The study area is one of the biggest protected areas (Fig. 1) of our country i.e., Nagarjunasagar-Srisailam Wildlife Sanctuary or more popularly known as Nagarjunasagar-Srisailam Tiger Reserve (N-STR), spreads over an area of 3,568 km² situated in the Nallamalais - an offshoot of Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh. The sanctuary lies in the Deccan peninsular plateau (15°53'–16°43'N & 78°30'–79°28'E). Most of this sanctuary is hilly terrain with plateaus, ridges, gorges and deep valleys which support tropical mixed dry deciduous forests with an under growth of bamboo and grass.

Attems (1930) from Austria conducted a comprehensive study on Centipedes of world. In India there is a scanty literature on centipedes except monumental work of Jangi & Dass (1984) and the latest updated account by Khanna (2001). However, centipedes from NSTR, Andhra Pradesh are little known. Hence the present paper.

Phylum: Arthropoda
Class: Chilopoda
Order: Scolopendromorpha
Family: Scolopendridae
Subfamily: Scolopendrinae
Tribe: Scolopendrini
Genus: Scolopendra Linnaeus, 1758

1. *Scolopendra amazonica* (Bucherl) (Image 1)
   - Material Examined: 3 males & 1 female, 18.i.03, Chinnarutla, N-STR, Prakasham District, coll. K. Thulsi Rao.
   - Distribution: Cosmopolitan.
   - Remarks: 5 specimens were collected.

2. *Scolopendra morsitans* Linnaeus 1758.
   - Material examined: 1 male, 28.i.03, Shikharam, N-STR, Kurnool District, coll. I. Siva Rama Krishna.
   - Distribution: Cosmopolitan.
   - Remarks: These are robust specimens. The 20th pair of legs has tarsal spur.

Figure 1. The map showing the study area in Nagarjunasagar-Srisailam Tiger Reserve.
   1 - Sundipenta (16°48'17"N & 78°54'19"E);
   2 - Shikharam (16°03'10"N & 78°55'19"E);
   3 - Chinnarutla (16°02'36"N & 78°57'20"E);
   4 - Thummalabailu (15°57'20"N & 78°55'20"E).

* See Images 1-4 in the web supplement at www.zoosprint.org
Centipedes from N-STR

K. Thulsi Rao et al.

3. Scolopendra hardwickei Newport (Image 2º)

Material Examined: 3 males & 2 females, 2.viii.03, Sundipenta, N-STR, Kurnool District, coll. S.M. Maqsood Javed.

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka, Sumatra (Indo-Malayan).

Remarks: First record for Nallamalais, Eastern Ghats. These are brilliantly coloured, banded specimens. Commonly known as Tiger Centipede.

Genus: Cormocephalus Newport, 1844
4. Cormocephalus dentipes Pocock, 1891 (Image 3º)


Distribution: India: Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.


Tribe: Asanadini
Genus: Asanada Meinit, 1886
5. Asanada maligii Jangi & Dass, 1984 (Image 4º)

Material examined: 1 female, 12.iv.03, Thummalabailu, N-STR, Prakasam District, coll. I. Shiva Rama Krishna.

Distribution: India: Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.


Subfamily: Otostigminae
Tribe: Otostigmini
Genus: Rhysida Wood, 1862


Distribution: India: Maharashtra.

Remarks: Coxopleural process tipped with three spines. First record for Nallamalais, Eastern Ghats.

REFERENCES

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NEW RECORD
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FAUNA OF PROTECTED AREAS - 17
SOME SPECIES OF PRAYING MANTIDS (INSECTA: MANTODEA) FROM NAGARJUNASAGAR-SRISAILAM TIGER RESERVE, ANDHRA PRADESH

Mantid fauna of India consists of over 160 species, included under some 68 genera (Mukherjee et al., 1995). A couple of genera and species have since been synonymized in recent work (Ehrmann, 2002). It is apparent from the work recently published on Mantodea of India, that distribution records of most mantids is inadequate and that, much exploration is necessary in Eastern and Western Ghats to understand mantid diversity and distribution patterns. Since mantids are predatory insects with a very useful role in the ecosystems, it is necessary that a thorough survey of mantids is carried out in various parts of India.

We recently carried out a survey of mantids under All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory, in Nagarjunasagar-Srisailam Tiger Reserve 15°53'-16°43’N & 78°30'-79°28’E Andhra Pradesh. It is an area with more or less scrub vegetation (typical southern tropical mixed dry deciduous) and southern tropical moist deciduous forest types intermingled with scrub (Champion & Seth, 1968), with a rainfall of about 900-1000mm. The climate is generally hot and dry with maximum temperatures rising up to 45°C during May and dropping down to 8°C in December. This is only a preliminary report as a major survey of various other animals is being carried out and the activity will persist over a period of 2 years. So far 14 genera and 16 species of mantids are known from Andhra Pradesh (Mukherjee et al., 1995).

Mantids were collected at various places using insect net or by hand-picking and were dry preserved using standard entomological techniques, at the Andhra Pradesh Forest Department’s Field Museum (Eco-research and Monitoring Laboratories) in the headquarters of Nagarjunasagar-Srisailam Tiger Reserve at Sundipenta, Kurnool district. The specimens were identified with the help of keys given in Mukherjee et al. (1995) and are listed here. Asterisk (*) indicates first record for Andhra Pradesh.