An Island Set Apart

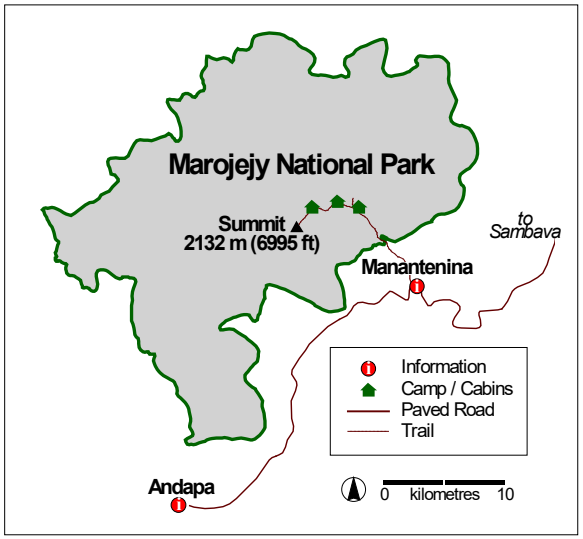
One hundred sixty million years ago, the ancient land-mass of Gondwana broke apart into what eventually became the present-day continents of Africa, South America, Antarctica, and Australia, along with the sub-continent of India and the island of Madagascar. As the land was divided, so too were all the families of plants and animals living there. In Madagascar, only a few of the species that later evolved managed to migrate across the Mozambique Channel from Africa. One way or the other, the species that did end up marooned on Madagascar had plenty of time and opportunity to diversify.

The reptiles and amphibians did this particularly well: over 800 species have thus far been described from Madagascar, and several hundred more have been identified but not yet assessed and scientifically named. So great are the numbers, and so frequently do researchers discover new species, that the classification of Madagascar's herpetofauna is in a constant state of flux. Of Madagascar's reptiles, over 90% are endemic to the island, while for the amphibians the number is very close to 100%.

In Marojejy National Park, on the mountainous eastern escarpment of northern Madagascar, 89 species of reptiles and 89 species of amphibians have been inventoried to date. This represents over 20% of the total herpetofaunal species known in Madagascar, and is the highest diversity of reptiles currently known in any protected area in Madagascar. Twenty-one of these species are endemic strictly to Marojejy.

Clearly, Marojejy National Park plays a critical role in protecting Madagascar's remarkably high levels of biodiversity and endemism. But adequate protection requires more than just setting aside isolated fragments of rainforest. Local communities must carefully safeguard their remarkable and unique forest homes, and current protected areas must be linked to allow species dispersal and genetic exchange. Several non-governmental organizations, including the Lemur Conservation Foundation, Duke Lemur Center SAVA Conservation and Wildlife Madagascar, have been working alongside local villagers to further these goals. We are encouraged that their efforts are showing positive results, protecting the astounding biological richness of Marojejy and all of Madagascar.

Access: Access into Marojejy National Park is via trail starting from the village of Manantenina, 60 km from Sambava along the road to Andapa. A permit and guide are required for entry; these are available at the visitor center in Manantenina.



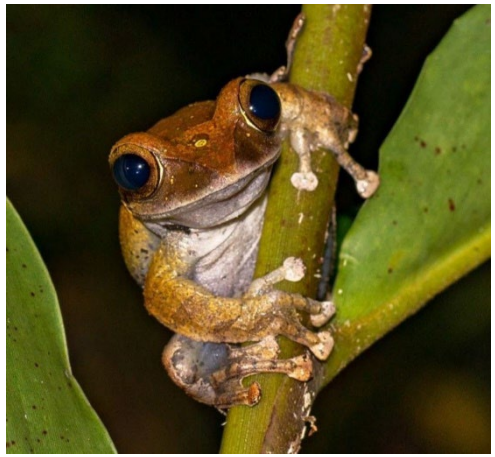
Facilities: Three rustic camps are situated at scenic points along the Summit Trail in the park. The camps all have cabins equipped with beds and bedding, as well as covered cooking and dining areas. Tent camping is also possible at several locations in the park.

Seasons: The park is open year-round, but the best time to visit is from October to mid-December, when it is less rainy and the wildlife is more active and easily viewed.

Surrounding Area: The SAVA region of northeastern Madagascar hosts a number of other beautiful and biologically-interesting areas, including Masoala National Park, Nosy Mangabe and Anjanaharibe-Sud Special Reserves, as well as many excellent private reserves.

Further Information: For more in-depth information and photos, please visit the marojejy.com website or email info@marojejy.com.

