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APPENDIX 1

Vernacular names for frogs (and where available, toads and tree frogs) from around the world.

Minor dialectical names are unlisted. Languages not spoken at present are marked with an asterisk. Other abbreviations: a = adult; j = juvenile; m = male; f = female.

CONTINENT/Region	LANGUAGE	NAME
International language	Esperanto	*Bufo* (toad)
AFRICA		
South Africa	Afrikaans	*Padda*
	Zulu	*Isele, Iselesele, Ingxangxa, Ixoxo*
	Sepedi (northern)	*Segwagwa*
South Africa and Lesotho	Sotho (southern)	*Segwagwa/Segwegwe*
North Africa	Berber	*Agru*
Ancient Egypt	Egyptian (ancient*)	*Krwrw*
Ethiopia	Ethiopian	*Enkurarit*
Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria and Togo	Hausa	*Kwada*
Democratic Republic of Congo	Congolese	*Bengweles*
	Kongo/Kikongo	*Kiula*
Libya	Libyan Arabic	*Jarana*
Kenya and Tanzania	Kenya and Tanzania	*Ol-tuaâ*
Gambia	Maindinka	*Tòtòò*
Somalia	Somali	*Rah*
Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Congo, Somalia, Comoros Islands, and Mozambique	Swahili	*Chura*
Nigeria, Benin, Togo	Yoruba	*Àkèré kònkò* (frog); *Òpòlò* (toad)
Republic of Rwanda	Kinyarwanda	*Igikere*
Tanzania	Zanaki	*Ekikere*
Swaziland and South Africa	Swazi	*Lá-coco*
Zambia	Bemba	*Cula*
Zimbabwe and S. Mozambique	Shona	*Dafi*
PACIFIC		
Fiji	Fijian	*Boto*
Marianas	Chamorro	*Kairo'*
Samoa/American Samoa	Samoan	*Rane; Ala savali*
ASIA		
Japan	Japanese	*Kaeru/Kawazu* (frog); *Gama* (toad); *Amagaeru* (tree frog)
	Ainu	*Bikky*
Korea	Korean	*Kae-gu-ri/Gae goo lee* (frog); *Tu-ggo-bi* (toad)

Appendix 1 — *continued*

CONTINENT/Region	LANGUAGE	NAME
China	Cantonese	*Ching wah/Qing wa/Tin guy*
	Hokkien	*Kap-po* (frog); *Jiong-zhi* (toad)
	Mandarin/Putonhgua	*Tian-ji/Ching-wa* (frog); *Chan-chu (toad/Lai-ha-ma* (toad)
	Uighur	*Paqa*
	Tibetan	*Sbal pa rigs shig*
Mongolia	Mongolian	*Melhii*
Philippines	Tagalog	*Palaka*
	Ilocano	*Tokak*
	Cebuano	*Baki*
	Visayan	*Paka*
Papua New Guinea	Pidgin English	*Rokrok*
Indonesia (Bali)	Balinese	*Dongkang*
Malaysia/Indonesia	Malay	*Katak* (frog); *Kodok* (toad)
	Rayang, Sarawak, Malaysia	*Samé* (frog)
East Timor	Tetun	*Manduku*
Vietnam	Vietnamese	*Con éch* (frog); *Con cóc* (toad)
Cambodia	Khmer	*Gong-gaip/Kop*
Laos	Lao	*Gop* (frog); *Kaan-kak* (toad)
Thailand	Thai	*Gòp/kob* (frog); *Kang-kok* (toad)
Burma (Myanmar)	Karen	*Dey*
Bangladesh/eastern India	Bangla/Bengali	*Byang* (frog); *Gecho byang* (tree frog)
Eastern India	Lodha	*Bang*
	Santhal	*Dang*
	Kora	*Chake*
Northern India	Hindi	*Maindak*
Ancient northern India	Sanskrit*	*Bheka/Manduka*
Gujarati, India	Gujarati	*Deduku*
Manipur, India	Manipuri	*Hangoi*
Maharashtra, India	Marathi	*Beduk*
Orissa, India	Oriya	*Benga*
Rajasthan, India	Rajasthani	*Dhedka*
Punjab (India and Pakistan)	Punjabi	*Daddu*
Pakistan and India	Urdu	*Maindak*
Tamil Nadu, India and Sri Lanka	Tamil	*Tavalai*
Sri Lanka	Sinhalese	*Gemba*
Nepal	Nepali	*Bhyaguto/Paha* (frog); *Byang* (toad)
Kyrgyztan	Kyrgyz	*Baka*
Uzbekisan	Uzbek	*Qurbaqa*
Turkmenistan	Turkmen	*Gurbaga*
Kazakhstan	Kazak	*Qurbaqa*
Armenia	Armenian	*Kord* (frog); *To'tosh* (toad)
Russia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan	Tatar	*Baka*
MIDDLE EAST	Arabic	*Difdi/difda* (frog); *Difdi-al-jabal* (toad)
Turkey	Turkish	*Kurbaga* (frog); *Kara kurbaga* (toad)

Appendix 1 — *continued*

CONTINENT/Region	LANGUAGE	NAME
Syria	Syrian	*Yaqrúrá*
	Aramaic (*)	*Urdana*
Israel	Hebrew	*Zefardea* (frog); *Qarpada* (toad)
Iraq	Iraqi	*A'groog*
Iran	Farsi	*Qúrbághih*
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijani	*Gurbaga/Qurbaga*
Ancient Babylon	Babylonian (ancient*)	*Krúru*
AUSTRALIA		
Australian aboriginal languages	Ayapathu	*Thata*
	Dhalwangu	*Garkman*
	Gamilaraay	*Grindjurra*
	Gugadja	*Purruku/Purruk-Purrúkpa*
	Yolngu	*Wangul*
	English	Frog; Toad
New Zealand	Maori	*Poroka*
	English	Frog; Toad
INDIAN OCEAN		
Maldives	Dhevehi	*Boh*
EUROPE		
Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro	Serbo-Croatian	*Francuz*
Eastern and southern Europe	Romany	*Zhámba*
Iceland	Icelandic	*Froskur* (frog); *Karta* (toad)
Ireland	Irish	*Loscann* (frog); *Buaf* (toad)
Isle of Man, United Kingdom	Manx/Gaelg	*Rannag/Iheimaghan/Frug*
Macedonia	Macedonian	*Zaba*
Malta	Maltese	*Zrinġ*
Norway	Norwegian	*Frosk* (frog); *Padde* (toad)
Sweden	Swedish	*Groda* (frog); *Padda* (toad)
Finland	Finnish	*Sammakko* (frog); *Rupisammakko* (toad)
United Kingdom	English	Frog; toad
Western Europe and British Isles	Gaelic (*)	*Losgann*
Cornwall	Cornish	*Quylkyn*
Scotland	Scots Gaelic	*Losgann/Leumnachan*
Wales	Welsh	*Broga* (frog); *Llyffant* (toad)
Jersey, Channel Islands	Jèrriais	*La raînotte* (frog); *Crapaud* (toad)
The Netherlands	Dutch	*Kikker* (frog); *Pad* (toad)
	Old Dutch	*Kikvors/Kikvorsch* (frog)
	Westerlauwer Frisian	*Kikkert* (frog); *Podde* (toad)
The Netherlands, Belgium	Flemish	*Depuydt*
Luxembourg	Luxembourgish	*Fresch* (frog); *Mouk* (toad)
France, Spain, Italy and Monaco	Occitan	*Rana/Granhòta*
France, Spain, Italy and Montenegro	Provençal	*Granolha*
France and Switzerland	French	*Grenouille* (frog); *Crapaud* (toad)
Germany	German	*der Frosch* (frog); *die Krøte* (toad)
	Plattdeutsch	*Pogge*

Appendix 1 — *continued*

CONTINENT/Region	LANGUAGE	NAME
Denmark	Danish	*Frø* (frog); *Tudse* (toad)
Faroe Islands, Denmark	Faeroese	*Froskur*
Poland	Polish	*Zaba* (frog); *Ropucha* (toad)
Latvia	Latvian	*Vârde* (frog)
Lithuania	Lithuanian	*Varlé* (frog); *Rupuzë* (toad)
Estonia	Estonian	*Konn* (frog); *Kärnkonn* (toad)
Portugal	Portuguese	*Rã / Rana / Rela* (frog); *Sapo* (toad)
Spain (and Latin America)	Spanish	*Rana* (frog); *Sapo* (toad)
Basque region of Spain	Basque	*Igel* (frog); *Apo* (toad)
Valencia, Spain	Valenciano	*Granota* (frog); *Renoc* (toad)
Spain	Asturian	*Xaronca*
Spain, France, Italy and Andorra	Catalan	*Granota* (frog); *Gripau* (toad)
Italy	Italian	*Ranocchi* (m)/*Ranna* (f)
Italy and much of ancient western world	Latin*	*Rana* (a)/*Ranunculus* (j)(frog); *Bufo* (toad)
Albania	Albanian	*Bretkocë* (frog); *Thithëlopë/Zhabë* (toad)
Croatia	Croatian	*Zaba*
Serbia	Serbian	*Zhaba*
Slovenia	Slovene	*Zhaba* (frog); *Krastacha* (toad)
Slovakia	Slovakian	*Zabka/Zaba* (frog); *Ropucha* (toad)
Switzerland	Romansch	*Rauna*
Czech Republic	Czech	*Z'aba* (frog); *Ropucha* (toad)
Hungary	Hungarian	*Beka* (frog); *Varangy* (toad)
Romania	Romanian	*Broascã* (frog); *Broascã râioasã* (toad)
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	*Zhaba*
Greece	Greek	*Batrachos*
Ukraine	Ukrainian	*Zhaba*
Russia	Russian	*Lyagushka* (frog); *Zhaba* (toad)
AMERICAS		
Canada, United States	English	Frog; Toad
Native North American, U.S.A.	Blackfoot	*Matsiyikkapisaa*
	Mohawk	*Tsikeren'tanhnayaks*
	Osage	*Tsé biuk'a* (frog); *Nizhú axage* (toad)
	Papago	*Babath*
	Salish	*Tmtama*
Upper Mississippi, U.S.A.	Potawatomi	*Mukchako*
Hawai'i, U. S. A.	Hawaiian	*Poloka/Lana/Mo'o lele lu' elu e*
Puerto Rico, U. S. A.	Spanish	*Rana* (frog); *Sapo* (toad); *Coquí* (treefrog)
Bolivia, Chile and Peru	Aymara	*K'ayra*
Brazil	Brazilian Portuguese	*Perereca*
Ecuador	Quéchua	*Janpatu*
México and Belize	Yucatec	*Ixoxo*
Suriname	Sranan Tongo	*Todo* (toad)

APPENDIX 2

Local beliefs about amphibians from around the world. In the "Belief" column, words or statements in brackets indicate the social control/function exerted by the beliefs.

TAXON	REGION	AUTHORITY	BELIEF
ANURA			
Arthroleptidae			
Trichobatrachus robustus	Cameroon	Gonwouo and Rödel (2008)	Believed to fall from the sky during heavy rains. [association with rainfall]
Bombinatoridae			
Bombina bombina	Denmark (1796-1798)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Call in the evening a harbinger of bright and sunny weather the following day.
	Denmark (1890)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Call a harbinger of suitable weather conditions for spearing eels the following night.
Brevicipitidae			
Breviceps adspersus	Botswana	Auerbach (1987, 1995)	Call a prelude to their own destruction, by inhaling too much air and bursting. [possibly a humorous observation]
Breviceps verrucosus	South Africa (Xhosa tribe)	Auerbach (1995)	Believed to bring affluence.
Bufonidae			
Amietophrynus superciliaris	Mt. Nlonako, Cameroon	Herrmann *et al.* (2005)	Transmits leprosy. [hygiene]
	Cameroon	Lawson (1993)	Indicator of seasons, changing position with change of season; feared by some possibly on account of its purported curative powers/poisonous secretions.
		Perret and Mertens (1957)	Believed to be poisonous. [hygiene]
	Guinea (Malinké tribe)	Rödel and Bangoura (2004)	Believed to give birth to the rainbow.
	Cote d'Ivoire (Oubi and Gueré tribe)	Rödel and Bangoura (2004)	Believed to give birth to the rainbow.
Anaxyrus punctatus	Cape Region, Baja California, México	Grismer (2002)	"..if stepped on, its red warts will sting and cause the foot to become infected". [warning to be careful when outdoors]
Atelopus zeteki	Panama (pre-Columbian)	Mattison (2007); Konstant (2007)	Talisman (*Huacas* in Quechua) made in likeness of these toads out of precious metals; possession rewarded with good fortune.
	Costa Rica and Panama (Briba shaman)	Savage (1970)	Holding the frog in the hand brings happiness.
Bufo bufo	Mediaeval Europe	Browne (1646)	Venom passed with urine.
	Denmark (1870/1894)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Harming brings bad luck/protector of well water. [protection]
	Denmark (1634)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Enters barns and drinks milk from cows.
	Denmark (1695/1816)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Bites cows in pastures so that they produce bloody milk/sucks blood from cows and horses/poisons pigs by suckling them/kills cows when they ingest tadpoles with water.
	Denmark (1900)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Contact causes scabies; eye infection attributed to spitting by toad; social control/function-hygiene. Representations of metamorphosed witches and ogres. [warning to be careful when outdoors]

