Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

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The World Conservation Union

The 2007 Red List of Threatened Fauna and Flora of Sri Lanka

IUCN Red List

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This publication has been jointly prepared by The World Conservation Union (IUCN) in Sri Lanka and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. The preparation and printing of this document was carried out with the financial assistance of the Protected Area Management and Wildlife Conservation Project and Royal Netherlands Embassy in Sri Lanka.

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List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BDS	Biodiversity Secretariat
CCD	Coast Conservation Department
CEA	Central Environmental Authority
DA	Department of Agriculture
DNBG	Department of National Botanical Gardens
DC	Department of Customs
DF	Department of Fisheries
DWC	Department of Wildlife Conservation
DZG	Department of Zoological Gardens
E	English vernacular name/s
FD	Forest Department
GIS	Global Information System
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
ID	Irrigation Department
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
MOENR	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEC-BD	National Experts Committee on Biodiversity
NSCAG	National Species Conservation Advisory Group
NSD	National Species Database
NSF	National Science Foundation
PA	Protected Area
PGIS	Post Graduate Institute of Science
S	Sinhala vernacular name/s
SCU	Species Conservation Unit
SSC	Species Survival Commission
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHT	Wildlife Heritage Trust
YZA	Young Zoologists' Association

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Red Listing Team
October 2007

Message from the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources

As Arahath Mahinda thero said to the King Devanampiyathissa, all life forms including the birds, wild animals and citizens have rights to live in the earth wherever they want. Although ancient Sri Lankans lived in harmony with their surroundings, this right has been neglected today with the development activities disturbing the environment. With the increasing population and rising demand for resources the species have to fight against habitat loss, climate change and over exploitation. This has caused many species to face the threat of extinction. It has been observed by the scientists that globally the rate of extinction has increased up to one species per hour.

As the mission of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources is to provide leadership to manage the environment in order to ensure national commitments for sustainable development for present and future generations, the conservation of plants and animals is of high priority.

One of the main objectives of conservation should be to minimize the rate of extinction. In order to achieve this goal, first step is to identify the threatened species and how they are threatened. Using this information, short term and long term plans should be prepared and implemented to recover such species.

Together with the IUCN Sri Lanka, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources has taken the lead role in the preparation of the 2007 Red List and a digital database of threatened plants and animals of the country. This process has laid a solid foundation for conservation and sustainable development of plants and animals.

I wish to thank The World Conservation Union (IUCN) Sri Lanka, the Director and the Staff of the Biodiversity Secretariat of my Ministry, Resource Persons and all the scientists who contributed towards the success of this activity. My special thanks are due to the Protected Area Management and Wildlife Conservation Project of the ADB and the Royal Netherlands Embassy, Sri Lanka for their financial contribution to make this important national process a reality.

Patali Champika Ranawaka
Minister of Environment and Natural Resources
October 2007

Message from the Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

There has been a growing recognition in recent years, of the importance of periodic analysis and assessment of the country's conservation status of Flora and Fauna. This has been also emphasized in the Convention on Biological Diversity and other related International Conservation Instruments.

Since there was no proper government endorsement and recognition for the country's species conservation status the National Species Conservation Advisory Group (NSCAG) was formulated in 2001 under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to obtain advice on species Conservation issues.

With the technical assistance and approval of the National Experts Committee on Biodiversity and NSCAG the updating of the National Red List and the development of the database on species conservation was initiated in 2004 in collaboration with The World Conservation Union (IUCN). To ensure the transparency and accuracy, eleven expert groups were appointed by the NSCAG to evaluate the threatened species according to the global Red List criteria.

The significance of this process is the establishment of the Species Conservation Unit in the Biodiversity Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources which will house the database and the literature collection of the Red List. The trained officers of this unit will update the Red List annually with the technical support of IUCN and the experts appointed by NSCAG. This Species Conservation Unit will provide necessary inputs to the decision makers and all others seeking information on flora and fauna.

I wish to thank all the taxonomists, naturalists, researchers and other resource persons who contributed to evaluate the status of fauna and flora of the country and the Red Listing team for their effort. I also wish to thank the Protected Area Management and Wildlife Conservation Project and the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Sri Lanka for their financial contribution to make this process a success.

I am confident that this publication and the database would contribute towards the sustainable utilization of Biodiversity.

M. A. R. D. Jayathilake
Secretary
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
October 2007

Foreword

The World Conservation Union (IUCN) has collaborated with the Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources (MOENR) in promoting species conservation activities in Sri Lanka during the last two decades. In 2001, IUCN facilitated the MOENR to institutionalize species conservation activities, through the establishment of a National Species Conservation Advisory Group (NSCAG) under the Biodiversity Secretariat. The NSCAG requested the services of IUCN to establish a digital database related to species, and to update the 1999 national list of threatened plants and animals. A team of dedicated technical staff from IUCN was involved in implementing this extremely important national task. The work spanned across several years, and involved a comprehensive literature survey of fauna and flora in Sri Lanka, data compilation and analysis of the status of species using IUCN global red list criteria and preparation of the digital database on the species assessed. Although the team faced several constraints in attending to this task, they were able to address these issues with the active support of the experts who assisted in reviewing the draft lists of threatened fauna and flora.

The findings of the assessment are alarming, when considering the fact that 33% (223 species) of inland vertebrate fauna and 61% (675 species) of the evaluated flora were found to be nationally threatened. The threatened fauna and flora include many endemic species. 21 species of endemic amphibians and 72 species of plants seem to have disappeared from the island (extinct) during the past century. These findings would serve as the baseline for the development and implementation of suitable policies and actions to conserve the threatened species for the future. The last section of this publication has provided a framework for action to facilitate the conservation of threatened species in Sri Lanka.

Shiranee Yasaratne
Country Representative
The World Conservation Union (IUCN)
Sri Lanka
October 2007

Lowland tropical rain forests in the wet zone of Sri Lanka are home to 90% of the endemic woody plants and 75% of the endemic animals of the island.

Biodiversity of Sri Lanka: A Brief Overview

Sri Lanka is a tropical island located in the Indian Ocean off the southern tip of peninsular India, between latitudes 5° 55' - 9° 51' North and longitudes 79° 41' - 81° 54' East. The island is 65,610 km^2 in extent and consists of three peneplains; lowland (up to 300m above sea level), upland (300-900m above sea level) and highland (> 900m above sea level). According to distribution of rainfall, three major climatic zones are recognised; the dry zone (with an annual rainfall < 1900mm), wet zone (annual rainfall > 2500mm), and the intermediate zone (annual rainfall 1900-2500mm). The island also contains three distinct mountain ranges; the Central hill massif, the *Rakwana* range towards the South-west and the Knuckles range towards the North of the Central massif (Figure 1).Based on climate (temperature and rainfall), Mueller-Dombois (1968) described seven vegetation zones in Sri Lanka, while Ashton and Gunatilleke (1987) elaborated further, and designated 15 floristic regions in the island, based on the distribution of plant species in the wild.

The geo-climatic diversity in the island is reflected clearly in the variety of inland natural ecosystems and habitats (Table 1). Forest types range from dry monsoon forest in the dry coastal lowlands and closed-canopy rainforest in the South-western aseasonal lowland wet zone quarter to tropical montane cloud forest reaching a maximum altitude of 2,524m in the central highlands. In turn, these ecosystems contain a high degree of species diversity among different groups of fauna (Table 2) and flora (Table 3), including a high proportion of endemic species. Among the indigenous inland vertebrate fauna and flowering plants documented to date, nearly 40% and 30% respectively are endemic to the island (Bambaradeniya, 2004). Much of this diversity and endemism is found in the South-west wet zone, which occupies one-third of the country.

Table 1. Diversity of inland natural ecosystems in Sri Lanka

Major types	Categories
Forests	Tropical lowland rainforests
	Tropical lower-montane forests
	Tropical upper-montane forests
	Lowland dry monsoon forests
	Lowland semi-evergreen forests
	Arid Zone scrublands
	Riverine forests
Grasslands	Wet *Patana* Grasslands
	Savannahs
	Dry *Patana* Grasslands
Freshwater wetlands	Rivers and streams
	Villus
	Marshes
	Swamp forest
Brackish water wetlands	Salt marshes
	Mangroves
	Lagoons and estuaries

Table 2. Species richness of inland and marine fauna in Sri Lanka.

Invertebrate Fauna (Taxonomic group)	Total number of Species	Number of endemics
Bees	148	21
Dragonflies	120	57
Aphids	84	2
Ants	181	
Butterflies	243	20
Ticks	27	
Spiders	501	
Freshwater Crabs	51	51
Land Snails	246	204
Vertebrate Fauna		
Freshwater Fish	82	44
Amphibians	106+	90+
Reptiles	171	101
Birds	482	33
Mammals	91	16
Marine Fauna		
Echinoderms	213	
Marine Molluscs	228	
Sharks	61	
Rays	31	
Marine Reptiles	18	
Marine Mammals	28	

(Source: Bambaradeniya, 2006 – supplemented with subsequent species descriptions)

Table 3. Species richness of flora in Sri Lanka.

Group	No. of Species	Number of endemics	Source
Angiospermae (Flowering plants)	3771	926	Dassanayake and Fosberg (1980–2004)
Pterydophyta (Ferns)	348	48	Sledge (1982); Dassanayake (2006)
Mosses	566	63	O'Shea (2002,2003); Tan, 2005
Liverworts	222		Onraedt (1981); Abeywickrama and Jensen (1978)
Lichens	661		Brunnbauer (1984-1986); Orang *et al.* (2001)

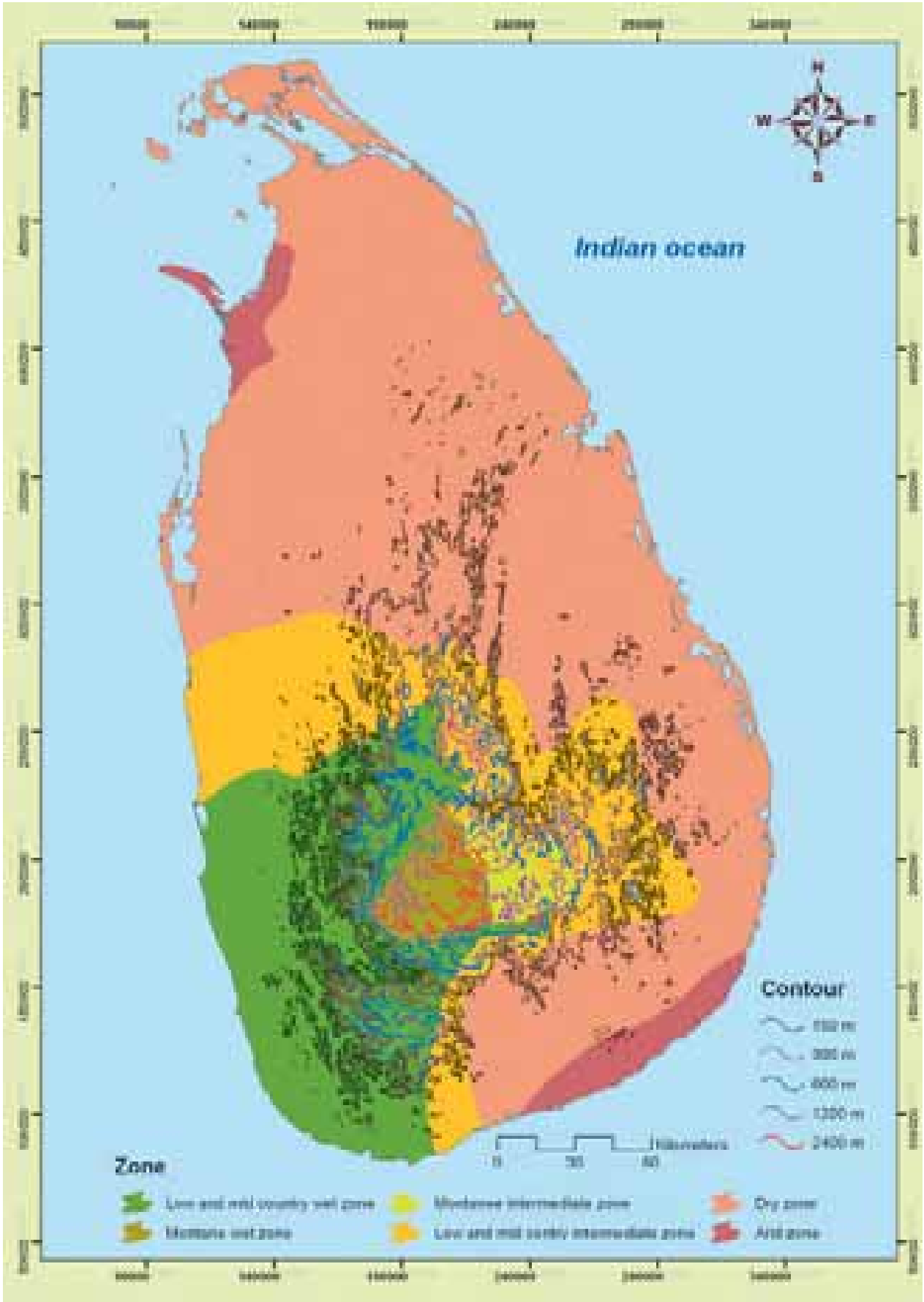
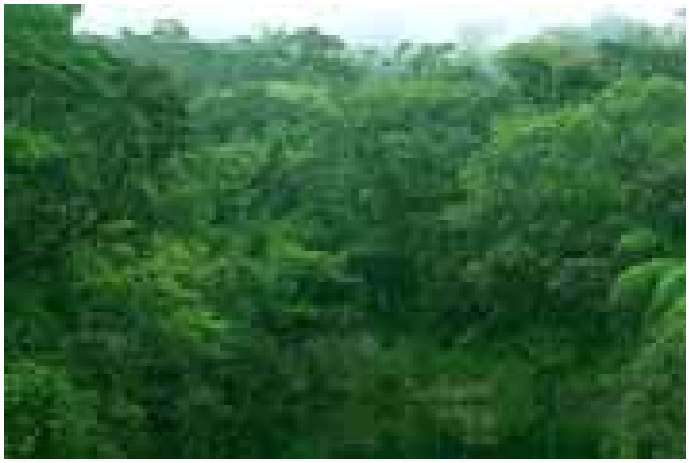


Figure 1: Bioclimatic zones of Sri Lanka (Adapted from Wijesinghe *et al.,* 1993)

Since the 1990s, there has been a tremendous surge of taxonomic research on the faunal groups of Sri Lanka. This has lead to the discovery and scientific description of several new species of invertebrate and vertebrate fauna. For example, the number of amphibian species recognised by Kirtisinghe (1957) has undergone a three-fold increase (from 34 to 106 species at present), as a result of the work carried out during the past decade by Dutta and Manamendra-Arachchi (1996); Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda (1998); Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda (2005); Meegaskumbura and Manamendra-Arachchi (2005). Several species of reptiles were described during the past decade (Pethiyagoda and Manamendra-Arachchi, 1998; Batuwita and Bahir, 2005; Bahir and Silva, 2005; Bahir and Maduwage, 2005; Samarawickrama *et al*., 2005; Samarawickrama, *et al*., 2006; Wickramasinghe, 2006; Wickramasinghe and Munindradasa, 2007). Similarly, a swell of research on Sri Lanka's freshwater crabs has resulted in the discovery of more than 40 new species (Ng, 1994, 1995a, b; Bahir, 1998, 1999; Ng and Tay, 2001; Bahir and Ng, 2005; Bahir and Yeo, 2005). It is interesting to note the discovery of new species even among popular groups of vertebrates such as birds (Warakagoda and Rasmussen, 2004) and mammals (Groves and Meijaard, 2005; Nekaris and Jayawardena, 2004), after a lapse of more than 100 years. A few researchers have begun to focus on lesser-known invertebrates such as insects, spiders and land snails in the island, leading to the discovery of new species (Karunaratne, 2004; Wijesinghe, 1991a, 1991b; Benjamin, 2000; Benjamin and Jocqué, 2000; Benjamin, 2001; Naggs *et al*., 2005).



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The survival of a large number of endemic and threatened species depend on the upper montane and lower montane forests, which occupies less than 1% of the total land area in Sri Lanka.

This recent research (especially molecular investigations) also highlights a higher degree of endemism than hitherto estimated among most groups of fauna in the island. Among the inland indigenous vertebrate species (i.e., excluding marine forms and migratory birds) described currently, 43% are endemic to Sri Lanka. A higher percentage of endemism is evident among the freshwater crabs (100%), amphibians (85%), and land snails (83%), with many of them being point endemics. Most of this endemic fauna are restricted to the wet zone of the island. Even though Sri Lanka has experienced prolonged and repeated land connections with India during much of the Pleistocene period, recent molecular investigations have revealed a unique endemic insular radiation, especially among the less mobile faunal groups such as tree-frogs (Meegaskumbura *et al*., 2002), agamid lizards (Macey *et al*., 2000; Schulte *et al.,* 2002) and skinks (Austin *et al*., 2004).

The angiosperm flora of Sri Lanka has also been revised during the past two and a half decades (Dassanayake and Fosberg, 1980–2004). Knowledge about the island's non-angiosperm floras is comparatively poor. Research conducted since the 1980's shows that both diversity and endemism among ferns, bryophytes and fungi are significantly higher than thought previously (e.g. Hale, 1981; Pegler, 1986; Sledge, 1982; O'Shea, 2002, 2003; Tan, 2005).

Recent estimates of closed-canopy forest cover in the island range from 22% (Anonymous, 2004) to 25.7% (Ratnayake *et al*., 2002) of the total land area. The protected area (PA) network under the jurisdiction of the Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWC), extends over approximately 13% of the island's land area, under several management categories, from the strictest level of protection in strict natural reserves to national parks where entry is monitored, to sanctuaries which contain both private and state land. The Forest Department (FD) manages a total extent of 10,670 km^2 of natural habitats (17% of the island's land area) (Anonymous, 2004).

The existing protected areas include three internationally important wetland sites (Bundala National Park, Anawilundawa Sanctuary, and Maduganga Sanctuary) declared under the Ramsar Convention on wetlands of International Importance, and four International Man and Biosphere reserves (Sinharaja, Hurulu, Kanneliya and Bundala) declared under the UNESCO World Heritage Convention.

The region including the Western Ghats and Sri Lanka is considered as one of 34 biodiversity 'hot spots' identified in the world (Mittermeier *et al.,* 2005). These hotspots are areas that harbour an exceptionally high concentration of endemic species, but have already lost more than 75% of the primary vegetation. Of all the hotspots, the Western Ghats and Sri Lanka hotspot has the highest human population density (Cincotta *et al*., 2000). While population density in Sri Lanka's dry zone is 170 km^{-2}, density in the biodiversity-rich south-western wet zone is 650 km^{-2}. A burgeoning human population in the island has propelled the loss of biodiversity, because of anthropogenic factors such as habitat degradation/modification, over-exploitation of species, spread of invasive alien species and pollution. Later in this publication, the implications of these threats to Sri Lanka's fauna and flora are detailed with specific examples.

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The Black-necked Stork (*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*) is critically endangered in Sri Lanka, where less than 20 individuals are restricted to the coastal lagoons in the south-eastern dry zone of the island.

The Process of Preparing the 2007 National Red List

Background

In the past, there were several attempts to compile lists of Sri Lanka's threatened species. The first list of nationally threatened plants was compiled by Abeywickrama in 1987. This list was reproduced in the publication compiled by Wijesinghe *et al* (1989), which included a list of nationally threatened fauna. The lists in the latter publication were updated and included in Wijesinghe *et al* (1993), using data obtained from the National Conservation Review that assessed the biodiversity of natural forests of Sri Lanka. These initial lists of nationally threatened fauna and flora were used widely and served to focus attention on the serious nature of threats facing the biodiversity of Sri Lanka. However, a major drawback of these lists was the fact that they were provisional, with an element of subjectivity introduced due to the reliance on personal judgements to assign a species as threatened, without the use of scientific criteria to assess the risk of extinction of a particular species.

In the latter part of 1990's, it was strongly felt that a new list of nationally threatened species of Sri Lanka should be formulated by the application of objectively and scientifically defined criteria rather than being based on individual perceptions of threat in order that there would be acceptability among all stakeholders,. This resulted in the formulation of a set of national criteria to identify threatened species, which then were used by IUCN, with the technical inputs of several stakeholders, to prepare the 1999 list of threatened fauna and flora of Sri Lanka (IUCN Sri Lanka, 2000). The information generated from the 1999 list of nationally threatened species resulted in the promotion of awareness among different stakeholders related to biodiversity conservation, including the general public, researchers, protected area managers and policy makers.

In 2001, IUCN supported the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources under its Biodiversity Secretariat, to institutionalise species conservation activities in Sri Lanka, through the establishment of a National Species Conservation Advisory Group (NSCAG). In 2004, the NSCAG (through the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources) requested the services of IUCN to establish a digital database related to species, and to update the 1999 national list of threatened plants and animals. The proposal submitted by IUCN was approved by the NSCAG as well as the National Experts Committee on Biodiversity (NEC-Biodiversity) and the project was initiated in mid 2004, with funding from the Asian Development Bank, and the Royal Netherlands Embassy. A team of personnel was appointed by IUCN and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to implement this project, under the technical supervision and guidance of Dr. Channa Bambaradeniya and Dr. Devaka Weerakoon. The Biodiversity Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources appointed expert groups under different taxa, to review the draft lists of threatened species.

Methodology

The nationally threatened species were evaluated using the IUCN Global Red List categories and criteria (version 3.1, IUCN 2001; http://www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/redlists/RLcats2001booklet.htm), adapted at a regional level (version 3.0, IUCN 2003; http://www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/redlists/regionalguidelines.htm). The Red List categories and criteria are elaborated in Annex 1 and Annex 2 respectively. A national workshop was held in mid 2004 for the expert groups, in order to explain the IUCN red list categories and criteria, and the process of preparing the 2006 national red list. Of the five IUCN Global Red List Criteria, only the first four (A - Population reduction; B – Restricted geographic range; C – Small population size and decline; D – Very small or restricted population) were used to evaluate the status of species during the current exercise. Most species were evaluated using criterion B (Geographic range – Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy). A species was considered as nationally threatened, when it was evaluated to be either Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), or Vulnerable (VU).

Initially, in 2004, a series of national workshops on fauna and flora were organised by the MOENR and IUCN to upgrade the species lists under different taxonomic groups. Researchers working on different taxonomic groups were invited to present papers at these national workshops, and the updated faunal lists were published (Bambaradeniya, 2006). Only inland indigenous species of fauna and flora in Sri Lanka were evaluated. The status of all exotic animals and plants, migratory birds and marine fauna were not assessed during the current exercise. However, names of globally threatened marine vertebrates that inhabit the territorial waters of Sri Lanka, and globally threatened birds that migrate to Sri Lanka were extracted from the 2006 IUCN Global Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN, 2006), and presented separately.

Among the fauna, freshwater fish, reptiles, birds and mammals were evaluated. Because a list of threatened Sri Lankan amphibians had already been identified by the Global Amphibian Assessment (www.globalamphibians.org), these lists were supplemented by the work of Meegaskumbura & Manamendra-Arachchi, (2005) and Meegaskumubura *et al* (2007). The recently described ranid species (Fernando *et al*, 2007) was evaluated during this study. Among invertebrate fauna, butterflies, theraphosid spiders, and land snails were evaluated. Threatened odonates identified by Bedjanic (2005) and threatened freshwater crabs identified by Bahir *et al* (2005) were included in the current list.

Among plants, only selected angiosperm taxa were evaluated. The selection of plants for evaluation was based on families that had a higher number of species (and endemic species), commercially exploited species, point endemic species and species that have not been recorded for more than 50 years. Apart from the species that were evaluated, other unevaluated plant species of Sri Lanka that are considered to be globally threatened were extracted from the 2006 IUCN Global Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN, 2006), and presented separately.

Initially, distribution data on the above taxonomic groups selected for evaluation were compiled, using published papers, articles, unpublished technical reports and checklists, museum records and herbarium records (see Annex 3 for list of data sources used for the 2007 red list). The structure of the digital database was drafted and finalised, to facilitate the application of red list criteria and also to facilitate the revision, on a regular basis, of the national red list. Species information compiled from secondary sources were fed into the digital database, and the distribution of each species was plotted in a 5 x 5 km^2 grid map using GIS technology (see Figure 2 for the grid map). This grid map allowed for the calculation of the Extent of Occurrence (EOO) and Area of occupancy (AOO) for each species, and for the application of red list criteria. The draft lists of threatened taxa were reviewed and validated by experts during a series of expert workshops conducted during the latter half of 2006.

The nomenclature of fauna in the 2007 list of nationally threatened species follows the checklists in Bambaradeniya (2006) and other species described subsequently (Fernando *et al*, 2007; Meegaskumbura *et al*., 2007; Samarawickrama *et al*., 2006; Wickramasinghe, 2006; Wickramasinghe and Munindradasa, 2007; Bauer *et al*., 2007), while the nomenclature of flora is based on Senaratne (2001), the Angiosperm Phylogenetic Group (APG) system of classification (www.mobot.org/mobot/ research/ apweb), and other species described subsequently, using the International Plant Names Index (www.ipni.org) and the World Checklist of Monocotyledons (www.kew.org/wcsp/monocots).

What the list does not imply

No inference on the risk of extinction of **Data Deficient** species can be made from the present analysis due to the paucity of information. It is possible that many of these species are threatened and are in need of conservation action, especially as the lack of recorded observations could mean that they are rare. Similarly, no assessment of the risk of extinction can be made for indigenous species that have not been evaluated.

For species that have been listed as extinct, it is important to note that there is always a possibility to rediscover an isolated population from a previously unexplored locality in Sri Lanka.

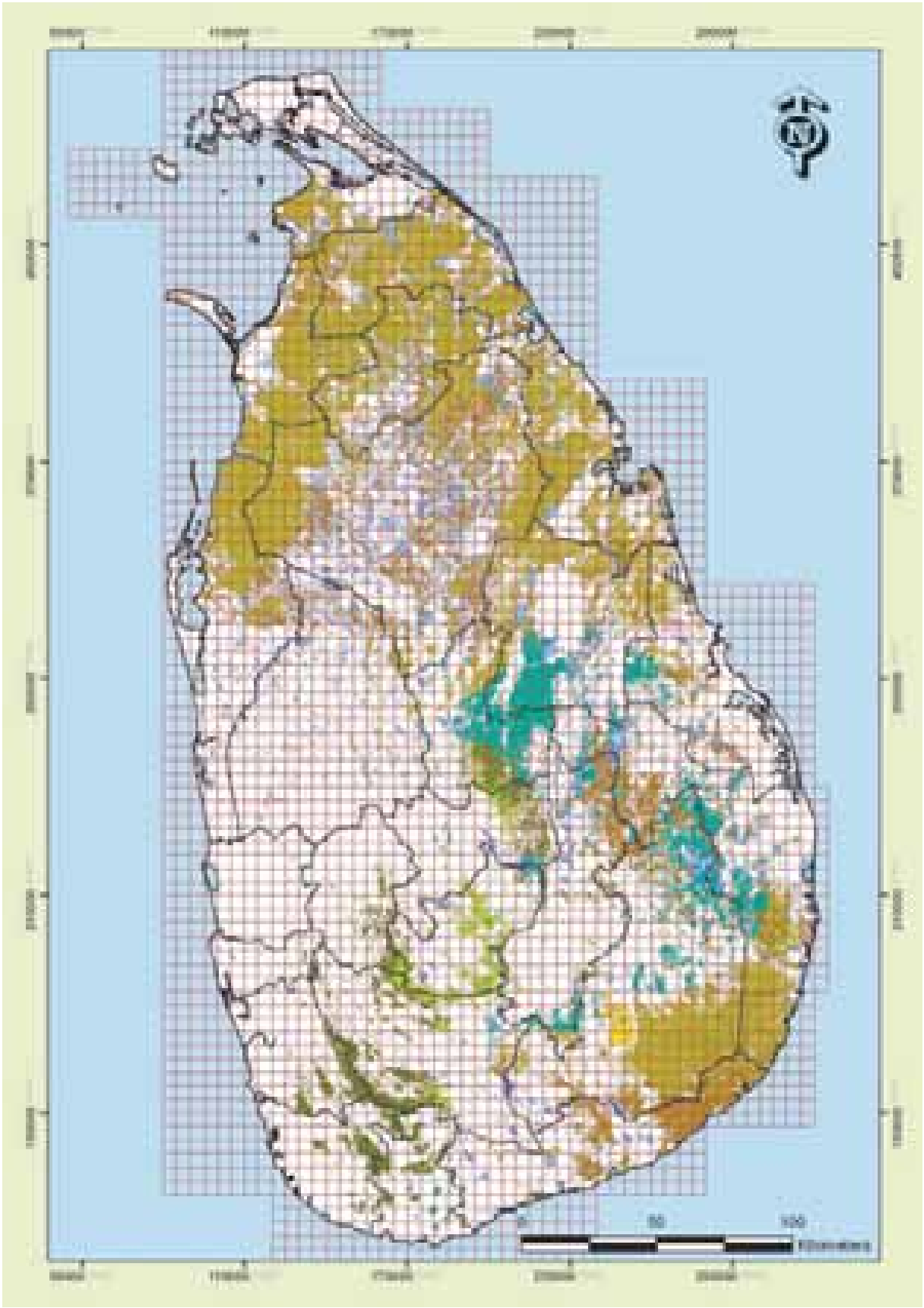

Figure 2: 25km^2 grid map of Sri Lanka, with vegetation cover and district boundaries

Limitations and Constraints

The team faced several limitations and constraints during this study. Some of the constraints were related to availability of data, while others were related to application of the IUCN Global Red List Criteria adapted for a regional scale.

These limitations and constraints are detailed below.

- Among the total indigenous plant species in Sri Lanka, only about 30% could be evaluated, mainly due to financial, time and resource constraints. Compared to fauna, the knowledge on the distribution of plants in Sri Lanka is relatively poor. Even among available information on plants, data are restricted specific taxa. Lower plants were not evaluated because there was a dearth of published information on species occurrence and distribution. Inadequate herbarium collections of plant species were a constraint to confirmation of the occurrence of species that were included in several publications.
- Lack of access to recent source material for authentication of taxa was also a constraint. This included inadequate access to recent taxonomic revisions and new distribution records, especially in relation to certain taxa which were hitherto known to be endemic and /or point endemics. Certain taxa that are being subjected currently to taxonomic revisions had to be transferred to the data deficient category. The evaluation of some species that were recently split into two or more species based on taxonomic revisions was constrained by the inability to assign or confirm previous location data.
- Because the digital database on species was a first time initiative in Sri Lanka, time was spent to on refining its structure, in relation to applying the red-listing criteria. At the initial stages, this involved time and effort to convert published information into the required database format in order to facilitate analysis for identification of threatened species. There is further provision for future adjustments to the database, so that useful outputs may be generated generate to facilitate biodiversity conservation in Sri Lanka. Future adjustments will require additional inputs, in terms of financial resources, analysis by experts, and the development of user guides and manuals.
- The majority of the taxa in Sri Lanka lack data on population status nor are there clear statistics related to the change of natural habitats. Therefore, more than 95% of the taxa in this study were evaluated using criterion B (Restricted geographical range).
- Lack of consistency in the availability of published information on species, especially during the first two to three post colonial decades, was a constraint for determining changes in the distribution of taxa in relation to land use changes. There is a gap in research from 1950's until the mid 1980's for most faunal and floral species. Conversely, there is a surge in information during the last two decades.
- There were several problems in relation to location of species. Most publications indicated locations that referred to a wide area such as provinces, districts, major roads, or particular rivers, without specifying exact localities. Only a few papers (mostly the recent ones) had specific localities (i.e., listed geo-coordinates). Lack of an updated central gazetteer for place names made clarification of exact locations difficult. Another layer of difficulty was added by the lack of updated and accurate base maps on Sri Lanka.
- Some of the species occurrences and distribution data indicated in published material were doubtful. These doubts were clarified by experts, during review meetings.
- The grid size (25 km^2) of the map adopted during this study made application of CR criteria (B1) difficult.

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The flagship mammal in Sri Lanka - the Elephant (*Elephas maximus*) is threatened due to rapid loss of habitats for expansion of agriculture and human settlements.