The Reptiles and Amphibians of Marojejy



Boophis sp. photo: Éric Mathieu

Marojejy National Park
Madagascar

April 2026

Reptiles and Amphibians: Marojejy National Park, Madagascar

* Species endemic to Marojejy National Park † IUCN conservation status = Threatened # Distinct species, not yet described

Reptilia (89 species)

Chamaeleonidae (Brookesiinae)
- *Brookesia betschi*
- *Brookesia griveaudi*
- *Brookesia karchei* * †
- *Brookesia tedi* *
- *Brookesia vadoni* †
- *Palleon lolontany*

Chamaeleonidae (Chamaeleoninae)
- *Calumma boettgeri*
- *Calumma cucullatum* †
- *Calumma guillaumeti*
- *Calumma jejy* * †
- *Calumma malthe*
- *Calumma marojezense*
- *Calumma nasutum*
- *Calumma peyrierasi* * †
- *Calumma radamanus*
- *Furcifer pardalis*
- *Furcifer timoni*
- *Furcifer willsii*

Gekkonidae
- *Blaesodactylus antongilensis*
- *Ebenavia safari*
- *Geckolepis maculata*
- *Lygodactylus bivittis* †
- *Lygodactylus miops*
- *Lygodactylus ulli* *
- *Paroedura gracilis*
- *Phelsuma dorsivittata*
- *Phelsuma grandis*
- *Phelsuma guttata*
- *Phelsuma laticauda*
- *Phelsuma masohoala* †
- *Phelsuma pusilla*
- *Phelsuma quadriocellata*
- *Uroplatus alluaudi*
- *Uroplatus finaritra* *
- *Uroplatus fivehy*
- *Uroplatus fangorn*
- *Uroplatus giganteus* †
- *Uroplatus lineatus*
- *Uroplatus sikorae*

Gerrhosauridae
- *Zonosaurus madagascariensis*
- *Zonosaurus rufipes*
- *Zonosaurus subunicolor* †

Scincidae (Scincinae)
- *Amphiglossus astrolabi*
- *Brachyseps frontoparietalis*
- *Brachyseps macrocercus*
- *Brachyseps punctatus*
- *Brachyseps spilostichus*
- *Flexiseps crenni*
- *Flexiseps mandokava* †
- *Flexiseps melanurus*
- *Flexiseps ornaticeps*
- *Madascincus minutus*
- *Madascincus mouroundavae*
- *Madascincus nanus* †
- *Madascincus stumpffi*
- *Paracontias hildebrandti*
- *Paracontias holomelas*
- *Pseudoacontias angelorum* †

Scincidae (Mabuyinae)
- *Trachylepis gravenhorstii*

Sanziniidae
- *Sanzinia madagascariensis*

Pseudoxyrophiidae
- *Alluaudina bellyi*
- *Compsophis boulengeri*
- *Compsophis coulangesi*
- *Compsophis infralineatus*
- *Compsophis laphystius*
- *Compsophis vinckei* †
- *Dromicodryas quadrilineatus*
- *Elapotinus picteti*
- *Ithycyphus blanci* *
- *Ithycyphus perineti*
- *Leioheterodon madagascariensis*
- *Liophidium pattoni*
- *Liophidium rhodogaster*
- *Liophidium torquatum*
- *Liopholidophis dolicocercus*
- *Liopholidophis grandidieri* †
- *Liopholidophis oligolepis* *
- *Liopholidophis rhadinaea*
- *Lycodryas gaimardi*
- *Lycodryas granuliceps*
- *Pararhadinaea melanogaster*
- *Parastenophis betsileanus*
- *Phisalixella arctifasciata*
- *Pseudoxyrhopus heterurus*
- *Pseudoxyrhopus microps*
- *Pseudoxyrhopus tritaeniatus*
- *Thamnosophis epistibes*
- *Thamnosophis stumpffi*

Typhlopidae (Madatyphlopinae)
- *Madatyphlops ocularis*

Amphibia (89 species)

Mantellidae (Boophinae)
- *Boophis (Boophis) Ca 28* #
- *Boophis (Boophis) albilabris*
- *Boophis (Boophis) anjanaharibeensis* †
- *Boophis (Boophis) axelmeyeri*
- *Boophis (Boophis) englaenderi* * †
- *Boophis (Boophis) entingae*
- *Boophis (Boophis) madagascariensis*
- *Boophis (Boophis) marojezensis*
- *Boophis (Boophis) roseipalmatus*
- *Boophis (Boophis) septentrionalis*
- *Boophis (Boophis) ulftunni* †
- *Boophis (Boophis) vittatus* †
- *Boophis (Sahona) tephraeomystax*

