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Chapter 1 : CT - Endangered Species - CHAPTER ENDANGERED SPECIES | Animal Legal & Historical C

the park, including nine species of amphibians and 32 species of reptiles. Three species of lizards viz., *Laudakia agrorensis*, *Asymblepharus himalayanus*, and *Ophisops jerdonii* are being reported.

Zootoca, Timon and Teira ; because many others Since recent monographs covering Europe have been published BOHMEI 9 8 1 , , and also useful field guides available in different languages e. The two checklists made by WEI,CH , , although little useful, prove to be uncomplete as for the species and subspecies listed and often contain mistakes in geographic distributional data. The area of the checklist includes: Europe excluding the former U. These boundaries, although expressed by political borders, have also zoogeographical significance by including all the western palearctic species. The checklist includes all the reptile species exclusive of snakes present inside the geographic boundaries. Every species is preceded by a numeric code: In each family genera and species are in alphabetical order. All subspecies are reported with the exclusion of some European insular "subspecies" of the genus Podarcis, often without systematic value ; the European ones are mainly listed in accordance with BOHME , , Trinomial nomenclature is used with the exception of monotypic species. Regarding tb those taxa considered "species-complex" Artenkreis , the species-complex is reported in brackets e. *Chalcides chalcides chalcides vittatus* belongs to the *Chalcides chalcides* complex; *Lacerta saxicola valentini* belongs to the *Lacerta saxicola* complex etc. Geographic distribution is usually reported from West to East and from North to South; "Endemic" indicates that the species lives only in the study area. On the other hand the species is widespread also outside the study area: The identification keys are based especially on morphological characters considered by the scientific literature; such keys are either inspired by those presented in taxonomical revisions often with deletion or addition of some species and modified, or original ones. Anyway these keys were tested by the author and some collaborators on museum material and, for the species not available, on descriptions and illustrations. E-Anatolia and Syria Tigris-Euphrates drainage basin. This Softshell Turtle is findable along the sea coasts of the eastern Mediterranean. O1 *Dermochelys coriacea* Vandelli, Range: O1 *Caretta caretta* Linnaeus, Range: Atlantic and Mediterranean occasional. In the study areas they are: Spain and Balearic Is. Introduced and naturalized in Sardinia and perhaps elsewhere for example in W-Turkey. Turkey and perhaps S-Italy and Sicily; E. All "subspecies" shows large areas with intermediate populations. Other extralimital subspecies are E. On the validity of the local names of *Testudo graeca*, cfr. Egypt almost extinct , Israel extinct. O1 *Trogonophis wiegmanni* Kaup, W. O1 *Blanus cinereus* Vandelli, 3 Range: O1 *Asaccus elisae* Werner, Range: Egypt introduced into Suez area. Introduced in Morocco and some Canary Is. Las Palmas and Santa Cruz de Tenerife. In Tuscany and Provence also in some continental sites; probably introduced in Genoa area. Egypt, Sinai, extreme S-Israel. Syria, Israel, Jordan, Sinai, Egypt. Algeria Hoggar and southernmost areas. SW-Morocco and extreme northern W-Sahara. Phyl- *lodactylus europaeus* has been transferred to *Euleptes*. O1 *Stenodactylus doriae* Blanford, Range: Wadi Araba southern Israel-Jordan border in Israel. Until now not quoted for Syria. Selvagem Grande and Gran Pit6n. Gran Canaria and Hierro. Tenerife, Palma, Roques del Salmor. W-Sahara, Saharan Morocco, Hoggar. Mount Hermon Lebanon-Syria border. Perhaps introduced in some other localities. Egypt east of the Nile. Introduced in Egypt near Alexandria and between Cairo and Giza. SE-Egypt, Israel Eilat area. Atlantic coast and plain of Morocco, N of High Atlas. Salvador also ascribes erroneously to this new species specimens from NE-Morocco. Since it represent an isolated block northern W-Sahara and SW-Morocco , this taxon is considered here provisionally as a subspecies. Cyprus; coasts of Lebanon and Israel. Algeria BCni Abbbs region. Corsica, Sardinia and some surrounding islets. Lanzarote, Fuerteventura and surrounding islets. Introduced in Gran Canaria. Hierro; the subspecies G. Gran Canaria ; Fuerteventura introduced? Z o o t o c a , Timon and Teira ; because many others L a c e r t a are not allocated, all species are here listed provisionally as L a c e r t a. Balkans, Crete, Aegean Is.

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Chapter 2 : List of Hymenoptera of Ireland - Wikipedia

Thirteen species of amphibians and 47 species of reptiles present ly are known from Nebraska, including one species of lizard here reported for the first time.

