Extinct and Extinct in the Wild
Amphibian Species
Adenomus kandianus (Günther, 1872)

Order, Family: Anura, Bufonidae
Country Distribution: Sri Lanka (Extinct)

Geographic Range: This species was endemic to Sri Lanka, and is known only from the general type locality of "Ceylon" (= Sri Lanka). The scientific name suggests that it might have been collected in the vicinity of the city of Kandy, central Sri Lanka. As the site of collection is unclear, the species has not been mapped.

Population: It is known only from the type specimen. There have been no sightings since the original description and the species is now believed to be extinct (Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda 1998). The general area of Kandy, where this frog is presumed to have occurred, has been well surveyed.

Habitat and Ecology: While there is nothing known with certainty about the habitat and ecology of this species, it presumably bred by larval development in water as do other members of Adenomus.

Major Threats: Although the causes of the species extinction are not known, if the original collection locality was truly in the vicinity of Kandy, then it is quite likely that extensive urban development has destroyed any suitable habitat (Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda 1998).

Conservation Measures: It was not recorded from any protected areas.


Data Providers: Kekal Manamendra-Arachchi, Aristides de Silva

Atelopus ignescens (Cornalia, 1849)

Order, Family: Anura, Bufonidae
Country Distribution: Ecuador (Extinct)

Geographic Range: This species ranged from Imbabura to Chimborazo and Bolivar Provinces, in the Inter-Andean valleys and higher parts of the major Andean Cordilleras of Ecuador, at elevations of 2,800-4,200m asl. This species ranged from Imbabura to Chimborazo and Bolivar Provinces, in the Inter-Andean valleys and higher parts of the major Andean Cordilleras of Ecuador, at elevations of 2,800-4,200m asl. Records from the western Andes of Ecuador (in Cachi Province), and adjacent southern Colombia (Narino Department), previously assigned to Atelopus ignescens are now considered to belong to an undescribed species.

Habitat and Ecology: An inhabitant of humid montane forest, humid sub-páramo (high-altitude bushland), and páramo (high-altitude grassland). This was a stream breeding species. Animals were recorded from disturbed habitats, including modified grasslands, in the Inter-Andean valleys and residential areas close to Guatavita.

Major Threats: It probably disappeared due to the synergistic effects of the disease chytridiomycosis—confirmed in this species—and climatic change (local warming and droughts). Habitat loss and the introduction of predatory non-native trout might also have contributed to some population declines, however these threats are unlikely to have caused the substantial decline of the species throughout its range.

Conservation Measures: The known range of this species overlapped with several protected areas, including: Reserva Ecológica Cayambe-Coca; Reserva Ecológica Antisana; Parque Nacional Cotopaxi; Area Nacional de Recreación el Boliche; Reserva Ecológica Los Illinizas; Parque Nacional Llanganates; and Reserva de Producción Faunística Chimborazo in Ecuador.

Notes: The scientific name suggests that it might have been collected in the vicinity of the city of Kandy, central Sri Lanka. As the site of collection is unclear, the species has not been mapped.


Data Providers: Santiago Rincón, Luis A. Coloma, Stefan Lötters, William Duellman, Martín R. Bustamante, Wilmar Bolívar, Enrique La Marca

Atelopus longirostris (Cope, 1868)

Order, Family: Anura, Bufonidae
Country Distribution: Ecuador (Extinct)

Geographic Range: This species was recorded from the Provinces of Esmeraldas, Imbabura, Cotopaxi, and Pichincha, at elevations of 2,800-4,200m asl. It was possibly reached the northern limit of the Reserva Ecológica Los Illinizas.

Population: This species has not been recorded from any protected areas.

Habitat and Ecology: This was a terrestrial species of lowland and montane tropical rainforests. It was a stream breeding species.

Major Threats: The decline in Ecuador is unexplained, and is possibly due to the disease chytridiomycosis, although this seems unusual given that the species was also found at lower elevations where chytridiomycosis is often not considered to be a threat. Other possible factors contributing to the extinction of this species include general climate change, pollution and habitat loss.

Conservation Measures: The range of this species overlapped with the Reserva Ecológica Cotacachi-Cayapas and possibly reached the northern limit of the Reserva Ecológica Los Illinizas.

Notes on taxonomy: This species was recently recognized as distinct from Atelopus cruciger by Lötters, La Marca and Vences (2003).


Data Providers: Martín R. Bustamante, Wilmar Bolívar, Luis A. Coloma, Santiago Rincón, Claudio Gaviria-Heredia, Fernando Castro, José Vicente Rueda, Stefan Lötters, Andrés Acosta-Galvis

Atelopus vogli (Müller, 1934)

Order, Family: Anura, Bufonidae
Country Distribution: Venezuela (Extinct)

Geographic Range: This species is known only from the type locality of “Schich Las Peñas (600m), unweit von Maracay”. This area is now believed to be Pupi del Diablo en las cabeceras del Río Goy, on the southern versant of the Cordiller de la Costa, State of Aragua, Venezuela at 700m asl.

