

GLOBALLY THREATENED INDIAN FAUNA

Status, Issues and Prospects

**ARUN KUMAR
VINOD KHANNA**



ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Globally Threatened Indian Fauna

Status, Issues and Prospects

ARUN KUMAR
VINOD KHANNA

Northern Regional Station, Zoological Survey of India, Dehra Dun

Edited by the Director, Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata



Zoological Survey of India
Kolkata

CITATION

Kumar, Arun and Vinod Khanna 2006. *Globally Threatened Indian Fauna- Status, Issues and Prospects*. : 1-104 (Published by the Director, Zool. Surv. India, Kolkata)

Published : August, 2006

ISBN 81-8171-122-X

Cover : Pink-headed Duck *Rhodonessa carryophyllacea* (GT/Cr)
Photo Salim Ali (Reproduced by Frank Todd)

© Govt. of India, 2006

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

- No part of this publication may be reproduced stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior permission of the publisher.
- This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade, be lent, resold hired out or otherwise disposed of without the publisher's consent, in a form of binding or cover other than that in which, it is published.
- The correct price of this publication is the price printed on this page. Any revised price indicated by a rubber stamp or by a sticker or by any other means is incorrect and should be unacceptable.

PRICE

Indian Rs. 200.00

Foreign \$ 15 £ 10

Published at the Publication Division, by the Director, Zoological Survey of India, 234/4 A.J.C. Bose Road, 2nd MSO Building, Nizam Palace (13th floor), Kolkata - 700 020 and printed at Krishna Printing Works, Kolkata - 700 006.

FOREWORD

Threatened species are those that are often impoverished of low fecundity, dependent on patchy or unpredictable resources, extremely variable in population density, persecuted or otherwise prone to extinction in human dominated landscapes.

With the growing public awareness of the problems of extinction of the species the concept of Red Data Book (RDB) was developed during 1960s. The species were placed in various categories according to the severity of the threats faced by them and the estimated eminence of their extinction. World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) in collaboration with IUCN Species Survival Commission network of the specialist groups compiles the IUCN Red list every two years since 1986. Red List Categories (1994) is more objective, numerate and consistent for all groups. The revised IUCN Red List Categories provide a methodology for assessment and categorization, which can be applied to any group of organisms (except microorganisms). The revised Red List criteria (1994) is being used now by conservation actioners and scientists all over the world and is considered the best possible method available today for assessing the conservation status of a species.

Each species covered in the list is assigned a threat category determined by a review of the factors affecting it and the extent of the effect that these are having throughout its range. Key factors include changes in distribution of numbers, degree and type of threat and population biology at global level.

The RDB were compiled at global basis and the concept was soon adopted at national or sub national level in several countries like India, which has developed its *Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (C.A.M.P.)*. The concept was developed by the Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (CBSG) of the Species Survival Commission of IUCN. The process of CAMP Workshop has been developed by the CBSG for the purpose of prioritizing species for conservation action including an *ex situ* component. However, the IUCN Red List of the threatened animals is the only accepted worldwide attempt to list threatened animal species individually.

The authors in the present communications have segregated the Globally threatened list of the Indian fauna with categories and criteria assigned by IUCN, from the Global fauna and Flora, and have assessed their conservation status under the various schedules of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, appendices of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) and of Convention of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) *vis- a- vis* trends in population status for the 648 species which is approximately 8.91% of the world's total number of threatened faunal species. The

Indian Red List includes 212 Species of Mammals, 143 Birds, 34 Reptiles, 148 Amphibians, 78 Pisces and 33. Invertebrate species of the 648 Threatened Indian Species 183 species are endemic that significantly makes 28.24% of the threatened Indian fauna, which is a very high ratio and the threats to the endemic species, is a cause of concern. The data of the threatened Indian species reveals 44 species as Critical, 109 as Endangered, 195 as Vulnerable, 63 as Lower Risk near Threatened, 91 as Near Threatened, 9 as Lower Risk Conservation dependent and 134 as Data Deficient.

The document will be useful for the Governments, NGOs, the private sector, multilateral agencies responsible for natural resource use, and environmental treaties who all need access to the latest information on biodiversity when making environment related decisions. Information about species and ecosystems is essential for moving towards more sustainable use of our natural resources. The Redlist is an important tool to provide such information.

July, 2006
Kolkata

Dr. J.R.B. ALFRED
Director
Zoological Survey of India

CONTENTS

Introduction	1
IUCN Redlist System	1
The Redlist Index	1
What is Redlist ?	2
Uses of Redlist	2
Users of Redlist	2
Aims of the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria	3
How is the Red List compiled ?	4
The IUCN Redlist Categories	5
The IUCN Criteria for Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable	6
Major Threats to Biodiversity	13
Extraction of Red List species (IUCN, 2004)	15
Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (CAMP)	17
Protection of Indian Red List fauna	17
Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972	17
International Trade in species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)	18
Convention of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)	18
Globally Threatened Indian Fauna	19
A Look at the Global Trends	20
Acknowledgements	22
References	22

TABLES

1. Red list Category summary country total	16
2. Estimated number of described species	24
3. Status of the described, evaluated and threatened species (IUCN, 2004)	26
4. Threatened Indian Species by groups and categories	26
5. Threatened Endemic Indian Species by groups and categories	27
6. Population trends in Threatened Indian Species (IUCN, 2004)	27

7. Threatened Indian Species in Acts and Conventions	28
8. Numbers of Globally threatened species by major groups of animals (1996–2004).....	28
9. Red List Indian Fauna: Their Threat Category, Criteria, Population Trends, Conservation Status and Endemism	29
(I) Mammals	29
(II) Aves	53
(III) Reptilia	70
(IV) Amphibia	74
(V) Pisces	90
(VI) Crustacea	100
(VII) Mollusca	101
(VIII) Hymenoptera	102
(IX) Lepidoptera	102
(X) Odonata	103
(XI) Anoplura	104

INTRODUCTION

Biodiversity loss is one of the world's most pressing crises and there is growing global concern about the status of the biological resources on which so much of human life depends. The estimated current species extinction rate is between 1,000 and 10,000 times higher than it would naturally be. Many species are declining to critical population levels, important habitats are being destroyed, fragmented and degraded, and ecosystems are being destabilized through climate changes, pollution, invasive species, and direct human impacts. At the same time, there is also growing awareness of how biodiversity supports livelihoods, allows sustainable development and fosters co-operation between nations. This awareness is generated through products such as the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Governments, the private sector, multilateral agencies responsible for natural resource use, and environmental treaties-all need access to the latest information on biodiversity when making environment-related decisions. Information about species and ecosystems is essential for moving towards more sustainable use of our natural resources. The Redlist is an important tool to provide such information.

IUCN Red List System * (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources), conceived in 1963, set a standard for species listing and conservation assessment efforts. **Species Survival Commission** (SSC) has been evaluating the conservation status of species and subspecies on a global scale- highlighting those threatened with extinction and promoting their conservation for more than 30 years.

Over the time the IUCN recognized a more objective and scientific system for determining threat status. The IUCN Red List Categories evolved over a four-year period through extensive consultation and testing with more than 800 SSC members, and the wider scientific community. The more precise and quantitative Red List Categories and Criteria were adopted by IUCN in 1994.

The IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria are leading IUCN in new directions that allow sophisticated biodiversity analyses, which contribute to scientific discovery and to political policies related to conservation at local, national, and regional levels.

The Red List Index : "Red List Indices" charts overall changes in the threat status of the world's birds and amphibians, the two groups that have been completely assessed. These

**Source: IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. ii + 30 pp.*

E-mail Ids: *drarunk@sancharnet.in :** drvkhanna@sancharnet.in

are based on the number of species that moved between categories as a result of genuine changes in threat status (excluding moves resulting from improved knowledge or taxonomic changes).

What is the Red List? : The IUCN Red List is the world's most comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of plant and animal species. It uses a set of criteria to evaluate the extinction risk of thousands of species and subspecies. These criteria are relevant to all species and all regions of the world. With its strong scientific base, the IUCN Red List is recognized as the most authoritative guide to the status of biological diversity. The overall aim of the Red List is to convey the urgency and scale of conservation problems to the public and policy makers, and to motivate the global community to try to reduce species extinctions. The 2004 Red List provides the basic knowledge about the status of biodiversity that can be used by conservation planners and decision-makers around the world to establish priorities and take the necessary action.

Uses of the Red List : The Red List

- Draws attention to the magnitude and importance of threatened biodiversity.
- Identifies and documents those species most in need of conservation action.
- Provides a global index of the decline of biodiversity.
- Establishes a baseline from which to monitor the future status of species.
- Provides information to help establish conservation priorities at the local level and guide conservation action.
- Helps influence national and international policy, and
- Provides information to international agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Users of the Redlist : The Red List is used by government agencies, wildlife departments, conservation-related non-governmental organizations (NGOs), natural resource planners, educational organizations, and many others interested in reversing, or at least halting the decline in biodiversity.

The Red List answers commonly asked questions like

- How threatened is a particular species?
- What are the threats to a species?
- How many threatened species occur in a given country?
- How many known extinctions have there been?

Aims of the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria :

- To provide a system that can be applied consistently by different people;
- To improve objectivity by providing users with clear guidance on how to evaluate different factors which affect the risk of extinction;
- To provide a system which will facilitate comparisons across widely different taxa?
- To give people using threatened species lists a better understanding of how individual species were classified.

Since their adoption by IUCN Council in 1994, the IUCN Red List Categories have become widely recognized internationally, and they are now used in a range of publications and listings produced by IUCN, as well as by numerous governmental and non-governmental organizations. The proposals resulted from a continuing process of drafting, consultation and validation. The production of a large number of draft proposals has led to some confusion, especially as each draft has been used for classifying some set of species for conservation purposes. To clarify matters, and to open the way for modifications as and when they become necessary, a system for version numbering has been adopted as follows :

Version 1.0: Mace and Lande (1991)

The first paper discussing a new basis for the categories, and presenting numerical criteria especially relevant for large vertebrates.

Version 2.0: Mace et al. (1992)

A major revision of Version 1.0, including numerical criteria appropriate to all organisms and introducing the non-threatened categories.

Version 2.1: IUCN (1993)

Following an extensive consultation process within SSC, a number of changes were made to the details of the criteria, and fuller explanation of basic principles was included. A more explicit structure clarified the significance of the non-threatened categories.

Version 2.2: Mace and Stuart (1994)

Following further comments received and additional validation exercises, some minor changes to the criteria were made. In addition, the susceptible category present in Versions 2.0 and 2.1 was subsumed into the vulnerable category. A precautionary application of the system was emphasized.

Version 2.3: IUCN (1994)

IUCN Council adopted this version, which incorporated changes as a result of comments from IUCN members, in December 1994. The initial version of this document was published

without the necessary bibliographic details, such as date of publication and ISBN number, but these were included in the subsequent reprints in 1998 and 1999. This version was used for the 1996 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals (Baillie and Groombridge 1996), The World List of Threatened Trees (Oldfield *et al.* 1998) and the 2000 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (Hilton-Taylor 2000).

Version 3.0: IUCN/SSC Criteria Review Working Group (1999)

Following comments received, a series of workshops were convened to look at the IUCN Red List Criteria following which, changes were proposed affecting the criteria, the definitions of some key terms and the handling of uncertainty.

Version 3.1: IUCN (2001)

All new assessments from January 2001 should use the latest adopted version and cite the year of publication and version number. The IUCN Council adopted the latest version {(Version 3.1: IUCN (2001)} which incorporated changes as a result of comments from the IUCN and SSC memberships and from a final meeting of the Criteria Review Working Group, in February 2000.

How is the Red List compiled ? : The IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria are intended to be an easily and widely understood system for classifying species at high risk of global extinction. The general aim of the system is to provide an explicit, objective framework for the classification of the broadest range of species according to their extinction risk. However, while the Red List may focus attention on those taxa at the highest risk, it is not the sole means of setting priorities for conservation measures for their protection.

Categories : There are nine categories in the IUCN Red List system:

- Extinct(EX),
- Extinct in the Wild(EW),
- Critically Endangered(CR),
- Endangered(EN),
- Vulnerable(VU),
- Near Threatened (NT),
- Least Concern (lc),
- Data Deficient (DD), and
- Not Evaluated (NE).

Note : Classification into the categories for species threatened with extinction (Vulnerable, Endangered, and Critically Endangered) is through a set of five quantitative criteria that form the heart of the system. These criteria are based on biological factors related to extinction risk and include: rate of decline, population size, area of geographic distribution, and degree of population and distribution fragmentation.

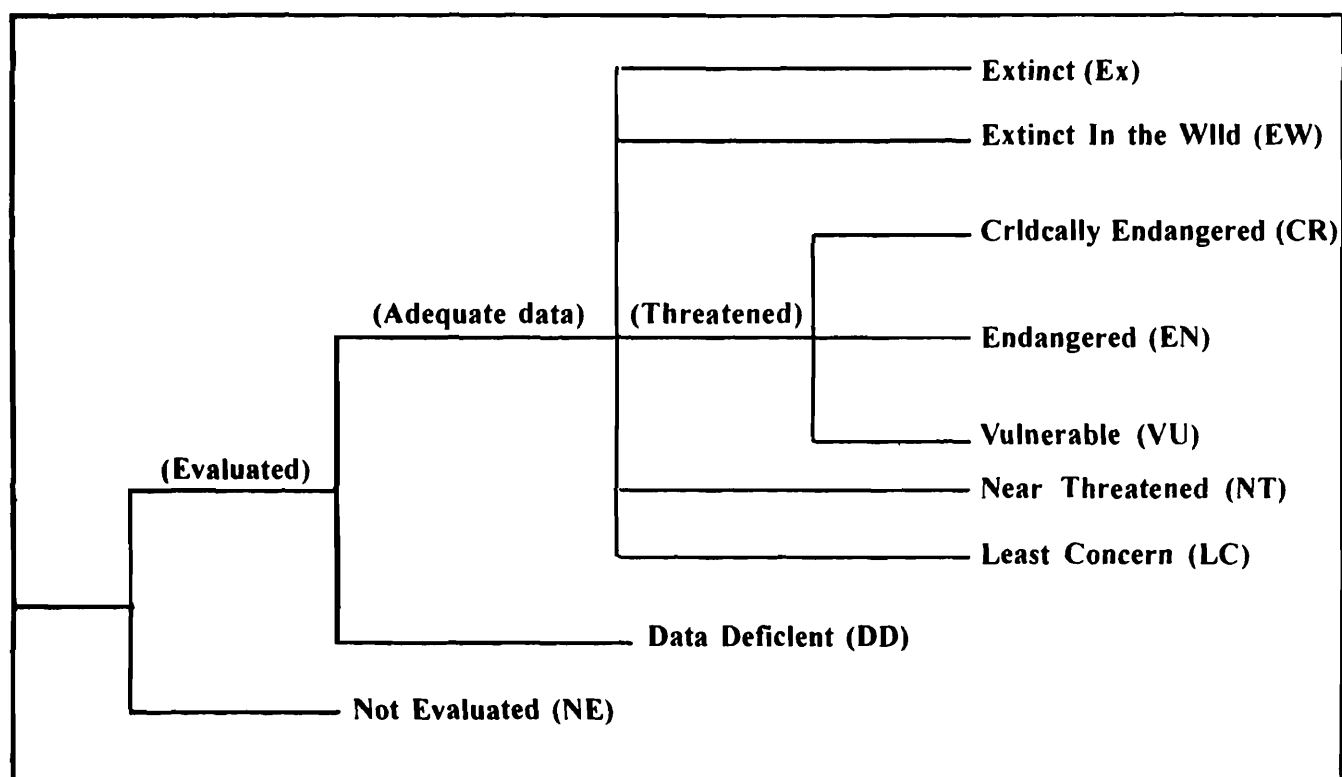


Figure 1. Structure of the categories of IUCN Red List.

The IUCN Red List Categories :

Extinct : (EX) A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died.

Extinct In The Wild : (EW) A taxon is Extinct in the wild when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) well outside the past range.

Critically Endangered : (CR) - A taxon is Critically Endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as defined by any of the criteria.

Endangered : (EN) A taxon is endangered when it is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as defined by any of the criteria.

Vulnerable : (VU) - A taxon is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as defined by any of the criteria.

Lower Risk : (LR) - A taxon is Lower Risk when it has been evaluated, does not qualify for any of the threatened categories Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable or Data Deficient (LR/nt- near threatened, Lr/lc- least concerned, LR/cd- conservation dependent).

Near Threatened (NT) : A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for, or is likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future.

Least Concern (LC) : A taxon is Least Concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.

Data Deficient (DD) : A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status.

Not Evaluated (NE) : A taxon is Not Evaluated when it has not yet been assessed against the criteria.

Endemics (E) : Species restricted to India.

The IUCN Criteria for Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable

Critically Endangered (CR) : A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the following criteria (A to E), and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

A. Reduction in population size : based on any of the following :

1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of 90% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible and understood and ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following :

- (a) Direct observation
- (b) An index of abundance appropriate to the taxon
- (c) A decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat
- (d) Actual or potential levels of exploitation
- (e) The effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.

2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of 80% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

3. A population size reduction of 80%, projected or suspected to be met within the next

c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following :

- (i) Extent of occurrence
- (ii) Area of occupancy
- (iii) Number of locations or subpopulations
- (iv) Number of mature individuals.

C. *Population size estimated to number fewer than 250 mature individuals* and either :

1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 25% within three years or one generation, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR

2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following (a-b) :

(a) Population structure in the form of one of the following:

- (i) No subpopulation estimated to contain more than 50 mature individuals, OR
- (ii) At least 90% of mature individuals in one subpopulation.