Appendix 2 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION	AUTHORITY	BELIEF
Bufo bufo	Norfolk, England (Early Twentieth Century)	Bales (1939)	Bones extracted from a walking toad, hung on a line by one leg or buried in an anthill thrown into a running stream; the bone that goes against the tide is retained. Owner of bone can throw cap against a locked barn door that will open. Bones from a crawling toad killed with pins and buried in an ant-hill in a meadow thrown into a freshwater stream; bone that goes against the tide emits a phosphorus light and endows owner with magical powers. Breastbone of toad burnt, rest of toad thrown into water, causing person bewitching another to burst (unless he or she has told somebody).
	England	Cooke (1893)	Spits on people in close proximity [hygiene]
	Eastern England	Emboden (1975)	Toad seen running for a dyke a portent of rain.
	Gauls, France	Emboden (1975)	Navigate by placing a dagger on warts of toad's back — toad points north.
Bufo cyphosus	Arunachal Pradesh, India (Mishmi tribe)	Das (2009)	Appearance necessitates laughter.
Bufo gargarizans	China	Boring and Liu (1934)	Large toads with red eyes considered fairies and are not killed. [protection]
Bufo raddei	Amur and Sakhlin, Russia (Nivkh tribe)	Kuzmin and Maslova (2003)	Hunting magic involving the sacred bear/totemic relationship includes cohabitation with women.
Bufo viridis	Greece	Plessas (2002)	Considered venomous.
Duttaphrynus melanostictus	Sri Lanka	de Silva (2001b)	Protectors of buried treasure; vehicle for departed inmates. [protection]
		de Silva (2001b)	Vehicle for departed inmates. [protection]
	Pakistan	Minton (1966)	"..if a woman spits into the mouth of a frog after sexual intercourse and returns the amphibian to the place here it was found, she will not become pregnant". [sympathetic magic]
	Thailand	Cochran (1930)	"Siamese name *Kang* (= chin) *kok* (= hit or knock), derived from belief that it may knock a person's bare foot with its lower jaw and make a poisonous wound, like a ringworm with its milky mucus. [hygiene]
	Malaysia	Skeat (1900); Gimlette (1915)	Bite fatal.
		Kiew (1990)	Urine squirted in eyes cause blindness. [hygiene]
	Singapore	Lim and Lim (2002)	Blows poisonous gas at people — possibly derived from its habit of inflating its body when threatened.
	Laos (Katu tribe)	Krahn (2005)	Provision to relatives causes family tension/break-up; presumably for occasional poisoning. Provision to couple in first year of marriage; presumably from occasional poisoning. Hunting or consumption on first day of sowing restricted; fear of working as slowly as the toad's movements.

Appendix 2 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION	AUTHORITY	BELIEF
Epidalea calamita	Denmark (1900)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Representations of metamorphosed witches and ogres. [warning to be careful when outdoors]
	England	Cooke (1893)	Buried in an ant-hill till to skeletonize; shoulder bones thrown into running stream; floating bone endows owner with supernatural powers.
Pseudepidalea balearica	Mediterranean (Bronze Age Talayot Culture)	Hemmer *et al.* (1981)	Associated with unspecified mythological beliefs.
Pseudepidalea raddei	Amur and Sakhlin, Russia (Nivkh tribe)	Kuzmin and Maslova (2003)	Hunting magic involving the sacred bear/totemic relationship includes cohabitation with women.
Rhinella marina	México	Kennedy (1982)	Association with fertility and agriculture.
	Cuna tribe, South America	Wassén (1934)	Contact with babies causes teething problems. [hygiene]
	Sechin, Peru, *ca.* 1500 BCE	Wickler and Seibt (1982)	Associated with fertility.
"Toad"	Eastern U.S.A. (late 1800s)	Conant and Collins (1998)	Contact causes warts. [hygiene]
	U.S.A. (voodoo)	Anonymous (1894)	Ashes of witch-hazel inserted in mouth of toad, one half of which is buried under the path over which the intended victim walks, the other half dropped in a well to make it run dry; if tossed in a field, will blight the crops; if placed where a cow will step will cause it to produce bloody milk; if placed on a roof, will cause husband and wife to quarrel.
	Eastern New England, U. S. A. (late 1800s)	Emboden (1975)	Toad crossing path denotes disappointment. [hygiene]
	Hingham, Mass. U.S.A. (late 1800s)	Emboden (1975)	Killing toad results in stubbing one's toe. [hygiene]
	Cape Cod, U.S.A.	Krappe (1940)	Killing toad brings a shower of rain. [association with rainfall/imitational magic]
	Eastern Mass, U. S. A. (late 1800s)	Emboden (1975)	Killing toad results in death of grandmother. [hygiene]
	Tennessee and Alabama, U.S.A. (late 1800s)	Emboden (1975)	Killing toad makes cows go dry.
	African-American lore. Unspecified region of U. S. A. (late 1800s)	Emboden (1975)	Finding toad in water foretells a marriage; wish made on the first toad seen hopping across one's path comes true; killing toad brings rain the next day; imitational magic; live toad is put in a box perforated with small holes and set on an ant-hill till reduced to skeleton and the remains kept under a pillow for three nights in order to dream of future husband.
	Pennsylvania, U. S. A.	Emboden (1975)	A "hook-shaped bone" removed as a love charm and fastened on sleeve of girl to make her agreeable to a marriage proposal.
	Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.A (late 1800s)	Emboden (1975)	Toads come out before rain. [imitational magic]
	Canada	Froom (1982)	Ability to survive for years embedded in rocks or in trees.

Appendix 2 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION	AUTHORITY	BELIEF
"Toad"	Panama (Cuna tribe)	Wassén (1934)	Contact with babies causes teething problems. [hygiene]
	Honduras (Lenca tribe)	Emboden (1975)	Maternal grandmothers present toad to grandchildren at birth, to be kept at hand at all times, even in bed; loss foretells evil times.
	Greece (Aesop's Time; 600 BCE)	Hüppauf (2008b)	Golden eyes are windows of the soul; croaking sound harbinger of bad times. [hygiene]
	Mediaeval Europe	Hüppauf (2008b)	Sighting of a toad by a pregnant woman leads to birth of a deformed baby. [hygiene]
		Chen and Jensen (1929)	Poison derived from earth, poisonous leaves, and mushrooms.
		Pliny the Elder (*ca.* 77 CE); Blake (1902); Beebee (1985).	Old individuals carry a jewel in their heads; possibly from the orange-gold iris.
		Minsheu (1625)	Toadstools resting places of sedentary toads.
		de Lys (1948)	Brings bad luck when it enters cellar; contact makes a limb swell, especially if toad is made angry. [hygiene] Many toads on the ground a sign of good harvest and increased wealth. [imitational magic]
		Tichy (1977)	Toad-stones kill plant by mere touch. Can smash rocks to smithereens with its hot breath.
		Emboden (1975)	Lured with scarlet cloth, into which toad-stone is gathered.
	Mediaeval Europe (Celts and Germans)	Krappe (1930)	Toad personified *genius loci* or the telluric divinity in charge of a given place or locality.
	Europe (Gypsies)	de Lys (1948)	Tame toad brings good luck.
	Europe	Grieve (1967); Pace (1971)	Associates with sage (*Salvia officinalis*).
	Russia (Ulchi tribe)	Kuzmin and Maslova (2003)	Toad is soul's guide on way to the next world.
	Denmark (1900)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Placing a toad tongue on breast of a sleeping partner will result in revelation of secrets. [imitational magic]
	Sri Lanka	Simon (1954)	When incarcerated inside a heavy container, can get out using mysterious power. [protection]
	China	Read (1932)	Small toads metamorphose into quails (*Coturnix coturnix*) after eating bitter gourds (*Citrullus colocynthus*. Interpreted by Kennedy (1982) as derived from shamanistic beliefs.
		Belt (1975)	As *Chan Su* or *Hsia Ma*, the symbols of both unattainability and money-making.
	Ancient Japan	Belt (1975)	Considered a mysterious being and traveller, and well-informed.
	Japan	Ohnuki-Tierney (1984)	Believed to bring good luck; *hikigaeru*, Japanese for toad, includes *hiki*, meaning "to draw" (good luck).

Appendix 2 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION	AUTHORITY	BELIEF
Ceratophryidae			
Ceratophrys ornata	Argentina	Hudson (1892); Thompson (1924)	Kills grazing horses by gripping them by the nose.
	South America	Mattison (2007)	Believed to be venomous.
Telmatobius culeus	Peru	Oxford (2004)	Used as rainmaker during times of drought: taken in ceramic pots to hill tops, where gods would hear the distress calls and misinterpret them as calls for rain; association with rainfall. [imitational magic]
Dendrobatidae			
"Dendrobatidae *Phyllobates*"	South and Central America	Turkington (1997)	Skin secretions change colour of and parrots. [imitational magic]
Dicroglossidae			
Hoplobatrachus tigerinus	Nepal	Shah and Tiwari (2004)	Miracle stone in buccal cavity that can detoxify snake venom. [imitational magic]
Nanorana liebigii	Nepal	Shah and Tiwari (2004)	Adults survive on fresh air. [association with pristine environments; alternately, a humorous observation]
Hylidae			
Hyla arborea	Ukraine	Daszkiewicz and Bauer (2008)	Use in weather forecasting. [imitational magic]
Hyla cinerea	Eastern U.S.A.	Conant and Collins (1998)	Use in weather forecasting. [imitational magic]
Hyla japonica	Primorye, Russia	Kuzmin and Maslova (2003)	Kept as a pet and for weather forecasting.
Hyla squirella	Eastern U.S.A.	Conant and Collins (1998)	Use in weather forecasting. [imitational magic]
Trachycephalus venulosus	Brazil	Nomura (1989)	Transforms into a jaguar (*Panthera onca*); to see this, a bit of ash is put near the tree, and if there are jaguar footprints the next morning, these is the "Jaguareté cunuaru".
"Pereraca"	Brazil	Nomura (1989)	If hunting dogs bite this frog, they loose their sense of smell.
"Tree frog"	Canada (Iroquois tribe)	Waugh (1916)	Cry of injured tree frog result in deafness to the listener.
Megophryidae			
Megophrys nasuta	Rayang, Sarawak, Malaysia	Gadug (1990)	Acquires magical powers during thunderstorms. [warning to be careful when in the forest]
Megophrys sp.	Malaysia	Skeat (1900)	Poisonous nature makes plants wither and die; dangerous to approach and touch as bite brings death. [warning to be careful when in the forest]
Phrynobatrachidae			
Phrynobatrachus minutus	Ethiopia	Loveridge (1936)	Considered to be males of species of "*Rana*"
Pipidae			
Pipa pipa	Brazil	Nomura (1989; 1996)	"Land without this species does not prosper". [indigenous resource conservation/indicator of habitat quality]
Pyxicephalidae			
Pyxicephalus adspersus	Namibia	Okeyo (2004)	Consumption of pre-reproductive frogs causes inflammation of Urethra. [indigenous resource conservation]

Appendix 2 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION	AUTHORITY	BELIEF
Pyxicephalus adspersus	Kalahari, Africa	Livingstone (1857); Quinn (1959); Auerbach (1995)	Believed to fall down from thunder-clouds. [association with rainfall]
Ranidae			
Lithobates catesbeianus	Virginia, U.S.A.	Catesby (1743)	Keeps springs clean and purifies water. [indigenous resource conservation/ indicator of habitat quality]
Lithobates clamitans	Canada (Iroquois tribe)	Waugh (1916)	Rescuing frog result in protective magic for rescuer. [indigenous resource conservation/imitational magic]
Pelophylax nigromaculatus	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Loud call indicates good harvest of rice paddy. [indigenous resource conservation/indicator of habitat quality]
Rana pirica	Hokkaido, Japan (Ainu tribe)	Kuzmin and Maslova (2003)	Sighting evokes feeling of disgust.
Rhacophoridae			
Buergeria buergeri	Japan	Okada (1927)	"Songs" valued; high prices paid for individuals.
Chiromantis xerampelina	Botswana	Auerbach (1987, 1995)	Visitation to house of pregnant woman indicates the birth of a girl.
Nyctixalus pictus	Rayang, Sarawak, Malaysia	Gadug (1990)	Agents of evil spirits; metallic call similar to the banging sound of a coffin being sealed.
Polypedates dennysi	Jiangxi Sheng and Fujian Sheng, China	Pope (1931)	Worshipped and carried on the streets on shoulders of men. [association with rainfall/indigenous resource conservation]
Polypedates maculatus	Sri Lanka	de Silva (2001b)	Contact with children make them thin and presumably weak. [hygiene]
	South India	Daniels (2005)	Jumps into people's eyes. [warning to be careful with wild animals]
	Tamil Nadu, India	Daniel (2002)	Contact with children causes polio. [hygiene]
Polypedates maculatus continued	Tamil Nadu, India	Daniel and Sekar (1989)	Contact with children causes legs and hips of child to become slender. [hygiene]
		Das (unpubl.)	Physical contact causes abortion. [possibly hygiene]
	Orissa, India	Mohanty-Hejmadi and Dutta (1988)	Leaps into eyes of observer. [hygiene]
		Daniels (2005)	Contact with children causes polio. [hygiene]
"*Rhacophorus*" (probably	Rayang, Sarawak, *Polypedates leucomystax*)	Gadug (1990) Malaysia	Call brings death to a family member; call supposedly similar to nailing of a coffin.
Rhacophorus malabaricus	Kerala, India	Nayar (1932)	Contact with babies cause constriction of waist. [imitational magic.]
"Tree frog"	Sri Lanka	de Silva (2001b)	Terrestrial activity indicates impending drought.
		Samaranayaka (1994)	Physical contact causes leucoderma. [hygiene]
Rhinophrynidae			
Rhinophrynus dorsalis	Yucatan Peninsula, México (Ancient Mayans)	Sibley (1975)	Considered musicians and companions of Chac, the rain god; association with rainfall; aestivating frog represents man's resistance to drought.

