks and crevices, Up to 500 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Mainly in the dry zone; also recorded from wet zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many; Contiguous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Stable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Edaphic changes, Agricultural mechanisations, Human interference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

| Global population | Unknown |
| Regional Pop (# sub-pop.) | Unknown |
| Number of mature individuals | Unknown |
| Generation time | Unknown |
| Population trends | Stable |

**Data Quality**

| Census or monitoring; Informal field sighting; Literature, Hearsay/popular belief |

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>LOWER RISK-LEAST CONCERN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

| Research | Limiting factor research, Life history studies |
| Management | Limiting factor management, captive breeding |
| Captive breeding for | Education |
| Captive stocks | None |
| Level of captive breeding recs. | Pending |
| Propagation Techniques | Not known at all |

**Other comments**

Ecology of microhylidae is poorly known.

**Sources**

1, 7, 13, 18

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**
*Microhyla zeylanica* Parker and Hill, 1949

**Family**
Microhylidae

**Common name**
Sri Lanka Narrow-mouth Frog (English); *Lanka Muvapatu Madiya* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat of the taxon</td>
<td>Near Lentic habitats in upper montane grasslands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Wet patana grassland near riparian habitats, 1000 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>Restricted to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>ENDEMIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>&lt; 5; fragmented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decreasing in area, 20% in the last 10 years and predicted decline 20% in the next 10 years due to agriculture and plantations, Decrease in quality, Urbanization.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat to taxon</th>
<th>Effect of threat on population</th>
<th>Trade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of habitat; Habitat fragmentation; Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Edaphic changes, Predation, Fire, Acid rain.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global population</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>&gt; 2,500 (Unknown)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Declining, &gt; 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline &gt; 20% in the next 10 years.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Quality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recent field studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General field study: Informal field sighting; Literature; Hearsay/popular belief</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>ENDANGERED</th>
<th>IUCN Criteria based on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>National WL legislation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998-Vulnerable</td>
<td>1996 Red List (IUCN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Horton Plains, Hakgala</td>
<td>FFPA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Habitat management; Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive breeding for</td>
<td>Conservation, Research, Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Initiate programme within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Techniques not known at all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other comments**

Need to clarify if this species found in Rakwana is the same. Anslem de Silva observed during the ZSSL survey 1997/98 that it was common in lentic habitats in grasslands and fair number of its tadpoles are predated by aquatic hermiptrons.

**Sources**

7,13,18,31

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date)  
*Ramanella obscura* (Günther, 1864)

**Synonyms**

*Callula obscura* Günther, 1964

**Family**

Microhylidae

**Common name**

Grey-brown Pug-snout Frog (English); *Alu-dumburu motahombu madiya* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**

Species

**Distribution**

**Habitat of the taxon**

Wet zone sub montane forests

**Habitat specificity**

Leaf litter, under logs, stones. Burrowing arboreal. Up to 1200 m

**Current distribution (by country)**

ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka

**Current Sri Lankan distribution**

Low country, wet zone; forests and human habitations

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**

> 20,000

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**

>2000

**Number of locations/sub pop.**

Many; Contiguous

**Habitat status**

Stable in area

**Threats**

**Threats to taxon**

Pesticides; Poisoning; Pollution; Edaphic changes; Predation; Predation by exotics; Fire; Drying of breeding pools.

**Effect of threat on population**

No

**Trade**

No

**Population numbers**

**Global population**

Unknown

**Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**

Unknown

**Number of mature individuals**

Unknown

**Generation time**

Unknown

**Population trends**

Stable

**Data Quality**

**General field study; Informal field sighting; Literature; Hearsay/popular belief**


**Recent field studies**

None

**Management**

Limiting factor management, Monitoring

**Captive stocks**

Anslem de Silva (private collection) > 25 and Madava Magaskumbura (private collection) 12.3. Total 35 (20 male, 15 female)

**Total captive breeding recs.**

Not recommended for conservation breeding

**Propagation Techniques**

Techniques known

**Other comments**

Local population has increased in some locations. Highly adaptable species.

**Sources**

7, 13,18,23

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Ararachi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th>Ramanella palmata Parker, 1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Microhylidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Half-webbed Pug-snout Frog (English); Patala-pa motahombu madiya (Sinhala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Upper montane forests of Sri Lanka</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Sub fossorial. Leaf litter, under logs, stones. Above 1500m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>ENDEMERIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Horton Plains, Hakgala, Peak Wilderness, Bogawantalawa, Nuwara Eliya,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many; Contiguous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat Status</td>
<td>Decreasing in area &gt; 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline &gt; 20% in next 10 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Edaphic changes, Fire, Acid rain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Declining, 20% in the last 10 years; predicted decline 20% in next 10 years.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Quality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife Heritage Trust, Colombo in known areas from 1993 to date, distribution. Anslem de Silva, Zoological Survey of Sri Lanka in known areas from 1997 to date.</td>
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</table>

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>VULNERABLE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998 draft - Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Horton Plains and Peak Wilderness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUCN Criteria based on</td>
<td>A1c+2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National WL legislation</td>
<td>FFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996 Red List (IUCN)</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Survey, Limiting factor research, Life history studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive breeding for</td>
<td>Restocking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Initiate programme within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Techniques not known at all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other comments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rare - Anslem de Silva in situ breeding programme under ZSSL at Horton Plains.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Sources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7, 9, 13, 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Compilers**

|-------------------------------------------------|

**Reviewers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
**Scientific name (author; date)**  
*Ramanella variegata* (Stoliczka, 1872)

**Synonyms**  
*Callula variegata* Stoliczka, 1872; *Callula olavacea* Günther, 1975

**Family**  
Microhylidae

**Common name**  
White-bellied Pug-snout Frog (English); *Bada-sudu motahombu madiya* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**  
Species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>In the plains of the wet and dry climatic zones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Subfossorial, semi-arboreal. Under rubbles, logs. Up to 500 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>India and Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Wide distribution in low country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many; contiguous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Stable in area, Decrease in quality</td>
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**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, War, Edaphic changes, Fire, Road kills, Human interference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

| Global population | Unknown |
| Regional Pop (# sub-pop.) | Unknown |
| Number of mature individuals | Unknown |
| Generation time | Unknown |
| Population trends | Stable |

**Data Quality**

- General field study; Informal field sightings; Literature; Hearsay/popular belief
- Wildlife Heritage Trust in known locations from 1993 to date on Distribution Global Environment Facility Project in Lunugamwehera, Polonnaruwa, Randenigala, Rantambe, Udawalawe and Floodplains from 1996-97 on Resource Inventories for Protected Areas, GEF Project.

**Status**

- IUCN: LOWER RISK-LEAST CONCERN
- CITES: Not listed
- National Red Data Book: Not listed
- Presence in Protected Area: Yes
- IUCN Criteria based on: National WL legislation
- FFPA: 1996 Red List (IUCN)
- Not listed

**Recommendations**

| Research | Survey, Life history studies |
| Management | Monitoring |
| Captive stocks | None |
| Level of captive breeding recs. | Not recommended |
| Propagation Techniques | Not known at all |

**Other comments**

Common in anthropogenic habitats in low lands.

**Sources**

7, 13, 16, 18

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamenda-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukwela
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th>Uperodon systoma (Schneider, 1799)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Rana systoma Schneider, 1799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Microhylidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Baloon Frog (English); Balun madiya (Sinhala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Low country; intermediate and dry zones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Burrowing, Terrestrial, Up to 300 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>Sri Lanka, southern and eastern India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Dry zone and intermediate zone throughout Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>8+; wide distribution; contiguous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Stable in areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Pesticides, Climate, Edaphic changes, Habitat disturbance due to sand removal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
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**Data Quality**

**Recent field studies**


**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>LOWER RISK - LEAST CONCERN IUCN Criteria based on --</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed National WL legislation --</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>Not listed 1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Limiting factor research, Life history studies, Taxonomic research</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Monitoring,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other comments**

Some localized *U. systoma* species in the dry zone need to be further investigated with more specimens to establish whether it is a different population (Anslem de Silva, on going field work). Low dispersal potential. This species is localised and if the particular habitat is disturbed may be a possibility of decline of species found near human habitat. Species lives on sand heaps used in construction..

**Sources**

7,13,18

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th>Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis Schneider, 1799</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Rana cyanophlyctis Schneider, 1799</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Ranidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Skipper Frog (English); Utpatana madiya (Sinhala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**
- Habitat of the taxon: Adaptable species, cosmopolitan distribution.
- Habitat specificity:
  - Current distribution (by country): Afghanistan, Baluchistan, India, Indo-china, Sri Lanka
  - Current Sri Lankan distribution: Widely distributed
  - Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.): > 20,000
  - Area of occupancy (Sq. km.): > 2,000
  - Number of locations/sub pop.: Many; Contiguous
  - Habitat status: Stable in area

**Threats**
- Threats to taxon: Pesticides, Poisoning, Agricultural mechanisation, Drought, Water pollution
- Effect of threat on population: None
- Trade: No

**Population numbers**
- Global population: Unknown
- Regional Pop (# sub-pop.): Unknown
- Number of mature individuals: Unknown
- Generation time: Unknown
- Population trends: Unknown

**Data Quality**
- General field studies, Informal field sightings, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief.
- Recent field studies:
  - Wildlife Heritage Trust, Colombo, from 1993 to date, distribution.
  - N.D. Ratnayake, 1992 in Dimbulagala.

**Status**
- IUCN: LOWER RISK-LEAST CONCERN
- CITES: Not listed
- National Red Data Book: No
- Presence in Protected Area: Yes

**Recommendations**
- Research: Survey, Taxonomic research
- Management: Monitoring
- Captive breeding for: Unknown
- Captive stocks: None
- Level of captive breeding recs.: Not recommended
- Propagation Techniques: Techniques known

**Other comments**
An common species often encountered in aquatic habitat. According to farmers working in paddy fields, most of the aquatic species are declining in number. Poisoned as a pest in the prawn industry, this polymorphic species requires thorough taxonomic studies.

**Sources**
7, 13, 18, 27

**Compilers**

**Reviewers**
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date)  
**Euphlyctis hexadactylus** (Lesson, 1834)

Synonyms  
*Rana hexadactyla*, Lesson, 1834

Family  
Ranidae

Common name  
Six-toed Green Frog (English); Sayangali pala-madiya (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Lowland marshes and other aquatic habitats.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Aquatic and semi-aquatic. Up to 760 m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh.</td>
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<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Lowland and midland areas;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many; Contiguous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in quality, Agricultural mechanisation</td>
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</table>

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Pesticides, Poisoning, Water Pollution, War, Agricultural mechanisation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>Local, commercial. Legs, whole animal, laboratory</td>
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<td>Effect of trade on population</td>
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**Population numbers**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Declining. Predicted decline &lt; 20% in the next 10 years</td>
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**Data Quality**

General field study; Informal field sighting; Literature; Indirect information; Hearsay/popular belief

**Recent field studies**


**Status**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
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<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Listed National WL legislation</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>Not listed 1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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</table>

**Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Survey; Life history studies, Limiting factor research; Diseases should be studied</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Monitoring, Sustainable utilisation, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive breeding for</td>
<td>Commercial sustainability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>Mr. Weerawardena, Department of Zoology, University of Kelaniya; 50 (20 male 30 female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Ongoing program intensified or increased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa</td>
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</table>

**Other comments**

Trading is a severe problem; species used for laboratory practicals in most universities. Mr. Weerawardena is carrying out studies in the field and in captivity. Poisoned as pest in prawn industry. Suspected diseases need to be investigated.

**Sources**

7,13,18

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslum de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th>Hoplobatrachus crassus (Jerdon, 1853)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td><em>Rana crassa</em> Jerdon, 1853; <em>Hoplobatrachus ceylonicus</em>, Peter 1863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Ranidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Jerdon's Bullfrog (English); <em>Jerdonge hela madiya</em> (Sinhala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Distribution
- **Habitat of the taxon**: Cosmopolitan distribution
- **Habitat specificity**: Semi aquatic. Up to 465 m
- **Current distribution (by country)**: India and Sri Lanka
- **Current Sri Lankan distribution**: Widely distributed in low and mid elevations
- **Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**: > 20,000
- **Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**: >2000
- **Number of locations/sub pop.**: Many, Contiguous
- **Habitat status**: Stable in area, Decrease in quality, Agriculture

### Threats
- **Threats to taxon**: Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Agricultural mechanisation
- **Effect of threat on population**: None
- **Trade**: No

### Population numbers
- **Global population**: Unknown
- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**: Unknown
- **Number of mature individuals**: Unknown
- **Generation time**: Unknown
- **Population trends**: Predicted decline <20 % in the next 10 years

### Data Quality
- **Recent field studies**: General field study; Informal field sighting; Literature; Hearsay/popular belief

### Status
- **IUCN**: LOWER RISK - LEAST CONCERN
- **CITES**: Not listed
- **National Red Data Book**: Not listed
- **Presence in Protected Area**: Yes

### Recommendations
- **Research**: Survey, Taxonomic research
- **Management**: Monitoring
- **Captive stocks**: None
- **Level of captive breeding recs.**: Not recommended
- **Propagation Techniques**: Some techniques known

### Other comments

### Sources
- 7,13,18

### Compilers

### Reviewers
**Hoplobatrachus tigerinus** Daudin, 1802

**Scientific name (author; date)**
Hoplobatrachus tigerinus Daudin, 1802

**Synonyms**
Rana tigrina Daudin 1802

**Family**
Ranidae

**Common name**
Indian Bullfrog (English); *Indiya hala-madiya* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Species

**Distribution**
- **Habitat of the taxon**: Coastal belt in dry zone
- **Habitat specificity**: Semi-aquatic. Up to 200 m
- **Current distribution (by country)**: South Asia
- **Current Sri Lankan distribution**: Coastal belt in eastern and western province
- **Area of occurrence (Sq. km.)**: Unknown
- **Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**: Unknown
- **Number of locations/sub pop.**: Unknown
- **Habitat status**: Decrease in quality, War, Pollution

**Threats**
- **Threats to taxon**: Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, War
- **Effect of threat on population**: Yes
- **Trade**: No

**Population numbers**
- **Global population**: Unknown
- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**: Unknown
- **Number of mature individuals**: Unknown
- **Generation time**: Unknown
- **Population trends**: Unknown

**Data Quality**
- **Data Quality**: General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect, Hearsay

**Recent field studies**
Wildlife Heritage Trust, Colombo in known locations, from 1993 to date, distribution

**Status**
- **IUCN**: DATA DEFICIENT
- **IUCN Criteria based on**: --
- **CITES**: Not listed
- **National WL legislation**: --
- **National Red Data Book**: Not listed
- **1996 Red List (IUCN)**: Not listed
- **Presence in Protected Area**: No

**Recommendations**
- **Research**: Survey, Limiting factor research, Taxonomic research, Effects due to prawn and fish breeding activities
- **Management**: Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding
- **Captive breeding for**: Release
- **Captive stocks**: None
- **Level of captive breeding recs.**: Initiate programme after 3 years.
- **Propagation Techniques**: Techniques known

**Other comments**
This is one of the species that causes problems in the prawn industry; the habitat of this species is deliberately poisoned. Specimens not found in Wildlife Heritage Trust. Needs further studies. Locations given by Dutta and Manamendra-Arachchi are through museum studies.

**Sources**
7, 13

**Compilers**

**Reviewers**
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**

*Limnonectes corrugatus* **Peters, 1863**

**Synonyms**

*Rana cormgata* **Peters, 1863**

**Family**

Ranidae

**Common name**

Corrugated Water Frog (English); *Vakaralimadiya* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**

Species

**Distribution**

**Habitat of the taxon**

Wet habitats

**Habitat specificity**

Aquatic, semi-aquatic and riparian zones. Up to 1600 m

**Current distribution (by country)**

**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

**Current Sri Lankan distribution**

Wet zone of Sri Lanka in all three penneplanes

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**

> 20,000

**Area of occupancy (Sqm.)**

> 2,000

**Number of locations/sub pop.**

Many; Contiguous

**Habitat status**

Decrease in quality, Agricultural mechanisation and urbanization

**Threats**

**Threats to taxon**

Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Agricultural mechanisation

**Effect of threat on population**

Yes

**Trade**

No

**Population numbers**

**Global population**

Unknown

**Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**

Unknown

**Number of mature individuals**

Unknown

**Generation time**

Unknown

**Population trends**

Declining > 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline > 20% in next 10 years

**Data Quality**

General field study; Informal field sighting; Literature; Indirect information; Hearsay/ popular belief

**Recent field studies**

Wildlife Heritage Trust in known locations from 1993 to date on distribution. Anslem de Silva on going study on colour variations

**Status**

**IUCN**

VULNERABLE

IUCN Criteria based on A1c+2c

**CITES**

Not listed

National WL legislation FFPA

**National Red Data Book**

1998, Vulnerable

1996 Red List (IUCN)

Not listed

**Presence in Protected Area**

Yes

**Recommendations**

Research

Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, Taxonomic research

Management

Habitat management; Monitoring

Captive stocks

None

Level of captive breeding recs.

Initiate programme after 3 years

Propagation Techniques

Technique not known

**Other comments**

Ukuwela has observed species of *Channa* attacking juveniles and tadpoles of this species. Farmers often mistake the call of this species to that of crabs. Placing in a different genus is considered due to many valid reasons.

**Sources**

7,13,18

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Ararachi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date)  
Limnonectes greenii Boulenger, 1904  
*Rana greenii* Boulenger, 1904  
Ranidae  
Sri Lankan Reed Frog (English), *Lanka vel-madiya* (Sinhala)  
Species

**Synonyms**  
*Rana greenii* Boulenger, 1904

**Family**  
Ranidae

**Common name**  
Sri Lankan Reed Frog (English), *Lanka vel-madiya* (Sinhala)

**Distribution**  
Habitat of the taxon  
Montane species

Habitat specificity  
Semi aquatic

Current distribution (by country)  
**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
Montane - 3rd Peneplain

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)  
< 5,000

Number of locations/sub pop.  
> 2,000

Habitat status  
5; Contiguous

Stable in area, Decrease in quality, Agriculture

**Threats**  
Threats to taxon  
Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Predation by exotics

Effect of threat on population  
Yes

Trade  
No

**Population numbers**  
Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Unknown

Population trends  
Declining < 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline < 20% in next 10 years.

**Data Quality**  
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief

**Recent field studies**  
Wildlife Heritage Trust in known location from 1993 to date, distribution.

Zoological survey (University of Kelaniya) in Horton ongoing, distribution.


**Status**  
IUCN  
ENDANGERED

CITES  
Not listed

National Red Data Book  
1998, Endangered

Presence in Protected Area  
Horton plains, Hakgala

**Recommendations**  
Research  
Survey, Limiting factor research

Management  
Monitoring, Limiting factor management

Captive breeding for  
Conservation

Captive stocks  
None

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Initiate programme after 3 years

Propagation Techniques  
Not known

**Other comments**  
Report of *R. greeni* in India need for further studies

**Sources**  
7, 13, 32

**Compilers**  

**Reviewers**  
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamenda-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**
*Limnonectes kirtisinghei* Manamendra-Arachchi and Gabadage, 1996

**Family**
Ranidae

**Common name**
Mountain Paddy Field Frog (English), *Kandukara vel-madiya* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Species

**Distribution**
- Habitats of the taxon: Marshy and wet areas; Montane, low country wet zone
- Habitat specificity: Aquatic and semi aquatic
- Current distribution (by country): *ENDEMIC* to Sri Lanka
- Current Sri Lankan distribution: Western, Southern, Central and Eastern including knuckles
- Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.): > 20,000
- Area of occupancy (Sq. km.): > 2,000
- Number of locations/sub pop.: Many; Contiguous
- Habitat status: Decrease in quality, Deforestation, Plantation

**Threats**
- Threats to taxon: Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Drought, Fire, Agricultural mechanization.
- Effect of threat on population: Yes
- Trade: No

**Population numbers**
- Global population: Unknown
- Regional Pop (# sub-pop.): Unknown
- Number of mature individuals: Unknown
- Generation time: Unknown
- Population trends: Predicted decline <20% in the next 10 years

**Data Quality**
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief

**Recent field studies**
Wildlife Heritage Trust in known location from 1993 to date, distribution.

**Status**
- IUCN: LOWER RISK - NEAR THREATENED
- CITES: Not listed
- Presence in Protected Area: Yes

**Recommendations**
- Research: Survey, Limiting factor research
- Management: Monitoring, Limiting factor management
- Captive stocks: None
- Level of captive breeding recs.: Not recommended
- Propagation Techniques: Not known

**Other comments**

**Sources**
7, 13, 22

**Compilers**

**Reviewers**
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**  
*Limnonectes limnocharis* Gravenhorst, 1829

**Synonyms**  
*Rana limnocharis* Boie, 1835

**Family**  
Ranidae

**Common name**  
Common Paddy Field Frog (English); *Vel Madiya* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**  
Subgeneric species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitats of the taxon</th>
<th>Near water bodies.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Up to 1700 m. Semi aquatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>Philippines, Borneo, China, India,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Throughout Sri Lanka</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
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<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many: Contiguous</td>
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**Habitat Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats</th>
<th>Pesticides, Poisoning, Agricultural mechanisation</th>
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<td>Trade</td>
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**Population numbers**

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<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
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<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
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<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Data Quality**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect, Hearsay</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recent field studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife Heritage Trust in known locations from 1993 to date, distribution.</td>
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**Status**

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<td>CITES</td>
<td>National WL legislation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1996 Red List (IUCN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

| Research | Survey, Taxonomic research, Limiting factor research |
| Management | Monitoring, Limiting factor management |
| Captive breeding | Unknown |
| Captive stocks | Unknown |
| Level of captive breeding recs. | Unknown |
| Propagation Techniques | Unknown |

**Other comments**

Absent in undisturbed rain forest. The common paddy field frog is declining rapidly around Gampola area. (Anslem de Silva on going studies). Further studies on the population structure is needed.

**Sources**

7, 13,18,27

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date)  
*Nannophrys ceylonensis* Günther, 1868

Family  
Ranidae

Common name  
Sri Lankan Rock Frog (English), *Lanka Galpara Madiya* (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon  
Lowland rain forest and sub-montane forest

Habitat specificity  
Rocks and wet boulders (Rocky streams), 60-1070 m.

Current distribution (by country)  
**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
Hills of western, southern and central Sri Lanka

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
< 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)  
> 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop.  
Many; Fragmented

Habitat status  
Decrease in area >20% in the last 10 years; Predicted deline > 20% in next 10 years. Urbanisation, Decrease in quality, Deforestation

**Threats**

Threats to taxon  
Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Drought

Effect of threat on population  
Yes

Trade  
No

**Population numbers**

Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Unknown

Population trends  
Declining, >20% in the last 10 years; predicted decline >20% in the next 10 years.

**Data Quality**

Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief.

**Recent field studies**


**Status**

IUCN  
VULNERABLE

CITES  
Not listed

National Red Data Book  
1998, Vulnerable

Presence in Protected Area  
Yes

**Recommendations**

Research  
Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research

Management  
Monitoring, Limiting factor management

Captive stocks  
No

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Not recommended

Propagation Techniques  
Techniques not known

**Other comments**

Relict species. Genus endemic to Sri Lanka, therefore higher priority of conservation. In localities where it is found it is common with good healthy populations (Anslem de Silva - ongoing studies).

**Sources**

6, 7, 13, 18

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date) **Nannophrys guentheri** Boulenger, 1882
Family Ranidae
Common name Günther's Rock Frog (English), Güntherge Galpara Madiya (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment Species

**Distribution**
Habitat of the taxon Unknown
Habitat specificity Unknown
Current distribution (by country) **ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution Labugama, Western province (Kirtisinghe)
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) Unknown
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.) Unknown
Number of locations/sub pop. Unknown
Habitat Status Unknown

**Threats**
Threats to taxon Unknown
Effect of threat on population Unknown
Trade No

**Population numbers**
Global population Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.) Unknown
Number of mature individuals Unknown
Generation time Unknown
Population trends Unknown

**Data Quality**
Indirect information, Literature

**Recent field studies**
Unknown

**Status**
IUCN **DATA DEFICIENT**
CITES Not listed
Presence in Protected Area Unknown

**Recommendations**
Research Survey, Taxonomic research
Management Unknown
Captive stocks None
Level of captive breeding recs. Initiate programme when individuals are found
Propagation Techniques Not known

**Other comments**
Not found in Sri Lanka in recent times. Possibly extinct. Specimens deposited in NHM London. Only known from type specimen.

**Sources**
6, 7, 18

**Compilers**

**Reviewers**
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**
- *Nannophrys marmorata* Kirtisinghe, 1946

**Family**
- Ranidae

**Common name**
- Kirtisinghe's Rock Frog (English), *Kirtisinghege Galpara Madiya* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
- Species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitats of the taxon</th>
<th>Montane</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Rocky streams, under wet boulders. 200 -1220 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>endemic to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Restricted to Knuckles range (Gonewala, Pitaewalapathana grasslands, Lakgala, Gammaduwa)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**
- <5,000

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**
- <100

**Number of locations/subpop.**
- 4; Contiguous

**Habitat status**
- Decreasing <20% in the last 10 years, Decrease in quality, Cardamom cultivations, deforestation

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Loss of habitat, Climate, Drought, Fire, Human interference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Declining &gt;20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline &lt; 20% in next 10 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Quality**

| Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief |

**Recent field studies**

| Knuckles IUCN survey in SW Kotagama from (1990-1993), Wildlife Heritage Trust in Knuckles from 1993 to date, distribution. |

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>ENDANGERED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Knuckles Reserve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive breeding for</td>
<td>Restocking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Initiate programme within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other comments**


**Sources**

- 6, 7, 13, 18

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th><em>Rana aurantiaca</em> Boulenger, 1904</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Ranidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Small Wood Frog (English), Kuda badi madiya (Sinhala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Lowland wet zone, submontane zone, semi-arboreal, semi-aquatic, under wet boulders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Upto 660 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>Southern India and Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Wet zone (mid hills in western and southern Sri Lanka)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many; Contiguous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decreasing in area 20% last 10 years, Urbanization, Decrease in quality.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, filling up of marshlands, Climate changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Declining</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Quality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recent field studies</th>
<th>General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wildlife Heritage Trust in Sri Lanka from 1993 onwards, Distribution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>LOWER RISK-NEAR THREATENED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>1996 Red List (IUCN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kanneliya, Sinharaja, Atbidiya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Survey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Techniques not known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other comments**

| -                   |        |

**Sources**

| 7, 13,18 |

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

<p>| M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathe, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th><em>Rana gracilis</em> Gravenhorst, 1829</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Ranidae,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Sri Lanka Wood Frog (English), <em>Lanka badi madiya</em> (Sinhala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Lowland, wet and dry zones, Mid hills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Marshes and paddy fields, in grassy areas with small bushes. Up to 500 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many; Contiguous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in quality, Anthropogenic factors (Urbanization, Agricultural practice etc)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Predation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population numbers

| Global population               | Unknown                          |
| Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)       | Unknown                          |
| Number of mature individuals    | Unknown                          |
| Generation time                 | Unknown                          |
| Population trends               | Unknown                          |

### Data Quality

General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief

### Recent field studies

Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993 onwards, distribution.

### Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>LOWER RISK-LEAST CONCERN</th>
<th>IUCN Criteria based on --</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>National WL legislation FFPA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Survey; Limiting factor research</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Not reccmmended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Techniques not known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other comments

7, 13,18

### Sources


### Compilers

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Ansjem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th><em>Rana temporalis</em> (Günther, 1864)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Ranidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Common Wood Frog (English), <em>Sulaba badi madiya</em> (Sinhala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Rain forest stream/Riverine forests and Human habitations; Wet zone and intermediate zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Terrestrial, Sometimes arboreal. Up to about 1830 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>Southern India, Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Forests in wet zone and intermediate zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many; Contiguous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Stable in area, Decrease in quality, Anthropogenic factors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Fire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Quality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recent field studies</th>
<th>General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>LOWER RISK - LEAST CONCERN</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>VRR Sanctuary, Sinharaja, Kanneliya, Labugama</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Survey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Techniques known for similar taxa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other comments**

| -- |

**Sources**

| 7, 13, 18 |

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

| M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukwela |
### Scientific name (author; date)
**Tomopterna breviceps** (Schneider, 1799)

### Family
Ranidae

### Common name
Banded Sand Frog (English), *Tunhiri vali madiya* (Sinhala)

### Taxonomic level of assessment
Species

### Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Arid zones, Dry zones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Sandy leaf litter, burrowing, &lt; 300 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>India, Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Dry and Arid zones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many; Contiguous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area &gt;20% in the last 10 years. Predicted decrease &lt;20% in next 10 years, War and Anthropogenic factors, Decrease in quality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats

- Threats to taxon: Pesticides, War, Edaphic changes, Fire
- Effect of threat on population: Yes
- Trade: No

### Population numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Predicted decline &lt;20% in the next 10-15 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data Quality

- Census or monitoring, General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief

### Recent field studies

- Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993 onwards, distribution.
- Anslem de Silva on distribution.

### Status

- IUCN: LOWER RISK—NEAR THREATENED
- CITES: Not listed
- National Red Data Book: 1998, Not threatened
- Presence in Protected Area: Yala NP, Bundala, Wasgomuwa

### Recommendations

- Research: Survey, Taxonomic research
- Management: Monitoring
- Captive stocks: None
- Level of captive breeding recs.: Not recommended
- Propagation Techniques: Some techniques known

### Other comments

This species appears to be uncommon due to its burrowing and nocturnal habits. *Tomopterna* species complex in Sri Lanka needs taxonomic study/revision (suggested by Dutta)

### Sources

7, 13, 18

### Compilers


### Reviewers

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date)  
*Tomopterna rolandae* (Dubois, 1983)

Family  
Ranidae

Common name  
Marbled Sand Frog (English), *Lapavan veli madiya* (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

**Distribution**

- **Habitat of the taxon**  
Dry zone and Intermediate zone and wet zone.

- **Habitat specificity**  
Sandy soil, Terrestrial-burrowing. Up to 200 m.

- **Current distribution (by country)**  
India and Sri Lanka

- **Current Sri Lankan distribution**  
Wet, dry intermediate zones

- **Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**  
> 20,000

- **Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**  
> 2,000

- **Number of locations/sub pop.**  
Many; Contiguous

- **Habitat status**  
Stable

**Threats**

- **Threats to taxon**  
Pesticides, Edaphic changes, Drought, Fire

- **Effect of threat on population**  
None

- **Trade**  
No

**Population numbers**

- **Global population**  
Unknown

- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**  
Unknown

- **Number of mature individuals**  
Unknown

- **Generation time**  
Unknown

- **Population trends**  
Unknown

**Data Quality**

- **Recent field studies**  
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief


**Status**

- **IUCN**  
LOWER RISK - LEAST CONCERN

  IUCN Criteria based on --

- **CITES**  
Not listed

  National WL legislation FFPA

- **National Red Data Book**  
1998, Not threatened

  1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed

- **Presence in Protected Area**  
Ritigala SNR

**Recommendations**

- **Research**  
Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies

- **Management**  
Monitoring

- **Captive stocks**  
None

- **Level of captive breeding recs.**  
Not recommended

- **Propagation Techniques**  
Some technique known for similar taxa

**Other comments**

Taxonomic revision recommended by Dutta.

**Sources**

7, 13

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date)  
*Philautus eximius* Shreve, 1940

Family  
Rhacophoridae

Common name  
Pygmy Tree Frog (English), *Atikitta* (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon  
Wet zone forests

Habitat specificity  
Ground leaf litter. Up to 1850 m.

Current distribution (by country)  
**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
Wet zone forests

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
< 5,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)  
< 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop.  
4; Fragmented (Dimballa, Ramboda, Koskulana, Adam’s Peak)

Habitat status  
Area 20% decline over years, Decrease in quality, Tea estates - biocides

**Threats**

Threats to taxon  
Pesticides, Climate, Habitat loss (Tea plantations)

Effect of threat on population  
Unknown

Trade  
No

**Population numbers**

Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Unknown

Population trends  
Unknown

**Data Quality**

Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief.

**Recent field studies**

Wildlife Heritage Trust in Sri Lanka from 1993 onwards, distribution

**Status**

IUCN  
**ENDANGERED**

CITES  
Not listed

National Red Data Book  
1998, Endangered

Presence in Protected Area  
Peak Wilderness

**Recommendations**

Research  
Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies

Management  
Monitoring

Captive stocks  
None

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Initiate program after 3 years

Propagation Techniques  
Techniques not known

**Other comments**


**Sources**

7, 13, 25

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date)  **Philautus femoralis** (Günther, 1864)

Synonyms  *Ixalus femoralis* Günther, 1872; *Ixalus pulchellus* Günther, 1872; *Ixalus fergusonii* Günther, 1876.

Family  Rhacophoridae

Common name  Round-snout Pygmy Tree Frog (English), *Vatahombu atikitta* (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  Species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Montane zone.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Leaf litter. Up to 2135 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>Southern India and Sri Lanka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Central mountains, Peak Wilderness, Horton Plains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>5; Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decline in area &lt;20% in the next 10 years, Agricultural activities, Decrease in quality, Tea estates, vegetative cultivations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Pesticides, Agricultural practices, Acid rain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Declining &lt;20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline &lt; 20% in next 10 years.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Quality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recent field studies</th>
<th>General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993 onwards, Distribution C.</td>
<td>Bambaradeniya found it from Horton Plains (Field study)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>VULNERABLE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Endangered</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Knuckles Reserve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Survey, Life history studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Techniques not known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other comments**

Under Wildlife Heritage Trust studies. Revision under consideration.

**Sources**

7,13,18

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th>Philautus hypomelas (Günther, 1876)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Ixalus hypomelas Günther, 1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Rhacophoridae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Webless Pygmy Tree Frog (English), <em>Patala - Rahita atikitta</em> (Sinhala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**
- **Habitat of the taxon**: Central - southern wet zone
- **Habitat specificity**: Moist leaf-litter, low vegetation. Up to 1830 m.
- **Current distribution (by country)**: ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka
- **Current Sri Lankan distribution**: Gampola (500 m.), Horton Plains, Hakgala, Peak Wilderness, Colombo, Gampaha
- **Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**: < 5,000
- **Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**: < 2,000
- **Number of locations/sub pop.**: 6; Fragmented
- **Habitat status**: Decrease in quality, Acid rain, agricultural impacts

**Threats**
- **Threats to taxon**: Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Fire, Acid rain
- **Effect of threat on population**: Yes
- **Trade**: No

**Population numbers**
- **Global population**: Unknown
- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**: Unknown
- **Number of mature individuals**: Unknown
- **Generation time**: Unknown
- **Population trends**: Predicted decline >20% in the next 10 years

**Data Quality**
- **Recent field studies**: General field study, Informal field sightings, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief. Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993 to date, distribution; Bambaradeniya and Ranawana from 1995, distribution (Montane zone); Pumie Balasooriya 1998, distribution (Colombo and Gampaha)

**Status**
- **IUCN**: ENDANGERED
- **CITES**: Not listed
- **National Red Data Book**: 1998, Endangered
- **Presence in Protected Area**: Horton Plains, Hakgala, Peak Wilderness

**Recommendations**
- **Research**: Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies
- **Management**: Monitoring
- **Captive stocks**: None
- **Level of captive breeding recs.**: Initiate programme after 3 years
- **Propagation Techniques**: Techniques not known at all

**Other comments**: Studies (genetic) needed of the populations from Gampaha (below 100 m) and Horton Plains (above 2000 m.).

**Sources**: 2,7,13,18


### Scientific name (author; date)
*Philautus leucorhinus* (Lichtenstein & Martens, 1856)

### Synonyms
*Ixalus leucorhinus* Lichtenstein and Martens, 1856

### Family
Rhacophoridae

### Common name
Striped Pygmy Tree Frog (English), *Iri atikitta* (Sinhala)

### Taxonomic level of assessment
Species

### Distribution
- **Habitat of the taxon:** Wet zone and Dry zone forests, Shrubs and Home gardens
- **Habitat specificity:** Bush and wet ground. Low vegetation, moist leaf litter. Up to 1710 m.

