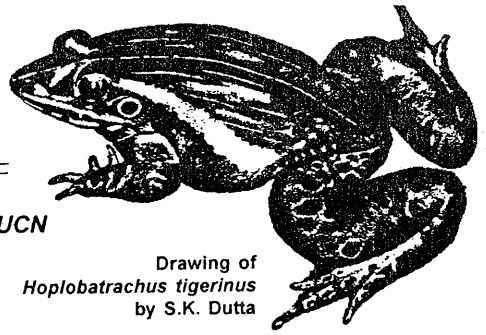
FROG LEG

Newsletter of the Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force, South Asia
Regional Network of the Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force, SSC, IUCN

Volume I, Number 2, December 1996,



Drawing of
Hoplobatrachus tigerinus
by S.K. Dutta

Effect of Rain Forest Fragmentation on WG Amphibians

Karthikeyan Vasudevan
Wildlife Institute of India, Dehra Dun.

The Western Ghats of southern India are rich in amphibian fauna with 117 species, of which 89 species (76%) are endemic to the geographic area. Wildlife Institute of India has initiated a project to study the effects of rain forest fragmentation on amphibian fauna of the Western Ghats. Major objectives of this study are 1. to quantify the nature and magnitude of effect on amphibian communty due to rain forest fragmentation, 2. to identify the factors that contol their diversity and microhabitat preferences, and 3. to develop a protocol for monitoring amphibians of the Western Ghats.

Preliminary study carried out during the south-west monsoon, between May and August 1996, at Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve documented 32 species of amphibians. Record of *Melanobatrachus indicus* in the reserve was a rediscovery of the species since its description by Beddome in 1878, and it suggests extension of its range by 400 km. south of the Anamalais which was its type locality. Lack of clear demarkation of species based on morphology made field identification difficult. It emphasises the need for detailed examination of the amhibian fauna of this region.

During the study period, quadrat searches and visual encounters were the methods used for sampling the fauna. The efficiency of the quadrat method with respect to sample size requirement, limitation on the number of quadrats that could be laid during a season and number of amphibian sightings were studied. Quadrat of 5x5m. were chosen as appropriate size since 8x8m. quadrat took twice the amount of time to search and did not show any increase in abundance or species richness for the area sampled. Choice of three sampling sites of one square kilometer area within the reserve covering three main drainages was made. During the study period measurement of various microhabitat variables were standardised.

Results of the initial data suggests that distance from water, rock cover and leaf-litter depth influenced species richness and abundance of forest floor amphibians. Quadrat search and visual survey had high percentage of species recorded exclusively by that method. This suggests that data from each of these methods would be complimentary. Future study programme would mandate redistribution of sampling effort using three different methods, namely quadrat search, visual encounter and audio survey.

Many thanks to **Fauna and Flora International** for funding the **"Networking of Amphibian Researchers in south Asia"** project initiated by DAPTF-SA, FRAWG and CBSG, India ASIG. The project is well underway and thanks are also due to the people who have volunteered enthusiastically in sharing information. A directory of amphibian researchers in south Asia is underway. We request all researchers, professionals, amateurs, students, working currently or in the past who do not know of this project to write to Sanjay Molur for information.

International Herpetology Conference in Sri Lanka

An International Conference on Biology and Conservation of Herpetofauna in south Asia was organised in Sri Lanka in August '96 in the ancient city of Kandy. The Conference was attended by more than 100 herpetologists working in the region. The aim of the organisers was to draw up an Action Plan for herpetology conservation in the region and prioritise species. The effort has produced a set of "Resolutions" which can be had from Indraneil Das.

Amphibian Conservation Assessment & Management Plan

Under the Biodiversity Conservation Prioritisation Project organised by WWF, Nature Conservancy and World Resources Institute, Z.O.O./ CBSG, India has been given the responsibility to assess the status of Indian amphibian fauna. The Endangered species working group at the BCPP meet recognised the systematic and scientific approach of the Conservation Assessment and Management Plan process developed by CBSG, SSC, IUCN and applied by CBSG, India to assess medicinal plants of southern India as the tool to assess many groups of fauna and flora in India.

The 5 day workshop is tentatively fixed during the second half of April '97 at Utkal University, Bhubaneswar. For the workshop, all the Indian amphibian researchers on the network will be invited to work as a team to prioritise species according to the IUCN Red List Categories.