Population: This species is known only from the type series collected by C. Vogel in 1933. Extensive searches in recent years have failed to find any animals, and the species is now believed to be extinct.

Habitat and Ecology: The original habitat at the type locality, semi-deciduous humid forest, has been drastically modified by repeated clearing and burning, and only a savannah-like environment remains. Details from the collection series suggest that the species congregated for breeding in small streams.

Major Threats: The species is believed to have become extinct following the extensive conversion of its habitat to agricultural use.

Conservation Measures: This species has not been recorded from any protected areas.

Notes on taxonomy: This species was recently recognized as distinct from Atelopus cruciger by Lötters, La Marca and Vences (2004).


Data Providers: Stefan Lötters, Enrique La Marca, Miguel Vences
**Hula Painted Frog**

*Discoglossus nigriventer* Mendelssohn and Steinitz, 1943

**Geographic Range** This species has only been recorded from “Alto da Serra”, Paranapiacaba, Santo Andre, in the State of Sao Paulo, south-eastern Brazil. It was collected at an elevation of around 1,500m asl. Populations remain known from the holotype only, with no additional records for more than 80 years, despite repeated searches. It is now believed to be extinct.

**Habitat and Ecology** Although there is no information available on the biology or ecology of this species, it is possible that it was a high-altitude stream-breeder.

**Major Threats** No explanation is currently available for the disappearance of this species.

**Conservation Measures** There are no protected areas near the type locality of this species.


**Data Providers:** Alan Founds, Jay Savage

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**Major Threats** No explanation is currently available for the disappearance of this species.

**Conservation Measures** There are no protected areas near the type locality of this species.


**Data Providers:** Alan Founds, Jay Savage

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**Golden Toad**

*Bufo periglenes* Savage, 1967

**Order, Family:** Anura, Bufonidae

**Geographic Range** This species was known only from the Reserva Biologica Monteverde, Costa Rica, at elevations of 1,500-1,620m asl.

**Population** Formerly a common species, no specimen has been seen since 1989. It last bred in normal numbers in 1987, and its breeding sites were well known. In 1988, only eight males and two females could be located. In 1989, a single male was found, and was the last record of the species. Extensive searches since this time have failed to produce any more records.

**Habitat and Ecology** It lived in cloud and elfin forest, and bred in temporary pools at the beginning of the rainy season.

**Major Threats** Its restricted range, global warming, chytridiomycosis and airborne pollution probably contributed to this species’ extinction.

**Conservation Measures** Its entire range was protected by the Reserva Biologica Monteverde.


**Data Providers:** Alan Founds, Jay Savage

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**Wyoming Toad**

*Bufo baxteri* Porter, 1964

**Order, Family:** Anura, Bufonidae

**Country Distribution:** United States of America (Extinct in the Wild)

**Current Population Trend:** Decreasing

**Conservation Measures** There are no protected areas near the type locality of this species.

**Major Threats** None. The Aammiq marsh is the only remaining wetland fragment of the Bekaa valley, which was once a major wetland of the Middle East but has been drastically reduced by conversion to agricultural use and urban development.


**Data Providers:** Theodore Papavasiliou, Ahmad Didi, Steven-Arden, Sangita Kumar, Aaital Saif,i, Reyad A. Saud, Nihalat Werner
**Craugastor chrysozetetes** (McCranie, Savage and Wilson, 1989)

**Geographic Range** This species was known from the Cerro Azul in Copan Department, and from Montana del Cuscu (National Park) and Montana del Merendon (west of San Pedro Sula) in the Departamento de Cortes, within the Sierras de Espiritu Santo and Omoa. Animals were reported from elevations of 1,050-1,700m asl.

**Population** It has not been recorded from any protected areas.

**Habitat and Ecology** It was formerly relatively common, but underwent a precipitous decline. Repeated attempts to relocate this frog in appropriate habitat and weather conditions in Parque Nacional Cusuco between 1992 and 1996 were unsuccessful. It is now considered to be extinct.

**Notes** This species was previously included in the genus *Eleutherodactylus* (Crawford and Smith 2000).


**Data Providers:** Gustavo Cruz, Larry David Wilson, Randy McCranie

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**Craugastor milesi** (K. Schmidt, 1933)

**Geographic Range** This species was known from west and north-west Honduras. It was recorded from the Cerro Azul in Copan Department, and from Montana del Cuscu (National Park) and Montana del Merendon (west of San Pedro Sula) in the Departamento de Cortes, within the Sierras de Espiritu Santo and Omoa. Animals were reported from elevations of 1,050-1,700m asl.

**Population** It has not been recorded since it was originally described. Recent and extensive field surveys of the amphibian fauna of Sri Lanka have been unable to relocate the species, and it is now believed to be extinct.