#### Current distribution (by country)
- Southern parts of India and Sri Lanka.

#### Current Sri Lankan distribution
- Mainly wet zone and some in dry and intermediate zone.

### Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)
> 20,000

### Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)
> 2,000

### Number of locations/sub pop.
10+; Contiguous

### Habitat status
Predicted decline in area <20% in the next 10 years, Anthropogenic factors, Decrease in quality

### Threats
- **Threats to taxon:** Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Fire, Forest die-back
- **Effect of threat on population:** Yes
- **Trade:** No

### Population numbers
- **Global population:** Unknown
- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.):** Unknown
- **Number of mature individuals:** Unknown
- **Generation time:** Unknown
- **Population trends:** Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years.

### Data Quality
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief

### Recent field studies
- Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993 to date, distribution.
- Bambaradeniya and Ranawana from 1993 to date, distribution (Montane zone).
- Balasooriya and Liyanage from 1998 Colombo and Gampaha distributions. VRR-Resource inventory ’97 (University of Peradeniya), distribution.

### Status
- **IUCN:** LOWER RISK-NEAR THREATENED
- **CITES:** Not listed
- **National Red Data Book:** Not listed
- **Presence in Protected Area:** HPNP, HSNR, PWS.VRRS

### Recommendations
- **Research:** Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research
- **Management:** Monitoring
- **Captive stocks:** None
- **Level of captive breeding recs.:** Not recommended
- **Propagation Techniques:** Techniques not known at all

### Other comments
Taxonomic investigation necessary. Found supposedly in both India and Sri Lanka. Recommended for genetic research and taxonomic studies. Availability of this species in Sri Lanka is questionable.

### Sources
2,7,13,18

### Compilers

### Reviewers
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamenda-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th><em>Philautus nasutus</em> Günther, 1868</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td><em>Ixalus nasutus</em> Günther, 1868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Rhacophoridae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Sharp-snout Pygmy Tree Frog (English), <em>Ulhombu atikitta</em> (Sinhala)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Wet zone rain and other forests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Moist leaf litter. Up to 1375 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Wet zone (Lowland and Montane zone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>5; Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area &lt;20% in last 10 years. Deforestation, Decrease in quality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Powerlines, Fire practice in home gardens.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Population numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Declining &lt; 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline &lt; 20% in next 10 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data Quality

- Census or monitoring
- General field study
- Informal field sighting
- Literature
- Hearsay/popular belief

### Recent field studies

- Shantha Karunaratne from 1996, distribution/ecology

### Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>ENDANGERED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Peak Wildnessess Sanctuary, Gannoruwa forest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recommendations

- Research: Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies
- Management: Monitoring
- Captive stocks: None
- Level of captive breeding recs.: Initiate programme after 3 years
- Propagation Techniques: Techniques not known at all

### Other comments

- Taxonomic investigation recommended due to many morphological variations.

### Sources

- 2,7,13,17,18

### Compilers


### Reviewers

**Scientific name (author; date)**

*Philautus stictomerus Günther, 1875*

**Synonyms**

*Ixalus stictomerus* Günther, 1875

**Family**

Rhacophoridae

**Common name**

Spotted Pygmy Tree Frog (English), *Lapawan atikitta* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**

Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon: Wet zone, rain and other forests

Habitat specificity: Up to 350 m

Current distribution (by country): ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution: Kanneliya Forest

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.):** Unknown

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km.):** Unknown

**Number of locations/sub pop.:** Unknown

**Habitat status:** Unknown

**Threats**

**Threats to taxon:** Climate

**Effect of threat on population:** Unknown

**Trade:** No

**Population numbers**

Global population: Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.): Unknown

Number of mature individuals: Unknown

Generation time: Unknown

Population trends: Unknown

**Data Quality**

Literature

**Recent field studies**

Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993 to date, distribution

**Status**

**IUCN:** DATA DEFICIENT

**CITES:** Not listed

**National Red Data Book:** 1998, Endangered

**Presence in Protected Area:** Kanneliya Forest

**Recommendations**

**Research:** Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies

**Management:** Habitat management, Monitoring

**Captive stocks:** None

**Level of captive breeding recs.:** Not recommended

**Propagation Techniques:** Techniques not known

**Other comments**

Detail field surveys should be conducted of species which fall under Data Deficient

**Sources**

7, 13

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th><em>Phiatus variabilis</em> (Günther, 1858)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td><em>Ixalus variabilis</em> Günther, 1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Rhacophoridae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Variable Pygmy Tree Frog (English), <em>Vichalya atikitta</em> (Sinhala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**
- Habitat of the taxon: Wet zone and wet pockets of dry zone
- Habitat specificity: Moist grasslands/Litter/Bushes. Up to 2135 m.
- Current distribution (by country): India and Sri Lanka
- Current Sri Lankan distribution: Wet zone - widespread, intermediate as well.
- Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.): > 20,000
- Area of occupancy (Sq. km.): > 2,000
- Number of locations/sub pop.: Many; Fragmented
- Habitat status: Decrease in quality, Pollution, Acid rain

**Threats**
- Threats to taxon: Pesticides, Pollution, Fire, Acid rain
- Effect of threat on population: Yes
- Trade: No

**Population numbers**
- Global population: Unknown
- Regional Pop (# sub-pop.): Unknown
- Number of mature individuals: Unknown
- Generation time: Unknown
- Population trends: Decreasing, <20% in the last 10 years

**Data Quality**

**Status**
- IUCN: LOWER RISK - NEAR THREATENED
- CITES: Not listed
- National Red Data Book: Not listed
- Presence in Protected Area: Horton Plains, Peak Wilderness, Hakgala, Victoria Randenigala Rantambe (VRR)

**Recommendations**
- Research: Genetic research, Taxonomic research
- Management: Monitoring
- Captive stocks: None
- Level of captive breeding recs.: Not recommended
- Propagation Techniques: Techniques not known at all

**Other comments**
- Taxonomic investigation recommended. The *variabilis* sp. complex needs taxonomic verification.

**Sources**
1. 2,7,13,18

**Compiler**

**Reviewers**
Scientific name (author; date)  
Polypedates cruciger Blyth, 1852

Synonyms  
Polypedates leucomystax Kelaart, 1852

Family  
Rhacophoridae

Common name  
Common Hour-glass Tree Frog (English), Pahimbu sulaba gas-mandiya (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

Distribution  
Habitat of the taxon  
Wet and dry zones. Human habitats and Forests

Habitat specificity  
Arboreal. Up to 1525 m.

Current distribution (by country)  
ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
Wet and dry zone

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
> 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)  
> 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop.  
Many; Contiguous

Habitat status  
Stable

Threats  
Threats to taxon  
Pesticides, Pollution, Predation by exotics, Eggs killed by people, Egg parasitism

Trade  
Evidence of smuggling

Effect of trade on population  
Unknown

Population numbers  
Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Unknown

Population trends  
Stable

Data Quality  
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief

Recent field studies  

Status  
IUCN  
LOWER RISK - LEAST CONCERN

CITES  
Not listed

National Red Data Book  
1998, Vulnerable

Presence in Protected Area  
Hakgala, Peak Wilderness, VRR (Victrorial Randeniigala Rantambe)

Recommendations  
Research  
Survey, Life history studies

Management  
Monitoring, Public awareness

Captive stocks  
Over 2500 tadpoles - on going re-introduction and conservation breeding program, 1999.

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Not recommended

Propagation Techniques  
Some techniques known

Other comments  
de Silva and de Silva (1994) observed egg parasitism of this species by flies, which needs further investigation to identify the insects. There is a popular belief among the general public that this spp. is very poisonous, hence, it warrants public awareness programme

Sources  
7,13,18

Compilers  

Reviewers  
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**
*Polypedates eques* Günther, 1858

**Family**
Rhacophoridae

**Common name**
Montane Hour-glass Tree Frog (English), *Porakatu gas-madiya* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitats of the taxon</th>
<th>Montane and Arboreal, Above 1300 m.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Terrestrial and Arboreal, Above 1300 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td><strong>ENDEMIC</strong> to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Central and southern hills (3rd peneplain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>500 - 2,000 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many; Contiguous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in quality, Acid rain, Tea estate, Pollution (Biocides)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Poisoning, Pesticides</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Predicted decline &lt; 20% in the next 10 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Quality**

| General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief |

**Recent field studies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peak Wilderness, Horton Plains, Hakgala</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>LOWER RISK—NEAR THREATENED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>1996 Red List (IUCN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies. Limiting factor research</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Monitoring, Limiting factor management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Some techniques known for similar taxa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other comments**

First report of cestodes from Sri Lanka frog - Anslem de Silva, 1999. FROGLOG, 1999. On Adams Peak, during the pilgrim season of Row of light, the lights attract insects, which intum attract amphibians leading to mass deaths of amphibians due to trampling by pilgrims. Lentic habitats studied at Horton Plains showed entire tadpole populations in small pools being wiped out by aquatic hemipterans (Anslem de Silva, Zoological Survey of Sri Lanka, 1997/98).

**Sources**

2, 7, 8, 13, 18

**Compilers**

**Reviewers**
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
### Scientific name (author; date)
*Polypedates longinasus* Ahl, 1931

### Family
Rhacophoridae

### Common name
Sharpsnout Tree Frog (English), *Ulhombu Gas-madiya* (Sinhala)

### Taxonomic level of assessment
Species

### Distribution
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitats of the taxon</th>
<th>Forests in the mid hills upper montane region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Arboreal, 150-1800 m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Current distribution (by country):**

**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

**Current Sri Lankan distribution:** Montane forest, central areas, southern areas (Thangamalai, Sinharaja).

### Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)
< 20,000

### Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)
> 2,000

### Number of locations/sub pop.
9; Fragmented

### Habitat status
Decrease in quality, Acid rain, forest die-back.

### Threats
**Threats to taxon:**
Pesticidies, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate.

**Effect of threat on population:** Yes

**Trade:** No

### Population numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population trends:** Continuing decline < 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline < 20% in next 10 years

### Data Quality
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief

**Recent field studies:**
Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993, distribution. GEF-montane study from 1995, distribution

### Status

**IUCN:** VULNERABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National WL legislation</td>
<td>FFPA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**National Red Data Book:** 1998, endangered

**Presence in Protected Area:** Peak Wilderness, Hakgala, Sinharaja

### Recommendations

**Research:**
Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research

**Management:**
Monitoring

**Captive stocks:**
None

**Level of captive breeding recs.:**
Not recommended

**Propagation Techniques:**
Techniques not known

### Other comments
Population fragmented. Species warrants taxonomic study/genetic research

### Sources
2, 7, 13

### Compilers

### Reviewers
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th><em>Polypedates maculatus</em> (Peters. 1871)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td><em>Hyla maculata</em> Gray 1834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Rhacophoridae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Chunam Tree Frog (English), <em>Hunu-gomara gas-madiya</em> (Sinhala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Widely distributed - cosmopolitan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Arboreal. Up to 500 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>India and Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Wide distribution below 500 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many; Contiguous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Stable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Predation by exotics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Stable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data Quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recent field studies</th>
<th>Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993, distribution. VRR-Faunal report (GEF) from 1997, distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>LOWER RISK - LEAST CONCERN</th>
<th>IUCN Criteria based on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>National WL legislation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>1996 Red List (IUCN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Many</td>
<td>FFPA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Genetic research, Taxonomic research</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive breeding for</td>
<td>Public awareness, Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Initiate programme after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Some techniques known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other comments

- Taxonomic status of sub species (Endemic) unclear, which warrants genetic study to confirm sub species validity. *P. maculatus* is common inside houses, specially toilets. Its been long accepted as an animal that "lives" with humans (Anslem de Silva), on going study on knowledge, attitude and practices on amphibians.

### Sources

- 7,13,18

### Compilers


### Reviewers

Scientific name (author; date)  
*Pseudophilautus temporalis* (Günther, 1864)

Synonyms  
*Ixalus temporalis* Günther, 1864; *Pseudophilautus temporalis*

Family  
Rhacophoridae

Common name  
Spurless Pygmy Tree Frog (English), *Niyakatu rahita atikitta* (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Wet zone, shaded forests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Leaf litter, 1000-2000 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td><strong>ENDEMIC</strong> to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Wet zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>± 5; Fragmented (Upper montane)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in quality, Pollution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

Threats to taxon  
Pollution, Acid rain, Climate

Effect of threat on population  
Yes

Trade  
No

**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Predicted decline &gt;20% in the next 10 years</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Data Quality**

General field study, Literature

**Recent field studies**

Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993 to date, distribution. VRR Resource inventory,

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
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<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Critically Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

Research  
Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies

Management  
Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for  
Restocking

Captive stocks  
None

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Initiate programme within 3 years

Propagation Techniques  
Techniques not known at all

**Other comments**

Taxonomic investigation recommended.

**Sources**

7,13

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**
*Rhacophorus cavirostris* (Günther, 1868)

**Synonyms**
*Polypedates cavirostris* Günther 1868

**Family**
Rhacophoridae

**Common name**
Tubercle Tree Frog (English), *Hirigadu gas-madiya* (Sinhala)

**Distribution**

- **Habitat of the taxon**
  Montane forests

- **Habitat specificity**
  Canopy (Arboreal), 500 - 1710 m
  **ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

- **Current Sri Lankan distribution**
  Central hills and southern hills of Sri Lanka
  < 5,000

- **Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**
  < 2,000

- **Number of locations/sub pop.**
  5; Fragmented

- **Habitat status**
  Predicted decline in area >20% in the next 10 years, Urbanization, Decrease in quality, Pollution due to tea plantation.

**Threats**

- **Threats to taxon**
  Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Acid rain, Forest die-back

- **Effect of threat on population**
  Yes

- **Trade**
  No

**Population numbers**

- **Global population**
  Unknown

- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**
  Unknown

- **Number of mature individuals**
  Unknown

- **Generation time**
  Unknown

- **Population trends**
  Continuing decline >20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline > 20% in next 10 years

**Data Quality**

**Recent field studies**

- General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief

**Status**

- **IUCN**
  ENDEANGERED IUCN Criteria based on B1+2bc

- **CITES**
  Not listed

- **National Red Data Book**
  1998, Endangered

- **Presence in Protected Area**
  Knuckles

- **1996 Red List (IUCN)**
  Not listed

**Recommendations**

- **Research**
  Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research

- **Management**
  Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management

- **Captive breeding for**
  Conservation

- **Captive stocks**
  None

- **Level of captive breeding recs.**
  Initiate programme after 3 years

- **Propagation Techniques**
  Techniques not known

**Other comments**

Current locations indicate that population/ habitat are fragmented, therefore requires taxonomic investigation. The record of *R. cavirostris* from China is doubtful as the type locality of this is Sri Lanka. Hence it need further study to establish its validity. Several specimens with similar tuberculated fringes on the posterior margin of hind limbs was observed in Gampola (Anslem de Silva).

**Sources**

7,13,19

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**

*Rhacophorus fergusonianus* Ahl, 1927

**Family**

Rhacophoridae

**Common name**

Ferguson's Tree Frog (English), *Fergasonge gas-madiya* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**

Species

---

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitats of the taxon</th>
<th>Distribution: Rocky streams/ Riverine forests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Arboreal. 450 - 2000 m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Current distribution (by country)**

ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka

**Current Sri Lankan distribution**

Wet zone (Central) and Intermediate zone

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**

- Overall: < 20,000
- Area: > 2,000
- Habitats: 7; Fragmented

**Habitat status**

Predicted decline in area < 20% in the next 10 years, Decrease in quality, Climate change, Human impacts

---

**Threats**

- Pesticides
- Poisoning
- Pollution
- Climate
- Forest die-back

**Effect of threat on population**

Yes

**Trade**

No

---

**Population numbers**

- **Global population** known
- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)** unknown
- **Number of mature individuals** unknown
- **Generation time** unknown
- **Population trends** Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years

---

**Data Quality**

General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief

**Recent field studies**


---

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>B1+2bc</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VULNERABLE</td>
<td>IUCN Criteria based on National WL legislation FFPA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CITES**

Not listed

**National Red Data Book**

1998, Vulnerable

1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed

**Presence in Protected Area**

VRR Sanctuary, Peak Wilderness Sanctuary

---

**Recommendations**

Research

- Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies

Management

- Monitoring

Captive stocks

- None

Level of captive breeding recs.

- Not recommended

Propagation Techniques

- Techniques not known

---

**Other comments**

Population/ habitat-fragmented, Taxonomic investigation necessary.

---

**Sources**

2, 7, 13

---

**Compilers**


---

**Reviewers**

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
### Rhacophorus macropus Günther, 1868

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th>Rhacophorus macropus Günther, 1868</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Ixalus macropus Günther</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Rhacophoridae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Webtoe tree frog (English), Patala-pa Gas-madiya (Sinhala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**

- **Habitat of the taxon**: Central hill (Forest habitats)
- **Habitat specificity**: Leaf litter, wet boulders, 300 - 1710 m
- **Current distribution (by country)**: ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka
- **Current Sri Lankan distribution**: Central hills
- **Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**: < 20,000
- **Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**: > 2,000
- **Number of locations/sub pop.**: 6; Fragmented
- **Habitat status**: Decrease in quality, Acid rain, Forest die-back.

**Threats**

- **Threats to taxon**: Pollution, Forest die-back, Acid rain
- **Effect of threat on population**: Yes
- **Trade**: No

**Population numbers**

- **Global population**: Unknown
- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**: Unknown
- **Number of mature individuals**: Unknown
- **Generation time**: Unknown
- **Population trends**: Continuing decline < 20% in the last 10 years

**Data Quality**

- **Recent field studies**: General field study, Informal field study, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief

**Status**

- **IUCN**: VULNERABLE
- **CITES**: Not listed
- **National Red Data Book**: 1998, Vulnerable
- **Presence in Protected Area**: Knuckles

**Recommendations**

- **Research**: Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, Ecological Studies
- **Management**: Monitoring
- **Captive stocks**: None
- **Level of captive breeding recs.**: Not recommended
- **Propagation Techniques**: Not known at all

**Other comments**

- **Sources**: 7, 13

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

**Scientific name (author; date)**  
*Rhacophorus microtympanum* (Günther, 1858)

**Synonyms**  
*Polypedates microtympanum* Günther, 1858; *Rhacophorus dimbullae* Shreve, 1940; *R. zimmeri* Ahl, 1927

**Family**  
Rhacophoridae

**Common name**  
Small-eared Tree Frog (English), *Kudukan gas-madiya* (Sinhala)

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitability of the taxon</th>
<th>Wet zone and intermediate zone.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Moist leaf litter, under logs, stones, crevices. 300 - 2135 m. Terrestrial and arboreal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td><strong>ENDEMIC</strong> to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Predicted decline in area &lt; 20% in the next 10 years, Human habitations, Decrease in quality, Acid run, Forest die-back, human impact.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

- Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Trampling, Fire (at Horton’s), Drought, Acid rain, Forest die-back.

**Effect of threat on population**  
Yes

**Trade**  
No

**Population numbers**

| Global population                          | Unknown |
| Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)                  | Unknown |
| Number of mature individuals               | Unknown |
| Generation time                            | Unknown |
| Population trends                          | Declining < 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline < 20% in next 10 years |

**Data Quality**

- General field study.
- Informal field sighting.
- Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief.

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>CITES</th>
<th>National Red Data Book</th>
<th>Presence in Protected Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VULNERABLE</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>1998, Endangered</td>
<td>HPNP, PWS, HSNR, VRR, Knuckles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

- Research: Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research.
- Management: Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management.
- Captive stocks: None
- Level of captive breeding recs.: Not recommended
- Propagation Techniques: Techniques not known

**Other comments**

- Dominant species of Horton Plains ecosystem with a density of 62000 individuals per Sq. km. (Anslem de Silva, Zoological Survey of Sri Lanka, 1999)

**Sources**

2, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 18

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**
*Rhacophorus reticulatus* Günther, 1864

**Family**
Rhacophoridae

**Common name**
Reticulated Tree Frog (English), *Jalabha gas-madiya* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Species

**Distribution**
- Habitat of the taxon: Montane forests
- Habitat specificity: Wet leaf litter. 900 -1370m.
- Current distribution (by country): ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka
- Current Sri Lankan distribution: Upper montane forests
- Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.): < 5,000
- Area of occupancy (Sq. km.): < 2,000
- Number of locations/sub pop.: 5; Fragmented
- Habitat status: Decrease in quality, Acid rain, Forest die-back.

**Threats**
- Threats to taxon: Pollution, Trampling, Climate, Forest die-back, Acid rain.
- Effect of threat on population: Yes
- Trade: No

**Population numbers**
- Global population: Unknown
- Regional Pop (# sub-pop.): Unknown
- Number of mature individuals: Unknown
- Generation time: Unknown
- Population trends: Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years

**Data Quality**
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief

**Recent field studies**

**Status**
- IUCN: ENDANGERED
- CITES: Not listed
- Presence in Protected Area: Peak Wilderness, Knuckles

**Recommendations**
- Research: Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research
- Management: Habitat management, Monitoring
- Captive stocks: None
- Level of captive breeding recs.: Initiate programme after 3 years
- Propagation Techniques: Techniques not known at all

**Other comments**
--

**Sources**
7, 13

**Compilers**

**Reviewers**
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anselm de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendru-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**
*Thelodorma schmarda* (Kelaart, 1854)

**Synonyms**
*Polypedates (?) schmardanus* Kelaart, 1854; *Ixalus schmardanus* Günther, 1864.

**Family**
Rhacophoridae

**Common name**
Conical-wart Pygmy Tree Frog (English), *Gorahadi atikitta* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Upper montane forests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Leaf litter, rock and tree crevices. Arboreal. Above 500 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Central regions of Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>In upper montane hills (Horton Plains, Hakgala, Peak Wilderness it is contiguous)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in quality, Acid rain, Forest die-back, rise in temperature, drop in rainfall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Drought, Acid rain, Forest die-back.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Declining &gt; 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline &gt; 20% in next 10 years.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Quality**

Census or monitoring, General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief

**Recent field studies**


**Status**

- IUCN: VULNERABLE
- CITES: Not listed
- Presence in Protected Area: Gannoruwa, Horton Plains, Peak Wilderness, Hakgala

**Recommendations**

Research
Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research

Management
Habitat management, Monitoring

Captive stocks
None

Level of captive breeding recs.
Not recommended

Propagation Techniques
Techniques not known at all

**Other comments**

At Horton Plains this is the second dominant amphibian species, Zoological Survey of Sri Lanka Survey, 1997-98 by Anslem de Silva.

**Sources**
7, 8, 13, 18

**Compilers**

**Reviewers**
Amphibian reference cited in the Taxon Data Sheets


REPTILIA

TAXON DATA SHEETS

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

REPORT 2000
Scientific name (author; date) | *Melanochelys trijuga parked* (Deraniyagala, 1939)
---|---
Family | Bataguridae
Common name | Hard-shell Terapin (English); *Gal ibba* (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment | Sub species

**Distribution**

| Habitat of the taxon | Dry zone ponds, tanks and marshes
|----------------------|----------------------------------
| Habitat specificity | Semi-aquatic, terrestrial. In crevices, among boulders, roots of trees, near ponds and tanks; 300 m.
| Current distribution (by country) | ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka
| Current Sri Lankan distribution | Low country wet zone and dry zone (Polonnaruwa, Nikeveratiya, Manampitiya, Anamaduwa)
| Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) | > 20,000
| Area of occupancy (Sq. km) | > 2,000
| Number of locations/sub pop. | Many; Fragmented
| Habitat status | Decrease in area < 20% in last 10 years; Habitat loss, Degradation; Decrease in quality

**Threats**

| Threats to taxon | Loss of habitat, Hunting, Hunting for food, Habitat fragmentation
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------
| Effect of threat on population | Yes
| Trade | Domestic; Meat and whole animal trade
| Effect of trade on population | Declining

**Population numbers**

| Global population | Unknown
|-------------------|-------------------
| Regional Pop (# sub-pop.) | Unknown
| Number of mature individuals | (Unknown) > 2,500
| Generation time | 10 years
| Population trends | Declining > 20% in the last 20 years (2 generations)

**Data Quality**

| General field study, Informal field sightings, Literature

**Recent field studies**

| Anslem de Silva and I. Das, ongoing.

**Status**

| IUCN | VULNERABLE
|------|-------------------
| CITES | Not listed
| National Red Data Book | 1998, Not threatened
| Presence in Protected Area | Yala, Bundala (Rekawa, Kandy, Anuradhapura)

**Recommendations**

| Survey, Life history studies, Taxonomic research, Limiting factor research
|-------------------|----------------------------------
| Management | Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
| Captive breeding for | Public awareness, Education, Research
| Captive stocks | In Colombo Zoological Gardens
| Level of captive breeding recs. | Initiate Programme after 3 years
| Propagation Techniques | Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa

**Other comments**

One of the major threats to *Melanochelys trijuga parkeri* is hunting for flesh specially in the dry zone. Two sub species are recorded from Sri Lanka. They are *Melanochelys trijuga parkeri* and *Melanochelys trijuga thermalis*. *Melanochelys trijuga thermalis* is not endemic to Sri Lanka,

**Sources**

| 22, 24, 45, 50, 60, 63

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

| Anslem de Silva
Scientific name (author; date)  
**Caretta caretta** *(Linnaeus, 1758)*

Synonym  
*Thalassochelys caretta* Boulenger 1890

Family  
Cheloniidae

Common name  
Loggerhead Sea Turtle (English); *Olugedi Kasbaeva, Kannadi Kasbaeva* (Sinhala); *Perunthalai amai, Kadal amai* (Tamil)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Marine and sandy beaches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Marine, near sea grass beds, coral reefs; Sea level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>India, Sri Lanka, Maldives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Contiguous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area (of coral and sea grass beds) &gt; 20% in the last 5 years; Habitat loss, Beach development; Decrease in quality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Hunting, Hunting for food, Loss of nesting habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Overexploitation, Pollution, Drought, El Nino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>Local; Domestic; Meat, eggs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of trade on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

| Global population                    | Unknown                                                                 |
| Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)            | Unknown                                                                 |
| Number of mature individuals         | Unknown                                                                 |
| Generation time                      | 80-120 years                                                          |
| Population trends                    | Declining > 50% in the last 3 generations                            |

**Data Quality**

Census or monitoring, General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect information such as from trade etc., Museum/records

**Recent field studies**

Peter Richard, Hewavisanthi and Amarasuriya

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>ENDANGERED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Listed (Appendix ?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Habitat management, Wild Population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Public awareness, Research, Education, Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive breeding</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>Initiative Programme within 3 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other comments**

This species is nests only in Sri Lanka and in northern Indian Ocean. In Kosgoda, Ussangoda, eggs are collected for hatcheries and for consumption. Very rare species in Sri Lanka and should be given high attention to remaining population. Presently the IUCN Sri Lanka, Department of Wild Life and NGO's are working on a joint Action Plan.

**Sources**

22, 45, 47, 50, 60, 63

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva
**Scientific name (author; date)**  
*Chelonia mydas* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Synonym**  
*Testudo mydas* Linn., 1758; *Mydas viridis* Gray 1870

**Family**  
Chelonidae

**Common name**  
Green Turtle (English); *Gal Kasbaeva, Mas Kasbaeva, Vali Kasbaeva* (Sinhala); *Pachchai Amai* (Tamil)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**  
Species

### Distribution

**Habitat of the taxon**  
Marine and sandy beaches

**Habitat specificity**  
Marine waters (Coral reefs and sea grass beds); Sea level

**Current distribution (by country)**  
Tropical, Indian, Atlantic and Pacific oceans

**Current Sri Lankan distribution**  
South and Southwest coast of Sri Lanka (Beaches and coastal waters); Northern and northwestern coastal waters

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**  
> 20,000

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km)**  
> 2,000

**Number of locations/sub pop.**  
Many; Contiguous

**Habitat status**  
Habitat loss (destruction of coral reefs) > 5% in the last 20 years; Beach development, Loss of nesting habitats, Developmental activities, Sea erosion, Coral mining, Decrease in quality

### Threats

**Threats to taxon**  
Hunting for food, Loss of habitat, Overexploitation, Pollution, Drought, El Nino, Disease, Egg collection, Trade

**Effect of threat on population**  
Decrease

**Trade**  
Local, Domestic; Meat, eggs

**Effect of trade on population**  
Egg collection, killing for meat has resulted in population declines

### Population numbers

**Global population**  
Unknown

**Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**  
Unknown

**Number of mature individuals**  
(Unknown) > 2,500

**Generation time**  
80-120 years

**Population trends**  
Declining > 50% in the last 2 generations

### Data Quality

Census or monitoring, General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect information such as from trade, Museum/records

### Recent field studies

Hewavisanthi from 1994, the mortality of green turtle. Amarasuriya from 1996, some observation in marine turtle hatcheries. TCP surveys (Peter Richardson & T. Kapurusinghe on going)

### Status

**IUCN**  
ENDANGERED  
Criteria ............................... A1cd

**CITES**  
Not listed  
National WL legislation ..... FFPA

**National Red Data Book**  
Not evaluated  
1996 Red List (IUCN) ....... Endangered

**Presence in Protected Area**  
Yala, Bundala

### Recommendations

**Research**  
Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies

**Management**  
Habitat management, Wild Population management, Monitoring, Sustainable utilisation, Captive breeding

**Captive breeding for**  
Public awareness, Research, Education, Tourism

**Captive stocks**  
Yes

**Level of captive breeding recs, Propagation Techniques**  
Initlalo Programme after 3 years  
Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa

### Other comments

There are over 10 Marine Turtle hatcheries operating illegally in Sri Lanka and hatchery management practices are very poor in Sri Lanka. Egg collection is the most wide spread threat. Most commonest among the nesting turtles. Presently the IUCN Sri Lanka Department of Wild Life and NGO's are working on a joint Action Plan.

### Sources

1,45,47,50,60,63,85

### Compilers


### Reviewers

Anslem de Silva
**Scientific name (author; date)**

*Eretmochelys imbricata* (Linnaeus, 1766)

**Synonym**

*Testudo imbricata* Linn., 1766

**Family**

Cheloniidae

**Common name**

Hawksbill Sea Turtle (English); *Pothu Kasbaeva, Leli Kasbaeva* (Sinhala); *Kadal Amai* (Tamil)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**

Species

**Distribution**

- **Habitat of the taxon**: Marine and sandy beaches
- **Habitat specificity**: Close to muddy lagoons, coral reef, sea grass beds; Sea level
- **Current distribution (by country)**: Tropical coastal waters around coral reefs
- **Current Sri Lankan distribution**: Southwestern and southern coast; Northern and northwestern coastal waters
- **Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**: > 20,000
- **Area of occupancy (Sq. km)**: > 2,000
- **Number of locations/sub pop.**: Contiguous
- **Habitat status**: Decrease in area > 50% in the last 20 years; Development, Beach erosion, Loss of nesting sites; Decrease in quality

**Threats**

- **Threats to taxon**: Hunting, Hunting for food, Loss of nesting habitat, Overexploitation, Pollution, Drought, El Nino, Trade for parts, Egg collection
- **Effect of threat on population**: Yes
- **Trade**: Yes, Local; Domestic; International; Meat, eggs, shell
- **Effect of trade on population**: Killing for shell, meat and egg collection has resulted in population declines

**Population numbers**

- **Global population**: Unknown
- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**: Unknown
- **Number of mature individuals**: Unknown
- **Generation time**: 80-100 years
- **Population trends**: Declining; > 50% in the last 20 years (< 1 generation)

**Data Quality**

- **Census or monitoring, General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect information such as from trade etc., Museum/records**

**Recent field studies**

P. Richardson and D. Amarasuriya from 1993,1994 & 1995

**Status**

- **IUCN**: ENDANGERED
- **CITES**: Listed
- **National Red Data Book**: Not listed
- **Presence in Protected Area**: Yala, Bundala (Rekawa, Kosgoda)

**Recommendations**

**Research**

Survey, Taxonomic research, Limiting factor research, PHVA

**Management**

Habitat management, Wild Population management, Monitoring, Sustainable utilisation, Captive breeding

**Captive breeding for**

Public awareness, Research, Education, Tourism

**Captive stocks**: Yes

**Level of captive breeding recs.**

Unknown

**Propagation Techniques**

Initiate Programme within 3 years

**Other comments**

Although this species is living in open ocean, nesting beaches are rapidly decreasing. Therefore the survival of the species will be dependent on immediate terrestrial conservation actions. In Sri Lanka and Maldives tortoise shell trade is still occurring. According to our experience this species is rapidly decreasing in Sri Lanka and is listed as Critically Endangered in IUCN Red List. Presently IUCN Sri Lanka, Department of Wild Life and NGO's are working on a joint Action Plan. Several human deaths have occurred in India and Sri Lanka due to consumption of flesh of this turtle. This could be highlighted so that people will not eat/consume turtle flesh.

**Sources**

24, 45, 47, 50, 60, 63

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva
Scientific name (author; date) | Lepidochelys olivacea (Eschscholtz, 1829)
---|---
Synonym | Chelonia olivacea Eschscholtz, 1829; Chelonia dubia Bleeker, 1860
Family | Cheloniidae
Common name | Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (English); Batu Kasbaeva, Mada Kasbaeva (Sinhala); Pul Amai, Kadal Amai (Tamil)
Taxonomic level of assessment | Species

**Distribution**
- **Habitat of the taxon**: Marine and sandy beaches
- **Current distribution (by country)**: Tropical parts of Pacific, Indian and southern Atlantic Ocean
- **Current Sri Lankan distribution**: Northern, northwestern, southwestern and southern coast of Sri Lanka
- **Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**: > 20,000
- **Area of occupancy (Sq. km)**: > 2,000
- **Number of locations/sub pop.**: Contiguous
- **Habitat status**: Decrease in nesting area of beaches > 20% in the last 10 years; Habitat loss, Beach development, Sea erosion; Decrease in quality

**Threats**
- **Threats to taxon**: Hunting, Hunting for food, Loss of nesting habitat, Overexploitation, Pollution, Fishing, Drought, El Nino, Egg collection, War, Trade for parts
- **Effect of threat on population**: Yes
- **Trade**: Local, Domestic; Meat, egg
- **Effect of trade on population**: Egg collection Is resulting in population decline

**Population numbers**
- **Global population**: Unknown
- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**: Unknown
- **Number of mature individuals**: Unknown
- **Generation time**: 80-100 years
- **Population trends**: Declining > 50% in the last 2 generations

**Data Quality**
- **Census or monitoring, General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect information such as from trade etc., Museum/records**
- **Recent field studies**: P. Richardson, D. Amarasuriya, Suhasini Hewavisanthi and T. Kapurusinghe ongoing

**Status**
- **IUCN**: ENDANGERED
- **CITES**: Listed (Appendix ?)
- **National Red Data Book**: Not listed
- **Presence in Protected Area**: Bundala

**Recommendations**
- **Research**: Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, PHVA
- **Management**: Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Sustainable utilisation, Captive breeding
- **Captive breeding for**: Public awareness, Research, Education, Tourism
- **Captive stocks**: Yes
- **Level of captive breeding recs.**: Initiate Programme after 3 years
- **Propagation Techniques**: Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa

**Other comments**
In northern area there is a war and off shore fishing is restricted. Therefore people catch nesting turtles for meat. There are over 10 marine turtle hatcheries in south western coast of Sri Lanka. All these hatcheries are illegal. Presently the IUCN Sri Lanka, Department of Wild Life and NGO’s are working on a joint Action Plan.