Indraneil Das of Madras Crocodile Bank has compiled a list of 198 amphibians that are listed in the next two pages. There are taxonomic difficulties in amphibians in India and this list is just a preliminary one compiled till date.

The CAMP exercise will be the first step to understand the status of amphibians in India and to frame Action Plans for their study. A similar exercise conducted in the neighbouring countries for national prioritisation can lead to a regional south Asian Action Plan for amphibians.

Each of the network members will soon be sent details of the workshop. Taxon Data Sheets will also be sent as a preliminary exercise to compile information about the species known prior to the workshop. The CAMP process has been successfully tried for mammals and plants in many countries.

Please write to us to let us know of your interest in attending the workshop and for more details

Checklist of Indian Amphibians

PELOBATIDAE

1. *Megophrys boettgeri* (Boulenger, 1899)
2. *Megophrys lateralis* (Anderson, 1871)
3. *Megophrys montana* Kuhl & Van Hasselt, 1822
4. *Megophrys parva* (Boulenger, 1893)
5. *Megophrys robusta* (Boulenger, 1908)
6. *Scutiger nyingchinesis* Fei, 1977
7. *Scutiger occidentalis* Dubois, 1977
8. *Scutiger sikimmensis* (Blyth, 1854)

BUFONIDAE

1. *Ansonia kamblei* Ravichandran & Pillai, 1922
2. *Ansonia ornata* Günther, 1875
3. *Ansonia rubrigina* Pillai & Pattabiraman, 1981
4. *Bufo abatus* Ahl, 1925
5. *Bufo beddomii* Günther, 1875
6. *Bufo brevirostris* Rao, 1937
7. *Bufo fergusonii* Boulenger, 1892
8. *Bufo himalayanus* Günther, 1894
9. *Bufo hololius* Günther, 1875
10. *Bufo koynaensis* Soman, 1963
11. *Bufo latestii* Boulenger, 1882
12. *Bufo melanostictus* Schneider, 1799.
13. *Bufo microtympanum* Boulenger, 1882
14. *Bufo parietalis* Boulenger, 1882
15. *Bufo silentvalleyensis* Pillai, 1981
16. *Bufo stomaticus stomaticus* Lütken, 1862
17. *Bufo stomaticus peninsularis* Rao, 1920
18. *Bufo stuarti* Smith, 1929
19. *Bufo viridis arabicus* Heyden, 1827
20. *Bufoides meghalayana* (Yazdani & Chanda, 1971)
21. *Pedostibes kempi* (Boulenger, 1919)
22. *Pedostibes tuberculosus* Günther, 1875

MICROHYLIDAE

23. *Kaloula baleata ghoshi* Cherchi, 1954
24. *Kaloula pulchra* Gray, 1831
25. *Kaloula taprobanica* Parker, 1934
26. *Melanobatrachus indicus* Beddome, 1878
27. *Microhyla berdmorei* (Blyth, 1856)
28. *Microhyla chakrapani* Pillai, 1977
29. *Microhyla heymonsi* Vogt, 1911
30. *Microhyla ornata* (Duméril & Bibron, 1841)
31. *Microhyla rubra* (Jerdon, 1854)
32. *Micryletta inornata* (Boulenger, 1890)
33. *Ramanella anamalaiensis* Rao, 1937
34. *Ramanella minor* Rao, 1937
35. *Ramanella montana* (Jerdon, 1854)
36. *Ramanella mormorata* Rao,1937
37. *Ramanella triangularis* (Günther, 1875)
38. *Ramanella variegata* (Stoliczka, 1872)
39. *Uperodon globulosus* (Günther, 1864)
40. *Uperodon systoma* (Schneider, 1799)