**Habitat and Ecology** Animals were recorded along streams in premontane wet forest. The species bred by direct development.

**Notes** While the species was clearly threatened habitat loss and degradation (largely resulting from the conversion of forest to subsistence agricultural use), this does not explain the sudden disappearance of populations from areas of pristine forest. It seems probable that factors related to declines in other montane frog species, such as disease chytridiomycosis, also contributed to the species' decline.

**Conservation Measures** This species has been recorded within the Parque Nacional Cusuco and Parque Nacional Cerro Azul.

**Notes on taxonomy:** This species was previously included in the genus *Eleutherodactylus* (Crawford and Smith 2000).


**Data Providers:** Gustavo Cruz, Larry David Wilson

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**Taudactylus diurnus** Straughan and Lee, 1966

**Geographic Range** This species, an Australian endemic, occurred in disjunctive populations in three sub-coastal mountain ranges (Blackall, Conondale, and D’Aguilar Ranges) in the south-east Queensland region from Cooroy Global Creek in the north to Mount Glorious in the south (Czechura and Ingram 1999; Hines, Mahony and McDonald 1999). The extent of occurrence of the species was about 1,400km² (map in Hines, Mahony and McDonald 1999). This species has been recorded within the Parque Nacional Cusuco and Parque Nacional Cerro Azul.

**Notes on taxonomy:** This species was previously included in the genus *Eleutherodactylus* (Crawford and Smith 2000).


**Data Providers:** Gustavo Cruz, Larry David Wilson

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**Nannophrys guentheri** Bouleguer, 1882

**Geographic Range** This species is known only from the general type locality of “Celony” (= Sri Lanka). It is not possible to produce a meaningful distribution map for the species.

**Population** Known only from the type series collected more than a 100 years ago. It has not been recorded since it was originally described. Recent and extensive field surveys of the amphibian fauna of Sri Lanka have been unable to relocate this frog, and it is now believed to be extinct.

**Habitat and Ecology** There is no information on the habitat requirements of this species. It presumably bred on wet rock surfaces near streams, like other members of the genus.

**Major Threats** The reasons for the extinction of this species are not known.

**Conservation Measures** It has not been recorded from any protected areas.

**Notes on taxonomy:** The few available museum specimens cannot be compared with specimens of *Nannophrys cyanocirrhus*.


**Data Providers:** Sukum Manamendra-Arachchi, Ancikas de Silva
**Rana fisheri** Stejneger, 1893

**Geographic Range** This species was known from a small number of localities, elevation ca. 600m asl, in the northern portions of Las Vegas Valley, Clark County, Nevada, USA (Jennings, Riddle and Bradford 1995).

**Population** It was last seen in 1942 (Wright and Wright 1949) and is now believed to be extinct (Jennings, Riddle and Bradford 1995).

**Habitat and Ecology** This frog was restricted to freshwater streams, springs, seeps, and adjacent riparian habitat associated with the Upper Las Vegas Valley (Wright and Wright 1949). Egg masses are not known, but metamorphic individuals were collected in the same habitats as those used by adults (Wright and Wright 1949).

**Major Threats** It is extinct evidently due to habitat loss resulting from spring capture and ground water pumping in the growing city of Las Vegas (Jennings, Riddle and Bradford 1995).

**Conservation Measures** No conservation measures are needed; this species is extinct.

**Notes on taxonomy** Since its description, *Rana fisheri* (Stejneger 1892) has been considered a distinct species (Stebbins 1940; Jennings, Riddle and Bradford 1995). A subspecies, *R. f. pipiens* (Stebbins 1959), was synonymized with *R. f. fisheri* (Voris 1988; Stebbins 2003). Morphological analyses support the view that *R. fisheri* represents a distinct species (Jennings, Riddle and Bradford 1995).

**Bibliography**
- Stejneger, L. (1893).
- Linsdale, J.M. (1940).

**Data Providers** Randy Jennings, Geoffrey Hammerson

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**Philautus adspersus** (Günther, 1872)

**Order, Family, Genus, Species** Anura, Rhacophoridae, Philautus, adspersus

**Country Distribution** Sri Lanka (Extinct)

**Geographic Range** This recently described species was originally collected in 1882 from an unspecified locality in Sri Lanka (Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda 2005). It is not possible to produce a meaningful distribution map for this species.

**Population** There have been no records since 1882, and it is presumed to be extinct, because extensive searches have failed to rediscover this species.

**Habitat and Ecology** There is no information about the habitat requirements of this species. It presumably bred by direct development.

