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Page(s): Page 121

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eyes. On the posterior, each patch touches the
tympanum on both lateral sides (Fig. 1b).

Localities of Udaipur zone and Jaipur zone
are nearly 500 km apart. The two ends of the
Aravalli show different environmental conditions
and forest types. The southern end, clad with
broad-leaved deciduous forests receives higher
rainfall (650-800 mm), while the northern end
has dry deciduous and scrub forests and receives
relatively low rainfall (400-600 mm).

May 24, 2000    SATISH KUMAR SHARMA
Range Forest Officer,
Nahargarh Biological Park,
2, Suresh Nagar, Durgapura,
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21. OCCURRENCE OF PAINTED KALOULA KALOULA TAPROBANICA
(FAMILY MICROHYLIDAE) AT POINT CALIMERE, TAMIL NADU

On January 28, 2000, we heard frog calls
on the outskirts of Kodikkadu village, near Point
Calimere (10° 18’ N and 79° 51’ E), Tamil Nadu.
The calls were coming from two temporary rain-
water pools in the grassland, near some thorny
bushes. The pools were separated by a bund with
Thespedia populnea trees. Some of the roots of
these trees were exposed, probably due to rain.
While walking under these trees we saw a frog
near one of the exposed roots, we caught and
identified the species as the painted kaloula
Kaloula taprobana. When released on loose
sand, it tried to sink into the soil, dislodging it
by the sideways movements of its hind legs as de-
On being handled, it inflated its body like a toad.

In the Bombay Natural History Society’s
collection, there are two specimens collected by
Dr. P.J. Sanjeeva Raj in 1966 from Tambraram. The
present record is, therefore, a range extension.

Other amphibian species observed at Point
Calimere were:

1. Hoplobatrachus tigrinuus: Common,
seen on the banks of temporary rainwater pools
at night.

2. Euphyctis cyanophyllctis: Common,
mostly in rainwater pools. Most of them were
heard calling at night. They were also seen in
Muniappan, a large freshwater lake in this
area.

3. Tomopterna breviceps: Seen crossing a
sandy road in the jungle near Ramarpadam.

4. Microhyla rubra: Their calls were heard
and the microhylids were seen in the grass near
a temporary rainwater pool at the roadside at
c.1845 hrs.

February 14, 2000    VARAD GIRI,
VITHOBA HEGDE,
VINOD PATIL
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Maharashtra, India.

22. ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF ICHTHYOPHIS BOMBAYENSIS TAYLOR, 1960
(FAMILY ICHTHYOPHIIDAE) IN CENTRAL WESTERN GHATS

Ichthyophilis bombayensis Taylor 1960 was
based on a unique type (BMNH 1888.6.11.2)
collected by Gleadow from Surat, Gujarat. Since
the original description, this species has been
reported from the central Western Ghats
(Balakrishna et al. 1982, Krishnamurthy and
Katre 1993, Bhatta 1998, Pillai and
Ravichandran 1999). However, while dealing
with this species, Dutta (1997) has stated that
"no other specimen of this species has been