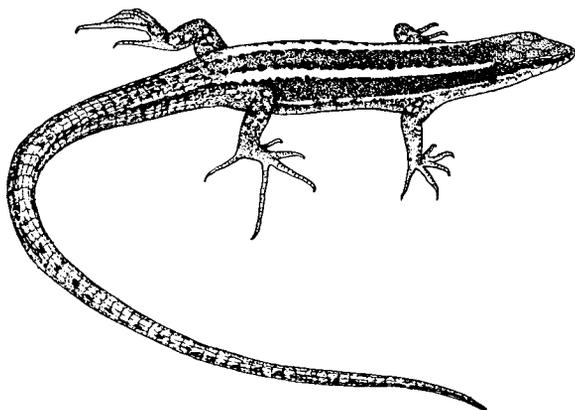


ПЕРВЫЙ СЪЕЗД  
ГЕРПЕТОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ОБЩЕСТВА  
ИМЕНИ А. М. НИКОЛЬСКОГО

# ВОПРОСЫ ГЕРПЕТОЛОГИИ

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( .) 4 — 7 · · · · 2000 . ( -

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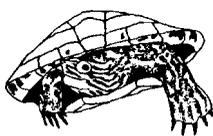
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172 230 94

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1964, 1973, 1977, 1981 . , 1985 . 1989 .

( , , , , , ) ,



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РОССИЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК  
ГЕРПЕТОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО ИМ. А. М. НИКОЛЬСКОГО  
ОБЩЕСТВО ОХРАНЫ АМФИБИЙ И РЕПТИЛИЙ  
ЗООЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ  
НАУЧНО-ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ ЗООЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ МУЗЕЙ  
МОСКОВСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА  
ИМ. М. В. ЛОМОНОСОВА  
ИНСТИТУТ ПРОБЛЕМ ЭКОЛОГИИ И ЭВОЛЮЦИИ ИМ. А. Н. СЕВЕРЦОВА  
ИНСТИТУТ БИОФИЗИКИ КЛЕТКИ

# ВОПРОСЫ ГЕРПЕТОЛОГИИ

МАТЕРИАЛЫ  
ПЕРВОГО СЪЕЗДА  
ГЕРПЕТОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ОБЩЕСТВА  
ИМЕНИ А. М. НИКОЛЬСКОГО

4 – 7 ДЕКАБРЯ 2000 г.  
ПУЩИНО-НА-ОКЕ

Редакционная коллегия сборника:

Н. Б. Ананьева, И. С. Даревский, Е. А. Дунаев,  
Н. Н. Иорданский, С. Л. Кузьмин, В. Ф. Орлова

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RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES  
A. M. NIKOLSKY HERPETOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES  
ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE  
SCIENTIFICAL ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM  
OF THE MOSCOW LOMONOSOV STATE UNIVERSITY  
A. N. SEVERTSOV INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION  
INSTITUTE OF CELL BIOPHYSICS

# THE PROBLEMS OF HERPETOLOGY

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1<sup>TH</sup> MEETING  
OF THE NIKOLSKY HERPETOLOGICAL SOCIETY

4 – 7 DECEMBER 2000

PUSHCHINO-NA-OKE

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N. B. ANANJEVA, I. S. DAREVSKY, E. A. DUNAYEV,  
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1991 . . . . . -

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» (1989).

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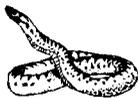
» (1986). 1988 .

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» (1987),

« » 1976 .., —  
 1993 (« ») 1994, 1995 (« ») .  
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 (1858 - 1941 ).  
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 (1991), « »  
 (1997) « »  
 1984, 1985, 1993 1998 .  
 1994 . «Russian  
 Journal of Herpetology».

*INTRODUCTION. FROM ALL-UNION HERPETOLOGICAL COMMITTEE TO THE NIKOLSKY HERPETOLOGICAL SOCIETY. DAREVSKY, I. S. (ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UNIVERSITETSKAYA NAB., 1, ST. PETERSBURG 199034 RUSSIA, lacerta@zin.ru). The A. M. Nikolsky Herpetological Society was founded in 1991. Its foundation was preceded by a long-standing period of successful activity of the All-Union Herpetological Committee, affiliated at the Department of General Biology, USSR Academy of Sciences, headed by P. V. Terentjev since 1962. The main task of the Committee involved all-round coordination of herpetological studies in different republics of the former USSR. In particular, under the auspices of the Committee as many as seven all-union Herpetological Conferences were held in different towns of the country, and the vast collected scientific information was published, within 1964 — 1989, in six volumes of the series «Problems of Herpetology». Besides, the Committee coordinated active participation of the Soviet herpetologists in the scientific meetings abroad find stimulated their authorships in some International reference issues in herpetology. In that time, the numbers of theses in the field of herpetology were successfully maintained, and many valuable scientific review and monographs appeared. In 1991, after collapse of the USSR, a Herpetological Society, affiliated at the Russian Academy of Sciences and named after A. M. Nikolsky, became a successor of the Soviet Herpetological Committee. Difficulties of the «transitional period» that followed exerted an adverse effect on the activity of the Russian Herpetological Society. But despite all this, many herpetologists now working and living in the former Soviet republics, known as the Commonwealth of Independent States, found it possible to keep their memberships in the new herpetological unity of Russia. At present, the Nikolsky Society of herpetologists resumed its former activity, being on the way of a rapid advance.*



EARLY CRETACEOUS LIZARDS OF WEST SIBERIA. >AVERIANOV, A. O. AND  
<sup>2</sup>FAYNGERTZ, A. V. (ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES,  
UNIVERSITETSKAYA NAB., 1, ST. PETERSBURG 199034 RUSSIA; <sup>2</sup>FACULTY OF  
GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY, TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY, PR. LENINA, 36, TOMSK  
634050 RUSSIA). Numerous lizard remains were discovered during screen-washing of the Lower  
Cretaceous (Aptian — Albion) strata of the Ilek Formation of Shestakovo-1, Kemerovskaya  
Province, West Siberia. The studies were carried out by the Tomsk Paleontological Scientific  
Centre in 1998 - 2000. An anguimorph lizard *Xenosauridae* gen. et sp. nov. is most abundant  
and a scincomorph lizard *Paramacellodus* sp. is also present, but less abundant. A possibly  
burrowing lizard with shortened tooth row *Scincomorpha* indet. is represented by a single  
dentary fragment.

-1 ( , - ),  
1998 — 2000 .  
— . . ), 1999 .  
, ( ., 2000),  
, (Averianov,  
Skutschas, 1999).  
, (Evans, 1998). -1  
*Xenosauridae* gen.  
et sp. nov.  
(—) (+) :  
(« »)\* (+), 50%  
\* (+),  
(-), \* (+)  
(+), \* (+),

(—), (+)  
 \* (+), \* (+), \*\* (+), \*\* (+)  
 \* (+), \*\* (+), \*\* (+).

*Anguimorpha*, — *Xenosauridae*. *Xenosauridae*,

*Xenosaurus* ( ) *Shinisaurus* ( ),

*Exostinus* Restes ( - -

) Oxia - . -

( - ) -

(Alifanov, 1993), -

*Xenosauridae* gen. et sp. nov. , -

, . -

sp. *Paramacellodus*

(*Cordylidae*) -

*Paramacellodidae*. , -

, , -

, , -

*Paramacellodus* sp. -

( ), . *oweni* -

( ). -

cf. *Paramacellodus* sp. (Averianov,

Skutschas, 1999), , -

, , -

(*Scincomorph* indet.) -

, -

, -

(*Terralosaurus*, *Hodzhakulla*, *Slavoia*, *Dibamidae*, *Amphisbaenia* ). -

-

2000 . -

. -

( )

*CURRENT STATE AND PERSPECTIVES FOR CONSERVATION OF THE HERPETOFAUNA OF ARMENIA. AGASYAN, A. L. (LABORATORY OF VERTEBRATES OF NAS RA, INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY, UL.SEVAKA, 7, YEREVAN 375044 ARMENIA). Protection of Amphibians and Reptiles, as well as of all animals, is realized in three directions: legislative, territorial and reproductive. The legislative and territorial ways of protection are the most realistic now in Armenia. However, there are some shortcomings. It is necessary to create small sanctuaries for conservation amphibian and reptile species. The breeding of some rare and valuable species of amphibians and reptiles in captivity is one of the possibilities for reintroduction in nature and commercial purposes.*

( 1988 .)

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 , ( , -  
 ), . . , . -  
 , . ; . -  
 (Testudograeca) , (Phrynocephalus helioscopus),  
 - ( , -  
 ).

(Eumeces schneideri), (Mabuya  
 aurata), { lap he hohenackeri),  
 ( . quatourlineata), (Telescopusfallax), (Vipera  
 raddei), ( lebetina).  
 (Testudo graeca)

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 ); 2 —  
 ; 3 —  
 ( ,  
 ); 4 —  
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 ; 5 —  
 ( );  
 6 — ; 7 —  
 ; 8 — ( , , )

( — *Coluber najadum*,  
 — *ravergieri*, — *. caspius*),  
 ( — *Lacerta media* *L. strigata*,  
 ), . . ( ,  
 ).

23 (24 ) .

( , ) 16 , ,

( )

(PELODISCUS SINENSIS)

1, . . 2, . . 3 ( )

ON THE DISTRIBUTION AND BIOLOG Y OF PELODYSCUS SINENSIS IN THE MIDDLE AMURLAND. 'ADNAGULOV, E. V.; TARASOV, I. G. AND 'IVANOVA, N. V. ('LABORATORY OF THE ANIMAL ECOLOGY, INSTITUTE OF WATER AND ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS FEB RAS, UL. KIM YU CHEN, 65, Khabarovsk 680000 RUSSIA, dv-herp@ivep.khv.ru; 'STATE COMMITTEE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OF THE TOMSK CITY, UL. KIROVA, 14, TOMSK 634034 RUSSIA, ug@green.tsu.ru; 'BIOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT, Khabarovsk State

PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY, UL. KARLA MARKSA, 68, KHABAROVSK680000RUSSIA).  
 The sites of *Pelodiscus sinensis* in the Middle Amur River area were investigated in 1998 — 2000. The species is common in the middle and the lower parts of the Bidzhan River. Ninety-three turtles were found, 27 of them were undestroyed by predators. Female fecundity was 12 — 34 eggs. Sixty-five animals were recorded, including 59 hatchlings. Seven types of sites were distinguished. Following habitats are the most important for the turtle biology: deep parts of river-bed and arms, gulfs and floodplain takes, and nesting spits. The range of species covers mainly the middle and lower parts of left plain tributaries of the Amur River.

*Pelodiscus sinensis* (Wiegmann, 1835), (1859, 1861),  
 — ( , 1868, 1870; , 1952).  
 (1935, 1936 , ).

1968; , 1981 ), ( , 1965; , )

6 ).

1998 - 2000 . 690  
 81 , 98  
 2 - 2 3 , 93 , 66 —  
 ( , ) 27 —  
 614 , 27 ( -  
 ) 19 , 65  
 ( 59 ).

: 1 — ( );  
 2 — ; 3 — ; 4 — ( « »);  
 « »), ; 5 — ; 6 — « -  
 » : 100 - 300 , 70 , 150

20%; 7 — « » :  
 « » 3 — 4 ,

( +22 — +25° ) ( , )

( , ) « - ( - )

» . 1 0.1 ) (2 — 3 )

3 - 4

« » 5 . +15 —(-16° ( , 1987), — )

*Trionychidae* (Obst, 1986).

60 , 1936; , 1981; , 1990). ( - 3 - 5 )

( ) ( - )

1998 . ( = 35) 22 , 2000 . ( = 25) — 12 - 34 . 1998 . ( )

1 — 3 , (Tarasov, Adnagulov, 1999).

2000 . « » ( ) : 96.9% — 1998 . 10.7% — 2000 . ( 2.8 - 5.0% ( 23.8%) 5.7% ) . 2000 . 1998 . 44.0%. ( = 614) 100%.

( ) ( ) ( , , , )

( 50 — 80 )  
( 2 — 5 ).

( , 1965; , 1987).  
( 200 ),

( )

*PECULIARITIES OF POSTEMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE EPIPLASTRONS IN RECENT TERRSTRIAL TORTOISES OF THE PALEARCTIC. AMIRANASHVILI, N. G. (DAVITASHVILI INSTITUTE OF PALEOBIOLOGY, GEORGIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, NIAGVARSKAYA UL., 4, TBILISI 380008 GEORGIA). Postembrional morphogenesis of epiplastrons of recent Palearctic tortoises is presented. Forming of each morphological future of this plate is described. Established that epi piastres of juvenile tortoises firstly show signs of likeness with some Cheloniidae, later — with some Emyaidae. and after that— with primitive tortoises (Styemys, Hadrianus, Manouria).*

(*Testudo graeca*)

*Testudo graeca iberica.*

(*T. graeca*),  
*hermanni*) ,

(*Agrionemys horsfieldi*)

(*Protestudo*

).

(

: ) 3 - 3.5 , ) 2 - 2.5 .  
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- (Stilemys, Hadrianus)

(Manouria emys).

Agrionemys Protestudo.

graeca

12-

Testudo sensu stricto

Testudo sensu stricto

( : Echmatemys, Geoemyda, Melanochelys ),

(Stilemys, Hadrianus)

( : Manouria emys).

(Agrionemys, Protestudo, Testudo)

Testudo graeca

).

### VIPERA RADDEI

VIABILITY OF COOL-HARDEN RATS WITH THE INJECTION OF SMALL DOSES OF VIPERA RADDEI VENOM. AMIRYAN, S. V; AGASYAN, A. L.; GEVORKYAN, E. S.; NADI RYAN, M. V. AND ZOURABYAN, K. S. (DEPARTMENT OF HOMAN & ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY, YEREVAN STATE UNIVERSITY, UL. ALEKSA MANUKIANA, 1, YEREVAN 375025 ARMENIA). The viability of cool-harden rats in conditions of acute hypoxia with preliminary three-weeks injection of small doses of Vipera raddei venom (0.5LD<sub>50</sub>) was investigated. There are five groups of rats in our experiments. Data received showed that the quantity of erythrocytes and leucocytes, as well as the hemoglobine content, of animals of the II and the IV groups was increased. Exponents of the I and V group animals were the same. In the III group

animals the quantities of erythrocytes, leucocytes and hemoglobin had sharply increased. In hypoxia conditions mortality of animals amount follows correspondingly: I— 80.0%, II— 40.0%, III— 100%, IV— 20.0%, V— 100%. Data received testify the increasing of viability of either cool-hardening animals or rats with injection of *Vipera raddei* venom in small doses. 100% mortality of the III and V groups animals shows that the effect of cool— hardening and venom injection fully eliminates with bothering in warm water.

24

(Viperidae), *Vipera*: *V. raddei*, *V. lebetina*, *V. eriwanensis*,

*V. darevskii*.

(*V. lebetina*)

(*V. raddei*), . . . ,

( . . . ).

-, - . , - , - . ( , , . ) , - - , - . , - . « » . , « » . , . . .

I

. . . . .

-

( 25 — 150 - 200 ) . 1

+33° ( 30 ) —

« »

(0 —1-3° )

III

30

+33°

IV

(*Vipera raddei*)

0.5 LD<sub>50</sub> ( 0.4 1 ),

« » (0 - +3° ) 30

V

30

+33°

-

-

-

« »

(7600 )

« »

-

-

«

-

-

» III

I V

II IV

« ».

1 3

IV

I V

III

,

-

7600

IV — 20.0%.

I

80.0%, II — 40.0%,

III V

100%.

III V

100%.

V

-

-

-

-

-

II IV

-

-

-

-

— ) 100%- « » (0 —1-3° ), ( IV )

), 80.0%). 40% ( 60.0%) 60% ( - )

( ) 100%. ( )

*ANALYSIS OF MITOCHONDRIAL DNA AS A METHOD OF PHYLOGENETIC AND BIOGEOGRAPHIC RESEARCH IN HERPETOLOGY. ANANJEVA, N. B.; KALYABINA, S. A. (ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UNIVERSITETSKAYA NAB., 1, SANKT-PETERSBURG 199034 RUSSIA, lacerta@zin.ru). There is a short review of the results of phylogenetic, biogeographic and taxonomic research based on molecular methods of mt DNA analysis in different groups of lizards in cooperation with molecular laboratories of USA, Germany and Canada. The application of different methods to different goals of herpetological research is discussed.*

(Harrison, 1989).

(D-loop).

(D-loop).

b, 12S 16S

1434

ND1, ND2, COI 8

. 2001. - . -

55 , -

(*Basiliscus plumifrons*)

(*Opiums cuvieri*). -

(Macey et al., 1998, 2000). -

*Agamidae*, -

, -

(Moody, 1981)

(Ananjeva, 1997; Ananjeva, Duisebayeva, 1997). -

( , 2000). -

*Acanthosaura*, -

897 —

*Acanthosaura* : *A. armata*, *A. capra*, *A. crucigera* .

*A. lepidogaster*, -

100 , -

57 . *Acanthosaura*, -

*Calotes* , *Pseudocalotes* -

*Acanthosaura* , -

*Acanthosaura*. -

*A. lepidogaster*, ,

*A. lepidogaster* . ,

*A. crucigera* (*Acanthosaura* ) *A. sp.* , -

*Acanthosaura* (Kalyabina et al., 1999, 2000, ) .

« *A. lepidogaster*» .

« *A. crucigera*» -

b *Acanthosaura**Acanthosaura*.

(Kalyabina et al., 2000; . . . ).

**DAREVSKIA**

DEVELOPMENT OF OVARIES IN SEXUALLY DIMORPHIC AND PARTHENOGENETIC ROCK LIZARDS FROM THE GENUS DAREVSKIA. ARAKELYAN, M. S. (DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, BIOLOGICAL FACULTY, YEREVAN STATE UNIVERSITY, UL. ALEKSA MANUKIANA, 1, YEREVAN 375025 ARMENIA). It was investigated the development of gonads of parthenogenetic and sexual species of rock lizards and changes of their weight and size during the period after coming out from hibernation till laying eggs. It was noted that in general the right gonads are gain in weights and in number of follicle then left one. We were found correlation between SVL/age and number of follicles in gonads.

1998 .,

*Darevskia*0.5 2.0 .  
*D. valentini* ( = 10),

21.04.1999 .

31.63 ,

*D. armeniaca* ( = 9),  
— 16.17 .*D. raddei* ( = 11),

23.04.2000 .,

9.07 ,

*D. unisexualis* ( = 37),

8.06 .

4 — 6

1 — 2	.	,		<i>D. armeniaca</i>					60
160	,					<i>D. dahli</i>			-
57	148	.						<i>D. nairensis</i>	
				66	164	,		<i>D. valentini</i>	88
188	.		,						-
			,						-
				<i>D. armeniaca</i>					
5 - 7			150 - 250	,				<i>D. valentini</i>	
			5 — 9		152 — 320.				
<i>D. armeniaca</i>			11 — 13 x 5	— 7				300 — 350	
		,		<i>D. valentini</i>					-
									-
								11 — 15 x 6	8
288 - 412	.								-
									-
				<i>D. armeniaca</i>	10,			<i>D. unisexualis</i>	— 12,
<i>D. dahli</i>	— 8,		<i>D. rostombekovii</i>	— 6,					
			:	<i>D. valentini</i>	— 16,	<i>D. raddei</i>	— 12,	<i>D. nairensis</i>	
— 13.									-
								2 - 3	
2	.								-
									-
									-
									-
									-
								<i>D. valentini</i> ,	

UL. KOMZINA, 10, TOLIATTI445003 SAMARSKAYA PROVINCE, RUSSIA). Fauna of snakes of the Middle Volga River basin consist of the 7 species: *Natrix natrix*, *N. tessellata*, *Coronella austriaca*, *Elaphe dione*, *Vipera ursini*, *V. berus*, *V. nikolskii*. The authors noticed that *V. melanis* (Pallas, 1771) is the junior synonym of *V. nikolskii* Vedmederja, Grubant et Rudaeva, 1986. We consider that *V. nikolskii* is not an independent species but a subspecies or another intraspecific form of *V. berus*. Population of melanistic *N. tessellata* was found on the left Volga River bank within the precincts of Samara.

1998; , , 1999), . — ,  
 «  
 » ( , 1941)  
 : — *Natrix natrix*,  
 — *N. tessellata*, — *Coronella austriaca*,  
 — *Elaphe dione*, — *Vipera ursinii*,  
 — *V. berus* — *V. nikolskii*.  
 — *V. . renardi*.  
*N. natrix* (Mertens, 1947,  
 1966). . . . (1940, 1949)  
 ,  
 ( ,  
 1983). . . . (1977),  
 ,  
*N. . natrix* *N. . scutata*. ,  
 ( )  
 -  
 „  
 ,  
*N. . scutata*.  
 :  
*N. . scutata*  
 , 75%  
 - (1992, 1997),  
*N. . natrix* *N. .*  
*scutata*. „ . . . ( , 1996).  
 , ( , 1986;  
 , 1999) „ , 1996;  
*V. berus* (Linnaeus,  
 1758) ,  
*V. nikolskii* Ved-  
 medeija, Grubant et Rudaeva, 1986. ,  
*V. melanis* (Pallas, 1771).  
 « » «*Coluber Melanis*» . . .  
 § 19 « » «  
 ».  
*V. melanis* *V. nikolskii*.  
 ,  
 ( ) ,  
 .

( , 1999)

( , 1973; , 1986)

( ) — *Coluber caspius*.

1

LIST OF GEORGIAN HERPETOFAUNA. BAKRADZE, M. A. AND CHKHIKVADZE, V. M. (DZHAVAKHISHVILI TBILISI STATE UNIVERSITY, PR. CHAVCHAVADZE, 1, TBILISI 380028 GEORGIA; DAVITASHVILI INSTITUTE OF PALEOBIOLOGY, GEORGIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, NIAGVARSKAYA UL., 4, TBILISI 380008 GEORGIA). The thoroughly verified list of amphibians and reptilians of Georgia is presented. In the earlier list of Georgian herpetofauna (Janashvili, 1963) 12 amphibian species and 42 reptilian species were given. In the meantime the list is verified and significantly enhanced.

» ( , , 1992)

(*Vipera sensu lato*)

(1983); F.-J. Obst (1983),

(1986).

( , 1978, 1999)

, 1987;

, 1991;

, 1995).

, 1993),

( , 1977).

*lias darevskii*.

*Urodela: Mertensiella caucasica, Triturus cristatus, T. vittatus, T. vulgaris. Anura: Bufo verrucosissimus, B. viridis, Hyla arborea, H. savignyi, Pelobates syriacus, Pelodytes caucasicus, Rana macrocnemis, R. camerani, R. ridibunda. Testudinata: Emys orbicularis, Mauremys caspica, Testudo graeca. Sauria: Laudakia caucasia, Anguis fragilis, Pseudopus apodus, ? Chamaeleo chamaeleon, Cyrtopodion caspius, ? C. kotschy colchicus, Eremias arguta transcaucasica, E. velox caucasica, Darevskia alpina, D. armeniaca, D. caucasica, D. clarkorum, D. daghesianica, D. dahli, D. derjugini, D. dryada, D. mixta, D. parvula, D. portschinskii, D. raddei, D. rudis, D. saxicola, D. unisexualis, D. valentini, Lacerta agilis, L. media, L. strigata, Ophisops elegans, Ablepharus pannonicus, Eumeces schneideri. Ophidia: Eryx jaculus, Coluber caspius, C. najadum, C. ravergieri, C. schmidtii, Coronella austriaca, Eirenis collaris, E. modestus, Elaphe dione, E. hohenackeri, E. longissima, E. quatuorlineata sauromates, Malpolon monspessulanus, Natrix megalcephala, N. natrix, N. tessellata, Telescopus fallax iberus, Typhlops vermicularis, Macrovipera lebetina, Pelias darevskii, P. dinniki, P. kaznakovi, P. ursinii, Vipera ammodytes.*

( , 1963)

12

42

THE PECULIARITIES OF REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED TERRITORIES IN BELARUS. BAKHAREV, V. A. (DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY, ECOLOGY AND BIOLOGY FACULTY, KUPALA GRODNO STATE UNIVERSITY, PEREULOK DOVATORA, 3/1, GRODNO 230023 BELARUS). The biological diversity of amphibians and reptiles on protected territories (national parks and nature reserves) is determined by its geographical position. It is lower in the northern part of Belarus. The same trend takes place when comparing the indices of population density. It reaches higher absolute values in the southern parts.

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 ( —  
 — *Hyla arborea* ( —  
 — *Emys orbicularis* — *Coronella austriaca*),

*(RANA RIDIBUNDA)*

NEW DATA ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF *RANA RIDIBUNDA* AT THE SOUTH-EAST OF KAZAKHSTAN. BEREZOVIKOV, N. N.; DUISEBAYEVA, T. N.; KHROMOV, V. A. AND STARIKOV, S. V. (KAZAKHSTAN-MIDDLE ASIAN ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, C/O INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY, AKADEMGORODOK, 60, ALMATY 480060 KAZAKHSTAN, dragon@nursat.kz). The latest data on *Rana ridibunda* distribution in south-eastern and eastern regions of Kazakhstan are summarized and compared with those formerly published. The data show that the range of *R. ridibunda* in South-Eastern Kazakhstan (mountain foothills of Zailiskii Aiatau, Hi River Valley and Balkhash Lake basin) seems to be changed not so significantly in comparison with that known for the middle of the 20th Century. However,

a significant expansion of this species was recorded for Alakol Depression and, especially, for the Eastern Kazakhstan, where amphibian was first introduced in the 1960 - 1970s. In the both cases the populations are rapidly grown.

1960- XX  
 (*Rana ridibunda*) -  
 , - . . . -  
 47° . . . ( , -  
 , 1968). . . . -  
 . . . , -  
 . . . , -  
 . . . 1961 . ( , . . . ),  
 1974 - 1975 . ( , 1981). -  
 1977 . , 60 - 70 . . . 1976 -  
 . . . 1980- . . . -  
 . . . ( , 1985; , , 1990;  
 ). . . .  
 . . . 120 . . . 40 - 50  
 (Khromov, Pilguk, 1995; Rakhimbaeva, Khromov, 1998).  
 1980- . . . , 1990 .  
 . . . - . . . -  
 . . . , . . . -  
 . . . (30 . . . - « » -  
 ). . . . 2000 .  
 (60 . . . - ). . . . — . . . -  
 . . . 1996 . . . (60  
 . . . - ), 1998 . . . -  
 . . . (90 . . . ), . . . -  
 . . . , . . . -  
 , . . . - . . . , . . . -  
 . . . , — . . . ( , 1924; ,

1953; , 1959).

3. . . . (1988), 1980-  
(60 . . . . ),  
90 — . . . . ,  
6  
(1987 - 1989 ., ).  
1995 - 2000 ., -  
. . . . , -  
, . . . . , -  
1996 - 1999 . -  
. . . . , -  
. . . . — 1998 . — . -  
. . . . , -  
. . . . ( 1993 1997 . )  
*ridibunda* . ( -  
).

« » .  
1998 - 2000 .  
« - », *R. ridibunda*  
1967 . ( , 1971), 1981 .  
1990 . —  
, 6 - 10 . (= ), ,  
( , 1990).  
1998 — 2000 .  
( ),  
, ,  
, . . . . ,  
2000 .  
, 1993 . —

ZOOGEOGRAPHY OF THE LIZARDS OF VIETNAM. BOBROV, V. V.(SEVERTSOV INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, LENINSKY PR., 33, MOSCOW 117071 RUSSIA). About 100 lizard species are known from Vietnam. Many zoogeographers recognize Indochina as indivisible zoogeographical region. However, on the basis of lizard distribution in Vietnam, this region is differentiated into 2 zoogeographical subregions: Tonkin-South-Chinese and South-indochinese. Some genera not fauna in the Central (Annam) and South Vietnam (Cochinchina), such as *Goniurosaurus*, *Japalura*, *Ateuchosaurus*, occur in the North Vietnam (Tonkin). There are 11 endemic species in this subregion. Central Vietnam represents the northern limit of the distributions for many tropical and Indo-Malayan genera (*Cnemaspis*, *Gonydactylus*, *Lepidodactylus*, *Phyllodactylus*, *Ptychozoon*, *Bronchocela*, *Dasia*, *Lipinia*). Two genera (*Paralipinia*, *Vietnascincus*) and 18 species are endemic for Central and South Vietnam.

100 , -  
 36 (Bobrov, 1995), -  
 ( , , 1996;  
 Darevsky, Szczerbak, 1997; Darevsky, Orlov, 1997; Orlov, Darevsky, 1999).

A. P. (Wallace, 1876), -  
 ( , -  
 ), -  
 , -

( , 1993) -  
 , -  
 ; -  
 ( -  
 ) - ( -  
 ) -  
 - ( -  
 ). -

11 -  
 (*Gekko gekko*, *Hemidactylus frenatus*, *Acanthosaura lepidogaster*, *Calotes emma*, *C. versicolor*, *Draco maculatus*, *Physignathus cocincinus*, *Mabuya longicaudata*, *M. macularia*, *M. multifasciata*, *Scincella reevesii*), -

12 ( 36) -  
 (*Gekko*, *Hemidactylus*, *Acanthosaura*, *Calotes*, *Draco*, *Leiolepis*, *Physignathus*, *Lygosoma*, *Mabuya*, *Scincella*, *Sphenomorphus*, *Tropidophorus*). -  
 ( ) -

11 , 26,  
 (*Gekkopalnatus*, *Goniurosaurus lichtenfelderi*, *G. murphyi*, *Japalura chapaensis*, *J. fasciata*, *Pseudocalotes fruhstorferi*, *Eumeces tamdaoensis*, *Mabuya darevskii*, *Sphenomorphus tritaeniatus*, *Tropidophorus baviensis*, *Ophisaurus*

*ludovici*). (*Goniurosaurus*, *Hemiphyllodactylus*,  
*Japalura*, *Ateuchosaurus*)

24 , , 23  
( , , , ).

*Lygosoma* (*Shinisaurus*,  
*Platyplacopus*)

(*Gekko chinensis*, *Japalura*  
*yunnanensis*, *Dibamus bourreti*, *Ateuchosaurus chinensis*, *Eumeces chinensis*,  
*E. elegans*, *Tropidophorus hainanus*, *T. sinicus*).

( )  
: *Cnemaspis*,  
*Gonydactylus*, *Lepidodactylus*, *Phyllodactylus*, *Ptychozoon*, *Bronchocela*, *Dasia*,  
*Lipinia*).

(*Paralipinia*, *Vietnascincus*)

18  
: (*Gekko ulikovskii*, *Gonydactylus irregularis*, *Lygosoma*  
*carinatum*, *Paralipinia rara*, *Sphenomorphus buenloicus*, *Vietnascincus rugosus*,  
*Dibamus greeri*, *Ophisaurus sokolovi*),

(*Dibamus montanus*, *Scincella rufocaudatus*,  
*Tropidophorus cocincinensis*, (*Gekko badenii*, *Dibamus*  
*smithi*, *Lygosoma angeli*, *L. corpulenta*)

(*Cnemaspis boulengeri*, *Gonydactylus condorensis* —  
, *Gonydactylus paradoxus* — ). 28

30  
(*Emoia*)

(*Davewakeum*,  
*fsopachys*, *Larutia*),

(*Gonydactylus intermedius*, *Phyllodactylus melanostictus*,  
*Ph. siamensis*, *Leiolepis belliana*, *L. guttata*).

(*Saiphos*),

(*Leiolepis guentherpetersi*, *Emoia*  
*laobaoense*, *Saiphos poilani*, *S. tridigitum*).  
(*Mabuya chapaensis*)

I . . . . . : 1)

(*Hemidactylus frenatus*, *Gehyra mutilata*),  
(*Lepidodactylus lugubris*, *Emoia atrocostata*)\ 2)

(*Gekko japonicus*, *Tachydromus wolteri*)', 3) - -

(45 ),

(*Cosymbotus platyurus*, *Gekko gecko*, *Hemidactylus bowringii*, *Mabuya multifasciata*, *Varanus salvator*); - (*Hemidactylus vietnamensis*, *Calotes versicolor*, *Lygosoma albopunctata*, *L. punctata*, *Mabuya macularia*, *Sphenomorphus indicus*, *S. maculatus*, *Varanus bengalensis*)\ - (*Gekko chinensis*, *Japalura yunnanensis*, *Leiolepis reevesii*, *Ateuchosaurus chinensis*, *Eumeces chinensis*, *E. elegans*, *Tropidophorus hainanus*, *T. sinicus*, *Dibamus bourreti*, *Ophisaurus gracilis*, *O. harti*)', - (*Calotes emma*, *Physignathus cocincinus*, *Eumeces quadrilineatus*, *Scincella doriae*, *S. reevesii*, *Tropidophorus berdmorei*)\ - (*Acanthosaura lepidogaster*, *Draco maculatus*, *Mabuya longicaudata*)', - (*Ptychozoon lionatum*, *Acanthosaura crucigera*, *Leiolepis belliana*, *Tachydromus sexlineatus*, *Sphenomorphus malayanus*)\ (*Hemidactylus stejnegeri*, *Draco volans*, *Dasia olivacea*, *Lipinia vittigerum*, *Lygosoma bowringii*, *L. quadrupes*, *Sphenomorphus stellatus*)', 4) ( -

),

( ),

(*Acanthosaura capra*, *Bronchocela smaragdinus*, *Draco blanfordi*) - (*Phyllodactylus siamensis*, *Calotes mystaceus*, *Pseudocalotes microlepis*, *Scincella melanosticta*).

SCHEME OF HERPETOGE OGRAPHICAL REGIONALIZATION OF RUSSIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES. BOBROV, V. V. AND ALESHCHENKO, G. M. (SEVERTSOV INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, LENINSKY PR., 33, MOSCOW 117071 RUSSIA). A scheme of the zoogeographical regionalization of the territory of the former USSR based on cluster analysis (using Jaccard coefficient) of the distribution of terrestrial reptiles is given. Reptile fauna of the former Soviet Union consists of 2 orders, 15 families, 54 genera, and 175 species. This work dealt with spatial distribution of reptiles in 130 primary areas of the former USSR. According to the scheme of herpetogeographic divisions, the territory constitutes a part of the Palaearctic zoogeographical region, with 8 subregions (Euro-Siberian forest, Eastern-Asian forest, Eurasian steppe-semidesert, Mediterranean mountain forest, Asian Anterior desert, Sahara-Gobian desert, Miacle-Asian mountain, and Central-Asian mountain), 21 superprovinces and 60 provinces.

( , 1916; -  
, 1949; , 1981),  
(Shcherbak, 1982).

( )  
175 , 54 , 15 .

(1998) ,  
( , 1982):  
;  
;  
( )

( 130 ).

(Jaccard, 1902).

(Bobrov, 1996).

21 60

1. -

*Lacerta vivipara*, . .,  
(*Vipera nikolskii*) .

(*Eremias argus przewalskii*).