**Sources**
45,50, 60, 63

**Compilers**

**Reviewers**
Anslem de Silva
Scientific name (author; date) 
**Dermochelys coriacea** (Vandelli, 1761)  
Synonyms  
*Testudo coriacea* Linn., 1766; *Sphargis mercurialis* Merrem, 1820  
Family  
*Dermochelyidae*  
Common name  
Leatherback Sea Turtle (English), *Dara Kasbaeya, Tun Dara Kasbaeva* (Sinhala); *Dhoni amai* (Tamil)  
Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species  

**Distribution**  
Habitat of the taxon  
Terrestrial and marine habitats  
Habitat specificity  
Ocean  
Current distribution (by country)  
Arctic circle, Northern Indian ocean, Africa  
Current Sri Lankan distribution  
Northern and Northwestern coastal waters; Nestings occur in Kosgoda, Rekawa, Ussangoda, Bundala, Yala  
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
> 20,000  
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)  
> 2,000  
Number of locations/sub pop.  
Many; Contiguous  
Habitat status  
Decrease in area; > 20% in the last 10 years; Loss of nesting habitats, Beach development, Sea erosion. Decrease in quality  

**Threats**  
Threats to taxon  
Hunting, Hunting for food, Decrease in feeding and nesting habitats, Over exploitation, Pollution, Trade for Parts, Drought, El Nino, Egg collection (Trade)  
Effect of threat on population  
Yes  
Trade  
Yes, Local; Domestic; Meat, eggs  
Effect of trade on population  
Eggs collection has resulted in population declines  

**Population numbers**  
Global population  
Unknown  
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown  
Number of mature individuals  
Unknown  
Generation time  
80 - 120 years  
Population trends  
Declining; > 50% in the last (2 generations)  

**Data Quality**  
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Census or monitoring, Indirect information such as trade, Museum/records  

**Recent field studies**  
TCP Research team in Sri Lanka (Rekawa) since 1993 to 98; D. Amarasooriya (NARA) in Sri Lanka; Heritage Foundation in Sri Lanka (Bundala)  

**Status**  
IUCN  
ENDANGERED  
Criteria  
A1cd  
CITES  
Endangered (Appendix ?)  
National WL legislation  
FFPA  
National Red Data Book  
Not listed  
1996 Red List (IUCN)  
Not listed  
Presence in Protected Area  
Yala, Bundala  

**Recommendations**  
Research  
Survey, Genetic research  
Management  
Habitat management, Monitoring, Wild population management, Captive breeding  
Captive breeding for  
Public awareness, Research, conservation, education  
Captive stocks  
None  
Level of captive breeding recs.  
Initiate Programme after 3 years  
Propagation Techniques  
Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa  

**Other comments**  
This taxon nests only in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Sri Lanka in the northern Indian ocean. In many places eggs are collected by the coastal fisher men. Occasionally they kill the animal for meat. Therefore this species should be considered should be given high conservation priority. Presently the IUCN Sri Lanka Department of Wild Life and NGO’s are working on a joint Action Plan.  

**Sources**  
24, 45, 50, 60, 63  

**Compilers**  

**Reviewers**  
Anslem de Silva
### Scientific name (author; date)
Geochelone elegans (Schoepff, 1795)

### Synonym
Testudo stellata Schweigger, 1814

### Family
Testudinidae

### Common name
Indian Star Tortoise (English); Mevara Ibba, Taraka Ibba (Sinhala), Katupetti Amai (Tamil)

### Taxonomic level of assessment
Species

### Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitats of the taxon</th>
<th>Habitat specificity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dry zone plains</td>
<td>in scrub jungle areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrestrial, scrub</td>
<td>jungle and grass land including agricultural land; First penneplain of Sri Lanka (Below 300m).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Current distribution (by country)
Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan. 

### Current Sri Lankan distribution
Low country dry zone and Intermediate zone (Upto Rantabe) Sigiria, Dambulla.

### Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)
> 20,000

### Area of occupancy (Sq. km)
> 2,000

### Number of locations/sub pop.
Many; Fragmented

### Habitat status
Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation, Man made fire and human settlement; Decrease in quality.

### Threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Effect of threat on population</th>
<th>Trade</th>
<th>Effect of trade on population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hunting for pet trade and food, Loss of habitat, Road kills, Predation by dogs, fox, Pet trade, Drowning in road side water-filled drains in Hambantota</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>International; Whole animal, pet trade</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown. In a study at Andigama there were approximately 200 individuals in an area of 1375 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Declining &gt; 20% in the last 10 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data Quality
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature

### Recent field studies
Anslem de Silva 1994 at Andigama ongoing

### Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>VULNERABLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criteria</td>
<td>.......................A1cd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Listed (Appendix ?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National WL legislation</td>
<td>FFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1999 Threatened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>1996 Red List (IUCN) ....... Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yala, Bundala, Dimbulagala, Giritale, Wilpattu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Management</th>
<th>Captive breeding for</th>
<th>Captive stocks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey, Life history studies</td>
<td>Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding</td>
<td>Public awareness, Education, Research</td>
<td>Many private persons keep it as a pet, Zoological Gardens - Dehiwala; Ahungalla Zoo (Presently closed down)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiate Programme after 3 years</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other comments
Species is declining due to habitat loss. It is identified that the road kills are increasing in Anamaduwa area in Puttalam district. The flesh of star tortoise, the only terrestrial tortoise found mainly in the dry zone lowlands, is not eaten as the flesh is believed to be poisonous. The only land tortoise recorded in Sri Lanka.

### Sources
22, 44, 45

### Compilers

### Reviewers
Anslem de Silva
Scientific name (author; date)  
*Lissemys punctata punctata* (Bonnaterre, 1789)

Synonyms  
*Testudo punctata* Bonaterre, 1789; *Emyda ceylonensis* Gray, 1855

Family  
Trionychidae

Common name  
Flapshell Turtle (English), *Kiri Ibba* (Sinhala), *Pal Amai* (Tamil)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Sub species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon  
Plains from coast

Habitat specificity  
Banks, among rocks in ponds, swamps, lakes, streams and occasionally in estuaries; Aquatic; Upto 1200m

Current distribution (by country)  
Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
Low country and mid country upto 1200m

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
> 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km)  
> 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop.  
Many; Fragmented

Habitat status  
Decrease in habitat > 20% in the last 20 years; Predicted decline over years > 20% in the next 20 years; Deforestation, Habitat loss; Decrease in quality

**Threats**

Threats to taxon  
Hunting for food, Loss of habitat (due to reclamation of land by filling marshes and swamps), Hunting, Habitat fragmentation

Effect of threat on population  
Yes

Trade  
Unknown

**Population numbers**

Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Unknown

Population trends  
Declining > 20% in the last 10 years

**Data Quality**

General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature

**Recent field studies**

Anslem de Silva on going

**Status**

IUCN  
VULNERABLE  
Criteria ..........................................A1c

CITES  
Not listed  
National WL legislation ..........FFPA

National Red Data Book  
1998, Not threatened  
1996 Red List (IUCN) ..........Not listed

Presence in Protected Area  
Many places in low country (Yala, Wilpattu, Giritale)

**Recommendations**

Research  
Survey, Life history studies, Taxonomic research, Limiting factor research

Management  
Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for  
Public awareness, Education, Research

Captive stocks  
Dehiwela Zoo

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Initiate Programme after 3 years

Propagation Techniques  
Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa.

**Other comments**

People hunt this species for food and because of reclamation, habitat loss occurs. No research data on population. Flesh is also used for preparation of some indigenous medicines. Decrease in habitat quality - influx of nutrients pesticides in the form of agrochemicals leads to eutrophication a common problem in ponds near urban areas and paddy fields.

**Sources**

44, 45, 50, 60, 63

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva
Scientific name (author; date) **Crocodilus palustris (Lesson, 1838)**
Synonyms **Crocodilus trigonops** Gray, 1844
Family Crocodyliidae
Common name Mugger or Marsh Crocodile (English), *Ali Kimbula, Hala Kimbula* (Sinhala); *Kulathu Muthalai* (Tamil)

**Taxonomic level of assessment** Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon Inland water bodies of low land plains (mainly in the dry zone)
Habitat specificity Semi aquatic (Swamps, lagoon, spend much time in burrows on banks); Up to 150m.
Current distribution (by country) India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan
Current Sri Lankan distribution Anuradhapura, Polonnarwa, Dehiattakandiya, Yala, Randenigala, Mahiyangana, Handapanagala, Northeastern province
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) < 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km) > 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop. Many; Fragmented
Habitat status Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Drying up of water bodies; Felling trees around water bodies, Decrease in quality.

**Threats**

Threats to taxon Hunting, Hunting for food, Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Drought, Trade, Destroying of eggs and other animals feeding in eggs
Effect of threat on population Yes
Trade Domestic; Flesh
Effect of trade on population Yes

**Population numbers**

Global population Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.) Unknown
Number of mature individuals Unknown
Generation time Unknown
Population trends Predicted decline. > 20% in the next 10 years

**Data Quality**

General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature

**Recent field studies**

Porej, 1997; Wijeyamohan et al., 1993-94; Anslem de Silva on going; Whitaker & Whitaker 1978.

**Status**

IUCN VULNERABLE Criteria ............................ A1acd; B1+2c
CITES Listed (Appendix ?) National WL legislation ...... FFPA
Presence in Protected Area Yala

**Recommendations**

Research Survey, Life history studies
Management Habitat management, Wild Population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for Public awareness, Education, Research
Captive stocks National and Zoological Garden and University of Peradeniya; Approximately 15
Level of captive breeding recs. Initiate Programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques Techniques known for taxon

**Other comments**

Research on captive breeding is recommended only to meet future requirement if needed. Due to the killing of species for dry flesh and for skin the population is under threat. Presently the IUCN Sri Lanka, Department of Wild Life and NGO's are working on a joint Action Plan. Approximately 25 - 50 are killed annually for flesh

**Sources**

13,17,62,63,73,127

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva
**Scientific name (author; date)**: *Crocodylus porosus Schneider, 1801*

**Synonyms**:
- Crocodylus oopholis Schneider, 1801
- Crocodylus biporcatus Cuvier, 1807
- Oopholis pondicerianus Gray, 1862
- Oopholis porosus Deraniyagala, 1939

**Family**: Crocodyliidae

**Common name**: Saltwater or Estuarine Crocodile (English), *Gata Kimbula* (Sinhala), *Semmukku Muthalai* (Tamil)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**: Species

---

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Lagoons, estuaries and rivers in the lowland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Among aquatic vegetation, tunnels in river banks and roots in banks; Up to 50 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>India, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Bolgoda, Kumana, Bentota, Negambo, Yala, Matara, Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many; Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area &gt; 20% in the last 10 years; Pollution, Destroying the mangrove plantations; Decrease in quality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Hunting, Hunting for food, Loss of habitat due to land reclamation, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Trade for parts, Drought.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>Local, Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of trade on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

| Global population                     | Unknown                                                                                                                       |
| Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)             | Unknown                                                                                                                       |
| Number of mature individuals          | Unknown                                                                                                                       |
| Generation time                       | Unknown                                                                                                                       |
| Population trends                     | Declining > 20% in the last 10 years                                                                                         |

**Data Quality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General field study</th>
<th>Informal field sighting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recent field studies</td>
<td>Smithsonian project, Whitaker &amp; Whitaker 1978; Porej 1997 &amp; Anslem de Silva, on going.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>VULNERABLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Listed (Appendix ?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Not threatened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Yala, Wilpatu, Muthrajawela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National WL legislation ......FFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1996 Red List (IUCN) .........Not listed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Survey, Life history studies, PHVA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Habitat management, Wild Population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive breeding for</td>
<td>Public awareness, Education, Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Initiate Programme after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other comments**

Research on captive breeding is recommended to meet future requirements if needed. Due to the construction work in lagoons (mangrove area) and for flesh trade the population of the *Crocodylus porosus* and their habitat is in threatened.

**Sources**

- 4,17,19,62,82,94,127

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

- Anslem de Silva
**Scientific name (author; date)**
Calotes calotes (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Synonyms**
Agama ophiomachus (Merrem, 1820), Agama lineata (Kuhl, 1820), Lacerta calotes (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Family**
Agamidae

**Common name**
Green Garden Lizard (English), Pala katussa (Sinhala), Pachai Ona (Tamil)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Species

**Distribution**
Habitat of the taxon
Low vegetation close to aquatic habitats, human habitation, arboreal, terrestrial. Up to 1600 m

Current distribution (by country)
Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan

Current Sri Lankan distribution
Except upper montane, Island wide

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)
> 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km)
> 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop.
Many

Habitat status
Decrease in area, decrease in quality, habitat loss, human settlements (Urbanization)

**Threats**
Threats to taxon
Predation by the common Coucal, Crow and other birds of prey, Domestic cats, Road kills, Pesticides, Forest burning

Effect of threat on population
Unknown

Trade
None

**Population numbers**
Global population
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)
Unknown

Number of mature individuals
Unknown

Generation time
Unknown

Population trends
Unknown

**Data Quality**
General field study, Informal field sightings, Literature

**Recent field studies**

**Status**
IUCN
LOWER RISK - NEAR THREATENED

CITES
Not listed

National Red Data Book
1995, Not threatened

Presence in Protected Area
Yes all protected areas including montane

**Recommendations**
Research
Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies,

Management
Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for
Education, Research

Captive stocks
No

Level of captive breeding recs.
Pending

Propagation Techniques
Not known at all

**Other comments**

**Sources**
26, 49, 63, 69, 70, 71, 72, 89, 90, 99, 110

**Compilers**

**Reviewers**
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Calotes ceylonensis Muller, 1887

*Calotes mystaceus* (Muller, 1931), *Calotes kellaartii* (Nevil, 1887), *Calotes asleoides* (Werner, 1896)

**Synonyms**
- *Calotes mystaceus* (Muller, 1931)
- *Calotes kellaartii* (Nevil, 1887)
- *Calotes asleoides* (Werner, 1896)

**Family**
- Agamidae

**Common name**
- Painted-lip lizard (English); *Thola - Visituru Katussa* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
- Species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Dry zone forest and some parts of Intermediate zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Trees with canopy and riverine forests. Terrestrial, arboreal. Up to 300m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>Low country, dry and intermediate zones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many; Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area &gt; 20% in the last 20 years, decrease in quality, habitat loss, deforestation, human settlements, encroachment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

- **Threats to taxon**
  - Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pollution, Man made fire, Predation
- **Effect of threat on population**
  - Yes
- **Trade**
  - No

**Population numbers**

- **Global population**
  - Unknown
- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**
  - Unknown
- **Number of mature individuals**
  - Unknown
- **Generation time**
  - Unknown
- **Population trends**
  - Unknown

**Data Quality**

- General field study, Informal field sightings, Literature

**Status**

- **IUCN**
  - LOWER RISK - NEAR THREATENED
- **CITES**
  - Not listed
- **National Red Data Book**
  - 1998, Vulnerable
  - 1996 Red List (IUCN)
  - Not listed
- **Presence in Protected Area**
  - In low country dry and intermediate zones

**Recommendations**

- **Research**
  - Survey, Limiting factor research, Life history studies
- **Management**
  - Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
- **Captive breeding for**
  - Public awareness, Education, Research
- **Captive stocks**
  - Unknown
- **Level of captive breeding recs.**
  - Initiate Programme after 3 years
- **Propagation Techniques**
  - Some techniques known for the taxon or similar taxa

**Other comments**

- Deraniyagala had recorded this species from Peradeniya in 1953. In some areas it is found in human habitation.

**Sources**

- 21, 26, 49, 63, 70, 71, 72, 84, 97, 99

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

- Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
### Scientific name (author; date)
*Calotes liocephalus* Günther, 1872

### Family
Agamidae

### Common name
Crestless Lizard (English); *Kondu Datirahita, Katussa* (Sinhala)

### Taxonomic level of assessment
Species

### Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Knuckles, Peak Wilderness (Moray Estate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Low branches. Arboreal. Up to 1850 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td><strong>ENDEMIC</strong> to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Knuckles, Sinharaja (Kudawa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km)</td>
<td>&lt; 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km)</td>
<td>&lt;500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Few; Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area &gt; 20% in the last 10 years, Decrease in quality, Cardamom cultivation, Deforestation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Decreasing; Rate of decline unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data Quality

General field study, Informal field sighting

### Recent field studies


### Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>ENDANGERED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Peak Wilderness, Knuckles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recommendations

**Research**
- Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research

**Management**
- Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
- Public awareness, Education, Research and restocking

**Captive breeding for**
- Unknown

**Captive stocks**
- Unknown

**Level of captive breeding recs.**
- Initiate programme after 3 years

**Propagation Techniques**
- Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa

### Other comments

We feel that this species is one of the rarest agamid lizards found in Sri Lanka. This species is found only from 2 locations (Knuckles and Sinharaja) and there are very few in their local habitats. *In situ* and *ex situ* breeding programmes are recommended

### Sources
49,70,71,72,99

### Compilers

### Reviewers
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date)  
Calotes liolepis Boulenger, 1885.

Family  
Agamidae

Common name  
Whistling lizard, Forest lizard (English); Sivuruhandalana Katussa, Mukalan Katussa (Sinhala)

Distribution  
Habitat of the taxon  
Forests and home gardens

Habitat specificity  
Usually on tree trunks above 5-10 m. and trees above 40 dbh. Arboreal, Terrestrial. Up to 1000 m.

Current distribution (by country)  
ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
Knuckles, Kothmale, Sinharaja, Talawakale, Hanguranketha, Kan Eliya, Menikdena, Pitawala, Pathana, Galle, Kandy, Peradeniya, Gampola

Limitation: Up to 1000 m.

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
< 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km)  
< 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop.  
Many; Fragmented

Habitat status  
Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years, Decrease in quality, Habitat loss

Threats  
Threats to taxon  
Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Predation by feral animals

Effect of threat on population  
Yes

Trade  
No

Population numbers  
Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown (> 2,500)

Generation time  
Unknown

Population trends  
Declining > 20% in the last 10 years

Data Quality  
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature

Recent field studies  
Ukuwela and Somaweera in Menikdena, 1998

Status  
IUCN  
VULNERABLE  
Criteria ........................................... A1c; B1+2bc

CITES  
Not listed  
National WL legislation ........ FFPA

National Red Data Book  
1998, Endangered  
1996 Red List (IUCN) ........ Not listed

Presence in Protected Area  
Sinharaja, Knuckles, Ritigala, Kaneliya, Udawatte kale

Recommendations  
Research  
Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research

Management  
Habitat management, Monitoring, Public awareness, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for  
Education, Research

Captive stocks  
No

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Initiate Programme after 3 years

Propagation Techniques  
Not known at all

Other comments  
This species has adopted to live in homegardens but mainly confined to large and tall trees. This agamid produces distress cries.

Sources  
26,35,49,57,63,70,71,72

Compilers  

Reviewers  
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**  
*Calotes nigrilabris* Peters, 1860

**Family**  
Agamidae

**Common name**  
Black-lipped lizard (English); *Katakalu katussa* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**  
Species

### Distribution

**Habitat of the taxon**  
Peripheries of Montane forest, low vegetation and grassland.

**Habitat specificity**  
Tree trunks, branches and grass, Arboreal, Terrestrial. Above 1000m.

**Current distribution (by country)**  
ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka.

**Current Sri Lankan distribution**  
Montane forests above 1500m.

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**  
< 20,000

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km)**  
< 2,000

**Number of locations/sub pop.**  
Many; fragmented

**Habitat status**  
Decrease in area > 20% in the last 20 years, Decrease in quality, Potato cultivation, Habitat loss, Man made fire

### Threats

**Threats to taxon**  
Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Predation by crows, Road kills

**Effect of threat on population**  
Yes

**Trade**  
No

### Population numbers

**Global population**  
Unknown

**Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**  
Unknown

**Number of mature individuals**  
Unknown

**Generation time**  
Unknown

**Population trends**  
Declining (Rate of decline unknown)

### Data Quality

**Recent field studies**  
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/records  

### Status

**IUCN**  
VULNERABLE

**CITES**  
Not listed

**National Red Data Book**  
1998, Endangered

**Presence in Protected Area**  
Horton plains, Hakgala, Peak wilderness

### Recommendations

**Research**  
Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research

**Management**  
Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

**Captive breeding for**  
Public awareness, Education, Research

**Captive stocks**  
No

**Level of captive breeding recs.**  
Initiate Programme after 3 years

**Propagation Techniques**  
Not known at all

### Other comments

**Sources**  
3, 49, 55, 65, 70, 71, 72, 99, 107, 108

**Compilers**  

**Reviewers**  
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela.
Scientific name (author; date)  
**Calotes versicolor versicolor** (Daudin, 1802)  
Family  
Agamidae  
Common name  
Common Garden Lizard (English), **Gara katussa** (Sinhala), **Wona** (Tamil)  
Taxonomic level of assessment  
Sub species  

**Distribution**  
Habitat of the taxon  
Secondary forests, Home Gardens etc.,  
Habitat specificity  
Terrestrial, Arboreal. Up to 1500 m.  
Current distribution (by country)  
Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan  
Current Sri Lankan distribution  
Island wide except upper montane  
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
> 20,000  
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)  
> 2,000  
Number of locations/sub pop.  
Many; Contiguous  
Habitat status  
Decrease in area, Decrease in quality  

**Threats**  
Threats to taxon  
In home gardens it is attacked by cats and poultry (Predation)  
Effect of threat on population  
No  
Trade  
No  

**Population numbers**  
Global population  
Unknown  
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown  
Number of mature individuals  
Unknown  
Generation time  
Unknown  
Population trends  
Declining < 20% in the last 10 years  

**Data Quality**  
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature  
Recent field studies  

**Status**  
IUCN  
LOWER RISK - NEAR THREATENED Criteria ——  
CITES  
Not listed  
National WL legislation FFPA  
National Red Data Book  
Not listed  
1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed  
Presence in Protected Area  
All protected areas except montane  

**Recommendations**  
Research  
Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies  
Management  
Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding  
Captive breeding for  
Public awareness, Education, Research  
Captive stocks  
None  
Level of captive breeding recs.  
Initiate Programme after 3 years  
Propagation Techniques  
Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa  

**Other comments**  
It can tolerate varying temperature (24 - 40 C)  

**Sources**  
26,49,57,63,70,71,72,99  

**Compilers**  

**Reviewers**  
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date)  
**Ceratophora aspera** Günther, 1864

Family  
Agamidae

Common name  
Rough Horn lizard (English); *Raluang Katussa, Kuru Angkatussa* (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon  
Lowland wet zone, rainforest

Habitat specificity  
Terrestrial among leaf litter, boulders and roots. Up to 800 m.

Current distribution (by country)  
The Genus and species **ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
Low land rainforest in Sri Lanka

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
< 5,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km)  
<500

Number of locations/sub pop.  
Many; Fragmented

Habitat status  
Decrease in area > 50 % in the last 20 years, Decrease in quality, Deforestation

**Threats**

Threats to taxon  
Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Drought

Effect of threat on population  
Yes

Trade  
No

**Population numbers**

Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Unknown

Population trends  
Declining > 20% in the last 10 years

**Data Quality**

General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature

**Recent field studies**

Walter Erdelen in Island - wide study in late 1980s, Agamids of Sri Lanka. Senanayake in late 1970s

**Status**

IUCN.  
**ENDANGERED**  
Criteria ........................................B1+2abcd

CITES  
Not listed  
National WL legislation ..........FFPA

National Red Data Book  
1998, Vulnerable  
1996 Red List (IUCN) ..........Not listed

Presence in Protected Area  
Sinharaja, Peak Wilderness

**Recommendations**

Research  
Survey, Limiting factor research, PHVA

Management  
Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for  
Public awareness, Education, Research

Captive stocks  
None

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Initiate Programme after 3 years

Propagation Techniques  
Some techniques known for other agamids.

**Other comments**

Life history and ecological requirement to be studied. Due to deforestation locations are reducing

**Sources**  
42,49,57,63,99,106,111,112

**Compilers**  

**Reviewers**  
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date) Ceratophora erdeleni Pethiyagoda & Manamendra-Arachchi, 1998.
Family Agamidae
Common name Endelen's horn lizard (English), Erdelenge Angkatusa (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment Species

Distribution
Habitat of the taxon Wet zone rain forest
Habitat specificity Terrestrial, semi arboreal. 300 -1060 m
Current distribution (by country) ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution Morning side, Tangamale, Silverkande, Deniyaya
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) <500
Area of occupancy (Sq. km) <10
Number of locations/sub pop. Few; fragmented
Habitat status Decrease in area > 20% in last 25 years, Cardamom plantations

Threats
Threats to taxon Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation
Effect of threat on population Yes
Trade No

Population numbers
Global population Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.) Unknown
Number of mature individuals Unknown
Generation time Unknown
Population trends Predicted decline > 50% in next 10 years

Data Quality
Census or monitoring, General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature
Recent field studies K.N. Manamendra - Arachchi in known location from early 1990s; Ajanta & Walter in known location from late 1980s; Ranil Senanayake in known location from 1970s P.B. Karunaratne 1993

Status
IUCN CRITICALLY ENDANGERED Criteria ........................................B1+2bc
c
CITES Not listed National WL legislation .......... FFPA
National Red Data Book 1998, Critically Endangered 1996 Red List (IUCN) ............ Not listed
Presence in Protected Area Tangamale, Silverkanda, Morningside

Recommendations
Research Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, PHVA
Management Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for Education, Research
Captive stocks None
Level of captive breeding recs. Initiate programme within 3 years.
Propagation Techniques Not known at all

Other comments As a newly identified species, more studies should be carried out on its ecology

Sources 103, 106


Reviewers Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**  
*Ceratophora karu* Pethiyagoda & Manamendra-Arachchi, 1998

**Family**  
Agamidae

**Common name**  
Karunarathne's Horn lizard (English), *Karunarathnega Ang Katussa* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**  
Species

**Distribution**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Leaf litter and moss covered tree trunks, Terrestrial. Above 1060m.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>Rakwana Hills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>ENDEMERIC to Sri Lanka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>Morning side - Sinharaja Forest, Thangamale plains, Gongala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km)</td>
<td>&lt;500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Few; Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in area &gt; 20% in the last 25 years, Decrease in quality, Introduction of tea and cardamom plantation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Habitat specificity**  
Leaf litter and moss covered tree trunks, Terrestrial. Above 1060m. **ENDEMERIC** to Sri Lanka.

**Current Sri Lankan distribution**  
Morning side - Sinharaja Forest, Thangamale plains, Gongala.

**Threats**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Declining</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Declining (rate unknown)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Quality**  
Census or monitoring, General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature

**Recent field studies**  

**Status**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Gongala, Thangamale plains, Morningside, Sellawakanda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, PHVA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive breeding for</td>
<td>Education, Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Initiate programme within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other comments**  
Action should be taken immediately to develop the studies on *Ceratophora karu* since it is a new species. Least known species known from very few specimen.

**Sources**  
106

**Compilers**  

**Reviewers**  
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th>Ceratophora stoddartii Gray, 1834</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Agamidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Rhino horn lizard (English) Kagamuva Angkatussa (Sinhala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Upper montane forests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Semi arboreal, Terrestrial. Above 1400m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Horton Plains, Peak Wilderness, Hakgala, Galaha, Nunwara Eliya (Loolcondera)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt;20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km)</td>
<td>&lt;2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area &gt; 20% in the last 25 years, Commercial plantations, encroachment. Decrease in quality, Pesticides, Climate rise in temperature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat loss due to exotic animals, Habitat loss due to exotic plants, Pesticides, Poisoning, Trade for market, Trampling, Climate, Drought, Man made fire, Predation by birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial, Laboratory, Pet trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of trade on population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>&gt; 2,500 (Unknown)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Declining &gt; 20% in the last 25 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Quality**

| General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect information. |

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>VULNERABLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Horton Plains, Hakgala, Peak Wilderness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

| Research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, PHVA |
| Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding |
| Public awareness, Education, Research |
| Initiate Programme after 3 years |
| Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa |

**Other comments**

Some captive breeding programmes have been conducted by Mr. Ajantha Palihawadana in 1992. At Horton Plains it is a dominant Agamid (Anslem de Silva, ZSSL, 1997,1998)

**Sources**

10, 26, 42, 49, 97, 99,106,111, 112

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Ceratophora tennentii Günther, 1861

**Family**
Agamidae

**Common name**
Tenents Horn Lizard or Leaf-Nose Lizard (English), Peti Angkatsussa, Tenentge Angkatsussa, Pethi Angkatsussa (Sinhala)

**Habitat of the taxon**
Rain forest

**Habitat specificity**
Leaf litter and moss covered tree trunks. Semi arboreal. Over 700m to 1280 m.

**Current distribution (by country)**
Endemic to Sri Lanka

**Current Sri Lankan distribution**
Knuckles

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**
< 5,000

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km)**
< 500

**Number of locations/sub pop.**
< 5; Contiguous

**Habitat status**
Decrease in area > 20% in the last 20 years, Decrease in quality, Cardamom plantations, Chena cultivation (Slash & burn), Human encroachment, Habitat loss

**Threats**
Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Predation by birds

**Effect of threat on population**
Yes

**Trade**
No

**Population numbers**

- **Global population**: Unknown
- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**: Unknown
- **Number of mature individuals**: Unknown
- **Generation time**: Unknown
- **Population trends**: Declining < 20% in the last 20 years.

**Data Quality**
Census or monitoring, General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature

**Recent field studies**
B.Z. Nizam in a ongoing research at Knuckles region.

**Status**

- **IUCN**: ENDANGERED
- **CITES**: Not listed
- **National Red Data Book**: 1998, Critical
- **Presence in Protected Area**: Knuckles

**Recommendations**

- **Research**: Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, Research on environmental impacts, PHVA
- **Management**: Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
- **Captive breeding for**: Public awareness, Education, Research
- **Captive stocks**: Unknown
- **Level of captive breeding recs.**: Initiate Programme after 3 years.
- **Propagation Techniques**: Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa.

**Other comments**
Life history and ecological requirements to be studies. Because of deforestation number of mature individuals and populations will decline in future.

**Sources**
26,32,49,86,97,99, 111, 112

**Compilers**

**Reviewers**
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date)  
*Cophotis ceylanica* Peters, 1861

Family  
Agamidae

Common name  
Pygmy lizard (English), *Kandukara kurukatussa* (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon  
Upper montane forest

Habitat specificity  
Arboreal / terrestrial. Above 1500 m.

Current distribution (by country)  
ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
Nuwara Eliya, Horton Plains, Knuckles, Hakgala, Peak Wilderness

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
< 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)  
< 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop.  
Many; Fragmented

Habitat status  
Decrease in area > 50% in the last 20 years, Deforestation, Climatic change, Drought, Man made fire, Decrease in quality.

**Threats**

Threats to taxon  
Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Trampling, Predation by Coucal and Crow, Drought

Effect of threat on population  
Yes

Trade  
No

**Population numbers**

Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Unknown

Population trends  
Declining > 50% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline >50% in next 10 years.

**Data Quality**

General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature

**Recent field studies**


**Status**

IUCN  
ENDANGERED  
Criteria: A1c+2c

CITES  
Not listed

National Red Data Book  
1998, Endangered  
1996 Red List (IUCN)  
Not listed

Presence in Protected Area  
Hukgala, Horton plains, Knuckles, Peak wilderness

**Recommendations**

Research  
Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research

Management  
Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Translocation, Captive breeding, Reintroduction into suitable areas

Captive breeding for  
Public awareness, Education, Research

Captive stocks  
Yes, Breeding colony has been established since 1991 by Ajantha Palihawadane, 7 (3 males, 4 females) in Nuwara Eliya

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Ongoing programme intensified or increased

Propagation Techniques  
Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa

Other comments  
Captive breeding studies have been carried by Ajantha Palihawadane in Nuwara Eliya since 1991. Although the species comes under the status of Endangered, it is highly recommended to carry out population surveys because the group feels that this species is Critically Endangered in most of the habitats and therefore both wild and captive populations must be managed.

**Sources**

32,49,63,97,99,104,106,108

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date)  
Lyriocephalus scutatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Family  
Agamidae

Common name  
Hump Nose Lizard, Lyre Head Lizard (English), Kandukara bodiliya, Karamal bodiliya, Sondura (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

Distribution  
Habitat of the taxon  
Forest habitat of wet and intermediate zones and marginal species (Home gardens close to forest)

Habitat specificity  
Arboreal / terrestrial, Up to 1400m

Current distribution (by country)  
ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
Udawatthele, Gannoruwa, Hantana, Matugama, Wakawatte, Sinharaja

Extent of occurrence (sq. km.)  
> 20,000

Area of occupancy (sq. km)  
> 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop.  
Many; Fragmented

Habitat status  
Decrease in area > 20%, Man made fire, Habitat loss, Encroachment, Decrease in quality

Threats  
Threats to taxon  
Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Predation

Effect of threat on population  
Yes

Trade  
Domestic

Effect of trade on population  
No

Population numbers  
Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Unknown

Population-trends  
Declining > 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline >20% in next 10 years.

Data Quality  
Informal field sighting, Literature, General field study

Recent field studies  
Anslem de Silva distribution and ecology on going; Bambaradeniya et al., 1997 on distribution.

Status  
IUCN  
VULNERABLE  
Criteria ................................A1c+2c

CITES  
Not listed

National Red Data Book  
1998, Vulnerable

Presence in Protected Area  
Sinharaja

Recommendations  
Research  
Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies

Management  
Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for  
Public awareness, Education, Research

Captive stocks  
None

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Initiate programme after 3 years

Propagation Techniques  
Techniques known for this taxon or similar taxon

Other comments  
Presently at many locations it is found in home gardens. In Gannoruwa area (Kandy) Lyriocephalus scutatus is recognized as Sondura (= wife). Hawk Eagles and Coucal are known to feed on L. scutatus.

Sources  
8, 49, 63, 99

Compilers  

Reviewers  
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date) | Otocryptis wiegmanni Wagler, 1830  
Family | Agamidae  
Common name | Sri Lankan kangaroo lizard (English), Tali katussa, Pinum katussa (Sinhala)  
Taxonomic level of assessment | Species  

**Distribution**  
Habitat of the taxon | Lowland and montane forests, plantations and home gardens in the wet and intermediate climatic zones  
Habitat specificity | Terrestrial. 1200 m.  
Current distribution (by country) | ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka  
Current Sri Lankan distribution | Unknown  
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) | > 20,000  
Area of occupancy (Sq. km) | > 2,000  
Number of locations/sub pop. | Many; Fragmented  
Habitat status | Decrease in area of natural habitat > 20% in the last 20 years, Habitat loss, Deforestation, Human settlement, Decrease in quality  

**Threats**  
Threats to taxon | Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Man made fire, Predation by birds and cats  
Effect of threat on population | Yes  
Trade | No  

**Population numbers**  
Global population | Unknown  
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.) | Unknown  
Number of mature individuals | Unknown  
Generation time | Unknown  
Population trends | Declining (rate unknown)  

**Data Quality**  
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature  
Recent field studies | Pahatkumbura in island-wide, study on ecology and distribution ongoing; K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi ongoing throughout Sri Lanka; W. Erdelen, 1980s; Somaweera and Ukuwela in Menikdena 1998 onwards.  

**Status**  
IUCN | LOWER RISK - NEAR-threatened  
CITES | Not listed  
National Red Data Book | 1996, Vulnerable  
Presence in Protected Area | Yes  

**Recommendations**  
Research | Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research  
Management | Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding  
Captive breeding for | Public awareness  
Captive stocks | None  
Propagation Techniques | Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa.  