Therefore the general assembly declares it is a policy of the state to conserve, protect, restore and enhance any endangered or threatened species and essential habitat. Definitions As used in sections 22a-2, c, , , c, d, f and to , inclusive: June 22, ; , P. Program for the protection of endangered and threatened species There is established a program for the protection of endangered and threatened species. The commissioner may conduct investigations of wildlife and plants in order to develop information relating to population, distribution, habitat needs, limiting factors, essential habitats, and other biological and ecological data to determine conservation and management measures necessary for their continued ability to sustain themselves successfully. Determination of whether any native species is endangered, threatened or of special concern. Essential habitats identified a The commissioner shall adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 [FN1], establishing procedures for determining whether any native species is endangered, threatened or of special concern. In making such determination, the commissioner shall consider: Not later than June 22, , the commissioner shall so adopt regulations to identify, where biologically feasible, essential habitats for endangered and threatened species. Review The commissioner shall review, at least every five years, the designation of species as endangered, threatened or of special concern, and areas identified as essential habitats to determine whether he should: The review of species that are listed as endangered by the United States Department of Interior shall be conducted, to the extent practicable, in conjunction with the periodic year review process of the Department of Interior pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. Treatment of species not listed as endangered or threatened as endangered or threatened species a The commissioner may adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 [FN1], to treat a species not listed as endangered or threatened pursuant to section as an endangered or threatened species if he finds that: State acquisition of essential habitat. Management a The commissioner may acquire for and on behalf of the state, essential habitat, or interests therein, for the conservation of endangered, threatened, or species of special concern by gift, devise, purchase, exchange, condemnation or any other method of acquiring real property or an interest therein. Actions by state agencies which affect endangered or threatened species of special concern or essential habitats of such species a Each state agency, in consultation with the commissioner, shall conserve endangered and threatened species and their essential habitats, and shall ensure that any action authorized, funded or performed by such agency does not threaten the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat designated as essential to such species, unless such agency has been granted an exemption as provided in subsection c of this section. In fulfilling the requirements of this section, each agency shall use the best scientific data available. The Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management shall consider the consistency of such proposed actions with the provision of said sections to , inclusive, in determining whether or not an environmental impact evaluation prepared pursuant to section 22a-1b satisfies the requirements of sections 22a- 1a to 22a-1h, inclusive, and regulations adopted pursuant to said sections. The commissioner may grant an exemption after considering the following factors: Any taking that is in compliance with the measures and alternatives specified pursuant to this subsection shall not be prohibited by sections to , inclusive. Taking of endangered or threatened species. Hearing If the commissioner or his duly authorized agent finds that any person is conducting any activity or maintaining a facility or condition which is in violation of section , the commissioner shall issue a written order by certified mail to such person to cease immediately such activity or to correct such facility or condition. Within ten days of the issuance of such order the commissioner shall hold a hearing to provide the person an opportunity to be heard and show cause why the order should not remain in effect. The commissioner shall consider the facts presented at the hearing and within ten days of the

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completion of the hearing notify the person by certified mail that the original order remains in effect, that a revised order is in effect, or that the order has been withdrawn. The original order shall be effective upon issuance and shall remain in effect until the commissioner affirms, revises or withdraws the order. The issuance of an order pursuant to this section shall not delay or bar an action pursuant to section c. Disclosure Notwithstanding the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, as defined in section , the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection may withhold from disclosure to any person maps and records that disclose the location of any essential habitat or that disclose the location of any threatened species, endangered species, or species of special concern, upon determination that disclosure of such information to such person would create an unacceptable risk of destruction of, or harm to, such habitat or species. Prior to disclosure of any maps or records to any person, the commissioner may impose any reasonable conditions including the condition that the person to whom the information is disclosed furnish the commissioner with security in an amount and kind sufficient to guarantee that such person shall not destroy or harm, or cause to be destroyed or harmed, any such habitat or species. Any person whose request for disclosure has been denied shall be afforded the opportunity for a hearing to establish 1 that the requested information should be disclosed because disclosure would not create an unacceptable risk of destruction of, or harm to, such habitat or species, and 2 the unreasonableness of any condition imposed, including the amount or kind of any security to be established. Any hearing or other proceeding pursuant to this section shall be held in accordance with the provisions of chapter Three members shall be employees of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection and shall serve at the pleasure of the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection, one of whom the commissioner shall designate as chairman of the committee, and four members shall be appointed by the governor from persons with an interest in the preservation of lands in natural condition for scientific and educational purposes. Members appointed by the governor shall serve for four years. The governor shall fill any vacancy among his appointees for the remainder of the unexpired term. The committee shall meet semiannually and may meet more often upon the call of the chairman. The members of the committee shall receive no compensation for their services as such but may be reimbursed for necessary expenses in connection with the performance of their duties. Members shall be persons with experience or professional training in ecological, biological or natural sciences, or environmental education; or representatives of institutions with experience in natural area research, education or preservation. The committee shall meet semiannually and may meet more often upon the call of the chairman or the call of any four members, upon delivery of forty-eight hours written notice to each member. The commissioner shall provide technical staff and clerical support services to carry out the business of the committee. Elephant ivory If the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection determines that trade in Connecticut of raw elephant ivory or products manufactured or derived from elephant ivory contributes to the extinction or endangerment of elephants, he shall adopt regulations in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54[FN1] to regulate such trade. June 9, ; , P.

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Chapter 3 : MassWildlife Publications | racedaydvl.com

Abstract.“We present an annotated checklist of the native and non-native amphibians and reptiles that have been verified as established in the state of New Mexico based on current taxonomy, published records, and specimens found in natural.

