



Map and Photos

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

Published By: Conservation International

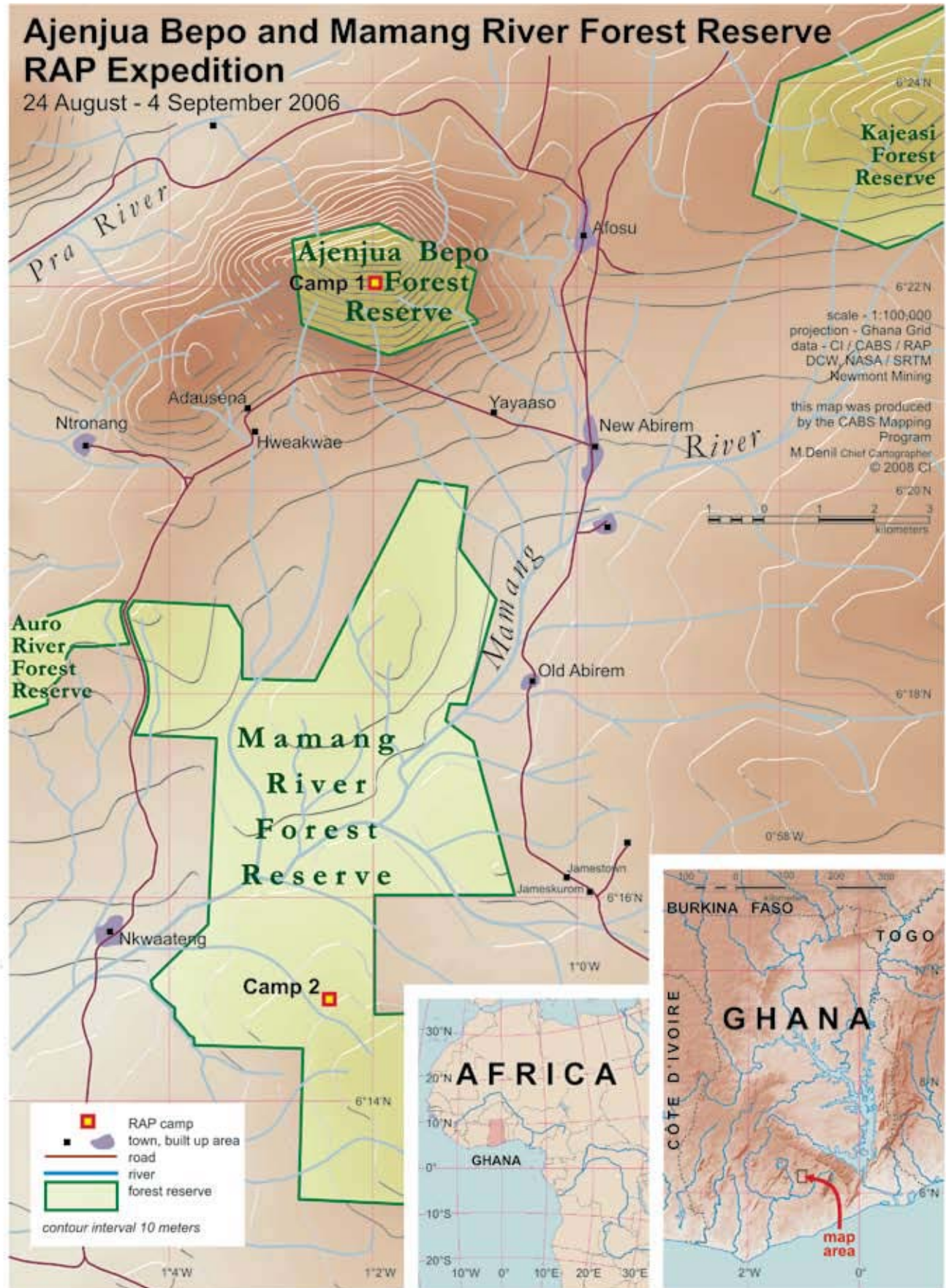
URL: <https://doi.org/10.1896/054.050.0104>

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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.



Oxyides 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.