2. ( ),

(*Pelodiscus sinensis, Tachydromus amurensis, T. wolteri, Amphiesma vibakari, Dinodon orientale, D. ru/ozonatum, Elaphe climacophora, E. japonica, E. quadrivirgata, E. schrenckii, Rhabdophis tigrinus, Agkistrodon blomhoffii, A. saxatilis*).

3. ( ),

(*Cyrtopodion kotschyi, Phrynocephalus melanurus, Eremias vermiculata, Podarcis taurica, Elaphe sicula*).

4. ( ),

*Typhlopidae*.

(*Lacerta portshinckii, L. rostombekovi, L. unisexualis, Natrix megaloccephala, Vipera darevskii, V. dinniki, V. lotievi*).

(*Lacerta clarkorum, L. derjugini, L. dryada, L. mixta, L. parva, L. parvula, L. valentini, Vipera kaznakovi*).

*Gekkonidae Scincidae*

5. ( ),

{*Phrynocephalus persicus, Trapelus ruderatus, Eremias pleskei, Lacerta brandti, L. chlorogaster, Ophisops elegans, Eirenis punctatolineatus, Elaphe persica, Rhynchocalamus melanocephala, Vipera pontica*).

6. ( ).

(*Alsophylax laevis*,  
*A. loricatus*, *A. tadjikiensis*, *Phrynocephalus golubewi*, *Ph. moltschanovi*, *Ph. ros-*  
*sikowi*, *Ph. sogdianus*, *Ph. strauchi*).

(*Bunopus*, *Eublepharis*, *Chalcides*, *Mesalina*, *Varanus*, *Boiga*, *Lycodon*, *Lytho-*  
*rhynchus*, *Oligodon*, *Spalerosophis*, *Naja*, *Echis*)

(*Cyrtopodion spinicauda*, *Laudakia erythrogastra*, *Phrynocephalus*  
*raddei*, *Ph. reticulatus*, *Eumeces taeniolatus*, *Eremias nigrocellata*, *E. persica*,  
*E. regeli*, *Lacerta defdippii*, *Eryx elegans*, *Coluber rhodorhachis*, *C. schmidti*,  
*Eirenis meda*, *Psammophis schokari*, *Ptyas mucosus*, *Telescopus rhynopoma*)

: ( ),  
( ), ( )  
( ).

7. -  
(*Alsophylax tokobajevi*,  
*Eremias buechneri*).

8. -  
(*Ablepharus darvazi*).

*Gekkonidae* *Lacertidae*  
:  
( ).

( *VIPERA BERUS* )

**ON THE TERMO&IOLOGY OF COMMON ADDER IN SPRINGE PERIOD.**

'BOZHANSKIY, A. T. AND 'ORLOVA, V. F. ('RUSSIAN STATE AGRICULTURE  
CORRESPONDANSE UNIVERSITY, UL. FUCHIKA, I, BALASHIKHA-8, MOSCOWSKAYA  
PROVINCE, 143900, RUSSIA; DEPARTMENT OF HERPETOLOGY, ZOOLOGICAL  
MUSEUM OF THE MOSCOW LOMONOSOV STATE UNIVERSITY, BOLSHAYA  
NIKITSKAYA UL., 6, MOSCOW 103009 RUSSIA. val@2.zoomus.bio.msu.ru). At the 28 -  
30.04.1992 in Vitebsk Province of Belorussia it was collected the same date on termobiology  
of common adder in basking period of his activity's season. It was calched 38 specimens (density

of population was 13.5 sp. per ha). Body temperature for them and temperature of air and surface of ground were registrated. The basking begin at 9:00 - 9:30 ( $t_a = +10^\circ C$ ,  $t_s = +15^\circ C$ ). Maximal temperature of body at 15:00 was  $+26 - +29^\circ C$  ( $t_a = +18^\circ C$ ,  $t_s = +23^\circ C$ ). The last active adders were observed at 18:00, the body temperature—  $+21^\circ C$  than the temperature of air was  $+18^\circ C$  and soil surface—  $+23^\circ C$

(*Vipera berus*)

45° 65° . . .

( , 1974)

( , 1977)

( ) ,

( ) (Nilson, 1981).

, 1985)

( Viittannen, 1967).

+5 +10° .  
( ) ,

28 - 30.04.1992 .

( 9:30 12:30 16:00 18:00).

17 ( — 4 ) , (

), 38  
13.5 / , 10.2 17.1 / .

9:30,

+10° ,

9:00

— +15° ,

+16 —

+20° .

+26 — +29°  
+23° .

+18°

( 18:00)

+18° ,

+2  
— +23° .

(AGRIONEMYS HORSFIELDI)

1, . . . 2

( )

THE ESTIMATION OF THE RESOURCES OF AGRIONEMYS HORSFIELDI IN TURKMENISTAN. <sup>1</sup>BOZHANSKY, A. T. AND <sup>2</sup>FROLOV, V. E. (RUSSIAN STATE AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDANSE UNIVERSITY, UL. FUCHIKA, 1, BALASHIKHA-8, MOSCOWSKAYA PROVINCE, 143900, RUSSIA; <sup>2</sup>MOSCOW ZOO, BOLSHAYA GRUZINSKAYA UL., 1, MOSCOW 112342 RUSSIA). The complex estimation of the resources of the Middle-Asian Tortoise (*Agrionemys horsfieldi*) was done on the basis of quantitative data on its populations in Turkmenistan. Biological, geographical and economic aspects of these resources and possibilities of their commercial use were examined.

(*Agrionemys horsfieldi*)

1980- —

1990-

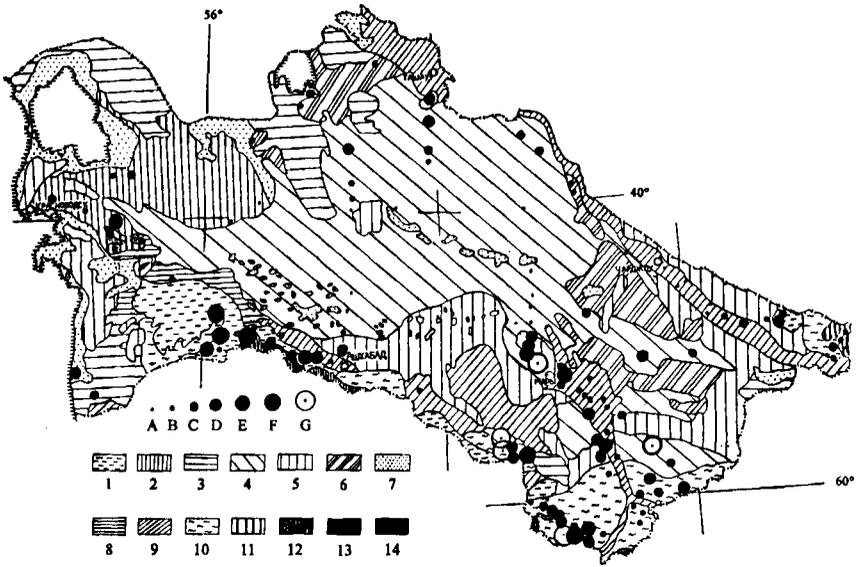
115

1988; ., 1994).

( )

( )

( .2).

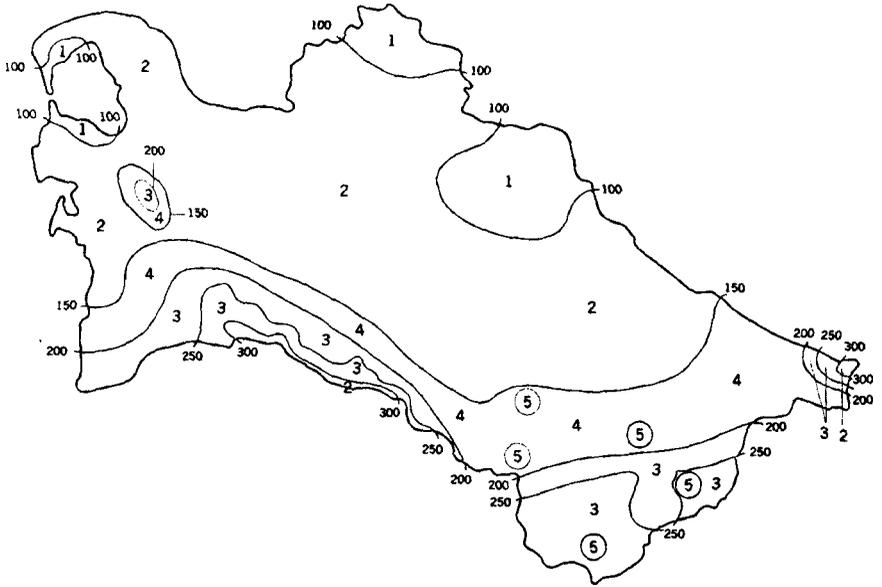


1. ( — , — 0.5, — 0.5 - 1.0, D — 1.1 - 2.0, — 2.1 - 3.0, F — 3.1 - 4.0, G — 4.0)

: 1 — , 2 — , 3 — , 4 — , 5 — , 6 — , 7 — , 8 — , 9 — , 10 — , 11 — , 12 — , 13 — , 14 —

( )

( 5 15 );



2.  
 ( )  
 : 1 — 0.50 / , 2 — 1.17 / , 3 — 2.75  
 / , 4 — 3.11 / , 5 —  
 ; 150-----150—  
 ( )

(*AGRIONEMYS HORSFIELDI*):

1, . . . 1, . . . 2  
 ( )  
***AGRIONEMYS HORSFIELDI*: CURRENT STATE IN UZBEKISTAN.**  
 BONDARENKO, D. A.; BOZHANSKY, A. T. AND PEREGONTSEV, E. A. (*SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES, STUDENCHESKAYA UL., 32-100, MOSCOW 121165 RUSSIA; UZZOOCOMPLEX, UL. GAGARINA, 14, TASHKENT 700160 UZBEKISTAN*). The sandy plains and piedmont plains of Southern and Central Uzbekistan are surveyed for estimation of the state of populations of the tortoise *Agrionemys horsfieldi*. The censuses were carried out on routes of 213 km length. The population density varies from 0.1 to 20.0 ind./ha over a large part of the territory. We found some areas with high population

density, more than 40 ind./ha. These populations can be used for commercial collecting. It is necessary to enhance the turtle monitoring in Uzbekistan.

(Agrionemys horsfieldi)

213 . . . . . (

1998 — 2000 . . . . .

213 . . . . . (

, 1994).

(D) :  $D = N/2BL$ ,  $= 1.57Y$ ,

N — , Y — , L — , —

300 - 600 . . . . .

5 20 ./ . . . . ,

( ) 7.8 — 11.5 ./ ,

( — 9.4 ./ . ) — 9.6 ./ ,

5.0 18.5 ./ ( , 1981; , , 1989;

, 1994). , (

40.0 ./ ) . . . . .

.2001. - .

— 44.9 / , — 46.0 / .

( . ),  
1.3 / . ( , 1937;  
., 1991).

4.3 / , 5 10.0 / , 8  
— 5.4 / . ,

9.7 / . — 17.6 / .

0.2 / . — 0.5 / . 0.1 -

— 0.4 / .  
25 — 2.0 / .

20000

200 <sup>2</sup> , 400000 .

1997 . 67.3 58.7 / .  
15.0 - 20.0 / .

1990- ( )  
( 15 ) 1.7 . 15 80%  
11.5 / .

( )

ABUNDANCE OF REPTILES IN THE FOREST STEPPE OF THE OB RIVER VALLEY. BORISOVICH, . B.; TSYBULIN, S. M. AND TOROPOV, . V. (INSTITUTE OF SYSTEMATICS AND ECOLOGY OF ANIMALS, SIBERIAN BRANCH OF RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UL. FRUNZE, 11, NOVOSIBIRSK 630091 RUSSIA). Density and distribution of *Lacerta agilis*, *L. vivipara*, *Natrix natrix* and *Vipera berus* in 45 habitats in the forest steppe of the Ob River valley, West Siberia, are observed.

2000 .  
 5 45 -  
 253 . -  
 1 (0.5 + 0.5 ). -  
 ( „ ) , - ,  
 ( „ ) . -  
 (*Lacerta agilis*) -  
 — , ; -  
 950 4023 ./ <sup>2</sup> ( . ). ,  
 (169 —  
 714 ./ <sup>2</sup>), — -  
 686 ./ <sup>2</sup>, , -  
 (*Lacerta vivipara*), , -  
 ( , ). -  
 278 ./ <sup>2</sup>, -  
 1.5 , -  
 1223 ./ <sup>2</sup>. -

. 2001. — .

( *atrix natrbc* )

370 ./ 2.

:

(*Vipera berus*)

(166 — 185 ./ 2)

(26 - 128 ./ 2).

(994 552 ./ 2, ).

(1142 - 4023 ./ 2).

(518 860 ./ 2)

(270 ./ 2).

(623

— 2623 ./ 2).

(67 — 146 ./ 2).

(2)

, ( ./ 2, 2000 .): —

(1)

1		1611	531	926	72	87
		754	370	286	97	0
		2623	950	142	5 99	148
		2313	99	1980	38	198
		623	448	149	0	26
		161	133	0	28	0
		146	106	0	40	0
		0	0	0	0	0
		42	42	0	0	0
		100	100	0	0	0
		67	67	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0
		16	16	0	0	0
		400	400	0	0	0
		552	217	278	32	26
2		1000	678	204	100	18
		518	255	263	0	0
		739	252	117	370	0
		1142	502	640	0	0
		1608	1284	0	141	183
		1536	1536	0	0	0
		856	400	340	116	0
		0	0	0	0	0
		723	169	508	0	46
		1622	1304	211	85	22
		4023	4023	0	0	0
		1320	1100	77	66	77
		2967	1474	1223	270	0
		860	714	49	96	0
		0	0	0	0	0
	464	115	73	103	173	
	557	173	62	155	166	
	278	0	93	0	185	
	21	21	0	0	0	
	94	86	191	79	37	

( )

STRUCTURE OF TROPHIC NICHES IN ANURA FROM FLOODLAND LAKES OF UDMURTIA. BORISOVSKY, A. G. (INSTITUTE OF APPLIED ECOLOGY, UDMURT STATE UNIVERSITY, UNIVERSITETSKAYA UL., 1, CORP. 1, IZHEVSK 426034 UDMURTIA, RUSSIA, bag@uni.udm.ru). Structure of trophic niches in anurans from floodland lakes of Udmurtia was studied. Diet similarity in amphibians depends on their body length. Species-specificity in the diets was recorded only at lowest hierarchy levels of trophic spectra. The diets are very similar in various species of *Rana*. According to the increase of animal size, we can observe the divergence of trophic niches.

*bombina*, *Rana arvalis*, *R. lessonae*, *R. ridibunda*)

( ).

( ): ,

19 - 22.06.1996 .

( = 212)

*bombina*, *R. arvalis*, *R. ridibunda*,  
*R. lessonae*, — *R. lessonae*.

— *R. arvalis*

(

)

(L.),

( ).

10

S, '.

(I, ')

( , 1992).

(Statistica v.5.1 lh).

(%², Statistica v.5.1 lh).

*Rana*

20 — 30

0.952 0.992.

*R. ridibunda*

0.014, 0.003;

— 1.000, 0.676, 0.653,  
— 1.000, 0.709, 0.642, 0.169, 0.298.

, 1989).

— 0.645,

— 0.554.

( < 0.05)

*Rana.*

*R. arvalis*, *R. lessonae* *R. ridibunda*

*Rana*

» «

».

«

», «

30

(61.58 - 76.47%)

2

. 2001. — .  
 : S/  
 1.69 2.48.  
 « »  
 40 - 50 60 — 80 , ( 66.67%)  
 100 .  
 S/ 3.00.  
 « ».  
 S' 3.27 11.32. TM : -  
 ,  
 . .  
 ( - )

*SPECIATION, HYBRIDIZATION, AND POLYPLOIDY IN AMPHIBIANS OF THE PALEARCTIC. BORKIN, L. J. (ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UNIVERSITETSKAYA NAB., 1, ST. PETERSBURG 199034 RUSSIA, borkin@spas.spb.su). Problems of the speciation in some species of Anura and Caudata, as well as the data on hybridization and polyploidy in amphibians of the Palearctic are discussed.*

-  
 -  
 , , ( , 1999).  
 , ( , 1998; Borkin, 1999).  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 (D, Nei) 0.012 — 0.201,  
 — D = 0.596 - 1.360. D  
 0.005 0.182, — 0.260 - 1.396, *Rana*  
*latouchii*— 1.534 - 2.913 (Nishioka et al., 1990, 1992).  
 D 0.029 ~ 0.177,  
 — 0.075 - 0.480, — 0.293 - 0.838.  
 : 1.183 — 2.173 (Nishioka, Sumida, 1992),  
 -  
 ( , 1984).  
 :  
 — 0.003, — 0.443 - 1.013, *Triturus marmoratus*  
 1.996 (Litvinchuk et al., 1994).  
 , (Avise,

Aquadro, 1982).

8% *R. asiatica* 60% *R. japonica*;  
0.017 *R. amurensis*  
*R. dybowskii* (Nishioka et al., 1992).

33.2%,

— 0.101,

0.174

*R. amurensis*,  
24-

, *R. asiatica*,  
*R. temporaria* (Nishioka et al., 1992).

*R. arvalis*  
Borkin, 1993).

*R. chensinensis* (Green,

(1991);  
(Kawamura et al., 1985).

*R. pirica* Matsui

*Hydromantes*, *Discoglossus*, *Hyla*, *Rana*.

*Pelobates fuscus*: «

» « » ( , , ;  
, , ).

30

( , , 1980).

« »

( . : . . )

*Triturus montandoni* . *vulgaris* (Litvinchuk et al., in press).

*Rana arvalis wolterstorffi*

*R. a. arvalis*

*R. dalmatina*.

*Rana esculenta*

(Vinogradov et al., 1990; 1991).

(R-E L-E)

(R-E-L),

, 1993).

(Lada et al., 1995).

*Triturus*, *Rana temporaria*,

4 *Pleurodeles*

(Borkin et al, 1996; Litvinchuk et al., 1998;

*R. esculenta*

(Borkin et al., 1979)

*Bufo danatensis*

*viridis*

, 1978),

(Borkin et al., in press).

(Stock et al., 1999)

*pseudoraddei*,

( !).

COMMON REGULARITIES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF AMPHIBIAN POPULATIONS IN STEPPE FORESTS OF UKRAINE. BULAKHOV. V. L. (DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY AND ECOLOGY, DNIPROPETROVSK NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, NAUKOVYIPR., 13, DNIPROPETROVSK 49050 UKRAINE, serega@zoolog.dp.ua). Different ecological complexes of 10 amphibian species in steppe forests were examined. Species diversity

and population numbers in dependence of the forest type, distance from water bodies, humidity, soil properties, solar insolation and vegetation were analyzed. The highest amphibian diversity was registered in narrow floodplains.

	:	∴	
(	),	( <i>Triturus vulgaris</i> ),	-
( <i>Bufo viridis</i> ),	( . <i>bufo</i> ),	( <i>Pelobates fuscus</i> ),	-
<i>arborea</i> ),	( <i>Rana ridibunda</i> ),	{ I	
	( <i>R. arvalis</i> )	( <i>R. lessonae</i> ),	-
		( <i>R. temporaria</i> ).	-
			-
			-
			-
			-
			-
12.5%	— 50%,	:	— 25%
			-
	— 55.5%, 33.3%		11.1%.
	(33.3%)		(46.7%)
			(33.3%)
			33.3%.
			-
(90 — 100 %		).	(60 — 70%).
		(70 - 80%)	
30 - 50%	,	30%,	-
	— 20%,		— 10%.
			-
	( 1000 — 4100 . / ),	—	(400 — 2800),
	(300 - 1800),	(200 - 1500),	-
(100 — 400),			(50 — 300).
			-
			-
			-
( , , , )		10	21.5 — 23.5%

. 2001.

— 8.1 - 9.2%, 500 - 1000 — 5.6 - 7.2%. 20 — 100 — 10.7 — 16.2%, 200 — 500

(70 - 100% 50 - 60%  
( 60 — 80%  
30 - 40%),  
(20 - 30% 5 - 20%).

(50 - 80% 60 - 70%  
)  
( 20 — 30% 10 — 30%).  
(0.8 — 0.9)  
50 — 60%

40 - 50%  
0.6 — 0.7 — 30 — 40% 25 - 30%;  
0.4 - 0.5 - 15 - 20% 15 - 20%; 0.1 - 0.3 - 10 - 20% 5 - 10%.

( , , ).  
3 - 4 50 - 65%  
1 - 2 — 20 - 28%, 0.3 - 1 — 6 - 10%, — 0 - 1.5%.

0.6 - 0.8 — 28 - 39%  
(0.8 - 1.0) 15 - 20%.

: 0.4 — 0.6  
25 — 30%; 0.2 — 0.4 — 15 — 20%;  
0 — 0.2 - 1 — 10%.

80%

**AMPHIBIAN DENTITION AND EVOLUTION OF THE ONTOGENY.** VASSILIEVA, A. B. (DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY AND VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY, FACULTY OF BIOLOGY, MOSCOW LOMONOSOV STATE UNIVERSITY, VOROBYOVY GORY, MOSCOW 117234 RUSSIA). The definitive morphology and the development pattern of the amphibian dentition is greatly influenced by different evolutionary trends modifying the general ontogenetic mode. So, in Caudata possessing a gradual evolutive metamorphosis, the transformation of tooth system from larva to adult is a complex multistage process. In Anura, showing the short catastrophic metamorphosis, the dentition development includes only two stages. In both groups, the paedomorphosis results in the loss offinal developmental stages in some forms and in the retention of larval or juvenile dentition as a definitive one. On the contrary, the embryonization ana the tendency to the direct development in salamanders result in the reduction of the initial stages of dentitional development. Thus, the existing diversity of amphibian dentition seems to be the reflection of the complex evolutionary history of recent amphibians.



« »

1, X.

\*

( )

X.

SOME MORPHOLOGICAL ANOMALIES IN RANA RIDIBUNDA AND BUFO VIRIDIS COMPLEX IN THE MIDDLE ASIA. VASHETKO, E. V. AND <sup>2</sup>SARTAIEVA, KH. M. (INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY, ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN, UL. NIYAZOVA, 1, TASHKENT 700095 UZBEKISTAN; <sup>2</sup>YASSAVI INTERNATIONAL KAZAKH-TURKISH UNIVERSITY, UL. BAYTURSINOVA, 13, SHYMKENT 486072 KAZAKHSTAN). Studies conducted on the territory of Uzbekistan and Southern Kazakhstan have shown presence of external and internal anomalies in Rana ridibunda and Bufo viridis complex in different landscapes. These anomalies were noted in areas under strong anthropogenic pressure (large and small cities) and in some reservoirs.



(1950)

(1964)

(1968) (1975) . 3.

(1972, 1996 .)

(4.7 3.6),

7.8%

2-4 1971

(3 2.5, 3x2, 3.5 2.5 ), — (3 2.5, 5x3 ).

4.5%

(10 5.1 4.5 3,

15.5 3 7 3.5 . .). 0.8% (9 7 9 6 ),

134 , 67 68.5

176 .

*Rana ridibunda.* , (8.5 4.4

4.5 2.5 ) (3 2.6, 2 1.5 2 1 ), 7x4 .

5—8 .

( )

ADAPTIVE AND MICROEVOLUTION PROCESSES IN AMPHIBIAN POPULATIONS OF URBANIZED AREAS. VERSHININ, V. L. (INSTITUTE OF PLANT AND ANIMAL ECOLOGY, URAL BRANCH OF RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UL. 8 MARTA, 202, EKATERINBURG 620144 RUSSIA). I studied structural and functional features in amphibian assemblages under conditions of urbanization in the agglomeration of a large city. In the conditions of isolation, high local density, strong pollution and heavy transformation of natural communities, populations of some species demonstrate adaptive changes at different hierarchical levels. I have found behavioral, physiological and populational adaptations that increase the tolerance of all stages of life cycle providing a species with a selective advantage in the conditions of anthropogenically changed environment. The results allowed us to make conclusions on the status of amphibian populations in the city area.

20

— *Rana temporaria*),

**(VIPERA URSINII RENARDI)**

RE-INTRODUCTION OF VIPERA URSINII IN THE FOREST STEPPE NATURE RESERVES OF THE CENTRAL CHERNOZEMIE REGION. VLASOV, A A. AND VLASOVA, O. P. (TSENTRALNO-CHERNOZYOMNYI BIOSPHAERE NATURE RESERVE, P. O. ZAPOVEDNYI, KURSK307028 RUSSIA).

(*Vipera ursinii renardi*) —  
1970-

2001. — ( ) .

1998 . 1993 . ( , 1995).

07.08.1998 .

( 1990- ) 4 - 5 .

10 .

( — 5 ) ,

( 1940- P- 1950- ) .

18 ) 23 (5 18.08.1998 . 1999 .

8 2000 . 87 (12 75 ) .

*VIPERA BERUS NATRIX NATRIX*

*BIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY OF VIPERA BERUS AND NATRIX NATRIX OF THE SOUTHERN TRANSURALIA. VOLYNCHIK, S. I. (SUBDEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY AND BIOECOLOGY, KURGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, SOVETSKAYA UL., 63, KURGAN 640000 RUSSIA). We provide the results of research on biology and ecology of snakes obtained*

in 1995 - 2000 at the territory of Kurganskaya Province. We studied the problems of habitat, population number, phenology, sexual and age structure, shedding and feeding of these reptiles.

1995 - 2000 . . . . . ,  
 . . . . . ( . . . . . , 1987  
 .) 192 (Vipern berus) 178 -  
 (Natrix natrix). -  
 . . . . . 1995, 1997 2000 .  
 , 1996 . — , 1998 . —  
 . . . . . 8 - 12 -  
 , 1998 . -  
 ( 10 — 12° ) -  
 . ( )  
 +2 - +8° ( ) +7 - +12° -  
 ( ) . ( ) , 30.04.1998 . ( +2° +5° -  
 ) . , -  
 ,  
 « » , ( ) -  
 ) . 11.00 19:00 . — -  
 . +25 - 28° ( -  
 ( +20 —1-22° ) , . -  
 ( ) , -  
 . -  
 — ( 0 - 2° ) .  
 25.10.1997 . , — 28.10.1997 . -  
 . ( 13 / ) -  
 . -  
 : — 70% . -  
 — ( 8 / ) . , -  
 — ( 15 / , 40% ) , — -  
 , . -  
 , . -

. 2001. — .

, - , - ;

10-12 ) -

) ( — ). ( —

(64.3%). (59.2%), -

( — ), 4.65 ( ) 0.30 -

, 36.0% — , 15.6% -

36.0%. 25.2%; -

1.25. -

5.94. —

« » -

L. / L. cd. . -

2-3 6 20 — -

( ). -

( — 7 19. ) 40 20 , 8.6 ;

96.6% ( = 61) , -

(*Rana arvalis* — , -

, *Pelobates fuscus* (3.4%). -

*arvalis*, *Pelobates fuscus*, *Lacerta agilis* *L. vivipara*, ( ) ; -

— (Rodentia, Insectivora).  
 (64% ) ( 90%),  
 (*Clethrionomys rutilus*) —  
*Viperidae* ( — )  
 ( , 1995; Luiselli, 1996 ).

**BODY TEMPERATURE AND ITS DYNAMICS AT TWO SPECIES OF LISARDS AND TWO SPECIES OF SNAKES.** GANSHCHOOK, S. V. (DIVISION OF ZOOLOGY OF DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF PERM STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY, UL. SIBIRSKAYA, 24, PERM 614000 RUSSIA). It was in the West Urals in 1999 — 2000 that the inner and outer body temperature had been studied at four species of reptiles. Strong connection between body and outer (air and surface) temperatures had been found. The throat temperature is supposed to be the most real one. It should be remarked the most strong correlation between body and air temperatures to be at *Lacerta vivipara* and *Vipera berus* and the most strong correlation between body and surface temperatures had been found at *Lacerta agilis* and *Natrix natrix*. Increasing body temperature causes deprivation of appropriate parameters of electrical heart activity such as miocardus stimulation, the time of auricule and ventricule stimulation, the whole time of heart cycle.

1999 - 2000 .  
 : ( ), ( ).  
 — *Lacerta vivipara* (n = 26).  
 : — 23.2; ( 1 ) — 20.0, —  
 26.6; — 24.4; — 24.6; — 24.0° .  
 , ): 12.2, 13.4, 15.1, 13.8, 14.4 13.4° .  
 1.7° ,  
 1.0° . ,  
 : — 26.6, — 41.1, — 34.5, —  
 33.6, — 29.4° . ,  
 6.6° ,  
 11.7° .  
 — *L. agilis* ( = 35).  
 : 21.1, 27.7, 29.9, 28.7,  
 28.4, 28.5° . ,  
 8.8° , — 2.2° .  
 : 9.9, 14.7, 23.2, 22.3, 22.5, 23.7° .  
 : 30.0, 41.3, 35.7, 32.8, 33.3 33. . ,

) 5.6° . (

— 20.1 26.6° , — 14.4 27.7° , -

( = 0.69). ( = 0.83), -

( = 0.68). ( = 0.80), — -

( = 0.67), -

— *Matrix matrix* (n = 112). -

: — 17.4, — 24.9, — 23.9, -

— 21.3, — 21.8 — 20.6° . -

( , 10.09.2000 .) : 9.4, 14.6, 21.2, -

20.0, 18.7, 17.5° . -

11.8° . ( ): -

— 23.9, — 32.0, — 29.2, — 22.3, — -

21.4 — 21.5° . 8.0 18.0° -

23.2 , 8.0° , -

28.3 — 5.2° , -

1.3° . -

( — 41.3° ), -

39.0, — 37.8, -

38.4° . —

16.0

24.7 — 23.7° ( 18.3° ( +2.3° ), -

26.4 — 25.5° (—0.9° ), 32.0 — 25.2° ( —1.0° ), -

( —6.5° ). -

( = 0.61), — -

( = 0.35). -

( = 0.38), ( = 0.58). -

( = 0.45 0.57). -

(23.4° ) (27.9° )



**ON THE BIOLOGY AND MORPHOLOGY OF REPTILES IN WEST URALS.**

GANSCHCHOOK, S. V.; DANILINA, O. A.; LITVINOV, N. A.; LYUBIMOV, N. S.; MOKRUSHIN, V. V.; RUTSKINA, I. M.; SNEGIRYOV, D. Y. (DIVISION OF ZOOLOGY OF DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY OF PERM STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY, UL. SIBIRSKAYA, 24, PERM 614000 RUSSIA). There are six species of reptiles in West Urals: *Anguis fragilis*, *Lacerta vivipara*, *Lacerta agilis*, *Natrix natrix*, *Coronella austriaca*, *Vipera berus*. Three of them are entered in Red Book of Mid Ural. The northern edge of *Lacerta agilis*, *Natrix natrix*, *Coronella austriaca* areas passes through this region. Exceptional rarity of *Coronella austriaca* could be remarked. No more than 5 - S events were subscribed within last 30 years. The maximal and minimal temperatures when corresponding species were found on the open surface were: for *Lacerta vivipara* and *Lacerta agilis*— 13.4 — 41.4 and 14.7 — 41.0 degrees centigrade respectively for *Natrix natrix* and *Vipera berus*— 14.6 — 32.0 and 6.6 — 34.0 degrees centigrade respectively.

	( <i>Anguis fragilis</i> ), ( <i>L. agilis</i> ), <i>austriaca</i> )	( <i>Lacerta vivipara</i> ), ( <i>Natrix natrix</i> ), ( <i>Vipera berus</i> ).	( <i>Coronella</i> )
21.4	(lim: 19.1 - 24.9).	— 215	— 24.8
— 23.3, — 25.5°	— 200	( ) 21.3° — 26.5,	— 26.4,
1.1 - 1.7	1000	— 1.8	1000
—		47.0%	— 36.4%
3.38 ± 0.17	( = 36) — 4.21 ± 0.21,	( = 24) —	: L. —
G. —	( ) , L. cd. —	( ) ,	-
, L. fr. —	, Sq. —	( ) , Lat. fr. —	-
( ) , L. . —	( ) , Lat. . —		
( ) .	: L. — 58.4 ± 0.90 ( = 39), L. cd. — 83.1 ± 1.62 ( = 23),		
G. - 19.4 ± 0.26 ( = 39),	Sq. - 32.2 ± 0.32 ( = 32), L.	fr. - 3.22 ± 0.06	
( = 39), Lat. fr. - 1.98 ± 0.04 ( = 39), L. . - 2.25		± 0.07 ( = 39).	
Lat. . — 3.51 ± 0.1 ( = 39),		— 3.90 ± 0.07	

( = 39), — 1.79 ± 0.05 ( = 39). : L. — 51.2 ± 0.81  
 ( = 26), L. cd. - 81.0 ± 2.55 ( = 13), G. - 19.3 ± 0.33 ( = 26),  
 Sq. - 32.8 ± 0.57 ( = 26), L. f.-. - 3.33 ± 0.08 ( = 26), Lat. fr. -  
 1.91 ± 0.05 ( = 26), L. . - 2.08 ± 0.07 ( = 26), Lat. . - 3.64 ± 0.13  
 ( = 26), — 4.0 ± 0.11 ( = 26),  
 - 1.77 ± 0.70 ( = 26).

(58° . .).  
 — 4.2 . 1000 <sup>2</sup>. 15.6 . 1000 <sup>2</sup>.  
 20%.

( = 15): L. — 76.1 ± 3.75 ( = 19);  
 L. cd. — 120.0 ± 6.24; ( = 9): L. — 82.5 ± 2.85 ( = 12),  
 L. cd. — 136.0 ± 0.30.

15.04.2000 ., 10.09.2000 .  
 ( = 5) 05.08.2000 .

09.10.1999 .). 1999 . 5-8  
 ( — 1970 ., 1984 .  
 18.0, — 14.0, — 16.0° .

08.04.2000 . — 02.05.1998, 15.04.1999  
 3.3 - 3.6 . 1000 <sup>2</sup>.  
 (0.3 - 1.1 . 1000 <sup>2</sup>).

14.07.2000 . 14 12 ., 13  
 2 .  
 16 — 20 .  
 ( = 14) — 32.17 19.27 (lim: 29.2 - 36.0 17.9 - 20.6) , —  
 6.47 (lim: 5.72 - 7.50) . 12 —

. 27.07.2000 .  
 ( — 3.75, lim: 3.6 - 4.0 .; L. — 123.8, lim: 120 — 130 ; L. cd. — 34.0,  
 lim: 30.0 — 40.0 ). — 46 — 48 .  
 10.09.2000 .

: L. — ( ), L. cd. — -  
 ( ), Venter. — , S. cd. —  
 , L. fr. — ( ), Lat. fr. —  
 ( ), L. par. — ( / )  
 , Lat. par — ( / ) , . —  
 , Sq. — .