**Other comments**  
Some authors have mentioned that the population is decreasing Gampola, Kandy.  

**Sources**  
25, 32, 49, 63, 73, 97  

**Compilers**  

**Reviewers**  
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
| Scientific name (author; date) | Sitana ponticeriana Cuvier, 1844 |
| Family | Agamidae |
| Common name | Fanthroat Lizard (English), Pulina Talikatussa, Vali katussa, Pullibim katussa (Sinhala), Veeseri wona (Tamil) |
| Taxonomic level of assessment | Species |
| **Distribution** | |
| Habitat of the taxon | Lowland scrub jungles and home gardens in dry zone |
| Habitat specificity | Terrestrial. Arboreal. Up to 300m. |
| Current distribution (by country) | Sri Lanka, India |
| Current Sri Lankan distribution | Low land dry zone, Hambantota, Rakawa, Polonnaruwa, Nilgala, Palatupana, Mannar, Wallawaya, Dimbulagala. |
| Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) | > 20,000 |
| Area of occupancy (Sq. km) | > 2,000 |
| Number of locations/sub pop. | Many; Fragmented |
| Habitat status | Decrease in area > 20% in the last 20 years, Deforestation, Man made fire, Decrease in quality |
| **Threats** | |
| Threats to taxon | Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Predation by birds, cats and poultry. |
| Effect of threat on population | Yes |
| Trade | Unknown |
| **Population numbers** | |
| Global population | Unknown |
| Regional Pop (# sub-pop.) | Unknown |
| Number of mature individuals | Unknown |
| Generation time | Unknown |
| Population trends | Declining > 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline >20% in next 10 years |
| **Data Quality** | |
| Census/ Monitoring | General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/records |
| Recent field studies | K. Manamendra-Arachchi & Saman Liyanage, 1994, Conservation and distribution of Agamid lizards of Sri Lanka; W. Erdelen, 1970s |
| **Status** | |
| IUCN | VULNERABLE |
| CITES | Not listed |
| National Red Data Book | No |
| Presence in Protected Area | Yala, Bundala (Rekawa, Anuradapura) |
| **Recommendations** | |
| Research | Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research |
| Management | Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding |
| Captive breeding for | Public awareness, Education, Research |
| Captive stocks | Unknown |
| Level of captive breeding recs. | Initiate programme after 3 years |
| Propagation Techniques | Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa |
| **Other comments** | This species is widely distributed in low country dry zone but due to Chenna cultivation the numbers have been reduced rapidly in recent past. |
| **Sources** | 26, 49, 63, 73, 99 |
| **Reviewers** | Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela |
**Scientific name (author; date)**

*Chamaeleo zeylanicus* Laurenti, 1768

**Family**

Chameleonidae

**Common name**

Sri Lankan Chameleon (English), *Bodilliya* (Sinhala), *Pachai Wona* (Tamil)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**

Species

**Distribution**

- **Habitat of the taxon**
  - Dry zone scrub jungle areas

- **Habitat specificity**
  - Arboreal. Up to 100m

- **Current distribution (by country)**
  - Sri Lanka and India
  - Jaffna, Mullathivu, northern arid northwestern arid zone, Puttalam, Mankulam, Tabbowa, Wilpattu

- **Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**
  - < 5,000

- **Area of occupancy (Sq. km)**
  - <500

- **Number of locations/sub pop.**
  - Few; Fragmented

- **Habitat status**
  - Decrease in area > 50% in the last 20 years, Human settlement, Climatic change, Decrease in quality

**Threats**

- **Threats to taxon**
  - Loss of habitat, Climate, Drought

- **Effect of threat on population**
  - Yes

- **Trade**
  - International, Pet trade, Whole animal

- **Effect of trade on population**
  - Unknown

**Population numbers**

- **Global population**
  - Unknown

- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**
  - Unknown

- **Number of mature individuals**
  - Unknown

- **Generation time**
  - Unknown

- **Population trends**
  - Decline (rate unknown); Predicted decline < 20% in the next 20 years

**Data Quality**

- **General field study**
  - Unknown

- **Informal field sighting**
  - Unknown

- **Literature**
  - Unknown

**Recent field studies**


**Status**

- **IUCN**
  - ENDANGERED
  - Criteria: B1+2bc

- **CITES**
  - Not listed

- **National Red Data Book**
  - 1998, Vulnerable

- **Presence in Protected Area**
  - Wilpattu National Park

**Recommendations**

- **Research**
  - Survey, Life history studies

- **Management**
  - Habitat management, Monitoring, Wild population management, Captive breeding

- **Captive breeding for**
  - Public awareness, Education, Research

- **Captive stocks**
  - None

- **Level of captive breeding recs.**
  - Initiate Programme after 3 years

- **Propagation Techniques**
  - Techniques known for this taxon or similar taxa

**Other comments**

Due to myths and belief people used to send specimen to the zoological garden regularly about 10 years ago. Presently sitings gradually decreasing.

**Sources**

- 26, 49, 63, 99, 105

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

- Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**
*Calodactylodes illingworthi* Deraniyagala, 1953

**Family**
Gekkonidae

**Common name**
Great Rock Gecko, Sri Lankan Golden Gecko (English), *Maha Gal Huna* (Sinhala), Species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat of the taxon</td>
<td>Dry zone forests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Rock outcrop upto 400m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Eastern province - Ampara district, Nilgala, Monaragala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km)</td>
<td>&lt;500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Few; Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area &gt; 20% in the last 10 years, Deforestation, Quarrying, Decrease in quality.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

| Threats to taxon                          | Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pollution, War, Fire, Predation by exotic animals, Quarrying |
| Effect of threat on population            | Yes                                           |
| Trade                                     | No                                            |

**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global population</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Predicted decline &gt; 20% in the next 10 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Quality**

- Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/Records
- Recent field studies: S. Karunarathne in Eggal-Oya, Wadinagala from 1997.

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>ENDANGERED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1993, Threatened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Eggal-oya, Wadinagala, Nilgala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

- Research: Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies
- Management: Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Genome resource banking, Captive breeding
- Captive breeding for: Species recovery, Re-introduction, Preservation of live genome
- Captive stocks: None
- Level of captive breeding recs.: Initiate Programme within 3 years
- Propagation Techniques: Not known at all

**Other comments**

Due to war in northern Sri Lanka habitats are under threat.

**Sources**

26, 49, 63, 93, 96, 98

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslam de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
### Scientific name (author; date)
*Ciernaspis jerdonii scalpensis* (Ferguson, 1879)

### Synonyms
*Gymnodactylus jerdoni, Gymnodactylus scalpensis, Cnemaspis jerdoni*

### Family
Gekkonidae

### Common name
Jerdon's Day Gecko (English), *Jerdonge Divasarihuna* (Sinhala)

### Taxonomic level of assessment
Sub species

### Distribution
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Dry and wet zone forests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Rocky forests. Diurnal. Terrestrial. Up to 500m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td><strong>ENDEMIC</strong> to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Hill country of Sri Lanka. Gammaduwa, Palmadulla, Ritigala, Kandy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km)</td>
<td>&lt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>4: Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area &lt; 20% in the last 10 years, Deforestation, Loss of habitat, Decrease in quality.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Predation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population numbers
- **Global population** Unknown
- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)** Unknown
- **Number of mature individuals** Unknown
- **Generation time** Unknown
- **Population trends** Declining. < 20% in the last 10 years

### Data Quality
**General field study**, **Informal field sighting**, **Literature**, **Museum/records**

### Recent field studies
Jayawickrama, A. in Ritigala from 1995; S. Karunarathne in Pallegama, 1997-1998

### Status
- **IUCN** VULNERABLE
- **CITES** Not listed
- **National Red Data Book** 1998, Vulnerable
- **Presence in Protected Area** Pallegama, Ritigala, Gammaduwa

### Recommendations
**Research**
Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies

**Management**
Habitat management, Wild population management, Genome resource banking

**Captive breeding for**
No

**Captive stocks**
None

**Level of captive breeding recs.**
Pending

**Propagation Techniques**
Unknown

### Other comments
Ongoing studies should be carried out to get more knowledge. Comparative work with Indian sub species initiated

### Sources
26, 38, 49, 58, 63, 96, 98

### Compilers

### Reviewers
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meega*kumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**  
*Cnemaspis kandianus* (Kelaart, 1852)

**Synonyms**  
*Gymnodactylus kandianus, Gonotodes kandianus, Gymnodactylus gracilis, Gymnodactylus hunei*

**Family**  
Gekkonidae

**Common name**  
Kandyan Day Gecko (English); *Kandukara divasarihuna* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**  
Species

### Distribution
- **Habitat of the taxon**: Shady cool forests, man made habitats
- **Habitat specificity**: On tree trunks, on rocks. Arboreal, terrestrial. About 1300 m.
- **Current Sri Lankan distribution**: Between 500 -1300 m. (wet and intermediate zone)
- **Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**: > 2,000
- **Number of locations/sub pop.**: Many; Fragmented
- **Habitat status**: Decrease in area, > 20% in the last 10 years, Deforestation, Climatic change, Decrease in quality

### Threats
- **Threats to taxon**: Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Climate, Predation by exotics
- **Effect of threat on population**: Unknown
- **Trade**: No

### Population numbers
- **Global population**: Unknown
- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**: Unknown
- **Number of mature individuals**: Unknown
- **Generation time**: Unknown
- **Population trends**: Declining > 20% in the last 10 years

### Data Quality
- **General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/records**
- **Recent field studies**: K. Manamendra Arachchi ongoing studies; Anslem de Silva ongoing studies

### Status
- **IUCN**: VULNERABLE
- **Criteria**: A1c
- **CITES**: Not listed
- **National WL legislation**: FFPA
- **1996 Red List (IUCN)**: Not listed
- **1998 Red Data Book**: Not evaluated
- **Presence in Protected Area**: Knuckles, Udawathakele, Dambulla, Randinigala

### Recommendations
- **Research**: Survey, Genetic Research, Life history studies
- **Management**: Unknown
- **Captive stocks**: No
- **Level of captive breeding recs.**: Pending
- **Propagation Techniques**: Not known at all

### Other comments
- **Diurnal in habitat**

### Sources
- 87, 98

### Compilers

### Reviewers
- Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date) | **Cnemaspis podihuna Deraniyagala, 1944**
---|---
Family | Gekkonidae
Common name | Dwarf Day Gecko (English), *Kuda Divasarihuna, Podigalhuna* (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment | Species

**Distribution**
- Habitat specificity: On trees. Below 200m
- Current distribution (by country): ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka
- Current Sri Lankan distribution: Lahugala - Maha Oya, Galoya
- Extent of occurrence (Sq. km): <100
- Area of occupancy (Sq. km): <10
- Number of locations/sub pop.: Few; Fragmented
- Habitat status: Decrease in area

**Threats**
- Threats to taxon: Deforestation, Loss of habitat
- Effect of threat on population: Yes
- Trade: No

**Population numbers**
- Global population: Unknown
- Regional Pop (# sub-pop.): Unknown
- Number of mature individuals: Unknown
- Generation time: Unknown
- Population trends: Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years

**Data Quality**
- Literature, Museum/records
- Recent field studies: K. Manamendra-Arachchi, 1998

**Status**
- IUCN: CRITICALLY ENDANGERED
  - Criteria: B1+2bc
- CITES: Not listed
  - National WL legislation: FFPA
  - 1996 Red List (IUCN): Not listed
- Presence in Protected Area: Lahugala Sanctuary

**Recommendations**
- Research: Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies
- Management: Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
- Captive breeding for: Species recovery
- Captive stocks: None
- Level of captive breeding recs.: Initiate Programme within 3 years
- Propagation Techniques: Not known at all

**Other comments**
- None

**Sources**
- 26, 49, 61, 63

**Compilers**

**Reviewers**
- Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date)  
*Cnemaspis tropidogaster* (Boulenger, 1885)

Family  
Gekkonidae

Common name  
Roughbelly Day Gecko (English), *Jalodara Divasarihuna* (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon  
Wet forests and near streams

Habitat specificity  
Boulders, barks, roots. Up to 1,300 m

Current distribution (by country)  
**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
Mountains in Sabaragamuva province and Central province, Knuckles

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
< 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km)  
< 2,000

Number of locations/ sub pop.  
Many; Fragmented

Habitat status  
Decrease in area < 20% in the last 10 years, Deforestation, Drying up of streams, Man made fire, Decrease in quality.

**Threats**

Threats to taxon  
Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Predation by domestic fowls, Man made fire.

Effect of threat on population  
Yes

Trade  
International, Pet trade

Effect of trade on population  
Unknown

**Population numbers**

Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Unknown

Population trends  
Declining < 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years

**Data Quality**

General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect information such as from trade etc., Museum/records, Hearsay/popular belief

K. Manamendra-Arachchi in all known locations ongoing, Taxonomy and distribution; Anslem de Silva in all known location ongoing, Ecology and distribution and assessment of threats; C. Bambaradeniya in Dambulla from March 1998, Survey of vertebrate fauna of Kandalama

**Status**

IUCN  
VULNERABLE

CITES  
Not listed

National Red Data Book  
1998, Vulnerable

Presence in Protected Area  
Hakgala, Udwaththa, Kale, Kandy, Sinharaja, Knuckles

**Recommendations**

Research  
Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies

Management  
Habitat management, Monitoring

Captive stocks  
No

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Pending

Propagation Techniques  
Not known at all

**Sources**

7, 49, 98

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
### Scientific name (author; date)

**Cyrotodactylus frenatus** (Günther, 1864)

### Family

Gekkonidae

### Common name

Great Forest Gecko (English), *Mahakela huna, Mukalan huna* (Sinhala)

### Taxonomic level of assessment

Species

### Distribution

#### Habitat of the taxon

Rain forests, sub montane forests and man made habitat

#### Habitat specificity

Arboreal, Terrestrial, Trees and fallen logs, rock and tree crevices. Up to 1500 m.

#### Current distribution (by country)

**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

- Ampitiya, Ginigathena, Mautakada estate, Gammaduwa, Medamahanuwara, Peradeniya, Rathnapura, Neerodumnaai (Eastern province), Knuckles range, Hakgala, Pallegama, Sigiriya, Balangoda, Gampola, Menikdena.

#### Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)

> 20,000

#### Area of occupancy (Sq. km)

< 2,000

#### Number of locations/sub pop.

Many; Fragmented

#### Habitat status

Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation; Decrease in quality

### Threats

#### Threats to taxon

- Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Predation, Man made fire, Smuggling

#### Effect of threat on population

Yes

#### Trade

No

### Population numbers

#### Global population

Unknown

#### Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)

Unknown

#### Number of mature individuals

Unknown

#### Generation time

5 - 7 years

#### Population trends

Predicted decline < 20% in the next 5 years, >20% in next 3 generations

### Data Quality

Informal field sighting, Literature.

### Recent field studies

Somaweera and Ukuwela in Menikdena, 1998 onwards.

### Status

#### IUCN

**VULNERABLE**

Criteria .................................. A2c; B1+2b

#### CITES

Not listed

National WL legislation .......... FFPA

#### National Red Data Book

1998, Vulnerable

1996 Red List (IUCN) ........... Not listed

### Presence in Protected Area

Knuckles (northern region), Namunukula, Randenigala, Hakgala

### Recommendations

#### Research

Life history studies

#### Management

- Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

#### Captive breeding for

Husbandry

#### Captive stocks

Yes

#### Level of captive breeding recs.

Pending

#### Propagation Techniques

Some techniques known for taxon and similar taxa

#### Other comments

Nocturnal in habitat. During the study of biodiversity of Knuckles range about 30 eggs were found in a rock area (personal observation by Nimal Rathnayake and Nadeera Weerasingha, 1997). Samitha Harischandra has observed over 100 in one house at Knuckles. K. Ukuwela has observed one in his house in Ampitiya (Kandy).

### Sources

12, 26, 39, 40, 49, 95, 96, 98

### Compilers


### Reviewers

Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**  
*Geckoella triedrus* (Günther, 1864)

**Synonyms**  
*Gymnodactylus triedrus*

**Family**  
Gekkonidae

**Common name**  
Spotted Bowfinger Gecko (English), *Pulli Vakaniyahuna* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**  
Species

### Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Montane forests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Under stones - decaying logs, terrestrial. Arboreal. Below 700 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>ENDemic to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Peradeniya, Gammaduwa, Kitulgala, Knuckles range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km)</td>
<td>&lt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>4: Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area &gt; 20% in the last 10 years, Deforestation, Habitat loss; Decrease in quality.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats

**Threats to taxon**  
Loss of habitat, Predation by exotics, Fire, Fragmentation.

**Effect of threat on population**  
Yes

**Trade**  
No

### Population numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Declining &gt; 20% in the last 10 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data Quality

General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/records.

### Recent field studies

Anslem de Silva, ongoing studies on ecology; K. Manamendra-Arachchi on going on taxonomy.

### Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>VULNERABLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Knuckles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recommendations

**Research**  
Survey; Genetic research, Life history studies

**Management**  
Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive Breeding

**Captive breeding for**  
Species recovery, Education

**Captive stocks**  
No

**Level of captive breeding recs.**  
Unknown

**Propagation Techniques**  
Unknown

### Other comments

Nocturnal in habit. Record from Horton Plains by P.H.D.H. de Silva in 1957 need further investigation.

### Sources

6,49,98,107

### Compilers


### Reviewers

Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date) | **Geckoella yakhuna** (Deraniyagala, 1945)
---|---
Synonyms | Gymnodactylus yakhuna, Gymnodactylus collegaensis, Gymnodactylus nebulosus
Family | Gekkonidae
Common name | Devil Gecko, Blotch Bowfinger Gecko (English); *Lapavan vakniyahuna* (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment | Species

**Distribution**
- Habitat of the taxon: Dry and intermediate zone
- Habitat specificity: Leaf litter and tree trunks and crevices; Under decaying logs, Terrestrial/arboreal; Below 300 m.
- Current distribution (by country): **ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka
- Current Sri Lankan distribution: Manaar, Puliyankulam, Polonnaruwa, Giritalae, Menikdena
- Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.): > 20,000
- Area of occupancy (Sq. km): > 2,000
- Number of locations/sub pop.: Many; Contiguous
- Habitat status: Decrease in area < 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation, War; Decrease in quality

**Threats**
- Threats to taxon: Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, War, Predation by exotics, Fire
- Effect of threat on population: Yes
- Trade: No

**Population numbers**
- Global population: Unknown
- Regional Pop (# sub-pop.): Unknown
- Number of mature individuals: Unknown
- Generation time: Unknown
- Population trends: Declining < 20% in the last 10 years

**Data Quality**

**Recent field studies**
- General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/records

**Status**
- IUCN: LOWER RISK - NEAR THREATENED
- CITES: Not listed
- National WL legislation: FFPA
- 1996 Red List (IUCN): Not listed
- Presence in Protected Area: Giritale

**Recommendations**
- Research: Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies
- Management: Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
- Captive breeding for: Public awareness, Species recovery, Education
- Captive stocks: None
- Level of captive breeding recs.: Initiate programme after 3 years
- Propagation Techniques: Not known at all

**Other comments**
- Needs taxonomic assessment

**Sources**
- 49, 63, 98

**Compilers**

**Reviewers**
- Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date)  
*Hemidactylus brookii parvimaculatus* Deraniyagala, 1953

Synonyms  
*Hemidactylus brookii*

Family  
Gekkonidae

Common name  
Spotted House Gecko (English), *Pulligehuna* (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Sub species

**Distribution**  
Habitat of the taxon  
Human dwellings; Forests

Habitat specificity  
Houses, trees; < 1000 m.

Current distribution (by country)  
**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
Throughout Sri Lanka (in houses) except above 1000 m.

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
> 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km)  
> 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop.  
Many; Contiguous

Habitat status  
Stable in quality

**Threats**  
Threats to taxon  
Predation by cats and fowls

Effect of threat on population  
No

Trade  
No

**Population numbers**  
Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Unknown

Population trends  
Stable

**Data Quality**  
Recent field studies  
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief  

**Status**  
IUCN  
LOWER RISK - LEAST CONCERN Criteria

CITES  
Not listed

National Red Data Book  
Not listed

Presence in Protected Area  
Yes

**Recommendations**  
Research  
Taxonomic research

Management  
No

Captive stocks  
None

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Not required

Propagation Techniques  
Not known at all

**Other comments**  
Feed on mosquitos

**Sources**  
7, 49, 63, 98

**Compilers**  

**Reviewers**  
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date)  
**Hemidactylus depressus Gray, 1842**  
*Hemidactylus piersii*

Synonyms  
*Hemidactylus piersii*

Family  
Gekkonidae

Common name  
Kandyan Gecko (English), *Hali Gehuna* (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

**Distribution**  
Habitat of the taxon  
Dry, intermediate and wet zone forests, home gardens and houses

Habitat specificity  
Trees, mossy caves, human settlements. Up to 1000 m  
**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

Current distribution (by country)  
Sinharaja, Yala, Gampola, Kandy, Namunukula

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
< 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km)  
< 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop.  
Many; Fragmented

Habitat Status  
Change in quality.

**Threats**  
Threats to taxon  
Pesticides, Predation, Human interference

Effect of threat on population  
Yes

Trade  
No

**Population numbers**  
Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Unknown

Population trends  
Declining < 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years

**Data Quality**  
Informal field sighting, Literature

**Recent field studies**  
K.N. Manamendra Arachchi, taxonomic and distribution, Island-wide, Ongoing; Somaweera & Ukuwela in Menikdena, 1998 onwards

**Status**  
IUCN  
LOWER RISK - NEAR THREATENED  
Criteria:  
CITES  
Not listed  
National WL legislation: FFPA

National Red Data Book  
1998, Threatened  
1996 Red List (IUCN)  
Not listed

Presence in Protected Area  
Sinharaja, Yala

**Recommendations**  
Research  
Life history studies

Management  
Monitoring

Captive stocks  
None

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Pending

Propagation Techniques  
Not known at all

Other comments  
This species also found in human habitation.

**Sources**  
49,98

**Compilers**  

**Reviewers**  
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date) **Hemidactylus maculatus hunae Daraniyagala, 1937**

Family Gekkonidae

Common name Spotted Giant Gecko, Rock Gecko (English); **Palli Huna, Devanta tit huna** (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment Sub species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon Rainforest and rubber plantations

Habitat specificity Rock caves. Arboreal, terrestrial. Boulders, Tree trunks. Up to 400 m.

Current distribution (by country) **ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution Monaragala, Panama, Okanda, Panamure

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) < 5,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km) <500

Number of locations/sub pop. 5; Fragmented

Habitat status Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years; Deforestation for plantations; Decrease in quality

**Threats**

Threats to taxon Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution

Effect of threat on population Yes

Trade No

**Population numbers**

Global population Unknown

Regional Pop (N of sub-pop) Unknown

Number of mature individuals Unknown

Generation time Unknown

Population trends Declining > 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years

**Data Quality**

Informal field sightings, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief.

**Recent field studies**

K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi in Monaragala ongoing, taxonomy and distribution.

**Status**

**IUCN** ENDANGERED Criteria B1+2bc

CITES Not listed National WL legislation FFPA

National Red Data Book Not listed 1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed

Presence in Protected Area Panama (Yala National Park)

**Recommendations**

Research Survey, Taxonomic research, Limiting factor research

Management Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for Species recovery, Reintroduction

Captive stocks None

Level of captive breeding recs. Initiate Programme within 3 years

Propagation Techniques Not known at all

**Other comments**

The largest Gecko in Sri Lanka

**Sources**

49,63,99

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**

*Hemidactylus triedrus lankae* Daraniyagala, 1953

*Gecko triedrus, Hemidactylus triedrus*

**Family**

Gekkonidae

**Common name**

Termite Hill Gecko (English), *Humbas huna* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**

Sub species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon

Dry zone and intermediate zone forests and home gardens

Habitat specificity

Termite mound, rock, barks, houses. Below 300 m.

**Current distribution (by country)**

ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka

Kandalama, Dambulla, Girithale, Bakamuna, Menikdena

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**

> 20,000

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km)**

> 2,000

**Number of locations/sub pop.**

Many; Fragmented

Decrease in area <20% in last 10 years; Mahawela constructions, deforestations;

Decrease in quality

**Threats**

Threats to taxon

Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Predation by cats, Human interference

Effect of threat on population

Yes

**Population numbers**

Global population

Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)

Unknown

Number of mature individuals

Unknown

Generation time

Unknown

Population trends

Declining < 20% in the last 10 years

**Data Quality**

General field study, Literature, Informal field sightings, Museum/records

Recent field studies


**Status**

IUCN

LOWER RISK - NEAR THREATENED Criteria

CITES

Not listed

National Red Data Book

1998, Not threatened

1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed

Presence in Protected Area

Girithale, Dambulla

**Recommendations**

Research

Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies

Management

Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for

Education, Research

Captive stocks

None

Level of captive breeding recs.

Initiate Programme within 3 years

Propagation Techniques

Unknown

**Other comments**

The largest threat to the *H. tridus lankae* is the cleaning the area for Mahaweli settlements and agriculture

**Sources**

7,49,63,99,113

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date)  
**Ophisops leschenaultii lankae** (Deraniyagala, 1953)

Family  
Lacertidae

Common name  
Leschenault’s Snake-eye Lizard (English), *Panduru Sarpakshi Katussa* (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Sub species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitats of the taxon</th>
<th>Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grasslands</td>
<td>Territorial, dry grass lands; Up to 500m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Current distribution (by country)**

- ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka
- Udawalawe, Nilgala, Mulaitivu, Galoya, Jaffna

**Habitat specificity**

- Terrestrial, dry grass lands; Up to 500m.
- > 2,000

**Current Sri Lankan distribution**

- Udawalawe, Nilgala, Mulaitivu, Galoya, Jaffna

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**

- > 20,000

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km)**

- > 2,000

**Number of locations/sub pop.**

- Many; Fragmented

**Habitat status**

- Decrease in quality; Deliberate fires, Preparation of land for agriculture

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Effect of threat on population</th>
<th>Trade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire, Habitat loss</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Quality**

- Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/records

**Recent field studies**

- P.B. Karunarathne, IUCN/NCR survey

**Status**

IUCN  
**LOWER RISK-NEAR THREATENED**  
Criteria ........................................

CITES  
Not listed  
National WL legislation .......... FFPA

National Red Data Book  
1998, Not threatened  
1996 Red List (IUCN) ........... Not listed

**Presence in Protected Area**

- Gabya, Udawalawe

**Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Limiting factor research, PHVA</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Captive stocks**  
None

**Level of captive breeding recs.**  
Pending

**Propagation Techniques**  
Unknown

**Other comments**

- Needs taxonomic investigation to confirm species validity, future studies recom mended

**Sources**

- 49, 63

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

- Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**  
*Ophisops minor minor* (Deraniyagala, 1971)

**Synonyms**  
Lacertidae

**Family**  
Lesser Snakeeye Lizard (English), *Kuda Sarpakshi Katusaa* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**  
Sub species

### Distribution

**Habitat of the taxon**  
Grasslands

**Habitat specificity**  
Terrestrial. Up to 500 m.

**Current distribution (by country)**  
**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

**Current Sri Lankan distribution**  
Udawalawe, Nilgala

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**  
< 20,000

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km)**  
< 2,000

**Number of locations/sub pop.**  
Few; Fragmented

**Habitat status**  
Decrease in quality; Deliberate fires

### Threats

**Threats to taxon**  
Fire

**Effect of threat on population**  
Unknown

**Trade**  
No

### Population numbers

**Global population**  
Unknown

**Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**  
Unknown

**Number of mature individuals**  
Unknown

**Generation time**  
Unknown

**Population trends**  
Unknown

### Data Quality

**Recent field studies**  
P.B. Karunaratne, IUCN survey

### Status

**IUCN**  
VULNERABLE

**Criteria**  
B1+2c

**CITES**  
Not listed

**National WL legislation**  
National WL legislation ....FFPA

**National Red Data Book**  
1998 Vulnerable

**Presence in Protected Area**  
1996 Red List (IUCN) ........Not listed

**Udawalawe**

### Recommendations

**Research**  
Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Limiting factor research

**Management**  
Monitoring

**Captive stocks**  
None

**Level of captive breeding recs.**  
Pending

**Propagation Techniques**  
Unknown

### Other comments

Need taxonomic investigation to confirm sub species/ species further study recommended

### Sources

23, 42, 49, 63, 65

### Compilers


### Reviewers

Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date)  
*Chalcidoseps thwaitesii* (Günther, 1872)

**Synonyms**
*Nessia thwaitesii*

**Family**
Scincidae

**Common name**
Four-toed Snake Skink (English), *Caturanguli Sarpiyahikanala* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Species

**Distribution**

- **Habitat of the taxon**: Montane forests
- **Habitat specificity**: Under logs, leaf litter, boulders; Between 700m - 1200m

**Current distribution (by country)**
*ENDEMIC* to Sri Lanka

**Current Sri Lankan distribution**
Knuckles

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**
<500

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km)**
<100

**Number of locations/sub pop.**
Few in the range; Fragmented.

**Habitat status**
Decrease in area; Deforestation; Decrease in quality

**Threats**

- **Threats to taxon**: Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation
- **Effect of threat on population**: Unknown
- **Trade**: No

**Population numbers**

- **Global population**: Unknown
- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**: Unknown
- **Number of mature individuals**: Unknown
- **Generation time**: Unknown
- **Population trends**: Unknown

**Data Quality**
Field observations

**Recent field studies**
Anslem de Silva (ecology)

**Status**

- **IUCN**: ENDANGERED
- **CITES**: Not listed
- **National Red Data Book**: 1996, Endangered
- **Presence in Protected Area**: Knuckles

**Recommendations**

- **Research**: Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, PHVA
- **Management**: Monitoring, Captive breeding
- **Captive breeding for**: Education, Research
- **Captive stocks**: None
- **Level of captive breeding recs.**: Initiate Programme within 3 years
- **Propagation Techniques**: Unknown

**Other comments**
None

**Sources**
49, 63, 77, 89, 119

**Compilers**

**Reviewers**
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**

*Dasia halianus* (Haly & Nevil, 1887)

**Synonyms**

*Euprepes halianus*, *Theconyx halianus*, *Lygosoma halianus*

**Family**

Scincidae

**Common name**

Haly's Tree Skink (English), *Helige rukhiraluva* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**

Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon: Low land dry zone forests

Habitat specificity: Arboreal, large trees. Upto 300m

Current distribution (by country): **ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution: Gampaha, Horana, Dambulla, Elahera, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Jaffna, Palatupana, Galoya, Menikdena

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.): > 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km): > 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop.: Many; Fragmented

Habitat status: Decrease in area; Deforestation, Encroachment

**Threats**

Threats to taxon: Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides

Effect of threat on population: Unknown

Trade: No

**Population numbers**

Global population: Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.): Unknown

Number of mature individuals: Unknown

Generation time: Unknown

Population trends: Unknown

**Data Quality**

General field studies

**Recent field studies**

Somaweera and Ukuwela in Menikdena 1998 onwards.

**Status**

IUCN: LOWER RISK - NEAR THREATENED

CITES: Not listed

National Red Data Book: 1998, Not threatened

Presence in Protected Area: Galoya, Giritale

**Recommendations**

Research: Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research

Management: Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for: Public awareness, Education, Research

Captive stocks: None

Level of captive breeding recs.: Pending

Propagation Techniques: Unknown

**Other comments**

**Sources**

49,63,77,119

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**
*Lankascincus deignani (Taylor, 1950)*

**Synonyms**
*Sphenomorphus deignani*

**Family**
Scincidae

**Common name**
Deignan's Lanka Skink (English), *Deignange Lakhiraluva* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Species

### Distribution

**Habitat of the taxon**
Montane forests
Leaf litter, under decaying logs and rubble. Terrestrial. Up to 1750 m.

**Habitat specificity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current distribution (by country)</th>
<th>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gannoruwa, Peradeniya, Labukele, Talawakele</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of occupancy (Sq. km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of locations/sub pop.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Few; Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in area &gt; 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation (Tea plantations); Decrease in quality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats

**Threats to taxon**
Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Predation.

**Effect of threat on population**
Yes

**Trade**
No

### Population numbers

**Global population**
Unknown

**Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**
Unknown

**Number of mature individuals**
Unknown

**Generation time**
Unknown

**Population trends**
Declining < 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline > 20% in next 10 years

### Data Quality

**Recent field studies**
Carl Gans, distribution in 1980's; I. Das & Anslem de Silva, on going

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>ENDANGERED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National WL legislation</td>
<td>FFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996 Red List (IUCN)</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recommendations

**Research**
Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research

**Management**
Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

**Captive breeding for**
Public awareness, Education, Research, Reintroduction

**Captive stocks**
None

**Level of captive breeding recs.**
Initiate Programme within 3 years

**Propagation Techniques**
Unknown

### Other comments
Taxonomic studies, Biological studies

### Sources
49, 77, 81

### Compilers

### Reviewers
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date)  
*Lankascincus deraniyagalae* Greer, 1991

Family  
Scincidae

Common name  
Deraniyagala's Lanka Skink (English); *Daraniyagalae Lakharaluva* (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon  
Forests and montane forests (including home gardens)

Habitat specificity  
Leaf litter, under logs and rubble. Terrestrial. Upto 1000 m.

Current distribution (by country)  
**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
Central hills and Galle district

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
< 5,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km)  
<500

Number of locations/sub pop.  
Few; Fragmented

Habitat status  
Decrease in area < 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation; Decrease in quality

**Threats**

Threats to taxon  
Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Predation by exotics

Effect of threat on population  
Yes

Trade  
No

**Population numbers**

Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Unknown

Population trends  
Declining < 20% in the last 10 years

**Data Quality**

General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/records

**Recent field studies**

Carl Gans on distribution in 1980's; I. Das and Anslem de Silva on going

**Status**

IUCN  
**ENDANGERED**

CITES  
Not listed

National Red Data Book  
1998, Vulnerable

Presence in Protected Area  
Yes

**Recommendations**

Research  
Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research

Management  
Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding  
Public awareness, Education, Research

Captive stocks  
None

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Initiate programme within 3 years

Propagation Techniques  
Unknown

**Other comments**

Taxonomic studies

**Sources**

49, 77,81

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th>Lankascincus fallax (Peters, 1860)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Lygosoma fallax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Scincidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Common Lanka Skink (English), Sulaba Lakhiraluва (Sinhala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**
- Habitat of the taxon: Wet and dry zone forests, Home gardens
- Habitat specificity: Leaf litter, under logs, rubble; Up to 1050 m.
- Current distribution (by country): ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka
- Current Sri Lankan distribution: Western, southwestern and northeastern low lands as well as central highlands
- Extent of occurrence (Sq. km): > 20,000
- Area of occupancy (Sq. km): > 2,000
- Number of locations/sub pop.: Many; Contiguous
- Habitat status: Decrease in area < 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation; Decrease in quality

**Threats**
- Threats to taxon: Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Trampling, Fire, Predation by poultry and cats, Human interference
- Effect of threat on population: Unknown

**Population numbers**
- Global population: Unknown
- Regional Pop (# sub-pop.): Unknown
- Number of mature individuals: Unknown
- Generation time: Unknown
- Population trends: Unknown

**Data Quality**
- General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief
- Recent field studies: Carl Gans on distribution in 1980’s and I. Das & Anselm de Silva, on going.

**Status**
- IUCN: LOWER RISK - NEAR THREATENED
- CITES: Not listed
- National Red Data Book: 1998, Not threatened
- Presence in Protected Area: Yes

**Recommendations**
- Research: Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research
- Management: Habitat management, Monitoring
- Captive stocks: None
- Level of captive breeding recs.: Pending
- Propagation Techniques: Unknown

**Other comments**
- Need taxonomic evaluation of the red and blue colour neck males

**Sources**
- 49,77,81

**Compilers**

**Reviewers**
- Anselm de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th><em>Lankascincus gansi</em> Greer, 1991</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Scincidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Gan's Lanka Skink (English), <em>Gansge Lakhiraluva</em> (Sinhala)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
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</table>

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Forests and human habitats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Under logs, leaf litter; Sub fossorial; Up to 1000 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td><strong>ENDEMIC</strong> to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Gampola, Deniyaya, Akuressa, Ratnapura, Sinharaja, Kuruvita, Pallegama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km)</td>
<td>&lt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Few; Contiguous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area &gt; 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation, Decrease in quality of habitat</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Loss of habitat, Habitat loss due to exotic animals, Predation by exotics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
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**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Declining &gt; 20% in the last 10 years.</td>
</tr>
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**Data Quality**

| General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/records |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|

**Recent field studies**

| Carl Gans on distribution in 1980s; I. Das & Anslem de Silva, on going. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th><strong>VULNERABLE</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Vulnerable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Sinharaja</td>
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</table>

**Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive breeding for</td>
<td>Public awareness, Education, Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Initiate Programme within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
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</table>

**Other comments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Studies on ecology required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Sources**

49,77,81

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**
*Lankascincus taprobanensis* (Kelaart, 1864)

**Synonyms**
*Eumeces taprobanense* (Boulenger, 1907), *Lygosoma punctatolineatum*, *Lygosoma striatopunctatum* Boulenger, 1893

**Family**
Scincidae

**Common name**
Smooth Lanka Skink (English); *Sumudu lakhiraluwa* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Species

**Distribution**

**Habitat of the taxon**
Upper montane forests

**Habitat specificity**
Under logs and rubble and leaf litter. Terrestrial, sub-fossorial. 1500 m to 2300 m.

**Current distribution (by country)**
Endemic to Sri Lanka

**Current Sri Lankan distribution**
Apparently restricted to the central highlands. Horton Plains, Hakgala, Labukele, Nuwara Eliya, Namunukula

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**
< 5,000

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km)**
<500

**Number of locations/sub pop.**
Few; Fragmented

**Habitat status**
Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation, Vegetable and tea cultivation

**Threats**

**Threats to taxon**
Trampling, Climate, Predation by exotics, Drought, Loss of habitat, Fragmentation

**Effect of threat on population**
Yes

**Trade**
No

**Population numbers**

**Global population**
Unknown

**Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**
Unknown

**Number of mature individuals**
Unknown

**Generation time**
Unknown

**Population trends**
Declining > 20% in the last 10 years

**Data Quality**
Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/records, Hearsay/popular belief

**Recent field studies**
Carl Gans on distribution in 1980's.

**Status**

**IUCN**
ENDANGERED

**CITES**
Not listed

**National Red Data Book**
1998, Vulnerable

**Presence in Protected Area**
Horton plains, Hakgala

**Recommendations**

**Research**
Survey, Genetic research, Limiting factor research

**Management**
Habitat management, Wild population management, Captive breeding, Monitoring

**Captive breeding for**
Education, Research

**Captive stocks**
None

**Level of captive breeding recs.**
Initiate programme within 3 years

**Propagation Techniques**
Not known at all

**Other comments**
Population decline can be observed due to forest fires (Horton Plains). A Skink with prehensile tail.

**Sources**
48, 49, 63, 77, 81

**Compilers**

**Reviewers**
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date) | Lankascincus taylori Greer, 1991
---|---
Family | Scincidae
Common name | Taylor's Lanka Skink (English), Taylorge Lak Heeraluwa (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment | Species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitats</th>
<th>Forests and human habitation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Under leaf litter, logs, rubble; Sub-fossorial, terrestrial; Up to 1500 m</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td><strong>ENDEMIC</strong> to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Restricted to the central highlands, Sinharaja, Knuckles, Riverston, Gampola, Hantana, Udemuwa, Udawattekele</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
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<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many; Fragmented</td>
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<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area &lt; 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation, Tea plantation; Decrease in quality</td>
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**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Trampling, Climate, Fire, Poultry, Predation by cats</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
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**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Declining &lt; 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline &lt; 20% in the next 10 years</td>
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**Data Quality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recent field studies</th>
<th>General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recommendations</td>
<td>Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive breeding for</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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</table>

**Other comments**

The ecology of most skink species is poorly known. The genus is endemic to Sri Lanka.

