

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

## REPORT

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

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

### The Conservation Assessment and Management Plan Process

(see details of the CAMP process in Ellis & Seal, 1997)

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

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

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

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

The results of the initial CAMP workshops are reviewed:

1. by distribution of a preliminary draft to workshop participants who volunteer to serve as preliminary editors;
2. by distribution to all workshop participants.

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

form of follow-up will always be necessary to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the recommendations resulting from the workshop.

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

### The IUCN Red List Criteria

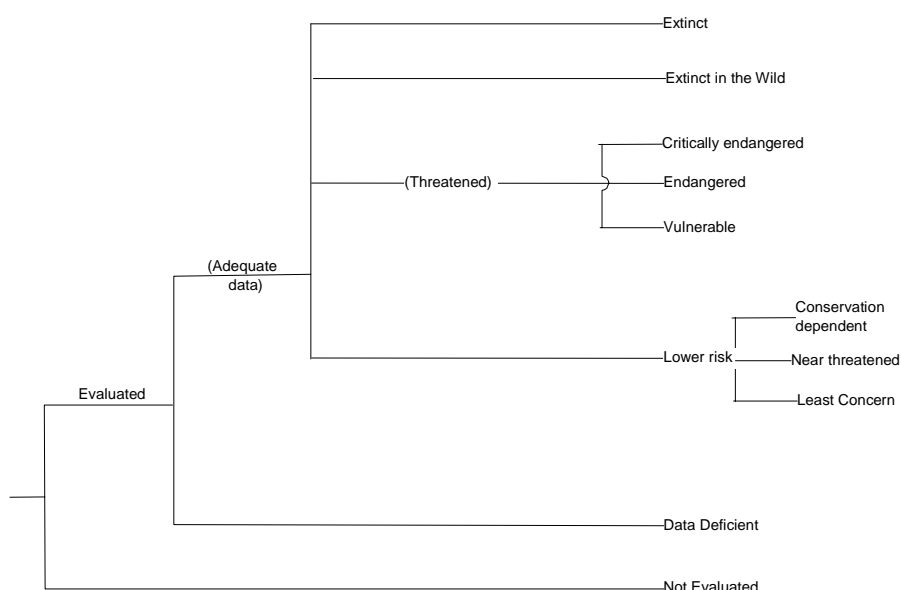
The CAMP workshop process employs the IUCN Red List Criteria as a tool in assessing species status in a group. The IUCN Red List Criteria were revised in 1994 and ratified by the IUCN for use in threat categorisation at the global level (IUCN, 1996). The structure of the categories includes extinct,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

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

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

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

**Figure 1.**  
**The structure of the IUCN Categories**



## Results and Discussion

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

### Amphibians

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

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

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

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

The threats to Sri Lankan amphibians are the same as found in rest of South Asia – habitat loss, fragmentation, human interference, pollution, pesticides, etc (Table 2, Figure 3). Table 2 indicates the major threats contributing to the decline of amphibian taxa in Sri Lanka -- total of 19 taxa (56%) are threatened endemics and 2 taxa (10%) are threatened non-endemics. One of the main reasons for amphibian declines is the very obvious loss of habitat and human interference, but in recent years threats from other man-related activities are impacting amphibian populations. Pesticides, pollution, man-made fires, agricultural mechanisation are some of those threats. Changing global climate patterns is also listed as a threat to amphibian populations in Sri Lanka. The fact that Sri Lanka is such a small country accounts for its considerably restricted amphibian population. Threats to habitat have resulted in shrinking of small distributional ranges, thereby resulting in many amphibians being threatened according to the IUCN Criteria.

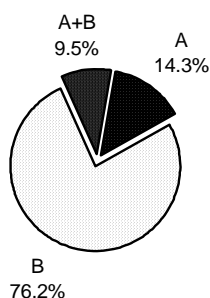
**Table 2.**  
**Threats to amphibian fauna of Sri Lanka.**

Name	Threat	Category
<i>Adenomus dasi</i>	Unknown	VU
<i>Adenomus kandianus</i>	Unknown	DD
<i>Adenomus kelaartii</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides	VU
<i>Bufo atukoralei</i>	Pesticides, Pollution, Interspecific competition, Fire, Road kills	LR-nt
<i>Bufo fergusonii</i>	Loss of habitat, Poisoning, Pollution, War, Trampling by military vehicle, Fire, Road kills	LR-nt
<i>Bufo kotagamai</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Human interference	EN
<i>Bufo melanostictus</i>	Pesticides, Road kills, Predation by reptiles, laboratory use	LR-lc
<i>Bufo noellerti</i>	Deforestation	LR-nt
<i>Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis</i>	Pesticides, Poisoning, Agricultural mechanisation, Drought, Water pollution	LR-lc
<i>Euphlyctis hexadactylus</i>	Pesticides, Poisoning, Water Pollution, War, Agricultural mechanisation	LR-nt
<i>Hoplobatrachus crassus</i>	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Agricultural mechanisation	LR-lc
<i>Hoplobatrachus tigrinus</i>	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution; War	DD
<i>Ichthyophis glutinosus</i>	Pesticides, Pollution, Edaphic changes, Predation, Road kills, Agriculture mechanisation	LR-lc
<i>Ichthyophis orthoplicatus</i>	Pesticides, Pollution, Edaphic changes, Predation, Fire, Agriculture	DD
<i>Ichthyophis pseudangularis</i>	Pesticides, Pollution, Edaphic changes, Fire, Agriculture mechanisation	LR-lc
<i>Kaloula taprobanica</i>	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Edaphic changes, Mechanisations in paddy plowing, urbanization	LR-lc
<i>Limnonectes corrugatus</i>	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Agricultural mechanisation	VU
<i>Limnonectes greenii</i>	Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Predation by exotics	EN
<i>Limnonectes kirtisinghei</i>	Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Drought, Fire, Agricultural	LR-nt
<i>Limnonectes limnocharis</i>	Pesticides, Poisoning, Agricultural mechanisation	LR-nt

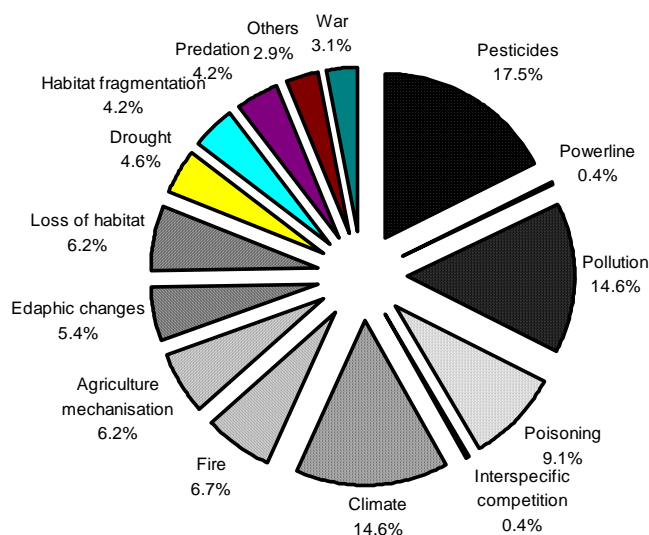
Name	Threat	Category
<i>Microhyla karunaratnei</i>	Loss of habitat; Habitat fragmentation; Climate, Edaphic changes; Human interference	EN
<i>Microhyla ornata</i>	Loss of habitat; pesticides, poisoning, pollution, edaphic changes, predation by exotics, agricultural practices such as mechanisation.	LR-lc
<i>Microhyla rubra</i>	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Edaphic changes, Agricultural mechanisations, Human interference	LR-lc
<i>Microhyla zeylanica</i>	Loss of habitat; Habitat fragmentation; Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate,	EN
<i>Nannophrys ceylonensis</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Drought	VU
<i>Nannophrys guentheri</i>	Unknown	DD
<i>Nannophrys marmorata</i>	Loss of habitat, Climate, Drought, Fire, Human interference	EN
<i>Philautus eximius</i>	Pesticides, Climate, Habitat loss (Tea plantations)	EN
<i>Philautus femoralis</i>	Pesticides, Agricultural practices, Acid rain	VU
<i>Philautus hypomelas</i>	Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Fire, Acid rain	EN
<i>Philautus leucorhinus</i>	Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Fire, Forest die-back	LR-nt
<i>Philautus nasutus</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Power lines, Fire, Practice in home gardens	EN
<i>Philautus stictomerus</i>	Climate	DD
<i>Philautus temporalis</i>	Pollution, Acid rain, Climate	EN
<i>Philautus variabilis</i>	Pesticides, Pollution, Fire, Acid rain	LR-nt
<i>Polypedates cruciger</i>	Pesticides, Pollution, Predation by exotics, Eggs killed by people, Egg parasitism	LR-lc
<i>Polypedates eques</i>	Poisoning, Pesticides	LR-nt
<i>Polypedates longinasus</i>	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate	VU
<i>Polypedates maculatus</i>	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Predation by exotics	LR-lc
<i>Ramanella obscura</i>	Pesticides; Poisoning; Pollution; Edaphic changes; Predation; Predation by exotics;	LR-lc
<i>Ramanella palmata</i>	Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Edaphic changes, Fire, Acid rain	VU
<i>Ramanella variegata</i>	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, War, Edaphic changes, Fire, Road kills, Human interference	LR-lc
<i>Rana aurantiaca</i>	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, filling up of marshlands, Climate changes	LR-nt
<i>Rana gracilis</i>	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Predation, attacks by other animals	LR-lc
<i>Rana temporalis</i>	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Fire	LR-lc
<i>Rhacophorus cavirostris</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Acid rain, Forest die-back	EN
<i>Rhacophorus fergusonianus</i>	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Die-back	VU
<i>Rhacophorus macropus</i>	Pollution, Forest die-back, Acid rain	VU
<i>Rhacophorus microtympalum</i>	Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Trampling, Fire, Drought, Acid rain, Forest die-back	VU
<i>Rhacophorus reticulatus</i>	Pollution, Trampling, Climate, Die-back, Acid rain	EN
<i>Theloderma schmarda</i>	Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Drought, Acid rain, Die-back	VU
<i>Tomopterna breviceps</i>	Pesticides, War, Edaphic changes, Fire	LR-nt
<i>Tomopterna rolandae</i>	Pesticides, Edaphic changes, Drought, Fire	LR-lc
<i>Uperodon systoma</i>	Pesticides, Climate, Edaphic changes, Habitat disturbance due to sand removal	LR-lc

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

**Figure 2.**  
**Criteria used for assessing amphibian taxa of Sri Lanka.**



**Figure 3.**  
**Threats affecting amphibian taxa.**



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

### **Reptiles**

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

**Table 3.**  
**Checklist of Sri Lankan reptiles assessed at the workshop.**

Scientific name	Family	Category	Criteria
<i>Calotes calotes</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Agamidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Calotes ceylonensis</i> Muller, 1887	Agamidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Calotes liocephalus</i> Günther, 1872	Agamidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Calotes liolepis</i> Boulenger, 1885.	Agamidae	VU	A1c; B1+2bc
<i>Calotes nigrilabris</i> Peters, 1860	Agamidae	VU	B1+2abc
<i>Calotes versicolor versicolor</i> (Daudin, 1802)	Agamidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Ceratophora aspera</i> Günther, 1864	Agamidae	EN	B1+ 2abcd
<i>Ceratophora erdeleni</i> Pethiyagoda & Manamendra-Arachchi, 1998.	Agamidae	CR	B1+2bc
<i>Ceratophora karu</i> Pethiyagoda & Manamendra-Arachchi, 1998	Agamidae	CR	B1+2bc

Scientific name	Family	Category	Criteria
<i>Ceratophora stoddartii</i> Gray, 1834	Agamidae	VU	B1+2abcd
<i>Ceratophora tennentii</i> Günther, 1861	Agamidae	EN	B1+ 2abcd
<i>Cophotis ceylanica</i> Peters, 1861	Agamidae	EN	A1c+2c
<i>Lyriocephalus scutatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Agamidae	VU	A1c+2c
<i>Otocryptis wiegmanni</i> Wagler, 1830.	Agamidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Sitana ponticeriana</i> Cuvier, 1844	Agamidae	VU	A1c+2c
<i>Melanchelys trijuga parkeri</i> (Deraniyagala, 1939)	Bataguridae	VU	A1c
<i>Eryx conica brevis</i> (Deraniyagala, 1951)	Boidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Chamaeleo zeylanicus</i> Laurenti, 1768	Chameleoniidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Caretta caretta</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Cheloniidae	EN	A1cd
<i>Chelonia mydas</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Cheloniidae	EN	A1cd
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> (Linnaeus 1766)	Cheloniidae	EN	A1cd
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> (Eschschottz, 1829)	Cheloniidae	EN	A1cd
<i>Aspidura brachyorrhos</i> (Boie, 1758).	Colubridae	VU	A2c; B1+2bc
<i>Aspidura copei</i> Günther, 1864	Colubridae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Aspidura deraniyagalae</i> Gans & Fetcho, 1982	Colubridae	CR	B1+2bc
<i>Aspidura drummondhayi</i> Boulenger, 1904.	Colubridae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Aspidura guentheri</i> Ferguson, 1876	Colubridae	VU	B1+2bc
<i>Aspidura trachyprocta</i> Cope 1860	Colubridae	VU	A2c
<i>Belanophis ceylonensis</i> (Günther, 1858)	Colubridae	LR-nt	--
<i>Boiga barnesii</i> (Günther, 1869)	Colubridae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Calliophis melanurus sinhaleyus</i> Deraniyagala, 1951	Colubridae	VU	A2c
<i>Cercaspis carinata</i> (Kuhl, 1820)	Colubridae	VU	B1+2bc
<i>Chrysopelea ornata sinhaleyus</i> Deraniyagala, 1945	Colubridae	VU	A1c; B1+2bc
<i>Chrysopelea taprobanica</i> Smith, 1943	Colubridae	VU	A2c
<i>Dendrelaphis oliveri</i> (Taylor, 1950)	Colubridae	CR	B1+2bc
<i>Haplocercus ceylonensis</i> Günther, 1858	Colubridae	VU	A2c; B1+2bc
<i>Lycodon osmanhilli</i> Taylor 1950	Colubridae	LR-lc	--
<i>Lycodon striatus sinhaleyus</i> Deraniyagala, 1955	Colubridae	VU	A2c; B1+2bc
<i>Macropisthodon plumbicolor palabariya</i> Deraniyagala, 1955	Colubridae	VU	A2c; B1+2bc
<i>Oligodon calamarius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Colubridae	VU	A2c; B1+2bc
<i>Oligodon sublineatus</i> Duméril, Bibron and Duméril, 1854	Colubridae	LR-nt	--
<i>Oligodon taeniolatus ceylonicus</i> Wall 1921	Colubridae	VU	A2c; B1+2bc
<i>Ptyas mucosus maximus</i> (Deraniyagala, 1955)	Colubridae	LR-nt	--
<i>Xenochrophis asperrinus</i> (Boulenger, 1891)	Colubridae	LR-nt	--
<i>Crocodylus palustris</i> (Lesson, 1838)	Crocodylidae	VU	A1acd; B1+2c
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i> Schneider, 1801	Crocodylidae	VU	A1acd; B1+2c
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> (Vandelli, 1761)	Dermochelyidae	EN	A1cd
<i>Bungarus ceylonicus ceylonicus</i> Günther, 1864	Elaphidae	VU	A1c+2c
<i>Bungarus ceylonicus karawala</i> (Deraniyagala, 1955)	Elaphidae	VU	A1c+2c, B1+2bc
<i>Calodactylodes illingworthi</i> Deraniyagala, 1953	Gekkonidae	EN	B1+2abc
<i>Cnemaspis jerdonii sculpensis</i> (Ferguson, 1879)	Gekkonidae	VU	B1+2bc
<i>Cnemaspis kandianus</i> (Kelaart, 1852)	Gekkonidae	VU	A1c
<i>Cnemaspis podihuna</i> Deraniyagala, 1944	Gekkonidae	CR	B1+2bc
<i>Cnemaspis tropidogaster</i> (Boulenger, 1885)	Gekkonidae	VU	B1+2bc
<i>Cyrotodactylus frenatus</i> (Günther, 1864)	Gekkonidae	VU	A2c; B1+2bc
<i>Geckoella triedrus</i> (Günther, 1864)	Gekkonidae	VU	A1c; B1+2bc
<i>Geckoella yakhuna</i> (Deraniyagala, 1945)	Gekkonidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Hemidactylus brookii parvimaculatus</i> Deraniyagala, 1953	Gekkonidae	LR-lc	--
<i>Hemidactylus depressus</i> Gray, 1842	Gekkonidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Hemidactylus maculatus huae</i> Deraniyagala, 1937	Gekkonidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Hemidactylus triedrus lankae</i> Deraniyagala, 1953	Gekkonidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Leioselasma cyanocinctus</i> (Daudin, 1803)	Hydrophiidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Microcephalophis gracilis</i> (Shaw 1802)	Hydrophiidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Pleamnis platurus</i> (Linnaeus 1766)	Hydrophiidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Praescutata viperinus</i> (Schmidt 1852)	Hydrophiidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Ophisops leschenaultii lankae</i> (Deraniyagala, 1953).	Lacertidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Ophisops minor minor</i> (Deraniyagala, 1971)	Lacertidae	VU	B1+2c
<i>Chalcidoseps thwaitesii</i> (Günther, 1872).	Scincidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Dasia halianus</i> (Haly & Nevil, 1887)	Scincidae	LR-NT	--
<i>Lankascincus deignani</i> (Taylor, 1950)	Scincidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Lankascincus deraniyagalae</i> Greer, 1991.	Scincidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Lankascincus fallax</i> (Peters, 1860).	Scincidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Lankascincus gansi</i> Greer, 1991.	Scincidae	VU	A1c
<i>Lankascincus taprobanensis</i> (Kelaart, 1854).	Scincidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Lankascincus taylori</i> Greer, 1991.	Scincidae	VU	B1+2bc
<i>Mabuya bibronii</i> (Gray, 1833)	Scincidae	DD	--
<i>Mabuya carinata lankae</i> Deraniyagala, 1953.	Scincidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Mabuya floweri</i> Taylor, 1950.	Scincidae	DD	--
<i>Mabuya madaraszii</i> Mehely, 1897.	Scincidae	VU	A1c+2c

Scientific name	Family	Category	Criteria
<i>Nessia bipes</i> Smith, 1935.	Scincidae	EN	B1, 2bc
<i>Nessia burtonii</i> Gray, 1839.	Scincidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Nessia deraniyagalai</i> Taylor, 1950	Scincidae	CR	B1+2bc
<i>Nessia didactylus</i> (Deraniyagala, 1934).	Scincidae	CR	B1+2c
<i>Nessia hickanala</i> Deraniyagala, 1940.	Scincidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Nessia layardi</i> (Kelaart, 1853).	Scincidae	CR	B1+2c
<i>Nessia monodactylus</i> (Gray, 1839)	Scincidae	VU	B1+2bc
<i>Nessia sarasinorum</i> (Muller, 1889).	Scincidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Riopa singha</i> (Taylor, 1950).	Scincidae	DD	--
<i>Sphenomorphus dorsicatenatus</i> Deraniyagala, 1953.	Scincidae	VU	A2c
<i>Sphenomorphus dussumieri</i> Duméril and Bibron, 1939	Scincidae	DD	--
<i>Sphenomorphus megalops</i> (Annandale, 1906).	Scincidae	DD	--
<i>Sphenomorphus rufogulus</i> Taylor, 1950.	Scincidae	VU	D2
<i>Sphenomorphus striatopunctatus</i> (Ahl, 1925)	Scincidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Geochelone elegans</i> (Schoepff, 1795)	Testudinidae	VU	A1cd
<i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i> (Bonnaterre, 1789)	Trionychidae	VU	A1c
<i>Typhlops ceylonicus</i> Smith 1943	Typhlopidae	CR	B1+2bc
<i>Typhlops lankaensis</i> Taylor 1947	Typhlopidae	CR	B1+2bc
<i>Typhlops mirus</i> Jan, 1860	Typhlopidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Typhlops tenebrarum</i> Taylor 1947	Typhlopidae	CR	B1+2c
<i>Typhlops veddae</i> Taylor 1947	Typhlopidae	CR	B1+2c
<i>Typhlops violaceus</i> Taylor, 1947	Typhlopidae	CR	B1+2c
<i>Cylindrophis maculata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Uropeltidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Pseudotyphlops philippinus</i> Schlegel, 1839	Uropeltidae	EN	B1+2c
<i>Rhinophis trevelyanus</i> (Kelaart, 1853)	Uropeltidae	VU	B1+2bc
<i>Rhinophis blythii</i> Kelaart, 1853	Uropeltidae	EN	B1+2abc
<i>Rhinophis dorsimaculatus</i> Deraniyagala, 1941	Uropeltidae	CR	B1+2abc
<i>Rhinophis drummondhayi</i> Wall, 1921	Uropeltidae	EN	B1+2bc
<i>Rhinophis oxyrhynchus</i> (Schneider, 1801)	Uropeltidae	VU	A2c
<i>Rhinophis philippinus</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	Uropeltidae	VU	A2c; B1+2bc
<i>Rhinophis porrectus</i> Wall, 1921	Uropeltidae	EN	B1+2c
<i>Rhinophis punctatus</i> Muller, 1832	Uropeltidae	EN	B1+2c
<i>Uropeltis melanogaster</i> (Gray 1858)	Uropeltidae	VU	B1+2bc
<i>Uropeltis phillipsi</i> (Nicholls 1929)	Uropeltidae	CR	B1+2bc
<i>Uropeltis ruhunae</i> Deraniyagala, 1954	Uropeltidae	CR	B1+2c
<i>Varanus bengalensis</i> (Daudin, 1802)	Varanidae	LR-nt	--
<i>Varanus salvator kabaragoya</i> (Daraniyagala, 1947)	Varanidae	VU	A2bd
<i>Hypnale nepa</i> (Laurenti, 1768)	Viperidae	VU	B1+2c
<i>Hypnale walli</i> (Gloyd, 1977)	Viperidae	VU	B1+2bc
<i>Trimeresurus trigonocephalus</i> (Sonnini & Latriele, 1801)	Viperidae	VU	A1c

Threats to reptiles in Sri Lanka are similar to those affecting amphibians. Loss of habitat, fragmentation, change in quality of habitat and human interference are the major threats (Table 4). Figure 4 indicates the major threats affecting the status of reptile taxa in Sri Lanka. A total of 74 threatened taxa (76%) are endemic to Sri Lanka and 13 threatened taxa of those assessed are non-endemics (Figure 7). Like the amphibian populations, the reptile populations have not been studied extensively and there are only a few monitoring efforts to determine population fluctuations or reductions. As in the case of all Sri Lankan fauna and flora, the land mass available is restricted and given the various zones in Sri Lanka with differing vegetation, distribution of habitat-specific taxa is constricted further. Hence the criteria on which their threat assessment is derived is most commonly restricted distribution (Criterion B). Of the 87 reptiles threatened, 63 qualify for Criterion B, while 36 threatened taxa qualify for Criterion A (Population reduction) (Figure 5).

**Table 4.**  
**Threats to reptile fauna of Sri Lanka.**

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

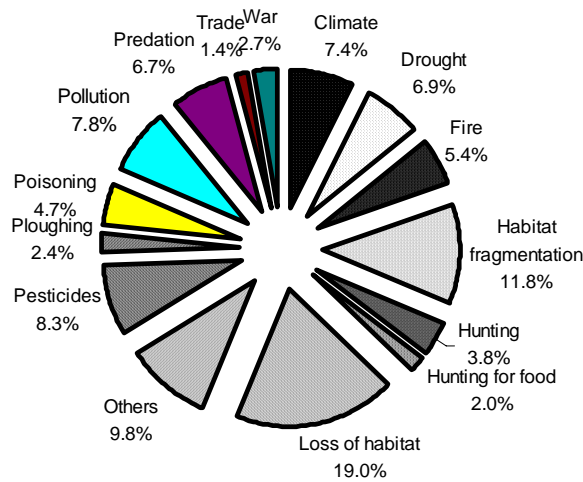


Scientific name	Threats	Category
<i>Belanophis ceylonensis</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Man made fire	LR-nt
<i>Boiga barnesii</i>	Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Man made fire, Hunting	EN
<i>Bungarus ceylonicus ceylonicus</i>	Hunting, Human interference, Habitat loss	VU
<i>Bungarus ceylonicus karawala</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Extensive Hunting, Human interference	VU
<i>Calliophis melanurus sinhaleyus</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Hunting, Fire, Predation	VU
<i>Calodactylodes illingworthi</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pollution, War, Fire, Predation by exotic animals, Quarrying	EN
<i>Calotes calotes</i>	Loss of Habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Predation by common coucal, crow and other birds of prey, domestic cats, Road kills, Pesticides, Forest burnign	LR-nt
<i>Calotes ceylonensis</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pollution, Man made fire, Predation	LR-nt
<i>Calotes liocephalus</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation	EN
<i>Calotes liolepis</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Predation by feral animals	VU
<i>Calotes nigrilabris</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Predation by crows, Road kills	VU
<i>Calotes versicolor versicolor</i>	In home gardens it is attacked by cats and poultry (Predation)	LR-nt
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Hunting, Hunting for food, Loss of nesting habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Overexploitation, Pollution, Drought, El Nino	EN
<i>Ceratophora aspera</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Drought	EN
<i>Ceratophora erdeleni</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation	CR
<i>Ceratophora karu</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, :	CR
<i>Ceratophora stoddartii</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat loss due to exotic animals, Habitat loss due to exotic plants, Pesticides, Poisoning, Trade for market, Trampling, Climate, Drought, Man made fire, Predation by birds	VU
<i>Ceratophora tennentii</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Predation by birds	EN
<i>Cercaspis carinata</i>	Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Man made fire, Hunting	VU
<i>Chalcidoseps thwaitesii</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation	EN
<i>Chamaeleo zeylanicus</i>	Loss of habitat, Climate, Drought	EN
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Hunting for food, Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Overexploitation, Pollution, Drought, El Nino, Disease, Egg collection	EN
<i>Chrysopelea ornata sinhaleya</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Trade	VU
<i>Chrysopelea taprobanica</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Drought	VU
<i>Cnemaspis jerdonii sculpensis</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Predation	VU
<i>Cnemaspis kandianus</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Climate, Predation by exotics	VU
<i>Cnemaspis podihuna</i>	Deforestation, Loss of habitat	CR
<i>Cnemaspis tropidogaster</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Predation by domestic fowls, Man made fire, Effect of threat on population	VU
<i>Cophotis ceylanica</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Trampling, Predation by coucal and crow, Drought	EN
<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>	Hunting, Hunting for food, Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Drought	VU
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	Hunting, Hunting for food, Loss of habitat due to land reclamation, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Trade for parts, Drought	VU
<i>Cylindrophis maculata</i>	Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Climate changes, Drought, Fire, Hunting	LR-nt
<i>Cyrotodactylus frenatus</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Predation, Man made fire, Smuggling	VU
<i>Dasia halianus</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides	LR-NT
<i>Dendrelaphis oliveri</i>	Loss of habitat, Political unrest, War, Man made fire	CR
<i>Dermodochelys coriacea</i>	Hunting, Hunting for food, Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Overexploitation, Pollution, Trade for Parts, Drought, El Nino, Egg collection	EN
<i>Eretmodochelys imbricata</i>	Hunting, Hunting for food, Loss of nesting habitat, Overexploitation, Pollution, Drought, El Nino, Trade for parts, Egg collection	EN
<i>Eryx conica brevis</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pollution, War, Fire	LR-nt
<i>Geckoella triedrus</i>	Loss of habitat, Predation by exotics, Fire, Fragmentation	VU
<i>Geckoella yakhuna</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, War, Predation by exotics, Fire	LR-nt
<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	Hunting for food, Loss of habitat, Vehicles kills, Predation by dogs, fox, pet trade, road side water filled drains in Hambantota	VU
<i>Haplocercus ceylonensis</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Climate, Drought, Human interference	VU
<i>Hemidactylus brookii parvimaculatus</i>	Predation by cats and fowls	LR-lc
<i>Hemidactylus depressus</i>	Human interference, Pesticides, Predation	LR-nt
<i>Hemidactylus maculatus hunae</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution	EN
<i>Hemidactylus triedrus lankae</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Predation by cats, Human interference	LR-nt
<i>Hypnale nepa</i>	Loss of habitat, Hunting	VU
<i>Hypnale walli</i>	Loss of habitat, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Killing.	VU
<i>Lankascincus deignani</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Human interference (Agriculture)	EN

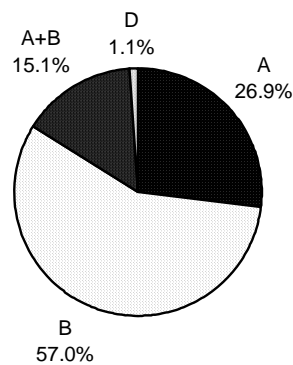
Scientific name	Threats	Category
<i>Lankascincus deraniyagalae</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Predation by exotics	EN
<i>Lankascincus fallax</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Trampling, Fire, Predation by poultry and cats, Human interference	LR-nt
<i>Lankascincus gansi</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat loss due to exotic animals, Predation by exotics	VU
<i>Lankascincus taprobanensis</i>	Trampling, Climate, Predation by exotics, Drought, Loss of habitat, Fragmentation	EN
<i>Lankascincus taylora</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Trampling, Climate, Fire	VU
<i>Leioselasma cyanocinctus</i>	Fishing, Pollution, Trade	LR-nt
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Hunting, Hunting for food, Loss of nesting habitat, Overexploitation, Pollution, Drought, El Nino, Egg collection, War, Turtle by catch, Trade for parts	EN
<i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i>	Hunting for food, Loss of habitat, Hunting, Habitat fragmentation	VU
<i>Lycodon osmanhilli</i>	Hunting, Predation	LR-lc
<i>Lycodon striatus schhaleys</i>	Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Man made fire, Predation (by Poultry and cats)	VU
<i>Lyriocephalus scutatus</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Predation	VU
<i>Mabuya bibronii</i>	Unknown	DD
<i>Mabuya carinata lankae</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Habitat loss due to exotic animals, Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Predation by exotics, Drought	LR-nt
<i>Mabuya floweri</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation	DD
<i>Mabuya madaraszii</i>	Predation by exotics (Cat & Poultry), Human interference, Loss of habitat	VU
<i>Macropisthodon plumbicolor palabariya</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Manmade fire, Hunting	VU
<i>Melanchelys trijuga parkeri</i>	Loss of habitat, Hunting, Hunting for food, Habitat fragmentation	VU
<i>Microcephalophis gracili</i>	Pollution, Fishing	LR-nt
<i>Nessia bipes</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation	EN
<i>Nessia burtonii</i>	Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Fire	LR-nt
<i>Nessia deraniyagalai</i>	Loss of habitat, War	CR
<i>Nessia didactylus</i>	Loss of habitat, Pollution, Predation by exotics, Fragmentation	CR
<i>Nessia hickanala</i>	Loss of habitat, War, Edaphic changes	EN
<i>Nessia layardi</i>	Loss of habitat, Predation by exotics	CR
<i>Nessia monodactylus</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Climate, Predation by exotics, Commercial plantation, Human interference	VU
<i>Nessia sarasinorum</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Fire, Human interference	LR-nt
<i>Oligodon calamarius</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought	VU
<i>Oligodon sublineatus</i>	Hunting, Loss of Habitat, Habitat Fragmentation, Over exploitation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Predation, Hunting	LR-nt
<i>Oligodon taeniolatus ceylonicus</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, War, Human interference	VU
<i>Ophisops leschenaultii lankae</i>	Fire, Habitat loss	LR-nt
<i>Ophisops minor minor</i>	Fire	VU
<i>Otocryptis wiegmanni</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Man made fire, Predation by birds and cats	LR-nt
<i>Pleamys platurus</i>	Pollution, Fishing	LR-nt
<i>Praescutata viperinus</i>	Pollution, Fishing	LR-nt
<i>Pseudotypholops philippinus</i>	Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Fire. Road kills, Ploughing	EN
<i>Ptyas mucosus maximus</i>	Pesticides, Poisoning, Forest fire	LR-nt
<i>Rhinophis trevelyanus</i>	Human interference, Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Pollution, Poisoning, Climate, Drought, Ploughing	VU
<i>Rhinophis blythii</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Trampling, Ploughing, Human interference	EN
<i>Rhinophis dorsimaculatus</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, War, Climate, Drought, Human interference	CR
<i>Rhinophis drummondhayi</i>	Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Pollution, Fire, Ploughing, Human interference	EN
<i>Rhinophis oxyrhynchus</i>	Loss of habitat, Pesticides, War, Climate, Drought, ploughing	VU
<i>Rhinophis philippinus</i>	Human Interference, Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Ploughing	VU
<i>Rhinophis porrectus</i>	Human Interference, Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Drought	EN
<i>Rhinophis punctatus</i>	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Human Interference, Loss of habitat, Ploughing	EN
<i>Riopa singha</i>	Unknown	DD
<i>Sitana ponticeriana</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Predation by birds and cats	VU
<i>Sphenomorphus dorsicatenatu</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Predation by exotics, Human interference	VU
<i>Sphenomorphus dussumieri</i>	Unknown	DD
<i>Sphenomorphus megalops</i>	Unknown	DD
<i>Sphenomorphus rufogulus</i>	Unknown	VU
<i>Sphenomorphus striatopunctatus</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Edaphic changes, Fire, Drought, Human interference	EN
<i>Trimeresurus trigonocephalus</i>	Loss of habitat, Over exploitation, Hunting, Human interferences	VU
<i>Typhlops ceylonicus</i>	Habitat loss, War	CR
<i>Typhlops lankaensis</i>	Human Interference, Pollution, War, Loss of habitat	CR
<i>Typhlops mirus</i>	Loss of habitat, Fragmentation, Human interference	EN
<i>Typhlops tenebrarum</i>	Habitat loss, War	CR
<i>Typhlops veddae</i>	War, Loss of habitat	CR

Scientific name	Threats	Category
<i>Typhlops violaceus</i>	War, Loss of habitat	CR
<i>Uropeltis melanogaster</i>	Human Interference, Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Ploughing, Drought	VU
<i>Uropeltis phillipsi</i>	Human Interference, Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Pollution, Drought, Fire, Ploughing	CR
<i>Uropeltis ruhunae</i>	Human interference, Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought	CR
<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Hunting for food, Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation	LR-nt
<i>Varanus salvator kabarangaya</i>	Hunting for medicine, Pesticides	VU
<i>Xenochrophis asperrinus</i>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Hunting	LR-nt

**Figure 4.**  
**Threats affecting reptile taxa.**



**Figure 5.**  
**Criteria used for assessing reptile taxa of Sri Lanka.**



## Recommendations

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

**Table 5.**  
**Research recommendations for amphibians.**

Category	Survey	Genetics	Taxonomy	Life history studies	Limiting factor research	PHVA	Others
EN	11	2	7	10	6	1	-
VU	10	4	5	8	8	-	1
DD	5	-	3	3	2	1	1
LR-nt	9	2	4	4	5	-	1
LR-lc	10	1	6	7	7	-	3

**Table 6.**  
**Management recommendations for amphibians.**

Category	Habitat management	Monitoring	Captive breeding	Limiting factor management	Others
EN	6	11	5	5	1
VU	3	11	1	4	-
DD	2	3	3	2	-
LR-nt	1	9	1	3	1
LR-lc	-	14	5	4	1

**Table 7.**  
**Research recommendations for reptiles.**

Category	Survey	Genetics	Taxonomy	Life history studies	Limiting factor research	PHVA	Others
CR	16	4	8	14	3	2	-
EN	28	8	16	21	13	5	1
VU	43	8	15	36	12	2	4
DD	4	4	-	5	5	-	-
LR-nt	20	5	5	16	8	1	-
LR-lc	1	1	1	1	1	-	-

**Table 8.**  
**Management recommendations for reptiles.**

Category	Habitat management	Wild population management	Monitoring	Captive breeding	Limiting factor management	Others
CR	13	9	15	15	-	2
EN	27	14	28	28	-	8
VU	37	8	40	35	3	2
DD	6	-	4	6	-	-
LR-nt	17	3	22	14	1	-
LR-lc	1	1	1	1	-	-

**Table 9.**  
**Recommendations listed for amphibians, taxa-wise.**

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Research Recommendation</b>	<b>Management Recommendation</b>
<i>Adenomus dasi</i>	Survey, Life history studies, PHVA	Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Adenomus kandianus</i>	Survey	None
<i>Adenomus kelaartii</i>	Limiting factor research	Monitoring, limiting factor management
<i>Bufo atukoralei</i>	Survey, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring
<i>Bufo fergusonii</i>	Survey; Limiting factor research	Limiting factor management
<i>Bufo kotagamai</i> Fernando	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management; Wild population management, Monitoring; Limiting factor management
<i>Bufo melanostictus</i>	None	None
<i>Bufo noellerti</i>	Field surveys	Monitoring
<i>Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research	Monitoring
<i>Euphlyctis hexadactylus</i>	Survey; Life history studies, Limiting factor research; Diseases should be studied	Monitoring, Sustainable utilisation, Captive breeding
<i>Hoplobatrachus crassus</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research	Monitoring
<i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i>	Survey, Limiting factor research, Taxonomic research, Effects due to prawn and fish breeding	Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding
<i>Ichthyophis glutinosus</i>	Survey, Life history studies, Effects of agriculture	Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Ichthyophis orthoplicatus</i>	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding
<i>Ichthyophis pseudangularis</i>	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, Effects of diary/agriculture	Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Kaloula taprobanica</i>	Limiting factor research; Impact of agriculture	Monitoring, Limiting factor management
<i>Limnonectes corrugatus</i>	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, Taxonomic research	Habitat management; Monitoring
<i>Limnonectes greenii</i>	Survey, Limiting factor research	Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding
<i>Limnonectes kirtisinghei</i>	Survey, Limiting factor research	Monitoring, Limiting factor management
<i>Limnonectes limnocharis</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Limiting factor research	Monitoring, Limiting factor management
<i>Microhyla karunaratnei</i>	Survey, Limiting factor research, Life history studies, PHVA	Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management
<i>Microhyla ornata</i>	Limiting factor research	Monitoring, Limiting factor management
<i>Microhyla rubra</i>	Limiting factor research, Life history studies	Limiting factor management, Captive breeding
<i>Microhyla zeylanica</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management; Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Nannophrys ceylonensis</i>	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Monitoring, Limiting factor management
<i>Nannophrys guentheri</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research	None
<i>Nannophrys marmorat</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding
<i>Philautus eximius</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Monitoring
<i>Philautus femoralis</i>	Survey, Life history studies	Monitoring
<i>Philautus hypomelas</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Monitoring
<i>Philautus leucorhinus</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Monitoring
<i>Philautus nasutus</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Monitoring
<i>Philautus stictomerus</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring
<i>Philautus variabilis</i>	Genetic research, Taxonomic research	Monitoring
<i>Polypedates cruciger</i>	Survey, Life history studies	Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Polypedates eques</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Monitoring, Limiting factor management
<i>Polypedates longinasus</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Monitoring
<i>Polypedates maculatus</i>	Genetic research, Taxonomic research	Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Pseudophilautus temporalis</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Ramanella obscura</i>	None	Limiting factor management, Monitoring
<i>Ramanella palmata</i>	Survey, Limiting factor research, Life history studies	Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding
<i>Ramanella variegata</i>	Survey, Life history studies	Monitoring
<i>Rana aurantiaca</i>	Survey	Monitoring
<i>Rana gracilis</i>	Survey; Limiting factor research	Monitoring
<i>Rana temporalis</i>	Survey	Monitoring
<i>Rhacophorus cavirostris</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding
<i>Rhacophorus fergusonianus</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Monitoring
<i>Rhacophorus macropus</i>	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, Ecological Studies	Monitoring