: L. —  $616.0 \pm 27.7$  (lim: 295.0 — 920) (n = 158),  
 L. cd. -  $146.0 \pm 1.46$  (lim: 70.0 - 190.0) ( = 147), Venter. -  $171.0 \pm 0.63$   
 (lim: 150.0 - 182.0) ( = 82), S. cd. -  $63.4 \pm 0.7$  (lim: 46.0 - 71.0) ( = 77),  
 L. fr. -  $5.65 \pm 0.09$  (lim: 4.45 - 8.0) ( = 64), Lat. fr. -  $4.47 \pm 0.07$   
 (lim: 3.5 - 5.9) (n = 64), L. par. -  $7.75 \pm 0.14$  /  $8.01 \pm 0.20$  (lim: 5.4/5.6 -  
 10.1/10.0) (n = 63), Lat. par. -  $5.17 \pm 0.07$  /  $5.31 \pm 0.09$  (lim: 4.0/4.0 -  
 6.4/6.2) (n = 63), —  $7.92 \pm 0.13$  (lim: 5.95 - 9.3)  
 (n = 56), A. — 1/1 ( . e. ) (n = 63); Sq. — 19 (n = 158),  
 7/7 95.9% (n = 83), 6/6 — 4.1%; -  
 10/10 67.3% , 9/9 — 32.7%.  
 $5.54 \pm 0.20$  (lim: 4.0 — 7.0) ( = 42).

( = 147): 69% , 21.4%  
 9.6% ; 85.7% , 14.3% —  
 54.8% , 40.5% 4.7%  
 ) ( , -  
 ) — ,  
 ) .

15.05.1999, 09.06.2000, 27.07.1998

31.08.1997 .

— , -  
 0.2 — 1.8 . 1000 <sup>2</sup> ,  
 ; , 07.04.1998,  
 15.04.1999, 8.08.2000 , - 31.08.1996 12.09.1997 .  
 — 4.8 6.6° ,  
 - 25.6 34.0° .

:  
 L. -  $505.0 \pm 17.4$  (lim: 160.0 - 730.0) ( = 37), L. cd. -  $70.1 \pm 2.02$   
 (lim: 24.0 - 90.0) ( = 37), Venter. -  $147.0 \pm 1.02$  (lim: 139.0 - 157.0)  
 ( = 37), S. cd. -  $36.6 \pm 1.21$  (lim: 26.0 - 42.0) ( = 37), . - 1 ( = 37),  
 Sq. — 21 ( = 37), 9/9 — 66.6%  
 ( = 37), 8/8 — 33.4%;  
 11/11 — 25.0% , 10/10 — 75.0% ( = 37).  
 69.6% — 30.4%  
 ( = 68). :

- , - , -  
 . -  
 ):  
 - ; — .

( ) ( ) .  
 01 - 03.05.1998, 29.06.1998 02.08.1998 .  
 26.08.1999 .  
 18 : L. — 159.6 (lim: 156 - 163),  
 L. cd. - 23.8 (lim: 20 - 25).

( ) , ( ) ; —  
 1 ) , ( — II )  
 ( , — III ) .  
 ( )

*THREE ANNIVERSARIES ( THE HISTORY OF HERPETOLOGICAL RESEARCHES IN VOLZHSKO-KAMSKII REGION). GARANIN, V. I. (CHAIR OF VERTEBRATES, BIOLOGICAL FACULTY, KAZAN STATE UNIVERSITY, KREMLIOVSKAYA UL., 18, KAZAN 420008 TATARSTAN, RUSSIA). This contribution on the development of herpetology in Volzhsko-Kamskii Region is dedicated to three scientists: A. A. Pershakov (he would be 125 years old in August 2000) and his pupils. Pershakov was founder of the Kazan school of zoologists and specialists in terrestrial vertebrates. Not being a strict herpetologist, he first rised the problem of the use of amphibians and reptiles in pest control in this region. The name of I. S. Baschkirov is related to the records of Vipera ursinii and Elaphe dione on this territory. He would be 100years old in July 2000. V. A. Popov (he would be 125 years old in March 2000) studied the fauna of the terrestrial vertebrates on this territory in general.*

XX

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 ( ) , (1875 - 1942 ) .  
 , ( ) .  
 1920 — 1930- .  
 , , —  
 —  
 , . . , , —  
 . , , . —  
 , , ,

. 2001. — .

1941 - 1945 . -

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(  
) ,  
- -  
,  
,  
» ,  
» ,

XIX «  
» (1929) . . -

(1937 .) ,

40 (1983 .). -

2000 . , 125

( 2000 . 100  
(1900 - 1980 .). ) —

1924 .

1926 . (1929 .) , 1935 . , . . -

(  
)

(1910 -1980 .)

(1949 .),

« » (1963) . . .

(1964 .),

( , 1960), (« - , 1983). », 1977

- 1978), (1954)

» (1978),

(1995 .). 2000 . 15 90

(LACERTA AGILIS)

*ECOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL PECULIARITIES OF LACERTA AGILIS UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION OF ECOSYSTEMS. GASSO, V Y. (DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY AND ECOLOGY, DNIPROPETROVSK NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, NAUKOVYI PR., 13, DNIPROPETROVSK 49050 UKRAINE, serega@zoolog.dp.ua). The paper is devoted to the state of the populations of Lacerta agilis in the central steppe of the Dnieper region. Some parameters of ecology (population density, size*

and mass indexes, sex ratio) and biochemistry (content of heavy metals, protein, lipids and their fractions, DNA and RNA in organs and tissues, cytochromes P-450 and b5 in microsomes of liver) were determined. The response of this species to technogenic transformation of ecosystems was revealed. The most informative indexes, which may be used for bioindication of the pollution of terrestrial ecosystems, were found.

(*Lacerta agilis*) —

,  
 :  
 ( )  
 ),  
 — ( )  
 . ( , ,  
 1952).  
 ( , , 1981), —  
 ( , , 1985).  
 ( , , 1965).  
 AAS-30 (Carl Zeiss) ( , , 1983).  
 -450 5  
 ( ,  
 ..., 1977).  
 —  
 ,  
 16 - 19 . 1000 <sup>2</sup>,  
 16-20 . 1000 <sup>2</sup>.  
 3 — 5 . 1000 <sup>2</sup>. ,  
 : — 2 — 3 . 1000 <sup>2</sup>,  
 — 11 - 13 . 1000 <sup>2</sup>,  
 .  
 (6.9 — 9.3 , 7.7 — 20.3 ), —  
 (5.5 - 8.5 , 5.3 - 12.9 ).  
 61.3%,  
 1:1.  
 ( — Fe, — , — Zn, — ,

— Cd)

Cd 3.8 — 3.9 , — 3.5 — 5.9

Cd 3.7 - 5.9 , — 2.1 - 2.4 . 3.8,  
5.7, Cd 1.9 , - -  
1.4, 6.8, 1.8 2.0

: Fe 3.8 - 10.1, 10.3 - 15.6,  
7.4 - 29.7, Zn 15.8 - 25.6, 7.3 - 7.5, Cd 12.7 - 17.2

10.2

( , , 1987).

1.5 - 2.3

« »

1.2 — 1.9 , . . .

( )

( ) .

1.8 — 20.9 . ,

. 2001.

( , 1981).

1.2 — 2.6

/

, 1978).

1.9

— 1.2

— 2.3

-450 5

( -450 — 0.15 ± 0.03 0.43 ± 0.06

5 — 0.26 ± 0.03 0.34 ± 0.02 / ).

-450 5

( , 1990).

*PROTECTION OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES ON THE CENTRAL AND NORTH CAUCASUS AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES. GOROVAYA, V. /.; TERTISHNIKOV, M. P.; PURMAK, M. A.; LAYPANOVA, O. N.; OSTROUSHKO, . V. AND OSTAPENKO, . V. (STAVROPOL STATE UNIVERSITY, UL. PUSHKINA, 1, STAVROPOL 355009RUSSIA). The results of investigations of the distribution and population numbers of amphibians and reptiles in the Central part of the North Caucasus and adjacent territories for the last five years are described. The list and the status of rare and threatened reptiles, recommended for inclusion in the Red Book of the Stavropol Region, is presented.*

, 1994 .

( , 1999).

I

(12 - 20%),

( . ),

/				( / )
1	— <i>Triturus vulgaris lantzj</i>	2	1.53	1.18
2	— <i>Bufo verrucosissimus</i>	2	0.28	1.23
3	— <i>Hyfa arborea schelkownikowi</i>	2	1.89	3.28
4	— <i>Rana macrocnemis</i>	3	1.24	19.11
5	— <i>Emys orbicularis</i>	4	3.73	1.96
6	— <i>Eremias velox</i>	2	0.32	6.10
7	— <i>Lacerta agilis boemica</i>	3	0.50	7
8	— <i>Lacerta praticola</i>	2	2.67	7.03
9	— <i>Trapelus sanguinolentus</i>	1-2	2.13	0.50
10	— <i>Phrynocephalus mystaceus mystoceus</i>	1-2	0.07	5.80
	— <i>Ophisaurus apodus apodus</i>	1-2	0.28	0.20
12	— <i>Anguis fragilis fragUis</i>	2	3.06	0.02
13	— <i>Eryx miliaris nogaiorum</i>	1-2	1.24	7
14	— <i>Coluber jugularis caspius</i>	2	3.69	0.02
13	— <i>Coluber najadum najadum</i>	1-2	0.39	7
16	— <i>Eiaphé dione</i>	2	2.58	0.09
17	— <i>Eiaphé quatuorlineata saurornates</i>	2-3	5.38	0.04
8	— <i>Malpobn monspessukmus insignitus</i>	1-2	0.57	7
19	— <i>Coronella austriaca austriaca</i>	2-3	3.35	0.09
20	— <i>Vipera ursinii renardi</i>	2	3.72	0.05

( )

( )

ANTHROPOGENIC USE OF HIGHLAND MEADOWS AND PROBLEMS OF PROTECTION OF HERPETOFAUNA: AN EXAMPLE OF THE UKRAINIAN CARPATHIANS. GUL, I. R. (UKRAINE ACADEMY OF MEDICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, P. O. BOX 10485, LVOV79049 UKRAINE, user4@immb.lviv.ua).

:

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-

-

(*Coronella austriaca*)

(*Anguis fragilis*).

-

-

(*Salamandra salamandra*),

-

(

— *Triturus*

*montandoni* . *alpestris*, )

-

( )

( )

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES OF THE CHERNOGORA RIDGE, UKRAINIAN CARPATHIANS. GUL, I. R. (UKRAINE ACADEMY OF MEDICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, P. O. BOX 10485, LVOV 79049 UKRAINE, user4@immb.lviv.ua).

-

20

1700 ..

2000 .  
2000 ..

1988 -

(*Salamandra salamandra*) ( , 1987).  
 1900 .  
 (*Triturus montandoni*) — 2000 ( ).  
 ( . *alpestris*),  
 2035 ( ).  
 (*Bombina variegata*)  
 (*Bufo bufo*)  
 2000 , ( . *viridis*) — (1750 ).  
 (*Rana arvalis*)  
 (24.06.1999 ., ).  
 (*R. temporaria*)  
 2000 .  
 ( . ).  
 (*Anguis fragilis*) —  
 (*Lacerta agilis*) — 1500 .  
 (*L. vivipara*)  
 , 2016 ).  
 (*Natrix natrix*)  
 1600 ( , , 1980).  
 (1750 ).  
 (*Elaphe longissima*)  
 ( , 1980)  
 (*Coronella austriaca*)  
 1500 ;  
 (*Vipera berus*) —

**PECULIARITIES OF ANTHROPOGENIC INFLUENCE ON AMPHIBIAN FAUNA IN GRODNO CITY AND ITS ENVIRONMENTS.** GUMENNY, V. S. (SCHOOL-GYMNASIUM 30, UL. SOLOMONOVOI, 92-21, GRODNO 230027 BELARUS). My studies were carried out in 1998 — 2000 yeas on the territory of Grodno City, Belarus, and in the area of 15 kilometers around it. Following amphibian species live in Grodno: *Rana esculenta* complex, *Rana temporaria*, *R. arvalis*, *Bufo bufo*, *B. viridis*, *B. calamita*, *Pelobatesfuscus*, *Bombina bombina*, *Hyla arborea*, *Triturus cristatus* and *T. vulgaris*. These species were also found in the suburban area, except for *T. cristatus*, *T. vulgaris* and *B. calamita*. Following peculiarities were recorded. All water bodies used by amphibians, except rivers, are of artificial nature. In the city, the number of species in one water body varies from 1 to 4, in the suburb 2 — 6. In the river Neman and its tributaries, Lososyanka and Gorodnichanka, only *R. esculenta* complex is found (in the city), and *R. temporaria* (in the suburb). Amphibian mortality resulted from traffic incidents, burning of grass, and killing by children was recorded. Disappearance of species is connected with the draining of water bodies, as well as building of living districts. At the same time, there are some positive results of human activity. Water bodies made by people increase the diversity of amphibian species and their population density.

884

136  
2000 . — 43).

1998 - 2000

( 1998 . — 40, 1999 . — 53,

: *Rana esculenta* complex, *R. temporaria*, *R. arvalis*, *Bufo bufo*, *B. viridis*, *B. calamita*, *Triturus vulgaris*, *T. cristatus*, *Pelobates fuscus*, *Bombina bombina*, *Hyla arborea*.

, *. vulgaris*, *. cristatus* *. calamita*.

1.

2.

( 1 — 4

3.

complex — , *R. temporaria* —

( 2 — 6 ),

: *Rana esculenta*

4.

( )

**THE CONDITION OF HERPETOFAUNA OF KLYAZMINSKII SANCTUARY, IVANOVSKAYA PROVINCE.** GUSEVA, A. YU. (IVANOVO ECOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL CENTRE, LENINGRADSKAYA UL., 2, IVANOVO 153002 RUSSIA). On the basis of amphibian and reptilian records and censuses, as well as narrative data from 1996 - 2000, faunistic inventory was carried out in Klyazminskii Sanctuary (Ivanovo Province, central European Russia). We provide data on distribution and abundances of species, and on anthropogenic influences on amphibian and reptilian diversity.

( , , 1987; , , 1989; , 1990) -  
 1996 2000 . 830 .

( : — *Rana ridibunda*, — *R. lessonae*,  
 — *R. arvalis*, — *R. temporaria* \ — *Bufo bufo* \  
 — *Pelobates fuscus*; :  
 — *Triturus vulgaris*, . *crystatus*) -

( : — *Lacerta agilis* — *L. vivipara*, -  
 — *Anguis fragilis*, — *Natrix natrix* -  
 — *Vipera berus*). -

2.08 7.60 ./ ( 1.13 2000 . 4.8 ./

1998 ).  
 0.1 ./ , 1999 2000 .

. 2001. - .

117 ./ .

( ) — ,

( 83.7%),

3 — 5 . (1999 .)  
( 34%)

( ,

).

0.54 ./ ) (0.51 - 0.62 ./ ).

( —

— 20.1 ./ ),

(

1998 - 1999 .

(

)

( ),

(

),

};

NATURAL MUTAGENESIS AS A FACTOR OF SPECIES FORMATION IN POPULATIONS OF PARTHENOGENETIC LIZARDS. DANIELYAN, F. D. (DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, BIOLOGICAL FACULTY, YEREVAN STATE UNIVERSITY, UL. ALEKSA MANUKIANA, 1, YEREVAN 375025 ARMENIA). We have found a lizard specimens in sympatric population of two parthenogenetic species, *Darevskia armeniaca* and *D. unisexualis* from the Marmarik River valley, which have differences from typical specimens. Two groups of specimens of *D. armeniaca* and *D. armeniaca* mutants were compared by isoenzyme loci and non-enzyme proteins of blood, water-soluble proteins of muscles, liver and hemoglobin. Electrophoresis showed the clonal variation of common proteins in the specimen of *D. armeniaca*. It was proved that new clones of parthenogenetic species may be formed by mutations. In such a way, some of these mutations may be «useful» and can lead to formation of new species.

(Cain, 1954).

( , 1975).

*Darevskia*

*armeniaca* *D. unisexualis*

*D. armeniaca*,

18%.

*D. arme-*

*niaca*

*D. armeniaca*

11

*D. armeniaca.*

(« » *D. armeniaca*)

*D. armeniaca*

« » *D. armeniaca.*

10

41 33

33

32

30 « » *D. armeniaca*

*D. dahli*

*D. armeniaca,*

*D. dahli, D. rostombekovi*

( , 1967).

*D. dahli,*

*D. dahli*

*D. rostombekovi,* . . .

, 1986).

(

*D. rostombekovi.*

« ».

## (TESTUDINES: CRYPTODIRA: TESTUDINOIDEA)

**MORPHOLOGY OF THE PRIMITIVE TESTUDINES (CRYPTODIRA: TESTUDINOIDEA) AND THE PROBLEM OF RELATIONSHIPS OF CRYPTODYRA.**

DANILOV, I. G. (DIVISION OF HERPETOLOGY, ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UNIVERSITETSKAYA NAB., 1, ST. PETERSBURG 199034 RUSSIA, lacerta@zin.ru). Morphology of primitive testudinoids, currently recognized within the family Lindholmemydidae, known from Cretaceous to Paleocene of Asia, was studied. The basic role in the formation of testudinoid morphotype was played by advance construction of the shell and pelvic girdle, whereas skull and vertebrae retained primitive morphology of the macrobaenid grade. Lindholmemydidae is considered as a paraphyletic taxon having no **its own** synapomorphies. New data allow us to support closer relationships of testudinoids to macrobaenids, chelydrids and platysternids than to trionychoids.

( Testudinoidea)

Emydidae, Bataguridae Testudinidae. -

Lindholmemydidae, -

(Sukhanov, 2000). -

Mongolemys -

Lindholmemys, -

Lindholmemydidae -

Macrobaenidae, -

(= carotico-pharyngeale) -

foramina basisphenoidale -

. 2001. — .

( -

). -

foramina basisphenoidale, -

, -

(IV VIII -

(Brinkman, Wu, 1999), -

(*Ordosemys*).

« -

- » ( -

, *Chelydridae* *Platysternidae*), *Macrobaenidae*, -

( -

m. ilio-tibialis), -

(*Mongolemys*, *Lindholmemys*).

*Testudinoidea*

(*Macrobaenidae*).

*Lindholmemydidae*

( )  
*Lindholmemydidae* ( )

:  
*Chelydridae* *Platysternidae*, foramina basisphenoidale

, *Chelydridae*, *Platysternidae* *Trionychoidea*, «

» -

(Brinkman, Wu, 1999),  
(Albrecht, 1967, 1976).

(Gaffney, 1975).

(Brinkman, Wu, 1999),

*Chelydroidea (Chelydridae + Platysternon) Procoelocryptodira*  
(*Chelonioidea + Trionychoidea + Testudinoidea*) (Gaffney, Meylan, 1988).

(Gaffney, Meylan, 1988;  
Shaffer et al., 1997).

*baenidae, Chelydridae Platysternidae, Testudinoidea Macro-*  
*Trionychoidea.*

(Williams, 1950; McDowell, 1961;  
Albrecht, 1967, 1976; Hirayama, 1985).

## EIRENIS

( )

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PATTERN'S FEATURES FOR THE TAXONOMY AND PHYLOGENETIC SCHEMES IN COLUBRID SNAKES: AN EXAMPLE OF THE GENUS EIRENIS. DOTSENKO, I. B. (ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM, NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC MUSEUM OF NATURE, NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF UKRAINE, UL. BOGDANA KHEMELNITSKOGO, 15, KIEV 01030 UKRAINE, dotsenko@svitonline.com). I attempted to compare two infrageneric systematic and phylogenetic conceptions of the genus *Eirenis* (Schmidtler, 1993; Dotsenko, 1989). I have found parallel rows of variation at different levels of pholidosis reduction and also in diverse subgenera (*sensu* Dotsenko, 1989). It is possible confirmation of the conception of two subgenera, which is based on different stages of pholidosis reduction (including 17 or 15 *Dorsalia*). In addition, I found the tendency of pattern development from plesiomorphic to apomorphic states by comparison of R1 (Schmidtler, 1993) and by comparison with some species of genus *Coluber*. The two conceptions under consideration leads to mutual exceptional conclusions about the relationships of species of *Eirenis*, and some significant arguments confirm both of them. Further research is necessary to make final conclusion.

*Eirenis* (Schmidtler, 1993).

*Collaria* ( , 1989).

Schmidtler (1993)

— RI

(Schmidtler, 1993) 118 . . *modestus*  
*modestus*, 95 . . *punctatolineatus* 32 . . *medusc*

1. ( , Dorsalia = Sq.)

(*Eirenis*),

2.

( , 1971).

*Eirenis*

).

26 . . *modestus*

. *modestus*, . *aurolineatus*

. *levantinus*,

Schmidtler (1993).

. *levantinus*,

( «

»,

. *modestus* sensu Schmidtler, 1993),

(

. *modestus* complex,

. *barani*).

3.

( — , 1987)

*Eirenis* *Collaria*,

: 1 — ; 2 — ; 3 —

*Collaria*.

RI,

), ( ) ( ). *Eirenis*:  
. *decemlineatus* (67) — . *semimaculatus* (64) — . *modestus* (65\*);  
. *punctatolineatus* (63\*) — ? — . *aurolineatus* (60); . *hakkariensis* ( . ) (50)  
— ( . *lineomaculatus*"T) — . *barani* (46), . *levantinus*. *Collaria*: . *rechingeri* (?)  
— . *eiselti* ( . ) (39) — *E.eiselti* ( / ) (39); . *thospitis* (37) — . *macrospilotus*  
— . *collaris* (35); . *medus* (25\*) — . *coronella* (20\*) — . *rothi* (22).

RI.

RI,

*Collaria*

. *lineomaculatus*, RI

. *hakkariensis*,

4.

*Eirenis*,

*Eirenis*

(RI).

5.

: 1 —

; 2 —

; 3 —

R1).

: 1 —

; 2 —

( ,

)

(

). , , ,

6.

*Eirenis*,

— *Coluber Elaphe*.

7.

. *hakkariensis*,  
*Coluber*.

*Coluber*,

*Eirenis*  
Schmidtler (1993)

. *decemlineatus*.  
RI) . *modestus*,

(

. . *semimaculatus*)

. *modestus* complex (sensu Schmidtler, 1993)

*Collaria* ( . *eiselti*, . *collaris* . *rothi* , , . —

,

. *punctatolineatus* — . *hakkariensis* — . *thospitis* — . *medus* , ,  
. *rechingert*)

( . . 17 dorsalia 15)

( )

INFLUENCE OF ECOTONES AND PATCHY ENVIRONMENT ON SPECIES DIVERSITY AND STRUCTURE OF HERPETOCOMPLEXES IN THE FOREST ZONE OF EUROPE. DROBENKOV, S. M. (INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY, ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF BELARUS, AKADEMICHESKAYA UL., 27, MINSK 220072 BELARUS, nramphi@mail.ru) The dynamics of spatial structure, species variability and number of amphibians and reptiles communities in eastern part of European forest zone in the territory of Belarus were studied As a result of analysis impotent role ecotones and habitat mosaic in forming amphibians

and reptiles communities of terrestrial, semiaquatic and aquatic ecosystems were fixed. Main trends of communities and populations variability in relation to landscape heterogeneity and anthropogenic transformation were shown.

1985 — 2000 .

597

( )

( - )

( )

( - 2.09 ± 0.11).

2.11 ± 0.06).

( , 2.48 ± 0.15).

(t = 9.75), (t = 4.11).

1.95 ± 0.13 (

— )

1.5 ± 0.19 ( ) .

2.1 ± 0.31 ( ) , — 2.24 ± 0.3 ( ) ,

2.25 ± 0.31 ( ) .

2.27 ± 0.19 ( ) — 2.17 ± 0.31 ( ) .

— (*Rana arvalis*),

(61.0%), : — *R. temporaria*

(33.9%), — *Lacerta vivipara* (22.9%) — *L. agilis* (14.4%)

, — *Nairn natrix* (14.4%) — *Vi berus* (10.2%).

2.42 ± 0.32 ( —

) , — 2.35 ± 0.16 ( )

— 2.17 ± 0.08 ( ) .

- : *R. arvalis* (35.6%),

*L. vivipara* (29.8%), *L. agilis* (29.5%), *R. temporaria* (27.0%), *N. natrix* (21.7%),

*V. berus* (17.6%), *R. esculenta* complex (15.0%).

. 2001. - .

)  
(2.38 ± 0.56, ).  
(2.53 ± 0.29, ),  
3 — 4

: *R. arvalis* (35.7%), *L. agilis* (35.7%), *L. vivipara* (31.6%), *R. temporaria* (24.5%), *R. esculenta* complex (20.4%), *N. natrix* (19.4%), *V. berus* (16.3%).

)  
(378.2 ± 51.0, lim: 0.5 — 9600 ./ ),  
(410.7 ± 108.5, lim: 0.4 - 10425 ./ ),  
(491.7 ± 115.1, lim: 3.3 - 1074.6 ./ ).

(*R. arvalis*, *Hyla arborea*, *Pelobates fuscus*, . *viridis*, . *calamita*).

(*L. agilis*, *V. berus*, *N. natrix*).

( . *bufo*)

(*R. temporaria*).

(Hutchinson, 1957, 1959; MacArthur, 1972; Schoener, 1974, 1983; , 1980; , 1981; , 1986; , 1988).

1999; ( , 1990, 1993. , 1995; , 1999; , 1999, 2000).

### PHRYNOCEPHALUS RANA

NOTES ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF SOME INFRASPECIFIC TAXA FROM THE GENERA PHRYNOCEPHALUS AND RANA. DUNAYEV, E. A. (DEPARTMENT OF HERPETOLOGY, ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF THE MOSCOW LOMONOSOV STATE UNIVERSITY, BOLSHAYA NIKITSKAYA UL., 6, MOSCOW 103009 RUSSIA, dunayev@online.ru, val@2.zoomus.bio.msu.ru). Rise of the rank of infraspecific names of the «natio» value to subspecies status in *Phrynocephalus mystaceus mystaceus* (Pali.) *natio Dagestanica* Krassowsky, 1932 and *Rana terrestris altaica natio issaltschikovi* Terentjev, 1927 is considered. Use of these names is regulated officially by the taxonomic regulations (article 11, 13a in International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 1985). They may be considered as available names (article 16) from the moment of first mention as subspecies names (article 10 c) and have the value for nomenclative, but not with the previous author and the year of description (articles 23j 50c-l; Pavlinov and Rossolimo, 1987). The correct names should be *Megalochilus mystaceus dagestanica* Ananjewa, 1986 (or *Phrynocephalus mystaceus dagestanica* (Ananjewa, 1986) if referred to another genus) and *Rana terrestris issaltschikovi* Terentjev in Terentjev et Cemov, 1940. The «issaltschikovi» epithet usage in original must be held as lapsus calami, because the tarn name was given in honour of the collector's name Ivan Issaitschikov, not Issaltschikov.

(*Phrynocephalus mystaceus* (Pallas, 1776)) ( ) , ( ) ,

«*Phrynocephalus mystaceus mystaceus* (Pall.) *natio Dagestanica nova*» ( , 1932).

(International Code of Zoological Nomenclature; third edition, adopted by the XX General Assembly of the International Union of Biological Sciences, 1985; — 1988)

( 45f III, IV) ( 1 b (5), 45 ), ( , 1986; , 1990; Ananjewa, 1981; Mertens, Wermuth, 1960; Wermuth, 1967).

(« ») (« »),

2001. — .

1961 . « » « » ( «natio».

45 d), ( 11, 13 ) , ( 16 ) ( 10 ). *Phrynocephalus mystaceus mystaceus natio dageslanica* , . . . ( - — , 1932), - , , .

(1986), — *Megalochilus mystaceus dagestanica* (Krassowsky, 1932). - ( 23j 50 -1 ; , , 1987) *Megalochilus mystaceus dagestanica* Ananjewa, 1986 *Phrynocephalus mystaceus dagestanica* (Ananjewa, 1986) - *terrestris altaica natio issaitschikovi* Terentjev, 1927, - ; (1940, . 43) *terrestris issaitschikovi* Terentjev, 1927 R. Mertens, L. Muller (1940, . 18) *arvalis issaitschikovi* Terentjev, 1927. - ( 21 ) 24 ( - ), - *terrestris issaitschikovi* Terentjev in Terentjev, Cemov, 1940 , *arvalis issaitschikovi* Terentjev in Terentjev, Cemov, 1940. . *arvalis altaica natio issaitschikovi* ( *issaitschikovi*) (lapsus calami), R. Mertens . Wermuth (1960), . . ( ) , - «mihl» ( «mihi»), - ( 32 II) - ( ) , . . . ( . . . , . . . ),

## PHRYNOCEPHALUS GUTTATUS COMPLEX

**INDIFFERENT STAGE OF GONAD DEVELOPMENT IN PSAMMOPHILOUS LIZARDS FROM PHRYNOCEPHALUS GUTTATUS COMPLEX.** DUNAYEV, E. A. (DEPARTMENT OF HERPETOLOGY, ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF THE MOSCOW LOMONOSOV STATE UNIVERSITY, UL. BOLSHAYA NIKITSKAYA 6, 103009 MOSCOW RUSSIA, dunayev@online.ru, val@2.zoomus.bio.msu.ru). Three hundred juvenile individuals (body length from 22.5 - 42.0 mm) of different species of psammophilous lizards from the genus *Phrynocephalus* were examined: *Ph. g. guttatus*, *Ph. g. kuschakewitschi*, *Ph. melanurus* and *Ph. alpherakii*. We have found the phenomenon of delay of indifferent stage of gonad development in each species (28.3% of individuals). In such cases actively moving lizards may have oviducts and undifferentiated gonads. During further development, gonads acquire rounded shape of testicles, or follicular structures are developed in their acute angular oval. We did not find hemipenial structures at the indifferent stage of development. Hence, there are objective difficulties in sex distinguishing of lizards. In some cases in *Phrynocephalus*, forming testicles were found together with unresolved oviducts (juvenile hermaphroditism). In the studied samples undifferentiated sex glands were found in 7.7 to 43% (R-4067 ZMMU) of one-year-old animals (26.8%, on average). Essential species and seasonal (April—June and August—September) differences were not observed, although it is probably related to insufficient sample sizes. As a rule, indifferent stage of gonad development is present in individuals with body length (L.) up to 37 mm, although it was found in one case in the lizard with L. = 42 mm. Other studied materials (856 adult and subadult individuals from *Ph. guttatus* complex) from the collections of ZMMU and IZANU had clearly formed sex organs. It could not be excluded that the temperature of environment may influence sex differentiation in lizards from *Ph. guttatus* complex.

300 ( 22.5 - 42.0 ) -  
(*Phrynocephalus g. guttatus* —

R-1866, 2093, 3171, 3816, 4474, 6141, 6229, 7839, 8711, 504 ;

*Ph. g. kuschakewitschi* - R-5925, 7816, 8160, 62 , 81 ;

*Ph. melanurus* — R-3733, 5961, 6160, 8715 ; *Ph. alpherakii* —

R-4067, 6568 , SR-3237 ),

(28.3% ) , -

, 1992). -

( -  
-  
)  
-  
( )

7.7% 43% ( R-4067 ) ( — 26.8%).  
( — )

(L.) 37 ,  
L. = 42 .  
(856 ad sad Ph. guttatus complex)

Ph. guttatus complex

(SANA RIDIBUNDA)

SOME ASPECTS OF INVESTIGATION OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE EASTERN FORM OF RANA RIDIBUNDA. YEGIAZARIAN, E. M. (DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, BIOLOGICAL FACULTY, YEREVAN STATE UNIVERSITY, UL. ALEKSA MANUKIANA, 1. YEREVAN 375025 ARMENIA). In a take near Yerevan (elevation ca. 1200 m above sea level) the Marsh Frogs (*Rana ridibunda*) were in the main spawning phase during the 2nd half of April. At the same time, they were only in the pre-spawning phase in Lake Sevan (elevation ca. 1900 m above sea level). Mating calls were recorded in the range from 13 to 24.6\* water temperatures. Many call parameters are correlated with temperature. According to the structure of the mating calls, the Marsh Frogs in Armenia represent the eastern form, which has already been found in Israel, Western Turkey and in the delta of Nile. However, there are differences demonstrating that the Marsh Frogs in Armenia are more closely related to those in Western Turkey, than to those in Israel and the Nile delta.

(*Rana ridibunda*)

( 100 ), 50

1500 - 2500 ( 3500 )

(Schneider, Sinsch, 1992; Schneider et al., 1992),

1200 ( ) , 1900 ( )

*R. ridibunda*

500

MACROBAENIDAE

RELATIONSHIPS OF THE FAMILY MACROBAENIDAE AMONG MESOZOIC TURTLES OF CENTRAL ASIA. EGOROVA. V. N. (DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY AND VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY, FACULTY OF BIOLOGY. MOSCOW LOMONOSOV STATE UNIVERSITY, VOROBYOVY GORY, MOSCOW 117234 RUSSIA). The inter-relationships of the Cretaceous — Paleocene family Macrohaenidae with other chelonian taxa are still unknown. Comparison of Hangaiemys and Macrobaena is made on the basis of skull characters. Hangaiemys and Macrobaena share the following skull characters: frontals enter orbit and separate partially prefrontals, parietal and pterygoid form the posterior edge of foramen nervi trigemini, foramen posterior canalis caroticum laterale and foramen caroticum basisphenoidale are exposed on ventral surface of skull, parietal contacts squamosum. However, Hangaiemys differs in presence of nasals, deep temporal emargination, narrow maxillare triturating surface and large foramen palatinum posterius. The comparison with the skull of Annemys (family Xinjiangchelyidae), the possible ancestor of Macrohaenidae, was also made.

(1964), *Macrohaenidae*,  
*Hangaiemys* ( ), *Macrobaena*  
( ), ( , 1959; ,  
, 1974, 1976).  
( , 1977; Gaffney, 1996; Brinkman, Wu, 1999),  
*Hangaiemys*  
*Sinemydidae* ( ),  
, *Sinemys*, *Hangaiemys*  
*Dracochelys*  
, *Macrobaena*,  
*Macrohaenidae* ( )  
*Sinemydidae* ( )  
, VIII costalia ( , , 1974,  
1976).  
*Macrohaenidae*  
(Gaffney, 1996).  
*Macrohaenidae* (*Macrobaena* *Hangaiemys*),  
*Xinjiangchelyidae* ( *Annemys* ),  
*Macrohaenidae* *Sinemydidae* (Peng,  
Brinkman, 1993).



