

ADVANCING FRONTIERS OF AMPHIBIAN CONSERVATION
Kerala Forest Department Auditorium, Thiruvananthapuram
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Kerala Forest Department and University of Delhi

Figure Captions

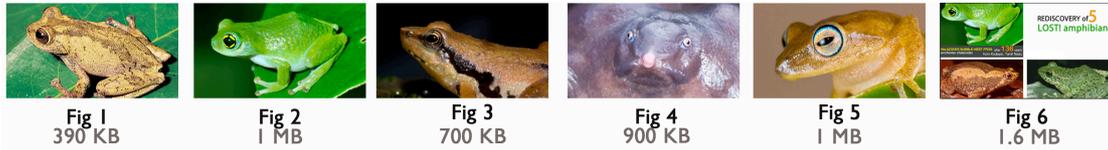


Fig.1

Scientific name *Raorchestes ponmudi* Common name Ponmudi bushfrog
IUCN Conservation status: Critically Endangered (CR)
First described from Ponmudi and subsequently reported from many parts of the Western Ghats. Currently as per IUCN category, listed as Critically Endangered due to continuing decline in the extent and quality of its habitat mainly as a consequence of expanding tea plantations. Photo: www.frogindia.org

Fig. 2

Scientific name *Raorchestes chalazodes* Common name Chalazodes Bubble-nest Frog
IUCN Conservation status Critically Endangered (CR)
Rediscovery after 136 years: Species described in 1874 from 'Travancore'. This species was lost to science for 136 years and until today no reliable observations have been made since its original description. The Chalazodes Bubble-nest Frog was rediscovered from Upper Kodayar in Tamil Nadu in 2010 by Lost! Amphibians of India (LAI) members after 136 years. Photo: www.frogindia.org

Fig. 3.

Scientific name *Micrixalus thampii* Common name Silent Valley Tropical Frog
IUCN Conservation status Data Deficient (DD)
Rediscovery after 30 years: Described in 1980, *Micrixalus thampii* was previously known only from two individuals in the original description from Silent Valley National Park, Kerala. After 30 years of being lost to science, the species was rediscovered in the first Lost! Amphibians of India (LAI) expedition in 2010. Photo: www.frogindia.org

Fig. 4.

Scientific name *Nasikabatrachus sahyadrensis* Common name Purple frog
IUCN Conservation status Endangered (EN)
This burrowing frog species commonly called Indian Purple frog was described in 2003 from the southern Western Ghats in Kerala state and subsequently reported from other localities in Kerala and Tamil Nadu states. This species is described as a "living fossil". The purple frogs come above ground for only two weeks during monsoon, and for the rest of the year lead a reclusive burrowing life as deep as 16 feet below soil. Forest loss due to expanding cultivation (coffee, cardamom, ginger and other species) poses the most significant threat to the survival of this unique species. Photo: www.frogindia.org

Fig. 5.

Scientific name *Raorchestes luteolus* Common name Coorg Yellow Bush Frog
IUCN Conservation status Data Deficient (DD)
This frog species is endemic to the southern Western Ghats in Karnataka state. Currently as per IUCN category, it is listed as Data Deficient since there is very little information on its extent of occurrence, status and ecological requirements. The threats to this species at the specific localities in Karnataka are not known but the continuing habitat destruction over much of the Western Ghats might pose a threat to this species. Photo: www.frogindia.org

Fig. 6. Poster: Rediscovery of five lost species

Lost & FOUND 1: *Raorchestes chalazodes*; Chalazodes Bubble-nest Frog
Last seen in 1874 from "Travancore". Rediscovered after 136 years from Upper Kodayar in Tamil Nadu. The Chalazodes Bubble-nest Frog was known only from the original description based on a single specimen. This frog leads a secretive life probably inside reeds. This frog's most distinctive feature is its striking fluorescent green body with ash-blue thighs and groin, and black pupils with golden patches, both highly unusual traits among amphibians. Photo: www.frogindia.org

Lost & FOUND 2: *Micrixalus elegans*: Elegant Tropical Frog

Last seen in 1937 from "Kempholey, Hassan" in 1937. Rediscovered after 73 years from the original collection area in "Kempholey" (Kempholey Ghats of Hassan, Karnataka). The area is a hotspot of amphibian diversity, containing about 20 species. Currently there is a hydroelectric project proposal in this area and the site is urgently in need of protection, particularly because it represents the only known site for several highly threatened species. Photo: www.frogindia.org

Lost & FOUND 3: *Ramanella anamalaiensis*: Anamalai Dot-frog

Last seen in 1937 from "Base of Anamallai Hills, Coimbatore District". Rediscovered after 73 years from localities within the Parambikulam Tiger Reserve in Kerala, and Tamil Nadu. The name 'Dot-Frog' comes from the yellow spots on the dorsum and white spots on the underside of the body. Photo: www.frogindia.org www.frogindia.org

Lost & FOUND 4: *Micrixalus thampii*: Silent Valley Tropical Frog

Last seen 1980 from "Silent Valley, South India". Rediscovered after 30 years from the original collection locality in Silent Valley. The Silent Valley Tropical Frog was known only from the original description based on two specimens and the type (original) specimen is feared lost. Photo: www.frogindia.org

Lost & FOUND 5: *Amolops chakrataensis*: Dehradun Stream Frog

Last seen in 1985 from "Chakrata, Uttar Pradesh". Rediscovered after 25 years from Tiger Falls in Chakrata, Uttarakhand. The Dehradun Stream Frog was known only from the original description based on a single specimen. The rediscovery was made from a highly degraded habitat. Photo: www.frogindia.org