Scientific Name	Research Recommendation	Management Recommendation
<i>Rhacophorus microtypanum</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management
<i>Rhacophorus reticulatus</i>	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring
<i>Theloderma schmarda</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring
<i>Tomopterna breviceps</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research	Monitoring
<i>Tomopterna rolandae</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Monitoring
<i>Uperodon systema</i>	Limiting factor research, Life history studies, Taxonomic research	Monitoring

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

Scientific Name	Research Recommendation	Management Recommendation
<i>Aspidura brachyorrhos</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Aspidura copei</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Captive breeding
<i>Aspidura deraniyagalae</i>	Survey, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Aspidura drummondhayi</i>	Survey, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Aspidura guentheri</i>	Survey, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Aspidura trachyprocta</i>	Survey, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Belanophis ceylonensis</i>	Survey, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Boiga barnesii</i>	Survey, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Bungarus ceylonicus ceylonicus</i>	Survey	Monitoring, Habitat management
<i>Bungarus ceylonicus karawala</i>	Survey, Research on venom	Monitoring
<i>Calliophis melanurus sinhaleyus</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Calodactylodes illingworthi</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Genome resource banking, Captive breeding
<i>Calotes calotes</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies,	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Calotes ceylonensis</i>	Survey, Limiting factor research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Calotes liocephalus</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Calotes liolepis</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding
<i>Calotes nigrilabris</i>	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Calotes versicolor versicolor</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research	Habitat management, Wild Population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Ceratophora aspera</i>	Survey, Limiting factor research, PHVA	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Ceratophora erdeleni</i>	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, PHVA	Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Ceratophora karu</i>	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, PHVA	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Ceratophora stoddartii</i>	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, PHVA	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Ceratophora tennentii</i>	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, Research on environmental impacts, PHVA	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Cercaspis carinata</i>	Survey, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Chalcidoseps thwaitesii</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, PHVA	Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Chamaeleo zeylanicus</i>	Survey, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Wild population management, Captive breeding
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Wild Population management, Monitoring, Sustainable utilisation, Captive breeding
<i>Chrysopelea ornata sinhaleya</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Chrysopelea taprobanica</i>	Survey, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Scientific Name	Research Recommendation	Management Recommendation
<i>Cnemaspis jerdonii sculpenis</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Wild population management, Genome resource banking
<i>Cnemaspis kandianus</i>	Survey, Genetic Research, Life history studies	Unknown
<i>Cnemaspis podihuna</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Cnemaspis tropidogaster</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring
<i>Cophotis ceylanica</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Translocation, Captive breeding, Reintroduction
<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>	Survey, Life history studies	Habitat management, Wild Population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	Survey, Life history studies, PHVA	Habitat management, Wild Population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Cylindrophis maculata</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Cyrotodactylus frenatus</i>	Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Dasia halianu</i>	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Dendrelaphis oliveri</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Genome resource banking, Captive breeding
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Survey, Genetic research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Wild population management, Captive breeding
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Limiting factor research, PHVA	Habitat management, Wild Population management, Monitoring, Sustainable utilisation, Captive breeding
<i>Eryx conica brevis</i>	Survey, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Geckoella triedrus</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Geckoella yakhuna</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	Survey, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding
<i>Haplocercus ceylonensis</i>	Survey	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Hemidactylus brookii parvimaculatus</i>	Taxonomic research	No
<i>Hemidactylus depressus</i>	Life history studies	Monitoring
<i>Hemidactylus maculatus hunae</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Hemidactylus triedrus lankae</i>	Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Hypnale nepa</i>	Survey	Sustainable utilisation, Captive breeding
<i>Hypnale walli</i>	Survey, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Lankascincus deignani</i>	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Lankascincus deraniyagalae</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Lankascincus fallax</i>	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring
<i>Lankascincus gansi</i>	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Lankascincus taprobanensis</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Wild population management, Captive breeding, Monitoring
<i>Lankascincus taylori</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, Monitoring	Unknown
<i>Leioselasma cyanocinctus</i>	Survey	Monitoring
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, PHVA	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Sustainable utilisation, Captive breeding
<i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i>	Survey, Life history studies, Taxonomic research, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Lycodon osmanhilli</i>	Survey	Monitoring
<i>Lycodon striatus sinhaleyus</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Lyriocephalus scutatus</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Mabuya bibronii</i>	Unknown	Habitat management, Captive breeding
<i>Mabuya carinata lankae</i>	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Mabuya floweri</i>	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Mabuya madaraszi</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Macropisthodon plumbicolor palabariya</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Venom studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding

Scientific Name	Research Recommendation	Management Recommendation
<i>Melanchelys trijuga parkeri</i>	Survey, Life history studies, Taxonomic research, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Microcephalophis gracilis</i>	Survey	Monitoring
<i>Nessia bipes</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Nessia burtonii</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Nessia deraniyagalai</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Nessia didactylus</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Captive breeding
<i>Nessia hickanala</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Sustainable utilization, Captive breeding
<i>Nessia layardi</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies	Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Nessia monodactylus</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Nessia sarasinorum</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Oligodon calamarius</i>	Survey, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring
<i>Oligodon sublineatus</i>	Survey, Life history Studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Oligodon taeniolatus ceylonicus</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Ophisops leschenaultii lankae</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Limiting factor research, PHVA	Monitoring
<i>Ophisops minor minor</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Limiting factor research	Monitoring
<i>Otocryptis wiegmanni</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Pleamnis platurus</i>	Survey	Monitoring
<i>Praescutata viperinus</i>	Survey	Monitoring
<i>Pseudotyphlops philippinus</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Ptyas mucosus maximus</i>	Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Wild population management
<i>Rhinophis trevelyanu</i>	Survey, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Wild population management, Captive breeding,
<i>Rhinophis blythii</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Rhinophis dorsimaculatus</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Translocation, Captive breeding
<i>Rhinophis drummondhayi</i>	Taxonomic research, Survey, Life history studies	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Rhinophis oxyrhynchus</i>	Survey, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Rhinophis philippinus</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Rhinophis porrectus</i>	Survey	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Rhinophis punctatus</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Riopa singha</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Sitana ponticeriana</i>	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding
<i>Sphenomorphus dorsicatenatus</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Sphenomorphus dussumieri</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Sphenomorphus megalops</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Sphenomorphus rufogulus</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Sphenomorphus striatopunctatus</i>	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Trimeresurus trigonocephalus</i>	Survey	Monitoring, Public awareness, Captive breeding
<i>Typhlops ceylonicus</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Typhlops lankaensis</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Typhlops mirus</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Typhlops tenebrarum</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Typhlops veddae</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding



Scientific Name	Research Recommendation	Management Recommendation
<i>Typhlops violaceus</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Uropeltis melanogaster</i>	Survey	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Uropeltis phillipsi</i>	Survey, Life history studies	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Uropeltis ruhunae</i>	Survey	Monitoring
<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Survey, Life history studies	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Varanus salvator kabarangoya</i>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Epidemiology	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
<i>Xenochrophis asperrinus</i>	Survey	Habitat management, Monitoring

Captive breeding is one of the most important components of conservation, especially applicable to smaller organisms and those facing a high risk of extinction in the wild. Captive breeding as a conservation tool is particularly apt for amphibians and reptiles as the problems, which hinder programmes involving large mammals, do not affect lower vertebrates. Captive breeding was recommended for 15 amphibians and 99 reptiles in the CAMP workshop. A common criteria was the degree of threat affecting the taxa and the objective for captive breeding such as for conservation, education, research or awareness building. As seen in tables 11 and 12, captive breeding was recommended for many of the taxa for very specific reasons and the level of importance for initiating this programme is also cited. In general, the participants at the workshop agreed that captive breeding would be encouraged for taxa that were under threat since there is no concerted effort towards captive breeding for species recovery in Sri Lanka. Apart from some taxa, which are being bred in captivity, for most of the others that were threatened, captive breeding was recommended for initiation soon. In some cases where the taxa were common and not threatened, they were thought fit to be bred in captivity purely for the purposes of public education and awareness.

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

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

Name	Captive breeding for	Propagation techniques	Level of Captive breeding
<i>Adenomus dasi</i>	Conservation	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Adenomus kandianus</i>		Not known at all	Pending
<i>Adenomus kelaartii</i>		Known	Pending
<i>Bufo atukoralei</i>		Not known at all	Not recommended
<i>Bufo fergusonii</i>		Not known at all	Not required
<i>Bufo kotagamai</i>		Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Bufo melanostictus</i>		Known	Not required
<i>Bufo noellerti</i>		Not known at all	Not required
<i>Euphlyctis cyanophlycti</i>		Known	Not recommended
<i>Euphlyctis hexadactylus</i>	Conservation	Known	Ongoing program intensified
<i>Hoplobatrachus crassus</i>		Some techniques known	Not recommended
<i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i>	Release	Known	Initiate program after 3 years.
<i>Ichthyophis glutinosus</i>	Awareness	Some techniques known	Not recommended
<i>Ichthyophis orthoplicatus</i>	Awareness	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Ichthyophis pseudangularis</i>	Awareness	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Kaloula taprobanica</i>		Not known at all	Not recommended
<i>Limnonectes corrugatus</i>		Not known at all	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Limnonectes greenii</i>	Conservation	Not known at all	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Limnonectes kirtisinghei</i>		Not known at all	Not recommended
<i>Limnonectes limnocharis</i>		Known	Unknown
<i>Microhyla karunaratnei</i>		Not known at all	Pending
<i>Microhyla ornata</i>		Not known at all	Not recommended
<i>Microhyla rubra</i>	Education	Not known at all	Pending
<i>Microhyla zeylanica</i>	Conservation, Research, Education	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Nannophrys ceylonensis</i>		Not known at all	Not recommended
<i>Nannophrys guentheri</i>		Not known at all	Initiate program when individuals are found

Name	Captive breeding for	Propagation techniques	Level of Captive breeding
<i>Nannophrys marmorata</i>	Restocking	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Philautus eximius</i>		Not known at all	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Philautus femoralis</i>		Not known at all	Not recommended
<i>Philautus hypomelas</i>		Not known at all	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Philautus leucorhinus</i>		Not known at all	Not recommended
<i>Philautus nasutus</i>		Not known at all	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Philautus stictomerus</i>		Not known at all	Not recommended
<i>Philautus variabilis</i>		Not known at all	Not recommended
<i>Polypedates cruciger</i>	Awareness	Some techniques known	Not recommended
<i>Polypedates eques</i>		Some techniques known	Not recommended
<i>Polypedates longinasus</i>		Not known at all	Not recommended
<i>Polypedates maculatus</i>	Education	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Pseudophilautus temporalis</i>	Restocking	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Ramanella obscura</i>		Known	Not recommended
<i>Ramanella palmata</i>	Restocking	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Ramanella variegata</i>		Not known at all	Not recommended
<i>Rana aurantiaca</i>		Not known at all	Not recommended
<i>Rana gracilis</i>		Not known at all	Not recommended
<i>Rana temporalis</i>		Known for similar taxa	Not recommended
<i>Rhacophorus cavirostris</i>	Conservation	Not known at all	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Rhacophorus fergusonianus</i>		Not known at all	Not recommended
<i>Rhacophorus macropus</i>		Not known at all	Not recommended
<i>Rhacophorus microtypanum</i>		Not known at all	Not recommended
<i>Rhacophorus reticulatus</i>		Not known at all	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Theloderma schmarda</i>		Not known at all	Not recommended
<i>Tomopterna breviceps</i>		Some techniques known	Not recommended
<i>Tomopterna rolandae</i>		Some technique known	Not recommended
<i>Uperodon systema</i>		Known	Not recommended

**Table 12.**  
**Captive breeding recommendations for reptiles.**

Scientific name	Captive breeding for	Propagation techniques	Level of captive breeding
<i>Aspidura brachyrrhos</i>	Education, Research	Not known at all	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Aspidura copei</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Information not available	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Aspidura deraniyagalae</i>	Education, Research	Information not available	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Aspidura drummondhayi</i>	Education, research, Awareness	Information not available	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Aspidura guentheri</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Information not available	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Aspidura trachyprocta</i>	Education, Research	Information not available	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Belanophis ceylonensis</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Not known at all	Not recommended
<i>Boiga barnesii</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Known	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Bungarus ceylonicus ceylonicus</i>		Information not available	Not recommended
<i>Bungarus ceylonicus karawala</i>		Information not available	Not recommended
<i>Calliophis melanurus sinhaleyus</i>	Conservation	Information not available	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Calodactylodes illingworthi</i>	Conservation	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Calotes calotes</i>	Education, Research	Not known at all	--
<i>Calotes ceylonensis</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Calotes liocephalus</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Calotes liolepis</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Calotes nigrilabris</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Calotes versicolor versicolor</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Research, Education, Tourism, Awareness	Some techniques known	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Ceratophora aspera</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Ceratophora erdeleni</i>	Education, Research	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years.
<i>Ceratophora karu</i>	Education, Research	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Ceratophora stoddartii</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Ceratophora tennentii</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Cercaspis carinata</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Chalcidoseps thwaitesii</i>	Education, Research	Information not available	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Chamaeleo zeylanicus</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Research, Education, Tourism, Awareness	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Chrysopelea ornata sinhaley</i>	Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Chrysopelea taprobanica</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Cnemaspis jerdonii sculpensis</i>		Information not available	Pending
<i>Cnemaspis kandianus</i>		Not known at all	Pending
<i>Cnemaspis podihuna</i>	Conservation	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years

Scientific name	Captive breeding for	Propagation techniques	Level of captive breeding
<i>Cnemaspis tropidogaster</i>		Not known at all	Pending
<i>Cophotis ceylanica</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Some techniques known	Ongoing program intensified
<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Cylindrophis maculata</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Cyrotodactylus frenatus</i>	Research	Some techniques known	Pending
<i>Dasia halianus</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Information not available	Pending
<i>Dendrelaphis oliveri</i>	Recovery, Education, Research	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Research, Recovery, Education, Awareness	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Research, Education, Tourism, Awareness	Information not available	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Eryx conica brevis</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Geckoella triedrus</i>	Species recovery, Education	Information not available	
<i>Geckoella yakhuna</i>	Species recovery, Education, Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Information not available	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Haplocercus ceylonensis</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate programme after 3 years
<i>Hemidactylus brookii parvimaclatus</i>		Not known at all	Not required
<i>Hemidactylus depressus</i>		Not known at all	Pending
<i>Hemidactylus maculatus hunae</i>	Conservation	Not known at all	Initiate programme within 3 years
<i>Hemidactylus triedrus lankae</i>	Education, Research	Information not available	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Hypnale nepa</i>	Conservation, research	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Hypnale walli</i>	Awareness	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Lankascincus deignani</i>	Education, Research, Recovery, Awareness	Information not available	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Lankascincus deraniyagalae</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Information not available	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Lankascincus fallax</i>		Information not available	Pending
<i>Lankascincus gansi</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Lankascincus taprobanensis</i>	Education, Research	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Lankascincus taylora</i>	Unknown	Information not available	Unknown
<i>Leioselasma cyanocinctus</i>		Information not available	Not recommended
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Research, Education, Tourism, Awareness	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Lycodon osmanhilli</i>		Not known at all	Not recommended
<i>Lycodon striatus sinhaleyus</i>	Education, Research	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Lyriocephalus scutatus</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Mabuya bibronii</i>	Education, Research	Information not available	Pending
<i>Mabuya carinata lankae</i>	Awareness	Information not available	Not required
<i>Mabuya floweri</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Mabuya madaraszi</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Information not available	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Macropisthodon plumbicolor palabariya</i>	Recovery, Education, Research	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Melanchelys trijuga parkeri</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Microcephalophis gracilis</i>		Not known at all	Not recommended
<i>Nessia bipes</i>	Education, Research, Genome, Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Nessia burtonii</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Information not available	Not required
<i>Nessia Deraniyagalai</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Information not available	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Nessia didactylus</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Information not available	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Nessia hickanal</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Information not available	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Nessia layardi</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Nessia monodactylus</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Information not available	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Nessia sarasinorum</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Information not available	Pending
<i>Oligodon calamarius</i>	None	Information not available	Unknown
<i>Oligodon sublineatus</i>	Awareness	Information not available	Not recommended
<i>Oligodon taeniolatus ceylonicus</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Information not available	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Ophisops leschenaultii lankae</i>		Information not available	Pending
<i>Ophisops minor minor</i>		Information not available	Pending
<i>Otocryptis wiegmanni</i>	Awareness	Some techniques known	
<i>Pleamias platurus</i>	Monitoring	Not known at all	Not recommended
<i>Praescutata viperinus</i>		Not known at all	Not recommended
<i>Pseudotyphlops philippinus</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Ptyas mucosus maximus</i>	No	Known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Rhinophis blythii</i>	Conservation, Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Rhinophis dorsimaculatus</i>	Conservation	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Rhinophis drummond-hayi</i>	Education, Research	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Rhinophis oxyrhynchus</i>	Research	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Rhinophis philippinus</i>	Research	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years

Scientific name	Captive breeding for	Propagation techniques	Level of captive breeding
<i>Rhinophis porrectus</i>	Education, Research	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Rhinophis punctatus</i>	Education, Research	Information not available	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Rhinophis trevelyanus</i>	Education, Research	Information not available	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Riopa singha</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Sitana ponticeriana</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Sphenomorphus dorsicatenatus</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Information not available	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Sphenomorphus dussumieri</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Information not available	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Sphenomorphus megalops</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Information not available	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Sphenomorphus rufogulus</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Information not available	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Sphenomorphus striatopunctatus</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Information not available	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Trimeresurus trionocephalus</i>	Education, Research, Venom, Awareness	Known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Typhlops ceylonicus</i>	Recovery, Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Typhlops lankaensis</i>	Recovery, Research, Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Typhlops mirus</i>	Recovery, Research, Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Typhlops tenebrarum</i>	Recovery, Research, Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Typhlops veddae</i>	Recovery, Research, Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Typhlops violaceus</i>	Recovery, Research, Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Uropeltis melanogaster</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Uropeltis phillipsi</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Not known at all	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Uropeltis ruhunae</i>	Education, Research	Information not available	Initiate program within 3 years
<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Education, Research	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Varanus salvator kabaragoya</i>	Education, Research, Awareness	Some techniques known	Initiate program after 3 years
<i>Xenochrophis asperrinus</i>		Information not available	Not recommended

## Data quality

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

**Table 13.**  
**Data quality used in assessing amphibians and reptiles.**

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

Based on data quality, assessments indicate a distinct bias towards restricted distribution with respect to the threatened taxa qualifying for a particular criterion more than any other. Of the five criteria for threat [viz., (A) Population reduction; (B) Restricted distribution; (C) Restricted population and fluctuation; (D) Population restriction; (E)

Probability of extinction], criterion B was the basis for many taxa to be classified as threatened. This was because very little information on population status of the taxa was available, and as table 13 indicates, only five amphibians and nine reptiles have been monitored over years for a reliable assessment of their population declines. However an attempt has been made to assess population declines in reptiles and 35 taxa were assessed as threatened based on population reduction resulting from indirect information such as the status of the habitat. Table 14 shows the assessments of threatened amphibians and reptiles based on the different criteria.

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

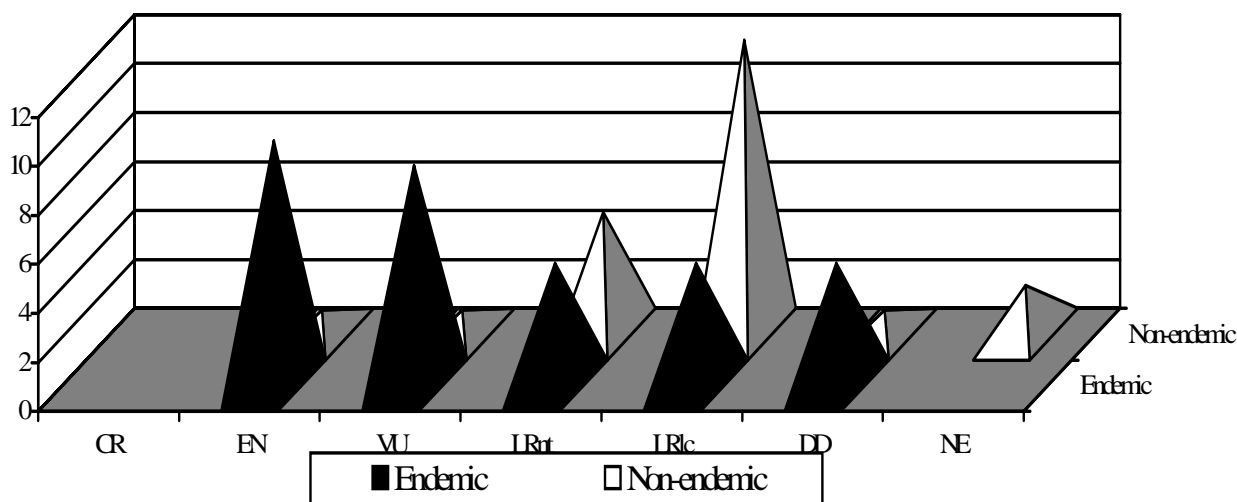
Criteria	Amphibians	Reptiles
(A) Population reduction	3	25
(B) Restricted distribution	16	53
(C) Population restriction and fluctuation	0	0
(D) Restricted population	1	1
(E) Probability of extinction	0	0
(A)+(B)	2	11

### Conclusion

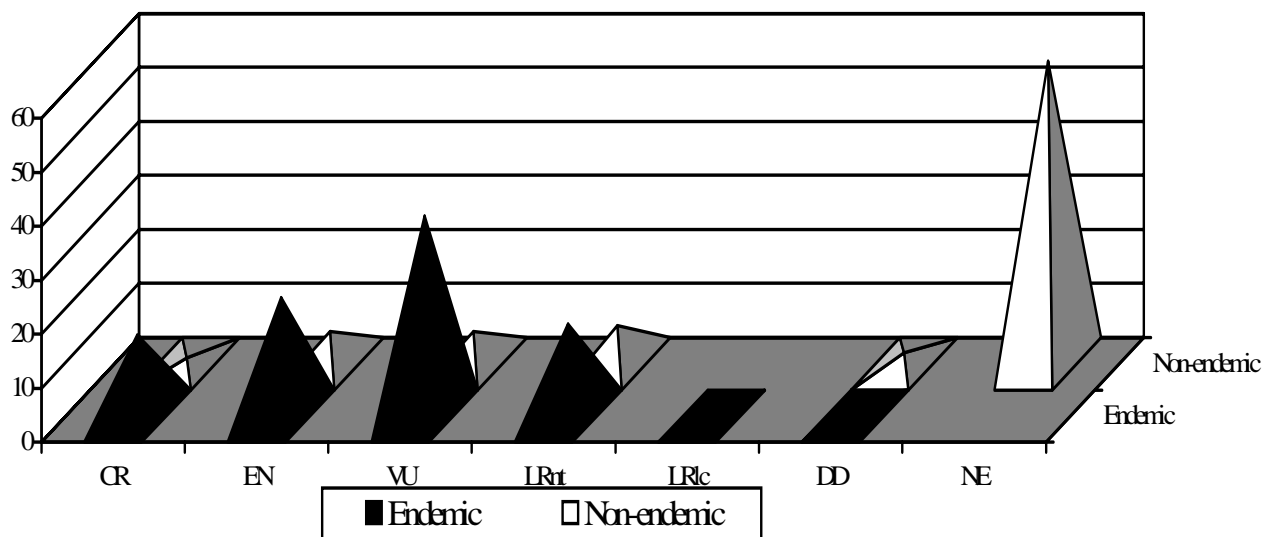
The amphibians and reptiles of Sri Lanka were assessed according to the 1994 IUCN Red List Criteria. They were assessed at the global level regardless of whether or not the taxon was endemic to the country, for non-endemic taxa (those that have distribution in India), regional assessments could not be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

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

**Figure 6.**  
**Status of amphibians in Sri Lanka**



**Figure 7.**  
**Status of reptiles in Sri Lanka**



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**AMPHIBIA**  
**TAXON DATA SHEETS**

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

**REPORT 2000**

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Adenomus dasi</i> Manamendra-Arachchi &amp; Pethiyagoda, 1998</b>		
Family	Bufonidae		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Sub montane to montane wet zone		
Habitat specificity	Stream banks, heavily shaded forests, leaf litter, mossy boulders near streams,damp leaf litter. 1370 m		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Peak Wilderness		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	<100		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	<10		
Number of locations/sub pop.	1		
Habitat status	No change		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Unknown		
Effect of threat on population	Unknown		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Unknown		
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field studies, Survey		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda, in Peak Wilderness from 1998, Phytogeny, Wildlife Heritage Trust of Sri Lanka		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	<b>D2</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	Critically Endangered (1998)	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yes - Peak wilderness		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Life history studies, PHVA		
Management	Monitoring, captive breeding		
Captive breeding for	Conservation		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years		
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all		
<b>Other comments</b>	Manamendra-Arachchi had observed only four specimens over 2 years. Rare.		
<b>Sources</b>	7,21		
<b>Compilers</b>	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		



Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Adenomus kandianus</i> (Günther, 1872)</b>		
Family	Bufonidae		
Common name	Kandyan Dwarf Toad (English)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Unknown		
Habitat specificity	Unknown		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Probably Kandy or Peradeniya (Type locality)		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	Unknown		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	Unknown		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Unknown		
Habitat Status	Unknown		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Unknown		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Unknown		
<b>Data Quality</b>	Unknown		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Manamendra-Arachchi K. & R. Pethiyagoda, from 1998, Phylogeny.		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	DATA DEFICIENT	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	Data Deficient	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Unknown		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey		
Management	Unknown		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding rec.	Pending		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all		
<b>Other comments</b>	Type locality not recorded, other information not available. Collected only by Thwaites, probably in 1860s. Not recorded since then. This species can therefore be considered extinct.		
<b>Sources</b>	21		
<b>Compilers</b>	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunarathne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Adenomus kelaartii</i> (Günther, 1858 (publ. 1859))</b>		
Synonyms	<i>Bufo kelaartii</i> Günther, 1858, <i>Bufo kandianus</i> Günther, 1872		
Family	Bufonidae		
Common name	Kelaarfs Dwarf Toad (English); <i>Kelatge Kum-Gemba</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Wet zone and intermediate zone		
Habitat specificity	Terrestrial, semi arboreal; Under leaf litter, logs, rocks, closer to aquatic habitats. Up to 700 m.		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka, A relict species		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Mid-hills in western, southern, and central Sri Lanka, Sabaragamuwa Province, Randenigala		
Ext. of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous		
Habitat status	> 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat; Habitat fragmentation; Pesticides		
Effect of threat on population	Population decline predicted		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Decline, 20% in Last 10 years; Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years		
<b>Data Quality</b>			
Indirect information; museum/records, literature; hearsay/popular belief			
<b>Recent field studies</b>			
Wildlife Heritage Trust, Colombo - known locations from 1993 to date on Distribution; Hass et al. (1997) on tadpoles,			
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	<b>A1c</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Sinharaja, Peak Wilderness, Kanneliya.		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Limiting factor research		
Management	Monitoring, limiting factor management		
Captive stocks	(Germany (Haas et al/1997)		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Pending		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques known		
<b>Other comments</b>			
Future studies necessary to find out whether the species is found in tea estates and home gardens			
<b>Sources</b>			
7,13,15,18,21			
<b>Compilers</b>			
C. Bambradoniyn, P. BnInsooriyn, S Dutta, S, Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath			
<b>Reviewers</b>			
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela			

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Bufo atukoralei</i> Bogert and Senanayake, 1966</b>		
Family	Bufonidae		
Common name	Atukorale's Dwarf Toad (English); <i>Atukoralage Kuru-gemba</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Southern wet zone, coastal belt, dry zone, arid zone		
Habitat specificity	Under litter, stones, logs and in marshy areas. Up to 200m		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Chilaw, Yala, Galle, Hikkaduwa, Inginiyagala, Weligatta, Navinna, Rumassala, Wirawila, Hapugala, Palatupana, Dambulla, Muthurajawala, Akuressa		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented		
Habitat status	Stable in area		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Pollution, Interspecific competition, Fire, Road kills		
Effect of threat on population	Unknown		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Unknown		
<b>Data Quality</b>			
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum, records			
<b>Recent field studies</b>			
Wildlife Heritage Trust - Colombo in known locations from 1993 to date, distribution Manamendra-Arachchi and Porase collected it recently from Muthurajavela			
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK-NEAR THREATENED</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	Vulnerable (1998)	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yala, Gal-o-ya, Giritale, Muthurajavela		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Life history studies		
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring,		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all		
<b>Other comments</b>			
Unknown			
<b>Sources</b>			
4,7,13,29			
<b>Compilers</b>			
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath			
<b>Reviewers</b>			
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela			

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Bufo fergusonii</i> Boulenger, 1892</b>		
Family	Bufonidae		
Common name	Ferguson's Dwarf Toad (English); <i>Fergasonge kuru-gemba</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Dry zone; arid zone; wet zone		
Habitat specificity	Up to 300 m. Under leaf litter, logs and rocks		
Current distribution (by country)	Southern and eastern India, Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	North Central province, Trincomalee, Kiriyanjali, Mullaittivu, Tunukkai, Elapata, Polonnaruwa		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	7; Fragmented		
Habitat status	Stable in area; Decrease in quality of habitat		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Poisoning, Pollution, War, Road kills (military and other vehicles), Fire		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Declining (rate unknown)		
	General field survey; Informal field sighting; Museum/records; Literature; Hearsay		
<b>Data Quality</b>			
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Wildlife Heritage Trust, Colombo in known locations from 1993 to date, Distribution; Weerasinghe, 1998 in Polonnaruwa		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK-NEAR THREATENED</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not listed	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Wilpattu, Wasgomuwa, Giritala		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey; Limiting factor research		
Management	Limiting factor management		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not required		
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all		
<b>Other comments</b>			
	Deliberate poisoning of water bodies by Sri Lankan forces and LTTE is a threat to most species found in northern and northeastern provinces; also road kills by military vehicles is a growing threat.		
<b>Sources</b>			
	7, 13, 30		
<b>Compilers</b>			
	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>			
	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Bufo kotagamai</i> Fernando, Oayawansa and Siriwardhane 1994</b>		
Family	Bufonidae		
Common name	Kotagama's Toad (English); <i>Kotagamage gamba</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Natural forests - rain forests (Southern wet zone)		
Habitat specificity	Close proximity to streams. Leaf litter. Up to 1070 m		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Kanneiyya, Sinharaja, Kitulgala, Massena, Ambagamuwa, Watawala.		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	< 2000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	6; Fragmented		
Habitat status	Decrease in area. > 20% in last 10 years and predicted decline, < 20% in next 10 years; Deforestation; Decrease in quality; Population Pressure.		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Human interference		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Declining, > 20% in last 10 Years; predicted decline <20% in next 10 years		
<b>Data Quality</b>			
	Informal field sighting; Literature; Indirect information such as from trade etc.; Hearsay/popular belief		
<b>Recent field studies</b>			
	Wildlife Heritage Trust, Colombo in known locations from 1993 to date; Ajantha in Ambogamuwa in 1996; Pradeep Nayana (1998) collected in Watawala		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	<b>B1+2c</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	Endangered,	1998 1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Sinharaja, Peak wilderness		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research		
Management	Habitat management; Wild population management; Monitoring; Limiting factor management; Captive breeding		
Captive breeding for	Species recovery		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate program within 3 years		
Propagation Techniques	Information not available with this group of Compilers		
<b>Other comments</b>			
	None		
<b>Sources</b>			
	7,13,14		
<b>Compilers</b>			
	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunarathne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>			
	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Bufo melanostictus</i> Schneider, 1799</b>		
Family	Bufonidae		
Common name	Common House toad (English); <i>Geyi gamba</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Human habitats		
Habitat specificity	Terrestrial, Under logs, rubble; Up to 1700m		
Current distribution (by country)	South, Southeast and East Asia		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Throughout Sri Lanka		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	>2000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous		
Habitat status	Stable in area, Stable in quality		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Road kills, Predation by reptiles, Laboratory use		
Effect of threat on population	No		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	5-6 years		
Population trends	Unknown		
<b>Data Quality</b>	Informal field sighting; Literature; Hearsay/popular belief		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Wildlife Heritage Trust in most places in Sri Lanka from 1993 to date, distribution Bambaradeniya in the intermediate zone, paddy fields		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> -LEAST CONCERN	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not listed	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Except Horton Plains found in all P.A's		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	None		
Management	Individual collections		
Captive stocks	Not required		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Techniques known		
Propagation Techniques			
<b>Other comments</b>			
Widespread and well known species. This species has been confused for <i>Bufo microtympalum</i> , which is no longer considered a valid species in Sri Lanka.			
<b>Sources</b>			
3,7,13, 18,21			
<b>Compilers</b>			
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunarathne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath			
<b>Reviewers</b>			
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela			

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Bufo noellerti</i> Manamendra-Arachchi &amp; Pethiyagoda, 1998</b>		
Family	Bufonidae		
Common name	Nollert's Toad (English); <i>Nollertge Gemba</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Forests, plantations, tea estate, human habitation, wet zone		
Habitat specificity	Up to 460 m.		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Southwestern wet zone (Udugama, Kanneliya, Sinharaja, Panapola)		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	<500		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Few; Fragmented		
Habitat status	Deforestation, Human interference		
Threats			
Threats to taxon	None		
Effect of threat on population	Unknown		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Unknown		
<b>Data Quality</b>	Field research by Wildlife Heritage Trust		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Manamendra-Arachchi K. & R. Pethiyagoda, near Sinharaja from 1998, Phylogeny.		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> -NEAR THREATENED	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	Endangered (98 draft)	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Sinharaja		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Field surveys		
Management	Monitoring		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not required		
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all		
<b>Other comments</b>			
The species, though restricted in its distribution, has adapted to changing habitat and is found in tea plantations, home gardens and near human habitation. Hence the threat to its population is minimum.			
<b>Sources</b>			
7,21			
<b>Compilers</b>			
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath			
<b>Reviewers</b>			
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela			

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Ichthyophis glutinosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)</b>		
Synonyms	<i>Serpens caecilia</i> Seba, 1735; <i>Caecilia glutinosa</i> Linnaeus, 1754		
Family	Ichthyophiidae		
Common name	Common Yellow-band Caecilian (English), <i>Kaha hiri-danda</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Through out wet intermediate forests and human habitats		
Habitat specificity	Wet, rotting vegetation. Burrowing. Up to 1350 m.		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Central and southern Sri Lanka (Wet and intermediate zones)		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	20+; Contiguous		
Habitat status	Stable in area; Decrease in quality due to Human habitation, Agricultural mechanisation		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Pollution, Edaphic changes, Predation, Road kills, Ploughing.		
Effect of threat on population	None		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Unknown		
<b>Data Quality</b>			
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect information such as from trade, farmers, etc.,			
<b>Recent field studies</b>			
Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993 to date, Distribution. Jayawickrama, A. (ARROS) in Gampola on going, Field survey; C. Gans in 1980's, Distribution and Taxonomy.			
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> -LEAST CONCERN	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Many		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Life history studies, Effects on diary farming and paddy fields		
Management	Monitoring, Captive breeding		
Captive breeding for	Public awareness		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques known for similar taxa		
<b>Other comments</b>			
Anslem de Silva has observed several killed on different occasions on roads run by over vehicles during the past 15 years. Some people kill this species assuming it to be a serpent. It also get killed due to agricultural practices.			
<b>Sources</b>			
5,7, 13, 18,24			
<b>Compilers</b>			
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath			
<b>Reviewers</b>			
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela			



Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Ichthyophis orthoplicatus</i> (Taylor, 1965)</b>		
Synonyms	<i>Ichthyophis taprobanicus</i> Taylor, 1965		
Family	Ichthybphiidae		
Common name	Brown Caecillian (English), <i>Dumburu hiri-danda</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Forests and human habitation		
Habitat specificity	500-1890 m		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Central and Knuckles, Puwakpitiya, Badalla, Demodara, Nuwara Eliya, Namunukula (Submontane and montane zones)		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	< 5,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Unknown		
Habitat status	Urbanization		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Pollution, Edaphic changes, Predation, Fire, Agriculture		
Effect of threat on population	Unknown		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Unknown		
<b>Data Quality</b>			
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief			
<b>Recent field studies</b>			
Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993 to date, Distribution. C. Gans in 1980's, Distribution and taxonomy.			
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>DATA DEFICIENT</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Unknown	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence, in Protected Area	Unknown		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research		
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding		
Captive breeding for	Public awareness		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years		
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for similar taxa		
<b>Other comments</b>			
To determine the quality of habitat it is important to study if the species has benefited by dairy farming and to study the effects of agriculture.			
<b>Sources</b>			
5, 7,13, 24			
<b>Compilers</b>			
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath			
<b>Reviewers</b>			
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Ansem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela			

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Ichthyophis pseudangularis</i> (Taylor, 1965)</b>		
Family	Ichthyophiidae		
Common name	Lesser Yellow-band Caecilian (English), <i>Kuda kaha hiri-danda</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Wet Zone, Forests and human habitation		
Habitat specificity	Burrowing. Up to 1525 m		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Central and southern Sri Lanka (Wet zone)		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous		
Habitat status	Stable in area; Decrease in quality due to Human habitation, Agriculture		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Pollution, Edaphic changes, Fire, Ploughing		
Effect of threat on population	None		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Unknown		
<b>Data Quality</b>	Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect information.		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Wildlife Heritage Trust in known locations from 1993 to date, Distribution.		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> -LEAST CONCERN	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Many		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, Effects of diary farming and paddy fields		
Management	Monitoring, Captive breeding		
Captive breeding for	Public awareness		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years		
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for similar taxa		
<b>Other comments</b>	People kill this species assuming it to be a serpent. Another species <i>Caudacaecilia asplenica</i> needs further investigation (Anslem de Silva, 1996).		
<b>Sources</b>	5,7,13,24		
<b>Compilers</b>	C. Bambaradoniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Krunarathno, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Kaloula taprobanica</i> Parker, 1934</b>		
Synonyms	<i>Kaloula pulchra taprobanica</i> Parker, 1934; <i>Kaloula pulchra</i> Grey 1831		
Family	Microhylidae		
Common name	Bullfrog (English); <i>Visituru Ratu Madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Wet, intermediate and dry zones; paddy fields and other human habitations		
Habitat specificity	Burrowing, sandy soil, tree crevices, upto 500 m		
Current distribution (by country)	India and Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Many locations in wet, dry and intermediate zones		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous		
Habitat status	Decrease in quality		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Edaphic changes, Mechanisations in paddy ploughing, Urbanization		
Effect of threat on population	No		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Unknown		
<b>Data Quality</b>			
	Census or monitoring; general field study; informal field sighting, literature, hearsay/popular belief		
<b>Recent field studies</b>			
	Wildlife heritage Trust Colombo in known locations, from 1993 to date, on Distribution; Ansem de Silva and P. de Silva, from 1995, ecology and distribution; Ukuwela and Somaweera in Menkdena, Dambulla, field studies.		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK - LEAST CONCERN</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	No	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Giritale		
Natl./Reg. Protection plan	No		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Limiting factor research; Impact of agricultural practices		
Management	Monitoring, Limiting factor management		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended		
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all		
<b>Other comments</b>			
	The species was also recorded in the third penepain (type specimen); also recorded to be widely distributed in areas not mentioned in this report. No prediction of decline.		
<b>Sources</b>			
	7,12,13,18		
<b>Compilers</b>			
	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>			
	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Ansem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Microhyla karunaratnei</i> Fernando and Siriwarhane, 1996</b>		
Family	Microhylidae		
Common name	Karunaratne's Narrow-mouth Frog (English); <i>Karunaratnaga muwapatu madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Forests in wet zone		
Habitat specificity	Moist leaf litter; Up to 1100 m		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Morningside (Rakwana), Balangoda, Knuckles		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	<500		
Number of locations/sub pop.	2, Fragmented		
Habitat status	Decrease in area, 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline 20% in next 10 years, Deforestation, Decrease in quality, Population pressure		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat; Habitat fragmentation; Climate, Edaphic changes; Human interference		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Decline, 20% in the last 10 years; predicted decline about 20% in the next 10 years		
<b>Data Quality</b>	Informal field sighting, literature, hearsay/popular belief		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Wildlife Heritage Trust, Colombo, in known locations from 1993 to date, distribution.		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	<b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	Critically Endangered (1998 draft)	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Sinharaja		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Limiting factor research, Life history studies, PHVA recommended		
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Pending		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all		
<b>Other comments</b>	Dying of natural forest is a threat to the species.		
<b>Sources</b>	7,13,20		
<b>Compilers</b>	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weorasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Microhyla ornata</i> (Dumeril and Bibron, 1841)</b>		
Synonyms	<i>Engystoma omata</i> Dumeril and Bibron, 1841		
Family	Microhylidae		
Common name	Ornate Narrow-mouth Frog (English), <i>Visituru Muwapatu Madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Forests and man made habitats (Low and midcountry dry and wet zone)		
Habitat specificity	Burrowing. Leaf litter, under logs, in crevices, up to 500 m		
Current distribution (by country)	Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Burma, Thailand, China, Japan, Southeast Asia, and Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Throughout Sri Lanka except above 500 m		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous		
Habitat status	Stable in area, Decrease in quality, Anthropogenic factors		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat; pesticides, poisoning, pollution, edaphic changes, predation by exotics, agricultural practices such as mechanisation		
Effect of threat on population	No		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Unknown		
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Wildlife Heritage Trust, Colombo in known locations, from 1993 to date, distribution; Anslém de Silva, on going studies.		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK-LEAST CONCERN</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not listed	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yala, Wilpattu		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Limiting factor research		
Management	Monitoring, Limiting factor management		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended		
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all		
<b>Other comments</b>	Tree trunks for nesting are declining; big trees are felled.		
<b>Sources</b>	7, 13, 18, 28		
<b>Compilers</b>	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslém de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Microhyla rubra</i> Jerdon, 1854</b>		
Synonyms	<i>Engystoma rubrum</i> Jerdon, 1854		
Family	Microhylidae		
Common name	Narrow-mouth Red Frog (English); <i>Ratu muvapatu madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Dry and intermediate zone		
Habitat specificity	Terrestrial, Burrowing, Under rocks and crevices, Up to 500 m		
Current distribution (by country)	India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Mainly in the dry zone; also recorded from wet zone		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous		
Habitat status	Stable		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Edaphic changes, Agricultural mechanisations, Human interference		
Effect of threat on population	No		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Unknown		
<b>Data Quality</b>	Census or monitoring; Informal field sighting; Literature, Hearsay/popular belief		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Wildlife Heritage Trust, Colombo in known locations from 1993 to date, distribution C. Bambaradeniya in Bathalagoda, 1997, feeding; Ansem de Silva, 1990, Distribution.		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> -LEAST CONCERN	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not listed	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yes		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Limiting factor research, Life history studies		
Management	Limiting factor management, captive breeding		
Captive breeding for	Education		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Pending		
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all		
<b>Other comments</b>	Ecology of microhylidae is poorly known.		
<b>Sources</b>	1,7,13, 18		
<b>Compilers</b>	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Ansem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Microhyla zeylanica</i> Parker and Hill, 1949</b>		
Family	Microhylidae		
Common name	Sri Lanka Narrow-mouth Frog (English); <i>Lanka Muvapatu Madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Near Lentic habitats in upper montane grasslands		
Habitat specificity	Wet patana grassland near riparian habitats, 1000 m.		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Restricted to montane zone. Horton Plains, Hakgala, Pattipola, Nuwara Eliya.		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	< 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	< 5; fragmented.		
Habitat status	Decreasing in area, 20% in the last 10 years and predicted decline 20% in the next 10 years due to agriculture and plantations, Decrease in quality, Urbanization.		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat; Habitat fragmentation; Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Edaphic changes, Predation, Fire, Acid rain.		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	> 2,500 (Unknown)		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Declining, > 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years.		
<b>Data Quality</b>			
General field study; Informal field sighting; Literature; Hearsay/popular belief			
<b>Recent field studies</b>			
Wildlife Heritage Trust, in known areas from 1993 to date. Weerawardena in Horton Plains, 1998, morphometric and development stage; Anslem de Silva in Horton Plains, 1997-98, ZSSL (Zoological Survey of Sri Lanka)			
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	<b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	<b>FFPA</b>
National Red Data Book	1998-Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Horton Plains, Hakgala		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies		
Management	Habitat management; Monitoring, Captive breeding		
Captive breeding for	Conservation, Research, Education		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all		
<b>Other comments</b>			
Need to clarify if this species found in Rakwana is the same. Anslem de Silva observed during the ZSSL survey 1997/98 that it was common in lentic habitats in grasslands and fair number of its tadpoles are predated by aquatic hermiptans.			
<b>Sources</b>			
7,13,18,31			
<b>Compilers</b>			
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath			
<b>Reviewers</b>			
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela			

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Ramanella obscura</i> (Günther, 1864)</b>		
Synonyms	<i>Callula obscura</i> Günther, 1964		
Family	Microhylidae		
Common name	Grey-brown Pug-snout Frog (English); <i>Alu-dumburu motahombu madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Wet zone sub montane forests		
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter, under logs, stones. Burrowing arboreal. Up to 1200 m		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Low country, wet zone; forests and human habitations		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	>2000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous		
Habitat status	Stable in area		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides; Poisoning; Pollution; Edaphic changes; Predation; Predation by exotics; Fire; Drying of breeding pools.		
Effect of threat on population	No		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Stable		
<b>Data Quality</b>			
General field study; Informal field sighting; Literature; Hearsay/popular belief			
<b>Recent field studies</b>			
Wildlife Heritage Trust in known locations, 1993 to date, distribution. Ansem de Silva and P. de Silva in Gampola, on going, observation on threats and breeding. Meegaskumbura in Peradeniya 1998, breeding and development stages. N. Ratnayake and N. Weerasinghe in Knuckles.			
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK - LEAST CONCERN</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998-Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Uluwatte Kele		
Recommendations			
Research	None		
Management	Limiting factor management, Monitoring		
Captive stocks	Ansem de Silva (private collection) > 25 and Madava Magaskumbura (private collection) 12.3. Total 35 (20 male, 15 female)		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended for conservation breeding		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques known		
<b>Other comments</b>			
Local population has increased in some locations. Highly adaptable species.			
<b>Sources</b>			
7, 13,18,23			
<b>Compilers</b>			
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath			
<b>Reviewers</b>			
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Ansem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela			



Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Ramanella palmata</i> Parker, 1934</b>		
Family	Microhylidae		
Common name	Half-webbed Pug-snout Frog (English); <i>Patala-pa motahombu madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Upper montane forests of Sri Lanka		
Habitat specificity	Sub fossorial. Leaf litter, under logs, stones. Above 1500m.		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Horton Plains, Hakgala, Peak Wilderness, Bogawantalawa, Nuwara Eliya,		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	< 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous		
Habitat Status	Decreasing in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline > 20% in next 10 years		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Edaphic changes, Fire, Acid rain		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Declining, 20% in the last 10 years; predicted decline 20% in next 10 years.		
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Wildlife Heritage Trust, Colombo in known areas from 1993 to date, distribution. Ansem de Silva, Zoological Survey of Sri Lanka in known areas from 1997 to date.		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	<b>A1c+2c</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998 draft - Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Horton Plains and Peak Wilderness		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Limiting factor research, Life history studies		
Management	Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding		
Captive breeding for	Restocking		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all		
<b>Other comments</b>	Rare - Ansem de Silva in situ breeding programme under ZSSL at Horton Plains.		
<b>Sources</b>	7,9,13, 18		
<b>Compilers</b>	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Ansem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Ramanella variegata</i> (Stoliczka, 1872)</b>		
Synonyms	<i>Callula variegata</i> Stoliczka, 1872; <i>Callula olivacea</i> Günther, 1975		
Family	Microhylidae		
Common name	White-bellied Pug-snout Frog (English); <i>Bada-sudu motahombu madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	In the plains of the wet and dry climatic zones		
Habitat specificity	Subfossorial, semi-arboreal. Under rubbles, logs. Up to 500 m		
Current distribution (by country)	India and Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Wide distribution in low country		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; contiguous		
Habitat status	Stable in area, Decrease in quality		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, War, Edaphic changes, Fire, Road kills, Human interference		
Effect of threat on population	No		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Stable		
<b>Data Quality</b>			
General field study; Informal field sightings; Literature; Hearsay/popular belief			
<b>Recent field studies</b>			
Wildlife Heritage Trust in known locations from 1993 to date on Distribution Global Environment Facility Project in Lunugamwehera, Polonnaruwa, Randenigala, Rantambe, Udawalawe and Floodplains from 1996-97 on Resource Inventories for Protected Areas, GEF Project.			
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK-LEAST CONCERN</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not listed	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yes ,		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Life history studies		
Management	Monitoring		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended		
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all		
<b>Other comments</b>			
Common in anthropogenic habitats in low lands.			
<b>Sources</b>			
7, 13, 16, 18			
<b>Compilers</b>			
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath			
<b>Reviewers</b>			
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Ansem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela			

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Uperodon systoma</i> (Schneider, 1799)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Rana systoma</i> Schneider, 1799
Family	Microhylidae
Common name	Baloon Frog (English); <i>Balun madiya</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Low country; intermediate and dry zones
Habitat specificity	Burrowing, Terrestrial, Up to 300 m
Current distribution (by country)	Sri Lanka, southern and eastern India
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Dry zone and intermediate zone throughout Sri Lanka
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	8+; wide distribution; contiguous
Habitat status	Stable in areas.
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Climate, Edaphic changes, Habitat disturbance due to sand removal
Effect of threat on population	Unknown
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Stable
<b>Data Quality</b>	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Hearsay/popular belief Wildlife Heritage Trust, Colombo in known locations from 1993 to date, distribution. Anslern de Silva, 1994 in Trincomalee area.
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> - LEAST CONCERN IUCN Criteria based on --
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation --
National Red Data Book	Not listed 1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yes
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Limiting factor research, Life history studies, Taxonomic research
Management	Monitoring,
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended
Propagation Techniques	Unknown
<b>Other comments</b>	
Some localized <i>U. systoma</i> species in the dry zone need to be further investigated with more specimens to establish whether it is a different population (Anslern de Silva, on going field work). Low dispersal potential. This species is localised and if the particular habitat is disturbed may be a possibility of decline of species found near human habitat. Species lives on sand heaps used in construction..	
<b>Sources</b>	
7,13,18	
<b>Compilers</b>	
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath	
<b>Reviewers</b>	
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis</i> Schneider, 1799</b>		
Synonyms	<i>Rana cyanophlyctis</i> Schneider, 1799		
Family	Ranidae		
Common name	Skipper Frog (English); <i>Utpatana madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Adaptable species, cosmopolitan distribution.		
Habitat specificity	Aquatic. Up to 1800 m.		
Current distribution (by country)	Afganistan, Baluchistan, India, Indo-china, Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Widely distributed		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous		
Habitat status	Stable in area		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Poisoning, Agricultural mechanisation, Drought, Water pollution		
Effect of threat on population	None		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Unknown		
<b>Data Quality</b>			
<b>Recent field studies</b>	General field studies, Informal field sightings, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief. Wildlife Heritage Trust, Colombo, from 1993 to date, distribution. Bambaradeniya in Bathelegoda, from 1995-1998, in paddy fields. N.D. Rathnayake, 1992 in Dimbulagala.		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> -LEAST CONCERN	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book ;	No	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yes		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research		
Management	Monitoring		
Captive breeding for	Unknown		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques known		
<b>Other comments</b>			
A common species often encountered in aquatic habitat. According to farmers working in paddy fields, most of the aquatic species are declining in number. Poisoned as a pest in the prawn industry, this polymorphic species requires thorough taxonomic studies.			
<b>Sources</b>			
7,13,18,27			
<b>Compilers</b>			
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath			
<b>Reviewers</b>			
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela			

Scientific name (author; date) ***Euphlyctis hexadactylus* (Lesson, 1834)**  
 Synonyms *Rana hexadactyla*, Lesson, 1834  
 Family Ranidae  
 Common name Six-toed Green Frog (English); Sayangali pala-madiya (Sinhala)  
 Taxonomic level of assessment Species

### Distribution

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

### Threats

Threats to taxon Pesticides, Poisoning, Water Pollution, War, Agricultural mechanisation  
 Effect of threat on population Yes  
 Trade Local, commercial. Legs, whole animal, laboratory  
 Effect of trade on population Unknown

### Population numbers

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

### Data Quality

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

### Recent field studies

Wildlife Heritage Trust in known locations from 1993 to date, distribution. C.  
 Bambaradeniya in Bathelegoda from 1995 to 1998, paddy fields, Ukuwela and  
 Somaweera from 1998 onwards in Menikdena.

### Status

IUCN	LOWER RISK-NEAR THREATENED	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Listed	National WL legislation	--
National Red Data Book	Not listed	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yes		

### Recommendations

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

### Other comments

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

### Sources

7,13,18

### Compilers

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

### Reviewers

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslam de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne,  
 K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D.  
 Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Hoplobatrachus crassus</i> (Jerdon, 1853)</b>		
Synonyms	<i>Rana crassa</i> Jerdon, 1853; <i>Hoplobatrachus ceylonicus</i> , Peter 1863		
Family	Ranidae		
Common name	Jerdon's Bullfrog (English); <i>Jerdonge hela madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Cosmopolitan distribution		
Habitat specificity	Semi aquatic. Up to 465 m		
Current distribution (by country)	India and Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Widely distributed in low and mid elevations		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	>2000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many, Contiguous		
Habitat status	Stable in area, Decrease in quality, Agriculture		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Agricultural mechanisation		
Effect of threat on population	None		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Predicted decline <20 % in the next 10 years		
<b>Data Quality</b>			
General field study; Informal field sighting; Literature; Hearsay/popular belief			
<b>Recent field studies</b>			
Wildlife Heritage Trust in known locations from 1993 to date, distribution C. Bambaradeniya in Bathelegoda from 1995, Observations in rice fields. Somaweera and Ukuwela, 1998 in Menikdena; N. Ratnayake, 1997, Popham Arboretum in Dambulla			
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> - LEAST CONCERN	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not listed	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yes		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research		
Management	Monitoring		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended		
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known		
<b>Other comments</b>			
Considered a problem in the prawn industry - Hence poisoned. Sushil Dutta doubts the validity of this species in Sri Lanka. Taxonomic research required. Largest frog in Sri Lanka.			
<b>Sources</b>			
7,13,18			
<b>Compilers</b>			
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Lyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath			
<b>Reviewers</b>			
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela			

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i> Daudin, 1802</b>		
Synonyms	<i>Rana tigrina</i> Daudin 1802		
Family	Ranidae		
Common name	Indian Bullfrog (English); <i>Indiya hala-madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Coastal belt in dry zone		
Habitat specificity	Semi-aquatic. Up to 200 m		
Current distribution (by country)	South Asia		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Coastal belt in eastern and western province		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	Unknown		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	Unknown		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Unknown		
Habitat status	Decrease in quality, War, Pollution		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, War		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Unknown		
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect, Hearsay		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Wildlife Heritage Trust, Colombo in known locations, from 1993 to date, distribution		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>DATA DEFICIENT</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	--
National Red Data Book	Not listed	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	No		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Limiting factor research, Taxonomic research, Effects due to prawn and fish breeding activities		
Management	Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding		
Captive breeding for	Release		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years.		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques known		
<b>Other comments</b>			
This is one of the species that causes problems in the prawn industry; the habitat of this species is deliberately poisoned. Specimens not found in Wildlife Heritage Trust. Needs further studies. Locations given by Dutta and Manamendra-Arachchi are through museum studies.			
<b>Sources</b>			
7,13			
<b>Compilers</b>			
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath			
<b>Reviewers</b>			
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Ansem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela			

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Limnonectes corrugatus</i> Peters, 1863</b>		
Synonyms	<i>Rana cormgata</i> Peters, 1863		
Family	Ranidae		
Common name	Corrugated Water Frog (English); <i>Vakaralimadiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Wet habitats		
Habitat specificity	Aquatic, semi-aquatic and riparian zones. Up to 1600 m		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Wet zone of Sri Lanka in all three peneplanes		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous		
Habitat status	Decrease in quality, Agricultural mechanisation and urbanization		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Agricultural mechanisation		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Declining > 20 % in the last 10 years; Predicted decline > 20% in next 10 years		
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study; Informal field sighting; Literature; Indirect information; Hearsay/ popular belief		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Wildlife Heritage Trust in known locations from 1993 to date on distribution. Anslern de Silva on going study on colour variations		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	<b>A1c+2c</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yes		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, Taxonomic research		
Management	Habitat management; Monitoring		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years		
Propagation Techniques	Technique not known		
<b>Other comments</b>	Ukuwela has observed species of <i>Channa</i> attacking juveniles and tadpoles of this species. Farmers often mistake the call of this species to that of crabs. Placing in a different genus is considered due to many valid reasons.		
<b>Sources</b>	7,13,18		
<b>Compilers</b>	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		



Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Limnonectes greenii</i> Boulenger, 1904</b>		
Synonyms	<i>Rana greenii</i> Boulenger, 1904		
Family	Ranidae		
Common name	Sri Lankan Reed Frog (English), <i>Lanka vel-madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Montane species		
Habitat specificity	Semi aquatic		
Current distribution (by country)	Margins of shallow, slow flowing streams and small water holes. 1700 - 2135 m		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	Montane - 3rd Peneplain		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	< 5,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	> 2,000		
Habitat status	5; Contiguous		
	Stable in area, Decrease in quality, Agriculture		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Predation by exotics		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Declining < 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline < 20% in next 10 years.		
<b>Data Quality</b>			
Recent field studies			
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief Wildlife Heritage Trust in known location from 1993 to date, distribution. Zoological survey (University of Kelaniya) in Horton ongoing, distribution. Global Environment Facility project in Horton plains and Hakgala, 1995, inventorization. Anslern de Silva from 1997 to 1998, Zoological Survey of Sri Lanka survey at Horton Plains.			
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	<b>B1+2c</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Horton plains, Hakgala		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Limiting factor research		
Management	Monitoring, Limiting factor management		
Captive breeding for	Conservation		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years		
Propagation Techniques	Not known		
<b>Other comments</b>			
Report of <i>R. greeni</i> in India need for further studies			
<b>Sources</b>			
7, 13, 32			
<b>Compilers</b>			
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunarathne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath			
<b>Reviewers</b>			
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela			

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Limnonectes kirtisinghei</i> Manamendra-Arachchi and Gabadage, 1996</b>		
Family	Ranidae		
Common name	Mountain Paddy Field Frog (English), <i>Kandukara vel-madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Marshy and wet areas; Montane, low country wet zone		
Habitat specificity	1580 m. Aquatic and semi aquatic		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Western, Southern, Central and Eastern including knuckles		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous		
Habitat status	Decrease in quality, Deforestation, Plantation		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Drought, Fire, Agricultural mechanization.		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Predicted decline <20% in the next 10 years		
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Wildlife Heritage Trust in known location from 1993 to date, distribution.		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK-NEAR THREATENED</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yes		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Limiting factor research		
Management	Monitoring, Limiting factor management		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended		
Propagation Techniques	Not known		
<b>Other comments</b>			
<b>Sources</b>	7,13,22		
<b>Compilers</b>	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Ansem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Limnonectes limnocharis</i> Gravenhorst, 1829</b>		
Synonyms	<i>Rana limnocharis</i> Boie, 1835		
Family	Ranidae		
Common name	Common Paddy Field Frog (English); <i>Vel Madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Subgeneric species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Near water bodies.		
Habitat specificity	Up to 1700 m. Semi aquatic		
Current distribution (by country)	Philippines, Borneo, China, India,		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Throughout Sri Lanka		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous		
Habitat Status	Increase in area, Decrease in quality, Pesticides, Increased mechanisation		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Poisoning, Agricultural mechanisation		
Effect of threat on population	None		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Unknown		
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect, Hearsay		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Wildlife Heritage Trust in known locations from 1993 to date, distribution. Anslem de Silva in Gampola on going, population. Ukuwela and Somaweera, 1998 in Menikdena, field studies.		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	LOWER RISK-NEAR THREATENED	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not listed	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yes		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Limiting factor research		
Management	Monitoring, Limiting factor management		
Captive breeding for	Unknown		
Captive stocks	Unknown		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Unknown		
Propagation Techniques	Unknown		
<b>Other comments</b>	Absent in undisturbed rain forest. The common paddy field frog is declining rapidly around Gampola area. (Anslem de Silva on going studies). Further studies on the population structure is needed.		
<b>Sources</b>	7, 13,18,27		
<b>Compilers</b>	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunarathne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Nannophrys ceylonensis</i> Günther, 1868</b>		
Family	Ranidae		
Common name	Sri Lankan Rock Frog (English), <i>Lanka Galpara Madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Lowland rain forest and sub-montane forest		
Habitat specificity	Rocks and wet boulders (Rocky streams), 60-1070 m.		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Hills of western, southern and central Sri Lanka		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented		
Habitat status	Decrease in area >20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline > 20% in next 10 years. Urbanisation, Decrease in quality, Deforestation		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Drought		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Declining, >20% in the last 10 years; predicted decline >20% in the next 10 years.		
<b>Data Quality</b>			
Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief.			
<b>Recent field studies</b>			
Wildlife Heritage Trust in known locations from 1993 to date, distribution. Anslern de Silva in 1994, Survey in Dolosbage Hills.			
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	VULNERABLE	IUCN Criteria based on	A1c+2c; B1+2bc
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yes		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research		
Management	Monitoring, Limiting factor management		
Captive stocks	No		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known		
<b>Other comments</b>			
Relict species. Genus endemic to Sri Lanka, therefore higher priority of conservation. In localities where it is found it is common with good healthy populations (Anslern de Silva - ongoing studies).			
<b>Sources</b>			
6,7,13,18			
<b>Compilers</b>			
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U, Llyanago, M. Moogaskumbura, K. Ukuwola, N. Wooroninghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath			
<b>Reviewers</b>			
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela			

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Nannophrys guentheri</i> Boulenger, 1882</b>		
Family	Ranidae		
Common name	Günther's Rock Frog (English), <i>Güntherge Galpara Madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Unknown		
Habitat specificity	Unknown		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Labugama, Western province (Kirtisinghe)		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	Unknown		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	Unknown		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Unknown		
Habitat Status	Unknown		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Unknown		
Effect of threat on population	Unknown		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Unknown		
<b>Data Quality</b>	Indirect information, Literature		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Unknown		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>DATA DEFICIENT</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable.	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Unknown		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research		
Management	Unknown		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme when individuals are found		
Propagation Techniques	Not known		
<b>Other comments</b>	Not found in Sri Lanka in recent times. Possibly extinct. Specimens deposited in NHM London. Only known from type specimen.		
<b>Sources</b>	6, 7, 18		
<b>Compilers</b>	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Nannophrys marmorata</i> Kirtisinghe, 1946</b>		
Family	Ranidae		
Common name	Kirtisinge's Rock Frog (English), <i>Kirtisinghege Galpara Madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Montane		
Habitat specificity	Rocky streams, under wet boulders. 200 -1220 m.		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Restricted to Knuckles range (Gonewala, Pitaewalopathana grasslands, Lakgala, Gammaduwa)		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	<100		
Number of locations/sub pop.	4; Contiguous		
Habitat status	Decreasing <20% in the last 10 years, Decrease in quality, Cardamom cultivations, deforestation		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Climate, Drought, Fire, Human interference		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Declining >20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline < 20% in next 10 years		
<b>Data Quality</b>			
Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief			
<b>Recent field studies</b>			
Knuckles IUCN survey in SW Kotagama from (1990-1993). Wildlife Heritage Trust in Knuckles from 1993 to date, distribution.			
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	<b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Knuckles Reserve		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research		
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding		
Captive breeding for	Restocking		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years		
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all		
<b>Other comments</b>			
Type locality - Knuckles region. Relict genus in Sri Lanka.			
<b>Sources</b>			
6,7, 13, 18			
<b>Compilers</b>			
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunarathne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath			
<b>Reviewers</b>			
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Ansem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela			

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Rana aurantiaca Boulenger, 1904</i></b>		
Family	Ranidae		
Common name	Small Wood Frog (English), Kuda badi madiya (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Lowland wet zone, submontane zone, semi-arboreal, semi-aquatic, under wet boulders		
Habitat specificity	Upto 660 m.		
Current distribution (by country)	Southern India and Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Wet zone (mid hills in western and southern Sri Lanka)		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous		
Habitat status	Decreasing in area 20% last 10 years, Urbanization, Decrease in quality.		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, filling up of marshlands, Climate changes		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Declining		
<b>Data Quality</b>			
<b>Recent field studies</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief Wildlife Heritage Trust in Sri Lanka from 1993 onwards, Distribution		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	LOWER RISK-NEAR THREATENED	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Kanneliya, Sinharaja, Atbidiya		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey		
Management	Monitoring		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known		
<b>Other comments</b>			
-			
<b>Sources</b>			
7, 13,18			
<b>Compilers</b>			
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Baiasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunarathne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath			
<b>Reviewers</b>			
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B.			

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Rana gracilis</i> Gravenhorst, 1829</b>		
Family	Ranidae,		
Common name	Sri Lanka Wood Frog (English), <i>Lanka badi madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Lowland, wet and dry zones, Mid hills		
Habitat specificity	Marshes and paddy fields, in grassy areas with small bushes. Up to 500 m.		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Wet and dry zones (Forests and human habitations)		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous		
Habitat status	Decrease in quality, Anthropogenic factors (Urbanization, Agricultural practice etc)		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticidies, Poisoning, Pollution, Predation.		
Effect of threat on population	None		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Unknown		
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993 onwards, distribution.		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> -LEAST CONCERN	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Wasgomuwa National Park, Udawalane National Park		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey; Limiting factor research		
Management	Monitoring		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known		
<b>Other comments</b>			
<b>Sources</b>	7, 13,18		
<b>Compilers</b>	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Ansjem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		



Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Rana temporalis</i> (Günther, 1864)</b>		
Family	Ranidae		
Common name	Common Wood Frog (English), <i>Sulaba badi madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Rain forest stream/ Riverine forests and Human habitations; Wet zone and intermediate zone		
Habitat specificity	Terrestrial, Sometimes arboreal. Up to about 1830 m.		
Current distribution (by country)	Southern India, Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Forests in wet zone and intermediate zone		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous		
Habitat status	Stable in area, Decrease in quality, Anthropogenic factors		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Fire		
Effect of threat on population	Unknown		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Unknown		
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Wildlife Heritage Trust, distribution; VRR Sanctuary - Resource inventory from 1997, Local distribution (Dept of Zoology/ Wildlife Department - Sri Lanka).		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> - LEAST CONCERN	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not listed	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	VRR Sanctuary, Sinharaja, Kanneliya, Labugama		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey		
Management	Monitoring		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques known for similar taxa		
<b>Other comments</b>	--		
<b>Sources</b>	7,13,18		
<b>Compilers</b>	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Tomopterna breviceps</i> (Schneider, 1799)</b>		
Family	Ranidae		
Common name	Banded Sand Frog (English), <i>Tunhiri vali madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Arid zones, Dry zones		
Habitat specificity	Sandy leaf litter, burrowing. < 300 m.		
Current distribution (by country)	India, Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Dry and Arid zones		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous		
Habitat status	Decrease in area >20% in the last 10 years. Predicted decrease <20% in next 10 years, War and Anthropogenic factors, Decrease in quality		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, War, Edaphic changes, Fire		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Predicted decline <20% in the next 10-15 years		
<b>Data Quality</b>			
	Census or monitoring, General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief		
<b>Recent field studies</b>			
	Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993 onwards, distribution. Anslem de Silva on distribution.		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK-NEAR THREATENED</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Not threatened	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yala NP, Bundala, Wasgomuwa		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research		
Management	Monitoring		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended		
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known		
<b>Other comments</b>			
	This species appears to be uncommon due to its burrowing and nocturnal habits. <i>Tomopterna</i> species complex in Sri Lanka needs taxonomic study/revision (sug gested by Dutta)		
<b>Sources</b>			
	7, 13, 18		
<b>Compilers</b>			
	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>			
	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Tomopterna rolandae</i> (Dubois, 1983)</b>		
Family	Ranidae		
Common name	Marbled Sand Frog (English), <i>Lapavan veli madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Dry zone and Intermediate zone and wet zone.		
Habitat specificity	Sandy soil, Terrestrial-burrowing. Up to 200 m.		
Current distribution (by country)	India and Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Wet, dry intermediate zones		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub <i>pop.</i>	Many; Contiguous		
Habitat status	Stable		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Edaphic changes, Drought, Fire		
Effect of threat on population	None		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Unknown		
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Wildlife Heritage Trust in Sri Lanka from 1993 onwards, distribution. Anslem de Silva, 1992, distribution.		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	LOWER <b>RISK</b> - LEAST CONCERN	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Not threatened	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Ritigala SNR		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies		
Management	Monitoring		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended		
Propagation Techniques	Some technique known for similar taxa		
<b>Other comments</b>	Taxonomic revision recommended by Dutta.		
<b>Sources</b>	7,13		
<b>Compilers</b>	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Philautus eximius</i> Shreve, 1940</b>		
Family	Rhacophoridae		
Common name	Pygmy Tree Frog (English), <i>Atikitta</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Wet zone forests		
Habitat specificity	Ground leaf litter. Up to 1850 m.		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Wet zone forests		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	< 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	4; Fragmented (Dimballa, Ramboda, Koskulana, Adam's Peak)		
Habitat status	Area 20% decline over years, Decrease in quality, Tea estates - biocides		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Climate, Habitat loss (Tea plantations)		
Effect of threat on population	Unknown		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Unknown		
<b>Data Quality</b>	Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief.		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Wildlife Heritage Trust in Sri Lanka from 1993 onwards, distribution		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	<b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	No
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Peak Wilderness		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies		
Management	Monitoring		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate program after 3 years		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known		
<b>Other comments</b>	Genus subject to revision - suggested by Pethiyagoda and Manamendra-Arachchi (1998).		
<b>Sources</b>	7, 13,25		
<b>Compilers</b>	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunarathne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslam de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date) ***Philautus femoralis* (Günther, 1864)**  
 Synonyms *Ixalus femoralis* Günther, 1872; *Ixalus pulchellus* Günther, 1872; *Ixalus fergusonii* Günther, 1876.  
 Family Rhacophoridae  
 Common name Round-snout Pygmy Tree Frog (English), *Vatahombu atikitta* (Sinhala)  
 Taxonomic level of assessment Species

#### Distribution

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

#### Threats

Threats to taxon Pesticides, Agricultural practices, Acid rain  
 Effect of threat on population Yes  
 Trade No

#### Population numbers

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

#### Data Quality

Recent field studies General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief  
 Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993 onwards, Distribution C.  
 Bambaradeniya found it from Horton Plains (Field study)

#### Status

IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	<b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	<b>FFPA</b>
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Knuckles Reserve		

#### Recommendations

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

#### Other comments

Under Wildlife Heritage Trust studies. Revision under consideration.

#### Sources

7,13,18

#### Compilers

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

#### Reviewers

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslém de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Philautus hypomelas</i> (Günther, 1876)</b>		
Synonyms	<i>Ixalus hypomelas</i> Günther, 1876		
Family	Rhacophoridae		
Common name	Webless Pygmy Tree Frog (English), <i>Patala - Rahita atikitta</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Central - southern wet zone		
Habitat specificity	Moist leaf-litter, low vegetation. Up to 1830 m.		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Gampola (500 m.), Horton Plains, Hakgala, Peak Wilderness, Colombo, Gampaha		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	< 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	6; Fragmented		
Habitat status	Decrease in quality, Acid rain, agricultural impacts		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Fire, Acid rain		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Predicted decline >20% in the next 10 years		
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sightings, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993 to date, distribution; Bambaradeniya and Ranawana from 1995, distribution (Montane zone); Pumie Balasooriya 1998, distribution (Colombo and Gampaha)		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	<b>B1+2c</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Horton Plains, Hakgala, Peak Wilderness		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies		
Management	Monitoring		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all		
<b>Other comments</b>	Studies (genetic) needed of the populations from Gampaha (below 100 m) and Horton Plains (above 2000 m.).		
<b>Sources</b>	2,7,13,18		
<b>Compilers</b>	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Philautes leucorhinus</i> (Lichtenstein &amp; Martens, 1856)</b>		
Synonyms	<i>Ixalus leucorhinus</i> Lichtenstein and Martens, 1856		
Family	Rhacophoridae		
Common name	Striped Pygmy Tree Frog (English), <i>Iri atikitta</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Wet zone and Dry zone forests, Shrubs and Home gardens		
Habitat specificity	Bush and wet ground. Low vegetation, moist leaf litter. Up to 1710 m.		
Current distribution (by country)	Southern parts of India and Sri Lanka.		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Mainly wet zone and some in dry and intermediate zone.		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	10+; Contiguous		
Habitat status	Predicted decline in area <20% in the next 10 years, Anthropogenic factors, Decrease in quality		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Fire, Forest die-back		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years.		
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993 to date, distribution. Bambaradeniya and Ranawana from 1993 to date, distribution (Montane zone). Balasooriya and Liyanage from 1998 Colombo and Gampaha distributions. VRR-Resource inventory '97 (University of Peradeniya), distribution.		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK-NEAR THREATENED</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not listed	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	HPNP, HSNR, PWS.VRRS		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research		
Management	Monitoring		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all		
<b>Other comments</b>			
Taxonomic investigation necessary. Found supposedly in both India and Sri Lanka. Recommended for genetic research and taxonomic studies. Availability of this species in Sri Lanka is questionable.			
<b>Sources</b>	2,7,13,18		
<b>Compilers</b>	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Ansem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Philautus nasutus</i> Günther, 1868</b>		
Synonyms	<i>Ixalus nasutus</i> Günther, 1868		
Family	Rhacophoridae		
Common name	Sharp-snout Pygmy Tree Frog (English), <i>Ulhombu atikitta</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Wet zone rain and other forests		
Habitat specificity	Moist leaf litter. Up to 1375 m.		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Wet zone (Lowland and Montane zone)		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	< 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	5; Fragmented		
Habitat status	Decrease in area <20% in last 10 years. Deforestation, Decrease in quality		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Powerlines, Fire practice in home gardens.		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Declining < 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline < 20% in next 10 years		
<b>Data Quality</b>			
Census or monitoring, General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief			
<b>Recent field studies</b>			
Wildlife Heritage Trust, 1993, Distribution. Shantha Karunaratne from 1996, distribution/ecology			
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	<b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Peak Wildnersess Sanctuary, Gannoruwa forest		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies		
Management	Monitoring		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all		
<b>Other comments</b>			
Taxonomic investigation recommended due to many morphological variations.			
<b>Sources</b>			
2,7,13,17,18			
<b>Compilers</b>			
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath			
<b>Reviewers</b>			
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela			



Scientific name (author; date) ***Philautus stictomerus* Günther, 1875**  
 Synonyms *Ixalus stictomerus* Günther, 1875  
 Family Rhacophoridae  
 Common name Spotted Pygmy Tree Frog (English), *Lapawan atikitta* (Sinhala)  
 Taxonomic level of assessment Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon Wet zone, rain and other forests  
 Habitat specificity Up to 350 m  
 Current distribution (by country) ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka  
 Current Sri Lankan distribution Kanneliya Forest  
 Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) Unknown  
 Area of occupancy (Sq. km.) Unknown  
 Number of locations/sub pop. Unknown  
 Habitat status Unknown

**Threats**

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

**Population numbers**

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

**Data Quality**

Literature

**Recent field studies**

Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993 to date, distribution

**Status**

IUCN	<b>DATA DEFICIENT</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Kanneliya Forest		

**Recommendations**

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

**Other comments**

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

**Sources**

7,13

**Compilers**

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

**Reviewers**

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Philautus variabilis</i> (Günther, 1858)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Ixalus variabilis</i> Günther, 1858
Family	Rhacophoridae
Common name	Variable Pygmy Tree Frog (English), <i>Vichalya atikitta</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Wet zone and wet pockets of dry zone
Habitat specificity	Moist grasslands/Litter/Bushes. Up to 2135 m.
Current distribution (by country)	India and Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Wet zone -widespread, intermediate as well.
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in quality, Pollution, Acid rain
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Pollution, Fire, Acid rain
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Decreasing, <20% in the last 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	. General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993, distribution. VRR-Resource survey from 1996-97, Species occurrence Montane zone-Resource survey from 1995, Species occurrence. N. Ratnayake in Riverstern, Knuckles.
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> -NEAR THREATENED IUCN Criteria based on --
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not listed 1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Horton Plains, Peak Wilderness, Hakgala, Victoria Randenigala Rantambe (VRR)
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Genetic research, Taxonomic research
Management	Monitoring
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	Taxonomic investigation recommended. The <i>variabilis</i> sp. complex needs taxonomic verification.
<b>Sources</b>	2,7,13,18
<b>Compilers</b>	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath
<b>Reviewers</b>	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Ansem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Polypedates cruciger</i> Blyth, 1852</b>
Synonyms	<i>Polypedates leucomystax</i> Kelaart, 1852
Family	Rhacophoridae
Common name	Common Hour-glass Tree Frog (English), <i>Pahimbu sulaba gas-mandiya</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Wet and dry zones. Human habitats and Forests
Habitat specificity	Arboreal. Up to 1525 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Wet and dry zone
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous
Habitat status	Stable
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Pollution, Predation by exotics, Eggs killed by people, Egg parasitism
Trade	Evidence of smuggling
Effect of trade on population	Unknown
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Stable
<b>Data Quality</b>	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993 to date, distribution. Ansem de Silva, on going conservation breeding programme and re-introduction programme and assessment of threats. GEF-Montane zone report, 1995, distribution. Global Environmental Facility project GEF-VRR report, 1997, distribution.
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> - LEAST CONCERN IUCN Criteria based on --
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation None
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Hakgala, Peak Wilderness, . VRR (Victorial Randeniigala Rantambe)
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history studies
Management	Monitoring, Public awareness
Captive stocks	Over 2500 tadpoles - on going re-introduction and conservation breeding program, 1999.
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known
<b>Other comments</b>	
de Silva and de Silva (1994) observed egg parasitism of this species by flies, which needs further investigation to identify the insects. There is a popular belief among the general public that this spp. is very poisonous, hence, it warrants public awareness programme	
<b>Sources</b>	
7,13,18	
<b>Compilers</b>	
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, S. Veediyatandar, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath	
<b>Reviewers</b>	
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Ansem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Polypedates eques</i> Günther, 1858</b>		
Family	Rhacophoridae		
Common name	Montane Hour-glass Tree Frog (English), <i>Porakatu gas-madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Montane		
Habitat specificity	Terrestrial and Arboreal, Above 1300 m.		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Central and southern hills (3 <sup>rd</sup> peneplain)		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	500 - 2,000 m.		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous		
Habitat status	Decrease in quality, Acid rain, Tea estate, Pollution (Biocides)		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Poisoning, Pesticides		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years		
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993 to date, distribution; GEF-Montane report from 1995, distribution; R. Weerawardhan in Keianiya, 1998, development stages. Anslam de Silva, ZSSL survey at Horton Plains 1997/98.		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK-NEAR THREATENED</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Peak Wilderness, Horton Plains, Hakgala		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies. Limiting factor research		
Management	Monitoring, Limiting factor management		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended		
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for similar taxa.		
<b>Other comments</b>			
First report of cestodes from Sri Lanka frog - Anslam de Silva, 1999. FROGLOG, 1999. On Adams Peak, during the pilgrim season of Row of light, the lights attract insects, which in turn attract amphibians leading to mass deaths of amphibians due to trampling by pilgrims. Lentic habitats studied at Horton Plains showed entire tadpole populations in small pools being wiped out by aquatic hemipterans (Anslam de Silva, Zoological Survey of Sri Lanka, 1997/98).			
<b>Sources</b>			
2,7,8, 13, 18			
<b>Compilers</b>			
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhana, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath			
<b>Reviewers</b>			
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslam de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela			

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Polypedates longinasus</i> Ahl, 1931</b>		
Family	Rhacophoridae		
Common name	Sharpsnout Tree Frog (English), <i>Ulhombu Gas-madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Forests in the mid hills upper montane region		
Habitat specificity	Arboreal, 150-1800 m.		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Montane forest, central areas, southern areas (Thangamalai, Sinharaja).		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	9; Fragmented		
Habitat status	Decrease in quality, Acid rain, forest die-back.		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticidies, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate.		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Continuing decline < 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline < 20% in next 10 years		
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993, distribution. GEF-montane study from 1995, distribution		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	<b>B1+2c</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Peak Wilderness, Hakgala, Sinharaja		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research		
Management	Monitoring		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known		
<b>Other comments</b>	Population fragmented. Species warrants taxonomic study/genetic research		
<b>Sources</b>	2, 7, 13		
<b>Compilers</b>	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunarathne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Ansem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date) ***Polypedates maculatus* (Peters. 1871)**  
 Synonyms *Hyla maculata* Gray 1834  
 Family Rhacophoridae  
 Common name Chunam Tree Frog (English), *Hunu-gomara gas-madiya* (Sinhala)  
 Taxonomic level of assessment Species

#### Distribution

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

#### Threats

Threats to taxon Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Predation by exotics  
 Effect of threat on population None  
 Trade No

#### Population numbers

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

#### Data Quality

**Recent field studies** General field study, Informal field stighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief  
 Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993, distribution. VRR-Faunal report (GEF) from 1997, distribution

#### Status

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

#### Recommendations

Research Genetic research, Taxonomic research  
 Managemet Monitoring, Captive breeding  
 Captive breeding for Public awareness, Education  
 Captive stocks None  
 Level of captive breeding recs. Initiate programme after 3 years  
 Propagation Techniques Some techniques known

#### Other comments

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

#### Sources

7,13,18

#### Compilers

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

#### Reviewers

M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Pseudophilautus temporalis</i> (Günther, 1864)</b>		
Synonyms	<i>Ixalus temporalis</i> Günther, 1864; <i>Pseudophilautus temporalis</i>		
Family	Rhacophoridae		
Common name	Spurless Pygmy Tree Frog (English), <i>Niyakatu rahita atikitta</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Wet zone, shaded forests		
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter, 1000-2000 m		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Wet zone		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	< 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	± 5; Fragmented (Upper montane)		
Habitat status	Decrease in quality, Pollution		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pollution, Acid rain, Climate		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Predicted decline >20% in the next 10 years		
<b>Data Quality</b>			
General field study, Literature			
<b>Recent field studies</b>			
Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993 to date, distribution. VRR Resource inventory,			
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	<b>B1+2c</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Critically Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Unknown		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies		
Management	Monitoring, Captive breeding		
Captive breeding for	Restocking		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all		
<b>Other comments</b>			
Taxonomic investigation recommended.			
<b>Sources</b>			
7,13			
<b>Compilers</b>			
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath			
<b>Reviewers</b>			
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela			

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Rhacophorus cavirostris</i> (Günther, 1868)</b>		
Synonyms	<i>Polypedates cavirostris</i> Günther 1868		
Family	Rhacophoridae		
Common name	Tubercle Tree Frog (English), <i>Hirigadu gas-madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Montane forests		
Habitat specificity	Canopy (Arboreal). 500 -1710 m		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Central hills and southern hills of Sri Lanka		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	< 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	5; Fragmented		
Habitat status	Predicted decline in area >20% in the next 10 years, Urbanization, Decrease in quality, Pollution due to tea plantation.		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Acid rain, Forest die-back		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Continuing decline >20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline > 20% in next 10 years		
<b>Data Quality</b>			
<b>Recent field studies</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993, distribution. Dharmasiri Kandamby in Galle District, 1998/99		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	<b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Knuckles		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research		
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management		
Captive breeding for	Conservation		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known		
<b>Other comments</b>			
Current locations indicate that population/ habitat are fragmented, therefore requires taxonomic investigation. The record of <i>R. cavirostris</i> from China is doubtful as the type locality of this is Sri Lanka. Hence it need further study to establish its validity. Several specimens with similar tuberculated fringes on the posterior margin of hind limbs was observed in Gampola (Anslem de Silva).			
<b>Sources</b>			
7,13,19			
<b>Compilers</b>			
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunarathne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath			
<b>Reviewers</b>			
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela			



Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Rhacophorus fergusonianus</i> Ahl, 1927</b>		
Family	Rhacophoridae		
Common name	Ferguson's Tree Frog (English), <i>Fergasonge gas-madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Rocky streams/ Riverine forests		
Habitat specificity-	Arboreal. 450 - 2000 m.		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Wet zone (Central) and Intermediate zone		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	7; Fragmented		
Habitat status	Predicted decline in area < 20% in the next 10 years, Decrease in quality, Climate change, Human impacts		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Forest die-back.		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years		
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	WHT, 1993, distribution; VRR-GEF Project from 1997, distribution.		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	VULNERABLE	IUCN Criteria based on	<b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	VRR Sanctuary, Peak Wilderness Sanctuary		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies		
Management	Monitoring		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known		
<b>Other comments</b>	Population/ habitat-fragmented, Taxonomic investigation necessary.		
<b>Sources</b>	2, 7, 13		
<b>Compilers</b>	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunarathne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date) ***Rhacophorus macropus* Günther, 1868**  
 Synonyms *Ixalus macropus* Günther  
 Family Rhacophoridae  
 Common name Webtoe tree frog (English), *Patala-pa Gas-madiya* (Sinhala)  
 Taxonomic level of assessment Species

#### Distribution

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

#### Threats

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

#### Population numbers

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

#### Data Quality

**Recent field studies** General field study, Informal field study, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief  
 Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993 to date, distribution. N. Ratnayake in  
 Pitawalapathana grassland. D.M.N. Pradeep at Galaboda area, 1999.

#### Status

IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	<b>B1+2c</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Knuckles		

#### Recommendations

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

#### Other comments

**Sources** 7,13

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

**Reviewers** M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N: Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Rhacophorus microtypanum</i> (Günther, 1858)</b>		
Synonyms	<i>Polypedates microtypanum</i> Günther, 1858 <i>Rhacophorus dimbullae</i> Shreve, 1940; <i>R. zimmeri</i> Ahl, 1927		
Family	Rhacophoridae		
Common name	Small-eared Tree Frog (English), <i>Kudukan gas-madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Wet zone and intermediate zone.		
Habitat specificity	Moist leaf litter, under logs, stones, crevices. 300 - 2135 m. Terrestrial and arboreal		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Wet zone and intermediate zone		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	Fragmented		
Habitat status	Predicted decline in area < 20% in the next 10 years, Human habitations, Decrease in quality, Acid rain, Forest die-back, human impact.		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Trampling, Fire (at Horton's), Drought, Acid rain, Forest die-back.		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Declining < 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline < 20% in next 10 years		
<b>Data Quality</b>			
<b>Recent field studies</b>			
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief Wildlife Heritage Trust, 1993, distribution. VRR-GEF Report, 1997, Distribution; Montane zone GEF report 1995, distribution. Horton Plain survey (Costa and R. Weerawardhena), 1998, distribution/ecology; Population and ecological studies by Anslern de Silva, Zoological Survey at Hortain Plains, 1998/99/2000.			
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	<b>B1+2c</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	HPNP, PWS, HSNR, VRR, Knuckles		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research		
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known		
<b>Other comments</b>			
Dominant species of Horton Plains ecosystem with a density of 62000 individuals per Sq. km. (Anslern de Silva, Zoological Survey of Sri Lanka, 1999)			
<b>Sources</b>			
2, 7, 8, 9,12,13, 18			
<b>Compilers</b>			
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S.Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath			
<b>Reviewers</b>			
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela			

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Rhacophorus reticulatus</i> Günther, 1864</b>		
Family	Rhacophoridae		
Common name	Reticulated Tree Frog (English), <i>Jalabha gas-madiya</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Montane forests		
Habitat specificity	Wet leaf litter. 900 -1370m.		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Upper montane forests		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	< 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	5; Fragmented		
Habitat status	Decrease in quality, Acid rain, Forest die-back.		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Pollution, Trampling, Climate, Forest die-back, Acid rain.		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years		
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Wildlife Heritage Trust, 1993, distribution. GEF-Montane report, 1995, distribution.		
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	<b>B1,2c</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Peak Wilderness, Knuckles		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research		
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all		
<b>Other comments</b>	--		
<b>Sources</b>	7,13		
<b>Compilers</b>	C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunaratne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath		
<b>Reviewers</b>	M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunaratne, K.N. Manamendru-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweora, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Thelodorma schmarda</i> (Kelaart, 1854)</b>		
Synonyms	<i>Polypedates(?) schmardanus</i> Kelaart, 1854; <i>Ixalus sqhmardanus</i> Günther, 1864.		
Family	Rhacophoridae		
Common name	Conical-wart Pygmy Tree Frog (English), <i>Gorahadi atikitta</i> (Sinhala)		
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species		
<b>Distribution</b>			
Habitat of the taxon	Upper montane forests		
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter, rock and tree crevices. Arboreal. Above 500 m		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka		
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Central regions of Sri Lanka		
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000		
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000		
Number of locations/sub pop.	In upper montane hills (Horton Plains, Hakgala, Peak Wilderness it is contiguous)		
Habitat status	Decrease in quality, Acid rain, Forest die-back, rise in temperature, drop in rainfall		
<b>Threats</b>			
Threats to taxon	Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Drought, Acid rain, Forest die-back.		
Effect of threat on population	Yes		
Trade	No		
<b>Population numbers</b>			
Global population	Unknown		
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown		
Number of mature individuals	Unknown		
Generation time	Unknown		
Population trends	Declining > 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline > 20% in next 10 years.		
<b>Data Quality</b>			
Census or monitoring, General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/ popular belief			
<b>Recent field studies</b>			
Wildlife Heritage Trust from 1993, distribution. GEF-Montane zone report from 1995, distribution. Knuckles survey from 1997, distribution. Anslem de Silva, Zoological Survey of Sri Lanka survey at Horton Plains, 1997-98			
<b>Status</b>			
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	IUCN Criteria based on	<b>A1c+2c; B1+2c</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation	FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN)	Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Gannoruwa, Horton Plains, Peak Wilderness, Hakgala		
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research		
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring		
Captive stocks	None		
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended		
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all		
<b>Other comments</b>			
At Horton Plains this is the second dominant amphibian species, Zoological Survey of Sri Lanka Survey, 1997-98 by Anslem de Silva.			
<b>Sources</b>			
7,8,13,18			
<b>Compilers</b>			
C. Bambaradeniya, P. Balasooriya, S. Dutta, S. Karunarathne, N.P. Kumara, U. Liyanage, M. Meegaskumbura, K. Ukuwela, N. Weerasinghe, R. Weerawardhena, D. de Silva, J. Wilkinson, P. Yahapath			
<b>Reviewers</b>			
M.M. Bahir, C. Bambaradeniya, Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, S. Karunarathne, K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayake, K.D.B. Ukuwela.			

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**REPTILIA**

**TAXON DATA SHEETS**

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

**REPORT 2000**





Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Melanochelys trijuga parkeri</i> (Deraniyagala, 1939)</b>	
Family	Bataguridae	
Common name	Hard-shell Terapin (English); <i>Gal Ibbu</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Sub species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Dry zone ponds, tanks and marshes	
Habitat specificity	Semi-aquatic, terrestrial. In crevices, among boulders, roots of trees, near ponds and tanks; 300 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Low country wet zone and dry zone (Polonnaruwa, Nikeveratiya, Manampitiya, Anamaduwa)	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area < 20% in last 10 years; Habitat loss, Degradation; Decrease in quality	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Hunting, Hunting for food, Habitat fragmentation	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	Domestic; Meat and whole animal trade	
Effect of trade on population	Declining	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	(Unknown) > 2,500	
Generation time	10 years	
Population trends	Declining > 20% in the last 20 years (2 generations)	
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sightings, Literature	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Anslem de Silva and I. Das, ongoing.	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	Criteria ..... <b>A1cd</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Not threatened	1996 Red List (IUCN) .....Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yala, Bundala (Rekawa, Kandy, Anuradhapura)	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Life history studies, Taxonomic research, Limiting factor research	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research	
Captive stocks	In Colombo Zoological Gardens	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate Programme after 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa	
<b>Other comments</b>	One of the major threats to <i>Melanochelys trijuga parkeri</i> is hunting for flesh specially in the dry zone. Two sub species are recorded from Sri Lanka. They are <i>Melanochelys trijuga parkeri</i> and <i>Melanochelys trijuga thermalis</i> . <i>Melanochelys trijuga thermalis</i> is not endemic to Sri Lanka,	
<b>Sources</b>	22, 24, 45, 50, 60, 63	
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, N.D. Rathnayake, H.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Caretta caretta</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)</b>	
Synonym	<i>Thalassochelys caretta</i> Boulenger 1890	
Family	Cheloniidae	
Common name	Loggerhead Sea Turtle (English); <i>Olugedi Kasbaeva</i> , <i>Kannadi Kasbaeva</i> (Sinhala); <i>Perunthalai amai</i> , <i>Kadal amai</i> (Tamil)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Marine and sandy beaches	
Habitat specificity	Marine, near sea grass beds, coral reefs; Sea level	
Current distribution (by country)	India, Sri Lanka, Maldives	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	South and Southwest beaches and coastal waters; Northern and northwestern coastal waters	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Contiguous	
Habitat status	Decrease in area (of coral and sea grass beds) > 20% in the last 5 years; Habitat loss, Beach development; Decrease in quality	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Hunting, Hunting for food, Loss of nesting habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Overexploitation, Pollution, Drought, El Nino	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	Local; Domestic; Meat, eggs.	
Effect of trade on population	Yes	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	80-120 years	
Population trends	Declining > 50% in the last 3 generations	
<b>Data Quality</b>	Census or monitoring, General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect information such as from trade etc., Museum/records	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Peter Richard, Hewavisanthi and Amarasuriya	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>A1cd</b>
CITES	Listed (Appendix ?)	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	No	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Endangered
Presence in Protected Area	None	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research	
Management	Habitat management, Wild Population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Research, Education, Tourism	
Captive stocks	Yes	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate Programme within 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa	
<b>Other comments</b>	This species is nests only in Sri Lanka and in northern Indian Ocean. In Kosgoda, Ussangoda, eggs are collected for hatcheries and for consumption. Very rare species in Sri Lanka and should be given high attention to remaining population. Presently the IUCN Sri Lanka, Department of Wild Life and NGO's are working on a joint Action Plan.	
<b>Sources</b>	22, 45, 47, 50, 60, 63	
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Paliwadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, N.D. Rathnayake, H.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Chelonia mydas</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)</b>	
Synonym	<i>Testudo mydas</i> Linn., 1758; <i>Mydas viridis</i> Gray 1870	
Family	Cheloniidae	
Common name	Green Turtle (English); <i>Gal Kasbaeva, Mas Kasbaeva, Vali Kasbaeva</i> (Sinhala); <i>Pachchai Amai</i> (Tamil)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Marine and sandy beaches	
Habitat specificity	Marine waters (Coral reefs and sea grass beds); Sea level	
Current distribution (by country)	Tropical, Indian, Atlantic and Pacific oceans	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	South and Southwest coast of Sri Lanka (Beaches and coastal waters); Northern and northwestern coastal waters	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous	
Habitat status	Habitat loss (destruction of coral reefs) > 5% in the last 20 years; Beach development, Loss of nesting habitats, Developmental activities, Sea erosion, Coral mining, Decrease in quality	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Hunting for food, Loss of habitat, Overexploitation, Pollution, Drought, El Nino, Disease, Egg collection, Trade	
Effect of threat on population	Decrease	
Trade	Local, Domestic; Meat, eggs	
Effect of trade on population	Egg collection, killing for meat has resulted in population declines	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	(Unknown) > 2,500	
Generation time	80-120 years	
Population trends	Declining > 50% in the last 2 generations	
<b>Data Quality</b>		
Census or monitoring, General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect information such as from trade, Museum/records		
<b>Recent field studies</b>		
Hewavisanthi from 1994, the mortality of green turtle. Amarasuriya from 1996, some observation in marine turtle hatcheries. TCP surveys (Peter Richardon & T. Kapurusinghe on going)		
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>A1cd</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not evaluated	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Endangered
Presence in Protected Area	Yala, Bundala	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	
Management	Habitat management, Wild Population management, Monitoring, Sustainable utilisation, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Research, Education, Tourism	
Captive stocks	Yes	
Level of captive breeding recs,	Inltlalo Programme after 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa	
<b>Other comments</b>		
There are over 10 Marine Turtle hatcheries operating illegally in Sri Lanka and hatchery management practices are very poor in Sri Lanka. Egg collection is the most wide spread threat. Most commonest among the nesting turtles. Presently the IUCN Sri Lanka Department of Wild Life and NGO's are working on a joint Action Plan.		
<b>Sources</b>		
1,45,47,50,60,63,85		
<b>Compilers</b>		
Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Paliwadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, N.D. Rathnayake, H.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
Anslem de Silva		

Scientific name (author; date) ***Eretmochelys imbricata* (Linnaeus, 1766)**  
 Synonym *Testudo imbricata* Linn., 1766  
 Family Cheloniidae  
 Common name Hawksbill Sea Turtle (English); *Pothu Kasbaeva*, *Leli Kasbaeva* (Sinhala); *Kadal Amai* (Tamil)  
 Taxonornic level of assessment Species

**Distribution**

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

**Threats**

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

**Population numbers**

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

**Data Quality**

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

**Recent field studies**

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

**Status**

IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>A1cd</b>
CITES	Listed	National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not listed	1996 Red List (IUCN) .....CR
Presence in Protected Area	Yala, Bundala (Rekawa, Kosgoda)	

**Recommendations**

Research Survey, Taxonornic research, Limiting factor research, PHVA  
 Management Habitat management, Wild Population management, Monitoring, Sustainable utilisation, Captive breeding  
 Captive breeding for Public awareness, Research, Education, Tourism  
 Captive stocks Yes  
 Level of captive breeding recs. Unknown  
 Propagation Techniques Initiate Programme within 3 years

**Other comments**

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

**Sources**

24, 45, 47, 50, 60, 63

**Compilers**

Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, N.D. Rathnayake, H.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba

**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva

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

**Distribution**

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

**Threats**

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

**Population numbers**

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

**Data Quality**

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

**Recent field studies**

P. Richardson, D. Amarasuriya, Suhasini Hewavisanthi and T. Kapurusinghe ongoing

**Status**

IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>A1cd</b>
CITES	Listed (Appendix ?)	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not listed	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Endangered
Presence in Protected Area	Bundala	

**Recommendations**

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

**Other comments**

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

**Sources**

45,50, 60, 63

**Compilers**

Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, N.D. Rathnayake, H.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba

**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> (Vandelli, 1761)</b>	
Synonyms	<i>Testudo coriacea</i> Linn., 1766; <i>Sphargis mercurialis</i> Merrem, 1820	
Family	Dermochelyidae	
Common name	Leatherback Sea Turtle (English), <i>Dara Kasbaeya</i> , <i>Tun Dara Kasbaeva</i> (Sinhala); <i>Dhoni amai</i> (Tamil)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Terrestrial and marine habitats	
Habitat specificity	Ocean	
Current distribution (by country)	Arctic circle, Northern Indian ocean, Africa	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Northern and Northwestern coastal waters; Nestings occur in Kosgoda, Rekawa, Ussangoda, Bundala, Yala	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous	
Habitat status	Decrease in area; > 20% in the last 10 years; Loss of nesting habitats, Beach development, Sea erosion. Decrease in quality	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Hunting, Hunting for food, Decrease in feeding and nesting habitats, Over exploitation, Pollution, Trade for Parts, Drought, El Nino, Egg collection (Trade)	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	Yes, Local; Domestic; Meat, eggs	
Effect of trade on population	Eggs collection has resulted in population declines	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	80 - 120 years	
Population trends	Declining; > 50% in the last (2 generations)	
<b>Data Quality</b>		
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Census or monitoring, Indirect information such as trade, Museum/records		
<b>Recent field studies</b>		
TCP Research team in Sri Lanka (Rekawa) since 1993 to 98; D. Amarasooriya (NARA) in Sri Lanka; Heritage Foundation in Sri Lanka (Bundala)		
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	ENDANGERED	Criteria ..... <b>A1cd</b>
CITES	Endangered (Appendix ?)	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not listed	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yala, Bundala	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Genetic research	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Wild population management, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Research, conservation, education	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate Programme after 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa	
<b>Other comments</b>		
This taxon nests only in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Sri Lanka in the northern Indian ocean. In many places eggs are collected by the coastal fisher men. Occasionally they kill the animal for meat. Therefore this species should be considered should be given high conservation priority. Presently the IUCN Sri Lanka Department of Wild Life and NGO's are working on a joint Action Plan.		
<b>Sources</b>		
24, 45, 50, 60, 63		
<b>Compilers</b>		
Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, N.D. Rathnayake, H.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
Anslem de Silva		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Geochelone elegans</i> (Schoepff, 1795)</b>
Synonym	<i>Testudo stellata</i> Schweigger, 1814
Family	Testudinidae
Common name	Indian Star Tortoise (English); <i>Mevara Ibba</i> , <i>Taraka Ibba</i> (Sinhala), <i>Katupetti Amai</i> (Tamil)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Dry zone plains, in scrub jungle areas
Habitat specificity	Terrestrial, scrub jungle and grass land including agricultural land; First peneplain of Sri Lanka (Below 300m).
Current distribution (by country)	Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan.
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Low country dry zone and Intermediate zone (Upto Rantabe) Sigiria, Dambulla.
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation, Man made fire and human settlement; Decrease in quality.
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Hunting for pet trade and food, Loss of habitat, Road kills, Predation by dogs, fox, Pet trade, Drowning in road side water-filled drains in Hambantota
Effect of threat on population	Unknown
Trade	International; Whole animal, pet trade
Effect of trade on population	Yes
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown. In a study at Andigama there were approximately 200 individuals in an area of 1375 acres
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Declining > 20% in the last 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Anslem de Silva 1994 at Andigama ongoing
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria ..... <b>A1cd</b>
CITES	Listed (Appendix ?) National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1999 Threatened 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yala, Bundala, Dimbulagala, Giritale, Wilpattu
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research
Captive stocks	Many private persons keep it as a pet, Zoological Gardens - Dehiwala; Ahungalla Zoo (Presently closed down)
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate Programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Unknown
<b>Other comments</b>	Species is declining due to habitat loss. It is identified that the road kills are increasing in Anamaduwa area in Puttalam district. The flesh of star tortoise, the only terrestrial tortoise found mainly in the dry zone lowlands, is not eaten as the flesh is believed to be poisonous. The only land tortoise recorded in Sri Lanka.
<b>Sources</b>	22, 44, 45
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, M. Priyadarshana, N.D. Rathnayake, H.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva



Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i> (Bonnaterre, 1789)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Testudo punctata</i> Bonaterre, 1789; <i>Emyda ceylonensis</i> Gray, 1855
Family	Trionychidae
Common name	Flapshell Turtle (English), <i>Kiri Ibba</i> (Sinhala), <i>Pal Amai</i> (Tamil)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Sub species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Plains from coast
Habitat specificity	Banks, among rocks in ponds, swamps, lakes, streams and occasionally in estuaries; Aquatic; Upto 1200m
Current distribution (by country)	Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Low country and mid country upto 1200m
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in habitat > 20% in the last 20 years; Predicted decline over years > 20% in the next 20 years; Deforestation, Habitat loss; Decrease in quality
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Hunting for food, Loss of habitat (due to reclamation of land by filling marshes and swamps), Hunting, Habitat fragmentation
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	Unknown
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Declining > 20% in the last 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Anslem de Silva on going
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria ..... <b>A1c</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Not threatened 1996 Red List (IUCN) .....Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Many places in low country (Yala, Wilpattu, Giritale)
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history studies, Taxonomic research, Limiting factor research
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research
Captive stocks	Dehiwela Zoo
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate Programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa.
<b>Other comments</b>	People hunt this species for food and because of reclamation, habitat loss occurs. No research data on population. Flesh is also used for preparation of some indigenous medicines. Decrease in habitat quality - influx of nutrients pesticides in the form of agrochemicals leads to eutrophication a common problem in ponds near urban areas and paddy fields.
<b>Sources</b>	44, 45, 50, 60, 63
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, M. Priyadarshana, N.D. Rathnayake, H.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Crocodylus palustris</i> (Lesson, 1838)</b>	
Synonyms	<i>Crocodylus trigonops</i> Gray, 1844	
Family	Crocodylidae	
Common name	Mugger or Marsh Crocodile (English), <i>Ali Kimbula</i> , <i>Hala Kimbula</i> (Sinhala); <i>Kulathu Muthalai</i> (Tamil)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Inland water bodies of low land plains (mainly in the dry zone)	
Habitat specificity	Semi aquatic (Swamps, lagoon, spend much time in burrows on banks); Up to 150m.	
Current distribution (by country)	India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Anuradhapura, Polonnarwa, Dehiattakandiya, Yala, Randenigala, Mahiyangana, Handapanagala, Northeastern province	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Drying up of water bodies; Felling trees around water bodies, Decrease in quality.	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Hunting, Hunting for food, Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Drought, Trade, Destroying of eggs and other animals feeding in eggs	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	Domestic; Flesh	
Effect of trade on population	Yes	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Predicted decline. > 20% in the next 10 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>		
<b>Recent field studies</b>		
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature Porej, 1997; Wijeyamohan <i>et al.</i> , 1993-94; Anslem de Silva on going; Whitaker & Whitaker 1978.		
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	Criteria ..... <b>A1acd; B1+2c</b>
CITES	Listed (Appendix ?)	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Not threatened	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... 1996, Vulnerable
Presence in Protected Area	Yala	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Life history studies	
Management	Habitat management, Wild Population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research	
Captive stocks	National and Zoological Garden and University of Peradeniya; Approximately 15	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate Programme after 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Techniques known for taxon	
<b>Other comments</b>		
Research on captive breeding is recommended only to meet future requirement if needed. Due to the killing of species for dry flesh and for skin the population is under threat. Presently the IUCN Sri Lanka, Department of Wild Life and NGO's are working on a joint Action Plan. Approximately 25 - 50 are killed annually for flesh		
<b>Sources</b>		
13,17,62,63,73,127		
<b>Compilers</b>		
Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, N.D. Rathnayake, H.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
Anslem de Silva		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Crocodylus porosus</i> Schneider, 1801</b>
Synonyms	<i>Crocodylus oopholis</i> Schneider, 1801; <i>Crocodylus biporcatus</i> Cuvier, 1807; <i>Oopholis pondicerianus</i> Gray, 1862; <i>Oopholis porosus</i> Deraniyagala, 1939
Family	Crocodylidae
Common name	Saltwater or Estuarine Crocodile (English), <i>Gata Kimbula</i> (Sinhala), <i>Semmukku Muthalai</i> (Tamil)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Lagoons, estuaries and rivers in the lowland
Habitat specificity	Among aquatic vegetation, tunnels in river banks and roots in banks; Up to 50 m.
Current distribution (by country)	India, Nepal, Pakistan, Phillipines
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Bolgoda, Kumana, Bentota, Negambo, Yala, Matara, Trincomalee
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Pollution, Destroying the mangrove plantations; Decrease in quality
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Hunting, Hunting for food, Loss of habitat due to land reclamation, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Trade for parts, Drought.
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	Local, Commercial
Effect of trade on population	Yes
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Declining > 20% in the last 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Smithsonian project, Whitaker & Whitaker 1978; Porej 1997 & Anslm de Silva, on going.
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria ..... <b>A1acd; B1+2c</b>
CITES	Listed (Appendix ?) National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Not threatened 1996 Red List (IUCN) .....Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yala, Wilpatu, Muthrajawela
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history studies, PHVA
Management	Habitat management, Wild Population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate Programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa
<b>Other comments</b>	Research on captive breeding is recommended to meet future requirements if needed. Due to the construction work in lagoons (mangrove area) and for flesh trade the population of the <i>Crocodylus porosus</i> and their habitat is in threatened.
<b>Sources</b>	4,17,19,62,82,94,127
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslm de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Paliwadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslm de Silva

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Calotes calotes</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Agama ophiomachus</i> (Merrem, 1820), <i>Agama lineata</i> (Kuhl, 1820), <i>Lacerta calotes</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
Family	Agamidae
Common name	Green Garden Lizard (English), <i>Pala katussa</i> (Sinhala), <i>Pachai Ona</i> (Tamil)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Low vegetation close to aquatic habitats, human habitation, arboreal, terrestrial. Up to 1600 m
Current distribution (by country)	Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Except upper montane, Island wide
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many
Habitat status	Decrease in area, decrease in quality, habitat loss, human settlements (Urbanization)
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Predation by the common Coucal, Crow and other birds of prey, Domestic cats, Road kills, Pesticides, Forest burning
Effect of threat on population	Unknown
Trade	None
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Unknown
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sightings, Literature
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Walter Erdelen in Island wide study from 1980, distribution of Agamids; Nimal Rathnayaka in Hantana from 1990, Snakes and Agamids; Kelum Manamendra-Arachehi in Island wide study from 1991, distribution of Agamids; Ukuwela & Somaweera in Menikdena, 1998 onwards.
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> - NEAR THREATENED    Criteria ..... --
CITES	Not listed                                    National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1995, Not threatened                    1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... No
Presence in Protected Area	Yes all protected areas including montane
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies,
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Education, Research
Captive stocks	No
Level of captive breeding recs.	Pending
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Sources</b>	26, 49, 63, 69, 70, 71, 72, 89, 90, 99, 110
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Calotes ceylonensis</i> Muller, 1887</b>
Synonyms	<i>Calotes mystaceus</i> (Muller, 1931), <i>Calotes kellaartii</i> (Nevil, 1887), <i>Calotes asleooides</i> (Werner, 1896)
Family	Agamidae
Common name	Painted-lip lizard (English); <i>Thola -Visituru Katussa</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Dry zone forest and some parts of Intermediate zone
Habitat specificity	Trees with canopy and riverine forests. Terrestrial, arboreal. Up to 300m
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Low country, dry and intermediate zones
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 20 years, decrease in quality, habitat loss, deforestation, human settlements, encroachment
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pollution, Man made fire, Predation
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Unknown
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sightings, Literature
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Kelum Manamendra-Arachchi, 1994; Walter Erdelen 1978,1979,1984, 1986
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> - NEAR THREATENED Criteria
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN) .....Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	In low country dry and intermediate zones
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Limiting factor research, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research
Captive stocks	Unknown
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate Programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for the taxon or similar taxa
<b>Other comments</b>	Deraniyagala had recorded this species from Peradeniya in 1953. In some areas it is found in human habitation.
<b>Sources</b>	21, 26, 49, 63, 70, 71, 72, 84, 97, 99
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D.Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Calotes liocephalus</i> Günther, 1872</b>	
Family	Agamidae	
Common name	Crestless Lizard (English); <i>Kondu Datirahita</i> , <i>Katussa</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Knuckles, Peak Wilderness (Moray Estate)	
Habitat specificity	Low branches. Arboreal. Up to 1850 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Knuckles, Sinharaja (Kudawa)	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	<500	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Few; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years, Decrease in quality, Cardamom cultivation, Deforestation	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Declining; Rate of decline unknown	
<b>Data Quality</b>		
General field study, Informal field sighting		
<b>Recent field studies</b>		
Manamendra-Arachchi & Saman Liyange, 1995, Conservation and distribution of the agamid lizards; Nimal Ratnayake, Kalupahana, 1997.		
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Endangered
Presence in Protected Area	Peak Wilderness, Knuckles	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research and restocking	
Captive stocks	Unknown	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa	
<b>Other comments</b>		
We feel that this species is one of the rarest agamid lizards found in Sri Lanka. This species is found only from 2 locations (Knuckles and Sinharaja) and there are very few in their local habitats. <i>In situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> breeding programmes are recommended		
<b>Sources</b>		
49,70,71,72,99		
<b>Compilers</b>		
Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihwadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Calotes liolepis</i> Boulenger, 1885.</b>
Family	Agamidae
Common name	Whistling lizard, Forest lizard (English); <i>Sivuruhandalana Katussa, Mukalan Katussa</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Forests and home gardens
Habitat specificity	Usually on tree trunks above 5-10 m. and trees above 40 dbh. Arboreal, Terrestrial. Up to 1000 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Knuckles, Kothmale, Sinharaja, Talawakale, Hanguranketha, Kan Eliya, Menikdena, Pitawala, Pathana, Galle, Kandy, Peradeniya, Gampola
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	< 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years, Decrease in quality, Habitat loss
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Predation by feral animals
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown (> 2,500)
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Declining > 20% in the last 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Ukuwela and Somaweera in Menikdena, 1998
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria ..... <b>A1c; B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Sinharaja, Knuckles, Ritigala, Kaneliya, Udawatte kale
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Public awareness, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Education, Research
Captive stocks	No
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate Programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	This species has adapted to live in homegardens but mainly confined to large and tall trees. This agamid produces distress cries.
<b>Sources</b>	26,35,49,57,63,70,71,72
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Calotes nigrilabris</i> Peters, 1860</b>
Family	Agamidae
Common name	Black-lipped lizard (English); <i>Katakalu katussa</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Peripheries of Montane forest, low vegetation and grassland.
Habitat specificity	Tree trunks, branches and grass, Arboreal, Terrestrial. Above 1000m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka.
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Montane forests above 1500m.
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	< 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 20 years, Decrease in quality, Potato cultivation, Habitat loss, Man made fire
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Predation by crows, Road kills
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Declining (Rate of decline unknown)
<b>Data Quality</b>	
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/records	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	
K. Manamendra-Arachchi in Island-wide study on Agamid lizards from early 1990s. Walter Erdelen conducted Island-wide study commencing in mid 1970s on genus <i>Calotes</i> . C.N.B Bambaradeniya & Ranawana in Horton plains, Hakgala, Knuckles, 1995. Anslem de Siiva during Zoological survey at Horton plains 1997/98	
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria ..... <b>B1+2abc</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Horton plains, Hakgala, Peak wilderness
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research
Captive stocks	No
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate Programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Sources</b>	
3, 49, 55, 65, 70, 71, 72, 99, 107, 108	
<b>Compilers</b>	
Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunaratna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba	
<b>Reviewers</b>	
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela.	



Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Calotes versicolor versicolor</i> (Daudin, 1802)</b>
Family	Agamidae
Common name	Common Garden Lizard (English), <i>Gara katussa</i> (Sinhala), Wona (Tamil)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Sub species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Secondary forests, Home Gardens etc.,
Habitat specificity	Terrestrial, Arboreal. Up to 1500 m.
Current distribution (by country)	Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Island wide except upper montane
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous
Habitat status	Decrease in area, Decrease in quality
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	In home gardens it is attacked by cats and poultry (Predation)
Effect of threat on population	No
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Declining < 20% in the last 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Nimal Rathnayake & Nadera Weerasingha in Hantana from 1996, Agamids and Snakes of Hantana; Walter Erdelen & Manamendra-Arachchi from 1995, conservation and distribution of Agamid Lizards of Sri Lanka; Somaweera and Ukuwela in Menikdena, 1998
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> - NEAR THREATENED Criteria .....—
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not listed 1996 Red List (IUCN) .....Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	All protected areas except montane
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate Programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa
<b>Other comments</b>	It can tolerate varying temperature (24 - 40 C)
<b>Sources</b>	26,49,57,63,70,71,72,99
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunaratna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Ceratophora aspera</i> Günther, 1864</b>	
Family	Agamidae	
Common name	Rough Horn lizard (English); <i>Raluang Katussa</i> , <i>Kuru Angkatussa</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Lowland wet zone, rainforest	
Habitat specificity	Terrestrial among leaf litter, boulders and roots. Up to 800 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	The Genus and species <b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Low land rainforest in Sri Lanka	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	<500	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 50 % in the last 20 years, Decrease in quality, Deforestation	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Drought	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Declining > 20% in the last 10 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Walter Erdelen in Island - wide study in late 1980s, Agamids of Sri Lanka. Senanayake in late 1970s	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN.	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2abcd</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN) .....Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Sinharaja, Peak Wilderness	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Limiting factor research, PHVA	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate Programme after 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for other agamids.	
<b>Other comments</b>		
Life history and ecological requirement to be studied. Due to deforestation locations are reducing		
<b>Sources</b>		
42,49,57,63,99,106,111,112		
<b>Compilers</b>		
Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, I. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<i>Ceratophora erdeleni</i> Pethiyagoda & Manamendra-Arachchi, 1998.
Family	Agamidae
Common name	Endelen's horn lizard (English), <i>Erdelenge Angkatusa</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Wet zone rain forest
Habitat specificity	Terrestrial, semi arboreal. 300 -1060 m
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Morning side, Tangamale, Silverkande, Deniyaya
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	<500
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	<10
Number of locations/sub pop.	Few; fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in last 25 years, Cardamom plantations
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Predicted decline > 50% in next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	Census or monitoring, General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature
<b>Recent field studies</b>	K.N. Manamendra - Arachchi in known location from early 1990s; Ajanta & Walter in known location from late 1980s; Ranil Senanayake in known location from 1970s P.B. Karunaratne 1993
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</b> Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Critically Endangered 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Tangamale, Silverkanda, Morningside
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, PHVA
Management	Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Education, Research
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years.
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	As a newly identified species, more studies should be carried out on its ecology
<b>Sources</b>	103, 106
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunaratna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Ceratophora karu</i> Pethiyagoda &amp; Manamendra-Arachchi, 1998</b>
Family	Agamidae
Common name	Karunaratne's Horn lizard (English), <i>Karunaratnega Ang Katussa</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Rakwana Hills
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter and moss covered tree trunks, Terrestrial. Above 1060m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka.
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Morning side - Sinharaja Forest, Thangamale plains, Gongala.
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	<500
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	<10
Number of locations/sub pop.	Few; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 25 years, Decrease in quality, Introduction of tea and cardamom plantation.
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate,
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Declining
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Declining (rate unknown)
<b>Data Quality</b>	Census or monitoring, General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature
<b>Recent field studies</b>	K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi & R. Pethiyagoda from 1998.
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</b> Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Critical 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Gongala, Thangamale plains, Morningside, Sellawakanda
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, PHVA
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Education, Research
Captive stocks	Unknown
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	Action should be taken immediately to develop the studies on <i>Ceratophora karu</i> since it is a new species. Least known species known from very few specimen.
<b>Sources</b>	106
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslém de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunaratna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslém de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Ceratophora stoddartii</i> Gray, 1834</b>
Family	Agamidae
Common name	Rhino horn lizard (English) <i>Kagamuva Angkatussa</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Upper montane forests
Habitat specificity	Semi arboreal, Terrestrial. Above 1400m
Current distribution (by country)	ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Horton Plains, Peak Wilderness, Hakgala, Galaha, Nunwara Eliya (Loolcondera)
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	<20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	<2000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 25 years, Commercial plantations, encroachment. Decrease in quality, Pesticides, Climate rise in temperature
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat loss due to exotic animals, Habitat loss due to exotic plants, Pesticides, Poisoning, Trade for market, Trampling, Climate, Drought, Man made fire, Predation by birds
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	Commercial, Laboratory, Pet trade
Effect of trade on population	Yes
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	> 2,500 (Unknown)
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Declining > 20% in the last 25 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect information. Anslem de Silva Zoological survey 1997/98 at Horton Plains.
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria ..... <b>B1+2abcd</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... No
Presence in Protected Area	Horton Plains, Hakgala, Peak Wilderness
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, PHVA
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research
Captive stocks	No
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate Programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa
<b>Other comments</b>	
	Some captive breeding programmes have been conducted by Mr. Ajantha Palihawadana in 1992. At Horton Plains it is a dominant Agamid (Anslem de Silva, ZSSL, 1997,1998)
<b>Sources</b>	
	10, 26, 42, 49, 97, 99,106,111, 112
<b>Compilers</b>	
	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	
	Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D;B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Ceratophora tennentii</i> Günther, 1861</b>	
Family	Agamidae	
Common name	Tenents Horn Lizard or Leaf-Nose Lizard (English), <i>Peti Angkatsussa</i> , <i>Tenentge Angkatsussa</i> , <i>Pethi Angkatsussa</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Rain forest	
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter and moss covered tree trunks. Semi arboreal. Over 700m to 1280 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Knuckles	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	<500	
Number of locations/sub pop.	<5; Contiguous	
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 20 years, Decrease in quality, Cardamom plantations, Chena cultivation (Slash & burn), Human encroachment, Habitat loss	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Predation by birds	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Declining < 20% in the last 20 years.	
<b>Data Quality</b>	Census or monitoring, General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	B.Z. Nizam in a ongoing research at Knuckles region.	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2abcd</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Critical	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Endangered
Presence in Protected Area	Knuckles	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, Research on environmental impacts, PHVA	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research	
Captive stocks	Unknown	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate Programme after 3 years.	
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa.	
<b>Other comments</b>		
Life history and ecological requirements to be studies. Because of deforestation number of mature individuals and populations will decline in future.		
<b>Sources</b>		
26,32,49,86,97,99, 111, 112		
<b>Compilers</b>		
Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunaratna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Paliwadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Cophotis ceylanica</i> Peters, 1861</b>
Family	Agamidae
Common name	Pygmy lizard (English), <i>Kandukara kurukatussa</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Upper montane forest
Habitat specificity	Arboreal / terrestrial. Above 1500 m .
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Nuwara Eliya, Horton Plains, Knuckles, Hakgala, Peak Wilderness
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	< 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 50% in the last 20 years, Deforestation, Climatic change, Drought, Man made fire, Decrease in quality.
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Trampling, Predation by Coucal and Crow, Drought
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Declining > 50% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline >50% in next 10 years.
<b>Data Quality</b>	
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	
Captive breeding, mangement and life history studies by A. Palihawadane in Nuwara Eliya, Hakgala from 1992-1998; Ansem de Silva, Zoological survey at Horton plains 1997/98	
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b> Criteria ..... <b>A1c+2c</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Hukgala, Horton plains, Knuckles, Peak wilderness
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Translocation, Captive breeding, Reintroduction into suitable areas
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research
Captive stocks	Yes, Breeding colony has been established since 1991 by Ajantha Palihawadane, 7 (3 males, 4 females) in Nuwara Eliya
Level of captive breeding recs.	Ongoing programme intensified or increased
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa
<b>Other comments</b>	
Captive breeding studies have been carried by Ajantha Palihawadane in Nuwara Eliya since 1991. Although the species comes under the status of Endangered, it is highly recommended to carry out population surveys because the group feels that this species is Critically Endangered in most of the habitats and therefore both wild and captive populations must be managed.	
<b>Sources</b>	
32,49,63,97,99,104,106,108	
<b>Compilers</b>	
Ansem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, M. Priyadarshana, N.D. Rathnayake, H.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba	
<b>Reviewers</b>	
Ansem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Lyriocephalus scutatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)</b>	
Family	Agamidae	
Common name	Hump Nose Lizard, Lyre Head Lizard (English), <i>Kandukara bodiliya</i> , <i>Karamal bodiliya</i> , <i>Sondura</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Forest habitat of wet and intermediate zones and marginal species (Home gardens close to forest)	
Habitat specificity	Arboreal / terrestrial. Up to 1400m	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Udawattakele, Gannoruwa, Hantana, Matugama, Wakarawatte, Sinharaja	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20%, Man made fire, Habitat loss, Encroachment, Decrease in quality	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Predation	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	Domestic	
Effect of trade on population	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population-trends	Declining > 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline >20% in next 10 years.	
<b>Data Quality</b>	Informal field sighting, Literature, General field study	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Anslem de Silva distribution and ecology on going; Bambaradeniya <i>et al</i> , 1997 on distribution.	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	Criteria .....A1c+2c
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN) .....No
Presence in Protected Area	Sinharaja	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Techniques known for this taxon or similar taxon	
<b>Other comments</b>		
Presently at many locations it is found in home gardens. In Gannoruwa area (Kandy) <i>Lyriocephalus scutatus</i> is recognized as <i>Sondura</i> (= wife). Hawk Eagles and Coucal are known to feed on <i>L. scutatus</i> .		
<b>Sources</b>	8, 49, 63, 99	
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela	



Scientific name (author; date)	<b>Otocryptis wiegmanni Wagler, 1830</b>
Family	Agamidae
Common name	Sri Lankan kangaroo lizard (English), <i>Tali katussa</i> , <i>Pinum katussa</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Lowland and montane forests, plantations and home gardens in the wet and intermediate climatic zones
Habitat specificity	Terrestrial. 1200 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Unknown
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area of natural habitat > 20% in the last 20 years, Habitat loss, Deforestation, Human settlement, Decrease in quality
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Man made fire, Predation by birds and cats
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Declining (rate unknown)
<b>Data Quality</b>	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature Pahatkumbuara in island-wide, study on ecology and distribution ongoing; K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi ongoing throughout Sri Lanka; W. Erdelen, 1980s; Somaweera and Ukuwela in Menikdena 1998 onwards.
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> - NEAR THREATENED Criteria .....—
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN) .....Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yes
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness
Captive stocks	None
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa.
<b>Other comments</b>	
	Some authors have mentioned that the population is decreasing Gampola, Kandy.
<b>Sources</b>	
	25, 32, 49, 63, 73, 97
<b>Compilers</b>	
	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. -Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	
	Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Sitana ponticeriana</i> Cuvier, 1844</b>
Family	Agamidae
Common name	Fanthroat Lizard (English), <i>Pulina Talikatussa</i> , <i>Vali katussa</i> , <i>Pullibim katussa</i> (Sinhala), <i>Veeseri wona</i> (Tamil)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Lowland scrub jungles and home gardens in dry zone
Habitat specificity	Terrestrial. Arboreal. Up to 300m.
Current distribution (by country)	Sri Lanka, India
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Low land dry zone, Hambantota, Rakawa, Polonnaruwa, Nilgala, Palatupana, Mannar, Wallawaya, Dimbulagala.
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 20 years, Deforestation, Man made fire, Decrease in quality
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Predation by birds, cats and poultry.
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	Unknown
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Declining > 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline >20% in next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	
	Census/ Monitoring, General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/records
<b>Recent field studies</b>	
	K. Manamendra-Arachchi & Saman Liyanage, 1994, Conservation and distribution of Agamid lizards of Sri Lanka; W. Erdelen, 1970s
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>
CITES	Not listed
National Red Data Book	No
Presence in Protected Area	Yala, Bundala (Rekawa, Anuradapura)
	Criteria ..... <b>A1c+2c</b>
	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Limiting factor management, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research
Captive stocks	Unknown
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa
<b>Other comments</b>	
	This species is widely distributed in low country dry zone but due to Chenna cultivation the numbers have been reduced rapidly in recent past.
<b>Sources</b>	
	26, 49, 63, 73, 99
<b>Compilers</b>	
	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	
	Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Chamaeleo zeylanicus</i> Laurenti, 1768</b>	
Family	Chameleontidae	
Common name	Sri Lankan Chameleon (English), <i>Bodiliya</i> (Sinhala), Pachai Wona (Tamil)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Dry zone scrub jungle areas	
Habitat specificity	Arboreal. Up to 100m	
Current distribution (by country)	Sri Lanka and India	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Jaffna, Mullaithivu, northern arid northwestern arid zone, Puttalam, Mankulam, Tabbowa, Wilpattu	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	<500	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Few; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 50% in the last 20 years, Human settlement, Climatic change, Decrease in quality	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Climate, Drought	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	International, Pet trade, Whole animal	
Effect of trade on population	Unknown	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Declining (rate unknown); Predicted decline < 20% in the next 20 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	D. Gabadage, 1993.	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Wilpattu National Park	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Life history studies	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Wild population management, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate Programme after 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Techniques known for this taxon or similar taxa	
<b>Other comments</b>		
Due to myths and belief people used to send specimen to the zoological garden regularly about 10 years ago. Presently sightings gradually decreasing.		
<b>Sources</b>		
26,49,63,99, 105		
<b>Compilers</b>		
Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date) ***Calodactylodes illingworthi* Deraniyagala, 1953**  
 Family Gekkonidae  
 Common name Great Rock Gecko, Sri Lankan Golden Gecko (English), *Maha Gal Huna* (Sinhala),  
 Taxonomic level of assessment Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon Dry zone forests  
 Habitat specificity Rock outcrop upto 400m.  
 Current distribution (by country) **ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka  
 Current Sri Lankan distribution Eastern province - Ampara district, Nilgala, Monaragala  
 Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) < 20,000  
 Area of occupancy (Sq. km) <500  
 Number of locations/sub pop. Few; Fragmented  
 Habitat status Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years, Deforestation, Quarrying, Decrease in quality.

**Threats**

Threats to taxon Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pollution, War, Fire, Predation by exotic animals, Quarrying  
 Effect of threat on population Yes  
 Trade No

**Population numbers**

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

**Data Quality**

informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/Records

**Recent field studies**

S. Karunarathne in Eggal-Oya, Wadinagala from 1997.

**Status**

IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2abc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1993, Threatened	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Eggal-oya, Wadinagala, Nilgala	

**Recommendations**

Research Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies  
 Management Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Genome resource banking, Captive breeding  
 Captive breeding for Species recovery, Re-introduction, Preservation of live genome  
 Captive stocks None  
 Level of captive breeding recs. Initiate Programme within 3 years  
 Propagation Techniques Not known at all

**Other comments**

Due to war in northern Sri Lanka habitats are under threat.

**Sources**

26, 49, 63, 93, 96, 98

**Compilers**

Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba

**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Cnemaspis jerdonii scalpensis</i> (Ferguson, 1879)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Gymnodactylus jerdoni</i> , <i>Gymnodactylus scalpensis</i> , <i>Cnemaspis jerdoni</i>
Family	Gekkonidae
Common name	Jerdon's Day Gecko (English), <i>Jerdonge Divasarihuna</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Sub species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Dry and wet zone forests
Habitat specificity	Rocky forests. Diurnal. Terrestrial. Up to 500m
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Hill country of Sri Lanka. Gammaduwa, Palmadulla, Ritigala, Kandy
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	< 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	4: Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area < 20% in the last 10 years, Deforestation, Loss of habitat, Decrease in quality.
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Predation
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Declining. < 20% in the last 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/records Jayawickrama, A. in Ritigala from 1995; S. Karunarathne in Pallegama, 1997-1998
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Pallegama, Ritigala, Gmmaduwa
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Genome resource banking
Captive breeding for	No
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Pending
Propagation Techniques	Unknown
<b>Other comments</b>	Ongoing studies should be carried out to get more knowledge. Comparative work with Indian sub species initiated
<b>Sources</b>	26, 38, 49, 58, 63, 96, 98
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Paliwahadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meega^kumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Cnemaspis kandianus</i> (Kelaart, 1852)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Gymnodactylus kandianus</i> , <i>Gonotodes kandianus</i> , <i>Gymnodactylus gracilis</i> , <i>Gymnodactylus hunei</i>
Family	Gekkonidae
Common name	Kandyan Day Gecko (English); <i>Kandukara divasarihuna</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Shady cool forests, man made habitats
Habitat specificity	On tree trunks, on rocks. Arboreal, terrestrial. About 1300 m.
Current distribution (by country)	Sri Lanka, South India, Andaman Islands
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Between 500 -1300 m. (wet and intermediate zone)
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area, > 20% in the last 10 years, Deforestation, Climatic change, Decrease in quality
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Climate, Predation by exotics
Effect of threat on population	Unknown
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Declining > 20% in the last 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/records
<b>Recent field studies</b>	K. Manamendra Arachchi ongoing studies; Anslem de Silva ongoing studies
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria ..... <b>A1c</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Not evaluated 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Knuckles, Udawathakele, Dambulla, Randinigala
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Genetic Research, Life history studies
Management	Unknown
Captive stocks	No
Level of captive breeding recs.	Pending
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	Diurnal in habitat
<b>Sources</b>	87, 98
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunaratna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Cnemaspis podihuna</i> Deraniyagala, 1944</b>
Family	Gekkonidae
Common name	Dwarf Day Gecko (English), <i>Kuda Divasarihuna</i> , <i>Podigalhuna</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat specificity	On trees. Below 200m
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Lahugala - Maha Oya, Galoya
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	<100
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	< 10
Number of locations/sub pop.	Few; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Deforestation, Loss of habitat
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature, Museum/records
<b>Recent field studies</b>	K. Manamendra-Arachchi, 1998
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</b> Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN) .....Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Lahugala Sanctuary
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Species recovery
Captive stocks	None ,
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate Programme within 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	None
<b>Sources</b>	26,49,61,63
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Cnemaspis tropidogaster</i> (Boulenger, 1885)</b>
Family	Gekkonidae
Common name	Roughbelly Day Gecko (English), <i>Jalodara Divasarihuna</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Wet forests and near streams
Habitat specificity	Boulders, barks, roots. Up to 1,300 m
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Mountains in Sabaragamuwa province and Central province, Knuckles
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	< 2,000
Number of locations/ sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area < 20% in the last 10 years, Deforestation, Drying up of streams, Man made fire, Decrease in quality.
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Predation by domestic fowls, Man made fire.
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	International, Pet trade
Effect of trade on population	Unknown
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Declining < 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect information such as from trade etc., Museum/records, Hearsay/popular belief	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	
K. Manamendra-Arachchi in all known locations ongoing, Taxonomy and distribution; Anslem de Silva in all known location ongoing, ecology and distribution and as sessment of threats; C. Bambaradeniya in Dambulla from March 1998, Survey of vertebrate fauna of Kandalama	
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Hakgala, Udawatha, Kale, Kandy, Sinharaja, Knuckles
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring
Captive stocks	No
Level of captive breeding recs.	Pending
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	
Predation by domestic fowl is a major threat and needs monitoring.	
<b>Sources</b>	
7, 49, 98	
<b>Compilers</b>	
Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba	
<b>Reviewers</b>	
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela	



Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Cyrotodactylus frenatus</i> (Günther, 1864)</b>
Family	Gekkonidae
Common name	Great Forest Gecko (English), <i>Mahakela huna</i> , <i>Mukalan huna</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Rain forests, sub montane forests and man made habitat
Habitat specificity	Arboreal, Terrestrial, Trees and fallen logs, rock and tree crevices. Up to 1500 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Ampitiya, Ginigathena, Mautakada estate, Gammaduwa, Medamahanuwara, Peradeniya, Rathnapura, Neerodumnaai (Eastern province), Knuckles range, Hakgala, Pallegama, Sigiriya, Balangoda, Gampola, Menikdena.
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	< 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation; Decrease in quality
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Predation, Man made fire, Smuggling
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	5 -7 years
Population trends	Predicted decline < 20% in the next 5 years, >20% in next 3 generations
<b>Data Quality</b>	Informal field sighting, Literature.
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Somaweera and Ukuwela in Menikdena, 1998 onwards.
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria ..... <b>A2c; B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN) .....Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Knuckles (northern region), Namunukula, Randenigala, Hakgala
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Husbandry
Captive stocks	Yes
Level of captive breeding recs.	Pending
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for taxon and similar taxa
<b>Other comments</b>	
Nocturnal in habitat. During the study of biodiversity of Knuckles range about 30 eggs were found in a rock area (personal observation by Nimal Rathnayake and Nadeera Weerasingha, 1997). Samitha Harischandra has observed over 100 in one house at Knuckles. K. Ukuwela has observed one in his house in Ampitiya (Kandy).	
<b>Sources</b>	12,26,39,40,49,95,96,98
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslém de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunaratna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslém de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Geckoella triedrus</i> (Günther, 1864)</b>	
Synonyms	<i>Gymnodactylus triedrus</i>	
Family	Gekkonidae	
Common name	Spotted Bowfinger Gecko (English), <i>Pulli Vakaniyahuna</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Montane forests	
Habitat specificity	Under stones - decaying logs, terrestrial. Arboreal. Below 700 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Peradeniya, Gammaduwa, Kitulgala, Knuckles range	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	< 2,000	
Number of locations/sub pop.	4; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years, Deforestation, Habitat loss; Decrease in quality.	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Predation by exotics, Fire, Fragmentation.	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Declining > 20% in the last 10 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>		
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/records.		
<b>Recent field studies</b>		
Anslem de Silva, ongoing studies on ecology; K. Manamendra-Arachchi on going on taxonomy.		
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	Criteria ..... <b>A1c, B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... No
Presence in Protected Area	Knuckles	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey; Genetic research, Life history studies	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive Breeding	
Captive breeding for	Species recovery, Education	
Captive stocks	No	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Unknown	
Propagation Techniques	Unknown	
<b>Other comments</b>		
Nocturnal in habit. Record from Horton Plains by P.H.D.H. de Silva in 1957 need further investigation.		
<b>Sources</b>		
6,49,98,107		
<b>Compilers</b>		
Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Geckoella yakhuna</i> (Deraniyagala, 1945)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Gymnodactylus yakhuna</i> , <i>Gymnodactylus collegalensis</i> , <i>Gymnodactylus nebulosus</i>
Family	Gekkonidae
Common name	Devil Gecko, Blotch Bowfinger Gecko (English); <i>Lapavan vakniyahuna</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Dry and intermediate zone
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter and tree trunks and crevices; Under decaying logs, Terrestrial/arboreal; Below 300 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Manaar, Puliyankulam, Polonnaruwa, Giritale, Menikdena
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous
Habitat status	Decrease in area < 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation, War; Decrease in quality
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, War, Predation by exotics, Fire
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Declining < 20% in the last 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/records
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Somaweera & Ukuwela in Menikdena, 1998.
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> - NEAR THREATENED      Criteria ..... —
CITES	Not listed      National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable      1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Giritale
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Species recovery, Education
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	Needs taxonomic assessment
<b>Sources</b>	49, 63, 98
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunaratna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Hemidactylus brookii parvimaculatus</i> Deraniyagala, 1953</b>
Synonyms	<i>Hemidactylus brookii</i>
Family	Gekkonidae
Common name	Spotted House Gecko (English), <i>Pulligehuna</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Sub species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Human dwellings; Forests
Habitat specificity	Houses, trees; < 1000 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Throughout Sri Lanka (in houses) except above 1000 m.
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous
Habitat status	Stable in quality
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Predation by cats and fowls
Effect of threat on population	No
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Stable
<b>Data Quality</b>	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief C.N.B. Bambaradeniya & M.R.B. Meegaskumbura in Kandalama from March 1998, Faunal Survey; Anslem de Silva in Gampola and Kandy; Somaweera & Ukuwela in Menikdena, 1998 onwards.
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	LOWER RISK - LEAST CONCERN Criteria
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation FPPA
National Red Data Book	Not listed 1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yes
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Taxonomic research
Management	No
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not required
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	
	Feed on mosquitos
<b>Sources</b>	
	7, 49, 63, 98
<b>Compilers</b>	
	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	
	Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Hemidactylus depressus</i> Gray, 1842</b>
Synonyms	<i>Hemidactylus piersii</i>
Family	Gekkonidae
Common name	Kandyan Gecko (English), <i>Hali Gehuna</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Dry, intermediate and wet zone forests, home gardens and houses
Habitat specificity	Trees, mossy caves, human settlements. Up to 1000 m
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Sinharaja, Yala, Gampola, Kandy, Namunukula
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	< 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat Status	Change in quality.
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Predation, Human interference
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Declining < 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	
Informal field sighting, Literature	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	
K.N. Manamendra Arachchi, taxonomic and distribution, Island-wide, Ongoing; Somaweera & Ukuwela in Menikdena, 1998 onwards	
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> - NEAR THREATENED Criteria.....--
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Threatened 1996 Red List (IUCN) .....Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Sinharaja, Yala
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Life history studies
Management	Monitoring
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Pending
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	
This species also found in human habitation.	
<b>Sources</b>	
49,98	
<b>Compilers</b>	
Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunaratna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba	
<b>Reviewers</b>	
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela	

Scientific name (author; date) ***Hemidactylus maculatus hunae* Daraniyagala, 1937**  
 Family Gekkonidae  
 Common name Spotted Giant Gecko, Rock Gecko (English); *Palli Huna*, *Devanta tit huna* (Sinhala)  
 Taxonomic level of assessment Sub species

#### Distribution

Habitat of the taxon Rainforest and rubber plantations  
 Habitat specificity Rock caves. Arboreal, terrestrial. Boulders, Tree trunks. Up to 400 m.  
 Current distribution (by country) **ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka  
 Current Sri Lankan distribution Monaragala, Panama, Okanda, Panamure  
 Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) < 5,000  
 Area of occupancy (Sq. km) <500  
 Number of locations/sub pop. 5; Fragmented  
 Habitat status Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years; Deforestation for plantations; Decrease in quality

#### Threats

Threats to taxon Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution  
 Effect of threat on population Yes  
 Trade No

#### Population numbers

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

#### Data Quality

Informal field sightings, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief.  
**Recent field studies** K.N. Manamendra-Arachchi in Monaragala ongoing, taxonomy and distribution.

#### Status

IUCN **ENDANGERED** Criteria **B1+2bc**  
 CITES Not listed National WL legislation FFPA  
 National Red Data Book Not listed 1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed  
 Presence in Protected Area Panama (Yala National Park)

#### Recommendations

Research Survey, Taxonomic research, Limiting factor research  
 Management Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding  
 Captive breeding for Species recovery, Reintroduction  
 Captive stocks None  
 Level of captive breeding recs. Initiate Programme within 3 years  
 Propagation Techniques Not known at all

#### Other comments

The largest Gecko in Sri Lanka

#### Sources

49,63,99

#### Compilers

Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayako, N.D. Rathnayako, P. Vinobaba

#### Reviewers

Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Hemidactylus triedrus lankae</i> Daraniyagala, 1953</b>
Synonyms	<i>Gecko triedrus</i> , <i>Hemidactylus triedrus</i>
Family	Gekkonidae
Common name	Termite Hill Gecko (English), <i>Humbas huna</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Sub species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Dry zone and intermediate zone forests and home gardens
Habitat specificity	Termite mound, rock, barks, houses. Below 300 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Kandalama, Dambulla, Giritale, Bakamuna, Menikdena
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area < 20% in last 10 years; Mahawela constructions, deforestations; Decrease in quality
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Predation by cats, Human interference
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Declining < 20% in the last 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Literature, Informal field sightings, Museum/records
<b>Recent field studies</b>	C.N.B. Bambaradeniya & M.C.B. Meegaskumbura in Kandalama from 1998 March, Faunal survey; Ranawana & Bambaradeniya in V.R.R. Sanctuary from 1997, Faunal survey; Somaweera & Ukuwela in Menikdena, 1998 onwards
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> - NEAR THREATENED Criteria
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Not threatened 1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Girithale, Dambulla
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Education, Research
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate Programme within 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Unknown
<b>Other comments</b>	The largest threat to the <i>H. triedrus lankae</i> is the cleaning the area for Mahaweli settlements and agriculture
<b>Sources</b>	7,49,63,99,113
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Ophisops leschenaultii lankae</i> (Deraniyagala, 1953)</b>
Family	Lacertidae
Common name	Leschenault's Snake-eye Lizard (English), <i>Panduru Sarpakshi Katussa</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Sub species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Grasslands
Habitat specificity	Terrestrial, dry grass lands; Up to 500m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Udawalawe, Nilgala, Mulaitivu, Galoya, Jaffna
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in quality; Delibrate fires, Preparation of land for agriculture
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Fire, Habitat loss
Effect of threat on population	Unknown
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Unknown
<b>Data Quality</b>	Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/records
<b>Recent field studies</b>	P.B. Karunaratne, IUCN/NCR survey
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK-NEAR THREATENED</b> Criteria .....
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Not threatened 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Gabya, Udawalawe
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Limiting factor research, PHVA
Management	Monitoring
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Pending
Propagation Techniques	Unknown
<b>Other comments</b>	Needs taxonomic investigation to confirm species validity, future studies recom mended
<b>Sources</b>	49, 63
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunaratna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela



Scientific name (author; date) ***Ophisops minor minor* (Deraniyagala, 1971)**  
 Synonyms  
 Family Lacertidae  
 Common name Lesser Snakeeye Lizard (English), *Kuda Sarpakshi Katusaa* (Sinhala)  
 Taxonomic level of assessment Sub species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon Grasslands  
 Habitat specificity Terrestrial. Up to 500 m.  
 Current distribution (by country) **ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka  
 Current Sri Lankan distribution Udawalawe, Nilgala  
 Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) < 20,000  
 Area of occupancy (Sq. km) < 2,000  
 Number of locations/sub pop. Few; Fragmented  
 Habitat status Decrease in quality; Deliberate fires

**Threats**

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

**Population numbers**

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

**Data Quality**

Literature

**Recent field studies**

P.B. Karunaratne, IUCN survey

**Status**

IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2c</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998 Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Udawalawe	

**Recommendations**

Research Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Limiting factor research  
 Management Monitoring  
 Captive stocks None  
 Level of captive breeding recs. Pending  
 Propagation Techniques Unknown

**Other comments**

Need taxonomic investigation to confirm sub species/ species further study recommended

**Sources**

23, 42, 49, 63, 65

**Compilers**

Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunaratna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba

**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date) ***Chalcidoseps thwaitesii* (Günther, 1872)**  
 Synonyms *Nessia thwaitesii*  
 Family Scincidae  
 Common name Four-toed Snake Skink (English), *Caturanguli Sarpiyahikanala* (Sinhala)  
 Taxonomic level of assessment Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon Montane forests  
 Habitat specificity Under logs, leaf litter, boulders; Between 700m - 1200m  
 Current distribution (by country) **ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka  
 Current Sri Lankan distribution Knuckles  
 Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) <500  
 Area of occupancy (Sq. km) <100  
 Number of locations/sub pop. Few in the range; Fragmented.  
 Habitat status Decrease in area; Deforestation; Decrease in quality

**Threats**

Threats to taxon Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation  
 Effect of threat on population Unknown  
 Trade No

**Population numbers**

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

**Data Quality**

Field observations

**Recent field studies**

Anslem de Silva (ecology)

**Status**

IUCN **ENDANGERED** Criteria ..... **B1+2bc**  
 CITES Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA  
 National Red Data Book 1998, Endangered 1996 Red List (IUCN) .....Not listed  
 Presence in Protected Area Knuckles

**Recommendations**

Research Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research, PHVA  
 Management Monitoring, Captive breeding  
 Captive breeding for Education, Research  
 Captive stocks None  
 Level of captive breeding recs. Initiate Programme within 3 years  
 Propagation Techniques Unknown

**Other comments**

None

**Sources**

49, 63,77, 89,119

**Compilers**

Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba

**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Dasia halianus</i> (Haly &amp; Nevil, 1887)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Euprepes halianus</i> , <i>Theconyx halianus</i> , <i>Lygosoma halianus</i>
Family	Scincidae
Common name	Haly's Tree Skink (English), <i>Helige rukhiraluva</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Low land dry zone forests
Habitat specificity	Arboreal, large trees. Upto 300m
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Gampaha, Horana, Dambulla, Elahera, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Jaffna, Palatupana, Galoya, Menikdena
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area; Deforestation, Encroachment
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides
Effect of threat on population	Unknown
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Unknown
<b>Data Quality</b>	
General field studies	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	
Somaweera and Ukuwela in Menikdena 1998 onwards.	
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK-NEAR THREATENED</b> Criteria ..... --
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Not threatened 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Galoya, Giritale
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Pending
Propagation Techniques	Unknown
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Sources</b>	
49,63,77,119	
<b>Compilers</b>	
Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba	
<b>Reviewers</b>	
Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Lankascincus deignani</i> (Taylor, 1950)</b>	
Synonyms	<i>Sphenomorphus deignani</i>	
Family	Scincidae	
Common name	Deignan's Lanka Skink (English), <i>Deignange Lakhiraluva</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Montane forests Leaf litter, under decaying logs and rubble. Terrestrial. Up to 1750 m.	
Habitat specificity		
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Gannoruwa, Peradeniya, Labukele, Talawakele	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	<500	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Few; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation (Tea plantations); Decrease in quality	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Predation.	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Declining < 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline > 20% in next 10 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/records Carl Gans, distribution in 1980's; I. Das & Anslem de Silva, on going	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Unknown	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research, Reintroduction	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate Programme within 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Unknown	
<b>Other comments</b>		
	Taxonomic studies, Biological studies	
<b>Sources</b>		
	49, 77,81	
<b>Compilers</b>		
	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba	
<b>Reviewers</b>		
	Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Lankascincus deraniyagalae</i> Greer, 1991</b>	
Family	Scincidae	
Common name	Deraniyagala's Lanka Skink (English); <i>Daraniyagalae Lakharaluva</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Forests and montane forests (including home gardens)	
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter, under logs and rubble. Terrestrial. Upto 1000 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Central hills and Galle district	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	<500	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Few; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area < 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation; Decrease in quality	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Predation by exotics	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Declining < 20% in the last 10 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>		
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/records		
<b>Recent field studies</b>		
Carl Gans on distribution in 1980's; I. Das and Anslern de Silva on going		
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yes	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Unknown	
<b>Other comments</b>		
Taxonomic studies		
<b>Sources</b>		
49, 77,81		
<b>Compilers</b>		
Anslern de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunaratna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Lankascincus fallax</i> (Peters, 1860)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Lygosoma fallax</i>
Family	Scincidae
Common name	Common Lanka Skink (English), <i>Sulaba Lakhiraluva</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Wet and dry zone forests, Home gardens
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter, under logs, rubble; Up to 1050 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Western, southwestern and northeastern low lands as well as central highlands
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous
Habitat status	Decrease in area < 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation; Decrease in quality
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Trampling, Fire, Predation by poultry and cats, Human interference
Effect of threat on population	Unknown
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Unknown
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Carl Gans on distribution in 1980's and I. Das & Ansem de Silva, on going.
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> - NEAR THREATENED Criteria ..... --
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Not threatened 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yes
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Pending
Propagation Techniques	Unknown
<b>Other comments</b>	Need taxonomic evaluation of the red and blue colour neck males
<b>Sources</b>	49,77,81
<b>Compilers</b>	Ansem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Ansem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Lankascincus gansi</i> Greer, 1991</b>	
Family	Scincidae	
Common name	Gan's Lanka Skink (English), <i>Gansge Lakhiraluva</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Forests and human habitats	
Habitat specificity	Under logs, leaf litter; Sub fossorial; Up to 1000 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Gampola, Deniyaya, Akuesssa, Ratnapura, Sinharaja, Kuruwita, Pallegama	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	< 2,000	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Few; Contiguous	
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation, Decrease in quality of habitat	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat loss due to exotic animals, Predation by exotics	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Declining > 20% in the last 10 years.	
<b>Data Quality</b>		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/records Carl Gans on distribution in 1980s; I. Das & Anslern de Silva, on going.	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	Criteria ..... <b>A1c</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Sinharaja	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate Programme within 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all	
<b>Other comments</b>	Studies on ecology required	
<b>Sources</b>	49,77,81	
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslern de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslern de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Lankascincus taprobanensis</i> (Kelaart, 1864)</b>	
Synonyms	<i>Eumeces taprobanense</i> (Boulenger, 1907) <i>Lygosoma punctatolineatum</i> , <i>Lygosoma striatopunctatum</i> Boulenger, 1893	
Family	Scincidae	
Common name	Smooth Lanka Skink (English); <i>Sumudu lakhiraluwa</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Upper montane forests	
Habitat specificity	Under logs and rubble and leaf litter. Terrestrial, sub-fossorial. 1500 m to 2300 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Apparently restricted to the central highlands. Horton Plains, Hakgala, Labukele, Nuwara Eliya, Namunukula	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	<500	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Few; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation, Vegetable and tea cultivation	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Trampling, Climate, Predation by exotics, Drought, Loss of habitat, Fragmentation	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Declining > 20% in the last 10 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>	Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum/records, Hearsay/popular belief	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Carl Gans on distribution in 1980's.	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN) .....Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Horton plains, Hakgala	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Limiting factor research	
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Captive breeding, Monitoring	
Captive breeding for	Education, Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all	
<b>Other comments</b>	Population decline can be observed due to forest fires (Horton Plains). A Skink with prehensile tail.	
<b>Sources</b>	48, 49, 63, 77, 81	
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunaratna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayaka, P. Vinobaba	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela	



Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Lankascincus taylori</i> Greer, 1991</b>
Family	Scincidae
Common name	Taylor's Lanka Skink (English), <i>Taylorge Lak Heeraluwa</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Forests and human habitation
Habitat specificity	Under leaf litter, logs, rubble; Sub-fossorial, terrestrial; Up to 1500 m
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Restricted to the central highlands, Sinharaja, Knuckles, Riverston, Gampola, Hantana, Udemuwa, Udawattekele
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area < 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation, Tea plantation; Decrease in quality
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Trampling, Climate, Fire, Poultry, Predation by cats
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Declining < 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Carl Gans on distribution in 1980s; I. Das and Ansem de Silva in 1995.
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... No
Presence in Protected Area	Sinharaja, Kunckles, Udawattekele
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research
Management	Monitoring
Captive breeding for	Unknown
Captive stocks	Unknown
Level of captive breeding recs.	Unknown
Propagation Techniques	Unknown
<b>Other comments</b>	The ecology of most skink species is poorly known. The genus is endemic to Sri Lanka.
<b>Sources</b>	49,77,81
<b>Compilers</b>	Ansem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, t. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Ansem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Mabuya bibronii</i> (Gray, 1833)</b>	
Synonyms	<i>Tiliqua bibronii</i>	
Family	Scincidae	
Common name	Bibron's Sand Skink (English), <i>Vali Hikanala</i> , <i>Lai Hikanala</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Dry zone	
Habitat specificity	A terrestrial species frequently in burrows under low vegetation and under decaying coconut leaves especially on sand dunes near the sea.	
Current distribution (by country)	Sri Lanka and India	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Chundikulam, Mullaitivu, Polonnaruwa, Giritale, Wasgomuwa	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	>2,000	
Number of locations/sub pop.	>5.	
Habitat status	Decrease in area; Deforestation	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Unknown	
Effect of threat on population	Unknown	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Unknown	
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	None	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>DATA DEFICIENT</b>	Criteria..... --
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Not threatened	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Giritale, Wasgomuwa	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Unknown	
Management	Habitat management, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Education, Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Pending	
Propagation Techniques	Unknown	
<b>Other comments</b>		
<b>Sources</b>	49, 63	
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunaratna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Mabuya carinata lankae</i> Deraniyagala, 1953</b>
Synonyms	<i>Scincus carinatus</i> , <i>Tiliqua carinata</i> , <i>Euprepes rufescens</i> , <i>Mabuya carinata</i>
Family	Scincidae
Common name	Common Skink (English), <i>Sulaba Hikanala</i> (Sinhala); <i>Periya Arene</i> (Tamil)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Sub species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	All three peneplains
Habitat specificity	Lowland forests and forest clearings, open areas, human habitation. Terrestrial. Up to 1000 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	All over Sri Lanka except higher altitudes
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decreasing in area; Deforestation, Habitat modification
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Habitat loss due to exotic animals, Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Predation by exotics, Drought
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Declining < 20% in the last 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief
<b>Recent field studies</b>	None
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> - NEAR THREATENED Criteria .....
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not listed 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Many
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not required
Propagation Techniques	Unknown
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Sources</b>	49, 63, 77
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunaratna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuweia

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Mabuya floweri</i> Taylor, 1950</b>
Synonym	<i>Euprepes brevis</i> Günther, 1875
Family	Scincidae
Common name	Taylor's Skink (English), <i>Taylorge Hikanala</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Coastal areas
Habitat specificity	Coconut groves; Terrestrial. Above 100 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Trincomalee
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	Unknown
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	Unknown
Number of locations/sub pop.	Unknown
Habitat Status	Decrease in area; War
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation
Effect of threat on population	Unknown
Trade	Unknown
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Unknown
<b>Data Quality</b>	From Taylors' (1950) account only
<b>Recent field studies</b>	None
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>DATA DEFICIENT</b> Criteria
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Unknown
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history studies, Limiting factor research
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	Known only from the type.
<b>Sources</b>	118
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunaratna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, A. Jayawickrama, M. Meegaskumbura, R. Somaweera, D. Srinath, N.D. Rathnayaka, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Mabuya madaraszi</i> Mehely, 1897</b>	
Family	Scincidae	
Common name	Spotted Skink (English), <i>Pulli Hikanala</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Wet and dry zones including human habitation	
Habitat specificity	Terrestrial, crevices, leaf litter, under logs; Up to 800 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Throughout the wet and dry zones	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous	
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years. Predicted decrease > 20% in next 10 years; Deforestation; Decrease in quality	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Predation by exotics (Cat & poultry), Human interference, Loss of habitat	
Effect of threat on population	Unknown	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Declining > 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline > 20% in next 10 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>		
Recent field studies		
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief Anslem de Silva on distribution		
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	Criteria ..... <b>A1c+2c</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yes	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Unknown	
<b>Other comments</b>		
Threats from Domestic poultry, cats, coucal are the major threats to the animal		
<b>Sources</b>		
49,63,101		
<b>Compilers</b>		
Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunaratna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
Anslem de Silva		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Nessia bipes</i> Smith, 1935</b>	
Family	Scinicidae	
Common name	Smith's Snake Skink (English), <i>Smithge Sarpahiraluva</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Intermediate zone forests	
Habitat specificity	Under decaying logs, leaf litter, humus. Terrestrial and sub fossorial; 750 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Gammaduwa, Matalipitiya	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	< 500	
Number of locations/sub pop.	2; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area; Deforestation, Commercial Plantations; Decrease in quality	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Declining (rate of decline unknown)	
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature, Museum/records	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Survey by Carl Gans in 1980's	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Gammaduwa	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research, Preservation of live genome	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all	
<b>Other comments</b>	Studies on distribution and ecology should be carried out	
<b>Sources</b>	49, 63, 77	
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Nessia burtoni</i> Gray, 1839</b>
Family	Scincidae
Common name	Three-toed Snake Skink (English), <i>Triyanguli Sarpahiraluva</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Wet and dry zone forest, home gardens, plantations
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter and soil, under logs; Up to 1200 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Gampola, Veyangoda, Lunava, Matugama, Pallevela, Kuruvita, Rakvana, Kadugannawa
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decrease > 20% in next 10 years; Deforestation; Decrease in quality; Agricultural activities
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Fire
Effect of threat on population	Unknown
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Unknown
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Carl Gans on distribution in 1980's
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> - NEAR THREATENED Criteria .....--
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Sinharaja forest
Natl./Reg. Protection plan	Yes
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research
Captive stocks	Unknown
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not required
Propagation Techniques	Unknown
<b>Other comments</b>	Nessia group needs reevaluation of generic positions using biochemical assays
<b>Sources</b>	49, 63, 77
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva

Scientific name (author; date) ***Nessia deraniyagalai* Taylor, 1950**  
 Family Scincidae  
 Common name Deraniyagala's Snake Skink (English); *Deraniyagalage Sarpahiraluva* (Sinhala)  
 Taxonomic level of assessment Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon Coastal dry zone  
 Habitat specificity Terrestrial, leaf litter. Up to 50 m.  
 Current distribution (by country) **ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka  
 Current Sri Lankan distribution Trincomalee  
 Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) < 100  
 Area of occupancy (Sq. km) <10  
 Number of locations/sub pop. 1  
 Habitat status Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; War

**Threats**

Threats to taxon Loss of habitat, War  
 Effect of threat on population Yes  
 Trade No

**Population numbers**

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

**Data Quality**

Literature, Indirect information

**Recent field studies**

Unknown

**Status**

IUCN **CRITICALLY ENDANGERED** Criteria ..... **B1+2bc**  
 CITES Not listed National WL legislation .....FFPA  
 National Red Data Book 1998, Endangered 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed  
 Presence in Protected Area Unknown

**Recommendations**

Research Survey, Genetic research, Limiting factor research  
 Management Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding  
 Captive breeding for Public awareness, Education, Research  
 Captive stocks None  
 Level of captive breeding recs. Initiate programme within 3 years  
 Propagation Techniques Unknown

**Other comments**

Known from type only

**Sources**

49,63,118

**Compilers**

Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunaratna, B.2.  
 Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D.  
 Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba

**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva



Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Nessia didactylus</i> (Deraniyagala, 1934)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Acoutius</i> ( <i>Nessia</i> ) <i>didactylus</i> Deraniyagala, 1934; <i>Nessia didactyla</i> Smith, 1935
Family	Scincidae
Common name	Two-toed Snake Skink (English), <i>Davayanguli Sarpahiraluva</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Sub montane forests and degraded forest patches near tea plantations
Habitat specificity	Sub-fossorial, terrestrial; From 500-1000m
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Bililegama, Dewatura
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	<100
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	<10
Number of locations/sub pop.	Few; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the next 10 years; Deforestation; Decrease in quality; Pollution
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Pollution, Predation by exotics, Fragmentation
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature, Indirect information
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Carl Gans on distribution in 1980's
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</b> Criteria ..... <b>B1+2c</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	None
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Education, Research, Public awareness
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Unknown
<b>Other comments</b>	Reproduction biology of all taxa of <i>Nessia</i> group should be conducted
<b>Sources</b>	49, 63,118
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Nessia hickanala</i> Deraniyagala, 1940</b>	
Synonym	<i>Anguenecephalus hickanala</i> Deraniyagala, 1940	
Family	Scincidae	
Common name	Shark-headed Snake Skink (English); <i>Morahis Sarpahiraluva</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Dry zone scrub jungle and coconut plantations	
Habitat specificity	Sub-fossorial. Under logs, leaf litter. Around 50 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	North-west of Sri Lanka, Pomparippu, Wilpattu	
Extent of occurrence (Sij. km.)	< 100	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	<10	
Number of locations/sub pop.	2; Contiguous	
Habitat status	Decrease in area < 20% in last 10 years; Deforestation, War; Decrease in quality	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, War, Edaphic changes	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Declining < 20% in the last 10 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature, Museum/records, Indirect information	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Unknown	
<b>Status</b>		
1UCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Wilpattu	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Sustainable utilization, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Education, Research, Public awareness	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Unknown	
<b>Other comments</b>	Locality not accessible due to prevailing civil disturbances	
<b>Sources</b>	49, 59, 63	
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva	

Scientific name (author; date) ***Nessia layardi* (Kelaart, 1853)**  
 Synonym *Acontias layardi* Kelaart, 1853  
 Family Scincidae  
 Common name Layard's Snakeskink (English), *Leyardge Sarpahiraluva* (Sinhala)  
 Taxonomic level of assessment Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon Wet zone coastal areas of Coconut plantations  
 Habitat specificity Decaying leaf litter, humus, fossorial; Up to 150 m.  
 Current distribution (by country) **ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka  
 Current Sri Lankan distribution Millawa (near Kurunegala), Colombo, Lunava, Polgahavela  
 Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) >500  
 Area of occupancy (Sq. km) <10  
 Number of locations/sub pop. 4; Fragmented  
 Habitat status Rapid urbanization in and around Colombo

**Threats**

Threats to taxon loss of habitat, Predation by exotics  
 Effect of threat on population Unknown  
 Trade No

**Population numbers**

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

**Data Quality**

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

**Recent field studies**

C. Gans, 1980s.

**Status**

IUCN	<b>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2c</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	None	

**Recommendations**

Research Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies  
 Management Monitoring, Captive breeding  
 Captive breeding for Public awareness, Education, Research  
 Captive stocks None  
 Level of captive breeding recs. Initiate programme within 3 years  
 Propagation Techniques Not known at all

**Other comments**

An conservation breeding programme of the *Nessia* group should be carried out. Studies to be carried out early.

**Sources**

49, 63, 76, 77

**Compilers**

Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunaratna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba

**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Nessia monodactylus</i> (Gray, 1839)</b>	
Synonyms	<i>Evesia monodactyla</i> (Gray, 1839), <i>Evesia bellii</i> (Dumeril & Bibron, 1839), <i>Tetrapedos smithii</i> Jan, 1860	
Family	Scincidae	
Common name	Toeless Snake Skink (English); <i>Ananguli Sarpahiraluva</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Wet zone, sub montane forests and tea plantations	
Habitat specificity	Sub-fossorial, Leaf-litter, terrestrial; Up to 1500 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Uwa and Sabaragamuwa province, Kandy, Nawalapitiya, Deviyaya, Peradeniya	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	< 2,000	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation, Human interference, Commercial plantation; Decrease in quality	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Climate, Predation by exotics, Human interference	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Declining > 20% in the last 20 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>		
General field study, Informal field sightings, Literature		
<b>Recent field studies</b>		
S. Karanarathne in Gannoruwa; C. Gans, 1980, Island wide.		
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Deviyaya	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Unknown	
<b>Other comments</b>		
Studies on the biology of this common species and the taxonomy of the montane and lowland populations should be carried out		
<b>Sources</b>		
26, 49, 63, 77, 118		
<b>Compilers</b>		
Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunaratna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
Anslem de Silva		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Nessia sarasinonvm</i> (Muller, 1889)</b>
Synonym	<i>Acontias sarasinorum</i> Muller, 1889
Family	Scincidae
Common name	Sarasin's Snake Skink (English), <i>Sarasinge Sarpahiraluva</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Dry zone scrub jungle areas.
Habitat specificity	Burrowing, terrestrial. Under logs, rubble, leaf litter.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Maha - Oya, Batticaloa, Lahugala, Kumbukgam Oya, Pogahawela, Dambulla, Pollonnaruwa, Galgamuva, Buttala.
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decline in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years; Deforestation; Decrease in quality.
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Fire, Human interference
Effect of threat on population	YOB
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Declining < 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline years < 20% in the next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief C. Gans, 1990
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> -NEAR THREATENED Criteria .....
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN) .....
Presence in Protected Area	Galgamura
Natl./Reg. Protection plan	Yes
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Pending
Propagation Techniques	Unknown
<b>Other comments</b>	None
<b>Sources</b>	49, 63, 77, 118
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva

Scientific name (author; date) ***Riopa singha* (Taylor, 1950)**  
 Family Scincidae  
 Common name Taylor's Skink (English), *Taylorge Hiraluhikanala* (Sinhala)  
 Taxonomic level of assessment Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon Arid coastal areas in northeastern Sri Lanka  
 Habitat specificity Below 50 m  
 Current distribution (by country) **ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka  
 Current Sri Lankan distribution Unknown  
 Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) Unknown  
 Area of occupancy (Sq. km) Unknown  
 Number of locations/sub pop. Unknown  
 Habitat Status Unknown

**Threats**

Threats to taxon Unknown  
 Trade Unknown

**Population numbers**

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

**Data Quality**

Literature

**Recent field studies**

None

**Status**

IUCN	<b>DATA DEFICIENT</b>	Criteria.....--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Data Deficient	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Unknown	

**Recommendations**

Research	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research
Captive stocks	None ,
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all

**Other comments**

Sufficient data not available. It is hopeful that ongoing studies will provide more details. Known only from the type (*R. Singha*).

**Sources**

49,118

**Compilers**

Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Paliwadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba

**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Sphenomophus dorsicatenatus</i> Deraniyagala, 1953</b>	
Family	Scincidae	
Common name	Catenated Litter Skink (English), <i>Damwal singitihikanala</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Riverine forests, beside streams	
Habitat specificity	Terrestrial. Among boulders and decaying vegetation along streams. Up to 500 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Gampola, Alapata, Angammana, Ranmalkanda	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	< 2,000	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Unknown	
Habitat status	Decrease in area; Decrease in habitat > 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decrease < 20% in the next 10 years; Deforestation; Decrease in quality; Human activities	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Predation by exotics, Human interference	
Effect of threat on population	Unknown	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in next 10 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>		
General field study, Indirect information.		
<b>Recent field studies</b>		
Anslem De Silva, around Gampola, on going studies.		
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	Criteria ..... <b>A2c</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Critically Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yes	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Unknown	
<b>Other comments</b>		
Revalidation of taxa should be carried out to confirm the genus and species. Threats from poultry, Coucal and domestic cats.		
<b>Sources</b>		
49, 63, 81		
<b>Compilers</b>		
Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
Anslem de Silva		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Sphenomophus dussumieri</i> (Dumeril &amp; Bibron, 1839)</b>	
Synonyms	<i>Lugosoma dussumierii</i> Dumeril & Bibron, 1839	
Family	Scincidae	
Common name	Dussumier's Litter Skink (English), <i>Salkasahita Singitihikanala</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Unknown	
Habitat specificity	Unknown	
Current distribution (by country)	Sri Lanka and India	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Peradeniya	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 100	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	<10	
Number of locations/sub pop.	<1	
Habitat Status	Unknown	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Unknown	
Effect of threat on population	Unknown	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Unknown	
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field studies, Informal studies	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Recent studies by C. Gans, 1990 have not revealed the presence of this species	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>DATA DEFICIENT</b>	Criteria.....--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Unknown	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Unknown	
<b>Other comments</b>		
Collections from Peradeniya and surrounding areas need detail study to examine the presence of the species.		
<b>Sources</b>		
49,63,81		
<b>Compilers</b>		
Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunaratna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
Anslem de Silva		



Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Sphenomorphus megalops</i> (Annandale, 1906)</b>	
Synonym	<i>Lygosoma (Keneuxia) megalops</i> Annandale, 1906	
Family	Scincidae	
Common name	Annandale's Litter Skink (English), <i>Annandalege Singitihi Kanala</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Unknown	
Habitat specificity	Up to 500 m	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Puttalama, Kitulgala	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	<100	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	<10	
Number of locations/sub pop.	2; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Unknown	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Unknown	
Effect of threat on population	Unknown	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Unknown	
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field studies, Informal field studies	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Recent studies by C. Gans, 1990 have not revealed the presence of this species.	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>DATA DEFICIENT</b>	Criteria .....--
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Unknown	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Unknown	
<b>Other comments</b>	Conduct work to establish the validity of the species	
<b>Sources</b>	2, 49, 63, 81, 114	
<b>Compilers</b>	Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva	

Scientific name (author; date) ***Sphenomorphus rufogulus* Taylor, 1950**  
 Family Scincidae  
 Common name Red-throated Litter's Skink (English); *Taylorge Singitihi Kanala* (Sinhala)  
 Taxonomic level of assessment Species

**Distribution**

Habitat of the taxon Coastal forests Northwest of the country  
 Habitat specificity Forest floor, leaf litter; Up to 30 m.  
 Current distribution (by country) **ENDEMIC** to Sri Lanka  
 Current Sri Lankan distribution 12 km. North of Trincomalae  
 Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.) <100  
 Area of occupancy (Sq. km) <10  
 Number of locations/sub pop. 1  
 Habitat Status Unknown

**Threats**

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

**Population numbers**

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

**Data Quality**

Unknown

**Recent field studies**

Unknown

**Status**

IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	Criteria ..... <b>D2</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1988, Data Deficient	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Unknown	

**Recommendations**

Research Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research  
 Management Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding  
 Captive breeding for Public awareness, Education, Research  
 Captive stocks None  
 Level of captive breeding recs. Initiate programme within 3 years  
 Propagation Techniques Unknown

**Other comments**

This species is considered as a colour morph of *L. fallax*. Hence needs further study with more samples to establish the validity of *S. rufogulus*.

**Sources**

49,57,81,118

**Compilers**

Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Paliawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba

**Reviewers**

Anslem de Silva

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Sphenomorphus striatopunctatus</i> (Ahl, 1925)</b>	
Synonyms	<i>Lygosoma punctatolineatum</i> Boulenger, 1907; <i>Lygosoma striatopunctatum</i>	
Family	Scincidae	
Common name	Ahl's Litter Skink (English); <i>Ahlge Singitihikanala</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Montane forests	
Habitat specificity	Ground dwelling, Above 1,500 m	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Hakgala, Pattipola, Peradeniya	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	<500	
Number of locations/sub pop.	3; Contiguous	
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline over years > 20% in the next 10 years; Decrease in quality; Agricultural activities.	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Edaphic changes, Fire, Drought, Human Interference.	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Declining > 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline over years > 20% in the next 10 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief None	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN) .....Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yes. Hakgala	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Unknown	
<b>Other comments</b>		
This species need to be studied with more specimens to establish its validity. Greer (1991) has synonymised it under <i>Lankascincus taprobanensis</i> .		
<b>Sources</b>		
15, 42, 49, 63, 81, 118		
<b>Compilers</b>		
Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
Anslem de Silva		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Varanus bengalensis</i> (Daudin, 1802)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Lacerta dracaena</i> Linn., 1766; <i>Tupinambis cepedianus</i> Daudin 1802
Family	Varanidae
Common name	Land Monitor (English); <i>Talagoya</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Terrestrial, mainly low land plantations, scrub jungle and human habitation.
Habitat specificity	Terrestrial, arboreal. Tree holes and burrows in urban areas usually inside ceilings. Up to 400 m.
Historical distribution	India, Sri Lanka
Current distribution (by country)	India, Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Many places in low country and mid country
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous
Habitat status	Stable In area. Predicted habitat decline < 20% in the next 10 years; Habitat loss, Encroachment; Decrease in quality
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Hunting for food, Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation
Effect of threat on population	No
Trade	Flesh; Eggs for consumption. Domestic and Commercial trade
Effect of trade on population	Unknown
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	(Unknown) > 2,500
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Presently stable; Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting Eric Wikramanayake, in Udawalawa from 1995; Anslern de Silva and Maren Gaulke in dry zone and wet zone, 1996 ongoing; Nimal Rathnayake and Kalinga, ongoing research in Kandy
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> -NEAR THREATENED Criteria .....
CITES	Listed (1992) Appendix I National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1997, Not listed 1996 Red List (IUCN) .....
Presence in Protected Area	Not listed Yala, Wilpatu, Giritala
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Education, Research
Captive stocks	Nil
Level of captive breeding recs,	Initiate programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa
<b>Other comments</b>	
This species is very helpful in controlling the coconut beetle. This animal is extensively hunted in some parts of Sri Lanka and sold for Rupees 100 - 300 per specimen for flesh.	
<b>Sources</b>	
16,18,41,49,63,66,67,68	
<b>Compilers</b>	
Anslern de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunarathna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba	
<b>Reviewers</b>	
Anslern de Silva	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Varanus salvator kabaragoya</i> (Deraniyagala, 1947)</b>	
Synonyms	<i>Lacerta monitor</i> Linn., 1758; <i>Stellio salvator</i> Laurenti, 1768	
Family	Varanidae	
Common name	Water Monitor (English), <i>Kabaragoya</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Sub species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Brackish and fresh water habitats mainly in low lands, estuaries, mangroves, rivers and streams	
Habitat specificity	Semi aquatic river, stream banks, paddy fields, ponds and tanks; Up to 800 m	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Low country wet zone and dry zone mid country up to 800 m.	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km)	> 2,000	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous	
Habitat status	Increase in area; about 20%; New reservoirs, Paddy field, more garbage	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Hunting for medicine, Pesticides	
Effect of threat on population	None	
Trade	Skin trade was banned in 1937	
Effect of trade on population	None	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	(Unknown) > 2500	
Generation time	Average 10 years	
Population trends	Declining < 20% in the last 3 generations; Predicted decline > 20% in next 3 generation	
<b>Data Quality</b>		
General field study, Literature, Hearsay/popular belief		
<b>Recent field studies</b>		
Rom Whitaker in late 1970's; Eric Wickramanayake from mid 1980's; Anslem de Silva and Maren Gaulke in Kandy and Giritale, 1996 and on going. N. D. Rathnayake, on going.		
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	Criteria ..... <b>A2bd</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not listed	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yes (Giritale)	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Epidemiology	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques for taxon or similar taxa	
<b>Other comments</b>		
Predator of agricultural pests.		
<b>Sources</b>		
16, 20, 26, 49		
<b>Compilers</b>		
Anslem de Silva, L. Ekenayake, S.S.S. Jasinghe, T. Kapurusinghe, S. Karunaratna, B.Z. Nizam, A. Palihawadane, R. Peris, K. Parameshwaran, H.D. Rathnayake, N.D. Rathnayake, P. Vinobaba		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
Anslem de Silva		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Eryx conica brevis</i> (Deraniyagala, 1951)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Boa conica</i> Schneider, 1796; <i>Gongylophis conicus</i> Deraniyagala, 1936
Family	Boidae
Common name	Sand Boa (English), <i>Vali pimbura</i> , <i>Kota pimbura</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Sub species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Coastal area, dry zone forest, arid zone location
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter, under logs in scrub land forests. Terrestrial, sub fossorial. Up to 50 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Chavakacheri (Northern province), Panama, Mannar (Northwestern province), Trincomalee (Eastern province), Yale, Matara, Mahiyangana
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Few; Contiguous
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years, Decrease in quality, Cultivation and land reforming are the primary cause of change
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pollution, War, Fire
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	Domestic, Commercial; Pet trade
Effect of trade on population	Unknown
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 20 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	Informal field sightings, Literature
<b>Recent field studies</b>	None
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> -NEAR THREATENED Criteria ..... --
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN) .....Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Yala, Wilpattu
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Sources</b>	33,51,64
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeywardana, B.A. Daniel, Ansem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasooriya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, VAM.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Ansem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Aspidura brachyorrhos</i> (Boie, 1758)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Scytale brachyorrhos</i> Boie, 1827; <i>Calamari scytale</i> (Boie, 1827); <i>Aspidura brachyorrhos</i> Boulenger, 1890
Family	Colubridae
Common name	Boie's Roughside (English), <i>Lemadilla</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Throughout the wet zone, sub montane forests except the coastal areas
Habitat specificity	Sub-fossorial, Leaf litter, under decaying logs, loose soil and Humid paddy fields; about 250-900 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Gampola, Weligalla, Peradeniya, Kandy (Central province), Dambulla
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years, Pesticides, Cultivation, Clearing the garden are the primary cause of change, Decrease in quality, Urbanization
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Predation, Ploughing
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	Unknown
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature, Informal field sightings
<b>Recent field studies</b>	R.K. Somaweera in Menkdena, Dambglla, August 1994-98; K. Ukuwela in Kandy, 1998. C. Gans in mid 1970s, island-wide survey.
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria ..... <b>A2c; B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Gammaduwa, Knuckles, Sinharaja, Udawatthakale.
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Education, Research
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	This snake is often met inside houses and compounds in Gampola, Peradeniya and Kandy area and killed by people as they consider it venomous (Anslem de Silva).
<b>Sources</b>	33,51,56,78,124
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Aspidura copei</i> Günther, 1864</b>	
Family	Colubridae	
Common name	Cope's Roughside (English), <i>Kalu medilla</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Upper montane forests and plantations	
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter, under decaying logs - Sub-fossorial, Up to 2,001 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Dikoya, Dimbulla (Central province), Balangoda (Sabaragamuwa province)	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	<500	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Few; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 25 years, Agriculture, plantations and overuse of fertilizer is the primary cause of change, Decrease in quality	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Forest burning and clearing, Ploughing	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>	Informal field sightings, Literature	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	C. Gans in mid 1970's	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Horton plains, Peak Wilderness	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	
Management	Habitat management, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Education, Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Information not available with this group of Compilers	
<b>Other comments</b>	Captive breeding is recommended for Research and Education purpose	
<b>Sources</b>	33,51,56,78,124	
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslern de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslern de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela	



Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Aspidura deraniyagalae</i> Gans &amp; Fetcho, 1982</b>	
Family	Colubridae	
Common name	Deraniyagala's Roughside (English), <i>Kandu madilla</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Dry mixed agricultural irrigated land	
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter, Under decaying logs, Sub-fossorial, 1000 -1520 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Kanwerella, Pindarawatte (Ura province). All above 1000 m. in Namunukulla.	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	<100	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	<100	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Few; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area < 20% in the last 20 years, Agriculture, Decrease in quality	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Fire, Ploughing	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>		
Literature, Museum/records		
<b>Recent field studies</b>		
C. Gans, in mid 1970s		
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	Critically Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Unknown	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Life history studies	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Information not available with this group of Compilers	
<b>Other comments</b>		
Lays 2-4 eggs. Non venomous snake.		
<b>Sources</b>		
33,51,78,124		
<b>Compilers</b>		
K.E. Abeysirwardana, B.A. Daniel, Ansem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
Ansem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Aspidura drummond-hayi</i> Boulenger, 1904.</b>	
Family	Colubridae	
Common name	Drummond-Hay's Rough side (English), <i>Ketiwalmdilla</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Wet zone 3rd Peneplain, wet rain forest	
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter, Under decaying logs. Sub fossorial. Up to 1,040 m	
Current distribution (bycountry)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Balangoda, Sinharaja (Sabaragamuwa province), Deniyaya (Southern province)	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	< 2,000	
Number of locations/sub pop.	3; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area < 20% in the next 15 years. Agriculture, Husbandry, Tea land redevelopment is the primary cause of change	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Pollution, Poisoning	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Predicted decline < 20% in the next 15 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>		
Literature, Museum, records		
<b>Recent field studies</b>		
C. Gans in mid 1970's		
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Sinharaja	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Life history studies	
Management	Habitat, management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Information not available with this group of compilers	
<b>Other comments</b>		
Ecology of this non venomous snake is not known.		
<b>Sources</b>		
14,33,51,78,124		
<b>Compilers</b>		
K.E. Abeywardana, B.A. Daniel, Ansem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Horath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Juyuainghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasunlhu, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
Ansem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Aspidura guentheri</i> Ferguson, 1876</b>	
Family	Colubridae	
Common name	Günther's Roughside (English), <i>Kudamadilla</i> (Sinhala),	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Wet zone, 1st Peneplane, Lowland forests	
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter & loose soil. Sub-fossorial, Nocturnal, under leaf litter and rocks. Upto 500m	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Matugama, Rathnapura, Kosgama, Deniyaya (southern province)	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Few; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 15 years, Decrease in quality, Agriculture, developing minor export crops are the primary cause of change	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Climate, Drought, Forest burning, Ploughing	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 15 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>	Informal field sighting, Literature/Museum/records	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	C. Gans in mid 1970's	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Unknown	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Life history studies	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research	
Captive stocks	No	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Information not available with this group of Compilers	
<b>Other comments</b>	Found in smaller colonies. Feeds on earthworms. The gravid female carry 1 to 2 eggs. These are small non poisonous snakes.	
<b>Sources</b>	33,51,56,64,78,124	
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslern de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslern de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela	

Scientific name (author; date) .	<b><i>Aspidura trachyprocta</i> Cope, 1860</b>
Synonyms	<i>Aspidura brachyorrhos</i> , <i>A. scytale</i>
Family	Colubridae
Common name	Common Roughside (English), <i>Dalawa madilla</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Upper montane forests and plantations
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter, under decaying logs and loose soil. Fossorial. 750-2100 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Hakgala, Nuwura Eliya, Horton Plains, Thalawakele, Ambelwela, Pattipola, Gammaduwa, Thangamale, Knuckles
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 20 years, Decrease in quality, Drought, Agriculture are the primary cause of change
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Climate, Drought, Road kills, Agriculture, Forest fire
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	Informal field sightings, Literature/museum/records
<b>Recent field studies</b>	C.N.B. Bambaradeniya and Ranawana in Horton plains and Hakgala, 1995; Faunal survey of montane zone PA - GEF; Anslern de Silva in Horton plains, 1998, Zoological Survey; Gans in mid 1970's
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>
CITES	Not listed
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable
Presence in Protected Area	Hakgala, Horton Plains, Knuckles, Thangamale
	Criteria ..... <b>A2c</b>
	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Education, Research
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Information not available with this group of Compilers
<b>Other comments</b>	Non venomous, Nocturnal. Feeds on earthworms and readily accept in captivity
<b>Sources</b>	33, 51, 56, 64, 78,124
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeywardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslern de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslern de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Belanophis ceylonensis</i> (Günther, 1858)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Tropidonotus chrysargus</i> (Günther, 1853); <i>Tropidonotus ceylonensis</i> (Günther, 1864); <i>Amphiesma ceylonensis</i> (Wall, 1921); <i>Belanophis ceylonensis</i> (Smith, 1938)
Family	Colubridae
Common name	Blossom Krait, Sri Lanka Keelback (English), <i>Malkarawala</i> , <i>Nihaluwa</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Low land and sub montane forests and rain forests
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter, Terrestrial and under logs
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Uva province, Lenoc estate, Bandarawella, Labugama, Peradeniya, Udugama, Deniyaya, Sinharaja, Kalupana, (Knuckles, Kottawa), Yatiyanthota, Balangoda, Kuruvita, Pallmadulla and Sinharaja rain forest, Peak Wilderness, Knuckles range
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years, Decrease in quality, Agriculture, Human settlements are primary cause of change
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Man made fire
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	Informal field sightings, Literature, Museum, records, Hearsay/Popular belief
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Ansem de Silva in most locations, late 1980's, Ecology
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> -NEAR THREATENED Criteria.....--
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	Endangered 1996 Red List (IUCN) .....Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Sinharaja , Knuckles, Peak Wilderness
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	This is an oviparous snake and mainly feeds on frogs. It is important to study its venom. Atmospheric moisture is important for the survival of this species.
<b>Sources</b>	33, 51, 56, 67
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeyesiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Ansem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganagama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Ansem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Boiga barnesii</i> (Günther, 1869)</b>	
Synonyms	<i>Dipsias barnesii</i> (Günther, 1869)	
Family	Colubridae	
Common name	Barne's Cat Snake (English), <i>Panduru mapila</i> (Sinhala),	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Rainforest in wet zone	
Habitat specificity	Rock and tree crevices and leaf litter. Arboreal, Nocturnal. Up to 500 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Matale, Kandy, Balangode, Labugama, Sinharaja	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	<500	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Few; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 20 years	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Man made fire Hunting	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Decline > 20% in the last 10 years; Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>		
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum, records. Anslem de Silva in Kandy from late 1980's, ecology.	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Udawattakele, Sinharaja	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Life history studies	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Techniques known for this taxon or similar taxon	
<b>Other comments</b>		
Feeds on Geckos and other small lizards, it often descends to the ground. Nothing is known of its reproductive habits. This species is considered venomous and is killed. During the day it hides under decaying vegetations, rocks, ledges, hollow tree limbs and underneath barks.		
<b>Sources</b>		
33, 51, 56, 64, 91,124		
<b>Compilers</b>		
K.E. Abeywardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Calliophis melanurus sinhaleyus</i> Deraniyagala, 1951</b>
Synonyms	<i>Coluber melanurus</i> (Shaw, 1802)
Family	Colubridae
Common name	Sri Lankan Coral Snake (English), <i>Depathkaluwa</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Subspecies
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Intermediate and low country scrub jungle areas
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter, loose sand, under logs. Sub fossorial. Up to 300 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Matale, Galle, Kataragama, Chillaw, Serukella, Anuradhapura, Mihintale, Kathale, Balangada, Andigama
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Agriculture, development
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Hunting, Fire, Predation
Effect of threat on population	Unknown
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	
	Informal field sighting, Literature/ Museum/ records
<b>Recent field studies</b>	
	Ansem de Silva, island-wide, on going study on distribution, ecology and bite
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria ..... <b>A2c</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not threatened 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Wilpattu National Park, Sinharaja forest reserve, Yala
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Species recovery
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Information not available with this group of compilers
<b>Other comments</b>	
	Earlier considered a rare snake due to its secretive nature. Its bite causes local reactions. DNA studies from southern Indian and Sri Lankan specimen should be conducted.
<b>Sources</b>	
	33, 34, 51, 64,124
<b>Compilers</b>	
	K.E. Abeysirwardana, B.A. Daniel, Ansem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	
	Ansem de Silva, R.Somaweera and K.D.B. Ukuwela.

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Cercaspis carinata</i> (Kuhl, 1820)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Hurria carinata</i> , <i>Lycodon carinatus</i> (Kuhl, 1820)
Family	Colubridae
Common name	Sri Lanka Wolf Snake (English), <i>Dhara radanakaya</i> (Sinhala),
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Moist and rain forest dwellers
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter, rock crevices, decaying logs. Nocturnal. Up to 1500m
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Galle, Rathnapura, Kahawatta, Balangoda, Matale, Kandy, Sinharaja
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	< 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years and predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years, Decrease in quality due to major export crop culturing.
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Man made fire, Hunting
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 25 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	Informal field sighting, Literature/Museum/records
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Anslem de Silva in Sinharaja and Kahawatta from 1975 -80, ecology
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Udawattakele, Sinharaja
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	Feeds on geckos and skinks. Requires moisture, if removed from moist condition will dry up and die in a few days. Proportion of males is higher in this species.
<b>Sources</b>	28,33,51,124
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeyesiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana, B.A. Daniel
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela



Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Chrysopelea ornata sinhaleya</i> Deraniyagala, 1945</b>
Synonym	<i>Coluber ornatus</i> Shaus, 1802
Family	Colubridae
Common name	Ornate Flying Snake (English), <i>Malsara</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Subspecies
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Wet zone, low and intermediate zone forests and coconut plantations
Habitat specificity	Arboreal; Below 500 m
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka.
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Many localities in down south.
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years, Urban industrialization is the primary cause of change
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Trade
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	Pet trade
Effect of trade on population	Yes
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Declining > 20% in the last 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	Informal field sighting, Literature/ Museum/ records
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Anslem de Silva island wide
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria <b>A1c; B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation FFPA
National Red Data Book	Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Sinharaja, Rummassala, Dombagaskande
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive, breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness
Captive stocks	Dehiwela Zoo and personal collection
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	A popular exhibit in zoos as well as at private exhibitions
<b>Sources</b>	33,51,64,124
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Chrysopelea taprobanica</i> Smith, 1943</b>
Family	Colubridae
Common name	Gold and Black Tree Snake, Flying Snake (English), <i>Dangara danda</i> (Sinhala),
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	In the dry zone and intermediate zone, low land scrub jungle.
Habitat of the taxon	Arboreal, Diurnal. Up to 200 m.
Habitat specificity	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current distribution (by country)	Polonnaruwa, Randenigala, Willpattu, Sigiriya, Kurunegala, Jaffna, Kunthale,
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Trincomalee, Randenigala, Monaragala, Handapanagala, Wellawaya
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
	> 2,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	Many; Contiguous.
Number of locations/sub pop.	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years, Agriculture burning is the primary
Habitat status	cause of change
<b>Threats</b>	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Drought
Threats to taxon	
Effect of threat on population	Yes
	International; Whole animals in pet trade
Trade	
Effect of trade on population	Unknown
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Predicted decline >20% in the next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum, Records
	Samarawickrama, S. Peradeniya University research team, Zoology department,
	Peradeniya in V.R.R Sanctuary, 1997, V.R.R. Sanctuary management plan & Fauna
	survey (GEF project). Jayawickrama, A. in Wallevaya. Karunaratne, S. in Wasgomuwa.
	National Park, 1997, Resource inventory, Survey under GEF.
<b>Recent field studies</b>	
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	VULNERABLE Criteria A2c
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Wilpattu, VRR Sanctuary
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	Nothing is known of its reproductive habits. A. Jayawickrama, 1997 observed this animal
	inside houses in Monaragala District
	33, 51, 56, 64, 119
<b>Sources</b>	
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeywardana, B.A. Daniel, Ansem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K.
	Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G.
	Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K.
	Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Ansem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Dendrelaphis oliveri</i> (Taylor, 1950)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Ahaetulla oliveri</i>
Family	Colubridae
Common name	Oliver's Bronzeback (English), <i>Oliverge hal danda</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Dry mixed forest (Low land)
Habitat specificity	Arboreal, Up to 50 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Trincomalee (Eastern province),
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	<100
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	<100
Number of locations/sub pop.	One
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years, Decrease in quality, War, Man made fire, Mining are primary cause of change
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Political unrest, War, Man made fire
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature
<b>Recent field studies</b>	None
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</b> Criteria B1, 2bc
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	No
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Genetic research, Taxonomic research, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Genome resource banking, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Species recovery, Education, Research
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	<i>D. Oliveri</i> is known only from the type locality Trincomalee
<b>Sources</b>	33,51,56,117
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeywardana, B.A. Daniel, Ansem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Ansem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B.Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Haplocercus ceylonensis</i> Günther, 1858</b>
Synonyms	<i>Aspidura carinata</i> Jan, 1862
Family	Colubridae
Common name	Black Spine Snake, Mould Snake (English), <i>Kurunkarawala</i> (Sinhala),
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Sub montane forests and rain forests
Habitat specificity	Fossorial, Nocturnal, Cool damp places, decaying logs in loose soil, humus soil, under rocks, Up to 1800 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Gampola, Pupuresa, Gammaduwa, Kotmale, Punduluoya (Central province), Namunukula, Balangoda, Knuckles range, Kalupahana.
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years, Decrease in quality. Agriculture and Multi crop cultivation are the primary cause of change
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Climate, Drought, Human interference
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	Informal field sightings, Literature/Museum/records
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Ukuwela in Knuckles range, Kaluphaha from 1998 June, Informal sightings Anslém de Silva on Distribution and Habits
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria <b>A2c</b> ; B1+2bc
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered 1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Knuckles, Kotmale
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	Get killed during preparation of vegetable beds.
<b>Sources</b>	27, 33, 51, 56, 64, 115, 120, 124
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeywardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslém de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslém de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Lycodon osmanhilli</i> Taylor, 1950</b>
Family	Colubridae
Common name	<i>Mal Radanakaya</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Low land, dry, wet and intermediate zone close to human habitation
Habitat specificity	Under logs, rock crevices. Below 350 m
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Ampare, Matara, Galle, Chillaw, Tabbowa, Colombo, Balangoda, Andigama
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many, Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in quality
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Hunting, Predation
Effect of threat on population	Unknown
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Unknown
<b>Data Quality</b>	Unknown
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Anslem de Silva, on going
<b>Status</b>	
1UCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> - LEAST CONCERN Criteria -
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered 1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Inginiyagala, Bolgoda, Wilpathttu
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Taxonomy
Management	Monitoring
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended
Propagation Techniques	Not known
<b>Other comments</b>	This snake is often killed when they come into houses in the night. Validity of the species should be established using DNA techniques.
<b>Sources</b>	118
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Lycodon striatus sinhaleyus</i> Deraniyagala, 1955</b>
Synonyms	<i>Coluber striates</i> , Shaw 1802; <i>Lycodon striatus</i> Stoliczka, 1870; <i>Ophites striatus</i> Wall, 1921
Family	Colubridae
Common name	Shaw's Wolf Snake (English), <i>Kabara radanakaya</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Sub species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Sub montane and lowland forest including in human habitation.
Habitat specificity	Found under decaying logs, earth cracks, leaf litter, loose soil. Terrestrial. Up to 500 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Colombo, Matugama, Kotte, Dehiwala, Negombo, Chilaw, Peradeniya, Kandy, Gampola, Udahentenna, Welimada, Dambulla, Bolgoda, Galle.
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000.
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years, Decrease in quality, Cultivation of minor export crops, urbanisation, Agriculture are the primary cause of change
<b>Threats</b>	Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Man made fire, Predation (by poultry and cats)
Threats to taxon	
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Literature/ Museum/ Records
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Anslem de Silva on going; Ukuwela and Somaweera in Menikdena, ongoing
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria ..... <b>A2c; B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not listed 1996 Red List (IUCN) Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Many
<b>Recommendations</b>	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies
Research	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Education Research
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	This species is commonly misidentified as a krait and hence killed. DNA studies from Sri Lankan and Indian species should be conducted.
<b>Sources</b>	33,51,64
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D: Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Macropisthodon plumbicolor palabariya</i> Deraniyagala, 1955</b>
Synonyms	<i>Tropidonopus plumbicolor</i> Cantor, 1839; <i>Macropisthodon plumbicolor</i> Boulenger, 1893; <i>Trigonocephalus elioti</i> Jerdon, 1853
Family	Colubridae
Common name	Green Keelback (English), <i>Palabariya</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Sub species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Scrub jungle, low land mixed dry forest and grasslands
Habitat specificity	Terrestrial, Leaf-litter, under logs, at the base of grass tussocks. Up to 1000 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Sigiriya, Randenigala, Dambulla, Peradeniya, Trincomalee, Kahagalle, Koslanda, Knuckles, Pupurassa, Bandarawela, Pallekele, Uva Pathana
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	<20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Agriculture, Grassland fire are the primary cause of change
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Manmade fire, Hunting
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Literature/Museum/records
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Samaravikrama in V.R.R. Sanctuary from 1997, V.R.R. Sanctuary management plan and fauna survey; R.K. Somaweera in Pallegama, Laggala from 1997
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria ..... <b>A2c; B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not listed 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Randenigala Sanctuary, Knuckles
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Venom studies
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive Breeding
Captive breeding for	Species recovery, Education, Research
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa.
<b>Other comments</b>	First time recorded from Pupurasa area by Ashoka Jayawickrama in the year 1992. One of the few snakes with neural venom gland.
<b>Sources</b>	33, 51, 56, 64, 88, 124
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslern de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, LG. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslern de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Oligodon calamarius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)</b>	
Synonyms	<i>Colubar calamarius</i> Linnaeus, 1758, <i>Oligodon templetoni</i> Günther, 1862	
Family	Colubridae	
Common name	Templeton's Kukri Snake (English), <i>Kabara dathkatiya</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> peneplane, damp forest of the wet zone	
Habitat specificity	Terrestrial. Up to 1800 m	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Hewissa, Balangoda, Rathnapura, Peradeniya, Gammaduwa, Mathugama, Udugama South, Galle	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	< 2,000	
Number of locations/sub pop.	7; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Agriculture and urbanisation are the primary cause of change	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature, Museum, records, general field studies	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	D. Kandamby in Galle, 1994	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	Criteria ..... <b>A2c; B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable 1	996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Sinharaja, Knuckles	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Life history studies	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programmeme after 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Unknown	
<b>Other comments</b>	Some consider it venomous as it resembles a miniature viper.	
<b>Sources</b>	33,61,66,64,124	
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslam de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, SA Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, VAM.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslam de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, and K.D.B. Ukuwela	



Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Oligodon sublineatus</i> Dumeril, Bibron &amp; Dumeril, 1854</b>
Synonyms	<i>Oligodon sublineatum</i> Dumeril & Bibron, 1854
Family	Colubridae
Common name	Dumeril's Kukri Snake (English), <i>Pulli dathketiya</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Peneplanes, wet zone, Sub montane forests, Plantations and home gardens
Habitat specificity	Among Stones, debris, earth cracks, also loose soils. Up to 1200 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Nawala, Negombo, Kalinthara, Matugama (Western province), Gammaduwa, Gampola, Kothmale, Kandy, Peradeniya (Central province), Ratnapura, Yatiyanthota, Weligalle
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Cultivation and urbanization are primary cause of change
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Hunting, Loss of Habtiat, Habitat Fragmentation, Over exploitation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Predation, Hunting
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	Informal field sighting, Literature/ Museum/ records
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Ansiem de Silva ongoing studies
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> -NEAR THREATENED Criteria .....
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Many
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history Studies
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended
Propagation Techniques	Unknown
<b>Other comments</b>	Commonly found near human habitation. Species killed as some consider it to be Russel's Viper hatchlings. Common in home gardens. Feed on gecko eggs. Species active at dusk.
<b>Sources</b>	33,51,56,64,124
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Ansiem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Ansiem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Oligodon taeniolatus ceylonicus</i> Wall, 1921</b>	
Synonyms	<i>Oligodon ellioti</i> (Günther, 1864); <i>Oligodon fasciatus</i> (Günther, 1864)	
Family	Colubridae	
Common name	Variegated Kukri Snake (English), <i>Wairi dathketiya</i> (Sinhala);	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Sub species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Scrub jungle and low land dry mixed forest	
Habitat specificity	Under logs and rubble. Terrestrial, diurnal. Below 300 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Trincomalee, Serukele, Mullaitivu, Anuradapura, Colombo, Knuckles (lower parts), Andigama	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	< 2,000	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Few; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years; Decrease in Quality; War, Cash crops, Land mine, Forest fire.	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, War, Human interference	
Effect of threat on population	Unknown	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>	Informal field sightings	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	None	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	Criteria ..... <b>A2c; B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not threatened	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... No
Presence in Protected Area	Knuckles, Wilpattu	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Unknown	
<b>Other comments</b>		
This snake is active at dusk. The validity of <i>Oligodon taeniotus fasciatus</i> and <i>Oligodon taeniotus ceylonicus</i> need to be studied with more samples. DNA studies on <i>O. ceylonicus</i> and <i>O. fasciatus</i> should be carried out to establish whether both are distinct		
<b>Sources</b>		
33,51,56,64,124		
<b>Compilers</b>		
K.E. Abeywardana, B.A. Daniel, Ansem de Silva, P. de Siiva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
A. de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, and K.D.B. Ukuwela.		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Ptyas mucosas maximus</i> (Deraniyagala, 1955)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Coluberr mucosus</i> Linn., 1758
Family	Colubridae
Common name	Rat Snake (English), <i>Gerandiya</i> (Sinhala);
Taxonomic level of assessment	Subspecies
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Throughout Sri Lanka
Habitat specificity	Terrestrial close to agriculture fields; Up to 2100 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Throughout Sri Lanka
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous (Island-wide)
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 10 years
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Poisoning, Forest fire
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	Local
Effect of trade on population	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 20 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	
	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature/Museum/records, Hearsay/popular belief
<b>Recent field studies</b>	
	Unknown
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> - NEAR THREATENED Criteria .....
CITES	Listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	No 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Virtually in all PAs.
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Limiting factor research
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management
Captive breeding for	No
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 10 years
Propagation Techniques	Techniques known for this taxon or similar taxon
<b>Other comments</b>	
	A common snake sometimes killed -- misidentified as cobra or krait.
<b>Sources</b>	
	33, 51, 64,124
<b>Compilers</b>	
	K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslam de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, SA Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	
	Anslam de Silva, R.K. Somaweera and K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Xenochrophis asperrimus</i> (Boulenger, 1891)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Hydrus piscator</i> Schneider, 1799
Family	Colubridae
Common name	The Checkered Keelback (English), <i>Diya polonga</i> , <i>Diya bariya</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Aquatic habitat of all three climatic zones up to 1500 m.
Habitat specificity	Lentic habitats, lotic habitats and paddy fields. Up to 1500 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Widely distributed in the country
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous
Habitat status	Decrease in area, Decrease in quality, aquatic pollution
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Hunting
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 20 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	General field studies, Informal field sighting, Literature/Museum/ records Ruchira Somaweera in Menikdena, Dambulla, August 1994 -98, fauna of Menikdena; R. Weerawardhana in Kelaniya, 1998, food and feeding habitats
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> - NEAR THREATENED Criteria .....
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Many
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended
Propagation Techniques	Unknown
<b>Other comments</b>	Some kill it considering it venomous.
<b>Sources</b>	33,51,56,124,125
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslern de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslern de Silva, R.K. Somaweera and K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Bungarus ceylonicus ceylonicus</i> Günther, 1864</b>
Synonym	<i>Bungarvs ceylonicus</i> Günther, 1864
Family	Elapidae
Common name	Sri Lankan Krait (English), <i>Mudu karawala</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Sub species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Wet and intermediate zone forests
Habitat specificity	Decaying vegetation, rock crevices; Up to 1000 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Peradeniya, Kandy, Gampola, Opatha, Ratnapura, Balangoda, Sinharaja, Peak Wilderness, Gurutalawa, Mawanella, Bandarawela, Galle, Matugama
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000 m.
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000 m.
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many, Fragmented
Habitat status	Clearing for agriculture and Human settlements; over 20% decrease in habitat in 20 years; Forest clearance is the primary cause of change
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Habitat loss, Killing, Human interference
Effect of threat on population	Unknown
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Declining >20 % in last 10 years; Predicted decline >20% in next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	
Literature, Museum, records and personal observations, general field studies	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	
Anslem de Silva, Survey; Somaweera and Ukuwela in Menikdena 1998 ongoing	
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>
CITES	Not listed
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable
Presence in Protected Area	Uduwattakalle, Sinharaja, Peak Wilderness
	Criteria ..... <b>A1 c+2c</b>
	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey
Management	Monitoring, Habitat management
Captive stocks	Few in zoos and private collections
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended
Propagation Techniques	Unknown
<b>Other comments</b>	
Due to its habit of entering into dwellings in the night, it is often killed, especially during August to November (Anslem de Silva).	
<b>Sources</b>	
31, 57, 64, 124	
<b>Compilers</b>	
K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana	
<b>Reviewers</b>	
Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera and K.D.B. Ukuwela.	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Bungarus ceylonicus karawala</i> (Deraniyagala, 1955)</b>
Family	Elapidae
Common name	Sri Lankan Krait (English), <i>Hath Karawala</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Subspecies
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Montane and upper montane forests
Habitat specificity	Terrestrial. Rock crevices, under rubble, leaf litter, under perishing vegetation, under logs, stones, termite mounds; 750 to 2000 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Horton Plains, Hakgala, Rangala, Dimbula, Badulla, Balangoda, Kalupanana, Haladamula, Punagaia
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the last 5 years; Decrease in quality; Clearing of forest, constructions, destruction of termite mounds, Human impact
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Extensive hunting, Human interference
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
Effect of trade on population	Unknown
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Approximately 5 years
Population trends	Declining > 20% in the last 10 years (3 generations); Predicted decline > 20% in next 10 years (3 generations)
<b>Data Quality</b>	
	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect information such as from trade etc., Museum, records, Hearsay/popular belief
<b>Recent field studies</b>	
	Anslem de Silva in all locations in wet and intermediate zone from 1982 - 87, ecological studies/ distribution of <i>B. ceylonicus</i>
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria ..... <b>A1c+2c; B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Hakgala, Peak Wilderness, Horton Plains
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Research on venom
Management	Monitoring
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended
Propagation Techniques	Unknown
<b>Other comments</b>	
	Species is killed extensively due to fear (highly venomous). Anslem has received many killed specimen during past 2 decades. DNA studies in <i>B. c. ceylonicus</i> and <i>B. c. karawala</i> should be carried out.
<b>Sources</b>	
	31,34,51,64,92
<b>Compilers</b>	
	K.E. Abeysirwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganagama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, VAM.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	
	Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera and K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Leioselasma cyanocinctus</i> (Daudin, 1803)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Hydrophis tuberculata</i> , <i>H. dayanus</i> , <i>H. subgunulata</i> , <i>H. aspara</i> , <i>H. crassicollis</i> , <i>H. trachyceps</i> , <i>H. philipsoni</i> , <i>H. westermanni</i> , <i>H. doliata</i> , <i>H. frontalis</i> , <i>H. sublaevis</i> , <i>H. taprobanica</i> , <i>Hydrus striates</i> , <i>H. cyanocinctus</i> , <i>Enhydris striates</i> , <i>E. cyanocinctus</i> , <i>Leriosefasma striata</i> , <i>D. tuberculata</i> , <i>D. lapemidoides</i> , <i>D. mamillaris</i> , <i>Chitulia fasciata</i>
Family	Hydrophiidae
Common name	Chittul (English)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Coastal waters in Sri Lanka.
Habitat specificity	Estuaries, Bay Coral Reefs; Sea level.
Current distribution (by country)	Australia, Southern parts of Thailand, Malaysia, Coast line of India, Myanmar, Vietnam, Sri Lanka.
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Pesalai, Mulaittivu, Mannar, Vaduga bank, Trincomalee, Colombo, Mount Lavana, Panadura, Chillaw, Hikkaduwa, Galle, Mirrissa, Kirinda, Unawatuna (Southern Province) Palk Strait, Jaffna.
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Contiguous
Habitat status	Pollution due to oil spills from ships and sewage disposal
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Fishing, Pollution, Trade
Effect of threat on population	Unknown
Trade	By-catch in fishing -- used in restaurants in the East (HongKong, China, etc.)
Effect of trade on population	Unknown
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Unknown
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature, Indirect information
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Anslem de Silva -1994
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK-NEAR THREATENED</b> Criteria .....
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not threatened 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Possible in the few marine PA's
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey
Management	Monitoring
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended
Propagation Techniques	Unknown
<b>Other comments</b>	Sea Snakes are the most poorly studied groups of reptiles in Sri Lanka.
<b>Sources</b>	37, 51, 56, 64, 100, 105, 113, 124, 125
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganagama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera and K.D.B. Ukuwela.

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Microcephalophis gracilis</i> (Shaw, 1802)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Hydrus gracilis</i> Shaw, 1802; <i>Microcephalophis gracilis</i> Wall, 1921
Family	Hydrophiidae
Common name	John's Sea Snake (English), <i>Muhudu Naya</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Coastal water
Habitat specificity	coastal waters, Estuaries, Bay Coral Reefs; Sea level
Current distribution (by country)	Australia, southern parts of Thailand, Malaysia, coast line of India, Myanmar, Vietnam, Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Pesalai, Mulattivu, Mannar, Vaduga Bank, Trincomalee (Northern Province), Colombo, Mount Lavana, Panadura, Chillaw, Hikkaduwa, Galie, Mirrissa, Kirinda (southern Province) Palk Strait, Jaffna.
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many, Contiguous
Habitat status	Habitats get polluted due to oil spills from ships and sewage disposal
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Pollution, Fishing
Effect of threat on population	Unknown
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Unknown
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature, Indirect information
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Anslem de Siiva, from 1994 onwards
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK</b> -NEAR THREATENED Criteria..... --
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	No 1996 Red List (IUCN) .....Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Possible in the few marine PA's
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey
Management	Monitoring
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	Sea Snakes are the most poorly studied groups of reptiles in Sri Lanka.
<b>Sources</b>	33, 51, 56, 64, 100, 109, 113, 123, 124
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslem de Silva. P. de Silva, J.L Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, SA Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera and K.D.B. Ukuwela.



Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Pleamnis platurus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Hydrophis platyura</i> Latreille, 1802; <i>Pelamis bicolor</i> Daudin, 1803; <i>Pelamis platurus</i> Gray, 1825; <i>Pelamis ornata</i> Gray, 1842; <i>Hydrophis bicolor</i> var. <i>maculata</i> Jan, 1872; <i>Hydrus platurus</i> Boulenger, 1890
Family	Hydrophiidae
Common name	Yellow-bellied Sea Snake (English), <i>Badakaha muhudu naya</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Marine coastal waters
Habitat specificity	Estuaries, Bay Coral Reefs; Sea level
Current distribution (by country)	Australia, Southern parts of Thailand, Malaysia, Coast line of India, Myanmar, Vietnam, Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Pesalai, Mulattivu, Mannar, Vaduga Bank, Trincomalee, Palk Strait, Jaffna (Northern Province), Colombo, Mount Lavana, Panadura, Chillaw, Hikkaduwa, Galle, Mirrissa, Kirinda (Southern Province)
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many, Contiguous
Habitat status	Pollution due to oil spills from ships and sewage disposal
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Pollution, Fishing.
Effect of threat on population	Unknown
Trade	By-catch in fishing - used in restaurants in the East (HongKong, China, etc.)
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Unknown
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature, Indirect information
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Anslém de Silva, from 1994 onwards
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK-NEAR THREATENED</b> Criteria .....
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not threatened 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Possible in the few marine PA's
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey
Management	Monitoring
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	Most widely distributed Sea Snake in the world. Also has many colour variations.
<b>Sources</b>	33, 51, 56, 64, 100, 109, 113, 123, 124
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeywardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslém de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslém de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela.

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Praescutata viperinus</i> (Schmidt, 1852)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Thalassophis viperina</i> Schmidt, 1852; <i>Praescutata viperina</i> Wall, 1921
Family	Hydrophiidae
Common name	Schmidt's Sea Snake (English)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Marine coastal waters
Habitat specificity	Estuaries, Bay Coral Reefs
Current distribution (by country)	Australia, Southern parts of Thailand, Malaysia, Coast line of India, Myanmar, Vietnam
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Pesalai, Mulattivu, Mannar, Vaduga Bank, Trincomalee, Colombo, Mount Lavana, Panadura, Chillaw, Hikkaduwa, Galle, Mirrissa, Kirinda (Southern Province) Palk Strait, Jaffna.
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	>20,000.
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	>2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many, Contiguous
Habitat status	Pollution due to oil spills from ships and sewage disposal
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Pollution, Fishing
Effect of threat on population	Unknown
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Unknown
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature, Indirect information
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Anslem de Silva in 1994
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>LOWER RISK-NEAR THREATENED</b> Criteria ..... --
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	Not listed 1996 Red List (IUCN) .....Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Possible in the few marine PA's
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey
Management	Monitoring
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Not recommended
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	Sea snakes are the most poorly studied groups of reptiles in Sri Lanka.
<b>Sources</b>	40, 54, 58, 67, 103, 113, 117, 128, 129
<b>Compilers</b>	K,E. Abeywardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R, Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela.

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Typhlops ceylonicus</i> Smith, 1943</b>	
Family	Typhlopidae	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Sub montane forests	
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter, Humus. Fossorial. Up to 480 m	
Current distribution (by country)	ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Peradeniya	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	<100	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	<10	
Number of locations/sub pop.	1	
Habitat status	10% decrease in habitat over years	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Habitat loss	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Unknown	
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Gans, in 1980's	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	No	1996 Red List (IUCN) .....No
Presence in Protected Area	Unknown	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Species recovery, Public awareness	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all	
<b>Other comments</b>	This species is known from a single specimen. Presently Carl Gans is reviewing the entire group.	
<b>Sources</b>	51,115,116	
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Ansem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganagama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Ansem de Silva	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Typhlops lankaensis</i> Taylor, 1947</b>
Family	Typhlopidae
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Arid coastal areas
Habitat specificity	Sandy Soil. Fossorial in forests. Up to 10 m
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Trincomalee (Eastern)
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	<100
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	<100
Number of locations/sub pop.	1
Habitat status	Decrease in area; Decrease in Quality; Oil pollution and war related activities.
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Human Interference, Pollution, War, Loss of habitat.
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Unknown
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature, Indirect information
<b>Recent field studies</b>	C. Gans, island-wide survey in late 1970s
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</b> Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Unknown
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Species recovery, research, Public awareness
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	As Taylor's (1947) 5 new species of <i>Typhlops</i> are from a single locality (12 miles north of Trincomalee), the validity of the species need to be established.
<b>Sources</b>	9,11,51,64,116,121,122
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeywardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslern de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasobrya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslern de Silva

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Typhlops mirus</i> Jan, 1860</b>	
Family	Typhlopidae	
Common name	Jan's Blind Snake (English), <i>Heen Kanauula</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Submontane forests	
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter. Fossorial. 1500 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Namunukula, Peradeniya, Colombo	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	< 500	
Number of locations/sub pop.	3; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decreasing in area 20% over 10 years (Colombo 80%) due to urbanization, Agriculture and plantations, Decrease in quality.	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Fragmentation, Human interference	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Unknown	
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature, Informal field sighting, indirect information	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	C. Gans, island-wide survey in late 1970s	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area		
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Species recovery, Research, Public awareness	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all	
<b>Other comments</b>	Very little data is available about this species. The collections from Peradeniya are reported to be deposited in Kansas, USA	
<b>Sources</b>	51,53,64,83,116,124	
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Ansem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Ansem de Silva	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Typhlops tenebrarum</i> Taylor, 1947</b>	
Family	Typhlopidae	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Arid zone lowland	
Habitat specificity	Fossorial, Leaf litter. Up to 30 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	Endemic to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	12 miles north of Trincomalee	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	<100	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	< 100	
Number of locations/sub pop.	1	
Habitat status	Decrease in quality	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Habitat loss, War	
Effect of threat on population	Unknown	
Trade	Unknown	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends		
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature, Indirect information	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	C. Gans, island-wide study in 1970s.	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2c</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Unknown	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Species recovery, Research, Public awareness	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all	
<b>Other comments</b>	As Taylor's (1947) 5 new species of <i>Typhlops</i> are from a single locality (12 miles north of Trincomalee), the validity of the species need to be studied with more samples.	
<b>Sources</b>	51,53,64,116	
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeywardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslern de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslern de Silva	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Typhlops veddae</i> Taylor, 1947</b>
Family	Typhlopidae
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Coastal secondary forest
Habitat specificity	Decaying wood debris. Up to 30 m
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	12 miles north of Trincomalee
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	<100
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	<100
Number of locations/sub pop.	1
Habitat status	Decrease in quality
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	War, Loss of habitat
Effect of threat on population	Unknown
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Unknown
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature
<b>Recent field studies</b>	C. Gans, Island wide study in 1970s '
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</b> Criteria ..... <b>B1+2c</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	Endangered 1996 Red List (IUCN) .....Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Unknown
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Species recovery, Research, Public awareness
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	5 new species of Typhlops are from a single locality (12 miles north of Trincomalee) the validity of the species need to be studied with more samples.
<b>Sources</b>	51, 53, 84, 116
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeywardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Typhlops violaceus</i> Taylor, 1947</b>
Family	Typhlopidae
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Coastal secondary forests
Habitat specificity	Decaying vegetation. Fossorial. Up to 30 m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	12 miles north of Trincomalee
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 100
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	<100
Number of locations/sub pop.	1
Habitat status	Decrease in quality
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	War, Loss of habitat
Effect of threat on population	Unknown
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Unknown
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature, Indirect information
<b>Recent field studies</b>	C. Gans, Island-wide study in 1970s
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</b> Criteria ..... <b>B1+2c</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	No
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Species recovery, Research, Public awareness
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programmeme within 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	5 new species of <i>Typhlops</i> are from a single locality (12 miles north of Trincomalee) the validity of the species need to be studied with more samples.
<b>Sources</b>	51,53,84,116
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslern de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganogama, K.K. Howamathos, N.D. Hornth, A Jayawickrma, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslern de Silva



Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Cylindrophis maculata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)</b>
Synonym	<i>Anguis maculata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
Family	Uropeltidae
Common name	Ceylon Pipe Snake (English), <i>Depathnaya</i> , <i>Vataulla</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Home garden, cultivated land, plantations, paddy fields, lowland and sub-montane forests
Habitat specificity	Under decaying vegetation, Moist loose soil, Fossorial; From low land to 1000 m. except arid zones and northern province
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Matugama, Colombo, Kandy, Gampola
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many, Contiguous
Habitat status	Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Climate changes, Drought, Fire, Hunting
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Predicted decline < 20% in the next 15 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Museum, records.	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	
E.S. Bachman, 1985 and Anslam de Silva ongoing on Biology and distribution. Kandambi, D.S. at Galle (SP) (1989). Primary reports of snakes.	
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	LOWER <b>RISK</b> -NEAR THREATENED Criteria .....
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	Endangered 1996 Red List (IUCN) .....Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Sinharaja Peak Wilderness, Uduwatte kelae
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Education, Research, Public awareness
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	
Encountering in home gardens is not uncommon. Seldom it is killed as some consider it venomous.	
<b>Sources</b>	
5, 30, 33, 36, 51, 124	
<b>Compilers</b>	
K.E. Abeyasiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslam de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana	
<b>Reviewers</b>	
Anslam de Silva	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Pseudotyphlops philippinus</i> Schiegel, 1839</b>	
A Synonyms	<i>Uropeltis philippinus</i> (Cuvier, 1829); <i>Uropeltis grandis</i> (Kelaart, 1853)	
Family	Uropeltidae	
Common name	Large Shield Tail (English), <i>Maha bim ulla</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Low land dry, intermediate and wet areas	
Habitat specificity	Fossorial and nocturnal snake. Loose humid soil. Up to 500 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Namunukula, Kirinda, Timbulketiya, Palapathwela, Matale	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	<500	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Few; Fragmented	
Habitat status	> 20% predicted decline over years; Cultivation, Deforestation	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Fire, Road kills, Ploughing	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Approximately 3 years	
Population trends	Declining >20% in the last 3 generations/Predicted decline < 20% in next 3 generations	
<b>Data Quality</b>		
Informal field sightings, Literature/ Museum/ records		
<b>Recent field studies</b>		
C. Gans; Anslern de Silva ongoing.		
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2c</b>
CITES	<b>Not</b> listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Many	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies, Limiting factor research	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Education, Research, Public awareness	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa	
<b>Other comments</b>		
Presently, C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka.		
<b>Sources</b>		
33,51,64		
<b>Compilers</b>		
K.E. Abeywardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslern de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
Anslern de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Rhinophis blythii</i> Kelaart, 1853</b>	
Synonyms	<i>Mytilia templetonii</i> Gray, 1858	
Family	Uropeltidae	
Common name	Blyth's Earth Snake (English), <i>Gomarathudulla</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Montane forest, Home gardens, plantations	
Habitat specificity	Humus, leaf litter. Fossorial. Up to 1700 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Hatton, Balangoda, Pundoluoya, Kotagalla	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	< 500	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Few; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 50% decrease in 25 years, Decrease in Quality; Cultivation, Extensive agriculture practice.	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Trampling, Ploughing, Human interference	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next '10 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>	Informal field sighting, Literature/ Museum/ records, Indirect information	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	C. Gans from late 1970's	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2abc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Peak Wilderness	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Species recovery, Preservation of live genome, Public awareness	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all	
<b>Other comments</b>		
Ploughing leads to the death of many animals. Captive breeding techniques have to be developed with the support of experts. Taxonomic studies required as there could be an additional undescribed species. Presently C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka.		
<b>Sources</b>	33,51,56,64,124	
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeyesiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslern de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslern de Silva	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Rhinophis dorsimaculatus</i> Deraniyagala, 1941</b>	
Family	Uropeltidae	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Dry zone, low land scrub jungles	
Habitat specificity	Moist loose soil. Fossorial. Up to 50 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Marichikate (Northwestern Province)	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 100	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	< 100	
Number of locations/sub pop.	1	
Habitat status	Predicted decline < 20% in the next five years; Decreasing quality; War and Agriculture are the primary cause of change	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Pesticides, Poisoning, War, Climate, Drought, Human interference	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Predicted decline <20% in the next 10 years.	
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature, Indirect information	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	C. Gans, since mid 1970s	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2abc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	Critically Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Wilpattu National Park	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Translocation, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Species recovery, preservation of live genome	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all	
<b>Other comments</b>	No recent field study has been done in these areas. Presently C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka	
<b>Sources</b>	33,51,64,75	
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslern de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslern de Silva	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Rhinophis drummond-hayi</i> Wall, 1921</b>	
Family	Uropeltidae	
Common name	Drummond-Hay's Earth Snake (English); <i>Thapothudulla</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Savana forests.	
Habitat specificity	Moist soil. Fossorial. Up to 1200 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Haludumulla, Kaluphana Estate, Uva pathana (Uva Province), Namunukulla (Uva province)	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	<500	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Few, Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area; predicted decline >20% in the next 10 years; Man made fire and Human interference	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Pollution, Fire, Ploughing, Human interference	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Declining > 20% in the last 15 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature, Museum/records, Indirect information	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	C. Gans, since 1970s	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Critically Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Unknown	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Taxonomic research, Survey, Life history studies	
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring/Captive Breeding	
Captive breeding for	Education, Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all	
<b>Other comments</b>	Presently C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka	
<b>Sources</b>	33,51,64,75,113,123,124	
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeywardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslm de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslm de Silva	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Rhinophis oxyrhynchus</i> (Schneider, 1801)</b>	
Synonym	<i>Typhlops oxyrhynchus</i> (Schneider, 1801)	
Family	Uropeltidae	
Common name	Schneider's Earth Snake (English), <i>Ulthudulla</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Dry zone low land forests, Agricultural fields and Home gardens	
Habitat specificity	Fossorial. Under heap of leafs, dry zone soils.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Mulaithivu (North central), Trincomalee, Vavuniya (North eastern), Polonnaruwa (North central)	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many, Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area; decrease in habitat 50% in the last 15 years; Decrease in Quality; Agriculture practice and war are the primary cause of change	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Pesticides, War, Climate, Drought, Ploughing	
Effect of threat on population	Unknown	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 5-10 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature/ Museum/ records, Indirect information	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	C. Gans; Anslem de Silva ongoing.	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	Criteria ..... <b>A2c</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Odusudan	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Life history studies	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive Breeding	
Captive breeding for	Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all	
<b>Other comments</b>		
Taxonomic studies urgent. Presently C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka. Declining in natural habitats due to land preparation during the Mahaweli development system.		
<b>Sources</b>		
33,51,56,64,75,124		
<b>Compilers</b>		
K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera and K.D.B. Ukuwela		

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Rhinophis philippinus</i> (Cuvier, 1829)</b>	
Synonym	<i>Typhlops philippinus</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	
Family	Uropeltidae	
Common name	Peter's Earth Snake (English)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Wet zone forests and plantations	
Habitat specificity	Fossorial. Leaf litter, under logs. Distributed from 100-900 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC to Sri Lanka</b>	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Yatiantota, Rakwana, Balangoda, Buluthota (Sabaragamuwa province).	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	< 2,000	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Few, Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in Area; decrease in habitat > 20% in the last 10 years; Decrease in quality; Agriculture is the primary cause of change	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Human Interference, Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Ploughing	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years/generations	
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature/Museum/records, Indirect information	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	C. Gans since 1970's	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	Criteria ..... <b>A2c; B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Unknown	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all	
<b>Other comments</b>	Presently C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka.	
<b>Sources</b>	33, 51, 56, 64, 75	
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeywardana, B.A. Daniel, Ansem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Ansem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera K.D.B. Ukuwela	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Rhinophis porrectus</i> Wall, 1921</b>	
Family	Uropeltidae	
Common name	Willey's Earth Snake (English), <i>Digthudulla</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Arid dry zone	
Habitat specificity	Fossorial. Leaf litter, loose soil. Up to 100 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	North western province - Puttlam and Chillaw	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 5000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	<500	
Number of locations/sub pop.	2; Fragmented	
Habitat status	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years; Human settlements and Urbanisation are the primary cause of change	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Human Interference, Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Climate, Drought	
Effect of threat on population	Unknown	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in next 5 years/generations	
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature/ Museum/ records, Indirect information	
<b>Recent field studies</b>		
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... B1+2c
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	Data Deficient	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Unknown	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey	
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Education, Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all	
<b>Other comments</b>		
Presently C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka. The validity of <i>R. porrectus</i> and <i>R. punctatus</i> need to be studied with more specimens.		
<b>Sources</b>		
33, 51, 64, 75, 124		
<b>Compilers</b>		
K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Ansem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
Ansem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela		



Scientific name (author; date)	<i>Rhinophis punctatus</i> <b>Muller, 1832</b>	
Family	Uropeltidae	
Common name	Muller's Earth Snake (English), <i>Tithudulla</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Rain forests and home gardens	
Habitat specificity	Fossorial. Moist soil. Up to 500 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Peradeniya (Central province)	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	<500	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	< 500	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Few	
Habitat status	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years; Human Interference is the primary cause of change	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Human Interference, Loss of habitat, Ploughing	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>	Museum, records/ Literature, Indirect information	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	C. Gans, since 1970s.	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1+2c</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Unknown	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey, Taxonomic research, Life history studies	
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Education, Research	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Information not available with this group of compilers	
<b>Other comments</b>	Presently C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka. The validity of <i>R. porrectus</i> and <i>R. punctatus</i> need to be studied with more specimens.	
<b>Sources</b>	33, 51, 64, 75, 124	
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslern de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslern de Silva, R.K. Somaweera and K.D.B. Ukuwela	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Rhinophis trevelyanus</i> (Kelaart, 1853)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Rhinophis homolepis</i> (Hemprich, 1820)
Family	Uropeltidae
Common name	Trevelyan's Earth Snake (English), <i>Depaththudulla</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Rain forests, Plantations, Home gardens
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter, loose soil, Fossorial, Below 900m.
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Rathnapura, Yatiyanthota, Peradeniya, Weligalla, Gampola (Central province)
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	<2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area; decrease in habitat over years more than 20% in the last 10 years; Decrease in quality; Human settlements are the primary cause of change
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Human interference, Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Pollution, Poisoning, Climate, Drought, Agriculture, Ploughing
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	Unknown
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	> 20% in the next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Literature, museums, records C. Gans, since 1970s.
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Endangered 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Udawaththakele, Gannoruwa (Central province), Sinharaja
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Wild population management, Captive breeding,
Captive breeding for	Education, Research
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Information not available with this group of Compilers
<b>Other comments</b>	
Presently C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka	
<b>Sources</b>	
33,51,64,75,124	
<b>Compilers</b>	
K.E, Abeysirwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana	
<b>Reviewers</b>	
Anslem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Uropeltis melanogaster</i> (Gray, 1858)</b>
Synonyms	<i>Mytilia melanogaster</i> (Gray, 1858)
Family	Uropeltidae
Common name	Gray's Earth Snake (English), <i>Kaluwakathudulla</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Montane evergreen forests
Habitat specificity	Fossorial. Loose soil. Up to 1000m
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Hills of Central Province
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many (within Central province), Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area; Decrease in habitat > 20% in the last 10 years; Decrease in quality; Cultivation of vegetable, tea plantations, Human settlements are the primary cause of change
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Human Interference, Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Ploughing, Drought
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Unknown
<b>Data Quality</b>	Informal field sighting, Literature
<b>Recent field studies</b>	C. Gans, since 1970s.
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	Data Deficient 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Many PA's in the Central Province
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	Only reported from the hills of central province where man made fire is a threat. Presently C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka.
<b>Sources</b>	33, 51, 56, 64, 75
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslern de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslern de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Uropeltis phillipsi</i> (Nicholls, 1929)</b>
Family	Uropeitidae
Common name	Phillips's Earth Snake (English), <i>Iriwakatulla</i> Sinhala
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Sub montane, dry mixed forest, home gardens
Habitat specificity	Fossorial. Moist soil; 760m
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Maousakanda Estate, Gammaduwa of East Matale
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 100
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	<100
Number of locations/sub pop.	2; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area; decrease in habitat < 20% in the last 10 years; Minor export plant cultivation (Spices)
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Human Interference, Loss of habitat, Pesticides, Pollution, Drought, Fire Ploughing
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	Informal field sightings, Literature, Museum, records, Indirect information.
<b>Recent field studies</b>	C. Gans, since 1970s.
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</b> Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998 Critically Endangered 1996 Red List (IUCN) .....Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Knuckles (Strict nature forest reserve)
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Wild population management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Education, Research, Public awareness
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Techniques not known at all
<b>Other comments</b>	Original letters by Dr. L. Nicholls to Mr. W.W.A. Phillips in naming this species are in "Anslem de Silva Collection". Presently C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka.
<b>Sources</b>	33,51,64,76,103
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslem de Silva

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Uropeltis ruhunae</i> Deraniyagala, 1954</b>	
Family	Uropeltidae	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Evergreen rain forest in southern province	
Habitat specificity	Fossorial. Moist soil. Up to 100 m.	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Galle (Southern province)	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 100	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	<100	
Number of locations/sub pop.	1	
Habitat status	Decrease in habitat over years > 20% in the next 10 years; Decrease in quality; New industrial development, Cultivation are the primary cause of change.	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Human interference, Loss of habitat, Habitat fragmentation, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought	
Effect of threat on population	Yes	
Trade	No	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	Unknown	
Population trends	Predicted decline > 20% in the next 10 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>	Literature, Indirect information, Museum/records	
<b>Recent field studies</b>	None	
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</b>	Criteria ..... <b>B1 +2c</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Critically Endangered	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Unknown	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey	
Management	Monitoring	
Captive breeding for	Unknown	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme within 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Information not available with this group of compilers	
<b>Other comments</b>	Presently C. Gans is revising the entire group of Uropeltids of Sri Lanka.	
<b>Sources</b>	33,51,56,64,75	
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Ansem de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana	
<b>Reviewers</b>	Ansem de Silva, R.K. Somaweera, K.D.B. Ukuwela	

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Hypnale nepa</i> (Laurenti, 1768)</b>
Synonym	<i>Coluber nepa</i> (Laurenti, 1768)
Family	Viperidae
Common name	Millard's Hump-nose Viper (English), <i>Mukalan thelissa</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Rain forest
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter under stone. 1800 m, Terrestrial
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Gampola, Pallepola, Dolosbage, Hakgala, Ambewela, Matugama, Horana, Haputale, Sinharaja forest, Peak Wilderness
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many; Fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area > 20% in the next 10 to 12 years; Decrease in quality; Deforestation is the primary cause of change
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, killing.
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	> 2500 (Unknown)
Generation time	4 years
Population trends	Predicted decline < 20% in the next 3 generations
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sightings, Literature, Museum, records
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Dr. Roger Conant and Anslém de Silva in Middle 1980's.
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria ..... B1+2c
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Critically Endangered. 1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Sinharaja, Hakgala, Peak wilderness
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey
Management	Sustainable utilisation, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Species recovery, research
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	initiate programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa
<b>Other comments</b>	Due to high incidence of viperine bites, the snakes in killed on sight.
<b>Sources</b>	33, 34, 51, 64, 124
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeywardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslém de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Ansiem de Silva

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Hypnale walli</i> (Gloyd, 1977)</b>
Synonym	<i>Ancistrodon walli</i>
Family	Viperidae
Common name	Gloyd' s Hump-nose Viper (English), <i>Kuda mukalan thelissa</i> (Sinhala)
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species
<b>Distribution</b>	
Habitat of the taxon	Rain forest
Habitat specificity	Leaf litter, base of shrubs and grass. 1800m
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Udagama, Hakgala, Peak Wilderness, Maskeliya
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	< 20,000
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000
Number of locations/sub pop.	5; fragmented
Habitat status	Decrease in area < 20% in the last 10 years; Deforestation <b>is the</b> primary cause of change
<b>Threats</b>	
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Poisoning, Pollution, Climate, Drought, Hunting.
Effect of threat on population	Yes
Trade	No
<b>Population numbers</b>	
Global population	Unknown
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown
Number of mature individuals	Unknown
Generation time	Unknown
Population trends	Predicted decline < 20% in the next 10 years
<b>Data Quality</b>	General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect information
<b>Recent field studies</b>	Roger Conant and Anslm de Silva in middle 1980's
<b>Status</b>	
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b> Criteria ..... <b>B1+2bc</b>
CITES	Not listed National WL legislation .....FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Critically Endangered 1996 Red List (IUCN) .....Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Sinharaja, Knuckles, Kanelliya, Hakgala
<b>Recommendations</b>	
Research	Survey, Life history studies
Management	Habitat management, Monitoring, Captive breeding
Captive breeding for	Public awareness
Captive stocks	None
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years
Propagation Techniques	Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa.
<b>Other comments</b>	Further studies are required to establish the validity of <i>H. walli</i> .
<b>Sources</b>	33,51,80
<b>Compilers</b>	K.E. Abeysiriwardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslm de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganagama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, LG. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana
<b>Reviewers</b>	Anslm de Silva

Scientific name (author; date)	<b><i>Trimeresurus trigonocephalus</i> (Sonnini &amp; Latriele, 1801)</b>	
Synonym	<i>Vipera trigonocephala</i> Sonnini et Latriele, 1801	
Family	Viperidae	
Common name	Green Pit Viper (English), <i>Pala Polonga</i> (Sinhala)	
Taxonomic level of assessment	Species	
<b>Distribution</b>		
Habitat of the taxon	Wet, dry and intermediate zone forests and montane forests	
Habitat specificity	Trees, bushes, bamboos; Up to 1750 m, Arboreal	
Current distribution (by country)	<b>ENDEMIC</b> to Sri Lanka	
Current Sri Lankan distribution	Sinharaja Forest, Central Province, Puttalam (Northwestern province), Dambulla (Northcentral province), Sabara Gamuwa province	
Extent of occurrence (Sq. km.)	> 20,000	
Area of occupancy (Sq. km.)	> 2,000	
Number of locations/sub pop.	Many, Fragmented	
Habitat status	Decrease in area; decrease in habitat > 20% in the last 20 years; Deforestation for agriculture and human settlements are the primary cause of change	
<b>Threats</b>		
Threats to taxon	Loss of habitat, Over exploitation, Hunting, Human interference	
Trade	Yes, Commercial; Smuggling for pet Trade	
Effect of trade on population	Unknown	
<b>Population numbers</b>		
Global population	Unknown	
Regional Pop (# sub-pop.)	Unknown	
Number of mature individuals	Unknown	
Generation time	10 years	
Population trends	Declining > 20% in the last 10 years	
<b>Data Quality</b>		
General field study, Informal field sighting, Literature, Indirect information such as from trade etc., Museum/records		
<b>Recent field studies</b>		
Somaweera and Ukuwela in Menikdena, ongoing; N. Rathnayake in Kandy, 1977, Reptiles of Udawathakella; D. Kandambi in Galle, 1989; Samarawickrama in Kandy, Gannoruwa, 1992 -1994; P. Ginigae in Knuckles Range, 1989; Anslern de Silva, Island-wide study.		
<b>Status</b>		
IUCN	<b>VULNERABLE</b>	Criteria ..... <b>A1c</b>
CITES	Not listed	National WL legislation ..... FFPA
National Red Data Book	1998, Vulnerable	1996 Red List (IUCN) ..... Not listed
Presence in Protected Area	Sinharaja, Knuckles, Peak wildeness, Uduwattakele	
<b>Recommendations</b>		
Research	Survey	
Management	Monitoring, Captive breeding	
Captive breeding for	Public awareness, Education, Research, Commercial, Venom extraction	
Captive stocks	None	
Level of captive breeding recs.	Initiate programme after 3 years	
Propagation Techniques	Techniques known for this taxon or similar taxon	
<b>Other comments</b>		
As it is a handsome snake it is often smuggled for pet trade and for exhibition.		
<b>Sources</b>		
29, 33, 34, 64, 124		
<b>Compilers</b>		
K.E. Abeywardana, B.A. Daniel, Anslern de Silva, P. de Silva, J.L. Ferdinando, K. Ganegama, K.K. Hewamathes, N.D. Herath, A. Jayawickrama, S.S.S. Jayasinghe, L.G. Jayasoorya, S.A. Lasantha, P.G.D.R. Premasiri, D. Srinath, L.K. Rathnayake, V.A.M.P.K. Samarawickrama, R.K. Somaweera, S. Wijewardhana		
<b>Reviewers</b>		
Anslern de Silva		



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# **ANNEXURES**

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

**REPORT 2000**

**AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES OF SRI LANKA  
CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN  
TAXON DATA SHEET**

Working Group: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**PART ONE**

1. Scientific Name (With authority and date): \_\_\_\_\_

1A. Synonyms: \_\_\_\_\_

1B. Family: \_\_\_\_\_

1C. Common name(s) with language: \_\_\_\_\_

1D. Taxonomic level of assessment:       Species       Sub species       Variety**2. Distribution of the taxon**

2A. Habitat of the taxon: \_\_\_\_\_

2B. Habitat specificity – Niche: \_\_\_\_\_ Elevation: \_\_\_\_\_

2C. Historical distribution (Global -- in past 100 years described by country): \_\_\_\_\_

2D. Current distribution (listed by country): \_\_\_\_\_

2E. Current regional distribution (in Sri Lanka): \_\_\_\_\_

3. Approximate **EXTENT OF OCCURENCE** of the taxon in and around the area of study/ sighting/ collection (Extent of occurrence is defined as the area contained within the shortest continuous imaginary boundary encompassing all known, inferred or projected sites of present occurrence of the taxon): (tick appropriate box)

 < 100 sq.km.       101 - 5,000 sq.km.       5,001 - 20,000 sq.km.       > 20,001 sq.km.

