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Program & Abstracts

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(O)

The electrophoretic spectra of watersoluble proteins from several tissues of the Asian *Eremias* lizards.

By PAAG electrophoretic spectra of 61-73 Cumassi-stained bands from 4 "tissues" (heart, skeletal muscle, kidney, liver proteins) for each of 17 specimens representing at least 3 species (*Eremias vermiculata* Blanf., *E.przewalskii* Str., *E.sp.*- Orlova, Terbish, 1986. In: Herpetological researches in Mongolian People's Republic. Moscow. Pp. 95-110 and *E.mutiocellata* Günther) were compared. Most of the specimens were collected in Mongolia. The tree based on their genetic distances had the order of species given above with the *E.przewalskii* the closest to the point of divergency and *E.sp.* situated between the last and the *E.mutiocellata* specimens from several localities and biotopes. The genetic similarity of biotypes of the last species is discussed with other data (the body sizes and proportions, pholidosis, color, etc. (Orlova, ibidem).

Tuniyev, B. & Nilson, G.

(O)

The present situation and future perspectives on the west Transcaucasian herpetofauna.

The Caucasian Black Sea has a unique biogeographic history with a strong Miocene refugium of warm- and humid adapted flora and fauna in Colchis. In Holocene a part went through a reconstruction towards the present East Mediterranean region. Dramatic changes during the Pleistocene brought out the current structure of the high-mountain belts of the western Transcaucasia. Four ecological-geographical complexes of amphibians and reptiles on the Caucasian Black sea coast are: east Mediterranean Colchis, Caucasian and European Complexes. The conservation needs are not always reflected by legislation and protection, e.g. Red Data Book status. Several taxa are distributed outside protected areas, and disappear inconspicuously. Further the different herpetofauna communities are protected at different levels. Most east Mediterranean species are endangered or approaching extinction, and none is sufficiently protected. The Caucasian herpetofaunal communities are better protected, because of the Caucasian Ritza, Gumista and Kintrish reservations, which harbour the main part of the distribution of these species. Among European species all but two are common. Species with larger distribution can be protected elsewhere, but endemics for Colchis can only be protected in this region. It is necessary to establish several new reserves: 1. Novorossiysk Reserve (from cape Utrishi to mont Papay and village Dzhubga). 2. Lasistan-Shavshetian Reserve (Shavshetskiy and Lasistanskiy (Pontic) ranges in Georgia). 3. Gagrinskiy Reserve (from river Psou and village Salme to river Bzyb, including narrow gorges of southern slopes of the Gagrinskiy range). Further it is necessary to unite the Aishkha range with the Caucasian reserve (from stream Sodovy to lake Kardyvach and mountain Loub) for the protection of the unique polymorphic population of *Vipera dinniki*.

Tuniyev, B. & Volcik, S.

(O)

On placing and thermobiology of polytypic population of *Vipera dinniki*

Investigated area has about 5 hectares in subalpine belt (1750-1850 m) with two moraines, rocky outcrops, high-grass and mix elfin woodland-meadows. Both moraines and rocks are the places of hibernation. There are distinguished 4 phenotypes of *Vipera dinniki*. Among them "tigrina"-morph prevails over "nebulosa" and "bronze" morphs. The most rare morph is "kaznakovi". Sexes ratio close to 1 (28 males : 33 females). Adults vipers predominate in the age structure of population. Most not-numerous group is semiadults. Depend on slopes exposition the beginning and the end of daily activity have distinctions on the various places of this area (from 15 minutes up to 1.45 h.). But total length of surface activity was similar in each places and had 35% of daily cycle.

It was picked out the distinctions interterritorial placing between sexes and different age groups.

Thermobiological dates of this area show the exceeding of the body temperature of active males than females (20.5-35.1; 28.47 \pm 0.58; 20.2-32.8; 26.74 \pm 0.59 centigrade degree; $p < 0.05$). Body temperature of representatives of the both sexes has strictly dependence of soil's temperature than on temperature of air. Finally, results testify to existence of different mechanisms of thermoregulation among representatives of various morphs.

Tuniyev, B. Shammakov, S. & Atayev Ch.

(O)

Modern condition of populations of venomous snakes in Turkmenian Kopetdag mountains

Investigated territory has been include the whole Kopetdag mountains in Turkmenistan from the river Chaacha on the east westward to the range Kyurendag (during 1990-92).

Vipera lebetina inhabits all mountain belts from 300 m up to 1500 m in the east and a little broader in the center and west. Density of populations on the eastern Kopetdag were 0.8-5.3 specimens per hectares (s/h), on the central Kopetdag - 0.13-0.27 s/h and on the western Kopetdag - 1.14-2.0 s/h. Number of animals decreased 10 times in several places. Species needs in elaboration of spatial steps for protection.

Naja oxiana is wide-distributes species along the whole Kopetdag but it is most numerous in the southern-west of these mountains. Density of populations fluctuated from 0.13 up to 0.27 s/h at the majority districts except southern-west where it riched to 0.4 s/h. Species needs in expansion of protected areas.

Agkistrodon halys caucasicus is oppressed narrowly-distributed species which is on geographical range in Turkmenistan. Species needs in rigorous measures of control to catching.