BioMap2 is designed to guide strategic biodiversity conservation in Massachusetts by focusing land protection and stewardship on the areas that are most critical for ensuring the long-term persistence of rare and other native species and their habitats, exemplary natural communities and a diversity of ecosystems. A Checklist Massachusetts bird watchers have access to a remarkable variety of habitats from the coast to the mountains. This annotated list of birds is a quick-reference supplement to other field guides and offers information on rarity, nesting status, and seasonal occurrence. The list is also a quick reference for correct nomenclature, taxonomic order, and species codes. The 4x6 inch pocket guide contains sections on mammals, birds, amphibians, and reptiles. The pages are filled with full color images, a ruler for measuring tracks, and a space for notes. The guide includes detailed species accounts, vivid photographs including some common pattern and color variations, information about reptile and amphibian conservation, and a key to the sea turtles of the North Atlantic. Beautiful photographs and descriptive text are combined to aid in the identification and study of amphibians, reptiles, and many invertebrates. It is the first guide to cover all species found in the Commonwealth, and as the range of many Massachusetts species extends well beyond our borders, will be useful to those interested in dragonflies and damselflies throughout the northeast. Importation, propagation and sale of these species is regulated by the Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources. Color photos, line drawings, detailed descriptions, and references are provided to assist land managers, gardeners, nurserymen, landscapers, conservationists, and others with accurately identifying these species. Detailed diagrams show different methods of exclusion. The guide also gives information on the natural history of bats and bat conservation. There are no printed copies or CDs available. Printed individual town maps: The following towns do not contain mapped habitat in the 14th Edition Atlas: An Introduction to the Threatened Turtles of Massachusetts: Why They Need Our Help! Provides current nomenclature for native and introduced vascular plant taxa, and recognized but unnamed hybrids, found currently or historically in the Commonwealth. Distributions indicate whether a species is considered native or introduced in the county. A History of MassWildlife: Written by retired MassWildlife biologist James Cardoza and published in , this manuscript outlines significant dates; statistics on fish and wildlife populations through time; facts about hunters, anglers, and licenses; stocking data; along with information on staff.

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Chapter 4 : IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

The herpetofauna of central Uzbekistan we detected two amphibian and 26 reptile species in our study area, including one species classified as Globally Vulnerable.

Amphibians of the Sikkim Himalaya, India: Data were obtained through literature reviews, fieldwork and review of museum collections. Forty-four species of amphibians belonging to 20 genera in eight families and three orders have been reported in Sikkim from to . During our fieldwork, we recorded 23 species, of which two are new records for the state. Keywords species inventory; new records; updated list; identification; Eastern Himalaya Full Text: *Bufo stuarti* from western Arunachal Pradesh, India. Russian Journal of Herpetology 15 2: A list of the reptilian accessions to the Indian Museum, Calcutta, from to , with a description of some new species. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Breeding habits of *Tylototriton verrucosus*. Records of the Indian Museum 2: Zoological results of the Abor Expedition, " Records of the Indian Museum 8: Amphibian fauna of Nagaland with nineteen new records from the state including five new records for India. Biodiversity of Sikkim " exploring and conserving a global hotspot. Catalogue of the Batrachia Salientia s. Equadata in the collection of the British Museum. A revision of the Oriental pelobatid batrachians genus *Megalophrys*. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London Records of the Indian Museum Note on the Lepchas of Sikkim, with a vocabulary of their language. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal 9: Hand book of Indian amphibians. Zoological Survey of India. Studies on *Tylototriton verrucosus* Himalayan Newt found in Darjeeling. Journal of the Bengal Natural History Society 35 1: An overview of the herpetofauna of Sikkim with emphasis on the elevational distribution pattern and threats and conservation issues; pp. Distribution and conservation problems of the Himalayan Newt *Tylototriton verrucosus* in the Darjeeling Himalayas. Handbook on Himalayan salamander. Genetic relationships and reproductive isolation mechanisms among the *Fejervarya limnocharis* complex from Indonesia Java and other Asian countries. Zoological Science 24 4: Checklist of Amphibia of India updated till January Les grenouilles du sous-genre *Paa* du Nepal. Famille Ranidae genre *Rana*. A new species of frog genus *Rana*, subgenus *Paa* from western Nepal Amphibia: Journal of South Asian Natural History 4: Amphibian species of the world: The gazetter of Sikkim. Descriptions of some undescribed species of reptiles collected by Dr. Annals and Magazine of Natural History 2nd series Catalogue of the Batrachia Salientia in the collection of the British Museum. The reptiles of British India. The Rhododendrons of Sikkim Himalaya; An account, botanical and geographical, of the Rhododendrons recently discovered in the mountains of Eastern Himalaya, from drawings and descriptions made on the spot, during a government botanical mission to that country. Keevi, Benham and Reeve. Bangladesh Wildlife Bulletin 5: An overview of the amphibian fauna of India. Journal of Bombay Natural History Society 83 supplement Notes on some new species of birds from the north-eastern frontier of India. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Reptiles and amphibians of Sikkim. Genetic divergences and phylogenetic relationships among the *Fejervarya limnocharis* complex in Thailand and neighboring countries revealed by mitochondrial and nuclear genes. Zoological Science 25 4: Molecular phylogeny of the diversified frogs of genus *Fejervarya* Anura: Zoological Science 27 5: Three new species of horned frogs, *Megophrys* Amphibia: *Megophryidae* , from northeast India, with a resolution to the identity of *Megophrys boettgeri* populations reported from the region. Pictorial guide to the amphibians of north east India. Notes on Indian batrachians. Journal of Bombay Natural History Society A field guide to the amphibians and reptiles of Bali. Observations on overwintering larvae of *Tylototriton verrucosus* Caudata: Salamandridae in Darjeeling, Himalaya, India. The distribution of reptiles and amphibians in the Annapurna-Dhaulagiri region Nepal. Phylogenetic relationships and generic taxonomy of the tribe Paini Amphibia, Anura, Ranidae, Dicriglossinae with diagnoses of two new genera. Herpetological Review 39 2: *Ingerana borealis* Annandale, Fauna of West Bengal: State Fauna Series 3: Amphibians and reptiles of Nepal. On a collection of amphibians and reptiles from the upper reaches of the Brahmaputra. *Megophryidae* from high altitude lake in Sikkim Himalaya, India.