**Major Threats** It is not known which threats caused this species to become extinct.

**Conservation Measures** It has not been recorded from any protected areas.

**Notes on taxonomy** Since its description, this species has been considered a distinct species (Stebbins 1959).

**Bibliography**

**Data Providers** Kelum Manamendra-Arachchi, Sushil Dutta

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**Philautus dimbullae** (Shreve, 1940)

**Order, Family, Genus, Species** Anura, Rhacophoridae, Philautus, dimbullae

**Country Distribution** Sri Lanka (Extinct)

**Geographic Range** This species is endemic to Sri Lanka, known only from the type locality of “Queenwood Estate, Dimbulla, Ceylon”, at 1,500m, where it was collected in 1933 (Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda 2005).

**Population** It is known only from the holotype. There have been no records since its original collection and the species is now believed to be extinct because recent, extensive field surveys of the amphibian fauna of Sri Lanka, including at the type locality, have not rediscovered this frog.

**Habitat and Ecology** The habitat requirements of this species are not known. It presumably bred by direct development.

**Major Threats** The threats that resulted in the extinction of this species are not known, although presumably habitat loss was a contributing factor.

**Conservation Measures** It has not been recorded from any protected areas.

**Notes on taxonomy** This species is considered distinct from *Philautus microtympanum*, following Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda (2005).

**Bibliography**

**Data Providers** Kelum Manamendra-Arachchi, Arulnok Pillay

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**Philautus eximius** Shreve, 1940

**Order, Family, Genus, Species** Anura, Rhacophoridae, Philautus, eximius

**Country Distribution** Sri Lanka (Extinct)

**Geographic Range** This species is endemic to Sri Lanka, and is known only from the type locality of “Queenwood Estate, Dimbulla, Ceylon”, at 1,500m, where it was collected in 1933 (Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda 2005).

**Population** This species is known only from the holotype. There have been no sightings since 1933 and the species is now believed to be extinct because recent, extensive field surveys of the amphibian fauna of Sri Lanka, including at the type locality, have not rediscovered this frog.

**Habitat and Ecology** The habitat requirements of this species are not known. It presumably bred by direct development.

**Major Threats** The threats that resulted in the extinction of this species are not known, although presumably habitat loss was a contributing factor.

**Conservation Measures** It has not been recorded from any protected areas.

**Bibliography**

**Data Providers** Kelum Manamendra-Arachchi, Arulnok Pillay

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**Philautus extirpo** Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda, 2005

**Order, Family, Genus, Species** Anura, Rhacophoridae

**Country Distribution** Sri Lanka (Extinct)

**Geographic Range** This recently described species was originally collected in 1882 from an unspecified locality on Sri Lanka (Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda 2005). It is not possible to produce a meaningful distribution map for this species.

**Population** There have been no records since 1882, and it is presumed to be extinct, because extensive searches have failed to rediscover this species.

**Habitat and Ecology** There is no information about the habitat requirements of this species. It presumably bred by direct development.

**Major Threats** The threats that led to the extinction of this species are not known, though habitat loss seems the most likely cause.

**Conservation Measures** It has not been recorded from any protected areas.

**Bibliography**

**Data Providers** Kelum Manamendra-Arachchi, Rokan Pethiyagoda
**Philautus halyi** Boulenge, 1904

**Order, Family:** Anura, Rhacophoridae  
**Country Distribution:** Sri Lanka (Extinct)

**Geographic Range**  
This species is endemic to Sri Lanka, and is known only from the type locality of "Ceylon" (= Sri Lanka) (Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda 2005). It is not possible to map this species because the exact type locality is not known.

**Population**  
It is known only from the type specimen (collected before description in 1856), and it is now believed to be extinct, because recent, extensive field surveys of the amphibian fauna of Sri Lanka have failed to rediscover this frog.

**Habitat and Ecology**  
The habitat requirements of the species are not known. It presumably bred by direct development.

**Major Threats**  
The causes of the extinction are not known, but presumably habitat loss was a contributing factor.

**Conservation Measures**  
It has not been recorded from any protected areas.

**Notes on taxonomy**  
We consider this species to be distinct from *Philautus leucorhinus* following Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda (2005).

**Bibliography:**  
Data Providers: Kelum Manamendra-Arachchi, Anslem de Silva

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**Philautus hypomelas** (Günther, 1876)

**Order, Family:** Anura, Rhacophoridae  
**Country Distribution:** Sri Lanka

**Geographic Range**  
This species is endemic to Sri Lanka, and is known only from the imprecise type locality of "Ceylon" (= Sri Lanka) (Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda 2005). It is not possible to map this species because the type locality is too imprecise.

**Population**  
It is known only from the type series. There have been no sightings of the species since it was described in 1876, and it is now believed to be extinct, because recent, extensive field surveys of the amphibian fauna of Sri Lanka have failed to rediscover this frog.

**Habitat and Ecology**  
The habitat requirements of the species are not known. It presumably bred by direct development.

**Major Threats**  
The causes of the species' extinction are not known, but presumably habitat loss was a contributing factor.

**Conservation Measures**  
It has not been recorded from any protected areas.

**Notes on taxonomy:**  
Specimens recorded as *Philautus tempranosi* and *P. leucorhinus* from the Western Ghats of India are now considered to be *P. tempranosi* and *P. leucorhinus* endemic species of Sri Lanka (S.D. Biju and K. Manamendra-Arachchi pers. comm., Bossuyt and Dubois 2001).

**Bibliography:**  
Data Providers: Kelum Manamendra-Arachchi, Anslem de Silva

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**Philautus leucorhinus** (Lichtenstein and Martens, 1856)

**Order, Family:** Anura, Rhacophoridae  
**Country Distribution:** Sri Lanka

**Geographic Range**  
This species is known only from the type locality "Ceylon" (= Sri Lanka) (Dutta and Manamendra-Arachchi 1996). The type locality is too general to allow the production of a meaningful map for this species.

**Population**  
It is known only from the holotype, and there have been no sightings since 1899. The species is believed to be extinct, because recent, extensive field surveys of the amphibian fauna of Sri Lanka have failed to rediscover this frog.

**Habitat and Ecology**  
The habitat requirements of this species are not known. It presumably bred by direct development.

**Major Threats**  
The causes of the species' extinction are not known, but presumably habitat loss was a contributing factor.

**Conservation Measures**  
It has not been recorded from any protected areas.

**Notes on taxonomy:**  
We consider this species to be distinct from *Philautus halyi* following Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda (2005).

**Bibliography:**  
Data Providers: Kelum Manamendra-Arachchi, S.D. Biju, Anslem de Silva

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**Philautus malcolmsmithi** (Ahl, 1927)

**Order, Family:** Anura, Rhacophoridae  
**Country Distribution:** Sri Lanka (Extinct)

**Geographic Range**  
This species is an extinct Sri Lankan endemic, known only from the type locality of "Pattipola, Ceylon [= Sri Lanka]", where it was collected in 1899 (Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda 2005). It is not possible to produce a distribution map for this species because the exact location of the type locality is not known.

**Population**  
The species is known only from the holotype specimen, and there have been no sightings since 1899. The species is believed to be extinct, because recent, extensive field surveys of the amphibian fauna of Sri Lanka have failed to rediscover this frog.

**Habitat and Ecology**  
The habitat requirements of the species are not known. It presumably bred by direct development.

**Major Threats**  
The causes of the species' extinction are not known, but presumably habitat loss was a contributing factor.

**Conservation Measures**  
It has not been recorded from any protected areas.

**Notes on taxonomy:**  
We consider this species to be distinct from *Philautus halyi* following Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda (2005).

**Bibliography:**  
Data Providers: Kelum Manamendra-Arachchi, Anslem de Silva

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**Philautus nanus** (Günther, 1869)

**Order, Family:** Anura, Rhacophoridae  
**Country Distribution:** Sri Lanka (Extinct)

**Geographic Range**  
This species is an extinct Sri Lankan endemic, known only from the type locality of "southern Ceylon (= Sri Lanka)" (Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda 2005). It is not possible to produce a distribution map for this species because the type locality is too general to allow the production of a meaningful map.

**Population**  
The species is known only from the holotype. There have been no records since the species was described in 1869, and it is now believed to be extinct. Recent, extensive field surveys of the amphibian fauna of Sri Lanka have failed to rediscover this frog.

**Habitat and Ecology**  
The habitat requirements of this species are not known. It presumably bred by direct development.

**Major Threats**  
The causes of the species' extinction are not known, but presumably habitat loss was a contributing factor.

**Conservation Measures**  
It has not been recorded from any protected areas.

**Notes on taxonomy:**  
This species was resurrected from the synonymy of *Philautus münsteri* by Dutta and Manamendra-Arachchi (1996).

**Bibliography:**  
Data Providers: Kelum Manamendra-Arachchi, Anslem de Silva
**EX Philautus nasutus** ( Günther, 1868)

**Order, Family: Anura, Rhacophoridae**  
**Country Distribution: Sri Lanka (Extinct)**

**Geographic Range** This species is an extinct Sri Lankan endemic, known only from the type locality of “Ceylon (Sri Lanka)” (Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda 2005). It is not possible to produce a distribution map for this species because the exact location of the type locality is not known. Specimens previously attributed to this species from India (Krisnamurthy and Shukumhala 1993) are now believed to be a separate taxon (Biju 2001), and specimens reported by Karunarathne (1998) are believed to belong to a different species (K. Manamendra-Arachchi pers. comm.).

**Population** It is known only from the holotype. There have been no records since the species was described in 1868, and it is now believed to be extinct. Recent, extensive field surveys of the amphibian fauna of Sri Lanka have not rediscovered this frog.

**Habitat and Ecology** The habitat requirements of this species are not known. It presumably bred by direct development.

**Major Threats** The cause for the species’ extinction is not known, but presumably habitat loss was a contributing factor.

