The Taxonomy and Conservation Status of Mammals in Sri Lanka

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Introduction

The first systematic account of the mammals of Sri Lanka was done by Kelaart (1852). Thereafter, Phillips (1935) has written a more extensive review of the mammals of Sri Lanka which, even though somewhat outdated in terms of information, remains the standard reference work for the mammals of Sri Lanka even at present. After Phillips, several attempts have been made to revise the taxonomic status of the country's mammals. Some of these reviews have focused specifically on the Sri Lankan situation (Hill, 1939; Eisenberg and Mckay, 1970; Hill, 1980; Mckay 1984) while others treated the country's mammals in a regional context (Ellerman and Morrison-Scott 1966; Corbet and Hill, 1992). In addition, there are a number of reviews that have focused on specific taxonomic groups (Moore, 1960; Ellerman, 1961; Musser, 1981; Bates & Harrison, 1997; Marshall, 1977; Sirinivasulu and Pradhan, 2003; Chakraborty *et al*., 2004; Sirinivasulu and Jordan, 2004; Sirinivasulu and Sirinivasulu, 2004; Sirinivasulu *et al.*, 2004a and Sirinivasulu *et al*., 2004b).

Taxonomy

A total of 144 species and subspecies of mammals were described from Sri Lanka from 1758 to1965. Of these, 24 are currently considered as valid species. According to literature, there are 95 species of indigenous mammals in Sri Lanka, of which 21 species are endemic to the island. Another 12 species have been introduced to Sri Lanka by humans, of which four species, namely *Bubalis bubalis, Equus caballus*, *Equus asinus* and *Rattus norvegicus*, have well established feral populations.

The endemic status of the Kelaart's long-clawed shrew, *Feroculus feroculus* had to be revised as it has been reported from equivalent bioclimatic zones in Kerala & Tamil Nadu provinces of India (Pradhan *et al.,* 1997). At the same time recent revisions of the South Asian murids (Sirinivasulu and Pradhan, 2003; Dissanayake, 2012) and primates (Walker and Molur, 2004) have indicated that *Funambulus layardi*, *Funambulus obscurus* and *Loris tardigradus* are endemic to Sri Lanka. Further, revision of the genus *Moschiola* (Groves & Meijaard, 2005) and the species *Paradoxurus zeylonensis* (Groves *et al.,* 2009) resulted in splitting of the two previously known species into five endemic species, *Moschiola meminna, Moschiola kathygre*, *Paradoxurus aureus, Paradoxurus stenocephalus* and *Paradoxurus montanus*. Finally, another species of shrew, *Crocidura hikmiya*, has been added to the list of endemic species of Sri Lanka (Meegaskumbura *et al.,* 2007), bringing the total number of endemic species to 21.

Most revisions of Sri Lankan mammals have been based mainly on museum collections rather than detailed field studies. The work of Phillips therefore remains the only truly reliable source even today, even though advances in systematics during recent years have made some of his nomenclature obsolete and, as noted above, the endemic status of several species of mammals have changed. Other aspects that need to be resolved are the subspecific status of some Sri Lankan mammals and the status of two species of small mammals described by Deraniyagala (1958 and 1964), *Podihik kura* and *Gatamiya weragami.*

Several Sri Lankan mammals are represented by sub species whose status have not been clearly established. Therefore, these sub species were not considered during the present conservation assessment. However, some of the sub species are quite rare in Sri Lanka eg. *Loris tardigradus nycticeboides, Macaca sinica opisthomeles, Semnopithecus vetulus monticola* even though the species itself is found in abundance. Therefore, if these sub species are to be conserved as genetically stable units in the future, the correct sub species status has to be clearly resolved. Both *Gatamiya weragami* and *Podihik kura* are not currently considered in the list of Sri Lankan mammals. Corbett and Hill (1992) consider that the former is probably a synonym of *Mus booduga*, while the description of the latter was based on a juvenile specimen of *Suncus murinus*. However, Deraniyagala placed *P. kura* in the subfamily Soricinae, which possess reddish incisor enamel, while the subfamily Crocidurinae, to which *Suncus* belongs, has white enamel. The status of *Podihik*, at least, needs to be re-examined.

