

World Animal Day: These Iconic Endlings Remind Us of All the Species that Still Need Saving

From Martha the pigeon, to Toughie the tree frog - here are just a handful of the iconic endlings driven to extinction since 1914. Up to 10,000 species go extinct every year,

By [Lottie Limb](#)

Theme: [Environment](#)

Global Research, October 06, 2023

[Euronews](#) 4 October 2023

All Global Research articles can be read in 51 languages by activating the Translate Website button below the author's name.

To receive Global Research's Daily Newsletter (selected articles), [click here](#).

Click the share button above to email/forward this article to your friends and colleagues. Follow us on [Instagram](#) and [Twitter](#) and subscribe to our [Telegram Channel](#). Feel free to repost and share widely Global Research articles.

"It's very important that the world knows Toughie was a perfect gentleman. A handsome, handsome frog. And beloved."

Amphibian biologist Mark Mandica's tribute to Toughie - the last Rabbs' fringe-limbed tree frog who died in 2016 - voices the profound grief that comes from caring for an 'endling'.

Up to 10,000 species go extinct every year, according to WWF, as human activities continue to drive what scientists have confirmed is a [sixth mass extinction](#) event.

It's near impossible to grapple with the scale of the [biodiversity crisis](#), but familiarising ourselves with just a few of these endlings - especially ones as beloved as Toughie - helps put it into emotional terms we can begin to process.

Their stories serve as reminders of how other species are navigating the world in depleting numbers - species that can still be saved.

And World Animal Day today (4 October) is a timely occasion to think about how we can improve their welfare and chances of survival.

Martha the Passenger Pigeon - 1914



A photo of Martha next to the Passenger Pigeon Memorial. Cincinnati Zoo

Martha, the last known passenger pigeon, passed away at America's Cincinnati Zoo in 1914. Her death marked the first documented extinction of a species at the hand of man, according to the zoo.

"By the time we realised the passenger [pigeon](#) was in real trouble, it was too late," it states. After the last known wild pigeon was hunted to death in Ohio in 1900, a single captive flock existed at the zoo.

Breeding attempts failed, and by 1910 only Martha was still standing. "A reward of \$1,000 [around €900, or €27,000 in today's money] was offered to anyone who could supply a mate for Martha, but none was found," it adds.

There's an aura of ritual surrounding the passenger pigeon's demise. Martha's body was frozen and now resides at the Smithsonian in Washington, DC.

At Cincinnati, one of the zoo's early bird aviaries has been preserved as a memorial for her. Inside, an exhibit "serves as a reminder to all of the tragedy of [extinction](#) and pleads with visitors to consider how their actions affect wildlife."

Benjamin the Tasmanian Tiger – 1936



A colourised picture of the last-known surviving Tasmanian tiger from footage taken in 1933. AFP PHOTO / THE NATIONAL FILM AND SOUND ARCHIVE OF AUSTRALIA

The Tasmanian tiger – or thylacine – is undoubtedly one of the most iconic species to have gone [extinct](#) in the twentieth century.

Declared the last of his line, Benjamin was captured in the wild and kept at Hobart Zoo, where he died a few years later in 1936.

Historic video footage of him pacing behind bars is distressing to watch. And, not yet 100 years later, it stretches the imagination to make room for this now strange-looking creature, with the black stripes of a tiger, the pointed nose of a dog and the pouch of a kangaroo.

The largest carnivorous marsupial of the modern age, [Tasmanian](#) tigers were driven to extinction by hunting (there was a government bounty over their heads until 1909), disease, and habitat loss following European colonisation.

It's been hard for people to lay to rest such a unique and charismatic animal. Reported sightings continued for decades. Last year researchers at the University of Melbourne announced their intention to bring the species [back to life](#).

Lonesome George the Giant Galápagos Tortoise – 2012



Lonesome George, the last Pinta Island tortoise (*Chelonoidis nigra abingdoni*) (Licensed under CC BY 2.0)

The last known representative of the giant Galápagos [tortoise](#) subspecies *Chelonoidis nigra abingdoni*, Lonesome George lived out his final years at the Charles Darwin research centre in the Galápagos Islands.

He is thought to have been about 100 years old and could have lived to 200, but was found lifeless by a Galápagos National Park ranger in 2012, bringing his circa 10 million-year-old life to an end.

George was the sole survivor of waves of attacks by whalers and seal hunters – who killed the subspecies for food and oil – in the Pacific islands.

Relocated from Pinta island in 1972, his habitat devastated by escaped goats, the solitary giant achieved cult status in Ecuador and beyond.

When he looked at you, you saw time in the eyes. –Joe Flanagan, Head vet, Houston zoo

But various breeding attempts including artificial insemination, and one Swiss zoology graduate smearing herself in female tortoise hormones to try and stimulate him, sadly failed.

“[George] had a unique personality. His natural tendency was to avoid people. He was very evasive. He had his favourites and his routines, but he really only came close to his keeper Llerena,” recalled Joe Flanagan, a leading vet who knew George for more than 20 years.

“He represents what we wanted to preserve forever. When he looked at you, you saw time in the eyes.”

