Ceylon frogmouth (Batrachostomus moniliger), also called Sri Lanka frogmouth or Sri Lankan frogmouth is a nocturnal bird that is endemic to the Western Ghats in India and the secondary and evergreen forests of Sri Lanka. The frogmouths are closely related to the nightjars and there are two frogmouth species in India – the Ceylon frogmouth and the Hodgson's frogmouth Batrachostomus hodgsoni in northeastern India. The frogmouths are so called because of their large flat bills and the frog-like gape. Their large bills are covered by bristles at the base that give them the appearance of "angry old men". The Ceylon frogmouth is well-known for its excellent camouflage; the bird's plumage resembles the bark of a tree and when they roost on tree branches with the bills pointed upwards, they resemble broken tree branches. Frogmouths are predominantly insectivorous and catch insects during short flights or hunt for them inside tree branches. The Ceylon frogmouth is threatened by loss of forest habitat and low reproduction rates (the female only lays one egg once a year). However, because it is able to inhabit disturbed habitats, it has a wide distribution and is classified as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List.

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