*Macrobaenc.*

*Macrobaena*  
*Hangaiemys*

*Annemys*,

*Macrobaenidae*, *Hangaiemys* *Macrobaena*  
*Macrobaena*

*Annemys*, *Hangaiemys*,

*Macrobaena*

*Macrobaenidae*

**THE STATE OF LIZARD PROTECTION IN THE MIDDLE VOLGA RIVER REGION.**

EPLANOVA, G. V.; SHAPOSHNIKOV, V. M. AND BER, S. V. (LABORATORY OF POPULATION ECOLOGY, INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY OF THE VOLGA RIVER BASIN, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UL. KOMZINA, 10, TOLIATTI, 445003 SAMARSKAYA PROVINCE, RUSSIA). Four species of lizards (*Anguis fragiis*, *Eremias arguta*, *Lacerta agilis* and *L. vivipara*) inhabit the Middle Volga River region. *Eremias arguta* is the least successful from the standpoint of protection in the region. Only 3 populations of *E. arguta* remained on the territory of the region. They need additional measures of protection.

( A. H. , 1941)

*fragiis*),  
*agilis*)

(*Eremias arguta*),  
(*L. vivipara*).

(*Anguis*  
(*Lacerta*

( , 1999) ( , , 1999)  
 (1996) (1998) „ (1995),  
 ( , , 1992) ( , , 1993),  
 ( „ 1999), ( , , 2000)  
 ( , 1988) .  
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 , 1987) ( ) -  
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 (1999).  
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 ( ,  
 , 1987; „ 1995) « ,  
 » ( „ 1995; , 1999).  
 1976 . ( , 1982),  
 ( , , 1999).  
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*LACERTA (L. AGILIS L. STRIGATA)*

DEPENDENCE OF DEVELOPMENTAL STABILITY OF TWO LIZARD SPECIES OF GENUS *LACERTA* (*L. AGILIS* ML. *STRIGATA*) ON INCUBATION TEMPERATURE. ZHDANOVA, N. P. AND ZAKHAROV, V. M. (KOLTSOV INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UL. VAVILOVA, 26. MOSCOW 119991 RUSSIA, anzuz@online.ru). Developmental stability (DS) in 2 lizard species incubated at different temperatures (20, 22, 25, 27, 30, 32° C) was compared. As a measure of DS, the fluctuating asymmetry (FA) was used. Lowest level of FA for both species was observed at 27° C. This allowed us to assume that 27° C is an optimal temperature for development in these 2 species. Zone of optimal temperatures was wider for *Lacerta agilis* than for *L. strigata*. We assume that this can be explained by the biological peculiarities of these species: *L. agilis* is a widespread species, whereas *L. strigata* is a southern species with restricted range.

( , 1987).  
 ,  
 (Van Valen, 1962).  
 ( — *Lacerta agilis*  
 — *L. strigata*)  
 13 : , -  
 , ( , ), , -  
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 ( = 364),  
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: 20, 22, 25, 27, 30, 32°

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( , 2000).

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: 25 — 27° ( :

0.11 - 0.21).

( 20°  
32° — 0.32 — 0.39).

0.51 - 0.56;

( : 0.20 - 0.21).

— 27°

22°

— 0.30,

— 0.51.

32°

— 0.33,

— 0.55.

(22° - < 0.05; 32° - < 0.01).

( 00-15-97792).

( )

**HABITAT DISTRIBUTION AND NUMBER OF AMPHIBIANS IN FOOTHILLS OF SORTHCAUCASUS. ZHUKOVA, T. I. (DEPARTMENT OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY, ijOLOGICAL FACULTY, KUBAN STATE UNIVERSITY, STAVROPOLSKAYA UL., 147, 'FaSWDIR 350058 RUSSIA). We have found 6 — 8 species of amphibians in the foothills Sorth Caucasus. Species diversity increases with the altitude from 340 to 1210 m above n'i level. The number of censused amphibians is unequal in different regions and varies :>. 'iderabl) by years.**

1996 — 1999 . —

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« » , —

25 - 1210 . . . —

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, 6 —

, 7 — .

: (Triturus vulgaris), —

( karelinii), ( . vittatus ophryticus), —

(Pelodytes caucasicus), (Bufo verrucosissimus), —

(Hyla arborea), (Rana ridibunda), —

( . macrocnemis). —

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1999 ., —

1998 1999 . —

1998 1999 ., 1997 . —

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1997 . , —

1997 . ( —

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(340 - 380 . . . ), —

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2 — , , 3 — , -

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5 — .

6 — ( ) . «

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, ( . *viridis*). -

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340 — 380 . . . . . ( . . . . . ),

480 - 500 . . . . . ( . . . . . ) (550 . . . . . —

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(VI ERA URSINII)

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RECENT DISTRIBUTION AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERS OF VIPERA URSINII IN THE LOWER VOLGA AREA. ZAVYALOV, E. V.;<sup>2</sup> BA CHISHIN, V. G. AND SHLYAKHTIN, G. V. (DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL MORPHOLOGY AND ECOLOGY, faculty of biology, Saratov state university, astrakhanskaya ul., 83,

SARATOV 410026 RUSSIA; SARATOV BRANCH OF THE SEVERTSOV INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, RABOCHAYA UL., 24, SARATOV 410028 RUSSIA). Analysis of morphological characters in *Vipera ursinii* was studied in the field in 1999 — 2000. I've also used materials from the collections of National Universities and Zoological Museums of Kiev, Kharkov and Chemovitsy, as well as State Universities and Zoological Museums of Moscow, Saratov and Stavropol. Totally 230 vipers have been investigated by 45 characters. The analysis revealed that the geographical populations of the viper at the north of its range, i.e. in the Volga area in Saratov, Ulyanovsk and Samara provinces and Tatarstan Republic seem to be highly specific by many morphological factors. Thus, the viper in these territories may be considered as a separate group of the subspecies rank. In order to clarify the taxonomic status of these populations, further researches are needed, and especially biochemical and cytogenetic analyses together with morphological data.

(*Vipera ursinii*)

1990 - 2000 ..  
 ( ), ( )  
 ( ), ( )  
 ( ) , ( )  
 ).  
 ( , 1977; , 1989).  
 45 230 - (32 .),  
 (25 .) (18 .),  
 (24 .), - (20 .),  
 (32 .), (22 .), (9 .),  
 (10 .), (26 .) - (12 .).  
 ( ) ( ), (t).  
 ( , , 1998).  
*Coluber renardi* . . (1894).  
 (Boulenger, 1896) (1916) ,  
*renardi* ,  
 (1930).  
 , , , ,  
 , , , ,  
 . ( , , 1986; - , 1992;

.., 1995; , 1996; .., 1996;  
 , 1998; , 1998; , 1998).  
 , 635.0  
 6.30 — 7.28, 9.22 — 10.40  
 ( , )  
 , 1 - 5  
 , 1 — 3. 1.27 - 1.94  
 15%, 9/9 — 70%), — (8/8 — 15%, 9/8 —  
 40%). — 20 - 21. (9/9 — 60%, 10/10 —  
 ) - ( )  
 ( < 0.001).  
 145- ( ) 150- ( ),  
*ursinii.*  
 ( )  
 ( )

V. . *ursinii*.

V. . *renardi*,

\*

( )

USE OF FLUCTUATED ASYMMETRY FOR THE ANALYSIS OF REACTIONS OF RANA ESCULENTA COMPLEX ON THE URBANIZED TERRITORY. ZAMALETDINOV, R. I. (LABORATORY OF BIOMONITORING, INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY OF NATURE SYSTEMS, DAURSKAYA UL., 28, KAZAN420089 TATARSTAN, RUSSIA, ivliev@iens.kcn.ru). I describe the results of studies of the developmental homeostasis of urban populations of Rana esculenta complex. Populations inhabiting the different places under anthropogenic influence are characterized by different levels of frequency of asymmetric features.

( , 1987).

Parson, 1990 ), ( , 1990; ( , 1998; ( , 2000).

!,

Rana esculenta complex.

: Rana ridibunda ( ), Rana lessonae ( ) Rana kl. esculenta ( , 1999).

, 1999).

2000 .

( 1; = 28)

( 2; = 21).

26 ( 3), 48 ( 4) 81 ( 5) 12 ( = 27).

(1985).

1 2; — 3, 4, 5 6; (Rana kl. esculenta) 11

13 (1998)

( ).

$0.72 \pm 0.02$   $0.75 \pm 0.03$ ;  $0.58 \pm 0.02$ ;  $0.35 \pm 0.02$ ;  $0.49 \pm 0.01$ ;  $0.59 \pm 0.04$ ; ( t- )

( 0.01 0.001).

3 4.

( , 1998; , 1999),

( , 1984).

( VIPERA NIKOLSKII )

SCHEME OF PHENETYC DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOLIDOSIS OF THE UPPER SURFACE OF HEAD IN VIPERA NIKOLSKII. ZINENKO, A. I. (DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, MUSEUM OF NATURE, V. N. KARAZIN KHARKIV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY. UL. TRINKLERA, 8, KHARKOV 61022 UKRAINE). Scheme of phenetic description of the pholidosis of the upper surface of head in Vipera nikolskii was elaborated. It includev 45 characters and 5 indexes, which are calculated as the proportion of the values of some measurements of head and large scales. The scheme was tested on samples from 3 populations. 11 females and their young.

( Vipera nikolskii )

45 191

1996 — 2000

: 1 —

( = 30): 2 —

( = 33): 3 —

( = 29).

( 11 88

1 3

Statistica for Windows 5.0.

( ) 14 (30 50)

( RANA RIDIBUNDA ),

SOME ASPECTS OF THE ECOLOGY OF REPRODUCTION OF RANA RIDIBUNDA, INTRODUCED INTO WATER BODIES OF THE MIDDLE URALS. IVANOVA, N. L. AND PASTUKHOVA, M. I. (INSTITUTE OF PLANT AND ANIMAL ECOLOGY, URALIAN BRANCH OF RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UL. 8 MARTA, 202, EKATERINBURG 620144 RUSSIA). Reproduction, fertility, development of larvae and growth of the occasionally introduced species Rana ridibunda was studied in cooling basins of power plants. It was shown that as early as before the first overwintering the generation of yearling was represented by animals of different size. These differences in body size were kept during the whole life in terrestrial habitat. This may then make larger individuals to mature earlier than smaller ones.

. 2001. —

(*Rana ridibunda*),

100

1970 .

23.6 ± 0.6 (lim: 17.5 - 28.7)

16.7 50.0 ( = 40).

( = 18)

27.4 ± 1.4 (lim: 19.1 - 38.0)

79.0 - 98.5

52.8 - 78.0

( = 4)

( = 13),

3305.7

98.0, 102.0 106.4

, 1340, 2380 2665

1980 .

24.6 ± 0.4

29.4 ± 0.7

( = 15)

39.5 ± 2.4 (lim: 26.2 - 56.0)

— 78.0 83.0 )

( = 14),	—	2528	1678	,	-
		78.0	117.3	,	-
					7606.7

*PAEDOMORPHOSIS AND NEOTENY IN EVOLUTION OF THE URODELA. IORDANSKY, N. N. (SEVERTSOV INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, LENINSKY PR., 33, MOSCOW 117071 RUSSIA). The distribution of the larval, adult, specialized and generalized characters in the jaw apparatus is compared in the various species of the Urodela. The patterns of distribution of these characters are different in the neotenic and paedomorphic salamanders. The paedomorphosis and neoteny are quite different phenomena (Russ. J. of Herpetology, 2001, v. 8).*

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 , , , ,  
 .  
 « » (Proteidae,  
 Sirenidae, Amphiumidae, Cryptobranchidae).  
 - (Ambystomidae).

*Urodela*

( )

*LIFE CYCLES AND POPULATION STRUCTURE IN AMPHIBIANS. ISHCHENKO, V. G. (INSTITUTE OF PLANT AND ANIMAL ECOLOGY, URAL RANCH OF RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UL. 8 MARTA, 202, EKATERINBURG 620144 RUSSIA). On basis of various comparisons of age structure of populations of brown frogs it was established rate of turnover of population depends on time of maturity and size at maturity. These traits, in one's turn, are determined by spatial structure of population and by conditions of growth before maturing. It may be assumed large and spatially structured populations and metapopulations includes large set of life strategies and are more stable in comparison with populations occupied homogeneous biotopes.*

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(LACERTA AGILIS):

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PHYLOGEOGRAPHY AND TAXONOMY OF LACERTA AGILIS: MOLECULAR APPROACH. KALYABINA, S. A.; MILTO, K. D.; ANANJEVA, N. B.; LEGAL, L.; JOGER, U. AND WINK, M. (>ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. UNIVERSITETSKAYA NAB., 1, SANKT-PETERSBURG 199034 RUSSIA, lacerta@zin.ru. <sup>2</sup>EQUIPE BIODIVERSITE ET EVOLUTION DES ARTHROPODES LABORATOIRI D'ÉCOLOGIE TERRESTRE-UMR552BATIMENTIVR3ZOOLOGIE-ÉCOLOGIE. CNRS-UNIVERSITEPAUL SABATIER 118, ROUTEDENARBONNEF-31062 TOULOUSE CEDES 4, FRANCE; <sup>3</sup>HESSISCHESLANDESMUSEUM, FRIEDENPLATZ1, D-64283, DARMSTADT.

GERMANY; 'INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL BIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG, IM NEUENHEIMER FELD 364, D-69120 HEIDELBERG, GERMANY)-50 s\* ecimens of *Lacerta agilis* were studied from different locations of the distribution range. **Phylogeography** of this species is inferred from the nucleotide sequences of cytochrome b. Two species, *Lacerta praticola* and *Lacerta media* were used as outgroup taxa. *Lacerta agilis* appears to be clearly monophyletic (bootstrap: 100%). Among the species, three genetically distinct groups were found. The first monophyletic group includes specimens of *L. a. exigua*, *L. a. brevicaudata* and *L. a. altaica* subspecies (European Russia, Caucasus and Kazakhstan). The second monophyletic group comprises specimens of *L. a. agilis*, *L. a. argus* and *L. a. chersonensis* (Denmark, Germany, Check Republic and Northwest Russia). Populations from North Cam ac. (*L. a. boemica*) form the third group, genetically separated from the first r\*>o groups. Some hyporin on the history of the distribution of *L. agilis* are proposed considering the moiecuuir date

, *Lacerta agilis* —

( - ) , - -

(Bischoff, 1988) .

(*L. a. agilis*, *L. a. argus*, *L. a. bosnica* *L. a. chersonensis*).

*L. a. exigua*

(*L. a. grusinica*, *L. a. boemica*,

*L. a. brevicaudata*, *L. a. iorensis*)

*L. agilis*

897

b

50

*Lacerta media* *L. praticola*.

(ML)

( ),

b

, *L. a. exigua*, *L. a. brevicaudata*

*L. a. altaica*.

*L. a. agilis*, *L. a. argus* /.. *a. chersonensis*

*Lacerta a. boemica* —

, *Lacerta*

*agilis*

*Lacerta agilis*,

«*Boemica*»

7.65%.

*L. a. boemica*,

*L. a. exigua*.

*L. a. exigua*.

*L. a. exigua*,

, *L. a. altaica*,

, *L. a. brevicaudata*

*L. a. exigua*.

*L. a. exigua*,

( , 1948).

*L. a. brevicaudata*.

*Lacerta agilis*,

, *L. a. agilis*,

, *L. a. argus* (BischofT, 1988).

*L. a. chersonensis*,

(Peters, 1958;

., 1976).

*L. a. chersonensis*,

*L. a. agilis* *L. a. exigua*.

*Lacerta agilis* (*L. a. grusinica* *L. a. boemica*)

*L. a. boemica*

I . . . . .

200 - 300 . . . . .

> ( . . . . ., 1981). . . . .

*L. a. exigua*, . . . . .

*L. agilis* . . . . .

*L. a. allaica* *L. a. kurtuana* . . . . .

( . . . . . )

AMPHIBIAN POPULATIONS IN THE CITY OF NIZHNY TAGIL. KAMKINA, I. N. (INSTITUTE OF PLANT AND ANIMAL ECOLOGY, URALIAN BRANCH OF RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UL. 8 MARTA, 202, EKATERINBURG 620144 RUSSIA, kamkina@ipae.uran.ru). Six amphibian species were recorded in the Nizhny Tagil City and its surroundings. Data on their reproduction, development, hibernation, and the influence of anthropogenic factors are discussed.

(*Rana ridibunda*)

( . . . . ., 1987). . . . . ( . . . . ., 1981),

1978 . ( . . . . ., 1980), . . . . .

( . . . . ., 1979; . . . . ., 1995). 1970 1980 . . . . .

( . . . . ., . . . . . ) . . . . .

(*R. temporaria*), (*Bufo bufo*), (*Rana arvalis*)  
 (*Salamandrella keyserlingii*) (*Triturus vulgaris*).

20

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15

10 - 12°

40 80 100

1

( ) ( )

4 35,

— 1000 17000 / .

82%

18% «striata»;

striata ( — 68% 32%, )

I . . . . . )—  
 22% ( )— 10%.

(VIPERA URSINII)

DISTRIBUTION AND TAXONOMIC STATUS OF VIPERA URSINII IN THE SOUTH OF UKRAINE. KARMISHEV, YU. V. (RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF BIODIVERSITY OF LANDSCAPE AND WATER ECOSYSTEMS OF UKRAINE, MELITOPOL STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY, UL. LENINA, 20, MELITOPOL 72315 UKRAINE, mpi@comint.net). The work was conducted in Khersonskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Krymskaya provinces in 1991 — 1998 years. It was found that in the highest population density of *Vipera ursinii* in the south of Ukraine is attained in some sites in Chernomorskii Nature Reserve, in Prisivashie and on Kerch Peninsula. The density is lower on sands along the left bank of the Dnieper River and at the coast of the Sea of Azov. The body length in individuals is increased from the west to the east. The study of external morphological characters revealed that *V. ursinii* of the south of Ukraine belongs to the subspecies *V. ursinii renardi* (Christoph, 1861).

(*Vipera ursinii*)

1991  
 - 1998 . . . . . )  
 ( . . . ).  
 - (Kotenko, 1989; . . . , 1998;  
 ).  
 (1985),

( = 247): L. — 640, L. cd. — 90, L. cap. — 14 - 22 ( $17.77 \pm 0.14$ ), L. pH. - 10- 16 ( $13.12 \pm 0.11$ ), RouL. — 2.8 - 5.1 ( $3.84 + 0.05$ ), Lt. cap. 1 - 6.8 - 9.5 ( $8.15 \pm 0.06$ ), Lt. cap. 2 - 8.3 - 17.5 ( $13.42 \pm 0.4$ ), H. nas. - 2.0 - 3+ ( $2.69 \pm 0.04$ ), L. nas. - 1.5 - 3.0 ( $2.28 \pm 0.04$ ), L. fr. - 3.9 - 6.0 ( $4.82 \pm 0.05$ ): Lt. fr. - 2.0 - 3.9 ( $2.71 \pm 0.04$ ), H. roul. - 2.1 - 4.4 ( $3.11 \pm 0.05$ ), Lt. roul. - 2.0 - 4.0 ( $2.71 \pm 0.05$ ), L. par. - 2.8 - 6.0 ( $4.44 \pm 0.13$ ), Lt. par. - 1.6 - 3.2 ( $2.39 \pm 0.08$ ), L. an. - 2.4 - 4.4 ( $3.39 \pm 0.11$ ), Lt. an. - 5.2 - 10.0 ( $7.69 \pm 0.26$ ), Ventr. - 128 - 151 ( $142.80 \pm 0.27$ ), Scd. - 27 - 39 ( $34.00 \pm 0.17$ ), Sq. - 19 - 22 ( $20.97 \pm 0.03$ ), Lab. - 8 - 10 ( $9.00 \pm 0.02$ ), S. or. - 6 - 11 ( $9.58 \pm 0.05$ ), — 1 - 5 ( $2.44 \pm 0.08$ ), Sublab. — 7 — 11 ( $7.82 \pm 0.07$ ), — 51 - 77 ( $60.00 \pm 0.90$ ), Lor. — 2 — 6 ( $4.50 \pm 0.19$ ), - 1 - 5 ( $2.92 \pm 0.07$ ), L. / L. cd. - 5.57 - 7.90 ( $7.70 \pm 0.28$ ), L. cap. / Lt. cap. 1 - 1.85 - 2.69 ( $2.18 \pm 0.02$ ), L. cap. / Lt. cap. 2 - 1.14 - 2.24 ( $1.42 \pm 0.05$ ), H. roul. / Lt. roul. - 0.90 - 1.68 ( $1.16 \pm 0.01$ ), L. fr. / Lt. fr. - 1.31 - 2.50 ( $1.81 \pm 0.03$ ), L. cap. / L. pil. - 1.19 - 1.67 ( $1.36 \pm 0.01$ ), L. pil. / Lt. cap. 1 - 1.35 - 1.90 ( $1.61 \pm 0.01$ ), L. cap. / Lt. roul. - 4.89 - 9.00 ( $6.70 \pm 0.10$ ), L. / L. cap. - 20.00 - 30.95 ( $25.00 \pm 0.20$ ), 0.4%

10%  
57%

1.2% ; ( = 200): L. — 520, L. cd. max—70, L. cap. — 14.5 - 22.5 ( $17.50 \pm 0.13$ ), L. pil. - 5.7 - 16.2 ( $12.40 + 0.10$ ), RouL. - 2.8 - 5.0 ( $3.84 \pm 0.04$ ), Lt. cap. 1 - 7.0 - 9.2 ( $7.88 \pm 0.05$ ), Lt. cap. 2 - 4.0 - 19.0 ( $13.40 \pm 0.48$ ), H. nas. - 1.2 - 4.0 ( $2.52 \pm 0.04$ ), L. nas. - 1.5 - 3.0 ( $2.25 \pm 0.03$ ), L. fr. - 3.0 - 8.5 ( $4.52 \pm 0.06$ ), Lt. fr. - 1.5 - 4.0 ( $2.62 \pm 0.04$ ), H. roul. - 2.1 - 4.4 ( $3.09 \pm 0.04$ ), Lt. roul. - 1.9 - 4.0 ( $2.61 \pm 0.04$ ), L. par. - 2.5 - 5.9 ( $4.28 \pm 0.11$ ), Lt. par. - 1.3 - 2.8 ( $2.11 \pm 0.05$ ), Lt. an. - 2.0 - 4.9 ( $3.61 \pm 0.09$ ), Lt. an. - 5.0 - 11.2 ( $8.61 \pm 0.22$ ), Ventr. - 128 - 152 ( $144.62 \pm 0.26$ ), Scd. - 22 - 39 ( $26.81 \pm 0.19$ ), Sq. - 20 - 23 ( $21.06 \pm 0.03$ ), Lab. - 7 - 10 ( $9.03 \pm 0.03$ ), S. or. — 7 - 11 ( $9.42 \pm 0.06$ ), - 1 — 4 ( $2.53 \pm 0.06$ ), Sublab. — 7 - 11 ( $8.48 \pm 0.08$ ), — 51 — 78 ( $59.70 \pm 0.68$ ), Lor. — 3 — 7 ( $4.84 \pm 0.15$ ), — 2 — 4 ( $2.98 \pm 0.06$ ), L. / L. cd. — 6.29 — 15.0 ( $9.77 \pm 0.07$ ), L. cap. / Lt. cap. 1 - 1.83 - 2.96 ( $2.21 \pm 0.01$ ), L. cap. / Lt. cap. 2 - 1.05 - 4.3 ( $1.45 \pm 0.05$ ), H. roul. / Lt. roul. - 0.96 - 1.73 ( $1.20 \pm 0.01$ ), L. fr. / Lt. fr. -

1.25 - 2.75 ( $1.76 \pm 0.02$ ), L. cap. / L. pil. - 0.96 - 1.95 ( $1.42 \pm 0.02$ ),  
 L. pil. / Lt. cap. 1 - 1.36 - 2.03 ( $1.58 \pm 0.01$ ), L. cap. / Lt. roul. - 4.50 - 8.90  
 ( $6.82 \pm 0.08$ ), L. / L. cap. — 19.39 — 29.01 ( $24.60 \pm 0.17$ ), 3%

, 1 %

, 31.5%

, 69%

2% ;

( )

«renardi»,

( , , 1949; , 1959;

., 1977; Joger er al, 1991)

*Vipera ursinii renardi* (Christoph, 1861).

### (PSEVDOPVS APODUS)

DISTRIBUTION AND STRUCTURE OF POPULATIONS PSEUDOPUS APODUS  
 IN CRIMEA. KARMISHEV, YU. V. AND KUKUSHKIN, . V. (RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
 OF BIODIVERSITY OF LANDSCAPE AND WATER ECOSYSTEMS OF UKRAINE,  
 MELITOPOL STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY, UL. LENINA, 20, MELITOPOL 72315  
 UKRAINE, mpi@comint.net). New locality of *Pseudopus apodus* is found in Ukraine. It is  
 the western part of Tarkhankut Peninsula in Crimea. The description of biotopes is resulted. The  
 Structure of populations of this kind is investigated in Crimea. Some ecological data are provided.

(*Pseudopus apodus*)

( , 1959; , 1966).

: ( , 1966)

( , 1998;

).

( , 1991).

3-4

( . ).

*(BUFO BUFO)*

( )

*EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE CHEMOCOMMUNICATION OF BUFO BUFO TADPOLES IN AN ANURAN GUILD. KISELEVA, E. I. (LABORATORY OF COMPARATIVE NEUROBIOLOGY OF VERTEBRATES, SEVERTSOV INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, LENINSKYPR., 33, MOSCOW 117071 RUSSIA). In behavioral experiments the tadpole reactions to chemical cues from conspecific and heterospecific tadpoles and adult anurans were studied in double-choice conditions. Conspecific tadpole cues are preferred by younger tadpoles and avoided by older ones. In some cases younger tadpoles preferred sib cues against -sib. Adult toad excretates were avoided. Tadpole sensitivity to this stimulus decreases when its concentration was reduced. Toad tadpoles were indifferent to chemical cues from Rana temporaria and R. lessonae tadpoles and were attracted by R. arvalis tadpole excretates. Stimuli from adult R. temporaria and R. lessonae evoked avoidance, but the reaction to adult heterospecific cues was weaker than the response to adult conspecific cues.*

« » ( . ),

*Bufo bufo*).

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*(Rana temporaria)*

*(R. lessonae)*

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*(R. arvalis)*.

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(29 - 32 Gosner, 1960)

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( 35 — 39)

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36 — 39

500 10<sup>5</sup> / ,

-

*R. temporaria* *R. lessonae*

200 240 / ,

100

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( 99-04-48682).

*CURRENT STATE OF BATRACHO- AND HERPETOFAUNA OF THE UPPER DON BASIN. KLIMOV, S. M. (DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY AND ECOLOGY, FACULTY OF NATURAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCES, LIPETSK PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY, UL. LENINA, 42, LIPETSK 398020 RUSSIA). General observations of recent fauna of amphibians and reptiles of the Upper Don River basin, as well as data on the distribution of 11 amphibian and 10 reptile species are discussed. Five species (Triturus cristatus, Rana lessonae, R. arvalis, Lacerta vivipara, Coronella austriaca) live at the southern limit of the ranges in the Upper Don basin, and 4 species (Emys orbicularis, Eremias arguta, Natrix tessellata, Vipera ursinii) at the northern limit.*

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( .., 1994; .., 1996; .., 1996; .., 1996; .., 1997; .., 1999).

	( <i>Triturus vulgaris</i> )	-
	( . <i>crystatus</i> )	,
	( )	-
	( <i>Pelobates fuscus</i> )	.
	{ <i>Bufo viridis</i> }	,
	( . <i>bufo</i> )	-
	( <i>Rana ridibunda</i> )	-
	( <i>R. lessonae</i> )	-
		-
	( <i>R. esculenta</i> ) —	-
		,
	( <i>R. arvalis</i> )	-
		-
	( <i>R. temporaria</i> )	,
		-
	( <i>Emys orbicularis</i> ) —	,
		-
	( <i>Anguis fragilis</i> )	
	( <i>Eremias arguta</i> )	-
	( <i>Lacerta vivipara</i> ) —	,
	( <i>Lacerta agilis</i> )	( <i>Natrix natrix</i> )

(*Natrix tessellata*)

(1996)

(1996)

(*Coronella austriaca*) —

(*Vi ursinii*)

(1996)

(*Vipera berus*)

METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF BIOINDICATION. KOVALENKO, E. E. (DEPARTMENT OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY, FACULTY BIOLOGICAL AND SOIL SCIENCES, ST. PETERSBURG STATE UNIVERSITY, UNIVERSITETSKAYA NAB., 7/9, ST. PETERSBURG 199034 RUSSIA). The critical analysis of methods and approaches to the realization of idea «to test the environment by the biological objects» is held. The methodological errors, common to all methods, are listed, inter alia, it is shown, that the most frequent in use quantitative index «the content of anomalous specimens» cannot be a good test in the solving of such a question. This index depends on the number of signs, taken in analysis, and investigators choose them voluntarily. The concept of «mass anomalies» itself is not defined; its qualitative and quantitative characters are not defined too.

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1. —

«% » ( )

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80 - 100% ( , 1991, 1996; — , , 2000).

2. — ( , , 1991, 1996; — , , 2000).

3. — « » « ».

4. — % , , « ».

( , 2000).

( 100% ) «% ».

ECOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF MUSTARD GAS EFFECT ON AMPHIBIANS. KONESHOV, S. A.; KONESHOVA, E. Y. AND RADYUSHKINA, T. A. (LABORATORY FOR ANALYTICAL CONTROL METHODS AND MATHEMATICAL MODELS OF CWDISPOSAL, SARA TOV R&D MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR, CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS, UL. 50 LET OKTYABRIA, 5, SARATOV410037 RUSSIA). The effect of the mustard gas (stock) water solutions on lower vertebrates was studied on *Rana ridibunda* and *Bufo viridis*. The latter species was found to be the most sensitive to the polluted water, while *R. ridibunda* is the most tolerant. In case of *R. ridibunda*, the flakes were pale, while in *B. viridis* those were orange. The flakes appeared because of mustard gas ability to penetrate into the lipoid layer of skin cell membranes, dissolving it with further destruction of suprascapular plugs and small glands of skin.

( )

*ridibunda*)

(*Bufo viridis*)

(*Rana*

( — , — ).

1997; , 1999).

(2.0 — 8.0 r/ ),

	LC^				Lc^		
	24	48	72	96	1 /	1.5 /	/
<b>жа</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>80.01</b>	<b>34.28</b>	<b>7.13</b>
<b>Оз н</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>91.93</b>	—	—

«

»

*MULTIMEDIA \*GUIDE AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES OF KALUZHSKAYA PROVINCE». KONSTANTINOV, E. L. AND STRELTSOV, A. B. (LABORATORY OF BIOINDICATION, TSIOLKOVSKYKALUGA STATEPAEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY, UL. STEPANA RAZINA, 26, «209A, KALUGA 248023 RUSSIA). We produced a CD-Rom identification of reptiles and amphibians of Kaluzhskaya Province. The program covers 16 species (10 species of amphibians and 6 species of reptiles) and contains the description*

of each species, photographs, as well as audio-records of 8 amphibian species and 5 videoclips. The developed program can be applied as the independent training in species identification, or as a visual aid.

professional  
 95, « ».  
 640 480 Active Movie.  
 Visual Basic 5.0  
 Microsoft Access.  
 Windows  
 70 , ,  
 MPEG  
 — 256 ,  
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(VI ERA BERUS)

AGE STRUCTURE OF AN ISLAND POPULATION OF VIPERA BERUS. KOROSOI A. V. (DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY AND ECOLOGY, PETROZAVODSK ST AT I UNIVERSITY, UL. LENINA, 31, PETROZAVODSK 185640 KARELIA, RUSSIA). The size of groups of animals of the same age were determined by reconstruction of normal distributioi of a linear attribute around centers (averages,  $M$ ) using standard deviation ( $S$ ) for each ag class. The absolute number of the island population, the exact age of sample of animals by line: on os transversum was determined, ana the statistics of their linear attributes was calculated before reconstruction. The resultsof modeling show, that the calculated mortality of newborns  $\bar{i}$  equal to 80%,mortality of young vipers— 2 - 4%,mortality of old vipers— 28 - 29%.

(Vipera berus) - (1990 - 1998 )

: ( 1341 ), ( 56 ), ( 1939) (Castanet, Naulleau, 1985) (transversum)

11 ( S) ( )

S' = 0.46271 ( ) + 0.858.

: ' = 5.0017ln(x) + 11.036,

( , 1950),

( , 1977).

(S').

Excel ( , 1999).

7-8 (25 - 30%).

30 0 %.

— 5%, — 30%,

9 - 1 1 ,

(±4 - ±10%)

(±15%)

( , ),

« » (

(7.59), (50%)

(52%),

(2900 .) ( , 1999),

5730 .(

2800 .

: N<sub>0s\*0</sub> = 7.6 0.52 0.5 2900 ).

2001. —  
 $N_{>+} = N - d_x N_{>+}$   
 $d_0, d_{1/6} = d, = d_2 = \dots$   
 $d_6, d_{7/M} = d, = d_8 = \dots = d_u, \quad d_0 —$

700 ( —  
 26% 2900 ).  
 — 2 — 4 %, 80%,  
 — 28 — 29%.  
 I. Prest (1977).  
 10 — 15%,  
 7200 (24 / )

(RANA ARVALIS)  
 (R. TEMPORARIA)

LANDSCAPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVERSITY IN POPULATION PHENETIC STRUCTURE OF RANA ARVALIS AND R. TEMPORARIA IN BELARUS. KOSOVA. L. V. (INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY, ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF BELARUS, AKA-DEMICHESKAYA UL., 27, MINSK 220072 BELARUS). The variability of frequency (%%) of 12 phenes was analyzed: dorsal patterns (S, hS, M, P, B), skin structure (R), throat (NC, AC), ventral pattern (NV, AV), and the head stain (V+, V-) in 50 samples of *Rana arvalis* and 45 samples of *R. temporaria* from 5 landscape provinces of Belarus. Differences in phenetic structure between these frogs species were found. The most significant differences in the frequency of 12 phenes between populations from the northern, central and southern landscape for both species are described.

( , 1989): ( ),  
 ( ) ( ).

I  
 ( , 1993).  
 50  
 , *R. temporaria* (2559 ), *Rana arvalis* (4870 ), 45 —  
 ( ),  
 20 ( , 1978; , 1992;  
 , 1996).  
 20  
 striata (S), hemistriata (hS), punctata (P), bumsi (B), maculata (M);  
 in rugosa (R); albicollis ( ), albiventris  
 (AV), nigricollis (NC), nigriventris (NV) (V+)  
 (V—)  
 S (1.2 - 22.2%) hS  
 (3.2 — 40.0%),  
 S  
 (37.3 - 38.7%)  
 16.7%  
 1.2 2.1%.

. 2001. — .

(0 - 16.7% 4.3 - 55.8%), V- (0 - 27.8%  
6.8 - 73.1%) — R (12.0 - 84.6% 0 - 62.5%), V-t  
(11.1 - 71.9% 0 - 50.6%). AV

2.4 - 100.0% 2.6 — 66.9%

12 , —

hS V— .

R (36.0 — 13.8%), NV (21.2 — 6.0%), NC  
(23.6 - 9.2%), V- (38.4 - 19.8%).