**Conservation Measures** It has not been recorded from any protected areas.


**Data Providers:** Kelum Manamendra-Arachchi, Anslem de Silva

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**EX Philautus oxyrhynchus** ( Günther, 1872)

**Order, Family: Anura, Rhacophoridae**  
**Country Distribution: Sri Lanka (Extinct)**

**Geographic Range** This species is an extinct Sri Lankan endemic, known only from the specific type locality of “Ceylon (Farmlands)” or “Taralanda” (Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda 2005). It is not possible to produce a meaningful distribution map for this species.

**Population** The species is known only from the lectotype. There have been no sightings since the species was described in 1872, and it is now believed to be extinct. Recent, extensive field surveys of the amphibian fauna of Sri Lanka have not rediscovered this frog.

**Habitat and Ecology** The habitat requirements of this species are not known. It presumably bred by direct development.

**Major Threats** The reason for the species’ extinction is not known, but presumably habitat loss was a contributing factor.

**Conservation Measures** It has not been recorded from any protected areas.


**Data Providers:** Kelum Manamendra-Arachchi, Anslem de Silva

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**EX Philautus rugatus** (Ahl, 1927)

**Order, Family: Anura, Rhacophoridae**  
**Country Distribution: Sri Lanka (Extinct)**

**Geographic Range** This species is endemic to Sri Lanka, and is known only from the non-specific type locality of “Ceylon (Farmlands)” or “Taralanda” (Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda 2005). It is not possible to produce a distribution map for this species because the exact location of the type locality is not known.

**Population** It is known only from the lectotype specimen. There have been no sightings since the species was described in 1927, and it is now believed to be extinct. Recent, extensive field surveys of the amphibian fauna of Sri Lanka have not rediscovered this frog.

**Habitat and Ecology** The habitat requirements of this species are not known. It presumably bred by direct development.

**Major Threats** The habitat requirements of this species are not known. It presumably bred by direct development.

**Conservation Measures** It has not been recorded from any protected areas.

**Notes on taxonomy:** This species is considered distinct from *Philautus leucorhinus* following Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda (2005)


**Data Providers:** Kelum Manamendra-Arachchi, Anslem de Silva

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**EX Philautus stellatus** (Kelaart, 1853)

**Order, Family: Anura, Rhacophoridae**  
**Country Distribution: Sri Lanka (Extinct)**

**Geographic Range** This species is known only from the type locality of Nuwara Eliya (06º 57’N, 80º 47’E) [Newera-Elllia], in Sri Lanka (Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda 2005). It is not possible to produce a meaningful distribution map for this species.

**Conservation Measures** It has not been recorded from any protected areas.


**Data Providers:** Kelum Manamendra-Arachchi, Rukka Pethiyagoda, Sashid Dutta, Anslem de Silva

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**EX Philautus temporalis** ( Günther, 1864)

**Order, Family: Anura, Rhacophoridae**  
**Country Distribution: Sri Lanka (Extinct)**

**Geographic Range** This species is endemic to Sri Lanka, where it is known only from the non-specific type locality of “Ceylon (Sri Lanka)” (Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda 2005). It is not possible to produce a distribution map for this species because the exact location of the type locality is not known.

**Population** It is known only from the lectotype and type series. There have been no records since the species was described in 1864. Recent, extensive field surveys of the amphibian fauna of Sri Lanka have not rediscovered this frog and it is now considered to be extinct.

**Habitat and Ecology** The habitat requirements of this species are not known. It presumably bred by direct development.

**Major Threats** The causes of the species’ extinction are not known, but presumably habitat loss was a contributing factor.

**Conservation Measures** It has not been recorded from any protected areas.

**Notes on taxonomy:** This species is known only from the holotype. There have been no sightings since the species was described in 1864. Recent, extensive field surveys of the amphibian fauna of Sri Lanka have not rediscovered this frog and it is now considered to be extinct.

**Population** It is known only from the lectotype and type series, and has not been recorded since the original description in 1864. Recent, extensive field surveys of the amphibian fauna of Sri Lanka have failed to rediscover this frog and it is now considered to be extinct.

**Habitat and Ecology** The habitat requirements of this species are not known. It presumably bred by direct development.

**Major Threats** The causes of the species’ extinction are not known, but presumably habitat loss was a contributing factor.

**Conservation Measures** It has not been recorded from any protected areas.

**Notes on taxonomy:** Specimens formerly attributed to *Philautus temporalis* and *P. sicterinus* from the Western Ghats are now correctly assigned to *P. hypochondriacalycis* and *P. sicterinus* are now considered to be endemic species of Sri Lanka (D.D. Biju and K. Manamendra-Arachchi pers. comm.).