RANIDAE

41. *Amolops afghanus* (Günther, 1858)
42. *Amolops formosus* (Günther, 1875)
43. *Amolops gerbillus* (Annandale, 1912)
44. *Amolops monticola* (Anderson, 1871)
45. *Amolops senchalensis* (Chanda, 1986)
46. *Chaparana sikimensis* (Jerdon, 1870)
47. *Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis* (Schneider, 1799)
48. *Euphlyctis ghoshi* (Chanda, 1990)
49. *Euphlyctis hexadactylus* (Lesson, 1834)
50. *Hoplobatrachus crassus* (Jerdon, 1853)
51. *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus* (Daudin, 1803)
52. *Indirana beddomii* (Günther, 1875)
53. *Indirana brachytarsus* (Günther, 1875)
54. *Indirana diplostictus* (Günther, 1875)
55. *Indirana gundia* (Dubois, 1985)
56. *Indirana leithii* (Boulenger, 1888)
57. *Indirana leptodactyla* (Boulenger, 1882)
58. *Indirana phrynoderma* (Boulenger, 1853)
59. *Indirana semipalmata* (Boulenger, 1882)
60. *Indirana tenuilingua* (Rao, 1937)
61. *Limnonectes andamanensis* (Stoliczka, 1870)
62. *Limnonectes brevipalmata* (Peters, 1871)
63. *Limnonectes cancrivorus* (Graven-horst, 1829)
64. *Limnonectes doriae* (Boulenger, 1887)
65. *Limnonectes keralensis* (Dubois, 1980)
66. *Limnonectes khasiana* (Anderson, 1871)
67. *Limnonectes kuhlii* (Tschudi, 1838)
68. *Limnonectes laticeps* (Boulenger, 1882)
69. *Limnonectes limnocharis* (Boiein & Wiegmann, 1835)
70. *Limnonectes mawlindipi* (Chanda, 1990)
71. *Limnonectes mawphlangensis* (Pillai & Chanda, 1977)
72. *Limnonectes murthii* (Pillai, 1979)
73. *Limnonectes nilagiricus* (Jerdon, 1853)
74. *Limnonectes parambikulamana* (Rao, 1937)
75. *Limnonectes rufescens* (Jerdon, 1854)
76. *Limnonectes sauriceps* (Rao, 1937)
77. *Limnonectes shompenorum* Das, 1996
78. *Limnonectes syhadrensis* (Annandale, 1919)
79. *Micrixalus fuscus* (Boulenger, 1882)
80. *Micrixalus gadgili* Pillai & Pattabiraman, 1991
81. *Micrixalus nudis* Pillai, 1978
82. *Micrixalus phyllophila* (Jerdon, 1853)
83. *Micrixalus saxicolus* (Jerdon, 1853)
84. *Micrixalus silvaticus* (Boulenger, 1882)
85. *Micrixalus thampii* Pillai, 1981
86. *Nanorana pleskei* Günther, 1896
87. *Nyctibatrachus aliciae* Inger, Shaffer, Koshy & Bakde, 1984
88. *Nyctibatrachus beddomii* (Boulenger, 1882)
89. *Nyctibatrachus kempholeyensis* (Rao, 1937)
90. *Nyctibatrachus deccanensis* Dubois, 1984
91. *Nyctibatrachus humayuni* Bhaduri & Kripalani, 1955
92. *Nyctibatrachus modestus* Rao, 1920
93. *Nyctibatrachus major* Inger, Shaffer, Koshy & Bakde, 1984
94. *Nyctibatrachus sanctipalustris* Rao, 1920
95. *Nyctibatrachus sylvaticus* Rao, 1937
96. *Occidozyga lima* (Gravenhorst, 1829)
97. *Paa hazarensis* Dubois &Khan, 1979
98. *Paa liebigii* (Günther, 1860)
99. *Paa minica* (Dubois, 1975)
100. *Paa sternosignata* Murray, 1885
101. *Phrynoglossus borealis* Annandale, 1912
102. *Rana alticola* Boulenger, 1882
103. *Rana annandalii* Boulenger, 1920
104. *Rana assamensis* Sclater 1892
105. *Rana aurantiaca* Boulenger. 1904
106. *Rana blanfordii* Boulenger, 1882
107. *Rana chalconota* (Schlegel, 1837)
108. *Rana curtipes* Jerdon,1853
109. *Rana danieli* Pillai & Chanda, 1977
110. *Rana erythraea* (Schlegel, 1837)
111. *Rana garoensis* Boulenger,1920
112. *Rana khare* (Kiyasetuo & Khare, 1986)
113. *Rana leptoglossa* (Cope, 1868)
114. *Rana livida* (Blyth, 1855)
115. *Rana malabarica* Tschudi, 1838
116. *Rana nicobariensis* (Stoliczka, 1870)
117. *Rana nigrovittata* (Blyth, 1855)
118. *Rana taipenensis* Van Denburgh, 1909
119. *Rana temporalis* Günther, 1864
120. *Rana vicina* Stoliczka, 1872
121. *Taylorana hascheanus* (Stoliczka, 1870)
122. *Tomopterna breviceps* (Schneider, 1799)
123. *Tomopterna dobsonii* (Boulenger, 1882)
124. *Tomopterna leucorhynchus* (Rao, 1937)
125. *Tomopterna rolandae* Dubois, 1983