(b) Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.

D. *Population size estimated to number fewer than 50 mature individuals.*

E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 50% within 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years).

Endangered (EN) : A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the following criteria (A to E), and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

A. *Reduction in population size* : based on any of the following :

1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of 70% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following :

- (a) Direct observation
- (b) An index of abundance appropriate to the taxon
- (c) A decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat
- (d) Actual or potential levels of exploitation

(e) The effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.

2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of 50% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

3. A population size reduction of 50%, projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1.

4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction of 50% over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future), where the time period must include both the past and the future, and where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

B. Geographic range in the form : of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both :

1. *Extent of occurrence* : estimated to be less than 5000 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a-c :

- a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than five locations.
- b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
 - (i) Extent of occurrence
 - (ii) Area of occupancy
 - (iii) Area, extent and/or quality of habitat
 - (iv) Number of locations or subpopulations
 - (v) Number of mature individuals.
- c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
 - (i) Extent of occurrence
 - (ii) Area of occupancy
 - (iii) Number of locations or subpopulations
 - (iv) Number of mature individuals.

2. *Area of occupancy* : estimated to be less than 500 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a-c :

- a. *Severely fragmented* or known to exist at no more than five locations.
- b. *Continuing decline*, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:

- (i) Extent of occurrence
- (ii) Area of occupancy
- (iii) Area, extent and/or quality of habitat
- (iv) Number of locations or subpopulations
- (v) Number of mature individuals.

C. *Extreme fluctuations* : in any of the following :

- (i) Extent of occurrence
- (ii) Area of occupancy
- (iii) Number of locations or subpopulations
- (iv) Number of mature individuals.

C. *Population size estimated to number fewer than 2500 mature individuals* : and either :

1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 20% within five years or two generations, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR 2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following (a-b) :

(a) Population structure in the form of one of the following:

- (i) No subpopulation estimated to contain more than 250 mature individuals, OR
- (ii) At least 95% of mature individuals in one subpopulation.

(b) Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.

D. *Population size estimated to number fewer than 250 mature individuals*.

E. *Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild* : is at least 20% within 20 years or five generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years).

Vulnerable (VU) : A taxon is *Vulnerable* when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the following criteria (A to E), and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

A. *Reduction in population* : size based on any of the following:

1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of 50% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are : clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following :

- (a) Direct observation
- (b) An index of abundance appropriate to the taxon

(c) A decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat

(d) Actual or potential levels of exploitation

(e) The effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.

2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of 30% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

3. A population size reduction of 30%, projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1.

4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction of 30% over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future), where the time period must include both the past and the future, and where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

B. Geographic range : in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both :

1. *Extent of occurrence* : estimated to be less than 20,000 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a-c :

a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than 10 locations.

b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:

(i) Extent of occurrence

(ii) Area of occupancy

(iii) Area, extent and/or quality of habitat

(iv) Number of locations or subpopulations

(v) Number of mature individuals.

c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:

(i) Extent of occurrence

(ii) Area of occupancy

(iii) Number of locations or subpopulations

(iv) Number of mature individuals.

2. *Area of occupancy* : estimated to be less than 2000 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a-c :

- a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than 10 locations.
- b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
 - (i) Extent of occurrence
 - (ii) Area of occupancy
 - (iii) Area, extent and/or quality of habitat
 - (iv) Number of locations or subpopulations
 - (v) Number of mature individuals.
- c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:

- (i) Extent of occurrence
- (ii) Area of occupancy
- (iii) Number of locations or subpopulations
- (iv) Number of mature individuals.

C. Population size : estimated to number fewer than 10,000 mature individuals and either:

1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 10% within 10 years or three generations, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR

2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals and at least one of the following (a-b):

(a) Population structure in the form of one of the following:

- (i) No subpopulation estimated to contain more than 1000 mature individuals, OR
- (ii) All mature individuals are in one subpopulation.

(b) Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.

D. Population very small : or restricted in the form of either of the following:

1. Population size estimated to number fewer than 1000 mature individuals.

2. Population with a very restricted area of occupancy (typically less than 20 km²) or number of locations (typically five or fewer) such that it is prone to the effects of human activities or stochastic events within a very short time period in an uncertain future, and is thus capable of becoming Critically Endangered or even Extinct in a very short time period.

E. Quantitative analysis : showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 10% within 100 years.

Citation of the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria : To promote the use of a standard format for citing the Red List Categories and Criteria the IUCN recommends the following format :

1) The Red List Category may be written out in full or abbreviated as follows :

Extinct, EX; Extinct in the Wild, EW; Critically Endangered, CR; Endangered, EN; Vulnerable, VU; Near Threatened, NT; Least Concern, LC; Data Deficient, DD; Not Evaluated, NE.

2) The criterion for Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable has a hierarchical alphanumeric numbering system of criteria and sub criteria. These criteria and sub criteria (all three levels) form an integral part of the Red List assessment and all those that result in the assignment of a threatened category are specified after the Category.

Under the criteria A to C and D under Vulnerable, the first level of the hierarchy is indicated by the use of numbers (1-4) and if more than one is met, they are separated by means of the '+' symbol. The second level is indicated by the use of the lower-case alphabet characters (a-e). These are listed without any punctuation. A third level of the hierarchy under Criteria B and C involves the use of lower case roman numerals (i-v). These are placed in parentheses (with no space between the preceding alphabet character and start of the parenthesis) and separated by the use of commas if more than one is listed. Where more than one criterion is met, they should be separated by semicolons. The following are examples of such usage :

EX

CR A1cd

VU A2c+3c

EN B1ac (i, ii, iii)

EN A2c; D

VU D1+2

CR A2c+3c; B1ab (iii)

CR D

VU D2

EN B2ab (i, ii, iii)

VU C2a (ii)

EN A1c; B1ab (iii); C2a (i)

EN B2b (iii) c (ii)

EN B1ab(i,ii,v)c(iii,iv)+2b(i)c(ii,v)

VU B1ab (iii) +2ab (iii)

EN A2abc+3bc+4abc; B1b(iii,iv,v)c(ii,iii,iv)+2b(iii,iv,v)c(ii,iii,iv)

Role of the different criteria : For listing as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable there is a range of quantitative criteria; meeting any one of these criteria qualifies a taxon for listing at that level of threat. Each taxon should be evaluated against all the criteria. Even though some criteria will be inappropriate for certain taxa (some taxa will never qualify under these however close to extinction they come), there should be criteria appropriate for

assessing threat levels for any taxon. The relevant factor is whether any one criterion is met, not whether all are appropriate or all are met. Because it will never be clear in advance which criteria are appropriate for a particular taxon, each taxon should be evaluated against all the criteria, and all criteria met at the highest threat category must be listed.

Major Threats to Biodiversity : Many species are declining to critical population levels, important habitats are being destroyed, fragmented and degraded, and ecosystems are being destabilized through climate change, pollution, invasive species, and direct human impacts.

1. *Habitat Loss and Degradation* : The most pervasive threat to birds, mammals and plants, is habitat loss and degradation, affecting 89% of all threatened birds, 83% of the threatened mammals assessed. Agricultural activities (including crop and livestock farming, and timber plantations), extraction activities (mining, fisheries, logging, and harvesting), and development (human settlements, industry and associated infrastructure) are the three main causes of habitat loss. Agricultural activities affect bird species (70% of all), but surprisingly, only 92 (13%) of the threatened mammals.

2. *Exploitation* : Exploitation, including hunting, collecting, fisheries and fisheries by-catch, and the impacts of trade in species and species' parts, constitutes a major threat for birds (37% of all), mammals (34% of all), Trade affects 13% of both threatened birds and mammals.

3. *Alien Invasive Species* : Alien invasive species are a significant threat, affecting -(30%) of all threatened birds—the commonest cause of extinction of bird species since 1800, especially those on islands, is the introduction of alien invasive species such as the black rat.

4. Disturbance, persecution and uprooting, including deliberate eradication of species considered to be pests

5. Incidental take, particularly the drowning of aquatic reptiles and mammals in fishing nets

6. Disease, both exotic and endemic, exacerbated by the presence of large number of domestic livestock or introduced plant species

7. Limited distribution, which may compound the effects of other factors.

In the majority of cases individual species are faced by several of these threats operating simultaneously, and it is often difficult or impossible to identify with confidence the primary cause of decline. However, the major category of threat, which affects 76% of species, is habitat loss and modification frequently due to cultivation and settlements.

The IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria' (IUCN 2001; see also <http://www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/redlists/r/categories2000.html>) were developed for classifying species at high risk of global extinction, i.e. for assessment at the global level. At regional, national and local

* Source : IUCN. (2003). *Guidelines for Application of IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional Levels: Version 3.0*. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland. Switzerland and Cambridge. UK. ii + 26 pp.

levels (hereafter referred to as regional level) there are essentially two options: (1) to publish an unaltered subset of the global Red List encompassing those species that reproduce in the region or at any stage regularly visit the region. This may be a feasible option, particularly when the region has a high number of endemics or threatened near endemics, or when there is currently a pronounced overall deficiency of data pertaining to species status within the region. (2) To assess species' extinction risk and publish Red Lists within the specific region. For the purposes of regional conservation assessments there are important reasons to assess species' extinction risk and publish Red Lists within specific geographically defined areas.

As part of the process to resolve these issues, the Regional Application Working Group (RAWG) was formed under the auspices of the Species Survival Commission's (SSC) Red List Programme. The membership of RAWG included people with technical experience in the development of the IUCN Red List Criteria, as well as those with practical experience of producing Red Lists at regional levels. The group has consulted many different regional and national groups, participated in regional Red List assessment workshops, published draft versions of the guidelines (Gärdenfors *et al.* 1999, 2001) and undertaken a process of ongoing modification and improvement to the earlier drafts.

1. *Application of the guidelines* : Any country or region using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria for listing species must follow these guidelines if they wish to state that their assessment follows the IUCN system.

2. *The Regional Concept* : The word *regional* is used here to indicate any subglobal geographically defined area, such as a continent, country, state, or province. Within any region there will be taxa with different distribution histories, ranging from those that are indigenous (native to the area), and have been there since pre-human settlement, to those introduced more recently. There may also be breeding and non-breeding taxa. The latter are those that do not reproduce in the region but may still be dependent upon its resources for their survival. There may also be formerly native taxa that are now extinct in the region, but which are still extant in other parts in the world.

3. *IUCN Red List Criteria versus Regional Guidelines* : All the rules and definitions in the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria Version 3.1 (IUCN 2001) apply at regional levels, unless otherwise indicated here. Similarly, the 'Guidelines for using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria' (Standards and Petitions Subcommittee of the IUCN SSC Red List Programme Committee 2003) as well as the *IUCN Guidelines for Re-introductions* (IUCN 1998) also apply at regional levels. Consequently, a careful study of all these documents is highly recommended before application of the regional guidelines, and they should be constantly referred to when using this document. The guidelines for regional application are hereafter referred to as the Guidelines.

4. *Scale applicability* : Provided that the regional population to be assessed is isolated from conspecific populations outside the region, the IUCN Red List Criteria (IUCN 2001) can be used without modification within any geographically defined area. The extinction risk for such an isolated population is identical to that of an endemic taxon. However, when the criteria are applied to part of a population defined by a geopolitical border, or to a regional population where individuals move to or from other populations beyond the border, the

threshold values listed under each criterion may be inappropriate, because the unit being assessed is not the same as the whole population or subpopulation. As a result, the estimate of extinction risk may be inaccurate. These guidelines present methods for adjusting the results from the first step in the assessment process to obtain a Red List Category that adequately reflects a taxon's risk of extinction within the region. Although the Guidelines may in principle be applied at any geographical scale, application within very restricted geographical areas is strongly discouraged. The smaller the region, and the more wide-ranging the taxon under consideration, the more often the regional population will interchange individuals with neighbouring populations. Therefore the assessment of extinction risk becomes increasingly unreliable. It is not possible to provide any specific guidance on the precise lower limit for sensible application as this depends on the nature of the region, and especially the barriers to dispersal that exist.

5. Regionally determined applications and modifications : Certain definitions and applications of the Guidelines are left to the discretion of regional Red List authorities. For example, the delimitation of natural range, time limits for regional extinction, and the nature of an initial filter for breeding and/or non-breeding taxa, are left open for the regional Red List authorities to decide. Such regional decisions must be clearly recorded and documented, for example as part of an introductory text to the listings.

6. Taxonomy : Regional Red List authorities are encouraged to follow the same taxonomic Checklists as used by the global IUCN Red List (see http://www.redlist.org/info/info_sources_quality.html). For other taxonomic groups or any deviations from the recommended lists, the differences and the taxonomic authorities followed should be specified.

7. Scaling up assessments : Red List assessments from several smaller regions, such as countries on a continent, cannot be combined or scaled-up in any way to provide Red List Categories for the entire larger region. Assessments of extinction risk for the larger region require new evaluations using the pooled data from across the entire region. Data collected from individual smaller regions may be essential for the assessment of the larger region, and are often important for conservation planning.

Extraction of Red List species (IUCN, 2004)

The species and subspecies list of threatened Indian fauna has been extracted from the IUCN website <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 28 October 2005 by using the following menu :

Redlist assessment year : 2004

Text field : Animalia

Country : India

Species and subspecies option ticked

Selecting the Red List Categories as appropriate

All other options left at their default settings.

Table 1 : Red List Category Summary Country Total

Category	Numbers of species as per table 6a (IUCN, 2004)	(*) Numbers of species extracted from search page (IUCN, 2004)	(*) Numbers of species & subspecies extracted from search page (IUCN, 2004)
I	II	III	IV
EX	1	1	3
CR	35	39	44
EN	91	93	109
VU	180	183	195
Sub total 306	316	351	
LR/cd	07	-09	09
LR/nt or NT	143	143	154
DD	123	127	134
Sub total 273	279	297	
LR/lc or LC	1,400	1,402	1,406
Total	580	1,997	2,054

(*) The numbers provided in columns III and IV in Table 1 above are slightly higher than the numbers in column II of the Summary Table 6a of IUCN, 2004 which provides summary table for countries. On the introduction page to the summary tables (see <http://www.iucnredlist.org/info/tables.html>) the reasons for these differences are explained as below.

1. The tables include information on full species ONLY (i.e. not subspecies, varieties or geographically isolated subpopulations or stocks).

2. Only species with confirmed distributions within a country have been included in the figures i.e., species with an unconfirmed distribution within a country have not been included in that country's statistics. However, if the search page is used to produce a list of species within a particular country, all species recorded for that country will appear, including those with unconfirmed distribution records (indicated by a question mark (?)).

3. Similarly, in Table 6a of IUCN, 2004, the country figures for all categories (except EX and EW), do not include species that are regionally extinct (RE) within that country. However, if the search page is used to produce a list of species within a particular country, the list will also include species that are now extinct within that part of their range. Therefore, in some cases, figures in the country tables will not match figures obtained through a search.

Due to ongoing confusion about the figures in the summary tables, from the year 2006 onwards the IUCN proposes to change the summary tables to include the unconfirmed distribution records as well {(Craig-Hamilton Taylor, IUCN Redlist Office, London (*pers. com.*)}.

In the present communication the authors have given the analysis for the taxa downloaded vide the summary in the column IV above (Table 1) excluding LR/lc orLC.

Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (C.A.M.P.): The Red Data Book (RDB) was compiled at global basis and the concept was soon adopted at national or sub national level in several countries like India, which has developed its **Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (C.A.M.P.)**. The **Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (CBSG)** of the **Species Survival Commission** of IUCN developed the concept.

The process of CAMP Workshop in south Asia has been developed by **Zoo Outreach Organization** in collaboration with CBSG for the purpose of prioritizing species for conservation action including an ex situ component. The CAMP workshops have been organized since 1995 onwards. While the 1994 version of assessment (Version 2.3) was used at the various Indian CAMP workshops from 1995 to 2005, providing regional assessment for fauna in south Asia.

Protection of Indian Red List fauna: Many of the Red List species are conserved and protected by their inclusion in the schedules and appendices of national and international acts and conventions, namely:

(1) Against hunting / and or trophies under Schedules I to V of the **Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972,**

(2) Against trade under the Appendices I-III of the **Convention on International Trade in species of the Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).**

(3) In addition, some of the Migratory species of Birds, Mammals and Reptiles get protection under the **Convention of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS).**

The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act , 1972 (No.53 Of 1972): provides for protection of-**Wild animals** (including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, other Chordates and invertebrates and their young and eggs), **Animal articles** (made from captive or wild animal, other than vermin) and - **Plants**, and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto with a view to ensuring the ecological and environmental security of the country. The **WL (P) Act** regulates sale, barter etc of notified wild plants and animal species. It also provides control over keeping of wild animals in captivity. The 1991 amendment covers the possession of notified plant species. The Act exercise control under the Schedules I-VI.

Schedule I lists rare and endangered totally protected species.

Schedule II includes game species for which licenses can be issued under special circumstances.

Schedule III and **Schedule IV** comprises species of small games.

Schedule V includes vermin, common crow, fruit bats, mice and rats.

Schedule VI includes the species

The Convention on International Trade in species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) also known as **Washington Convention**. Signed in 1973 by ten countries, India became a party to convention on 18th October, 1976 the CITES relies on a system of permits to regulate trade in Wildlife. It has its Secretariat located in Geneva in Switzerland and is administered by UNEP. The trade in wildlife, trophies and produce is regulated by three Appendices.

Appendix-I

Includes all species threatened with extinction which are, or may be affected by trade. The trade in specimens of these species is subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and may be authorized in exceptional circumstances. Trade in appendix -I species can not proceed without both import and export certificate issued by the Management Authorities of importing/exporting countries.

Appendix-II

Includes species which (a) though not necessarily threatened with extinction may become so unless the trade in specimen of such species is subject to regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival and (b) other species which must be subject to regulation in order that trade in specimens of certain species referred to in (a) above may be brought under effective control. It also provides inclusion in appendix-II of species which are not endangered themselves but which are similar in appearance to endangered or potentially endangered species in order to allow practical regulation of trade in endangered or potentially endangered species.

Appendix-III

Includes all species which any party identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation, and as needing the co-operation of other parties in the control of trade. Species for appendix-iii can not be listed until they become parties to the convention.

Convention of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) also known as **Bonn Convention on Migratory Species**: Some of the Migratory species, that **maintain themselves as a viable component of the ecosystems on long-term basis**, have the privilege of conservation and protection under the Appendix I and II of CMS.

Appendix-I

Includes the migratory species which are endangered.

Appendix-II

Includes the species which have unfavorable conservation status and which require international agreements for their conservation and management, as well as those which have a conservation status which would significantly benefit from International Co-operation that could be achieved by International Agreements.

GLOBALLY THREATENED INDIAN FAUNA

India has a rich and varied heritage of biodiversity, encompassing a wide spectrum of habitats from tropical rainforests in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to alpine vegetation and dry alpine scrub high in the Himalayas, and from temperate forests to coastal wetlands. Between the two extremes, the country has semi-evergreen rain forests, deciduous monsoon forests, thorn forests, and subtropical pine forests in the lower montane zone and temperate montane forests. Since the Indian sub-continent lies at the confluence of African, European and Indo-Malayan realms the biota, therefore, includes African, European, and Eurasian and Mediterranean elements.

Of the estimated 5–50 million species of the world's biota, only 1.7 million have been described to date and the distribution is highly uneven. About seven per cent of the world's total land area is home to half of the world's species, with the tropics alone accounting for 5 million of the estimated number. India contributes significantly to this latitudinal biodiversity trend. India is one of the twelve mega biodiversity countries of the world. With a mere 2.4% of the world's area, India accounts for 7.25 % of the total global fauna (12, 21,315) (Table -2) with a count of 89,451 species (Alfred, 1998).

The present paper deals with the conservation status of globally threatened Indian fauna that has been redlisted by IUCN. The tables provided also incorporate the redlisted species that have been included in the various schedules of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, appendices of the Conventions on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and fauna (CITES) and appendices of Convention of Migratory Species (CMS).

India contains 648 species of animals listed as "Globally Threatened" by IUCN (2004) which is approximately 8.91%; of the world's total number of threatened faunal species (7266 species) (Table-3). The 648 Globally Threatened Indian species includes (Table 4), 212 Species of Mammals, 143 Birds, 34 Reptiles, 148 Amphibians, 78 Pisces and 33 Invertebrate species (16 species of Insects that includes 5 spp of Hymenoptera, 7 of Lepidoptera, 3 of Odonata and one of Anoplura; 12 species of Crustacea and 5 species of Mollusca). Of the 648 Threatened Indian Species 183 species are endemic (Table 5). It significantly makes 28.24% of the threatened Indian fauna, which is a very high ratio. The threats to the endemic species is a cause of concern.

The analysis of the data of the threatened Indian species (Table 4-7) reveals 44 species as Critical, 109 as Endangered, 195 as Vulnerable, 63 as Lower Risk near Threatened (LRnt), 91 as Near Threatened (NT), 9 as Lower Risk Conservation dependent (LRcd) and 134 as Data Deficient (DD).

The three species reported extinct from India are the Sumatran Rhinoceros *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis ssp. lasiotis*, the Dangs Giant Squirrel *Ratufa indica ssp. dealbata*- and *Philautus travancoricus*- a species of frog, both the later species have been endemic to India.

On further analysis of the threatened India fauna under various categories, Table 4 depicts the group wise/ category wise status of the Threatened Indian fauna, Table 5 depicts Threatened Indian Endemic Species Group Wise/Category wise, Table 6 depicts Population trends of the Threatened Indian Species and Table 7 depicts Threatened Indian Species in various Acts and Convention.

The Endemic Indian species that are threatened includes 63 species of Mammals, 43 species of Birds 1 sp. of Reptiles, 72 species of Amphibians, 2 species of each of Crustaceans and Mollusca.

While there are tremendous efforts to conserve the threatened fauna world over there has been remarkable decline in the population trends as evident from the Table 6. Out of the 648 threatened Indian species we have the trends available for 447 species only, of which 218 species are showing downward trend while 217 species are indeterminate. Only eleven species have the stable population while, to speak towards upward trend we have only one species of mammals namely, *Megaptera novaeangliae*- a **Bunch**, which is under vulnerable category.

There are 130 species protected under the Schedules of Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, 260 species conserved under regulated under the various appendices of CITES, while CMS cares for the conservation of 45 species. However, there is lack of data as also the trends to evaluate the various groups of Invertebrate Soil Fauna, which provide yeoman services to the humankind as "ecosystem engineers" They also deserve equal attention for their conservation (Khanna, 2005).

A Look at the Global Trends : The global extinction crisis is as bad as or worse than believed, with dramatic declines in populations of many species, including reptiles and primates, according to the 2004 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (Table 8). A total of 15,503 species of plants and animals are threatened, facing a high risk of extinction in the near future, in almost all cases as a result of human activities. This includes 20% of mammal species and 12% of bird species, while the highest threat (31%) is to Amphibians species. The total number of threatened animal species has increased from 5,205 in 1996 to 7,180 in 2004.

Indonesia, India, Brazil and China are among the countries with the most threatened mammals and birds, while plant species are declining rapidly in South and Central America, Central and West Africa, and Southeast Asia.

*Note: The redlisted species downloaded were put into their respective classes/ orders by accessing 'Nomenclator Zoologicus' (Neaves, 1939-50). Names of the missing genera/ species were searched and verified by querying <[http:// www.google.com](http://www.google.com)>.

Habitat loss and degradation affects 89% of all threatened birds, 83% of mammals, and 91% of threatened plants assessed. Habitats with the highest number of threatened mammals and birds are lowland and mountain tropical rainforest. Freshwater habitats are extremely vulnerable with many threatened Fish, Reptile, Amphibian and Invertebrate species.

While the overall percentage of threatened Mammals and Birds has not greatly changed in eight years (Table 8), the magnitude of risk, shown by movements to the higher risk categories, has increased. The 1996 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals included 169 Critically Endangered and 315 Endangered mammals; the 2000 Redlist listed 180 Critically Endangered and 340 Endangered mammals; the 2004 analysis now lists 162 Critical and 352 Endangered mammal species. For birds, there is an increase from 168 to 179 Critically Endangered and from 235 to 345 Endangered species from 1996 to 2004.

Since the last assessment in 1996, Critically Endangered primates increased from 13 to 20, and the number of threatened albatross species has increased from three to 16 due to long line fisheries. Freshwater turtles, heavily exploited for food and medicinal use in Asia, went from 10 to 25 Critically Endangered species in just eight years. These are among the alarming facts announced by the world's largest international conservation organization, with the publication of the Red List, the most authoritative and comprehensive status assessment of global biodiversity.

“The fact that the number of critically endangered species has increased - mammals from 169 to 180; birds from 168 to 182, between 1996 and 2000 was a jolting surprise, even to those already familiar with today's increasing threats to biodiversity. These findings should be taken very seriously by the global community,” said Maritta von Bieberstein Koch-Weser, IUCN's Director General.

In the last 500 years, human activity has forced 816 species to extinction (or extinction in the wild). The increase in known bird extinctions is partly due to improved documentation and new knowledge, but 103 extinctions have occurred since 1800, indicating an extinction rate 50 times greater than the natural rate. Many species are lost before they are even discovered. The highest threat is to Amphibians with 35 species already extinct, 413 are critical, 729 are Endangered and 628 are Vulnerable totaling to mammoth 1,770 species out of 5,743 known species. Thus almost every third species of Amphibia across the globe is under threat (IUCN Redlist, 2004).

A total of 26,220 species and subspecies, including least concerned, are included in the 2004 Red List. Approximately 61% of Reptiles, 31% of Amphibians and 46% of Fishes (mainly freshwater) so far assessed are listed as threatened (in comparison to 25% of Reptiles, 20% of Amphibians and 30% of Fishes in IUCN Redlist of 2000). Since only a small proportion of these groups have been assessed, the percentage of threatened species could be much higher. As well as the animal species listed as threatened, 2302 are classified

as near threatened -a category that has no specific criteria, and is used for species that come close to qualifying as Vulnerable. The majority of 'near threatened' animal species are Mammals (557 - mainly bats and rodents), Birds (773) and 359 Amphibians; 111 are lower risk/ conservation dependent; 2,930 are data deficient. 12,964 are in least concerned category, which does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.

"The Red List is solid documentation of the global extinction crisis, and it reveals just the tip of the iceberg," said Russell A. Mittermeier, President of Conservation International and Chair of IUCN's Primate Specialist Group. "Many wonderful creatures will be lost in the first few decades of the 21st century unless we greatly increase levels of support, involvement and commitment to conservation."

Human and financial resources must be mobilized at between 10 and 100 times the current level to address this crisis, the Red List analysis report says. IUCN should join forces with a wide range of partners, continue to develop strong relationships with governments and local communities, and engage the private sector at a new level, it adds.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are thankful to the Director, Zoological Survey of India for the encouragement. Thanks are due to Authorities from IUCN, namely Craig-Hamilton Taylor, IUCN Redlist Programme Officer, London for guidance, to Alicia Held, Librarian, IUCN-The World Conservation Union, Switzerland for formal permission to use the IUCN material on Redlist categories, criteria, etc and concept of regional list of species. Constructive discussions were also held with Sanjay Molur, and BA Daniel of Zoo Outreach Organization for which our thanks are duly acknowledged. They also provided soft and hardcopies of updated CAMP workshops.

REFERENCES

- ALFRED, J.R.B. (1998) Faunal Diversity in India : An Overview. In : Faunal Diversity in India, i-viii, 1-495. (Editors. Alfred, JRB, *et. al.*, 1998). ENVIS Centre, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.
- ALFRED, J.R.B., SINHA, N.K. & CHAKRABORTY, S. (2002) *Checklist of Mammals of India. Rec. zool. surv. India, Occ. Paper No. 199* : 1-289.
- BIRDLIFE INTERNATIONAL. (2003) *Saving Asia's Threatened Birds : a guide for government and civil society*. Cambridge, U.K. : BirdLife International.
- BIRDLIFE INTERNATIONAL (2004) Threatened birds of the world 2004. CD-ROM. Cambridge, UK : BirdLife International. CAMP summaries (1995-2000) *Species summaries of Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (C.A.M.P.) workshops*. Zoo Outreach Organisation and Conservation Specialist Group, India : 1-27.

- CITES (2003) Appendices I, II and III valid from 28 May 2003. CITES-listed species Database hosted by UNEP-WCMC. CITES Appendices.htm.
- CMS (2004) List of Common Names, CMS Appendices I and II - March 2004. S:/_Basic_Docs/Species-Lists/species_5lmg_March 2004.wpd.
- ISLAM, M.Z. and RAHMANI, A. R. (2002) Threatened Birds of India. *Buceros*, 7(1&2) : 1-X; 1-102.
- IUCN (2000). 2000 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. www.iucnredlist.org.
- IUCN (2002). 2002 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. www.iucnredlist.org.
- IUCN (2004). 2004 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. www.iucnredlist.org. Downloaded on 28th October 2005.
- IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. ii + 30 pp.
- IUCN. (2003). Guidelines for Application of IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional Levels: Version 3.0. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. ii + 26 pp.
- KHANNA, V. 2005. Diversity of Soil fauna: Their functions and ecosystem services. *VIII National Symposium on Soil Biology in Human Welfare*, Indian Society of Soil Biology and Ecology, Ponnaiyah Ramajayam College, Thanjavur, Oct-5th-7th, 2005 (Abs) : 55-56.
- KUMAR, A. and KHANNA, V. (2003) Threatened Indian Fauna. *ENVIS Newslett. zool. Surv. India*. 10(2) : 2-12.
- NEAVE, S.A. (1939-50) *Nomenclator Zoologicus*: A list of the names of Genera and Subgenera in zoology from the tenth edition of Linnaeus 1758 to the end of 1935 (A-Z) (volume I-V). *The Zoological Society of London*, London.
- SANJAY, MOLUR, et.al. (2005) *Status of South Asian Non-volant Small Mammals: Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (C.A.M.P.) Workshop Repot.* Zoo Outreach Organization/CBSG, South Asia, Coimbatore, India, : 1-618.
- The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (as amended upto 2003) with Rules upto 2003. Wild Life Trust of India, New Delhi (2003).
- TODD, F. 1996. Natural History of the Waterfowl. Ibis Publishing Company, Vista, California, USA.

WALKER, S. and MOLUR, S. (Compilers) (2003) Summary of the Status of South Asian Chiroptera. Extracted from CAMP 2002 Report. Zoo Outreach Organization and Conservation, CBSG, South Asia and WILD, Coimbatore, India

WALKER, S. and MOLUR, S. (Compilers) (2004) Summary of the Status of South Asian Primates. Extracted from CAMP 2003 Report. Zoo Outreach Organization and Conservation, CBSG, South Asia and WILD, Coimbatore, India, 2nd Edition. Zoo Outreach Organisation and CBSG (2000). Species Summaries of Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (C.A.M.P.) Workshops, 1995-2000. : 1-27.

Table 2 : Estimated number of described species

Taxonomic Group	No. of Species		% in India
	World	India	
PROTISTA			
Protozoa	31250	2577	8.24
Total (Protista)	31250	2577	8.24
ANIMALIA			
Mesozoa	71	10	14.08
Porifera	4562	486	10.65
Cnidaria	9916	842	8.49
Ctenophora	100	12	12
Platyhelminthes	17500	1622	9.27
Nemertinea	600		
Rotifera	2500	330	13.20
Gastrotricha	3000	100	3.33
Kinorhyncha	100	10	10
Nematoda	30000	2850	9.5
Nematomorpha	250		
Acanthocephala	800	229	28.62
Sipuncula	145	35	24.14
Mollusca	66535	5070	7.62
Echiura	127	43	33.86
Annelida	12700	840	6.61
Onychophora	100	1	1
Arthropoda	987949	68389	6.90

Taxonomic Group	No. of Species		% in India
	World	India	
Crustacea	35534	2934	8.26
Insecta			6.83
Arachnida	73440		7.9
Pycnogonida	600		2.67
Paupoda	360		-
Chilopoda	3000	100	3.33
Diplopoda	7500	162	2.16
Symphyla	120	4	3.33
Merostomata	4	2	50
Phoronida	11	3	27.27
Bryozoa (Ectoprocta)	4000	200	5
Endoprocta	60	10	16.66
Brachiopoda	300	3	1
Pogonophora	80		-
Praipulida	8		-
Pentastomida	70		-
Chaetognatha	111	30	27.02
Tardigrada	514	30	5.83
Echinodermata	6223	765	12.29
Hemichordata	120	12	10
Chordata	48451	4952	10.22
Protochordata			
(Cephalochordata+ Urochordata)	2106	119	5.65
Pisces	21723	2546	11.72
Amphibia	5150	209	4.06
Reptilia	5817	456	7.84
Aves	9026	1232	13.66
Mammalia	4629	390	8.42
Total (Animalia)	1196903	868741	7.25
Grand Total (Protosticta + Animalia)	1228153	89451	7.28

Source : Alfred, J.R.B. (1998)

Table 3 : Status of the described, evaluated and threatened species (IUCN, 2004)

Taxonomic Group	Number of described species	Number of species evaluated	Number of threatened species in 2004	Number threatened as % of species described	Number threatened as % of species evaluated
Vertebrates					
Mammals	5,416	4,853	1,101	20%	23%
Birds	9,917	9,917	1,213	12%	12%
Amphibians	5,743	5,743	1,856	32%	32%
Reptiles	8,163	499	304	4%	61%
Fishes	28,500	1,721	800	3%	46%
Subtotal	57,739	22,733	5,274	9%	23%
Invertebrates					
Insects	950,000	771	559	0.06%	73%
Mollusca	70,000	2,163	974	1%	45%
Crustaceans	40,000	498	429	1%	86%
Others	130,200	55	30	0.02%	55%
Subtotal	1,190,200	3,487	1,992	0.17%	57%

Table 4 : Threatened Indian Species by groups and categories

Groups	Threatened	Extinct	Cr	En	Vu	LRnt	NT	LRcd	DD	Total
Mammals	212	2	12	47	63	41	13	6	28	212
Birds	143		10	12	61	1	56		3	143
Reptiles	34		4	12	10	4			4	34
Amphibia	148	1	14	30	22		9		72	148
Pisces	78		2	6	20	14	13		23	78
Crustacea	12				9				3	12
Mollusca	5			2				3		5
Hymenoptera	5				5					5
Lepidoptera	7				3	3			1	7
Odonata	3		1		2					3
Anoplura	1		1							1
Total	648	3	44	109	195	63	91	9	134	648

Table 5 : Threatened Endemic Indian Species by groups and categories

Groups	Threatened	Endemic	Percentage	Extinct	Cr	En	Vu	LRnt	NT	LRcd	DD
Mammals	212	63	29.71	1	8	21	19	4	2		7
Birds	143	43	30.06		5	3	20		13		2
Reptiles	34	1	2.94			1					
Amphibia	148	72	48.64	1	2	15	13		5		36
Pisces	78	2	2.56			2					
Crustacea	12	2	16.66				2				
Mollusca	5										
None endemic											
Hymenoptera	5										
Lepidoptera	7										
Odonata	3										
Anoplura	1										
Total	648	183	28.24	2	15	42	54	4	20		45

Table 6 : Population trends in Threatened Indian Species (IUCN, 2004)

Group	Threatened	No Change or Stable	Upward or Improving	Downward or decreasing	Indeterminate	Trends Not Available
Mammals	212	4	1	47	87	73
Birds	143	2		80	10	51
Reptiles	34			2	2	30
Amphibia	148	5		68	73	2
Pisces	78			21	42	15
Crustacea	12					12
Mollusca	5				1	4
Hymenoptera	5					5
Lepidoptera	7				1	6
Odonata	3				1	3
Anoplura	1					1
Total	648	11	1	218	217	201

Table 7 : Threatened Indian Species in Acts and Conventions

Group	Threatened No. of Species	Schedules of WL (P) Act					Appendices of CITES			Appendices of CMS		
		I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	I	VII	II
Mammals	212	16	6	1			56	31	5	4	4	10
Birds	143	10			23		87	55	5	4	18	
Reptiles	34	10			1		10	8		1	4	
Amphibia	148	18	11		28							
Pisces	78		2					3				
Crustacea	12											
Mollusca	5	3										
Hymenoptera	5											
Lepidoptera	7											
Odonata	3	1										
Anoplura	1											
Total	648	58	19	1	52		153	97	10	9	26	10

Table 8 : Numbers of Globally threatened species by major groups of animals (1996-2004)

	Number of desc- ribed species	Number of spe- cies evalu- ated in 2004	Number of threa- tened species in 1996/98	Number of threa- tened species in 2000	Number of threa- tened species in 2002	Number of threa- tened species in 2003	Number of threa- tened species in 2004	Number of threa- tened in 2004 as % of species described	Number of threa- tened in 2004 as % of species evaluated
Vertebrates									
Mammals	5,416	4,853	1,096	1,130	1,137	1,130	1,101	20%	23%
Birds	9,917	9,917	1,107	1,183	1,192	1,194	1,213	12%	12%
Reptiles	8,163	499	253	296	293	293	304	4%	61%
Amphibians*	5,743	5,743	124	146	157	157	1,770	31%	31%
Fishes	28,500	1,721	734	752	742	750	800	3%	46%
Subtotal	57,739	22,733	3,314	3,507	3,521	3,524	5,188	9%	23%
Invertebrates									
Insects	950,000	771	537	555	557	553	559	0.06%	73%
Molluscs	70,000	2,163	920	938	939	967	974	1%	45%
Crustaceans	40,000	498	407	408	409	409	429	1%	86%
Others	130,200	55	27	27	27	30	30	0.02%	55%
Subtotal	1,190,200	3,487	1,891	1,928	1,932	1,959	1,992	0.17%	57%

Table 9: Red List Indian Fauna: Their Threat Category, Criteria, Population Trends, Conservation Status and Endemism.**I MAMMALIA**

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
1.	<i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis</i> ssp. <i>lasiotis</i> (Buckland. 1872)	Sumatran Rhinoceros	EX	EX ver 2.3 (1994)		CR D				
2.	<i>Ratufa indica</i> ssp. <i>dealbata</i> (Blanford. 1897)	Dangs Giant Squirrel	EX	EX ver 2.3 (1994)		EX	II (part II)	II		E
3.	<i>Biswamoyopterus biswasi</i> Biswas	Namdapha Flying Squirrel	CR	CR B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	CR B1ab: D				E
4.	<i>Cervus duvaucelii</i> ssp. <i>ranjitsinhi</i> Groves. 1982	Barasingha	CR	CR C2b ver 2.3 (1994)			I (part I)	I		
5.	<i>Cervus eldii</i> ssp. <i>eldii</i> M'Clelland. 1842	Manipur Brow-Antlered Deer	CR	CR B1+2c, C2b ver 2.3 (1994)	Downward	CR B1, 2c: C2b		I		E
6.	<i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis</i> (Buckland. 1872)	Sumatran Rhinoceros	CR	CR A1bcd, C2a ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	CR D				
7.	<i>Murina grisea</i> (Peters 1872)	Peter's Tube-Nosed Bat	CR	CR B1ab (iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	CR				E

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
8.	<i>Ochotona thibetana</i> ssp. <i>sikimaria</i> Thomas, 1922	Pika	CR	CR A1ac ver 2.3 (1994)		VU B2ab				
9.	<i>Otomops wroughtoni</i> (Thomas 1913)	Wroughton's Free-Tailed Bat	CR	CR B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	CR B1. 2c	I(partl)			E
10.	<i>Panthera leo</i> ssp. <i>persica</i> Meyer, 1826	Asiatic Lion	CR	CR C2a (ii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	CR C2b	I(partl)	I		E
11.	<i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i> Desmarest	Javan Rhinoceros	CR	CR C2a ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	EX		I		
12.	<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i> ssp. <i>ajax</i> (Pocock, 1928)	Himalayan Grey Langur	CR	CR B1ab (iii, v)+2ab (iii, v) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	CR				E
13.	<i>Sus salvanius</i> Hodgson 1847	Pygmy Hog	CR	CR A1c, B1+2cd, E ver 2.3 (1994)		CR C2a	I(partl)	I		E
14.	<i>Viverra civettina</i> Blyth, 1862	Malabar Civet	CR	CR C2a ver 2.3(1994)	Indeterminate	CR A1bc		III		E
15.	<i>Ailurus fulgens</i> Cuvier, 1825	Lesser Panda	EN	EN C2a ver 2.3(1994)	Indeterminate	VU B1. 2abc	I (partl)			F.

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
16.	<i>Atherurus macrourus</i> ssp. <i>assamensis</i> Thomas. 1921	Brush-Tailed Porcupine	EN	EN B1+2bcd ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	EN B1, 2bcd	II (PartI)			E
17.	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i> Lesson. 1828	Coalfish Whale	EN	EN A1abd ver 2.3 (1994)		LRnt		I	I/II	
18.	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> (Linnaeus. 1758)	Blue Whale	EN	EN A1abd ver 2.3 (1994)		CR A1bd'	II(partI)	I	I	
19.	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> (Linnaeus. 1758)	Common Rorqual	EN	EN A1abd ver 2.3 (1994)		LRnt		I	I/II	
20.	<i>Bos javanicus</i> d'Alton. 1823	Banteng	EN	EN A1cd+2cd. C1+2a ver 2.3 (1994)	Downward					E
21.	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i> (Linnaeus. 1758)	Asian Buffalo	EN	EN A2e. C1 ver 2.3 (1994)	Downward		I(partI)			
22.	<i>Budorcas taxicolor</i> ssp. <i>taxicolor</i> (Hodgson)	Mishmi Takin	EN	EN A2cd ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate			II		
23.	<i>Bunopithecus hoolock</i> (Harlan. 1834)	Hoolock Gibbon	EN	EN A1cd ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	ENC2a	I(partI)	I		
24.	<i>Bunopithecus hoolock</i> ssp. <i>hoolock</i> (Harlan. 1834)	Western Hoolock	EN	EN A1cd ver 2.3 (1994)				I		E

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
25.	<i>Capra falconeri</i> (Wagner. 1839)	Markhor	EN	EN A2cde ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate		I(partI)	I		
26.	<i>Capra falconeri</i> ssp. <i>falconeri</i> (Wagner)	Flare-Horned Markhor	EN	EN C2a ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	CR C2b				
27.	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i> ssp. <i>rubidus</i> David. 1869	Red Serow	EN	EN A2cd ver 2.3 (1994)	Downward					E
28.	<i>Caprolagus hispidus</i> (Pearson. 1839)	Assam Rabbit	EN	EN A1c+2c. B1+2abcde. C1 ver 2.3 (1994)		EN B2ab	I(partI)	II		E
29.	<i>Cervus duvaucelii</i> ssp. <i>branderi</i> Groves. 1982	Upland Barasingha	EN	EN D ver 2.3 (1994)		CR C2b	I(partI)	I		E
30.	<i>Cervus elaphus</i> ssp. <i>hanglu</i> Linnaeus. 1758	Hangul	EN	EN D ver 2.3 (1994)		CR B1. 2cd: C2b	I(partI)	I		E
31.	<i>Crocidura hispida</i> Thomas. 1913	Andaman Shrew	EN	EN B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	VU D2				E
32.	<i>Cuon alpinus</i> Pallas. 1811	Asiatic Wild Dog	EN	EN C2a (i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	LRnt				E
33.	<i>Elephas maximus</i> Linnaeus. 1758	Asian Elephant	EN	EN A1cd ver 2.3 (1994)		VU A1acd	I(partI)	I		

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
34.	<i>Equus hemionus</i> ssp. <i>khur</i> Boddaert. 1785	Indian Wild Ass	EN	EN B1ab(iii).v):C2a (ii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate		I(partI)	I		
35.	<i>Eupetaurus cinereus</i> Thomas. 1888	Woolly Flying Squirrel	EN	EN A2ce. B1+2cd. C2a ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	LRnt	II(partII)			
36.	<i>Hemitragus hylocrius</i> (Ogilby 1838)	Nilgiri Tahr	EN	EN B1+2acd. C2a ver 2.3 (1994)	Downward	EN B1. 2acd; C2a	I(partI)			E
37.	<i>Herpestes palustris</i> Ghose. 1965	Bengal Mongoose	EN	EN B1+2abcd ver 2.3 (1994)	Downward	VU B1. 2abc	II(partII)			E
38.	<i>Hipposideros durgadasi</i> Khajuria. 1970	Khajuria's Leaf-Nosed Bat	EN	EN D ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	EN				E
39.	<i>Hipposideros hypophyllus</i> Kock and Bhat. 1994	Kolar Leaf-Nosed Bat	EN	EN B1ab(ii.iii) +2ab(ii.iii) ver 3.1 (2001)		EN				E
40.	<i>Hylopetes alboniger</i> (Hodgson. 1836)	Particolored Flying Squirrel	EN	EN A1c ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	VU B1. 2abc				
41.	<i>Latidens salimalii</i> Thonglongya. 1972	Salim Ali's Fruit Bat	EN	EN B1ab(iii) +2ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	EN B1. 2a; C2a	I(partI)			E

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
42.	<i>Macaca assamensis</i> ssp. <i>pelops</i> Pocock (1939)	Western Assamese Macaque	EN	EN B1ab(i.ii.iii)+2ab(i.ii.iii): C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	EN	II(PartI)			
43.	<i>Macaca silenus</i> Linnaeus. 1758	Lion-Tailed Macaque	EN	EN C2a(i) ver 3.1(2001)	Downward	EN B1. 2c: C2a	I(partI)	I		E
44.	<i>Millardia kondana</i> Mishra & Dhanda. 1975	Kondana Soft-Furred Rat	EN	EN B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)	No change	CR B1ab. 2ab				E
45.	<i>Mus famulus</i> Bonhote. 1898	Servant Mouse	EN	EN B1+2c ver 2.3(1994)	Indeterminate	EN B1ab. 2ab				E
46.	<i>Ovis orientalis</i> ssp. <i>vignei</i> Blyth. 1841	Ladakh Urial	EN	EN C2a ver 2.3(1994)	Downward	EN C2a	I(partI)			E
47.	<i>Panthera tigris</i> (Linnaeus. 1758)	Tiger	EN	EN C2a(i)	Downward ver3.1(2001)	EN C2a	I(partI)	I		
48.	<i>Pantholops hodgsonii</i> (Abel. 1826)	Chiru	EN	EN A2d ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	CR C2b	I(partI)	I		
49.	<i>Platanista gangetica</i> (Roxburgh. 1801)	Blind River Dolphin	EN	EN A2abcde ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	CR C1. C2a	I(partI)	I	I/II	
50.	<i>Platanista gangetica</i> ssp. <i>gangetica</i> (Roxburgh. 1801)	Ganges Dolphin	EN	EN	Downward			I		

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
51.	<i>Platanista gangetica</i> ssp. <i>minor</i> Owen. 1853	Indus Dolphin	EN	EN A2abcde: B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv); C1ver 3.1(2001)	Downward			I		
52.	<i>Pteropus faunulus</i> Miller, 1902	Nicobar Flying Fox	EN	EN B1ab(iii+2ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	EN		II		E
53.	<i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Great Indian Rhinoceros	EN	EN B1+2cde ver 2.3 (1994)		EN B1. 2d	I(partI)	I		
54.	<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i> ssp. <i>hector</i> (Pocock. 1928)	Hanuman Langur	EN	EN B2ab(i,ii,iii,iv,v) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	EN				
55.	<i>Trachypithecus geei</i> (Khajuria, 1956)	Gee's Golden Langur	EN	EN B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv,v): C1+2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	CR C2a	I(partI)	I		
56.	<i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i> Blyth 1843	Bonneted Langur	EN	EN A1cd. C2a ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	LRnt		I		
57.	<i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i> ssp. <i>durga</i> (Wroughton. 1916)	Capped Langur	EN	EN A1cd. C2a ver 2.3 (1994)	Downward	EN		I		
58.	<i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i> ssp. <i>pileatus</i> (Blyth. 1843)	Blond-Bellied Langur	EN	EN A1cd. C2a ver 2.3 (1994)		EN		I		E

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
59.	<i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i> ssp. <i>tenebricus</i> (Hinton, 1923)	Capped Langur	EN	EN C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	EN		I		
60.	<i>Tupaia nicobarica</i> (Zelevor, 1869)	Nicobar Tree Shrew	EN	EN B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	EN B1ab. 2ab				E
61.	<i>Uncia uncia</i> (Schreber, 1775)	Ounce	EN	EN C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	EN C2a		I	I	
62.	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i> ssp. <i>venaticus</i> Griffith, 1821	Cheetah	VU	VU C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	EX	I(partI)	I		
63.	<i>Alticola montosa</i> (True, 1894)	Central Kashmir Vole	VU	VU B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	NT				
64.	<i>Bos frontalis</i> Lambert, 1804	Indian Bison	VU	VU A1cd+ 2cd. C1+2a ver 2.3 (1994)	Downward					
65.	<i>Bos grunniens</i> (Wilson and Reeder, 1993)	Wild Yak	VU	VU A1cd+ 2cd. C1 ver 2.3 (1994)	Downward	CR C2a	I(partI)		I	
66.	<i>Budorcas taxicolor</i> (Hodgson, 1850)	Takin	VU	VU A2cd ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate		I(partI)	II		
67.	<i>Budorcas taxicolor</i> ssp. <i>whitei</i> Lydekker, 1907	Bhutan Takin	VU	VU A2cde ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate			II		

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
68.	<i>Callosciurus pygerythrus</i> (I. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire. 1831)	Irrawaddy Squirrel	VU	VU A1cd ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	LRnt				
69.	<i>Canis lupus</i> ssp. <i>dingo</i> Meyer. 1793	Dingo	VU	VU A2e ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward			1		
70.	<i>Capra aegagrus</i> Erleben. 1777	Wild Goat	VU	VU A2cde ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate					
71.	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i> (Bechstein. 1799)	Serow	VU	VU A2cd ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate		I(partl)			
72.	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i> ssp. <i>thar</i> Hodgson. 1831	Himalayan Serow	VU	VU A2cd ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate					
73.	<i>Catopuma temminckii</i> (Vigors & Horsfield. 1827)	Asiatic Golden Cat	VU	VU C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward			1		
74.	<i>Cervus duvaucelii</i> (G. Cuvier. 1823)	Barasingha	VU	VU C1 ver 2.3 (1994)			I(partl)	1		
75.	<i>Cervus duvaucelii</i> ssp. <i>duvaucelii</i> (G. Cuvier. 1823)	Barasingha	VU	VU C1 ver 2.3 (1994)		EN C2a	I(partl)	1		
76.	<i>Cervus eldii</i> M'Clelland. 1842	Brow-Antlered Deer	VU	VU A2c ver 2.3 (1994)			I(partl)	1		

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
77.	<i>Cremnomys elvira</i> (Ellerman. 1946)	Elvira Rat	VU	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	CR B1ab. 2ab				E
78.	<i>Crocidura pergrisea</i> Miller. 1913	Pale Grey Shrew	VU	VU B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	DD				E
79.	<i>Dugong dugon</i> (Müller. 1776)	Dugong	VU	VU A1cd ver 2.3 (1994)		CR A1acd: D	I(partI)	I	II	
80.	<i>Equus hemionus</i> (Geoffroy. 1855)	Asian Wild Ass	VU	VU A3bcd; C1 ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(partI)	I	II	
81.	<i>Hemiechinus nudiventris</i> (Horsfield. 1851)	Bare-Bellied Hedgehog	VU	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	NT				E
82.	<i>Hemitragus jemlahicus</i> [H. Smith. 1826]	Himalayan Tahr	VU	VU A2cde ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	I.Rnt	I(partI)			
83.	<i>Herpestes fuscus</i> ssp. <i>fuscus</i> Waterhouse. 1838	Brown Mongoose	VU	VU B1+2abc ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	VUB1. 2abc	II(partII)	III		E
84.	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i> Linnaeus. 1758	Malayan Porcupine	VU	VU A1d ver 2.3 (1994)		NT				
85.	<i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i> (I. Geoffroy Saint- Hilaire. 1826)	Indian Smooth- Coated Otter	VU	VU A2acd ver 3.1(2001)	Downward					

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
86.	<i>Macaca arctoides</i> (I.Geoffroy. 1831)	Bear Macaque	VU	VU A1cd ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeter- minate	CR				
87.	<i>Macaca assamensis</i> (McClelland. 1840)	Assam Macaque	VU	VU A1cd ver 2.3 (1994)	Downward	LRnt	II(PartI)			
88.	<i>Macaca assamensis</i> ssp. <i>assamensis</i> (McClelland. 1839)	Eastern Assamese Macaque	VU	VU A1cd ver 2.3 (1994)		EN	II(PartI)			
89.	<i>Martes gwatkinsii</i> Horsfield. 1851	Nilgiri Marten	VU	VU B1+2bc ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	VUB1. 2bc	II(partII)	II		E
90.	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> (Borowski. 1781)	Bunch	VU	VU A1ad ver 2.3 (1994)	Upward			I	I	
91.	<i>Melursus ursinus</i> (Shaw. 1791)	Sloth Bear	VU	VUA2cd.C1+2a ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	VU C2a	I(partI)	II		
92.	<i>Mustela strigidorsa</i> Gray, 1853	Back-Striped Weasel	VU	VU C2a ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate			I		
93.	<i>Myotis longipes</i> (Dobson. 1873)	Kashmir Cave Bat	VU	VU B1+2c. D2 ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	EN B1.2c				
94.	<i>Myotis sicarius</i> Thomas 1915	Mandelli's Mouse-Eared Bat	VU	VU B2ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	EN		E		

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
95.	<i>Naemorhedus baileyi</i> Pocock. 1914	Red Goral	VU	VU A2cd ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate			I		
96.	<i>Naemorhedus baileyi</i> ssp. <i>cranbrookii</i> Hayman. 1961	Burmese Red Goral	VU	VU A2cd ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate			I		
97.	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i> (Griffith. 1821)	Clouded Leopard	VU	VU C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	LRnt	I(partI)	I		
98.	<i>Ovis ammor</i> Linnaeus. 1758	Argali	VU	VU A2cde ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	CR C2a	I(partI)	II		
99.	<i>Ovis ammon</i> ssp. <i>hodgsonii</i> Blyth. 1841	Tibetan Argali	VU	VU A2cde ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate			I		
100.	<i>Ovis orientalis</i> Gmelin, 1774	Urial	VU	VU A2cde ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	EN B1. 2c				
101.	<i>Panthera leo</i> (Linnaeus. 1758)	African Lion	VU	VU A2abcd ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
102.	<i>Paradoxurus jerdoni</i> Blanford. 1885	Brown Palm Civet	VU	VU B1+2bc ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	VU B1. 2bc		III		E
103.	<i>Pardofelis marmorata</i> Martin. 1837	Marbled Cat	VU	VU C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	LRnt		I		

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
104.	<i>Petinomys fuscocapillus</i> ssp. <i>fuscocapillus</i> (Jerdon. 1847)	Small Travancore Flying Squirrel	VU	VU B1+2bc ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	NT	I(part I)			E
105.	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> Linnaeus	Cachelot	VU	VU A1bd ver 2.3 (1994)			II(part II)	II	I/II	
106.	<i>Prionailurus rubiginosus</i> (L. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire. 1831)	Rusty-Spotted Cat	VU	VU C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	LRnt		I		
107.	<i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i> (Bennett. 1833)	Fishing Cat	VU	VU C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	VU B1. 2abc				
108.	<i>Rattus burrus</i> (Miller. 1902)	Nonsense Rat	VU	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)		EN B1ab. 2ab				E
109.	<i>Rattus palmarum</i> (Zelebor)	Palm Rat	VU	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	CR B1ab. 2ab				E
110.	<i>Rattus ranjinae</i> Agrawal and Ghosal. 1969	Kerala Rat	VU	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	EN B1ab. 2ab				E
111.	<i>Rattus sikkimensis</i> Hinton. 1919	Sikkim Rat	VU	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)		DD				
112.	<i>Rattus stoicus</i> (Miller. 1902)	Andaman Rat	VU	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	VU D2				E

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
113.	<i>Ratufa indica</i> (Blanford. 1897)	Indian Giant Squirrel	VU	VU B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	VUA2c. 3c. 4c	II (partII)	II		E
114.	<i>Ratufa indica</i> <i>ssp. centralis</i> Ryley. 1913	Indian Giant Squirrel	VU	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	VU A1c	II (partII)	II		E
115.	<i>Ratufa indica</i> <i>ssp. indica</i> (Blanford. 1897)	Indian Giant Squirrel	VU	VU A1acd.C1 ver 2.3 (1994)	Downward	VU A2c, 3c. 4c	II (part II)	II		E
116.	<i>Ratufa indica</i> <i>ssp. maxima</i> (Schreber. 1784)	Indian Giant Squirrel	VU	VU B1+2c.C1 ver 2.3 (1994)	Downward	VU B1, 2c: C1	II (part II)	II		E
117.	<i>Ratufa macroura</i> (Pennant. 1769)	Grizzled Giant Squirrel	VU	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	VU A2c, 3c. 4c: D	I (partI)	II		
118.	<i>Rhinolophus cognatus</i> K. Andersen. 1906	Andaman Horseshoe Bat	VU	VU D2 ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	VU				E
119.	<i>Rhinolophus mitratus</i>	Mitred Horse-shoe Bat	VU	VU D2 ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	VU D2				E
120.	<i>Semnopithecus johnii</i> (Fischer. 1829)	Nilgiri Langur	VU	VU C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	VU	I(partI)			

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
121.	<i>Suncus dayi</i> (Dobson, 1888).	Day's Shrew	VU	VU B1+2b ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	EN B1ab, 2ab				E
122.	<i>Suncus montanus</i> Kelaart 1850	Sri Lanka Highland Shrew	VU	VU B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	EN B2ab				
123.	<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i> (Blainville, 1816)	Chousingha	VU	VU C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	LRnt	I(partI)			
124.	<i>Ursus thibetanus</i> G. [Baron] Cuvier. 1823	Asiatic Black Bear	VU	VU A1cd ver 2.3 (1994)		LRlc		I		
125.	<i>Globicephala macro-rhynchus</i> Gray, 1846	Pacific Pilot Whale	LR/cd	LR/cd ver 2.3 (1994)		LRnt		II		
126.	<i>Macaca thibetana</i> (Milne-Edwards, 1870)	Short-Tailed Tibetan Macaque	LR/cd	LR/cd ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate					
127.	<i>Orcinus orca</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Killer Whale	LR/cd	LR/cd ver 2.3 (1994)		LRnt		II	II	
128.	<i>Stenella attenuata</i> (Gray, 1846)	Bridled Dolphin	LR/cd	LR/cd ver 2.3 (1994)				II	II	
129.	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> (Meyen, 1833)	Euphrosyne Dolphin	LR/cd	LR/cd ver 2.3 (1994)				II	II	

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
130.	<i>Stenella longirostris</i> (Gray. 1828)	Long-Beaked Dolphin	LR/cd	LR/cd ver 2.3 (1994)		LRnt		II	II	
131.	<i>Alticola albicauda</i> (True. 1894)	White-Tailed Mountain Vole	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	DD				E
132.	<i>Alticola roylei</i> (Gray. 1842)	Royle's Mountain Vole	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	EN				E
133.	<i>Anathana ellioti</i> (Waterhouse. 1850)	Madras Tree Shrew	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	NT				E
134.	<i>Antelope cervicapra</i> [Linnaeus. 1758].	Blackbuck	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	No change	LRlc	I(part I)			
135.	<i>Amblonyx cinereus</i> (Illiger. 1815)	Asian Small-Clawed Otter	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate		I(part I)			
136.	<i>Axis porcinus</i> ssp. <i>porcinus</i> (Zimmerman. 1780).		LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)		LRnt	III			
137.	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i> Lacepede	Common Minke Whale	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)		LRnt		II		
138.	<i>Belomys pearsonii</i> (Gray. 1842)	Hairy-Footed Flying Squirrel	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate		II (part II)}			

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
139.	<i>Diomys crumpi</i> Thomas. 1917	Crump's Mouse	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	EN B1. 2c				
140.	<i>Eoglaucmys fimbriatus</i> (Gray. 1837)		LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	LC				
141.	<i>Eptesicus pachyotis</i> (Dobson. 1871)	Thick-Eared Bat	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)		DD				
142.	<i>Funambulus tristriatus</i> (Waterhouse. 1837)	Jungle Palm Squirrel	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	LRnt				E
143.	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i> (Linnaeus. 1758)	Striped Hyaena	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	LRnt	III			
144.	<i>la io</i> Thomas. 1902	Great Evening Bat	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)		EN B1.2c				
145.	<i>Loris lydekkerianus</i> Gray. 1821	Gray Slender Loris	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
146.	<i>Loris lydekkerianus</i> . ssp. <i>lydekkerianus</i> Gray 1821	Mysore Slender Loris	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	NT				
147.	<i>Loris lydekkerianus</i> ssp. <i>malabaricus</i> Wroughton	Gray Slender Loris	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	NT				

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
148.	<i>Lutra lutra</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Otter	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate		I (part II)	I		
149.	<i>Lynx lynx</i> Kerr. 1792	Eurasian Lynx	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	EN B1. 2bc				
150.	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i> Raffles, 1821	Crab-Eating Macaque	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate					
151.	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i> ssp. <i>umbrosa</i> Miller. 1902	Nicobar Long-Tailed Macaque	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	No change	CR C2a	I(partI)			
152.	<i>Macaca mulatta</i> (Zimmermann, 1780)	Rhesus Macaque	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	LRlc				
153.	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i> Gray, 1827	Indian Pangolin	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)		VUA2c. 3c. 4c	I(partI)	II		
154.	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i> Linn. Pangolin	Chinese Pangolin	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)		VU B 2ab	I (partI)	II		
155.	<i>Marmota caudata</i> (Geoffroy. 1844)	Long-Tailed Marmot	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	VUB1. 2abc	II (part II)	III		
156.	<i>Micromys minutus</i> (Pallas, 1771)	Eurasian Harvest Mouse	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)		VU D2				

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
157.	<i>Moschus chrysogaster</i> [Hodgson. 1839]	Alpine Musk Deer	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)		CR A1d		I		
158.	<i>Moschus chrysogaster</i> ssp. <i>chrysogaster</i> (Hodgson. 1839)	Alpine Musk Deer	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)				I		
159.	<i>Moschus chrysogaster</i> ssp. <i>leucogaster</i> Hodgson. 1839	Himalayan Musk Deer	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)			I(partl)	I		
160.	<i>Moschus fuscus</i> (Li. 1981)	Black Musk Deer	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)						
161.	<i>Murina aurata</i> Milne-Edwards. 1872	Little Tube-Nosed Bat	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)		NT				
162.	<i>Murina huttoni</i> (Peters, 1872)	Hutton's Tube-Nosed Bat	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)		LC				
163.	<i>Myotis annectans</i> (Dobson. 1871)	Hairy-Faced Bat	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)		VU				
164.	<i>Myotis montivagus</i> Kaup. 1829	Burmese Whiskered Bat	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)		VU				
165.	<i>Naemorhedus goral</i> (Hardwicke. 1825)	Goral	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate		III	I		

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
166.	<i>Naemorhedus goral</i> ssp. <i>bedfordi</i> Lydekker. 1905	Western Himalayan Goral	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate		III	I		
167.	<i>Naemorhedus goral</i> ssp. <i>goral</i> (Milne-Edwards. 1867)	Eastern Himalayan Goral	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate		III	I		
168.	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i> (Kuhl. 1817)	Lesser Noctule	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)		EN				
169.	<i>Nyctalus montanus</i> (Kuhl. 1817)	Mountain Noctule	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)		NT				
170.	<i>Ochotona forresti</i> Thomas. 1923	Forrest's Pika	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)		LRnt				
171.	<i>Otocolobus manul</i> Ognev. 1928	Pallas's Cat	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
172.	<i>Petaurista magnificus</i> (Hodgson. 1836)	Hodgson's Giant Flying Squirrel	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate		II (part II)			
173.	<i>Petaurista nobilis</i> (Gray. 1842)	Bhutan Giant Flying Squirrel	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	ENA2c. 3c. 4c	II (part II)			
174.	<i>Pipistrellus cadornae</i> Thomas. 1916	Cadorna's Pipistrelle	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)						

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
175.	<i>Pipistrellus paterculus</i> Thomas. 1915	Mount Popa Pipistrelle	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)						
176.	<i>Rhinolophus beddomei</i> K. Andersen 1905	Lesser Woolly Horseshoe Bat	NT	NT ver 3.1(2001)	Downward	NT				
177.	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i> (Schreber. 1774)	Greater Horseshoe Bat	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)		VU B1. 2c: B2				
178.	<i>Rhinolophus yunanensis</i> Dobson. 1872	Dobson's Horseshoe Bat	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)		VU				
179.	<i>Scotoecus pallidus</i> Dobson. 1876	Desert Yellow Bat	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	LRnt				E
180.	<i>Scotomanes ornatus</i> (Blyth. 1851)	Harlequin Bat	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)						
181.	<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i> (Dufresne. 1797)	Common Langur	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate			1		
182.	<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i> ssp. <i>achatis</i> (Dufresne. 1797)	Deccan Hanuman Langur	NT		No change					E
183.	<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i> ssp. <i>entellus</i> (Dufresne. 1797)	Bengal Hanuman Langur	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			NT			

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
184.	<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i> ssp. <i>schistaceus</i> Hodgson, 1841	Central Himalayan Langur	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)		NT				
185.	<i>Crocidura andamanensis</i> Miller, 1902	Andaman Shrew	DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	CR B1ab, 2ab				E
186.	<i>Crocidura jenkinsi</i> Chakraborty, 1978	Jenkin's Shrew	DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	CR B1ab				E
187.	<i>Crocidura nicobarica</i> Miller, 1902	Nicobar Shrew	DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	EN B1ab, 2ab				E
188.	<i>Eptesicus tatei</i> Ellerman & Morrison-Scott, 1951	Sombre Bat	DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	DD				E
189.	<i>Equus kiang</i> ssp. <i>kiang</i> Moorcroft 1841	Western Kiang	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)		VU B1, 2c:D2	I(part I)	II		
190.	<i>Equus kiang</i> ssp. <i>polyodon</i> Hodgson 1847	Southern Kiang	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)				II		
191.	<i>Feresa attenuata</i> Gray, 1874	Pygmy Killer Whale	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)						
192.	<i>Grampus griseus</i> (G. Cuvier, 1812)	Grey Dolphin	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)		LRnt		II		

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
193.	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i> (Raffles. 1821)	Malayan Sun Bear	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	DD	I(part I)			
194.	<i>Herpestes fuscus</i> Waterhouse, 1838	Indian Brown Mongoose	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)			II C (part II)	III		
195.	<i>Hipposideros schistaceus</i> K. Andersen, 1918	Split Roundleaf Bat	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	DD				E
196.	<i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i> Fraser, 1956	Fraser's Dolphin	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)				II		
197.	<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i> (de Blainville, 1817).	Blainville's Beaked Whale	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)			II(part I)	II		
198.	<i>Mesoplodon ginkgodens</i> Nishiwaki & Kamiya, 1958	Ginkgo-Toothed Beaked Whale	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)				II		
199.	<i>Muntiacus gongshanensis</i> Ma, 1990	Gongshan Muntjac	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)						
200.	<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i> (G. Cuvier, 1829).	Black Finless Porpoise	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)						

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
201.	<i>Nycticebus bengalensis</i> Lacépède. 1800	Bengal Loris	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate	DD				
202.	<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i> (Owen in Gray, 1866)	Irrawaddy Dolphin	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)		EN B1. 2c	I(partl)	I	II	
203.	<i>Rhinolophus subbadius</i> Blyth. 1844	Little Nepalese Horseshoe Bat	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)		VU				
204.	<i>Scotomanes emarginatus</i> (Dobson. 1871)	Emarginate Harlequin Bat	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)					E	
205.	<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i> ssp. <i>dussumieri</i> Geoffroy. 1843	Dussumier's Malabar Langur	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)						
206.	<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i> ssp. <i>hypoleucos</i> Blyth. 1841	Dark-Legged Malabar Langur	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)		EN				
207.	<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i> ssp. <i>priam</i> Blyth. 1844	Madras Gray Langur	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)		VU				
208.	<i>Sousa chinensis</i> (Osbeck, 1765)	Chinese White Dolphin	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)		EN A1acd. 2b		I		

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
209.	<i>Steno bredanensis</i> (Lesson. 1828)	Rough-Toothed Dolphin	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)				II		
210.	<i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i> ssp. <i>brahma</i> (Blyth. 1843)	Buff-Bellied Langur	DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	DD		I		
211.	<i>Tursiops aduncus</i> (Ehrenberg. 1833)	Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphin	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)				II	II	
212.	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (Montagu. 1821)	Bottle-Nosed Dolphin	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)		LRnt		II	II	

II AVES

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IW(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
1.	<i>Fregata andrewsi</i> Mathews. 1914	Christmas Island Frigatebird	CR	CR B2ab (ii.iii.v) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV	I		
2.	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i> Pallas. 1773	Siberian Crane	CR	CR A3cde ver 3.1(2001)	Downward		I(III)	I	I/II	E
3.	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i> (JF Gmelin. 1788)	Asian White-Backed Vulture	CR	CR A2cc+ 3cc ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)			

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
4.	<i>Gyps indicus</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	Indian Vulture	CR	CR A2ce+3ce ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)			
5.	<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i> Gray, 1844	Slender-Billed Vulture	CR	CR A2ce+3ce ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)			
6.	<i>Heteroglaux blewitti</i> Hume, 1873	Forest Little Owl	CR	CR C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
7.	<i>Ophrysia superciliosa</i> (JE Gray, 1846)	Himalayan Quail	CR	CR D ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate		I(III)			E
8.	<i>Rhinoptilus bitorquatus</i> (Blyth, 1848)	Jerdon's Courser	CR	CR C2a(ii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					E
9.	<i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i> (Latham, 1790)	Pink-Headed Duck	CR	CR D ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate		I(III)	I		E
10.	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i> (Pallas, 1771)	Sociable Lapwing	CR	CR A3bc ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward				I/II	E
11.	<i>Ardea insignis</i> Hume, 1878	Imperial Heron	EN	EN A3cd; C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)			

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
12.	<i>Ardeotis nigriceps</i> (Vigors. 1831)	Great Indian Bustard	EN	ENC2a(ii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)	I		
13.	<i>Cairina scutulata</i> (Müller. 1842)	White-Winged Duck	EN	ENA2cd+3cd; C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)	I		
14.	<i>Ciconia boyciana</i> Swinhoe, 1873	Japanese White Stork	EN	EN A3c ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)	I	I	
15.	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i> (Linnaeus. 1758)	Spoon-Billed Sandpiper	EN	EN C1+2a(ii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV		I	
16.	<i>Falco cherrug</i> Gray. 1834	Saker Falcon	EN	EN A2bcd+3bcd ver 3.1 (2001)					I/II	
17.	<i>Garrulax cachinnans</i> (Jerdon. 1839)	Rufous-Breasted Laughing-thrush	EN	EN B1ab (i.ii.iii.iv.v) ver 3.1(2001)	Downward					E
18.	<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i> (Gmelin. 1789)	Bengal Bustard	EN	EN C1 ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			
19.	<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i> (JF Gmelin. 1789)	Greater Adjutant	EN	EN A3cde ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			E

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
20.	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> (Scopoli. 1769)	White-Headed Duck	EN	EN A2bcde ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV	II	I/II	
21.	<i>Sypheotides indica</i> (Miller. 1782)	Lesser Florican	EN	EN A3bc:+C1 ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)			E
22.	<i>Tringa guttifer</i> (Nordmann. 1835)	Nordmann's Greenshank	EN	EN C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward			I	I	
23.	<i>Accipiter butleri</i> (Gurney. 1898)	Nicobar Shikra	VU	VU C2a(ii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		II			E
24.	<i>Aceros narcondami</i> (Hume. 1873)	Narcondam Hornbill	VU	VU D1+2 ver 3.1 (2001)	No change			II		E
25.	<i>Aceros nipalensis</i> (Hodgson. 1829)	Rufous-Cheeked Hornbill	VU	VU A2cd+ 3cd ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)	II		E
26.	<i>Amandava formosa</i> (Latham. 1790)	Green Avadavat	VU	VUA2bcd+ 3bcd ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV	II		E
27.	<i>Anas formosa</i> Georgi. 1775	Baikal Teal	VU	VU A3c ver 3.1(2001)	Downward		IV	II	I	E
28.	<i>Anser erythropus</i> (Linnaeus. 1758)	Lesser White-Fronted Goose	VU	VUA2bcd+ 3bcd ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	IV		I/II	E	

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
29.	<i>Apus acuticauda</i> (Jerdon. 1864)	Dark-Rumped Swift	VU	VU D1 ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
30.	<i>Aquila clanga</i> Pallas. 1811	Greater Spotted Eagle	VU	VU C1 ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)		I/II	
31.	<i>Aquila hastata</i> (Lesson. 1831)	Indian Spotted Eagle	VU	VU C1 (2001)	ver 3.1		I(III)			
32.	<i>Aquila heliaca</i> Savigny. 1809	Imperial Eagle	VU	VU C1 ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)	I	I/II	
33.	<i>Arborophila mandellii</i> Hume. 1874	Chestnut-Breasted Partridge	VU	VU C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV		E	
34.	<i>Aythya baeri</i> (Radde. 1863)	Baer's Pochard	VU	VU A2cd+3cd ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			E
35.	<i>Brachypteryx hyperythra</i> Jerdon & Blyth. 1861	Rusty-Bellied Shortwing (E)	VU	VU C1 ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
36.	<i>Brachypteryx major</i> (Jerdon. 1844)	White-Bellied Shortwing	VU	VU B1ab (i,ii,iii,iv,v) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
37.	<i>Branta ruficollis</i> (Pallas. 1769)	Red-Breasted Goose	VU	VU B2ab (iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate		IV	II		
38.	<i>Catreus wallichi</i> (Hardwicke. 1827)	Cheer Pheasant	VU	VU C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)	I		E
39.	<i>Chaetornis striatus</i> (Jerdon, 1841)	Bristled Grass- Warbler	VU	VU A2c+ 3c; C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
40.	<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i> (Jacquin. 1784)	Houbara Bustard	VU	VU A2bcd+ 3bcd ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)	I	I/II	
41.	<i>Chrysomma altirostre</i> (Jerdon. 1862)	Jerdon's Babbler	VU	VU A2c+3c ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			
42.	<i>Columba elphinstonii</i> (Sykes. 1832)	Nilgiri Wood- Pigeon	VU	VU C1 ver 3.1(2001)	Downward		IV			E
43.	<i>Columba eversmanni</i> Bonaparte. 1856	Pale-Backed Pigeon	VU	VU A2bcd+ 3bcd ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate		IV			
44.	<i>Columba punicea</i> Blyth. 1842	Pale-Capped Pigeon	VU	VU C2a(i) ver 3.1(2001)	Downward		IV			E
45.	<i>Falco naumanni</i> Fleischer. 1818	Lesser Kestrel	VU	VU A2bce+ 3bce ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward				I/II	

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
46.	<i>Ficedula subrubra</i> Steinbacher, 1934).	Kashmir (Hartert & Flycatcher	VU	VU B1ab(i,ii, iii.iv.v) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			E
47.	<i>Francolinus gularis</i>	Swamp (Temminck. 1815)	VU	VU A2cd+ 3cd ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	Francolin	IV			
48.	<i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>	Wood Snipe Hodgson. 1836	VU	VU C1 ver 3.1(2001)	Downward		IV			
49.	<i>Grus antigone</i> Linnaeus. 1758	Sarus Crane	VU	VU A2cde+ 3cde ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			
50.	<i>Grus monacha</i>	Hooded Crane Temminck.	VU	VU C1	Downward ver 3.1 (2001)		I(III) 1835	I	I/II	
51.	<i>Grus nigricollis</i> Przewalski. 1876	Black-Necked Crane	VU	VU C1 ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)	I	I/II	
52.	<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i> (Pallas. 1771)	Pallas's Fish-Eagle	VU	VU C1 ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)		I/II	
53.	<i>Heliopais personata</i> (Gray. 1849)	Asian Finfoot	VU	VU A2cd+ 3cd: C1 ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			
54.	<i>Hypsipetes nicobariensis</i> Moore, 1854	Nicobar Bulbul	VU	VU C1 ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			E

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
55.	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> (Horsfield. 1821)	Lesser Adjutant	VU	VU A2cd+3cd: C1 ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			
56.	<i>Lophophorus sclateri</i> Jerdon. 1870	Crestless Monal	VU	VU C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)	I		
57.	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> (Ménétriés. 1832)	Marbled Duck	VU	VU A2cd+3cd ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV		I/II	
58.	<i>Megapodius nicobariensis</i> Blyth 1846	Nicobar Megapode	VU	VU C1 ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)			
59.	<i>Paradoxornis flavirostris</i> Gould. 1836	Black-Breasted Parrotbill	VU	VU A2c+3c ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
60.	<i>Parus nuchalis</i> Jerdon. 1845	White-Naped Tit	VU	VU A2c+3c: C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			E
61.	<i>Pavo muticus</i> Linnaeus. 1766	Green Peafowl	VU	VU A2cd+3cd: C2a(i) ver 3.1(2001)	Downward		IV	II		
62.	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i> Bruch 1832	Dalmatian Pelican	VU	VUA2c+3c ver 3.1 (2001)	No change		IV	I	I/II	

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
63.	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> JF Gmelin. 1789	Grey Pelican	VU	VU A2cde+ 3cde ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			
64.	<i>Pellorneum palustre</i> Gould. 1872	Marsh Babbler	VU	VUA2c+ 3c ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			
65.	<i>Perdica manipurensis</i> Hume 1881	Manipur Bush-Quail	VU	VU A2cd+ 3cd: B1ab(i. ii.iii.iv.v): C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			
66.	<i>Phaenicophaeus pyrrhocephalus</i> (Pennant. 1769)	Red-Faced Malkoha	VU	VU C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			
67.	<i>Ploceus megarhynchus</i> Hume. 1869	Finn's Baya Weaver	VU	VU A2c+3c: C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			E
68.	<i>Prinia cinereocapilla</i> Hodgson. 1854	Grey-Crowned Prinia	VU	VU A2c+3c ver 3.1(2001)	Downward					
69.	<i>Pycnonotus xantholaemus</i> (Jerdon. 1845)	Yellow-Throated Bulbul	VU	VU A2c+3c: C1+2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			E

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
70.	<i>Rhinomyias brunneata</i> (Slater, 1897)	Brown-Chested Jungle-Flycatcher	VU	VU C1			IV			E
71.	<i>Rynchops albigollis</i> Swainson, 1838	Indian Skimmer	VU	VU A2ce+3ce ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
72.	<i>Saxicola insignis</i> J.E. Gray & G.R. Gray, 1847	Hodgson's Bushchat	VU	VU C1 ver 3.1(2001)	Downward					
73.	<i>Saxicola macrorhyncha</i> Stoliczka, 1872	Stoliczka's Bushchat	VU	VU C2a(i) ver 3.1(2001)	Downward					
74.	<i>Schoenicola platyura</i> (Jerdon, 1844)	Broad-Tailed Grassbird	VU	VU B1ab(i.ii. iii.iv.v):C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
75.	<i>Sitta formosa</i> Blyth. 1843	Beautiful Nuthatch	VU	VU C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
76.	<i>Spelaornis badeigularis</i> Ripley, 1948	Mishmi Wren-Babbler	VU	VU B1ab(i.ii. iii.v):C2a(ii);D2 ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			E
77.	<i>Spelaornis longicaudatus</i> (Moore. 1854)	Assam Wren-Babbler	VU	VU B1ab(i.ii. iii.iv.v): C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			E

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
78.	<i>Stachyris oglei</i> (Godwin-Austen. 1877)	Austen's Babbler	VU	VU B1ab(i. ii.iii.iv.v) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			E
79.	<i>Syrmaticus humiae</i> (Oates. 1898)	Hume's Bar-Tailed Pheasant	VU	VU C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)	I		
80.	<i>Tragopan blythii</i> (Jerdon. 1870)	Blyth's Tragopan	VU	VUC2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)	I		
81.	<i>Tragopan melanocephalus</i>	Black-Headed Tragopan	VU	VU C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)	I		
82.	<i>Turdoides longirostris</i> (JE Gray. 1829)	Slender-Billed Babbler	VU	VU A2c+3c ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			
83.	<i>Turdus feae</i> (Salvadori. 1887)	Grey-Sided Thrush	VU	VU C1 ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			
84.	<i>Aegypius monachus</i> (Linnaeus. 1766)	Cinereous Vulture	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)			
85.	<i>Alcedo hercules</i> Laubmann. 1917	Blyth's Kingfisher	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)						

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
86.	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i> Pennant. 1769	Oriental Darter	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			IV			
87.	<i>Anorrhinus tickelli</i> (Blyth. 1855)	Brown Hornbill	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)				II		
88.	<i>Anthracoceros coronatus</i> (Boddaert. 1783)	Malabar Pied-Hornbill	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)				II		
89.	<i>Anthus nilghiriensis</i> Sharpe. 1885	Nilgiri Pipit	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)						E
90.	<i>Arborophila atrogularis</i> (Blyth. 1849)	White-Cheeked Partridge	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			IV			
91.	<i>Aythya nyroca</i> (Güldenstädt. 1770)	Ferruginous Duck	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			IV		I/II	
92.	<i>Babax waddelli</i> Dresser 1905	Giant Babax	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)						
93.	<i>Bradypterus major</i> (W E Brooks. 1872)	Long-Billed Bush-Warbler	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)						
94.	<i>Buceros bicornis</i> Linnaeus. 1758	Great Hornbill	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			I(III)	II		
95.	<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i> (Linnaeus. 1758)	Nicobar Dove	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			I(III)	I		

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
96.	<i>Circus macrourus</i> (SG Gmelin. 1770)	Pale Harrier	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)			
97.	<i>Columba palumboides</i> (Hume. 1873)	Andaman Wood-Pigeon	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			IV			
98.	<i>Crossoptilon harmani</i> Elwes. 1881	Tibetan Eared- Pheasant	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			I(III)	I		
99.	<i>Dendrocitta bayleyi</i> Tytler. 1863	Andaman Treepie	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			IV			E
100.	<i>Dicrurus andamanensis</i> Beavan. 1867	Andaman Drongo	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			IV			E
101.	<i>Dryocopus hodgei</i> (Blyth. 1860)	Andaman Woodpecker	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			IV			E
102.	<i>Emberiza aureola</i> Pallas. 1773	Yellow- Breasted Bunting	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			IV			
103.	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i> (Latham. 1790)	Black- Necked Stork	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			IV			
104.	<i>Esacus magnirostris</i> (Vieillot. 1818)	Beach Thick-Knee	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			IV			

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
105.	<i>Eumyias albicaudata</i> (Jerdon. 1840)	Nilgiri Flycatcher	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			IV			E
106.	<i>Falco jugger</i> JE Gray. 1834	Laggar Falcon	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			IV			I
107.	<i>Ficedula nigrorufa</i> (Jerdon. 1839)	Black-And- Rufous Flycatcher	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			IV			E
108.	<i>Gallinago media</i> (Latham. 1787)	Great Snipe	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV		I/II	
109.	<i>Garrulax jerdoni</i> Blyth. 1851	Grey-Breas ted Laughing- thrush	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)						E
110.	<i>Garrulax nuchalis</i> Godwin-Austen. 1876	Chestnut- Backed Laughing- thrush	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)						
111.	<i>Graminicola bengalensis</i> Jerdon. 1863	Rufous- Rumped Grassbird	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)						
112.	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> (Linnaeus. 1758)	Grey Sea Eagle	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			I(III)	I	I/II	

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
113.	<i>Harpactes wardi</i> (Kinnear. 1927)	Ward's Trogon	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			IV			
114.	<i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i> (S. Müller & Schlegel. 1841)	Lesser Fish-Eagle	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			I(III)			
115.	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i> (Horsfield. 1821)	Grey-Headed Fish-Eagle	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			I(III)			
116.	<i>Indicator xanthonotus</i> Blyth. 1842	Yellow-Rumped Honeyguide	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)						
117.	<i>Limnòdromus semi-palmatus</i> (Blyth. 1848)	Asian Dowitcher	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			IV			
118.	<i>Luscinia pectardens</i> (David. 1877)	Firethroat	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)						
119.	<i>Macropygia rufipennis</i> Blyth 1846	Andaman Cuckoo-Dove	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)						E
120.	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i> Pennant 1769	Painted Stork	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			IV			
121.	<i>Ninox affinis</i> Beavan 1867	Andaman Hawk-Owl	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			IV	?		E

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
122.	<i>Otus balli</i> (Hume. 1873)	Andaman Scops-Owl	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)						E
123.	<i>Pelargopsis amauroptera</i> (Pearson. 1841)	Brown-Winged Kingfisher	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)						
124.	<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i> Geoffroy. 1798	Lesser Flamingo	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			IV	II		
125.	<i>Phylloscopus tytleri</i> Brooks. 1872	Tytler's Leaf-Warbler	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					E
126.	<i>Prinia burnesii</i> (Blyth. 1844)	Long-Tailed Prinia	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)						
127.	<i>Prionace glauca</i> Linnaeus in 1758	Blue Shark	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate					
128.	<i>Psittacula caniceps</i> (Blyth. 1846)	Blyth's Parakeet	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			IV	II		E
129.	<i>Psittacula longicauda</i> (Chasen 1934)	Long-Tailed Parakeet	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			IV	II		
130.	<i>Puffinus persicus</i> Hume. 1872	Persian Shearwater	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					

Contd.:Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
131.	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i> (Scopoli. 1786)	Indian Black Vulture	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			I(III)			
132.	<i>Spelaeoris caudatus</i> (Blyth. 1845)	Rufous-Throated Wren-Babbler	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			IV			
133.	<i>Sphenocichla humei</i> (Mandelli. 1873)	Wedge-Billed Wren-Babbler	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			IV			
134.	<i>Spilornis elgini</i> (Blyth. 1863)	Andaman Serpent-Eagle	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			I(III)			E
135.	<i>Spilornis klossi</i> Richmond. 1902	South Nicobar Serpent-Eagle	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(III)			
136.	<i>Sterna acuticauda</i> Gray. 1831	Black-Bellied Tern	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)						
137.	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i> (Linnaeus. 1758)	Little Bustard	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			
138.	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i> (Latham. 1790)	Black-Headed Ibis	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)						

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
139.	<i>Tragopan satyra</i> (Linnaeus. 1758)	Crimson Horned-Pheasant	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)			I(III)			
140.	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i> (Vieillot. 1819)	Buff-Breasted Sandpiper(E)	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)					I/II	
141.	<i>Acrocephalus orinus</i> Oberholser. 1905	Large-Billed Reed Warbler	DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)						
142.	<i>Otus alius</i> Rasmussen. 1998	Nicobar Scops-Owl	DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					E
143.	<i>Rallina canningi</i> (Blyth. 1863)	Andaman Crane	DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					E