(32.4%), (6.8%), NC (3.6%)

— (37.3%), V+ (33.8%).

(15.9 — 12.9%

6.8 — 7.0% ).

(34.6 - 13.9%), V+ (53.9 - 42.9%) R (50.5 - 59.7%),  
AV(12.2 - 28.2%).

S (9.1 — 9.9% 4.1 — 4.9% );  
(30.6 - 38.2% 25.9 - 27.7% ).

hS (11.5%), V- (3.7%) — (38.2%),

(40.1%) V- (10.6%).

(EMYS ORBICULARIS)

ON THE EUROPEAN POND TURTLE (EMYS ORBICULARIS) IN CRIMEA.  
KOTENKO, T. I. (INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY, NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES  
OF UKRAINE, UL. BOGDANA KHMELNITSKOHO, 15, KIEV 01030 UKRAINE,  
kotenko@iz.freenet.kiev.ua). Data on the distribution and habitats of *Emys orbicularis* in Sivash  
region, Kerch Peninsula and Alushta area in Crimea are presented. The species is common  
or abundant in many water bodies of the Steppe Crimea. Its populations are declining  
in the Mountain Crimea due to illegal collecting for commercial purposes.

(*E. orbicularis*)

1966

70%

( - ), , 1966),  
( , 1891; , 1903).  
2000 .  
( ) ( - ) -

. 11 - 15.06.2000 .  
( ) .

RSS (Research Support Scheme) 1045/1999.

. *orbicularis*  
(1 — , 2 —  
, 3 —  
, 4 — )  
(5 — , 6 —  
, 7 —  
, 8 —  
9 — , 10 —  
( ),  
, 11 —  
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—

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:  
(*Typha angustifolia*, . *latifolia*), ( *Phragmites australis*),  
(*Ceratophyllum sp.*) . ( *Potamogeton natans*, *P. crispus*),

:

(1966) . . : 11

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, - ,  
,  
. *orbicularis*

*orbicularis*

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30 2),

( 16 ,  
( 20 40

70 130 ,

, 2 5 30 50 .

/ ,

(*Potamogeton natans* . *crispus*),  
*vulgaris*), (*Lemna minor*).

(*Utricularia*

(*Carpinus orientalis*),

(*Quercus pubescens*),

(*Pistacia mutica*)

*Rosa*, *Crataegus*, *Rubus*, *Prunus*

*stepposa*, *Paliurus aculeatus* .)

(*Salix alba*),

(*Juglans regia*),

(*Populus* sp.),

1960-

14 . ( , 1966).

1980- 65

1990-

( .)

: 1 —

, 2 —

, 3 —

(

), 4 —

1990-

:

( )

(  
 )  
 ( , 1966; Szczerbak, 1998),  
 . . *hellenica* (Fritz, 1992, 1998 ).  
 . . . *hellenica*

(*RANA RIDIBUNDA*)

**MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATION IN RANA RIDIBUNDA IN UKRAINE.**

KOTSERZHYNSKA, I. M. (INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY, NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF UKRAINE, UL. BOGDANA KHMELNITSKOGO, 15, KIEV 01601 UKRAINE, kotsenh@newmail.ru, ikotsenh@chat.ru). Variation of 23 morphological characters was studied. The cluster and correlation analyses were applied to the frogs in terms of size and geographical variation, as well as sexual dimorphism. Some differences between members of *R. esculenta* complex were found. The Ukrainian samples of *R. ridibunda* were different from those from Transcaucasia and Kazakhstan.

*Rana esculenta*  
 complex,

(Schultz, 1969; Tunner, 1974;  
**1976;** , , 1980; , 1995; Gunther, 1990).

., 1987; ., 1988;  
**1992,** 1993, 1994, 1996; - , 1995; Borkin et al.,  
**1979,** 1986; Mazin, Borkin, 1979; Vinogradov et al., 1990, 1991).

(1943, 1959,  
**1962)**

*R. esculenta*,  
 ( , 1981;  
**1979;** , 1989; , 1995 .)

(*Rana ridibunda* *R. lessonae*), (*R. esculenta*).

*R. ridibunda* ( 400

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(23)

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D. . 1 / . int., . / . int., D. . 4/ . im ,

KCV ( . . . , 1991).

(1979)

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, II — III —  
I

*R. ridibunda* II

*R. esculenta*.

( . . ) ,

I III, II , ,

( ) ,

(« »). I 13 ,

( . ),

( , , 1992),

(56% 34%

(94% 99% ).

(20.5% 14.7% ).

*XENOPUS LAEVIS (PIPIDAE)*

*ANOMALIES OF THE PELVIS AND HINDLEGS IN XENOPUS LAEVIS (PIPIDAE). KRUSHKOVA, YU. I. (DEPARTMENT OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY, FACULTY BIOLOGICAL AND SOIL SCIENCES, ST. PETERSBURG STATE UNIVERSITY. UNIVERSITETSKAYA NAB., 7/9, ST. PETERSBURG 199034 RUSSIA). The previously unknown for the Anura kind of hind limbs anomalies is described in the laboratory clawed frog Xenopus laevis. Anomalies were obtained in the posterity of phenotypically normal breeders without any special influence; their manifestation had a mass character (up to 100%). The variability qualitative analysis by «method of spectra» was used. The anomalies are manifested not randomly. The regularities of their manifestation allow finding out the dependent variation of the pelvis and hind limbs that is why the syndrome was called «anomalies of the pelvis and hind limbs» (APHL syndrome). The general syndrome characteristic is given. The connection between manifestation of APHL and hind limbs anomalies is shown.*

*(Xenopus laevis)*

Anura

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-  
-  
60

( 1989 1996 ).  
( 100%).

« », (1996). ;

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(  
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,  
1995).  
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—  
).

*Xenopus laevis*.

(Tinsley, Kobel, 1996).

(Power et al., 1989),

«FETAX» (Frog Embryo Teratogenesis Assay:  
Xenopus)

(Bantle et al., 1989; Dawson et al.,  
1985; Dumpert 1987; Dumpert, Ziets, 1984).

(Dumpert, 1987),

(Dumbert and Ziets, 1984).

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, 1963; Dubois, 1979).

( ) , *Pipidae* ,

(Emerson, 1979) ( , 1995)

( ) . ,  
( , 1982, 1990; , 1982).

( )

*THE PROBLEM OF GLOBAL DECLINE IN AMPHIBIANS. KUZMIN, S. L. (SEVERTSOV INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, LENINSKYPR., 33, MOSCOW 117071 RUSSIA). Analysis of data from different regions of the world revealed that the conclusion on the existence of the process of global decline in amphibians based only on the great bulk of publications on regional or local declines. Amphibian population declines do not reflect phylogenetic position of species, their geographic peculiarities, or ecological specificity. At the same time, specialized species seem to be more vulnerable than generalists. There is no single factor of amphibian declines throughout the world. In all probability, various factors, making the environment irreversibly unsuitable for an amphibian population in any particular place, play key role in population declines.*

20

( , *Necturidae* *Leiopelmatidae*)  
*Leptodactylidae* . ),  
 ( *Amphibia* *Hynobiidae* *Ambystomidae* \ *Anura: Leiopelmatidae* )  
 ( *Caudata* , *Hynobiidae* *Ambystomidae* \ *Anura: Leiopelmatidae* )

*Discoglossidae*,  
*Salamandridae*, Anura: *Ranidae*).

(Caudate:

(*Hynobiidae* *Bufo**nidae*).

( , *Ranidae*).

( 90%)

k-

(*Ranodon sibiricus*),

500 2

, *R. sibiricus*

*Hynobiidae*.

(*Salamandrella keyserlingii*) —

(*Triturus*

*cristatus*),

*Salamandridae*,

*Bufo*)

(

),

*Rana*)

(*Rana ridibunda*),

(*Rana asiatica*).

» ( )  
).

*Bufo viridis*

W-

( )

*HYPOTHESES OF DIFFERENTIATION OF THE W-SEX CHROMOSOMES IN EVOLUTION OF LACERTID LIZARDS: PROS AND CONS. KUPRIYANOVA, L. A. (ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UNIVERSITETSKAYA NAB., 1, SANKT-PETERSBURG 199034 RUSSIA). Two major hypotheses of differentiation of the W-sex chromosomes are considered: 1— chromosomal rearrangement and heterochromatization (Darlington, 1958; Ohno, 1967; Bull, 1983) and 2— a variation in the condensation or replication and heterochromatization. Observation on behaviour of the sex chromosome during meiosis in some lacertid species as well as analysis of mitotic and meiotic chromosomes of  $2n/3n$  natural hybrids in some Caucasian lacertid species support Jones's model (Jones, 1984). In *Lacerta (Zootoca) vivipara* system genomic and structural reorganizations (heterochromatization, destabilization, chromosomal changes) on auto- and sex chromosomes have been associated with appearance of viviparity and formation of several chromosomal races (form A and form B) with restricted distribution range. In Caucasian hybrids in the groups of lacertid species (caucasica— rudis— saxicola, the *Lacerta*) system mutations (heterochromatization, destabilization, structural rearrangements) on auto- and sex chromosomes have also followed evolution of parthenogenesis. The presence of highly differentiated sex chromosome in the hybrid karyotype with conspicuous heterochromatin elements is a factor, which constricts appearance of parthenogenesis. The experiments on hybridizing Bkm probe to chromosomes of *L. (Z.) vivipara* (form A form B) do not show its sex-specific distribution in the karyotype. These results contradict Jones's hypothesis. The resolution of these problems requires further cytological and molecular investigations.*

S. Ohno (1967) J. J. Bull (1983) . D. Darlington (1958),  
 . W. Jones (1984) L. Singh (1985)

(  
 , Bkm, )

*Lacertidae*

Bkm in situ

W-

(Arnold, 1973, 1989),  
W- ( ).

*Lacerta (Zootoca)*  
*vivipara* W-

(Z,Z<sub>2</sub>W)

*L. (Z) vivipara*

caucasica — rudis — saxicola (*Lacerta*)  
( ), W-

( )

2 /3

w-

( , )

*Lacertidae*  
W- ( )

. W. Jones (1984).

Bkm W-

Bkm in situ -  
 ( ). -  
 Bkm  
 W- . W. Jones (1984),

*POPULATION DYNAMICS IN ANURAN AMPHIBIANS AT THE SOUTH-WEST OF WESTERN SIBERIA. KURA NOVA, V. N. (DEPARTMENT OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY AND ECOLOGY, TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY, PR. LENINA, 36, TOMSK 634010 RUSSIA). Results of long-term investigations (1975 — 1998) of 4 species of anuran populations (Bufo bufo, Rana arvalis, R. amurensis and R. ridibunda) on the territory of Tomsk and Tomskaya Province are presented. In the middle Ob River valley annual variation in population numbers in R. arvalis and R. amurensis are determined by the level and duration of spring frosts and climatic conditions during the year. Population dynamics in B. bufo and R. arvalis on other territories reveals connection with hydrothermic regime during whole the growing period. Age structure of anuran populations is subject to annual variations depending on numbers of different generations. The Tomsk populations of R. ridibunda are existed beyond natural distribution area and are characterized by low number of individuals, late period of reproduction and long duration of embryogenesis, as well as larval development (some of larvae hibernate and start their metamorphosis only in the next year).*

c 1975 r. no 1998 .

(*Bufo bufo*),  
 : — 37.4 - 160.4 / ,  
 — 0.87 — 4.1 / ( ).  
 (23.5 / , 0.66 / ), ( )  
 ) (4.1 / , 0.15 / ).  
 (1975 - 1980 ),  
 1980 . ( ).  
 (6.2 <sup>2</sup>,  
 ) 1.8%  
 9.8%, (1980 — 1985 )  
 16.1

165 — 276 . ( ) -  
 2 — 5 .  
 1:1.1. 2410 ± 195 (1002 — 3670)  
 ( = +0.81).  
 746 (670 - 996) .  
 (*Rana arvalis*)  
 , ».  
 — 597.5 ./.  
 1.9 / — 454.4 ./ra 3.5 / .  
 2.9 79.8 ./ .  
 (*R. arvalis* *R. amurensis*)  
 ,  
 (1975, 1979 .) —  
 (1976 .), *R. arvalis*  
 72.1  
 93.1%. (1980 - 1985 .)  
 27.2 ,  
 (1981 — 1983)  
 ,  
 1981 - 1983 *R. arvalis*  
 ,  
*R. arvalis* 1975 1975  
 1976 . — ( — ) .  
 60 — 100%.  
*R. arvalis* ( — ),  
 , 2.2 - 6.3%  
 1:1,  
 899.9 ± 50.2  
 1002.6 ± 33.8 ( < 0.05).  
 (*Rana amurensis*)  
 — ,  
 ( ) (422 ./ ) (4.75 / )

( )

1979 .) *R. amurensis* (1976 .). (1975, *R. amurensis*)

3.0 - 4.3%

( )

1154 (260 - 1390) (1888 .)

(1930 .) (*Rana ridibunda*)

(56° 29' . ., 84° 57' . .).

1996 . — 9, 1997 . — 9.5 1998 . — 7 100

3720 (2840 - 5600)

(1997 .)

( , 1982, 1989, 1996; , 1989; , 1999 .)

( )

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILIANS OF THE ILMENSKY RESERVE AND MIASS SUBURBAN AREA (CHELYABINSK PROVINCE). KURANOVA, V. N. AND KASHTANOVA, M. V. (DEPARTMENT OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY AND ECOLOGY, TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY, PR. LENINA, 36, TOMSK 634010 RUSSIA). Southern and central part of Ilmensky Reserve and Miass suburban territory (South Ural) was observed in 1996 - 1998. We marked 4 species of Amphibia (*Triturus vulgaris*, *Bufo bufo*, *Rana temporaria*, *R. arvalis*) and 5 species Reptilia (*Anguis fragilis*, *Lacerta agilis*, *L. vivipara*, *Natrix natrix*, *Vipera berus*) on studied area. The peculiarities of biotopic distribution and species number dynamics were discussed. The connection of these parameters with altitudinal zonality, typological conditions of region and ecological peculiarities of species was shown.

1920 .

303 ², 1935 .

50 , — 12 .

(460 - 743.3 . .). — 85% ( , , ) .

« - » .

( , 1996).

1996 — 1998 .

( . . ) ( . . . ) ,

( . . . ) ,

∴

( 620 - ) ,

47 536

79 «

1980 » , , 1931

1993 1996 . « »

( , 1946; , 1959, 1975; , 1968; , 1973; , 1987).

(1946, . 72) , «...» .

» .

(1975), — (1987),

(1975), :

(! 1987)

(*Triturus vulgaris*)

06.06.1998 .

» ( 8 ²), «

1

(*Bufo bufo*) — 7.1, — 4.5%

(*Rana temporaria*)

( — 18.2%).

{*Rana arvalis*} — 92.9%. (63.9),

4.5 — (7.1).

6.9, 1998 — 20.6 100 1997 —

*R. arvalis* 77.3%.

: (49.5%),

(18.0%), (4.5%).

*R. arvalis*

1.3

(*Anguis fragilis*)

(4.1 - 10.5%).

(*Lacerta agilis*)

(4.1 — 5.3%).

(*Lacerta vivipara*) — 91.4%.

. 2001. — .

( 45.1 %). £ (24.6%), (8.2%).  
 42.4%  
 (21.2%),  
 ( 10.6%).  
 (5.3%).  
 2.3  
 (Natrix natrix)  
 L. vivipara (31.6%).  
 0.3 100 . 17.07.1998  
 (Vipera berus)  
 (5.3%).

(RANA TEMPORARIA)

« »

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ABILITIES OF THE METHOD OF CENSUS OF THE RELATIVE POPULATION NUMBER AT LONG-TERM MONITORING OF A POPULATION OF RANA TEMPORARIA. KUTENKOV, A. P. (KIVACH STATE NATURE RESERVE, POS. VODOPAD KIVACH, KONDOPOGA 186200 KARELIA, RUSSIA). The system of estimation of comparative abundance of frogs at the different stages of their cycle was worked out for a tracing of Rana temporaria population's dynamics. The following operation factors were yearly determined in the control population of the species: a number of roe clutches, a comparative abundance of young frog? leaving a reservoir, an abundance of youngfrogs before a wintering, an abundance of yearling and adult frogs. The numerous meteorological factors were also fixed. After analysis of dates received during 1981 - 2000 period, at first, the statistically significant conformity between the comparative quantities offrogs at the concrete stage of the cycle ana their abundance at the previous stage was found out. Second, the statistically significant influence of the meteorological factors on the changes offrogs' abundance at the time of transfer from one stage to another was also detected. Chosen indices reflect both the real level of quantity at the concrete stage in certain year and its long-term changes.

C 1981 .

(Rana temporaria)

« » ( . ). ,

( , 1979).  
1998; Kutenkov, 1995; Kutenkov and Mosiyash, 2000).

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3. — ( 1 5)

4. — ( )

0.6 , «

65 ( ) . 5. — . 4.

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4. 5. 50 .

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65 ( )  
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« » ,  
( , , 1988).  
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(Kutenkov and Mosiyash, 2000).  
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REL-  
{RANA ESCULENTA COMPLEX}

( )

*MIXED REL-POPULATION OF GREEN FROGS (RANA ESCULENTA COMPLEX) IN FLOODPLAIN BIOGEOCENOSSES OF THE VORONEZH RIVER (LIPETSKAYA AND TAMBOVSKAYA PROVINCES). LADA, G. A. (TAMBOV STATE UNIVERSITY. DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, INTERNATSIONALNAYA UL., 33, TAMBOV 392000 RUSSIA). Species composition, habitat distribution and types of population systems in green frogs (Rana esculenta complex) in floodplain biogeocenoses of the Voronezh River (Lipetskaya and Tambovskaya provinces) were studied. Wide distribution and rarity of the Edible Frog*



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REL- . ( , 1995; Lada et

al., 1995), (Berger, 1966; Gunther, 1975),

, *R. esculenta* -

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*R. esculenta* .

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( , 1992),  
 ( , 1997).  
 (III ).

(ELAPHE DIONE)

ADAPTIVE PECULIARITIES IN THE PHOLIDOSIS OF ELAPHE DIONE AT THE NORTH-EAST OF THE RANGE. LAZAREVA, O. G. (DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL FACULTY, IVANOVO STATE UNIVERSITY, PR. LENINA, 136, IVANOVO 153004 RUSSIA). The pholidosis (dorsal scale rows, ventrals, subcaudals) was studied in 369 specimens of *Elaphe dione* from the Lower Amur territory. It was shown that a number of shields and scales is decreases to north. The selection on dorsal scale rows during life was found in females. Features of pholidosis in *E. dione* is connected with solving a problem of individual survival and that of successful reproduction in the severe natural conditions.

(*Elaphe dione*) 369 .  
 — ) ( , -  
 -  
 -  
 Sq. (21 - 25 ) ,  
 — 23 ) -  
 (23 — 28 — , 1949; , 1977;  
 , 1998). Sq. = 24 — 25  
 10.8% 12.8% , 12%  
 8% Sq. = 21 — 22. Sq.  
 : 23  
 (79 77% ), Sq. = 21 - 22  
 2.3% 12.0%, Sq. = 24 — 25  
 18.6% 10.8% (55%) Sq. =  
 24 — 25, 10.5%  
 , Sq. = 23 41.5%  
 73% 80.7%  
 . Sq. (21 - 22) , -  
 , 3.8% 8.8% , -  
 -  
 (Sq. = 24 — 25) -  
 (Sq. = 21 - 23).  
 :  
 Sq. = 23 Sq. = 24 — 25 -  
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24 - 25

(

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Sq.

1 - 3

237

— 245 ( 307)

5 .

Sq. = 25

— (189.4 176.6 ( ) 177.3 ( ),  
 ), — (57.9 65.1 ( ) 65.2 ( Ventr.  
 (189.2)

Ventr. (168 - 185

181 — 202 (1985). )

(56 - 72).

Scd.

( —  
Scd.

— 50 69 .

I

( , ) Ventr.,

Ventr. ( Ventr.

, 1929; , 1978, 1985). 6°

Ventr.

Sq. Sq.

(Sq., Ventr., Scd.)

Sq. Scd.,

( ) (

),

( ).

( )

**PECULIARITIES OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE HERPETOCOMPLEX  
INHABITING KOMSOMOLSKIY NATURE RESERVE (Khabarovsk Territory).**

*Lazareva, o. g. (department of zoology, biological and chemical  
faculty, Ivanovo state university, pr. lenina, Ivanovo 153004 Russia).*

*Vata on amphibian and reptile habitat distribution in Komsomolskiy Nature Reserve (the Far  
East, Khabarovsk Territory, Lower Amur) are discussed. Herpetofauna of Komsomolskiy Nature*

Reserve includes *Salamandrella keyserlingii*, *Bufo raddei*, *B. gargarizans*, *Hyla japonica*, *Rana amurensis*, *R. nigromaculata*, *Trionyx sinensis*, *Lacerta vivipara*, *Amphiesma vibakari*, *Elaphe schrenckii*, *E. dione*, *Vibentis*, *Agkistrodon saxalilis*, *A. blomhoffi*. 57% of species belong to Manchurian fauna. 50% of species are rare. *Bufo gargarizans* is a dominant species.

500

37

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, 3 —

( ), 4 —

, 5 —

, 6 —

, 7 —

, 8 —

: 1 — , 2 —

3 — , 4 — , 5 —

, 6 — , 7 —

, 8 —

9 — , 10 —

, 11 —

, 12 — ( ,

), 13 —

1.

(57% ): (

) ( — *Lacerta vivipara*,

— *Vipera berus*), (

*Salamandrella keyserlingii*, — *Rana amurensis*,

( — *Bufo raddei*),

( — *Elaphe dione*),

( ) ( — . *gargarizans*,

*nigromaculata*, — *Hyla japonica*, — *Rana*  
 — *Amphiesma vibakari*, — *Trionyx sinensis*,  
 — *Agkistrodon saxatilis*, — *. schrenckii*,  
 — /1. *blomhoffii*).  
 2. —  
 ( , , ). , —  
 3. 50% —  
 4. , , , , —  
 ( — , ). ,  
 5. —  
 , —  
 , ( —  
 , ). —  
 6. —  
 , , —  
 7. —  
 , , —  
 , —





G. gekko.

“_	.	.	
( , )	3.0 2.0 2.0 2.5 2.0 2.0 2.8 2.1 2.0	2.1 1.5 2.2 2.0 1.6 1.4 2.2 1.2 2.1	1.5 1.8 1.4 1.7 1.5 1.3 2.0 1.4 1.2
( ' )	10 - 12	4-7	3-4

8 — 10 (Seufer, 1995).

*G. gekko*

*G. gekko*

25 - 30°

95 — 110 ,

(90 - 200 )

(Henkel, Schmidt, 1995).

— 10.8 11.2 ,

9.5 - 10 .

**ON THE GENETIC DETERMINATION OF THE FROG POLYMORPHISM.**

'LEBEDINSKYA, A. AND 'PIGEEVA, J. A. (NIZHNYNOVGOROD LOBACHEVSKIYSTATE UNIVERSITY, PR. GAGARINA, 23, NIZHNY NOVGOROD 6033600 RUSSIA; 'VI. MALINOVSKOGO, 7-43, NIZHNY NOVGOROD 603136 RUSSIA;<sup>2</sup>PR. GAGARINA, 216 - 80, NIZHNY NOVGOROD 603137 RUSSIA). Results of the hybridization of 2 pairs of *Rana temporaria* with different coloration are discussed. Peculiarities in the genetic determination of some characters of frog pattern were found.

(1978)

( , 1989).

(*Rana temporaria*). 1994 .

50 — 60 ,

HmHpRNCNV,

— MHpRNCNV.

30

26 —

(56.7 61.4%)

( ) (43.3 48,1 %)

, 70.0 63.5%),

3.5:1, — 2.9:1;

( ), , 1.3:1 1.2:1.

86.7 74.2%),

(Hs)

1989).

(NC)

(NV).

TESTUDO GRAECA NIKOLSKII

DESTRIBVTION AND COMPOSITION OF POPULATIONS IN TESTUDO GRAECA NIKOLSKII ON THE ABRAU PENINSULA. LEONTYEVA, O. A.; GALLYAMOV, R. R. AND SLAVINSKAYA I. V. (DEPARTMENT OF BIOGEOGRAPHY, FACULTY OF GEOGRAPHY, MOSCOW LOMONOSOV STATE UNIVERSITY, VOROBYOVY GORY, MOSCOW 117234 RUSSIA). Studies on the biology and ecology of Testudo graeca nikolskii were conducted since 1991 on the Abrau Peninsula and adjacent territories, Krasnodarskiy Region of Russia. This subspecies inhabits dry subtropical ecosystems of the Mediterranean type

along the northeastern Black Sea coast from Anapa Town to Sochi Town. Tortoises prefer the gentle and terraced slopes of the southern aspect or sub-horizontal surfaces of balka bottoms and range tops with well-developed herbaceous layer, but not high degree of sheltering of the wood-shrub layers. Analysis of the age composition of this population showed that the pubertal individuals prevailed. They formed 55 - 72% of the total number of encountered tortoises in different years. Average length of their carapaces was 215 - 222 mm. Hatchlings composed near 3%. Number of the found females and males varied by seasons and years depending on weather.

(*Tesiudo graeca nikolskii*) -

( . ) .

1991 - 2000 .

200

1

32

18

( 1.0 ./ )

: 1 —

; 2 — , ,

100 ; 3 — ( 40%)

; 4 — ( 0.5).

( 0.5 1.0 ./ )

( 20°).

( 0.5 ./ )

20°, - -

(55 - 72%

).

218 — 222

3%.

*HYALOMMA AEGYPTIUM (IXODIDAE)*  
*TESTUDO GRAECA NIKOLSKII*

1, . . . 2

( )

PARASITISM OF THE TICKS *HYALOMMA AEGYPTIUM* ON THE TORTOISES *TESTUDO GRAECA NIKOLSKII*. LEONTYEVA, O. A. AND <sup>2</sup>KOLONIN, G. V. (DEPARTMENT OF BIOGEOGRAPHY, FACULTY OF GEOGRAPHY, MOSCOW LOMONOSOV STATE UNIVERSITY, VOROBYOVY GORY, MOSCOW 117234 RUSSIA; MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCER, UL. KEDROVA, 8, MOSCOW 117874 RUSSIA). Investigation of the ticks *Hyalomma aegyptium* parasitising on the tortoises *Testudo graeca nikolskii* was conducted on the Abrau Peninsula, Krasnodarskiy Region, in June-July 1999 and in May— June 2000. The ticks were collected during the transect censuses of the tortoises in all habitats of the peninsula. Following results were obtained: 1— male female ratio of the ticks on the tortoise females was 2:1 and on the males 3:1; 2— parasitism of the ticks on the tortoise females is higher than on the males; 3— parasitism is decreased from June until the end of July; 4— there were no imagoes of ticks on juvenile tortoises (< 88.8 mm); 5— the first larvae of the ticks were found 18.06.1999, and nymphs 28.07.1999; 6— maximum number of the ticks found on one female in 1999 was 53 individuals.

*Hyalomma aegyptium*  
*Testudo graeca nikolskii*

- ( ) 1999 ( — ) 2000 ( — )

2:1, — 3:1;

( 88.8 )

18.06.1999 .. — 28.07.1999 ;  
1999 . (53 ) .

( SALAMANDRIDAE HYNOBUDAE)

12, . . . 1, . . . 2, . . . 1,  
. . . 3, . . . 4, . . . 5  
( - )  
( - )  
( )  
( )

**GENOME SIZE AND SOME PROBLEMS OF URODELAN SYSTEMATIC'S (SALAMANDRIDAE AND HYNOBIIDAE).** ' >LITVINCHUK, S. N., 'ROSANOV, J.M., ZORKIN, L. J.; 'KHALTURIN, M. D.;<sup>3</sup>TIMOFEEV, . I.; <sup>4</sup>BZUKIC, G. AND <sup>5</sup>KALEZIC, M. L. ('INSTITUTE OF CYTOLOGY, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, TIKHORETSK) PR., 4, ST. PETERSBURG 194064 RUSSIA; ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UNIVERSITETSKAYA NAB, 1, ST. PETERSBURG 199034 RUSSIA, slitvinchuk@yahoo.com; <sup>3</sup>MOSCOW ZOO, BOLSHAYA GRUZINSKAYA UL., 1, MOSCOW 112342 RUSSIA;<sup>4</sup>INSTITUTE FOR BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH, 29 NOV EM BRA. 142, BELGRADE 11000 YUGOSLA VIA; <sup>5</sup>INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY, STUDENTSKI TRG.. 3, BELGRADE 11000 YUGOSLAVIA). Nuclear DNA content in 1547specimens representing 22 species of Salamandridae and 3 species of Hynobiidae was measured by means of flow cytometry. Genome size differences among various taxa were studied. Relations between nuclear DNA contents and distribution, paedomorphosis and hybridization were examined. Five cases of spontaneous triploidy and tetraploidy were described.

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-  
(Mazin, Borkin, 1979; Borkin et al., 1986; Licht, Lowcock, 1991),  
-  
-

		22	(1547	)
<i>Salamandridae</i>	(67	)	<i>Hynobiidae.</i>	
54.3	109.4	50.7	98.0	—
(39	;	GSD^Kxi - )	(. + .)	200)1-
3.8% (23)		— 6.7% (59),		
— 1.0 % (1852).				

*Triturus* *Salamandra*. *vulgaris*  
*V. kosswigi* *V. lantzi* — *v. graecus*,  
4.3% ( 8.8%). *S. s. salamandra*  
*S. s. lerrestris* 8.0% (Litvinchuk et al., 1997).  
3% (*karelinii* — 3.3%; *crystatus* *vulgaris lantzi*  
— 3.4%; *v. vulgaris* — 5.6%).  
(6.1%) *vittatus*  
*ophryticus* (Amtzen, Olgun,  
2000)  
*vittatus ophryticus*  
(6.3 %) *karelinii*  
*k. amtzeni* (Litvinchuk et al., 1999).  
— *vulgaris*  
(*v. ampelensis* (, 1997, 1998).  
*v. vulgaris*.  
*Salamandrella*  
*serlingii* (, 1994),  
(3.1 %) ( *Ranodon sibiricus*  
2.1 %, , , )  
*Triturus* ,  
( , 1998).  
« » ,  
— « » « » (*boscai*, *vittatus*,  
*karelinii*, *vulgaris lantzi* *v. graecus*). « »,  
*m. marmoratus*, *crystatus*, *v. vulgaris*, *helveticus* *dobrogicus*  
*carnifex*, *karelinii*  
*amtzeni*, *vulgaris ampelensis* — , *montandoni*  
*alpestris* —

*Triturus* (Wake, Ozeti, 1969) ;  
 ;  
*Triturus* *Neurergus* ,  
*Taricha* *Notophthalmus* . *Cynops*, *Pachytriton*.  
*Paramesotriton* - . .  
*Cynops* , *Pachytriton*  
*Paramesotriton*. -  
 , , , *Pleurodeles*  
 , , , *Triturus* *Salamandra*. ,  
 - , -  
 , 24° *Triturus*  
*crystallinus*, . v. *vulgaris* . *k. karelinii* ( ) 13 — 15  
 , a *Cynops orientalis* ( ) — 18 — 19 ?  
 , -  
 (Morescalci, Serra, 1974). -  
 ( *Triturus*  
*camifex macedonicus*, . *alpestris montenegrinus*, *T. v. vulgaris*, *T. v. lantzi*  
*T. v. graecus*). ( -  
 . v. *lantzi*).  
 ?  
 ( *Triturus karelinii* . *dobrogicus*,  
 . *karelinii* . *camifex*, . v. *vulgaris* . *montandoni*, . v. *vulgaris*  
 . v. *lantzi*, . v. *vulgaris* . . *schmidlerorum* . v. *vulgaris* . v. *graecus*),  
 -  
 , . *karelinii*  
 . *dobrogicus* ( ,  
 1998), . v. *vulgaris*.  
 . v. *lantzi* v. *vulgaris*. , -  
 ,  
 . *vulgaris* . *montandoni*  
 F<sub>1</sub> (Litvinchuk et al., 2001), *T. cristatus*  
 . *dobrogicus* F, (Litvinchuk et al., 1999;  
 ., 2000). -  
 (Borkin et al., 1996; Litvinchuk et al., 1998),  
*Urodela*. ,  
*Triturus vulgaris*, . *crystallinus* . *dob-*  
*rogicus* ( 0.2, 0.3 0.4%, );  
 : *Pleurodeles poireti*  
 . *poireti* . *waltl* . *poireti* ( -  
 4.8 2.9%, ).

LONG-TERM NUMBER DYNAMICS OF BROWN FROG POPULATIONS IN MOSCOVSKAYA PROVINCE: NATURAL FLUCTUATIONS OR THE RESPONSE TO THE INCREASED ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT? LYAPKOV, S. M. (DEPARTMENT OF EVOLUTIONARY THEORY AND DARWINISM, FACULTY OF BIOLOGY, MOSCOW LOMONOSOV STATE UNIVERSITY, VOROBYOVY GORY, MOSCOW 119899 RUSSIA, lyapkov@mail.ru). In 1982 — 2000, in the neighborhood of Zvenigorod Biological Station of Moscow University, in 18 permanent ponds and 41 — 46 temporary pools, used as breeding sites by *Rana temporaria* and *R. arvalis*, all clutches of these two species were counted. *Rana temporaria* bred mainly in ponds near the floodplain of Moskva River, whereas *R. arvalis* in ponds and temporary pools in forest habitats more distant from riverbank. The dynamics of *R. temporaria* showed relatively low number level from the year 1982 to 1988, with high peak in 1989 — 1993 and then the successive decline to lower level. The dynamics of *R. arvalis* number showed more regular increases and falls, the last of which coincided with the last decline in *R. temporaria*. Some results allowed us to suppose that *R. arvalis* decline was affected mainly by natural (introduction of predatory fishes and succession overgrowing) but not anthropogenic factors. This suggestion is confirmed by long-term trend of the decrease of clutch numbers in those ponds where the conditions of premetamorphic development in the last years were deteriorated. In addition to the natural factors (introduction of predatory fishes), the decline in *R. temporaria* may be affected by anthropogenic impacts: the destruction of some main spawning ponds and the increase of recreational pressure on the floodplain and adjacent habitats.

C 1982 no 2000

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) 18

41 - 46

(*Rana temporaria*)

(*R. arvalis*)

(62%

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( )

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— , ,

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1982 1988 .

, 1989 1993 .

1994 1997 .

— , , ,

1982 — 1988 .

1982 1993 . ( , , )

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1989 1993 . 1994 1999 .

, . .

(2000) , .

, 1988 .

, , ,

( 1993 . ) ,

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,

,

1980-

( 77 61%

),

20 .

, 1990-

,

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2 — 3

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( . . . ).

1984 .  
7.72% ( — 4.3 %), 1981 1.63  
0.70 0.06 % 1990 1991 .