**Sources**

49, 77, 81

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**  
*Mabuya bibronii* (Gray, 1833)

**Synonyms**  
*Tiliqua bibronii*

**Family**  
Scincidae

**Common name**  
Bibron's Sand Skink (English), *Vali Hikanala, Lai Hikanala* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**  
Species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Habitat of the taxon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>A terrestrial species frequently in burrows under low vegetation and under decaying coconut leaves especially on sand dunes near the sea.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>Sri Lanka and India</td>
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<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Chundikulam, Mullaitivu, Polonnaruwa, Giritale, Wasgomuwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km)</td>
<td>&gt;2,000</td>
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<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>&gt;5.</td>
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<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area; Deforestation</td>
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**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>Threats to taxon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
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**Population numbers**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>Global population</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
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**Data Quality**

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<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Literature</td>
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<td>Recent field studies</td>
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**Status**

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<th>Details</th>
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<td>DATA DEFICIENT</td>
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<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Not threatened</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Giritale, Wasgomuwa</td>
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</table>

**Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Habitat management, Captive breeding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Captive breeding for</td>
<td>Education, Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Pending</td>
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<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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**Other comments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49, 63</td>
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**Compilers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
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**Reviewers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scientific name (author; date)  
Mabuya carinata lankae Deraniyagala, 1953  

Synonyms  
Scincus carinatus, Tiliqua carinata, Euprepes rufescens, Mabuya carinata  

Family  
Scincidae  

Common name  
Common Skink (English), Sulaba Hikanala (Sinhala); Periya Arene (Tamil)  

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Sub species  

Distribution  
Habitat of the taxon  
All three peneplains  

Habitat specificity  
Lowland forests and forest clearings, open areas, human habitation. Terrestrial.  

Up to 1000 m.  

Current distribution (by country)  
ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka  

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
All over Sri Lanka except higher altitudes  

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
> 20,000  

Area of occupancy (Sq. km)  
> 2,000  

Number of locations/sub pop.  
Many; Fragmented  

Habitat status  
Decreasing in area; Deforestation, Habitat modification  

Threats  
Threats to taxon  
Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Habitat loss due to exotic animals, Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Predation by exotics, Drought  

Effect of threat on population  
Yes  

Trade  
No  

Population numbers  
Global population  
Unknown  

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown  

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown  

Generation time  
Unknown  

Population trends  
Declining < 20% in the last 10 years  

Data Quality  
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief  

Recent field studies  
None  

Status  
IUCN  
LOWER RISK - NEAR THREATENED  
Criteria ...........................................--  

CITES  
Not listed  
National WL legislation ........FFPA  

National Red Data Book  
Not listed  
1996 Red List (IUCN) .......... Not listed  

Presence in Protected Area  
Many  

Recommendations  
Research  
Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research  

Management  
Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding  

Captive breeding for  
Public awareness  

Captive stocks  
None  

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Not required  

Propagation Techniques  
Unknown  

Other comments  
Sources  
49, 63, 77  

Compilers  

Reviewers  
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuweia
Scientific name (author; date)  
**Mabuya floweri** Taylor, 1950

Synonym  
*Euprepes brevis* Günther, 1875

Family  
Scincidae

Common name  
Taylor's Skink (English), *Taylorge Hikanala* (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon  
Coastal areas

Habitat specificity  
Coconut groves; Terrestrial. Above 100 m.

Current distribution (by country)  
**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
Trincomalee

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
Unknown

Area of occupancy (Sq. km)  
Unknown

Number of locations/sub pop.  
Unknown

Habitat Status  
Decrease in area; War

**Threats**

Threats to taxon  
Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation

Effect of threat on population  
Unknown

Trade  
Unknown

**Population numbers**

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Unknown

Population trends  
Unknown

**Data Quality**

From Taylors' (1950) account only

Recent field studies  
None

**Status**

IUCN  
DATA DEFICIENT

CITES  
Not listed

National Red Data Book  

Presence in Protected Area  
Unknown

**Recommendations**

Research  
Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research

Management  
Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for  
Public awareness, Education, Research

Captive stocks  
None

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Initiate programme within 3 years

Propagation Techniques  
Not known at all

**Other comments**

Known only from the type.

**Sources**

118

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela
### Scientific name (author; date)
*Mabuya madaraszi Mehely, 1897*

### Family
Scincidae

### Common name
Spotted Skink (English), *Pulli Hikanala* (Sinhala)

### Taxonomic level of assessment
Species

### Distribution
- **Habitat of the taxon:** Wet and dry zones including human habitation
- **Habitat specificity:** Terrestrial, crevices, leaf litter, under logs; Up to 800 m.
- **Current distribution (by country):** **ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka
- **Current Sri Lankan distribution:** Throughout the wet and dry zones
  - **Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.):** $> 20,000$
  - **Area of occupancy (Sq. km):** $> 2,000$
  - **Number of locations/sub pop.:** Many; Contiguous
- **Habitat status:** Decrease in area $> 20\%$ in the last 10 years. Predicted decrease $> 20\%$ in next 10 years; Deforestation; Decrease in quality

### Threats
- **Threats to taxon:** Predation by exotics (Cat & poultry), Human interference, Loss of habitat
- **Effect of threat on population:** Unknown
- **Trade:** No

### Population numbers
- **Global population:** Unknown
- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.):** Unknown
- **Number of mature individuals:** Unknown
- **Generation time:** Unknown
- **Population trends:** Declining $> 20\%$ in the last 10 years; Predicted decline $> 20\%$ in next 10 years

### Data Quality
**General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief**

### Recent field studies
Anslem de Silva on distribution

### Status
- **IUCN:** VULNERABLE
  - **Criteria:** ......................... A1c+2c
- **CITES:** Not listed
- **National WL legislation:** ....... FFPA
- **National Red Data Book:** 1998, Vulnerable
- **Presence in Protected Area:** Yes

### Recommendations
**Research**
Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research

**Management**
Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

**Captive breeding for**
Public awareness, Education, Research

**Captive stocks**
None

**Level of captive breeding recs.**
Initiate programme after 3 years

**Propagation Techniques**
Unknown

### Other comments
Threats from Domestic poultry, cats, coucal are the major threats to the animal

### Sources
49,63,101

### Compilers

### Reviewers
Anslem de Silva
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th>Nessia bipes Smith, 1935</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Scinicidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Smith's Snake Skink (English), Smithge Sarpahiraluva (Sinhala)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
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**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habituation of the taxon</th>
<th>Intermediate zone forests</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Under decaying logs, leaf litter, humus. Terrestrial and sub fossorial; 750 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td><strong>ENDEMIC</strong> to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Gammaduwa, Matalipitiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>2; Fragmented</td>
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<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area; Deforestation, Commercial Plantations; Decrease in quality</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Declining (rate of decline unknown)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Quality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Literature, Museum/records</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recent field studies</td>
<td>Survey by Carl Gans in 1980's</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>ENDANGERED</th>
<th>Criteria ................................</th>
<th>B1+2bc</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>National WL legislation ........ FFPA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Endangered</td>
<td>1996 Red List (IUCN) ........ Not listed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Gammaduwa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive breeding for</td>
<td>Public awareness, Education, Research, Preservation of live genome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Initiate programme within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other comments**

Studies on distribution and ecology should be carried out

**Sources**

49, 63, 77

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva
**Scientific name (author; date)**  
*Nessia burton* Gray, 1839

**Family**  
Scincidae

**Common name**  
Three-toed Snake Skink (English), *Triyanguli Sarpahiraluva* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**  
Species

---

### Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Wet and dry zone forest, home gardens, plantations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Leaf litter and soil, under logs; Up to 1200 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>Gampola, Veyangoda, Lunava, Matugama, Pallevela, Kuruvita, Rakhama, Kadugannawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many: Contiguous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area &gt; 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decrease &gt; 20% in next 10 years; Deforestation; Decrease in quality; Agricultural activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Fire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Population numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
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### Data Quality

**Literature**

**Recent field studies**

Carl Gans on distribution in 1980's

---

### Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>LOWER RISK - NEAR THREATENED</th>
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<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Sinharaja forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natl./Reg. Protection plan</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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</table>

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### Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive breeding for</td>
<td>Public awareness, Education, Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other comments**

Nessia group needs reevaluation of generic positions using biochemical assays

---

### Sources

49, 63, 77

---

### Compilers


---

### Reviewers

Anslem de Silva
**Scientific name (author; date)**
*Nessia deraniyagalai* Taylor, 1950

**Family**
Scincidae

**Common name**
Deraniyagala's Snake Skink (English); *Deraniyagalage Sarpahiraluva* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Species

**Distribution**
- **Habitat of the taxon**
  - Coastal dry zone
- **Habitat specificity**
  - Terrestrial, leaf litter. Up to 50 m.
- **Current distribution (by country)**
  - ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka
- **Current Sri Lankan distribution**
  - Trincomalee
- **Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**
  - < 100
- **Area of occupancy (Sq. km)**
  - 1
- **Number of locations/sub pop.**
  - 1
- **Habitat status**
  - Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; War

**Threats**
- **Threats to taxon**
  - Loss of habitat, War
- **Effect of threat on population**
  - Yes
- **Trade**
  - No

**Population numbers**
- **Global population**
  - Unknown
- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**
  - Unknown
- **Number of mature individuals**
  - Unknown
- **Generation time**
  - Unknown
- **Population trends**
  - Declining

**Data Quality**
- **Literature, Indirect information**

**Status**
- **IUCN**
  - CRITICALLY ENDANGERED
    - Criteria ........................................ B1+2bc
- **CITES**
  - Not listed
- **National Red Data Book**
  - 1998, Endangered
- **Presence in Protected Area**
  - Unknown

**Recommendations**
- **Research**
  - Survey, Genetic research, Limiting factor research
- **Management**
  - Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
- **Captive breeding for**
  - Public awareness, Education, Research
- **Captive stocks**
  - None
- **Level of captive breeding recs.**
  - Initiate programme within 3 years
- **Propagation Techniques**
  - Unknown

**Other comments**
- Known from type only

**Sources**
49,63,118

**Compilers**

**Reviewers**
Anslem de Silva
**Scientific name (author; date)**
*Nessia didactylus* (Deraniyagala, 1934)

**Synonyms**
*Acoutius (Nessia) didactylus* Deraniyagala, 1934; *Nessia didactyla* Smith, 1935

**Family**
Scincidae

**Common name**
Two-toed Snake Skink (English), *Davayanguli Sarpahiraluva* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Species

### Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitats of the taxon</th>
<th>Sub montane forests and degraded forest patches near tea plantations</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Sub-fossorial, terrestrial; From 500-1000m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td><strong>ENDEMIC</strong> to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Billilegama, Dewatura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km)</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Few; Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area &gt; 20% in the next 10 years; Deforestation; Decrease in quality; Pollution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Loss of habitat, Pollution, Predation by exotics, Fragmentation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population numbers

| Global population                        | Unknown                                                          |
| Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)                | Unknown                                                          |
| Number of mature individuals             | Unknown                                                          |
| Generation time                          | Unknown                                                          |
| Population trends                        | Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years                     |

### Data Quality

Literature, Indirect information

### Recent field studies

Carl Gans on distribution in 1980's

### Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recommendations

- **Research**
  - Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies
- **Management**
  - Habitat management, Captive breeding
- **Captive breeding for**
  - Education, Research, Public awareness
- **Captive stocks**
  - None
- **Level of captive breeding recs.**
  - Initiate programme within 3 years
- **Propagation Techniques**
  - Unknown

### Other comments

Reproduction biology of all taxa of *Nessia* group should be conducted

### Sources

49, 63, 118

### Compilers


### Reviewers

Anslem de Silva
**Scientific name (author; date)**  
*Nessia hickanala* Deraniyagala, 1940  

**Synonym**  
*Angueneisephalus hickanala* Deraniyagala, 1940

**Family**  
Scincidae

**Common name**  
Shark-headed Snake Skink (English); *Morahis Sarpahiraluva* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**  
Species

### Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Dry zone scrub jungle and coconut plantations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Sub-fossorial. Under logs, leaf litter. Around 50 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td><strong>ENDEMIC</strong> to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (S</td>
<td>&lt; 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km)</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>2; Contiguous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area &lt; 20% in last 10 years; Deforestation, War; Decrease in quality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats

- **Threats to taxon**: Loss of habitat, War, Edaphic changes  
- **Effect of threat on population**: Yes  
- **Trade**: No

### Population numbers

- **Global population**: Unknown  
- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**: Unknown  
- **Number of mature individuals**: Unknown  
- **Generation time**: Unknown  
- **Population trends**: Declining < 20% in the last 10 years

### Data Quality

**Literature, Museum/records, Indirect information**

**Recent field studies**  
Unknown

### Status

- **1UCN**: ENDANGERED  
- **CITES**: Not listed  
- **National Red Data Book**: 1998, Endangered  
- **Presence in Protected Area**: Wilpattu

### Recommendations

- **Research**: Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies  
- **Management**: Habitat management, Monitoring, Sustainable utilization, Captive breeding  
- **Captive breeding for**: Education, Research, Public awareness  
- **Captive stocks**: None  
- **Level of captive breeding recs.**: Initiate programme within 3 years  
- **Propagation Techniques**: Unknown

### Other comments

Locality not accessible due to prevailing civil disturbances

### Sources

49, 59, 63

### Compilers


### Reviewers

Anslem de Silva
**Scientific name (author; date)**  
*Nessia layardi* (Kelaart, 1853)  

**Synonym**  
*Acontias layardi* Kelaart, 1853

**Family**  
Scincidae

**Common name**  
Layard's Snakeskink (English), *Leyardge Sarpahiraluva* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**  
Species

**Distribution**

- **Habitat of the taxon**: Wet zone coastal areas of Coconut plantations
- **Habitat specificity**: Decaying leaf litter, humus, fossoriai; Up to 150 m.
- **Current distribution (by country)**: ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka
- **Current Sri Lankan distribution**: Millawa (near Kurunegala), Colombo, Lunava, Polgahavela
- **Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**: >500
- **Area of occupancy (Sq. km)**: <10
- **Number of locations/sub pop.**: 4; Fragmented
- **Habitat status**: Rapid urbanization in and around Colombo

**Threats**

- **Threats to taxon**: loss of habitat, Predation by exotics
- **Effect of threat on population**: Unknown
- **Trade**: No

**Population numbers**

- **Global population**: Unknown
- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**: Unknown
- **Number of mature individuals**: Unknown
- **Generation time**: Unknown
- **Population trends**: Unknown

**Data Quality**

- **General field study**, Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/records
- **Recent field studies**: C. Gans, 1980s.

**Status**

- **IUCN**: CRITICALLY ENDANGERED
- **Criteria**: B1+2c
- **CITES**: Not listed
- **National WL legislation**: FFPA
- **National Red Data Book**: 1998, Endangered
- **1996 Red List (IUCN)**: Not listed
- **Presence in Protected Area**: None

**Recommendations**

- **Research**: Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies
- **Management**: Monitoring, Captive breeding
- **Captive breeding for**: Public awareness, Education, Research
- **Captive stocks**: None
- **Level of captive breeding recs.**: Initiate programme within 3 years
- **Propagation Techniques**: Not known at all

**Other comments**

An conservation breeding programme of the *Nessia* group should be carried out. Studies to be carried out early.

**Sources**

- 49, 63, 76, 77

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

- Anslem de Silva
**Scientific name (author; date)**

*Nessia monodactylus* (Gray, 1839)

**Synonyms**

*Evesia monodactyla* (Gray, 1839), *Evesia bellii* (Dumeril & Bibron, 1839), *Tetrapedos smithii* Jan, 1860

**Family**

Scincidae

**Common name**

Toeless Snake Skink (English); *Ananguli Sarpahiraluva* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**

Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon

Wet zone, sub montane forests and tea plantations

Habitat specificity

Sub-fossorial, Leaf-litter, terrestrial; Up to 1500 m.

Current distribution (by country)

**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

Uwa and Sabaragamuwa province, Kandy, Nawalapitiya, Deviyaya, Peradeniya

< 20,000

< 2,000

Many; Fragmented

Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation, Human interference, Commercial plantation; Decrease in quality

**Habitat status**

Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation, Human interference, Commercial plantation; Decrease in quality

**Threats**

**Threats to taxon**

Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Climate, Predation by exotics, Human interference

**Effect of threat on population**

Yes

**Trade**

No

**Population numbers**

**Global population**

Unknown

**Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**

Unknown

**Number of mature individuals**

Unknown

**Generation time**

Unknown

**Population trends**

Declining > 20% in the last 20 years

**Status**

IUCN

VULNERABLE

Criteria ................................ B1+2bc

CITES

Not listed

National Red Data Book

1998, Endangered

1996 Red List (IUCN) ........... Not listed

**Presence in Protected Area**

Deviyaya

**Recommendations**

**Research**

Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research

**Management**

Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

**Captive breeding for**

Public awareness, Education, Research

**Captive stocks**

None

**Level of captive breeding recs.**

Initiate programme after 3 years

**Propagation Techniques**

Unknown

**Other comments**

Studies on the biology of this common species and the taxonomy of the montane and lowland populations should be carried out

**Sources**

26, 49, 63, 77, 118

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva
**Scientific name (author; date)**
*Nessia sarasinonvm* (Muller, 1889)

**Synonym**
*Acontias sarasinorum* Muller, 1889

**Family**
Scincidae

**Common name**
Sarasin's Snake Skink (English), *Sarasinge Sarphairaluva* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon: Dry zone scrub jungle areas.

Habitat specificity: Burrowing, terrestrial. Under logs, rubble, leaf litter.

**Current distribution (by country)**
ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka

**Current Sri Lankan distribution**
Maha - Oya, Batticaloa, Lahugala, Kumbukgam Oya, Pogahawela, Dambulla, Pollonnaruva, Galgamuva, Buttala.

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**
> 20,000

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km)**
> 2,000

**Number of locations/sub pop.**
Many; Fragmented

**Habitat status**
Decline in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years; Deforestation; Decrease in quality.

**Threats**

Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Fire, Human interference

**Population numbers**

Global population: Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.): Unknown

Number of mature individuals: Unknown

Generation time: Unknown

Population trends: Declining < 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline years < 20% in the next 10 years

**Data Quality**

Recent field studies: C. Gans, 1990

**Status**

IUCN: LOWER RISK - NEAR THREATENED

CITES: Not listed

National Red Data Book: 1998, Vulnerable

Presence in Protected Area: Galgamuva

Natl./Reg. Protection plan: Yes

**Recommendations**

Research: Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research

Management: Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for: Public awareness, Education, Research

Captive stocks: None

Level of captive breeding recs.: Pending

Propagation Techniques: Unknown

**Other comments**

None

**Sources**

49, 63, 77, 118

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva
**Scientific name (author; date)**  
*Riopa singha* (Taylor, 1950)

**Family**  
Scincidae

**Common name**  
Taylor's Skink (English), *Taylorge Hiraluhikanala* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**  
Species

### Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Arid coastal areas in northeastern Sri Lanka</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Below 50 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td><strong>ENDEMIC</strong> to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km)</td>
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<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Habitat Status</td>
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### Threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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### Data Quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Literature</th>
<th>Data Deficient</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td><strong>IUCN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Data Deficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive breeding for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other comments

Sufficient data not available. It is hopeful that ongoing studies will provide more details. Known only from the type (*R. Singha*).

### Sources

49,118

### Compilers


### Reviewers

Anslem de Silva
**Scientific name (author; date)**
*Sphenomophus dorsicatenatus* Deraniyagala, 1953

**Family**
Scincidae

**Common name**
Catenated Litter Skink (English), *Damwal singithikanala* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Species

### Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat of the taxon</td>
<td>Riverine forests, beside streams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Terrestrial. Among boulders and decaying vegetation along streams. Up to 500 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Gampola, Alapata, Angammana, Ranmalkanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km)</td>
<td>&lt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area; Decrease in habitat &gt; 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decrease &lt; 20% in the next 10 years; Deforestation; Decrease in quality; Human activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat to taxon</th>
<th>Effect of threat on population</th>
<th>Trade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Predation by exotics, Human interference</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global population</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Predicted decline &gt; 20% in next 10 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data Quality

General field study, Indirect information. Anslem De Silva, around Gampola, on going studies.

### Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>VULNERABLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criteria</td>
<td>A2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Critically Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recommendations

**Research**
Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research

**Management**
Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

**Captive breeding for**
Public awareness, Education, Research

**Captive stocks**
None

**Level of captive breeding recs.**
Initiate programme after 3 years

**Propagation Techniques**
Unknown

**Other comments**
Revalidation of taxa should be carried out to confirm the genus and species. Threats from poultry, Coucal and domestic cats.

### Sources
49, 63, 81

### Compilers

### Reviewers
Anslem de Silva
### Scientific name (author; date)
*Sphenomophus dussumieri* (Dumeril & Bibron, 1839)

### Synonyms
*Lugosoma dussumieri* Dumeril & Bibron, 1839

### Family
Scincidae

### Common name
Dussumier's Litter Skink (English), *Salkasahita Singithikanala* (Sinhala)

### Taxonomic level of assessment
Species

### Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>Sri Lanka and India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Peradeniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km)</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat Status</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data Quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General field studies, Informal studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Recent field studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recent studies by C. Gans, 1990 have not reveal the presence of this species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Status

#### IUCN
DATA DEFICIENT

#### CITES
Not listed

#### National Red Data Book
1998, Endangered

#### Presence in Protected Area
Unknown

### Recommendations

#### Research
Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research

#### Management
Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

#### Captive breeding for
Public awareness, Education, Research

#### Captive stocks
None

#### Level of captive breeding recs.
Initiate programme within 3 years

#### Propagation Techniques
Unknown

### Other comments

Collections from Peradeniya and surrounding areas need detail study to examine the presence of the species.

### Sources
49,63,81

### Compilers

### Reviewers
Anslem de Silva
### Scientific name (author; date)
*Sphenomorphus megalops* (Annandale, 1906)

### Synonym
*Lygosoma (Keneuxia) megalops* Annandale, 1906

### Family
Scincidae

### Common name
Annandale’s Litter Skink (English), *Annandalege Singithikanala* (Sinhala)

### Taxonomic level of assessment
Species

### Distribution
- **Habitat of the taxon**: Unknown
- **Habitat specificity**: Up to 500 m
- **Current distribution (by country)**: **ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka
- **Current Sri Lankan distribution**: Puttalama, Kitulgala
- **Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**: <100
- **Area of occupancy (Sq. km)**: <10
- **Number of locations/sub pop.**: 2; Fragmented
- **Habitat status**: Unknown

### Threats
- **Threats to taxon**: Unknown
- **Effect of threat on population**: Unknown
- **Trade**: No

### Population numbers
- **Global population**: Unknown
- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**: Unknown
- **Number of mature individuals**: Unknown
- **Generation time**: Unknown
- **Population trends**: Unknown

### Data Quality
- **General field studies**, **Informal field studies**

### Recent field studies
Recent studies by C. Gans, 1990 have not revealed the presence of this species.

### Status
- **IUCN**: DATA DEFICIENT
- **CITES**: Not listed
- **National Red Data Book**: 1998, Endangered
- **National WL legislation**: FFPA
- **1996 Red List (IUCN)**: Not listed
- **Presence in Protected Area**: Unknown

### Recommendations
- **Research**: Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research
- **Management**: Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
- **Captive breeding for**: Public awareness, Education, Research
- **Captive stocks**: None
- **Level of captive breeding recs.**: Initiate programme within 3 years
- **Propagation Techniques**: Unknown

### Other comments
Conduct work to establish the validity of the species

### Sources
2, 49, 63, 81, 114

### Compilers

### Reviewers
Anslem de Silva
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th>Sphenomorphus rufogulus Taylor, 1950</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Scincidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Red-throated Litter’s Skink (English); Taylorge Singithikanala (Sinhala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Coastal forests Northwest of the country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Forest floor, leaf litter; Up to 30 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>12 km. North of Trincomalae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km)</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat Status</td>
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</tr>
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**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Quality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recent field studies</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>VULNERABLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1988, Data Deficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Recommendations | Research, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research |
|-----------------|Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding |
| Captive breeding for | Public awareness, Education, Research |
| Captive stocks   | None |
| Level of captive breeding recs. | Initiate programme within 3 years |
| Propagation Techniques | Unknown |

**Other comments**

This species is considered as a colour morph of L. fallax. Hence needs further study with more samples to establish the validity of S. rufogulus.

**Sources**

| 49,57,81,118 |

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva
Scientific name (author; date)  
*Sphenomorphus striatopunctatus* (Ahl, 1925)

Synonyms  
Lygosoma punctatiolineatum Boulenger, 1907; Lygosoma striatopunctatum

Family  
Scincidae

Common name  
Ahl's Litter Skink (English); *Ahlge Singithikanala* (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

Distribution  
Habitat of the taxon  
Montane forests

Habitat specificity  
Ground dwelling, Above 1,500 m

Current distribution (by country)  
**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
Hakgala, Pattipola, Peradeniya

Area of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
< 5,000

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
<500

Number of locations/sub pop.  
3; Contiguous

Habitat status  
Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline over years > 20% in the next 10 years; Decrease in quality; Agricultural activities.

Threats  
Threats to taxon  
Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Edaphic changes, Fire, Drought, Human Interference.

Effect of threat on population  
Yes

Trade  
No

Population numbers  
Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Unknown

Population trends  
Declining > 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline over years > 20% in the next 10 years

Data Quality  
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief

Recent field studies  
None

Status  
IUCN  
ENDANGERED

CITES  
Not listed

National Red Data Book  
1998, Endangered

Presence in Protected Area  
Yes. Hakgala

Recommendations  
Research  
Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research

Management  
Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for  
Public awareness, Education, Research

Captive stocks  
None

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Initiate programme within 3 years

Propagation Techniques  
Unknown

Other comments  
This species need to be studied with more specimens to establish its validity. Greer (1991) has synonymised it under *Lankascincus taprobanensis*.

Sources  
15, 42, 49, 63, 81, 118

Compilers  

Reviewers  
Anslem de Silva
**Scientific name (author; date)**

Varanus bengalensis (Daudin, 1802)

**Synonyms**

Lacerta dracaena Linn., 1766; Tupinambis cepedianus Daudin 1802

**Family**

Varanidae

**Common name**

Land Monitor (English); Talagoya (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**

Species

---

**Distribution**

**Habitat of the taxon**
Terrestrial, mainly low land plantations, scrub jungle and human habitation.

**Habitat specificity**
Terrestrial, arboreal. Tree holes and burrows in urban areas usually inside ceilings.

**Historical distribution**
India, Sri Lanka

**Current distribution (by country)**
India, Sri Lanka

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**
Up to 400 m.

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km)**
> 2,000

**Number of locations/sub pop.**
Many; Contiguous

**Habitat status**
Stable in area. Predicted habitat decline < 20% in the next 10 years; Habitat loss, Encroachment; Decrease in quality

---

**Threats**

**Threats to taxon**
Hunting for food, Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation

**Effect of threat on population**
No

**Trade**
Flesh; Eggs for consumption. Domestic and Commercial trade

**Effect of trade on population**
Unknown

---

**Population numbers**

**Global population**
Unknown

**Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**
(Unknown) > 2,500

**Number of mature individuals**
Unknown

**Generation time**
Presently stable; Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years

**Population trends**
Unknown

---

**Data Quality**

**Recent field studies**
General field study, Informal field sighting

Eric Wikramanayake, in Udawalawa from 1995; Anslem de Silva and Maren Gaulke in dry zone and wet zone, 1996 ongoing; Nimal Rathnayake and Kalinga, ongoing research in Kandy

---

**Status**

**IUCN**
LOWER RISK - NEAR THREATENED

**CITES**
Listed (1992) Appendix I

**National Red Data Book 1997, Not listed**

**Presence in Protected Area**
Yala, Wilpattu, Giritale

---

**Recommendations**

**Research**
Survey, Life history studies

**Management**
Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

**Captive breeding for**
Education, Research

**Captive stocks**
Nil

**Level of captive breeding recs,**
Initiate programme after 3 years

**Propagation Techniques**
Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa

---

**Other comments**
This species is very helpful in controlling the coconut beetle. This animal is extensively hunted in some parts of Sri Lanka and sold for Rupees 100 - 300 per specimen for flesh.

---

** Sources**
16,18,41,49,63,66,67,68

**Compilers**

---

**Reviewers**
Anslem de Silva
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th><em>Varanus salvator kabaragoya</em> (Deraniyagala, 1947)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td><em>Lacerta monitor</em> Linn., 1758; <em>Stellio salvator</em> Laurenti, 1768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Varanidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Water Monitor (English), <em>Kabaragoya</em> (Sinhala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Sub species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Brackish and fresh water habitats mainly in low lands, estuaries, mangroves, rivers and streams</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Semi aquatic river, stream banks, paddy fields, ponds and tanks; Up to 800 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>ENDEMERIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Low country wet zone and dry zone mid country up to 800 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many; Contiguous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Increase in area; about 20%; New reservoirs, Paddy field, more garbage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat to taxon</th>
<th>Hunting for medicine, Pesticides</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>Skin trade was banned in 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of trade on population</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>(Unknown) &gt; 2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Average 10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Declining &lt; 20% in the last 3 generations; Predicted decline &gt; 20% in next 3 generation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Quality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rom Whitaker in late 1970's; Eric Wickramanayake from mid 1980's; Anslem de Silva and Maren Gaulke in Kandy and Giritale, 1996 and on going. N. D. Rathnayake, on going.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>VULNERABLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence inProtected Area</td>
<td>1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

| Research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Epidemiology |
| Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding |
| Public awareness, Education, Research |
| None |
| Initiate programme after 3 years |
| Some techniques for taxon or similar taxa |

**Other comments**

| Predator of agricultural pests. |

**Sources**

| 16, 20, 26, 49 |

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

| Anslem de Silva |
**Scientific name (author; date)**

_Eryx conica brevis_ (Deraniyagala, 1951)

**Synonyms**

- _Boa conica_ Schneider, 1796; _Gongylophis conicus_ Deraniyagala, 1936

**Family**

_Boidae_

**Common name**

Sand Boa (English), _Vali pimbura, Kota pimbura_ (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**

Sub species

**Distribution**

**Habitat of the taxon**

Coastal area, dry zone forest, arid zone location

**Habitat specificity**

Leaf litter, under logs in scrub land forests. Terrestrial, sub fossorial. Up to 50 m.

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**

> 20,000

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**

> 2,000

**Number of locations/sub pop.**

Few; Contiguous

**Habitat status**

Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years, Decrease in quality, Cultivation and land reforming are the primary cause of change

**Threats**

**Threats to taxon**

Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pollution, War, Fire

**Effect of threat on population**

Yes

**Trade**

Domestic, Commercial; Pet trade

**Effect of trade on population**

Unknown

**Population numbers**

**Global population**

Unknown

**Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**

Unknown

**Number of mature individuals**

Unknown

**Generation time**

Unknown

**Population trends**

Predicted decline > 20% in the next 20 years

**Data Quality**

Informal field sightings, Literature

**Recent field studies**

None

**Status**

**IUCN**

LOWER RISK—NEAR THREATENED  Criteria ................................. —

**CITES**

Not listed  National WL legislation  .........FFPA

**National Red Data Book**

1998, Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN)  ......Not listed

**Presence in Protected Area**

_Yala, Wilpattu_

**Recommendations**

**Research**

Survey, Life history studies

**Management**

Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

**Captive breeding for**

Public awareness, Education, Research

**Captive stocks**

None

**Level of captive breeding recs.**

Initiate programme after 3 years

**Propagation Techniques**

Techniques not known at all

**Other comments**

Sources

33,51,64

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date) | Aspidura brachyorrhos (Boie, 1758)
---|---
Synonyms | Scytale brachyorrhos Boie, 1827; Calamari scytale (Boie, 1827); Aspidura brachyorrhos Bouleneger, 1890
Family | Colubridae
Common name | Boie’s Roughside (English), Lemadilla (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment | Species

### Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Throughout the wet zone, sub montane forests except the coastal areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Sub-fossorial, Leaf litter, under decaying logs, loose soil and Humid paddy fields; about 250-900 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Gampola, Weligalla, Peradeniya, Kandy (Central province), Dambulla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many; Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area &gt; 20% in the last 10 years, Pesticides, Cultivation, Clearing the garden are the primary cause of change, Decrease in quality, Urbanization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Predation, Ploughing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population numbers

| Global population | Unknown |
| Regional Pop (# sub-pop.) | Unknown |
| Number of mature individuals | Unknown |
| Generation time | Unknown |
| Population trends | Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years |

### Data Quality

| Literature, Informal field sightings |

### Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>VULNERABLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Gammaduwa, Knuckles, Sinharaja, Udawatthakale.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recommendations

| Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies |
| Research | Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding |
| Management | Education, Research |
| Captive breeding for | None |
| Captive stocks | Initiate programme after 3 years |
| Level of captive breeding recs. | Techniques not known at all |

### Other comments

This snake is often met inside houses and compounds in Gampola, Peradeniya and Kandy area and killed by people as they consider it venomous (Anslem de Silva).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th>Aspidura copei Günther, 1864</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Colubridae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Cope's Roughside (English), Kalu medilla (Sinhala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat of the taxon</td>
<td>Upper montane forests and plantations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Leaf litter, under decaying logs - Sub-fossorial, Up to 2,001 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Dikoya, Dimbulla (Central province), Balangoda (Sabaragamuwa province)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt;500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Few; Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area &gt; 20% in the last 25 years, Agriculture, plantations and overuse of fertilizer is the primary cause of change, Decrease in quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threats to taxon</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Forest burning and clearing, Ploughing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population numbers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global population</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Predicted decline &gt; 20% in the next 10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Quality</td>
<td>Informal field sightings, Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recent field studies</td>
<td>C. Gans in mid 1970's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUCN</td>
<td>ENDANGERED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Horton plains, Peak Wilderness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Habitat management, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive breeding for</td>
<td>Education, Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Initiate programme after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Information not available with this group of Compilers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comments</td>
<td>Captive breeding is recommended for Research and Education purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>33,51,56,78,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewers</td>
<td>Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Scientific name (author; date)
*Aspidura deraniyagalae* Gans & Fetcho, 1982

### Family
Colubridae

### Common name
Deraniyagala's Roughside (English), *Kandu madilla* (Sinhala)

### Taxonomic level of assessment
Species

### Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Dry mixed agricultural irrigated land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Leaf litter, Under decaying logs, Sub-fossorial, 1000 -1520 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td><strong>ENDEMIC</strong> to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Kanwerella, Pindarawatte (Ura province). All above 1000 m. in Namunukulla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Few; Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area &lt; 20% in the last 20 years, Agriculture, Decrease in quality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats

| Threats to taxon                          | Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Fire, Ploughing |
| Effect of threat on population            | Yes                                                  |
| Trade                                    | No                                                   |

### Population numbers

| Global population                        | Unknown                              |
| Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)                | Unknown                              |
| Number of mature individuals             | Unknown                              |
| Generation time                          | Unknown                              |
| Population trends                        | Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years |

### Data Quality

| Literature, Museum/records               | C. Gans, in mid 1970s               |

### Status

| IUCN                                      | CRITICALLY ENDANGERED               |
| CITES                                     | Not listed                           |
| National Red Data Book                    | Critically Endangered                |
| Presence in Protected Area                | Unknown                              |
| Criteria                                  | B1+2bc                               |
| National WL legislation                   | FFPA                                 |
| 1996 Red List (IUCN)                      | Not listed                           |

### Recommendations

| Research                                  | Survey, Life history studies         |
| Management                               | Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding |
| Captive breeding for                     | Public awareness, Education, Research |
| Captive stocks                           | None                                 |
| Level of captive breeding recs.          | Initiate programme after 3 years     |
| Propagation Techniques                   | Information not available with this group of Compilers |

### Other comments

Lays 2-4 eggs. Non venomous snake.

