

shaped excretory bladder. These characters make *C. leyteensis no.5* different from the present form. *C. leyteensis no.27* and *C. visakhapatnamensis 5* also differ from the present cercaria in having aspinose tails, fine granular secretion in anterior two pairs of penetration glands and coarse granular secretion in posterior pair. Further, the snail hosts of the above mentioned cercariae are also different. As the present cercaria cannot be identified with any other known cercaria, it is considered as new and the name *Cercaria IV Malabar* sp. nov. is proposed for it.

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## ADDITIONS TO THE MAMMALIAN AND AVIAN DIVERSITY OF NALLAMALA HILLS, WITH TWO NEW MAMMAL RECORDS

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Srinivasulu & Nagulu (2002) catalogued the mammalian and avian diversity of the Nallamala Hills, Andhra Pradesh and reported the presence of 74 species of mammals and 302 species of birds based on literature and faunistic surveys conducted by the present author from 1996 to 2000. Since then, further surveys conducted by the author and others have resulted in addition to hitherto unknown mammals and birds. Recent taxonomic revision in colobines of South Asia warrants recognition of two different species of langurs in the region (Brandon-Jones, 2004). This note adds six mammals and one bird species to the known diversity of the mammals and birds increasing the diversity to 80 species and 303 species, respectively, with two new mammalian records for the Nallamala Hills. Brief notes on the new species are provided below.

#### Mammals

Of the mammalian diversity reported by Srinivasulu & Nagulu (2002) one species, namely, the Common (Hanuman) Langur *Semnopithecus entellus* is now represented by two species in the Nallamala Hills. Further comments are provided against the new species of langur below. The details of the six mammalian species are provided below.

**1. *Eonycteris spelaea* Dawn Bat (Chiroptera: Pteropodidae) -** One female specimen mist netted and collected from the forested tracts near Potharajupenta, Kurnool district on 23 May 1995 (Chakraborty *et al.*, 2004; Ghosh, *pers. comm.*) puts on record its presence from Nallamala Hills, Eastern Ghats. Until now the Dawn Bat was known only from Vishakapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh (Bates & Harrison, 1997; Srinivasulu & Srinivasulu, 2004). This constitutes its range extension from northern Eastern Ghats in the Ananthagiri Hills to the central Nallamala Hills in Kurnool district.

**2. *Rhinolophus lepidus* Blyth's Horseshoe Bat (Chiroptera: Rhinolophidae) -** A total of 14 specimens were collected from Akkamahadevi Bilam Cave, Mahbubnagar district on two occasions - 26 March 2002 and 9 June 2003. This species had been earlier collected from Cuddapah, Vishakapatnam and East Godavari districts from the state (Bates & Harrison, 1997; Chakraborty *et al.*, 2004; Srinivasulu & Srinivasulu, 2004). This constitutes the first record of *Rhinolophus lepidus* in the Nallamala Hills, Eastern Ghats.

**3. *Rhinolophus beddomei* Lesser Woolly Horseshoe Bat (Chiroptera: Rhinolophidae)** - Thulsi Rao *et al.* (2004) reported the presence of *Rhinolophus beddomei* in the Nallamala Hills based on a female specimen collected from GBM Temple (15°39' N & 78°43'E) on 9 May 2002. Earlier record of this species is from Thummalabailu (14°11'N & 79°09'E) in Cuddapah district that is in the foothills south of southernmost tip of the Nallamala Hills.

**4. *Hipposideros galeritus* Cantor's Round-leaf Bat (Chiroptera: Hipposideridae)** - Srinivasulu (2004) reported the presence of *Hipposideros galeritus* in the Nallamala Hills based on two male specimens collected from Akkamahadevi Bilam Cave, Mahbubnagar district on 9 June 2003. This taxon was recorded for the first time from Andhra Pradesh.

**5. *Semnopithecus priam* White-handed Crested Langur (Primates: Colobinae)** - Brandon-Jones (2004) reviewed the taxonomic status of South Asian colobines and proposed to recognize seven subspecies of *Semnopithecus entellus* and two subspecies of *Semnopithecus priam* (earlier 15 subspecies of Common langur were recognized, *vide* Ellerman & Morrison-Scott, 1966). Thus, after Brandon-Jones (2004), there are two species of langurs known from the Nallamala Hills. *Semnopithecus priam* is known in Nallamala Hills from museum specimens collected from Malakondapenta and Diguvametta in Prakasam district. The present author has sighted this species on two occasions between Malakondapenta and Diguvametta and near Isukagundam between 1998-2002. *Semnopithecus entellus* is represented by two subspecies, namely - *S. entellus anchises* Deccan Langur and *S. entellus aches* Plains Langur in the Nallamala Hills. Although there are no museum specimens from the Nallamala Hills of either subspecies, observations by the present author based on morphological characters indicates that Deccan Langur is distributed north of River Krishna, while the Plains Langur is distributed south of River Krishna.

**6. *Mus platythrix* Brown Spiny Mouse (Rodentia: Muridae)** - A specimen was collected from Sunnipenta, Kurnool district on 7 June 2003. This species had been earlier collected from West Godavari, Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts from the state (Chakraborty *et al.*, 2004; Srinivasulu *et al.*, 2004). This constitutes the first record of *Mus platythrix* in the Nallamala Hills, Eastern Ghats.

## Birds

The details of the only species of bird that had been documented to be occurring in the Nallamala Hills after Srinivasulu and Nagulu (2002) is provided below.

**1. *Chrysocolaptes lucidus* Greater Golden-backed Woodpecker (Piciformes: Picidae)** - Pittie (2002) reports sighting of a female *Chrysocolaptes lucidus* in the forest near Farahabad by members of Birdwatchers' Society of Andhra Pradesh on 21 July 2002.

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