



Map and Photos

Source: A Rapid Biodiversity Assessment of the Ajenjua Bepo and Mamang River Forest Reserves, Ghana: 13

Published By: Conservation International

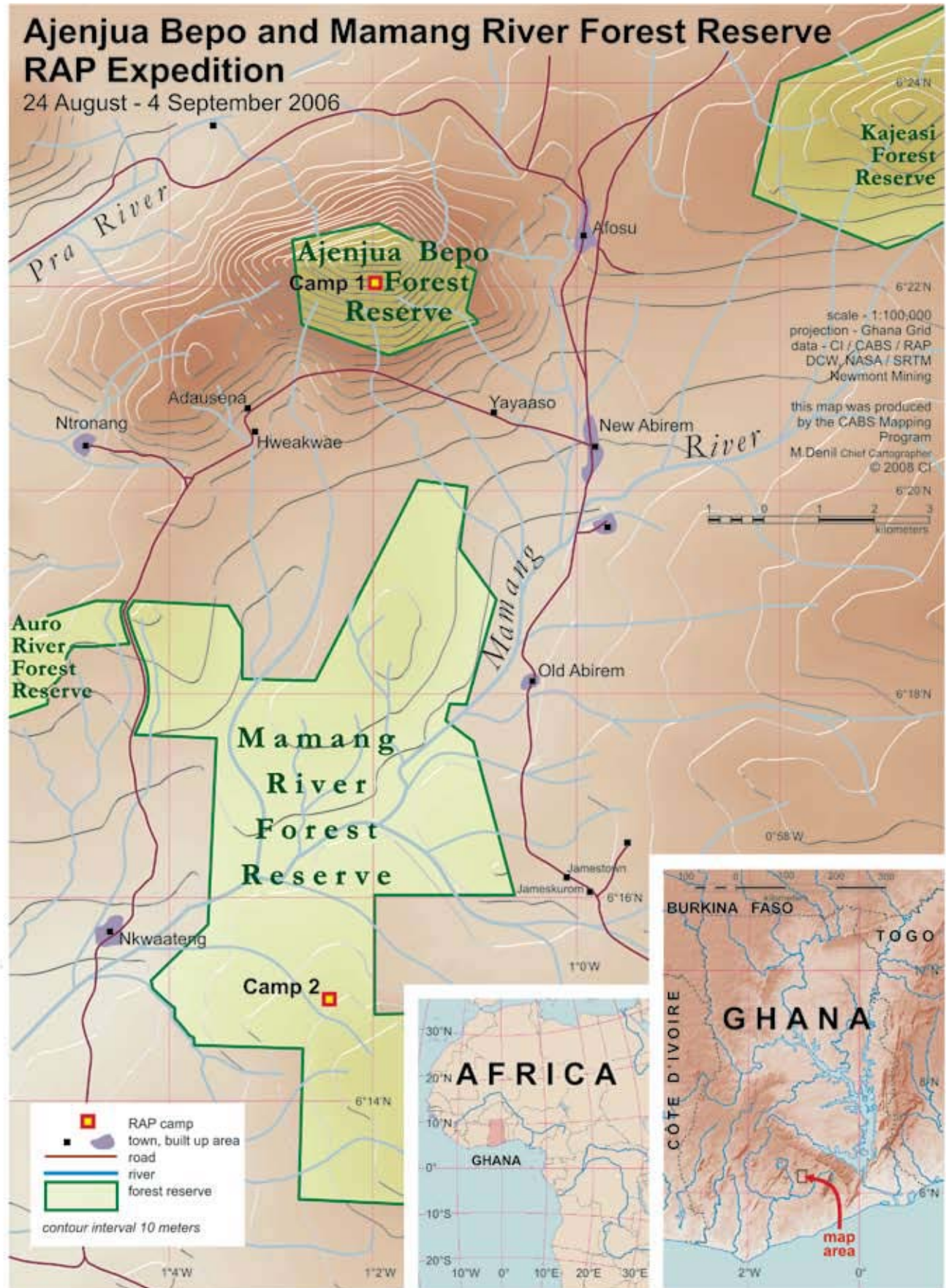
URL: <https://doi.org/10.1896/054.050.0104>

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.





Euphaedra harpalyce, a nymphalid butterfly, is a widely distributed forest species that was found in both forest reserves.



Aterica galene, a nymphalid butterfly, is a widely distributed forest species.



A vine tangle, a common vegetation feature within the Mamang River Forest Reserve.



An unidentified pyralid moth found on the RAP survey.



Oxyliodes faunus, a lycaenid butterfly that is found in moist evergreen forests.



A female Sylvan katydid (*Adapantus bardus*) eating the spermatophore left by a male that mated with her.



This viper species (*Atheris chlorechis*) was found in the forest of the Mamang River Forest Reserve.



Mustius afzelii was found in both forest reserves.



Field assistant Ernestina Doku-Marfo identifying a butterfly.



Only four specimens of a single forest-dwelling bat species (*Myonycteris torquata*) were recorded within the forest reserves, most likely a result of weather conditions during surveys.



Hemissus marmoratus was found in the Mamang River Forest Reserve.



Tomias gerriesmithae, a new species to science that was discovered on this RAP survey.



Participants of the RAP survey.



Although it is clearly a forest-dwelling species, very little is known about the ecology and natural history of the Near Threatened (IUCN, 2008) Tai Forest Treefrog (*Leptopelis occidentalis*).



Caecilians (*Geotrypetes seraphini*) are legless, snake-like amphibians that are not well known because they are largely fossorial and very secretive.



Afromecopoda frontalis was found in both forest reserves.



A drift fence and pitfall trap setup for capturing small amphibians, reptiles, and mammals.



Cymatomera chopardi, a very rare katydid species with only two specimens known, was recorded for the first time in Ghana during the RAP survey.