PENSOFT.

The anuran fauna of a Volunteer Nature Reserve: the Tanoé-Ehy Swamp Forests, south-eastern Ivory Coast, West Africa

Tokouaho Flora Kpan^{1,2}, Patrick Joël Adeba¹, N'Goran Germain Kouamé³, Inza Koné^{1,2}, Kouassi Philippe Kouassi¹, Mark-Oliver Rödel⁴

1 Université Félix Houphouët Boigny, Laboratoire de Zoologie et de Biologie Animale, UFR Biosciences, 01 BP V34, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

2 Centre Suisse de Recherche Scientifique, 01 BP 1303, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

3 Jean Lorougnon Guédé University, Department of Biology and Animal Physiology, UFR-Environnement BP 150, Daloa, Côte d'Ivoire

4 Museum für Naturkunde, Leibniz Institute for Evolution and Biodiversity Science, Invalidenstrasse 43, 10115 Berlin, Germany

http://zoobank.org/3E78F270-0B71-40A2-A894-C7CD7C566BC0

Corresponding author: Mark-Oliver Rödel (mo.roedel@mfn-berlin.de)

Abstract

Received 22 October 2014 Accepted 4 November 2014 Published 12 November 2014

Academic editor: Peter Bartsch

Key Words

Amphibia Anura biodiversity conservation degradation diversity endemicity hotspot Upper Guinea We report the results of an amphibian survey in the Tanoé-Ehy Swamp Forests, south-eastern Ivory Coast. During 26 days we recorded at least 33 frog species. These include a new record for the recently described *Morerella cyanophthalma*, which seems to be endemic to the south-eastern Ivorian forests. Some individuals of the genus *Phrynobatrachus* may represent the so far unknown males of *P. intermedius*, described from neighboring Ghana and only known from the type locality, or a species new to science. Based on the IUCN Red List more than one quarter of the recorded species are threatened. The study sites comprise an amphibian fauna mainly consisting of forest specialists that are endemic to the Upper Guinea forest zone. Although some regional endemics were lacking from our records, the Tanoé-Ehy Swamp Forests have great value for amphibian conservation in Ivory Coast. However, the presence of some invasive species is a clear hint to past and present forest alteration. We urge for the protection of these forests as they represent an important refuge for the forest fauna in the south-eastern Ivory Coast, a region where only few forests persisted until today.

Introduction

Most West African countries have lost the majority of their natural forests. Ivory Coast has been experiencing a great loss of rainforest cover in the west (e.g. Chatelain et al. 1996), and this has been worsening during the political crisis in the first decade of the 21st century (Bible 2013, Hansen et al. 2013). This situation is also severe in other parts of this country, although forest loss in these other areas has received much less attention. The rainforests in south-eastern Ivory Coast are actually among the most highly threatened African forests (Norris et al.

2010, Mayaux et al. 2013). In particular they face logging, shifting agriculture and poaching (Lauginie 2007).

Although, since 1926, the Ivorian State created protected areas throughout the country (Lauginie 2007), the eastern forested areas were neglected (Bakarr et al. 2004). To reinforce its conservation policy, the Ivorian state is now encouraging compensatory measures, i.e. the creation of volunteer nature reserves (VNR), in addition to protected areas. One of these VNRs is the Tanoé-Ehy Swamp Forests, which has been designated as a "Very High" priority area for primates. To further enhance protection it has been recommended to collect

Copyright Kpan, T. F. et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

and update the scientific information for this forest area (Koné et al. 2008).

Recently it has been shown that the amphibian faunas of the western (western Ivory Coast and westwards) and eastern (eastern Ivory Coast to the Dahomey Gap in Benin and Togo) Upper Guinea forests are distinctly different (Penner et al. 2011). The discovery and descriptions of several new species from eastern Ivory Coast and western Ghana, further underline the faunistic uniqueness of this region (Assemian et al. 2006, Rödel et al. 2009a, 2009b, Rödel et al. 2012, Kouamé et al. 2014a).

So far the scientific knowledge of the Tanoé-Ehy Swamp Forests is fragmentary (Koné and Akpatou 2004, Ahon 2010, Zadou et al. 2011) and completely excludes amphibians. However, amphibians are important parts of tropical ecosystems and provide numerous ecosystem services (Mohneke and Rödel 2009, Hocking and Babbitt 2014). Furthermore representatives of this taxonomic group are known to react sensitively to habitat alteration. The composition of amphibian assemblages thus may reflect the degree of habitat degradation and destruction (for Ivorian examples compare e.g. Ernst and Rödel 2005, Ernst et al. 2006, Hillers et al. 2008). Hence, conservation recommendations could be based on the presence or absence of particular amphibian species and their continued monitoring.

The Tanoé-Ehy Swamp Forests have recently been the focus for exploitation by an agro-industrial company, making a comprehensive survey of its biological richness more pressing. We therefore participated in a survey of the Tanoé-Ehy Swamp Forests organized by the "Centre Suisse de Recherche Scientifique." The amphibian data are presented in this paper.