Analysis of Species Conservation Status

The conservation status of fauna

Among the total inland indigenous vertebrate species recorded to date in Sri Lanka, 223 (33%) species were evaluated to be Nationally Threatened (Table 4). Among the threatened vertebrate species, 138 (62%) are endemic to Sri Lanka. Twenty one species of endemic amphibians have not been recorded in Sri Lanka during the past 100 years, and these should be considered as Extinct. Of the surviving inland vertebrates, 57 species are Critically Endangered: i.e., one in every 12 species of inland indigenous vertebrates of Sri Lanka is currently facing an immediate and extremely high risk of extinction (CR) in the wild. Among the total endemic vertebrate species, 34 (12%) are Critically Endangered, 68 (25%) are Endangered and 36 (14%) are Vulnerable.

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The Vulnerable Dusky-striped jungle squirrel (*Funambulus sublineatus*) restricted to montane and lowland rain forests in the wet zone.

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The recently discovered Serendib Scops Owl (*Otus thilohofmanni*) is restricted to a few patches of lowland rainforests. It is threatened by the fragmentation of prime forest habitats in the wet zone.

Among the vertebrate fauna, the highest number of threatened species was recorded among reptiles (56 or 25%), followed by amphibians, birds, mammals and freshwater fish. One in every two species of mammals and amphibians, one in every three species of reptiles and freshwater fish, and one in every five species of birds in the island are currently facing the risk of becoming extinct.

Table 4: Summary of threatened inland indigenous vertebrate fauna in Sri Lanka

Taxon	Total Species	CR	EN	VU	Total Threatened
Mammals	91 (16)	9 (2)	20 (8)	12 (4)	41 (14)
Birds	227 (33)	10	15 (6)	21 (10)	46 (16)
Reptiles	171 (101)	16 (12)	23 (16)	17 (9)	56 (37)
Amphibians	106 (90)	12 (12)	34 (34)	6 (5)	52 (51)
Freshwater Fishes	82 (44)	10 (8)	7 (4)	11 (8)	28 (20)
Total	677 (284)	57 (34)	99 (68)	67 (36)	223 (138)

(Note: The total species number under different taxa excludes marine forms, and migratory species whose breeding populations have not been recorded in Sri Lanka. The numbers of endemic species is in parenthesis)

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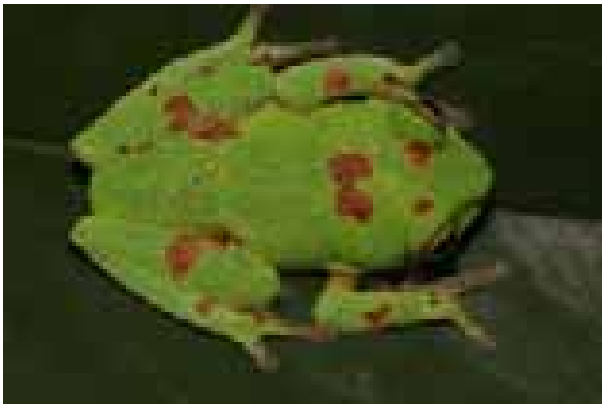
The Endangered Barnes's cat snake (*Boiga barnesi*) is distributed in the forest habitats in wet and intermediate zones

Among the selected groups of inland invertebrate fauna evaluated, the highest number of threatened species was recorded among the butterflies (66), followed by freshwater crabs, land snails, dragonflies and theraphosid spiders (Table 5). However, within a single group of invertebrates evaluated, the highest proportion of threatened species was recorded among the freshwater crabs (72.5% of total crab species recorded to date), where one in every two species in Sri Lanka is currently facing an immediate and extremely high risk of extinction (CR) in the wild.



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The Endangered Round snout pygmy tree frog (*Philautus femoralis*) is restricted to Horton plains – patches of montane forest surrounded by wet patana grasslands in the central highlands

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The Endangered Rough horn Lizard (*Ceratophora aspera*) is restricted to lowland rain forests of the wet zone

Table 5: Summary of threatened inland indigenous invertebrate fauna in Sri Lanka

Taxon	Total Species	CR	EN	VU	Total
Butterflies	243 (20)	21 (2)	29 (9)	16 (2)	66 (13)
Dragonflies	120 (57)	13 (13)	5 (5)	2 (2)	20 (20)
Freshwater Crabs	51 (51)	23 (23)	8 (8)	6 (6)	37 (37)
Theraphosid spiders	7 (5)	0	0	1 (1)	1 (1)
Land Snails	246 (204)	16 (15)	12 (12)	5 (5)	33 (32)

(Note: The numbers of endemic species in parenthesis).

The list of extinct vertebrate fauna is presented in Table 6, while the lists of nationally threatened vertebrate fauna and invertebrate fauna are presented in Table 7 and Table 8, respectively.

Among the marine vertebrates that have been recorded from the territorial waters of Sri Lanka, 27 species are listed as globally threatened (IUCN, 2006). These include 12 species of cartilaginous fish, four species of bony fish, five species of reptiles, one off-shore bird and five marine mammals (see Table 9). Among the migratory birds that visit Sri Lanka, six species are listed as globally threatened, including the Critically Endangered Sociable Lapwing (*Vanellus gregarious*) (see Table 10).

Although ants were not evaluated during the present study, the endemic and relict *Aneuretus simoni* is listed as Critically Endangered in the IUCN Global Red List.

Of the vertebrate species evaluated, seven freshwater fish, five amphibians, 25 reptiles, 40 birds and seven mammals were assessed as Near Threatened (NT) (See Annex 4). Similarly, among the evaluated invertebrate species, two theraphosid spiders, 53 butterflies, eight freshwater crabs and 11 land snails were evaluated as Near Threatened (See Annex 5).

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The endemic and endangered Blotched Filamented Barb (*Puntius srilankensis*) is restricted to Amban and Kalu rivers that originate from the Knuckles forest. Its habitat is threatened by irrigation development activities.

Among the inland vertebrate species evaluated, seven freshwater fish, three amphibians, 46 reptiles, six birds and seven mammals were included in the Data Deficient category (See Annex 6). Among the invertebrate species assessed, two theraphosid spiders, 31 butterflies and 184 land snails had to be included in the Data Deficient category (See Annex 7), because they lacked sufficient distribution data within Sri Lanka.

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The Cornelian (*Deudorix epijarbas*) was known to be a common butterfly about 5-6 decades ago. It is rare and threatened at present, due to degradation of habitats.

Among the Data Deficient freshwater fish species, the taxonomic status of *Mystus keletius, Chela labuca, Devario aequipinnatus, Garra phillipsi, Oryzias melastigma* and *Puntius amphibius* in Sri Lanka needs to be verified. Among the other Data Deficient fish, the distribution of *Amblypharyngodon grandisquammis* and *Mystus cavasius* in Sri Lanka needs to be determined. Of the three amphibians listed as Data Deficient, the occurrence of *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus* in Sri Lanka also needs to be verified. There is a large number of reptiles listed as Data Deficient, but species under families Scincidae, Typhlopidae and Uropeltidae are currently under taxonomic revision, and their distribution records need verification after these revisions are completed. The Data Deficient birds includes species known to have migratory as well as breeding populations in the island, but where data on the distribution of breeding populations are scarce. The distribution data on the recently rediscovered resident bird (Marshall's Iora – *Aegithina nigrolutea*) are also inadequate. All the Data Deficient mammals are small mammals that lack sufficient data on their distribution.

Naalin Perera © IUCN

The Endangered *Spiralothelphusa fernandoi* is restricted to few locations in the North Western dry zone.

Although the Freshwater Crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*) and the Spot-billed Pelican (*Pelecanus philippensis*) are listed as globally threatened, they are not found to be threatened at the national level. Although *P. philippensis* is distributed widely in Sri Lanka, only a few breeding sites have been recorded thus far. Therefore, the population of this species should be closely monitored, because of its global threat status. The genetic status of wild populations of *Bubalus arnee* needs assessment, in order to identify hybridisation with the domestic buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis)*.

The conservation status of flora

The conservation status of about 35% of the indigenous angiosperm flora, belonging to 68 families was assessed during the current exercise. Of the total plant species evaluated (1099), 72 species (6.5%) were assessed as Extinct (EX), while 675 species (61%) were found to be threatened (Table 11). Among the total threatened plant species, 412 species (61%) are endemic to Sri Lanka. Among the extinct plant species, nearly 60% are endemic to the island. Of the total extinct species, one species (*Alphonsea hortensis* H. Huber) was categorised as 'Extinct in the wild' (EW), because it is found in the National Botanical Gardens at Peradeniya. About 37% of the threatened plants are Critically Endangered (CR). They are under considerable risk of extinction in the near future, especially if habitat degradation is not reversed. The Family Orchidaceae had the highest number of threatened species (122, 18%), followed by Rubiaceae (99, 14.6%), Acanthaceae (51, 7.5%), Dipterocarpaceae (42, 6.2%) and Phyllanthaceae (31, 4.6%). These five families harbour more than 50% of the threatened species identified during this present study.

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The wild populations of orchids such as *Habenaria crinifera* are declining rapidly due to over-exploitation and habitat destruction.

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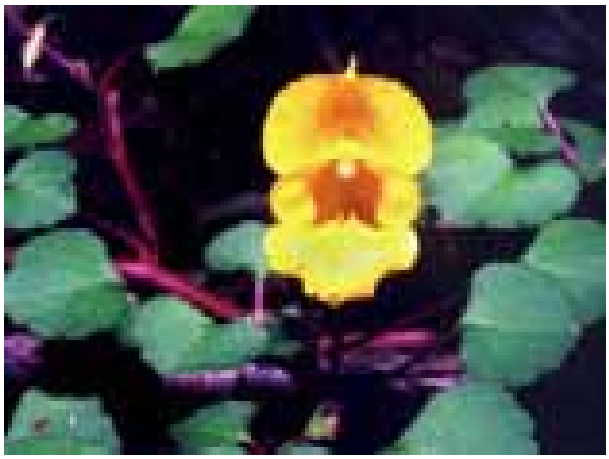
The Critically Endangered *Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea* is restricted to Mangrove forests of North Western Sri Lanka.

69 species (6%) of the total plants evaluated were Near Threatened (NT) (See Annex 8), and these could move into a threatened category in the near future, if threats affecting their populations are not removed. Nearly 5% of the evaluated plant species were listed under the Data Deficient (DD) category (See Annex 9), due to lack of adequate information on their distribution and population status in different localities. It could also mean that some of these species are rare at present, and may well be that, with additional data, they could be assessed, in a future revision as threatened.

The total list of extinct plant species is presented in Table 12, while the total list of threatened plant species is presented in Table 13. Apart from the plant species that were evaluated and found to be threatened during the present exercise, a total of 81 additional species of plants under 30 families have been listed as globally threatened (source: www.redlist.org). These include 17 Critically Endangered, 14 Endangered and 50 Vulnerable species (Table 14).



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The Critically Endangered *Impatiens repens* is a runner that grows in wet rock surfaces in the wet zone forests.

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The threatened semi-parasitic *Taxillus sclerophyllus* is restricted to sub montane forests.

Table 6 : List of Extinct Amphibian Fauna in Sri Lanka

(Source: Global Amphibian Assessment www.globalamphibians.org; Meegaskumbura et al., 2007)
(Note: *Endemic Species)

CLASS: AMPHIBIA (FROGS, TOADS)
EXTINT (EX)
FAMILY / SPECIES
Family: Bufonidae
Adenomus kandianus (Günther, 1872)*
E - Kandiyan dwarf toad, S - Mahanuwara kuru gemba
Family: Ranidae
Nannophrys guentheri Boulenger, 1882*
E - Guenther's rock frog, S - Guntherge galpara diya madiya
Philautus adspersus (Günther, 1872)*
E - Thwaite's Shrub Frog, S - Thawaitesge panduru madiya
Philautus dimbullae (Shreve, 1940)*
E - Dimbula Shrub Frog, S - Dimbula panduru madiya
Philautus eximius (Shreve, 1940)*
E - Queenwood Shrub Frog, S - Queenwood panduru madiya
Philautus extirpo Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*
E - Blunt snout Shrub Frog, S - Mota hombu panduru madiya
Philautus halyi (Boulenger, 1904)*
E - Pattipola Shrub Frog, S - Pattipola panduru madiya
Philautus hypomelas (Günther, 1876)*
E - Webless pygmy tree frog, S - Patala rahitha panduru madiya
Philautus leucorhinus (Lichtenstein, Weinland & Von Martens, 1856)*
E - White nosed tree frog, S - Sudu nasethi panduru madiya
Philautus maia Meegaskumbura *et al.,* 2007*
Philautus malcolmsmithi (Ahl, 1927)*
E - Malcomsmith's Shrub Frog, S - Malcomsmithge panduru madiya
Philautus nanus (Günther, 1869)*
E - Southern Shrub Frog, S - Dakunudiga panduru madiya
Philautus nasutus (Günther, 1869)*
E - Pointed snout Shrub Frog, S - Ul hombu panduru madiya
Philautus oxyrhynchus (Günther, 1872)*
E - Sharp snout Shrub Frog, S - Thiunu hombu panduru madiya
Philautus pardus Meegaskumbura *et al.,* 2007*
E - Leopard Shrub Frog
Philautus rugatus (Ahl, 1927)*
E - Farnland Shrub Frog, S - Farnland panduru madiya
Philautus stellatus (Kelaart, 1853)*
E - Spotted Shrub Frog, S - Pulli sahitha panduru madiya
Philautus temporalis (Günther, 1864)*
E - Striped snout Shrub Frog, S - Hombu thirathi panduru madiya
Philautus variabilis (Günther, 1859)*
E - Guenther's Shrub Frog, S - Guentherge panduru madiya
Philautus zal Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*
E - White bloched Shrub Frog, S - Sudu pulli athi panduru madiya
Philautus zimmeri (Ahl, 1927)*
E - Rumassala Shrub Frog, S - Rumassala panduru madiya

Table 7: List of Threatened Vertebrate Fauna

(Note: * Endemic Species)

CLASS: ACTINOPTERIGII (FRESHWATER FISH)	
CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)	
FAMILY / SPECIES	**CRITERIA**
Family: Cyprinidae	
Devario pathirana (Kottelat & Pethiyagoda, 1990)*	B1ab(ii,iii)
E - Barred danio, S - Pathirana salaya	
Labeo fisheri Jordan & Starks,1917*	B1ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Green Labeo, S - Gadeya	
Labeo lankae (Heckel, 1838)*	A2ac
E - Orange fin labeo, S - Thambalaya	
Puntius asoka Kottelat & Pethiyagoda, 1989*	B1ab(ii,iii)
E - Asoka barb, S - Asoka pethiya, Ranmanissa	
Puntius bandula Kottelat & Pethiyagoda, 1991*	Azb, B1ab(ii,iii)
E - Bandula barb, S - Bandula pethiya, Jayanthiya	
Puntius martenstyni Kottelat & Pethiyagoda, 1991*	B1ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Martenstyn's barb, S - Dumbara pethiya	
Family: Gobiidae	
Stiphodon martenstyni Watson,1998*	B1 ab(ii,iii)
E - Martenstyn's goby, S - Martenstynige weligouwa	
Family: Mastacembelidae	
Macrognathus aral (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	A2ac
E - Lesser spiny eel, S - Bata kola theliya	
Family: Synbranchidae	
Ophisternon bengalense Mc Clelland, 1844	B1ab(ii,iii)
E - Swamp eel, S - Potta aandha	
Monopterus desilvai Bailey & Gans, 1998*	B1ab(ii,iii)
E - Desilva's blind eel, S - Desilvage Potta aandha	

ENDANGERED (EN)	
FAMILY / SPECIES	**CRITERIA**
Family: Cyprinidae	
Rasboroides vaterifloris (Deraniyagala,1930)*	B1ab(ii,iii)+2ab(ii,iii)
E - Vateria flower rasbora, S - Hal mal dandiya	
Rasbora wilpita Kottelat & Pethiyagoda, 1991*	B1ab(i,ii)+2ab(i,ii)
E - Wilpita Rasbora, S - Wilpita dandiya	
Puntius srilankensis (Senanayake,1985)*	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Blotched filamented barb, S - Dan kudu pethiya	
Family: Cobitidae	
Lepidocephalichthys jonklaasi (Deraniyagala,1956)*	B1ab(i,ii)+2ab(i,ii)
E - Jonklaas's loach, S - Pulli ahirawa	

Family: Gobiidae	
Sicyopterus griseus Day,1878	B1ab(i,ii)+2ab(i,ii)
E - Stone goby, S - Gal weligouwa	
Sicyopterus halei (Day,1888)	B1ab(i,ii)+2ab(i,ii)
E - Red-tailed goby, S - Maha gal weligouwa	
Schismatogobius deraniyagalai	B1ab(i,ii)+2ab(i,ii)
E - Red-neck goby, S - Kate rathu weligouwa	

VULNERABLE (VU)

FAMILY / SPECIES	**CRITERIA**
Puntius cumingii (Gunther, 1868)*	B1ab(i,ii)+2ab(i,ii)
E - Cuming's barb, S - Depulliya	
Puntius nigrofasciatus (Gunther, 1868)*	B1ab(i,ii)+2ab(i,ii)
E - Black ruby barb, S - Bulath hapaya	
Puntius pleurotaenia (Bleeker,1863)*	B1ab(i,ii)+2ab(i,ii)
E - Black lined barb, S - Heeta massa	
Puntius titteya Deraniyagala, 1929*	B1ab(i,ii)+2ab(i,ii)
E - Cherry barb, S - Le titteya	
Family: Balitoridae	
Acanthocobitis urophthalmus (Gunther, 1868)*	B1ab(ii,iii)+2ab(ii,iii)
E - Tiger loach, S - Pol ahirawa, Viran ahirawa	
Family: Siluridae	
Wallago attu (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	A2ac
E - Shark catfish, S - Walaya	
Family: Belontidae	
Malpulutta kretseri Deraniyagala, 1937*	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Ornate paradisefish, S - Malpulutta	
Family: Gobiidae	
Sicyopus jonklaasi Klausewitz & Henrich,1986	B1ab(ii,iii)+2ab(ii,iii)
E - Lipstick goby, S - Thol rathu weligouwa	
Family: Aplocheilidae	
Aplocheilus werneri Meinken, 1966*	B1ab(ii,iii)+2ab(ii,iii)
E - Werner's killifish, S - Iri handeya	
Family: Anguillidae	
Anguilla nebulosa Mc Clelland, 1844	A2ac
E - Long finned eel, S - Pol mal aandha	
Family: Channidae	
Channa ara (Deraniyagala,1945)*	A2ac
E - Giant snakehead, S - Gan ara	

CLASS: AMPHIBIA

(Source: Global Amphibian Assessment www.globalamphibians.org; Meegaskumbura *et al., 2005)*

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)

FAMILY / SPECIES	CRITERIA
Famiy: Bufonidae	
Adenomus dasi Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 1998*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Das's dwarf toad, S - Dasge kuru gemba	
Family: Microhylidae	
Microhyla karunaratnei Fernando & Siriwardhane, 1996*	B1ab(iii)
E - Karunaratne's narrowmouth frog, S - Karunarathnage muva patu madiya	
Familya: Ranidae	
Nannophrys marmorata Kirtisinghe, 1946*	B1ab(iii)
E - Marbled rock frog, S - Dumbara galpara diya madiya	
Nannophrys naeyakai Fernando *et al*, 2007*	B2ab(iii)
E - Sri Lanka Tribal Rock-frog	
Philautus limbus Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*	B1ab(iii)
E - Haycock shrub frog, S - Haycock panduru madiya	
Philautus lunatus Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Handapanella shrub frog, S - Handapanella panduru madiya	
Philautus macropus (Günther, 1869)*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Bigfoot shrub frog, S - Vishala padethi panduru madiya	
Philautus nemus Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Whistling shrub frog, S - Uruhanbana panduru madiya	
Philautus papillosus Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Papilated shrub frog, S - Dive gatithathi panduru madiya	
Philautus procax Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Cheeky shrub frog, S - Kammule pallamathi panduru madiya	
Philautus simba Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Sinharaja shrub frog, S - Sinharaja panduru madiya	
Polypedates fastigo Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2001*	B1ab(iii)
E - Morningside tree frog, S - Ensalwatta gas madiya	

ENDANGERED (EN)

FAMILY / SPECIES	CRITERIA
Famiy: Bufonidae	
Bufo kotagamai Fernando & Dayawansa, 1994*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Kotagama's dwarf toad, S - Kotagamage kuru gemba	
Bufo noellerti Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 1998*	B1ab(iii)
E - Noellert's toad, S - Nollertge gemba	
Family: Microhylidae	
Microhyla zeylanica Parker & Hill, 1949*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Sri Lanka narrow mouth frog, S - Lanka Muva patu madiya	
Ramanella palmata (Parker, 1934)*	B1ab(iii)
E - Half- webbed Pug snout frog, S - Parkage mota hombu madiya	

Fejervarya greenii (Boulenger, 1904)*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Sri Lanka Pddy field frog, S - Lanka kandukara madiya	
Philautus alto Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Horton plains shrub frog, S - Mahaeliya panduru madiya	
Philautus asankai Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Asanka's shrub frog, S - Asankage panduru madiya	
Philautus auratus Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Golden shrub frog, S - Ranwan panduru madiya	
Philautus caeruleus Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Blue thigh shrub frog, S - Nil kalawathi panduru madiya	
Philautus cavirostris (Günther, 1869)*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Hollow snout shrub frog, S - Hirigadu panduru madiya	
Philautus cuspis Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Sharp snout shrub frog, S - Thiynu hombu panduru madiya	
Philautus decoris Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005 *	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Eligant shrub frog, S - Bushana panduru madiya	
Philautus femoralis (Günther, 1864)*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Round snout pygmy shrub frog, S - Pala panduru madiya	
Philautus folicola Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Leaf dwelling shrub frog, S - Wakutu kola panduru madiya	
Philautus frankenbergi Megaskumbura & Manamendra-Arachchi, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Frankenberg's shrub frog, S - Frankenberge panduru madiya	
Philautus fulvus Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Knuckles shrub frog, S - Dumbara panduru madiya	
Philautus hoffmanni Megaskumbura & Manamendra-Arachchi, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Hoffmann's shrub frog, S - Hoffmannge panduru madiya	
Philautus microtympanum (Günther, 1859)*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Small eared shrub frog, S - Kudakan panduru madiya	
Philautus mittermeieri Megaskumbura & Manamendra-Arachchi, 2005*	B1ab(iii)
E - Mittermeieri shrub frog, S - Mittermeierge panduru madiya	
Philautus mooreorum Megaskumbura & Manamendra-Arachchi, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Moore's shrub frog, S - Moorege panduru madiya	
Philautus ocularis Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Golden eyed shrub frog, S - Ranwan-as athi panduru madiya	
Philautus pleurotaenia (Boulenger, 1904)*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Side striped shrub frog, S - Pathi thirathi panduru madiya	
Philautus poppiae Megaskumbura & Manamendra-Arachchi, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Poppy's shrub frog, S - Poppyge panduru madiya	
Philautus reticulatus (Günther, 1864)*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Reticulated thigh shrub frog, S - Jalaba panduru madiya	
Philautus sarasinorum (Müller, 1887)*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Muller's shrub frog, S - Mullerge panduru madiya	
Philautus schmarda (Kelaart, 1854)*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Schmarda's shrub frog, S - Gorahandi panduru madiya	
Philautus silus Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Pugnosed shrub frog, S - Mukkan hombu athi panduru madiya	
Philautus silvaticus Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Forest shrub frog, S - Kela panduru madiya	

Philautus steineri Megaskumbura & Manamendra-Arachchi, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Steiner's shrub frog, S - Steinerge panduru madiya	
Philautus stuarti Megaskumbura & Manamendra-Arachchi, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Stuart's shrub frog, S - Stuartge panduru madiya	
Philautus viridis Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Dull green shrub frog, S - Anduru kola panduru madiya	
Philautus zorro Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Gannoruva shrub frog, S - Gannoruwa panduru madiya	
Polypedates eques Günther, 1858*	B1ab(iii)
E - Mountain hourglass tree frog, S - Kandukara gas madiya	
Polypedates longinasus (Ahl, 1931)*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Long snout tree frog, S - Dik hombu gas madiya	

VULNERABLE (VU)

FAMILY / SPECIES	**CRITERIA**
Family: Microhylidae	
Ramanella nagaoi Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2001*	D2
E - Nagao's ramanella, S - Nagaoge mota hombu madiya	
Familya: Ranidae	
Nannophrys ceylonensis (Günther, 1868)*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Sri Lanka rock frog, S - Lanka galpara diya madiya	
Rana aurantiaca Boulenger, 1904	B1ab(iii)
E - Small Wood frog, S - Ranwan diya madiya	
Philautus hallidayi Megaskumbura & Manamendra-Arachchi, 2005*	B1ab(iii)
E - Halliday's shrub frog, S - Hallidayge panduru madiya	
Family: Ichthyophiidae	
Ichthyophis orthoplicatus Taylor, 1965*	B1ab(iii)
E - Pattipola cecillian, S - Dumburu hiridanda	
Ichthyophis pseudangularis Taylor, 1965*	B1ab(iii)
E - Lesser yellowbanded cecillian, S - Kuda kaha hiridanda	

CLASS: REPTILIA

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)

FAMILY / SPECIES	CRITERIA
Family: Agamidae	
Calotes desilvai Bahir & Maduwage, 2005*	B1ab(i,ii)
E - Maculate lizard, S - Lapawan katussa	
Ceratophora erdeleni Pethiyagoda & Manamendra-Arachchi, 1998*	B2ab(i,ii.)
E - Erdelen's horn lizard, S - Erdelenige angkatussa	
Ceratophora karu Pethiyagoda & Manamendra-Arachchi, 1998*	B2ab(i,ii.)
E - Karunaratne's horn lizard, S - Karunarathnage angkatussa	
Cophotis dumbara Samarawickrema *et al.*, 2006*	B1ab(i,ii)
E - Dumbara pygmy lizard, S - Dumbara kurukatussa	
Family: Gekkonidae	
Cyrtodactylus edwardtaylori Batuwita & Bahir, 2005*	B1ab(i,ii)
E - Taylors forest gecko, S - Namunukula vakaniya huna	
Cyrtodactylus ramboda Batuwita & Bahir, 2005*	B1ab(i,ii)
E - Ramboda forest gecko, S - Ramboda vakaniya huna	
Cyrtodactylus subsolanus Batuwita & Bahir, 2005*	B1ab(i,ii)
E - Rakwana forest gecko, S - Dolahera vakaniya huna	
Cyrtodactylus cracens Batuwita & Bahir, 2005*	B2ab(i,ii)
E - Narrow headed forest gecko, S - Sinharaja vakaniya huna	
Cyrtodactylus fraenatus (Günther, 1864)*	B1ab(i,ii)
E - Great forest gecko, S - Maha kalae huna	
Cnemaspis ranwellai Wickramasinghe, 2006*	B1ab(i,ii)
E - Ranwella's Day Gecko, S - Ranwellage diva huna	
Family: Scincidae	
Chalcidoseps thwaitesii (Günther, 1872)*	B2ab(i,ii)
E - Fourtoe snakeskink, S - Caturanguli sarpiyahikanala	
Nessia hickanala Deraniyagala, 1940*	B1ab(i,ii)+2ab(i,ii)
E - Sharkhead snakeskink, S - Morahis sarpahiraluva	
Family: Colubridae	
Aspidura deraniyagalae Gans & Fetcho, 1982*	B2ab(i,ii)
E - Deraniyagala's roughside, S - Kandu madilla	
Aspidura drummondhayi Boulenger, 1904*	B2ab(i,ii)
E - Guenther's Drummond – Hay's roughside, S - Ketiwalmadilla	
Boiga ranawanei Samarawickrama *et al.,* 2006*	B1ab(i,ii)+2ab(i,ii)
E - Ranawanei's Golden cat snake, S - Ranawanage ran mapila	
Gerarda prevostianus (Eydoux & Gervais, 1837)	B2ab(i,ii)
E - Gerard's water snake, S - Prevostge diyabariya	

ENDANGERED (EN)

FAMILY / SPECIES	CRITERIA
Family: Agamidae	
Calotes liocephalus Günther, 1872*	B2ab(i,ii)
E - Crestless lizard, S - Kondu datirahita katussa	
Ceratophora aspera Günther, 1864*	B1ab(i,ii)
E - Rough horn lizard, S - Raluang katussa	
Ceratophora stoddartii Gray, 1835*	B1ab(i,ii)
E - Rhinohorn lizard, S - Kagamuva angkatussa	
Ceratophora tennentii Günther & Gray, 1861*	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Leafnose lizard, S - Pethi angkatussa	
Cophotis ceylanica Peters, 1861*	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Pygmy lizard, S - Kandukara kurukatussa	
Family: Gekkonidae	
Calodactylodes illingworthorum Deraniyagala, 1953*	B2ab(i,ii)
E - Lankan golden gecko, S - Maha galhuna	
Cnemaspis podihuna Deraniyagala, 1944*	B2ab(i,ii)
E - Dwarf day gecko, S - Podi galhuna	
Cnemaspis samanalensis Wickramasinghe & Munindradasa, 2007*	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Samanala day gecko, S - Samanala kandu diva huna	
Cnemaspis tropidogaster (Boulenger, 1885)	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Roughbelly day gecko, S - Ralodara divasarihuna	
Cyrtodactylus soba Batuwita & Bahir, 2005*	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Knuckles forest gecko, S - Dumbara vakniya huna	
Hemiphyllodactylus typus Bleeker, 1860	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Slender gecko, S - Sihin Huna	
Hemidactylus lugubris (Duméril & Bibron, 1836)	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Scaly-finger gecko, S - Salkapa huna	
Family: Scincidae	
Lankascincus deignani (Taylor, 1950)*	B2ab(i,ii)
E - Deignan's lankaskink, S - Deignange lakhiraluva	
Lankascincus deraniyagalae Greer, 1991*	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Deraniyagal's lankaskink, S - Deraniyagalage lakhiraluva	
Mabuya beddomii (Jerdon, 1870)	B2ab(i,ii)
E - Beddome's stripe skink, S - Vairan hikanala	
Mabuya bibronii (Gray, 1838)	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Bibron's sand skink, S - Vali hikanala	
Nessia bipes Smith, 1935*	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Smith's snakeskink, S - Smithge sarpahiraluva	
Nessia didactylus (Deraniyagala, 1934)*	B2ab(i,ii)
E - Two toe snakeskink, S - Drayanguli sarpahiraluva	
Nessia layardi (Kelaart, 1854)*	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Layard's snakeskink, S - Leyardge sarpahiraluva	
Nessia monodactylus (Gray, 1839)*	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Toeless snakeskink, S - Ananguli sarpahiraluva	

Nessia sarasinorum (Müller, 1889)*	B2ab(i,ii)
E - Sarasin's snakeskink, S - Sarasinge sarpahiraluva	
Family: Acrochordidae	
Acrochordus granulatus (Schneider, 1799)	B2ab(i,ii)
E - Wart snake, S - Diya goya	
Family: Viperidae	
Hypnale walli (Gloyd, 1977)*	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Gloyd's Hump-nosed viper, S - Kuda mukalan thelissa	

VULNERABLE (VU)

FAMILY / SPECIES	**CRITERIA**
Family: Testudinidae	
Geochelone elegans (Schoepff, 1795)	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Indian Star Tortoise, S - Taraka Ibba	
Family: Trionychidae	
Lissemys punctata (Bonnaterre, 1789)	B2ab(i,ii)
E - Flapshell Turtle, S - Kiri Ibba	
Family: Agamidae	
Calotes ceylonensis Müller, 1887*	B2ab(i,ii)
E - Painted lip lizard, S - Thola-visituru katussa	
Calotes liolepis Boulenger, 1885*	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Whistling lizard, S - Sivuruhandalana katussa	
Calotes nigrilabris Peters, 1860*	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Black cheek lizard, S - Kalu kopul katussa	
Family: Lacertidae	
Ophisops leschenaultii Milne- Edwards, 1829	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Leschenault's Snake eye Lizard, S - Panduru sarpakshi katussa	
Family: Scincidae	
Lankascincus taylori Greer, 1991*	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Taylor's lanka skink, S - Taylorge lakhiraluva	
Mabuya floweri Taylor, 1950*	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Taylor's skink, S - Taylorge hikanala	
Family: Boidae	
Gongylophis conica (Schneider, 1796)	B2ab(i,ii)
E - Sand boa, S - Vali pimbura	
Family: Colubridae	
Cerberus rynchops (Schneider, 1799)	B1ab(i,ii)
E - Dog-faced water snake, S - Kuna diya kaluwa	