1984 .,  
( )

: 77.2% 21.2%.  
50% , 1984 1996 .

1994 .

( 20%  
) : 10.7% ( 1982 1993 .) 35.7%  
(2000 .) ,

( 14.1 28.6%).

( 1989 1993 .)

« »  
( )

5-6

(RANA ARVALIS)

EVALUATION OF FITNESS COMPONENTS IN FEMALES OF RANA ARVALIS ON THE BASIS OF LONG-TERM STUDY OF INTRAPOPULATIONAL VARIATION OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS. LYAPKOV, S. M.; CHERDANTSEV, V. G. AND CHERDANTSEVA, E. M. (DEPARTMENT OF EVOLUTIONARY THEORY AND DARWINISM, FACULTY OF BIOLOGY, MOSCOW LOMONOSOV STATE UNIVERSITY, VOROBIOVY GORY, MOSCOW 119899 RUSSIA, lyapkov@mail.ru). The influence of the timing of metamorphosis (early and late), body size at metamorphosis (small, medium and large) and the number of emerged juveniles on the survivorship and fitness characteristics of female were studied by counting and group marking of postmetamorphic *Rana arvalis* of 3 generations (b. 1989, 1990 and 1991) emerged from a breeding pond, as well as by recapture of the breeding adults after 3–7 years in the same pond. For the analysis of intergenerational variation, the results of the study of the earlier generations (b. 1982, 1983 and 1984) were used. The survivorship of females born in 1990 was higher not only in comparison with the generation born in 1989 and characterized by smaller sizes at metamorphosis, but also with generation born in 1991 which characterized by maximum sizes at metamorphosis. The total number of eggs produced by a given generation was affected by premetamorphic survivorship and by the number of emerged juveniles of this generation. The net rate of reproduction ( $R_0$ , calculated on the basis of life tables) was determined by premetamorphic survivorship even at higher extent than by size at metamorphosis and by survivorship up to maturity. Due to the same reasons, this fitness characteristic was higher in each of 3 earlier than in later (b. 1989, 1990 and 1991) generations.

(*Rana arvalis*) (1989  
- 1991 [ . .])  
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( )  
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( )  
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,

/ . . . . .  
 ,  
 , . . . (N,,) (R,,)  
 No = Z n\_x m\_x; R<, = Z 1 , n\_x — ( , 1981; , 1989):  
 ) , —  
 , 1 — ,  
 ) R\_0,  
 , Ro  
 (1982 - 1984 . . .),  
 ( )  
 ).  
 ( ).  
 , 1989 . . . ,  
 , 1990 . . . , R,,  
 1989 . . . R,,, , 1990 . . .  
 1989 . . . R,,, ( , )  
 , 1990 . . .  
 ,  
 1990 . . . ,  
 Ro  
 ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 1990 . . .  
 1989 . . . ,  
 , 1991 . . . ,  
 . N\_0  
 , ,  
 1982 - 1984 . . . , R^  
 1989 - 1991 . . .  
 ( ),

,  
:  
R(  
(  
R\*, (N<sub>0</sub>) N,,  
( Ro).  
, N<sub>0</sub>  
( , 1985)  
N<sub>0</sub> R,,)

*HERPETOFA UNA OF DAGHESTAN: PERSPECTIVES OF STUDY AND PROBLEMS OF PROTECTION. MAZANAeva, L. F. (DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, BIOLOGICAL FACULTY, DAGHESTAN STATE UNIVERSITY, UL. GADZHI EVA, 43 A, MAKHACHKALA 367025 DAGHESTAN, RUSSIA). The list of amphibian and reptile species of Daghestan is presented. There are 8 amphibian and 41 reptile species. Ten species are endemic. Unusual herpetofauna of Daghestan is poorly investigated. The distribution and state of separate groups and species are examined. Perspectives for studies and protection of rare species are discussed.*

I . . . . .

41 ( , 17 — 8 21 — ).

70 % - .

‘ , -

( , ),

-

1991 2000 . 600 .

1000 . -

(1989). -

‘ -

‘ -

(*Triturus vulgaris lantzi*) ( . *karelini*),

(*Pelobates fuscus*) ( . *syriacus*) ,

(*Bufo viridis*), (*Hyla arborea*)

*schelkownikowi*, (*Rana ridibunda*) (*R. macrocnemis*)

‘ , -

— ( . *verrucosissimus*) -

(*Pelodytes caucasicus*). -

‘ ,

‘ : -

— ( , 1975), -

— ( , 1986), —

- ( , 1995). -

-

( , 1943;

, 1954; , 1964; Orlova, Mazanaeva, 1998 .)

‘ , -

‘ -

( -

)

400 1400 . . . .

‘ ,

‘ .

( — *Emys orbicularis*, *Mauremys caspica*)  
( — *Testudo graeca*).

800 . . . .

700 - 800

17

	:	( <i>Cyrtopodion caspius</i> ),
( <i>Laudakia caucasia</i> )		( <i>Trapelus sanguinolentus</i> )
		( <i>Phrynocephalus mystaceus</i> )
( <i>Phrynocephalus guttatus</i> ),		( <i>Anguis fragilis</i> ),
( <i>Pseudopus apodus</i> ),		( <i>Eumeces schneideri</i> ),
( <i>Eremias arguta deserti</i> )		( <i>E. velox caucasica</i> )
( <i>Lacerta strigata</i> ),		( <i>L. agilis boemica</i> ), ( <i>L. media</i> ),
( <i>L. praticola</i> ),		( <i>L. rudis chechenica</i> ),
( <i>L. caucasica</i> )		( <i>L. daghestanica</i> )

(Roitberg et al., 2000),

( <i>Typhlops vermicularis</i> ),	( <i>Eryx jaculus</i> )	( . <i>miliaris</i>
<i>nogaiorum</i> )	( <i>Coluber caspius</i> ),	( . <i>naja-</i>
dum), ( . <i>ravergieri</i> )	( . <i>schmidli</i> )	,
( <i>Coronella austriaca</i> ),	( <i>Eirenis collaris</i> )	

( . *modestus*) , ( *Elaphe dione*), ( *hohe-*  
*nackeri*) ( . *quatuorlineata*) , ( *Malpolon*  
*monspessulanus*) ( *Telescopus fallax*) , ( *Natrix*  
*natrix*) ( *N. tessellata*) , ( *Vipera lebedna*), -  
( *V. dinniki*), ( *V. lotievi*) ( *V. ursinii*). -  
(V. *kaznakovi*)  
. . . . . ( , 1929, 1932).

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*Vipera.*

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, — (1984), —  
(1985), 26 —  
(1998). 50% -  
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AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILIES OF THE CHECHEN ISLAND (THE CASPIAN SEA). MAZANAIEVA, L. F. AND SULTANOVA, Z. S. (DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY. BIOLOGICAL FACULTY, DAGHESTAN STATE UNIVERSITY, UL. GADZHIEVA, 43 A. MAKHACHKALA 367025 DAGHESTAN, RUSSIA). The complete list of the amphibian and reptile species of the Chechen Island and the data on the state of their populations are presented. There are 2 amphibian species (*Rana ridibunda* and *Bufo viridis*). The populations are small due to scarcity of fresh water. There are 2 species of snakes (*Natrix tessellata* and *Coluber caspius*), 2 lizards (*Eremias arguta* and *Lacerta strigata*) and 1 turtle (*Emys orbicularis*). The decrease of population number is caused by the destruction of habitats due to overpasturage of sheeps and goats on the island.

10

12 - 15

— 5 — 7 (

1978).

2000

2

— *Bufo viridis*)

70

— *Rana ridibunda*,

(*Lacerta strigata*),

(*Eremias arguta*),

(*Coluber caspius*),

(*Natrix tessellata*)

(*Emys orbicularis*).



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17 . . . ( ,  
) 3000 . . . ( . . . , - ).

(Mazanaeva, 2000).

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( - ), . ( - ), . ( - ), .  
( - ), . ( - ), .  
( - ), . ( - ), .

(1300 - 1700 . . . )

( 2200 . . . ),

- , . . . (3000 . . . ),

30 % , 150 \* 100 .  
(150 / ),

(11.08.2000 .).

(Odonata

Coleoptera, Mollusca, Diptera .)

(400 - 1400 . . . ),

(Rana ridibunda),

— *Bufo viridis*,  
— *Triturus karelinii*)

— *Hyla arborea*,

( 200 . . . )

, *Rana macrocnemis*,

*R. ridibunda*

ON THE POPULATION STRUCTURE IN VENOMOUS SNAKES. MAKEEV, V. M.  
(MOSCOWZOO, BOLSHAYA GRUZINSKAYA UL., 1, MOSCOW 112342 RUSSIA). Brief  
Kview of data on the population structure in venomous snakes is presented.

), , ' 1:1 (

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATION OF REPTILE DISTRIBUTION ON THE TERRITORY OF EKATERINBURG CITY AND ADJACENT AREA. MALOMONOV, V. V. AND VERSHININ, V. L. (INSTITUTE OF PLANT AND ANIMAL ECOLOGY, URALIAN BRANCH OF RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UL. 8 MARTA, 202, EKATERINBURG 620144 RUSSIA). This work aims at generalization of available information on reptile fauna of the area of Ekaterinburg City accumulated during the last years. A part of this information belongs to early 1970s (Toporkova, 1973). Following species are widespread in the Middle Urals: *Vipera berus*, *Natrix natrix*, *Lacerta agilis*, *Zootoca vivipara* and *Anguis fragilis*. To the present time, we have no new data on the distribution of *Coronella austriaca*. In the neighborhood of Ekaterinburg we met only *Z. vivipara* and *V. berus*.

20 ( , 1973).

) , 2000 .

1960 2000 . 34 . . . . .  
 (Lacerta vivipara) —  
 28 berus) (Natrix natrix). (Vipera  
 (£. agilis) , ,  
 ( , 1977).  
 , ,  
 ,  
 austriaca) ( ) — (Coronella  
 , (Anguis fragilis),  
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 ( . . , . )  
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 « »( )

**RESULTS OF HERPETOLOGICAL INVENTORY IN NIZHEGORODSKAYA PROVINCE.** MANNAPOVA, E. I. ANDPESTOV, M. V. (LABORATORY OF BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND THE SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES, ECOCENTER «DRONT», P. O. BOX 631, NIZHNY NOVGOROD 603000 RUSSIA). During 1999 — 2000 we collected information about the occurrence of amphibians and reptiles in 200 localities of Nizhegorodskaya Province. Data on distributions of 12 species of amphibians and 7 species of reptiles were collected. In addition, we analyzed 300 cases of bites of Vipera berus. The hybridform Rana esculenta was identified for the first time in nizhegorodskaya Province. We collected also information on anthropogenous pressure on herpetofauna. we created 19 artificial spawning ponds for the rare Siberian Newt, Salamandrella keyserlingii.

1999 - 2000 . -  
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11 7 (Rana esculenta) -  
12. -

(Bufo viridis), (Bombina ), (Rana  
lessonae) (Pelobatesfuscus) , (Coronella austriaca).

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-  
-

,  
-

(Vipera berus) — , -  
;  
60 -

39 48 -

1999 — 2000 . . . . . 15 . . . . .  
 ( *Salamandrella keyserlingii* ) — . . . . .  
 ( *Emys orbicularis* ) . . . . .  
 50 . . . . .  
 « . . . . . »  
 (16 . . . . . ) . . . . . (46 . . . . . )  
 (38 . . . . . ) ( *Triturus vulgaris*, . *cristatus* ), . . . . .  
 (34 . . . . . ) — *Anguis fragilis* . . . . .  
 (26 . . . . . ) . . . . .  
 — *Bufo bufo* (60 . . . . . ); . . . . . :  
 (68), (81), (99) . . . . . (91) — *Rana ridibunda*,  
*R. lessonae*, *R. arvalis*, *R. temporaria* : . . . . . (89)  
 (77) — *Lacerta agilis*, *L. vivipara*; . . . . . — *Natrix natrix*  
 (83 . . . . . ) . . . . .

1999 - 2000 .

»,

«

2001 .

*BUFO BUFO, RANA ARVALIS R. TEMPORARIA*

SELECTIVE FEEDING OF *BUFO BUFO*, *RANA ARVALIS* AND *R. TEMPORARIA* TADPOLES BY POND-LIVING PREDATORS. MANTEIFEL, YU. B. AND RESHETNIKOV, A. N. (LABORATORY OF COMPARATIVE NEUROBIOLOGY OF VERTEBRATES, SEVERTSOV INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, LENINSKY PR., 33, MOSCOW 117071 RUSSIA). In laboratory experiments the introduced fish, *Perccottus glenii*, actively consumed larvae of *Rana arvalis* and *R. temporaria*, but frequently rejected *Bufo bufo* without considerable damages. Larvae of the dragonfly, *Aeschna cyanea*, chewing captured prey, also consumed almost *R. arvalis* tadpoles of all sizes and frequently rejected *B. bufo*, but significantly damaged them. Larvae of the diving beetle, *Dytiscus marginalis*, sucking out captured prey, intensively consumed tadpoles of *R. arvalis* and *B. bufo* and did not reject them. Relative unpalatability of *B. bufo* tadpoles for the two selective predators may provide them some defence against one predator (*P. glenii*) but does not provide any advantage in contacts with another predator (*A. cyanea*).

(Odonata)  
 «  
 (Dytiscidae).  
 » ( .)  
 1950- (*Perccottus glenii*).  
 (Reshetnikov, Manteifel, 1997).  
 (*Rana arvalis*) ( . *temporaria*)  
 (*Bufo bufo*)  
 . *bufo*  
 ( . )

I )

( . *bufo* — *R. arvalis*

. *bufo* — *R. temporaria*)

. *bufo*

. *bufo*

1 10 (

11

*Aeschna*

*R. arvalis*

. *bufo*,

. *bufo*,

*Dytiscus marginalis*

*R. arvalis*

. *bufo*,

( . *glenii*)

( . )).

( 99-04-48682).

(*PLEUR DELES WALTL*)

( )

TESTING REACTION OF THE SALAMANDER PLEURODELES WALTL TO CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES FROM CONSPECIFICS. MARGOLIS, S. E. (LABORATORY OF COMPARATIVE NEUROBIOLOGY OF VERTEBRATES, SEVERTSOV INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, LENINSKYPR., 33, MOSCOW 117071 RUSSIA). I registered changes in frequency of buccal movements of the salamander *Pleurodeles waitl*. It was shown that there is a sensitivity of the individuals in the aquatic phase of this species to some stimuli obtained from different sources of a conspecific. The most intensive reaction h<sub>ym</sub> evoked by secretions of the skin glands received after activation of these glands by injection with the pilocarpine hydrochloride. After warming an effective test-solution, it did not cause any reaction. Thus, the sensitivity to skin secretions is not dependent on thermostable toxins, but on other substances, possibly, peptides.

(*Pleurodeles waitl*)

*Cynops pyrrhogaster* *Notophthalmus viridescens*  
 (Marvin, Hutchison, 1995).

( 99-04-48682).

(*ONYCHODACTYLUS FISCHERI*)

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( )

NEW DATA ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF *ONYCHODACTYLUS FISCHERI* IN  
 PRIMORYE REGION. MASLOVA, I. V. (KEDROVAYA PAD NATURE RESERVE, POS  
 PRIMORSKI], KHASANSKII DISTRICT, PRIMORSKI KRAI 692710 RUSSIA). Special  
 searches for unknown populations of the Far Eastern Long- Tailed Salamander (*Onychodactylus  
 fischeri*) in summer 2000 in potentially suitable habitats in Primorye Region, Russian Far East,  
 gave mainly negative results. Searches on 55 mountain brooks led to the record of only two small  
 populations (one after narrative information from local biologists). Earlier indications  
 on the presence of this species in some places were not confirmed. These results indicate that  
 the range of *O. fischeri* in the Russian Far East is much smaller that supposed earlier  
 So the measures for conservation of this species should be strengthened.

(*Onychodactylus fischeri*)

, 1947; , 1935; , 1995). ( , 1977,  
 ( , 1995).  
 . *fischeri* 12 .:

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- )

(

2000

55

— 64 ).

100

13°

— *Gammaridae*,

100 — 300

*Nebria*,

11°

*Nebria*,

( - ),

. 16.08.2000

( 1 )

80

: —  $68.33 \pm 2.52$  ( = 30, lim: 40 — 101 ),  
—  $163.88 \pm 4.57$  ( = 8, lim: 148 — 186 ).

*O.fischeri*

(*EREMIAS ARGUTA*)

*DISTRIBUTION OF EREMIAS ARGUTA IN ROSTOVSKAYA AND VOLGOGRADSKAYA PROVINCES. MELNIKOV, D. A. (DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, FACULTY OF BIOLOGY, ROSTOV STATE UNIVERSITY, BOLSHAYA SADOVAYA UL., 105, ROSTOV- NA-DONU 344006 RUSSIA). On the basis of analysis of original and collection materials the new data on distribution of this species in the south of the European part of Russia were obtained. It was found that Eremias arguta regularly occurs in the basin of the Low and the Middle Don River. Eremias arguta desert lives in Kamyshin in the Lower Volga.*

(*Eremias arguta*)

( , 1993).

( ),

. *arguta*,

— 6 .),

— 1 .),

( — 2 .),

18 .),

(1 .).

(35 .).

(8 — 10 )

10—15 ) 20 - 30 ( -

( , 1994;

*arguta*,

( *a. deserti* Gmelin) ( *a. arguta* Pallas)

( , 1974, 1993).

*arguta*

(1998)

*a. deserti.* *arguta* (35 ),

(60 %),

*a. deserti.*

(1974, 1993)

» *a. deserti* 40 %

, *a. arguta* ( 4.3% ).

25.7%

88.6%

*a. deserti* (1974,

1993)

*a. arguta* — 95.5%.

1 - 3

74.8%,

(77%),

(85.3 %)

(53.4 %).

(60%)

*a. deserti* —

11%

*a. deserti* *a. arguta*

( , 1993).

*arguta*,

*a. deserti* *a. arguta.*

( . )

LANDSCAPE DISTRIBUTION OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES AT THE NORTH OF THE EUROPEAN PART OF RUSSIA. MILTO, K. D. (DIVISION OF HERPETOLOGY, ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UNIVERSITETSKAYA NAB., 1, ST. PETERSBURG 199034 RUSSIA, lacerta@zin.ru). Herpetofauna of the Northern part of European Russia includes low number of species. Species, which are widely distributed in the taiga zone, have continuous distribution type. Species from the Boreal-nemoral zone inhabit intrazonal and extrazonal landscapes. Different types of landscapes, including the Southern Seaside Lowland, Izhora Plateau, Luga Upland, Karelian Straight, Valdai Upland, Vepsy Upland and herpetoiological assemblages connected with them are discussed.

( 9900 - 8500 ),

(*Triturus vulgaris*), (*Bufo bufo*),

(*Rana arvalis*) (*R. temporaria*), (*Lacerta vivipara*), (*Anguis fragilis*), (*Vipera berus*)

(*Pelobates fuscus*), (*. cristatus*), (*Lacerta agilis*), (*R. lessonae*),

(*Matrix natrix*),

. *fuscus*, *N. natrix*, (*R. ridibunda*).

*N. natrix* *V. berus*.

” ”

*R. arvalis*, *. cristatus*, *V. berus*.

( )

*R. lessonae*, *L. agilis* . *fuscus*.

( , , , ).

. *cris-*

*tatus* *N. natrix*.

— . *viridis*,

( — *Coronella austriaca*).

— *R. esculenta*,

( . *cristatus*, . *fuscus*, *L. agilis*).

*R. lessonae*, *L. agilis*, *N. natrix*

*C. austriaca*, *. cristatus*, *. fuscus*, *. viridis*, *R. lessonae*, *L. agilis*,

*. vulgaris*, *. bufo*, *N. natrix* *V. berus*.

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES FROM THE RED DATA BOOKS OF Leningradskaya Province. MILTO, K. D. (Division of Herpetology, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaya Nab., 1, St. Petersburg 199034 Russia, lacerta@zin.ru). List of species, which will be included in the Red Data Book of the St. Petersburg region, is given. The territory of the St. Petersburg region is inhabited 8 species of amphibians and 6 species of reptiles. 2 amphibians and 2 reptiles are included in the Red Data Book.

(vulnerable) *(Triturus cristatus)* « »

« *(Pelobates fuscus)* » (near threatened)





« . . . ».

3 — 15 / 2.

, 42.61 29.36%

3.8 — 5.5

5.7 — 14.2 ,

2.38 1.4 .

0.001 - 0.01 / 2.

3 — 5

100

5 — 15

100 2

( — ),

12-18

100

5.5

4.49%

15 — 20 / .

5 - 8

1000

2-4 / ,

( , ),

0.05 — 0.1 / .

1985 .

5.9%

. 2001. — .  
 10 — 25 100<sup>2</sup> ,  
 ) — 15 - 25 100<sup>2</sup> . ( -  
 , ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 : *R. temporaria*, . *bufo* —  
 ; . *vulgaris* — ; *R. ridibunda*, *R. esculenta*, . *viridis*, . *bombina*,  
*R. arvalis*, *P.fuscus* — ; *H. arborea* —

### PHRYNOCEPHALUS (AGAMIDAE)

DENTAL SYSTEM OF SOME AGAMID LIZARDS OF PHRYNOCEPHALUS GENUS (AGAMIDAE, SAURIA). NIKITINA, N. G. (DEPARTMENT OF MORPHOLOGY, BIOLOGICAL FACULTY, YAROSLAVL UNIVERSITY, PR. MATROSOVA, 9, YAROSLAVL 150028 RUSSIA; ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UNIVERSITETSKAYA NAB., 1, ST. PETERSBURG 199034 RUSSIA). Dental systems of *Ph. helioscopus* (33), *Ph. interscapularis* (26), *Ph. melanurus* (44) were examined based on the series of skulls of these species and osteological collection of Zoological Institute, RAS: skulls of *Ph. sogdianus* (9), *Ph. interscapularis* (II) and *Ph. mystaceus* (18) and alizarin-stained skeletons of *Ph. interscapularis* (8). The dental formulas, number of teeth, their shape and size, development of heterodonty and sexual and age variation in structure and size of the teeth are noted.

« » « » ,  
 — « » . —  
 ( *Phrynocephalus helioscopus* ) — 33 . , ( . *interscapularis* ) —  
 26 . , ( . *melanurus* ) — 44 .

(*Ph. interscapularis* — 11 .) : (*Ph. sogdianus* — 9 ),  
*Ph. interscapularis* (8 .). (*Ph. mystaceus*) — 18 .

, 1995). : Pml II Cl 8 - 9 / II Cl 8 - 9.

(L. = 50.18. lim: 45.80 - 52.80) (L. = 50.58. : 47.50 - 53.10).  
 : 2 II Cl 10 — 11/11 Cl 10 — 11.

2 - 2.5

, 1986), *Ph. helioscopus* (Ananjewa, 1981;

*Phrynocephalus*  
 ( , 1995),

(L. = 52.30, : 45.30 - 56.30), (L. = 46.60, lim: 43.00 - 51.20)  
 (L. = 39.70, lim: 26.80 - 47.60).

2 Cl 8 — 9/11 Cl 8 — 9.  
 : 1.5 — 2

1.2. ( , ).

( )

( )

*Ph. melanurus*

, 1995).

: 1 —

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), 2 —

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« » « »

« » « »

( , , 1995).

( , , 1995).  
— 1 Cl 9— 10/ 1 9- 10,

:  
— 1 Cl 10/ 1 10.

j\6bi

( )

**MORPHOMETRIC AND FENETIC VARIABILITY IN BUFONIDAE IN BELARUS.**

NOVITSKY, R. V. (INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY, ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF BELARUS, AKADEMICHESKAYA UL., 27, MINSK220072BELARUS, nramphi@mail.ru). *Morfometric and fenetic structure of populations are discussed. There are general sexual differences in Bufo bufo, B. viridis and B. calamita by L. c. / Lt. c. and L. c. / D. . indexes. Other indexes display species-specific sexual differences. In the south of Belarus dorsal stripe in B. calamita displays the increase in the number and the percentage of breaks from the west to east. Dependence of morfometric and fenetic variation on landscape differences are discussed.*

( . calamita) : (Bufo bufo), { . viridis),

., 1989).

1991 - 2000 .

20 25 :  
( . bufo) — 86 , 350 173 ;  
( . viridis) — 168, 439 229; ( . calamita) — 1, 7 146,

. bufo: — 3.93 — 8.99 (6.51 ± 0.04) , — 4.78 - 10.5 (7.67 ± 0.12) ; . viridis: — 3.63 - 9.49 (6.69 ± 0.02) , — 4.40 - 9.80 (6.39 ± 0.056) ; . calamita: — 4.05 - 7.13 (5.69 ± 0.038) , — 4.40 - 9.80 (6.39 ± 0.156) .

Statistica 5.0

Stat. Soft. Inc. (USA).

( < 0.05)

(L. . / Lt. . L. . / D. . .).

( . int. 1. / . int. h., D. . / . int. 1., L. / (F. + T.), T. / . int. I),

(L. / L. ., Lt. . / Sp. ., Sp. . . / D. . ., Sp. . . / Sp. n., Sp. . / Sp. ., Lt. . / L., F. / . D. . . / D. . ., Lt. . / Sp. ., .).

(Sp. . . / D. . ., D. . . / L. ., L.

tim. / L. .).

Sp. . . / Sp. ., Lt. . / Sp. . . .

L. tim.

( = 0.47 — 0.67)

( = -0.06 - +0.09).

(L. g. .)

( = 0.78),  
 Sp. . Sp. . ( = 0.16 - 0.25), D. . . D. . .  
 ( = -0.23) Sp. . ., Lt. . .  
 L. agp.

: L./L. . — 3.49 — 4.19, . int. 1./ . int. h. — 1.44 — 1.97,  
 D.p./C.int.1.- 1.39-2.30, Lt.p./Sp.p.-0.85- 1.08, F./T.-0.99- 1.07,  
 Sp. c. r. / D. r. o. - 0.84 - 1.36, L. c. / Lt. c. - 0.73 - 0.85, L. / F. - 2.51 - 2.93,  
 T. / C. int. 1. - 5.93 - 8.25, L. / (F. + T.) - 1.29 - 1.47, D. r. o. / L. o. - 0.99 -  
 1.53, D. r. o. / D. n. . - 1.66 - 1.92, L. tim. / L. o. - 0.27 - 0.45, Sp. p. / Sp. n. -  
 1.33 - 1.57, Lt. c. / Sp. c. r. - 2.66 - 3.23.

: L./L. . — 3.49 — 4.19, C. int. 1./ . int. h.  
 - 1.44- 1.97, D. p./ . int. 1,- 1.39- 2.30, Lt. p./Sp. p. - 0.85 - 1.08, F/ .  
 - 0.99 - 1.07, Sp. c. r. / D. r. o. - 0.84 - 1.36, L. c. / Lt. c. - 0.73 - 0.85, L. / F. -  
 2.51 - 2.93, T. / C. int. I. - 5.93 - 8.25, L. / (F. + T.) - 1.29 - 1.47,  
 D. r. o. / L. o. — 0.99 - 1.53, D. r. o. /D. n. o. — 1.66 - 1.92, L. tim. /L. o. — 0.27-  
 . 0.45, Sp. p. / Sp. n. — 1.33 — 1.57, Lt. c. / Sp. c. r. — 2.66 — 3.23.

: L./L. . — 3.50 — 3.77,  
 C. int. 1./ . int. h. - 1.64 - 1.97, D. p. / C. int. 1. - 2.02 - 2.49, Lt. p. / Sp. p. - 1.03  
 - 1.26, F./T. -0.93- 1.02, Sp.c.r./D.r.o. -0.93- 1.30, L.c./Lt.c. -0.84-  
 0.89, L. / F. - 2.98 - 3.24, T. / C. int. 1. - 7.25 - 8.19, L. / (F. + T.) - 1.47 -  
 1.56, D. r. o. / L. o. - 0.88 - 1.22, D. r. o. / D. n. o. - 1.75 - 1.93, L. tim. / L. o. -  
 0.37 - 0.52, Sp. p. / Sp. n. - 1.24 - 1.33, Lt. c. / Sp. c. r. - 2.87 - 3.17.

L. / L. c., Lt. p. / Sp. p., F./T., D. p. /C. int. 1. ( . . , 1977)

( , 1989)

( , )

( <sup>2</sup> = 0.32, < 0.99).

( 45 — 56% 74%).

( $t = 2.4, < 0.03$ ;  $t = 2.3, < 0.04$ ),

( $< 0.05$ )

C. int. 1. / . int. h., D. . / . int. 1., Sp. . . / D. . . , L. . / Lt. . , D. . . / L. . .  
 Lt. . / Sp. . . ; L. / L. . , . int. 1. / . int. h., D. . / . int. L,  
 Lt. p. / Sp. p., F. / T., Sp. c. r. / D. r. o., L. c. / Lt. c., L. / F., T. / C. int. 1., D. r. o. / L. o.,  
 D. r. o. / D. n. o., L. tim. / L. o., Sp. c. r. / Sp. n., Lt. c. / Sp. . r. —

( )

REACTIONS OF YOUNGS-OF-THE-YEAR FROGS AND TOADS ON THE SOURCES OF NATIVE POND ODOUR AND THE POSSIBILITY OF THEIR IMPRINTING DURING LARVAL DEVELOPMENT. OGURTSOV, S. V. AND BASTAKOV, V. A. (INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TRANSMISSION, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, BOLSHOYKARETNYIPER., 19, MOSCOW 101447RUSSIA). *Rana lessonae*, *R. ridibunda* and *Bufo viridis* caught near their native ponds after metamorphosis preferred water from their native pond paired with water from an alien pond. Froglets of *R. lessonae* reared in laboratory conditions in water with a chemical marker (natural pond water, boiled nettle, morpholine, *b*-phenylethanol), that was present on larval stages 28 — 34 (4 — 7 days) or 44 (47) — 52 (at least 12 days), revealed preference for this marker. Froglets reared in water with a chemical marker that was present at the stages 0 — 28 or 39 — 43 were indifferent to the marker as did the control group, that had no contact with any of the markers during larval development. Some groups of *R. lessonae* still revealed preference to the native chemical marker during 7 months after metamorphosis.

(*Rana lessonae*)

(*R. tempo-*

*raria*)

(*Bufo bufo*),

( , 1986, 1991).

1997 — 2000 ..

(*R. ridibunda*)

( . *viridis*)

76 , 12 15 .  
 — 20 , — 36 .  
 : 6 - II  
 40 .

16 - 25

(  
80:15, < 0.0001).

0 - 2 8 ( , , 1975),  
 28 — 34,  
 39 - 43

44 (47) - 52.

( , ( ), b- ,  
 $10^8 - 10^7$  / ).

28 - 34 (4 - 7 ) 44 (47) - 52 ( 12 ),

0 - 28 39 — 43,

(Spaeti, 1978).

( , 1986, 1992) —

2.5

4 — 7

: (Hasler, Scholz, 1978), (Grassman, 1993)  
(Hudson, 1999).

2

( )

CRANIOMETRIC PECULIARITIES OF THE BROWN FROGS IN NORTHERN AND CENTRAL PARTS OF THEIR RANGES. 'OKULOVA, N. M. AND 'KOMKOVA, A. A. CSEVERTSOV INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, LENINSKY PR., 33, MOSCOW 117071 RUSSIA, natmichok@mlu-net.ru; DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY OF IVANOVO STATE UNIVERSITY, PR. LENINA, 136, IVANOVO 153004 RUSSIA). In 1993 - 1994, we collected 120 skulls of *Rana temporaria* from near Pies Town of Ivanovskaya Province (center of the geographic distribution of this species) and 73 skulls from Pinezhskii Nature Reserve (Arkhangelskaya Province, north of the range). We also collected 26 and 35 skulls of *R. arvalis* from these areas, respectively. We analyzed 12 measurements and 10 proportions. On average, the skull of *R. temporaria* is smaller than that in *R. arvalis*. At the north of the range of *R. temporaria*, its skull is smaller than in the center. *Rana arvalis* displays the opposite trend. On the average, the growth rate of the skull in *R. temporaria* is quicker than that in *R. arvalis*.

1993 — 1994 . ( *Rana temporaria*): . . . ( ) — . ( ) . 1993 1994 . ( ) 1994 . . . ( *R. arvalis*).

. 2001. — .

( 0.1 ) 12 ( , 1989). ,  
 : 17 — ( -  
 6/5 — . ), 18 —  
 (7/6); 19 — (8/6),  
 20 — -  
 (9/5), 21 — (10/5), 22 — -  
 - (11/6), 23 — -  
 (12/5), 24 — - -  
 (13/5), 25 — -  
 (14/6), 26 — .  
 (15/5).

( , , 1995) , ,  
 ( , 2.40 3.68 ), , -  
 , (2.73 1.50 ).

b ( ) , -  
 , -  
 ( F- ). -

1. , -  
 — ( . ).

2. , -  
 - , ,  
 , ,

3. , -  
 , ,

4. , -  
 , ,

0.50 ( : 0.52 ) , -  
 , ,

, -  
 , ,

- ( = 0.94 0.89 — ), -

5.

( = 0.49), (0.20).