HYLIDAE

126. *Hyla annectans* Jerdon, 1870

RHACOPHORIDAE

127. *Chirixalus doriae* Boulenger, 1893
128. *Chirixalus simus* Annandale, 1915
129. *Chirixalus vittatus* (Boulenger, 1887)
130. *Philautus andersoni* (Ahl, 1927)
131. *Philautus annandalii* (Boulenger, 1906)
132. *Philautus beddomii* (Günther, 1875)
133. *Philautus bombayensis* (Annandale, 1919)
134. *Philautus chalazodes* (Günther, 1875)
135. *Philautus charius* Rao, 1937
136. *Philautus cherrapunjiae* Roonwal & Kripalani, 1961
137. *Philautus crnri* Dutta, 1985
138. *Philautus elegans* Rao, 1937
139. *Philautus femoralis* (Günther, 1864)
140. *Philautus flaviventris* (Boulenger, 1882)
141. *Philautus garo* (Boulenger, 1919)
142. *Philautus glandulosus* (Jerdon, 1853)
143. *Philatus hassanensis* Dutta, 1985
144. *Philautus kempiae* (Boulenger, 1919)
145. *Philautus kottigeharensis* Rao, 1937
146. *Philautus leucorhinus* (Lichtenstein & Martens, 1856)
147. *Philautus melanensis* Rao, 1937
148. *Philautus namdaphaensis* Sarkar & Sanyal, 1985
149. *Philautus narainensis* Rao, 1937
150. *Philautus nobeli* (Ahl, 1927)
151. *Philautus parkeri* (Ahl, 1927)
152. *Philautus pulcherimus* (Ahl, 1927)
153. *Philautus shillongensis* Pillai & Chanda, 1973
154. *Philautus shyamrupus* Chanda & Ghosh, 1989
155. *Philautus signatus* (Boulenger, 1882)
156. *Philautus swamianus* Rao, 1937
157. *Philautus temporalis* (Günther, 1864)
158. *Philautus travancoricus* (Boulenger, 1891)
159. *Philautus variabilis* (Günther, 1868)
160. *Polypedates cruciger* Blyth, 1852
161. *Polypedates insularis* Das, 1995
162. *Polypedates leucomystax teraiensis* (Dubois, 1986)
163. *Polypedates maculatus maculatus* (Gray, 1834)
164. *Polypedates maculatus himalayensis* Annandale, 1912
165. *Rhacophorus appendiculatus* (Günther 1859)
166. *Rhacophorus bipunctatus* Ahl, 1927
167. *Rhacophorus bisacculus* Taylor, 1962
168. *Rhacophorus calcadensis* Ahl 1927
169. *Rhacophorus dubius* Boulenger 1882
170. *Rhacophorus jerdonii* (Günther 1875)
171. *Rhacophorus lateralis* Boulenger 1883
172. *Rhacophorus malabaricus* Jerdon 1870
173. *Rhacophorus maximus* Günther, 1858
174. *Rhacophorus namdaphaensis* Sarkar & Sanyal, 1985
175. *Rhacophorus naso* Annandale, 1912
176. *Rhacophorus pleurostictus* (Günther 1864)
177. *Rhacophorus reinwardtii* (Schlegel, 1840)
178. *Rhacophorus taeniatus* Boulenger, 1906
179. *Rhacophorus tuberculatus* (Anderson,

1871)
180. *Theloderma asper* (Boulenger, 1886)
181. *Theloderma moloch* (Annandale, 1912)

ICHTHYOPHIDAE
182. *Ichthyophis beddomei* Peters, 1879
183. *Ichthyophis bombayensis* Taylor, 1960
184. *Ichthyophis longicephalus* Pillai, 1986
185. *Ichthyophis malabarensis* Taylor, 1960
186. *Ichthyophis penninsularis* Taylor, 1960
187. *Ichthyophis sikkimensis* Taylor, 1960
188. *Ichthyophis subterrestris* Taylor, 1960
189. *Ichthyophis tricolor* Annandale, 1909
190. *Uraeotyphlus malabaricus* (Beddome, 1870)
191. *Uraeotyphlus menoni* Annandale, 1913
192. *Uraeotyphlus narayani* Seshachar, 1939
193. *Uraeotyphlus oxyurus* (Duméril & Bibron, 1841)