Material and methods

The Tanoé-Ehy Swamp Forests (TESF; 5°05'–5°15' N; 2°45'–2°53' W) constitute 12,000 ha of remaining rainforest in the department of Tiapoum, south-eastern Ivory Coast. The mean annual temperature is 26 °C, the mean annual precipitation is about 2000 mm. A longer dry season lasts from December to March, and is followed by the period with highest precipitation in March to July. A minor rainy season extends from October to November (Eldin 1971). The River Tanoé crosses the southern and eastern parts of the TESF while the western part of these forests is marked by the Ehy lagoon (Fig. 1). The TESF mainly consist of moist, partly primary forests on predominantly sandy soil with vegetation typical for south-eastern Ivory Coast (Béligné 1994).

The survey was carried out in the northern part of TESF from 17 June to 29 July 2010 (long rainy season) and from 19 September (minor dry season) to 5 October 2010 (minor rainy season). We searched for frogs along eight sites during day and night. Searching techniques included visual



Figure 1. The geographic position of the sample sites (red dots) within the Tanoé-Ehy Swamp Forests (modified from the Research and Action Program for the Conservation of Primates – Côte d'Ivoire 2010, unpubl. data).

search for frogs, the investigation of potential hiding places or very specific habitats (e.g. exceptional breeding sites such as water-filled tree holes), and the acoustic monitoring of frog calls (see Heyer et al. 1994, Zimmerman 1994, Rödel and Ernst 2004). All available habitats were examined by two people. We searched for frogs on 26 days, each day for seven hours (07:00-11:00 h & 19:00-22:00 h GMT). The sampling effort therefore was always 14 person-hours per day and thus comparable throughout the survey. A GPS receiver (Etrex venture HC Garmin) was used to record geographic positions. Coordinates and short site descriptions are given in the Appendix 1. As our sampling design provides only qualitative and semi-quantitative data we calculated the estimated species richness, and thus the sampling efficiency, with the Chao 2 and Jack-knife 1 estimators (software: EstimateS, Colwell 2006). These estimators are incidence based, calculating using the presence/ absence data of the daily species lists (26 days of survey work) for 33 species. To avoid order effects we accomplished 500 random runs of the daily species lists.

Encountered individuals were usually determined to species level and the nomenclature used herein follows Frost (2014). Arthroleptis species in the Upper Guinean forests are currently difficult to identify because of overlapping intraspecific and interspecific variation in morphology (Rödel and Bangoura 2004). Judging from their advertisement calls our Arthroleptis records comprise more than one species, but are treated herein as one taxon Arthroleptis spp. Snout-vent-lengths (SVL) of the living frogs were taken with a dial caliper (accuracy ± 0.5 mm). Voucher specimens of all frog species were euthanized in a chlorobutanol solution and preserved in 70% ethanol. Voucher specimens are deposited at the "Laboratoire de Zoologie et de Biologie Animale" at the Félix Houphouët Boigny University, Abidjan. Some specimens of particular interest (see below) have been deposited in the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin (ZMB).

Results

Species richness and community composition. Overall, we recorded 33 anuran species in nine families and 13 genera. A total species list with sites records (compare Appendix 1), known habitat preferences, distribution and IUCN Red List Category (IUCN 2013) is given in Table 1. The comparison of the species accumulation curve to the two incidence-based species richness estimators revealed that more amphibian species could probably be encountered within the TESF (Fig. 2). The Jack-knife 1 estimator calculated 39 (sd: \pm 2.3) species for the area, the Chao 2 estimator estimated 40 (sd: \pm 8.6) species. We hence probably recorded about 77.5–79.5% of the local species pool.

We recorded the highest species numbers at KA (21 species), followed by RE (20), MN, EB, YA (each 10). Species richness was lowest at MK (8), KW (7) and PN (5). While the site RE consisted of a swampy forest with *Raphia* palms and partly open canopy, EB, KA and KW



Figure 2. Species accumulation curve (Sobs) and estimated amphibian species richness (Chao 2 and Jack-knife 1; mean and positive values of standard deviation shown) of the Tanoé-Ehy Swamp Forests, south-eastern Ivory Coast.

comprised dense vegetation characterized by large canopy gaps and thick shrubby undergrowth along a river. At KA we recorded creeks, numerous puddles and ponds, and more leaf-litter compared to other sites. The site PN, which was relatively dry, mainly consisted of a more uniform forest with dense canopy. The four other sites (MK, MN and YA) were partly degraded and comprised also rice fields, small farms or oil palm plantations.

The majority of the encountered species are closely associated with forest habitats (13 species, 39.4%). Eight species (24.2%) predominantly occur in forest, but tolerate degraded habitats such as farmbush (secondary growth or degraded forest) or even savanna (Table 1). Twelve species (36.4%) usually prefer savanna and farmbush habitats and normally do not occur in pristine forests. At most survey sites, the amphibian assemblages were dominated by forest species (Table 1). Nevertheless, we observed species with preferences for farmbush and savanna habitats at all sites, suggesting that the area has already suffered from habitat degradation.

Most recorded species (54.5%) do not occur outside West Africa (defined as the area west of the Cross River in Nigeria), and are often restricted to smaller parts of West Africa. More than one quarter (27.3%) of all recorded species only occur in the Upper Guinea forest zone (forests west of the Dahomey Gap), while three records (*Morerella cyanophthalma, Phrynobatrachus ghanensis* and *P.* cf. *intermedius*) are potentially endemic to the forests in south-eastern Ivory Coast and adjacent Ghana.