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Journal of Threatened Taxa 7 First report on the amphibians and reptiles of a remote mountain, Gunung Tebu in northeastern Peninsular Malaysia. Check List 11 4: Distribution of amphibians and reptiles in the mountains of Southeastern Asia [MA thesis]. The herpetology of Nepal: Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences 4th Series 32 6. Mountain Research and Development 32 1: The caecilians of the world: University of Kansas Press. Notes on a curious species of tiger or jaguar, killed near the snowy range, north of Darjeeling. Journal of Asiatic Society Bengal 12 2: Geographical and altitudinal distribution of amphibians and reptiles in the Himalayas Part I. Description a new species of Bufo Anura: Bufonidae from Myanmar and redescription of the little known species Bufo stuarti. Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences New country records and range extensions for Myanmar amphibians and reptiles. Fieldiana, Zoology New Series Study on the phylogenetic relationship between species of Scutiger genus in Qinghai-Xizang Plateau Amphibia: Acta Herpetologica Sinica 2: The Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles.

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Chapter 5 : Amphibians of the Sikkim Himalaya, India: an annotated checklist | Subba | Check List

We present an annotated list of amphibians for the state of Sikkim, India. Data were obtained through literature reviews, fieldwork and review of museum collections. Forty-four species of amphibians belonging to 20 genera in eight families and three orders have been reported in Sikkim from to

Peptides from the black mamba mambalgins, are not toxic in mice but show a potent analgesic effect upon central and peripheral injection that can be as strong as morphine Diochot et al. Most authors list antinorii as synonym e. Observations on Differences in Morphology and Behavior of *Dendroaspis angusticeps* and *Dendroaspis polylepis*. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Botswana. Mokwepa Consultants, Botswana, pp. Animals of Kruger National Park. Princeton University Press, ca. The herpetofauna of the Kamanjab area and adjacent Damaraland, Namibia. Madoqua Windhoek 18 2: African Herp News Bonn zoological Bulletin 60 1: Struik Publishers, S. The Snakes of Zimbabwe and Botswana. Chimaira, Frankfurt, pp. A check list of the reptiles of Tanzania, with synoptic keys. The herpetology of Southern Rhodesia. Snakes of Southern Rhodesia. The Black Mamba *Dendroaspis polylepis polylepis*. On some reptile collections from the North-Western and North-Eastern Districts of Southern Rhodesia, with descriptions of four new lizards. The Herpetofauna of Northern Mwinilunga Distr. Arnoldia Zimbabwe 9 An Atlas and Field Guide. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt, pp. African Journal of Herpetology 53 1: Higher-level phylogeny of Asian and American coral snakes, their placement within the Elapidae Squamata, and the systematic affinities of the enigmatic Asian coral snake *Hemibungarus calligaster* Wiegmann, Snakes of Zaire and their bites. Atlas des reptiles du Cameroun. The herpetofauna of the Cubango, Cuito, and lower Cuando river catchments of south-eastern Angola. Black mamba venom peptides target acid-sensing ion channels to abolish pain. Venomous Snakes of Africa - Giftschlangen Afrikas. Edition Chimaira, Terralog 15, pp. *Dendroaspis polylepis* in Westafrika. Report on a collection of reptiles and fishes made by Dr. Kirk in the Zambesi and Nyassa Regions. Notes on a collection of reptiles from Zambia and adjacent areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Annals of the Eastern Cape Museum 1: Fifty years of herpetological research in the Namib Desert and Namibia with an updated and annotated species checklist. Journal of Arid Environments Amphibians and reptiles of the Somali Democratic Republic: Amphibians and Reptiles of Ethiopia and Eritrea. Catalogue of the snakes of Ethiopia Reptilia Serpentes, including identification keys. A working checklist of the herpetofauna of Cameroon. African reptiles and amphibians in the Field Museum of Natural History. On snakes collected in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan by J. On a third collection of reptiles taken in Tanganyika by C. Tanganyika Notes and Records Blackburn, and Aaron M. The Book of Snakes. Preliminary herpetological survey of Ngonye Falls and surrounding regions in south-western Zambia. A guide to the snakes of Uganda. Notes on some reptiles collected in the Rukwa Valley, S. A checklist of the snakes of Kenya. The Dangerous Snakes of Africa. Blandford, London, pp. A field guide to the reptiles of East Africa. Academic Press, pp. Field Guide to East African Reptiles. IRD Editions, Paris, pp. La mamba noir *Dendroaspis polylepis* Serpentes: A checklist of the snake fauna of Guinea, with taxonomic changes in the genera *Philothamnus* and *Dipsadoboa* Colubridae and a comparison with the snake fauna of some other West African countries. Beobachtungen an der Schwarzen Mamba, *Dendroaspis polylepis*, im Terrarium. A checklist of the reptiles and amphibians found in protected areas along the South African Wild Coast, with notes on conservation implications Koedoe 57 1: Williams, Jeff Boundy Snakes of the World: A Catalogue of Living and Extinct Species.