4. Approximate **AREA OF OCCUPANCY** of the taxon in and around the area of study/ sighting/ collection (Area of occupancy is defined as the area occupied by the taxon within the 'extent of occurrence'): (tick appropriate box)

 < 10 sq.km.       11 - 500 sq.km.       501 - 2,000 sq.km.       > 2,001 sq.km.

5. Number of Locations or Subpopulations in which the taxon is distributed: \_\_\_\_\_

5A. Are the locations or populations:       Contiguous       Fragmented**6. Habitat status:**

6A. Is there any change in the habitat where the taxon occurs:       Yes       No      If yes, Is it a  
 Decrease in area       Increase in area       Stable in area       Unknown

6B. If Decreasing, what has been the decrease in habitat (approximately, in percent) over years?:

 < 20%       > 20%       > 50%       > 80%      in the last \_\_\_\_\_ years

6C. If Stable or Unknown, do you predict a decline in habitat (approximately, in percent) over years?:

 < 20%       > 20%       > 50%       > 80%      in the next \_\_\_\_\_ years

6D. State primary cause of change: \_\_\_\_\_

6E. Is there any change in the quality of habitat where the taxon occurs:       Yes       No      If yes,
 Decrease in quality       Increase in quality       Stable in quality       Unknown

6F. State primary cause of change: \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Threats:**

7A. What are the threats to the taxon? (Circle present [P] or future (predicted) [F] threats below):

- |  |  |                               |
|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Human interference [P] [F]                 | Trade of parts [P] [F]                           | Nutritional disorders [P] [F] |
| Damming [P] [F]                            | Trade for market or medicine [P] [F]             | Pathogens [P] [F]             |
| Grazing [P] [F]                            | Trampling [P] [F]                                | Predation [P] [F]             |
| Hunting [P] [F]                            | War [P] [F]                                      | Predation by exotics [P] [F]  |
| Hunting for medicine [P] [F]               |  | Ultraviolet radiation [P] [F] |
| Hunting for food [P] [F]                   | Natural/ Man induced threats [P] [F]             |                               |
| Hunting for timber [P] [F]                 | Climate [P] [F]                                  | Catastrophes [P] [F]          |
| Loss of habitat [P] [F]                    | Disease [P] [F]                                  | Drought [P] [F]               |
| Habitat fragmentation [P] [F]              | Decline in prey species [P] [F]                  | El Nino [P] [F]               |
| Habitat loss due to exotic animals [P] [F] | Drowning [P] [F]                                 | Fire [P] [F]                  |
| Habitat loss due to exotic plants [P] [F]  | Edaphic changes [P] [F]                          | Hurricane [P] [F]             |
| Overexploitation [P] [F]                   | Genetic problems [P] [F]                         | Landslide [P] [F]             |
| Pesticides [P] [F]                         | Hybridization [P] [F]                            | Tsunami [P] [F]               |
| Poisoning [P] [F]                          | Interspecific competition [P] [F]                | Volcano [P] [F]               |
| Pollution [P] [F]                          | Interspecific competition from exotics [P] [F]   |                               |
| Powerlines [P] [F]                         | Interspecific competition from livestock [P] [F] | Others (please specify):      |
| Political unrest [P] [F]                   |  | _____                         |

7B. Are these threats resulting in (perceived or inferred) or may result in (predicted) population decline?:  Yes  No

**8. Trade:**

- 8A. Is the taxon in trade?:  Yes  No If yes, is it
- |                                |                                   |                                     |  |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local | <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> International |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
- 8B. Parts in trade:
- |   |                                |                                     |                                       |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Meat                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Legs  | <input type="checkbox"/> Scales     | <input type="checkbox"/> Shell        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blood                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Eggs  | <input type="checkbox"/> Skin       | <input type="checkbox"/> Whole animal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Others, please specify _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Bones | <input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory | <input type="checkbox"/> Pet trade    |

8C. Which form of trade (specified form) is resulting in a perceived or inferred population decline?: \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Population numbers:**

- 9A. Global population: \_\_\_\_\_
- 9B. Regional population (No. of sub population): \_\_\_\_\_
- 9C. Number of Mature individuals (in all populations):  < 50  < 250  < 2,500  > 2,500
- 9D. Generation time (Defined here as the average age of parents in population): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Population trends:**

- 10A. Is the population size/ numbers of the taxon:
- |                                    |                                     |                                 |                                  |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Declining | <input type="checkbox"/> Increasing | <input type="checkbox"/> Stable | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
- 10B. If Declining, what has been the rate of population decline perceived or inferred:
- |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                      |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> < 20% | <input type="checkbox"/> > 20% | <input type="checkbox"/> > 50% | <input type="checkbox"/> > 80% | in the last _____ years/ generations |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
- 10C. If Stable or Unknown, do you predict a future decline in the population.  Yes  No
- If yes, please specify rate and factors e.g. habitat loss, threats, trade, etc. \_\_\_\_\_
- |                                |                                |                                |                                |                                      |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> < 20% | <input type="checkbox"/> > 20% | <input type="checkbox"/> > 50% | <input type="checkbox"/> > 80% | in the next _____ years/ generations |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

**11. Data Quality:**

- 11A. Are the above estimates based on:
- |  |  |  |                                     |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Census or monitoring                          | <input type="checkbox"/> General field study | <input type="checkbox"/> Informal field sighting | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Indirect information such as from trade, etc. | <input type="checkbox"/> Museum/ records     | <input type="checkbox"/> Hearsay/ popular belief |                                     |



## 12. Recent field studies (in the last 10 years). Indicate year of study not year of publication.

Researcher names	Location	Dates	Topics

## PART TWO

## 13. Status:

- 13A. IUCN: \_\_\_\_\_ IUCN Criteria based on: \_\_\_\_\_
- 13B. CITES: \_\_\_\_\_ 13C. National Wildlife Legislation: \_\_\_\_\_
- 13D. National Red Data Book: \_\_\_\_\_ 13E. International Red Data Book: \_\_\_\_\_
- 13F. Other legislation (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_
- 13G. Known presence in protected areas (please list): \_\_\_\_\_
- 13H. National or regionally endorsed protection plan: \_\_\_\_\_

## PART THREE

14. Supporting Research recommended for the taxon:  Yes  No If yes, is it
- Survey  Genetic research  Taxonomic research  Life history studies
- Limiting factor research  Epidemiology
- Others (taxon specific) \_\_\_\_\_
- 14A. Is Population and Habitat Viability Assessment recommended:  Yes  No  Pending
15. Management recommendations for the taxon:
- Habitat management  Wild population management  Monitoring  Translocation
- Sustainable utilisation  Public awareness  Genome Resource Banking  Limiting factor management
- Captive breeding  Others \_\_\_\_\_
16. If Captive breeding is recommended, is it for:
- Species recovery  Education  Reintroduction  Benign introduction
- Research  Husbandry  Preservation of live genome  Commercial/ sustainability
17. Do Captive stocks already exist:  Yes  No If yes,
- 17A. Names of facilities: \_\_\_\_\_
- 17B. Number in captivity: Male \_\_\_\_\_ Female \_\_\_\_\_ Unsexed \_\_\_\_\_ Total \_\_\_\_\_ Not known
- 17C. Does a coordinated Species Management Programme exist for this species:  Yes  No If yes, which countries (if country, which facilities): \_\_\_\_\_
- 17D. Is a coordinated Species Management Programme recommended for Sri Lanka?  Yes  No
18. Level of captive breeding recommended:
- A. Ongoing program intensified or increased  B. Ongoing program decreased
- C. Initiate program within 3 years  D. Initiate program after 3 years



# Sri Lanka Amphibian/Reptile Conservation Assessment Management Plan Biological Information Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: Dr. Mr. Mrs. Capt.  
Address for communication: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Please answer the following questions only with respect to  
the geographical area of your amphibian/reptile study in the wild.

1. Scientific Name (With authority and date) \_\_\_\_\_

1A. Synonyms: \_\_\_\_\_

1B. Family: \_\_\_\_\_

1C. Common name(s) with language: \_\_\_\_\_

1D. Taxonomic level of assessment:  Species  Sub species  Variety

2. Distribution of the taxon

2A. Geographical area of your study: \_\_\_\_\_

2B. Habitat of the taxon: \_\_\_\_\_

2C. Habitat specificity (niche, elevation, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

2D. Names of localities in which the taxon was studied or sighted by you (please give details of places as accurately as possible): \_\_\_\_\_

3. Approximate EXTENT OF OCCURENCE of the taxon in and around the area of study/ sighting/ collection (Extent of occurrence is defined as the area contained within the shortest continuous imaginary boundary encompassing all known, inferred or projected sites of present occurrence of the taxon): (tick appropriate box)

- < 100 sq. km.  101 - 5,000 sq. km.  5,001 - 20,000 sq. km.  > 20,001 sq. km.

4. Approximate AREA OF OCCUPANCY of the taxon in and around the area of study/ sighting/ collection (Area of occupancy is defined as the area occupied by the taxon within the 'extent of occurrence'): (tick appropriate box)

- < 10 sq. km.  11 - 500 sq. km.  501 - 2,000 sq. km.  > 2,001 sq. km.

5. Number of Locations or Subpopulations in which the taxon is distributed: \_\_\_\_\_

5A. Are the locations or populations:  Contiguous  Fragmented

6. Habitat status:

6A. Is there any change in the habitat where the taxon occurs:  Yes  No If yes, Is it a  
 Decrease in area  Increase in area  Stable in area  Unknown

6B. If Decreasing, what has been the decrease in habitat (approximately, in percent) over years?:  
 < 20%  > 20%  > 50%  > 80% in the last \_\_\_\_\_ years

6C. If Stable or Unknown, do you predict a decline in habitat (approximately, in percent) over years?:  
 < 20%  > 20%  > 50%  > 80% in the next \_\_\_\_\_ years

6D. State primary cause of change: \_\_\_\_\_

6E. Is there any change in the quality of habitat where the taxon occurs:  Yes  No If yes,  
 Decrease in quality  Increase in quality  Stable in quality  Unknown

6F. State primary cause of change: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Threats:

7A. What are the threats to the taxon? (Circle present [P] or future (predicted) [F] threats below):

- |  |                                      |                               |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Human interference [P] [F]                 | Political unrest [P] [F]             | Nutritional disorders [P] [F] |
| Damming [P] [F]                            | Trade for market or medicine [P] [F] | Pests [P] [F]                 |
| Grazing [P] [F]                            | Trade of parts [P] [F]               | Predation [P] [F]             |
| Hunting [P] [F]                            | War [P] [F]                          | Predation by exotics [P] [F]  |
| Hunting for medicine [P] [F]               |                                      | Siltation [P] [F]             |
| Hunting for food [P] [F]                   | Natural/ Man induced threats [P] [F] |                               |
| Fishing [P] [F]                            | Climate [P] [F]                      | Catastrophes [P] [F]          |
| Loss of habitat [P] [F]                    | Disease [P] [F]                      | Drought [P] [F]               |
| Habitat fragmentation [P] [F]              | Decline in prey species [P] [F]      | El Nino [P] [F]               |
| Habitat loss due to exotic animals [P] [F] | Drowning [P] [F]                     | Fire [P] [F]                  |
| Habitat loss due to exotic plants [P] [F]  | Edaphic changes [P] [F]              | Hurricane [P] [F]             |
| Overexploitation [P] [F]                   | Genetic problems [P] [F]             | Landslide [P] [F]             |
| Pesticides [P] [F]                         | Hybridization [P] [F]                | Tsunami [P] [F]               |

Poisoning [P][F]  
Pollution [P][F]  
Powerlines [P][F]

Interspecific competition [P][F] Volcano [P][F]  
Interspecific competition from exotics [P][F]  
Interspecific competition from livestock [P][F] Others (please specify):

7B. Are these threats resulting in (perceived or inferred) or may result in (predicted) population decline?  Yes  No

8. Trade:

8A. Is the taxon in trade?  Yes  No If yes, is it  Commercial  International  
 Local  Domestic  Legs  Shell  
8B. Parts in trade/ kinds  Skin  Bones  Scientific collections  
 Claws  Meat  
 Pet trade  
 Others, please specify

8C. Which form of trade (specified form) is resulting in a perceived or inferred population decline? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Population numbers:

9A. Number of Mature Individuals (in all populations):  < 50  < 250  < 2,500  > 2,500  
9B. Generation time (Defined here as the average age of parents in population): \_\_\_\_\_

10. Population trends:

10A. Is the population size/ numbers of the taxon:  Declining  Increasing  Stable  Unknown  
10B. If Declining, what has been the rate of population decline perceived or inferred:  
 < 20%  > 20%  > 50%  > 80% in the last \_\_\_\_\_ years/ generations  
10C. If Stable or Unknown, do you predict a future decline in the population.  Yes  No  
If yes, please specify rate and factors e.g. habitat loss, threats, trade, etc.  
 < 20%  > 20%  > 50%  > 80% in the next \_\_\_\_\_ years/ generations

11. Data Quality:

11A. Are the above estimates based on:  
 Census or monitoring  General field study  Informal field sighting  Literature  
 Indirect information such as from trade, etc.  Museum/ records  Hearsay/ popular belief

12. Recent field studies (in the last 10 years). Indicate year of study not year of publication.

Researcher names	Location	Dates	Topics

13. Does captive breeding already exist:  Yes  No If yes,

17A. Names of facilities: \_\_\_\_\_

14. Are techniques established to breed the taxon:

Techniques known for this taxon or similar taxon  Some techniques known for taxon or similar taxa  
 Techniques not known at all  Information not available with this group of compilers

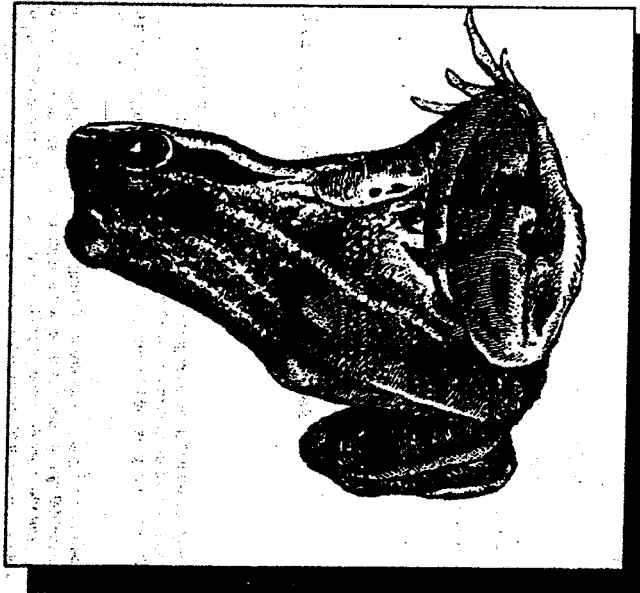
20. Other comments (This is most important. Please include anything you feel is important about the taxon for its conservation in the wild. For example, specific threats to the taxon, impact on harvest of this taxon on other taxa, its medicinal uses if any, etc):

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Use only one sheet for one taxon. In case you have information for more than one taxon, please use a photocopy of the sheet.  
Thank you for your time and cooperation. We hope to see you at the workshop.  
Otherwise, your information will be credited in the Report.

# IUCN Red List Categories

Prepared by IUCN Species Survival Commission



**IUCN**  
The World Conservation Union

## IUCN RED LIST CATEGORIES

### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The threatened species categories now used in Red Data Books and Red Lists have been in place, with some modification, for almost 30 years. Since their introduction these categories have become widely recognised internationally, and they are now used in a whole range of publications and listings, produced by IUCN as well as by numerous governmental and non-governmental organisations. The Red Data Book categories provide an easily and widely understood method for highlighting those species under higher extinction risk, so as to focus attention on conservation measures designed to protect them.

2. The need to revise the categories has been recognised for some time. In 1984, the SSC held a symposium, 'The Road to Extinction' (Fitter & Fitter, 1997), which examined the issues in some detail, and at which a number of options were considered for the revised system. However, no single proposal resulted. The current phase of development began in 1988 with a request from the SSC Steering Committee to develop a new approach that would provide the conservation community with useful information for action planning.

In this document, proposals for new definitions for Red List categories are presented. The general aim of the new system is to provide an explicit, objective framework for the classification of species according to their extinction risk.

The revision has several specific aims:

- to provide a system that can be applied consistently by different people;
- to improve the objectivity by providing those using the criteria with clear guidance on how to evaluate different factors which affect risk of extinction;
- to provide a system which will facilitate comparisons across widely different taxa;
- to give people using threatened species lists a better understanding of how individual species were classified.

3. The proposals presented in this document result from a continuing process of drafting, consultation and validation. It was clear that the production of a large number of draft proposals led to some confusion, especially as each draft has been used for classifying some set of species for conservation purposes. To clarify matters, and to open the way for modifications as and when they became necessary, a system for version numbering was applied as follows:

#### Version 1.0: Mace & Lande (1991)

The first paper discussion a new basis for the categories, and presenting numerical criteria especially relevant for large vertebrates.

#### Version 2.0: Mace et al. (1992)

A major revision of Version 1.0, including numerical criteria appropriate to all organisms and introducing the non-threatened categories.

#### Version 2.1: IUCN (1993)

Following an extensive consultation process within SSC, a number of changes were made to the details of the criteria, and fuller explanation of basic principles was included. A more explicit structure clarified the significance of the non-threatened categories.

#### Version 2.2: Mace & Stuart (1994)

Following further comments received and additional validation exercises, some minor changes to the criteria were made. In addition, the Susceptible category present in Versions 2.0 and 2.1 was subsumed into the Vulnerable category. A precautionary application of the system was emphasised.

## II. PREAMBLE

The following points present important information on the use and interpretation of the categories (= Critically Endangered, Endangered, etc.), criteria (= A to E), and sub-criteria (= a, b etc., i, ii etc.).

### 1. Taxonomic level and scope of the categorisation process

The criteria can be applied to any taxonomic unit at or below the species level. The term 'taxon' in the following notes, definitions and criteria is used for convenience, and may represent species of lower taxonomic levels, including forms that are not yet formally described. There is a sufficient range among the different criteria to enable the appropriate listing of taxa from the complete taxonomic spectrum, with the exception of micro-organisms. The criteria may also be applied within any specified geographical or political area although in such cases special notice should be taken of point 11 below. In presenting the results of applying the criteria, the taxonomic unit and area under consideration should be made explicit. The categorisation process should only be applied to wild populations inside their natural range, and to populations resulting from benign introductions (defined in the draft IUCN Guidelines for Re-introductions as "...an attempt to establish a species, for the purpose of conservation, outside its recorded distribution, but within an appropriate habitat and eco-geographical area").

### 2. Nature of the categories

All taxa listed as Critically Vulnerable and Endangered, and all listed as Endangered qualify for Vulnerable. Together, these categories are described as 'threatened'. The threatened species categories form a part of the overall scheme. It will be possible to place all taxa into one of the categories (see Figure 1).

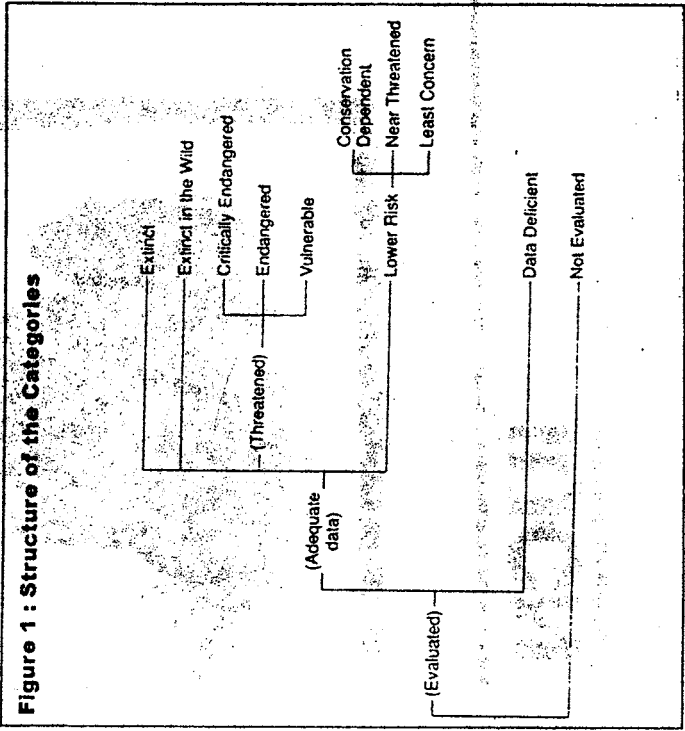


Figure 1 : Structure of the Categories

### Final Version

This final document, which incorporates changes as a result of comments from IUCN members, was adopted by the IUCN Council in December, 1994.

All future taxon lists including categorisations should be based on this version, and not the previous ones.

4. In the rest of this document the proposed system is outlined in several sections. The Preamble presents some basic information about the context and structure of the proposal, and the procedures that are to be followed in applying the definitions to species. This is followed by a section giving definitions of terms used. Finally the definitions are presented, followed by the quantitative criteria used for classification within the threatened categories. It is important for the effective functioning of the new system that all sections are read and understood, and the guidelines followed.

### REFERENCES

Fitter, R., and M. Fitter, ed. (1987) *The Road to Extinction*. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.

IUCN. (1983) *Draft IUCN Red List Categories*. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.

Mace, G. M., et al. (1992) *The development of new criteria for listing species on the IUCN Red List*. Species 19: 16-22.

Mace, G. M., and Lande, R. (1991) *Assessing extinction threats toward a re-evaluation of IUCN threatened species categories*. Conservation Biology 5-2: 148-157.

Mace, G.M., & Stuart, S. N. (1994) *Draft IUCN Red List Categories, Version 2.2*. Species 21-22: 13-24.

### 3. Role of the different criteria

For listing as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable there is a range of quantitative criteria, meeting any one of these criteria qualifies a taxon for listing at that level of threat. Each species should be evaluated against all the criteria. The different criteria (A-E) are derived from a wide review aimed at detecting risk factors across the broad range of organisms and the diverse life histories they exhibit. Even though some criteria will be inappropriate for certain taxa (some taxa will never qualify under these, however close to extinction they come), there should be criteria appropriate for assessing threat levels for any taxon (other than micro-organisms). The relevant factor is whether any one criterion is met, not whether all are appropriate or all are met. Because it will never be clear which criteria are appropriate for a particular species in advance, each species should be evaluated against all the criteria, and any criterion met should be listed.

### 4. Definition of quantitative criteria

The quantitative values presented in the various criteria associated with threatened categories were developed through wide consultation and they are set at what are generally judged to be appropriate levels, even if no formal justification for these values exists. The levels for different criteria within categories were set independently but against a common standard. Some broad consistency between them was sought. However, a given taxon should not be expected to meet all criteria (A-E) in a category, meeting any one criterion is sufficient for listing.

### 5. Implications of listing

Listing in the categories of Not Evaluated and Data Deficient indicates that no assessment of extinction risk has been made, though for different reasons. Until such time an assessment is made, species listed in these categories should not be treated as if they were non-threatened, and it may be appropriate (especially for Data Deficient forms) to give them the same degree of protection as threatened taxa, at least until their status can be evaluated.

Extinction is assumed here to be a chance process. Thus, a listing in a higher extinction risk category implies a higher expectation of extinction, and over the time-frames specified more taxa listed in a higher category are expected to go extinct than in a lower one (without effective conservation action). However, the persistence of some taxa in high risk categories does not necessarily mean their initial assessment was inaccurate.

### 6. Data quality and the importance of inference and projection

The criteria are clearly quantitative in nature. However, the absence of high quality data should not deter attempts at applying the criteria, as methods involving estimation, inference and projection are emphasised to be acceptable throughout. Inference and projection may be based on extrapolation of current or potential threats into the future (including their rate of change), or of factors related to population abundance or distribution (including dependence on other taxa), so long as these can reasonably be supported. Suspected or inferred patterns in either the recent past, present or near future can be based on any of a series of related factors, and these factors should be specified.

Taxa at risk from threats posed by future events of low probability but with severe consequences (catastrophes) should be identified by the criteria (e.g. small distribution, few locations). Some threats need to be identified particularly early, and appropriate actions taken, because their effects are irreversible, or nearly so (pathogens, invasive organisms, hybridization).

### 7. Uncertainty

The criteria should be applied on the basis of the available evidence on taxon numbers, trend and distribution, making due allowance for statistical and other uncertainties. Given that data are rarely available for the whole range or population of a taxon, it may often be appropriate to use the information that is available to make intelligent inference about the overall status of the taxon in question. In cases where a wide variation in estimation is found, it is legitimate to apply the precautionary principle and use the estimate (providing it is credible) that leads to listing in the category of highest risk.

Where data are insufficient to assign a category (including Lower Risk), the category of 'Data Deficient' may be assigned. However, it is important to recognise that this category indicates

that data are inadequate to determine the degree of threat faced by a taxon, not necessarily that the taxon is poorly known. In cases where there are evident threats to a taxon through, for example, deterioration of its only known habitat, it is important to attempt threatened listing, even though there may be little direct information on the biological status of the taxon itself. The category 'Data Deficient' is not a threatened category, although it indicates a need to obtain more information on a taxon to determine the appropriate listing.

### 8. Conservation actions in the listing process

The criteria for the threatened categories are to be applied to a taxon whatever the level of conservation action affecting it. In cases where it is only conservation action that prevents the taxon from meeting the threatened criteria, the designation of 'Conservation Dependent' is appropriate. It is important to emphasize here that a taxon requires conservation action even if it is not listed as threatened.

### 9. Documentation

All taxon lists including categorisation resulting from these criteria should state the criteria and sub-criteria that were met. No listing can be accepted as valid unless at least one criterion is given. If more than one criterion or sub-criterion was met, then each should be listed. However, failure to mention a criterion should not necessarily imply that it was not met. Therefore, if a re-evaluation indicated that the documented criterion is no longer met, this should not result in automatic down-listing. Instead, the taxon should be re-evaluated with respect to all criteria to indicate its status. The factors responsible for triggering the criteria, especially where inference and projection are used, should at least be logged by the evaluator, even if they cannot be included in published lists.

### 10. Threats and priorities

The category of threat is not necessarily sufficient to determine priorities for conservation action. The category of threat simply provides an assessment of the likelihood of extinction under current circumstances, whereas a system for assessing priorities for action will include numerous other factors concerning conservation action such as costs, logistics, chances of success, and even perhaps the taxonomic distinctiveness of the subject.

### 11. Use at regional level

The criteria are most appropriately applied to whole taxa at a global scale, rather than to those units defined by regional or national boundaries. Regionally or nationally based threat categories, which are aimed at including taxa that are threatened at regional or national levels (but not necessarily throughout their global ranges), are best used with two key pieces of information: the global status category for the taxon, and the proportion of the global population or range that occurs within the region or nation. However, if applied at regional or national level it must be recognised that a global category of threat may not be the same as a regional or national category for a particular taxon. For example, taxa classified as Vulnerable on the basis of their global declines in numbers or range might be Lower Risk within a particular region where their populations are stable. Conversely, taxa classified as Lower Risk globally might be Critically Endangered within a particular region where numbers are very small or declining, perhaps only because they are at the margins of their global range. IUCN is still in the process of developing guidelines for the use of national red list categories.

### 12. Re-evaluation

Evaluation of taxa against the criteria should be carried out at appropriate intervals. This is especially important for taxa listed under Near Threatened, or Conservation Dependent, and for threatened species whose status is known or suspected to be deteriorating.

### 13. Transfer between categories

These are as follows: (A) A taxon may be moved from a category of higher threat to a category of lower threat if none of the criteria of the higher category has been met for 5 years or more. (B) If the original classification is found to have been erroneous, the taxon may be transferred to the appropriate category or removed from the threatened categories altogether, without delay (but see Section 9). (C) Transfer from categories of lower to higher risk should be made without delay.

#### 14. Problems of scale

Classification based on the sizes of geographic ranges or the patterns of habitat occupancy is complicated by problems of spatial scale. The finer the scale at which the distributions of habitats of taxa are mapped, the smaller will be the area that they are found to occupy. Mapping at finer scales reveals more areas in which the taxon is unrecorded. It is impossible to provide any strict but general rules for mapping taxa or habitats; the most appropriate scale will depend on the taxa in question, and the origin and comprehensiveness of the distributional data. However, the thresholds for some criteria (e.g. Critically Endangered) necessitate mapping at a fine scale.

### III. DEFINITIONS

#### 1. Population

Population is defined as the total number of individuals of the taxon. For functional reasons, primarily owing to differences between life-forms, population numbers are expressed as numbers of mature individuals only. In the case of taxa obligately dependent on other taxa for all or part of their life cycles, biologically appropriate values for the host taxon should be used.

#### 2. Subpopulations

Subpopulations are defined as geographically or otherwise distinct groups in the population between which there is little exchange (typically one successful migrant individual or gamete per year or less).

#### 3. Mature individuals

The number of mature individuals is defined as the number of individuals known, estimated or inferred to be capable of reproduction. When estimating this quantity the following points should be borne in mind:

1. Where the population is characterised by natural fluctuations the minimum number should be used.
2. This measure is intended to count individuals capable of reproduction and should therefore exclude individuals that are environmentally, behaviourally or otherwise reproductively suppressed in the wild.
3. In the case of populations with biased adult or breeding sex ratios it is appropriate to use lower estimates for the number of mature individuals which take this into account (e.g. the estimated effective population size).
4. Reproducing units within a clone should be counted as individuals, except where such units are unable to survive alone (e.g. corals).
5. In the case of taxa that naturally lose all or a subset of mature individuals at some point in their life cycle, the estimate should be made at the appropriate time, when mature individuals are available for breeding.

#### 4. Generation

Generation may be measured as the average age of parents in the population. This is greater than the age at first breeding, except in taxa where individuals breed only once.

#### 5. Continuing decline

A continuing decline is a recent, current or projected future decline whose causes are not known or not adequately controlled and so is liable to continue unless remedial measures are taken. Natural fluctuations will not normally count as a continuing decline, but an observed decline should not be considered to be part of a natural fluctuation unless there is evidence for this.

#### 6. Reduction

A reduction (Criterion A) is a decline in the number of mature individuals of at least the amount (%) stated over the time period (years) specified; although the decline need not all be continuing. A reduction should not be interpreted as part of a natural fluctuation unless there is good evidence for this. Downward trends that are part of natural fluctuations will not normally count as a reduction.

#### 7. Extreme fluctuations

Extreme fluctuations occur in a number of taxa where population size or distribution area varies widely, rapidly and frequently, typically with a variation greater than one order of magnitude (i.e. a tenfold increase or decrease).

#### 8. Severely fragmented

Severely fragmented refers to the situation where increased extinction risks to the taxon result from the fact that most individuals within a taxon are found in small and relatively isolated subpopulations. These small subpopulations may go extinct, with a reduced probability of recolonisation.

#### 9. Extent of occurrence

Extent of occurrence is defined as the area contained within the shortest continuous imaginary boundary which can be drawn to encompass all the known, inferred or projected sites of present occurrence of a taxon, excluding cases of vagrancy. This measure may exclude discontinuities or disjunctions within the overall distributions of taxa (e.g. large areas of obviously unsuitable habitat (but see 'area of occupancy'). Extent of occurrence can often be measured by a minimum convex polygon (the smallest polygon in which no internal angle exceeds 180 degrees and which contains all the sites of occurrence).

#### 10. Area of occupancy

Area of occupancy is defined as the area within its extent of occurrence (see definition) which is occupied by a taxon, excluding cases of vagrancy. The measure reflects the fact that a taxon will not usually occur throughout the area of its extent of occurrence, which may, for example, contain unsuitable habitats.

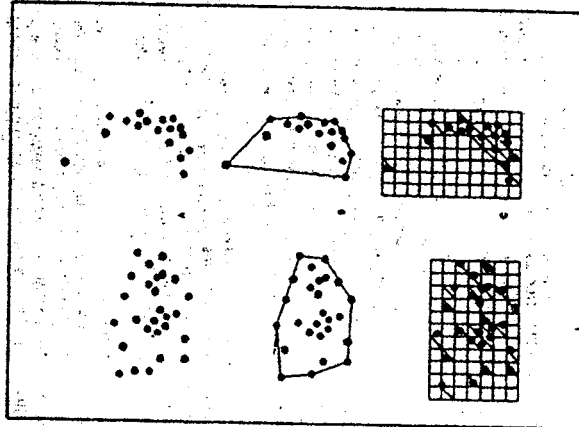


Fig. 1. Two examples of the distinction between the extent of occurrence and area of occupancy. (a) and (b) are the spatial distribution of known, inferred, or projected sites of occurrence. (c) and (d) show one possible boundary to the extent of occurrence, which is the measured area within this boundary. (e) and (f) show one measure of area of occupancy which can be measured by the sum of the occupied grid squares.



## IV THE CATEGORIES

### EXTINCT (EX)

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

### EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW)

A taxon is Extinct in the wild when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed extinct in the wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

### CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)

A taxon is Critically Endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as defined by any of the criteria (A to E) on subsequent pages.

### ENDANGERED (EN)

A taxon is Endangered when it is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as defined by any of the criteria (A to E) on subsequent pages.

### VULNERABLE (VU)

A taxon is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as defined by any of the criteria (A to D) on subsequent pages.

### LOWER RISK (LR)

A taxon is Lower Risk when it has been evaluated, does not satisfy the criteria for any of the categories Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable. Taxa included in the Lower Risk category can be separated into three subcategories:

1. Conservation Dependent (cd). Taxa which are the focus of a continuing taxon-specific or habitat-specific conservation programme targeted towards the taxon in question, the cessation of which would result in the taxon qualifying for one of the threatened categories above within a period of five years.
2. Near Threatened (nt). Taxa which do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but which are close to qualifying for Vulnerable.
3. Least Concern (lc). Taxa which do not qualify for Conservation Dependent or Near Threatened.

### DATA DEFICIENT (DD)

A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution is lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat or Lower Risk. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that threatened classification is appropriate. It is important to make positive use of whatever data are available. In many cases great care should be exercised in choosing between DD and threatened status. If the range of a taxon is suspected to be relatively circumscribed, if a considerable period of time has elapsed since the last record of the taxon, threatened status may well be justified.

### NOT EVALUATED (NE)

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

The area of occupancy is the smallest area essential at any stage to the survival of existing populations of a taxon (e.g. colonial nesting sites, feeding sites for migratory). The size of the area of occupancy will be a function of the scale at which it is measured, and should be at a scale appropriate to relevant biological aspects of the taxon. The criteria include values in sq. km., and thus to avoid errors in classification, the area of occupancy should be measured on grid squares (or equivalents) which are sufficiently small (see Figure 2)

### 11. Location

Location defines a geographically or ecologically distinct area in which a single event (e.g. pollution) will soon affect all individuals of the taxon present. A location usually, but not always, contains all or part of a subpopulation of the taxon, and is typically a small proportion of the taxon's total distribution.

### 12. Quantitative analysis

A quantitative analysis is defined here as the technique of population viability analysis (PVA), or any other quantitative form of analysis, which estimates the extinction probability of a taxon or population based on the known life history and specified management or non-management options. In presenting the results of quantitative analyses the structural equations and the data should be explicit.

**V. THE CRITERIA FOR CRITICALLY ENDANGERED, ENDANGERED AND VULNERABLE**

**CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)**

A taxon is Critically Endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as defined by any of the following criteria (A to E):

**A. Population reduction in the form of either of the following:**

1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected reduction of at least 80% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, based on (and specifying) any of the following:

- (a) direct observation
- (b) an index of abundance appropriate for the taxon
- (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat
- (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation
- (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.

2. A reduction of at least 80%, projected or suspected to be met within the next ten years or three generations, whichever is the longer, based on (and specifying) any of (b), (c), (d) or (e) above.

**B. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 100 km<sup>2</sup> or area of occupancy estimate to be less than 10km<sup>2</sup>, and estimates indicating any two of the following:**

1. Severely fragmented or known to exist at only a single location.

2. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:

- (a) extent of occurrence
- (b) area of occupancy
- (c) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
- (d) number of locations or subpopulations
- (e) number of mature individuals.

3. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:

- (a) extent of occurrence
- (b) area of occupancy
- (c) number of locations or subpopulations
- (d) number of mature individuals.

**C. Population estimated to number less than 250 mature individuals and either:**

1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 25% within 3 years or one generation, whichever is longer. OR

2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals and population structure in the form of either:

- (a) severely fragmented (i.e. no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 50 mature individuals)

- (b) all individuals are in a single subpopulation.

**D. Population estimated to number less than 50 mature individuals.**

**E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 50% within 10 years or 3 generations, whichever is the longer.**

**ENDANGERED (EN)**

A taxon is Endangered when it is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as defined by any of the following criteria (A to E):

**A. Population reduction in the form of either of the following:**

1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected reduction of at least 50% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, based on (and specifying) any of the following:

- (a) direct observation
- (b) an index of abundance appropriate for the taxon
- (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat
- (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation
- (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.

2. A reduction of at least 50%, projected or suspected to be met within the next years or three generations, whichever is the longer, based on (and specifying) any of (b), (c), (d) or (e) above.

**B. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 5000 km<sup>2</sup> or area of occupancy estimated to be less than 500 km<sup>2</sup>, and estimates indicating any two of the following:**

1. Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than five locations.

2. Continuing decline, inferred, observed or projected, in any of the following:

- (a) extent of occurrence
- (b) area of occupancy
- (c) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
- (d) number of locations or subpopulations
- (e) number of mature individuals.

3. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:

- (a) extent of occurrence
- (b) area of occupancy
- (c) number of locations or subpopulations
- (d) number of mature individuals.

**C. Population estimated to number less than 2500 mature individuals and either:**

1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 20 within 5 years or 2 generations, whichever is longer. OR

2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals and population structure in the form of either:

- (a) severely fragmented (i.e. no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 250 mature individuals)

- (b) all individuals are in a single subpopulation.

**D. Population estimated to number less than 250 mature individuals.**

**E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 20% within 20 years or 5 generations, whichever is the longer.**

## VULNERABLE (VU)

A taxon is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as defined by any of the following criteria (A to E):

- A. Population reduction in the form of either of the following:
1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected reduction of at least 20% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, based on (and specifying) any of the following:
    - (a) direct observation
    - (b) an index of abundance appropriate for the taxon
    - (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat
    - (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation
    - (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.
  2. A reduction of at least 20% projected or suspected to be met within the next ten years or three generations, whichever is the longer, based on (and specifying) any of (b), (c), (d), or (e) above.
- B. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 20,000 km<sup>2</sup> or area of occupancy estimated to be less than 2000 km<sup>2</sup>, and estimates indicating any two of the following:
1. Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than ten locations.
  2. Continuing decline, inferred, observed or projected, in any of the following:
    - (a) extent of occurrence
    - (b) area of occupancy
    - (c) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
    - (d) number of locations or subpopulations
    - (e) number of mature individuals
  3. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
    - (a) extent of occurrence
    - (b) area of occupancy
    - (c) number of locations or subpopulations
    - (d) number of mature individuals
- C. Population estimated to number less than 10,000 mature individuals and either:
1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 10% within 10 years or 3 generations whichever is longer. OR
  2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals and population structure in the form of either
    - (a) severely fragmented (i.e. no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 1000 mature individuals)
    - (b) all individuals are in a single subpopulation
- D. Population very small or restricted in the form of either of the following:
1. Population estimated to number less than 1000 mature individuals.
  2. Population is characterised by an acute restriction in its area of occupancy (typically less than 100km<sup>2</sup>) or in the number of locations (typically less than 5). Such a taxon would thus be prone to the effects of human activities (or stochastic events whose impact is increased by human activities) within a very short period of time in an unforeseeable future, and is thus capable of becoming Critically Endangered or even Extinct in a very short period.
- E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 10% within 100 years.