Mantellidae (Laliostominae)
- *Aglyptodactylus inguinalis*

Mantellidae (Mantellinae)
- *Blommersia grandisonae*
- *Gephyromantis (Asperomantis) ambohitra* †
- *Gephyromantis (Asperomantis) tahotra* †
- *Gephyromantis (Duboimantis) ampondo*
- *Gephyromantis (Duboimantis) granulatus*
- *Gephyromantis (Duboimantis) leucomaculatus*
- *Gephyromantis (Duboimantis) luteus*
- *Gephyromantis (Duboimantis) moseri*
- *Gephyromantis (Duboimantis) redimitus*
- *Gephyromantis (Duboimantis) schilfi* * †
- *Gephyromantis (Duboimantis) tandroka* * †
- *Gephyromantis (Duboimantis) tohatra* *
- *Gephyromantis (Laurentomantis incert.) klemmeri* †
- *Gephyromantis (Laurentomantis) ranjomavo* * †
- *Gephyromantis (Laurentomantis) striatus* †
- *Gephyromantis (Phylacomantis) pseudoasper*
- *Gephyromantis (Vatomantis) lomorina* * †
- *Gephyromantis (Vatomantis) rivicola* †
- *Guibemantis (Pandanusicola) Ca 15* #
- *Guibemantis (Pandanusicola) fotsitenda*
- *Guibemantis (Pandanusicola) liber*
- *Guibemantis (Pandanusicola) milingilingy*
- *Guibemantis (Pandanusicola) pulcher*
- *Guibemantis (Pandanusicola) pulcherrinus*
- *Guibemantis (Pandanusicola) woosteri*
- *Guibemantis (Pandanusicola) zazandry*
- *Mantella laevigata*
- *Mantella manery* †
- *Mantella nigricans*
- *Mantidactylus (Brygoomantis) bellyi*
- *Mantidactylus (Brygoomantis) betsileanus*
- *Mantidactylus (Brygoomantis) fergusoni*
- *Mantidactylus (Brygoomantis) jonasi*
- *Mantidactylus (Brygoomantis) manerana*
- *Mantidactylus (Brygoomantis) marintsoai*
- *Mantidactylus (Chonomantis) charlotteae*
- *Mantidactylus (Chonomantis) melanopleura*
- *Mantidactylus (Hylobatrachus) petakorona*
- *Mantidactylus (Chonomantis) opiparis*
- *Mantidactylus (Mantidactylus) guttulatus*
- *Mantidactylus (Ochthomantis) Ca 43* #
- *Mantidactylus (Ochthomantis) Ca 62* #
- *Mantidactylus (Ochthomantis) danieli*
- *Mantidactylus (Ochthomantis) femoralis*
- *Mantidactylus (Ochthomantis) mocquardi*
- *Mantidactylus (Ochthomantis) tavaratra*
- *Spinomantis aglavei*
- *Spinomantis nussbaumi*
- *Spinomantis peraccae*
- *Spinomantis tavaratra* †

Microhylidae (Cophylinae)
- *Cophyla occultans* †
- *Cophyla fortuna* *

Microhylidae
- *Platypelis Ca11* #
- *Platypelis barbouri*
- *Platypelis grandis*
- *Platypelis ranjomena*
- *Platypelis ravus* * †
- *Platypelis tsaratananaensis* †
- *Platypelis tuberifera*
- *Plethodontohyla guentheri* †
- *Plethodontohyla notosticta*
- *Plethodontohyla ocellata*
- *Rhombophryne botabota* †
- *Rhombophryne coudreaui*
- *Rhombophryne minuta* †
- *Rhombophryne nilevina*
- *Rhombophryne savaka* †
- *Rhombophryne serratopalpebrosa* * †
- *Rhombophryne vaventy* * †
- *Stumpffia Ca 7* #
- *Stumpffia achillei* *
- *Stumpffia diutissima* *
- *Stumpffia grandis*
- *Stumpffia roseifemoralis* * †
- *Stumpffia tridactyla*

Reference: Goodman, S.M., Mathieu, E., Patel, E., Raherilalao, M.J., & Wohlhauser, S. 2026. *The protected areas of Marojejy and Anjanaharibe-Sud in northeastern Madagascar.* Association Vahatra, Antananarivo.

rev. April 2026