All these taxonomic issues point to the need to carry out a systematic review of the taxonomy of Sri Lankan mammals based on detailed field collections as well as existing museum specimens.

Distribution

Eisenberg and McKay (1970) proposed a system for classifying the habitats of mammals in Sri Lanka based on the climate map of Muller-Dombois and Sirisena (1967); they recognized seven mammalian zones, namely monsoon scrub jungle in the northwest (A1) and southeast (A2), monsoon forest and grassland (B), inter monsoon forest (C), rain forests and grasslands below 3000 feet (D1), between 3000-5000 feet (D2) and above 5000 feet (D3). Out of these, most of the endemic and threatened mammals of Sri Lanka are restricted to the zones D1, D2 and D3. However, these three zones remain poorly explored, especially zones D2 and D3. As recent studies have lead to the description of at least 5 new endemic species during the last five years alone from these three zones, a detailed survey of the mammals in these three zones is a timely need.

Research gaps related to the taxonomy of mammals of Sri Lanka

Most of the research on mammals of Sri Lanka has been biased towards the large charismatic animals with little emphasis on the small mammals. Many of the small mammals have not been recorded in recent times and their present status remains unknown. Furthermore, many areas of Sri Lanka, such as the north, northwest, isolated hills in the dry zone and the montane regions (especially, the Knuckles Range and Sinharaja), have not been properly surveyed and may harbour species that are not recorded to date. It is extremely important, therefore, for Sri Lanka to establish a systematic survey program for the country's mammals (for both terrestrial and marine), with a special emphasis on small mammals, under the auspices of the national museum or any other relevant government agency. Such a survey would bring a wealth of information on the mammalian fauna of Sri Lanka as well as provide the basis to resolve many of the taxonomic issues we face today.

Conservation issues pertaining to mammals of Sri Lanka

Even though many, perhaps most, of the mammals show a wide distribution within Sri Lanka, a majority of the endemic and threatened mammals are confined to the wet zone and especially, the montane zone where habitat loss and degradation are taking place at a rapid rate. Furthermore, fragmentation of habitats also has a detrimental effect on mammal populations, especially small mammals who have low mobility. Expansion of human settlements into forested areas has resulted in an influx of pest species (house rat and brown rat) and domestic predators (cat and dog) into the remaining natural habitats. These compete with indigenous species as well as increase the predator pressure on already stressed natural populations. A number of small predators, such as the fishing cat and the mongoose, live in small urban forests and marshes which are at risk of being converted to human use, endangering these small urban populations. Increased mortality due to hunting and conflict also remains a major concern, especially for the large charismatic species.

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Notes on the Marine Mammals of Sri Lanka

The maritime zone of Sri Lanka is inhabited by 30 species of marine mammals. Even though it has been known that marine mammals inhabited the ocean around Sri Lanka as far back as the 14th century based on the writings of the travelers, the scientific study of the marine mammals has only begun in the 1980's. Therefore, what is known about the diversity, ecology and conservation of marine mammals is based on information gathered by research carried out during the last three decades. The 30 species of marine mammals recorded in Sri Lankan waters are classified under two orders, Cetartiodactyla (includes 29 species of whales, dolphins and porpoises in five families) and Sirenia (includes 1 species of Dugong).

As indicated above, the research studies on Marine Mammals in Sri Lanka has only started during the last three decades. Even these are mostly short-term studies due to funding restrictions, logistical restrictions in studying large ranging oceanic animals and lack of access to certain parts of the ocean due to security reasons. However, in order to reach a clear understanding of large ranging mammals such as whales and dolphins long term studies are necessary. Due to the lack of information, the national status of marine mammals has not been assessed and only their global status is listed in this paper.