Appendix 2 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION	AUTHORITY	BELIEF
Rhinophrynus dorsalis	British Honduras	Sibley (1975)	Corn-filled frogs rubbed on young girl's hands to guarantee her skill as a tortilla maker.
Unallocated taxa "Frogs or toads"	Central America (Ancient Mayans)	de Rios (1974)	Animal figures in Maya codices; association with rainfall and/or hallucinogenic effects of bufonid toxin; sighting presages a good journey; imitational magic.
	Dorchester and U.S.A in general	Emboden (1975)	Killing a frog or toad in a barn will make cows give bloody milk.
"Frog" or "Frogs"	West coast of Canada	Kennnedy (2002)	In foggy weather, calls guide mariners along the coast.
	Canada	Froom (1982)	Grizzly bears (*Ursus arctos horribilis*) believed to be afraid of frogs.
	British Columbia, Canada (Haida tribe)	Froom (1982)	Frog images carved on totem poles prevented their destruction by enemies.
	United States	de Lys (1948)	Encounter with a frog on the road brings luck to dice-players; secret wish made upon seeing the first frog in the spring comes true.
	U.S.A. (native Americans)	de Lys (1948)	Imprisoned frogs are induced to call in times of drought, to bring rain; imitational magic.
	New Mexico, U.S.A. (Zuni tribe)	Pough *et al.* (2001)	Fetish, associated with rainfall. [imitational magic]
	U.S.A. (Navaho tribe)	Saunders (1995)	Frogs believed to be the people who originally planted corn.
	Central America (Ancient Mayans)	Kennedy (1982)	Spawn symbol of the Cauac Monster, associated with caves, rain, fertility, the earth, and vegetation.
	Dominican Republic (Taíno tribe)	Beeker *et al.* (2002)	Represents voice of spring.
	South America (Patamona, Arecuna, and Macusi tribes)	Wassén (1934)	Skin pulled through the nose to increase sensory acuity of hunters.
	Ancient Europe	Pliny the Elder (*ca.* 77 CE)	Frogs turn into slime in winter.
	Mediaeval Europe	Hüppauf (2008b)	Holding a frog till it is dead in the hand cures fever.
	Denmark (1581)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Loud calls harbinger of rain; rain expected when frogs and toads follow transport of hay and sheaves, sighting of frogs eating slugs at night or if there are many frogs on roads and in gardens.
	Denmark (1648)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Rain expected when frogs are active in and around houses; bad weather when sighted "riding" (i.e., in amplexus); too many calls indicate stormy weather without rains.
	Russia	Kuzmin (1999)	Abundance indicates a "healthy place"; possibly an early use of amphibians as bioindicators.
	Selkups, Siberia, Russia	Kuzmin (1999); Adler (2003)	Protectors from evil spirits.
	Russia (Oroch tribe)	Kuzmin and Maslova (2003)	Tadpoles and frogs considered spirits which help shamans.
	Moldovia	Kuzmin (1999)	Cleans poisoned water.

Appendix 2 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION	AUTHORITY	BELIEF
"Frog" or "Frogs"	England (Elizabethan)	Adler (1981)	Associated with jealousy, resulting from the courtship between Queen Elizabeth I and Duc d'Alençon.
	India	de Lys (1948)	Killing by girls bring good luck such as marriage.
	Indian Subcontinent	Vohora and Khan (Unani medicine) (1978)	Consumption of red frogs harmful.
	Ganges Valley, India	Krappe (1940)	Crushed with a lever during times of drought, the distress call believed to bring rainfall. [association with rainfall/imitational magic]
	Kumaon, India	Krappe (1940)	Hung from a tree when rain is needed. [association with rainfall/imitational magic]
	Tamil Nadu, India	Krappe (1940)	During rains, frogs tied to a new winnowing frog and taken by women from door to door with the song "Lady frog must have her bath", when each householder pours water over the frog. [association with rainfall/imitational magic]
	Sri Lanka	de Silva (2001b)	Domestic problems attributed to frogs inside houses; sighting presages a safe journey.
		Pethiyagoda (1999)	Physical contact causes skin disease. [hygiene]
	Nepal (Newar tribe)	Majupuria (1991)	Vehicle of Brihaspati (the planet Jupiter).
		Krappe (1940)	Offerings of milk, rice, incense and ghee (clarified butter) presented to sacred frogs of certain pools to obtain rainfall and a good harvest. [association with rainfall/imitational magic]
		Shah and Giri (1992)	Believed to be creator of water sources, and hence frogs inhabiting village wells and ponds are worshipped once a year; association with water. [indigenous resource conservation]
	Malaysia	Kiew (1998)	War between frogs precedes war in humans (presumably derived from observations of mass breeding in some species, which may include combat).
	Rayang, Sarawak, Malaysia	Gadug (1990)	Call of a returning headhunter. [warning to be careful when in the forest]
	Japan	Ohnuki-Tierney (1984)	Associated with hope, especially after a disaster; *kaeru* (Japanese for frog) also means "to return"; hence returning to normalcy.
	Australia (Yolngu tribe)	Boll (2004)	Calls indicate presence of drinking water.
		Boll and McArthur (2005)	Meteorological symbol, associated with rain, flooding, change, time and seasons.
	New Zealand (Maoris)	Knappert (1992)	Considered gold of the waters, rains and rivers; harming a frog causes Zealand downpours and floods. [association with rainfall/imitational magic and indigenous protection]

Appendix 2 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION	AUTHORITY	BELIEF
"Frog" or "Frogs"	Mediaeval Egypt	Saunders (1995)	"Green Nile Frog" emblem of abundance.
	South Africa	Makwaeba (2004)	"frog . . . hung with its mouth open on a bamboo . . . brings rain" [association rainfall/imitational magic]; presence indicates lack of freshwater; danger from potentially co-occurring Hammer-headed Stork (*Scopus umbretta*).
(Tadpoles)	Botswana	Auerbach (1986)	Considered to be insects.
CAUDATA			
Ambystomatidae *Ambystoma macrodactylum*	British Columbia, Canada (Driftwood River tribe)	Froom (1982)	Touching or killing brings loss of money and all other worldly possessions.
Ambystoma mexicanum	México (Pre-Columbian Aztecs)	Anonymous (2004)	Spirit of a god; association with water.
	México	McKay *et al.* (2008)	Flesh eaten but considered to "provoke lechery".
Amphiumidae *Amphiuma means*	United States	Boulenger (1914); Brimley (1920)	Believed to be poisonous, and considered a "highly poisonous snake".
Cryptobranchidae *Andrias japonicus*	Japan	Goris and Maeda (2004)	Vernacular in Japanese is "*Hanzaki*" or "*Hanzake*", literally "cut in half", probably for the belief that it can regenerate itself even when cut in half.
Andrias alleganiensis	Eastern U.S.A.	Conant and Collins (1998); Flannery (2001)	Believed to be poisonous.
Hynobiidae *Batrachuperus karlschmidti*	Mount Emei, China	Liu (1950)	Capture and killing brings storm. [Protection]
Salamandrella keyserlingii	Itelmens, Russia	Kuzmin (1999); Adler (2003)	Spies sent by Gaech (Lord of the Underworld) to capture people. [Warning to be careful when in the forest]
	Kamchatka Peninsula, Siberia, Russia	Kuzmin and Maslova (2003)	Ill omen and transmits a disease, similar to scabies, causing illness and death.
	Chuckchi, Russia	Kuzmin and Maslova (2003)	Seen only by people who about to die; captured newts cut into pieces — if they bleed, there is nothing for tribe to worry about; if there is no blood, death is inevitable.
Proteidae *Necturus maculosus*	U.S.A.	Holbrook (1842); Eycleshymer (1906); Flannery (2001)	Believed to be poisonous by fishermen.
	Eastern U.S.A.	Conant and Collins (1998)	Believed to bark, hence the common name, "mudpuppy".
Proteus anguinus	Slovenia	Valvasor (1689)	Believed to be young of dragons.
Salamadridae *Cynops orientalis*	China	Wilder (1921)	Believed to be dragons and associated with temples, to which they have the means to return.
Lissotriton vulgaris	Ireland	Peacock (1899)	Enters the mouth if one sleeps with mouth open in the forest, or if one drinks water from a stream [careful when out of home].

Appendix 2 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION	AUTHORITY	BELIEF
Lissotriton vulgaris	Kilkenny, Ireland	Cooke (1893)	Considered the "devil's beast" and burnt when found.
Salamandra salamandra	Ancient Europe	Aristotle (350 B.C.E.); Topsell (1607); Saunders (1995)	Believed to be immune to effects of fire, and have the capacity to extinguish it (used by mediaeval Christian writers as an allegory of the mediaeval righteous quenching of the flames of lust.
		Pliny the Elder (*ca.* 77 C.E.)	Saliva can kill a man. [hygiene]
	Mediaeval Europe	van Maerlant (late 13th Century); van der Voort 1992)	Has no sex, and all individuals can lay eggs.
		Saunders (1995)	Symbol in alchemy of fire and of sulphur.
		Wisniewski (1989)	Asbestos considered to be wool grown by salamanders; "..when a salamander bit it would never let go"; "..so poisonous that it could kill whole tribes or render lethal the fruit of trees under which it sat" [hygiene]; its vomit causes blindness [hygiene].
Tylototriton verrucosus	Burma	Gyi (1969)	Ill omen and killed on sight.
"Newts" and "Salamanders"	Denmark (1807–1890)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Called "beer crabs"/"beer matrons" and believed to develop in old beer barrels and stay there, leading to strong beer. Considered dangerous: touching a "beer matron" causes fingers to fall off. If found in cellar, taken with fire tongs and killed.
	Ireland	Wisniewski (1989)	Called "the dark-looker" or "man-eater", and said to enter the mouth of a sleeper and invade the body.
	Canada (probably derived from mediaeval European belief)	Froom (1982)	Licking the belly thrice empowers one with the capacity for preservation in a fire, and the ability to heal those who are burnt.
Sirenidae			
Siren lacertian	U.S.A.	Holbrook (1842)	Believed to be venomous by "slaves" (presumably African American people).
GYMNOPHIONA			
"Caecilian"	Wyanad District, Kerala, India	Ramachandran and Oommen (2008)	Local saying "God has not given eyes to caecilians and horns to horses for the deadly poison and the extreme muscle power can be used disastrously by the two animals".
Caeciliidae			
Dermophis mexicanus	Guatemala	Campbell (1999)	Believed to "spring out of the ground and enter the lower body orifices of unsuspecting people who are answering the call of nature". [warning to be careful when out of home]
Ichthyophiidae			
Ichthyophis hypocyaneus	Java, Indonesia	Van Hasselt in: Taylor (1968)	Believed to "enter the anus of chickens". [improvement of poultry husbandry; alternatively, a humorous observation]
Ichthyophis tricolor	Kerala, India	Ramachandran and Oommen (2008)	Believed to be more poisonous than a king cobra (*Ophiophagus hannah*).