Balanophis ceylonensis (Günther, 1858)*	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Sri Lanka keelback, S - Nihaluwa	
Dendrelaphis caudolineolatus (Günther, 1869)	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Gunther's bronze back, S - Viri haldanda	
Cercaspis carinata (Kuhl, 1820)	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - The Sri Lanka wolf snake, S - Dhara radanakaya	
Liopeltis calamaria (Günther, 1858)	B2ab(i,ii)
E - Reed snake, S - Punbariya	
Oligodon calamarius (Linnaeus, 1758)	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Templeton's kukri snake, S - Kabara dath ketiya	
Chrysopelea taprobanica Smith, 1943	B1ab(i,ii)+2 ab(i,ii)
E - Striped flying snake, S - Dangara danda	
Family: Viperidae	
Echis carinatus (Schneider, 1801)	B1ab(i,ii)
E - Saw scale viper, S - Vali polonga	

CLASS: AVES

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)

FAMILY / SPECIES	CRITERIA
Family: Phasianidae	
Francolinus pictus (Jardine & Selby, 1828)	B1ab(i,ii,iii)c(i,ii)
E - Painted Francolin, S - Tith watu-kukula	
Perdicula asiatica (Latham, 1790)	B1ab(i,ii,iii)c(i,ii)
E - Jungle Bush-quail, S - Wana panduru-watuwa	
Family: Anatidae	
Anas poecilorhyncha Forster, 1781	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Spot-billed Duck, S - Thith-hota seruwa	
Family: Alcedinidae	
Alcedo meninting Horsfield, 1821	B2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Blue-eared Kingfisher, S - Nilkan pilihuduwa	
Family: Columbidae	
Columba livia Gmelin, 1789	B1ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Rock Pigeon, S - Podu Paraviya	
Treron phoenicoptera (Latham, 1790)	B2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Yellow-footed Green-pigeon, S - Seepadu Batagoya	
Family: Glareolidae	
Cursorius coromandelicus (Gmelin, 1789)	B2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Indian Courser, S - Indu Javalihiniya	
Family: Laridae	
Sterna saundersi Hume, 1877	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Saunders's Tern, S - Saunders Muhudulihiniya	
Family: Accipitridae	
Aviceda jerdoni (Blyth, 1842)	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Jerdon's Baza, S - Jerdon saratakussa	
Family: Ciconiidae	
Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus (Latham, 1790)	B2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Black-necked Stork, S - Ali-manawa	

ENDANGERED (EN)

FAMILY / SPECIES	CRITERIA
Family: Coraciidae	
Eurystomus orientalis (Linnaeus, 1766)	B2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Dollarbird, S - Dumkawa	
Family: Apodidae	
Hirundapus giganteus (Temminck, 1825)	B2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Brown Needletail, S - Pitabora kutupenda-thurithaya	

Tachymarptis melba (Linnaeus, 1758)	B2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Alpine Swift, S - Alpine - thurithaya	
Family: Phodilinae	
Phodilus badius (Horsfield, 1821)	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Oriental Bay Owl, S - Peradigu Gurubassa	
Family: Strigidae	
Otus thilohofmanni Warakagoda & Rassmusan, 2004*	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Serendib Scops Owl, S - Panduwan Kanbassa	
Family: Rallidae	
Porzana fusca (Linnaeus, 1766)	B2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Ruddy-breasted Crake, S - Laya rathu wil-keraliya	
Family: Glareolidae	
Glareola maldivarum Forster, 1795	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Oriental Pratincole, S - Perodigu Javasariya	
Family: Muscicapidae	
Myophonus blighi (Holdsworth, 1872)*	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Sri Lanka Whistling Thrush, S - Sri Lanka Uruwan-thirasikaya	
Zoothera dauma (Latham, 1790)*	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Scaly Thrush, S - Kayuru Thirasikaya	
Turdus merula Linnaeus 1758	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Eurasian Blackbird, S - Urasia Kalu Bimsariya	
Saxicola caprata (Linnaeus, 1766)	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Pied Bushchat, S - Gomera sitibichcha	
Family : Sturnidae	
Sturnus albofrontatus Gray, 1844*	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Sri Lanka White-faced Starling, S - Sri Lanka wathasudu sharikawa	
Family: Hirundinidae	
Hirundo tahitica Gmelin, 1789	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Pacific Swallow, S - Sethkara Wahilihiniya	
Family: Sylviidae	
Bradypterus palliseri (Blyth, 1851)*	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Sri Lanka Bush Warbler, S - Sri Lanka Wanaraviya	
Garrulax cinereifrons Blyth, 1851*	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Sri Lanka Ashy-headed Laughing–thrush, S - Sri Lanka Alu-demalichcha	

VULNERABLE (VU)

FAMILY / SPECIES	CRITERIA
Family: Picidae	
Dendrocopos mahrattensis (Latham, 1802)	B2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Yellow-crowned Woodpecker, S - Kaha-silu Gomera-karala	
Picus xanthopygaeus (Gray & Gray, 1846)	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Streaked-throated Woodpecker, S - Punchi Kawuru karala	
Chrysocolaptes festivus (Boddaert, 1783)	B2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - White-naped Woodpecker, S - Kahapita Maha-karala	
Family: Cuculidae	
Surniculus lugubris (Horsfield, 1821)	B2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Drongo Cuckoo, S - Kawudukoha	
Phaenicophaeus pyrrhocephalus (Pennant, 1769)*	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Sri Lanka Red-faced Malkoha, S - Sri Lanka watha-ratu Malkoha	
Family: Centropodidae	
Centropus chlororhynchus Blyth, 1849*	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Sri Lanka Green-billed Coucal, S - Sri Lanka Bata Ati-kukula	
Family: Strigidae	
Glaucidium castanonotum (Blyth, 1852)*	B2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Sri Lanka Chestnut-backed Owlet, S - Sri Lanka Pita-thambala upbassa	
Family: Cololumbidae	
Columba torringtoni Bonaparte, 1854*	B2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Sri Lanka Wood Pigeon, S - Sri Lanka Mayila Paraviya	
Family: Glareolidae	
Glareola lactea Temminck, 1820	B2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Small Pratincole, S - Punchi Javasariya	
Family: Accipitridae	
Accipiter trivirgatus (Temminck, 1824)	B2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Crested Goshawk, S - Silu Ukussa	
Accipiter virgatus (Temminck, 1822)	B2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Besra, S - Besra Ukussa	
Spizaetus nipalensis (Hodgson, 1836)	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Mountain Hawk Eagle, S - Hela Kondakussa	
Family: Falconidae	
Falco peregrinus Tunstall, 1771	B2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Shaheen Falcon, S - Shahin Kurulugoya	
Family: Ciconiidae	
Leptoptilos javanicus (Horsfield, 1821)	B2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Lesser Adjutant, S - Heen Bahuru-manawa	

Family: Corvidae	
Urocissa ornata (Wagler, 1829)*	B2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Sri Lanka Blue Magpie, S - Sri Lanka Kehibella	
Family: Muscicapidae	
Eumyias sordida (Walden, 1870)*	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Sri Lanka Dull Blue Flycatcher, S - Sri Lanka Neelan-Masimara	
Family: Sturnidae	
Gracula ptilogenysb Blyth, 1846*	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Sri Lanka Myna, S - Sri Lanka Salalihiniya	
Family: Pycnonotidae	
Pycnonotus penicillatus Blyth, 1851*	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Sri Lanka Yellow-eared Bulbul, S - Sri Lanka kahakan kondaya	
Family: Sylviidae	
Turdoides rufescens (Sclater, 1872)*	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Sri Lanka Orange-billed Babbler, S - Sri Lanka Rathu Demalichcha	
Family: Nectariniidae	
Dicaeum vincens (Tickell, 1833)*	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Sri Lanka Legge's Flowerpecker, S - Sri Lanka Pililichcha	
Family: Passeridae	
Lonchura kelaarti (Jerdon, 1863)	B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Black-throated Munia, S - Gelakalu Weekurulla	

CLASS: MAMMALIA	
CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)	
FAMILY / SPECIES	**CRITERIA**
Family: Molossidae	
Chaerephon plicatus (Buchanan, 1800)	B1ab (iii)
E - Common wrinkled-lip bat, S - Podu Rallithol-vaula	
Family: Vespertillionidae	
Kerivoula hardwickii (Horsefield, 1824)	B1ab (iii)
E - Malpas's bat, S - Rathbora kehel-vavula	
Miniopterus schreibersii (Kuhl, 1819)	B1ab (iii)
E - Long-winged bat, S - Dickpiya-vavula	
Myotis hasseltii (Temminck, 1840)	B1ab (iii)
E - Brown bat, S - Bora-vavula	
Murina cyclotis Dobson, 1872	B1ab (iii)
E - Tube-nosed bat, S - Nalaneha-vavula	
Scotophilus heathii (Horsefield, 1831)	B1ab (iii)
E - Great yellow bat, S - Maha Kaha-vavula	
Family: Muridae	
Mus fernandoni (Phillips, 1932)*	B1ab (iii)
E - Sri Lanka spiny mouse, S - Sri Lanka Katu Heen-miya	
Vandeleuria nolthenii Phillips, 1929*	B1ab (iii)
E - Sri lanka long-tailed tree mouse, S - Sri Lanka Gas-miya	
Family: Peromyidae	
Petinomys fuscocapillus (Jerdon, 1847)	B1ab (iii)
E - Small flying squirrel, S - Heen-hambawa	

ENDANGERED (EN)

FAMILY / SPECIES	CRITERIA
Family: Soricidae	
Crocidura horsfieldi (Tomes, 1856)	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Horsfield's shrew, S - Kunuhik-miya	
Crocidura miya Phillips, 1929*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Sri Lanka long-tailed shrew, S - Sri Lanka Kunuhik-miya	
Feroculus feroculus (Kelaart, 1850)	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Kelaart's long-clawed shrew, S - Pirihik-miya	
Solisorex pearsoni Thomas, 1924*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Pearson's long-clawed shrew, S - Sri Lanka Mahik-miya	
Suncus fellowes-gordoni Phillips,1932*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Sri Lanka pigmy shrew, S - Sri Lanka Podihik-miya	
Suncus montanus (Kelaart, 1850)	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Highland shrew, S - Kandu Hik-miya	
Suncus zeylanicus Phillips, 1928 *	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Sri Lanka jungle shrew, S - Sri Lanka Kele Hik-miya	

Family: Hipposideridae	
Hipposideros fulvus Gray, 1838	B2ab(iii)
E - Fulvous-leaf nosed bat, S - Malekaha Pathnehe-vavula	
Hipposideros galeritus Cantor, 1846	B2ab(iii)
E - Dekhan leaf-nosed bat, S - Kesdiga Pathnehe-vavula	
Family: Pteropodidae	
Cynopterus brachyotis (Muller, 1838)	B2ab(iii)
E - Lesser Short-nosed fruit bat, S - Heen Thala-vavula	
Family: Rhinolophidae	
Rhinolophus beddomei Anderson, 1905	B2ab(iii)
E - Great horse-shoe bat, S - Maha Ashladan-vavula	
Family: Vespertillionidae	
Kerivoula picta (Pallas, 1767)	B2ab(iii)
E - Painted bat, S - Visithuru Kehel-vavula	
Pipistrellus ceylonicus (Kelaart, 1852)	B2ab(iii)
E - Kelaart's pipistrel, S - Rathbora kosela-vavula	
Family: Lorisidae	
Loris tardigradus (Linnaeus, 1758)*	B2b(i,ii,iii)c(iii)
E - Sri Lanka red slender loris, S - Sri Lanka Rath Unahapuluwa	
Family: Felidae	
Prionailurus rubiginosus (Geoffroy, 1831)	B2b(i,ii,iii)c(iii)
E - Rusty-spotted cat, S - Kola Diviya	
Family: Ursidae	
Melursus ursinus (Show & Nodder, 1791)	B2b(i,ii,iii)c(iii)
E - Sloth bear, S - Walaha	
Family: Cervidae	
Axis porcinus (Zimmermann, 1777)	B2b(i,ii,iii)c(iii)
E - Hog deer, S - Gona Muva	
Family: Muridae	
Rattus montanus Phillips, 1932*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Nelu rat, S - Sri Lanka Nelu Miya	
Srilankamys ohiensis (Phillips, 1929)*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Sri Lanka bicolored rat, S - Sri Lanka Depehe-miya	
Family: Peromyidae	
Petaurista philippensis (Elliot, 1839)	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Giant flying squirrel, S - Ma-hambawa	

VULNERABLE (VU)

FAMILY / SPECIES	CRITERIA
Family: Cercopithecidae	
Semnopithecus vetulus (Erxleben, 1777)*	B2b(i,ii,iii)c(iii)
E - Purple-faced leaf monkey, S - Sri Lanka Kalu-wandura	
Family: Felidae	
Felis chaus Gueldenstaedt, 1776	B2b(i,ii,iii)c(iii)
E - Jungle cat, S - Wal Balala	
Panthera pardus (Linnaeus, 1758)	B2ab(i,ii,iii)
E - Leopard, S - Kotiya	
Prionailurus viverrinus (Bennett, 1833)	B2b(i,ii,iii)c(iii)
E - Fishing cat, S - Handun Diviya	
Family: Mustelidae	
Lutra lutra (Linnaeus, 1758)	B2b(i,ii,iii)c(iii)
E - Otter, S - Diya-balla	
Family: Viverridae	
Paradoxurus zeylonensis (Pallas, 1778)*	B2b(i,ii,iii)c(iii)
E - Sri Lanka golden palm cat, S - Sri Lanka Ran Kalawedda	
Family: Elephantidae	
Elephas maximus Linnaeus, 1758	B2b(i,ii,iii)c(i, iii, iv)
E - Elephant, S - Aliya	
Family: Bovidae	
Bubalus arnee (Kerr, 1792)	B1b(iii)c(iii,iv)+2b(iii)c(iii,iv)
E - Wild buffalo, S - Kulu Haraka	
Family: Muridae	
Mus mayori (Thomas, 1915)*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
E - Sri Lanka spiny rat, S - Sri Lanka Depahe Katu Heen-miya	
Family: Sciuridae	
Funambulus layardi (Blyth, 1849)*	B1b(iii)c(iii)+2b(iii)c(iii)
E - Sri Lanka flame-striped jungle squirrel, S - Sri Lanka Mukalan Leena	
Funambulus sublineatus (Waterhouse, 1838)	B1b(iii)c(iii)+2b(iii)c(iii)
E - Dusky-striped jungle squirrel, S - Punchi Leena	
Ratufa macroura (Pennant, 1769)	B1b(iii)c(iii)+2b(iii)c(iii)
E - Giant squirrel, S - Dandu-leena	

Table 8: List of Threatened Invertebrate Fauna

(Note: * Endemic species; ** Endemic Genus)

PHYLUM: MOLLUSCA (Land Snails)	
CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)	
FAMILY/SPECIES	**CRITERIA**
Family: Charopidae	
Thysanota elegans Preston 1909*	B1a,b (i,ii,iii)
Family: Ariophantidae	
Euplecta binoyaensis Godwin-Austen 1899*	B1a,b (i,ii,iii)
Euplecta colletti Sykes 1897*	B1a,b (i,ii,iii)
Euplecta gardeneri (Pfeiffer 1846)*	B1a,b (i,ii,iii)
Euplecta isabellina (Pfeiffer 1854)*	B1a,b (i,ii,iii)
Euplecta prestoni (Godwin-Austen 1897)*	B1a,b (i,ii,iii)
Ratnadvipia karu Naggs and Raheem 2006**	B1a,b (i,ii,iii)
Ravana politissima (Pfeiffer 1854)**	B1a,b (i,ii,iii)
Macrochlamys nepas (Pfeiffer 1855)*	B1a,b (i,ii.iii)
*Macrochlamys woodiana (*Pfeiffer 1853)	B1a,b (i,ii.iii)
Family: Glessulidae	
Glessula veruina (Benson 1853)*	B1a,b (i,ii,iii)
Family: Corillidae (=Plectopylidae?)	
Corilla beddomeae (Hanley 1875)*	B1a,b (i,ii.iii)
Family: Cyclophoridae	
Japonia vesca (Sykes 1899)*	B1a,b (i,ii,iii)
Leptopomoides poecilus (Pfeiffer 1855)*	B1a,b (i,ii,iii)
Family: Pupinidae	
Tortulosa decora (Benson 1853)*	B1a,b (i,ii,iii)
Tortulosa marginata (PfeifFer 1854)*	B1a,b (i,ii,iii)
ENDANGERED (EN)	
FAMILY / SPECIES	**CRITERIA**
Family: Buliminidae	
*Mirus stalix (Benson 1863)**	B2 a,b (i,ii,iii)
Family: Ariophantidae	
Euplecta hyphasma (Pfeiffer 1854)*	B2 a,b (i,ii,iii)
Euplecta layardi (Pfeiffer 1853)*	B2a,b (i,ii,iii)
Euplecta scobinoides Sykes 1897*	B1,B2 a,b (i,ii,iii)
Family: Subulinidae	
Allopeas layardi (Benson 1863)*	B1,B2a,b (i,ii,iii)

Family: Acavidae	
Oligospira waltoni (Reeve 1842)**	B2a,b (i,ii.iii)
Family: Corillidae (=Plectopylidae?)	
Corilla carabinata (Ferussac 1821)*	B2a,b (i,ii.iii)
Family: Cyclophoridae	
Theobaldius layardi (H. Adams 1868)*	B2a,b (i,ii,iii)
Theobaldius parma (Benson 1856)*	B1,B2 a,b (i,ii,iii)
Theobaldius subplicatulus (Beddome 1875)*	B2a,b (i,ii,iii)
Family: Pupinidae	
Tortulosa haemastoma (Pfeiffer 1857)*	B2a,b (i,ii,iii)
Tortulosa pyramidata (Pfeiffer 1852)*	B2a,b (i,ii,iii)

VULNERABLE (VU)

FAMILY / SPECIES	**CRITERIA**
Family: Pupillidae	
Pupisoma longstaffae Godwin-Austen 1910*	B1,B2 a,b (i,ii,iii)
Superfamily: Corillidoidea (=Plectopylidoidea?)	
Corilla adamsi Gude 1914*	B1,B2 a,b (i,ii,iii)
Corilla colletti Sykes 1897*	B1,B2 a,b (i,ii,iii)
Corilla erronea (Albers 1853)*	B1,B2 a,b (i,ii,iii)
Family: Pupinidae	
Tortulosa nevilli (Sykes 1898)*	B1,B2 a,b (i,ii,iii)

CLASS: INSECTA

ORDER: LEPIDOPTERA (Butterflies)

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)

FAMILY / SPECIES	CRITERIA
Family: Pieridae	
Cepora nadina Lucas, 1852	B1bciii
E - Lesser Gull, S - Heen Punduru-Sudana	
Appias indra Moore, 1857	B1bciii
E - Plain Puffin, S - Dumbra Sudana	
Family: Nymphalidae	
Phalanta alcippe Cramer, 1780	B1bciii
E - Small Leopard, S - Punchi Thith-thambiliya	
Libythea celtis Laicharting, 1782	B1bciii
E - Beak, S - Dumburu-thuduwa	
Mycalesis visala Moore, 1857	B1bciii
E - Tamil Bush Brown, S - Damila Panduru-dumburuwa	
Family: Lycaenidae	
Arhopala abseus Hewistson, 1862	B1bciii
E - Aberrant Bushblue, S - Kela Gas-Nilaya	
Catapaecilma major Druce, 1895	B1bciii
E - Common Tinsel, S - Visithuru Gas-Nilaya	
Tajuria arida Riley, 1923	B1bciii
E - Ceylon Indigo Royal, S - Lanka Raja-nilaya	
Tajuria jehana Moore,1883	B1bciii
E - Plains Blue Royal, S - Podu Raja-nilaya	
Pratapa deva Moore, 1857	B1bciii
E - White Royal, S - Sudu Raja-nilaya	
Virachola perse Hewitson, 1863	B1bciii
E - Large Guava Blue, S - Maha Pera-nilaya	
Tarucus nara Kollar, 1848	B1bciii
E - Striped Pierrot, S - Thith-iri Mal-nilaya	
Azanus ubaldus Stoll, 1782	B1bciii
E - Bright Babul Blue, S - Punchi neelaya	
Udara singalensis Felder	B1bciii
E - Singalese Hedge Blue, S - Sinha Udara-neelaya	
Family: Hesperiidae	
Bibasis oedipodea Watson	B1bciii
E - Branded Orange Awlet	
Bibasis sena Moore	B1bciii
E - Orange-tail Awl	
Hasora badra Evans	B1bciii
E - Ceylon Banded Awl	
Tapena thwaitesi Moore	B1bciii
E - Black Angle	

Caprona alida Evans	B1bciii
E - Ceylon Golden Angle	
Gomalia elma Moore	B1bciii
E - African Marbled Skipper	
Halpe decorata Moore*	B1bciii
E - Decorated Ace	
Baoris penicillata Moore	B1bciii
E - Paintbrush swift	

ENDANGERED (EN)

SPECIES	**CRITERIA**
Family: Papilionidae	
Pachliopta jophon Gray, 1852*	B1bciii
E - Ceylon Rose, S - Lanka rosa papilla	
Pathysa antiphates Cramer, 1775	B1bciii
E - Five bar Swordtail, F - Pancha Iri kaga-waligaya	
Family: Pieridae	
Prioneris sita Felder,1865	B1bciii
E - Painted Saw-tooth, S - Vichitra Maha-sudda	
Eurema andersoni Moore, 1886	B2 bc iii
E - One-spot Grass Yellow, S - Kela kahakolaya	
Family: Nymphalidae	
Junonia orithya Linnaeus, 1758	B2bciii
E - Blue Pansy, S - Nil Alankarikya	
Doleschallia bisaltide Cramer, 1777	B2bciii
E - Autumn Leaf, S- Yoda Kela-kolaya	
Symphaedra nais Forster, 1771	B1bciii
E - Baronet, S - Punchi Achchilaya	
Euthalia lubentina Cramer, 1779	B1bciii
E - Gaudy Baron, S - Kela Achchilaya	
Discophora lepida Moore, 1857	B1bciii
E - Southern Duffer, S - Dumburu Kewattaya	
Lethe dynaste Hewitson, 1868*	B1bciii
E - Ceylon Forester, S - Kela Gas-dumburuwa	
Lethe drypetis Hewitson, 1868	B1bciii
E - Tamil Treebrown, S - Maha Gas-Dumburuwa	
Lethe daretis Hewitson, 1868*	B1bciii
E - Ceylon Treebrown, S - Lanka Gas-dumburuwa	
Mycalesis rama Moore, 1892*	B1bciii
E - Cingalese Bushbrown, S - Lanka Panduru-dumburuwa	
Ypthima singala Felder, 1868*	B1bciii
E - Jewel Four-ring, S - Ran Heen-dumburuwa	
Elymnias singala Moore,1875*	B1bciii
E - Ceylon Palmfly, S - Lanka Thal-dumburuwa	

Family: Lycaenidae	
Iraota timoleon Stoll, 1790	B1ab (iii)+2ab (iii)
E - Silverstreak Blue, S - Redee Gas-Nilaya	
Cheritra freja Fabricius, 1793	B2 bc iii
E - Common Imperial, S - Digu-penda Gas-Nilaya	
Spindasis lohita Horsfield,1829	B2 bc iii
E - Long -banded Silverline, S - Digu-iri Ridee-nilaya	
Bindahara phocides Fabricius, 1793	B2 bc iii
E - Plane, S - Visituru Digu-penda Nilaya	
Rapala lankana Moore, 1879	B2 bc iii
E - Malabar Flash, S - Kala Kiranaya	
Prosotas noreia Felder, 1868*	B1ab (iii)+2ab (iii)
E - White-tipped Lineblue, S - Sudu Nil-iriya	
Jamides coruscans Moore,1877*	B1ab (iii)+2ab (iii)
E - Ceylon Cerulean, S - Lanka Seru-nilaya	
Udara lanka Moore*	B1ab (iii)+2ab (iii)
E - Ceylon Hedge Blue, S - Lanka Udara-neelaya	
Family: Hesperiidae	
Halpe ceylonica Moore	B2bciii
E - Ceylon Ace	
Udaspes folus Cramer	B1bciii
E - Grass Demon	
Hyaroitis adrastus Moore	B2bciii
E - Tree Flitter	
Pelopidas conjuncta Fruhstorfer	B2bciii
E - Conjoined Swift	
Cattoris kumara Evans	B2bciii
E - Blanck Swift	
Suastus minuta Moore	B2bciii
E - Ceylon Palm Bob	

VULNERABLE (VU)

FAMILY / SPECIES	**CRITERIA**
Family: Pieridae	
Colotis fausta Olivier, 1807	B1ab (iii)+2ab (iii)
E - Large Salmon Arab, S - Maha Rosa Sudana	
Colotis aurora Cramer, 1780	B1ab (iii)+2ab (iii)
E - Plain Orange Tip, S - Podu Tembiliwan Sudana	
Family: Nymphalidae	
Parantica taprobana Felder,1865*	B1bciii
E - Ceylon Tiger, S - Lanka Nil-Kotithiya	
Kallima philarchus Westwood, 1848*	B1bc iii
E - Blue Oakleaf, S - Nil Kela-kolaya	

Family: Lycaenidae	
Hypolycaena nilgirica Moore,1883	B1ab (iii)+2ab (iii)
E - Nilgiri Tit, S - Nilgiri Nilaya	
Rapala manea Hewitson, 1863	B1ab (iii)+2ab (iii)
E - Slate Flash, S - Anduru Kiranaya	
Deudorix epijarbas Moore,1857	B1ab (iii)+2ab (iii)
E - Cornelian, S - Podu Kirana-nilaya	
Anthene lycaenina Felder, 1868	B1ab (iii)+2ab (iii)
E - Pointed Ciliate Blue, S - Ul Kirana-nilaya	
Chilades parrhasius Fabricius, 1798	B1 bc iii
E - Small Cupid, S - Punchi Panu-nilaya	
Family: Hesperiidae	
Tagiades litigiosa Evans	B2 bc iii
E - Water Snaw Flat	
Badamia exclamationis Fabricius	B1ab (iii)+2ab (iii)
E - Brown Awl	
Hasora chromus Cramer	B1ab (iii)+2ab (iii)
E - Common Banded Awl	
Celaenorrhinus spilothyrus	B1ab (iii)+2ab (iii)
E - Black flat	
Notocrypta curvifascia	B1ab (iii)+2ab (iii)
E - Restricted Demon	
Telicota ancilla	B1bciii
E - Dark Palm Dart	

CLASS: INSECTA **ORDER: ODONATA (Dragonflies and Damselflies)**	
CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)	
FAMILY / SPECIES	**CRITERIA**
Family: Lestidae	
Sinhalestes orientalis (Hagen, 1862)*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
Family: Platystictidae	
Drepanosticta adami (Fraser, 1933)*	B1ab(ii,iii)+2ab(ii,iii)
Drepanosticta austeni Lieftinck, 1940*	B1ab(ii,iii)+2ab(ii,iii)
Drepanosticta hilaris (Hagen 1860)*	B1ab(ii,iii)+2ab(ii,iii)
Drepanosticta montana (Hagen 1860)*	B1ab(ii,iii)+2ab(ii,iii)
Drepanosticta submontana (Fraser, 1933)*	B1ab(ii,iii)+2ab(ii,iii)
Family: Protoneuridae	
Disparoneura ramajana Lieftinck, 1971*	B1ab(ii,iii)+2ab(ii,iii)
Elattoneura leucostigma (Fraser, 1933)*	B1ab(ii,iii)+2ab(ii,iii)
Family: Gomphidae	
Anisogomphus solitaris Lieftinck, 1971*	B1ab(iii)+2ab
Heliogomphus ceylonicus (Selys, 1878)*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
Heliogomphus lyratus Fraser, 1933*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
Heliogomphus nietneri (Selys, 1878)*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
Family: Corduliidae	
Macromia flinti Lieftinck, 1977*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
ENDANGERED (EN)	
Family: Protoneuridae	
Elattoneura caesia (Hagen, 1860)*	B2ab(ii,iii)
Family: Gomphidae	
Gomphidia pearsoni Fraser, 1933*	B2ab(iii)
Microgomphus wijaya Lieftinck, 1940*	B2ab(iii)
Family: Libellulidae	
Hylaeothemis fruhstorferi (Karsch, 1889)*	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
Tetrathemis yerburii Kirby, 1894*	B2ab(iii)
VULNERABLE (VU)	
SPECIES	**CRITERIA**
Family: Gomphidae	
Cyclogomphus gynostylus Fraser, 1926*	B1ab(iii)+2ab
Macrogomphus lankanensis Fraser, 1933*	B1ab(iii)+2ab

CLASS: CRUSTACEA	
ORDER: DECAPODA (Freshwater Crabs)	
Family: Parathelphusidae	
Note: All crab species listed below are endemic	

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)

FAMILY / SPECIES	CRITERIA
Ceylonthelphusa callista (Ng, 1995)	B1ab(iii)
Ceylonthelphusa diva Bahir & Ng, 2005	B1ab(iii)
Ceylonthelphusa durrelli Bahir & Ng, 2005	B1ab(iii)
Ceylonthelphusa kotagama (Bahir, 1998)	B1ab(iii)
Ceylonthelphusa nata Ng & Tay, 2001	B1ab(iii)
Ceylonthelphusa orthos Ng & Tay, 2001	B1ab(iii)
Ceylonthelphusa sanguinea (Ng, 1995)	B1ab(iii)
Ceylonthelphusa savitriae Bahir & Ng, 2005	B1ab(iii)
Clinothelphusa kakoota Ng & Tay, 2001	B1ab(iii)
Mahatha helaya Bahir & Ng, 2005	B1ab(iii)
Mahatha iora Ng & Tay, 2001	B1ab(iii)
Mahatha lacuna Bahir & Ng, 2005	B1ab(iii)
Mahatha regina Bahir & Ng, 2005	B1ab(iii)
Oziothelphusa intuta Bahir & Yeo, 2005	B1ab(iii)
Oziothelphusa kodagoda Bahir & Yeo, 2005	B1ab(iii)
Perbrinckia cracens Ng, 1995	B1ab(iii)
Perbrinckia enodis (Kingsley, 1880)	B1ab(iii)
Perbrinckia fido Ng & Tay, 2001	B1ab(iii)
Perbrinckia morayensis Ng & Tay, 2001	B1ab(iii)
Perbrinckia punctata Ng, 1995	B1ab(iii)
Perbrinckia quadratus Ng & Tay, 2002	B1ab(iii)
Perbrinckia rosae Bahir & Ng, 2005	B1ab(iii)
Perbrinckia scitula Ng, 1995	B1ab(iii).C(iii)

ENDANGERED (EN)

FAMILY / SPECIES	CRITERIA
Ceylonthelphusa alpina Bahir & Ng, 2005	B1ab(iii)
Ceylonthelphusa armata (Ng, 1995)	B1ab(iii)
Oziothelphusa dakuna Bahir & Yeo, 2005	B1ab(iii)
Oziothelphusa gallicola Bahir & Yeo, 2005	B1ab(iii)
Oziothelphusa populosa Bahir & Yeo, 2005	B1ab(iii)
Pastilla ruhuna Ng & Tay, 2001	B1ab(iii)
Spiralothelphusa fernandoni Ng, 1994	B1ab(iii)
Spiralothelphusa parvula (Fernando, 1961)	B1ab(iii)

VULNERABLE (VU)

FAMILY / SPECIES	CRITERIA
Ceylonthelphusa cavatrix (Bahir, 1998)	B1ab(iii),D2
Oziothelphusa ritigala Bahir & Yeo, 2005	B1ab(iii),D2
Perbrinckia fenestra Bahir & Ng, 2005	B1ab(iii),D2
Perbrinckia gabadage Bahir & Ng, 2005	B1ab(iii),D2
Perbrinckia glabra Ng, 1995	B1ab(iii),D2
Perbrinckia uva Bahir, 1998	B1ab(iii),D2

CLASS: ARACHNIDA	
ORDER: Araneae	
GROUP: Mygalomorphs ('Bird-eating Spiders')	
Family: Theraphosidae	
VULNERABLE (VU)	
FAMILY / SPECIES	**CRITERIA**
Poecilotheria smithi	B1bc(iv)

Table 9: Globally threatened marine vertebrate fauna inhabiting the territorial waters of Sri Lanka

(Source: IUCN, 2006 <www.iucnredlist.org>).

CLASS: CHONDRICHTHYES (Sharks, Skates and Rays)	
FAMILY / SPECIES	**CATEGORY AND CRITERIA**
Family: Pristidae	
Anoxypristis cuspidata (Latham, 1794)	CR A2bcd+3cd+4bcd ver 3.1 (2001)
E - Knifetooth sawfish	
Pristis microdon Latham, 1794	CR A2bcd+3cd+4bcd ver3.1 (2001)
E - Largetooth sawfish	
Pristis zijsron Bleeker, 1851	CR A2bCd+3cd+4bcd ver3.1 (2001)
E - Narrowsnout sawfish	
Family: Rhinobatidae	
Rhina ancylostoma Bloch & Schneider, 1801	VU A2bd+3bd+4bd ver 3.1 (2001)
E - Bowmouth guitarfish	
Rhinobatus granulatus Cuvier, 1829	VU A2bd+3d+4d ver 3.1 (2001)
E - Sharpnose guitarfish	
Family: Myliobatididae	
Aetomylaeus maculatus (Grey, 1832)	EN A2d+3d+4d ver 3.1 (2001)
E - Mottled eagle ray	
Aetomylaeus nichofii (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	VU A2d+3d+4d ver 3.1 (2001)
E - Banded eagle ray	
Family: Dasyatididae	
Taeniura meyeni Muller & Henle, 1841	VU A2ad+3d+4ad ver 3.1 (2001)
E - Black-blotched stingray	
Family: Rhinopteridae	
Rhinoptera javanica Muller & Henle, 1841	VU A2d+3cd+4cd ver 3.1 (2001)
E - Flapnose ray	
Family: Carcharhinidae	
Carcharhinus longimanus (Poey, 1861)	VU A2ad+3d+4ad ver 3.1 (2001)
E - Oceanic whitetip shark	
Family: Rhiniodontidae	
Rhincodon typus Smith, 1828	VU A1bd+2d ver 2.3 (1994)
E - Whale shark	
Family: Stegostomatidae	
Stegostoma fasciatum (Hermann, 1783)	VU A2abcd+3cd+4abcd ver 3.1 (2001)
E - Leopard shark	
CLASS: ACTINOPTERYGII (Bony Fishes)	
FAMILY / SPECIES	**CATEGORY AND CRITERIA**
Family: Labridae	
Cheilinus undulatus Ruppell, 1835	EN A2bd+3bd ver 3.1 (2001)
E - Giant wrasse	
Family: Scombridae	
Thunnus obesus (Lowe, 1839)	VU A1bd ver 2.3 (1994)
E - Bigeye tuna	

Family: Serranidae	
Epinephelus lanceolatus (Bloch, 1790)	VU A2d ver 3.1 (2001)
E - Brindle bass	
Family: Sygnathidae	
Hippocampus spinosissimus Weber, 1913	VU A4cd ver 3.1 (2001)
E - Hedgehog seahorse	
CLASS: REPTILIA	
FAMILY / SPECIES	**CATEGORY AND CRITERIA**
Family: Dermochelidae	
Dermochelys coriacea (Vandelli, 1761)	CR A1abd ver 2.3 (1994)
E - Leatherback turtle	
Family: Cheloniidae	
Eretmochelys imbricata (Linnaeus, 1766)	CR A1bd ver 2.3 (1994)
E - Hawksbill turtle	
Caretta caretta (Linnaeus, 1758)	EN A1abd ver 2.3 (1994)
E - Loggerhead turtle	
Chelonia mydas (Linnaeus, 1758)	EN A2bd ver 3.1 (2001)
E - Green turtle	
Lepidochelys olivacea (Eschscholtz, 1829)	EN A1bd ver 2.3 (1994)
E - Olive ridley turtle	
CLASS: AVES (Off-shore birds)	
FAMILY / SPECIES	**CATEGORY AND CRITERIA**
Family: Fregatidae	
Fregata andrewsi Mathews, 1914	CR B2ab(ii,iii,v) ver 3.1 (2001)
E - Christmas island frigatebird	
CLASS: MAMMALIA	
FAMILY / SPECIES	**CATEGORY AND CRITERIA**
Family: Dugongidae	
Dugong dugon (Muller, 1776)	VU A2bcd ver 3.1 (2001)
E - Dugong	
Family: Balaenopteridae	
Megaptera novaeangliae (Borowski, 1781)	VU A1ad ver 2.3 (1994)
E - Hump whale	
Balaenoptera musculus (Linnaeus, 1758)	EN A1abd ver 2.3 (1994)
E - Blue whale	
Balaenoptera physalis (Linnaeus, 1758)	EN A1abd ver 2.3 (1994)
E - Common rorqual	
Family: Physeteridae	
Physeter macrocephalus (Linnaeus, 1758)	VU A1bd ver 2.3 (1994)
E - Sperm whale	

Table 10 : Globally threatened migratory birds that visit Sri Lanka

(Source: IUCN, 2006 <www.iucnredlist.org>).

FAMILY / SPECIES	CATEGORY AND CRITERIA
Family: Scolopacidae	
Eurynorhynchus pygmeus	EN C1+2a(ii) ver 3.1 (2001)
E - Spoon-billed sandpiper	
Tringa guttifer	EN C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)
E - Spotted greenshank	
Gallinago nemoricola	VU C1 ver 3.1 (2001)
E - Wood snipe	
Family: Falconidae	
Falco naumanni	VU A2bce+3bce ver 3.1 (2001)
E - Lesser kestrel	
Family: Muscicapidae	
Ficedula subrubra	VU B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv,v) ver 3.1 (2001)
E - Kashmir flycatcher	
Family: Charadriidae	
Vanellus gregarius	CR A3bc ver 3.1 (2001)
E - Sociable lapwing	

Table 11: Summary of the Status of Flora

(Note: Number of endemic species in parenthesis)

Family	Evaluated Species	Category of Evaluated Species							Category of Endemic Species							Total Threatened Species
		EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	DD	EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	DD	
Acanthaceae	101 (43)	4	0	20	17	14	4	9	4	0	15	8	8	3	4	51 (31)
Amaranthaceae	3 (1)	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1 (1)
Anacardiaceae	19 (15)	0	0	3	2	6	0	0	0	0	3	1	6	0	0	11 (10)
Annonaceae	39 (18)	3	1	1	4	12	4	0	1	1	1	3	7	2	0	17 (11)
Apiaceae	1 (1)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1 (1)
Apocynaceae	2 (2)	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2 (2)
Aquifoliaceae	1 (1)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1 (1)
Araceae	34 (21)	0	0	12	10	6	1	1	0	0	9	6	4	1	1	28 (19)
Arecaceae	15 (10)	0	0	2	7	5	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	0	0	14 (10)
Asclepidaceae	9 (2)	1	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5 (2)
Asteraceae	10 (5)	3	0	5	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	6 (3)
Balanophoraceae	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Balsaminaceae	23 (16)	1	0	7	2	8	0	0	1	0	6	2	5	0	0	17 (13)
Boraginaceae	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Burmanniaceae	2 (1)	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Campanulaceae	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Caryophyllaceae	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Celastraceae	2 (1)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Clusiaceae	1 (1)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1 (1)
Convolvulaceae	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cornaceae	3 (2)	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2 (2)
Cryptoreniacea	1 (1)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1 (1)
Cucurbitaceae	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cyperaceae	10 (2)	1	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	7 (2)
Dilleniaceae	1 (1)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1 (1)
Dipterocarpaceae	58 (58)	1	0	18	9	15	6	0	1	0	18	9	15	6	0	42 (42)
Ebanaceae	32 (19)	0	0	6	7	9	2	1	0	0	5	5	5	0	1	22 (16)

Family	Evaluated Species	Category of Evaluated Species							Category of Endemic Species							Total Threatened Species
		EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	DD	EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	DD	
Ericaulaceae	1 (1)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1 (1)
Euphorbiaceae	69 (16)	4	0	7	5	12	15	6	2	0	2	3	4	4	0	24 (9)
Fabaceae	33 (5)	10	0	16	0	0	0	6	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	16 (3)
Gentianaceae	2 (1)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2 (1)
Gesneriaceae	1 (1)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1 (1)
Lamiaceae	3 (1)	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3 (1)
Lauraceae	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lemnaceae	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loganiaceae	1 (1)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loranthaceae	21 (12)	1	0	5	1	9	0	0	1	0	5	1	3	0	0	16 (9)
Malvaceae	1 (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Melastomataceae	38 (30)	6	0	12	7	7	1	0	6	0	12	4	5	1	0	26 (21)
Memycylaceae	32 (27)	0	0	8	9	9	3	0	0	0	6	8	8	3	0	26 (22)
Mischodendraceae	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monimiaceae	1 (1)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1 (1)
Moraceae	2 (1)	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2 (1)
Myrsinaceae	1 (1)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1 (1)
Myrtaceae	40 (23)	0	0	5	2	11	0	0	0	0	4	2	7	0	0	18 (13)
Orchidaceae	181 (60)	4	0	22	47	53	23	7	2	0	13	25	15	7	0	122 (53)
Orobanchaceae	10 (3)	0	0	5	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	8 (2)
Phylanthaceae	63 (28)	3	0	8	9	14	8	2	2	0	6	6	5	5	1	31 (17)
Piperaceae	1 (1)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1 (1)
Poaceae	9 (7)	0	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	9 (7)
Podostemaceae	2 (1)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1 (1)
Polygalaceae	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Putranjavaceae	6 (3)	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4 (2)
Rhamnaceae	1 (1)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1 (1)
Rosaceae	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rubiacae	168 (96)	17	0	25	36	38	2	6	15	0	18	24	24	0	1	99 (66)
Rutaceae	1 (1)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1 (1)

Family	Evaluated Species	Category of Evaluated Species							Category of Endemic Species							Total Threatened Species
		EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	DD	EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	DD	
Santalaceae	9 (2)	0	0	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7 (2)
Scrophulariaceae	3 (1)	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2 (1)
Stylidiaceae	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Surianaceae	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Symphoremaceae	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Thymelaeaceae	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tiliaceae	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triuridaceae	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Urticaceae	3 (1)	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Verbenaceae	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zingiberaceae	6 (5)	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	6 (5)
Total	**1099 (553)**	**71**	**1**	**251**	**186**	**238**	**69**	**55**	**42**	**1**	**163**	**118**	**130**	**32**	**15**	**675 (412)**

Table 12: List of extinct plant species in Sri Lanka

(Note: * Endemic species)

Family/Species
Family-Acanthaceae
Ptyssiglottis sanguinolenta (Vahl) B. Hansen*
Strobilanthes caudata T. Anders*
Strobilanthes nigrescens T. Anders*
Strobilanthes thwaitesii T. Anders*
Family-Amaranthaceae
Achyranthes bidentata Blume
Family – Annonaceae
Anaxagorea luzonensis A. Gray
Orophea zeylanica Hook. f. & Thoms
Polyalthia moonii Thw.*
Family-Asclepiadaceae
Cynanchum alatum Wight & Arn. ex Wight
Family-Asteraceae
Blumea angustifolia Thw*
Blumea crinita Arn.*
Glossogyne bidens (Retz.) Alston
Family-Balsaminaceae
Impatiens subcordata Arn.*
Family-Celastraceae
Maytenus fruticosa (Thw.) Loes.*
Family-Convolvulaceae
Ipomoea staphylina Roem. & Schult.
Family-Cyperaceae
Rhynchospora gracillima Thw.
Family-Dipterocarpaceae
Doona ovalifolia Thw.*
Family-Euphorbiaceae
Adenochlaena zeylanica (Baill.) Thw.*
Croton zeylanicus Muell. Arg.
Euphorbia atoto Forst.
Trigonostemon diplopetalus Thw.*

Family-Fabaceae
Crotalaria mysorensis Roth
Crotalaria willdenowiana DC.
Crudia zeylanica (Thw.) Benth.*
Dioclea javanica Benth.
Eleiotis monophyllos (Burm.f.) DC.
Indigofera parviflora Heyne ex Wight & Arn.
Mucuna monosperma (Roxb.) DC.
Rhynchosia densiflora (Roth) DC.
Rhynchosia nummularia (L.) DC.
Sophora zeylanica Trim.*
Family-Lemnaceae
Lemna gibba L.
Family-Loganiaceae
*Strychnos coriacea*Thw.*
Family-Loranthaceae
Helixanthera ensifolia (Thw.) Danser*
Family-Melastomataceae
Osbeckia moonii Thw.*
Sonerila cordifolia Cogn.*
Sonerila firma (Thw. ex Clarke in Hook. f.) Lundin*
Sonerila gardneri Thw.*
Sonerila harveyi Thw.*
Sonerila tomentella Thw.*
Family-Orchidaceae
Diplocentrum recurvum Lindley
Goodyera stelidifera Ormerod.*
Liparis brachyglottis Reichb.f. ex Trimen*
Vanda thwaitesii Hook.f.
Family-Phyllanthaceae
Bridelia stipularis (L.) Blume
Glochidion gardneri Thw.*
Phyllanthus hakgalensis Thw. ex Trimen*
Family-Podostemaceae
Zeylanidium lichenoides (Kurz) Engler
Family-Polygalaceae
Polygala longifolia Poir

Family-Rubiaceae
Canthium macrocarpum Thw.*
Gaertnera gardneri Thw.*
Hedyotis cinereo-viridis Thw.*
Hedyotis cyanescens Thw.*
Hedyotis macraei Hook.f.*
Hedyotis quinquenervia Thw.*
Hedyotis srilankensis Deb & Dutta*
Lasianthus protractus (Thw.) Thw.
Lasianthus rhizophyllus (Thw.) Thw.*
Lasianthus thwaitesii Hook.f.*
Neanotis quadrilocularis (Thw.) W.H.Lewis
Ophiorrhiza pallida Thw.*
Pavetta gardneri Bremek.*
Pavetta glomerata Bremek.*
Psychotria moonii (Thw.) Hook.f.*
Psydrax grandifolius (Thw.) Ridsd.*
Scyphostachys pedunculatus Thw.*
Family-Scrophulariaceae
Lindernia viscosa (Hornem.) Boldingh
Family-Tiliaceae
Corchorus trilocularis L.
Family-Urticaceae
Elatostema acuminatum (Poir.) Brongn.
Elatostema walkerae Hook.f.*
Family-Verbenaceae
Chascanum hyderobadense (Walp.) Moldenke
EXTINCT IN THE WILD(EW)
Family – Annonaceae
Alphonsea hortensis H. Huber*

Table 13: List of Threatened Plant Species in Sri Lanka

(Note: * Endemic Species)

(A) CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)

FAMILY/SPECIES	CRITERIA
Family-Acanthaceae	
Andrographis macrobotrys Nees	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Barleria nitida Nees	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Barleria strigosa Willd.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Brillantaisia thwaitesii (T. Anders.) Cramer*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Gymnostachyum ceylanicum Arn. & Nees	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Lepidagathis hyalina Nees*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Pseuderanthemum angustifolium Ridley	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthes arnottiana Nees*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthes deflexa T. Anders.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthes exserta C. B. Clarke*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthes gardneriana (Nees) T. Anders.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthes habracanthoides J. R. I. Wood*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthes hypericoides J. R. I. Wood*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthes laxa T. Anders.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthes pentandra J. R. I. Wood*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthes rhamnifolia (Nees) T. Anders.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthes rhytisperma C. B. Clarke*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthes stenodon Clarke*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthes zeylanica T. Anders.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthus willisii M. A. Canine*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Amaranthaceae	
Cyathula ceylanica Hook. f.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Anacardiaceae	
Mangifera pseudoindica Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Semecarpus obovata Moon*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Semecarpus pseudo-emarginata Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Annonaceae	
Polyalthia persicaefolia (Hook. f. & Thoms.) Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Apiaceae	
Peucedanum ceylanicum Gardner*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Apocynaceae	
Wrightia flavido-rosea Trim.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Wrightia puberula (Thw.) Ngan*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Araceae	
Alocasia fornicata (Roxb.) Schott	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Arisaema constrictum Barnes*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)

Cryptocoryne alba de Wit*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Cryptocoryne bogneri Rataj*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Cryptocoryne parva de Wit*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Cryptocoryne undulata Wendt*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Cryptocoryne walkeri Schott*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Cryptocoryne x willisii Reitz*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Lagenandra bogneri de Wit*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Lagenandra lancifolia (Schott) Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Rhaphidophora decursiva (Roxb.) Schott	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Typhonium flagelliforme (Lodd.) Blume	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Arecaceae	
Areca concinna Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Calamus pachystemonus Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Asclepiadaceae	
Brachystelma lankana Dassanayake & Jayasuriya*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Ceropegia thwaitesii Hook.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Cosmostigma racemosum (Roxb.) Wight	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Gymnema rotundatum Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Tylophora zeylanica Decne.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Asteraceae	
Anaphalis thwaitesii C.B. Clarke*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Blumea lanceolaria (Roxb.) Druce	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Gynura hispida Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Notonia walkeri (Wight) C.B. Clarke	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Senecio gardneri (Thw.) C.B. Clarke*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Balanophoraceae	
Balanophora fungosa J.R. & G. Forst.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Balsaminaceae	
Impatiens grandis Heyne ex Wall.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Impatiens janthina Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Impatiens leucantha Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Impatiens repens Moon*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Impatiens taprobanica Hiern*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Impatiens thwaitesii Hook.f. ex Grey-Wilson*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Impatiens walkeri Hook.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Boraginaceae	
Cordia subcordata Lam.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Heliotropium supinum L.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Campanulaceae	
Asyneuma fulgens (Wall.) Briq.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Campanula benthamii Wall.ex Kitam.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)

Family-Celastraceae	
Celastrus paniculatus Willd.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Clusiaceae	
Mesua stylosa (Rhw.) Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Convolvulaceae	
Argyreia splendens (Roxb.) Sweet	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Bonamia semidigyna (Roxb.) Hall.f.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Cornaceae	
Mastixia congylos Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Cucurbitaceae	
Mukia leiosperma (Wight & Arn.) Wight	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Cyperaceae	
Eleocharis confervoides (Poir.) T.Koyama	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Eleocharis lankana T.Koyama*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Mapania immersa (Thw.) Benth.ex Ckarke*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Pycreus stramineus (Nees) Clarke	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Scirpodendron ghaeri (Gaertn.) Merr.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Trichophorum subcapitatum (Thw. & Hook.) D.A.Simpson	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Tricostularia undulata (Thw.) Kern	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Dilleniaceae	
Acrotrema thwaitesii Hook.f. & Thoms.ex Hook.f.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Dipterocarpaceae	
Balanocarpus kitulgallensis Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus affinis Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus bullatus Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus gilimalensis Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus gracilis Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus kanneliyensis Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus laevifolius Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus latisepalum Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus marginalis Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus moonii Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus nitidus Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus petiolaris Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus revolutus Trimen ex Hook. f.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus rigidus Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus scalarinervis Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus scaphifolius Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Vatica lewisiana (Trimen ex Hook. f.) Livera*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Vatica paludosa Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)

Family-Ebenaceae	
Diospyros atrata Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+D2
Diospyros crumenata Thw.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+D2
Diospyros koenigii Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+D2
Diospyros oppositifolia Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)+D2
Diospyros pemadasai Jayasuriya*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)+D2
Diospyros rheophytica Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+D2
Family-Eriocaulaceae	
Eriocaulon subglaucum Ruhland*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Euphorbiaceae	
Cleidion nitidum (Muell. Arg.) Thw. ex Kurz	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Croton caudatus Geisel	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Croton moonii Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Croton nigroviridis Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Dalechampia indica Wight	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Euphorbia granulata Forssk.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Tragia muelleriana Pax & Hoffm.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Fabaceae	
Albizia lankaensis Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Crotalaria linifolia L.f.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Crotalaria triquetra Dalz.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Crotalaria wightiana Graham ex Wight & Arn.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Cynometra iripa Kostel.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Desmodium jucundum Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Desmodium zonatum Miq.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Galactia striata (Jacq.) Urban	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Indigofera constricta (Thw.) Trim.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Indigofera wightii Grah.ex Wight & Arn.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Mucuna gigantea (Willd.) DC.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Rhynchosia acutissima Thw.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Rhynchosia suaveolens (L.f.) DC.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Sesbania sericea (Willd.) Link	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Sophora violacea Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Tephrosia spinosa (L.f.) Pers.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Gentianaceae	
Exacum sessile L.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Gesneriaceae	
Didymocarpus floccosus Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Lamiaceae	
Isodon capillipes (Benth.) H.Hara*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Leucas longifolia Benth.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Plectranthus glabratus (Benth.) Alston	B1ab(I,ii,iii)

Family-Lauraceae	
Cassytha capillaris Meissn.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Loranthaceae	
Barathranthus mabaeoides (Trimen) Danser*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Barathranthus nodiflorus (Thw.) Tieghem*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Dendrophthoe lonchiphyllus (Thw.) Danser.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Macrosolen albicaulis Wiens*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Macrosolen barlowii Wiens*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Melastomataceae	
Medinilla maculata Gardner*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Osbeckia rheedii Gardner ex Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Sonerila glaberrima Arn.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Sonerila glabricaulis (Thw. ex Clarke in Hook. f.) Lundin*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Sonerila guneratnei Trimen*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Sonerila hirsutula Arn.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Sonerila hookeriana Arn.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Sonerila lanceolata Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Sonerila pedunculosa Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Sonerila pilosula Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Sonerila robusta Arn.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Sonerila wightiana Arn.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Memecylaceae	
Memecylon gracillimum Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Memecylon leucanthemum Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Memecylon macrocarpum Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)+D1
Memecylon macrophyllum Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Memecylon orbiculare Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Memecylon phyllanthifolium Thw. ex Trimen*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Memecylon sessile Benth.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Memecylon wightii Thw.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Moraceae	
Maclura cochinchinensis (Lour.) Corner	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Myrsinaceae	
Ardisia wightiana (Wall.ex.A.DC.)Mez*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Myrtaceae	
Eugenia cotinifolia Jacq.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Eugenia glabra Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Eugenia sripadaens Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Syzygium lewisii Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Syzygium sclerophyllum Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)

Family-Orchidaceae	
Arundina minor Lindl.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Bulbophyllum tricarinatum Petch*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Coelogyne zeylanica Hook.f.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Corymborkis veratrifolia (Reinw.) Blume	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+D1
Didymoplexis seidenfadenii Sathish & Ormerod.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+D1
Dienia ophrydis (J.König) Seidenf.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Eria tricolor Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Gastrodia zeylanica Schlechter*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+D1
Goodyera fumata Thw.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Habenaria dichopetala Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Habenaria dolichostachya Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Habenaria pterocarpa Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Nervilia juliana (Roxb.) Schlechter	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Oberonia dolabrata Jayaweera*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Oberonia fornicata Jayaweera*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Oberonia wallie-silvae Jayaweera*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Oberonia weragamaensis Jayaweera*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Phalaenopsis mysorensis Sadanha	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Schoenorchis tortifolia (Jayaweera) Garay*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Sirhookera latifolia (Wight) Kuntze	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Tainia bicornis (Lindley) Reichb. f.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Zeuxine longilabris (Lindl.) Trimen	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Orobanchaceae	
Aeginetia pedunculata Wall.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Campbellia cytinoides (Reuter)Wight	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Christisonia albida Thw. Ex Benth.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Christisonia lawii Wight	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Legocia aurantiaca (Wight) Livera	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Phyllanthaceae	
Cleistanthus acuminatus (Thw.) Muell. Arg.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Glochidion acutifolium Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Phyllanthus heyneanus Muell. Arg.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Phyllanthus oreophilus Muell. Arg. *	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Phyllanthus zeylanicus Muell. Arg.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Sauropus assimilis Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Sauropus quadrangularis (Willd.) Muell. Arg.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Sauropus retroversus Wight*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Piperaceae	
Peperomia wightiana Miq (P. species 6)	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Poaceae	
Arundinaria scandens Soderstrom & Ellis.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Arundinella thwaitesii Hook.f.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)

Garnotia fuscata Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Garnotia panicoides Trimen*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Ischaemum polystachyum J.& C.Pres.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Oplismenus thwaitesii Hook.f.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Zenkeria obtusiflora (Thw.)Benth.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Putranjiavaceae	
Drypetes lanceolata (Thw.) Pax & Hoffm.*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Drypetes longifolia (Blume) Pax & Hoffm.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Rhamnaceae	
Ziziphus lucida Moon ex Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Rubiaceae	
Hedyotis evenia Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Hedyotis gardneri Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Hedyotis gartmorensis Ridsd.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Hedyotis inamoena Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Hedyotis marginata (Thw.ex Trimen) Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Hedyotis membranacea Thw.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Hedyotis neolessertiana Ridsd.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Hedyotis obscura Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Hedyotis rhinophylla Thw.ex Trimen*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Hedyotis subverticillata Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Hedyotis trichoneura Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Hedyotis tridentata Ridsd.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Lasianthus varians (Thw.) Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Mitragyna tubulosa (Arn.)Havil.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Neanotis richardiana (Arn)W.H.Lewis	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Neurocalyx gardneri Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Ophiorrhiza glechomifolia Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Ophiorrhiza nemorosa Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Oxyceros rugulosus (Thw.) Tirv.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Pavetta macraei Bremek.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Psilanthus wightianus (Wight & Arn.) Leroy	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Psychotria longipetiolata Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Psydrax pergracilis (Bourd.) Ridsd.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Saprosma scabridum (Thw.) Beddome*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea Gaertn. f.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Santalaceae	
Notothixos floccosus (Thw.) Oliver*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Ginalloa spathulifolia (Thw.) Oliver*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Viscum ramosissimum Roxb.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Scrophulariaceae	
Adenosma subrepens (Thw.) Benth.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Verbascum chinense (L.) Santapau	B1ab(I,ii,iii)

Family-Stylidiaceae	
Stylidium uliginosum Sw. ex Willd.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Symphoremaceae	
Symphorema involucratum Roxb.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Thymelaeaceae	
Phaleria capitata Jack	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Triuridaceae	
Sciaphila secundiflora Thw.ex Benth.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Sciaphila tenella Blume	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Zingiberaceae	
Alpinia rufescens (Thw.) Schum.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Amomum acuminatum Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Amomum benthamianum Trim.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Amomum hypoleucum Thw.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Amomum nemorale (Thw.)Trimen*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)

(B) ENDANGERED (EN)

FAMILY/SPECIES	**CRITERIA**
Family-Acanthaceae	
Barleria arnottiana Nees	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Barleria involucrate Nees	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Barleria tomentosa Roth	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Barleria vestita T.Anders.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Dicliptera zeylanica Nees	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Gymnostachyum hirsutum T. Anders.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Gymnostachyum paniculatum T. Anders.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Hemiadelphis polysperma (Roxb.) Nees	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Justicia prostrata (Clarke) Gamble	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Lepidagathis walkeriana Nees*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Monothecium aristatum (Wall. ex Nees) T. Anders.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Rhinacanthus polonnaruwensis Cramer*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthes nockii Trimen*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthes punctata Nees*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthes vestita Nees*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthes walkeri Arn. ex Nees	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Thunbergia laevis Wall.ex Nees	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Anacardiaceae	
Buchanania axillaris (Desr.) Ramamoorthy	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Semecarpus moonii Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Annonaceae	
Goniothalamus salicina Hook. f. & Thoms*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Miliusa tomentosa (Roxb.) Sinclair	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)

Miliusa zeylanica Gardner ex Hook. f. & Thoms*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Phoenicanthus coriacea (Thw.) H. Huber*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Aquifoliaceae	
Ilex knucklesensis Philcox*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Araceae	
Arisaema tortuosum (Wall.) Schott	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Cryptocoryne beckettii Trimen*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Cryptocoryne nevillii Trimen ex Hook. f.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Cryptocoryne thwaitesii Schott*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Lagenandra koenigii (Schott) Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Lagenandra ovata (L.) Thw.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Lagenandra thwaitesii Engl.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Pothos parvispadix Nicolson*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Remusatia vivipara (Roxb.) Schott	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Rhaphidophora pertusa (Roxb.) Schott	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Arecaceae	
Calamus delicatulus Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Calamus ovoideus Thw. ex Trimen*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Calamus radiatus Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Calamus thwaitesii Becc. ex Becc. & Hook. f.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Calamus zeylanicus Becc. ex Becc. & Hook. f.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Loxococcus rupicola (Thw.) H. Wendl. & Drude ex Hook. f.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Nypa fruticans Wurmb	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Asteraceae	
Blepharispermum petiolare DC.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Balsaminaceae	
Impatiens arnottii Thw. *	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Impatiens linearis Arn.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Burmanniaceae	
Burmannia championii Thw.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Dipterocarpaceae	
Balanocarpus brevipetiolaris (Thw.) Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Hopea cordifolia (Thw.) Trimen*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus acuminatus (Thw.) Beddome*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus angustisepalum Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus cordifolius (Thw.) Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus lanceolatus Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus lancifolius (Thw.) Ashton*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus reticulatus Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus wightii Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)

Family-Ebenaceae	
Diospyros acuta Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Diospyros attenuata Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Diospyros chaetocarpa Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Diospyros ebenum Koenig	A1bcd+B2ab(I,ii,iii)
E - Ebony	
Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Diospyros moonii Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Diospyros quaesita Thw.*	A1bcd+B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
E - Calamander	
Family-Euphorbiaceae	
Chaetocarpus ferrugineus Philcox*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Chaetocarpus pubescens (Thw.) Hook. f.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Croton persimilis Muell. Arg.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Jatropha glandulifera Roxb.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Tragia plukenetii Radcliffe-Smith.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Gentianaceae	
Crawfurdia championii (Gardn.) Trim.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Loranthaceae	
Tolypanthus gardneri (Thw.) Tieghem*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Melastomataceae	
Kendrickia walkeri (Wight ex Gardner) Triana	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Medinilla cuneata (Thw.) Bremer & Lundin*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Osbeckia buxifolia Arn.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Osbeckia walkeri Arn.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Osbeckia zeylanica L. f.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Sonerila crassicaulis Lundin*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Sonerila rhombifolia Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Memeycylaceae	
Memecylon cuneatum Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Memecylon discolor Cogn.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Memecylon ellipticum Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Memecylon fuscescens Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Memecylon giganteum Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Memecylon grande Retz.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Memecylon hookeri Thw.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Memecylon procerum Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Memecylon rhinophyllum Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Monimiaceae	
Hortonia ovalifolia Wight*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)

Family-Myrtaceae	
Eugenia amoena Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Eugenia rivulorum Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Orchidaceae	
Acanthephippium bicolor Lindley	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Aerangis hologlottis (Schltr.) Schltr.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Apostasia wallichii R. Br.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Bromheadia srilankensis Kruizinga & de Vogel.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Bulbophyllum crassifolium Thw. ex Trimen*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Bulbophyllum macraei Reichb. f.*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Bulbophyllum maskeliyense Livera*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Bulbophyllum purpureum Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Calanthe sylvatica (Thouars) Lindl.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Cheirostylis flabellate (A.Rich.) Wight	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Chrysoglossum ornatum Blume.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Cryptostylis arachnites (Blume) Hassk.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Dendrobium haemoglossum Thw.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Dendrobium diodon Reichb. f.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Dendrobium maccarthiae Thw.*	A2(a,c,d)+A3(a,c,d)+B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Didymoplexis pallens Griff	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Epipogium roseum (D.Don) Lindl.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Eria articulata Lindl.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Eria thwaitesii Trimen*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Habenaria barbata Wight ex Hook.f.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Habenaria macrostachya Lindl.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Habenaria rhynchocarpa (Thw.) Trimen*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Habenaria roxburghii Nicolson	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Hetaeria oblongifolia Blume	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Ipsea speciosa Lindley*	A2+A3(a,c,d)
E - Daffodil orchid	
Liparis atropurpurea Lindl.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Liparis barbata Lindl.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Malaxis densiflora (A.Rich.) Kuntze.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Oberonia claviloba Jayaweera*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Oberonia forcipata Lindl.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Oberonia quadrilateral Jayaweera*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Oberonia scyllae Lindl.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Oberonia tenuis Lindl.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Oberonia truncata Lindl.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Peristylus aristatus Lindl.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Peristylus trimenii (Hook.f.) Abeywick.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Phaius luridus Thw.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Phreatia elegans Lindl.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Phreatia jayaweerae Ormerod.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Robiquetia gracilis (Lindley) Garay	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Taeniophyllum gilimalense Jayaweera*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Tropidia bambusifolia (Thw) Trimen*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+D1