The biggest threat to the marine mammals inhabiting the oceans around Sri Lanka is posed by the fisheries industry. Large numbers of Dolphins and Dugongs are killed each year both directly and indirectly (by-catch) by fisherman. In addition, increased shipping traffic, marine pollution by both land based and marine based sources, habitat destruction, especially shallow near shore habitats such as sea grass beds are the other major threats faced by marine mammals. Even though Sri Lanka's maritime zone is nearly eight times larger than its land area, there is a major discrepancy in the allocation of areas for conservation as evidenced by the fact that there are only four Marine Protected Areas in Sri Lanka as opposed to more than 100 protected areas declared on land under the management of Department of Wildlife Conservation and Forest Department. These four protected areas are primarily aimed at conserving coral reefs and are poorly enforced at present.

During the past decade Sri Lanka has gained a reputation as an ideal site for whale and dolphin watching, both among local and foreign tourists. However, at present there are no regulations in place to control or monitor the whale watching industry and as such it may pose a major threat to the marine mammals, especially the larger whales. Lessons learned from other countries indicate that poorly regulated whale watching can have adverse impacts on the marine mammal populations. As Sri Lanka plans to expand its tourist industry in the coming years, marine mammals can prove an important economic resource as it can be marketed as a major tourism experience. Therefore, it is critically important that Sri Lanka pays more attention towards protecting its marine mammals.

Table 12: List of Mammals in Sri Lanka

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Family : Manidae					
Manis crassicaudata Gray, 1827	E: Pangolin; S: Kaballewa	NT		NT	
Family : Soricidae					
Crocidura horsfieldi (Tomes, 1856)	E: Horsfield's shrew; S: Kunuhik-miya	CR	B2ab(iii)	DD	
Crocidura miya Phillips, 1929	E: Sri Lanka long-tailed shrew; S: Sri Lanka Kunuhik-miya	CR	B1ab(iii)	EN	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
Crocidura hikmiya Meegaskumbura, Meegaskumbura, Pethiyagoda, Manamendra-arachchi & Schneider, 2007		CR	B2ab(iii)		
Feroculus feroculus (Kelaart, 1850)	E: Kelaart's long-clawed shrew; S: Pirihik-miya	EN	B1ab(iii)+ 2ab(iii)	EN	B1+2ab(ii,iii)
Solisorex pearsoni Thomas, 1924	E: Sri Lanka Pearson's long-clawed shrew; S: Sri Lanka Mahik-miya	CR	B2ab(iii)	EN	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
Suncus etruscus (Savi, 1822)	E: Pigmy shrew; S: Podi Hik-miya	EN	B1ab(iii)	LC	
Suncus fellowes-gordoni Phillips,1932	E: Sri Lanka pigmy shrew; S: Sri Lanka Podi Hik-miya	EN	B1ab(iii)+ 2ab(iii)	EN	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
Suncus montanus (Kelaart, 1850)	E:Sri Lanka Highland shrew; S:Sri Lanka Kandu Hik-miya	EN	B1ab(iii)+ 2ab(iii)	VU	B2ab(ii,iii)
Suncus murinus (Linnaeus, 1766)	E: Common musk shrew; S: Podhu Hik-miya	LC		LC	
Suncus zeylanicus Phillips, 1928	E: Sri Lanka jungle shrew; S: Sri Lanka Kele Hik-miya	DD		EN	B2ab(iii)
Family : Emballonuridae					
Taphozous longimanus Hardwicke, 1825	E: Long-armed sheath-tailed bat; S: Dikba Kepulum- vavula	EN	B1ab(iii)+ 2ab(iii)	LC	
Taphozous melanopogon Temminck, 1841	E: Black-bearded sheath-tailed bat; S: Ravulkalu Kepulum- vavula	VU	B1ab(iii)	LC	
Saccolaimus saccolaimus Temminck, 1838	E: Pouch-bearing sheath-tailed bat; S: Maha Kepulum- vavula	CR	B2ab(iii)	LC	

