



03

RAJARATA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA  
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

B.Sc. (Special) Degree in Applied Biology  
Fourth year – Semester II Examination – April/May 2016

ZOO 4104 – CONSERVATION OF SRI LANKAN HERPETOFAUNA

Index no:

Time: One and a half ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ ) hours

Answer all questions in section A and two questions from section B.

Section A

- I. The number of amphibian and reptile species currently recorded from Sri Lanka are respectively,  
a) 108, 215                      b) 115, 210                      c) 118, 215                      d) 86, 115
- II. Sri Lankan amphibians are represented by the orders  
a) Gymnophiona, Urodela and Anura                      b) Gymnophiona and Urodela  
c) Urodela and Anura                      c) Gymnophiona and Anura
- III. Family Rhacophoridae in Sri Lanka is represented by the genera  
a) *Rhacophorus*, *Polypedates* and *Taruga*  
b) *Philautus*, *Polypedates* and *Taruga*  
c) *Pseudophilautus*, *Polypedates* and *Taruga*  
d) *Rhacophorus*, *Pseudophilautus* and *Taruga*
- IV. Two of the endemic amphibian genera in Sri Lanka are  
a) *Nannophrys* and *Hoplobatrachus*                      b) *Adenomus* and *Zakerana*  
c) *Nannophrys* and *Adenomus*                      d) *Microhyla* and *Taruga*
- V. Direct development or the larval development that occurs within the eggs, producing hatchlings that resemble miniature adults is seen in the genus of frogs  
a) *Pseudophilautus*                      b) *Taruga*                      c) *Hylarana*                      d) *Polypedates*
- VI. Among the skinks in Sri Lanka, which genus has elongated snake-like bodies with reduced or no limbs at all?  
a) *Eutropis*                      b) *Nessia*                      c) *Lankascincus*                      d) *Lygosoma*
- VII. Of the following natural habitats in Sri Lanka, which one is home to a very high diversity and endemism of amphibians?  
a) Tropical moist evergreen forests  
b) Tropical dry mixed evergreen forests  
c) Upper montane forests  
d) Wet pathana grasslands



VIII. Which species is responsible for the most number of human snake bite deaths in Sri Lanka

- a) *Bungarus ceylonicus*  
c) *Naja naja*

IX. Among the agamid lizards in Sri Lanka, which genus has rostral appendages?

- a) *Otocryptis*                      b) *Cophotis*                      c) *Sitana*                      d) *Ceratophora*

X. Which of the following combination includes critically endangered species?

- a) *Pseudophilautus pardus* and *Pseudophilautus zorro*  
b) *Pseudophilautus zorro* and *Dermochelys coriacea*  
c) *Duttaphrynus kotagamai* and *Dermochelys coriacea*  
d) *Crocodylus porosus* and *Duttaphrynus kotagamai*

## Section B

1.
  - a) Write a concise account on the identification, habits, habitats and distribution of the highly venomous terrestrial snakes of Sri Lanka.
  - b) Describe the immediate steps that needs to be taken if bitten by a highly venomous snake.
2. Discuss the possible reasons for the high diversity and endemism of the herpetofauna of Sri Lanka.
3. Review the major conservation threats faced by the herpetofauna of Sri Lanka.

\*\*\*\*\*