



Taxonomic Paper

New distribution records for the critically endangered frog *Indirana gundia* (Dubois, 1986) from Kerala part of Western Ghats, India

Abdulrasheed Safia Jesmina[‡], Sanil George[‡]

[‡] Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology, Trivandrum, India

Corresponding author: Sanil George (sgeorge@rgcb.res.in)

Academic editor: Diogo Provete

Received: 05 Aug 2015 | Accepted: 10 Aug 2015 | Published: 11 Aug 2015

Citation: Jesmina A, George S (2015) New distribution records for the critically endangered frog *Indirana gundia* (Dubois, 1986) from Kerala part of Western Ghats, India. Biodiversity Data Journal 3: e5825. doi: [10.3897/BDJ.3.e5825](https://doi.org/10.3897/BDJ.3.e5825)

Abstract

Background

Indirana gundia is one of the critically endangered frog species of Western Ghats, India, and known only from the type locality (Gundya in Karnataka State, India) at an elevation of 200 m Mean Sea Level. We provide data on the geographical distribution of this species using molecular tools.

New information

Our results expand the geographical distribution range of this species about 111 km south up to the northern part of Kerala State and recorded at an elevation ranging from 115 m to 200 m asl.

Keywords

Western Ghats, Distribution, *Indirana gundia*, 16S ribosomal RNA

Introduction

The genus *Indirana* is the only representative of the endemic amphibian family Ranixalidae in the Western Ghats, India with twelve valid species (Modak et al. 2015). *Indirana gundia* is classified as a critically endangered frog species as per the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN 2015) and listed as the 88th of the 100 most Evolutionarily Distinct and Globally Endangered (EDGE) amphibians (<http://www.edgeofexistence.org>) of the world with an EDGE score of 5.65 (Isaac et al. 2007). The species was discovered in 1986 in the forests of Kemphele and Sakleshpur (12°49.50'N, 75°35.50'E), Karnataka, India, by Dubois (1986) and is known to occur only in the type locality (Gundya) at an altitude of 200 m asl. Morphology (Nair et al. 2012) and genetic data along with photographs (Padhye et al. 2014) of this species have been provided recently. In the absence of recent reports on the geographical distribution, the present study was designed to provide new distribution data of this species with the help of molecular tools.

Materials and methods

Visual encounter survey Method (Heyer et al. 1994) was adopted to capture thirteen individuals from Konnakkad, three from Kanamvayal and five from Aralam under the license from the Kerala Forest Department (No. WL-12-1713; Voucher numbers are given in Fig. 2). They were released immediately in their respective habitats after collecting toe clips. Since the mitochondrial DNA sequences are available for this species, we used 16S mitochondrial gene sequences to diagnose specimens from three localities: (1) Konnakkad (12°22'1"N, 75°22'21"E) (2) Kanamvayal (12°17'41.2"N, 75°28'38.0"E) and Aralam (11°52'43.7"N, 75°53'19.0"E) in the northern part of Kerala (Fig. 1). DNA was extracted from the collected toe clips using DNeasy Animal Blood and Tissue Kit (Qiagen). The genomic DNA was amplified with 16SA-L and 16SB-H primers (Palumbi et al. 1991) for 16S ribosomal RNA fragments of the mitochondrial gene as its utility in amphibian species identification is well established (Vences et al. 2005). The thermocycling conditions for the amplification of 16S gene as follows: 95°C for 5 min followed by 40 cycles of 95°C for 30s, 55°C for 40s, 72°C for 90s followed by a final extension step at 72° for 5 min. PCR products were purified and sequenced using an ABI 3730 capillary sequencer following manufacturer's instructions. We then compared the sequences with reference sequences of *I. gundia* from the type locality, available from GenBank (Acc. Numbers: [KM386532](#) and [KM386533](#)), using [BLAST](#). To further corroborate our results, we computed genetic distance (p-distance; Suppl. material 1) and maximum likelihood (ML) phylogenetic tree using MEGA 6 (Tamura et al. 2013) under K2+I model (Kimura 1980) as the best fitting model, along with the 16S sequences of other *Indirana* species distributed in Kerala (Fig.

2, Suppl. material 2). The obtained sequences (494 base pair in length) were deposited in GenBank under accession numbers [KT282197-KT282223](#).

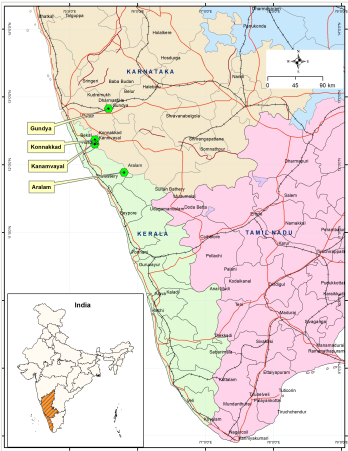


Figure 1.
Map showing the localities where *I. gundia* occurs in Western Ghats.

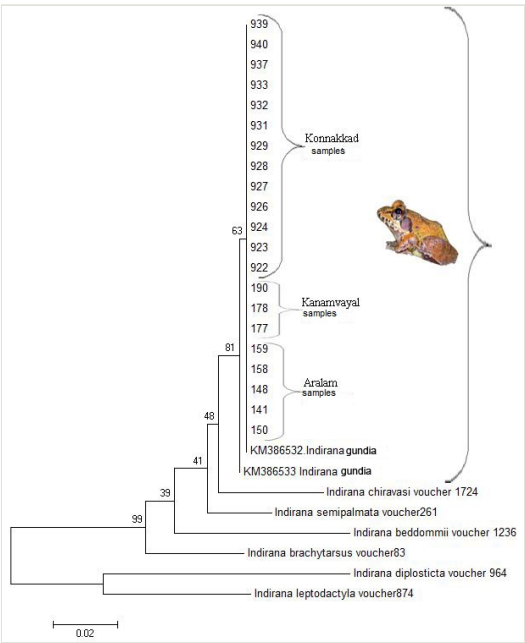


Figure 2.
Phylogenetic tree (ML) based on 16S mitochondrial DNA sequences of *Indirana* species distributed in Kerala part of Western Ghats, India.