According to the IUCN Red List, almost a quarter (24.2%) of all recorded species are threatened or near threatened: four species are Near Threatened (*Afrixalus nigeriensis*, *Leptopelis occidentalis*, *Phrynobatrachus alleni* and *P. liberiensis*), two are Vulnerable (*Kassina arboricola* and *Morerella cyanophthalma*), and two *Hylarana occidentalis* and *Phrynobatrachus ghanensis*, are Endangered (IUCN 2013; Table 1). If the *Phrynobatrachus* sp. males are *P. intermedius* (see below), the list would also comprise a Critically Endangered species.

Notes on selected species. We only comment on four species of particular interest.

Afrixalus fulvovittatus fulvovittatus (Cope, 1861) was described from Liberia and is mainly distributed in the

Table 1. Amphibian species recorded in the Tanoé-Ehy Swamp Forests with recorded sites (see Appendix), general habitat preferences, distribution and IUCN Red List category (IUCN 2013). S = savanna, FB = farmbush (degraded forest and farmland), F = rainforest, A = sub-Saharan Africa (occurs also outside West Africa), WA = West Africa (defined as the area West of the Cross River in Nigeria, see Penner et al. 2011), UG = Upper Guinea (forest zone west of the Dahomey Gap), E = Endemic to the forests in south-eastern Ivory Coast and western Ghana (west of Lake Volta), * = records comprise several species, ¹ = likely being a complex of cryptic species (M.-O. Rödel et al. unpubl. data), (cf.) = taxonomic status of records needs to be clarified, LC = Least Concern, NT = Near threatened, VU = Vulnerable, EN = Endangered, CR = Critically Endangered.

	C 11.	Habitat			Distribution					
Family / Species	Site		FB	F	Α	WA	UG	Е	IUCIN Red LIST	
Arthroleptidae										
Arthroleptis spp.*	RE		Х	Х			Х		LC	
Leptopelis occidentalis	KA			Х			Х		NT	
L. spiritusnoctis	EB, KA, KW, YA		Х	Х		Х			LC	
Bufonidae										
Amietophrynus maculatus	KA, RE	Х	Х		Х				LC	
A. regularis	EB, MN, RE	Х	Х		Х				LC	
Dicroglossidae										
Hoplobatrachus occipitalis	KA, RE, YA	Х	Х	1	Х		1 1		LC	
Hyperoliidae										
Afrixalus dorsalis	EB, KA, MN, RE, YA	Х	Х		Х				LC	
A. fulvovittatus fulvovittatus	RE	Х	Х				Х		LC	
A. nigeriensis	RE			Х		Х			NT	
Hyperolius concolor concolor	EB, KA, KW, MK, MN, RE, YA	Х	Х		Х		1		LC	
H. fusciventris burtoni	EB, KA, KW, MK, MN, PN, RE, YA		Х	Х		Х			LC	
H. guttulatus	KW, MK, MN, RE		Х	1	Х				LC	
H. picturatus	KW. RE		Х	Х			Х		LC	
H. sylvaticus	КА			Х		Х	2.1		LC	
Kassina arboricola	KA			Х			Х		VU	
Morerella cyanophthalma	MK, RE			Х				Х	VU	
Phrynobatrachidae										
Phrynobatrachus alleni	PN			Х			Х		NT	
P. calcaratus ¹	KA, MK		Х	Х	Х				LC	
P. ghanensis	KA			Х				Х	EN	
P. gutturosus ¹	EB, KA, KW	X	X	Х			Х		LC	
P. sp. (cf. intermedius)	RE			Х				Х	CR	
P. latifrons	EB, KA, KW, MK, MN, RE, YA	Х	Х		Х				LC	
P. liberiensis	RE			Х			Х		NT	
P. plicatus	KA			Х		Х			LC	
Pipidae										
Silurana tropicalis	RE		Х	Х	Х				LC	
Ptychadenidae										
Ptychadena bibroni	EB. MN. YA	X	X		Х				LC	
P. longirostris	EB. KA. RE			X		X			LC	
P. mascareniensis ¹	KA, MK, PN	Х	X		Х				LC	
P. oxyrhynchus ¹	КА	Х	X		Х				LC	
P. pumilio ¹	KA, MK, MN, RE, YA	Х	X		Х				LC	
Pyxicephalidae	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				4.2					
Aubria subsigillata	KA. RE. YA			X	Х				LC	
Ranidae	,,									
Hylarana albolabris	EB, KA, MN. PN. YA		X	X	Х				LC	
H. occidentalis	KA, MN, PN, RE			X			X		EN	

western Upper Guinea forest zone. Our present records (Fig. 3) confirm the species' presence in south-eastern Ivory Coast (Pickersgill 2007).

Morerella cyanophthalma Rödel, Assemian, Kouamé, Tohé & Perret, 2009 (Fig. 4) is a recently erected monotypic genus (Rödel et al. 2009a), known so far only from the type locality, Banco National Park in Abidjan, and Azagny National Park, west of Abidjan (the latter locality was recently confirmed by N.G. Kouamé et al., unpubl. data). In TESF, a few of these frogs could be found in the swampy parts of the forest, dominated by *Raphia* palms. While two males and two females were found in disturbed forest parts next to a road, another female was seen in a forested part at the edge of a rice field. One male was seen



Figure 3. Afrixalus fulvovittatus fulvovittatus from the Tanoé-Ehy Swamp forests.

during the day on the ground. The four other individuals were captured at night perched on *Raphia* palms.