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Chapter 6 : Dendroaspis polylepis | The Reptile Database

Taxonomic database that provides basic information about all living reptile species, such as turtles, snakes, lizards, and crocodiles, as well as tuataras and amphisbaenians, but does not include dinosaurs.

Feb 2, - and Clark collected several individuals on stone walls Reprinted from Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, ser. Bauer 2,3,4, Alan E. Leviton 3,4, Thomas M. As Afghanistan returns to some semblance of normalcy, baseline faunistic data will be particularly important for establishing national conservation priorities as well as for placing Afghan taxa into their broader phylogenetic and zoogeographic contexts. We here provide an updated checklist of the herpetofauna of Afghanistan based in part upon biodiversity archives of specimen records from several museum and private collections as well as literature references and field research. The herpetofauna of Afghanistan consists of species and subspecies belonging to 58 genera and 21 families. Seven species are endemic to the country, whereas 18 taxa have to be deleted from previous lists of the Afghan herpetofauna. Immediately following the checklist, two sections provide information about species probably occurring in Afghanistan and previously mentioned species that are now recognized as absent. Afghanistan is, without doubt, one of the most challenging countries in the world in which to collect faunistic data. Following the zoogeographic definitions of Kreft and Jetz, the country lies at the border between three important large-scale zoogeographic regions: It is the aim of this study to present a revised checklist of the amphibians and reptiles, including distributions of the respective species, for further herpetogeographical research and conservation in this country. After four decades of more or less continuous war, field research in the country is now possible, but remains difficult. Naumann, former Director of the Museum Koenig, in recognition of his many exceptional contributions to our knowledge of the Afghan fauna and his enthusiasm for this extraordinary country. This underlines the importance of museum collections as data resources for politically unstable areas and demonstrates that systematic and biogeographic research can progress, even if field work is not possible. Afghanistan is bordered to the north by Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tadjhikistan, to the east and south by Pakistan, to the west by Iran, and at the far east of the Wakhan Corridor by China Fig. Geographically, the lower elevational parts of Afghanistan, together with Balochistan in Pakistan, constitute the easternmost extension of the Iranian Plateau. This geological unit rises between the Indus river Valley in the east, the Tigris river Valley in the west, and the Amu Darya oxus river in the north, and is bordered by the Zagros Mountains of southwestern Iran and by the Gulf of Oman and Arabian Sea to the south and southeast, respectively. The Caucasus Mountains are the northwestern-most extension of this plateau. The mountains of western and Central Afghanistan, e. Afghanistan can, therefore, be generally characterized by three major topographical regions: The highest elevations are in the Wakhan Corridor between and m, with the highest mountains between the west end of the Wakhan and the beginning Hindu Kush. Here, Mount Noshak m and the nearby Pakistani Tirich Mir m are the highest peaks and the Hindu Kush range declines to the Salang Pass m north of Kabul and disappears between and m in the northwest and the low plains and deserts in the southwest. Major rivers of southern and southwestern Afghanistan e. The largest rivers of northwestern Afghanistan Murghab, Hari Rud end in the sands of the Kara Kum desert in Turkmenistan. An exception is the Amu Darya oxus river system in northern and northwestern Afghanistan. It originates in the Wakhan region, receiving as tributaries the Kunduz and Kokcha rivers, and finally flows into the Aral Sea. The Kabul river of eastern Afghanistan, and its tributaries, the Alingar and Kunar rivers, drain through a geologically complicated mountain range Safed Koh in Nuristan and finally empty into the Indus in Pakistan. The magnitude of these characteristics is influenced by four main factors Hassinger Moreover, riparian vegetation and oases have an influence on microclimate such that in the height of summer they can have ambient temperatures three degrees cooler than those in the surrounding deserts or steppes. Map of Afghanistan, showing major towns and provinces. Generally, the coldest temperatures in Afghanistan are found in the Wakhan region " Precipitation is markedly seasonal with almost none during summer and