Tropidia thwaitesii Hook. f.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Vanilla moonii Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Zeuxine blatteri C.E.C. Fischer.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Zeuxine strateumatica (L.) Schltr.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Zeuxine regia (Lindl.) Trimen*	A3+A4(c,d)+B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Orobanchaceae	
Christisonia bicolor Gardner	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Christisonia subacaulis (Benth.) Gardner	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Phyllanthaceae	
Antidesma thwaitesianum Muell. Arg.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Aporusa fusiformis Thw.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Cleistanthus robustus Muell. Arg.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Glochidion montanum Thw.*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Glochidion pachycarpum Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Phyllanthus baillonianus Muell. Arg.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Phyllanthus dealbatus Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Phyllanthus myrtifolius (Wight) Muell. Arg.*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Phyllanthus wheeleri G. L. Webster*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Poaceae	
Arundinaria densifolia Munro	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Podostemaceae	
Farmeria metzgerioides (Trimen) Willis ex Hook.f.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Putranjiavaceae	
Putranjiva zeylanica (Thw.) Muell. Arg.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Rubiaceae	
Canthium campanulatum Thw.*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Canthium puberulum Thw.ex Hook.f.*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Canthium rheedii DC.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Ceriscoides turgida (Roxb.) Tirv.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Diyaminauclea zeylanica (Hook.f.) Ridsd.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Galium asperifolium Wall.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Hedyotis coprosmoides Trimen*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Hedyotis neesiana Arn.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Hedyotis nodulosa Arn.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Hedyotis thwaitesii Hook.f.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Knoxia spicata (Thw. Ex Trimen) Ridsd.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Lasianthus chrysocaulis Ridsd.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Lasianthus gardneri (Thw.) Hook.f.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Lasianthus neolanceolatus Ridsd.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Lucocodon reticulatum Gardner*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Neanotis nummulariformis (Arn.) W.H.Lewis*	
Neurocalyx calycinus (R.Br.ex Benn.) Robinson	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)

Neurocalyx championii Benth.ex Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Neurocalyx zeylanicus Hook.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Oldenlandia stricta L.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Ophiorrhiza radicans Gardner ex Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Pavetta agrostiphylla Bremek*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Pavetta badullensis Ridsd.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Pavetta zeylanica (Hook. f.) Gamble	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Pleiocraterium plantaginifolium (Arn.) Bremek.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Prismatomeris albidiflora Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Psilanthus tranvancorensis (Wight & Arn.) Leroy	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Psychotria glandulifera Thw. ex.Hook.f.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Psychotria plurivenia Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Psychotria sohmeri Kiehn	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Psychotria stenophylla (Thw.) Hook.f.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Psydrax montanus (Thw.) Ridsd.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Rubia cordifolia L.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Saprosma glomeratum (Gardner) Beddome	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Scyphostachys coffaeoides Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Tamilnadia uliginosa (Retz.) Tirv. & Sastre	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Rutaceae	
Zanthoxylum caudatum Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Santalaceae	
Korthalsella japonica (Thunb.) Engler	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)

(C) VULNERABLE (VU)

FAMILY/SPECIES	CRITERIA
Family-Acanthaceae	
Andrographis paniculata (Bunn. f.) Wall. ex Nees	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Dyschoriste depressa Nees	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Gymnostachyum sanguinolentum (Vahl) T. Anders.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Justicia ceylanica (Nees) T. Anders.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Justicia glabra Koenig ex Roxb.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Justicia royeniana (Nees) Clarke*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Rungia longifolia Nees	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Stenosiphonium cordifolium (Vahl) Alston	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthes adenophora Nees*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthes calycina Nees*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthes helicoides (Nees) T. Anders.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthes hookeri Nees*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthes lupulina Nees	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Strobilanthes pulcherrima T. Anders.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Anacardiaceae	
Semecarpus acuminata Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Semecarpus coriacea Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Semecarpus marginata Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)

Semecarpus parvifolia Thw.*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Semecarpus pubescens Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Semecarpus subpeltata Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Annonaceae	
Alphonsea zeylanica Hook. f. & Thoms.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Artabotrys hexapetalus (L. f.) Bhandari	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Desmos zeylanica (Hook. f. & Thoms.) Safford*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Enicosanthum acuminata (Thw.) Airy Shaw*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Goniothalamus gardneri Hook. f. & Thoms.*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Goniothalamus hookeri Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Goniothalamus thomsonii Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Phoenicanthus oblique (Hook.f.Thoms.)Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Polyalthia suberosa (Roxb.) Thw.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Sageraea thwaitesii Hook. f. & Thoms.*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Uvaria cordata (Dunal) Alston	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Uvaria narum (Dunal) Wall.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Araceae	
Amorphophallus paeoniifolius (Dennst.) Nicolson	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Arisaema leschenaultii Blume	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Cryptocoryne wendtii de Wit*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Lagenandra jacobsenii de Wit*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Lagenandra praetermissa de Wit*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Pothos remotiflorus Hook.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Arecaceae	
Calamus digitatus Becc. ex Becc. & Hook. f.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Calamus pseudotenuis Becc. ex Becc. & Hook. f.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Calamus rivalis Thw. Ex Trimen*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Calamus rotang L.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Oncosperma fasciculatum Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Balsaminaceae	
Impatiens acaulis Arn.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Impatiens ciliifolia Grey-Wilson*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Impatiens cornigera Arn.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Impatiens elongata Arn.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Impatiens flaccida Arn.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Impatiens henslowiana Arn.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Impatiens macrophylla Gardner*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Impatiens truncata Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Cornaceae	
Mastixia nimalii Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Crypteroniaceae	
Axinandra zeylanica Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)

Family-Dipterocarpaceae	
Dipterocarpus glandulosus Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Doona gardneri Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
E - Red Doon	
Doona zeylanica Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Shorea dyeri Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Shorea hulanidda Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Shorea lissophylla Thw.*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Shorea pallescens Ashton*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Shorea stipularis Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus canaliculatus Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus elegans (Thw.) Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus gardneri Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Stemonoporus oblongifolius Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Sunaptea scabriuscula (Thw.) Trimen*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Vatica affinis Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Vatica obscura Trimen*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Ebenaceae	
Diospyros acuminata (Thw.) Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Diospyros affinis Thw.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Diospyros albiflora Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Diospyros ebenoides Kosterm.*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Diospyros oblongifolia (Thw.) Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Diospyros oocarpa Thw.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Diospyros racemosa Roxb.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Diospyros trichophylla Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Diospyros walkeri (Wight) Guerke	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
E - Bastard Ebony	
Family-Euphorbiaceae	
Agrostistachys hookeri (Thw.) Benth.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Agrostistachys intramarginalis Philcox*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Cleidion spiciflorum (Burm. f.) Merr.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Euphorbia rosea Retz.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Excoecaria oppositifolia Griffith	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Homonoia riparia Lour.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Macaranga digyna (Wight) Muell. Arg.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Micrococca oligandra (Muell. Arg.) Prain	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Ptychopyxis thwaitesii (Baill.) Croizat*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Sapium indicum Willd.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Trewia nudiflora L.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
E - Fever Tree	
Trigonostemon nemoralis Thw.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Loranthaceae	
Dendrophthoe ligulata (Thw.) Tieghem*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Dendrophthoe suborbicularis (Thw.) Danser	B,ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii)

Macrosolen capitellatus (Wight & Arn.) Danser	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Macrosolen parasiticus (L.) Danser	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Scurrula cordifolia (Wall.) G. Don.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Taxillus cuneatus (Roth) Danser	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Taxillus incanus (Trimen) Wiens*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Taxillus sclerophyllus (Thw.) Danser	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Melastomataceae	
Lijndenia gardneri (Thw.) Bremer*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Medinilla fuchsioides Gardner	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Osbeckia lanata Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Sonerila affinis Arn.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Sonerila arnottiana Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Sonerila pumila Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Sonerila zeylanica Wight & Arn.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Memecylaceae	
Memecylon angustifolium Wight	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
E - Blue Mist	
Memecylon clarkeanum Cogn.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Memecylon ovoideum Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Memecylon parvifolium Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Memecylon petiolatum Trimen ex Alston*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Memecylon revolutum Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Memecylon rivulare Bremer*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Memecylon rotundatum (Thw.) Cogn.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Memecylon urceolatum Cogn.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Moraceae	
Broussonetia zeylanica (Thw.) Corner*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Myrtaceae	
Eugenia fulva Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Eugenia rotundata Trimen*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Eugenia rufo-fulva Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Eugenia terpnophylla Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Syzygium batadamba Kosterm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Syzygium cylindricum (Wight) Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Syzygium fergusoni Gamble	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Syzygium hemisphericum (Walp.) Alston	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Syzygium lanceolatum (Lam.) Wight & Arn.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Syzygium makul Gaertn.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Syzygium turbinatum Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Orchidaceae	
Acampe ochracea (Lindl.) Hochr.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Adrorhizon purpurascens (Thw.)Hook.f.*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Aerides ringens (Lindley) C.E.C.Fischer	B2ab(I,ii,iii)

Agrostophyllum zeylanicum Hook. f. *	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Anoectochilus regalis Blume*	A3+A4(c,d)+B 2ab(I,ii,iii)
Aphyllorchis montana Reichb. f.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Bulbophyllum elegans Gardner ex Thw.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Bulbophyllum petiolare Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Bulbophyllum thwaitesii Reichb. f.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Bulbophyllum trimenii (Hook. f.) J. J. Sm.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Bulbophyllum wightii Reichb. F.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Chiloschista fasciata (F.v. Mull.) Seidenf. & Ormerod.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Coelogyne breviscapa Lindl.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Cottonia peduncularis (Lindley) Rchb.f.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
E - Bee orchid	
Cymbidium ensifolium (L.) Sw.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Dendrobium heterocarpum Wall. ex Lindley	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
E - Primrose Orchid	
Disperis neilgherrensis Wight	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Stichorkis disticha (Thouars) Pfitzer.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Erythrodes latiloba Ormerod.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Eulophia graminea Lindl.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Eulophia pulchra (Thouars) Lindl.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Eulophia spectabilis (Dennst.) Suresh	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Eulophia zollingeri (Rchb.f.) J.J.Sm.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Flickingeria macraei (Lindley) Seidenf.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Geodorum densiflorum (Lam.) Schltr.	B1,a,b(ii,iii)
Goodyera procera (Ker-Gawl.) Hook.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Habenaria crinifera Lindl.	A2+A3(a,c,d)+B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Liparis cespitosa (Lam.)Lindl.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Liparis elliptica Wight.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Liparis walkeriae R. Graham	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Liparis wightiana Thw.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Luisia birchea Blume Rumphia.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Malaxis discolor (Lindl.) Kuntze*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Malaxis thwaitesii Bennet.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Oberonia longibracteata Lindl.*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Oberonia recurva Lindl.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Oberonia thwaitesii Hook. f. *	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Oberonia zeylanica Hook.f.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Papilionanthe cylindrica (Lindl.) Seidenf.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Peristylus gardneri (Hook. f) Kraenzlin*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Phaius wallichii Lindl.	A2+A3(a,c,d)+B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
E - Star Orchid	
Peristylus spiralis A. Rich.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Podochilus falcatum Lindl.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Pomatocalpa decipiens (Lindley) J. J. Sm.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Rhynchostylis retusa Blume	A2+A3(a,c,d)+B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
E - Batticaloa Orchid, Fox-tail Orchid	
Seidenfadeniella filiformis (Rchb.f.) E.A. Christinson & Ormerod.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Taeniophyllum alwisii Lindley	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)

Taprobanea spathulata (L.) Christenson.	A2+A3(a,c,d)+B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Thrixspermum walkeri Seidenf. & Ormerod.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Trichoglottis tenera (Lindley) Reichb. f.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Vanda tessellata (Roxb.) Hook. ex G. Don.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
E - Anuradhapura Orchid, Gray Orchid	
Vanilla walkerae Wight	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Zeuxine reginaesilvae Ormerod.*	A3+A4,(c,d)+B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Orobanchaceae	
Christisonia tricolor Gardner*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Phyllanthaceae	
Actephila excelsa (Dalz.) Muell. Arg.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Antidesma alexiteria L.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Antidesma walkeri (Tul.) Pax & Hoffm.*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Aporusa acuminata Thw.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
*Aporusa cardiosperma (*Gaertn.) Merr.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Aporusa lindleyana (Wight) Baill.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Glochidion moonii Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Glochidion nemorale Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Margaritaria indicus (Dalz.) Airy Shaw	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Meineckia parvifolia (Wight) G. L. Webster	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Phyllanthus cinereus Muell. Arg.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Phyllanthus emblica L.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Phyllanthus rheedii Wight	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Sauropus rigidus Thw.*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Poaceae	
Heteropholis nigrescens (Thw.)C.E.Hubb.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Putranjiavaceae	
Putranjiva roxburghii Wall.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Rubiaceae	
Acranthera ceylanica Arn.ex Meissner*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Aidia gardneri (Thw.)Tirv.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Anthocephalus chinensis (Lam.)A.Rich.ex Walp.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Byrsophyllum ellipticum (Thw.) Hook.f.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Chassalia curviflora (Wall.)Thw.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Dichilanthe zeylanica Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Diplospora erythrospora (Thw.)Hook.f.*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Exallage auricularia (L.)Bremek.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Gaertnera divaricata (Thw.)Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Gaertnera ternifolia Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Gardenia crameri Tirv.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Gardenia fosbergii Tirv.*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Geophila repens (L.)Johnston	B1ab(I,ii,iii)

Guettarda speciosa L.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Haldina cordifolia (Roxb.)Ridsd.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Hedyotis cyanantha Kurz	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Hedyotis fumata Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Ixora calycina Thw.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Ixora jucunda Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Knoxia hirsuta Arn.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Knoxia sumatrensis (Retz.)DC.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Knoxia zeylanica L.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Lasianthus foetulentus Ridsd.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Lasianthus moonii Wight*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Lasianthus oliganthus (Thw.) Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Lasianthus strigosus Wight*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Mitragyna parvifolia (Roxb.)Korth.	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Nargedia macrocarpa (Thw.) Beddome*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Ophiorrhiza pectinata Arn.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Pavetta blanda Bremek.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Pavetta gleniei Thw. ex Hook. f.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)
Pavetta involucrata Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Psychotria dubia (Wight) Alston*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Psychotria gardneri (Thw.) Hook.f.*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Psychotria sordida Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Psychotria waasii Sohmer*	B2ab(I,ii,iii)
Saprosma foetens (Wight) Schumann	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Tarenna flava Alston	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Santalaceae	
Viscum capitellatum Smith	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Viscum heyneanum DC.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Viscum monoicum Roxb. ex DC.	B1ab(I,ii,iii)+2ab(I,ii,iii)
Family-Zingiberaceae	
Amomum graminifolium Thw.*	B1ab(I,ii,iii)

Table 14. Unassessed plant species of Sri Lanka listed as globally threatened*

(Source: IUCN, 2006 <www.iucnredlist.org>)

(A) CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)

Family	Species Name	Criteria
Apocynaceae	*Anodendron rhinosporum* Thw.	CR B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Celastraceae	*Bhesa nitidissima* Kosterm.	CR B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Dilleniaceae	*Dillenia triquetra* (Rottb.) Gilg	CR B1+2cd ver 2.3 (1994)
Dilleniaceae	*Schumacheria alnifolia* Hook.f. & Thoms	CR B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Icacinaceae	*Stemonurus apicalis* (Thw.) Miers	CR B1+2cd ver 2.3 (1994)
Lauraceae	*Cinnamomum rivulorum* Kosterm.	CR B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Loganiaceae	*Strychnos tetragona* A. W. Hill	CR B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Meliaceae	*Dysoxylum peerisi*	CR B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Meliaceae	*Walsura gardneri* Thw.	CR B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Monimiaceae	*Hortonia angustifolia* (Thw.)Trimen	CR B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Myristicaceae	*Horsfieldia iryaghedhi* (Gaertn.)Warb.	CR B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Myrsinaceae	*Rapanea ceylanica*	CR B1+2cd ver 2.3 (1994)
Ochnaceae	*Ochna jabotapita* L.	CR B1+2cd ver 2.3 (1994)
Oleaceae	*Chionanthus albidiflora* Thw.	CR B1+2cd ver 2.3 (1994)
Sapindaceae	*Allophylus zeylanicus* L.	CR B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Sapotaceae	*Palaquium laevifolium* (Thw.) Engl.	CR B1+2cd ver 2.3 (1994)
Urticaceae	*Debregeasia wallichiana* (Wedd.)Wedd	CR B1+2cd ver 2.3 (1994)

(B) ENDANGERED (EN)

Family	Species Name	Criteria
Celastraceae	*Euonymus thwaitesii* Lawson	EN B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Clusiaceae	*Garcinia thwaitesii* Pierre	EN B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Clusiaceae	*Garcinia zeylanica* Roxb.	EN B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Eleocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus coriaceus* Hook.	EN B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Eleocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus zeylanicus* (Arn.)Masters	EN B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Lauraceae	*Beilschmiedia zeylanica* (Thw.)Trimen	EN B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Lauraceae	*Cinnamomum citriodorum* Thw.	EN B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Lauraceae	*Cryptocarya membranacea* Thw.	EN B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Lauraceae	*Litsea glaberrima* (Thw.)Trimen	EN B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Lauraceae	*Litsea nemoralis* (Thw.)Trimen	EN B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Rosaceae	*Prunus ceylanica* (Wight)Miq.	EN B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Sapotaceae	*Madhuca microphylla* (Hook.)Alston	EN B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Sapotaceae	*Madhuca neriifolia* (Thw.)H.J.Lam.	EN B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Sapotaceae	*Palaquium canaliculatum* (Thw.)Engl.	EN B1+2cd ver 2.3 (1994)

(C) VULNERABLE (VU)

Family	Species Name	Criteria
Apocynaceae	*Willughbeia cirrhifera* Abeywick.	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Bombacaceae	*Cullenia ceylanica* (Gardner) K.Schum.	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Burseraceae	*Canarium zeylanicum* (Retz.)Blume	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Celastraceae	*Bhesa ceylanica* (Arn.ex Thw.)Ding Hou.	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Celastraceae	*Euonymus walkeri* Wight	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Clusiaceae	*Garcinia quaesita* Pierre	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Combretaceae	*Terminalia zeylanica* van Heurck & Muell. Arg.	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Cornaceae	*Mastixia macrophylla* (Thw.)Kosterm.	VU A1c, B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)

Eleocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus glandulifer* (Hook.)Masters	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Eleocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus subvillosus* Arn.	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylum obtusifolium* (Wight.)Hook.f.	VU A1c, B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Fabaceae	*Abarema bigemina* (L.)Kosterm.	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Fabaceae	*Acacia ferruginea* DC.	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Fabaceae	*Adenanthera bicolor* Moon	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Fabaceae	*Humboldtia laurifolia* (Vahl)Vahl	VU A1c, B1+2cd ver 2.3 (1994)
Fabaceae	*Pericopsis mooniana* (Thw.)Thw.	VU A1cd ver 2.3 (1994)
Fabaceae	*Pterocarpus indicus* Willd.	VU A1d ver 2.3 (1994)
Fabaceae	*Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb.	VU A1cd ver 2.3 (1994)
Fabaceae	*Saraca asoca* (Roxb.)de wild.	VU B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Flacourtiaceae	*Hydnocarpus octandra* Thw.	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Flacourtiaceae	*Trichadenia zeylanica* Thw.	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Lauraceae	*Actinodaphne albifrons* Kosterm.	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Lauraceae	*Cinnamomum capparu-coronde* Blume	VU A1c, B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Lauraceae	*Cinnamomum litseifolium* Thw.	VU B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Lauraceae	*Cryptocarya wightiana* Thw.	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Lauraceae	*Litsea gardneri* (Thw.)Meissner	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Lauraceae	*Litsea iteodaphne* (Nees)Hook.f.	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Lauraceae	*Litsea longifolia* (Nees)Trimen	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Loganiaceae	*Strychnos benthami* C.B.Clarke	VU B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Meliaceae	*Aglaia apiocarpa* (Thw.)Hiern	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Meliaceae	*Dysoxylum championii* Hook.f. & Thoms. ex Thw.	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Moraceae	*Artocarpus nobilis* Thw.	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Myristicaceae	*Myristica ceylanica* A. DC.	VU B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Nepanthaceae	*Nepenthes distillatoria* L.	VU B1+2d ver 2.3 (1994)
	E - Pitcher Plant	
Rhizophoracraceae	*Anisophyllea cinnamomoides* (Gardner & Champion) Alston	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Rhizophoracraceae	*Carallia calycina* Benth.	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Rosaceae	*Prunus walkeri* (Wight)Kalkman	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Rutaceae	*Chloroxylon swietenia* DC.	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
	E - Satinwood	
Sapindaceae	*Allophylus zeylanicus* L.	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Sapindaceae	*Glenniea unijuga* (Thw.) Radlk.	VU A1c, B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Sapotaceae	*Madhuca fulva* (Thw.)Macbride	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Sapotaceae	*Madhuca moonii* (Thw.)H.J. Lam.	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Sapotaceae	*Palaquium grande* (Thw.)Engl.	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Sapotaceae	*Palaquium pauciflorum* (Thw.)Engl.	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Sapotaceae	*Palaquium rubiginosum* (Thw.)Engl.	VU A1c, B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Sapotaceae	*Palaquium thwaitesii* Trimen	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)
Sapotaceae	*Palaquium zeylanicum* Verdc.	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)
Symplocaceae	*Symplocos bractealis* Thw.	VU B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Symplocaceae	*Symplocos cordifolia* Thw.	VU B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)
Symplocaceae	*Symplocos pulchra* Wight	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)

* Note: The status of these plant species could not be evaluated for the 2007 National Redlist

Leopard (*Panthera pardus kotiya*) - the largest terrestrial carnivore in Sri Lanka is threatened by poaching and habitat loss

Geographical Distribution of threatened species in Sri Lanka

An analysis on the geographical distribution of threatened butterflies, vertebrate fauna and flora in the different administrative districts in the island (Table 15) revealed that districts in the lowland wet zone (ie., Galle, Matara, Ratnapura, Kalutara, Kegalle) and the central highlands (Kandy, Matale, Nuwara-Eliya, Badulla) harbour a higher number of threatened taxa. According to information compiled during this study, the highest number of threatened butterflies and vertebrate fauna occur in the Ratnapura District, and the highest number of threatened plants occurs in the Kandy District. The analyses also show clearly that districts in the Northern Province (Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya) and the Eastern Province (Ampara, Batticaloa and Trincomalee) lack sufficient distribution data, compared to other areas of the island (see Figure 3 and 4 for details).

Table 15: Distribution of threatened fauna and flora in the administrative districts of Sri Lanka

District	Number of Threatened Species						
	Butterflies	FW Fish	Amphibians	Reptiles	Birds	Mammals	Flora
Ampara	0	3	1	8	5	1	15
Anuradhapura	1	2	0	8	3	12	68
Badulla	7	5	9	9	20	24	90
Batticaloa	0	0	0	1	0	1	9
Colombo	3	10	2	3	5	8	22
Galle	6	16	14	14	18	14	187
Gampaha	1	9	2	4	3	8	10
Hambantota	5	2	0	10	14	12	32
Jaffna[1]	0	1	0	3	2	2	7
Kalutara	14	16	2	10	16	15	126
Kandy	10	5	7	21	27	30	310
Kegalle	3	12	5	5	20	9	98
Kurunegala	3	4	2	3	3	9	44
Mannar	4	3	0	1	1	1	5
Matale	3	3	9	11	11	23	71
Matara	3	8	4	7	11	7	101
Monaragala	5	3	2	9	11	10	56
Mullaitivu	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Nuwara Eliya	5	0	16	11	22	30	150
Polonnaruwa	0	5	0	4	4	2	26
Puttalam	8	4	0	4	1	6	21
Ratnapura	38	14	23	22	30	17	264
Trincomalee	1	3	0	0	2	6	10
Vavuniya	0	5	0	0	1	3	1

[1] Includes Kilinochchi

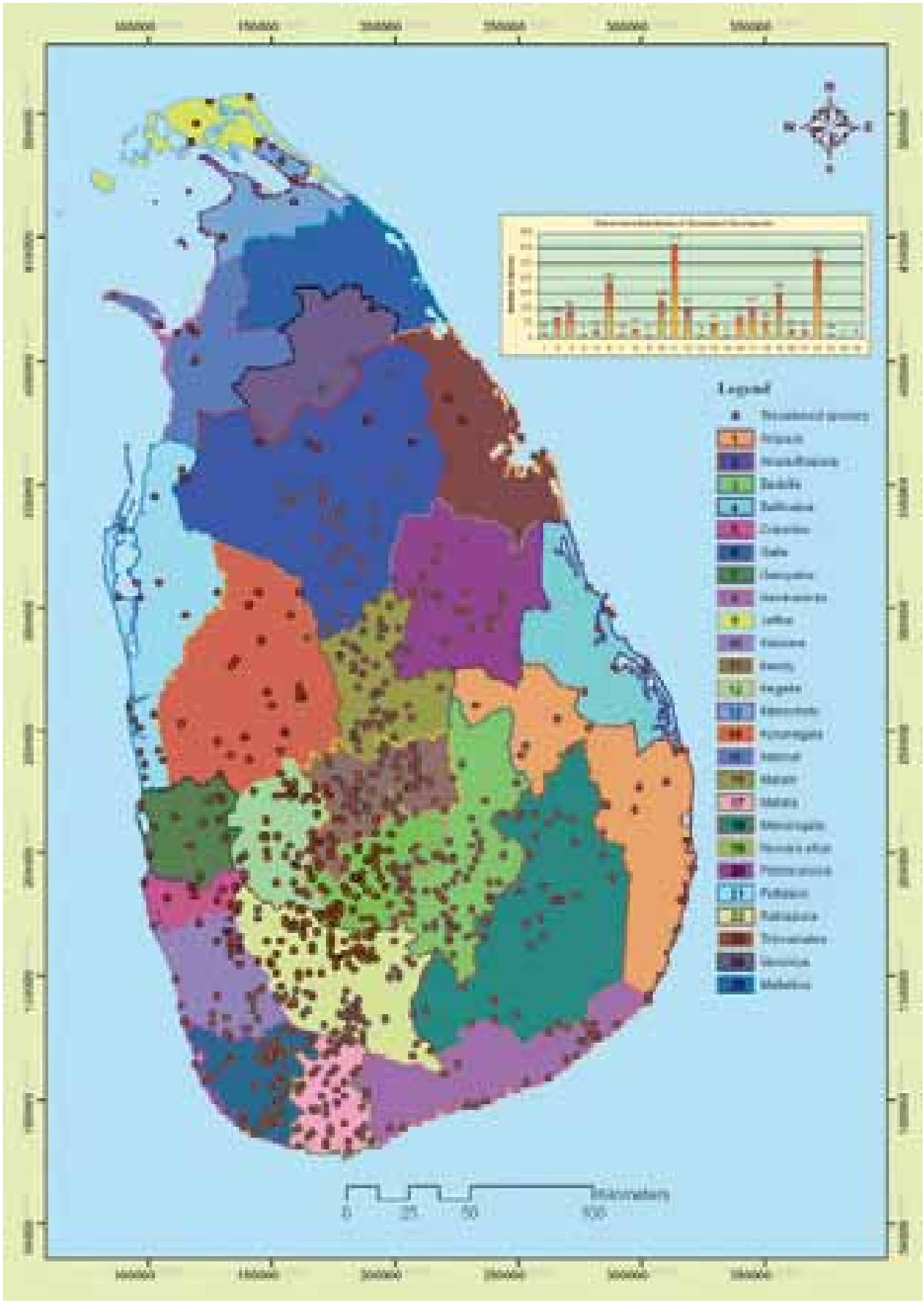

Figure 3: Distribution of threatened flora in the administrative districts of Sri Lanka

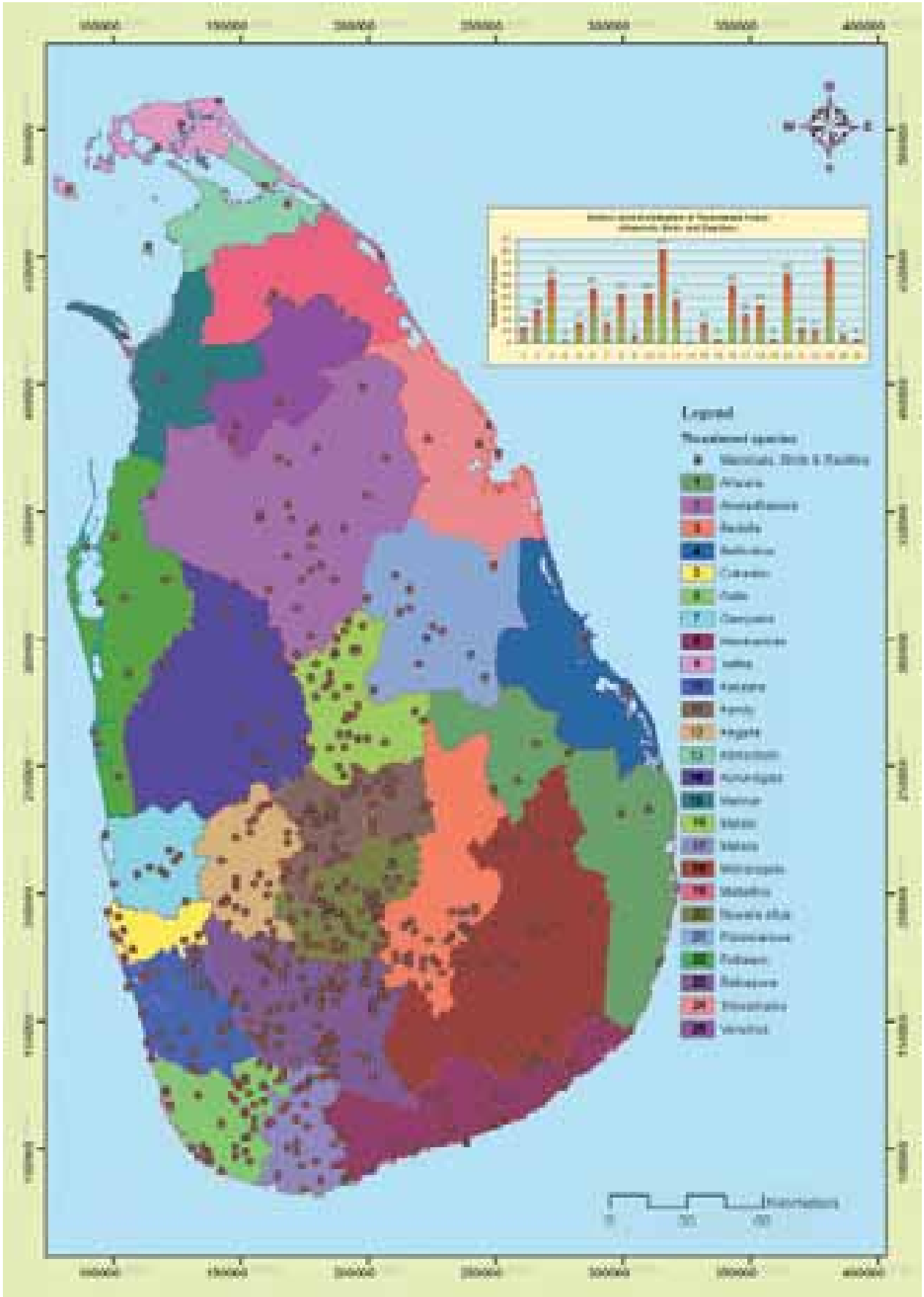

Figure 4: Distribution of threatened reptiles, birds and mammals in the administrative districts of Sri Lanka

Shifting cultivations (chenaland) has resulted in the degradation of forests mainly in the dry and intermediate zones of Sri Lanka

An Overview of Threats to Biodiversity

An overview of the major threats

A combination of adverse human actions poses a major threat to the future survival of threatened species in Sri Lanka. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) identified many drivers of biodiversity loss at a global scale, among which the primary drivers were: habitat change, overexploitation of species, invasive alien species, pollution and climate change. The following section of this publication summarises the status of the relevant primary drivers of biodiversity change in Sri Lanka, and their implications on species. Specific examples of species, whose populations are threatened as a result, will be highlighted.