In sun light the frogs have the horizontal oval pupil shape typical for the genus (Fig. 4a); males possess a medium-sized medioposterior gular gland without dilatable skin beneath and around the gland (Fig. 4b); males bear small spines on the back and extremities, being most pronounced on the external side of toe V; and the sexes exhibit a pronounced sexual color dimorphism (Fig. 4). In contrast to frogs from the type locality, the males from TESF reached 23.5-26.6 mm SVL (largest male: ZMB 80869), the females 31.0-32.0 SVL, thus showing a more pronounced sexual size dimorphism and smaller sizes (Rödel et al. 2009a). However, these differences could be also due to a much smaller sample size at TESF, compared to the series from Banco National Park. The dorsal spines in ZMB 80869 are less pronounced than in the type series, with spines on the back, femur, tibia and tarsus being difficult to see; only those spines on the external side of toe V are immediately visible. The sexual dichromatism was similar to the type series. However, in contrast to females from Banco forest (iris colored blue), some females from TESF had a reddish brown iris (Fig. 4c).

We believe that the frogs presented herein represent the easternmost known record of *Morerella cyanophthalma*, approximately 177 km from the type locality. However, the small morphological differences mentioned above urge for a molecular and acoustic examination of the newly discovered population. *Hylarana occidentalis* (Perret, 1960) was so far known from primary or nearly primary rainforests in Ghana (Perret 1977, 1983, Rödel et al. 2005), western Ivory Coast (Rödel and Branch 2002), south-eastern Guinea (Böhme 1994, Rödel et al. 2004), Liberia (Hillers and Rödel 2007) and Sierra Leone (A. Hillers and M.-O. Rödel, unpubl. data). This is only the second record for south-eastern Ivory Coast (compare Kouamé et al. 2014b).

Phrynobatrachus sp. We found adult Phrynobatrachus males (ZMB 80870-80871) which are not assignable unambiguously to a described species (Fig. 5). Superficially they resemble most either P. liberiensis Barbour & Loveridge, 1927 or P. intermedius Rödel, Boateng, Penner & Hillers, 2009. With both they share, amongst other characters, the general body shape, as well as the shape of a pair of feebly developed scapular ridges. From P. liberiensis males, they differ by a darker patterning on the breast, more numerous and more distinct spines on the back (in particular on the posterior-most part of the back), more distinct and denser spines on the black throat, more dark dots on the belly and a blackish facial mask. With P. intermedius they share the black facial mask. The latter species is only known from two females and a juvenile from the primary forest of the Ankasa Reserve in south-western Ghana (Rödel et al. 2009b). Males of this species have not yet reported. Our two males measure 22.4 and 22.1 mm SVL, respectively. They differ from both described species by more pronounced pedal webbing. One individual (ZMB 80870) exhibits very contrasting pattern on



Figure 4. Dorsolateral and ventral views of male (a, b; ZMB 80869) and female (c, d; not collected) *Morerella cyanophthalma* from the Tanoé-Ehy Swamp forests.

flanks and back, not known to us to occur in *P. liberiensis* and not reported from *P. intermedius* either. The pair of white dorsal roundish dots occurs as well in *P. liberiensis*, however, there usually only in juveniles.

Phrynobatrachus sp. was associated with small creeks in swampy forest areas, dominated by *Raphia* palms. The males could be the unknown males of *P. intermedius*, although sex dependent differences in webbing would be unusual for the genus. In order to clarify the taxonomic situation molecular data are needed. Future work in south-western Ghana and south-eastern Ivory Coast should carefully examine *P. liberiensis* and *P. plicatus* to assess if *P. intermedius* (or other cryptic species) occur in the few remaining rainforests in these regions, and in particular to collect tissue samples and call recordings.

Discussion

During our survey we recorded 33 anuran species. The overall species richness of TESF was lower compared to species richness recorded in western Ivorian forest areas, for instance the Taï National Park (Ernst et al. 2006), Mont Sangbé National Park (Rödel 2003), or the Haute Dodo and Cavally Classified Forests (Rödel and Branch 2002), but similar to Mont Péko National Park (Rödel and Ernst 2003). Compared to these and other West African forest areas with known amphibian assemblages such as south-western Ghana (Rödel et al. 2005), south-eastern Guinea (Rödel et al. 2004) or north-western Liberia (Hillers and Rödel 2007), the TESF ranks among the areas of median to low amphibian species richness. Amphibian



Figure 5. Dorsolateral and ventral view of a male (a, b; ZMB 80870) *Phrynobatrachus* sp. from the Tanoé-Ehy Swamp forests; compare text.

surveys in two other eastern Ivorian forests, Yakassé-Mé village forest and Banco National Park, documented 24 and 28 species, respectively (Assemian et al. 2006, Kouamé et al. 2014b). It thus could be speculated that this region is comparatively species poor concerning amphibians. However, our estimations revealed that we probably do not yet know the entire amphibian fauna of the TESF.