APPENDIX 3

Culinary and magico-medical (including hallucinogenic and hunting) uses of amphibians from around the world

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
ANURA			
Amphignathodontidae			
Gastrotheca riobambae	Ecuador (Inca Period *ca.* 1200-late 1500 CE)	Hofer (1996)	Tadpoles used for treatment of conjunctivitis.
Arthroleptidae			
Astylosternus sp.	Cameroon	Gonwouo and Rödel (2008); Mohneke *et al.* (2009)	Flesh used for food.
Cardioglossa	Cameroon	Gonwouo and Rödel (2008)	Tadpoles used for food.
Leptodactylodon sp.	South-western Cameroon	Blackburn (2006)	Tadpoles used for food.
Scotobleps gabonicus	Cameroon	Blackburn (2006)	Flesh used for food.
Trichobatrachus robustus	Cameroon	Lawson (1993); Blackburn *et al.* (2008)	Considered a local delicacy; dried as a special treat for children returning to villages during Christmas.
		Gonwouo and Rödel (2008)	Indicator of good luck; frogs personally collected and consumed by childless couple will lead to conception; also believed to bring good harvests of coffee, cocoyam, plantain, etc.
Batrachophrynus brachydactylus	Peru	Lundberg (2000); Cox *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Batrochophrynus macrostomus	Andes, Peru	Lundberg (2005)	Flesh used for food.
Bufonidae			
Amietophrynus maculatus	"Africa"	Mohneke *et al.* (2009)	Flesh used as food.
Amietophrynus regularis	"Africa"	Mohneke *et al.* (2009)	Flesh used as food.
	Nigeria (Yoruba tribe)	Soewu (2008)	Body-part used in traditional treatment of unspecified ailment.
Amietophrynus superciliaris	Mt. Nlonako, Cameroon	Herrmann *et al.* (2005)	Dried ingredient in traditional medicine.
Amietophrynus superciliaris continued	Cameroon	Lawson (1993)	Pulverized bones used to treat psychological disorders, poisoning and also used for general curative purposes.
Anaxyrus punctatus	Cape Region, Baja California, México	Grismer (2002)	" . . . if a person is bitten by a rattlesnake, its venom can be drawn out by cutting open the [frog's] belly. . . and applying the viscera to the wound" (treating envenomation by snakes).
Bufo bufo	Europe (16th-19th Centuries)	Leeser (1959)	Homoeopathic treatment for convulsions, irritability, impatience, for those who are "irascible', speech treatment, nervous attacks of laughing or weeping, oversensitivity to bright light or noise, enfeebled intellect and memory, congestion to head and eyes, flushed face, movement-induced headaches, weaknesses of legs, skin and sexual problems (including eruptions, panaritium, corrosive pains and lymphangitis).

Appendix 3 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
Bufo bufo	Europe (20th Century-present)	Boericke and Boericke (1927)	Homoeopathic treatment for anxiety, sadness, restlessness, propensity to bite, howling, impatience, nervousness, imbecility, desire for solitude, feeble-mindedness, heat and numbness of brain, facial sweating, epistaxis with flushed face and pain in forehead, nosebleed, intolerance of bright objects, blisters on eyes, inability to listen to music and noise, enlargement of heart, palpitation, constriction about heart, sensation of "heart swimming in water", premature and copious menstruation, blood clot and bloody discharges in women, watery leucorrhoea, excitement with epileptic attack, epilepsy during menstruation, induration in mammary glands, palliative in cancer of mammae, burning sensation in ovaries and uterus, ulceration of cervix, offensive bloody discharge, pain running into legs, bloody milk, swollen veins, tumors and polypus of womb, involuntary emission and premature ejaculation, impotence, spasms during coitus, effects of onanism, pain in loins, numbness of limbs, cramps, staggering gait, swelling of bones, panaritium, pain running up arms, loss of sensation on patches of skin, pustules, suppuration from slight injury, pemphigus, bullae which open and leave raw surface, exuding ichorous fluid, blisters on palms and soles, itching and burning carbuncle.
	Mediaeval England	Salmon (1702)	Hung by neck till dry, then stored for use in treatment of dropsy.
	Mediaeval England (1658)	Opie and Tatum (1996)	In time of disease, toad powder or live toad in box carried around, to draw contagious air.
	Mediaeval England (1665)	Opie and Tatum (1996)	Amulets made of toad poison worn during the time of plague, and causes a blister, cured by a plaster.
	Mediaeval England (1678)	Salmon (1702)	Dried toad soaked in vinegar is smelled, laid on the forehead or hung on the neck to stop nose-bleeding.
	England (18th Century)	James (1747); Quincy (1749)	Treatment of urinary disorders.
	England (1823)	Opie and Tatum (1996)	Wound inflicted on a frog at the same spot as a wound on a human patient; if frog lived, disease was cured but if it died, so would the patient.
	England (1850)	Opie and Tatum (1996)	For stopping or preventing nose-bleed, toad killed with sharp pointed instrument, enclosed in little bag and suspended around neck.

Appendix 3 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
Bufo bufo	Hartlebury and Tembury, England (1855)	Opie and Tatum (1996)	Limbs of toads broken, toad sewn up in a bag alive, and tied around the neck of a patient; life or death of patient determined by survival or death of toad.
	England (1869)	Opie and Tatum (1996)	Dried toad carried as protection from smallpox.
	England (1883)	Opie and Tatum (1996)	Three yards of narrow black ribbon drawn three times through body of live toad, and patient made to wear ribbon around neck to cure whooping cough.
	England (1892) (Yorkshire folk-cure)	Opie and Tatum (1996)	Toad put into jug of water and patient made to cough into jug — cures whooping cough (spit toad, and patient is cured).
	England (1912) (Gypsy belief)	Opie and Tatum (1996)	Wearing leg of toad cures abscesses.
	England	Mann (1959)	Venom increases contractions of gravid uterus (used in childbirth).
	Scotland (1857)	Opie and Tatum (1996)	Reapers believed that sprained wrist was cured by rubbing with live toad.
	Gauls, France	Emboden (1975)	Toads gorged o glow-worms rubbed on the skin to cure cancer.
	Denmark	Brøndegaard (1985)	Dried toad tied to a string around neck used as a cure for malaria. Old "poison toads" used mote healing. for treating various bone infections. Sow brought into heat by being forced to eat a toad.
	Denmark (1648)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Three to four large toads boiled alive in beam oil and rubbed in wound, especially on face, to promote healing.
	Denmark (1664)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Large toad crushed, mixed with milk, and given to pigs suffering from intestinal worms.
	Romania	Szilárd and Csengele (2001)	Legs used for food.
Bufo gargarizans	China	Boring and Liu (1934)	Body parts used for treatment of unspecified ailments.
		Vredenburg *et al.* (2000)	Flesh used for food.
		Chen *et al.* (1999)	Flesh for gaining strength; detoxification of body; reduction of swellings; strengthening the heart; reduction of pain; when dried, controlling cough and reducing phlegm and asthma; consumption of head cures sickness in children; of its skin, reduction of body heat, for detoxification and swellings; of liver, cure for stings.
		Zhang *et al.* (2005)	Used as a cardiotonic, diuretic, anodyne and antineoplastic agent.
	Primorye, Russia	Kuzmin and Maslova (2003)	Skin secretion in Chinese and Korean traditional medicine as a component called "Kumxikhwan", produced by a joint Chinese-Korean pharmaceutical factory.

Appendix 3 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
Bufo minshanicus	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Unspecified body parts used in detoxification, reducing swelling, as a painkiller, sore throat and tooth ache.
Bufo tibetanus	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Unspecified body parts used in detoxification, reducing swelling, as a painkiller, sore throat and tooth ache.
Duttaphrynus melanostictus	China	Ye *et al.* (1993); Zhang *et al.* (2005)	Used as a cardiotonic, diuretic, anodyne and antineoplastic agent; also in detoxification, reducing swellings, painkiller, treatment of sore throat and toothache.
	Thailand	Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh used in treating alcoholism.
	Vietnam	Ziegler and Weitkus (1999); Truong (2000)	Flesh used for food and for treatment of rickets and slow growth in children.
	Laos (Katu tribe)	Krahn (2005)	Flesh used for food (except when taboo — see Appendix 2).
	Arunachal Pradesh, India	Borah *et al.* (2001)	Flesh used for food; poison.
	Little Nicobar Island, India (Payuh tribe)	Chandi (2006)	Beating heart of an opened toad put over a severely infected wound to hasten healing.
	India (*materia medica*)	Nadkarni (1955)	Flesh used in the treatment of gonorrhea, tuberculosis and leprosy.
	Singapore	K. K. P. Lim (pers. comm.)	Skinned and dried in traditional Chinese medicine (see Fig. 12).
	Malay Peninsula	Gimlette (1915)	Used in poisoning.
Ollotis alvarius	Central America (Ancient Mayas)	Davis (1998a; 1998b); Schlesinger (2002); as *Bufo marinus*); Forster (2003)	Dried and smoked; hallucinogenic effect.
	United States	Gallager (1994); Richards (1994); Davies (1998b)	Hallucinogenic drug from licking the skin or smoking dried extracts of parotoid glands.
Ollotis bocourti	México	Hunn (1977)	Treatment for malaria.
Phrynoidis aspera	Thailand	Taylor (1962)	Flesh used for food; dried skin; smoke used by burglars to put victims into a deep sleep.
	Malaysia	Kiew (1990)	Flesh used for food; dried skin; smoke used by burglars to put victims into a deep sleep.
Phrynoidis juxtaspera	Kalimantan, Indonesia	Iskandar (2004)	Flesh used for food.
Pseudepidalea raddei	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Parts of body used in medical treatment such as detoxification, reducing swellings, as pain-killers, sore throat and tooth ache.
Pseudepidalea viridis	Denmark	Brøndegaard (1985)	Dried toad in a string around neck cure for malaria.
Rhinella marina	Haiti	Davis (1983); Crump (2001); Montgomery (2002)	Skin toxin extracting by heating and used as a curare in hunting.
	Colombia (Choco Indians)	Chen and Jensen (1929); Montgomery (2002)	Skin toxin extracting by heating and used as a curare in hunting.
	Peru	Licht (1967)	Eggs used in soup (but poisonous and caused death).

Appendix 3 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
Rhinella marina	Sinaloa, México (Amerindians)	Waite (1901); Dodds (1923)	Parotoid gland secretions applied to arrow-tips for hunting.
	Guatemala (Pokomam Mayas; pre-Colombian)	Hamblin (1981)	Added to chichi (a fermented ritual drink) to give it potency.
	South America	Montgomery (2002)	Flesh used for food.
	Australia	Davis (1998b)	Parotoid gland secretions licked to produce hallucinogenic effect.
"Toad"	México (Aztecs)	Mann (1959)	Baked toad eaten as a purgative to treat swelling of the face.
	Brazil	Costa-Neto and Oliveira (2000)	Bones used for prevention of oral diseases; skin used in treatment of acne; "venom" (presumably parotoid secretions) used in magic rituals; whole animals used for urinary retention.
	Argentina	Hudson (1918)	Parotoid secretions cure shingles.
	Louisiana, U.S.A. (folk medicine)	Brandon (1976)	"Toad grease" used in treatment of rheumatic pains.
	Ohio, U. S. A. (late 1800s)	Emboden (1975)	Binding a toad on a ring-bone on a horse for 5-6 days cures it.
	Medieval Europe	Burns (2003)	Use in black magic and witchcraft.
		Trichy (1977)	Toadstone placed on a bite to draw out poison.
		Abel and Macht (1911); Chen and Jensen (1929)	Dried toads used in the treatment for dropsy and epistaxis.
		Leonardus (1502)	Toadstones used for treating fever.
		Jonstonus (1657)	Toadstones used for curing sores.
		Barrett (1801)	Toadstones used for curing tooth ache.
		Topsell (1608)	Toadstones used for treating problems with bowel movement, bladder stones, epilepsy.
		Bacon (1627)	Toadstones used for treating nose-bleeding and other bleeding and for easing childbirth.
	Medieval Europe	Emboden (1975)	Used by witches/warlocks to make themselves invisible, by mixing the spittle of a toad with the juice of a sow thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*) and making a crooked cross over the breast.
		Abel and Macht (1911); Chen and Jensen (1929)	Dried toads used in the treatment for dropsy and epistaxis.
		Pace (1971)	Ashes from burnt toad used in treatment of cancer.
		Paris (1844)	Roasted toad, presumably consumed, as a cure for gout.
	Medieval England	Emboden (1975)	Bones from toads eaten by ants used in controlling horses.
		Carruthers (2001); Chen and Jensen (1929)	Wearing a string used to hang a toad to death prevents tonsillitis.
	Medieval Scotland	Dalyell (1834)	Toadstones used as amulet to ward off the evil eye; prevent fire in the house and used as amulet to prevent boats sinking.