1993

1994

( ) ( ) ( ) ( )  
 (1 — ( ), 2 — ( ), 3 — ( ), 4 — ( ) ;  
 : 5 — ( ), 6 — ( ),  
 7 — ( ), 8 — ( ),  
 , 9 — ( ), 10 — ( ),  
 , 11 — ( ),  
 12 — ( ), 13 — ( ),  
 14 — ( ), 15 — ( ),  
 16 — ( )

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
T	C	1993	28	12.39 ± 0.79	11.82 ± 0.84	4.96 ± 0.76	3.93 ± 0.26	8.11 ± 0.56	3.36 ± 0.36	6.75 ± 0.47	8.18 ± 0.46	2.18 ± 0.25	3.18 ± 0.23	7.61 ± 0.47	7.46 ± 0.53
		1994	45	12.73 ± 0.52	13.22 ± 0.63	4.56 ± 0.18	4.11 ± 0.16	8.49 ± 0.33	3.64 ± 0.16	7.11 ± 0.33	8.96 ± 0.35	1.62 ± 0.14	3.67 ± 0.15	8.42 ± 0.33	7.93 ± 0.35
		1994 + 1994	73	12.60 ± 0.44	12.68 ± 0.63	4.71 ± 0.18	4.04 ± 0.14	8.34 ± 0.30	3.53 ± 0.17	6.97 ± 0.27	8.66 ± 0.28	1.84 ± 0.13	3.48 ± 0.13	8.11 ± 0.27	7.75 ± 0.30
	Ц	1993	54	17.06 ± 0.46	17.44 ± 0.55	5.93 ± 0.21	4.56 ± 0.11	10.67 ± 0.31	4.98 ± 0.21	9.85 ± 0.29	10.11 ± 0.31	3.00 ± 0.16	4.80 ± 0.15	10.87 ± 0.36	10.24 ± 0.32
		1994	66	15.14 ± 0.50	15.24 ± 0.53	5.76 ± 0.17	4.47 ± 0.13	10.35 ± 0.35	4.12 ± 0.17	8.52 ± 0.30	10.41 ± 0.32	2.45 ± 0.16	4.21 ± 0.17	10.53 ± 0.35	9.80 ± 0.38
		1994 + 1994	120	16.00 ± 0.34	16.23 ± 0.38	5.84 ± 0.13	4.51 ± 0.09	10.49 ± 0.24	4.51 ± 0.13	9.12 ± 0.21	10.28 ± 0.22	2.70 ± 0.11	4.48 ± 0.12	10.68 ± 0.25	10.00 ± 0.25
	O	1994 + 1994	193	14.71 ± 0.27	14.89 ± 0.30	5.41 ± 0.10	4.33 ± 0.08	9.68 ± 0.19	4.14 ± 0.10	8.31 ± 0.17	9.67 ± 0.17	2.37 ± 0.08	4.10 ± 0.09	9.71 ± 0.19	9.15 ± 0.19
	C	1993	15	14.20 ± 0.61	14.13 ± 0.68	5.80 ± 0.26	3.87 ± 0.17	9.87 ± 0.39	3.13 ± 0.35	8.07 ± 0.43	9.07 ± 0.37	3.00 ± 0.22	3.67 ± 0.27	9.27 ± 0.34	8.60 ± 0.41
		1994	20	14.05 ± 0.59	14.85 ± 0.72	5.05 ± 0.29	3.85 ± 0.18	10.00 ± 0.39	3.75 ± 0.27	7.90 ± 0.50	9.95 ± 0.39	2.60 ± 0.20	3.70 ± 0.21	9.55 ± 0.27	8.50 ± 0.32
1994 + 1994		35	14.11 ± 0.43	14.54 ± 0.50	5.37 ± 0.20	3.86 ± 0.13	9.94 ± 0.28	3.48 ± 0.22	7.97 ± 0.34	9.57 ± 0.27	2.77 ± 0.15	3.69 ± 0.17	9.43 ± 0.21	8.54 ± 0.26	
Ц	1993	26	11.88 ± 0.38	11.81 ± 0.35	4.58 ± 0.17	3.46 ± 0.13	8.27 ± 0.30	2.92 ± 0.16	6.65 ± 0.21	8.08 ± 0.25	1.27 ± 0.10	3.31 ± 0.11	8.12 ± 0.30	7.42 ± 0.21	
O	1994 + 1994	61	13.16 ± 0.30	13.38 ± 0.32	5.02 ± 0.14	3.69 ± 0.09	9.23 ± 0.21	3.24 ± 0.14	7.41 ± 0.21	8.94 ± 0.19	2.13 ± 0.10	3.53 ± 0.11	8.87 ± 0.18	8.06 ± 0.17	

(1993 .)

1994 .

6. 17, 22,  
 23; — 19 24.  
 7. ( )  
 ( )

(RANA TEMPORARIA)

1, . . . 2  
 ( )  
 2 ( )

PHENOLOGY OF RANA TEMPORARIA ON THE NORTH OF ITS AREA. 'OKULOVA, N. M. AND <sup>2</sup>SIVKOV, A. V ('SEVERTSOV INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, LENINSKY PR., 33, MOSCOW 117071 RUSSIA, natmichok@mtu-net.ru; PIN EGA RESERVE, PERVOMAYSKAYA UL., 123A, SETTLE PIN EGA, ARKCHANGELSK PROVINCE, 164610 RUSSIA, rodnik@atnet.ru). The phenology of Rana temporaria was observed in 1985 — 1997 in Pinega reserve (Arkhangelsk Province). It was revealed that the dates of the first in season frog meeting and dates of spawning beginning are here average for north part of area; but the first tadpoles appearance is here noticeable latest and reduction of embryo development period (typical for north part of area) is not expressed here. For the phenology of Rana temporaria in whole is proved that the more high is latitude of region the more: 1— short is the activity season ( $R = r - 0.67$ ), 2— short is the time of water stage of development to date of this year frog appearance on dry land ( $R = 0.60$ ), 3— short the period from the date of this year frog appearance on dry land to end of season activity ( $R = 0.53$ ), 4— the period of tadpole development is maximum on 60'— 62° N, to north and south it is shorter ( $R = 0.99$ ), 4— the time of embryo development does not depend on latitude. The analysis of frog phenology in Pinega reserve showed that the activity dates depend on previous status and previous dates of activity in population; its modify also by external conditions. So, in Pinega reserve the data offinal in season frog meeting determines the frog activity beginning next spring ( $R = 0.44$ ) and deviation of date of activity beginning is caused by the spring temperature deviations; the first in season meeting of frog is the earlier the warmer is February ( $R = 0.42$ ) and March ( $R = 0.36$ ), the earlier is a snow descent ( $R = 0.85$ ), the warmer are April (0.32) and May ( $R = 0.61$ ). By analogy with this the other phenology phenomenons (data of spawning beginning, tadpole appearance, date of this year frog appearance on dry land and data offinal in season frog meeting) are determined by the previous population factors and weather deviations.

(Rana temporaria)

( . ) 1985 — 1997 .

( ,  
 —  
 ), -  
 , ( ., 1990; ,

, 1965; , 1996)

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-

-

-

-

(

-

-

-

-

(1956).

( „ - ): , = 486.5 - 5.413 , — (R = 2) R = 0.68, F = 14.37, = 0; 2 —

( 2, - ): 2 = 243.5 - 2.754 , R = 0.60, F = 4.46, = 0.02 ( , 1956); 3 — ( 3, - ):

= 476 ~2 544, R = 0.52, F = 3.34, = 0.04. ( 4, - ) 60 - 62° . . :

4 = -273600 + 18890 - 487.4 2 + 5.57 3 - 0.0238 4, R = 0.99, F = 56.44, = 0.02. (

-

-

(1998))

-

£ 0.05. , :

(0.32) (0.42) (0.36), (0.85), (0.61)

(0.44).

(0.89), (0.33), (0.55), (0.27), (0.74),

(0.89).

(0.96).

(0.39) (0.54), (0.89).

-

-

(0.63), (0.67), — (0.38) — (0.40).  
 (0.77), (0.29), (0.65), (0.46),  
 (0.42),

1 — (60° . .), . . . (1996);  
 2 — (65° . .), . . . ; 3 — . . . (62° 30' . .),  
 (66° 34' . .), . . . (1990); 4 — . . . (1990); 5 —  
 (67° 40' . .), . . . (1990); 6 —  
 (67° . .), . . . (1965);  
 7 — . (57° . .), . . .

^	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	5.05	11.05	26.04	14.05	21.05	4.06	14.04
	12.05	17.05	30.04	18.05	25.05	14.06	18.04
	26.05	8.06	10.05	27.05	-	24.06	-
	26.07	31.07	5.07	15.07	30.07	27.07	15.07
	21.09	16.09	2.10	21.09	15.09	28.08	29.09
( - )	139	129	204	129	118	105	169
( - )	226	236	161	236	247	260	196
-	8	6	5	5	4	II	5
( - )		23	11	9	-	11	-
-	75	76	67	59	67	44	89
-	62	54	57	50	-	34	-
-	58	48	90	69	48	33	77

*DISTRIBUTION AND BIOLOGY OF PIT VIPERS IN THE EASTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA.* 'ORLOV, N. L.; 'ANANJEVA, N. B.;<sup>2</sup>RYABOV, S. A. AND 'KHALIKOV R. G. 0 DIVISION OF HERPETOLOGY, ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UNIVERSITETSKAYA NAB., 1, ST. PETERSBURG 199034 RUSSIA; TULA REGIONAL EXOTARIUM, OKTYABRSKAYA UL., 26, TULA 300002RUSSIA, rept@tula.net). We summarize our personal observations on 24 species and subspecies distributed in different regions of Eastern and South-Eastern Asia from the Eastern Himalayas to Eastern Tonkin and from Russian Far East to Great Sunda Archipelago. The data about sympatric species of pit vipers in several places (Russian Far East: Primorsky Territory, south of Amur Region and Khabarovsk Territory; Mongolia: Khalkhin-Gol River valley and western foothills of Big Khingan; Vietnam: mountains of Tonkin and Annam; Eastern Nepal and India (Sikkim) and Great Sunda Archipelago: mountain regions of Southern Sumatra and western Java) with the comparison of arboreal, semiterrestrial-semiarboreal, terrestrial and cryptozoic forms and inhabiting of different altitudes are presented. In the field and terrarium the study of the age variations of dietary preference and feeding behavior of pit vipers, their reproductive biology and growth were conducted.

*Cmtalinae Azemiopinae,*

24

(*Cmtalinae*) *Trimeresurus, Protobothrops, Ovophis, Tropicolaemus, Gloydius, Deinagkistrodon, Calloselasma* *Azemiopinae (Azemiops)*

1979 - 2000

1. : — *G. intermedius, G. ussuriensis.*
2. : — *G. halys* ssp.
3. : — *G. halys.*
4. : — *A. feae, D. acutus, . tonkinensis, P. jerdoni bourreti, P. mucrosquamatus, T. albolabris albolabris, T. popeorum, T. stejnegeri.*

5. : — . *rhodostoma*, . *monticola* - *victus*, . *mucrosquamatus*, . *albolabris albolabris*, . *popeorum*, . *stejnegeri*, *Trimeresurus* sp.

6. : ( ) — *G. himalayanus*, . *monticola monticola*, . *albolabris septentrionalis*, . *erythrurus*, . *karanshahi*.

1. : — . *monticola convictus*, . *purpureomaculatus*, . *a. albolabris*, . *puniceus*, . *wagleri*.

, , , ( . ).

, 20 ( . *comutus* )

*Azemiops feae*

( . *albolabris* — . *stejnegeri* — . *popeorum* — . *macrops* — . *erythrurus*). *Trimeresurus* ( . *karanshahi* . *puniceus*)

*G. halys* , *G. ussuriensis*,

( . ), *D. acutus* . *jerdoni bourreti*.

, (*Protobothrops Trimeresurus*).

, , , *G. halys* . *mucrosquamatus*

« »

, *stejnegeri*

( : — , — , — ; — ; — ; — ; — ; — ).

	A										
<i>Azemiops feae</i>				+	600 - 1500	+		+			
<i>Gloydus hatys hatys</i>	+				200 - 3500		+	+			
<i>Gloydus intermedius</i>	+				0 - 1300		+			+	
<i>Gloydus ussuriensis</i>	+				0 - 1300		+				-
<i>Calloselasma rhodostoma</i>					300 -800	+		+ <sup>3</sup>			
<i>Deinagkistrodon acutus</i>					600 - 2000	+		+			
<i>Ovophis monticola monticola</i>	+				1000 - 2800	+		+			
<i>Ovophis monticola convict us</i>	+				400 - 2000	+		-			
<i>Ovophis tonkinensis</i>	+				600 - 1900	+		+ <sup>3</sup>			
<i>Protobothrops jerdoni bourreti</i>			+		1500 - 2000	+		+			
<i>Protobothrops mucrosquamatus</i>			+		150 - 1500	+		+ <sup>4</sup>			
<i>Trimeresurus alboiabriss albolabris</i>		+			2000		+			+ <sup>5</sup>	
<i>Trimeresurus albolabris septentrionalis</i>		+			900 - 3000		+				+
<i>Trimeresurus erythrurus</i>		+			1000 - 2000		+				+
<i>Trimeresurus karanshahi</i>			+		2500 - 3500		+	+			
<i>Trimeresurus popeorum</i>		+			1200		+				
<i>Trimeresurus puniceus</i>			+		500 - 1600		+				+
<i>Trimeresurus stejnegeri</i>		+			400 - 2500		+			+ <sup>5</sup>	
<i>Trimeresurus macrops</i>		+			1670		+			+ <sup>5</sup>	
<i>Tropidolaemus wagleri</i>		+			0 - 1300		+	+ <sup>6</sup>			

∴ 1 —

;2 —

;3 —

; 4 —

; 5 —

;6 —

. . *albolabris*

*Gloydus*, . *karanshahi*

. *tibetanus*

4000 .

### GLOYDIUS HOGE ROMANO-HOGE, 1981

REVIEW OF THE PALEARCTIC SPECIES OF THE GENUS GLOYDIUS HOGE ET ROMANO-HOGE, 1981. ORLOV, N. L. AND BARABANOV, A. V. (DIVISION OF HERPETOLOGY, ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UNIVERSITETSKAYA NAB., 1, ST. PETERSBURG 199034 RUSSIA, lacerta@vn.ru). The paper includes the question of nomenclature and distribution of Palearctic *Gloydus*. The type specimens and type territories of species of *Gloydus halys*— *G. intermedius* complexes are given. Neotypes for a number of species are designated and described. As the result of nomenclature revision with examination of type specimens and study of all the synonymized forms of Palearctic forms referred to *Gloydus Hoge et Romano Hoge*, 1981, 15 valid names of specific and subspecific status are considered.

*Gloydus* Hoge et Romano-Hoge, 1981,

15

1. *Gloydus halys halys* (Pallas, 1776).

74° . .

- ( ZISP 14784):  
 , 84
2. *Gloydus halys caraganus* (Eichwald, 1831)
- G. h. halys.* ( ZISP 2200):
3. *Gloydus halys caucasicus* (Nikolsky, 1916)
- ( ZISP 19017.1):
4. *Gloydus halys cognatus* Gloyd, 1977
- ( USNM 68686): Choni, on the River, Gansu Province, China [ ]].
5. *Gloydus halys stejneri* (Rendahl, 1933).
- ( NHRM 1923 809- 2780):
6. *Gloydus intermedius* (Strauch, 1868). —
- G. intermedius*
- G. ussuriensis* *G. brevicaudus.*
- , *Ancistrodon* (= *Gloydus*) *saxatilis* Emelianov, 1937,  
*G. intermedius.*
- ( ZISP 2221):
7. *Gloydus shedaensis* (Zhao, 1979)
- ( CIB 7910005):
8. *Gloydus blomhoffii blomhoffii* (Boie, 1826).
- );

( ), ZMA 15179):  
9. *Gloydus blomhoffii siniticus* (Gloyd, 1977).

( AMNH 25554): Ningguo County, Anhui Province, China [ ].

10. *Gloydus brevicaudus* (Stejneger, 1907).  
( USNM 17507): Pusan, Korea [ (= ), ].  
*G. brevicaudus*  
*G. blomhoffii*.  
) *Agkistrodon blomhoffii dubitatus* Gloyd, 1977

*G. brevicaudus* (Stejneger, 1907).

11. *Gloydus ussuriensis* (Emelianov, 1929).

ZISP 13327):

12. *Gloydus tsushimaensis* (Isogawa, Moriya et Mitsui, 1994).

13. *Gloydus himalayanus* (Gunther, 1864)

( BMNH 1946.1.18.75, 1946.1.19.64): Garhwal, Uttar Pradesh, India, in the Himalayas at 9,000 ft. (2743 m) [ ].

14. *Gloydus monticola* (Werner, 1922).

( NMW 17089.1 — 2): Yaoshan, near Likiang (Li-chiang), northwestern Yunnan, China, 3600 m. [ ].  
*G. monlicola*

*G. strauchi*.

15. *Gloydus strauchi* (Bedriaga, 1912).

( ZISP 8634): Ta-tsian-lu, Sichuan Province, China [ - - , ].

- 1. *Gloydus halys* complex ( *G. halys halys*, *G. h. caraganus*, *G. h. caucasicus*, *G. h. cognatus* *G. h. stejnegeri*).
- 2. *Gloydus intermedius* complex ( *G. intermedius* *G. shedaoensis*).
- 3. *Gloydus blomhoffii* complex (*G. blomhoffii blomhoffii*, *G. b. siniticus*, *G. brevicaudus*, *G. tsushimaensis* *G. ussuriensis*).
- 4. *Gloydus strauchi* — *monticola* complex (*G. strauchi*, *G. monticola*).
- 5. *G. himalayanus*.

(VIPERA URSINII)

« »

« »

SOME DATA ABOUT VIPERA URSINII IN PRIVOLZSKA YA LESOSTEP NATURE RESERVE. PAVLOFF, P. V. (STATE NATURE RESERVE «PRIVOLZSKAYA LESOSTEP», UL. KRASNAYA, 29 - 89, PENZA 440026 RUSSIA). / present the data on the biology of *Vipera ursinii* living in Privolzkaya Lesostep Nature Reserve.

« »

— 8326.0 , 7413.4  
8%

662.6 (336.0 )

(*Vipera ursinii*),

2000

1997

1.2 / ..  
— 0.9 / . 5.7 / .  
306 - 444 (403.6 ± 24.8), ( = 11)  
( = 9) - 400 - 510 (481.3 ± 27.1).

. 2001. — .

,  
- , — . 17.04.1999 .  
( 11:00 18:00,  
).

28 - 30° .  
25.09.2000 .

20 (Lacerta agilis). (Microtus sp.), — 14 .

( , , , ),  
1995; 1999). ( , , , )

(VI ERA URSINII)

1, . . 2  
2 ( )

RECORDS OF VIPERA URSINII ON ISLANDS OF KUIBYSHEV RESERVOIR.  
PAVLOV, A. V. AND BAKIN, . V. (ECOLOGICAL FACULTY, KAZAN STATE UNIVERSITY, KREMLIOVSKAYA UL., 18, KAZAN 420008 TATARSTAN, RUSSIA, ecologi@tbu.ru; VOLZHSKO-KAMSKYZAPOVEDNIK, POST OFFICE RAIFA, POS. SADOVY, TATARSTAN 422523 RUSSIA). An archipelago including more than 60 islands exists in Kuibyshevskoe Reservoir within 54° 55'— 55° 05' N and 49° 05' — 49° 20' E. Its vegetation cover consists of 32 complexes of kserophilous, mezophilous and hygrophilous types. In 2000, we discovered their populations of 4 reptile species on 3 islands. Data on habitats and biology of Vipera ursinii are given. Creation of a sanctuary on the territory of archipelago is planned (total area 17979 ha).

(Vi ursinii renardf) -  
 1924 . « » ( -  
 , 1929). 1955 - 1957 .  
 " 1971 . ( , 1983).  
 1988 . ,  
 -  
 3 - 4 .  
 ( 15 2) , 60 -  
 - 54° 55' - 55° 05' . . 49° 05' - 49° 20' . . -  
 , , , , , . -  
 , , , , , . -  
 32 , . -  
 ( , , 2000). -  
 (0.7 ) . -  
 - ,  
*Pin us sylvesiris*, *Betula pendula* *Populus*  
*balsamifera*; — *Acer negundo* -  
 « », -  
 (*Chamaecytisus ruthenicus*); —  
 : *angustifolia*, *Myosotis popovii*, *Astragalus cicer*, *A. danicus* -  
 , « » — -  
 - , -  
 (*Leonurus quinquelobatus*, *Urtica dioica*, *Artemisia vulgaris*, *Conium maculatum*  
 . ). : 30 — 35  
 ./ . 2000 ., -  
 , « ./ 2) », -  
 ( 40%) . -  
 — ,  
 , 11 ,  
 2000 . , .



DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS AND POPULATION NUMBER OF LIZARDS AT PLUSHCHAN AREA (THE UPPER DON RIVER) AND IN STAVROPOLSKII REGION. PANOVA, E.A. MOSCOW STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY, UL. KIBALCHICHA, 6, MOSCOW 129278 RUSSIA). Population number of *Lacerta agilis* along gorge slopes and borders in the Lipetskaya Province was 28 specimens per 0.5 hectare, that in *Anguis fragilis* in forest roads 3 individuals per 4 km. The number of *L. agilis* in Stavropolskii Region was 32 specimens per 2 km. In the both cases distribution of young and adults depended on vegetation pattern and microclimate.

(*Lacerta agilis*) -  
 ( *Anguis fragilis* ) 2000 .  
 « » ( „  
 - ) . . . . .  
 ( „ 1999),  
 (*Eremias arguta*),  
 (*Lacerta agilis*, *L. vivipara*), ,  
 .  
 , ( -  
 , 1994).  
 -  
 0.5 (500 10 ) — 0.25 (250 10 ),  
 .  
 +25° , . (28 . 0.5 ) +20 -  
 -  
 . (11% — , 32% — ) -  
 , ( , -  
 , (57%) — ,  
 0.5  
 .  
 , : -  
 5 , -  
 . ( -  
 0.25 )  
 . 7%

( , 1996, 1997),

« »

1 - 3

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25 - 28.05.2000

2000

2

9:00 20:00

+26 — 35°

32

( , 1976).

(9:00 — 11:00)

(15:00 - 18:00)

+26 - +28°

(RANA RIDIBUNDA)

INTRAPOPOPULATION VARIATION OF BODY PROPORTIONS IN RANA RIDIBUNDA. PESKOV, V. N. AND KOTSERZHINSKA, I. M. (INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF UKRAINE, UL. BOGDANA KHEMLNITSKOGO. 15, KIEV 01601 UKRAINE, kotserzh@newmail.ru, Ikotserzh@chat.ru). Different aspect of intrapopulation variation of body proportions in Rana ridibunda were studied. Different and similarity in the age dynamics of body proportions of males and females were found. Females are more variable in length, and males in body proportions. Sexual differences in body proportions increase with age.

(Rana ridibunda),

/ . . . . .  
 ( . . . . . )  
 ( = 23)  
 : ,  
 — ( )  
 ( )  
 ( . . . . . , 1991).  
 (DE),  
 DE  
 ( , 1979): 1 ( ) 5 ( -  
 )  
 ( )  
 (subadultus), (adultus-I) (adultus-II) -  
 ( , 1979).  
 ( ) (58.4 - 89.7, = 77.66,  
 CV= 11.48%) (61.4 - 79.7, = 79.66, CV = 14.64%)  
 (62.9 - 75.4, = 68.90, CV = 5.84%) (61.5 - 81.6, = 71.78,  
 CV = 8.56%)  
 (74.8 - 93.5, = 82.45, CV = 5.91%), (79.4 - 110.7, = 90.34,  
 CV = 9.38%)  
 .  
 ( DE<sub>cp</sub> = 0.59,  
 DE<sub>cp</sub> = 0.63). , - , ,  
 ,  
 (subadultus) (DE<sub>cp</sub> = 0.44) (DE<sub>cp</sub> = 0.50) .  
 ( DE<sub>cp</sub> = 0.47; DE<sub>cp</sub> = 0.55).  
 ,  
 « » -  
 ,  
 ( , 1976).  
 subadultus —  
 adultus-1 — adultus-II ,  
 ( ) ,  
 , ,  
 ,

1 . — 4 — 4 ( ). : 1 — — ( )  
 ( ) 4 — IK — 4 ( ), (L. tym.): 5 — IK — 5  
 ( ) 5 — 1 — ( ). : 5 — IK — 4

: 1 — — ( ) 5 — — 1  
 ( ), : — 2 — 1 ( ) 4 — 5 — 5  
 ( ), : 5 — 4 —  
 ( ) 4 — 1 — 1 ( ).

» (IK — 4 — 5 ).

(2 — 2 — 1 ).

subadultus  
 DE<sub>cp</sub> = 0.10, adultus-I —  
 DE<sub>cp</sub> = 0.16, adultus-II — DE<sub>cp</sub> = 0.18.  
 (DE<sub>cp</sub> = 0.15), —  
 (DE<sub>cp</sub> = 0.23).

(DE<sub>cp</sub> = 0.16), — subadultus adultus-I (DE<sub>cp</sub> = 0.19).

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF REACTIONS OF THREE SPECIES OF ANURA TO POLLUTION OF ENVIRONMENT. PESKOVA, T. Y. (DEPARTMENT OF POST GRADUATE TRAINING, KUBAN STATE MEDICAL ACADEMY, UL. SEDINA, 4 KRASNODAR 350000 RUSSIA). Various pollutants (pesticides, salts of heavy metals and oil) influence amphibians during whole their ontogenesis. The pollutants increase the mortality of animals, but the sublethal concentrations cause adaptive changes. Three species of amphibian.: from different ecological groups: *Rana temporaria*, *R. ridibundus* and *Bombina orientalis* show



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striata ( , );

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« » ( )

**PROTECTION OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES IN NIZHEGORODSKAYA PROVINCE.** PESTOV, M. V. AND MANNAPOVA, E. I. (LABORATORY OF BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES WITH THE ECOCENTER «DRONT», P. O. BOX 631, NIZHNY NOVGOROD 603000 RUSSIA). The work on the protection of amphibians and reptiles was done by the experts in 3 directions. 1. Creation of legislative basis for issues of protection and sustainable use of the animals. The Red Data Book of Nizhegorodskaya Province and some bylaws were approved. 2. Protection of habitats. Improvement of a network of nature reserves and implementation of biotechnological measures to optimize living conditions of threatened species. 3. Popularization. Provincial contest «Frog Princess» was organized. It involved more than 1000 people. Nizhny Novgorod Society for the Protection of Amphibians and Reptiles was established.

(*Emysorbicularis*), (Salamandrella keyserlingii),  
 (Coronella austriaca). (Vipera berus)  
 (Triturus vulgaris, . cristatus),  
 (Bombina bombina), (Pelobates fuscus),  
 (Anguis fragilis). «

0.5 2

: «

», «

», ( 10 ),

( 20)

— «

( !)

01.01.1999 .) — 534055 , 8.1%

», «

», 60 %

2000 .

10 100 <sup>2</sup> 19 0.4 - 1.0 .

—

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I

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« »

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50

400

2000

« »,

«

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*KEY STATEMENTS OF LANDSCAPE HERPETOLOGY. PIKULIK, M. M. (INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY, ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF BELARUS, AKADEMICHESKAYA UL., 27, MINSK 220072 BELARUS). Some common regularities of landscape variation of the forest zone amphibian and reptile herpelocomplexes and populations of dominant species in the conditions of anthropogenic transformation and fragmentation of natural ecosystems were found. These regularities show the congruence of nature and level of species composition, distributions, population structure and intraspecific competition of amphibians and reptiles with landscape heterogeneity. They are considered as the key statements of landscape herpetology.*

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— *Emys orbicularis*

— *Hyla arborea*,

— *Bombina bombina*).

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**(BUFO BUFO COMPLEX)**

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*DATA ON TAXONOMIC RELATIONSHIPS OF COMMON TOADS (BUFO BUFO COMPLEX) AND SOME PRACTICAL PROBLEMS OF SYSTEMATICS. PYSANETS, E. M. (ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM, NATIONAL NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM OF NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF UKRAINE, UL. BOHDANA KHMELNYTSKOGO, 15, KIEV 01030 UKRAINE). The account of some views on Bufo bufo taxonomy from the center of the East Europe and Western Caucasus showed that many authors have found differentiation of the common toads from these regions as subspecies or species. I made an attempt to resolve the problem of systematic relationships of common toads based on the morphological and biological species concepts. The data on variability of external morphological characters and laboratory hybridization did not clear information on the level of taxonomic differentiation. The result of my study demonstrated that morphological and biological species concepts have some methodological problems and they have no clearly criteria of species.*

1970- — 1980- .

( ., 1978; Matsui et al., 1985)

(*Bufo bufo bufo*)

( . . *verrucosissimus*) .

( , 1989).

*Bufo v. verrucosissimus* (Pallas, [1814]), *v. turowi* (Krasovsky, 1933)  
*v. circassicus* Orlova et Tuniyev, 1989 ( , , 1989).

( , 1948; , 1971; , 1980;  
, 1982; , 1985; , 1988; , 1988; Gollmann,  
**1996**; Avise, Wollenberg, 1997 ),

125 . *Bufo*  
(*bufo*) *verrucosissimus*' la — .  
, **800** . . . , 8 ( ,  
); 1 — . . .  
**7** , 5 ( , ). *Bufo bufo*  
*bufo*: 2 — . . . , 29 , 19 ( ); 3 —  
„ **5** , **6** ( ); . . . , **4** , **28**  
( ); 6 — . . . , 3 ; .  
**68** , 1 , 1 ( ). 1 - 5 (52 ,  
)  
**6** ( ) , **2** ) —  
( 8 ).

( ) 13 , 12

( ) ,  
, ( ) ,  
) —  
«Statistica».

\*\*10,

( 5 — 8 )

, , ( = ( 2 - 3 ), )

TM

, , ( ) ( )

, , , , : , ,

: - ( ) , — )

) ( . ) ( , 1995; , 1999), ( , )

*Bufo bufo*.

( . *bufo bufo*, . . . )  
( . )

: ( . (*bufo verrucosissimus*,

80.6%; )

( 34.3, 35.0, 62.9%).

90%

98, 88 85%

2-8% ( ).

(F1)

*Bufo (bufo) verrucosissimus* (

*Bufo bufo bufo* ( . )).

F1.

(= F1 )

).

, 2 — 8%,

F1,

83.3, 73.7, 64.4%

11.4 — 30.3%. ( )

53%

F2

F1,

9 — 11 .

1996 .). ( , 1968, 1971; , 1986; Veiht, 1996). (Veiht, 1996).

(«Species are groups of actually or potentially interbreeding natural populations which are reproductively isolated from other such groups» — Mayr, 1942; . no Scoble, 1985, p.32).

» ( , 1974, .28).

(Klelowski, 1958; Flindt, Hemmer, 1969; Morton et al., 1978; Cook, 1983; Green, 1984; Hills et al., 1984; Sullivan, 1986; Stromberg et al., 1989; Sullivan et al., 1988; Sullivan, 1990; Schlyter et al, 1991 .)

(= « » ?); - ,

(= « » F1, ( ?) , - F2 ).

F1, F2), , ( - ,

« »

1.

1989)

2.

F1,

3. F1, ( . bufo bufo . bufo verrucosissimus).

(F2), in statu nascendi — . bufo . verrucosissimus.

4. > -  
-  
-  
-  
( )

5. -  
-

(EREMIAS ARGUTA DESERTI)

-

1, . . . 2, . . . 1  
( )

PECULIARITIES OF HABITAT DISTRIBUTION IN EREMIAS ARGUTA DESERTI POPULATION OF BOGDINO-BASKUNCHACKSKY STATE NATURE RESERVE.

POLYNOVA, G. V, 2POLYNOVA, . E. AND VUUCH, T. A. CECOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF RUSSIAN PEOPLE FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY, PODOLKAYA UL., 8/3, MOSCOW 113093 RUSSIA;2DEPARTMENT OF GEOMORPHOLOGY, FACULTY OF GEOGRAPHY, MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY, VOROBYOVY GORY, MOSCOW 117234 RUSSIA). The study of habitat distribution in Eremias arguta deserti showed that the highest population density is attained onfield roads and on the territories with low vegetation density. These territories are more useful for the lizard hunting activity and social contacts. The population density of these widespread lizard species can be used as an additional criterion of the condition in nature reserve ecosystems.

2000 , , -

-

, -

(Eremias

arguta deserti), -

: -

, , -

- , -

, , ( - , 1995; Polynova, Bozshansky, 1998; , - , 2000).

( , 1954; ., 1977)

20.9 — 71.1 , 50.2

5.4 / , — 30.5 / .

1.6 / .

(1.6 / ).

(0.3 / ).

0.9 / .

40%.

COLVBRIDAE

THE FIRST SHEDDINGS IN VARIOUS SPECIES OF COLVBRIDAE. POPOVSKAYA, S. P. (TULA REGIONAL EXOTARIUM, OKTYABRSKAYA UL., 26, TULA 300002 RUSSIA, rept@tula.net). The purpose of this work is the determination of terms of the first sheddings in members of the genera Lampropeltis and Elaphe. Sheddings were recorded in 1732specimens. As a result, the supposition was made that the first shedding may depend on the temperament and the way of life of the species in the wild, and this dependence may be maintained under laboratory conditions.

Lampropeltis Elaphe Colubridae  
(1999 - 2000 ). 1156  
Elaphe 576 Lampropeltis.

6 - 17

(6—10 )

(11 - 17 ). 18

Lampropeltis (L. . mexicana, L. . thayeri, L. . pyromelana, L. . woodini, L. ruthveni, L. triangulum campbelli, L. t. annulata, L. t. hondurensis, L. t. sinaloae', L. t. arcifera, L. 7. stuarti, L. alterna, L. getulus californiae, L. g. holbrooki, L. g. splendida, L. g. floridana «goini», L. g. f. «brooksi»,

*L. calligaster*). *Elaphe*  
 (. *g. guttata*, . *obsoleta* — ), (. *schrenckii*.  
 . *climacophora*, . *quadrivirgata*), (. *persica*, . *longissima*).  
 (£. *dione*) (. *helena*, . *porphyracea*) .

( , 1998; Schulz, 1996), . *porphyracea* , -  
 2600 . . .  
 (Schulz, 1996).

. *flavirufa*  
 - . (. *taeniura* — -  
 , . *flavolineata* . *radiata*). , -

(Schulz, 1996).  
 ( 17 ) -

1 - 5 , — 2-3 .  
 2.20 — 14.53%  
 ( — 6 - 8%) 1.50 - 10.78%, ( -  
 — 6 — 7%) .

*Elaphe Lamppeltis* ,  
 ( ) -

SIGNIFICANCE AND METODOLOGY OF BIOINDICATION IN  
 HERPETOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS. PYASTOLOVA, O. A. AND VERSHININ, V. L.  
 (INSTITUTE OF PLANT AND ANIMAL ECOLOGY, URAL BRANCH OF RUSSIAN  
 ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UL. 8 MARTA, 202, EKATERINBURG 620144 RUSSIA).  
 The authors working in the field of ecological monitoring and bioindications think that complicity  
 of this kind of investigations — one of the main rules for reliable results. Long term practice  
 of herpetoindicational investigations on the territory of Ural region, in varied types of landscapes  
 and under different levels of their transformation gives us possibilities to make some generalizations  
 that have not pragmatic but mainly theoretical value.