### Sources

33,51,78,124

### Compilers


### Reviewers

Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th>Aspidura drummond-hayi Boulenger, 1904.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Colubridae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Drummond-Hay's Rough side (English), Ketiwaldil (Sinhala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Wet zone 3rd Peneplain, wet rain forest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Leaf litter, Under decaying logs. Sub fossorial. Up to 1,040 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (bycountry)</td>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Balangoda, Sinharaja (Sabaragamuwa province), Deniyaya (Southern province)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>3; Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area &lt; 20% in the next 15 years. Agriculture, Husbandry, Tea land redevelopment is the primary cause of change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Poisoning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Predicted decline &lt; 20% in the next 15 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data Quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Literature, Museum, records</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. Gans in mid 1970’s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>ENDANGERED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Sinharaja</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Survey, Life history studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Habitat, management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive breeding</td>
<td>Public awareness, Education, research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Initiate programme after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Information not available with this group of compilers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other comments

| Ecology of this non venomous snake is not known. |

### Sources

| 14,33,51,78,124 |

### Compilers


### Reviewers

| Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela |
Scientific name (author; date)  
Aspidura guentheri Ferguson, 1876

Family
Colubridae

Common name
Günther's Roughside (English), Kudamadilla (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment
Species

Distribution

Habitat of the taxon
Wet zone, 1st Peneplane, Lowland forests

Habitat specificity
Leaf litter & loose soil. Sub-fossorial, Nocturnal, under leaf litter and rocks. Upto 500m

Current distribution (by country)
ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution
Matugama, Rathnapura, Kosgama, Deniyaya (southern province)

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)
< 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)
> 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop.
Few; Fragmented

Habitat status
Decrease in area > 20% in the last 15 years, Decrease in quality. Agriculture, developing minor export crops are the primary cause of change

Threats

Threats to taxon
Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Climate, Drought, Forest burning, Ploughing

Effect of threat on population
Yes

Trade
No

Population numbers

Global population
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)
Unknown

Number of mature individuals
Unknown

Generation time
Unknown

Population trends
Predicted decline > 20% in the next 15 years

Data Quality

Informal field sighting, Literature/Museum/records

Recent field studies
C. Gans in mid 1970’s

Status

IUCN
VULNERABLE

CITES
Not listed

National Red Data Book
Vulnerable

Presence in Protected Area
Unknown

Recommendations

Research
Survey, Life history studies

Management
Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for
Public awareness, Education, Research

Captive stocks
No

Level of captive breeding recs.
Initiate programme after 3 years

Propagation Techniques
Information not available with this group of Compilers

Other comments
Found in smaller colonies. Feeds on earthworms. The gravid female carry 1 to 2 eggs. These are small non poisonous snakes.

Sources
33,51,56,64,78,124

Compilers

Reviewers
Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date) .
Aspidura trachyprocta Cope, 1860

Synonyms
Aspidura brachyorrhos, A. scytale

Family
Colubridae

Common name
Common Roughside (English), Dalawa madilla (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment
Species

Distribution
Habitat of the taxon
Upper montane forests and plantations

Habitat specificity
Leaf litter, under decaying logs and loose soil. Fossorial. 750-2100 m.

Current distribution (by country)
ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution
Hakgala, Nuwura Eliya, Horton Plains, Thalawakele, Ambelwela, Pattipola, Gammaduwa, Thangamale, Knuckles

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)
> 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)
> 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop.
Many; Contiguous

Habitat status
Decrease in area > 20% in the last 20 years, Decrease in quality, Drought, Agriculture are the primary cause of change

Threats
Threats to taxon
Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Climate, Drought, Road kills, Agriculture, Forest fire

Effect of threat on population
Yes

Trade
No

Population numbers
Global population
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)
Unknown

Number of mature individuals
Unknown

Generation time
Unknown

Population trends
Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years

Data Quality
Informal field sightings, Literature/museum/records

Recent field studies
C.N.B. Bambaradeniya and Ranawana in Horton plains and Hakgala, 1995; Faunal survey of montane zone PA - GEF; Anslem de Silva in Horton plains, 1998, Zoological Survey; Gans in mid 1970's

Status
IUCN
VULNERABLE

CITES
Not listed

National Red Data Book
1998, Vulnerable

Presence in Protected Area
Hakgala, Horton Plains, Knuckles, Thangamale

Recommendations
Research
Survey, Life history studies

Management
Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for
Education, Research

Captive stocks
None

Level of captive breeding recs.
Initiate programme after 3 years

Propagation Techniques
Information not available with this group of Compilers

Other comments
Non venomous, Nocturnal. Feeds on earthworms and readily accept in captivity

Sources
33, 51, 56, 64, 78, 124

Compilers

Reviewers
Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**

*Belanophis ceylonensis* (Günther, 1858)

**Synonyms**

*Tropidonotus chrysargus* (Günther, 1853); *Tropidonotus ceylonensis* (Günther, 1864); *Amphiesma ceylonensis* (Wall, 1921); *Belanophis ceylonensis* (Smith, 1938)

**Family**

Colubridae

**Common name**

Blossom Krait, Sri Lanka Keelback (English), *Malkarawala, Nihaluwa* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**

Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon

Low land and sub montane forests and rain forests

Habitat specificity

Leaf litter, Terrestrial and under logs

Current distribution (by country)

**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

Uva province, Lenoc estate, Bandarawella, Labugama, Peradeniya, Udugama, Deniyaya, Sinharaja, Kalupana, (Knuckles, Kottawa), Yatiyanthota, Balangoda, Kuruvita, Pallnadulla and Sinharaja rain forest, Peak Wilderness, Knuckles range

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)

> 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)

> 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop.

Many; Fragmented

Habitat status

Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years, Decrease in quality, Agriculture, Human settlements are primary cause of change

**Threats**

Threats to taxon

Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Man made fire

Effect of threat on population

Yes

Trade

No

**Population numbers**

Global population

Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)

Unknown

Number of mature individuals

Unknown

Generation time

Unknown

Population trends

Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years

**Data Quality**

Informal field sightings, Literature, Museum, records, Hearsay/Popular belief

**Recent field studies**

Anslem de Silva in most locations, late 1980’s, Ecology

**Status**

IUCN

LOWER RISK - NEAR THREATENED Criteria............................................., **

CITES

Not listed

National WL legislation .......... FFPA

National Red Data Book

Endangered 1996 Red List (IUCN) ......... Not listed

Presence in Protected Area

Sinharaja, Knuckles, Peak Wilderness

**Recommendations**

Research

Survey, Life history studies

Management

Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for

Public awareness, Education, Research

Captive stocks

None

Level of captive breeding recs.

Not recommended

Propagation Techniques

Techniques not known at all

**Other comments**

This is an oviparous snake and mainly feeds on frogs. It is important to study its venom. Atmospheric moisture is important for the survival of this species.

**Sources**

33, 51, 56, 67

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**
*Boiga barnesii* (Günther, 1869)

**Synonyms**
*Dipsias barnesii* (Günther, 1869)

**Family**
Colubridae

**Common name**
Batneco Cat Snake (English), *Panduru mapila* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Rainforest in wet zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Rock and tree crevices and leaf litter. Arboreal, Nocturnal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>Up to 500 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Man made fire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

| Global population                         | Unknown                                                                             |
| Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)                 | Unknown                                                                             |
| Number of mature individuals              | Unknown                                                                             |
| Generation time                           | Unknown                                                                             |
| Population trends                         | Decline > 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years |

**Data Quality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recent field studies</th>
<th>Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum, records.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>ENDANGERED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Udawattakele, Sinharaja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criteria</td>
<td>B1+2bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National WL legislation</td>
<td>FFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996 Red List (IUCN)</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

| Research                                  | Survey, Life history studies                         |
| Management                                | Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding     |
| Captive breeding for                      | Public awareness, Education, Research                |
| Captive stocks                            | None                                                  |
| Level of captive breeding recs.           | Initiate programme within 3 years                    |
| Propagation Techniques                    | Techniques known for this taxon or similar taxon     |

**Other comments**

During the day it hides under decaying vegetations, rocks, ledges, hollow tree limbs and underneath barks.

**Sources**

33, 51, 56, 64, 91,124

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**

*Calliophis melanurus sinhaleyus Deraniyagala, 1951*

**Synonyms**

*Coluber melanurus* (Shaw, 1802)

**Family**

Colubridae

**Common name**

Sri Lankan Coral Snake (English), *Depathkaluwa* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**

Subspecies

**Distribution**

**Habitat of the taxon**

Intermediate and low country scrub jungle areas

**Habitat specificity**

Leaf litter, loose sand, under logs. Sub fossorial. Up to 300 m.

**Current distribution (by country)**

**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

**Current Sri Lankan distribution**

Matale, Galle, Kataragama, Chillaw, Serukella, Anuradhapura, Mihintale, Kathale, Balangada, Andigama

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**

> 20,000

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**

> 2,000

**Number of locations/sub pop.**

Many; Fragmented

**Habitat status**

Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Agriculture, development

**Threats**

**Threats to taxon**

Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Hunting, Fire, Predation

**Effect of threat on population**

Unknown

**Trade**

No

**Population numbers**

**Global population**

Unknown

**Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**

Unknown

**Number of mature individuals**

Unknown

**Generation time**

Unknown

**Population trends**

Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years

**Data Quality**

Informal field sighting, Literature/ Museum/ records

**Recent field studies**

Anslem de Silva, island-wide, on going study on distribution, ecology and bite

**Status**

IUCN

**VULNERABLE**

Criteria .................................. A2c

CITES

Not listed  National WL legislation ........FFPA

National Red Data Book

Not threatened  1996 Red List (IUCN) ........ Not listed

Presence in Protected Area

Wilpattu National Park, Sinharaja forest reserve, Yala

**Recommendations**

**Research**

Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies

**Management**

Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

**Captive breeding for**

Species recovery

**Captive stocks**

None

**Level of captive breeding recs.**

Initiate programme within 3 years

**Propagation Techniques**

Information not available with this group of compilers

**Other comments**

Earlier considered a rare snake due to its secretive nature. Its bite causes local reactions. DNA studies from southern Indian and Sri Lankan specimen should be conducted.

**Sources**

33, 34, 51, 64,124

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva, R.Somaweera and K.D.B. Ukuwela.
Scientific name (author; date) **Cercaspis carinata** (Kuhl, 1820)

Synonyms *Hurria carinata, Lycodon carinatus* (Kuhl, 1820)

Family Colubridae

Common name Sri Lanka Wolf Snake (English), *Dhara radanakaya* (Sinhala),

Taxonomic level of assessment Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon Moist and rain forest dwellers

Habitat specificity Leaf litter, rock crevises, decaying logs. Nocturnal. Up to 1500m

Current distribution (by country) ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka

*Galle, Rathnapura, Kahawatta, Balangoda, Matale, Kandy, Sinharaja*

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) < 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.) < 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop. Many; Fragmented

Habitat status Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years and predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years, Decrease in quality due to major export crop culturing.

**Threats**

Threats to taxon Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Man made fire, Hunting

Effect of threat on population Yes

Trade No

**Population numbers**

Global population Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.) Unknown

Number of mature individuals Unknown

Generation time Unknown

Population trends Predicted decline > 20% in the next 25 years

**Data Quality**

Informal field sighting, Literature/Museum/records

**Recent field studies**

Anslem de Silva in Sinharaja and Kahawatta from 1975 -80, ecology

**Status**

IUCN VULNERABLE Criteria B1+2bc

CITES Not listed National WL legislation FFPA


Presence in Protected Area Udawattakele, Sinharaja

**Recommendations**

Survey, Life history studies

Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Public awareness, Education, Research

None

Initiate programme after 3 years

Techniques not known at all

**Other comments**

Feeds on geckos and skinks. Requires moisture, if removed from moist condition will dry up and die in a few days. Proportion of males is higher in this species.

Sources 28,33,51,124


Reviewers Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name** (author; date)
*Chrysopelea ornata sinhaleya* Deraniyagala, 1945

**Synonym**
*Coluber ornatus* Shaus, 1802

**Family**
Colubridae

**Common name**
Ornate Flying Snake (English), *Malsara* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Subspecies

**Distribution**
Habitat of the taxon
Wet zone, low and intermediate zone forests and coconut plantations

Habitat specificity
Arboreal; Below 500 m

**Current distribution (by country)**
ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka.

**Current Sri Lankan distribution**
Many localities in down south.

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**
< 20,000

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**
> 2,000

**Number of locations/sub pop.**
Many; Fragmented

**Habitat status**
Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years, Urban industrialization is the primary cause of change

**Threats**
Threats to taxon
Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Trade

Effect of threat on population
Yes

Trade
Pet trade

**Population numbers**

Global population
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)
Unknown

Number of mature individuals
Unknown

Generation time
Unknown

Population trends
Declining > 20% in the last 10 years

**Data Quality**
Informal field sighting, Literature/ Museum/ records

**Recent field studies**
Anslem de Silva island wide

**Status**

**IUCN**
VULNERABLE Criteria A1c; B1+2bc

**CITES**
Not listed

**National Red Data Book**
Vulnerable

**Presence in Protected Area**
Sinharaja, Rummassala, Dombagaskande

**Recommendations**

Research
Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies

Management
Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive, breeding

Captive breeding for
Public awareness

Captive stocks
Dehiwela Zoo and personal collection

Level of captive breeding recs.
Initiate programme after 3 years

Propagation Techniques
Techniques not known at all

**Other comments**
A popular exhibit in zoos as well as at private exhibitions

**Sources**
33,51,64,124

**Compilers**

**Reviewers**
Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th>Chrysopelea taprobanica Smith, 1943</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Colubridae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Gold and Black Tree Snake, Flying Snake (English), Dangara danda (Sinhala),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>In the dry zone and intermediate zone, low land scrub jungle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat of the taxon</td>
<td>Arboreal, Diurnal. Up to 200 m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>Polonnaruwa, Randenigala, Willpattu, Sigiriya, Kurunegala, Jaffna, Kunthale,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Trincomalee, Randenigala, Monaragala, Handapanagala, Wellawaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
<td>Many; Contiguous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>Decrease in area &gt;20% in the last 10 years, Agriculture burning is the primary cause of change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Drought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threats</td>
<td>International; Whole animals in pet trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threats to taxon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of trade on population</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population numbers</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global population</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Predicted decline &gt;20% in the next 10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data Quality</strong></td>
<td>Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum, Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUCN</td>
<td>VULNERABLE Criteria, A2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed National WL legislation FFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Wilpattu, VRR Sanctuary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommendations</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>Survey, Life history studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive breeding</td>
<td>Public awareness, Education, Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Initiate programme after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Techniques not known at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other comments</strong></td>
<td>Nothing is known of its reproductive habits. A. Jayawickrama, 1997 observed this animal inside houses in Monaragala District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>33, 51, 56, 64, 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewers</td>
<td>Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Scientific name (author; date)**

*Dendrelaphis oliveri* (Taylor, 1950)

**Synonyms**

*Ahaetulla oliveri*

**Family**

Colubridae

**Common name**

Oliver's Bronzeback (English), *Oliverge hal danda* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**

Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon

Dry mixed forest (Low land)

Habitat specificity

Arboreal, Up to 50 m.

**Current distribution (by country)**

*ENDEMIC* to Sri Lanka

**Current Sri Lankan distribution**

Trincomalee (Eastern province),

<100

One

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**

<100

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**

<100

**Number of locations/sub pop.**

One

**Habitat status**

Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years, Decrease in quality, War, Man made fire, Mining are primary cause of change

**Threats**

Threats to taxon

Loss of habitat, Political unrest, War, Man made fire

**Effect of threat on population**

Yes

**Trade**

No

**Population numbers**

Global population

Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)

Unknown

Number of mature individuals

Unknown

Generation time

Unknown

**Population trends**

Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years

**Data Quality**

Literature

None

**Status**

IUCN

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED Criteria B1, 2bc

CITES

Not listed

National WL legislation FFPA

1998, Vulnerable

1996 Red List (IUCN)

Not listed

**Presence in Protected Area**

No

**Recommendations**

Research

Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies

Management

Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Genome resource banking, Captive breeding

**Captive breeding for**

Species recovery, Education, Research

Captive stocks

None

**Level of captive breeding recs.**

Initiate programme within 3 years

Propagation Techniques

Techniques not known at all

**Other comments**

*D. Oliveri* is known only from the type locality Trincomalee

**Sources**

33,51,56,117

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B.Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**  
*Haplocercus ceylonensis* Günther, 1858

**Synonyms**  
*Aspidura carinata* Jan, 1862

**Family**  
Colubridae

**Common name**  
Black Spine Snake, Mould Snake (English), *Kurunkarawala* (Sinhala),

**Taxonomic level of assessment**  
Species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distribution</th>
<th>Sub montane forests and rain forests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat of the taxon</td>
<td>Fossorial, Nocturnal, Cool damp places, decaying logs in loose soil, humus soil, under rocks, Up to 1800 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Gampola, Pupuresa, Gammaduwa, Kotmale, Punduluoya (Central province), Namunukula, Balangoda, Knuckles range, Kalupahana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many; Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area &gt; 20% in the last 10 years, Decrease in quality. Agriculture and Multi crop cultivation are the primary cause of change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Climate, Drought, Human interference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

| Global population                  | Unknown |
| Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)          | Unknown |
| Number of mature individuals       | Unknown |
| Generation time                    | Unknown |
| Population trends                  | Predicted decline > 20% in next 10 years |

**Data Quality**

| Recent field studies               | Ukuwela in Knuckles range, Kaluphana from 1998 June, Informal sightings |

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>VULNERABLE Criteria A2c; B1+2bc</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed National WL legislation FFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Knuckles, Kotmale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

| Research                        | Survey |
| Management                      | Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding |
| Captive breeding for            | Public awareness, Education, Research |
| Captive stocks                  | None |
| Level of captive breeding recs. | Initiate programme after 3 years |
| Propagation Techniques          | Techniques not known at all |

**Other comments**

<p>| Sources                          | Get killed during prepration of vegetable beds. |
| Reviewers                        | Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th><em>Lycodon osmanhilli</em> Taylor, 1950</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td><em>Colubridae</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td><em>Mal Radanakaya</em> (Sinhala)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distribution</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat of the taxon</td>
<td>Low land, dry, wet and intermediate zone close to human habitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Under logs, rock crevices. Below 350 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Ampare, Matara, Galle, Chillaw, Tabbowa, Colombo, Balangoda, Andigama</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many, Fragmented</td>
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<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Threats</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threats to taxon</td>
<td>Hunting, Predation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td><strong>Population numbers</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global population</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data Quality</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recent field studies</strong></td>
<td>Anselm de Silva, on going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1UCN</td>
<td>LOWER RISK - LEAST CONCERN Criteria -</td>
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<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed National WL legislation FFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Inginiyagala, Bolgoda, Wilpatthtu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommendations</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>Survey, Taxonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Not known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other comments</strong></td>
<td>This snake is often killed when they come into houses in the night. Validity of the species should be established using DNA techniques.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sources</strong></td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reviewers</strong></td>
<td>Anselm de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Lycodon striatus sinhaleyus Deraniyagala, 1955**

*Coluber striates*, Shaw 1802; *Lycodon striatus* Stoliczka, 1870; *Ophites striatus* Wall, 1921

**Colubridae**

**Shaw's Wolf Snake (English), Kabara radanakaya (Sinhala)**

**Sub species**

Sub montane and lowland forest including in human habitation. Found under decaying logs, earth cracks, leaf litter, loose soil. Terrestrial. Up to 500 m.

**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

Colombo, Matugama, Kotte, Dehiwala, Negombo, Chilaw, Peradeniya, Kandy, Gampola, Udahentenna, Welimada, Dambulla, Bolgoda, Galle.

**< 20,000.**

**> 2,000**

Many; Fragmented

Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years, Decrease in quality, Cultivation of minor export crops, urbanisation, Agriculture are the primary cause of change

Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Man made fire, Predation (by poultry and cats)

**Global population**

Unknown

**Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**

Unknown

**Number of mature individuals**

Unknown

**Generation time**

Unknown

**Population trends**

Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years

**Data Quality**

General field study, Literature/ Museum/ Records

**Recent field studies**

Anslem de Silva on going; Ukuwela and Somaweera in Menikdena, ongoing

**Status**

VULNERABLE

Criteria ................................A2c; B1+2bc

Not listed

National WL legislation ...... FFPA

Not listed 1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed

Many

**Recommendations**

Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies

**Management**

Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

**Captive breeding for**

Education Research

**None**

Initiate programme within 3 years

**Techniques not known at all**

This species is commonly misidentified as a krait and hence killed. DNA studies from Sri Lankan and Indian species should be conducted.

33.51.64


Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date) | Macropisthodon plumbicolor palabariya Deraniyagala, 1955
---|---
Synonyms | Tropidonopus plumbicolor Cantor, 1839; Macropisthodon plumbicolor Boulenger, 1893; Trigonocephalus elioti Jerdon, 1853
Family | Colubridae
Common name | Green Keelback (English), Palabariya (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment | Sub species

**Distribution**

- **Habitat of the taxon**: Scrub jungle, low land mixed dry forest and grasslands
- **Habitat specificity**: Terrestrial, Leaf-litter, under logs, at the base of grass tussocks. Up to 1000 m.
- **Current distribution (by country)**: ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka
- **Current Sri Lankan distribution**: Sigiriya, Randenigala, Dambulla, Peradeniya, Trincomalee, Kahagalle, Koslanda, Knuckles, Pupurassa, Bandarawela, Pallekele, Uva Pathana
- **Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**: <20,000
- **Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**: > 2,000
- **Number of locations/sub pop.**: Many; Fragmented
- **Habitat status**: Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Agriculture, Grassland fire are the primary cause of change

**Threats**

- **Threats to taxon**: Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Manmade fire, Hunting
- **Effect of threat on population**: Yes
- **Trade**: No

**Population numbers**

- **Global population**: Unknown
- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**: Unknown
- **Number of mature individuals**: Unknown
- **Generation time**: Unknown
- **Population trends**: Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years

**Data Quality**

- **General field study, Literature/Museum/records**

**Status**

- **IUCN**: VULNERABLE
- **CITES**: Not listed
- **National Red Data Book**: Not listed
- **Presence in Protected Area**: Randenigala Sanctuary, Knuckles

**Recommendations**

- **Research**: Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Venom studies
- **Management**: Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive Breeding
- **Captive breeding for**: Species recovery, Education, Research
- **Captive stocks**: None
- **Level of captive breeding recs.**: Initiate programme after 3 years
- **Propagation Techniques**: Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa.

**Other comments**

- First time recorded from Pupurasa area by Ashoka Jayawickrama in the year 1992. One of the few snakes with neural venom gland.

**Sources**

- 33, 51, 56, 64, 88, 124

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

- Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date)  
**Oligodon calamarius** (Linnaeus, 1758)

Synonyms  
*Colubar calamarius* Linnaeus, 1758, *Oligodon templetoni* Günther, 1862

Family  
Colubridae

Common name  
Templeton's Kukri Snake (English), *Kabara dathkatiya* (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

**Distribution**  
Habitat of the taxon  
1st and 2nd penepane, damp forest of the wet zone

Habitat specificity  
Terrestrial. Up to 1800 m

Current distribution (by country)  
**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
Hewissa, Balangoda, Rathnapura, Peradeniya, Gammaduwa, Mathugama, Udugama South, Galle

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
< 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)  
< 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop.  
7; Fragmented

Habitat status  
Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Agriculture and urbanisation are the primary cause of change

**Threats**  
Threats to taxon  
Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought

Effect of threat on population  
Yes

Trade  
No

**Population numbers**  
Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Unknown

Population trends  
Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years

**Data Quality**  
Literature, Museum, records, general field studies

Recent field studies  
D. Kandamby in Galle, 1994

**Status**  
IUCN  
**VULNERABLE**

Criteria  
A2c; B1+2bc

CITES  
Not listed

National WL legislation  
......FFPA

National Red Data Book  
1998, Vulnerable 1

Red List (IUCN)  
996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed

Presence in Protected Area  
Sinharaaja, Knuckles

**Recommendations**  
Research  
Survey, Life history studies

Management  
Habitat management, Monitoring

Captive stocks  
None

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Initiate programme after 3 years

Propagation Techniques  
Unknown

**Other comments**  
Some consider it venomous as it resembles a miniature viper.

**Sources**  
33,61,66,64,124

**Compilers**  

**Reviewers**  
Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, and K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**
*Oligodon sublineatus* Dumeril, Bibron & Dumeril, 1854

**Synonyms**
*Oligodon sublineatum* Dumeril & Bibron, 1854

**Family**
Colubridae

**Common name**
Dumerii's Kukri Snake (English), *Pulli dathketiya* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon
1st and 2nd Penepanes, wet zone, Sub montane forests, Plantations and home gardens

Habitat specificity
Among Stones, debris, earth cracks, also loose soils. Up to 1200 m.

**Current distribution (by country)**
ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka
Nawala, Negombo, Kalinthara, Matugama (Western province), Gammaduwa, Gampola, Kothmale, Kandy, Peradeniya (Central province), Ratnapura, Yatiyanthota, Weligalle

**Current Sri Lankan distribution**
Nawala, Negombo, Kalinthara, Matugama (Western province), Gammaduwa, Gampola, Kothmale, Kandy, Peradeniya (Central province), Ratnapura, Yatiyanthota, Weligalle

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**
> 20,000

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**
> 2,000

**Number of locations/sub pop.**
Many; Fragmented

**Habitat status**
Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Cultivation and urbanization are primary cause of change

**Threats**

**Threats to taxon**
Hunting, Loss of Habitat, Habitat Fragmentation, Over exploitation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Predation, Hunting

**Effect of threat on population**
Yes

**Trade**
No

**Population numbers**

**Global population**
Unknown

**Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**
Unknown

**Number of mature individuals**
Unknown

**Generation time**
Unknown

**Population trends**
Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years

**Data Quality**
Informal field sighting, Literature/ Museum/ records

**Recent field studies**
Ansiem de Silva ongoing studies

**Status**

IUCN
LOSER RISK-NEAR THREATENED Criteria..........................-

CITES
Not listed National WL legislation ...... FFPA

National Red Data Book

**Presence in Protected Area**
Many

**Recommendations**

Research
Survey, Life history Studies

Management
Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for
Public awareness

Captive stocks
None

Level of captive breeding recs.
Not recommended

Propagation Techniques
Unknown

**Other comments**
Commonly found near human habitation. Species killed as some consider it to be Russell's Viper hatchlings. Common in home gardens. Feed on gecko eggs. Species active at dusk.

**Sources**
33,51,56,64,124

**Compilers**

**Reviewers**
Ansiem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th>Oligodon taeniolatus ceylonicus Wall, 1921</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Oligodon elliotti (Günther, 1864); Oligodon fasciatus (Günther, 1864)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Colubridae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Variegated Kukri Snake (English), Wairi dathketiya (Sinhala);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Sub species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Scrub jungle and low land dry mixed forest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Under logs and rubble. Terrestrial, diurnal. Below 300 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Trincomalee, Serukele, Mullaitivu, Anuradapura, Colombo, Knuckles (lower parts), Andigama</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**

| Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) | < 20,000 |
| Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)    | < 2,000 |
| Number of locations/sub pop.   | Few; Fragmented |
| Habitat status                 | Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Decrease in Quality; War, Cash crops, Land mine, Forest fire. |

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, War, Human interference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

| Global population | Unknown |
| Regional Pop (# sub-pop.) | Unknown |
| Number of mature individuals | Unknown |
| Generation time | Unknown |
| Population trends | Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years |

**Data Quality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Informal field sightings</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>VULNERABLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>Not threatened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Knuckles, Wilpattu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies</th>
<th>Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public awareness, Education, Research</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiate programme after 3 years</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other comments**

This snake is active at dusk. The validity of Oligodon taeniotus fasciatus and Oligodon taeniotus ceylonicus need to be studied with more samples. DNA studies on O. ceylonicus and O. fasciatus should be carried out to establish whether both are distinct.

**Sources**

33,51,56,64,124

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

**Scientific name (author; date)**
Ptyas mucosas maximus (Deraniyagala, 1955)

**Synonyms**
Coluberr mucosus Linn., 1758

**Family**
Colubridae

**Common name**
Rat Snake (English), Gerandiya (Sinhala);

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Subspecies

**Distribution**
Habitat of the taxon
Throughout Sri Lanka

Habitat specificity
Terrestrial close to agriculture fields; Up to 2100 m.

Current distribution (by country)
ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution
Throughout Sri Lanka

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)
> 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)
> 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop.
Many; Contiguous (Island-wide)

Habitat status
Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years

**Threats**
Threats to taxon
Pesticides, Poisoning, Forest fire

Effect of threat on population
Yes

Trade
Local

Effect of trade on population
No

**Population numbers**
Global population
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)
Unknown

Number of mature individuals
Unknown

Generation time
Unknown

Population trends
Predicted decline > 20% in the next 20 years

**Data Quality**
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature/Museum/records,

Hearsay/popular belief

**Recent field studies**
Unknown

**Status**
IUCN
LOWER RISK - NEAR THREATENED Criteria ..............................................--

CITES
Listed

National Red Data Book
No

Presence in Protected Area
1996 Red List (IUCN) ...........Not listed

Virtually in all PAs.

**Recommendations**
Research
Limiting factor research

Management
Habitat management, Wild population management

Captive breeding for
No

Captive stocks
None

Level of captive breeding recs.
Initiate programme after 10 years

Propagation Techniques
Techniques known for this taxon or similar taxon

**Other comments**
A common snake sometimes killed -- misidentified as cobra or krait.

**Sources**
33, 51, 64,124

**Compilers**
K.E. Abeyesiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K.
Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, LG.
Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana

**Reviewers**
Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera and K.D.B. Ukuwela
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th>Xenochrophis asperrimus (Boulenger, 1891)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Hydrus piscator Schneider, 1799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Colubridae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>The Checkered Keelback (English), Diya polonga, Diya bariya (Sinhala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Aquatic habitat of all three climatic zones up to 1500 m.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Lentic habitats, lotic habitats and paddy fields. Up to 1500 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Widely distributed in the country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many; Contiguous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area, Decrease in quality, aquatic pollution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Hunting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Predicted decline &gt; 20% in the next 20 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Quality**

General field studies, Informal field sighting, Literature/Museum/ records

**Recent field studies**

Ruchira Somaweera in Menikdena, Dambulla, August 1994 -98, fauna of Menikdena; R. Weerawardhana in Kelaniya, 1998, food and feeding habitats

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>LOWER RISK - NEAR THREATENED Criteriа ...................................................... --</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed National WL legislation ........FFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN) ........... Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Many</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Survey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Habitat management, Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other comments**

Some kill it considering it venomous.

**Sources**

33,51,56,124,125

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera and K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**
Bungarus ceylonicus ceylonicus Günther, 1864

**Synonym**
Bungarus ceylonicus Günther, 1864

**Family**
Elapidae

**Common name**
Sri Lankan Krait (English), Mudu karawala (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Sub species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitats of the taxon</th>
<th>Wet and intermediate zone forests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Decaying vegetation, rock crevices; Up to 1000 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Peradeniya, Kandy, Gampola, Opatha, Ratnapura, Balangoda, Sinharaja, Peak Wilderness, Gurutalawa, Mawanella, Bandarawela, Galle, Matugama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 20,000 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many, Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Clearing for agriculture and Human settlements; over 20% decrease in habitat in 20 years; Forest clearance is the primary cause of change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

| Threats to taxon | Habitat loss, Killing, Human interference |
| Effect of threat on population | Unknown |
| Trade | No |

**Population numbers**

| Global population | Unknown |
| Regional Pop (# sub-pop.) | Unknown |
| Number of mature individuals | Unknown |
| Generation time | Unknown |
| Population trends | Declining >20% in last 10 years; Predicted decline >20% in next 10 years |

**Data Quality**

| Literature, Museum, records and personal observations, general field studies |
| Recent field studies | Anslem de Silva, Survey; Somaweera and Ukuwela in Menikdena 1998 ongoing |

**Status**

| IUCN | VULNERABLE |
| CITERES | Not listed |
| National Red Data Book | 1998, Vulnerable |
| Presence in Protected Area | Uduwattakalle, Sinharaja, Peak Wilderness |

**Recommendations**

| Research | Survey |
| Management | Monitoring, Habitat management |
| Captive stocks | Few in zoos and private collections |
| Level of captive breeding recs. | Not recommended |
| Propagation Techniques | Unknown |

**Other comments**

Due to its habit of entering into dwellings in the night, it is often killed, especially during August to November (Anslem de Silva).

**Sources**

31, 57, 64, 124

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Scientific name (author; date) **Bungarus ceylonicus karawala** (Deraniyagala, 1955)

**Family** Elapidae

**Common name** Sri Lankan Krait (English), *Hath Karawala* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment** Subspecies

**Distribution**

**Habitat of the taxon** Montane and upper montane forests

**Habitat specificity** Terrestrial. Rock crevices, under rubble, leaf litter, under perishing vegetation, under logs, stones, termite mounds; 750 to 2000 m.

**Current distribution (by country)** ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka

**Current Sri Lankan distribution** Horton Plains, Hakgala, Rangala, Dimbula, Badulla, Balangoda, Kalupanana, Haladumula, Punagaia

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)** < 20,000

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)** > 2,000

**Number of locations/sub pop.** Many; Fragmented

**Habitat status** Decrease in area > 20% in the last 5 years; Decrease in quality; Clearing of forest, constructions, destruction of termite mounds, Human impact

**Threats**

**Threats to taxon** Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Extensive hunting, Human interference

**Effect of threat on population** Yes

**Trade** No

**Effect of trade on population** Unknown

**Population numbers**

**Global population** Unknown

**Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)** Unknown

**Number of mature individuals** Unknown

**Generation time** Approximately 5 years

**Population trends** Declining > 20% in the last 10 years (3 generations); Predicted decline > 20% in next 10 years (3 generations)

**Data Quality** General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect information such as from trade etc., Museum, records, Hearsay/popular belief

**Recent field studies** Anslem de Silva in all locations in wet and intermediate zone from 1982 - 87, ecological studies/ distribution of *B. ceylonicus*

**Status**

**IUCN** VULNERABLE

**CITES** Not listed

**National Red Data Book** 1998, Vulnerable

**Presence in Protected Area** Hakgala, Peak Wilderness, Horton Plains

**Recommendations**

**Research** Survey, Research on venom

**Management** Monitoring

**Captive stocks** None

**Level of captive breeding recs.** Not recommended

**Propagation Techniques** Unknown

**Other comments** Species is killed extensively due to fear (highly venomous). Anslem has received many killed specimen during past 2 decades. DNA studies in *B. c. ceylonicus* and *B. c. karawala* should be carried out.

**Sources** 31,34,51,64,92


**Reviewers** Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera and K.D.B. Ukuwela
### Leioselasma cyanocinctus (Daudin, 1803)

*L. cyanocinctus* is a species of sea snake commonly known as Chittul (English). It is found in coastal waters in Sri Lanka. The current Sri Lankan distribution includes Pesalai, Mulaittivu, Mannar, Vaduga bank, Trincomalee, Colombo, Mount Lavania, Panadura, Chillaw, Hikkaduwa, Galle, Mirissa, Kirinda, Unawatuna (Southern Province), Palk Strait, Jaffna.

**Synonyms:**

**Family:**
Hydrophiidae

**Common name:**
Chittul (English)

**Taxonomic level of assessment:**
Species

**Distribution**

- **Habitat of the taxon:** Coastal waters in Sri Lanka.
- **Habitat specificity:** Estuaries, Bay Coral Reefs; Sea level.
- **Current distribution (by country):** Australia, Southern parts of Thailand, Malaysia, Coast line of India, Myanmar, Vietnam, Sri Lanka.
- **Current Sri Lankan distribution:** Pesalai, Mulaittivu, Mannar, Vaduga bank, Trincomalee, Colombo, Mount Lavania, Panadura, Chillaw, Hikkaduwa, Galle, Mirissa, Kirinda, Unawatuna (Southern Province), Palk Strait, Jaffna.