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mainly snow during the winter and early spring. Snow is also the source of most of Afghan surface water UNEP However, precipitation is also influenced by elevation with the highest at Salang 3, m a. Twelve eco-regions of four biomes are present in the country and five of these regions are considered as critically endangered olson et al. The Afghan flora has been affected by people and their livestock for thousands of years and there is virtually no part of the country, apart from high alpine areas, that has not suffered anthropogenic impacts UNEP Freitag suggested that under natural conditions Afghanistan would be dominated by oak woodlands. Today, the largest expanses of dense vegetation are the forests along the Kunar-Nuristan border, whereas in other parts of the country dense vegetation is limited to watercourses and cropland. The eastern part of the country has monsoon-influenced forests, whereas extensive deserts can be found in southwestern areas. At the same time, Alan Leviton reported on a reptile collection from Chahi-Angir Dasht-i-Margo Desert made by John Gasparetti in , and this was followed by several additional field studies until Prior to these works, references to Afghan amphibians and reptiles were to be found in a number of more general publications e. For a complete bibliography see Leviton and Anderson , , and Appendix 2 herein. In addition to his collection, John Gasparetti made two further collections during the spring and autumn of in areas north of Kandahar and south of Kabul; both are mentioned by Leviton and Anderson , In the years that followed, several important expeditions, namely the richard and erica Clark expeditions and the Street expedition, collected a large number of amphibian and reptile specimens in Afghanistan. The first of these, the Clark expedition in July and August , obtained specimens representing 26 species, which included two new species, *Eremias aria* Anderson and Leviton, and *Phrynocephalus clarkorum* Anderson and Leviton, , and four new country records Clark et al. The second was the Street expedition of with a focus on mammals, but which also collected amphibians and reptiles. This collection comprised 43 species and included seven new country records and two new taxa, *Agama badakhshana* Anderson and Leviton, and *Agama nuristanica* Anderson and Leviton, In , richard and erica Clark made a second collection in Afghanistan but only published the report 22 years later Clark The materials of these expeditions are mainly housed at the California Academy of Sciences and the Field Museum of Natural History see Material and Methods for details. As an outgrowth of these collecting efforts, somewhat over species of amphibians and reptiles were documented in the first herpetofaunal checklist of Afghanistan Leviton and Anderson Additionally, Clas Naumann, former director of the Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Koenig in Bonn, was professor in the Faculty of Science at the University of Kabul from to , during which time he conducted several field surveys and established a university-based zoological museum. The herpetological specimens collected by him were identified by herpetologists at the Museum Koenig and subsequently shared equally between the museums in Bonn and Kabul. The Kabul Museum was destroyed during the Taliban regime but some remaining lists still document the material accessioned there, here published for the first time. Since only a few publications referring to the Afghan herpetofauna have been published. These include solitary published first records, e. But additional new taxa have been described from Afghanistan since e. More recently, Theodore Papenfuss from the University of California at Berkeley USA and research Associate at the California Academy of Sciences, and, independently, the first author of this publication Pw were able to obtain material from western Herat , northeastern Kunduz, Faizabad , and southern Afghanistan. Despite the efforts recorded above, it must be noted that for Afghanistan most of the species are still known from very few specimens and localities and, moreover, large parts of the country, e. Naturhistorisches Museum wien, Austria. Zoological Institute, russian Academy of Sciences, St. Zoological Museum of Kabul, Kabul, Afghanistan [entire collection destroyed as a result of war or Taliban activity]. In the checklist that follows, species accounts herein include a the citation of the first description, b details on primary type material if available and secondary type material if relevant, c synonyms, if important for a possible reconsideration of Afghan specimens, d Afghan localities including the province name if necessary referring to a specific specimen, a photograph or a traceable citation, and e remarks, if required, including vague Afghan localities, those with imprecise identification or those referring to topics other than those noted above. The orthography of Afghan locality names is variable and such names are,

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if used without quotes, herein provided in english translation. Province names are given if more than one town with the same name can be found within Afghanistan. Specimens from the BMNH collection often cannot be linked to a literature citation as Boulenger and other authors most often did not provide collection numbers. Later, Dubois and Bour regarded *Bufotes rafinesque*, as the oldest available name for this group, but placed it as a subgenus of *Bufo*, which is inconsistent with our current understanding of the Bufonidae. However, *Bufotes* is often used at the generic level, although its status is still under discussion. *Bufo viridis* Laurenti, However, some historical records cannot be assigned with surety to those species and are here treated as *incertae sedis* within the *Bufo viridis* complex. Specimens of the complex from Afghanistan are shown in Fig. Specimens of the *Bufo viridis* complex from Faizabad, Afghanistan. *Bufo oblongus oblongus* Nikolskii, MVZ 05 [see pl. Italian Journal of Zoology] [see pl. *Bufo zugmayeri* Eiselt and Schmidtler, *Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in wien*]. This species is not mentioned in the checklist by Das. Family Dicroglossidae *Chrysopaa sternosignata* Murray, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, ser. Therefore, he most probably deposited type specimens in this collection. *Chrysopaa sternosignata* from Logar river, Afghanistan. Photo by well as material from r. *Fasciculus Primus continens ranas, Calamitas, Bufones, Salamandras et Hydros in genera et species descriptos notisque suis distinctos*. Therefore, the type specimen was never inventoried in the BMNH and is probably still in a private collection or lost. *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus* Daudin, Quarto version, Levrault, Paris. *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus* from Afghanistan. Family Ranidae *Pelophylax terentievi* Mezhzherin, *Matematika, Prirodoznavstvo, Tekhnichni Nauki*. Previously, *Pelophylax terentievi* was recognized only from southern Tajikistan and northwestern Xinjian in China, thus this is the first mention of this taxon for Afghanistan. Afghanistan, but without providing a reference or voucher specimen. Clark mentioned this species as R. Photo by Frank Joisten. Caudata Family Hynobiidae *Afghanodon mustersi* Smith, The stream, which is fed by melting glaciers and is about 4 km long, provides the sole known habitat for this species. Moreover, there is a potential for damming the stream as a watersource for Kabul, that would likely have a strong negative impact on this salamander. As it is endemic to Afghanistan and does not occur within protected areas, it should be considered a high priority in conservation management of Afghanistan.

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Chapter 7 : Annotated checklist of Albanian butterflies (Lepidoptera, Papilionoidea and Hesperioidea)

The author presents an annotated checklist of the species of reptiles, exclusive of snakes, of the circum-Mediterranean countries. All the described subspecies, the distribution and incidental notes are reported.

This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract The Republic of Albania has a rich diversity of flora and fauna. However, due to its political isolation, it has never been studied in great depth, and consequently, the existing list of butterfly species is outdated and in need of radical amendment. In addition to our personal data, we have studied the available literature, and can report a total of butterfly species recorded from the country. For some of the species in the list we have given explanations for their inclusion and made other annotations. Doubtful records have been removed from the list, and changes in taxonomy have been updated and discussed separately. The purpose of our paper is to remove confusion and conflict regarding published records. However, the revised checklist should not be considered complete: Balkan Peninsula, review, biodiversity, taxonomy, conservation Introduction The Republic of Albania is situated in the Balkan Peninsula, in south-eastern Europe. This may, in part, be attributed to its political isolation from the rest of Europe during the communist regime. In recent years, however, the situation has changed dramatically, and Albania has become more accessible to outsiders. As in other European countries, the butterflies of Albania have been studied in more detail than other insect groups. However, there is a considerable disparity between the number of species that have been recorded. Many of these differences can be attributed to doubtful and undocumented records, along with changes in taxonomy and nomenclature. The number of species recorded from Albania varies from Rebel and Zerny to Misja and Kurrizi These differences are also demonstrated in the most recent lists of species compiled by Fauna Europaea and the Red Data book of European butterflies Van Swaay and Warren As a result of this confusion, and with the prospect of new surveys, we present a revised checklist of butterflies for Albania, compiled from available literature and personal records. An updated list is essential for further faunistic studies, and provides a foundation for butterfly conservation in Albania. We discuss the species we have excluded but mentioned in previous lists and provide, where necessary, annotations for some species we have included. A review of the published records The first comprehensive overview of the butterfly fauna for Albania was compiled by Rebel and Zerny , who listed butterfly species for the country, providing personal records for most of the species. However, the published results from this survey included only butterflies from the family Hesperiiidae Alberti and the genus Erebia Popescu-Gorj , and added no new species to the list compiled by Rebel and Zerny Moucha a , b , who visited the country in , also provided no new additions to the list. The first local entomologist to publish a list of butterfly fauna was Murraj , and he also compiled an identification key for the 93 listed species. They were not, however, included in any of the subsequent lists or faunistic reports. An updated list of butterfly species for Albania was collated by Misja and Kurrizi , listing species. In recent years, further new species have been added by Beshkov and Abadijev and Beshkov Muschampia proto Ochsenheimer, , Hipparchia senthes Fruhstorfer, and Hipparchia volgensis Mazochin-Porshnjakov, In the overview of distribution there were butterfly species recorded in Albania. However, as none of these records was published separately, their inclusion should be regarded as questionable. The credibility of the list is further questioned by several omissions of common species, the absence of Vanessa cardui Linnaeus, and Coenonympha pamphilus Linnaeus, being the most obvious examples. The Fauna Europaea list, which indicates species as present in Albania, has several similar omissions, and a single, more plausible, addition of Aricia artaxerxes Fabricius, If we include all published and unconfirmed records, the total number of butterfly species for Albania amounts to This provides a starting point for revision. The revised checklist of the butterflies of Albania After a systematic revision of the butterflies recorded for Albania, and having included all recent taxonomic changes, the checklist contains a total of butterflies. The nomenclature follows Van Swaay et al. Species marked with an asterisk are discussed in annotations which follow the list. Pyrgus malvae Linnaeus, 2. Pyrgus serratulae