Appendix 3 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
"Toad"	Scotland (19th Century)	Stewart (1890)	Toadstone used to treat pain, either through direct application, or dipped in water from a running stream, over which an incantation was said, and the patient made to drink the water and had some sprinkled over him.
	Medieval Germany	Luther (1902)	Stick run through three toads, sun-dried and applied to any "pestilent tumor" draws out the poison.
	Europe	Leeser (1959)	Imbibed dried and pulverized in a drink makes men toothless.
	Denmark (1648)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Pour patient's urine, delivered before sunrise, over a live toad in a clay pot that is buried at midnight at a place where sun or moon never shine, cures nervous fever; tearing off thigh bone from a live toad and tying to patient's leg cures rickets; powdered dried and used as cure for dropsy; held in a clasped hand for a long time so that toad dies or is squeezed to death, to cure sweaty hands; fresh or (during winter) wind-dried, and applied to wounds and boils.
	Denmark (1792)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Pulverized and sprinkled into wound of adder bites to promote healing.
	Denmark (1890)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Smooth solution of beam oil in which live toad has been boiled used for treating cancer and malicious wounds; ashes applied to cancerous and malicious wounds to facilitate healing.
	Denmark (1900)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Consumption of toad heart dipped in jam cures suffering from unhappy relationship or broken heart.
	Denmark	Brøndegaard (1985)	Alcoholics made to detest alcohol when made to drink spirits in which a toad has been killed; speared alive, sun-dried on sticks and fed to cattle to cure poisoning; a hard cake consisting of pieces of toad mixed into rye flour and milk used in protecting an ox against serious lung diseases.
	Cambodia	Hopkins (1999)	Dried, fried, crushed and stirred into white wine, along with herbs, including black cane sugar used for treatment of syphilis and other sexually transmitted diseases; promotes appetite and good sleep.
		Balzer *et al.* (2005)	Anthelmintic for cattle.
		Hopkins (2004)	Dried, fried and crushed, and stirred into white wine, along with herbs and black sugar cane, as a cure for sexually transmitted diseases, and for promoting appetite and good sleep.

Appendix 3 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
"Toad"	China	Read (1941)	Brain (*Ch'an Nao*) used for treating night-blindness and to "clarify the vision".
	Japan	Joya (1964); Ohnuki-Tierney (1984)	Toad oil (*Gama-abura*) improves skin conditions.
	Olduvai Gorge, Kenya (Middle Pleistocene)	Leakey (1965)	Flesh used for food.
	South-eastern Guinea and Benin	Mohneke *et al.* (2009)	Unspecified parts used in treatment of children's cough, appendicitis and skin injuries.
	South Africa (Zulu tribe)	Carruthers (2001)	Skin used to treat irregular heartbeat.
"Giant toad"	China (1325–1354)	Abercrombie (1991)	Flesh used for food.
'Ruberae' or 'bramble frog'	Medieval Europe	Pliny the Elder (*ca.* 77 CE)	Bone put into drink, can cause conciliating of love and end discord.
Ceratophryidae			
Batrachophrynus brachydactylus	Peru	Lundberg (2000)	Flesh used for food.
Batrachophrynus macrostomus	Andes, Peru	Lundberg (2000); Lundberg in Angulo (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Batrachophrynus sp.	Unspecified	Mertens (1960)	Flesh used for food.
Discodeles guppyi	New Britain and Solomon Islands	Schmuck (2000); Foufopoulos and Richards (2007)	Flesh used for food.
Telmatobius sp.	Lima, Peru	Lehr (2002, 2005)	Whole frog sold for preparation of frog extract used in treatment of a variety of illnesses (including asthma, stress, headaches, epilepsy, arthritis, bronchitis, diabetes, frigidity, hair loss, possibly tuberculosis); aphrodisiac prepared by skinning live frogs and blending with water, tuber and honey.
Telematobius arequipensis	Peru	Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food and traditional medicine.
Telmatobius cf. *carillae*	Huánuco, Peru	Lehr (2002)	Flesh used for food and traditional medicine.
Telematobius cirrhacelis	Ecuador	Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Telmabotius culeus	Cusco, Peru, and Bolivia	Lehr (2000); Angulo (2008); Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Soups from fresh or dried frogs believed to be a cure for headaches, "tired vision", anaemia, prostate problems, asthma, stress and apprehension, menopause and epilepsy.
Telmatobius gigas	Bolivia	Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for traditional medicine.
Telmatobius aff. *marmoratus*	Cusco, Peru	Angulo (2008); Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Soups from fresh or dried frogs believed to be a cure for headaches, "tired vision", anaemia, prostate problems, asthma, stress and apprehension, menopause and epilepsy.
Telmatobius mayoloi	Highlands of Peru	Lehr (2000; 2002); Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food and traditional medicine.
Telmatobius niger	Ecuador	Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food.

Appendix 3 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
Telmatobius peruvianus	Peru and Chile	Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food and traditional medicine.
Telmatobius vellardi	Ecuador	Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Dendrobatidae			
Dendrobates auratus	Darien, Panama	Breder (1946)	Secretions used on tips of darts for hunting.
Dendrobates tinctorius	Colombia	Boulenger (1914)	Secretions used on tips of darts for hunting.
Epipedobates petersi	Central Peru	Rodrígues and Myers (1993)	Salted and wrapped in a leaf and roasted for food in campfire ashes; bones of roasted frog fed to babies to make them talkative.
Phyllobates bicolor	Brazil and Peru	Daly *et al.* (1992); Erspamer *et al.* (1993)	Skin secretions introduced into body through fresh burns to improve stamina and make senses keener (to improve hunting).
Phyllobates terribilis	Western Colombia (Choco Emberá tribe)	Myers *et al.* (1978)	Skin secretions applied to tips of darts and arrows, used in hunting to poison.
"Dendrobatidae and *Phyllobates*"	South and Central America	Turkington (1997)	Skin secretion applied to tips of darts and arrows, used in hunting to poison game; hunting magic, "hunters burn themselves and then rub a stick coated with this frog's chemicals on their wounds . . . they wake up with much keener senses the next morning"; frogs rubbed on wounds and cuts (the skin secretions have potent antibiotic peptides in frog skin.
Dicroglossidae			
Chrysopaa sternosignata	South East Asia	Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.
Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis	Arunachal Pradesh, India	Borah *et al.* (2001)	Flesh used for food.
	Nagaland, India	Kiyasetuo (1986) Ao (1986); Longkumer (1992)	Flesh used for food; treatment of wounds, bone fractures and scabies, and promotes early walk for infants.
		Ao (1986)	Tadpoles used for food.
	Nepal	Shrestha (2001)	Flesh used for food.
Euphlyctis hexadactylus	India, Bangladesh	Culley (1983); Dutta *et al.* (1986); Chakrabarti (1987); Das (1995); George (1995); Daniel (2002); Das (1995); Schmuck (2000); Cox *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Fejervarya cancrivora	Malaysia	Kiew (1998)	Flesh used for food.
	Singapore	Lim and Lim (2002)	Flesh used for food.
	Java, Indonesia	Liem (1971)	Flesh used for food.
	Indonesia	Cox *et al.* (2008)	Flesh exported for food.
	Borneo	Inger and Stuebing (2005); Azlan and Fauzi (2006)	Flesh used for food.
	Philippines	Alcala and Brown (1998)	Flesh used for food.
	China	Ye *et al.* 1993; Zhao (1998e)	Flesh used for food.

Appendix 3 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
Fevervarya limnocharis	Nagaland, India	Ao (1986)	Tadpoles used for food.
Fevervarya limnocharis		Kiyasetuo (1986)	Live frogs swallowed as treatment for poisoning; skin placed over burnt skin, to promote healing; flesh used in treatment of wounds, bone fractures and scabies and to promote early walking in infants; flesh used for food.
	Andaman Islands, India	Das (1998b)	Flesh used for food.
	Vietnam	Ziegler and Weitkus (1999); Truong (2000)	Flesh used for food.
	Thailand	Kok and Pauwels (2003); Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh used for food.
	Laos	Stuart (1999); Teynié *et al.* (2004)	Flesh used for food.
	Malaysia	Kiew (1998)	Flesh used for food.
	China	Ye *et al.* (1993); Chen *et al.* (1999)	Flesh reduces body heat; detoxifies body; skin — reduces pain; liver — reduces swelling, pain and helps in detoxification; cure for snake-bite; pancreas reduces heat and aid to children with problems with vocal cord; brain used to cure "green-light blind disease"; tadpoles cure ailment caused by heat, poison and help reduce swellings.
	Ryukyu Archipelago, Japan	Okada (1966)	Flesh used for food.
Fejervarya moodiei	"Asia"	Culley (1983)	Flesh used for food.
Fejervarya raja	"South East Asia"; Thailand	Schmuck (2000); Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh used for food.
Fejervarya triora	Thailand	Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh used for food.
Fejervarya vittigera	"Asia"	Culley (1983)	Flesh used for food.
Hoplobatrachus crassus	Nepal	Shah and Tiwari (2004)	Flesh used for food and medicine.
	India	Pillai (1986); Chakrabarti (1987); Das (1995)	Flesh used for food.
Hoplobatrachus occipitalis	Nigeria, including Niger Delta	Akani *et al.* (1998); Onadeko and Rödel (2009); Rödel (2009)	Flesh used for food.
	Northern Benin	Mohneke *et al.* (2009)	Flesh used for food.
	Burkina Faso	Mohneke *et al.* (2009)	Flesh used for food.
	Côte d'Ivoire	Assemian *et al.* (2006)	Flesh used for food.
Hoplobatrachus rugulosus	Vietnam	Schmidt (1928); Truong (2000)	Flesh used for food.
	Thailand	Flower (1899: as *Rana tigrina*); Kok and Pauwels (2003); Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh used for food.
	Laos	Stuart (1999)	Flesh used for food.
	Cambodia	Singh *et al.* (2007)	Fresh and dried flesh used for food.
	Hong Kong and China	Pope (1931); Romer (1979); Ye *et al.* (1993); Li *et al.* (1996)	Flesh used for food; used in the preparation of unspecified medicine.

Appendix 3 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
Hoplobatrachus rugulosus	Sabah and Sarawak, Malaysia (via local captive breeding)	Das (unpubl.)	Flesh used for food.
Hoplobatrachus tigerinus	Bangladesh	Fugler (1983)	Flesh used for food by ethnic minorities; processed frogs exported to Japan, U.S.A. and Europe
	Nepal	Shah and Tiwari (2004)	Flesh used for food and medicine.
	Pakistan	Minton (1966)	". . . if a woman spits into the mouth of a frog after sexual intercourse and returns the amphibian to the place where it was found, she will not become pregnant".
	India	Bodding (1940); Dutta *et al.* (1986); Chakrabarti (1987); Longkumer (1992); George (1995); Ray (1997; Ahmed and Dutta (2000); Gramapurohit *et al.* (2004); Cox et al. (2008)	Flesh used for food.
		Ray (1997)	Dried skin used in traditional medicine.
		Ao (1986)	Tadpoles used as food.
	Uttaranchal, India	Negi and Palyal (2007)	Boiled in oil for treatment of wound from burns.
	Nagaland, India	Kiyasetuo (1986)	Flesh used for food and for treatment of wounds, bone fractures, scabies, and to promote early walk in infants.
	Nepal	Shah (1995); Shah and Giri (1992)	Used in treatment of diarrhoea, measles, chronic cough, body swelling, bloody stool, typhoid and high fever; flesh fed to lactating mothers.
		Shah and Tiwari (2004)	Flesh used for treatment of rickets in children.
		Shrestha (2001)	Flesh used for treatment for blisters, high fever and psychosomatic disorders.
	Madagascar (introduced population)	Jenkins *et al.* (2008, 2009)	Flesh used for food.
Limnonectes acanthi	Philippines	Gulley (1983); Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Limnonectes blythii	Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia	Kiew (1998); Schmuck (2000); van Dijk and Iskandar (2002); Lim and Lim (2002); Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh used for food.
Limnonectes diuatus	Philippines	Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Limnonectes grunniens	Indonesia	Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.
Limnonectes gyldenstolpei	Thailand	Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh used for food.
Limnonectes heinrichi	Sulawesi, Indonesia	Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Limnonectes ibanorum	Malaysia	Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.
Limnonectes ingeri	Borneo	Inger and Stuebing (1989; 2005); Kiew (1998)	Flesh used for food.