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**
> 20,000

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**
> 2,000

**Number of locations/sub pop.**
Many; Contiguous

**Habitat status:**
Pollution due to oil spills from ships and sewage disposal

**Threats**

- **Threats to taxon:** Fishing, Pollution, Trade
- **Effect of threat on population:** Unknown
- **Trade:** By-catch in fishing -- used in restaurants in the East (HongKong, China, etc.)
- **Effect of trade on population:** Unknown

**Population numbers**

- **Global population:** Unknown
- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**
- **Number of mature individuals:** Unknown
- **Generation time:** Unknown
- **Population trends:** Unknown

**Data Quality**

- **Literature, Indirect information**

**Recent field studies**

- **Anslem de Silva -1994**

**Status**

- **IUCN:** LOWER RISK - NEAR THREATENED
- **CITES:** Not listed
- **National WL legislation:** ....... FFPA
- **National Red Data Book:** Not threatened
- **1996 Red List (IUCN):** Not listed
- **Presence in Protected Area:** Possibe in the few marine PA's

**Recommendations**

- **Research:** Survey
- **Management:** Monitoring
- **Captive stocks:** None
- **Level of captive breeding recs.:** Not recommended
- **Propagation Techniques:** Unknown

**Other comments**

Sea Snakes are the most poorly studied groups of reptiles in Sri Lanka.

**Sources**

37, 51, 56, 64, 100, 105, 113, 124, 125

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

**Scientific name (author; date)**  
*Microcephalophis gracilis* (Shaw, 1802)

**Synonyms**  
*Hydros gracilis* Shaw, 1802; *Microcephalophis gracilis* Wall, 1921

**Family**  
Hydrophiidae

**Common name**  
John’s Sea Snake (English), *Muhudu Naya* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**  
Species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Coastal water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>coastal waters, Estuaries, Bay Coral Reefs; Sea level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>Australia, southern parts of Thailand, Malaysia, coast line of India, Myanmar, Vietnam, Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Pesalai, Mulattivu, Mannar, Vaduga Bank, Trincomalee (Northern Province), Colombo, Mount Lavana, Panadura, Chillaw, Hikkaduwa, Galle, Mirissa, Kirinda (southern Province) Palk Strait, Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**  
> 20,000

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**  
> 2,000

**Number of locations/sub pop.**  
Many, Contiguous

**Habitat status**  
Habitats get polluted due to oil spills from ships and sewage disposal

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Pollution, Fishing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Quality**  
Literature, Indirect information

**Recent field studies**  
Anslem de Silva, from 1994 onwards

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>LOWER RISK-NEAR THREATENED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Possible in the few marine PA's</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Survey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Not known at all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other comments**  
Sea Snakes are the most poorly studied groups of reptiles in Sri Lanka.

**Sources**  
33, 51, 56, 64, 100, 109, 113, 123, 124

**Compilers**  

**Reviewers**  
Scientific name (author; date)  
*Pleamis platurus* (Linnaeus, 1766)

Synonyms

Hydrophis platura Latreille, 1802; *Pelamis bicolor* Daudin, 1803; *Pelamis platurus* Gray, 1825; *Pelamis omata* Gray, 1842; *Hydrophis bicolor var. maculata* Jan, 1872; *Hydrus platurus* Boulenger, 1890

Family

Hydrophiidae

Common name

Yellow-bellied Sea Snake (English), *Badakaha muhudu naya* (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment

Species

Distribution

Habitat of the taxon

Marine coastal waters

Habitat specificity

Estuaries, Bay Coral Reefs; Sea level

Current distribution (by country)

Australia, Southern parts of Thailand, Malaysia, Coast line of India, Myanmar, Vietnam, Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution

Pesalai, Mulattivu, Mannar, Vaduqa Bank, Trincomalee, Palk Strait, Jaffna (Northern Province), Colombo, Mount Lavania, Panadura, Chillaw, Hikkaduwa, Galle, Mirrissa, Kirinda (Southern Province)

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)

> 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)

> 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop.

Many, Contiguous

Habitat status

Pollution due to oil spills from ships and sewage disposal

Threats

Threats to taxon

Pollution, Fishing.

Effect of threat on population

Unknown

Trade

By-catch in fishing - used in resturants in the East (Hong Kong, China, etc.)

Population numbers

Global population

Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)

Unknown

Number of mature individuals

Unknown

Generation time

Unknown

Population trends

Unknown

Data Quality

Literature, Indirect information

Recent field studies

Anslem de Silva, from 1994 onwards

Status

IUCN

LOWER RISK-NEAR THREATENED

Criteria

Not listed

CITES

Not listed

National WL legislation

FFPA

National Red Data Book

Not threatened

1996 Red List (IUCN)

Not listed

Presence in Protected Area

Possible in the few marine PA's

Recommendations

Research

Survey

Management

Monitoring

Captive stocks

None

Level of captive breeding recs.

Not recommended

Propagation Techniques

Not known at all

Other comments

Most widely distributed Sea Snake in the world. Also has many colour variations.

Sources

33, 51, 64, 100, 109, 113, 123, 124

Compilers


Reviewers

**Scientific name (author; date)**
*Praescutata viperinus* (Schmidt, 1852)

**Synonyms**
*Thalassophis viperina* Schmidt, 1852; *Praescutata viperina* Wall, 1921

**Family**
Hydrophiidae

**Common name**
Schmidt's Sea Snake (English)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitual of the taxon</th>
<th>Marine coastal waters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Estuaries, Bay Coral Reefs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>Australia, Southern parts of Thailand, Malaysia, Coast line of India, Myanmar, Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Pesalai, Mulattivu, Mannar, Vaduga Bank, Trincomalee, Colombo, Mount Lavania, Panadura, Chillaw, Hikkaduwa, Galle, Mirissa, Kirinda (Southern Province) Palk Strait, Jaffna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt;20,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&gt;2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many, Contiguous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Pollution due to oil spills from ships and sewage disposal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

- Threats to taxon: Pollution, Fishing
- Effect of threat on population: Unknown
- Trade: No

**Population numbers**

| Global population               | Unknown |
| Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)       | Unknown |
| Number of mature individuals    | Unknown |
| Generation time                 | Unknown |
| Population trends               | Unknown |

**Data Quality**

- Literature, Indirect information
- Recent field studies: Anslem de Silva in 1994

**Status**

- IUCN: LOWER RISK – NEAR THREATENED
- CITES: Not listed
- National Red Data Book: Not listed
- Presence in Protected Area: Possible in the few marine PA’s

**Recommendations**

- Research: Survey
- Management: Monitoring
- Captive stocks: None
- Level of captive breeding recs.: Not recommended
- Propagation Techniques: Not known at all

**Other comments**

- Sea snakes are the most poorly studied groups of reptiles in Sri Lanka.

**Sources**

- 40, 54, 58, 67, 103, 113, 117, 128, 129

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Scientific name (author; date) | Typhlops ceylonicus Smith, 1943  
---|---  
Family | Typhlopidae  
Taxonomic level of assessment | Species  

**Distribution**  
Habitat of the taxon | Sub montane forests  
Habitat specificity | Leaf litter, Humus. Fossorial. Up to 480 m  
Current distribution (by country) | ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka  
Current Sri Lankan distribution | Peradeniya  
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) | <100  
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.) | <10  
Number of locations/sub pop. | 1  
Habitat status | 10% decrease in habitat over years  

**Threats**  
Threats to taxon | Habitat loss  
Effect of threat on population | Yes  
Trade | No  

**Population numbers**  
Global population | Unknown  
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.) | Unknown  
Number of mature individuals | Unknown  
Generation time | Unknown  
Population trends | Unknown  

**Data Quality**  
Literature  
Recent field studies | Gans, in 1980's  

**Status**  
IUCN | CRITICALLY ENDANGERED  
CITES | Not listed  
National Red Data Book | No  
Presence in Protected Area | Unknown  

**Recommendations**  
Research | Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies  
Management | Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding  
Captive breeding for | Species recovery, Public awareness  
Captive stocks | None  
Level of captive breeding recs. | Initiate programme within 3 years  
Propagation Techniques | Not known at all  

**Other comments**  
This species is known from a single specimen. Presently Carl Gans is reviewing the entire group.  

**Sources**  
51,115,116  

**Compilers**  

**Reviewers**  
Anslem de Silva
Scientific name (author; date)  Typhlops lankaensis Taylor, 1947
Family  Typhlopidae
Taxonomic level of assessment  Species

Distribution
Habitat of the taxon  Arid coastal areas
Habitat specificity  Sandy Soil. Fossorial in forests. Up to 10 m
Current distribution (by country)  ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution  Trincomalee (Eastern)
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  <100
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)  <100
Number of locations/sub pop.  1
Habitat status  Decrease in area; Decrease in Quality; Oil pollution and war related activities.

Threats
Threats to taxon  Human Interference, Pollution, War, Loss of habitat.
Effect of threat on population  Yes
Trade  No

Population numbers
Global population  Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  Unknown
Number of mature individuals  Unknown
Generation time  Unknown
Population trends  Unknown

Data Quality
Literature, Indirect information
Recent field studies  C. Gans, island-wide survey in late 1970s

Status
IUCN  CRITICALLY ENDANGERED  Criteria …………………………. B1+2bc
CITES  Not listed  National WL legislation ………FFPA
National Red Data Book  1998, Endangered  1996 Red List (IUCN) ……… Not listed
Presence in Protected Area  Unknown

Recommendations
Research  Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies
Management  Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for  Species recovery, research, Public awareness
Captive stocks  None
Level of captive breeding recs.  Initiate programme within 3 years
Propagation Techniques  Not known at all

Other comments  As Taylor's (1947) 5 new species of Typhlops are from a single locality (12 miles north of Trincomalee), the validity of the species need to be established.

Sources  9,11,51,64,116,121,122


Reviewers  Anslem de Silva
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th>Typhlops mirus Jan, 1860</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Typhlopidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Jan's Blind Snake (English), Heen Kanaulla (Sinhala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Submontane forests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Leaf litter. Fossorial. 1500 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td><strong>ENDEMIC</strong> to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Namunukula, Peradeniya, Colombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>3; Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decreasing in area 20% over 10 years (Colombo 80%) due to urbanization, Agriculture and plantations, Decrease in quality.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Loss of habitat, Fragmentation, Human interference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Quality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Literature, Informal field sighting, indirect information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Recent field studies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C. Gans, island-wide survey in late 1970s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>ENDANGERED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Endangered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Presence in Protected Area | 1996 Red List (IUCN) | Not listed |

**Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive breeding for</td>
<td>Species recovery, Research, Public awareness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Initiate programme within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Techniques not known at all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other comments**

| Very little data is available about this species. The collections from Peradeniya are reported to be deposited in Kansas, USA |

**Sources**

| 51,53,64,83,116,124 |

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

| Anslem de Silva |
**Scientific name (author; date)**
*Typhlops tenebrarum* Taylor, 1947

**Family**
Typhlopidae

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Species

### Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Arid zone lowland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Fossorial, Leaf litter. Up to 30 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>Endemic to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>12 miles north of Trincomalee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in quality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Habitat loss, War</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data Quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recent field studies</th>
<th>Literature, Indirect information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Gans, island-wide study in 1970s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive breeding for</td>
<td>Species recovery, Research, Public awareness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Initiate programme within 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Techniques not known at all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other comments

As Taylor's (1947) 5 new species of *Typhlops* are from a single locality (12 miles north of Trincomalee), the validity of the species need to be studied with more samples.

### Sources

51,53,64,116

### Compilers


### Reviewers

Anslem de Silva
Scientific name (author; date)  
**Typhlops veddae** Taylor, 1947

Family  
Typhlopidae

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon  
Coastal secondary forest

Habitat specificity  
Decaying wood debris. Up to 30 m

Current distribution (by country)  
**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
12 miles north of Trincomalee

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
<100

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)  
<100

Number of locations/sub pop.  
1

Habitat status  
Decrease in quality

**Threats**

Threats to taxon  
War, Loss of habitat

Effect of threat on population  
Unknown

Trade  
No

**Population numbers**

Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Unknown

Population trends  
Unknown

**Data Quality**

Literature

Recent field studies  
C. Gans, Island wide study in 1970s

**Status**

IUCN  
**CRITICALLY ENDANGERED**  
Criteria: **B1+2c**

CITES  
Not listed

National Red Data Book  
Endangered

Presence in Protected Area  
1996 Red List (IUCN)  
Not listed

**Recommendations**

Research  
Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies

Management  
Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for  
Species recovery, Research, Public awareness

Captive stocks  
None

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Initiate programme within 3 years

Propagation Techniques  
Techniques not known at all

**Other comments**

5 new species of Typhlops are from a single locality (12 miles north of Trincomalee) the validity of the species need to be studied with more samples.

**Sources**

51, 53, 84, 116

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva
Scientific name (author; date) Typhlops violaceus Taylor, 1947

Family Typhlopidae

Taxonomic level of assessment Species

Distribution

Habitat of the taxon Coastal secondary forests
Habitat specificity Decaying vegetation. Fossorial. Up to 30 m.
Current distribution (by country) ENDEMIE to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution 12 miles north of Trincomalee
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) < 100
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.) <100
Number of locations/sub pop. 1
Habitat status Decrease in quality

Threats

Threats to taxon War, Loss of habitat
Effect of threat on population Unknown
Trade No

Population numbers

Global population Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.) Unknown
Number of mature individuals Unknown
Generation time Unknown
Population trends Unknown

Data Quality Literature, Indirect information
Recent field studies C. Gans, Island-wide study in 1970s

Status

IUCN CRITICALLY ENDANGERED Criteria ......................... B1+2c
CITES Not listed National WL legislation .......... FFPA
Presence in Protected Area No

Recommendations

Research Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies
Management Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for Species recovery, Research, Public awareness
Captive stocks None
Level of captive breeding recs. Initiate programme within 3 years
Propagation Techniques Techniques not known at all

Other comments

5 new species of Typhlops are from a single locality (12 miles north of Trincomalee) the validity of the species need to be studied with more samples.

Sources 51,53,84,116


Reviewers Anslem de Silva
Scientific name (author; date)  
*Cylindrophis maculata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Synonym  
*Anguis maculata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Family  
Uropeltidae

Common name  
Ceylon Pipe Snake (English), *Depathnaya, Vataulla* (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

**Distribution**  
Habitat of the taxon  
Home garden, cultivated land, plantations, paddy fields, lowland and sub-montane forests

Habitat specificity  
Under decaying vegetation, Moist loose soil, Fossorial; From low land to 1000 m. except arid zones and northern province

Current distribution (by country)  
**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
Matugama, Colombo, Kandy, Gampola

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
> 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)  
> 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop.  
Many, Contiguous

Habitat status  
Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years

**Threats**  
Threats to taxon  
Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Climate changes, Drought, Fire, Hunting

Effect of threat on population  
Yes

Trade  
No

**Population numbers**  
Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Unknown

Population trends  
Predicted decline < 20% in the next 15 years

**Data Quality**  
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum, records.

**Recent field studies**  

**Status**  
IUCN  
LOWER RISK-NEAR THREATENED Criteria ................................ --

CITES  
Not listed

National Red Data Book  
Endangered  
1996 Red List (IUCN) .......... Not listed

Presence in Protected Area  
Sinharaja Peak Wilderness, Uduwatte kelae

**Recommendations**  
Research  
Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies

Management  
Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for  
Education, Research, Public awareness

Captive stocks  
None

Level of captive breeding recom.  
Initiate programme after 3 years

Propagation Techniques  
Techniques not known at all

Other comments  
Encounting in home gardens is not uncommon. Seldom it is killed as some consider it venomous.

**Sources**  
5, 30, 33, 36, 51, 124

**Compilers**  

**Reviewers**  
Anslem de Silva
Scientific name (author; date)  
**Pseudotyphlops philippinus** Schiegel, 1839

A Synonyms  
*Uropeltis philippinus* (Cuvier, 1829); *Uropeltis grandis* (Kelaart, 1853)

Family  
Uropeltidae

Common name  
Large Shield Tail (English), *Maha bim ulla* (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

Distribution  
Habitat of the taxon  
Low land dry, intermediate and wet areas

Habitat specificity  
Fossorial and nocturnal snake. Loose humid soil. Up to 500 m.

Current distribution (by country)  
**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
Namunukula, Kirinda, Timbulketiya, Palapathwela, Matale

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
< 5,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)  
< 500

Number of locations/sub pop.  
Few; Fragmented

Habitat status  
> 20% predicted decline over years; Cultivation, Deforestation

Threats  
Threats to taxon  
Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Fire, Road kills, Ploughing

Effect of threat on population  
Yes

Trade  
No

Population numbers  
Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Approximately 3 years

Population trends  
Declining >20% in the last 3 generations/Predicted decline < 20% in next 3 generations

Data Quality  
Informal field sightings, Literature/ Museum/ records

Recent field studies  
C. Gans; Anslem de Silva ongoing.

Status  
IUCN  
ENDANGERED

CITES  
Not listed

National WL legislation  
FFPA

National Red Data Book  
1998, Vulnerable

Presence in Protected Area  
Many

Recommendations  
Research  
Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research

Management  
Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for  
Education, Research, Public awareness

Captive stocks  
None

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Initiate programme after 3 years

Propagation Techniques  
Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa

Other comments  
Presently, C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka.

Sources  
33,51,64

Compilers  

Reviewers  
Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela
### Scientific name (author; date)
- **Rhinophis blythii Kelaart, 1853**

### Synonyms
- *Mytilia templetonii* Gray, 1858

### Family
- Uropeltidae

### Common name
- Blyth's Earth Snake (English), *Gomathudulla* (Sinhala)

### Taxonomic level of assessment
- Species

### Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Montane forest, Home gardens, plantations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Humus, leaf litter. Fossorial. Up to 1700 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td><strong>ENDEMIC</strong> to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Hatton, Balangoda, Pundoluoya, Kotagalla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Few; Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area &gt; 50% decrease in 25 years, Decrease in Quality; Cultivation, Extensive agriculture practice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Trampling, Ploughing, Human interference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population numbers

| Global population                    | Unknown                                      |
| Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)            | Unknown                                      |
| Number of mature individuals         | Unknown                                      |
| Generation time                      | Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years |
| Population trends                    | Research on the distribution is not available |

### Data Quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Informal field sighting, Literature/Museum/records, Indirect information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Informal field sighting, Literature/Museum/records, Indirect information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>ENDEANGERED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998, Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Peak Wilderness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recommendations

| Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies |
| Research Management               |
| Captive breeding for             |
| Captive stocks                   |
| Level of captive breeding recs.  |
| Propagation Techniques           |

### Other comments

- Ploughing leads to the death of many animals. Captive breeding techniques have to be developed with the support of experts. Taxonomic studies required as there could be an additional undescribed species. Presently C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka.

### Sources

33, 51, 56, 64, 124

### Compilers


### Reviewers

Anslem de Silva
### Scientific name (author; date)

*Rhinophis dorsimaculatus* Deraniyagala, 1941

### Family

Uropeltidae

### Taxonomic level of assessment

Species

### Distribution

- **Habitat of the taxon**: Dry zone, low land scrub jungles
- **Habitat specificity**: Moist loose soil. Fossorial. Up to 50 m.
- **Current distribution (by country)**: Endemic to Sri Lanka
- **Current Sri Lankan distribution**: Marichikate (Northwestern Province)
- **Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**: < 100
- **Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**: < 100
- **Number of locations/sub pop.**: 1
- **Habitat status**: Predicted decline < 20% in the next five years; Decreasing quality; War and Agriculture are the primary cause of change

### Threats

- **Threats to taxon**: Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, War, Climate, Drought, Human interference
- **Effect of threat on population**: Yes
- **Trade**: No

### Population numbers

- **Global population**: Unknown
- **Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**: Unknown
- **Number of mature individuals**: Unknown
- **Generation time**: Unknown
- **Population trends**: Predicted decline <20% in the next 10 years.

### Data Quality

- **Literature, Indirect information**: Recent field studies
- **C. Gans, since mid 1970s**:

### Status

- **IUCN**: Critically Endangered
- **Criteria**: B1+2abc
- **CITES**: Not listed
- **National WL legislation**: FFPA
- **National Red Data Book**: Critically Endangered
- **1996 Red List (IUCN)**: Not listed
- **Presence in Protected Area**: Wilpattu National Park

### Recommendations

- **Research**: Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies
- **Management**: Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Translocation, Captive breeding
- **Captive breeding for**: Species recovery, preservation of live genome
- **Captive stocks**: None
- **Level of captive breeding recs.**: Initiate programme within 3 years
- **Propagation Techniques**: Techniques not known at all

### Other comments

No recent field study has been done in these areas. Presently C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka

### Sources

33, 51, 64, 75

### Compilers


### Reviewers

Anslem de Silva
Scientific name (author; date) | Rhinophis drummond-hayi Wall, 1921
---|---
Family | Uropeltidae
Common name | Drummond-Hay’s Earth Snake (English); Thapothudulla (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment | Species

**Distribution**

| Habitat of the taxon | Savana forests.
| --- | ---
| Habitat specificity | Moist soil. Fossorial. Up to 1200 m.
| Current distribution (by country) | ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka
| Current Sri Lankan distribution | Haludumulla, Kaluphana Estate, Uva pathana (Uva Province), Namunukulla (Uva province)
| Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) | < 5,000
| Area of occupancy (Sq. km.) | < 500
| Number of locations/sub pop. | Few, Fragmented
| Habitat status | Decrease in area; predicted decline >20% in the next 10 years; Man made fire and Human interference

**Threats**

| Threats to taxon | Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Pollution, Fire, Ploughing, Human interference
| --- | ---
| Effect of threat on population | Yes
| Trade | No

**Population numbers**

| Global population | Unknown
| Regional Pop (# sub-pop.) | Unknown
| Number of mature individuals | Unknown
| Generation time | Unknown
| Population trends | Declining > 20% in the last 15 years

**Data Quality**

| Literature, Museum/records, Indirect information
| C. Gans, since 1970s

**Recent field studies**

| 1998, Critically Endangered
| 1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed

**Status**

| IUCN | ENDANGERED Criteria .......................... B1+2bc
| CITES | Not listed National WL legislation ........FFPA
| Presence in Protected Area | Unknown

**Recommendations**

| Taxonomic research, Survey, Life history studies
| Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring/Captive Breeding
| Education, Research
| None
| Initiate programme within 3 years
| Techniques not known at all

**Other comments**

| Presently C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka

**Sources**

| 33,51,64,75,113,123,124

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

| Anslem de Silva
Scientific name (author; date)  
*Rhinophis oxyrhynchus* (Schneider, 1801)

Synonym  
*Typhlops oxyrhynchus* (Schneider, 1801)

Family  
Uropeltidae

Common name  
Schneider's Earth Snake (English), *Ulthudulla* (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon  
Dry zone low land forests, Agricultural fields and Home gardens

Habitat specificity  
Fossorial. Under heap of leaves, dry zone soils.

Current distribution (by country)  
**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
Mulaithivu (North central), Trincomalee, Vavuniya (North eastern), Polonnaruwa (North central)

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
> 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)  
> 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop.  
Many, Fragmented

Habitat status  
Decrease in area; decrease in habitat 50% in the last 15 years; Decrease in Quality; Agriculture practice and war are the primary cause of change

**Threats**

Threats to taxon  
Loss of habitat, Pesticides, War, Climate, Drought, Ploughing

Effect of threat on population  
Unknown

Trade  
No

**Population numbers**

Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Unknown

Population trends  
Predicted decline > 20% in the next 5-10 years

**Data Quality**

Recent field studies  
Literature/ Museum/ records, Indirect information

C. Gans; Anslem de Silva ongoing.

**Status**

IUCN  
VULNERABLE

CITES  
Not listed

National Red Data Book  
1998, Endangered

Presence in Protected Area  
Odusudan

**Recommendations**

Research  
Survey, Life history studies

Management  
Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive Breeding

Captive breeding for  
Research

Captive stocks  
None

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Initiate programme within 3 years

Propagation Techniques  
Techniques not known at all

**Other comments**

Taxonomic studies urgent. Presently C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka. Declining in natural habitats due to land preparation during the Mahaweli development system.

**Sources**

33,51,56,64,75,124

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera and K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date)  
**Rhinophis philippinus (Cuvier, 1829)**

Synonym  
Typhlops philippinus (Cuvier, 1829)

Family  
Uropeltidae

Common name  
Peter's Earth Snake (English)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

**Distribution**  
Habitat of the taxon  
Wet zone forests and plantations

Habitat specificity  
Fossorial. Leaf litter, under logs. Distributed from 100-900 m.

Current distribution (by country)  
**ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka**

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
Yatiyantota, Rakwana, Balangoda, Buluthota (Sabaragamuwa province).

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
< 20,000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)  
< 2,000

Number of locations/sub pop.  
Few, Fragmented

Habitat status  
Decrease in Area; decrease in habitat > 20% in the last 10 years; Decrease in quality; Agriculture is the primary cause of change

**Threats**  
Threats to taxon  
Human Interference, Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Ploughing

Effect of threat on population  
Yes

Trade  
No

**Population numbers**  
Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Unknown

Population trends  
Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years/generations

**Data Quality**  
Literature/Museum/records, Indirect information

Recent field studies  
C. Gans since 1970's

**Status**  
IUCN  
VULNERABLE

CITES  
Not listed

National Red Data Book  
1998, Endangered

Presence in Protected Area  
Unknown

**Recommendations**  
Research  
Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies

Management  
Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for  
Research

Captive stocks  
None

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Initiate programme within 3 years

Propagation Techniques  
Techniques not known at all

**Other comments**  
Presently C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka.

**Sources**  
33, 51, 56, 64, 75

**Compilers**  

**Reviewers**  
Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date)  
*Rhinophis porrectus* Wall, 1921

Family  
Uropeltidae

Common name  
Willey's Earth Snake (English), *Digthudulla* (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon  
Arid dry zone

Habitat specificity  
Fossorial. Leaf litter, loose soil. Up to 100 m.

Current distribution (by country)  
ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
North western province - Puttlam and Chillaw

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
< 5000

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)  
<500

Number of locations/sub pop.  
2; Fragmented

Habitat status  
Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years; Human settlements and Urbanisation are the primary cause of change

**Threats**

Threats to taxon  
Human Interference, Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Drought

Effect of threat on population  
Unknown

Trade  
No

**Population numbers**

Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Unknown

Population trends  
Predicted decline > 20% in next 5 years/generations

**Data Quality**

Recent field studies  
Literature/ Museum/ records, Indirect information

**Status**

IUCN  
ENDANGERED

CITES  
Not listed

National Red Data Book  
Data Deficient

Presence in Protected Area  
Unknown

**Recommendations**

Research  
Survey

Management  
Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for  
Education, Research

Captive stocks  
None

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Initiate programme within 3 years

Propagation Techniques  
Techniques not known at all

**Other comments**

Presently C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka. The validity of *R. porrectus* and *R. punctatus* need to be studied with more specimens.

**Sources**

33, 51, 64, 75, 124

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date)  
Rhinophis punctatus Muller, 1832

Family  
Uropeltidae

Common name  
Muller's Earth Snake (English), Tithudulla (Sinhala)

Taxonomic level of assessment  
Species

Distribution  
Habitat of the taxon  
Rain forests and home gardens

Habitat specificity  
Fossorial. Moist soil. Up to 500 m.

Current distribution (by country)  
ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka

Current Sri Lankan distribution  
Peradeniya (Central province)

Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)  
<500

Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)  
<500

Number of locations/sub pop.  
Few

Habitat status  
Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years; Human Interference is the primary cause of change

Threats  
Threats to taxon  
Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Human Interference, Loss of habitat, Ploughing

Effect of threat on population  
Yes

Trade  
No

Population numbers  
Global population  
Unknown

Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)  
Unknown

Number of mature individuals  
Unknown

Generation time  
Unknown

Population trends  
Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years

Data Quality  
Museum, records/ Literature, Indirect information

Recent field studies  
C. Gans, since 1970s.

Status  
IUCN  
ENDANGERED

CITES  
Not listed

National Red Data Book  
1998, Endangered

Presence in Protected Area  
Unknown

Recommendations  
Research  
Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies

Management  
Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for  
Education, Research

Captive stocks  
None

Level of captive breeding recs.  
Initiate programme within 3 years

Propagation Techniques  
Information not available with this group of compilers

Other comments  
Presently C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka. The validity of R. porrectus and R. punctatus need to be studied with more specimens.

Sources  
33, 51, 64, 75, 124

Compilers  

Reviewers  
Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera and K.D.B. Ukuwela
**Scientific name (author; date)**
*Rhinophis trevelyanus* (Kelaart, 1853)

**Synonyms**
*Rhinophis*shomolepis* (Hemprich, 1820)

**Family**
Uropeltidae

**Common name**
Trevelyan's Earth Snake (English), *Depaththudulla* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**
Species

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Rain forests, Plantations, Home gardens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Leaf litter, loose soil, Fossorial, Below 900m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt;2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>Many; fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area; decrease in habitat over years more than 20% in the last 10 years; Decrease in quality; Human settlements are the primary cause of change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat to taxon</th>
<th>Human interference, Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Pollution, Poisoning, Climate, Drought, Agriculture, Ploughing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

| Global population                | Unknown                                                       |
| Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)        | Unknown                                                       |
| Number of mature individuals     | Unknown                                                       |
| Generation time                  | Unknown                                                       |
| Population trends                | > 20% in the next 10 years                                   |

**Data Quality**

| Literature, museums, records    | C. Gans, since 1970s.                                     |

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>VULNERABLE</th>
<th>Criteria: B1+2bc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>National WL legislation: FFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Udawaththakele, Gannoruwa (Central province), Sinharaja</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Survey, Life history studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Habitat management, Monitoring, Wild population management, Captive breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive breeding for</td>
<td>Education, Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive stocks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of captive breeding recs.</td>
<td>Initiate programme after 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propagation Techniques</td>
<td>Information not available with this group of Compilers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other comments**

Presently C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka

**Sources**

33,51,64,75,124

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date) | *Uropeltis melanogaster* (Gray, 1858)
--- | ---
Synonyms | *Mytilia melanogaster* (Gray, 1858)
Family | Uropeltidae
Common name | Gray's Earth Snake (English), *Kaluwakathudulla* (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment | Species

**Distribution**
Habitat of the taxon | Montane evergreen forests
Habitat specificity | Fossorial. Loose soil. Up to 1000m
Current distribution (by country) | **ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution | Hills of Central Province
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) | < 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.) | > 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop. | Many (within Central province), Fragmented
Habitat status | Decrease in area; Decrease in habitat > 20% in the last 10 years; Decrease in quality; Cultivation of vegetable, tea plantations, Human settlements are the primary cause of change

**Threats**
Threats to taxon | Human Interference, Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Ploughing, Drought
Effect of threat on population | Yes
Trade | No

**Population numbers**
Global population | Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.) | Unknown
Number of mature individuals | Unknown
Generation time | Unknown
Population trends | Unknown

**Data Quality**
Recent field studies | Informal field sighting, Literature
C. Gans, since 1970s.

**Status**
IUCN | **VULNERABLE**
CITES | Not listed
National Red Data Book | Data Deficient
Presence in Protected Area | 1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed
Many PA's in the Central Province

**Recommendations**
Research | Survey
Management | Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for | Public awareness, Education, Research
Captive stocks | None
Level of captive breeding recs. | Initiate programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques | Techniques not known at all

**Other comments**
Only reported from the hills of central province where man made fire is a threat. Presently C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka.

**Sources**
33, 51, 56, 64, 75

**Compilers**

**Reviewers**
Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name (author; date)</th>
<th><em>Uropeltis phillipsi</em> (Nicholls, 1929)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Uropeitidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Phillips's Earth Snake (English), <em>triwakatulla</em> Sinhala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomic level of assessment</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Sub montane, dry mixed forest, home gardens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Fossorial. Moist soil; 760m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Maousakanda Estate, Gammaduwa of East Matale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>2; Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat status</td>
<td>Decrease in area; decrease in habitat &lt; 20% in the last 10 years; Minor export plant cultivation (Spices)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Human Interference, Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Pollution, Drought, Fire Ploughing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Predicted decline &gt; 20% in the next 10 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Quality**

Informal field sightings, Literature, Museum, records, Indirect information.

**Recent field studies**

C. Gans, since 1970s.

**Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Data Book</td>
<td>1998 Critically Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Knuckles (Strict nature forest reserve)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

Research: Survey, Life history studies

Management: Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Captive breeding for: Education, Research, Public awareness

Captive stocks: None

Initiate programme within 3 years

Techniques not known at all

**Other comments**

Original letters by Dr. L. Nicholls to Mr. W.W.A. Phillips in naming this species are in "Anslem de Silva Collection". Presently C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka.

**Sources**

33,51,64,76,103

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva
Scientific name (author; date) | *Uropeltis ruhunae* Deraniyagala, 1954
--- | ---
Family | Uropeltidae
Taxonomic level of assessment | Species

### Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat of the taxon</th>
<th>Evergreen rain forest in southern province</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat specificity</td>
<td>Fossorial. Moist soil. Up to 100 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current distribution (by country)</td>
<td>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Sri Lankan distribution</td>
<td>Galle (Southern province)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt; 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of locations/sub pop.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Habitat status
Decrease in habitat over years > 20% in the next 10 years; Decrease in quality; New industrial development, Cultivation are the primary cause of change.

### Threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats to taxon</th>
<th>Human interference, Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of threat on population</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global population</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation time</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population trends</td>
<td>Predicted decline &gt; 20% in the next 10 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data Quality

| Literature, Indirect information, Museum/records |
| None |

### Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN</th>
<th>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</th>
<th>Criteria .......... B1 +2c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>National WL legislation ........FFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence in Protected Area</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recommendations

| Research | Survey |
| Management | Monitoring |
| Captive breeding for | Unknown |
| Captive stocks | None |
| Level of captive breeding recs. | Initiate programme within 3 years |
| Propagation Techniques | Information not available with this group of compilers |

### Other comments

Presently C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka.

### Sources
33,51,56,64,75

### Compilers

### Reviewers
Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela
Scientific name (author; date) | Hypnale nepa (Laurenti, 1768)
---|---
Synonym | Coluber nepa (Laurenti, 1768)
Family | Viperidae
Common name | Millard's Hump-nose Viper (English), Mukalan thelissa (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment | Species

**Distribution**

| Habitat of the taxon | Rain forest
| Habitat specificity | Leaf litter under stone. 1800 m, Terrestrial
| Current distribution (by country) | ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka
| Current Sri Lankan distribution | Gampola, Pallepola, Dolosbage, Hakgala, Ambewela, Matugama, Horana, Haputale, Sinharaja forest, Peak Wilderness
| Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) | < 20,000
| Area of occupancy (Sq. km.) | > 2,000
| Number of locations/sub pop. | Many; Fragmented
| Habitat status | Decrease in area > 20% in the next 10 to 12 years; Decrease in quality; Deforestation is the primary cause of change

**Threats**

| Threats to taxon | Loss of habitat, killing.
| Effect of threat on population | Yes
| Trade | No

**Population numbers**

| Global population | Unknown
| Regional Pop (# sub-pop.) | Unknown
| Number of mature individuals | > 2500 (Unknown)
| Generation time | 4 years
| Population trends | Predicted decline < 20% in the next 3 generations

**Data Quality**

| General field study, Informal field sightings, Literature, Museum, records
| Recent field studies | Dr. Roger Conant and Anslem de Silva in Middle 1980’s.

**Status**

| IUCN | VULNERABLE
| CITES | Not listed
| Presence in Protected Area | Sinharaja, Hakgala, Peak wilderness

**Recommendations**

| Research | Survey
| Management | Sustainable utilisation, Captive breeding
| Captive breeding for | Species recovery, research
| Captive stocks | None
| Level of captive breeding recs. | initiate programme after 3 years
| Propagation Techniques | Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa

**Other comments**

Due to high incidence of viperine bites, the snakes in killed on sight.