CAECILIIDAE
194. *Gegeneophis carnosus* (Beddome, 1870)
195. *Gegeneophis fulleri* (Alcock, 1904)
196. *Gegeneophis ramaswamii* Taylor, 1964
197. *Indotyphlus battersbyi* Taylor, 1960

SALAMANDRIDAE
198. *Tylototriton verrucosus* Anderson, 1871

In Press

AMPHIBIANS OF INDIA AND SRILANKA CHECKLIST AND BIBILIOGRAPHY, Sushil K. Dutta
Hard Cover with about 250 pages
Printed and Published by:
Odyssey Publishing House
Acharya Vihar Commercial Complex,
Room No: BS. 2-3, Acharya Vihar,
Bubaneswar - 751013, Orissa) INDIA
Telephone: (91)-0674-415579 / 481285
Fax: (91)- 0674-415579

The book contains a list of all the valid species of amphibians of India and Sri lanka. Each species account contains the original citation, list of synonyms, type location and locality, distribution pattern and a taxonomic note. Most of the species have been examined from museum collections of various regions of the world. In addition, a complilation of additional museum collection examinied by various workers has also been incorporated into "Specimens examined". The most important content of the book is the bibliography (upto 1996) on any aspect of study dealing with amphibians of India and Sri Lanka.

Expected date of publication: Jan. 1997
Shelf Price : Rs.500/-, US $ 50
Pre-publication Price:(before 31 Dec. 96): Rs 400/-, US $ 40

Write to the publishers payable to "Odyssey Publishing House" (cheque or draft)

Ph. D Titles on Amphibians

Dr. S.N. Banerjee, Dept. of Zoology, City College, Calcutta-9. "Chromosomal Endophenotypes of some Indian Anura with reference to c-band distribution and sensitivity of heterochromatin to induced abberration". Awarded by University of Burdwan, 1987

* **Dr. Saroj Saxena**, Dept. of Zoology, University of Rajastan, Jaipur. "Studies on the influence of Vitamin A on growth and regeneration in anura (*Bufo andersoni* Boulenger and *Rana cyanophylctis* Schneider)". Awarded by University of Rajastan, 1973.

* **Dr. Shivpal**: "The role of thyroid hormone in appendage regeneration in anuran amphibians". Awarded by University of Rajastan, 1976.

* **Dr. Satyendra Kumar Agarwal**: "Studies on the normal ontogenesis and regeneration of limbs in anuran amphibia." Awarded by University of Rajastan, 1979

* **Dr. Om Prakash Jangir**, Dept of Zoology , Dungar (Antonomous) College. Bikaner: "Experimental studies in the ontogenesis and regeneration of limbs in the anuran *Bufo melanostictus* (Schneider)". Awarded by University of Rajastan, 1979.

* **Dr. Kantilal Bohra** , Haran Lane, Sirohi, 307 001, Rajastan: "Ontogenesis development and seasonal changes in the gonads of the skipper frog, *Rana cyanophlyctis* (Schneider). Awarded by University of Rajastan, 1981.

* **Dr. Sultana Niazi**: " Development of the eye with special reference to visual calls and retinomotor responses in the toad *Bufo melanostictus* Schneider". Awarded by University of Rajastan, 1981.

* **Prof. Krishna Kumar Sharma**, Dept of Zoology, University of Ajmer, Rajastan: "Investigations on limb regeneration in tadpoles and froglets of the anuran *Rana breviceps* Schneider treated with Vitamin A or electricity stimulated". Awarded by University of Rajastan, 1982.

* **Dr. Shaheen Alam**: "Studies on the morphogenetic influence of treatment of tadpoles of the anuran *Bufo melanostictus* Schneider with Vitamin A palmitate on limb regeneration". Awarded by University of Rajastan, 1983

Dr. Kiyasetuo, Asst. Registrar, Nagaland University. Kohima. Nagaland: "A survey of frogs of Kohima (Nagaland) and studies on certain aspects of ecology and development of *Rhacophorus lecomystax*. Awarded by North Eastern Hill University, 1987.

Dr. S. Kasinathan, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry. "Endocrine regulation of spermatogenic cycle in *Rana hexadactyla* ". Awarded by Madras University, 1973 (worked under the guidance of Late Prof. S.L. Basu).

Dr. K.R. Gundappa: "Some aspects of eco-ethology and physiology of *Ichthyophis beddomei* (Peters) (Apoda: Amphibia)". Awarded by University of Mysore, 1985.