More intensive surveys, especially in areas and microhabitats not yet investigated, may result in an increasing number of species. Further species likely to be recorded in TESF are Acanthixalus sonjae, Hyperolius laurenti and H. viridigulosus. The occurrence of Cardioglossa occidentalis, Astylosternus laticephalus, Leptopelis macrotis, Phlyctimantis boulengeri, Ptychadena aequiplicata and P. superciliaris, seems possible because these species have been found in the Ankasa Conservation Area (Rödel et al. 2005), a rainforest in south-western Ghana and thus almost adjacent to TESF. Although we spent always the same number of hours per visit searching for frogs at the eight sites, the number of visits per site varied largely from 2–8 between sites (compare in Appendix 1). Therefore, the probability to record all species at a given site, and thus across different habitats, likely varied. Moreover, as the survey did not cover the entirety of the swamp forests, it is possible that further species occur in forest parts which were not studied. In contrast it is also possible that the documented forest alteration is responsible that some species, including the above mentioned ones, all being forest specialists, declined or even went extinct in our study site.

We recorded different subsets of the 33 anuran species in TESF. The highest species richness at site KA (21 spp.) was most probably due to the fact that this area was less altered and included more breeding sites, puddles, ponds, creeks, as well as thicker layer of leaf-litter than the remaining sites. More than half of the recorded species are restricted to West Africa, or to smaller parts of this region; the majority of these including all threatened species, are forest specialists. However, the records of many TESF species with wide distributional ranges, and broad habitat tolerance, clearly reflects altered forest conditions, due to deforestation and conversion of forests into palm plantations or rubber monocultures. The latter are steadily increasing in the eastern forest zone (Kouamé et al. 2014a). From western Ivorian forests it has been shown that logging has a serious effect on the composition of frog assemblages. Many forest specialists seem to be unable to prevail in degraded forests, most probably due to an altered microclimate with which they cannot cope (Ernst and Rödel 2005, Ernst and Rödel 2006, Hillers et al. 2008). Hence, exploring more of the potentially pristine areas in the southern parts of TESF is needed to get a complete impression concerning the presumed original anuran composition in TESF.

South-eastern Ivory Coast suffered from intensive deforestation and only a few forest remnants still prevail (Parren and de Graaf 1995, Bakarr et al. 2004, Zadou et al. 2011, Mayaux et al. 2013). This is worrying because the rainforests of this region and neighbouring western Ghana are supposed to have acted as a Pleistocene forest refugium (e.g. Parren and de Graaf 1995, Maley 1996), and thus may comprise a unique fauna and flora. This is especially true for amphibians (Penner et al. 2011), which however, are still far from being completely

Kpan, T. F. et al. : The anuran fauna of the Tanoé-Ehy Swamp Forests

known. Therefore, further surveys are highly recommended for all remaining forests, with a particular focus on primary forest. Such intensified research would lead to a better knowledge of the regional amphibian fauna, population sizes and distribution pattern of particular species. This would be especially important for species with high conservation concern, such as *Phrynobatrachus intermedius*, *Morerella cyanophthalma* and other rare or threatened endemics. Finally, further investigations could lead to a better understanding of the diversity in VNRs which would help to provide further conservation recommendations.

Acknowledgements

We are indebted to the "Centre Suisse de Recherche Scientifique, Abidjan" in general, and the Research and Action Program for the Conservation of Primates (RASAP-CI) in particular for financial support and invitation to participate with this amphibian survey. We are also thankful to the Ivorian Ministry for Scientific Research for permitting access to the Tanoé-Ehy Swamp Forests. We are especially grateful for the collaboration from chiefs and elders of the local communities surrounding Tanoé-Ehy Swamp Forests. Local assistants and field guides were of invaluable help during field work: their hard work, dedication and their inspiring companionship helped to make this expedition a success. We thank D.C. Blackburn, J. Köhler and A. Channing for valuable comments and corrections!

References

- Ahon DB (2010) Inventaire de la faune aviaire de la Forêt des Marais Tanoé. Rapport d'études pour RASAP-CI et SOS Forêt, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 31 pp.
- Assemian NE, Kouamé NG, Tohé B, Gourène G, Rödel MO (2006) The anurans of the Banco National Park, Côte d'Ivoire, a threatened West African rainforest. Salamandra 42: 41–51.
- Bakarr M, Oates FJ, Fahr J, Parren M, Rödel MO, Demey R (2004) Guinean forests of West Africa. In: Mittermeier RA, Gil PR, Hoffmann M, Pilgrim J, Brooks T, Mittermeier CG, Lamoreux J, da Fonesca GAB (Eds) Hotspots Revisited: Earth's biologically richest and most endangered terrestrial ecoregions. Conservation International and CEMEX, Washington, D.C., 123–130.
- Béligné V (1994) Etude de l'état du milieu naturel du Parc National du Banco: recommandation pour sa sauvegarde et son aménagement. Rapport du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature (WWF), Abidjan, 48 pp.
- Bible M (2013) The impacts of Côte d'Ivoire's urbanization on its economy and populace. Global Majority E-Journal 4: 94–105.
- Chatelain C, Gautier L, Spichiger R (1996) A recent history of forest fragmentation in southwestern Ivory Coast. Biodiversity and Conservation 5: 783–791. doi: 10.1007/BF00056291
- Colwell RK (2006) EstimateS, statistical estimation of species richness and shared species from samples. Version 7.5.2. http://Viceroy.eeb. uconn.edu/estimates [accessed on 14 February 2010]

