

West African Nile crocodile described in Section 0.3.2.3, the number of reptiles identified in the Study Area totals 20.

None of the 15 species is listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable according to the IUCN criteria. *Hemidactylus albivertebralis*, of limited distribution, is currently listed as Data Deficient. Its status will be revised soon (unpublished data).

Photo 0-17 *Hemidactylus albivertebralis*



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Sangarédi

Inventories for reptiles in the Sangarédi region took place from October 24 to November 1 2013, at the end of the rainy season and the beginning of the dry season.

Twenty sites were surveyed. They were composed of diverse habitats including dense forest, woodland, shrubland, thickets, grassland, wooded grassland, freshwater aquatic and anthropic formations.

A total of 37 species of reptiles were identified in the Study Area. Dense forest that forms very shaded galleries along watercourses allows certain species typical of the *Guinée forestière* to extend to the Study Area.

Among the species identified in the Study Area, the gecko *Hemidactylus kundaensis*, still little known, is classified as Critically Endangered. It is the only reptile in this category in Guinea. It appears to be endemic to Guinea. Besides

Kourawel it has also been observed in four vestigial forest sites in the Fouta Djallon (Chirio, L., 2013).

Photo 0-18 *Hemidactylus kundaensis*



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The amphisbaenian Cassine River worm lizard (*Cynisca oligopholis*) is classified as Endangered and the West African dwarf (*Osteolaemus cf. tetraspis*) is classified as Vulnerable.

Cynisca oligopholis is a burrowing species described from the south of Guinea Bissau. The specimens collected during this survey belong to a related taxon that is probably distinct. *Cynisca cf. oligopholis* was identified recently from the gallery forests of Sangarédi (Chirio, 2012).

Osteolaemus cf. tetraspis has been confused with *Osteolaemus tetraspis* of Central Africa. Recent DNA analysis show that the West African populations constitute a distinct species.

Photo 0-19 *Cynisca cf. oligopholis*



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Photo 0-20 West African dwarf crocodile



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Finally *Philothamnus* cf. *variegatus*, is a non-described species that has been confused with *Philothamnus variegatus* whose distribution extends over Central, Eastern, and Southern Africa.

The amphisbaenian *Cynisca* cf. *oligopholis* and the gecko *Hemidactylus kundaensis*, seem to be endemic to Sangarédi subprefecture.

0.3.2.9 Amphibians

Inventory work on amphibians was done during the months of October, November and December 2013, in different habitats including dense forest, anthropic formations, grassland and wooded grassland. Thirty-six sites were inventoried of which six are in the Kamsar Study Area and 30 in the Sangarédi Study Area.

The inventories allowed the identification of 27 amphibian species in total.

At Kamsar some vestiges of original dense forest can still be found, for example in the village forests in the islands of Taïgbé and Binari. The anthropic formations include, among others, fields in semi-urban environments, cultivated land and low areas. In general amphibians are missing from mangrove and very saline habitats. The ten species found are distributed more or less equally between the two types of habitat.

The ten species found in the Kamsar Study Area also occur in the Sangarédi Study Area, where, among the 27 species found, *Phrynobatrachus pintoï* is considered Endangered according to the IUCN criteria. Three species are considered as vulnerable at the national level ((Bah *et al.*, 1997). Only one species is endemic to Guinea: *Phrynobatrachus pintoï*, observed at Sangarédi. The studies enable the identification of eight new species for the Sangarédi Study Area.

The presence of *Phrynobatrachus pintoï* on the sites SAN-A et SAN-S near Kourawel confirms earlier work that suggests the Sangarédi area and the gallery forests found there constitute the habitat for this species during the dry season.