Taxon treatment

Indirana gundia (Dubois, 1986)

Distribution

The species was discovered in 1986 from forests of Kemphole and Sakleshpur (12° 49.50' N, 75° 35.50' E), Karnataka, India, by Dubois and is believed to occur only in the type locality (Gundya) at an altitude of 200 m asl.

Taxon discussion

The GenBank sequences matched exactly the extracted sequences of *Indirana gundia* (0.1% genetic distance) and clustered together in the ML tree, strongly suggesting that the distribution range of *I. gundia* extends through the continuous stretch of forests towards south up to Aralam region of the Kerala part of Western Ghats. Our results expand the distribution of *I. gundia* about 111 km south (Aralam) of its previously known range at an elevation of 137 m mean sea level. Konnakkad is approximately 56 km south of the type locality of *I. gundia* at an elevation of 115 m mean sea level followed by Kanamvayal (61 km; 172 m). This is the first distribution record of *I. gundia* in places other than the type locality.

Geographical distribution of a species is an important parameter in conservation biology. However, the Wallacean shortfall is evident in the Western Ghats as the exact distribution of many amphibian species in this region is poorly known. The data provided here on the distributional status of one of the critically endangered frog species of Western Ghats illuminating the use of molecular tools for delineating species boundaries effectively. The results may be helpful in designing further studies on biogeography and ecology and provide valuable insights for the conservation status of this species.

Acknowledgements

The authors thank Department of Forests, Govt. of Kerala for sampling permission and Sujith V. Gopalan for field assistance. This work was funded by Department of Biotechnology, Govt. of India (BT/IN/Finnish/11/SG/2008). JAS is thankful to Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment for fellowship.

Author contributions

JAS performed molecular analysis. JAS and SG wrote the paper

References

- Dubois A (1986) Diagnose preliminaire d'un nouveau genre de Ranoidea (Amphibiens, Anoures) du sud de l'Inde. *Alytes* 4 (3): 113-118.
- Heyer WR, Donnelly MA, McDiarmid RW, Hayek LC (Eds) (1994) *Measuring and Monitoring Biological Diversity: Standard Methods for Amphibians*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington and London, 364 pp.
- Isaac NJ, Turvey ST, Collen B, Waterman C, Baillie JE (2007) Mammals on the EDGE: Conservation Priorities Based on Threat and Phylogeny. *PLoS ONE* 2 (3): e296. DOI: [10.1371/journal.pone.0000296](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0000296)
- IUCN (2015) The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2015.1. <http://www.iucnredlist.org>. Accession date: 2015 7 31.
- Kimura M (1980) A simple method for estimating evolutionary rate of base substitutions through comparative studies of nucleotide sequences. *Journal of Molecular Evolution* 16: 111-120. DOI: [10.1007/bf01731581](https://doi.org/10.1007/bf01731581)
- Modak, Dahanukar N, Gosavi NN, Padhye AD (2015) *Indirana salelkari*, a new species of leaping frog (Anura: Ranixalidae) from Western Ghats of Goa, India. *Journal of Threatened Taxa* 7 (9): 7493-7509. DOI: [10.11609/JoTT.o4262](https://doi.org/10.11609/JoTT.o4262)
- Nair A, Gopalan SV, George S, Kumar KS, Teacher AG, Merilä J (2012) Endemic *Indirana* frogs of western Ghats biodiversity hotspots. *Ann. Zool. Fennici* 49 (6): 257-286. DOI: [10.5735/086.049.0501](https://doi.org/10.5735/086.049.0501)
- Padhye AD, Modak N, Dahanukar N (2014) *Indirana chiravasi*, a new species of Leaping Frog (Anura: Ranixalidae) from Western Ghats of India. *Journal of Threatened Taxa* 6 (10): 6293-6312. DOI: [10.11609/JoTT.o4068.6293-312](https://doi.org/10.11609/JoTT.o4068.6293-312)
- Palumbi S, Martin A, Romano SS, McMillan WO, Stice L, Grabowski G (1991) *The simple fool's guide to PCR*. Department of Zoology and Marine Laboratory, University of Hawaii, 45 pp.
- Tamura K, Stecher G, Peterson D, Flipski A, Kumar S (2013) MEGA 6: Molecular evolutionary genetics analysis version 6.0. *Molecular Biology and Evolution* 30: 2725-2729. DOI: [10.1093/molbev/mst197](https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/mst197)
- Vences M, Thomas M, van der Meijden A, Chiari Y, Vieites DR (2005) Comparative performance of the 16S rRNA gene in DNA barcoding of amphibians. *Front Zool.* 2: 1-12. DOI: [10.1186/1742-9994-2-5](https://doi.org/10.1186/1742-9994-2-5)

Supplementary materials

Suppl. material 1: Genetic distance (p-distance) of *I. gundia* samples

Authors: Abdulrasheed Safia Jesmina, Sanil George

Data type: Genetic distance

Filename: Suppl.material 1..doc - [Download file](#) (33.00 kb)

Suppl. material 2: Aligned sequences used for the construction of ML tree

Authors: Abdulrasheed Safia Jesmina, Sanil George

Data type: DNA sequence

Filename: Suppl.material 2..fas - [Download file](#) (14.84 kb)