Habitat loss, modification and fragmentation

According to information compiled under the present study, the loss of natural habitats, including their alteration and fragmentation is, by far, the most serious threat to a majority of the threatened species in the island. A growing human population in Sri Lanka - currently nearly 20 million - , has caused the clearance of natural habitats for human settlements, agricultural land, industrial areas and related infrastructure such as road networks. The island has lost approximately half the area of forests it had just over half a century ago, in the 1950s (Wijesinghe, 2000), and currently retains only about 23.5% of forest cover. The loss of forest cover over the past five decades has averaged over 30,000 ha per year (MOENR, 2003). Most of the remaining forests are fragmented and small with contiguous large tracts remaining only in the dry zone. The per capita land resource allocation in Sri Lanka (0.35 ha) is among the lowest in Asia, and the situation is even worse in the wet zone watershed areas, where the population density far exceeds the national average (MOENR, 2003). The wet zone districts that harbour more than 50 species of threatened vertebrates and plants, respectively, have a relatively low forest cover (see Table 16, and Figures 5 and 6). Near-primary forest cover in the wet zone accounts a little less than 5% of the total land area, what remains are small (less than a km^2), isolated patches in a sea of human development. Even the existing protected forests in the wet zone, which harbour a high biodiversity, continue to be degraded due to illegal encroachment, and suffer further fragmentation. Typical examples of such forests include the Hakgala Strict Nature Reserve, Peak Wilderness Sanctuary, Kanneliya-Dediyagala-Nakiyadeniya Forest Reserves, Gilimale-Eratne Forest Reserve and the Sinharaja World Heritage Site. The implication of habitat loss, especially in the wet zone of the island, is clearly evident by the fact that 21 species of amphibians and 72 species of plants have become extinct during the past two centuries.

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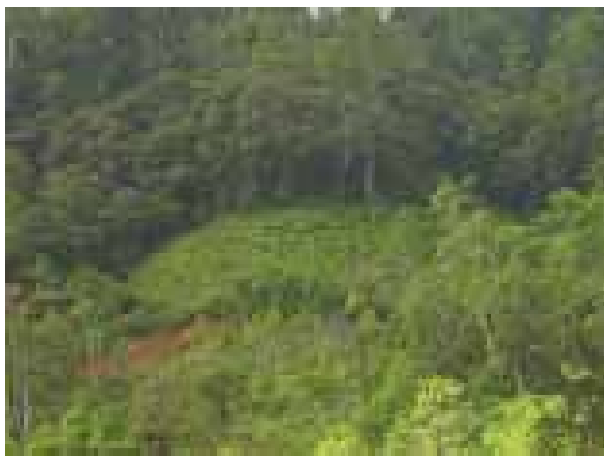

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Illegal expansion of tea cultivations in the forest fringes is a major threat to tropical rainforests in the wet zone, which harbour a vast number of endemic and threatened species

Recent studies on the plant biogeography in south-western hill forests by Gunatilleke *et al*. (2005) clearly highlights the conservation significance of these remaining forest patches in the island, where it was revealed that each of them are distinct floristic/bioclimatological forest communities, with ecologically distinct plant species assemblages occurring in the ridges, slopes and valleys within each forest. The current assessment revealed that a higher number of endemic trees belonging to the Family Dipterocarpaceae are threatened, and these species occupy the canopy and sub-canopy of the above forests. The future survival of the large number of threatened endemic epiphytic orchids also depends on these forest patches in the wet zone.

Table 16: Statistics on the human population density, forest cover, threatened vertebrates and threatened plants in the administrative districts in Sri Lanka

District	Area (Km^2)	Human Population Density (per Km^2)[1]	% Forest Cover[2]	Threatened Vertebrates	Threatened Plants
Ampara	4318	143	37.50%	18	15
Anuradhapura	7034	111	35%	25	68
Badulla	2803	294	19%	67	90
Batticaloa	2686	204	21%	2	9
Colombo	656	3631	2.80%	28	22
Galle	1635	629	13%	76	187
Gampaha	1386	1523	0.30%	26	10
Hambantota	2579	210	20.50%	38	32
Jaffna[3]	2218	337	1.10%	8	7
Kalutara	1588	688	13%	59	126
Kandy	1906	704	17%	90	310
Kegalle	1693	468	9.50%	51	98
Kurunegala	4813	311	5%	21	44
Mannar	1985	50	60%	6	5
Matale	1993	233	40.50%	57	71
Matara	1282	620	16%	37	101
Monaragala	5545	75	40.50%	35	56
Mullaitivu	2517	56	60%	8	0
Nuwara Eliya	1720	423	24.50%	79	150
Polonnaruwa	3224	117	38%	15	26
Puttalam	3013	245	25%	15	21
Ratnapura	3255	325	20%	116	264
Trincomalee	2631	147	48%	11	10
Vavuniya	1967	74	51%	9	1
Sri Lanka	**65,610**	**314**	**23.50%**	**223**	**675**

[1] Estimated mid year population density in year 2004: Source: Department of Census and Statistics

[2] Estimated from year 1998 RS images (Includes secondary vegetation, but excludes plantation forests)

[3] Includes Kilinochchi

According to experts who provided information for the present assessment, several species of endemic fauna and flora in the wet zone have already undergone local extinctions during the last three decades, due to loss of natural habitats. For instance, among the threatened mammals, isolated populations of three arboreal endemic mammals - the Purple-faced Leaf Monkey (*Semnopithecus vetulus*), the Golden Palm Civet (*Paradoxurus zeylonensis*) and the Red Slender Loris (*Loris tardigradus*), have disappeared from several localities in the Western Province, due to loss of tree cover. Among the threatened endemic birds, the Orange-billed Babbler (*Turdoides rufescens*) has apparently undergone local extinction from some degraded and fragmented forest patches (ie., Nambapana) in the south-western region. Similarly, the endemic Whistling Thrush (*Myophonus blighi*) is threatened due to extensive clearance and degradation of montane forests through conversion to timber plantations and agriculture.

The current threatened list of mammals includes 10 species of endemic small mammals (6 rodents and 4 shrews). Wijesinghe (2006) has stated that several ecological traits of endemic small mammals render them more susceptible to anthropogenic habitat destruction than the widespread species. A study carried out in Sinharaja rainforest across habitats representing varying levels of disturbance has clearly demonstrated that endemic rodents and shrews are incapable of utilizing disturbed areas surrounding the natural forest (Wijesinghe, 2001). The latter survey clearly highlights the importance of undisturbed natural forests in the wet zone of Sri Lanka, to sustain the populations of threatened endemic small mammals.

Several studies have highlighted the pressures of deforestation and forest fragmentation, on the unique and threatened shrub frogs (*Philautus* spp.) restricted to the wet zone of Sri Lanka (Bahir *et al*., 2005; Meegaskumbura *et al*., 2007; Manamendra-Arachchi, & Pethiyagoda, 2005).

Illegal encroachment in montane forests

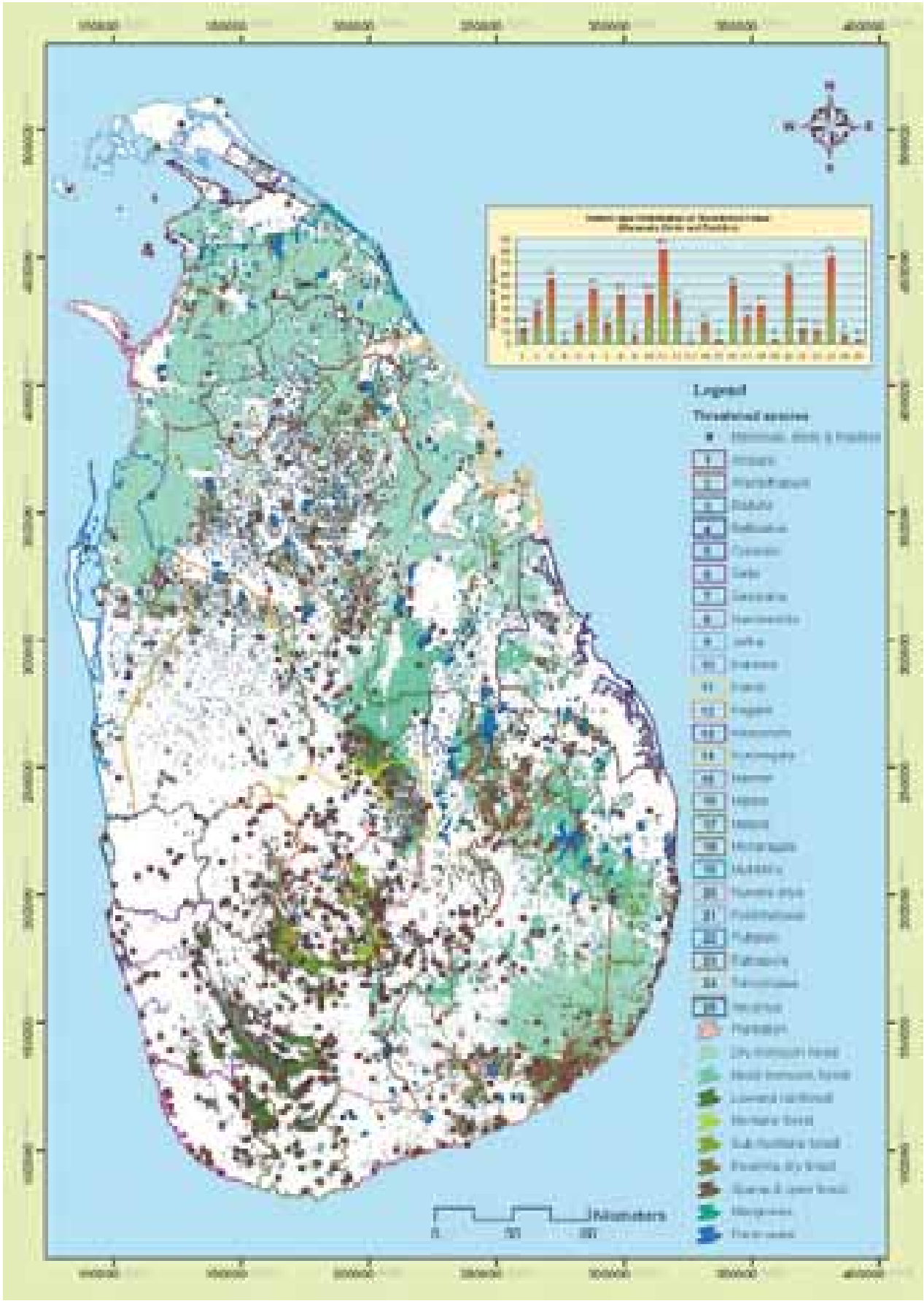

Figure 5: Distribution of threatened reptiles, birds and mammals in relation to forest cover

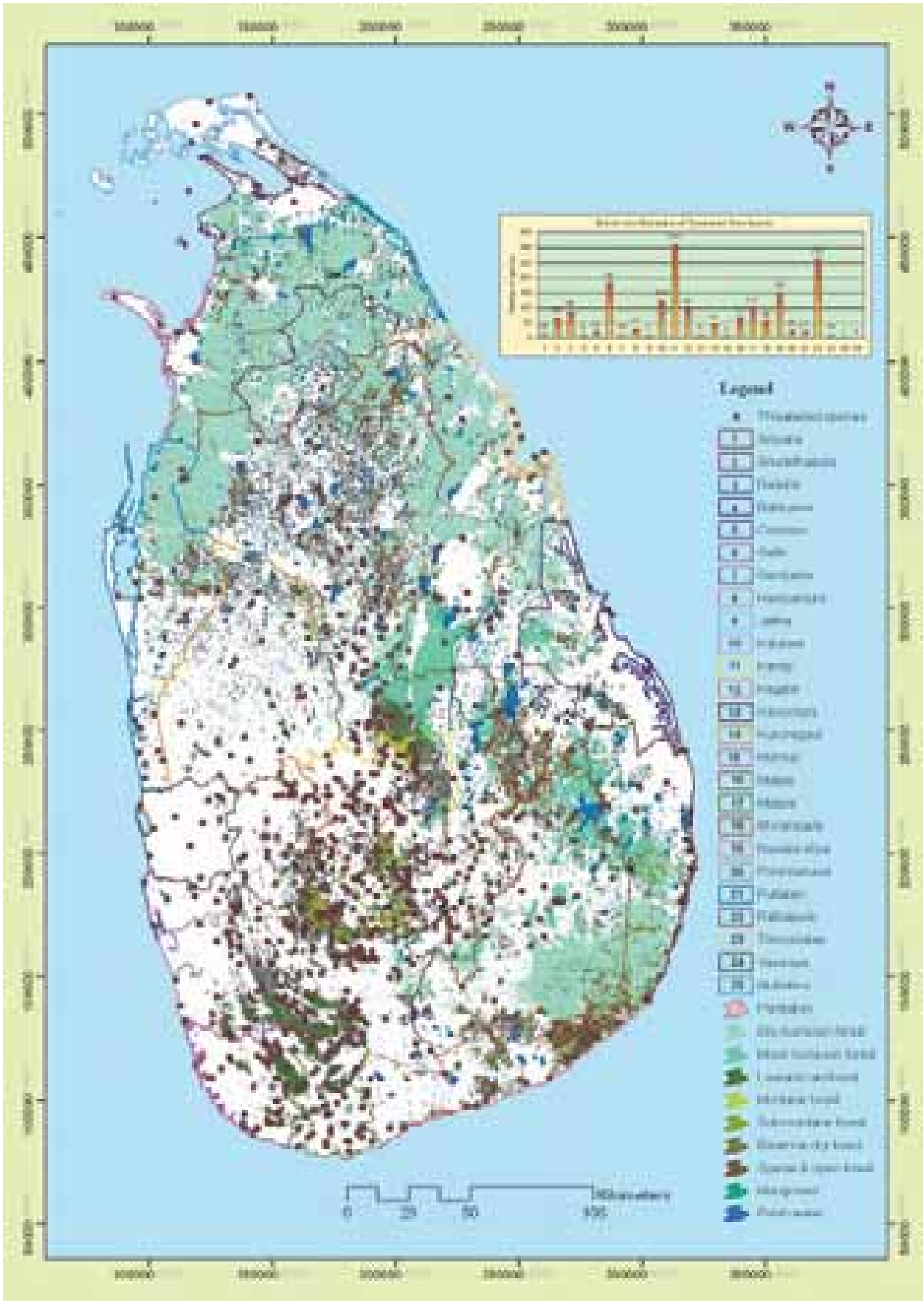

Figure 6: Distribution of threatened plant species in relation to forest cover

The status of most aquatic ecosystems in Sri Lanka has deteriorated over the last three decades, as a result of reclamation, deforestation, hydrological alterations, over extraction of fresh water, improper land use practices, mining of mineral resources, agro-chemical run-off and industrial effluents (Kotagama and Bambaradeniya, 2006).

Threatened endemic freshwater fish such as *Lepidocephalichthys jonklaasi, Acanthocobitis urophthalmus, Rasbora wilpita, Puntius pleurotaenia*, and *P. nigrofasciatus* prefer shaded streams with riparian forest cover (Pethiyagoda 1991; Senanayake and Moyle, 1982), and these species could be adversely affected by deforestation (Amarasinghe *et al*., 2006). Deforestation, improper cultivation practices in upper catchment areas of drainage basins of rivers and gem mining leads to heavy siltation in streams and rivers. According to a study by Hewawasam *et al*. (2003) in the upper Mahaweli catchment, the local rates of soil loss from agricultural plots on hill slopes in Sri Lanka are as high as 7000 $t \cdot km^{-2} \cdot yr^{-1}$, suggesting extremely high level of erosion from these lands, degrading habitats and increasing silt loads in streams and rivers. Researchers have predicted that siltation of rivers and streams could lead to population declines of threatened endemic fish such *Puntius nigrofasciatus, Sicyopterus halei, Devario pathirana*, *Malpulutta kretseri* and *Rasboroides vaterifloris* which prefer habitats with unsilted clear water (Pethiyagoda 1991; Pethiyagoda, 1994; Senanayake and Moyle, 1982). Given that a majority half of the threatened endemic freshwater crab species are restricted to the montane and sub-montane habitats, poor sloping-land management and unwise land-use change in the highlands continues to be a serious problem for their future survival (Hewawasam *et al*., 2003). Many parathelphusids are extremely sensitive to polluted or silted waters, and will not survive when exposed to these factors (Bahir *et al*, 2005).

A majority of the threatened freshwater fish species are concentrated in the major river basins of the wet zone (ie., Kelani, Kalu, Nilwala and Gin) (see Figure 7) and the water quality of these rivers and their tributaries are adversely affected by gem mining, sand mining, and agro-chemical residues. The lower reaches of the Kelani river basin in particular is also affected by harmful industrial effluents, and salinity intrusion, as a result of over-extraction of water for human use, and sand mining.

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Excessive use of agrochemicals leads to accumulation of chemical residues in aquatic habitats which is a serious threat to aquatic organisms

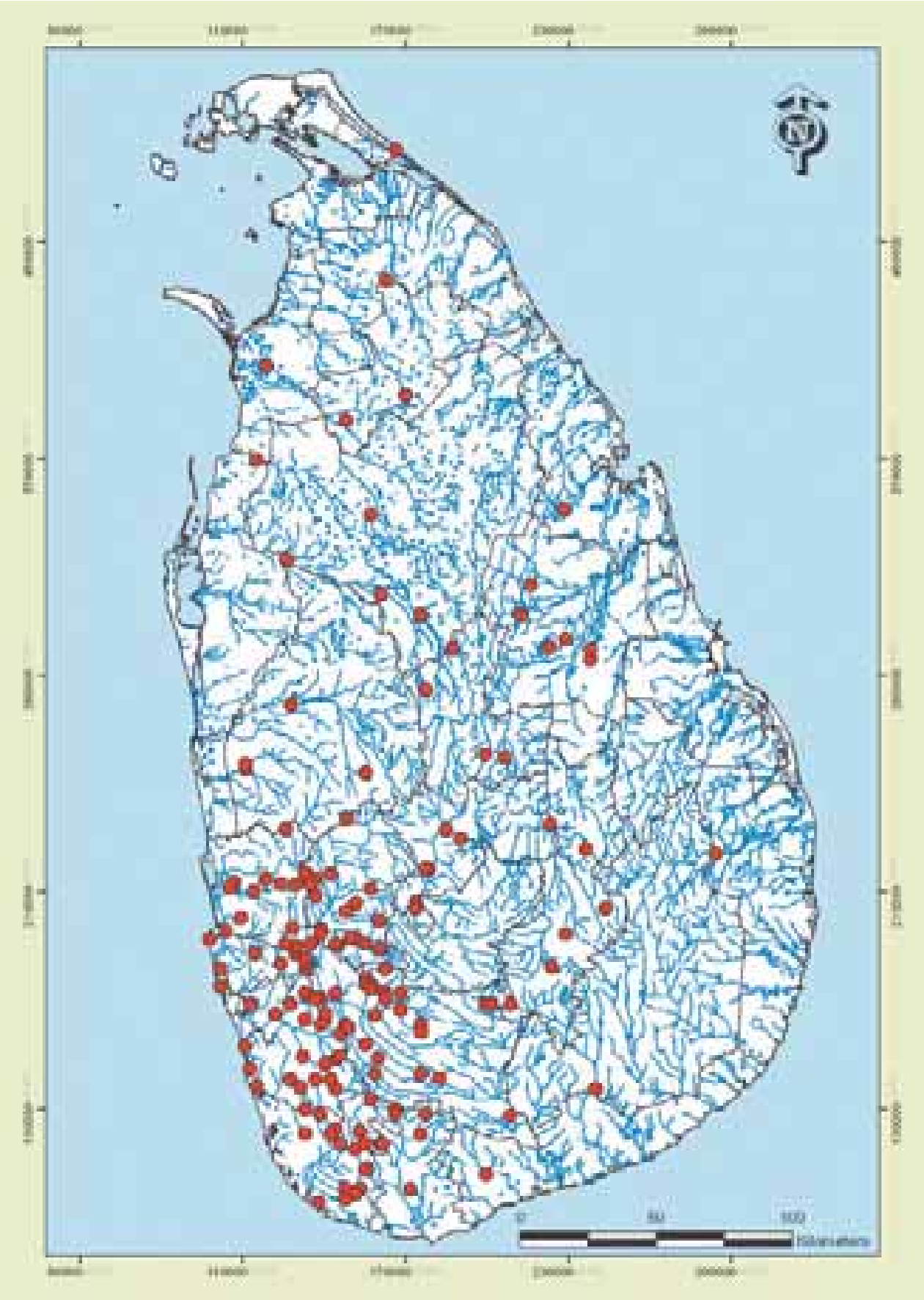

Figure 7: Distribution of threatened freshwater fish species in river basins

Uncontrolled and excessive use of agro-chemicals (pesticides, chemical fertilizers) is a serious concern given that these substances are freely and widely used in Sri Lanka. Regulation presently addresses only human safety issues, and no pesticides have been tested in Sri Lanka for toxicity to non-target organisms. Sri Lanka has the highest fertilizer consumption (101.5 kg/ha) in the South Asia region. About 100 active ingredients of pesticides have been registered in the country. The most commonly used herbicides include Propanil and MCPA, while the popular fungicides include Sulphur and Copper salts and Dithiocarbamate. Carbamates are the most widely used insecticide (Mubarak, 2000). According to Pethiyagoda (2000), more than 1.5 million kg of insecticides, 2 million kg of herbicides and 800,000 kg of fungicides are used annually in Sri Lanka. Harmful residues of agrichemicals could lead to further population declines among threatened aquatic taxa (ie., fish, ranid amphibians, crabs and dragonflies), particularly among the endemic forms which are sensitive to pollution.

Hydrological alterations (dams, diversions etc.) have also resulted in the loss and/or displacement of several endemic and threatened freshwater fish species. For instance, the breeding habitat of *P. asoka* affected by mini-hydro development (Perera, 2005), while the habitat of the Green Labeo (*Labeo fisheri*) has been displaced due to the construction of large dams across river Mahaweli (Senanayake and Moyle, 1982; Pethiyagoda, 1994). The distribution of the Blotched filamented barb (*Puntius srilankensis*), and Martenstyn's Barb (*P. martenstyni*) have been reduced by the Elahera anicut, and the ongoing major irrigation development in this region will result in further loss of habitats of these two species. The populations of the Lesser Spiny Eel (*Macrognathus aral*) and the Orange Fin Labeo (*Labeo lankae*), which were once considered as common and widely distributed (Senanayake, 1980), had declined drastically within a decade, and virtually disappeared from many of their original localities in a mysterious manner (Pethiyagoda, 1994). At present, the habitats of most threatened endemic freshwater fish are located outside protected areas. For instance, the critically endangered Bandula Barb (*Puntius bandula*) is restricted to a single locality in a stream in Galapitamada, which is surrounded by agricultural land (Gunawardena, 1998).

Reclamation of lowland marshes and swamps especially in the Western Province has led to local extinction and drastic reduction of the populations of two species of blind eels (*Monopterus desilvai* and *Ophisternon bengalense*). These species were once known to be common and widely distributed in lowland marshes in the western part of Sri Lanka (Deraniyagala, 1952). Among the threatened mammals, the Fishing Cat (*Prionailurus viverrinus*) and the Otter (*Lutra lutra*) have also been subjected to local extinctions, due to loss of lowland marshes. The latter two species of threatened mammals are also subjected to frequent road accidents, due to access roads built across marshes and paddy fields.

Poaching and over-exploitation of species

Several species of threatened animals in Sri Lanka are subjected to poaching. A two year field research conducted by Kittle and Watson (2002) has enabled to document 26 skins of the threatened Leopard (*Panthera pardus kotiya*) near National Parks. This top carnivore in Sri Lanka is also affected by wire snares purportedly set for wild boar and deer; poisoning of cattle carcasses on which they feed; shooting and spearing (Jayewardene, 2002; Kittle & Watson, 2002).

The threatened wild Elephant (*Elephas maximus*) in Sri Lanka is on the verge of becoming locally extinct from the wet zone of the island. According to recent records of the Department of Wildlife Conservation, a death of a wild elephant is reported every two days, mostly as a result of gunshot injuries.

The threatened endemic fish species such as *Rasboroides vaterifloris*, *Puntius titteya*, *Puntius nigrofasciatus*, *P. cumingii*, *Acanthocobitis uropthalmus*, *Aplocheilus werneri* and *Schismatogobius deraniyagali* and are over-exploited from wild habitats for the export ornamental fish trade. The collectors mainly target the most colourful varieties of the above species, resulting in local extinction of their populations from several habitats (Gunasekara, 1996).

All species of threatened endemic aquatic plants (ie., *Cryptocoryne* spp., *Lagenandra* spp.) have been adversely affected as a result of over-exploitation from wild habitats for export ornamental trade, and most of these species have disappeared from several localities where they used to be common earlier.

Threatened edible and/or medicinal plants such as *Brachistelma lankana* ("Pathan ala") have declined in abundance due to over-exploitation (Ekanayake, 1994). The populations of several other threatened plant species are adversely affected by over-exploitation. For instance, a study by Ekanayake *et al*. (2005) in Kanneliya forest revealed that frequency of occurrence of plants under exploitation pressure, such as *Coscinium fenestratum* ("Weniwelgeta"), *Dipterocarpus glandulosus* ("Dorana") and *Enicosanthum accuminata* ("Wal waraka"), was low in sites located in the buffer zone of the forest which is frequently exploited by local communities, in comparison to interior undisturbed areas. The sustainability of the populations of these species was also affected by detrimental methods of exploitation.

Spread of invasive alien species

The introduction and spread of invasive alien species (IAS) is a growing concern in Sri Lanka, with several species of exotic fauna and flora having established well in wild habitats, and threatening native biodiversity (Bambaradeniya, 2002).

The alien invasive Clown Knife Fish (*Chitala ornata*) was introduced to Sri Lanka as an ornamental aquarium fish, and soon escaped into wild habitats. Today, this voraceous carnivore has established breeding populations in streams and reservoirs in the wet zone, which harbour several species of threatened endemic freshwater fish. It has been reported that the populations of many species of endemic fish have been reduced subsequent to the introduction and spread of *C. ornata* (Gunawardane, 2002).

The spread of invasive alien plants such as *Annona glabra, Dillenia suffruticosa* and *Eichhornia crassipes* has resulted in further degradation of the remaining marshy habitats of the threatened blind eels *(Monopterus desilvai* and *Ophisternon bengalense)* in the western part of Sri Lanka.

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Dillenia suffruticosa - an invasive alien plant spreading in the lowland wetzone

In most instances, invasive alien function as superior competitors for resources. For instance, Wijesinghe (2001) had recorded negative abundance relationships between endemic (ie., *Srilankamys ohiensis*) and non-endemic (ie., *Rattus rattus*) rat species in study sites within Sinharaja rainforest suggesting that these species are competing.

Large herds of feral domestic buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) are widespread in many protected areas in Sri Lanka (Bambaradeniya, 2002), where it has hybridized with the threatened wild water buffalo (*Bubalus arnee*), resulting in the local extinction of genetically pure populations of the latter species in locations such as the Wilpattu National Park (Deraniyagala, 1964).

Other imminent threats

Although a few researches have been conducted on potential impacts of global climate change on forest distribution in Sri Lanka (Somaratne and Dhanapala, 1996), there is no knowledge on the effect of climate change on inland species. However, as experienced in other parts of the world, local climate change and acidification of rainwater could pose a major threat to the survival of threatened endemic herpetofauna and land snails, which have a restricted distribution. Meegaskumbura *et al*. (2007) suspect that recent climatic changes may have stressed the endemic shrub-frog populations in the island, leading to the extinction of some species. A pioneering study on reproduction and development in Sri Lankan shrub frogs (Bahir *et al*., 2005) clearly highlights the critical humidity dependence of *Philautus* eggs, making them extremely vulnerable to global warming. Forest die-back in the montane region, perhaps a result of air pollution and acid rain, is a potential threat to many species of threatened endemic shrub frogs, reptiles and land snails which are restricted to this region.

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Potential Applications of the National Red List and the Way Forward

A national red list provides the conservation status of the assessed species in a given country at that particular time. Identifying species at risk is only the first step in species conservation.

A red list

- Provides baseline information necessary for the preparation of species profiles of threatened species, a basis for prioritising conservation efforts and information necessary for the preparation and implementation of recovery plans;
- Indicates information gaps regarding specific taxa and geographic areas;
- Provides a scientific base for the development of a country's research agenda on biodiversity;
- Allows for objective prioritisation of funding for conservation-oriented research;
- Indicates priority areas for the conservation of species;
- Provides a scientific basis for the formulation and revision of legislation related to biodiversity conservation;
- Provides a scientific framework for new policies and regulations related to biodiversity conservation;
- Provides information for the creation of awareness and conservation education among different stakeholders;
- Provides a sound decision-making platform for regional and local administration bodies (i.e., at provincial and town level planning) for formulation of local development plans; and
- Provides a framework from which monitor the spatial and temporal changes in biodiversity can be monitored and trends objectively assessed.

The aim of this chapter is to propose a set of actions that are needed along with detailed action plans in order to achieve effective biodiversity conservation in Sri Lanka. The following actions are proposed to ensure the future sustenance of the redlisting process, and facilitate its use towards the conservation of threatened species in Sri Lanka. Some of the proposed activities would also facilitate the conservation of threatened species in Sri Lanka.

1. Establishing a sustainable mechanism for future redlisting:

All species are subjected to dynamic changes driven by both extrinsic and intrinsic factors. Therefore the conservation status of a species changes with time. Therefore it is essential that the assessment of the conservation status of species is a continuing process. Even though redlisting of Sri Lankan biodiversity has been carried out at least four times over the past two decades, there has been a lack of continuity between each of these events. Thus, a sustainable mechanism that allows for constant monitoring and regular updating of the conservation status of species is urgently needed to ensure continuity and consistency of the redlisting process. Further, it must be ensured that redlisting process is based on objective and careful scientific evaluation of all available data on species. Finally, the responsibility of the redlisting process should lie with a government institute to ensure transparency and reliability of the final outcome. Therefore, the following set of actions is proposed to ensure that all these concerns are addressed adequately.

A. Establishment of a Species Conservation Unit (SCU)

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources is (MOE) should be the focal point for the redlisting process in Sri Lanka. Within the MOENR, the responsibility of dealing with issues related to threatened species should be vested upon the Biodiversity Secretariat (BDS) which is the most suitable agency to handle such matters. As this would entail a great deal of work, it is essential that a dedicated Species Conservation Unit (SCU) be established within the BDS to coordinate all activities related to conservation of threatened species. The responsibilities of this unit should include constant monitoring and collection of all research publications related to fauna and flora of Sri Lanka, expanding, constant updating, management and administration of the species database, coordinating species recovery actions and periodic updating of the national and global lists of threatened species in collaboration with National Expert groups on different taxonomic groups appointed by the Biodiversity Secretariat. The personnel to be hired for this unit should include a database administrator, a GIS expert, technical support staff and an overall coordinator. These staff should be given a comprehensive training in order to develop their capacity to perform efficiently the duties listed above.