Toughie the Rabbs' Fringe-limbed Tree Frog – 2016



“You can always tell Toughie from other Rabbs' Fringe-limbed Tree Frogs' photos from the yellow dot on the lip under his right eye,” Mandica tells Euronews Green. Mark Mandica

Toughie – so named by his carer Mandica's young son when he learned of the endlings' plight – died at the Atlanta Botanical Garden in Georgia, US.

On a mini audio documentary featured on the UK podcast 'Shortcuts' earlier this year, presented by Josie Long, the amphibian biologist lovingly describes the final years of the Rabbs' fringe-limbed tree frog.

In the early 2000s, a lethal fungus called chytrid struck the frogs' native Panama rainforests “like a hurricane” – inadvertently brought by humans to an area where amphibians had no resistance.

Researchers hurriedly collected frogs from trees, “pulling them out of a burning building basically,” says Mandica.

He obviously wanted a mate and that's profoundly sad, because there wasn't one on the entire planet. – Mark Mandica, Executive director, The Amphibian Foundation

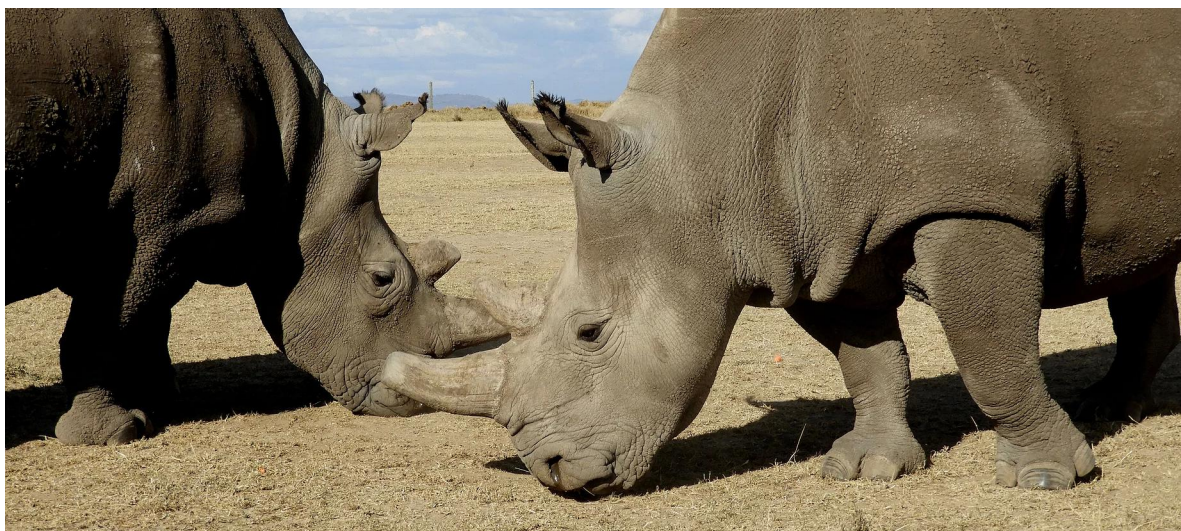
Globally, the skin-eating disease is responsible for 90 presumed [amphibian](#) extinctions. Amphibians are more threatened, and declining more rapidly, than either birds or mammals – also as a result of habitat loss and [climate change](#).

Toughie's solitary years at the botanical garden were spent in silence, except for one special moment – recorded by Mandica – when he found the frog “singing” on his own.

“He obviously wanted a mate and that's profoundly sad, because there wasn't one on the

entire planet,” the biologist said.

Fatu and Najin, the Last Northern White Rhinos – ?



Fatu and Najin (Source: [Love the Last](#))

Najin and Fatu, two [northern white rhinos](#) living at the Ol Pejeta conservancy in Kenya, might not yet take their species to the grave.

But the future isn't looking bright, after the world's last male northern white rhino, Sudan, passed away at the sanctuary following age-related issues in 2018.

“His death is a cruel symbol of human disregard for nature and it saddened everyone who knew him,” said Jan Stejskal, an official at Dvur Kralove Zoo in the Czech Republic, where Sudan had lived until 2009.

“But we should not give up,” he told the AFP news agency. “We must take advantage of the unique situation in which cellular technologies are utilised for conservation of critically endangered species. It may sound unbelievable, but thanks to the newly developed techniques even Sudan could still have an offspring.”

Artificially assisted reproduction is a possibility for the females, recent vet checks confirmed. The subspecies' hopes now rest with the development of in vitro fertilisation techniques and stem cell technology, says Ol Pejeta, “costly and complicated procedures that have never before been attempted in rhinos.”

Black, Sumatran and Javan [rhinos](#) are also critically endangered – the latter with estimated 18 individuals left – after poaching crises.

*

Note to readers: Please click the share button above. Follow us on Instagram and Twitter and subscribe to our Telegram Channel. Feel free to repost and share widely Global Research articles.

[**Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page**](#)

[**Become a Member of Global Research**](#)

Articles by: [Lottie Limb](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca