

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ 2009 update

Reptile Facts



Total species assessed in = 1,678 (up by 293 since last year)

Total EX or EW = 22 (1%) [EX = 21; EW = 1]

Total threatened = 470 (28%) [CR = 94; EN = 150; VU = 226]

Total NT = 149 (9%)

Total LR/cd = 3 (<1%) *[an old Red List Category that is gradually being phased out]*

Total DD = 240 (14%)

Total LC = 794 (47%)



***Cophotis dumbara* – CR**

This species is endemic to Sri Lanka, and is known only from the Knuckles Mountains (Dumbara Hills). It is a rarely encountered species. Although it can be found in cardamom plantations, its more natural habitat is sub-montane and pygmy forest areas in the Knuckles Mountain range area. This habitat is declining as areas are cleared for agricultural expansion. It enters the Red List as Critically Endangered.



Northern Short-headed Snake (*Oligodon ancorus*) – NT

This snake is endemic to the islands of Mindoro and Luzon in the Philippines. Most coastal forests, which are a major part of this snake's habitat, have been destroyed in the Philippines over the past 100 years. However, it has also been found at higher elevations above the coastal forests, therefore it enters the Red List as Near Threatened rather than threatened at present. However, to keep this snake out of the threatened

categories, there is an urgent need to preserve any remaining areas of coastal forest habitat in the area.



Panay Monitor Lizard (*Varanus mabitang*) - EN

Endemic to the island of Panay in the Philippines, this rare species occurs in large trees in primary lowland tropical moist forest. The species is a highly specialized frugivorous monitor lizard (i.e. it feeds on fruit). The loss and degradation of lowland forest habitat through conversion of land for agricultural use and logging operations is a threat to this lizard. The species is also hunted by humans for food and overhunting is a serious threat to the

remaining population. It enters the Red List as Endangered. ©Tim Laman



Sail-fin Water Lizard (*Hydrosaurus pustulatus*) – VU

This semi-aquatic lizard is endemic to the Philippines. Generally it is restricted to lowland tropical moist forests, but can also occur in open cultivated areas. There are only two species of *Hydrosaurus* occurring in the Philippines and both species are principally threatened by habitat loss (through conversion of wooded land to alternative uses (including agriculture), and through logging operations). In addition, these lizards (especially the hatchlings) are

heavily collected for both the pet trade (national and possibly international) and for local consumption. Because of inter-island trade, there is some possibility of introduced animals mixing with indigenous populations. In some parts of its range it is additionally threatened by water pollution resulting from the use of agrochemicals and increased sedimentation. © Mark Wheeler