Area of focus	Responsible Institution/s	Technical support	Time Frame
Prepare TOR of SCU	MOENR - BDS	NASCAG, NEC-BD	June 2007
Establish infra-structure	MOENR - BDS		December 2008
Hire personnel	MOENR - BDS		December 2008
Source funding to sustain the SCU	MOENR - BDS		December 2008
Develop capacity of staff	MOENR - BDS		December 2011

NASCAG: National Species Conservation Advisory Group, NEC-BD: National Experts Committee on Biodiversity

B. Maintenance of the species database and regular updating of national red lists

Evaluation of the conservation status of species is based on an objective process that requires great deal of information on species. In order to facilitate collection and analysis of such data, a National Species Database (NSD) has been established in the BDS. However, this database at present contains information on only a select group of taxa. Therefore, the database has to be expanded in order to accommodate as many species as possible. Further, the information on available species has to be updated as new information becomes. Thus, the NSD should be maintained and updated on a regular basis, by the SCU, with inputs from individual researchers and other institutions. In order to ensure wider use of NSD, it should be made available to researchers and students through the Internet. However, this should be made possible only after ensuring data safety and integrity as well as a detailed set of guidelines for users. Researchers should be encouraged to use the database for non-commercial purposes, analyse it to identify trends and also contribute to update it with their research findings. Such a process could be facilitated through a formal agreement between the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the individual researcher and/or research institute. A MOU should be developed to facilitate such information exchange. Further an incentive/ a rewarding mechanism should be established to encourage individual researchers to deposit publications (research papers, articles, books, monographs, thesis etc.) in the SCU library. As a part of this exercise, a virtual library containing all published information on Sri Lankan biodiversity should be established in the BDS. As a part of their terms of reference, the SCU should prepare quarterly catalogues on new research outputs related to biodiversity, and forward it to researchers. Further, the national red list should be updated annually based on new data that becomes available on species. The NSD should be integrated with other relevant databases (ie., the national wetland database) after formulation of necessary guidelines for data sharing.

Area of focus	Responsible Institution/s	Technical support	Time Frame
Expansion of the database to include taxa that are not currently available	BDS (SCU)	IUCN, NASCAG, Individual researchers	Ongoing process
Collection of new information on taxa that are already listed in the database	BDS (SCU)	IUCN, NASCAG, Individual researchers	Ongoing process
Evaluation or reevaluation of species based on new information	BDS (SCU)	IUCN, NASCAG, Individual researchers	Ongoing process
Updating and publication of the	BDS (SCU)	IUCN, NASCAG National redlist	January 2008 and annually thereafter
Propose revisions to the IUCN global redlist	SCU	IUCN, researchers	January 2008 and annually thereafter
Ensure data safety and integrity	BDS (SCU)	NEC-BD	
Prepare guidelines to use the database	BDS (SCU)	NASCAG, NEC-BD	June 2007
Host the database in the Worldwide Web	BDS (SCU)	IUCN	December 2007
Establish a network of researchers that can contribute to the redlist	BDS (SCU)	NASCAG	December 2007
Publish a quarterly catalogue on research outputs related to Biodiversity of Sri Lanka	SCU, NSF	NASCAG	December 2007 and annually thereafter
Establish a virtual library on Sri Lankan Biodiversity at the Biodiversity Secretariat	BDS (SCU)	NASCAG, IUCN	Ongoing process
Formulate guidelines for sharing and integrating the NSD with other relevant databases	BDS (SCU)	NASCAG	June 2007
Integrate NSD with other relevant databases	BDS (SCU)	NASCAG	December 2007

2. Linking the red list with ongoing cross-sectoral initiatives

Although three National red lists were published during the last two decades, these lists have not been adequately integrated to National Policy nor have they been included into other ongoing national conservation actions. Because of this, previous red lists have failed to make a significant impact on overall conservation of species in Sri Lanka. This may be because there was a lack of awareness among relevant line agencies about the different purposes, significance and relevance of the National Red list and the need to integrate it into their planning processes. It could also be a result of lack of ownership of the red list as being a truly national tool for conservation. Therefore, as a follow on action it is essential that awareness is created among relevant line agencies in order to develop a framework in each of the line agencies so that they integrate the results of the red list into their ongoing activities. Some of the key conservation-related activities that should be considered and the corresponding line agencies are listed below. It is proposed that a two day residential workshop be held with the participation of at least one high-ranking representative from each of these line agencies with the specific aim of drafting a document including the activities to be undertaken by each of the line agencies to implement various facets of the red list and to develop mechanisms through which these outcomes are achieved. This activity should to be completed by July 2007.

Area of focus	Responsible Institution/s
Protected area gap analysis	MOENR, DWC, and FD
Habitat mapping and biodiversity baseline surveys in selected protected areas of DWC	DWC
National Species Conservation Strategy	MOENR, IUCN
Protected area management plan preparation	DWC, FD, CEA
Revision of fauna and flora protection ordinance	DWC
Revision of other conservation-related legislation	DWC, FD, CCD, DF., DC, CEA, ID etc.
Regulation of species subjected to export trade	DWC, FD, DC, DF
Conservation of crop wild relatives	DA
Funding and conducting biodiversity related research	NSF, Universities, Research Institutes Non Governmental Organizations
Conservation of medicinal species	Ministry of indigenous medicine
Ex situ conservation of species	DBG, DZG, etc.,
National policy and planning	Department of physical planning

MOE: Ministry of Environment, DWC: Department of Wildlife Conservation, FD: Forest Department, CEA: Central Environmental Authority, CCD: Coast Conservation Department, DC: Department of Customs, DF: Department of Fisheries, ID: Irrigation Department, DA: Department of Agriculture, NSF: National Science Foundation, DBG: Department of National Botanical Gardens, DZG: Department of Zoological Gardens

3. Prepare local level biodiversity profiles

The NSD contains a wealth of information that can be used to prepare regional biodiversity profiles to assist decision-making at a regional level. However, awareness about the red list and its implications to local developmental planning should also be created among local government bodies. A series of district level workshops should be held with the participation of representatives from local government bodies with the aim of formulating a set of local level actions to implement various facets of the red list results. The Biodiversity Secretariat (BDS) of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MOENR) should organise these workshops, between the period of June to December 2007.

4. Implement programmes to recover populations of threatened species

The primary aim of assessing the conservation status of species to identify conservation actions needed to protect these species so that natural populations can recover to a point where they can be down-listed or de-listed after a period of time. However, a simple comparison of the red lists published to date indicates that the status of most threatened species has remained unchanged or has worsened with time and this is therefore a very serious issue. This may be because necessary conservation measures have not been taken despite red list data. Therefore, it is proposed that the proposed species conservation strategy be completed as an essential and immediate follow-up action of the red list. As a part of the species conservation strategy, a set of single or multi species recovery plans should be identified and developed, and a mechanism should be devised to implement these plans, in order that as many of the species that are listed are recovered.

Area of focus (links)	Responsible Institution/s	Technical support	Time Frame
Complete the species conservation strategy	BDS (NSCAG) IUCN	BDS, selected stakeholders	June 2007
Identify a set of single and multi species recovery plans	BDS (NASCAG)	Selected stakeholders	June 2007
Prepare recovery plans the BDS	Teams identified by	BDS (NASCAG)	December 2007
Seek funds for the implementation of recovery plans	MOENR-BDS, NSF, Other sources of funding	BDS (NASCAG)	June 2008
Implement recovery plans	Relevant line agencies	Teams involved in preparation of recovery plans	June 2008

5. Initiatives to conserve point endemics occurring outside PA's

According to the NSD, a number of endemic species in Sri Lanka have highly restricted distribution patterns, where they are known to exist only in one or a few locations. The NSD also reveals that many such point endemics exist outside the protected area network. Therefore, these species are at a high risk of extinction if appropriate conservation measures are not taken. In many of these cases simply integrating these locations into the existing protected area network may not be possible. Therefore, it will be desirable to develop other conservation models - such as community-based conservation actions where local communities and civil society can play an major role in conserving these species. The NSD provides a platform to identify such point endemics. Therefore, it is proposed that such point endemics who need immediate conservation action should be identified and management plans prepared for their conservation.

Area of focus (links)	Responsible Institution/s	Technical support	Time Frame
Identify point endemics that occur outside the PA network	MOENR-BDS	NASCAG, IUCN	June 2007
Prepare management plans to conserve these point endemics	DWC, FD	NASCAG, IUCN	December 2007
Implementation of these management plans	DWC, FD, NGO's	NASCAG, IUCN	January 2008

6. Develop a research agenda for threatened species and initiate island-wide surveys on biodiversity

One of the major constraints during the redlisting process was lack of data - except for their distribution - on most of the evaluated taxa. Basic biological and ecological data are not available from most species. Even baseline data – particularly for invertebrates – is not available for several key ecosystems in Sri Lanka. National expertise for many invertebrate and lower plant groups may be scarce. Therefore, it is essential that a research agenda is developed to fill these gaps, including capacity building in areas where expertise is lacking or weak.

Another constraint was that temporal changes could not be assessed for most species as data had not been gathered using standard procedures. The following set of activities is proposed to overcome these limitations.

Area of focus	Responsible Institution/s	Technical support	Time Frame
Develop a research agenda for biodiversity -related work	National Science Foundation	NASCAG	June 2007
Award research contracts to implement the research agenda	NSF, DW, FD	NASCAG	June 2007
Develop guidelines for a standard, methodological approach for conducting biodiversity-related research	NSF, MOENR-BDS	NASCAG	June 2007
Conduct a series of workshops to create awareness about research gaps as well as use of standard methods for data collection	NSF, MOENR-BDS	NASCAG	June 2007
Conduct a series of workshops to develop capacity for research on lower taxa	MOENR-BDS and National Science Foundation	NASCAG	December 2007
Initiate baseline biodiversity surveys in selected sites	NSF, DW, FD	NASCAG	January 2008

7. Assess status of infra-species variations for useful species

Even though the species is considered as the unit of conservation, there are number of taxa that show much infra species variation. In such cases, it may be prudent to plan conservation action at an infra species level in order to ensure conservation of genetic diversity. Therefore, an attempt should be made to document the diversity below the species level, especially for agro-biodiversity, given that that several indigenous crops and livestock varieties and their wild relatives have lost their genetic variability in the recent past.

Area of focus	Responsible Institution/s	Technical support	Time Frame
Prepare checklists of crop varieties and their wild relatives	Department of Agriculture	Crop Wild Relatives Project	June 2007
Prepare checklists of livestock varieties and their wild relatives	Department of Livestock	Indigenous Livestock Project	June 2007
Identify indigenous species that show appreciable infra species variability	MOENR-BDS	Individual experts on such taxa	December 2007
Identify a set of actions needed to conserve such infra species variation	MOENR-BDS	Individual experts on such taxa	December 2007

These actions are necessary to ensure long term conservation of Sri Lanka's biodiversity. The SCU based at the biodiversity secretariat will act as the coordinating body to initiate these actions. However, as can be seen, successful completion of these tasks will require great deal of inter-agency cooperation without which conservation of the biodiversity of Sri Lanka will indubitably fail.

The future of the species diversity of Sri Lanka lies in gathering solid scientific baseline data, analysing these data using the best possible methods, identifying gaps and priorities based on these scientific foundations and developing conservation action plans from the information gathered. It is essential that these efforts are buttressed by conservation education that creates awareness not only about the threats facing species and their current status, but also about the role each stakeholder can play in the conservation of Sri Lanka's flora and fauna. It is only when such a holistic and scientifically-based effort is made that engages and involves all stakeholders that conservation will move from being rhetoric to effective action. In such an effort, redlisting is pivotal as a scientific tool that facilitates conservation.

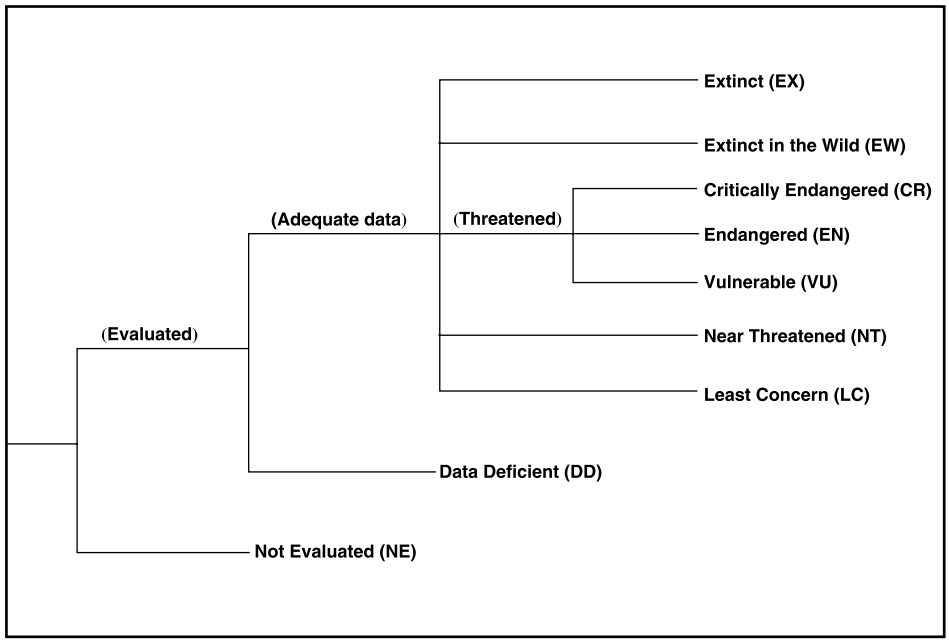
ANNEX 1

Understanding the IUCN Red List Categories, Concepts and Definitions

(source: www.redlist.org)

Taxa are listed in the IUCN Red List under categories that indicate the varying degrees of their probability of extinction. There are **nine** clearly-defined IUCN categories under which every species (or lower taxonomic unit) in the world can be classified (figure 1.1).

Figure 1.1. The IUCN Red List Categories



NOTE: Technical definitions of the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria are given in the *IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1* booklet and the *Guidelines for using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria*.

Extinct (EX)

A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct 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.

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 naturalized 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 the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered, and is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

Endangered (EN)

A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered, and is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

Vulnerable (VU)

A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable, and is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

Near Threatened (NT)

A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is very close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

Least Concern (LC)

A taxon is Least Concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.

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 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 are lacking. DD is therefore not a category of threat. Listing of taxa in this category is **only** justified after ensuring that maximum use has been made of the available data.

Not Evaluated (NE)

A taxon is Not Evaluated when it has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.

ANNEX 2

SUMMARY OF THE FIVE CRITERIA (A-E) USED TO EVALUATE IF A SPECIES BELONGS IN A CATEGORY OF THREAT (CRITICALLY ENDANGERED, ENDANGERED OR VULNERABLE)

(source: www.redlist.org)

Use any of the criteria A-B	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
A. Population reduction	Declines measured over the longer of 10 years or 3 generations		
A1	≥ 90%	≥ 70%	≥ 50%
A2, A3 & A4	≥ 80%	≥ 50%	≥ 30%

AI. Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible **AND** understood **AND** have ceased, based on and specifying any of the following:

(a) direct observation

(b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon

(c) a decline in AOO, EOO and/or habitat quality

(d) actual or potential levels of exploitation

(e) effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.

A2. Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of reduction may not have ceased **OR** may not be understood **OR** may not be reversible, based on (a) to (e) under AI

A3. Population reduction projected or suspected to be met in the future (up to a maximum of 100 years) based on (b) to (e) under AI.

A4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population reduction (up to a maximum of 100 years) where the time period must include both the past and the future, and where the causes of reduction may not have ceased **OR** may not be understood **OR** may not be reversible, based on (a) to (e) under AI.

B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent or occurrence) AND/OR B2 (area or occupancy)			
B1. Extent of occurrence	< 100 km²	< 5,000 km²	< 20,000 km²
B2. Area of occupancy	< 10 km²	< 500 km²	< 2,000 km²
AND at least 2 of the following:			
(a) Severely fragmented or # locations	= 1	≤ 5	≤ 10

(b) Continuing decline in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat; (iv) number of locations or subpopulations; (v) number of mature individuals

(c) Extreme fluctuations in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) number of locations or subpopulations; (iv) number of mature individuals

C. Small population size and decline			
Number of mature individuals	< 250	< 2,500	< 10,000
AND either C1 or C2:			
C1. An estimated continuing decline of at least: (up to a maximum of 100 years)	25% in 3 years or 1 generation	20% in 5 years or 2 generations	10% in 10 years or 3 generations
C2. A continuing decline **AND** (a) and/or (b):			
a (i) # mature individuals in each subpopulation:	< 50	< 250	< 1,000
a (ii) or % individuals in one sub-population at least	90%	95%	100%
(b) extreme fluctuations in the number of mature individuals			
D. Very small or restricted population **Either**:			
(1) number of mature individuals	≤50	≤250	≤1,000
AND/OR			
(2) restricted area of occupancy	Na	na	AOO < 20 km² or # locations ≤5
E. Quantitative Analysis			
Indicating the probability of extinction in the wild to be:	≥ 50% in 10 years or 3 generations (100 years max)	≥ 20% in 20 years or 5 generations (100 years max)	≥ 10% in 100 years

ANNEX 3

DATA SOURCES

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(C) Fauna and flora repositories

National Museum (Natural History Section)
National Herbarium
Wildlife Heritage Trust (Agra arboretum)

(D) Researchers who provided unpublished distribution data

Birds: Mr. Deepal Warakagoda, Mr. Upali Ekanayake, Mr. Lester Perera, Mr.Udaya Siriwardana, Mr. Uditha Hettige, Mr.Gehan de Silva Wijeyeratne

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ANNEX 4:

VERTEBRATE FAUNA LISTED UNDER THE NEAR THREATENED (NT) CATEGORY (* ENDEMIC SPECIES)

CLASS:ACTINOPTERIGII (Freshwater Fish)
Family- Cyprinidae
Rasboroides atukorali (Deraniyagala, 1943)
E - Horadandia, S - Horadandia
Family – Balitoridae
Schistura notostigma (Bleeker,1863)*
E - Banded mountain loach, S - Puwak badilla
Family – Aplocheilidae
Aplocheilus dayi (Steindachner, 1892)*
E - Day's killifish, S - Uda handeya
Family – Belonnidae
Xenentodon cancila Hamilton, 1822
E - Freshwater garfish, S - Yonna
Family –Belontidae
Belontia signata (Gunther 1861)*
E - Combtail, S - Thalkossa
Family Channidae
Channa orientalis (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)*
E - Smooth-breasted snakehead, S - Kola kanaya
Family – Anguillidae
Anguilla bicolor Mc Clelland, 1844
E - Level finned eel , S - Kalu aanda
CLASS: AMPHIBIA
Family: Microhylidae
Ramanella obscura (Günther, 1864)*
E - Obscure ramanella, S - Dumburu mota hombu madiya
Family: Ranidae
Rana temporalis (Günther, 1864)*
E - Bronzed frog, S - Thambawan diya madiya
Philautus rus Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*
E - Kandian shrub frog, S - Nuwara panduru madiya
Philautus sordidus Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*
E - Grubby shrub frog, S - Anduru lapawan panduru madiya
Philautus stictomerus (Günther, 1876)*
E - Orange canthal shrub frog, S - Thambili-hombu thirathi panduru madiya
CLASS: REPTILIA
Family: Crocodylidae
Crocodylus porosus Schneider, 1801
E - Estuarine crocodile, S - Gata Kimbula

Family: Bataguridae
Melanochelys trijuga (Schweigger, 1814)
E - Parker's Black Turtle, S - Gal Ibba
Family: Agamidae
Lyriocephalus scutatus (Linnaeus, 1758)*
E - Lyre head lizard/ Hump snout Lizard, S - Karamal bodiliya
Otocryptis wiegmanni Wagler, 1830*
E - Sri Lankan kangaroo lizard, S - Pinum katussa
Family: Chameleonidae
Chamaeleo zeylanicus Laurenti, 1768
E - Sri Lankan Chameleon, S - Bodilima
Family: Gekkonidae
Geckoella triedrus (Günther, 1864)*
E - Spotted bowfinger gecko, S - Pulli vakaniyahuna
Hemidactylus maculatus Duméril & Bibron 1836
E - Spotted giantgecko / Rock gecko, S - Davanta tit huna
Cnemaspis molligodai Wickramasinghe and Munindradasa 2007
E - Molligoda's day gecko, S - Molligodage diva huna
Family: Scincidae
Dasia halianus (Haly & Nevill et Nevill, 1887).
E - Haly's treeskink, S - Halige rukhiraluwa
Lankascincus gansi Greer, 1991*
E - Gans's lankaskink, S - Gansge lakhiraluwa
Lankascincus taprobanensis (Kelaart, 1854) *
E - Smoth Lanka skink, S - Sumudu lakhiraluwa
Mabuya madaraszi Méhely, 1897*
E - Spotted skink, S - Pulli hikanala
Nessia burtonii Gray, 1839*
E - Threetoe Snakeskink, S - Triyanguli sarpahiraluwa
Family - Cylindrophidae
Cylindrophis maculata (Linnaeus, 1758)
E - Pipe snake, S - Depath naya
Family – Colubridae
Ahaetulla pulverulenta (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854)
E - Brown vine snake, S - Henakandaya
Aspidura brachyorrhos (Boie, 1827)
E - Boie's roughside, S - Le madilla
Aspidura guentheri Ferguson, 1876
E - Ferguson's roughside, S - Kudamadilla
Aspidura trachyprocta Cope, 1860
E - Common roughside, S - Dalawa madilla
Boiga barnesii (Günther, 1869)
E - Barnes's cat snake, S - Panduru mapila
Chrysopelea ornata (Shaw, 1802)
E - Ornate flying snake, S - Malsara
Dryocalamus nympha (Daudin, 1803)
E - Bridal snakeGeta, S - Radanakaya/ Geta karawala
*Macropisthodon plumbicolor (*Cantor, 1839)

E - The green keelback, S - Palabariya

Family – Elapidae

Bungarus ceylonicus Günther, 1864

E - Sri Lanka krait, S - Mudu karawala/ Hath karawala

Calliophis melanurus (Shaw, 1802)

E - Sri Lanka coral snake, S - Depath kaluwa

Family – Viperidae

Hypnale nepa (Laurenti, 1768).

E - Merrem's hump-nosed viper, S - Mukalan thelissa

CLASS: AVES

Family: Phasianidae

Galloperdix bicalcarata (Forster, 1781)*

E - Sri Lanka Spurfowl, S - Sri Lanka Haban-kukula

Francolinus pondicerianus (Gmelin, 1789)

E - Grey Francolin, S - Alu Watu-kukula

Family: Picidae

Dendrocopus nanus (Gmelin, 1788)

E - Brown-capped Pygmy Woodpecker, S - Bora Esasi Gomera-Karela

Celeus brachyurus (Vieillot, 1818)

E - Rufous Woodpecker, S - Borath koda karela

Picus chlorolophus (Vieillot, 1818)

E - Lesser Yellow-naped Woodpecker, S - Heen kaha-gelasi karela

Chrysocolaptes lucidus (Scopoli, 1786)**

E - Greater Flameback, S - Lepita Maha-karela

Family: Bucerotidae

Anthracoceros coronatus (Boddaert, 1783)

E - Malabar Pied Hornbill, S - Poru-kandaththa

Family: Upupidae

Upupa epops Linnaeus, 1758

E - Common Hoopoe, S - Podu Poroluwa

Family: Trogonidae

Harpactes fasciatus (Pennant, 1769)

E - Malabar Trogon, S - Lohawannichchiya

Family: Alcedinidae

Ceyx erithacus (Linnaeus, 1758)

E - Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher, S - Peradiga Ran-pilihuduwa

Family: Cuculidae

Hierococcyx varius (Vahl, 1797)

E - Common Hawk Cuckoo, S - Ukusukoha

Phaenicophaeus leschenaultii (Lesson, 1830)

E - Southern Sirkeer, S - Patan Malkoha

Family: Psittacidae

Psittacula calthropae(Blyth, 1849)*

E - Sri Lanka Layard's Parakeet, S - Sri Lanka Alu girawa

Family: Apodidae

Collocalia unicolor (Jerdon, 1840)

E - Indian Edible-nest Swiftlet, S - Indu Upa-thurithaya

Family: Tytonidae
Tyto alba (Scopoli, 1769)
E - Barn Owl, S - Atu Wesbassa
Family: Strigidae
Bubo nipalensis Hodgson, 1836
E - Spot-bellied Eagle Owl, S - Ulama
Strix leptogrammica Temminck, 1832
E - Brown Wood Owl, S - Bora Wana-bakamoona
Glaucidium radiatum (Tickell, 1833)
E - Jungle Owlet, S - Wana upabassa
Family: Batrachostomidae
Batrachostomus moniliger Blyth, 1849
E - Frogmouth, S - Madi-muhuna
Family: Caprimulgidae
Caprimulgus indicus Latham, 1790
E - Highland Nightjar, S - Alu Bimbassa
Family: Rallidae
Gallicrex cinerea (Gmelin, 1789)
E - Watercock, S - Kora
Family: Burhinidae
Burhinus oedicnemus (Linnaeus, 1758)
E - Eurasian Thick-knee, S - Eurasia Golukiraluwa
Esacus recurvirostris (Cuvier, 1829)
E - Great Thick-knee, S - Maha Golukiraluwa
Family: Accipitridae
Elanus caeruleus (Desfontaines, 1789)
E - Black-shouldered Kite, S - Uris-kalu Pathannkussa
Hieraaetus kienerii (Geoffroy, 1835)
E - Rufous-bellied Eagle, S - Kusarath Rajaliya
Family: Phalacrocoracidae
Phalacrocorax carbo (Linnaeus, 1758)
E - Great Cormorant, S - Maha Diyakawa
Family: Ciconiidae
Ciconia episcopus (Boddaert, 1783)
E - Woolly-necked Stork, S - Padili Manawa
Family: Corvidae
Dicrurus paradiseus (Linnaeus, 1766)
E - Great Racket-tailed Drongo, S - Maha Kawuda
Family: Muscicapidae
Culicicapa ceylonensis (Swainson, 1820)
E - Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher, S - Aluhis Kaha-masimara
Zoothera spiloptera (Blyth, 1847)*
E - Sri Lanka Spot-winged Thrush, S - Sri Lanka Thithpiya Thirasikaya
Family: Sittidae
Sitta frontalis Swainson, 1820
E - Velvet-fronted Nuthatch, S - Villuda Nalal Yatikuriththa
Family: Hirundinidae
Hirundo daurica Linnaeus, 1771

E - Red-rumped Swallow, S - Nithamba rathu Wahilihiniya

Family: Pycnonotidae

Pycnonotus melanicterus (Gmelin, 1789)

E - Black-crested Bulbul, S - Kalu Hisasi Kondaya

Iole indica (Jerdon, 1839)

E - Yellow-browed Bulbul, S - Bamakaha Guluguduwa

Family: Zosteropidae

Zosterops ceylonensis Holdsworth, 1872*

E - Sri Lanka White-eye, S - Sri Lanka Sithasiya

Family: Sylviidae

Acrocephalus stentoreus (Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833)

E - Great Reed Warbler, S - Gosa panraviya

Pellorneum fuscocapillum (Blyth, 1849)*

E - Sri Lanka Brown-capped Babbler, S - Sri Lanka Boraga-demalichcha

Pomatorhinus horsfieldii Sykes 1832*

E - Scimitar Babbler, S - Da-demalichcha

Dumetia hyperythra (Franklin, 1831)

E - Tawny-bellied Babbler, S - Kusakaha Landu-demalichcha

Family: Passeridae

Ploceus manyar (Horsfield, 1821)

E - Streaked Weaver, S - Pan Wadukurulla

Ploceus philippinus (Linnaeus, 1766)

E - Baya Weaver, S - Ruk Wadukurulla

CLASS: MAMMALIA

Family: Manidae

Manis crassicaudata Gray, 1827

E - Pangolin, S - Kaballewa

Family: Hipposideridae

Hipposideros lankadiva Kelaart, 1850

E - Great leaf-nosed bat, S - Maha Pathnehe-vavula

Family: Megadermatidae

Megaderma lyra Geoffroy, 1810

E - False vampire bat, S - Boru Ley-vavula

Megaderma spasma (Linnaeus, 1758)

E - Long-eared vampire bat, S - Kandiga Boru Ley-vavula

Family: Cercopithecidae

Semnopithecus priam Blyth, 1844

E - Grey langur, S - Eli-wandura

Macaca sinica (Linnaeus, 1771)*

E - Sri Lanka toque monkey, S - Rilava

Family: Lorisidae

Loris lydekkerianus Cabrera, 1908

E - Sri Lanka grey slender loris, S - Alu Unahapuluwa

Family: Tragulidae

Moschiola kathygre Groves & Meijaard, 2005*

E - Sri Lanka pigmy mouse-deer, S - Sri Lanka Kuru Meminna

ANNEX 5:

INVERTEBRATE FAUNA LISTED UNDER THE NEAR THREATENED (NT) CATEGORY (* ENDEMIC SPECIES)

CLASS/FAMILY/SPECIES
CLASS: ARACHNIDA
Family: Theraphosidae
Poecilotheria ornata
Poecilotheria subfusca
CLASS: INSECTA (Order Lepidoptera)
Family - Papilionidae
Troides darsius Gray, 1852*
E - Ceylon Birdwing, S - Maha Kurulu Piya Papiliya
Chilasa clytia Linnaeus, 1758
E - Mime, S - Rawana Papilia
Papilio helenus Linnaeus, 1758
E - Red Helen, S - Maha Kela Papilia
Pathysa nomius Esper, 1784
E - Spot Swordtail, S - Thith kaga-waligaya
Family - Pieridae
Appias libythea Fabricius, 1798
E - Striped Albatross, S - Iri Sudana
Appias lyncida Cramer, 1779
E - Chocolate Albatross, S - Dumburuwan Sudana
Colotis amata Fabricius, 1775
E - Small Salmon Arab, S - Punchi Rosa Sudana
Colotis danae Fabricius, 1775
E - Crimson Tip, S - Rathu-thudu Sudda
Colotis etrida Boisduval, 1836
E - Little Orange Tip, S - Heen Sudana
Family - Nymphalidae
Idea iasonia Westwood, 1848
E - Tree Nymph, S - Pawenna
Ideopsis similis Linnaeus, 1764
E - Blue Glassy Tiger, S - Maha Nil-Kotithiya
Tirumala septentrionis Butler, 1865
E - Dark Blue Tiger, S - Anduruwan Nil-Kotithiya
Euploea sylvester Fabricius, 1793
E - Double- banded Crow, S - De-iri Kaka-Kotithiya
Euploea phaenareta Schaller, 1758
E - King Crow, S - Yoda Kaka-Kotithiya
Euploea klugii Moore,1888

E - Brown King Crow, S - Raja Kaka-Kotithiya

Ariadne merione Cramer, 1777

E - Common Castor, S - Podu Pathan-Sariya

Byblia ilithyia Drury, 1773

E - Joker, S - Kawataya

Cupha erymanthis Drury, 1773

E - Rustic, S - Raththiya

Vindula erota Fabricius, 1793

E - Cruiser Yoda, S - Thambiliya

Cirrochroa thais, Fabricius, 1787

E - Tamil Yeoman, S - Kela Raththiya

Cethosia nietneri Felder, 1867

E - Ceylon Lace Wing, S - Lanka Seda-Piyapatha

Argynnis hyperbius Linnaeus, 1763

E - Indian Fritillary, S - Indiyanu Alankarikya

Vanessa indica Herbst, 1794

E - Indian Red Admiral, S - Rathu seneviya

Vanessa cardui Linnaeus,1761

E - Painted Lady, S - Vichitra Alankarikya

Kaniska canace Linnaeus, 1763

E - Blue Admiral, S - Nil Seneviya

Pantoporia hordonia Stoll, 1790

E - Common Lasker, S - Kaha Selaruwa

Moduza procris Cramer, 1777

E - Commander, S - Maha Selaruwa

Parthenos sylvia Cramer, 1775

E - Clipper, S - Yoda Kela Selaruwa

Rohana parisatis Westwood,1850

E - Black Prince, S - Kalu Kumaraya

Polyura athamas Drury, 1770

E - Nawab, S - Kaha Kumaraya

Charaxes psaphon, Westwood,1848

E - Tawny Rajah, S - Maha kumaraya

Charaxes solon Fabricius, 1793

E - Black Rajah, S - Kalu Raja-Kumaraya

Libythea myrrha Godart, 1819

E - Club Beak, S - Dandu Dumburu-thuduwa

Lethe rohria Fabricius, 1787

E - Common Tree Brown, S - Podu Gas-dumburuwa

Family - Lycaenidae

Arhopala pseudocentaurus Doubleday, 1847

E - Centaur Oakblue, S - Surya Gas-Nilaya

Surendra vivarna Horsfield, 1829

E - Common Acacia, S - Blue Podu Gas-Nilaya

Amblypodia anita Hewitson, 1862

E - Purple Leafblue, S - Dam Gas-Nilaya

Spindasis ictis Hewitson, 1862

E - Ceylon Silverline, S - Lanka Ridee-nilaya

Jamides lacteata de Niceville, 1895

E - Milky Cerulean, S - Sudu Seru-nilaya

Jamides alecto Felder,1860

E - Metallic Cerulean, S - Dilisena Seru-nilaya

Tarucus callinara Butler,1886

E - Butler's Spotted Pierrot, S - Thith Mal-nilaya

Actyolepis puspa Toxopeus

E - Common Hedge Blue, S - Mal Panduru-nilaya

Neopithicops zalmora Butler

E - Quaker, S - Maha thith Dumburu-nilaya

Hasora taminatus Hub.