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Family : Hipposideridae					
Hipposideros ater Temleton, 1848	E: Bicolored leaf-nosed bat; S: Depata Pathnehe-vavula	LC		LC	
Hipposideros fulvus Gray, 1838	E: Fulvous-leaf nosed bat; S: Malekaha Pathnehe-vavula	EN	B1ab(iii)+ 2ab(iii)	LC	
Hipposideros galeritus Cantor, 1846	E: Dekhan leaf-nosed bat; S: Kesdiga Pathnehe-vavula	VU	B1ab(iii)	LC	
Hipposideros lankadiva Kelaart, 1850	E: Great leaf-nosed bat; S: Maha Pathnehe-vavula	VU	B1ab(iii)	LC	
Hipposideros speoris (Schneider, 1800)	E: Schneider's leaf-nosed bat; S: Kesketi Pathnehe-vavula	LC		LC	
Family : Megadermatidae					
Megaderma lyra Geoffroy, 1810	E: Greater False Vampire bat; S: Boru Ley-vavula	VU	B1ab(iii)	LC	
Megaderma spasma (Linnaeus, 1758)	E: Lesser False Vampire bat; S: Kandiga Boru Ley-vavula	VU	B1ab(iii)	LC	
Family : Molossidae					
Tadarida aegyptiaca (Geoffroy, 1818)	E: Continental wrinkled-lip bat; S: Mahadive Rallithol-vavula	CR	B2ab(iii)	LC	
Chaerephon plicatus (Buchnnan, 1800)	E: Common wrinkled-lip bat; S: Podhu Rallithol-vavula	CR	B2ab(iii)	LC	
Family : Pteropodidae					
Cynopterus brachyotis (Muller, 1838)	E: Lesser dog-nosed fruit bat; S: Heen Thala-vavula	EN	B1ab(iii)+ 2ab(iii)	LC	
Cynopterus sphinx (Vahl, 1797)	E: Short-nosed fruit bat; S: Thala-vavula	LC		LC	
Pteropus giganteus (Brunnich, 1782)	E: Flying fox; S: Ma-vavula	LC		LC	
Rousettus leschenaulti (Desmarest, 1820)	E: Fulvous fruit bat; S: Rath dumburu pala vavula	LC		LC	
Family : Rhinolophidae					
Rhinolophus beddomei Anderson, 1905	E: Great horse-shoe bat; S: Maha Ashladan-vavula	VU	B1ab(iii)	LC	

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Rhinolophus rouxii Temminck, 1835	E: Rufous horse-shoe bat; S: Borath Ashladan-vavula	LC		LC	
Family : Vespertillionidae					
Hesperoptenus tickelli (Blyth, 1851)	E: Tickle's bat; S: Awara-vavula	DD		LC	
Kerivoula hardwickii (Horsefield, 1824)	E: Malpas's bat; S: Rathbora Kehel-vavula	CR	B1ab(iii)+ 2ab(iii)		
Kerivoula picta (Pallas, 1767)	E: Painted bat; S: Visithuru Kehel-vavula	NT		LC	
Miniopterus schreibersii (Kuhl, 1819)	E: Long-winged bat; S: Dickpiya-vavula	EN	B2ab(iii)		
Myotis hasseltii (Temminck, 1840)	E: Brown bat; S: Bora-vavula	NT		LC	
Murina cyclotis Dobson, 1872	E: Tube-nosed bat; S: Nalanehe-vavula	NT		LC	
Falsistrellus affinis (Dobson, 1871)	E: Chocolate bat; S: Bora koseta-vavula	CR	B2ab(iii)	LC	
Pipistrellus ceylonicus (Kelaart, 1852)	E: Kelaart's pipistrel; S: Rathbora koseta-vavula	EN	B2ab(iii)	LC	
Pipistrellus coromandra (Gray, 1838)	E: Indian pipistrel; S: Indu koseta-vavula	VU	B1ab(iii)	LC	
Pipistrellus tenuis (Temminck, 1840)	E: Pigmy pipistrel; S: Heen koseta-vavula	LC		LC	
Scotophilus heathii Horsefield, 1831	E: Great yellow bat; S: Maha kaha-vavula	VU	B1ab(iii)	LC	
*Scotophilus kuhli*i Leach, 1821	E: Lesser yellow bat; S: Heen kaha-vavula	DD		LC	
Family : Cercopithecidae					
Macaca sinica (Linnaeus, 1771)	E: Sri Lanka toque monkey; S: Sri Lanka Rilawa	LC		EN	A2cd
Semnopithecus priam Blyth, 1844	E: Grey langur; S: Eli-wandura	LC		NT	
Semnopithecus vetulus (Erxleben, 1777)	E:Sri Lanka Purple-faced langur; S: Sri Lanka kalu-wandura	EN	B2ab(iii)	EN	A2cd+3cd+4cd
Family : Lorisidae					
Loris lydekkerianus Cabrera, 1908	E: Grey slender loris; S: Alu Unahapuluwa	NT		LC	