**Data Providers:** S.D. Biju, Kelum Manamendra-Arachchi
**Philautus travancoricus** (Boulenger, 1891)

**Order, Family:** Anura, Rhacophoridae  
**Country Distribution:** Sri Lanka (Extinct)

**Geographic Range:** This recently described species is a Sri Lankan endemic, known only from the general type locality of “Ceylon” (= Sri Lanka). It is not possible to produce a distribution map for this species because the exact location of the type collection is not known. It is known only from the type locality of “Point de Galle, Ceylon”. This is an extinct Sri Lankan endemic, known only from the type locality of “Bodanaikanur, Travancore, at the foot of the hills on the eastern side” in the Western Ghats of India. The altitudinal range is reported to be up to 400m asl.

**Population:** It is known only from the holotype specimen, and was described in 1891. Extensive recent field surveys of the area, and surrounding suitable habitat, have not relocated this species, and it is now considered to be extinct.

**Habitat and Ecology:** It is believed to have been an arboreal species of tropical moist evergreen forest. It is presumed to have been a direct developing species, like other species of the genus. It presumably bred by direct development.

**Major Threats:** The extinction of the species was caused by deforestation through conversion of land to agricultural use and urban development.

**Conservation Measures:** It has not been recorded from any protected areas.

**Notes on taxonomy:** Specimens formerly attributed to *Philautus variabilis* from the Western Ghats of India are misidentified. *P. variabilis* is endemic to Sri Lanka, where it is now considered to be extinct (K. Manamendra-Arachchi and S.D. Biju pers. comm.).

**Data Providers:** S.D. Biju, Kelum Manamendra-Arachchi, Arulan de Silva, Sushil Dutta

**Philautus variabilis** ( Günther, 1858)

**Order, Family:** Anura, Rhacophoridae  
**Country Distribution:** Sri Lanka (Extinct)

**Geographic Range:** This species is known only from the general type locality of “Ceylon” (= Sri Lanka). It is not possible to produce a distribution map for this species because the exact location of the type collection is not known. It is known only from the type locality of “Point de Galle, Ceylon”. It is not possible to produce a distribution map for this species because the exact location of the type collection is not known.

**Population:** This species is known only from the holotype and two paratypes. There have been no records since the type collection was described in 1858. Extensive recent field surveys of the area, and surrounding suitable habitat, have not relocated this species, and it is now believed to be extinct. The habitat requirements of this frog are not known. It presumably bred by direct development.

**Habitat and Ecology:** The habitat requirements of this frog are not known. It presumably bred by direct development.

**Major Threats:** The cause of the species’ extinction is not known, but habitat loss seems likely to have been a contributing factor.

**Conservation Measures:** It has not been recorded from any protected areas.

**Notes on taxonomy:** Species formerly attributed to *Philautus variabilis* from the Western Ghats of India are misidentified. *P. variabilis* is endemic to Sri Lanka, where it is now considered to be extinct (K. Manamendra-Arachchi and S.D. Biju pers. comm.).

**Data Providers:** S.D. Biju, Kelum Manamendra-Arachchi, Arulan de Silva, Sushil Dutta

**Philautus zal** Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda, 2005

**Order, Family:** Anura, Rhacophoridae  
**Country Distribution:** Sri Lanka (Extinct)

**Geographic Range:** This recently described species is a Sri Lankan endemic, known only from the general type locality of “Ceylon” (Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda 2005). It is not possible to produce a distribution map for this species because the exact location of the type collection is not known.

**Population:** It is known only from the holotype and two paratypes. There have been no records since the type collection (sometime before 1947) and the species is now believed to be extinct, because recent, extensive field surveys of the amphibian fauna of Sri Lanka have failed to rediscover this frog.

**Habitat and Ecology:** The habitat requirements of this species are not known. It presumably bred by direct development.

**Major Threats:** The reason for the species’ extinction is not known, but presumably habitat loss contributed to its demise as the town of Galle is heavily urbanized.

**Conservation Measures:** It has not been recorded from any protected areas.

**Notes on taxonomy:** This species is considered distinct from *Philautus microtympanum* following Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda (2005).

**Data Providers:** Kelum Manamendra-Arachchi, Arulan de Silva

**Philautus zimmeri** (Ahl, 1927)

**Order, Family:** Anura, Rhacophoridae  
**Country Distribution:** Sri Lanka (Extinct)

**Geographic Range:** This is an extinct Sri Lankan endemic, known only from the type locality of “Point de Galle, Ceylon”. It is believed to have been an arboreal species of tropical moist evergreen forest. It is presumed to have been a direct developing species, like other species of the genus. It presumably bred by direct development.

**Population:** It is known only from the holotype specimen described in 1927. There have been no records since this time and the species is now believed to be extinct. Recent, extensive field surveys of the amphibian fauna of Sri Lanka, including at the type locality, have not rediscovered this frog.

**Habitat and Ecology:** The habitat requirements of this species are not known. It presumably bred by direct development.

**Major Threats:** The reason for the species’ extinction is not known, but presumably habitat loss contributed to its demise as the town of Galle is heavily urbanized.