Appendix 3 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
Limnonectes kuhlii	Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia	Das (unpubl.); Truong (2000); Schmuck (2000); Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh used for food.
Limnonectes leporinus	Borneo	Inger and Stuebing (1989; 2005)	Flesh used for food.
Limnonectes macrocephalus	Philippines	Brown *et al.* (2000)	Flesh used for food.
Limnonectes macrodon	Indonesia	Schmuck (2000); Cox *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Limnonectes magnus	Indonesia, Philippines	Culley (1983); Alcala (1986); Alcala and Custodio (1997); Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.
Limnonectes malesianus	Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore	Schmuck (2000); Lim and Lim (2002); Inger and Stuebing (2005)	Flesh used for food.
	Sarawak, Malaysia	Azlan and Fauzi (2006)	Soup taken as supplement.
Limnonectes cf. *modestus*	China	Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.
Limnonectes namiyei	Ryukyu Islands, Japan	Okada (1927)	Flesh used for food and for treatment of unspecified ailments.
Limnonectes cf. *nitidus*	"Burma"	Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.
Limnonectes paramacrodon	Indonesia	Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.
Limnonectes visayanus	Philippines	Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Nanorana aenea	Thailand	Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh used for food.
Nanorana chayuensis	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Flesh used for food.
Nanorana exilispinosa	China	Stuart *et al.* 2008)	Flesh used for food.
Nanorana fasciculispina	Thailand	Brockelman in Humphrey and Bain (1990); Nabhitabhata (1991); Bringsøe (2002); Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh and tadpoles used for food.
Nanorana jiulongensis	China	Stuart *et al.* 2008)	Flesh used for food.
Nanorana liebigii		Nepal	Shah and Tiwari (2004) Dried flesh in soup used for treatment of dysentery, cough, cold, fever, diarrhoea and vomiting; flesh used in treatment of fresh wounds; whole body crushed and applied as plaster to treat fractures of limbs; whole body dried and crushed to fine powder and mixed with water and taken orally to cure dysentery; flesh used for recovery from prolonged illness.
		Shah and Giri (1992); Shah (1995)	Fresh or smoked dried meat used in soup and for treatment of diarrhoea, measles, chronic cough, swelling of body, bloody stool and general weakness of body.
	Nagaland, India	Kiyasetuo (1986)	Flesh used for food.
		Ao (1986)	Tadpoles used for food.
	Darjiling, West Bengal, India	Daniel (1962)	Used in the preparation of unspecified medicine.
Nanorana liui	China	Stuart *et al.* 2008)	Flesh used for food.

Appendix 3 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
Nanorana maculosa	China	Ye *et al.* (1993); Stuart *et al.* 2008)	Flesh used for food; also used as aphrodisiac, strengthening body and for treating unspecified ailments among children.
Nanorana polunini	Nepal	Shah and Giri (1992); Shah and Tiwari (2004)	Flesh used for food and for treatment of diarrhoea, measles, chronic cough, swelling of body, bloody stool and general weakness of body.
Nanorana quadranus	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Flesh used for food.
Nanorana robertingeri	China	Stuart *et al.* 2008)	Flesh used for food.
Nanorana rostandi	Nepal	Shah and Giri (1992); Shah (1995)	Used for treatment of diarrhoea, measles, chronic cough, body swelling, bloody stool, typhoid and high fever; flesh fed to lactating mothers.
Nanorana unculuanus	China	Ye *et al.* (1993); Stuart *et al.* 2008)	Flesh used for food.
Nanorana yunnanensis	China	Ye *et al.* (1993); Zhang (1998); Stuart *et al.* 2008)	Flesh used for food.
	Thailand	Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh used for food.
Occidozyga lima	Thailand	Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh as well as tadpoles used for food.
Occidozyga martensi	Thailand	Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh used for food.
Ombrana sikimensis	Nepal	Shah and Tiwari (2004)	Flesh used for food.
Quasipaa boulengeri	China	Liu (1950); Ye *et al.* (1993); Li *et al.* (1996); Zhang (1998); Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food; strengthens body and therefore given to children, convalescents and to mothers after delivery.
Quasipaa shini	China	Ye *et al.* (1993); Stuart *et al.* 2008)	Flesh used for food and prescribed for weight gain in children.
Quasipaa spinosa	Vietnam	Bourret (1942)	Flesh used for food.
	China	Pope (1931); Ye *et al.* (1993); Zhang (1998); Stuart *et al.* 2008)	Flesh used for food; helps weight gain in children and used by convalescents.
Quasipaa verrucospinosa	Vietnam	Truong (2000)	Flesh used for food.
Hylidae			
Hyla arborea	Medieval England	John of Gaddesden (1492)	Poultice made from skinned frog used for treatment of gout.
	Denmark	Brøndegaard (1985)	Bones of frogs eaten by ants at Midsummer Eve or a Thursday morning used to attract love.
	Ukraine	Kuzmin (1999)	Put in milk to prevent souring.
	Greece	Ballasina (1984)	Exported for consumption.
Hyla annectans	Nagaland, India	Kiyasetuo (1986)	Flesh used for food.
		Ao (1986)	Tadpoles used for food.
	Nepal	Shrestha (2001)	Flesh used in treatment of typhoid and tuberculosis.

Appendix 3 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
Hyla annectans	China	Chen *et al.* (1999)	Flesh improves blood circulation and reduces body pain; leads to muscular development; improves blood clotting; used for detoxification caused by hemipterans; dried frogs used in treatment for cure coughs and throat diseases.
Hyla chinensis	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Dried and pulverized, used in treating blood circulation, reducing pain, increase muscle, stop bleeding, treating injuries including bone fractures.
Hyla japonica	Russia	Kuzmin and Maslova (2003)	Used in the preparation of unspecified medicine.
Hyla versicolor	United States (Cayuga Six Nations Native Americans)	Speck and Dodge (1945)	Flesh used to make soup or broth used to treat tuberculosis and to ward off all diseases.
	New York State, U.S.A.	Gibbs *et al.* (2007)	Flesh used for food.
Hyla tsinlingensis	China	Ye *et al.* (1993); Chen *et al.* (1999)	Flesh improves blood circulation and reduces body pain; leads to muscular development; improves blood clotting.
Litoria angiana	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.
Litoria arfakiana	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.
Litoria bulmeri	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.
Litoria cultripes	Australia	Peile (1978)	Flesh used for food.
Litoria dorsinena	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.
Litoria eucnemis	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.
Litoria infrafrenata	Eastern Indonesia (Nuaulu tribe)	Ellen et al. (1976)	Flesh used for food.
Litoria iris	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.
Litoria latopalmata	Australia	Peile (1978)	Flesh used for food.
Litoria modica	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.
Litoria nasuta	Australia	Peile (1978)	Flesh used for food.
Litoria nigropunctata	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.
Litoria platycephala	Australia	Peile (1978); Tyler (1994)	Water extracted from aestivating frogs; flesh used for food.
Litoria zweifeli	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.
Litoria sp. (as *Nyctimystes* sp.)	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.
Litoria sp.	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982	Flesh used for food.
Nyctimystes humeralis	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982	Flesh used for food.
Nyctimystes pulchra	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982	Flesh used for food.

Appendix 3 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
Osteopilus dominicensis	Haiti	Davis (1983)	Used by witch doctors to induce near-death comas and create zombies in voodoo practice.
Phyllomedusa bicolor	Brazil (Mayoruna tribe)	Daly *et al.* (1992)	Skin secretion applied to fresh burns on arms and chest, to enhance senses and improve stamina.
Phrynohyas coriacea	Peru	Duellman and Thomas (1996)	Flesh used for food.
Hyperoliidae			
Kassina decorata	Cameroon	Gonwouo and Rödel (2008)	Flesh used for food
Kassina maculata	Cameroon	Blackburn (2006)	Skewered and roasted.
Leptopelis notatus	Gabon	Gabon	Ashes sprinkled on incisions of wrist of goal keepers/spear-throwing warriors; magic ritual for success in soccer and in war.
Leptodactylidae			
Caudiverbera caudiverbera	Central America	Culley (1983); Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.
Leptodactylus chaquensis	Argentina	Lavilla (2001)	Flesh used for food.
Leptodactylus fallax	Dominica	Culley (1983); Beebee (1996); Schmuck (2000); Malhotra *et al.* (2007); Cox *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Leptodactylus labyrinthicus	Brazil	Zin and Haddad (2005)	Flesh used for food.
Leptodactylus ocellatus	Argentina	Lavilla (2001)	Flesh used for food
Leptodactylus pentadactylus	South America	Culley (1983); Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.
	Peru	Lehr (2000)	Flesh used for food.
Limnodynastidae			
Lechriodus sp.	Papua New Guinea	Brongersma (1958)	Tadpoles made into a stew.
Lechriodus aganopsis	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.
Lechriodus melanopyga	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.
Neobatrachus centralis	Australia	Peile (1978)	Fat used for food.
Notaden bennettii	Australia	Peile (1978)	Water extracted from aestivating frogs.
		Cochran (1961); Neill (1974)	Flesh used for food.
Notaden nichollsi	Australia	Peile (1978)	Flesh and fat used for food.
Opisthodon spenceri	Australia	Peile (1978)	Flesh used for food.
Mantellidae			
Boehmantis microtympanum	Madagascar	Jenkins *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Boophis goudoti	Madagascar	Jenkins *et al.* (2008; 2009)	Flesh used for food.
Mantidactylus grandidieri	Madagascar	Jenkins *et al.* (2008; 2009)	Flesh used for food.
Mantidactylus guttulatus	North-eastern Madagascar	Andreone *et al.* (2000); Jenkins *et al.* (2009)	Collected presumably for food.

Appendix 3 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
Megophryidae			
Brachytarsophrys feae	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Flesh used for food.
Leptobrachium ailaonica	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Flesh used for food.
Leptobrachium leishanensis	China	Ye *et al.* (1993); Zhao (1998d)	Flesh used for food.
Leptobrachium smithi	Phitsanulok Province, Thailand	Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Tadpoles used for food.
Leptolalax lateralis	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Flesh used for food.
Megophrys nasuta	Malay Peninsula	Gimlette (1915)	Used in poisoning.
Megophrys parva	Nepal	Shah and Tiwari (2004)	Used in the preparation of unspecified medicine.
Microhylidae			
Asterophrys turpicula	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.
Calluella guttulata	Thailand	Vredenburg *et al.* (2000); Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh used for food.
Cophixalus rostellifer	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.
Cophixalus sp.	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.
Glyphoglossus molossus	Laos, Thailand	Culley (1983); Taylor (1962); Heyer (1971); Vredenburg *et al.* (2000); Teynié *et al.* (2004); Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh, with skin and viscera used for food.
Hylophorbus sp.	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.
Kaloula mediolineata	Thailand	Heyer (1971); Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh used for food.
Kaloula pulchra	Thailand	Heyer (1971); Vredenburg *et al.* (2000); Kok and Pauwels (2003); Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh used for food.
Microhyla berdmorei	Thailand	Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2001)	Flesh used for food.
Microhyla fissipes	Thailand	Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh used for food.
Microhyla heymonsi	Thailand	Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh used for food.
Microhyla pulchra	Laos	Stuart (1999)	Flesh used for food.
	Thailand	Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh used for food.
Microhyla sp.	Thailand	Kok and Pauwels (2003)	Tadpoles used for soup.
Oreophryne spp.	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.
Phrynomantis eurydactyla	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.
Phrynomantis slateri	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.
Sphenophryne cornuta	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.

Appendix 3 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
Sphenophryne macrorhyncha	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.
Xenorhina mehelyi	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982	Flesh used for food.
Myobatrachidae			
Crinia remota	Australia	Peile (1978)	Flesh used for food.
Pelobatidae			
Bombina orientalis	Russia (ethnic Chinese)	Kuzmin and Maslova (2003)	Used in the preparation of unspecified medicine.
Pelobates fuscus	Europe	Rösel von Rosenhof (1758)	Tadpoles used for food.
Petropedetidae			
Conraua crassipes	Cameroon	Gonwouo and Rödel (2008)	Flesh used for food
Conraua derooi	Ghana and Togo	Rödel (2009)	Flesh used for food
Conraua goliath	Mt. Nlonako, Cameroon	Herrmann *et al.* (2005)	Flesh used for food
	Niger Delta, Nigeria	Akani *et al.* (1998)	Flesh used for food. *Ju-ju* animism (animistic religious use).
	Equatorial Guinea	Sabater-Pi (1985)	Flesh used for food.
	Africa	Culley (1983)	Flesh used for food infrequently.
	Cameroon	Barbour (1912)	Thigh bones used in divination.
		Gonwouo and Rödel (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Conraua robusta	Cameroon	Culley (1983); Perret and Mertens (1957); Lawson (1993); Stuart et al (2008); Gonwouo and Rödel (2008)	Flesh considered a delicacy, and in demand especially during special ceremonies such as traditional weddings, Christmas or New Year celebrations.
	"Africa"	Culley (1983)	Flesh suspected to be used for food.
Phrynobatrachidae			
Phrynobatrachus minutus	Cameroon	Gonwouo and Rödel (2008)	Tadpoles used as food.
Pipidae			
Silurana tropicalis eaten.	Cameroon	Lawson (1993)	Boiled and fried in palm oil, and
	Niger Delta Basin, Nigeria	Akani *et al.* (1998); Akani and Luiselli (2002)	Flesh used for food.
Xenopus amieti	Africa	Kobel *et al.* (1980); Blackburn (2006); Gonwouo and Rödel (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Xenopus laevis	Africa	Channing (2001)	Sun-dried for food.
Xenopus spp.	Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Central African Republic, Uganda, Rwanda, Zaire	Tinsley *et al.* (1996)	Flesh used for food.
Pyxicephalidae			
Amietia angolensis	Democratic Republic of Congo	Mushambanyi (2002)	Flesh used for food.
Amietia vertebralis	Lesotho	Bates (2004)	Flesh used for food; fat used in treatment of burns.
Pyxicephalus adspersus	Africa	Quinn (1959); Auerbach (1995); Channing (2001)	Flesh used for food ; stomach and viscera distended orally, before being cooked.
	Limpopo Province, South Africa	du Preez and Cook (2004)	Flesh used for food.

Appendix 3 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
Pyxicephalus adspersus	Botswana	Auerbach (1987)	Flesh used for food.
	Mozambique	Carruthers (2001)	Flesh and webbing used for food.
	Namibia	Okeyo (2004)	Flesh used for food.
	Nigeria	Walker (1968)	Flesh used in a stew.
Pyxicephalus edulis	East Africa	Channing and Howell (2006)	Flesh used for food.
	Nigeria	Walker (1966)	Flesh used for food.
	Mozambique	Channing (2001)	Skinned, cleaned and roasted for food.
	Malawi (Sena tribe)	Mitchell (1946)	Flesh used for food.
Ranidae			
Amolops formosus	Nepal	Shah and Giri (1992); Shah and Tiwari (2004)	Flesh used for food and and for treatment of diarrhoea, measles, chronic cough, swelling of body, bloody stool and general weakness of body.
Amolops mantzorum	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Flesh used for food.
Amolops marmoratus	Nagaland, India	Kiyasetuo (1986)	Flesh used for food.
	Nepal	Shah and Giri (1992); Shah and Tiwari (2004)	Flesh used for food and for treatment of diarrhoea, measles, chronic cough, swelling of body, bloody stool and general weakness of body.
Amolops monticola	Nepal	Shah and Tiwari (2004)	Flesh used for food and for treatment of bloody dysentery; eggs used for treatment of open wounds.
Babina holsti	Ryukyu Islands, Japan	Okada (1927)	Flesh used for food; also for treatment of unspecified ailments.
Humerana miopus	Indonesia	Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.
Humerana oatesii	New Guinea	Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.
Hylarana arfaki	Papua New Guinea and West Papua Province, Indonesia	Tyler (1976); Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.
Hylarana erythraea	South-eastern Asia	Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.
	Malay Peninsula	Gimlette (1915)	Bile mixed with that of vine snake (*Ahaetulla prasina*) and smeared with ingredients in betel nut, for poisoning.
Hylarana glandulosa	South-eastern Asia	Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.
Hylarana grisea	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.
Hylarana guentheri	Vietnam	Ziegler and Weitkus (1999); Truong (2000)	Flesh used for food.
	China	Ye *et al.* (1993); Chen *et al.* (1999)	Flesh used for treating unspecified diseases; skinned and eviscerated, used for improving blood circulation and other unspecified ailments.
Hylarana jimiensis	Papua New Guinea	Tyler (1976); Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.
Hylarana lateralis	Thailand	Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh used for food.
Hylarana lepus	Cameroon	Perret and Mertens (1957)	Flesh used for food.
Hylarana nigrovittata	Thailand	Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh used for food.

Appendix 3 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
Hylarana papua	South-western Europe (via import)	Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.
Lithobates catesbeianus	New York State, USA (Cayuga Six Nations Native Americans)	Speck and Dodge (1945)	Flesh used for food.
	New York, USA (proto-Iroquois and proto-Susquehannock cultures; 'Late Woodland to Proto-Historic periods)	Beisaw (2006)	Flesh used for food.
	California and Chicago, U. S. A.	Pope (1964)	Flesh used for food.
	Florida, U. S. A.	Hutt (1971)	Flesh used for food.
	Hawai'i, U.S.A.	Culley *et al.* (1981); Jennings and Hayes (1985)	Flesh used for food.
	Canada	Froom (1982)	Flesh used for food.
	Indonesia, Thailand	Enge (1993); Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010); Das (unpub.)	Flesh used for food.
	Malaysia (via local captive breeding)	Kiew (1998); Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.
	China (via local captive breeding)	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Flesh used for food.
Lithobates clamitans	Florida, U. S. A.	Anonymous (1955	Flesh used for food.
	New York, USA (proto-Iroquois and proto-Susquehannock cultures; Late Woodland to Proto-Historic periods)	Beisaw (2006)	Flesh used for food.
	Canada (Iroquois tribe)	Waugh (1916)	Dried frogs made into medicinal soups.
Lithobates dunni	México, U.S.A.	Culley (1983); Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Lithobates grylio	Florida, U. S. A.	Anonymous (1955); Ligas (1963); Hutt (1971); Enge (1993); Ugarte (2004)	Flesh used for food.
Lithobates heckscheri	Florida, U. S. A.	Anonymous (1955)	Flesh used for food.
Lithobates megapodus	México	Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Lithobates palmipes	Brazil	Nomura (1996)	Flesh used for food.
	Peru	Lundberg (2005)	Flesh used for food.
Lithobates pipiens	New York, U. S. A. (Cayuga Six Nations Native Americans)	Speck and Dodge (1945)	Flesh used for food.
	Florida, U. S. A.	Anonymous (1955)	Flesh used for food.
	Manitoba, Canada	Koonz (1992)	Caught for exporting to the U. S. A. for food.
Lithobates sphenocephalus	Florida, U. S. A.	Enge (1993)	Flesh used for food.
Lithobates sylvaticus	New York, U. S. A. (Cayuga Six Nations Native Americans)	Speck and Dodge (1945)	Flesh used for food.
Odorrana andersonii	"South East Asia"	Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.
Odorrana grahami	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Flesh used for food.
Odorrana hosii	"South East Asia"	Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.

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TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
Odorrana livida	Vietnam	Truong (2000)	Flesh used for food.
	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Flesh used for food (although eggs are known to be poisonous, causing dizziness).
Odorrana margaretae	China	Chen *et al.* (1999)	Tadpoles consumed to reduce pain; detoxify the body; flesh used to cure measles and tuberculosis.
Odorrana mawphlangensis	Nagaland, India	Kiyasetuo (1986)	Flesh used for food.
		Ao (1986)	Tadpoles used for food.
Pelophylax fukienensis	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Unspecified body parts used in the treatment for swelling, breathlessness, blisters, cough, measles, and lung diseases; also used in detoxification.
Pelophylax lateralis	Thailand	Chuaynkern and Duengkae (2010)	Flesh used for food.
Pelophylax lessonae	"Europe"	Culley (1983); Lilley 1994); Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.
	Medieval England	John of Gaddesden (1492)	Flesh used for food.
	Former Yugoslavia	Dzukic (1996); Ljubisavljevic *et al.* (2003)	Flesh used for food.
	Poland	Ballasina (1984)	Flesh used for food.
	Denmark (15th Century)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Burnt frogs applied to top of head to prevent hair loss and promote hair growth.
	Denmark (1533)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Scalp treated with ash of burnt frogs to promote hair growth; top of head rubbed with mixture of ash and honey; small frogs not used as their blood stops hair growth.
	Denmark (Late 17th century)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Ashes of burnt frog applied to cow's neck to stop bleeding.
Pelophylax nigromaculatus	China and "South East Asia"	Vredenburg *et al.* (2000); Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.
	China	Ye *et al.* (1993); Chen *et al.* (1999)	Flesh reduces body heat; detoxifies body; reduces swellings; good for the pancreas; cure for measles and tuberculosis; prescribed for women after delivery; treatment for cough.
	Primorye, Russia (ethnic Chinese)	Kuzmin and Maslova (2003)	Flesh used for unspecified medicine.
	Ryukyu Islands, Japan	Okaa (1927)	Flesh used for food; also for treatment of unspecified ailments.
Pelophylax perezi	"Europe"	Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.
Pelophylax plancyi	Taiwan	Lai et aol. (2007)	Raw, minced muscle and bone with soy sauce is beneficial for human bones.
Pterorana khare	Nagaland, India	Kiyasetuo and Khare (1986)	Flesh used for food.
Ptychadena mascareniensis	Côte d'Ivoire	Assemian *et al.* (2006)	Flesh used for food.
Ptychadena aff. *mascareniensis*	Gabon	Pauwels *et al.* (2003)	Ashes sprinkled on incisions of wrist, magic ritual for success as balafon instrument players.

Appendix 3 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
Ptychadena spp.	Nigeria, including the Niger Delta	Akani *et al.* (1998); Onadeko and Rödel (2009)	Flesh used for food.
Rana amurensis	China	Zhou *et al.* (2006)	Dried skin (*Lin wa pi*) used as a general tonic and as a topical antimicrobial/wound dressing; oviducts (misidentified as fat bodies) used as a nutritional food, especially for the aged.
	Khabarovskiy Region, Russia	Kuzmin and Maslova (2003)	Used in Chinese and Korean traditional medicine.
Rana arvalis	"Europe"	Schmuck (2000)	Flesh used for food.
Rana asiatica	Kazakhstan	Kuzmin (1999)	Used for medicine for unspecified illness.
Rana aurora	California, U. S. A.	Culley (1983); Jennings and Hayes (1985)	Flesh used for food.
Rana chensinensis	China	Vredenburg *et al.* (2000)	Flesh used for food.
		Ma (1998); Adler (2003)	Oil from dried oviduct (*Ha Shi Ma You*) used as a "nourishing drug".
		Zhao and Adler (1993)	Proteinaceous substance in oviducts of post-hibernating females used for treating nervous exhaustion.
		Ye *et al.* (1993)	Whole body and oviduct dried and used to reduce body heat, insomnia, excessive sweating, coughing with blood, and treatment for condition created through excessive loss of blood and for non-lactating mothers, and to strengthen kidneys and lungs, increase male fertility; used for treatment of weakness of body and psychological disorders, and for convalescents.
		Chen *et al.* (1999)	Oil helps improve lung and kidney function; improves sperm production and male virility; good for dried skin.
Rana dalmatina	Romania	Szilárd and Csengele (2001)	Legs used for food.
	Denmark (1648)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Rubbing in frog eggs during February cures skin eruptions (the first species to breed in Denmark in February and only if the winter is mild; Bringsøe *pers. comm.*).
	Europe	Culley (1983); Kusrini and Alford (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Rana dybowskii	Commonwealth of Independent States	Kuzmin and Maslova (2003); Kusmin and Dodd (2008)	Dried frogs, frog eggs, and extracted "brown fat" used in traditional Chinese medicine.
Rana epeirotica	Albania	Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Rana jindogensis	China	Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Rana ornativentris	Ryukyu Islands, Japan	Okada (1927)	Flesh used for food; also used for unspecified ailments.
Rana ridibunda	Levant (Israel, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan)	Lev (2002, 2003)	Used in treatment of haemorrhoids, sexual diseases, wounds, bleeding, rheumatism, inflammation and heat.
	Georgia	Tarkhnishvili (1997)	Flesh exported for use as food.

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TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
Rana ridibunda	Europe	Kusrini and Alford (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Rana temporaria	Romania	Szilárd and Csengele (2001)	Legs used for food.
	Belgium	Ballasina (1984)	Flesh used for food.
	Czech Republic (Rivnác Culture, 3,000–2,800 B.C.E.)	Kyselý (2008)	Flesh used for food.
	Europe	Culley (1983)	Flesh used for food.
Rana tenggerensis	China	Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Rhacophoridae			
Buergeria oxcephalus	China	Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Polypedates leucomystax (and other members of the complex)	Nagaland, India	Kiyasetuo (1986)	Flesh used for food and for treatment of wounds, bone fractures, and scabies, and to promote early walking in infants.
		Ao (1986)	Tadpoles used for food.
	Arunachal Pradesh, India	Borah *et al.* (2001)	Flesh used for food and for treating malaria and dysentery.
	Sarawak, Malaysia	Das (*pers. obs.*)	Tadpoles cooked as porridge, as a dietary supplement for lactating mothers.
	Malay Peninsula	Gimlette (1915)	Bile mixed with that of vine snake (*Ahaetulla prasina*) and smeared with ingredients in betel nut, for poisoning.
	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Skinned, eviscerated, dried and pulverized, it is used for stopping bleeding and for joining bones; also cures wounds and bone fractures; given to children to cure unspecified ailments.
Polypedates megacephalus	China	Chen *et al.* (1999)	Flesh used for clotting of blood; reduction of pain, and to rejoin broken bones.
Rhacophorus bipunctatus	Nagaland, India	Kiyasetuo (1986)	Flesh used for food.
		Ao (1986)	Tadpoles used for food.
Rhacophorus kio	Nagaland, India	Kiyasetuo (1986)	Flesh used for food.
		Ao (1986)	Tadpoles used for food.
Rhacophorus spp.	Nepal	Shrestha (2001)	Flesh used for treatment of typhoid and tuberculosis.
'Tree frogs'	Cameroon	Gonwouo and Rödel (2008)	Tadpoles used for food.
Rhinophrynidae			
Rhinophrynus dorsalis	Costa Rica (Ancient Mayans)	Schlesinger (2002)	Fat used for food.
	Yucatan Peninsula, México (ancient Mayas)	Sibley (1975)	Eaten roasted and wrapped in tortillas
Not allocated to family			
"Toad or frog"	Medieval Europe	de Lys (1948)	Brings luck to the house they enter; brings bad luck to those who kill them, as they possess the soul of a dead child.

Appendix 3 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
Frogs and toads	Ancient Europe	Pliny the Elder (*ca*. 77 CE)	Used in treatment of poisoning by frogs and toads; used in treatment of depilatory, strengthen loose teeth, toothache, eye problems and cough. Right eye of frog suspended from neck believed to cure ophthalmia in right eye of person, and left eye of frog similarly cures ophthalmia in left eye. Frog fat, injected into ears, instantly removes pains. Decoction made from single frog boiled in vinegar, and used for rinsing teeth. If suffering from cough, spit into mouth of small frog and let it go.
"Frog"	United States (home remedy)	de Lys (1948)	Soup from nine frogs used for treatment of whooping cough; frog found when neither sun or moon is shining is used for curing gout, by cutting off its hind limbs, wrapping in deer skin and applying the right frog leg to the right foot and left frog leg to the left foot; killing a frog will make cow's milk bloody.
	South America (Patamona, Arecuna and Macusi tribe)	Wassén (1934)	Skin worn as "nose-cleaners" during hunting.
	Brazil (Yawanawa tribe)	McGirk (1998)	Treatment of intestinal problems.
	Medieval Europe	Pliny the Elder (ca. 77 CE)	Wearing a frog charm keeps love and attracts friends.
		Carruthers (2001)	Inserted live in mouth to cure inflamed throat; when swallowed, cure incontinence; soup made from nine frogs a treatment for whooping cough; leg dangled around neck heals scrofula.
		FranceMontagné (1938)	Flesh used for food.
	Denmark (15th Century)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Small bag with ash of burned frog (tested by hanging bag around neck of chicken: next day, decapitation does not cause it to bleed) cures blood diseases and severe menstruation; liver wrapped in cabbage leaves, burned into powder and mixed in various drinks improve health.
	Denmark (1635)	Brøndegaard (1985)	A stick stuck through live frog, sun-dried and burned with a snake, ashes sprinkled into cancerous wounds kills infecting crayfish or worm; also a cure for haemorrhoids and tibial wounds.
	Denmark (17th Century)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Intestines of three frogs roasted over slow fire till pulverized and administered with lavender wine or lily-of-the-valley wine as a cure for epilepsy; Jelly of frog eggs placed underneath saddle to prevent and cure saddle lesions of horses.

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TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
"Frog"	Denmark (1648)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Pancake with pulverized, dry-roasted frog cooked in a closed clay pot eaten as a cure for bladder slackness; placing live frog in ant-hill/ant nest transfers toothache to ants, but needs to be done quickly; screams of frogs render cure useless; freckles removed by rubbing with frog eggs.
	Denmark (1779)	Brøndegaard (1985)	A piece of white woollen cloth soaked in jelly of frog eggs and subsequently dried applied to stop severe bleeding.
	Denmark (1811)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Biting off head or hind limb and breathing through mouth cures dry-rot.
	Denmark	Brøndegaard (1985)	Ash of burnt frog and pulverized egg shell blown into a bleeding nose to stop bleeding; putting a live frog in throat of cattle cures tympanites, bloody urine, diarrhoea and promotes rut and heat in bulls and cows, respectively; calves given powder of burned frogs to prevent parasites and other diseases before driven to pastures in spring; also useful against nettle rash and cast.
	Europe (Bohemia, currently Czech Republic and adjacent areas)	Grohmann (1865)	"Green frog", caught on a dewy morning preceding St. George's day, sewn into bag and hung round neck of person suffering for cold for nine days, during which nine Lord's Prayers are recited, one each day before sunrise. On ninth day, patient must go praying to river, throw bag into it and return home praying, without looking back.
	Russia, Tajikistan	Kuzmin (1999)	Flesh used for treating snake-bite and blister flies.
	Malaysia (Temuan tribe)	Dunn (1975)	Flesh used for food.
	Mindanao, Philippines (Tasaday tribe)	Macleish (1972)	Flesh used for food; tadpoles also eaten.
	New Britain	Goodale (1966)	Flesh used for food.
	Fiji	Brown and Myers (1949)	Flesh used for food.
	Laos	Baird (1999)	Flesh used for food.
	Laos (Katu tribe)	Krahn (2005)	Flesh used for food.
	Cambodia	Balzer *et al.* (2005)	Flesh used for food.
	China	Read (1934)	Frogs swallowed by snakes are wrapped in mud, roasted, powdered and given with rice to cure belching; "green frogs" are similarly treated and administered for chronic coughs.
	Taiwan (Atayal tribe)	Fan et al. (1992)	Flesh used for food.
	India (Vedic period)	Filliozat (1943); Zysk (1985)	Frog stripped like reeds and bound with red and blue threads to bed in which patient is made to lie, to cure people "possessed by demonic force".

Appendix 3 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
"Frog"	Indian subcontinent (Unani medicine)	Vohora and Khan (1978)	Eviscerated frogs applied to puncture wounds made by thorns. Analgesic anti-inflammatory medicine. Flesh used in treatment of toothache, piles, inflammations; ash used for healing wounds and for epistaxis. Fat stimulates erectile power. Ash from brain and spinal cord styptic and heals wounds; used in healing burns, epistaxis.
	India (Ao Naga tribe)	Kakati *et al.* (2006)	Skin washed in water and applied to wounds.
	Australia	Grey (1841); Main (1993); Grey (1841); Main (1993)	Hunted for food in drying swamps by Australian Aboriginal women.
		Moore (1884); Main (1993)	Eggs prized by Australian Aboriginals.
	Ancient Egypt	Sipos *et al.* (2004)	Warmed in oil and rubbed on body to treat inflammation.
	Africa (Zulu tribe)	Carruthers (2001)	Burnt and mixed with herbs is a treatment for asthma and chronic oedema.
	Nigeria (Yoruba tribe)	Soewu (2008)	Body-part used in traditional treatment of unspecified ailment.
	Madagascar	Blommers-Schlösser and Blanc (1993)	Flesh used for food.
"*Rana* sp."	Upper Fly River, Papua New Guinea	Hyndman (1982)	Flesh used for food.
"Mountain frog"	Mae Sariang, North-west Thailand	Hopkins (1999)	Flesh used for a spicy soup, known as *om kob*.
"Mountain chicken"	Dominica, Montserrat	Rahaman (2008)	Legs used for food.
Tadpole of "*Rana*" sp.	Sarawak, Malaysia	Azlan and Fauzi (2006)	Flesh used for food.
"Tadpole" or "tadpoles"	Denmark (15th Century)	Brøndegaard (1985)	Wrapped in cabbage leaves and burned into powder and mixed in various drinks improve health
	Unspecified	Hopkins (2004)	Coated with bread crumb-Cayenne pepper mixture and deep-fried.
CAUDATA			
Ambystomatidae			
Ambystoma altamirani	México	Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Ambystoma dumerilii	México	Griffiths *et al.* (2004);	"Axolotl syrup", used by nuns in treating chest problems, such as lung illnesses, and anaemia in children.
Ambystoma lermaense	México	McKay *et al.* (2008); Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food.
Ambystoma mexicanum	México	Boulenger (1914); Griffiths *et al.* (2004); McKay *et al.* (2008); Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh considered a delicacy; purported medicinal use

Appendix 3 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
Cryptobranchidae			
Andrias davidianus	China	Fu (1993); Ye *et al.* (1993); Li *et al.* (1996); Chen *et al.* (1999); Murphy *et al.* (2000); Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Fat and fat used for food; flesh eaten for gaining strength, preventing anemia and controlling menstruation; helps increase appetite; leads to fitness and strength; heals burned skin, children's stomach disease; pancreatic juice reduces body heat and improves eyesight.
Andrias japonicus	Japan	Stejneger (1907); Goris and Maeda (2004)	Flesh used for food.
Cryptobranchus alleganiensis	Canada (Uroquois tribe)	Waugh (1916); Wells (2007)	Flesh used for food.
Hynobiidae			
Batrachuperus cochranae	China	Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used in traditional medicine.
Batrachuperus karlschmidti and other species of the genus.	Sinkiang and western Sichuan, China	Liu (1950)	Treatment for stomach ache.
Batrachuperus londongensis	Szechuan, China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Flesh used for food; apart from nutritional value, purported medicinal qualities include curing injuries, including broken bones, liver malfunction, stomach ache, anaemia, general weakness (such as loss of colour in face).
Batrachuperus pinchonii	China	Ye *et al.* (1993); Zhao (1998b); Xie *et al.* (2007)	Flesh used for food; apart from nutritional value, purported medicinal qualities include treatment for broken bones; improves *chi* (natural/spiritual energy); used as a painkiller; healing injuries; liver malfunction; stomach ache; stomach diseases; anaemia and weakness (such as loss of colour in face).
Batrachuperus tibetanus	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Flesh used for food; apart from nutritional value, purported medicinal qualities include curing injuries, including liver malfunction, stomach ache, anaemia, general weakness (such as loss of colour in face); improves *chi* (natural/spiritual energy).
Batrachuperus yenyuanensus	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Treatment of pain associated with arthritis; used by convalescents; cure for bruises; treatment for anaemia; enhances strength of ligaments. The whole body is used; may also be sun-dried and pulverized, although better effect is seen if eaten alive.
Hynobius nebulosus	Japan	Dunn (1923)	Used for treatment of unspecified ailments.
Hynobius stejnegeri	Japan	Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food and traditional medicine.
Liua shihi	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Flesh used for food.
Liua tsinpaensis	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Treatment of stomach ache; as an insect repellent.

Appendix 3 — *continued*

TAXON	REGION/PERIOD	AUTHORITY	USE
Onychodactylus japonicus	Japan	Dunn (1923); Ye *et al.* (1993)	Treatment of vomiting and of worms and parasites in children; used as an insect repellent.
		Iwasawa (2976)	Flesh used as aphrodisiac.
Pachyhynobius shangchengensis	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Flesh used for food.
Ranodon sibiricus	Xinjiang, China	Wang (1998); Adler (2003)	Dried and powdered for treating bone fractures.
	Kazakstan	Dunn (1923); Kuzmin (1999)	Treatment of bone fractures and malaria.
Ranodon tsinpaensis	China	Smart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food and traditional medicine.
Salamandridae			
Cynops ensicauda	Taiwan	Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used in traditional medicine.
Cynops orientalis	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Flesh taken raw or burnt over a small flame to cure itchiness, pain and skin burn.
Lissotriton vulgaris	Ireland	Cooke (1893)	Tongue applied to belly to cure scalds and burns; put in an iron pot under a patient's bed, to treat an unspecified ailment.
Neurergus kaiseri	Iran	Torki (2007)	Flesh used for food.
Neurergus microspilotus	Iran	Torki (2007)	Flesh used for food.
Pachytriton brevipes	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Flesh used for food.
Pachytriton labiatus	China	Ye *et al.* (1993)	Body eviscerated, sun-dried, pulverized and mixed with wine or warm water to cure stomach ailments.
Paramesotriton caudopuctatus	China	Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used in traditional medicine.
Paramesotriton deloustalii	Vietnam	Stuart *et al.* (2008)	Flesh used for food and traditional medicine.
Salamandrella keyserlingii	Amur, Russia (ethnic Chinese)	Kuzmin and Maslova (2003)	Smoked eggs used for food and medical purposes.
Tylototriton asperrimus	China	Xie *et al.* (2007)	Used in preparation of drugs for unspecified ailments.
Tylototriton kweichowensis	China	Zhao (1998a); Zhao (1998a);	Used in preparation of drugs for unspecified ailments.
Tylototriton "shanjing"	China	Xie *et al.* (2007)	Used in preparation of drugs for unspecified ailments.
Tylototriton taliangensis	China	Ye *et al.* (1993); Zhao (1998b)	Used for treatment of stomach diseases, anaemia, weakness and unspecified children's diseases.
Tylototriton verrucosus	North-eastern Thailand	Wongratana (1984)	Sun-dried and mixed with roots and herbs for treating fever.
	Nepal	Shrestha (1984)	Dried and smoked for treating typhoid and gastric ailments.
	Manipur, India	Selim (2001)	Flesh used for food.
	Meghalaya, India	Das (1984)	Flesh used in preparation of drugs for unspecified ailments.
	China	Ye *et al.* (1993); Zhao (1998c)	Body eviscerated, sun-dried and pulverized and cooked with chopped pork to cure weakness and colic pain in children.
Tylototriton wenzianensis	China	Vredenburg *et al.* (2000)	Used for medicine.