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Loris tardigradus (Linnaeus, 1758)	E: Sri Lanka red slender loris; S: Sri Lanka Rath Unahapuluwa	VU	B1ab(iii)	EN	C2a(i)
Family : Canidae					
Canis aureus Linnaeus, 1758	E: Jackal; S: Nariya / Hiwala	LC		LC	
Family : Felidae					
Felis chaus Gueldenstaedt, 1776	E: Jungle cat; S: Wal Balala	NT		LC	
Panthera pardus (Linnaeus, 1758)	E: Leopard; S: Kotiya/ Diviya	EN	B2ab(iii)	NT	
Prionailurus rubiginosus (Geoffroy, 1831)	E: Rusty-spotted cat; S: Kola Diviya / Balal Diviya	EN	B2ab(iii)	VU	C2a(i)
Prionailurus viverrinus (Bennett, 1833)	E: Fishing cat; S: Handun Diviya	EN	B2ab(iii)	EN	A2cd+4cd
Family : Herpestidae					
Herpestes brachyurus Gray, 1837	E: Brown mongoose; S: Bora Mugatiya	LC			
Herpestes edwardsii (Geoffroy, 1818)	E: Grey mongoose; S: Alu Mugatiya	LC		LC	
Herpestes smithii Gray, 1837	E: Black-tipped or Ruddy mongoose; S: Rath Mugatiya / Hothambuwa	LC		LC	
Herpestes vitticollis Bennett, 1835	E: Stripe-necked or badger mongoose; S: Maha Mugatiya / Gal Mugatiya	VU	B1ab(iii)	LC	
Family : Mustelidae					
Lutra lutra (Linnaeus, 1758)	E: Otter; S: Diya-balla	VU	B1ab(iii)	NT	
Family : Ursidae					
Melursus ursinus (Show & Nodder, 1791)	E: Sloth bear; S: Walaha	EN	B2ab(iii)	VU	A2cd+4cd;C1
Family : Viverridae					
Paradoxurus hermaphoditus (Pallas, 1777)	E: Palm cat; S: Uguduwa	LC		LC	
Paradoxurus aureus Cuvier, 1822	E: Golden Palm Civet	EN	B2ab(iii)		
Paradoxurus stenocephalus Groves, Rajapaksha & Manamendra-Arachchi, 2009	E: Golden Dry-zone Palm Civet	CR	B1ab(iii)+ 2ab(iii)		
Paradoxurus montanus Kelaart, 1852	E: Sri Lankan Brown Palm Civet	EN	B2ab(iii)		
Viverricula indica (Desmarest, 1817)	E: Ring-tailed civet; S: Urulewa	LC		LC	

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Family : Elephantidae					
Elephas maximus Linnaeus, 1758	E: Elephant; S: Etha / Aliya	EN	B2ab(iii)	EN	A2c
Family : Bovidae					
Bubalus arnee (Kerr, 1792)	E: Wild buffalo; S: Kulu Haraka / Wal Meema	VU	B2ab(iii)	EN	A2cde+ 3cde+4cde; C1
Family : Cervidae					
Axis axis (Erxleben, 1777)	E: Spotted deer; S: Tith Muwa	LC		LC	
Axis porcinus (Zimmermann, 1777)	E: Hog deer; S: Vil Muwa / Gona Muwa	CR	B1ab(iii)+ 2ab(iii)		
Rusa unicolor Kerr, 1792	E: Sambur; S: Gona	NT		VU	A2cd+3cd+4cd
Muntiacus muntjak (Zimmermann, 1780)	E: Barking deer; S: Olu Muwa / Weli Muwa	NT			
Family : Suidae					
Sus scrofa Linnaeus, 1758	E: Wild boar; S: Wal Ura	LC		LC	
Family : Tragulidae					
Moschiola meminna Erexleben, 1777	E: Sri Lanka mouse-deer; S: Sri Lanka Meminna	LC		LC	
Moschiola kathygre Groves & Meijaard, 2004	E: Sri Lanka pigmy mouse-deer; S: Sri Lanka Kuru Meminna	VU	B1ab(iii)	LC	
Family : Hystricidae					
Hystrix indica (Kerr, 1792)	E: Porcupine; S: Ittewa	LC		LC	
Family : Muridae					
Bandicota bengalensis (Gray 1835)	E: Mole rat; S: Heen Uru-miya	LC		LC	
Bandicota indica (Bechstein, 1800)	E: Malabar bandicoot; S: Uru-miya	LC		LC	
Madromys blanfordi (Thomas, 1881)	E: White-tailed rat; S: Waligasudu-miya	EN	B2ab(iii)	LC	
Golunda ellioti Gray, 1837	E: Bush rat; S: Panduru-miya	EN	B1ab(iii)+ 2ab(iii)	LC	
Millardia meltada (Gray, 1837)	E: Soft-furred field rat; S: Kesmudu Keth-miya	EN	B2ab(iii)	LC	
Mus booduga (Gray, 1837)	E: Field mouse; S: Wel Heen-miya	LC		LC	

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCS	Criteria	GCS	Criteria
Mus fernandoni (Phillips, 1932)	E: Sri Lanka spiny mouse; S: Sri Lanka katu Heen-miya	EN	B1ab(iii)+ 2ab(iii)	EN	B2ab(iii)
Mus mayori (Thomas, 1915)	E: Sri Lanka spiny rat; S: Sri Lanka Depahe Katu Heen-miya	EN	B2ab(iii)	VU	B2ab(iii)
Mus musculus Linnaeus, 1758	E: Indian house mouse; S: Ge Heen-miya/ Koseta-miya	LC			
Rattus montanus Phillips, 1932	E: Nelu rat; S: Sri Lanka Nelu Miya	CR	B2ab(iii)	EN	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
Rattus rattus (Linnaeus, 1758)	E: Common rat; S: Podu Ge Miya	LC			
Rattus tanezumi Temminck, 1844		NT			
Srilankamys ohiensis (Phillips, 1929)	E: Sri Lanka bicolored rat; S: Sri Lanka Depehe-miya	EN	B1ab(iii)+ 2ab(iii)	VU	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
Vandeleuria nolthenii Phillips, 1929	E: Sri lanka long-tailed tree mouse; S: Sri Lanka Gas-miya	CR	B2ab(iii)	EN	B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
Vandeleuria oleracea (Bennett, 1832)	E: Long-tailed tree mouse; S: Gas-miya	VU	B1ab(iii)	LC	
Tatera indica (Hardwicke, 1807)	E: Antelope rat; S: Weli-miya	LC		LC	
Family : Pteromyidae					
Petaurista philippensis (Elliot, 1839)	E: Giant flying squirrel; S: Ma-hambawa	EN	B1ab(iii)+ 2ab(iii)	LC	
Petinomys fuscocapillus (Jerdon, 1847)	E: Small flying squirrel; S: Heen-hambawa	EN	B1ab(iii)+ 2ab(iii)	NT	
Family : Sciuridae					
Funambulus layardi (Blyth, 1849)	E: Sri Lanka flame-striped jungle squirrel; S: Sri Lanka Mukalan Leena	VU	B1ab(iii)	VU	A3c+4c; B1ab(i,ii,iii)
Funambulus palmarum (Linnaeus, 1766)	E: Palm squirrel; S: Leena	LC		LC	
Funambulus obscurus (Pelzein & Kohl, 1886)	E: Dusky-striped jungle squirrel; S:Punchi Leena	VU	B1an(iii)	VU	B2ab(i,ii,iii)
Ratufa macroura (Pennant, 1769)	E: Giant squirrel; S: Dandu-leena	LC		NT	
Family : Leporidae					
Lepus nigricollis Cuvier, 1823	E: Black-naped hare; S: Wal Hawa	LC		LC	