**Sources**

33, 34, 51, 64, 124

**Compilers**


**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva
**Scientific name (author; date)**

*Hypnale wa/i* (Gloyd, 1977)

**Synonym**

*A. walli*

**Family**

Viperidae

**Common name**

Gloyd’s Hump-nose Viper (English), *Kuda mukalan thelissa* (Sinhala)

**Taxonomic level of assessment**

Species

---

**Distribution**

**Habitat of the taxon**

Rain forest

**Habitat specificity**

Leaf litter, base of shrubs and grass. 1800m

**Current distribution (by country)**

**ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka

**Current Sri Lankan distribution**

Udagama, Hakgala, Peak Wilderness, Maskeliya

**Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)**

< 20,000

**Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)**

> 2,000

**Number of locations/sub pop.**

5; fragmented

**Habitat status**

Decrease in area < 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation is the primary cause of change

---

**Threats**

**Threats to taxon**

Loss of habitat, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Hunting.

**Effect of threat on population**

Yes

**Trade**

No

---

**Population numbers**

**Global population**

Unknown

**Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)**

Unknown

**Number of mature individuals**

Unknown

**Generation time**

Unknown

**Population trends**

Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years

---

**Data Quality**

**Recent field studies**

General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect information

Roger Conant and Anslem de Silva in middle 1980's

---

**Status**

**IUCN**

VULNERABLE

**CITES**

Not listed

**National Red Data Book**

1998, Critically Endangered

**Presence in Protected Area**

Sinhara, Knuckles, Kanelliy, Hakgala

---

**Recommendations**

**Research**

Survey, Life history studies

**Management**

Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

**Captive breeding for**

Public awareness

**Captive stocks**

None

**Level of captive breeding recs.**

Initiate programme after 3 years

**Propagation Techniques**

Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa.

---

**Other comments**

Further studies are required to establish the validity of *H. walli*.

---

**Sources**

33,51,80

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**Compilators**


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**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva
Scientific name (author; date) Trimeresurus trigonocephalus (Sonnini & Latriele, 1801)
Synonym Vipera trigonocephala Sonnini et Latriele, 1801
Family Viperidae
Common name Green Pit Viper (English), Pala Polonga (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment Species

Distribution
Habitat of the taxon Wet, dry and intermediate zone forests and montane forests
Habitat specificity Trees, bushes, bamboos; Up to 1750 m, Arboreal
Current distribution (by country) ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution Sinharaja Forest, Central Province, Puttalam (Northwestern province), Dambulla (Northcentral province), Sabara Gamuwa province
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) > 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.) > 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop. Many, Fragmented
Habitat status Decrease in area; decrease in habitat > 20% in the last 20 years; Deforestation for agriculture and human settlements are the primary cause of change

Threats
Threats to taxon Loss of habitat, Over exploitation, Hunting, Human interference
Trade Yes, Commercial; Smuggling for pet Trade
Effect of trade on population Unknown

Population numbers
Global population Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.) Unknown
Number of mature individuals Unknown
Generation time 10 years
Population trends Declining > 20% in the last 10 years

Data Quality
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect information such as from trade etc., Museum/records

Status
IUCN VULNERABLE Criteria ......................... A1c
CITES Not listed National WL legislation ..........FFPA
Presence in Protected Area Sinharaja, Knuckles, Peak wilderness, Uduwattakele

Recommendations
Research Survey
Management Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for Public awareness, Education, Research, Commercial, Venom extraction
Captive stocks None
Level of captive breeding recs. Initiate programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques Techniques known for this taxon or similar taxon

Other comments
As it is a handsome snake it is often smuggled for pet trade and for exhibition.

Sources
29, 33, 34, 64,124
Reviewers Anslem de Silva
Reptile reference cited in Taxon Data Sheets


AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES OF SRI LANKA
CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN
TAXON DATA SHEET.

Working Group: __________________________ Date: __________________________

PART ONE

1. Scientific Name (With authority and date):

1A. Synonyms: __________________________

1B. Family: __________________________

1C. Common name(s) with language: __________________________

1D. Taxonomic level of assessment: ☐ Species ☐ Sub species ☐ Variety

2. Distribution of the taxon

2A. Habitat of the taxon: __________________________

2B. Habitat specificity -- Niche: __________________________ Elevation: __________________________

2C. Historical distribution (Global -- in past 100 years described by country):

2D. Current distribution (listed by country):

2E. Current regional distribution (in Sri Lanka):

3. Approximate EXTENT OF OCCURRENCE of the taxon in and around the area of study/ sighting/ collection (Extent of occurrence is defined as the area contained within the shortest continuous imaginary boundary encompassing all known, inferred or projected sites of present occurrence of the taxon): (tick appropriate box)

☐ < 100 sq.km. ☐ 101 - 5,000 sq.km. ☐ 5,001 - 20,000 sq.km. ☐ > 20,001 sq.km.

4. Approximate AREA OF OCCUPANCY of the taxon in and around the area of study/ sighting/ collection (Area of occupancy is defined as the area occupied by the taxon within the 'extent of occurrence') (tick appropriate box)

☐ < 10 sq.km. ☐ 11 - 500 sq.km. ☐ 501 - 2,000 sq.km. ☐ > 2,001 sq.km.

5. Number of Locations or Subpopulations in which the taxon is distributed:

5A. Are the locations or populations: ☐ Contiguous ☐ Fragmented

6. Habitat status:

6A. Is there any change in the habitat where the taxon occurs: ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, is it a

☐ Decrease in area ☐ Increase in area ☐ Stable in area ☐ Unknown

6B. If Decreasing, what has been the decrease in habitat (approximately, in percent) over years?:

☐ < 20% ☐ > 20% ☐ > 50% ☐ > 80% in the last ________ years

6C. If Stable or Unknown, do you predict a decline in habitat (approximately, in percent) over years?:

☐ < 20% ☐ > 20% ☐ > 50% ☐ > 80% in the next ________ years

6D. State primary cause of change:

6E. Is there any change in the quality of habitat where the taxon occurs: ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, ☐ Decrease in quality ☐ Increase in quality ☐ Stable in quality ☐ Unknown

6F. State primary cause of change:
7. Threats:

7A. What are the threats to the taxon? (Circle present [P] or future (predicted) [F] threats below):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human interference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damming</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting for medicine</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting for food</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting for timber</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of habitat</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat fragmentation</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat loss due to exotic animals</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat loss due to exotic plants</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overexploitation</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesticides</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollution</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powerlines</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political unrest</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trade of parts [P] [F]
Trade for market or medicine [P] [F]
Trampling [P] [F]
War [P] [F]
Natural/ Man induced threats [P] [F]
Climate [P] [F]
Disease [P] [F]
Decline in prey species [P] [F]
Drowning [P] [F]
Edaphic changes [P] [F]
Genetic problems [P] [F]
Hybridization [P] [F]
Interspecific competition [P] [F]
Interspecific competition from exotics [P] [F]
Interspecific competition from livestock [P] [F]

Others (please specify):

7B. Are these threats resulting in (perceived or inferred) or may result in (predicted) population decline?  □ Yes  □ No

8. Trade:

8A. Is the taxon in trade?  □ Yes  □ No
□ Local  □ Domestic  □ Commercial  □ International

□ Legs  □ Scales  □ Shell  □ Whole animal
□ Eggs  □ Skin  □ Laboratory  □ Pet trade

8C. Which form of trade (specified form) is resulting in a perceived or inferred population decline?

9. Population numbers:

9A. Global population:

9B. Regional population (No. of sub population):

9C. Number of Mature Individuals (in all populations):  □ < 50  □ < 250  □ < 2,500  □ > 2,500

9D. Generation time (Defined here as the average age of parents in population):

10. Population trends:

10A. Is the population size/ numbers of the taxon:

□ Declining  □ Increasing  □ Stable  □ Unknown

10B. If Declining, what has been the rate of population decline perceived or inferred:

□ < 20%  □ > 20%  □ > 50%  □ > 80%  in the last ______ years/ generations

10C. If Stable or Unknown, do you predict a future decline in the population.  □ Yes  □ No

If yes, please specify rate and factors e.g. habitat loss, threats, trade, etc.

□ < 20%  □ > 20%  □ > 50%  □ > 80%  in the next ______ years/ generations

11. Data Quality:

11A. Are the above estimates based on:

□ Census or monitoring  □ General field study  □ Informal field sighting  □ Literature
□ Indirect information such as from trade, etc.  □ Museum/records  □ Hearsay/ popular belief
12. Recent field studies (in the last 10 years). Indicate year of study not year of publication.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Researcher names</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Topics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**PART TWO**

13. Status:

13A. IUCN: ____________________________ IUCN Criteria based on: ____________________________

13B. CITES: ____________________________

13C. National Wildlife Legislation: ____________________________

13D. National Red Data Book: ____________________________

13E. International Red Data Book: ____________________________

13F. Other legislation (please specify): ____________________________

13G. Known presence in protected areas (please list): ____________________________

13H. National or regionally endorsed protection plan: ____________________________

**PART THREE**

14. Supporting Research recommended for the taxon:  
☐ Yes  ☐ No  If yes, is it

☐ Survey  ☐ Genetic research  ☐ Taxonomic research  ☐ Life history studies

☐ Limiting factor research  ☐ Epidemiology

☐ Others (taxon specific)

14A. Is Population and Habitat Viability Assessment recommended:  
☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ Pending

15. Management recommendations for the taxon:

☐ Habitat management  ☐ Wild population management  ☐ Monitoring  ☐ Translocation

☐ Sustainable utilisation  ☐ Public awareness  ☐ Genome Resource Banking  ☐ Limiting factor management

☐ Captive breeding  ☐ Others

16. If Captive breeding is recommended, is it for:

☐ Species recovery  ☐ Education  ☐ Reintroduction  ☐ Benign introduction

☐ Research  ☐ Husbandry  ☐ Preservation of live genome  ☐ Commercial/ sustainability

17. Do Captive stocks already exist:  
☐ Yes  ☐ No  If yes, ____________________________

17A. Names of facilities: ____________________________

17B. Number in captivity: Male ______ Female ______ Unsexed ______ Total ______ Not known ☐

17C. Does a coordinated Species Management Programme exist for this species:  
☐ Yes  ☐ No  If yes, which countries (if country, which facilities): ____________________________

17D. Is a coordinated Species Management Programme recommended for Sri Lanka?  
☐ Yes  ☐ No

18. Level of captive breeding recommended:

☐ A. Ongoing program intensified or increased  ☐ B. Ongoing program decreased

☐ C. Initiate program within 3 years  ☐ D. Initiate program after 3 years
19. Are techniques established to propagate the taxon:

☐ Techniques known for this taxon or similar taxon
☐ Techniques not known at all
☐ Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa
☐ Information not available with this group of compilers

20. Other comments:

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

PART FIVE

21. Sources:

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
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22. Compilers:

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
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23. Reviewers:

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________________________________________________________________________
Sri Lanka Amphibian/Reptile Conservation Assessment Management Plan
Biological Information Sheet

Name: ___________________________ Title: Dr. Mr. Mrs. Capt.
Address for communication: ____________________________________________________________
Phone: __________________________ Fax: ___________________________ E-mail: ___________________________

Please answer the following questions only with respect to the geographical area of your amphibian/reptile study in the wild.

1. Scientific Name (With authority and date)
   1A. Synonyms:
   1B. Family:
   1C. Common name(s) with language:
   1D. Taxonomic level of assessment: ☐ Species ☐ Sub species ☐ Variety

2. Distribution of the taxon
   2A. Geographical area of your study:
   2B. Habitat of the taxon:
   2C. Habitat specificity (niche, elevation, etc.):
   2D. Names of localities in which the taxon was studied or sighted by you (please give details of places as accurately as possible):

3. Approximate EXTENT OF OCCURRENCE of the taxon in and around the area of study/sighting/collection (Extent of occurrence is defined as the area contained within the shortest continuous imaginary boundary encompassing all known, inferred or projected sites of present occurrence of the taxon): (tick appropriate box)
   ☐ < 100 sq. km. ☐ 101 - 5,000 sq. km. ☐ 5,001 - 20,000 sq. km. ☐ > 20,001 sq. km.

4. Approximate AREA OF OCCUPANCY of the taxon in and around the area of study/sighting/collection (Area of occupancy is defined as the area occupied by the taxon within the 'extent of occurrence'). (tick appropriate box)
   ☐ < 10 sq. km. ☐ 11 - 500 sq. km. ☐ 501 - 2,000 sq. km. ☐ > 2,001 sq km.

5. Number of Locations or Subpopulations in which the taxon is distributed:

6. Habitat status:
   6A. Is there any change in the habitat where the taxon occurs: ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, is it a
   ☐ Decrease in area ☐ Increase in area ☐ Stable in area ☐ Unknown
   6B. If decreasing, what has been the decrease in habitat (approximately, in percent) over years?
   ☐ < 20% ☐ 20% - 50% ☐ > 50% ☐ > 80% in the last _________ years
   6C. If Stable or Unknown, do you predict a decline in habitat (approximately, in percent) over years?
   ☐ < 20% ☐ 20% - 50% ☐ > 50% ☐ > 80% in the next _________ years
   6D. State primary cause of change:

6E. Is there any change in the quality of habitat where the taxon occurs: ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes,
   ☐ Decrease in quality ☐ Increase in quality ☐ Stable in quality ☐ Unknown
   6F. State primary cause of change:

7. Threats:
   7A. What are the threats to the taxon? (Circle present [P] or future (predicted) [F] threats below):
       Human interference [P] [F] ☐ Political unrest [P] [F] ☐ Nutritional disorders [P] [F]
       Damming [P] [F] ☐ Trade for market or medicine [P] [F] ☐ Pests [P] [F]
       Grazing [P] [F] ☐ Trade of parts [P] [F] ☐ Predation [P] [F]
       Hunting [P] [F] ☐ War [P] [F] ☐ Predation by exotics [P] [F]
       Hunting for medicine [P] [F] ☐ Natural/ Man induced threats [P] [F] ☐ Siltation [P] [F]
       Hunting for food [P] [F] ☐ Climate [P] [F] ☐ Catastrophes [P] [F]
       Fishing [P] [F] ☐ Drought [P] [F] ☐ El Nino [P] [F]
       Loss of habitat [P] [F] ☐ Disease [P] [F] ☐ Fire [P] [F]
       Habitat fragmentation [P] [F] ☐ Decline in prey species [P] [F] ☐ Hurricane [P] [F]
       Habitat loss due to exotic animals [P] [F] ☐ Drowning [P] [F] ☐ Landslide [P] [F]
       Habitat loss due to exotic plants [P] [F] ☐ Edaphic changes [P] [F] ☐ Tsunami [P] [F]
       Overexploitation [P] [F] ☐ Genetic problems [P] [F]
       Pesticides [P] [F] ☐ Hybridization [P] [F]
7B. Are these threats resulting in (perceived or inferred) or may result in (predicted) population decline?  □ Yes □ No

8. Trade:

8A. Is the taxon in trade? □ Yes □ No
□ Local □ Domestic
□ Commercial □ International
□ Parts in trade/ kinds □ Skin □ Legs □ Shell
□ Claws □ Meat □ Bones □ Scientific collections
□ Pet trade
□ Others, please specify

8C. Which form of trade (specified form) is resulting in a perceived or inferred population decline?

9. Population numbers:

9A. Number of Mature Individuals (in all populations): □ < 50 □ < 250 □ < 2,500 □ > 2,500
9B. Generation time (Defined here as the average age of parents in population) __________________________

10. Population trends:

10A. Is the population size/ numbers of the taxon:
□ Declining □ Increasing □ Stable □ Unknown
10B. If Declining, what has been the rate of population decline perceived or inferred:
□ < 20% □ > 20% □ > 50% □ > 80% in the last _______ years/ generations
10C. If Stable or Unknown, do you predict a future decline in the population?
□ Yes □ No
□ If yes, please specify rate and factors e.g. habitat loss, threats, trade, etc.
□ < 20% □ > 20% □ > 50% □ > 80% in the next _______ years/ generations

11. Data Quality:

11A. Are the above estimates based on:
□ Census or monitoring □ General field study □ Informal field sighting □ Literature
□ Indirect information such as from trade, etc. □ Museum/ records □ Hearsay/ popular belief

12. Recent field studies (in the last 10 years). Indicate year of study not year of publication.

Researcher names Location Dates Topics

13. Does captive breeding already exist? □ Yes □ No
□ If yes, ______________

17A. Names of facilities:

14. Are techniques established to breed the taxon:
□ Techniques known for this taxon or similar taxon □ Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa
□ Techniques not known at all □ Information not available with this group of compilers

15. Other comments (This is most important. Please include anything you feel is important about the taxon for its conservation in the wild. For example, specific threats to the taxon, impact on harvest of this taxon on other taxa, its medicinal uses if any, etc.)

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Use only one sheet for one taxon. In case you have information for more than one taxon, please use a photocopy of the sheet. Thank you for your time and cooperation. We hope to see you at the workshop.

Otherwise, your information will be credited in the Report.
IUCN RED LIST CATEGORIES

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The threatened species categories now used in Red Data Books and Red Lists have been in place, with some modification, for almost 30 years. Since their introduction these categories have become widely recognised internationally, and they are now used in a whole range of publications and listings, produced by IUCN as well as by numerous governmental and non-governmental organisations. The Red Data Book categories provide an easily and widely understood method for highlighting those species under higher extinction risk, so as to focus attention on conservation measures designed to protect them.

2. The need to revise the categories has been recognised for some time. In 1994, the SSC held a symposium, 'The Road to Extinction' (Filter & Fitter, 1987), which examined the issues in some detail, and at which a number of options were considered for the revised system. However, no single proposal resulted. The current phase of development began in 1999 with a request from the SSC Steering Committee to develop a new approach that would provide the conservation community with useful information for action planning.

In this document, proposals for new definitions for Red List categories are presented. The general aim of the new system is to provide an explicit, objective framework for the classification of species according to their extinction risk:

The revision has several specific aims:

☐ to provide a system that can be applied consistently by different people;

☐ to improve the objectivity by providing those using the criteria with clear guidance on how to evaluate different factors which affect risk of extinction;

☐ to provide a system which will facilitate comparisons across widely different taxa;

☐ to give people using threatened species lists a better understanding of how individual species were classified.

3. The proposals presented in this document result from a continuing process of drafting, consultation and validation. It was clear that the production of a large number of draft proposals led to some confusion, especially as each draft has been used for classifying some set of species for conservation purposes. To clarify matters, and to open the way for modifications as and when they became necessary, a system for version numbering was applied as follows:

Version 1.0: Mace & Lande(1991)

The first paper discussed a new basis for the categories, and presenting numerical criteria especially relevant for large vertebrates.

Version 2.0: Mace et al. (1993)

A major revision of Version 1.0, including numerical criteria appropriate to all organisms and introducing the non-threatened categories.


Following an extensive consultation process within SSC, a number of changes were made to the details of the criteria, and fuller explanation of basic principles was included. A more explicit structure clarified the significance of the non-threatened categories.

Version 2.2: Mace & Stuart (1994)

Following further comments received and additional validation exercises, some minor changes to the criteria were made. In addition, the Susceptible category present in Versions 2.0 and 2.1 was subsumed into the Vulnerable category. A precautionary application of the system was emphasised.
II. PREAMBLE

The following points present important information on the use and interpretation of the categories ( = Critically Endangered, Endangered, etc.), criteria ( = A to E), and sub-criteria ( = a, b etc., i, ii, etc.).

1. Taxonomic level and scope of the categorisation process

The criteria can be applied to any taxonomic unit at or below the species level. The term "taxon" in the following notes, definitions and criteria is used for convenience, and may represent species of lower taxonomic levels, including format that are not yet formally described. There is a sufficient range among the different criteria to enable the appropriate listing of taxa from the complete taxonomic spectrum, with the exception of micro-organisms. The criteria may also be applied within any specific geographical or political area although in such cases special notice should be taken of point 11 below. In presenting the results of applying the criteria, the taxonomic unit and area under consideration should be made explicit. The categorisation process should only be applied to wild populations inside their natural range, and to populations resulting from benign introductions (defined in the draft IUCN Guidelines for Re-introductions as "an attempt to establish a species, for the purpose of conservation, outside its recorded distribution, but within an appropriate habitat and eco-geographical area").

2. Nature of the categories

All taxa listed as Critically qualify for Vulnerable and Endangered, and all listed as Endangered qualify for Vulnerable. Together these categories are described as "threatened". The threatened species categories form a part of the overall scheme. It will be possible to place all taxa into one of the categories (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Structure of the Categories

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Extinct
  └─ Extinct in the Wild
     └─ (Threatened)
          └─ Adequate Data

  └─ Critically Endangered
     └─ Endangered
          └─ Vulnerable
               └─ Conservation Dependent
                    └─ Least Concern
                         └─ Lower Risk
                              └─ Near Threatened

  └─ (Evaluated)
     └─ Data Deficient
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REFERENCES


3. Role of the different criteria
For listing as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable there is a range of quantitative criteria; meeting any one of these criteria qualifies a taxon for listing at that level of threat. Each species should be evaluated against all the criteria. The different criteria (A-E) are derived from diverse life histories they exhibit. Even though some criteria will be inapplicable, for certain taxa (some taxa will never qualify under these however close extinction they come), there can be a valid list of criteria to assess threat levels for any taxon (other than microorganisms). The useful lack of criteria for assessing threat levels for any taxon (other than microorganisms) is that it will never be clear which criteria are appropriate for any one species, because it will never be clear which criteria are appropriate for any one species. Each species should be evaluated against all the criteria, and any criterion met should be listed.

4. Dealing with quantitative criteria

The quantitative values prescribed in the various criteria associated with threatened categories were developed after extensive criticism and they are set at what are generally judged to be appropriate levels, even if no formal justification for these values exists. The levels for different criteria within categories were set independently but against a common standard. Some broad consensus between them was sought. However, a given taxon should not be expected to meet all criteria (A-E) in a category; meeting any one criterion is sufficient for listing.

5. Implications of listing

Listing in the categories of Not Evaluated and Data Deficient indicates that no assessment of extinction risk has been made, though for different reasons. Until such time as an assessment is made, species listed in these categories should not be treated as if they were non-threatened, and it may be appropriate (especially for Data Deficient forms) to give them the same degree of protection as threatened taxa, at least until their status can be evaluated.

Extinction is assumed here to be a chance process. Thus, a listing in a higher extinction risk category carries a higher expectation of extinction, and over the time frames specified more severe conservation action. However, the persistence of some taxa in high risk categories does not necessarily mean their initial assessment was inaccurate.

6. Data quality and the importance of inference and projection

The criteria are clearly quantitative in nature. However, the absence of high quality data should not deter attempts at applying the criteria, as methods involving estimation, inference and projection are emphasized to be acceptable throughout. Inference and projection may be specified, or of factors related to population abundance or distribution (including dependence on extrastochastic processes or potential threats to the future (including the rate of other taxa). In these cases, it is expected that some taxon may be sufficiently supported. Suspected or inferred patterns in either the recent past, present or near future can be based on any of a series of related factors, and these factors should be specified.

7. Uncertainty

The criteria should be applied on the basis of the available evidence on taxon numbers, trend and distribution, making due allowance for statistical and other uncertainties. Given that data use the information that is available to make evidence-based inference about the overall status of the species, a reasonably small number of additional factors to apply in listing the category of 'Data Deficient' may be assigned. However, it is important to recognize that this category indicates that data are inadequate to determine the degree of threat faced by a taxon, not necessarily that the listing is poorly known. In cases where there are evident threats to a taxon through, for example, deterioration of its only known habitat, it is important to attempt to assess threat levels for any taxon (other than microorganisms). Even though there may be little direct information on the biological status of the taxon itself, the category 'Data Deficient' is not a threatened category, although it indicates a need to obtain more information on a taxon to determine the appropriate listing.

8. Conservation actions in the listing process

The criteria for the threatened categories are to be applied to a taxon whatever the level of conservation action affecting it. In cases where it is only conservation action that prevents a taxon from meeting the threatened criteria, the designation of 'Conservation Dependent' is appropriate. It is important to emphasize here that a taxon requires conservation action even if it is not listed as threatened.

9. Documentation

All taxon lists including categorization resulting from these criteria should state the criteria and sub-criteria that were met. No listing can be accepted as valid unless at least one criterion is given. If more than one criterion or sub-criterion was met, then each should be listed. However, failure to mention a criterion should not necessarily imply that it was not met. Therefore, if a re-evaluation indicated that the documented criterion is no longer met, this should not result in automatic down-listing. Instead, the taxon should be re-evaluated with respect to all criteria to indicate its status. The factors responsible for triggering the criteria, especially where inference and projection are used, should be at least be logged by the evaluator, even if they cannot be included in published lists.

10. Threats and priorities

The category of threat is not necessarily sufficient to determine priorities for conservation action. The category of threat simply provides an assessment of the likelihood of extinction under current circumstances, whereas a system for assessing priorities for action will include numerous other factors concerning conservation action, such as costs, logistical, chances of success, and even perhaps the taxonomic distinctiveness of the subject.

11. Use at regional level

The criteria are most appropriately applied at the scale of a global region, ranging from those units defined by biogeographical, regional units, or biogeographical, regional units, to those defined by national boundaries. Regionally or nationally based threat categories, which are aimed at including taxa that are threatened at regional or national level, must be noted, and may be reasonable factors to apply in regional or national level. It must be recognized that a regional category of threat may not be the same as a regional or national category for a particular taxon. For example, taxa classified as Vulnerable on the basis of their global declines in numbers or range might be Lower Risk within a particular region where their populations are stable. Conversely, taxa classified as Lower Risk globally might be Critically Endangered within a particular region where numbers are very small or declining, perhaps only because they are on the margins of their global range. IUCN is still in the process of developing guidelines for the use of national red list categories.

12. Re-evaluation

Evaluation of taxa against the criteria should be carried out at appropriate intervals. This is especially important for taxa listed under Near Threatened, or Conservation Dependent, or threatened species whose status is known or suspected to be deteriorating.

13. Transfer between categories

These are as follows: (A) A taxon may be moved from a category of higher threat to a category of lower threat if none of the criteria of the higher category has been met for 5 years or more. (B) If the original classification is found to have been erroneous, the taxon may be transferred to the appropriate category or removed from the threatened categories altogether, without delay (but see Section 9). (C) Transfer from categories of lower to higher risk should be made without delay.
14. Problems of scale
Classification based on the sizes of geographic ranges or the patterns of habitat occupancy are complicated by problems of spatial scale. The finer the scale at which the distributions or habitats of taxa are mapped, the smaller will be the area that they are found to occupy. Mapping at finer scales reveals more areas in which the taxa is unrecorded. It is impossible to provide any strict but general rules for mapping taxa or habitats; the most appropriate scale will depend on the taxa, in question, and the origin and comprehensiveness of the distributional data. However, the thresholds for some criteria (e.g., Endangered) necessitate mapping at a finer scale.

III. DEFINITIONS

1. Population
Population is defined as the total number of individuals of a taxon. For functional reasons, primarily owing to differences between life-forms, population numbers are expressed as numbers of mature individuals only. In the case of taxa obligately dependent on other taxa for all or part of their life cycle, biologically appropriate values for the host taxon should be used.

3. Mature individuals
The number of mature individuals is defined as the number of individuals known, estimated or inferred to be capable of reproduction. When estimating the quantity the following points should be borne in mind:

- Where the population is characterised by natural fluctuations the minimum number should be used.
- This measure is intended to count individuals capable of reproduction and should there fore exclude individuals that are environmentally, behaviourally or otherwise reproducibly suppressed in the wild.
- In the case of populations with biased adult or breeding sex ratios it is appropriate to use lower estimates for the number of mature individuals which take this into account (e.g., the estimated effective population size).
- Reproducing units within a clone should be counted as individuals, except where such units are unable to survive alone (e.g., corals).
- In the case of taxa that naturally lose all or a subset of mature individuals at some point in their life cycle, the estimate should be made at the appropriate time, when mature individuals are available for breeding.

4. Generation
Generation may be measured as the average age of parents in the population. This is greater than the age at first breeding, except in taxa where individuals breed only once.

5. Continuing decline
A continuing decline is a recent, current or projected future decline whose causes are not known, not adequately controlled and so is liable to continue unless remedial measures are taken. Natural fluctuations will not normally count as a continuing decline, but an observed decline should not be considered to be part of a natural fluctuation unless there is evidence for this.

6. Reduction
A reduction (or extirpation) is a decline in the number of mature individuals of at least the amount (%) stated over the time period (years) specified, although the decline need not still be continuing. A reduction should not be interpreted as part of a natural fluctuation unless there is good evidence for this. Downward trends that are part of natural fluctuations will not normally count as a reduction.

7. Extreme fluctuations
Extreme fluctuations occur in a number of taxa where population size or distribution area varies widely, rapidly and frequently, typically with a variation greater than one order of magnitude (i.e., a tenfold increase or decrease).

8. Severely fragmented
Severely fragmented refers to the situation where increased extinction risks to the taxon result from the fact that most individuals within a taxon are found in small and relatively isolated subpopulations. These small subpopulations may go extinct, with a reduced probability of recolonisation.

9. Extent of occurrence
Extent of occurrence is defined as the area contained within the shortest continuous imaginary boundary, which can be drawn to encompass all the known, inferred or projected sites of present occurrence of a taxon, excluding cases of vagrancy. This measure may exclude discontinuities or disjunctions within the overall distributions of taxa (e.g., large areas of obviously unsuitable habitat) but see ‘area of occupancy.’ Extent of occurrence can often be measured by a minimum convex polygon (the smallest polygon in which no internal angle exceeds 180 degrees) which contains all the sites of occurrence.

10. Area of occupancy
Area of occupancy as defined is the area within the ‘extent of occurrence’ (see definition) which is occupied by a taxon, excluding cases of vagrancy. The measure refines the fact that a taxon will not usually occur throughout the area of its extent of occurrence, which may, for example, contain unsuitable habitats.

Fig. 1: Two examples of the distinction between the extent of occurrence and area of occupancy. (a) and (b) are the spatial distribution of known, inferred, or projected area of occurrence. (c) and (d) show one possible boundary to the extent of occurrence, which is the measured area within this boundary. (e) and (f) show one measure of area of occupancy which can be measured by the sum of the occupied grid squares.
The area of occupancy is the smallest area essential at any stage to the survival of existing populations of a taxon (e.g. colonial nesting sites, feeding sites for migratory). The size of the area of occupancy will be a function of the scale at which it is measured, and should be at a scale appropriate to relevant biological aspects of the taxon. The criteria include values in sq. km, and thus to avoid errors in classification, the area of occupancy should be measured on grid squares (or equivalents) which are sufficiently small (see Figure 2).

11. Location
Location defines a geographically or ecologically distinct area in which a single event (e.g. pollution) will soon affect all individuals of the taxon present. A location usually, but not always, contains all or part of a subpopulation of the taxon, and is typically a small proportion of the taxon's total distribution.

12. Quantitative analysis
A quantitative analysis is defined here as the technique of population viability analysis (PVA), or any other quantitative form of analysis, which estimates the extinction probability of a taxon or population based on the known life history and specified management or non-management options. In presenting the results of quantitative analyses the structural equations and the data should be explicit.

IV THE CATEGORIES

EXTINCT (EX)
A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died.

EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW)
A taxon is Extinct in the wild when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed extinct in the wild 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.

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)
A taxon is Critically Endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as defined by any of the criteria (A to E) on subsequent pages.

ENDANGERED (EN)
A taxon is Endangered when it is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as defined by any of the criteria (A to E) on subsequent pages.

VULNERABLE (VU)
A taxon is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as defined by any of the criteria (A to D) on subsequent pages.

LOWER RISK (LR)
A taxon is Lower Risk when it has been evaluated, does not satisfy the criteria for any of the categories Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable. Taxa included in the Lower Risk category can be separated into three subcategories:

1. Conservation Dependent (cd). Taxa which are the focus of a continuing taxon-specific or habitat-specific conservation programme targeted towards the taxon in question, the cessation of which would result in the taxon qualifying for one of the threatened categories above within a period of five years.

2. Near Threatened (nt). Taxa which do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but which are close to qualifying for Vulnerable.

3. Least Concern (lc). Taxa which do not qualify for Conservation Dependent or Near Threatened.

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. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution is lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat or Lower Risk. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that threatened classification is appropriate. It is important to make positive use of whatever data are available. In many cases great care should be exercised in choosing between DD and threatened status. If the range of a taxon is suspected to be relatively circumscribed, if a considerable period of time has elapsed since the last record of the taxon, threatened status may well be justified.

NOT EVALUATED (NE)
A taxon is Not Evaluated when it has not yet been assessed against the criteria.
V. THE CRITERIA FOR CRITICALLY ENDANGERED, ENDANGERED AND VULNERABLE

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)
A taxon is Critically Endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as defined by any of the following criteria (A to E):

A. Population reduction in the form of either of the following:
   1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected reduction of at least 80% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, based on (and specifying) any of the following:
      (a) direct observation
      (b) an index of abundance appropriate for the taxa
      (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat
      (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation
      (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.
   2. A reduction of at least 80%, projected or suspected to be met within the next ten years or three generations, whichever is the longer, based on (and specifying) any of (b), (c), (d) or (e) above.

B. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 100 km² or area of occupancy estimated to be less than 10 km², and estimates indicating any two of the following:
   1. Severely fragmented or known to exist at only a single location.
   2. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
      (a) extent of occurrence
      (b) area of occupancy
      (c) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
      (d) number of locations or subpopulations
      (e) number of mature individuals.

C. Population estimated to number less than 250 mature individuals and either:
   1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 25% within 3 years or one generation, whichever is longer. OR
   2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals and population structure in the form of either:
      (a) severely fragmented (i.e., no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 50 mature individuals)
      (b) all individuals are in a single subpopulation.

D. Population estimated to number less than 50 mature individuals.

E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 50% within 10 years or 3 generations, whichever is the longer.

ENDANGERED (EN)
A taxon is Endangered when it is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as defined by any of the following criteria (A to E):

A. Population reduction in the form of either of the following:
   1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected reduction of at least 50% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, based on (and specifying) any of the following:
      (a) direct observation
      (b) an index of abundance appropriate for the taxa
      (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat
      (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation
      (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.
   2. A reduction of at least 50% projected or suspected to be met within the next ten years or three generations, whichever is the longer, based on (and specifying) any of (b), (c), (d) or (e) above.

B. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 5000 km² or area of occupancy estimated to be less than 500 km², and estimates indicating any two of the following:
   1. Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than five locations.
   2. Continuing decline, inferred, observed or projected, in any of the following:
      (a) extent of occurrence
      (b) area of occupancy
      (c) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
      (d) number of locations or subpopulations
      (e) number of mature individuals.

C. Population estimated to number less than 2500 mature individuals and either:
   1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 25% within 5 years or 2 generations, whichever is longer.
   2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals and population structure in the form of either:
      (a) severely fragmented (i.e., no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 250 mature individuals)
      (b) all individuals are in a single subpopulation.

D. Population estimated to number less than 250 mature individuals.

E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 20% within 20 years or 5 generations, whichever is the longer.
VULNERABLE (VU)

A taxon is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as defined by any of the following criteria (A to E).

A. Population reduction in the form of either of the following:
   1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected reduction of at least 20% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, based on (and specifying) any of:
      (a) direct observation
      (b) an index of abundance appropriate for the taxon
      (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat
      (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation
      (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.
   2. A reduction of at least 20% projected or suspected to be met within the next ten years or three generations, whichever is the longer, based on (and specifying) any of
      (b), (c), (d), or (e) above.

B. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 20,000 km² or area of occupancy estimated to be less than 2000 km², and estimates indicating any two of the following:
   1. Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than ten locations.
   2. Continuing decline, inferred, observed or projected, in any of the following:
      (a) extent of occurrence
      (b) area of occupancy
      (c) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
      (d) number of locations or subpopulations
      (e) number of mature individuals
   3. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
      (a) extent of occurrence
      (b) area of occupancy
      (c) number of locations or subpopulations
      (d) number of mature individuals

C. Population estimated to number less than 10,000 mature individuals and either:
   1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 10% within 10 years or 3 generations whichever is longer.
   OR
   2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals and population structure in the form of either
      (a) severely fragmented (i.e. no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 1000 mature individuals)
      (b) all individuals are in a single subpopulation

D. Population very small or restricted in the form of either of the following:
   1. Population estimated to number less than 1000 mature individuals
   2. Population is characterised by an acute restriction in its area of occupancy (typically less than 100km²) or in the number of locations (typically less than 5). Such a taxon would thus be prone to the effects of human activities (or stochastic events whose impact is increased by human activities) within a very short period of time in an unforeseeable future, and is thus capable of becoming Critically Endangered or even Extinct in a very short period.

E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 10% within 100 years.