

Indonesia

The Indonesian IUCN SSC Amphibian Specialist Group currently has seven active members. Our research activities have focused on a range of amphibian species, including the lungless frog, *Barbourula kalimantanensis* which was spectacularly rediscovered during an expedition to central Kalimantan on Borneo (Bickford et al. 2008). This is the first case of complete lunglessness reported in a frog (Bickford et al., 2008) and further research has revealed that this species diverged at least 10 million years ago (Blackburn et al. 2010). Intensive works around the distribution range of *B. kalimantanensis* have shown that the species is not as rare as previously thought, but more likely the difficulties in locating individuals are due to its elusive behavior. The species has been found in seven localities and more than five watersheds. As a result, its conservation status has been proposed to be downgraded from Endangered B2ab(iii) to Vulnerable B1ab(iii) (Rahmayuningtyas et al 2011).

Dicroglossid frogs have also been the focus of intensive research since early 2000 across Indonesia, primarily on Sulawesi but also Sumatra and Borneo (Emerson et al. 2000; Evans et al. 2003; Setiadi et al. 2011). As a result of these efforts, many undescribed species have been revealed by molecular studies however not yet substantiated with a complete revision of the group. At least three species have been published this year, one from each of the larger Sunda Islands (Iskandar et al. 2011a; Iskandar et al. 2011b; McLeod et al. 2011). Another study

revealed that *Staurois natator* actually comprised of three species and led to the recognition of *S. guttatus* and *S. nubillus* (Arifin et al. 2011). In addition, following the Evolutionary Species Concept, Riyanto et al. (2011) have recently described the Sulawesi population of the *P. leucomystax* species complex as a new species.

Swei et al. (2011) recently published their findings on the distribution of the disease chytridiomycosis (*Bd*) in Asia, concluding that the low presences of *Bd* in the region suggests it is either newly emerging in Asia, endemic at low prevalence, or that some other ecological factor is preventing *Bd* from fully invading Asian amphibians. A synopsis of this study can be read in FrogLog vol. 98. Kusriani et al. have been involved with the monitoring of chytrid in Indonesia, their findings of samples taken at Mount Gebe Pangrango can be read in Kusriani et al. 2008.

**By Djoko T. Iskandar (Chair)
Indonesian Amphibian Specialist
Group. David P. Bickford,
Umilaela Arifin, Biofagri A.
Rachmayuningtyas, Mirza D.
Kusriani, Mumpuni & Jimmy A.
McGuire.**

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FrogLog Schedule

January 2012 - South America
March 2012 - Europe, North Africa and West Asia
May 2012 - North and Central America and the Caribbean
July 2012 - Sub Saharan Africa
September 2012 - Mainland Asia
November 2012 - Maritime Southeast Asia and Oceania
January 2013 - South America
March 2013 - Europe, North Africa and West Asia