E - White banded Awl

Sarangesa dasahara Moore

E - Common Small Flat

Baracus vittatus Felder

E - Hedge Hopper

Borbo cinnara Wallace

E - Wallace's Swift

Choaspes benjaminii Guerin-Meneville

E - Indian Awl king

Gangara thyrsis Herrich-Schaeffer

E - Giant Red eye

Coladenia indranii Moore

E - Tricolour Pied Flat

Hyaroitis adrastus Moore

E - Tree Flitter

Notocrypta paralysos Evans

E - Common Banded Demon

Potanthus pallida Evans

E - Indian Dart

CLASS: CRUSTACEA (Order Decapoda)
Family: Parathelphusidae
Ceylonthelphusa kandambyi Bahir, 1999
Ceylonthelphusa venusta (Ng, 1995)
Mahatha adonis Ng & Tay, 2001
Oziothelphusa ceylonensis (Fernando, 1960)
Oziothelphusa hippocastanum (Muller, 1887)
Oziothelphusa stricta Ng & Tay, 2001
Perbrinckia integra Ng, 1995
Perbrinckia nana (Bahir, 1999)
PHYLUM: MOLLUSCA
Family: Euconulidae
*Eurychlamys regulata** (Benson 1860)
Family: Ariophantidae
*Cryptozona ceraria** (Benson 1853)
*Cryptozona chenui** (Pfeiffer 1847)
*Euplecta partita** (Pfeiffer 1854)
Euplecta semidecussata (Pfeiffer 1853)
Family: Streptaxidae
*Indoartemon layardianus** (Benson 1853)
Family: Acavidae
*Acavus haemastoma*** (Linnaeus 1758)
Family: Cyclophoridae
*Cyclophorus ceylanicus** (Pfeiffer 1849)
*Cyc!ophorus menkeanus** (Philippi 1848)
*Theobaldius bairdi** (Pfeiffer 1854)
Pterocyclus cumingi (Pfeiffer 1851)

ANNEX 6:

VERTEBRATE FAUNA LISTED UNDER THE DATA DEFICIENT (DD) CATEGORY (* ENDEMIC SPECIES)

CLASS/FAMILY/SPECIES
Class: Actinopterigii (Freshwater Fish)
Family: Cyprinidae
Amblypharyngodon grandisquammis Jordan & Starks, 1917*
Chela laubuca (Hamilton, 1822)
E - Blue laubuca, S - Kara edaya
Danio aequipinnatus (McClelland, 1839)
Garra phillipsi (Deraniyagala, 1933)
E - Phillip's garra, S - Dumbara gal pandiya
Puntius amphibius (Valenciennes, 1842)
E - Scarlet banded barb, S - Mada ipilla
Family- Bagridae
Mystus cavasius (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)
E - Gangetic mystus
Mystus keletius (Valenciennes, 1839)
E - Yellow catfish, S - Path ankutta
Family – Gobiidae
Oligolepis acutipennis (Valenciennes, 1837)
E - Sharptail goby
Stenogobius malabaricus (Day, 1865)
Family- Oryziidae
Oryzias melastigma (McClelland, 1839)
E - Blue eye, S - Hande titteya
CLASS: AMPHIBIA
Family: Ranidae
Hoplobatrachus tigerinus (Daudin, 1802)
E - Indian bull frog, S - Indiya diya madiya
Philautus regius Manamendra-Arachchi & Pethiyagoda, 2005*
E - Polonnaruwa shrub frog, S - Rajarata panduru madiya
Philautus semiruber (Annandale, 1913)*
E - Annandale's shrub frog, S - Annadelge panduru madiya
CLASS: REPTILIA
Family: Gekkonidae
Cosymbotus platyurus (Schneider, 1792).
E - Frilltail Gecko, S - Nagutavakrali huna
Cyrtodactylus collegalensis (Beddome, 1870).
E - Collegal rockgecko, S - Collegalge vakaniya huna
Hemidactylus scabriceps (Annandale, 1906)
E - Scaly gecko, S - Korapotu huna

Cnemaspis alwisi Wickramasinhe and Munindradasa 2007*
E - Alwis's day gecko, S - Alwisge diva huna
Cnemaspis scalpensis (Ferguson, 1877)*
E - Ferguson's day gecko, S - Fergusonge divasari huna
Cnemaspis kandiana (Kelaart, 1853 "1852")*
E - Kandyan day gecko, S - Kandukara divasari huna
Cnemaspis gemunu Bauer, de Silva, Greenbaum and Jackman 2007*
E - Gemunu's day gecko
Cnemaspis kumarasinghei Wickramasinghe and Munindradasa 2007*
E - Kumarasinghe's day gecko, S - Kumarasinhage diva huna
Cnemaspis retigalensis Wickramasinghe and Munindradasa 2007*
E - Ritigala day gecko, S - Retigala diva huna
Family: Scincidae
Lankasincus munindradasai Wickramasinghe *et.al**
E - Munindradasa's Lanka skink, S - Munindradasage lakhekanala
Lankasincus sripadensis Wickramasinghe *et.al**
E - Sripada forest skink, S - Sripakandu duburu hekanala
Lygosoma singha (Taylor, 1950)*
E - Taylor's skink, S - Taylorge hiraluhikanala
Nessia deraniyagalai Taylor, 1950*
E - Deraniyagala's snakeskink, S - Deraniyagalage sarpahiraluwa
Sphenomorphus dorsicatenatus Deraniyagala, 1953*
E - Catenated litter skink, S - Damval singitihikanala
Sphenomorphus dussumieri (Duméril & Bibron, 1839)*
E - Dussumier's litter skink, S - Salkabahita singitihikanala
Sphenomorphus megalops (Annandale, 1906)*
E - Annandale's litter skink, S - Annandalege singitihikanala
Family: Lacertidae
Ophisops minor (Deraniyagala, 1971)
E - Lesser snake eye lizard, S - Kuda sarpakshi katussa
Family - Colubridae
Argyrogena fasciolata (Shaw, 1802)
E - Banded racer, S - Wal gerandiya
Aspidura copei Günther, 1864
E - Cope's roughside, S - Kalumedilla
Boiga beddomei (Wall, 1909).
E - Beddoms cat snake, S - Kaha mapila
Dendrelaphis oliveri (Taylor, 1950).
E - Oliver's bronze back, S - Oliverge haldanda
Dryocalamus gracilis (Günther, 1864).
E - The scarce bridal, S - Megata radanakaya
Haplocercus ceylonensis Günther, 1858
E - The black spine snake/ Mould snake, S - Kurunkarawala
Family - Typhlopidae
Ramphotyphlops braminus (Daudin, 1803)
E - Common blind snake, S - Dumutu kanaulla
Typhlops ceylonicus Smith, 1943
E - Smith's blind snake, S - Smithge kanaulla

Typhlops lankaensis Taylor, 1947.

E - Lanka blind snake, S - Lak kanaulla

Typhlops leucomelas Boulenger, 1890

E - Pied typhlops, S - Dewarna kanaulla

Typhlops malcolmi Taylor, 1947.

E - Malcolm's blind snake, S - Malcomge kanaulla

Typhlops mirus Jan in: Jan and Sordelli, 1860

E - Jan's blind snake, S - Heen kanaulla

Typhlops porrectus Stoliczka, 1871

E - Stoliczka's blind snake, S - Stoliczkge kanaulla

Typhlops tenebrarum Taylor, 1947

E - Taylor's blind snake, S - Taylorge Kanaulla

Typhlops veddae Taylor, 1947

E - Veddha's blind snake, S - Veddhage Kanaulla

Typhlops violaceus Taylor, 1947

E - Violet blind snake, S - Dan kanaulla

Family - Uropeltidae

Platyplectrurus madurensis Beddome 1877

Pseudotyphlops philippinus Schlegel, 1839

E - Large shield tail, S - Maha bimulla

Rhinophis blythii Kelaart, 1853

E - Blyth's earth snake, S - Gomara thudulla

Rhinophis dorsimaculatus Deraniyagala, 1941

E - Orange shield tail, S - Thambapani walga ebaya

Rhinophis drummondhayi Wall, 1921

E - Drummond-Hay's earth snake, S - Thapothudulla

Rhinophis homolepis Hemprich, 1820

E - Kelaarts earth snake, S - Depaththudulla

Rhinophis oxyrynchus (Schneider, 1801)

E - Schneider's earth snake, S - Ulthudulla

Rhinophis philippinus (Cuvier, 1829).

E - Cuvier's earth snake, S - Cuvierge walga ebaya

Rhinophis porrectus Wall, 1921

E - Willey's earth snake, S - Digthudulla

Rhinophis punctatus Müller, 1832

E - Muller's earth snake, S - Ticthudulla

Rhinophis tricoloratus Deraniyagala, 1975.

E - Deraniyagala's shield tail, S - Deraniyagalage walga ebaya

Uropeltis melanogaster (Gray, 1858).

E - Black shield tail, S - Kaluwakatulla

Uropeltis phillipsi (Nicholls, 1929).

E - Phillips's shield tail, S - Iriwakatulla

Uropeltis ruhunae Deraniyagala, 1954

CLASS: AVES

Family: Anatidae

Sarkidiornis melanotos (Pennant, 1769)

E - Comb duck, S - Kabaliththiya

Family: Meropidae

Merops philippinus Linnaeus, 1766

E - Blue-tailed Bee-eater, S - Nilpenda Binguharaya

Family: Laridae

Sterna hirundo Linnaeus, 1758

E - Common Tern, S - Podu Muhudulihiniya

Sterna anaethetus Scopoli, 1786

E - Bridled Tern, S - Kadiyalam Muhudulihiniya

Family: Accipitridae

Milvus migrans (Bonddaert, 1783)

E - Black Kite, S - Bora Parakussa

Family: Falconidae

Falco tinnunculus Linnaeus, 1758

E - Common Kestrel, S - Podu Kurulugoya

Family: Corvidae

Aegithina nigrolutea (Marshall, 1876)

E - Marshall's Iora, S - Marchallge Iorawa

CLASS: MAMMALIA

Family: Soricidae

Suncus etruscus (Savi, 1822)

E - Pigmy shrew, S - Podi Hik-miya

Family: Emballonuridae

Taphozous longimanus Hardwicke, 1825

E - Long-armed sheath-tailed bat, S - Dikba Kepulum-vavula

Saccolaimus saccolaimus (Temminck, 1838)

E - Pouch-bearing sheath-tailed bat, S - Maha Kepulum-vavula

Family: Molossidae

Tadarida aegyptiaca (Geoffroy, 1818)

E - Continental wrinkled-lip bat, S - Mahadive Rallithol-vavula

Family: Vespertillionidae

Hesperoptenus tickelli (Blyth, 1851)

E - Tickle's bat, S - Awara-vavula

Falsistrellus affinis (Dobson, 1871)

E - Chocolate bat, S - Bora Koseta-vavula

Scotophilus kuhlii Leach, 1821

E - Lesser yellow bat, S - Heen Kaha-vavula

ANNEX 7:

INVERTEBRATE FAUNA LISTED UNDER THE DATA DEFICIENT (DD) CATEGORY (* ENDEMIC SPECIES)

CLASS/FAMILY/SPECIES
CLASS: ARACHNIDA
Family: Theraphosidae
*Chilobrachys nitelinus** Karsch, 1891
*Plesiophrictus tenuipes** Pocock, 1899
CLASS: INSECTA (Order Lepidoptera)
Family: Pieridae
Eurema laeta Boisduval,1836
E - Spotless Grass Yellow, S - Thithnathi Kahakolaya
Junonia hierta Fabricius, 1793
E - Yellow Pansy, S - Kaha Alankarikya
Family: Lycaenidae
*Arhopala ormistoni** Riley, 1920
E - Ormiston's Oakblue, S - Lanka Gas-Nilaya
Arhopala bazaloides Hewitson, 1878
E - Tamil Oakblue, S - Anduru Gas-Nilaya
Horaga onyx Moore,1857
E - Blue Onyx Podu, S - Visithuru-Neelaya
Horaga albimaculata Wood-Mason & de Niceville, 1881
E - Brown Onyx, S - Dumburu Visithuru-Neelaya
Spindasis schistacea Moore,1881
E - Plumbeous Silverline, S - Kela Ridee-nilaya
Spindasis lunulifera Moore, 1979
E - Scarce Shot Silverline, S - Punchi Ridee-nilaya
Spindasis nubilus Moore, 1883*
E - Clouded Silverline, S - Anduruwan Ridee-nilaya
Rapala iarbus Fabricius, 1787
E - Indian Red Flash, S - Rathu Kiranaya
Rapala varuna Horsfield, 1829
E - Indigo Flash, S - Dam Kiranaya
Nacaduba sinhala Ormiston, 1924*
E - Pale Ceylon 6-Lineblue, S - Lanka Haya-iriya
Nacaduba ollyetti Corbet, 1947*
E - Woodhouse's 4-Lineblue, S - Kala Hathara-iriya
Nacaduba berenice Herrich-Schaeffer, 1869
E - Rounded 6-Lineblue, S - Raum Haya-iriya
Nacaduba calauria Felder, 1860
E - Dark Ceylon 6-Lineblue, S - Anduruwan Haya-iriya
Nacaduba pactolus Felder,1860
E - Large 4-Lineblue, S - Maha hathara-iriya

Nacaduba hermus Felder,1860

E - Pale 4-lineblue, S - Anduru hathara-iriya

Nacaduba kurava Moore, 1857

E - Transparent 6-Lineblue, S - Sudu Haya-iriya

Nacaduba beroe Felder, 1865

E - Opaque 6-Lineblue, S - Kela Haya-iriya

Petrelaea dana de Niceville, 1883

E - Dingy Lineblue, S - Punchi Nil-iriya

Prosotas dubiosa Semper, 1879

E - Tailless Lineblue, S - Pendanathi Nil-iriya

Ionolyce helicon Felder, 1860

E - Pointed Lineblue, S - Ul Nil-iriya

Catochrysops panormus Felder, 1860

E - Silver Forget-me-not, S - Redee Mal-nilaya

Actyolepis lilacea Toxopeus

E - Hampson's Hedge Blue, S - Sudu Panduru-nilaya

Celastrina lavendularis Moore

E - Plain Hedge Blue, S - Maha Panduru-nilaya

Udara akasa Fruhstorfer

E - White Hedge Blue, S - Ahas Udara-neelaya

Family - Hesperiidae

Gangara lebadea Moore

E - Banded Redeye

*Halpe egena** Felder

E - Rare Ace

Cattoris philippina Moore

E - Philippine Swift

PHYLUM: MOLLUSCA

Family - Pupilloidea

Microstele muscerda (Benson 1853)

Pupoides coenopictus Hutton 1834

Family - Vertiginiclae

Gastrocopta (Gastrocopta) mimula (Benson 1853)*

Nesopupa (Indopupa) cinghalensis (Gude 1914)*

Pupisoma miccyla (Benson 1860)*

Family - Pyramidulidae

Pyramidula halyi (Jousseaume 1894)*

Family - Bulimininae

Mirus panos (Benson 1853)*

Mirus proletaria (Pfeiffer 1855)*

Family - Cerastuidae

***Rachis punctatus* (Anton 1839)**

Rhachistia adumhratus (Pfeiffer 1855)*

Rhachistia pulcher (Gray 1825)

Family - Endodontidae

Philalanka circumsculpta Sykes 1897*

Philalanka depressa (Preston 1909)*

Philalanka edithae (Preston 1909)*

Philalanka lamcabensis Jousseaume 1894*

Philalanka liratula (Pfeiffer 1860)*

Philalanka mononema (Benson 1853)*

Philalanka secessa Godwin-Austen 1898*

Philalanka sinhila (Godwin-Austen 1897)*

Philalanka thwaitesi (Pfeiffer 1854)*

Philalanka trifilosa (Pfeiffer 1854)*

Family - Charopidae

Ruthvenia biciliata (Pfeiffer 1855)*

Ruthvenia caliginosa (Sykes 1898)*

Ruthvenia clathratula (Pfeiffer 1850)*

Thysanota eumita Sykes 1898*

Thysanota hispida Sykes1898*

Family - Clausilidae

Phaedusa ceylanica (Benson 1863)*

Family - Gastrodontidae

Zonitoides arboreus (Say 1816)

Family - Euconulidae

Eurychlamys layardi (Benson manuscript name)*

Eurychltiniys winifredae (Preston 1909)

Family - Helicarionidae

Kaliella barrakporensis (Pfeiffer 1853)

Kaliella colletti Sykes 1899*

Kaliella delectabilis Sykes 1898*

Kaliella leithiana Godwin-Austen 1883*

Kaliella salicensis Godwin-Austen 1897*

Sivella galerus (Benson 1856)*

Sivella hyptiucyclos (Benson 1863)*

Family - Ariophantidae

Cryptozona juliana (Gray 1834)*

Cryptozona novella (Pfeiffer 1855)*

Cryptozona semirugata (Beck 1837)

Euplecta acuducta (Benson 1850)

Euplecta albnonata (Dohm 1858)

Euplecta concavospir (Pfeiffer 1854)*

Euplectu emiliana (Pfeiffer 1853)*

Euplecta laevis Blanford 1901*

Euplecta lankaensis Preston 1909*

Euplecta neglecta (Pfeiffer 1854)*

Euplecta phidias (Hanley & Theobald 1876)*

Euplecta rosamonda (Benson 1860)

Euplecta subopaca (Pfeiffer 1854)*

Euplecta trimeni (Jousseaume 1894)*

Euplecta turritella (Adams 1869)

Euplecta verrucula (Pfeiffer 1855)*

Ratnadvipia edgariana (Benson 1853)*

Mariaella dussumieri Gray 1855

Macrochlamys mdica Godwin-Austen 1883
Macrochlamys kandiensis Godwin-Austen 1883*
Macrochlamys perfucata (Benson 1853)*
Macrochlamys tratanensis (Jousseaume 1894)*
Macrachlamys umbrina (Pfeiffer 1859)*
Macrachlamy vilipensa (Benson 1853)
Microcystina bintennensis Godwin-Auten 1899*
Microcystina lita Sykes 1898*
Family - Glessulidae
Glessula capillacea (Pfeiffer 1855)
Glessula ceylanica (Pfeiffer 1845)*
Glessula collettae Sykes 1898*
Glessula deshayesi (Pfeiffer 1853)
Glessula fulgens (Pfeiffer 1858)*
Glessula inornata (Pfeiffer 1853)*
Glessula lankana Pilsbry 1908*
Glessula layardi Pilsbry 1908*
Glessula nitens (Gray 1825)*
Glessula pachycheila (Benson 1853)*
Glessula pullens Beddome 1906*
Glessula panaethu (Benson 1860)*
Glessula pwahilis (Benson 1856)*
Glessula prestoni Ciude 1914*
Glessula punctogallana (Pfeiffer 1852)*
Glessula pusilla Beddome 1906
Glessula reynelli Gude 1914*
Glessula sattaraensis (Hanley & Theobald 1874)
Glessula serena (Benson 1860)*
Glessula simony (Jousseaume 1894)*
Glessula sinhila Preston 1909*
Family - Subulinidae
Subulina octona (Bruguiere 1789)
Allopeas layardi (Benson 1863)*
Allopeas marine (Jousseaume 1894)*
Allopeas prestoni (Sykes 1898)*
Allopeas pussilus (Adams 1867)*
Allopeas sykesi (Pilsbry 1906)*
Paropeas achatinaceum (Pfeiffer 1846)
Zootecus insularis (Ehrenberg 1831)
Family - Streptaxidae
Indoartemon cingalensis (Benson 1853)*
Indoartemon gracilis (Collet 1898)*
Perrottetia peroteti (Petit de la Saussaye 1841)
Perrottetia ravanae Blanford 1899*
Gulella bicolor (Hutton 1834)
Sinoennea planguncula (Benson 1863)

Family - Acavidae
Acavus superbus (Pfeiffer 1850)*
Oligospira skinneri (Reeve 1854)*
Family - Corillidae
Corilla fryae Gude 1896*
Corilla giidei Gude 1896*
Corilla humberti Sykes 1897*
Corilla lesleyae (Brot 1864)*
C*orilla odontophora* Barnacle 1959*
Family - Camaenidae
Beddomea ceylanicus (Pfeiffer 1846)*
Beddomea intermedius (Pfeiffer 1855)*
Trachia fallaciosa (Ferussac 1821)
Trachia vittata (Muller 1774)
Landouria radleyi (Jousseaume 1894)*
Family - Bradybaenidae
Bradybaena similaris (Femssac 1822)
Succinea ceylanica Pfeiffer 1855
Family - Cyclophoridae
Cyclophorus alabastrimis (Pfeiffer 1855)*
Cyclophorus involvulus (Muller 1774)
Aulopoma grande (Pfeiffer 1855)*
Aulopoma helicinum (Chemnitz 1786)*
Aulopoma itieri (Guerin 1847)*
Aulopoma sphaeroideum Dohrn 1857*
Cyathopoma (Cyathopoma) album Beddome 1875
Cyathopoma (Cyathopoma) artatum Sykes 1897*
Cyathopoma (Jerdonia) ceylanicum Beddome 1875*
Cyathopoma (Jerdonia) colletti Sykes 1898*
Cyathopoma (Jerdonia) conoideum Sykes 1898*
Cyathopoma (Jerdonia) innocens Sykes 1899*
Cyathopoma (Cyathopoma) leptomita Sykes 1898*
Cyathopoma (Cyathopoma) mariae Jousseaume 1894*
Cyathopoma (Jerdonia) ogdenianum Preston 1909*
Cyathopoma (Jerdonia) perconoideum Preston 1909*
Cyathopoma (Cyathopoma) prestoni Sykes 1897*
Cyathopoma (Jerdonia) serendibense Preston 1903*
Cyathopoma {Jerdonia) turbinatum Sykes 1897*
Cyathopoma (Jerdonia) uvaense Preston 1909*
Japonia binoyae (Sykes 1899)*
Japonia occulta Sykes 1899*
Leptopoma apicatum Benson 1856*
Leptopoma elatum Pfeiffer 1852*
Leptopoma semiclausum (Pfeiffer 1855)*
Leptopomoides conulus (Pfeiffer 1855)*
Leptopomoides flammeus (Pfeiffer 1855)*
Leptopomoides halophilus (Benson 1851)*
Leptopomoides orophilus (Benson 1853)*

Leptopomoides taprobanensis (Preston 1909)*
Micraulax coeloconus (Benson 1851)
Scabrina brounae (Sykes 1898)*
Scabrina liratula (Preston 1909)*
Theobaldius cadiscus (Benson 1860)*
Theobaldius cratera (Benson 1856)*
Theobaldius cytopoma (Benson 1860)*
Theobaldius liliputianus (Preston 1909)*
Theobaldius loxostoma (Pfeiffer 1854)*
Theobaldius parapsis (Benson 1853)*
Theobaldius thwaitesi (PfeifFer 1855)*
Pterocyclus bifrons PfeifFer 1855*
Pterocyclus bilabialus Sowerby 1835
Pterocyclus cingalensis Benson 1853*
Pterocyclus troscheli Benson 1851*
Family - Diplomatinidae
Nicida catathymia (Sykes 1898)*
Nicida ceylamca (Beddome 1875)*
Nicida delectabilis (Preston 1905)*
Nicida lankaensis (Preston 1905)*
Nicida pedronis (Beddome 1875)*
Nicida prestomi (Sykes 1897)*
Family - Pupinidae
Tortulosa aurea (PfeifFer 1855)*
Tortulosa austeniana (Benson 1853)*
Tortulosa barnaclei Tomlin 1928*
Tortulosa blanfordi (Dohrn 1862)*
Tortulosa colletti (Sykes 1898)*
Tortulosa congener (Fulton 1903)*
Tortulosa connectens (Fulton 1903)*
Tortulosa cumingi (PfeifFer 1857)*
Tortulosa duplicate (PfeifFer 1855)*
Tortulosa eurytrema (PfeifFer 1852)*
Tortulosa greeni (Sykes 1899)*
Tortulosa hartleyi Tomlin 1928*
Tortulosa layardi (PfeifFer 1851)*
Tortulosa leucocheilus (Adams & Sowerby 1866)*
Tortulosa metneri (Nevill 1871)*
Tortulosa prestoni (Sykes 1905)*
Tortulosa rugosa (Fulton 1904)*
Tortulosa smithi (Sykes 1905)*
Tortulosa sykesi (Fulton 1904)*
Tortulosa templemani (Pfeiffer 1852)*
Tortulosa thwaitesi (Pfeiffer 1852)*
Family - Truncatellidae
Truncatella ceylanica Pfeiffsr 1856*

ANNEX 8:

SPECIES OF FLORA LISTED UNDER THE 'NEAR THREATENED' (NT) CATEGORY (*ENDEMIC SPECIES)

Family-Acanthaceae
Dicliptera neesii (Trimen) Cramer*
Justicia hookeriana (Nees) T. Anders.*
Pseuderanthemum latifolium (Vahl) Hansen
Strobilanthes diandra (Nees) Alston*
Family-Annonaceae
Alphonsea sclerocarpa Thw.
Desmos elegans (Thw.) Safford*
Mitrephora heyneana (Hook. f. & Thoms.) Thw.
Xylopia nigricans Hook. f. & Thoms.*
Family-Araceae
Pothos hookeri Schott*
Family-Dipterocarpaceae
Dipterocarpus hispidus Thw.*
Dipterocarpus insignis Thw.*
Doona macrophylla Thw.*
Doona venulosa Thw.*
Hopea discolor Thw.*
Shorea oblongifolia Thw.*
Family-Ebenaceae
Diospyros montana Roxb.
Diospyros sylvatica Roxb.
Family-Euphorbiaceae
Agrostistachys coriacea Alston*
Blachia umbellata (Willd.) Baill.
Chaetocarpus castanocarpus (Roxb.) Thw.
Chaetocarpus coriaceus Thw.*
Euphorbia rothiana Spreng.
Euphorbia trigona Haw.
Fahrenheitia minor (Thw.) Airy Shaw*
Fahrenheitia zeylanica (Thw.) Airy Shaw
Givotia moluccana (L.) Sreem.
Homalanthus populifolius Graham
Mallotus fuscescens (Thw.) Muell. Arg.*
Mallotus repandus (Willd.) Muell. Arg.
Mallotus resinosus (Blanco) Merr.

Suregada angustifolia (Muell. Arg.) Airy Shaw

Tragia hispida Willd.

Family-Melastomataceae

Sonerila silvatica Lundin*

Family-Memeycylaceae

Memecylon royenii Blume*

Memecylon sylvaticum Thw.*

Memecylon varians Thw.*

Family-Orchidaceae

Acampe rigida (Buch.-Ham. ex J.E.Smith) P.F. Hunt

Angraecum zeylanicum Lindley*

Calanthe triplicatis (Willemet) Ames.

Cheirostylis parvifolia Lindl.

Crepidium purpureum (Lindl.) Szlach.

Dendrobium panduratum Lindl.

Diploprora championi Hook. f.

Eulophia epidendraea (Koenig ex Retz.) Fisch.

Gastrochilus acaulis (Lindley) Kuntze

Habenaria acuminata (Thw.) Trimen

Habenaria plantaginea Lindl.

Habenaria viridiflora Spreng.

Liparis viridiflora Lindl.

Octarrhena parvula Thw.

Peristylus brevilobus Thw.*

Peristylus cubitalis (L.) Kraenzlin

Phalaenopsis deliciosa Rchb.f.

Podochilus malabaricum Wight

Podochilus saxatile Lindl.*

Pomatocalpa maculosum (Lindley) J. J. Sm.*

Robiquetia rosea (Lindl.) Garay*

Robiquetia virescens (Gard. ex Lindl.) Jayaweera*

Thrixspermum pugionifolium (Hook.f.) Schlechter*

Family-Phyllanthaceae

Antidesma bunius (L.)Spreng.

Antidesma pyrifolium Muell. Arg.*

Bridelia moonii Thw.*

Cleistanthus ferrugineus (Thw.) Muell. Arg.*

Glochidion coriaceum Thw.*

Glochidion pycnocarpum (Muell. Arg.) Beddome*

Phyllanthus debilis Klein ex Willd.

Phyllanthus gardnerianus (Wight) Baillon

Family-Rubiaceae

Ophiorrhiza rugosa Wall.

Schizostigma hirsutum Arn.

ANNEX 9:

SPECIES OF FLORA LISTED UNDER THE 'DATA DEFICIENT' (DD) CATEGORY (*ENDEMIC SPECIES)

Family-Acanthaceae
Barleria nutans Nees*
Barleria lanceata(Forssk.) C. Chr.
Gymnostachyum thwaitesii T. Anders.*
Hygrophila helodes Heine
Justicia capitata (T. Anders. ex Hook. f.) Cramer*
Lepidagathis ceylanica Nees*
Phaulopsis imbricata (Forssk.) Sweet
Rungia apiculata Beddome
Staurogyne zeylanica (Nees) Kuntze
Family-Amaranthaceae
Centrostachys aquatica (R. Br.) Wall. ex Moq.
Family-Araceae
Lagenandra erosa de Wit*
Family-Asclepiadaceae
Ceropegia parviflora Trim.*
Dischidia nummularia R. Br.
Marsdenia tenacissima (Roxb.) Moon
Family-Asteraceae
Anaphalis fruticosa Hook.f.*
Family-Burmanniaceae
Thismia gardneriana Hook.f. ex Thw.*
Family-Caryophyllaceae
Stellaria pauciflora Zoll. & Mor.
Family-Convolvulaceae
Argyreia choisyana Wight ex Clarke
Family-Cyperaceae
Cyperus articulatus L.
Scleria pilosa Boeckeler*
Family-Ebenaceae
Diospyros opaca Clarke*
Family-Euphorbiaceae
Acalypha ciliata Forssk.
Acalypha supera Forssk.
Chrozophora plicata (Vahl) A. Juss ex Spreng.
Euphorbia cristata Heyne ex Roth

Mallotus distans Muell. Arg.

Micrococca mercurialis (L.) Benth.

Family-Fabaceae

Caesalpinia digyna Rottl.

E - Tari pods

Cassia italica (Mill.) Spreng.

E - Italian Senna

Crotalaria berteroana DC.

Crotalaria montana Roth

Indigofera trifoliata L.

Strongylodon siderospermus Cordemoy

Family-Malvaceae

Dicellostyles axillaris (Thw.) Benth.*

Family-Orchidaceae

Anoectochilus elatus Lindl.

Cyclopogon obliqua (J.J.Sm.) Szlach.

Cyrtosia javanica Blume

Geodorum recurvum (Roxb.) Alston.

Peristylus densus (Lindl.) Santapau & Kapadia.

Peristylus plantagineus (Lindl.) Lindl.

Pteroceras viridiflorum (Thw.) Holttum

Family-Orobanchaceae

Aeginetia indica L.

Christisonia thwaitesii Trimen*

Family-Phyllanthaceae

Flueggea virosa (Roxb. ex Willd.) Voigt

Margaritaria cyanospermus (Gaertn.) Airy Shaw*

Family-Rosaceae

Sanguisorba indicum (Gardn.) Tirv.*

Family-Rubiaceae

Fergusonia tetracocca (Thw.) Baill.

Ixora thwaitesii Hook.f.

Neanotis tubulosa(G.Don)Mabb.

Prismatomeris tetrandra (Roxb.) Schumann

Pseudaidia speciosa (Beddome) Tirv.

Psychotria meeboldii Deb & M. G. Gangop.*

Family-Surianaceae

Suriana maritima L.

Family-Triuridaceae

Hyalisma janthina Champ.

Family-Urticaceae

Lecanthus peduncularis (Wall. ex Royle) Wedd.

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