III REPTILIA

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
1.	<i>Batagur baska</i> (Gray. 1831)	Batagur	CR	CR A1cd ver 2.3 (1994)			I(II)	I		
2.	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> (Vandelli. 1761)	Leatherback	CR	CR A1abd ver 2.3 (1994)				I	I(II)	
3.	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> (Linnaeus. 1766)	Hawksbill Turtle	CR	CR A1bd ver 2.3 (1994)	Downward		I(II)		I/II	

Contd Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
4.	<i>Kachuga kachuga</i> (Gray, 1831)	Bengal Roof Turtle	CR	CR A1cd ver 2.3 (1994)			I(II)	II		
5.	<i>Caretta caretta</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Loggerhead	EN	EN A1abd ver 2.3 (1994)			I(II)		I/II	
6.	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Green Turtle	EN	EN A2bd ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		I(II)	I	I/II	
7.	<i>Chitra indica</i> (Gray, 1831)	Narrow-Headed Softshell Turtle	EN	EN A1cd+2cd ver 2.3 (1994)				II		
8.	<i>Gavialis gangeticus</i> (Gmelin)	Fish-Eating Crocodile	EN	EN C2a, E ver 2.3 (1994)			I(II)	I		
9.	<i>Geoemyda silvatica</i> Henderson, 1912	Cane Turtle	EN	EN B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate					
10.	<i>Indotestudo elongata</i> (Blyth, 1853)	Elongated Tortoise	EN	EN A1cd+2cd ver 2.3 (1994)						E
11.	<i>Kachuga dhongoka</i> (Gray, 1835)	Three-Striped Roof Turtle	EN	EN A1cd+2cd ver 2.3 (1994)				II		
12.	<i>Kachuga sylhetensis</i> (Jerdon, 1870)	Assam Roofed Turtle	EN	EN B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)				II		

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
13.	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> (Eschscholtz. 1829)	Olive Ridley	EN	EN A1bd ver 2.3 (1994)			I(II)		I/II	
14.	<i>Manouria emys</i> (Schlegel & Müller. 1844)	Asian Giant Tortoise	EN	EN A1cd+2cd ver 2.3 (1994)						
15.	<i>Pelochelys cantorii</i> Gray. 1864	Cantor's Giant Softshell	EN	EN A1cd+2cd ver 2.3 (1994)			II			
16.	<i>Pyxidea mouhotii</i> (Gray 1862)	Jagged- Shelled Turtle	EN	EN A1d+2d ver 2.3 (1994)						
17.	<i>Aspideretes gangeticus</i> (Cuvier. 1825)		VU	VU A1d+2d ver 2.3 (1994)				I		
18.	<i>Aspideretes hurum</i> Hay. 1904		VU	VU A1cd+2d ver 2.3 (1994)				I		
19.	<i>Aspideretes leithii</i> (Gray. 1872)	Leith's Softshell Turtle	VU	VU A1c ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate					
20.	<i>Crocodylus palustris</i> Lesson. 1831	Marsh Crocodile	VU	VU A1a. C2a ver 2.3 (1994)			I(II)	I		
21.	<i>Cuora amboinensis</i> (Suckow. 1798)	South Asian Box Turtle	VU	VU A1d+2d ver 2.3 (1994)						

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
22.	<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i> (Gray 1831)	Black Pond Turtle	VU	VU A1d+2d ver 2.3 (1994)			I(II)	I		
23.	<i>Hardella thurjii</i> (Gray 1831)	Crowned River Turtle	VU	VU A1cd+2cd ver 2.3 (1994)						
24.	<i>Indotestudo travancorica</i> (Schlegel & Müller 1844)		VU	VU A1cd ver 2.3 (1994)			I(II)			
25.	<i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i> (Blyth 1856)	Three-Keeled Land Tortoise	VU	VU B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)				I		
26.	<i>Morenia petersi</i> (Anderson, 1879)	Indian Eyed Turtle	VU	VU A1cd+2d ver 2.3 (1994)						
27.	<i>Cyclemys dentata</i> (Gray, 1831)	Asian Leaf Turtle	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)						
28.	<i>Kachuga smithii</i> Gray, 1863		LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)				II		
29.	<i>Melanochelys trijuga</i> (Schweigger, 1812)	Indian Black Turtle	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)						
30.	<i>Python molurus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Asiatic Rock Python	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)			I(II)	I		
31.	<i>Barkudia insularis</i> Annandale, 1917	Legless Skink	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)						

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
32.	<i>Elachistodon westermanni</i> Reinhardt, 1863	Indian Egg-Eater	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)			I(II)	II		
33.	<i>Naja naja ssp. oxiana</i> (Eichwald, 1831)	Central Asian Cobra	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)				II		
34.	<i>Oligodon nikhili</i> Whitaker & Dattatri, 1982		DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)			IV			

IV AMPHIBIA

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
1.	<i>Philautus travancoricus</i> (Boulenger, 1891)		EX	EX ver 3.1 (2001)		DD				E
2.	<i>Fejervarya murthii</i> (Pillai, 1979)		CR	CR B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)						
3.	<i>Indirana gundia</i> (Dubois, 1986)		CR	CR B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	DD	IV			
4.	<i>Indirana phrynoderma</i> (Boulenger, 1882)		CR	CR B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			
5.	<i>Micrixalus kottigeharensis</i> (Rao, 1937)		CR	CR B2ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	DD				

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
6.	<i>Philautus chalazodes</i> (Günther, 1876)		CR	CR B1ab(iii) +2ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	VU B1. 2c: D2				E
7.	<i>Philautus griet</i> Bossuyt. 2002		CR	CR B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
8.	<i>Philautus sanctisilvaticus</i> Das and Chanda, 1997		CR	CR B1ab(iii) +2ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
9.	<i>Philautus shillongensis</i> Pillai and Chanda, 1973		CR	CR B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	CR(B1, 2abc)				E
10.	<i>Philautus sp. nov.</i> 'Amboli Forest' Biju & Bossuyt. in press		CR	CR B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
11.	<i>Philautus sp. nov.</i> 'Munnar 2' Biju & Bossuyt. in press		CR	CR B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
12.	<i>Philautus sp. nov.</i> 'Munnar' Biju & Bossuyt. in press		CR	CR B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
13.	<i>Philautus sp. nov.</i> 'Ponmudi 3' Biju & Bossuyt. in press		CR	CR B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
14.	<i>Rana charlesdarwini</i> Das, 1998		CR	CR B1ab(iii) +2ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		IV			
15.	<i>Rhacophorus pseudo-malabaricus</i> Vasudevan & Dutta, 2000		CR	CR B1ab(iii1) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
16.	<i>Ansonia ornata</i> (Boulenger 1882)		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	EN B1. 2c				E
17.	<i>Bufo beddomii</i> (Beddome, 1878)		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	LR1c				E
18.	<i>Bufo koynayensis</i> (Grandison & Daniel, 1964)		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	EN B1. 2c				E
19.	<i>Bufoides meghalayanus</i> (Yazdani & Chanda, 1971)		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	CR B1. 2abc				E
20.	<i>Fejervarya nilagirica</i> (Jerdon, 1853)		EN	EN B2ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					E
21.	<i>Indirana brachytarsus</i> (Günther, 1876)		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	VU B1. 2b	IV			
22.	<i>Indirana diplosticia</i> (Günther, 1875)		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	VU B1. 2c	IV			

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
23.	<i>Indirana leptodactyla</i> (Boulenger, 1882)		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	VU B1. 2c	IV			
24.	<i>Melanobatrachus indicus</i> Beddome, 1878	Black Microhylid	EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	VU B1. 2c.3c:D2				E
25.	<i>Micrixalus gadgili</i> Pillai & Pattabiraman, 1990		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	EN B1. 2c				E
26.	<i>Microhyla sholigari</i> Dutta & Ray, 2000		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
27.	<i>Minervarya sahyadris</i> Dubois, Ohler & Biju, 2001		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
28.	<i>Nasikabatrachus sahyadrensis</i> Biju & Bossuyt, 2003		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
29.	<i>Nyctibatrachus aliciae</i> Inger, Shaffer, Koshy & Bakde, 1984		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	VU B1. 2c				
30.	<i>Nyctibatrachus beddomii</i> (Boulenger, 1882)		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	LR-nt				E
31.	<i>Nyctibatrachus hussaini</i> Krishnamurthy, Reddy & Gururaja, 2001		EN	EN B1ab(iii)+ 2ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
32.	<i>Nyctibatrachus minor</i> Inger, Shaffer, Koshy & Bakde. 1984		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	VU B1, 2c: D2				E
33.	<i>Nyctibatrachus sancti-palustris</i> Rao. 1920		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	EN B1, 2c				E
34.	<i>Nyctibatrachus vasanthi</i> Ravichandran. 1997		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
35.	<i>Pedostibes tuberculosus</i> Günther. 1876	Malabar Tree Toad	EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	VU B1, 2c				
36.	<i>Philautus charius</i> Rao. 1937		EN	EN B2ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	LR-nt				E
37.	<i>Philautus signatus</i> (Boulenger. 1882)		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	VU B1, 2c				E
38.	<i>Philautus sp. nov.</i> 'Athirimala' Biju & Bossuyt. in press		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
39.	<i>Philautus sp. nov.</i> 'Kalpatta' Biju & Bossuyt. in press		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
40.	<i>Philautus tinniens</i> (Jerdon. 1853)		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
41.	<i>Philautus wynaadensis</i> (Jerdon. 1853)		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
42.	<i>Polypedates insularis</i> Das. 1995		EN	EN B1ab(iii)+ 2ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	EN B1. 2abc				
43.	<i>Ramanella marmorata</i> Rao, 1937		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	VU B1. 2bc; D2				E
44.	<i>Rhacophorus calcadensis</i> Ahl. 1927		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	DD				E
45.	<i>Rhacophorus lateralis</i> Boulenger. 1883		EN	EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	EN B1. 2c				E
46.	<i>Ansonia rubigina</i> Pillai & Pattabiraman. 1981		VU	VU D2 ver 3.1 (2001)	No change	EN B1. 2c.3b				E
47.	<i>Bufo microtypanum</i> Boulenger. 1882		VU	VU B1ab(iii) +2ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	LR-nt				
48.	<i>Indirana leithii</i> (Boulenger. 1888)		VU	VU B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	LR-nt	IV			E
49.	<i>Micrixalus nudis</i> Pillai. 1978		VU	VU B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	VU B1. 2c				E

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
50.	<i>Micrixalus phyllophilus</i> (Jerdon. 1853)		VU	VU B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	VU B1. 2c				E
51	<i>Micrixalus saxicola</i> (Jerdon. 1853)		VU	VU B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	LR-nt				E
52.	<i>Nyctibatrachus deccanensis</i> Dubois. 1984		VU	VU B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	VU B1. 2c				E
53.	<i>Nyctibatrachus humayuni</i> Bhaduri & Kripalani. 1955		VU	VU B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	EN B1 2c				E
54.	<i>Nyctibatrachus major</i> Boulenger. 1882		VU	VU B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	LR-nt				E
55.	<i>Nyctixalus moloch</i> (Annandale. 1912)		VU	VU B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	EN B1. 2abc				
56.	<i>Occidozyga borealis</i> (Annandale. 1912)	Northern Frog	VU	VU B2ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
57.	<i>Paa minica</i> (Dubois, 1975)		VU	VU B2ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	DD				
58.	<i>Philautus bombayensis</i> (Annandale. 1919)		VU	VU B1ab(iii) +2ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	EN B1. 2c				E

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWLP)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
59.	<i>Philautus garo</i> (Boulenger. 1919)		VU	VU B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	CR B1, 2bc				E
60.	<i>Philautus glandulosus</i> (Jerdon. 1853)		VU	VU B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	VU B1, 2c				E
61.	<i>Philautus sp. nov.</i> 'Ponmudi 2' Biju & Bossuyt. 2005		VU	VU D2 ver 3.1 (2001)	No change					
62.	<i>Philautus sp. nov.</i> 'Eravikulam NP' Biju & Bossuyt. in press		VU	VU D2 ver 3.1 (2001)	No change					
63.	<i>Philautus sp. nov.</i> 'Ponmudi Hills' = <i>Philautus bobingeri</i> Biju & Bossuyt. 2005		VU	VU D2 ver 3.1 (2001)	No change					
64.	<i>Philautus sp. nov.</i> 'Tholpetti Forest' Biju & Bossuyt. in press		VU	VU B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
65.	<i>Pterorana khare</i> Kiyasetuo & Khare. 1986	Indian Flying Frog	VU	VU B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
66.	<i>Ramanella triangularis</i> (Günther. 1876)		VU	VU B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	VU B1, 2c; D2				E

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
67.	<i>Rana aurantiaca</i> Boulenger. 1904		VU	VU B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	LR-nt	IV			E
68.	<i>Amolops viridimaculatus</i> (Jiang. 1983)		NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
69.	<i>Bufo parietalis</i> Boulenger. 1882		NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	LRnt				E
70.	<i>Micrixalus fuscus</i> (Boulenger. 1882)		NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					E
71.	<i>Paa annandalii</i> (Boulenger. 1920)		NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	EN B1. 2abc	IV			
72.	<i>Philautus beddomii</i> (Günther. 1876)		NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	No change	VU B1. 2c)				E
73.	<i>Polypedates gongshanensis</i> (Yang & Su. 1984)		NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
74.	<i>Ramanella montana</i> (Jerdon. 1854)		NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	LRnt				E
75.	<i>Rana curtipes</i> Jerdon. 1853		NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	LR-nt	IV			E
76.	<i>Rana temporalis</i> (Günther. 1864)		NT	NT ver	Downward 3.1 (2001)		IV			

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
77.	<i>Amolops chakrataensis</i> Ray, 1992		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					E
78.	<i>Amolops jaunsari</i> Ray, 1992		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					E
79.	<i>Bufo brevirostris</i> Rao, 1937	Short-Nosed Toad	DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	DD				E
80.	<i>Bufo hololius</i> Günther, 1876		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	LR-nt				E
81.	<i>Bufo silentvalleyensis</i> Pillai, 1981	Silent Valley Toad	DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	VU D2				E
82.	<i>Bufo stuarti</i> Smith, 1929		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	LR-nt				
83.	<i>Chirixalus cherrapunjiae</i> (Roonwal & Kripalani, 1961)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
84.	<i>Chirixalus dudhwaensis</i> (Chandra & Ghosh, 1989)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	VU D2				E
85.	<i>Chirixalus shyamrupus</i> (Chandra & Ghosh, 1989)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
86.	<i>Lophlyctis ghoshii</i> (Chanda, 1991)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	EN B1. 2abc				E

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
87.	<i>Fejervarya assimilis</i> (Blyth. 1852) °		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
88.	<i>Fejervarya brevipalmata</i> (Peters. 1871)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
89.	<i>Fejervarya mysorensis</i> (Rao. 1922)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
90.	<i>Fejervarya parambikulamana</i> (Rao, 1937)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
91.	<i>Fejervarya sauriceps</i> (Rao. 1937)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
92.	<i>Gegeneophis carnosus</i> (Beddome. 1870)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	VU B1, 2c				E
93.	<i>Gegeneophis danieli</i> Giri, Wilkinson & Gower. 2003		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
94.	<i>Gegeneophis fulleri</i> (Alcock. 1904)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	VU B1, 2ac				E
95.	<i>Gegeneophis krishni</i> Pillai & Ravichandran. 1999		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
96.	<i>Gegeneophis seshachari</i> Ravichandran. Gower & Wilkinson. 2003		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
97.	<i>Ichthyophis bombayensis</i> Taylor. 1960		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	EN B1, 2c				E
98.	<i>Ichthyophis garoensis</i> Pillai & Ravichandran. 1999		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
99.	<i>Ichthyophis husaini</i> Pillai & Ravichandran. 1999		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
100.	<i>Ichthyophis longicephalus</i> Pillai. 1986		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	VU B1, 2c				E
101.	<i>Ichthyophis malabarensis</i> Taylor. 1960		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	VU B1, 2c				E
102.	<i>Ichthyophis peninsularis</i> Taylor. 1960		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	VU B1, 2c; D2				E
103.	<i>Ichthyophis sikkimensis</i> Taylor. 1960		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	VU B1, 2c				E
104.	<i>Ichthyophis subterrestris</i> Taylor, 1960		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	VU B1, 2c				E
105.	<i>Indirana longicrus</i> (Rao. 1937)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
106.	<i>Indirana tenuilingua</i> (Rao. 1937)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	DD	IV			E

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
107.	<i>Indotyphlus battersbyi</i> Taylor. 1960		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	CR (B1, 2bc)				E
108.	<i>Kalophrynus orangensis</i> Dutta, Ahmed & Das. 2000		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
109.	<i>Limnonectes doriae</i> (Boulenger. 1887)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	VU D2				
110.	<i>Limnonectes khasianus</i> (Anderson. 1871)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	DD				E
111.	<i>Limnonectes mawlyndipi</i> (Chanda. 1990)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	CR B1, 2ac				E
112.	<i>Limnonectes mawphlangensis</i> (Pillai & Chanda. 1977)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	CR B1 2ac				E
113.	<i>Micrixalus elegans</i> (Rao. 1937)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
114.	<i>Micrixalus narainensis</i> (Rao. 1937)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
115.	<i>Micrixalus silvaticus</i> (Boulenger, 1882)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	VU B1, 2c				E