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Rambur, 5. *Pyrgus cinarae* Rambur, 6. *Pyrgus sidae* Esper, 7. *Muschampia proto* Ochsenheimer, *Carcharodus alceae* Esper, [] *Carcharodus lavatherae* Esper, [] *Carcharodus floccifera* Zeller, *Carcharodus orientalis* Reverdin, *Erynnis tages* Linnaeus, *Erynnis marloyi* Boisduval, [] *Thymelicus acteon* Rottemburg, *Thymelicus lineola* Ochsenheimer, *Thymelicus sylvestris* Poda, *Hesperia comma* Linnaeus, *Ochlodes sylvanus* Esper, *Gegenes nostrodamus* Fabricius, *Gegenes pumilio* Hoffmannsegg, Family Papilionidae *Papilio machaon* Linnaeus, *Papilio alexanor* Esper, *Iphiclides podalirius* Linnaeus, *Zerynthia cerisy* Godart, *Parnassius apollo* Linnaeus, *Parnassius mnemosyne* Linnaeus, Family Pieridae *Aporia crataegi* Linnaeus, *Pieris brassicae* Linnaeus, *Pieris rapae* Linnaeus, *Pieris manni* Mayer, *Pieris ergane* Geyer, [] *Pieris napi* Linnaeus, *Pieris krueperi* Staudinger, *Anthocharis cardamines* Linnaeus, *Colias alfacariensis* Ribbe, *Colias croceus* Fourcroy, *Gonepteryx rhamni* Linnaeus, *Gonepteryx cleopatra* Linnaeus, *Gonepteryx farinosa* Zeller, *Leptidea sinapis* Linnaeus, *Leptidea duponcheli* Staudinger, Family Riodinidae *Hamearis lucina* Linnaeus, Family Lycaenidae *Thecla betulae* Linnaeus, *Favonius quercus* Linnaeus, *Satyrium acaciae* Fabricius, *Satyrium ilicis* Esper, *Satyrium w-album* Knoch, *Satyrium pruni* Linnaeus, *Callophrys rubi* Linnaeus, *Lycaena phlaeas* Linnaeus, *Lycaena dispar* Haworth, *Lycaena virgaureae* Linnaeus, *Lycaena tityrus* Poda, *Lycaena alciphron* Rottemburg, *Lycaena thersamon* Esper, *Lampides boeticus* Linnaeus, *Leptotes pirithous* Linnaeus, *Tarucus balkanica* Freyer, *Cupido argiades* Pallas, *Cupido decolorata* Staudinger, *Cupido minimus* Fuessly, *Cupido osiris* Meigen, *Celastrina argiolus* Linnaeus, *Glaucopsyche alexis* Poda, *Phengaris arion* Linnaeus,

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Chapter 8 : List of reptiles of Cyprus - Wikipedia

The extensive biology of a wide variety of species is covered, including snakes, lizards, turtles, crocodiles, tuatara and amphibians provides understanding of the unique anatomy and physiology of these species, which is vital prerequisite of medicine and surgery.

However, the page cited mentions P. It is thus a nomen nudum. Python natalensis Smith, PredationDiet. African Herp News Sampling interval affects the estimation of movement parameters in four species of African snakes. Journal of Zoology The Amphibians and Reptiles of Botswana. Mokwepa Consultants, Botswana, pp. Animals of Kruger National Park. Princeton University Press, ca. Python natalensis - The Natal Python, an underappreciated giant. The herpetofauna of the Kamanjab area and adjacent Damaraland, Namibia. Madoqua Windhoek 18 2: Synopsis of the snakes of South Africa. The Zoologist, London, 3 Struik Publishers, S. The Snakes of Zimbabwe and Botswana. Chimaira, Frankfurt, pp. A check list of the reptiles of Tanzania, with synoptic keys. A review of geographical variation in the African python, Python sebae Gmelin. British Journal of Herpetology 6 An Atlas and Field Guide. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt, pp. The southern African python, Python natalensis A. Smith , is a valid species. African Journal of Herpetology 53 1: The herpetofauna of the Cubango, Cuito, and lower Cuando river catchments of south-eastern Angola. A contribution to the reptiles of the Kunene River Mouth area. Fifty years of herpetological research in the Namib Desert and Namibia with an updated and annotated species checklist. Journal of Arid Environments A reclassification of the pythoninae including the descriptions of two new genera, two new species and nine new subspecies. Crocodylian 4 4 June The reptile species assemblage of the Soutpansberg Limpopo Province, South Africa and its characteristics. Journal of East African Natural History 2: Struik Publishers, pp. Blackburn , and Aaron M. Python natalensis Smith, Reproduction. Snake species of the world. The lesser African rock python. The Book of Snakes. Preliminary herpetological survey of Ngonye Falls and surrounding regions in south-western Zambia. Field guide to the amphibians and reptiles of Arusha National Park Tanzania. Negri Istituto, Oikos, Varese, 84 pp. Illustrations of the zoology of South Africa, Reptilia. Smith, Elder, and Co. A field guide to the reptiles of East Africa. Academic Press, pp. Field Guide to East African Reptiles. A checklist of the reptiles and amphibians found in protected areas along the South African Wild Coast, with notes on conservation implications Koedoe 57 1: Williams , Jeff Boundy Snakes of the World: A Catalogue of Living and Extinct Species.

Chapter 9 : annotated checklist of the reptiles of the - racedaydvl.com

Abstract: A survey was made on the literature regarding parasitic nematodes of the snakes of Japan. Twenty-six nematode species including eight of undetermined specific status were recognized.