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The genus *Prionailurus* includes three species of medium-sized, spotted and striped cats spread across India (Mukherjee 1998). The Leopard Cat *Prionailurus bengalensis* (Kerr, 1792) is widespread throughout Asia and most of India (Habibi 2004), whereas the Rusty-spotted Cat *Prionailurus rubiginosus* (l. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1831), endemic to India and Sri Lanka, occurs throughout the country. These two cats are classified as Least Concern and Vulnerable, respectively, by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (Ross et al. 2015; Khan & Mukherjee 2008). Although the status and distribution of the *Prionailurus* cats has been well documented in other parts of India (Patel & Jackson 2005; Patel 2006; Manakadan & Sivakumar 2006; Vyas et al. 2007), there have been few documented studies on them in the Eastern Ghats and none in the northern Eastern Ghats. The current note records the occurrence of *P. bengalensis* and *P. rubiginosus* through camera trap images in Papikonda National Park located in Andhra Pradesh close to the borders of Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Telangana, between 18°29'31"–19°10'53"N & 79°32'28"–83°14'0"E. The Park covers an area of 1,012km², with an elevation ranging from 20m to 850m and straddles the Godavari River. The dominant forest type is moist deciduous, with some patches of semi-evergreen and dry deciduous forest (Champion & Seth 1968).

A camera trapping study was undertaken by the authors to study the effects of landscape change on mammal diversity and distribution patterns across

CAMERA TRAP RECORDS OF RUSTY-SPOTTED CAT *PRIONAILURUS RUBIGINOSUS* AND LEOPARD CAT *PRIONAILURUS BENGALENSIS* (MAMMALIA: CARNIVORA: FELIDAE) FROM PAPIKONDA NATIONAL PARK, NORTHERN EASTERN GHATS, INDIA

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Papikonda NP. No published studies on mammals have been undertaken in Papikonda previously.

Camera trapping was done using Trail Cam and Bushnell 8mp Digital Infra Red camera traps. Systematic sampling was carried out in different elevation zones and habitat types across the Park. Five cameras were installed in selected grids, each measuring 2x2 km² for a period of three trap nights per camera. A total of 35 grids representing various habitat types and elevation zones were surveyed between October 2014 and March 2015.

The details of the camera trap images are provided in Table 1. *P. bengalensis* was recorded in one camera in dense moist deciduous forest at an elevation around 270m, close to a rocky stream (Image 1). *P. rubiginosus* was recorded in low elevation moist deciduous forest at an altitude of 50m, about 2km north of the Godavari River (Image 2). In addition, the Jungle Cat *Felis chaus*

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Table 1. Details of recorded presence of Leopard Cat *Prionailurus bengalensis* and Rusty-spotted Cat, *Prionailurus rubiginosus* through camera trap images in Papikonda National Park

	Species	Location	Date of observation	Time of observation	Location coordinates
1	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	Near Kondamodalu, Rampachodavaram range, Papikonda NP	25.i.2015	23:42:39 to 23:54:42	17°29'10.06"N & 81°33'37.47"E
2	<i>Prionailurus rubiginosus</i>	Gandi, Rekhapalli range, Papikonda NP	02.i.2015	22:36:44	17°32'13.41"N & 81°22'29.85"E

**Image 1.** Camera trap image of Leopard Cat *Prionailurus bengalensis***Image 2.** Camera trap image of Rusty-spotted Cat *Prionailurus rubiginosus*

was also captured in the camera trap close to the record of *P. rubiginosus*.

The presence of both *Prionailurus* cats in moist deciduous forest seems to suggest their preference for this habitat in the northern Eastern Ghats, which being the dominant forest type indicates the possibility of a significant population of *Prionailurus* cats existing in this landscape. Further research into their distribution will reveal more information about their habitat selection and ecology.

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