Dr. M.J. Sundar Ram: "Biology of *Rana curtipes* (Jerdon)". Awarded by Bangalore University, 1992.

Dr. C.R. Hiremath: "Acoustics and reproductive biology of some anurans". Awarded by Karnatak University. Dharwad, 1991.

Dr. I. Das, Madras Crocodile Bank Trust, Mamallapuram: "Trophic Ecology of a community of south Indian Anuran Amphibians". Awarded by University of Oxford, U.K., 1992

Dr. S.K. Dutta, Dept. Of Zoology, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar
A) " Biology and the effect of pesticides, chemicals and fertilizers on the eggs, developmental stages and adults of Indian bull frog, *Rana tigerina* (Anura: Ranidae)". Awarded by Utkal University, 1980.
B) "Amphibians of India and Sri Lanka ". Awarded by University of Kansas, U.S.A., 1985.

[* Under the guidance of the famous Developmental Biologist Prof. I.A. Niazi. Retd Professor of Zoology, University of Rajastan.]

INFORMATION NEEDED ON AMPHIBIAN STUDIES

1. MSc., M.Phil, PhD and DSc Thesis titles and abstracts, awarding University, year and research guide.

2. Books, Monographs, Occassional Papers, newspaper reports on any aspect of South Asian amphibians

3. Summary of research Projects,. Completed or on-going.

Note: The above information will be published in future issues of "FROG LEG"

Recent Amphibian Publications

THE AMPHIBIAN FAUNA OF SRI LANKA, S.K. Dutta and Kelum Manamendra-Arachchi, Published by "The Wildlife Heritage Trust of Sri Lanka (1996), ISBN 955-9114-10-7, 230pp, price: Sri Lankan Rupees 1,750/- (available from the Publisher) or contact Sushil Dutta for orders in India.

THE HERPETOFAUNA OF SRI LANKA: A BRIEF REVIEW, A. de Silva (1996), Published by the author, ISBN 955-96005-0-8, 99pp, 15 plates.

Letter from DAPTF, SSC, IUCN

Dear DAPTF-SA Members,

As of August, John Baker has left the DAPTF for fresh pastures in America. Thanks to him for all his hard work over the last few years. I have taken over his duties here at the Open University, UK, and contact numbers remain the same, except that we now have a dedicated e-mail address: DAPTF@open.ac.uk

After working for a period at the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust, I graduated with Honours from the University of Aberdeen, and also have a Higher Diploma in Conservation Management. Over the past few years, I have been researching the potential role of amphibians for pest-control in organic agriculture and surveying toad and newt populations for a long-term monitoring programme, as well as writing articles on amphibian captive breeding and conservation.

I hope to be able to use the skills gained over this period to further the goals of the DAPTF, and it gives me a great deal of satisfaction to work for an organisation with so many active contacts in countries all over the world. By the end of the century, we hope to have all corners of the globe covered by working groups as active as DAPTF-SA, which will help us document the conservation status of all declining amphibian populations. I look forward to working with all amphibian workers in south Asia, and will attempt to provide support in any way I can.

With best wishes, John W. Wilkinson,
DAPTF International Coordinator.

New Members of DAPTF-SA

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Thoughts or Comments??

Dear Sir,

There is a colony of canary yellow frogs about a kilometer away from my house. and is located on a housing plot no. B-130 (80'x60'), Sector C, Mahanagar, Lucknow. Its present market value may be about Rs. 200 /sq.ft.

It appears that about 30 years back when this colony was being newly developed, there was a big pond at this place. However, today all other adjacent plots have been developed. Somehow this plot seems to have been left out from house building for some reason, may be that being in a low lying area, requiring considerable earth filling.

Immediately after the frst pre-monsoon showers, there is a sudden emergence of hundreds of these frogs, the like of which I have not seen elsewhere. Also, because it is adjacent to a motor road, several individuals also get crushed annually by vehicular traffic.

As I am not a biologist, I am not aware if this is an endangered species. However, if you think that it is of importance, I would submit that you may acquire this plot and develop it for the conservation of this race. I am also interested in knowing the zoological name of this species.

Y.C. Rai, Lucknow (Member ZOO)
(In response to May '96 ZP & FROG LEG)

FROG LEG

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Newsletter of the Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force-South Asia, the regional satellite of the Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force, SSC, IUCN.

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