

# Sri Lanka: An Amphibian Hot Spot

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Dramatic population declines have affected frogs worldwide (1), and, although new species continue to be described (2), the discovery of large new species radiations is rare. Here, we report the discovery of an endemic radiation of >100 species of Old World tree frogs (Rhacophoridae) from Sri Lanka, an island from which only 18 rhacophorine species were known previously (3). An extensive survey, primarily in the island's remaining 750 km<sup>2</sup> of rain forest, revealed upwards of 140 anuran species, making Sri Lanka an amphibian hot spot of global importance (4).

The new species were diagnosed by differences in morphology, ecology, bioacoustics, and/or genetics (5), and their novelty was established through comparison with all available Sri Lankan amphibian type material in museums worldwide. Phylogenetic analyses (5) of mitochondrial DNA sequences from 32 Sri Lankan species and representatives of all genera of Asian rhacophorines revealed that the Sri Lankan species belong to two distinct monophyletic groups (Fig. 1). One clade contains species of *Polypedates* that lay their eggs in foam nests. The second contains all remaining species, whose eggs undergo terrestrial direct development (Fig. 1, A and B) and whose ecological and morphological diversity is

reflected by the placement of previously described species in three separate genera (Fig. 1C). The latter group, the vast majority of whose members are previously unknown to science, forms a strongly supported clade whose sister group is represented by two species of direct-developing rhacophorine frogs (6)

from the Western Ghats of southern India.

Sri Lanka, together with the Western Ghats, is one of the world's biodiversity hot spots, and the magnitude of its amphibian fauna had been considered well known (7). Our discovery that the anuran fauna is many times richer than previously estimated is therefore unexpected. However, many species known from 19th-century museum collections were not recorded in our survey and are probably extinct. Given that the island has lost more than 95% of its rain forest habitat, this is hardly unexpected. Still, the persistence of so many species is striking and may be attributable to a combination of terrestrial eggs, direct-developing embryos, and high fecundity (up to 91 ova per clutch).

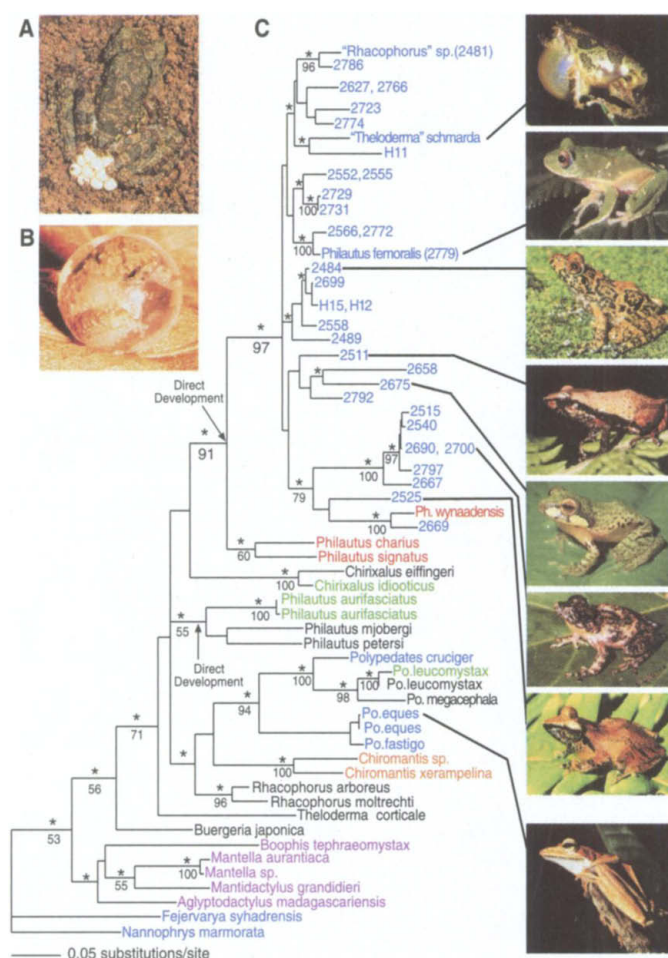
Sri Lanka's amphibian diversity (about 140 species on an island of 65,610 km<sup>2</sup>) now approaches or exceeds that of many amphibian diversity hot spots and is comparable to those of tropical islands an order of magnitude larger, such as Borneo (746,300 km<sup>2</sup>; 137 species), Madagascar (587,000 km<sup>2</sup>; 190 species), New Guinea (775,200 km<sup>2</sup>; 225 species), and the Philippines (299,800 km<sup>2</sup>; 96 species). Measures to preserve Sri Lanka's amphibian diversity should include preservation of remaining forest fragments as well as habitat restoration. The discovery of a new anuran radiation in Sri Lanka suggests that other rich vertebrate faunas may await discovery elsewhere in tropical Asia.

## References and Notes

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## Supporting Online Material

www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/298/5592/379/DC1



**Fig. 1.** (A) Mating pair of species H11 laying terrestrial, direct-developing eggs. (B) Froglet inside egg before hatching. (C) Maximum likelihood tree from 802 base pairs of mitochondrial 12S and 16S rRNA genes from Sri Lankan (blue), Indian (red), Javan (green), Asian (black), Madagascan (violet), and African (orange) taxa (5). Asterisks above branches indicate posterior probabilities >95%; values below branches indicate equal-weights parsimony bootstrap support. Numerical designations of OTUs are Wildlife Heritage Trust of Sri Lanka collection numbers (solely numerical designations indicate undescribed species). Direct development is depicted as having evolved independently in *Philautus* and the Sri Lankan/Indian clade, but it may have evolved only once if *Philautus* and the Sri Lankan/Indian radiation form a clade (5, 8).

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