**Conservation Measures:** It has not been recorded from any protected areas.

**Notes on taxonomy:** This species is considered distinct from *Philautus microtympanum* following Manamendra-Arachchi and Pethiyagoda (2005).

**Data Providers:** Kelum Manamendra-Arachchi, Arulan de Silva
**Habitat and Ecology** Rheobatrachus silus lived in rainforest, wet sclerophyll forest and riverine open forest at 350 m asl and was closely associated with watercourses and adjacent rock pools and soaks (Czechura 1991; Meyer, Hines and Hero 2001e). These streams are mostly perennial, but in extremely dry years they may cease to flow (Ingram 1983). The vegetation along the stream banks is usually closed forest or tall closed forest with emergent eucalypts, although there are some sites in open forest with grassy ground cover (Ingram 1983). In spring and summer individuals were usually found in or at the edge of rock pools, either amongst leaf-litter, under and between stones or in crevices around the edge (Ingram 1983). The species was also found under rock in shallow water in backwaters and also the main flow of permanent watercourses (Ingram 1983; Czechura 1991). Searches of popular sites in winter only recovered two frogs and it is assumed that the species hibernates in deep crevices in rocks or spaces between rocks underwater during the colder months (Ingram 1983). Adults tend to prefer deeper pools, whereas females and juveniles may move to newly created pools after rain as long as these pools contained stones and/or leaf-litter (Ingram 1983). The prerequisite for the use of pools by this species seems to be that the pool must be deep enough for the frog to be able to sit with its head-out of the water and be able to safely submerge (Ingram 1983). Individuals will only sit fully exposed on the rocks during light rain (Ingram 1983). Rheobatrachus silus has never been recorded from cleared rainforest habitat. Breeding activity occurs between October and December (Ingram 1983). Males call from rock crevices above pools (Ingram 1983). Females brood young within the stomach and give birth through the mouth (Tyler and Carter 1982). Fertilized eggs or early stage larvae are presumably swallowed by the female and complete their development in the stomach (Tyler and Carter 1982). The number of eggs in gravid females (approximately 40) exceeds the number of juveniles found to occur in the stomach (21-26) (Tyler 1986). It is not known whether or not the excess eggs are digested by the female or whether or not they are simply not swallowed (Tyler 1986). The production of hydrochloric acid in the stomach of the female ceases during brooding (Tyler et al. 1983). Tadpoles develop in a manner similar to the aquatic tadpoles of other species though, as they feed off egg yolk, the labial teeth are absent and the intestines form at a later stage of development (Tyler 1989). After 6-7 weeks the female gives birth to up to 25 young (Tyler and Davies 1983a). Young emerge from the female’s mouth as fully formed frogs and after four days the digestive tract returns to normal and the female recommences feeding (Tyler and Davies 1983b). Ingram (1983) reported minimum breeding periods from two individuals of 36 and 43 days and suggested that the duration was such that females were unlikely to breed twice in one season.

**Conservation Measures** The historical range of the species included several protected areas. Further research into the cause of the decline of this species is needed. CITES: Australia (Extinct) 

**Order, Family, Genus** Anura, Rheobatrachidae 

**Country Distribution** Australia (Extinct) 

**Data Providers** Ed Meyer, David Newell, Harry Hines, Sarah May, Jean-Marc Hero, John Clarke, Frank Lambourn
EX *Plethodon ainsworthii* Lazell, 1998

**Order, Family:** Caudata, Plethodontidae  
**Country Distribution:** United States of America (Extinct)

**Geographic Range** This species is known only from two specimens that were collected on 12 June 1964, two miles south of Bay Springs, Jasper County, Mississippi, USA (Lazell 1998).

**Population** No animals have been found in recent years despite survey work, and this species is considered to be extinct.

**Habitat and Ecology** The specimens were collected in springhead litter (Lazell 1998). It was presumably a terrestrial breeder with a direct development breeding strategy.

**Major Threats** Although the threats are not well known, it seems possible that habitat loss through deforestation might have caused the species’ extinction.

**Conservation Measures** There are no conservation measures needed; this species is extinct.


**Data Providers:** Geoffrey Hammerson

**Order, Family:** Caudata, Salamandridae

**Country Distribution:** China (Extinct)

**YUNNAN LAKE NEWT**

**Geographic Range** This species was restricted to Kunming Lake and the surrounding areas in Yunnan, China.

**Population** No animals can now be found and this species is considered to be extinct.

**Habitat and Ecology** The species formerly inhabited shallow lake waters and the adjacent irrigation channels, ponds and marshes. Breeding and larval development took place in these aquatic habitats.

**Major Threats** The extinction of this species was related to habitat destruction and degradation resulting from general pollution, land reclamation, domestic duck farming and the introduction of exotic fish and frog species.

**Conservation Measures** There are no conservation measures needed; this species is extinct.


**Data Providers:** Yang Dazong, Michael Wai Neng Lau