- Eldin M (1971) Le climat. In: Avenard JM, Eldin M, Girard G, Sircoulon J, Touchebeuf P, Guillaumet E, Adjanohoun E, Perraud A (Eds) Le Milieu Naturel de la Côte d'Ivoire. ORSTOM, Paris, 73–108.
- Ernst R, Linsenmair KE, Rödel MO (2006) Diversity erosion beyond the species level: Dramatic loss of functional diversity after selective logging in two tropical amphibian communities. Biological Conservation 133: 143–155. doi: 10.1016/j.biocon.2006.05.028
- Ernst R, Rödel MO (2005) Anthropogenically induced changes of predictability in tropical anuran assemblages. Ecology 86: 3111–3118. doi: 10.1890/04-0800
- Frost DR (2014) Amphibian species of the World: an Online Reference. Version 6.0. http://research.amnh.org/vz/herpetology/amphibia [accessed on 8 June 2014]
- Hansen MC, Potapov PV, Moore R, Hancher M, Turubanova SA, Tyukavina A, Thau D, Stehman SV, Goetz SJ, Loveland TR, Kommareddy A, Egorov A, Chini L, Justice CO, Townshend JRG (2013) High-Resolution Global Maps of 21st-Century Forest Cover Change. Science 345: 850–853. doi: 10.1126/science.1244693
- Heyer WR, Donnelly MA, McDiarmid RW, Hayek LAC, Foster MS (1994) Measuring and monitoring biological diversity. Standard methods for amphibians. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington D.C.
- Hillers A, Rödel MO (2007) The amphibians of three national forests in Liberia, West Africa. Salamandra 43: 1–10.
- Hillers A, Veith M, Rödel MO (2008) Effects of forest fragmentation and habitat degradation on West African leaf-litter frogs. Conservation Biology 22: 762–772. doi: 10.1111/j.1523-1739.2008.00920.x
- Hocking DJ, Babbitt KJ (2014) Amphibian contributions to ecosystem services. Herpetological Conservation and Biology 9: 1–17.
- IUCN (2013) IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2013.1. available at: www.iucnredlist.org [accessed on 28 August 2013]
- Koné I, Akpatou B (2004) Identification des sites abritant encore les singes Cercopithecus diana roloway, Cercocebus atys lunulatus et Piliocolobus badius waldronae en Côte d'Ivoire. Rapport final CEPA. Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 42 pp.
- Koné I, Koffi BJC, N'guessan AK, Bitty AE, Koffi AD, Akpatou KB, Gonedelébi S (2008) Plaidoyer pour la sauvegarde de la Forêt des Marais Tanoé (Sud-est de la Côte d'Ivoire), un site à valeur de conservation exceptionnelle en Afrique de l'Ouest et dans le monde. RASAPCI, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 25 pp.
- Kouamé NG, Adepo-Gourène AB, Konan JCBYN, Emmrich M, Penner J, Rödel MO (2014a) Second record of *Hyperolius laurenti* Schiøtz, 1967 (Anura: Hyperoliidae) in south-eastern Ivory Coast, with observations on the species' variability, call characteristics and habitat. Herpetology Notes 7: 59–65.
- Kouamé NG, Konan JCBYN, Adepo-Gourène AB, Gourène G, Rödel MO (2014b) The amphibians of Yakassé-Mé village forest, a threatened rainforest of south-eastern Ivory Coast. Herpetology Notes 7: 657–665.
- Lauginie F (2007) Conservation de la nature et aires protégées en Côte d'Ivoire. Editions CEDA/NEI et Afrique Nature, Abidjan.
- Maley J (1996) The African rain forest main characteristics of changes in vegetation and climate from the Upper Cretaceous to the Quaternary. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh B 104: 31–73.
- Mayaux P, Bartholomé E, Fritz S, Belward A (2004) A new land-cover map of Africa for the year 2000. Journal of Biogeography 31: 861–877. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2699.2004.01073.x
- Mayaux P, Pekel JF, Desclée B, Donnay F, Lupi A, Achard F, Clerici M, Bodart C, Brink A, Nasi R, Belward A (2013) State and evolution of the African rainforests between 1990 and 2010. Philosophical

Transactions of the Royal Society B 368: 20120300. doi: 10.1098/ rstb.2012.0300

- Mohneke M, Rödel MO (2009) Declining amphibian populations and possible ecological consequences – a review. Salamandra 45: 203–210.
- Norris K, Asase A, Collen B, Gockowksi J, Mason J, Phalan B, Wade A (2010) Biodiversity in a forest-agriculture mosaic – The changing face of West African rainforests. Biological Conservation 143: 2341–2350. doi: 10.1016/j.biocon.2009.12.032
- Parren MPE, de Graaf NR (1995) The quest for natural forest management in Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia. Tropenbos Series 13, Wageningen.
- Penner J, Wegmann M, Hillers A, Schmidt M, Rödel MO (2011) A hotspot revisited – a biogeographical analysis of West African amphibians. Diversity and Distributions 17: 1077–1088. doi: 10.1111/j.1472-4642.2011.00801.x
- Perret JL (1977) Les Hylarana (Amphibiens, Ranidés) du Cameroun. Revue Suisse de Zoologie 84: 841–868.
- Perret JL (1983) Nouvelles données sur *Hylarana occidentalis* Perret (Amphibia, Ranidae). Bulletin de la Societé neuchâteloise, Science naturelle 106: 109–113.
- Pickersgill M (2007) A redefinition of *Afrixalus fulvovittatus* (Cope, 1860) and *Afrixalus vittiger* (Peters, 1876) (Amphibia, Anura, Hyeroliidae). African Journal of Herpetology 56: 23–37. doi: 10.1080/21564574.2007.9635551
- Rödel MO (2003) The amphibians of Mont Sangbé National Park, Ivory Coast. Salamandra 39: 91–112.
- Rödel MO, Bangoura MA (2004) A conservation assessment of amphibians in the Forêt Classée du Pic de Fon, Simandou Range, southeastern Republic of Guinea, with the description of a new Amnirana species (Amphibia, Anura, Ranidae). Tropical Zoology 17: 201–232. doi: 10.1080/03946975.2004.10531206
- Rödel MO, Bangoura MA, Böhme W (2004) The amphibians of south-eastern Republic of Guinea. Herpetozoa 17: 99–118.

- Rödel MO, Barej MF, Hillers A, Leaché AD, Kouamé NG, Ofori-Boateng C, Assemian NE, Tohé B, Penner J, Hirschfeld M, Doumbia J, Gonwouo LN, Nopper J, Brede C, Diaz R, Fujita MK, Gil M, Segniagbeto GH, Ernst R, Sandberger L (2012) The genus *Astylostermus* in the Upper Guinea rainforests, West Africa, with the description of a new species (Amphibia: Anura: Arthroleptidae). Zootaxa 3245: 1–29.
- Rödel MO, Branch RW (2002) Herpetological survey of the Haute Dodo and Cavally forests, western Ivory Coast, part I: amphibians. Salamandra 38: 245–268.
- Rödel MO, Ernst R (2003) The amphibians of Marahoué and Mont Péko National Parks, Ivory Coast. Herpetozoa 16: 23–39.
- Rödel MO, Ernst R (2004) Measuring and monitoring amphibian diversity in tropical forests. An evaluation of methods with recommendations for standardization. Ecotropica 10: 1–14.
- Rödel MO, Gil M, Agyei AC, Leaché AD, Diaz RE, Fujita MK, Ernst R (2005) The amphibians of the forested parts of south-western Ghana. Salamandra 41: 107–127.
- Rödel MO, Kosuch J, Grafe TU, Boistel R, Assemian NE, Kouamé NG, Tohé B, Gourène G, Perret JL, Henle K, Tafforeau P, Pollet N, Veith M (2009a) A new tree-frog genus and species from Ivory Coast, West Africa (Amphibia: Anura: Hyperoliidae). Zootaxa 2044: 23–45.
- Rödel MO, Ofori-Boateng C, Penner J, Hillers A (2009b) A new cryptic *Phrynobatrachus* species (Amphibia: Anura: Phrynobatrachidae) from Ghana, West Africa. Zootaxa 1970: 52–62.
- Zadou DA, Koné I, Mouroufié VK, Adou YCY, Gléanou EK, Kablan YA, Coulibaly D, Ibo JG (2011) Valeur de la forêt des Marais Tanoé-Ehy (Sud-Est de la Côte d'Ivoire) pour la conservation: dimension socio-anthropologique. Tropical Conservation Science 4: 373–385.
- Zimmerman BL (1994) Audio strip transects. In: Heyer WR, Donnelly MA, McDiarmid RW, Hayek LAC, Froster MS (Eds) Measuring and monitoring biological diversity. Standard methods for amphibians. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington D.C., 92–97.

2	7	0	

Sites	Latitude	Longitude	# of visits	p-h	Habitat description	
EB	05°20'742″N	05°73'568″W	2	28	dense vegetation with large canopy gaps and thick shrubby undergrowth; river present	
KA	05°11'177″N	05°73'010″W	5	70	dense vegetation with large canopy gaps and thick shrubby undergrowth; river, creeks, numerous puddles and ponds present; thick leaf-litter layer	
KW	05°18'292″N	05°70'840″W	3	42	dense vegetation with large canopy gaps and thick shrubby undergrowth; swamp; flooded site	
MK	05°18'482″N	05°71'016″W	3	42	rice field; small scale subsistence farming; disturbed area; very large pond present	
MN	05°16'755″N	05°72'052″W	8	112	palm tree plantation; very large pond present	
PN	05°16'938″N	05°71'753″W	6	84	very uniform and relatively dry forest with dense canopy (no river, ponds or puddles present)	
RE	05°11'181″N	05°73'011″W	5	70	swamp forest dominated by <i>Raphia</i> palms, partly open, on the periphery of a village	
YA	05°20'739"N	05°73'565"W	3	42	grassland at the edge of the forest; creek present	

Appendix 1

Geographic coordinates of the survey sites, search effort (measured in person-hours: p-h) and short habitat characterization.

Appendix 2

List of amphibian voucher specimens from the Tanoé-Ehy Swamp Forests. Given are field (TFK) and collection (ZMB) numbers, collection site (compare Appendix 1) and collection date.

Arthroleptidae: Arthroleptis spp.: TFK001-TFK043 (RE, 25 June 2010); Leptopelis occidentalis: TFK044-TFK046 (KA, 2 July 2010); L. spiritusnoctis: TFK047-TFK053 (EB, 3 July 2010), TFK054-TFK061 (KA. 27 June 2010), TFK062-TFK068 (KW, 4 July 2010), TFK069-TFK072 (YA, 5 October 2010); Bufonidae: Amietophrynus maculatus: TFK073 (KA, 17 June 2010), TFK074 (RE, 25 June 2010); A. regularis: TFK075 (EB, 26 June 2010), TFK076 (MN, 1 July 2010), TFK077 (RE, 4 July 2010); Dicroglossidae: Hoplobatrachus occipitalis: TFK078-TFK084 (KA, 17 June 2010), TFK085-TFK089 (RE, 20 June 2010), TFK090 (YA, 23 September 2010); Hyperoliidae: Afrixalus dorsalis: TFK091-TFK098 (EB, 26 June 2010), TFK099 (KA, 17 June 2010), TFK100 (MN, 23 June 2010), TFK101 (RE, 25 June 2010), TF102-TF105 (YA, 23 September 2010); A. fulvovittatus fulvovittatus: TFK106-TFK108 (RE, 3 October 2010); A. nigeriensis: TFK109-TFK112 (RE, 24 September 2010); Hyperolius concolor concolor: TFK113-TFK115 (EB, 03 July 2010), TFK116 (KA, 17 June 2010), TFK117 (KW, 22 June 2010), TFK118 (MK, 22 June 2010), TFK119 (MN, 25 June 2010), TFK120 (RE, 25 June 2010), TFK121 (YA, 3 July 2010); H. fusciventris burtoni: TFK122-TFK124 (EB, 26 June 2010), TFK125 (KA, 17 June 2010), TFK126 (KW, 22 June 2010), TFK127 (MK, 22 June 2010), TFK128 (MN, 23 June 2010), TFK129 (PN, 26 June 2010), TFK130 (RE, 25 June 2010), TFK131 (YA, 3 July 2010); H. guttulatus: TFK132-TFK143 (KW, 22 June 2010), TFK144-TFK145 (MK, 26 June 2010), TFK146-TFK148 (MN, 28 June 2010), TFK149 (RE, 4 July 2010); H. picturatus: TFK150 (KW, 4 July 2010), TFK151-TFK154 (RE, 29 June 2010); H. sylvaticus: TFK155 (KA, 2 July 2010); Kassina arboricola: TFK156-TF159 (KA, 17 June 2010); Morerella cyanophthalma: TFK160 (MK, 22 June 2010), TFK161-TFK164 (RE, 4 July 2010), ZMB 80869 (RE, 17 June-29 July 2010); Phrynobatrachidae: Phrynobatrachus alleni: TFK165-TFK171 (PN, 26-27 June 2010); P. calcaratus: TFK172-TFK175 (KA, 5 October 2010), TFK176-TFK178 (MK, 22 June 2010); P. ghanensis: TFK179-TFK191 (KA, 5 October 2010); P. gutturosus: TFK192-TFK197 (EB, 26 June 2010), TFK198 (KA, 5 October 2010), TFK199 (KW, 5 October 2010); P. sp. (cf. intermedius): TFK200 (RE, 3 October 2010), ZMB 80870-80871 (RE, 17 June-29 July 2010); P. latifrons: TFK201-TFK207 (EB, 26 June 2010), TFK208-TFK212 (KA, 17 June 2010), TFK213 (KW, 4 June 2010), TFK214 (MK, 22 June 2010), TFK215-TFK219 (MN, 25-26 June 2010), TFK220 (RE, 25 June 2010), TFK221-TFK224 (YA, 5 October 2010); P. liberiensis: TFK226 (RE, 24 September 2010); P. plicatus: TFK227-TFK229 (KA, 17 June 2010); Pipidae: Silurana tropicalis: TFK230 (RE, 3 October 2010); Ptychadenidae: Ptychadena bibroni: TFK231-TFK235 (EB, 26 June 2010), TFK236 (MN, 23 June 2010), TFK237 (YA, 3 July 2010); P. longirostris: TFK238 (EB, 26 June 2010), TFK239 (KA, 27 June 2010), TFK240 (RE, 4 July 2010); P. mascareniensis: TFK241-TFK249 (KA, 17 June 2010), TFK250 (MK, 19 June 2010), TFK251 (PN, 4 October 2010); P. oxyrhynchus: TFK252-TFK254 (KA, 17 June 2010); P. pumilio: TFK255 (KA, 17 June 2010), TFK256 (MK, 19 June 2010), TFK257 (MN, 21 June 2010), TFK258 (RE, 3 October 2010), TFK259 (YA, 5 October 2010); Pyxicephalidae: Aubria subsigillata: TFK260-TFK261 (KA, 22 September 2010), TFK262 (RE, 24 September 2010), TFK263 (YA, 23 September 2010); Ranidae: Hylarana albolabris: TFK264-TFK265 (EB, 3 July 2010), TFK266 (KA, 2 July 2010), TFK267 (MN, 2 October 2010), TFK268 (PN, 4 October 2010), TFK269 (YA, 5 October 2010); H. occidentalis: TFK270-TF271 (KA, 17 June 2010), TFK272 (MN, 18 June 2010), TFK273 (PN, 24 June 2010), TFK274 (RE, 3 October 2010).



Kpan, Tokouaho Flora et al. 2014. "The anuran fauna of a Volunteer Nature Reserve: the Tanoé-Ehy Swamp Forests, south-eastern Ivory Coast, West Africa." *Zoosystematics and evolution* 90(2), 261–270. <u>https://doi.org/10.3897/zse.90.8796</u>.

View This Item Online: https://doi.org/10.3897/zse.90.8796 Permalink: https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/291731

Holding Institution Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin

Sponsored by Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder. Rights Holder: Copyright held by individual article author(s). License: <u>https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</u> Rights: <u>https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions</u>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org.