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
116.	<i>Micrixalus swamianus</i> (Rao. 1937)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
117.	<i>Micrixalus thampii</i> Pillai. 1981		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	EN B1. 2c				E
118.	<i>Microhyla chakrapanii</i> Pillai. 1977		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	VU D2)				E
119.	<i>Nyctibatrachus kempho- leyensis</i>		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	DD				E
120.	<i>Nyctibatrachus sylvaticus</i>		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	DD				E
121.	<i>Paa mokochungensis</i> (Rao. 1937)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate		IV			
122.	<i>Pedostibes kempi</i> (Boulenger. 1919)	Garo Hill Tree Toad	DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	CR B1. 2abc			E	
123.	<i>Philautus dubius</i> (Boulenger. 1882)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
124.	<i>Philautus flaviventris</i> (Boulenger. 1882)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	DD				E
125.	<i>Philautus jerdonii</i> (Günther. 1876)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
126.	<i>Philautus kempiae</i> (Boulenger, 1919)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	CR B1, 2abc				E
127.	<i>Philautus luteolus</i> Kura- moto & Joshy, 2003		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
128.	<i>Philautus microdiscus</i> (Annandale, 1912)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
129.	<i>Philautus namda- phaensis</i> Sarkar & Sanyal, 1985		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
130.	<i>Philautus similipalensis</i> Dutta, 2003		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
131.	<i>Philautus terebrans</i> Das & Chanda, 1998		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
132.	<i>Philautus tuberothumerus</i> Kuramoto & Joshy, 2003		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
133.	<i>Polypedates naso</i> (Annandale, 1912)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
134.	<i>Ramanella anamalaiensis</i> Rao, 1937		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	DD				E

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
135.	<i>Ramanella minor</i> Rao, 1937		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	DD				E
136.	<i>Rhacophorus namdaphaensis</i> Sarkar & Sanyal, 1985		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	VU B1, 2c:D2				E
137.	<i>Rhacophorus translineatus</i> Wu, 1977		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
138.	<i>Rhucophorus tuberculatus</i> (Anderson, 1871)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward	LRnt				E
139.	<i>Rhacophorus variabilis</i> (Jerdon, 1854)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					
140.	<i>Sphaerotheca leucorhynchus</i> Rao, 1937		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
141.	<i>Uraeotyphlus interruptus</i> Pillai & Ravichandran, 1999		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
142.	<i>Uraeotyphlus malabaricus</i> (Beddome, 1870)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	EN B1, 2c				E
143.	<i>Uraeotyphlus menoni</i> Annandale, 1913		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	VU B1, 2c: D2				E

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
144.	<i>Uraeotyphlus narayani</i> Seshachar, 1939		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	VU B1, 2c				E
145.	<i>Uraeotyphlus oxyurus</i> (Dumeril & Bibron, 1841)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate	VU B1, 2c				E
146.	<i>Xenophrys kempii</i> (Annandale, 1912)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
147.	<i>Xenophrys robusta</i> (Boulenger, 1908)		DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
148.	<i>Xenophrys wuliangshanensis</i> Ye & Fei, 1995	Wuliangshan Horned Toad	DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					

V PISCES

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
1.	<i>Carcharhinus hemiodon</i> (Valenciennes, 1839)	Pondicherry Shark	CR	CR A2acd: C2a(i) ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate		II{part- II(A)}			
2.	<i>Glyphis gangeticus</i> (Müller & Henle, 1839)	Ganges Shark	CR	CR A1cde+ 2cde. C2b ver 2.3 (1994)		VU D2	II{part II(A)}			

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
3.	<i>Anoxypristis cuspidata</i> (Latham. 1794)	Knife Tooth Sawfish	EN	EN A1acde+ 2cde ver 2.3 (1994)	Downward		II{part II(A)}			
4.	<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i> Rüppell. 1835	Giant Wrasse	EN	EN A2bd +3bd ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward			II		E
5.	<i>Pristis microdon</i> Latham, 1794	Freshwater Sawfish	EN	EN A1bcde +2bcde ver 2.3 (1994)	Downward		II{part II(A)}			
6.	<i>Pristis pectinata</i> Latham. 1794	Smalltooth Sawfish	EN	EN A1bcd+ 2cd ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate					
7.	<i>Pristis zijsron</i> Bleeker. 1851	Green Sawfish	EN	EN A1bcd+ 2cd ver 2.3 (1994)	Downward		II{part II(A)}			E
8.	<i>Himantura fluviatilis</i> (Hamilton. 1822)	Ganges Stingray	EN	EN A1cde+ 2cde, B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate					
9.	<i>Aetomylaeus nichofii</i> (Bloch & Schneider. 1801)	Banded Eagle Ray	VU	VU A2d+ 3d+4d ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		II{part II(A)}			

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
10.	<i>Carcharias taurus</i> Rafinesque. 1810	Sand Tiger Shark	VU	VU A1ab+ 2d ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate		II{part II(A)}			
11.	<i>Epinephelus lanceolatus</i> (Bloch. 1790)	Giant Grouper	VU	VU A2d ver 2.3 (1994)			II{part II(A)}			
12.	<i>Hemipristis elongatus</i> Klunzinger. 1871	Fossil Shark	VU	VU A2bd+ 3bd+4bd ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		II{part II(A)}			
13.	<i>Hippocampus comes</i> Cantor. 1850	Tiger Tail Seahorse	VU	VU A2cd ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		II{part II(A)}			
14.	<i>Hippocampus kuda</i> (Bleeker. 1852)	Common Seahorse	VU	VU A4cd ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		II{part II(A)}			
15.	<i>Hippocampus trimaculatus</i> (Leach. 1814)	Flat-Faced Seahorse	VU	VU A4cd ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		II{part II(A)}	II		
16.	<i>Horaglanis krishnai</i> Menon. 1950	Cave Catfish	VU	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)		CR D2: B1. 2ac				
17.	<i>Mobula mobular</i> (Bonnaterre 1788)	Devil Fish	VU	VU A1cd ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate					
18.	<i>Nebrius ferrugineus</i> (Lesson. 1830)	Tawny Nurse Shark	VU	VU A2abcd+ 3cd+4abcd ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		II{part II(A)}			

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
19.	<i>Negaprion acutidens</i> (Rüppell. 1837)	Sharptooth Lemon Shark	VU	VU A2abcd+ 3bcd+4abcd ver 3.1(2001)	Downward		II{part II(A)}			
20.	<i>Rhina ancylostoma</i> Bloch & Schneider. 1801	Bowmouth Guitarfish	VU	VU A2bd+	Downward 3bd+4bd ver 3.1 (2001)					
21.	<i>Rhincodon typus</i> Smith, 1828	Whale Shark	VU	VU A1bd+2d ver 2.3 (1994)	Downward		II{part II(A)}	II		1
22.	<i>Rhinobatos typus</i> Bennett. 1830	Common Shovelnose Ray	VU	VU A2bd+ 3bd+4bd ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		II{part II(A)}			
23.	<i>Rhynchobatus djiddensis</i> (Forsskål. 1775)	Whitespot Giant Guitarfish	VU	VU A1bd+ 2d ver 2.3 (1994)	Downward		II{part II(A)}			
24.	<i>Rhynchobatus laevis</i> (Bloch & Schneider. 1801)	Smoothnose Wedgefish	VU	VU A2bd+ 3bd+4bd ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
25.	<i>Schistura sijuensis</i> (Menon. 1987)		VU	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)						
26.	<i>Stegostoma fasciatum</i> (Hermann. 1783)	Leopard Shark	VU	VU A2abcd+ 3cd+4abcd ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		II{part II(A)}			

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
27.	<i>Thunnus obesus</i> (Lowe. 1839)	Bigeye Tuna	VU	VU A1bd ver 2.3 (1994)	Downward					
28.	<i>Urogymnus asperrimus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Porcupine Ray	VU	VU A1bd, B1+2bcd ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate		II{part II(A)}			
29.	<i>Atelomycterus marmoratus</i> Bennett, 1830	Coral Catshark	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate		II{part II(A)}			
30.	<i>Carcharhinus amblyrhynchoides</i> (Whitley. 1934)	Graceful Shark	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate		II{part II(A)}			
31.	<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i> (Müller & Henle. 1839)	Spinner Shark	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate		II{part II(A)}			
32.	<i>Carcharhinus dussumieri</i> (Valenciennes, in Müller & Henle. 1839)	Whitecheek Shark	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		II{part II(A)}			
33.	<i>Carcharhinus leucas</i>	Bull Shark	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate		II{part II(A)}			
34.	<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i> (Müller & Henle, 1839)	Blacktip Shark	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate		II{part II(A)}			
35.	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> (Poey, 1861)	Oceanic Whitetip Shark	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3(1994)	Indeterminate		II{part II(A)}			

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
36.	<i>Carcharhinus macloti</i> (Müller & Henle, 1839)	Hardnose Shark	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate		II{part II(A)}			
37.	<i>Carcharhinus melano- pterus</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	Blacktip Reef Shark	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate		II{part II(A)}			
38.	<i>Carcharhinus sealei</i> (Pietschmann, 1916)	Blackspot Shark	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate		II{part II(A)}			
39.	<i>Chiloscyllium griseum</i> Müller & Henle, 1838	Grey Bamboo Shark	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate		II{part II(A)}			
40.	<i>Chiloscyllium indicum</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Catshark	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate		II{part II(A)}			
41.	<i>Chiloscyllium punctatum</i> Müller & Henle, 1838	Brown-Spotted Catshark	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward		II{part II(A)}			
42.	<i>Eleotris melanosoma</i> Bleeker, 1852	Broadhead Sleeper	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)						
43.	<i>Epinephelus coioides</i> (Hamilton, 1822)	Estuary Cod	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
44.	<i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i> (Forsskål. 1775)	Brown-Marbled Grouper	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
45.	<i>Eusphyra blochii</i> (Cuvier. 1817)	Slender Hammerhead	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
46.	<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i> (Péron & Lesueur, 1822)	Tiger Shark	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate		II{part II(A)}			
47.	<i>Heptranchias perlo</i> (Bonnaterre. 1788)	One-Finned Shark	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate		II{part II(A)}			
48.	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> Rafinesque. 1810	Shortfin Mako	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate					
49.	<i>Mobula eregoodootenkee</i> (Bleeker. 1859)	Pygmy Devilray	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate		II{part II(A)}			
50.	<i>Mobula japonica</i> (Müller & Henle, 1841)	Japanese Devilray	NT	NT ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate		II{part II(A)}			
51.	<i>Scoliodon laticaudus</i> Müller & Henle. 1838	Spadenose Shark	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate		II{part II(A)}			
52.	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i> (Griffith & Smith. 1834)	Scalloped Hammerhead	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate					

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
53.	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i> Linnaeus 1758	Smooth Hammerhead	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate					
54.	<i>Taeniura lymma</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Blue-Spotted Stingray	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate		II {part II(A)}			
55.	<i>Triaenodon obesus</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	Whitetip Reef Shark	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate		II {part II(A)}			
56.	<i>Aetobatus narinari</i> (Euphrasen, 1790)	Spotted Eagle Ray	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate		II {part II(A)}			
57.	<i>Alopias vulpinus</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788)	Thresher Shark	DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate		II {part II(A)}			
58.	<i>Bythaelurus hispidus</i> (Alcock, 1891)	Bristly Catshark	DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate		II {part II(A)}			
59.	<i>Carcharhinus amboinensis</i> (Müller & Henle, 1839)	Java Shark	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate		II {part II(A)}			
60.	<i>Centrophorus cf. uyato</i> (Rafinesque, 1810)	Little Gulper Shark	DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate		II {part II(A)}			
61.	<i>Centrophorus moluccensis</i> Bleeker, 1860	Endeavour Dogfish	DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Downward					

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
62.	<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i> (Valenciennes. 1828)	Humpback Grouper	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate					
63.	<i>Echinorhinus brucus</i> (Bonnaterre. 1788)	Bramble Shark	DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate		II{part II(A)}			
64.	<i>Eurypegasus draconis</i> (Linnaeus. 1766)	Little Dragonfish	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate					
65.	<i>Hippocampus fuscus</i> Rüppell 1838	Sea Pony	DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					E
66.	<i>Hippocampus kelloggi</i> Jordan and Snyder	Great Seahorse	DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate					
67.	<i>Indoreonectes evezardi</i> (Day. 1872)		DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)						
68.	<i>Macrogathus aral</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Spiny Eel	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)		LRnt				
69.	<i>Manta birostris</i> (Donndorff. 1798)	Manta Ray	DD	DD ver 3.1 (2001)	Indeterminate		II{part II(A)}			
70.	<i>Monopterus indicus</i> Eapen. 1963		DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)						

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
71.	<i>Notorynchus cepedianus</i> (Péron. 1807)	Broadnose Sevengill Shark	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate		II(partII(A))			
72.	<i>Pegasus volitans</i> Linnaeus. 1758	0	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate					
73.	<i>Schismatogobius deraniyagalai</i> Kottelat & Pethiyagoda. 1989	Redneck Goby	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)						
74.	<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i> (Rüppell. 1837)	Great Hammerhead	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate					
75.	<i>Squalus mitsukurii</i> Jordan & Snyder. in Jordan & Fowler, 1903	Green Eyes Spurdog	DD		Indeterminate					
76.	<i>Syngnathoides biaculeatus</i> (Bloch. 1785)	Alligator Pipefish	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate					
77.	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i> (Cetti. 1777)	Albacore Tuna	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)						
78.	<i>Xiphias gladius</i> Linnaeus. 1758	Swordfish	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)						

VI CRUSTACEA

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
1.	<i>Allodiaptomus satanas</i> (Brehm. 1952)		VU	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)						E
2.	<i>Arctodiaptomus euacanthus</i> Kiefer, 1935		VU	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)						
3.	<i>Arctodiaptomus michaeli</i> Reddy, Balkhi & Yousuf. 1990		VU	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)						E
4.	<i>Eodiaptomus shihi</i> Reddy. 1992		VU	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)						
5.	<i>Heliodiaptomus kollerensis</i> Reddy & Radhakrishna. 1981		VU	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)						
6.	<i>Heliodiaptomus pulcher</i> (Gurney. 1907)		VU	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)						
7.	<i>Neodiaptomus intermedius</i> Flössner. 1984		VU	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)						
8.	<i>Neodiaptomus physalipus</i> Kiefer. 1935		VU	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)						
9.	<i>Phyllodiaptomus wellekensisae</i> Dumont & Reddy. 1993		VU	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)						

Contd..Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
10.	<i>Birgus latro</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	Coconut Crab	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)						
11.	<i>Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda</i> (Latreille, 1802)	Horseshoe Crabs	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)						
12.	<i>Tachypleus gigas</i> (Müller, 1785)	Horseshoe Crab	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)						

VII MOLLUSCA

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Ende-
1.	<i>Pseudomulleria dalyi</i> Smith, 1898		EN	EN B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate					
2.	<i>Tricula montana</i> Benson, 1843		EN	EN B1+2ce ver 2.3 (1994)						
3.	<i>Hippopus hippopus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Bear Paw Clam	LR/cd	LR/cd ver 2.3 (1994)			I(IV)(B)			
4.	<i>Tridacna maxima</i> (Röding, 1798)	Small Giant Clam	LR/cd	LR/cd ver 2.3 (1994)			I(IV)(B)			
5.	<i>Tridacna squamosa</i> Lamarck, 1819	Fluted Clam	LR/cd	LR/cd ver 2.3 (1994)			I(IV)(B)			

VIII HYMENOPTERA

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
1.	<i>Monomorium effractor</i> Bolton. 1987		VU	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)						
2.	<i>Myrmica ereptrix</i> Bolton, 1988	Common Bentwing Bat	VU	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)						
3.	<i>Pheidole lanuginosa</i> Wilson. 1984		VU	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)						
4.	<i>Pheidole parasitica</i> Wilson. 1984		VU	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)						
5.	<i>Rhoptromyrmex mayri</i> (Emery. 1883)		VU	VU D2 ver 2.3 (1994)						

IX LEPIDOPTERA

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
1.	<i>Euploea andamanensis</i> Atkinson. 1874	Andaman Crow	VU	VU B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)						
2.	<i>Euploea scherzeri</i>	Nicobar Crow	VU	VU B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)						
3.	<i>Graphium epaminondas</i> (Oberthür. 1879)	Andamans Swordtail	VU	VU A2e ver 2.3 (1994)						

Contd. Table 9

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
4.	<i>Idea malabarica</i> (Moore. 1877)	Malabar Tree-Nymph	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)						
5.	<i>Parantica nilgiriensis</i> (Moore. 1877)	Nilgiri Tiger	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)						
6.	<i>Teinopalpus imperialis</i> Hope. 1843	Kaiseri Hind	LR/nt	LR/nt ver 2.3 (1994)						
7.	<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i> (Bloch. 1790)	Chocolate Hind	DD	DD ver 2.3 (1994)	Indeterminate					

X ODONATA

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
1.	<i>Burmagomphus sivalikensis</i> Laidlaw. 1922		CR	CR A1c ver 2.3 (1994)						
2.	<i>Cephalaeschna acutifrons</i> (Martin. 1909)		VU	VU B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)						
3.	<i>Epiophlebia laidlawi</i> Tillyard. 1921	Relict Himalayan Dragonfly	VU	VU B1+2c ver 2.3 (1994)			I(IV)			

XI ANOPLURA

Sl. No.	Scientific name	Common name	Category	Criteria	Population trends	CAMP	IWL(P)	CITES	CMS	Endemic
1	<i>Haematopinus oliveri</i> Mishra & Singh. 1978	Pygmy Hog Sucking Louse	CR	CR A1c. B1 +2cd. E ver 2.3 (1994)						

Note: Despite extreme care there might be certain slips in assigning some of the species their proper groups. The readers are requested to kindly communicate to the authors so as enable us to incorporate them. in the next edition or issue a corrigendum

AUTHORS