

37. *Rana tigrina* Daudin 1803

Common. A juvenile collected has three yellowish green lines on the body, one median and two lateral from behind the eye to the groin with a branch to the shoulder. Adults seen were not breeding.

38. *Rana breviceps* Schneider 1799

A male (45 mm.) was collected while calling. The call is a soft *awang* which can be heard at considerable distances. The tibio-tarsal articulation lacks the tubercle noticed in some south Indian specimens. Though robust they are not toad-like as are specimens from the south (Trivandrum), resembling in this character specimens from Bombay. Tadpoles were collected from a hill-stream as well as just metamorphosed young which measure c. 10 mm.

39. *Rana leithii* Boulenger 1888

Several tadpoles were collected at a hill-stream off rocks wetted by spray. Very active and the coloration so well matches the dark grey of the rocks that it is very difficult to distinguish them. The recorded distribution of the species is from Panchgani to Bombay.

Family RHACOPHORIDAE

40. *Rhacophorus leucomystax maculatus* Gray 1832

Common, heard at night on trees surrounding a small rainwater pool.

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CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN MISSION,
AHWA, VIA BILLIMORA,
DANGS DISTRICT, GUJARAT STATE,
November 27, 1963.

E. M. SHULL

15. OCCURRENCE OF THE FUNGOID FROG *RANA*
MALABARICA (BIBR.) AT JAGDALPUR, BASTAR
DISTRICT, M. P.

Recently one of us (T. G. S.) collected a frog at Jagdalpur, Bastar District, M. P., which was later identified as the Fungoid Frog [*Rana malabarica* (Bibr.)]. The species is not uncommon in the Bastar area of Madhya Pradesh. *Rana malabarica* has so far been reported only from the Western Ghats from Kasara Ghat near Igatpuri (Abdulali

in V. K. Chari, 1962) to central Kerala where specimens have recently been collected by P. B. Shekar of the Society's staff at Edanad, Alleppey District. The species has also been reported from the Nilgiri Hills.

Instances are available of bird species with Indo-Malayan affinities, occurring only in the Western Ghats in peninsular India, being reported from Bastar (Ali, Sálím 1951). The Satpura trend of hills have been postulated as the route of migration of these elements of the Indo-Malayan fauna to the Western Ghats. However, the affinities of *Rana malabarica* which is endemic are with the African fauna where there exists a very closely allied species. It is likely that the species may occur in suitable biotopes in other areas of peninsular India.

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- (1951) : Discovery of the so-named 'Malabar' Black Woodpecker [*Dryocopus javensis hodgsoni* (Jerdon)] in Bastar (East Madhya Pradesh). *ibid.* : 787-88.
- Chari, V. K. (1962) : A description of the hitherto undescribed tadpole of, and some field notes on the Fungoid Frog *Rana malabarica* (Bibr.). *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 59 : 71-76.

16. OCCURRENCE OF THE CEYLON KALOULA, *KALOULA PULCHRA TAPROBANICA* H. W. PARKER (FAMILY MICROHYLIDAE) AT JAGDALPUR, BASTAR DISTRICT, M.P.

In October 1963 one of us (K. K. V.) collected a specimen of *Kaloula pulchra taprobanica* H. W. Parker in the compound of his residence at Jagdalpur, Bastar, M.P. Parker (1934) in A MONOGRAPH OF THE FROGS OF THE FAMILY MICROHYLIDAE: 87, gives the range of this species as 'India South of the Ganges' though specimens were seen by him only from Cauvery River, Madras, and Calcutta. Recently Abdulali (1962) reported the species from Dandeli in North Kanara, Mysore. The genus *Kaloula* is Indo-Malayan and is represented in India solely by this species and its occurrence in Bastar is significant in view of several other Indo-Malayan forms previously recorded from the area (S. L. Hora 1949; Sálím Ali 1951).



Daniel, J. C. and Selukar, T G. 1964. "Occurrence of the Fungoid Frog Bana Malabaricaa (Bibr.) At Jagdalpur, Bastar District, M.p." *The journal of the Bombay Natural History Society* 60, 743–744.

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