Scientific Name	Common Name	GCS	Criteria
Family: Balaenopteridae			
Balaenoptera acutorostrata Lacepede, 1804	E: Mink Whale; S: Minki thalmasa	LC	
Balaenoptera borealis Lesson, 1828	E: Sei Whale; S: Sei thalmasa	EN	A1ad
Balaenoptera edeni Anderson, 1879	E: Bride's whale; S: Bridege thalmasa	DD	
Balaenoptera musculus Linnaeus, 1758	E: Blue whale; S: Nil thalmasa	EN	A1abd
Balaenoptera physalus (Linnaeus, 1758)	E: Fin Whale; S: Waral thalmasa	EN	A1d
Megaptera novaeangliae (Borowski, 1781)	E: Hump-backed Whale; S: Molli thalmasa	LC	
Family: Physeteridae			
Physeter macrocephalus Linnaeus, 1758	E: Sperm Whale; S: Manda thalmasa	VU	A1d
Family: Kogiidae			
Kogia breviceps (Balaninville, 1838)	E: Pygmy Sperm Whale; S: Kurumanda thalmasa	DD	
Kogia sima (Owen, 1866)	E: Dwarf Sperm Whale; S: Mitimanda thalmasa	DD	
Family: Ziphiidae			
Indopacetus pacificus Longman, 1926	E: Longman’s Beaked Whale; S: Longmange hota ul thalmasa	DD	
Mesoplodon densirostris Blainville, 1817	E: Blainville's beaked Whale; S: Blanvilge hota ul thalmasa	DD	
Mesoplodon hotaula Nishiwaki & Kamiya, 1958	E: Ginko-toothed Beaked Whale; S: Japan hota ul thalmasa	DD	
Zpihius cavirostris Cuvier, 1823	E: Cuvier's beak Whale; S: Cuvierge hota ul thalmasa	LC	
Family: Delphinidae			
Delphinus delphis Linnaeus, 1758	E: Common Dolphin; S: Podu mulla	LC	
Feresa attenuata Gray, 1875	E: Pygmy Killer Whale; S: Kuru minimaru thalmasa	DD	
Globicephala macrorhyncus Gray, 1846	E: Short-finned Pilot Whale; S: Keti waral niyamu thalmasa	DD	
Grampus griseus (Cuvier, 1812)	E: Rissos Dolphin/ Grey Dolphin; S: Malina mulla	LC	
Lagenodelphis hosei Fraser, 1957	E: Fraser's Dolphin; S: Keti hota mulla	LC	
Orcinus orca (Linnaeus, 1758)	E: Killer whale; S: Minimaru thalmasa	DD	
Peponocephala electra (Gray, 1846)	E: Melon headed Whale; S: Puhu lolu mulla	LC	
Pseudorca crassidens (Owen, 1846)	E: False Killer Whale; S: Wyaja minimaru thalmasa	DD	
Sousa chinensis (Osbeck, 1765)	E: Indo-pacific hump-back Dolphin; S: Kabara mulla	NT	
Stenella attenuata (Gray, 1846)	E: Spotted Dolphin; S: Thith mulla	LC	
Stenella coeruleoalba (Meyen, 1833)	E: Striped Dolphin; S: Wyiram mulla	LC	
Stenella longirostris (Gray, 1828)	E: Spinner Dolphin; S: Sannali mulla	DD	
Steno bredanensis (Lesson, 1828)	E: Rough-toothed Dolphin; S: Ralu dath mulla	LC	
Tursiops truncatus (Monotagu, 1821)	E: Bottle nosed Dolphin; S: Digasumbu mulla	LC	
Tursiops aduncus (Ehrenberg, 1833)	E: Indo-pacific Bottlenosed Dolphin; S: Indu digasumbu mulla	DD	
Family: Phocoenidae			
Neophocaena phocaenoides (Cuvier, 1829)	E: Finless Porpoise; S: Awaral mulla	VU	A2cde
Family: Dugongidae			
Dugong dugong (Muller, 1776)	E: Dugong; S: Muhudu Ura	VU	A2bcd