CROCODILE COMPLEXES FROM THE LATE CRETACEOUS OF THE MIDDLE ASIA AND KAZAKHSTAN. REZVYI, A. S. (DEPARTMENT OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY, FACULTY OF BIOLOGICAL AND SOIL SCIENCES, ST. PETERSBURG STATE UNIVERSITY, UNIVERSITetskAYA NAB., 7/9, ST. PETERSBURG 199034 RUSSIA, Anion@isav.usr.pu.ru). There are 4 fossil crocodile complexes known from the Middle Asia and Kazakhstan. The most ancient one is coincided with the Khodzhakul formation of Karakalpakia, Western Uzbekistan (localities Khodzhakul, Sheikhdzheili, Tchelpyk etc.). It is dated by the Upper Albian — Lower Cenomanian, and includes *Shamosuchus karakalpakiensis* Nessov et Cherepanov, 1989, *Shamosuchus* sp. and *Pholidosauridae* (?) indet. The next crocodile complex

is dated by the Upper Turonian — Coniacian and originates from the Bissekty formation in Central Kyzylkum, Uzbekistan, and Zhirkindek formation of the area of North-Eastern Aral Sea Kazakhstan (localities Dzhyrakuduk and Tyulkeh). This complex includes *Kansajsuchus borealis* Efimov, 1975 (= *Shamosuchus occidentalis* Efimov, 1982), *Tadzhikosuchus kizylkumensis* Nessov et Cherepanov, 1989 (= *Zhyrasuchus angustifrons* Nessov et Cherepanov, 1989), *Zholsuchus procerus* Nessov et Cherepanov, 1989, *Protosuchia* or *Neosuchia* gen. et sp. nov. (?= «*Artzosuchus*, sp.», ?= «*Gobiosuchus* sp.») and *Crocodylomophrha* gen. et sp. indet. Santonian crocodile complex known from Bostobe formation of the area of North-Eastern Aral Sea (localities Shach-Shach, Baibishe etc.) and Yalovach formation of Ferghana, Tajikistan (Kansai locality) includes *Kansajsuchus extensus* Efimov, 1975 (= *Turanosuchus aralensis* Efimov, 1988), *Tadzhikosuchus macrodentis* Efimov, 1982, «*Tadzhikosuchus*» *neutralis* Efimov, 1988 and *Zholsuchus procerus* Fragmentary remains of crocodiles (*Alligatoridae* gen. et sp. indet.) are known from the Lower Campanian of the Southern Kazakhstan (Darbasa formation, Alymtau locality).

*Shamosuchus karakalpakiensis* Nessov et Cherepanov, 1989, *Shamosuchus* sp. *Pholidosauridae* (?) indet.

*S. karakalpakiensis*

*Kansajsuchus borealis* Efimov, 1975 (= *Shamosuchus occidentalis* Efimov, 1982); *Tadzhikosuchus kizylkumensis* Nessov et Cherepanov, 1989 (= *Zhyrasuchus angustifrons* Nessov et Cherepanov, 1989); *Zholsuchus procerus* Nessov et Cherepanov, 1989; *Protosuchia* *Neosuchia* gen. et sp. nov. (?= «*Artzosuchus* sp.», ?= «*Gobiosuchus* sp.») *Crocodylomophrha* gen. et sp. indet.

*Kansajsuchus extensus* Efimov, 1975 (= *Turanosuchus aralensis* Efimov, 1988); *Tadzhikosuchus macrodentis* Efimov, 1982; «*Tadzhikosuchus*» *neutralis* Efimov, 1988 *Zholsuchus procerus*.

(1995) *Brachychampsa*.

*Alligatoridae* gen. et sp. indet.

*Shamosuchus*,

(*Tadzhikosuchus*),

URBAC-98-00 National  
Science Foundation (EAR-9804771) National Geographic Society (6281-98).

**(RANA TEMPORARIA)**

( )

ABOUT WINTERING PLACES OF RANA TEMPORARIA IN A FOREST PARK OF VINNITSA. REMINNIJ, V. YU. (FACULTY OF BIOLOGY, M. KOTSYUBYNSKYSTATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY, UL. OSRROZKY, 32, VINNYTSA 21100 UKRAINE). Timing of autumnal migrations in the Common Frog (*Rana temporaria*) in a forest park in the city of Vinnitsya (Ukraine) is analyzed. Four winter aggregations are described. Their typology is analyzed by the number of hibernating amphibians and their age. Data on frog sizes are presented. The factors of choice of different hibernacula are determined.

(*Rana temporaria*)

45%

1998 — 1999

5-6 ( , 1956): 1 —

), 2 — ), 3 —

( 25.10.1998 .

*Rana temporaria*

. 2001. — \_\_\_\_\_.

( — 0.6 0.8 , — 20 — 30 ),

1998 - 1999 . -

2.4 - 5.2° . -

(L. = 21.8 - 48.8 ) ,

40 2.5% ( = 209). -

21.8 - 36.0 , -

— 32.5 - 38.0 . -

5500 ( -

04.12.1998 ). -

0.3 -

— 0.3 - 0.4 .

1.4° ( 1998 - 1999 ), 0.8 - 1.7° ( 1999 - 2000),

20 .

500 *R. temporaria*. -

« »

— 4<sup>2</sup>, — 0.5 - 0.6 .

— 2.2 - 4.2° .

— 10 — 20.

(L. = 29.6 - 70.3 ).

— *Bufo bufo* (L. = 45.7 ).

pH -

1 . . . . .  
 ( - ./ ) — 7.3 7.2, ( / ) — 603.1 628.1,  
 12.8. ( - ./ ) — 8.2 8.5, ( / ) — 4.6  
 , , , .  
 , , , .  
 ( , , ) ,

(PERCCOTTUS GLENU)

INTERACTIONS OF THE FISH PERCCOTTUS GLENI AND AMPHIBIANS IN SMALL WATER BODIES. RESHETNIKOV, A. N. (LABORATORY OF COMPARATIVE NEUROBIOLOGY OF VERTEBRATES, SEVERTSOV INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, LENINSKYPR., 33, MOSCOW117071 RUSSIA, sevin@online.ru). The introduced fish, *Perccottus glenii*, commonly known in the former Soviet Union as rotan, is widely dispersing. It eliminates some amphibian species from their most suitable breeding sites. Monitoring of 28 water bodies has been carried out since 1994 in the region of Glubokoe Lake Nature Reserve (Moscow Province, Russia). Newts *Triturus cristatus* and *T. vulgaris* cannot breed successfully in sites colonized by rotan, because the fish interrupts newt court behaviour, as well as consumes adult *T. vulgaris*. Frogs *Rana temporaria*, *R. arvalis* and *R. lessonae* do not avoid to breed in water bodies occupied by the rotan, but their larvae are eaten by the fish and are eliminated by this predator before metamorphosis in most cases. The toad *Bufo bufo* reproduces successfully in ponds used by the rotan because their larvae are distasteful to *P. glenii*.

(*Perccottus glenii*), -  
 , . , XX  
 . *glenii* -  
 , , , , , :  
 , , , , , -  
 . - . , -  
 , . « »  
 1950 . ( ., 1964).  
 1976 . ( , 1978).  
 -  
 1994 . 28 -  
 « » ( - ).  
 ,  
 25 .  
 . *glenii*  
 . *glenii* 260 -  
 290 . : *Triturus*

*cristatus*, *vulgaris*, *Rana temporaria*, *R. arvalis*, *R. lessonae*, *R. ridibunda*  
*Bufo bufo*, *B. viridis*.

0 5.

(N = 22, = -0.4619; = 0.03).

*R. temporaria* *R. arvalis*,

*R. lessonae*

*R. arvalis* *R. lessonae*

*glenii*

*R: temporaria*.

*cristatus*, *vulgaris*,

*R. temporaria*, *R. arvalis* *R. lessonae*,

(  $Z > 2$ ,  $< 0.05$ ).

*bufo*

( $Z = 0.76$ ;

).

*vulgaris*,

(Reshetnikov, Manteifel,

1997).

*cristatus*

( , , 1997)

( 18 24 )

*R. temporaria*

*R. temporaria*

*R. arvalis*, *R. lessonae*

*R. temporaria*

*. cristatus . vulgaris*

*R. arvalis . R. lessonae . vulgaris. R. temporaria,*

*. bufo*

*. glenii.*

( 99-04-48682).

1,

2

( )

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN MERISTIC SCALE CHARACTERS IN LACERTIDAE:  
 AN ANALYSIS OF THE INDIVIDUAL VARIABILITY AND POPULATION  
 DIFFERENTIATION PATTERNS. <sup>1</sup>ROITBERG, E. S. AND <sup>2</sup>ROSTOVA, N. S.  
 (FORSCHUNGSINSTITUT FUR DIE BIOLOGIE LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHER  
 NUTZTIERE, WILHELM-STAHL-ALLEE 2, D-18196 DUMMERSTORF, GERMANY;  
<sup>2</sup>FACULTY OF BIOLOGY AND SOIL SCIENCES, ST. PETERSBURG UNIVERSITY,  
 UNIVERSITETSKAYA NAB., 1/9, ST. PETERSBURG 199034 RUSSIA). Correlations between  
 8 meristic scale characters (Preanalia, Femoralia, Ventralia, Dorsalia, Temporalia, subdigital  
 lamellae etc.) were studied in homogenous samples from populations (3700 specimens  
 of 4 species), as well as at the level of geographic variation (original and published data  
 on 21 species) using principal component analysis. A weak but highly significant, overall positive  
 co-variation of few meristic scale characters was found to be a consistent trend of the individual  
 variability. At the level of interpopulational differences, these correlations are stronger and more  
 diversified than within localities. However, the patterns with a positive association of nearly all  
 meristic counts prevail. This concordance is attributed to intrinsic factors of scalation morphogenesis  
 (developmental constraints sensu Alberch, 1980 and Maynard Smith, 1985).

( ) —

(Lacertidae),

(2).

: *Lacerta agilis boemica* (548 . 6 ), *L. strigata* (1092, 16), *Darevskia caucasica* (721, 23) *D. daghestanica* (1301, 36).

( , ) ,  
( Z- ) .

0.2 - 0.4.  
< 0.001,

25 - 29%

17

*Lacertidae.*

42 — 74%

).

),  
1985)

(Alberch, 1980; Maynard Smith et al.,

RHACOPHORIDAE

( )

KEEPING AND BREEDING SOME RARE RHACOPHORIDAE. RYBOL TOVSKY, E. M. (CHILDRENZOO OF VSEVOLOZHSK HOUSE OF CREATIVE WORK, I-JA LINIA, 38, VSEVOLOZHSK 188710 LENINGRADSKAJA PROVINCE, RUSSIA). The goal of the nature protection activity of the laboratory of practical herpetology in the Children Zoo (Vsevolozsk) is to develop the techniques of breeding the rare amphibians. We say about breeding such frogs, as *Theloderma corticate*, *T. gordonii*, *T. asperum*, *Rhacophorus annamensis* here. The results of the investigations have proved the possibility to develop artificial populations of these most rare amphibians. Any species of animals whose population is on the verge of extinction will benefit from the introduction of newly developed populations, and the protection and maintenance of the genofund will justify all the efforts.

(*Rhacophorus annamensis*).

1995 .	24 - 26°
20 - 22°	22 — 24°
16 — 18°	
1996 .	
8	15 15 15
15	
6	
3.5 — 4	
— 1.2 — 1.4	

(*The/oderma corticate*)

(Bourret.

1942; Orlov, 1997; Orlov and Rybaltovsky, 1999; Rybaltovsky, 1999).

1996 .

( , . ).

( — 150 \* 60 40 )

(*Anubias lanceolatum*).

« »

6 — 7

«

»

( . ) . 75

85

91

5 - 6

. *corticate*

— 20 - 23

3 . 3.5 .

. 6 . 5 — 6 , ,

— 8 - 10 .

(*Theloderma gordoni*)

(Chiang Mai Province),

1200 . . .

900 — 1000 (Orlov, 1997),

(4 — 4.5 )

I . . . . .

1997 . . . . .

23 - 24° . . . . . : — 17 - 19° —

26 , 14 . . . . .

12 . . . . . *Th. corticate* . . . . .

3 . . . . . 86% . . . . .

45 45 45 . . . . . 50% . . . . .

— 5 , . . . . .

: 22 - 23° . . . . . 28 - 30° . . . . .

«Reptical», . . . . .

5 . . . . . 3.5 . . . . .

(*Theloderma asperum*) — . . . . .

3 . . . . .

20 . . . . . ) ( . . . . .

*Th. asperum*, *Th. gordonii* . . . . .

*Th. asperum*, . . . . .

1997 . . . . . 22 - 23° . . . . .

28 - 30° . . . . . — 12 . . . . .

1 - 6 . . . . .

8-10 . . . . . 56 — 70 . . . . .

2-3 . . . . . 10 - 14 . . . . .

64 . . . . .

2 . . . . .

(R. ARVALIS) (RANA TEMPORARIA)

LANDSCAPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATION OF IN THE PROPORTION OF RANA TEMPORARIA AND R. ARVALIS NUMBERS IN BELARUS. RYZHEVICH, K. (INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY, ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF BELARUS, AKADEMICHESKAYA UL., 21, MINSK 220072 BELARUS). The proportion of population numbers of these dominant species of anuran amphibians in dependence of landscape type in Belarus is discussed.

(Rana temporaria) (R. arvalis)

1998 ( 115 )

1968

(RANA TEMPORARIA)

(R. ARVALIS)

REALIZED ECOLOGICAL NICHES IN RANA TEMPORARIA AND R. ARVALIS: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS. SEVERTSOV, A. S.; SUROVA, G. S. AND KORNILOVA, A. M. (DEPARTMENT OF EVOLUTIONARY THEORY AND DARWINISM, FACULTY OF BIOLOGY, MOSCOW LOMONOSOV STATE UNIVERSITY, VOROBIOVY GORY, MOSCOW 119899 RUSSIA). Ecology and population dynamic in 2 brown frog species, Rana temporaria and R. arvalis, were studied in Moscovskaya Province, Solovki Islands and the South Urals during 25 years. We compared characteristics of the life cycles, namely habitat preferences, diet, migration, enemies and hibernation places using our own and available published data. We analyzed also variation of these parameters by the species range and compared the ecological niches. We found that the 2 species offrogs do not compete at any stage of their life cycles. Their ecological niches are very similar, and differences are determined generally by abiotic factors. We conclude that interspecific competition did not take place neither in the past nor in present, and the differences in the ecological niches are determined by separate ways of evolutionary development in these species.

(Rana temporaria)

(R. arvalis)

25-

. 2001. — .

*Rana temporaria*

. *R. arvalis*

*R. temporaria*,

30

+18° .

1 — 2° ,

7 — 10 ,

+6° . ,

7 - 10 .

( )

. *R. temporaria*

. , *R. arvalis* —

( . , . ).

( 4 )

( ) ,

( ) .

: *R. arvalis* *R. temporaria* ( )

( ) .

80%

23%.

( 1.5 )

pH.		<i>R. temporaria</i>	
pH < 4 —		<i>R. temporaria</i>	-
		30%.	-
H <sub>2</sub> S — 70%.	<i>R. arvalis</i>		
		5 — 7	
		( 70%)	
	<i>R. arvalis</i> ,		
		<i>R. arvalis</i>	( 5 - 6 )
	<i>R. temporaria</i> ( 8 )		

## (RANA ARVALIS)

## (R. TEMPORARIA)

FECUNDITY OF RANA ARVALIS AND R. TEMPORARIA IN MOSCOW AND MOSKOVSKAYA PROVINCE. SEVERTSOVA, E.A. (DEPARTMENT OF EVOLUTIONARY THEORY AND DARWINISM, FACULTY OF BIOLOGY, MOSCOW LOMONOSOV STATE UNIVERSITY, VOROBIOVY GORY, MOSCOW 119899 RUSSIA). Comparative analysis of fecundity in the frogs *Rana temporaria* and *R. arvalis* in Moscow city and Moskovskaya Province was performed. The highest fecundity was detected for the urban populations. It was also shown that the egg diameter was smaller and relative quantity of yolk was higher in the clutches deposited by frogs from the urban population. However, we did not find correlation between female fecundity and egg diameter. The results allow us to suppose that the evolutionary changes in the reproductive strategy in the urban populations of these common frog species represent the way to escape the anthropogenic pressure. Anthropogenic influence is a novel evolutionary factor leading to increase offecundity in 2 frog species, *R. temporaria* and *R. arvalis* in natural ponds of Moscow City in comparison with those in Moskovskaya Province, as a control. Decrease of the egg diameter in the frog population living in Moscow City was shown.

. 2001. — .

, , -  
,

1998 - 1999 . -

(*Rana temporaria*) : ( . *arvalis*) -

) — ; -

( 100 ; -

) — , ( -

-1, -2), -

50 . ( - ). -

-1

*temporaria* 49 .  
— *arvalis* -

(15 ), -

— 10.8 12.2 ,

0.7 ), ( .

1.5

( — 1700; — 2639 , -

, 1682 1100). -

*temporaria* 2982 , -1,

2333 .  
*arvalis* — 1303 ,

1443 . -

30

(17 ( , -

(1975)1 -

35.8 (lim: 28 — 42)  
 (34.99 ) (lim: 30 —  
 40 ).  
 33.7 (lim: 30 — 38)  
 -1 — 34.62 (lim: 30 - 40)  
 ( — 37.4, lim: 35 - 40)  
 : 34.45 35.56  
 42 — , a lim: 30 - 42 — (lim: 25 —  
 -2: 28.86  
 (33.98 )

*R. temporaria*, *R. arvalis*

(PHRYNOCEPHALUS  
 GUTTATUS)

**PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF LONG-TERM OBSERVATIONS ON POPULATION ECOLOGY OF AN ISOLATED POPULATION OF PHRYNOCEPHALUS GUTTATUS IN CHERNYEZEMLI, KALMYKIA. SEMENOV, D. V. AND ROGOVIN, K. A. (SEVERTSOV INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, LENINSKYPR., 33, MOSCOW 117071 RUSSIA). In 1998a sample of 80 adult agamid lizard Phrynocephalus guttatus was translocated to an isolated sand habitat situated nearly 50 km to North of the border of the species area. During three years all newborn specimens are being marked, their distribution, growth, survival and behavior are registered. The demographic features of the population are very stable. The survival rates are TO — 35% depend on age group. The character of home ranges disposition is opportunistic and conservative. The male-male interactions are unusually aggressive in this population.**

( , , )

*Phrynocephalus* —

(*Ph. guttatus*).

1998 . 50

15

1998 .

7

80

20

2000 .

( 00-04-48865).

1.

2.

1998 . 47  
2000 . — 108.

1998 .

1999 . — 59,

90%

- 3. 1999 .  
68 , 2000 . — 83.
- 4. 10 35%. 2000 . 1998 .,  
, , .
- 5. , , . -  
-  
:  
( -  
) . -  
( ) .
- 6. , , ,  
, , ,  
( , ,  
) .
- 7. , , , ( -  
) . -  
-  
( -  
) .

«KIRGIZEMYS» DMITRIEVI (MACROBAENIDAE)

( - )

ABOUT TAXONOMIC STATUS OF \*KIRGIZEMYS» DMITRIEVI (MACROBAENIDAE) FROM THE EARLY CRETACEOUS OF BURYAT. SKUTCHAS P. P. (ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UNIVERSITETSKAYA NAB., I, ST. PETERSBURG 199034RUSSIA). \* Kirgizemys» dmitrievi Nesson et Khosatzky, 1981, a macrobaenid turtle from the Early Cretaceous (Barremian— Aptian) of Transbaikalia, is reinvestigated based on original and recently collected materials. Particularly, a new reconstruction of the plastron was made. «Kirgizemys» dmitrievi is characterized by absence of lateral fontanelles in the plastron, thickened margins of the peripherals and peculiar sculpture of the carapace. By the first character (the fontanelles in the plastron) and proportions of the plastron, \*kirgizemys» dmitrievi is similar with Hangaiemys hoburensis. However, lacking of some diagnostic bones in the Transbaikalian species, preclude its formal attribution to the genus Hangaiemys.

1973 . . . .

Kirgizemys ( — . exaratus)

:

( , , 1973, 1978).  
*Kirgizemys* ( *Hangaiemys* )  
 , :  
 ,  
 ( *Hangaiemys* , *Kirgizemys* )  
 ),  
 —  
 (*Kirgizemys dmitrievi*),  
 ( ,  
 , 1981). «*Kirgizemys*»  
*dmitrievi* . *Hangaiemys*  
*Kirgizemys* (Sukhanov, 2000).  
 1998 - 1999 .  
 «*Kirgizemys*» *dmitrievi* ( , . ),  
 .  
*Kirgizemys* -  
 , « . » *dmitrievi*, -  
*Kirgizemys*.  
 (1978),  
*Kirgizemys* *Hangaiemys*, -  
 , -  
*Hangaiemys hoburensis* ( *Hangaiemys*), -  
 (1974),  
 ( 3334/5,  
 , 1974, . 3, . 1)  
 ( 3334/16, , , 1974, . , . 4, . 1)  
 , -  
 , -  
 «*Kirgizemys*»  
*dmitrievi* *Hangaiemys hoburensis*.  
 «*Kirgizemys*» *dmitrievi* .  
 «*Kirgizemys*» *dmitrievi*  
*Hangaiemys*.  
 «*Kirgizemys*» *dmitrievi* -  
 -



,  
 ,  
 . *v. ampelensis*.  
 -  
 .  
 741 ,  
 -  
 . *vulgaris*. 14  
 ( , )  
 ( ) .  
 ( )  
 . *vulgaris*  
 . *V. ampelensis* ( ,  
 . *V. ampelensis* . *V. vulgaris*  
 ( , ) . *v. vulgaris* ( )  
 ,, , ) .  
 . *V. lantzi* ( ) , . *V. graecus* ( ) ,  
 . *V. kosswigi* ( ) , . *V. schmidtlerorum* ( ) . *V. vulgaris*  
 ( , , , ) .  
 -  
 . *v. vulgaris*.  
 -  
 -  
 ) ( , , , , , ) ( )  
 -  
 -  
 ) . *v. vulgaris* . *v. ampelensis*.  
 ,  
 . *v. vulgaris*.  
 -  
 . *v. ampelensis*,  
 .  
 ( )  
 -  
 -  
 ( ) .  
 -  
 . *v. vulgaris*  
 , . *v. ampelensis* . *v. lantzi* ( )  
 83.9, 82.8, 60.0 42.4% , ) .  
 . *v. ampelensis* (0%)  
 . *v. vulgaris*  
 (75.0 - 88.2%).  
 . *v. ampelensis*  
 ,  
 . *v. ampelensis*  
 , . *v. vulgaris*  
 ,  
 — .

( )

**PAEDOMORPHOSIS AND ITS \*CONTRIBUTION\* TO THE EVOLUTIONARY MORPHOLOGY, SYSTEMATICS, AND PHYLOGENY OF THE AMPHIBIANS.** SMIRNOV, S. V (SEVERTSOV INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, LENINSKY PR., 33, MOSCOW 117071 RUSSIA). Paedomorphosis— a retention of the ancestral larval or juvenile morphology in adult descendants— is a common event among amphibians. It is accompanied by certain phenomena: 1 — small genetic changes influencing the rate of somatic or sexual development may cause large morphological changes and as a result closely-related species may attain different morphology; 2—far-related species may independently lose dissimilar adult morphology and attain a similar larval one; 3— ancestral features lost via paedomorphosis may remain in the ontogenetical program of the descendants as latent capacities with their possible phenotypical re-appearance; 4 — morphology of paedomorphic species is secondarily simplified because of underdevelopment and resembles primitive one, especially if it is displayed by amphibians which belong to the primitive taxa such as most of archeobatrachians among anurans. Consequences of the ignorance of the above phenomena are demonstrated with concrete examples in the field of the amphibian evolutionary morphology, systematics, and phylogeny.

) / ( )

(Gould, 1977).

( )

( )

( )

1.

*A. altamirani**A. mexicanum*,*Ambystoma maculatum*,*Ambystoma*, *Rhyacosiredon*, *Siredon*,

W. Parker (1940),

*Pseudophryne*

. 2001. — .

/ ,

*Pseudophryne Metacrinia*, -

*Pseudophryne* (Davies, 1989) ( , 1986), -

, *Pseudophryne* -

(Blake, 1973). -

2. -

( ) , -

*Proteus Siren*. -

( -

), -

— *Perennibranchiata*. -

*Miobatrachidae*, *Bufo* -

*Bufonidae* -

, -

(Grandison, 1981). -

3. -

— -

, , -

( , ) -

« » -

, -

( , 1973; Bolt, 1977), -

, postparietale, -

*Pelobates* -

*fuscus*, postparietale ( -

— *Triadobatrachus*), -

, -

*Pelobates*, , -

(Rocek, 1981) — ( ) -

4. -

, « » , -

— , -

( ) . -

, , -

( ) , -

(*Ascapus*) -

*truei*)

*Urodela* (Lewis, 1978).

*Ascaphus truei*

(*Leiopelmatidae*),

*Anura* (Lewis,

1981).

(Smirnov, 1993), a *Ascaphus*

*truei*

( , 1994),

( )

*Urodela*,

(Roth et !., 1989).

V.

*Anura* (*Archeobatrachia*): ( , *Leiopelmatidae*, *Bombinatoridae*, *Pipidae*, *Rhynophrynidae*)

( ) *Anura*

*Neobatrachia*

(*palatinum*),

*Anura*,

1973),

(Trueb,

*Anura*

*palatinum*

(*neopalatinum*),

(*Triadobatrachus*)

(Rage, Rocek, 1989),

«*neopalatinum*»

LAUDAKIA (AGAMIDAE)

MORPHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF SKIN AND SEXUAL DIMORPHISM IN THE MOUNTAIN AGAMAS OF THE GENUS LAUDAKIA. SMIRNOVA, YU. A. (DIVISION OF HERPETOLOGY, ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UNIVERSITETSKAYA NAB., 1, ST. PETERSBURG 199034 RUSSIA, iacerta@zin.ru). The skin of agamid lizards of the genus *Laudakia* is remarkable in the presence of the papillous scales and scales with Jagged edge. Different species of this genus have been distinguished by presence/absence of these scales on different parts of the body. Comparative study of different species of *Laudakia* has shown that in «caucasia» (*L. caucasia*, *L. erythrogastra*, *L. microiepis*) ana «stellio» (*L. steilio*, *L. nupta*) complexes the papilous scales are better developed as compared with «himalayana» complex. There is a distinct sexual dimorphism in the distribution pattern of papillous scales along the body surface in agamid lizards. Females have less developed papillous scales than males; these scales are almost absent in subadults.

*Laudakia* (Agamidae).

(1987)

(*L. caucasia*)

(*L. erythrogastra*)

p- . ( , 1987).

*L. sacer*, *L. melanura*, *L. nupta* ( , , 1990).

*L. nupta* *Acanthocercus atricollis*

200 - 250 pm

400 pm,

50 - 80 pm.

(Dujsebaeva et al., 1997).

p-

205

31

*Laudakia*.

( )

( )

p-

p-



*Laudakia*. «Himalayana» complex (*L. himalayana*, *L. chernovi*, *L. stoliczkana*) . «Stellio» complex (*L. stellio*, *L. nupta*) «caucasica» complex (*L. caucasica*, *L. nupta*, *L. microlepis*) ( ) : ( «caucasica» , — «stellio»), ( «caucasica» , «stellio» — ), ( «caucasica» , «stellio» ), ( «stellio»).

*Laudakia*

(VI ERA BERUS)

1

ON THE VARIABILITY OF THE PILEUS IN VIPERA BERUS OF THE OKA-DON PLAIN. SOKOLOV, A. S. (DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, DERZHAVIN TAMBOV STATE UNIVERSITY, INTERNATSIONALNA YA UL., 33, TAMBOV392000 RUSSIA). The number and degree of the disunity of scales of the pileus in 397 specimens of the black form of *Vipera berus* from the Tambovskaya Province (Central Chernozom region of Russia) were studied. These materials are compared with those from literature.

(*Vipera berus*)

I

(Straub, 1968).

-

,  
(  
, 1998)

, 1984;

, 1996;

(*V. nikolskii*).  
397

-  
-  
-

« »

-  
-  
-

( ) ;

(scuta circumorbitalia — Straub, 1968),

-  
-  
-

27 (6.80%),

17 (4.28%)  
(2.52%)

(0.25%)

(1.01%)

27 (6.80%)

47 (11.84%).

4 17.

: 4 — 0.51%, 5 — 2.05%, 6 — 8.44%,

**7** - 14.07%, **8** - 34.09%, **9** - 16.63%, **10** - 11.25%, **11** - 5.37%,  
**12** - 4.09%, **13** - 1.02%, **14** - 1.79%, **15** - , **16** - 0.51%,  
**17** — 0.26%.

20 : 4 0.25%

5 - 1.26%, 6 - 3.02%, 7 - 5.04%, 8 - 11.34%, 9 - 9.07%, 10 - 14.11%,  
**11** - 13.85%, 12 - 12.09%, 13 - 7.30%, 14 - 5.79%, 15 - 7.56%,  
**16** - 4.03%, 17 - 1.51%, 18 - 1.26%, 19 - 0.76%, 20 - 1.01%,  
21 — 0.25%, 22 — , 23 — 0.25%, 24 — , 25 — 0.25%.

. 21, 22 23 0.51% , 24 — 1.02%,  
25 - 4.09%, 26 - 4.86%, 27 - 10.49%, 28 - 1 1.25%, 29 - 9.46%,  
30 - 11.76%, 31 - 10.23%, 32 - 5.37%, 33 - 5.37%, 34 - 6.14%,  
35 - 3.84%, 36 - 3.32%, 38 - 1.76%, 39 - 1.53%, 40 - 2.30%, 41 - 1.02%,  
42 - 0.77%, 43 - 0.26%, 44 - 0.26%, 45 - 0.77%, 46 - 0.26%, 50 - 0.26%.

(62.22%)

14

12.34%

16.62%

8.82%

(Straub,

1968)

(

)

(t = 3.26).

(

).

*BOOIDEA, COLUBROIDEA ACROCHORDOIDEA*

*ON THE MORPHOFUNCTIONAL PECULIARITIES OF THE JAW APPARATUS OF BOOIDEA, COLUBROIDEA AND ACROCHORDOIDEA ON THE BASIS OF THE ANALYSIS OF INTERACTION WITH SUPER-LARGE PREY. SOKOLOV, A. YU. (DEPARTMENT OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY, MOSCOW LOMONOSOV STATE UNIVERSITY, VOROBYEVY GORY, MOSCOW 117234 RUSSIA, aguzoon@mtu-net.ru). The study revealed 2 different methods of the solution to the problem of swallowing prey of large diameter. The booid snakes do not use their jaw apparatus in prey transport independently. Coils of the body and other outward support are used to push the prey through the oral cavity Unlike Booidea, the colubroid and acrochordoid snakes demonstrate the faultless prey transport mechanisms made of jaw apparatus only. It was shown that the ancestor of snakes had a fumbricophagous (hirudophagous) specialization. Conclusion can support the hypothesis of burrowing stage in evolution of snakes. The different role of the anterior and rearfangs in the colubroid skull and different morphofunctional pre-suppositions of the formation of proteroglyphous and solenoglyphous venom apparatus are substantiated.*

(

,

)

*Ophidia,*

(*Colubroidea*)

(*Acrochordoidea*)

(*Booidea*),

*Booidea,*

(  
— *Elapidae,*  
)

*Colubridea* *Acrochordidea* —

).  
maxillare,

( 1)

( 2),

(

).



## ENHYDRIS CHINENSIS

## HOMALOPSINAE (OPHIDIA, COLUBRIDAE)

ON THE REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY OF ENHYDRIS CHINENSIS AND SOME REMARKS ON THE ZOOCULTURE OF WATER SNAKES OF THE SUBFAMILY HOMALOPSINAE. SOKOLOV, A. YU. (DEPARTMENT OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY, MOSCOW LOMONOSOV STATE UNIVERSITY, VOROBYEVY GORY, MOSCOW 117234 RUSSIA, aquaioon@mtu-nei.ru). The homalopsine snake *Enhydris chinensis* was bred under captive conditions repeatedly. The 2nd generation (F2) have been received. Some specific aspects of behavior and, in particular, of reproductive behavior were observed in captivity. Basic features of rearing of the juveniles are discussed. The specific construction of homalopsine terrarium was elaborated.

(*Enhydris chinensis*)

24 — 28°

18 - 20°

*Boidae.*

*Homalopsinae.*

*Homalopsis buccata*

21

*peronii.*

*Homalopsinae*

*Acalyptophis*

*chinensis,*

*Enhydris*

4 — 5

17.5 (

(  
— 12.5 ).

. 2001. —

2 — 2.5 ).

35 — 40

8 — 12

(47 - 50 ).

*Homalopsinae. Homalopsis*

*buccata*

*Enhydris*

»

*Enhydris chinensis*

*Homalopsinae*

*Homalopsis buccata*

3 — 5

### RANA ARVALJS R. RIDIBUNDA

( )

SOME PROBLEMS OF COMPARATIVE HAEMATOLOGY OF RANA ARVALIS AND R. RIDIBUNDA ON URBANIZED TERRITORIES. STAROVOITENKO, J. L. AND VERSHININ, V. L. (INSTITUTE OF PLANT AND ANIMAL ECOLOGY, URAL BRANCH OF RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UL. 8 MARTA, 202, EKATERINBURG 620 RUSSIA). This work is the first step in studying of some hematological features of "taiic" amphibians (*Rana ridibunda* and *R. arvalis*), as function of population specificity in relation to different degrees of urbanization. Some features in *R. arvalis* depend on genetic ally determined differences in physiological reactions of some morphs under conditions of strong habitat transformation.

2000 . . . . . -  
 (Rana ridibunda,  
 R. arvalis), , , -

130 . . . . . -

R. arvalis -

PATTERNS OF DISTRIBUTION AND POPULATION NUMBER OF AMPHIBIANS  
 IN PLUSHCHAN AREA, THE UPPER DON RIVER. STATKEVICH, E. V. (MOSCOW  
 STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY, UL. KIBALCHICHA, 6, MOSCOW 129278 RUSSIA).  
 Population density of Rana ridibunda along the Don River in Lipetskaya Province was  
 in average 10 individuals per 500 m. Mainly 2 morphs, striata and burnsi, were found. Six  
 individuals of Rana temporaria were recorded in very cold water (9° below zero) in a small  
 tributary, the Plushchanka Stream. Three individuals of Bombina bombina were noted  
 in the only small pond 2 km off the Don River.

26 28.05.2000 . . . . . -

« » ( .) -

1.5 . . . . . :  
 +20 — 25° , . . . . .  
 ( , , 1989;  
 Lada, Nedosekin, 1997; ., 1999)

(Triturus vulgaris,

cristatus), (Bufo bufo, . viridis), -

(Rana temporaria, R. arvalis,

*R. ridibunda*, *R. lessonae*, *R. esculenta*), (*Bombina bombina*) (*Pelobates fuscus*).

170 500 , —  
250 . (

( +9° ).

(*burnsi*), : (*striata*) (1981), -

( ).

1, . . . 2  
( )  
" ( )

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF HAEMOGLOBIN FROM SOME REPTILES OF ARMENIA. <sup>1</sup>STEPANIAN, I. E. AND <sup>2</sup>GASPARIAN, V. K. (INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY, NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF ARMENIA, UL. SEVAKA, 7, YEREVAN 375014 ARMENIA; <sup>4</sup>INSTITUTE OF BIOCHEMISTRY, NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF ARMENIA, UL. SEVAKA, 7, YEREVAN 375014 ARMENIA). The proteolytic fragments of 2 species of lizards (*Lacerta trilineata* and *Eumeces schneideri*) and 4 species of snakes (*Natrix tessellata*, *Coluber ravergieri*, *C. najadum*, *Eirenis punctatolineatus*) from Armenia were investigated by the method of thin layer chromatography. We presume that the genera *Coluber* and *Eirenis* more closely related, and the snakes of genera *Natrix* and *Eirenis* more distant.

(*Lacerta trilineata*), (*Eumeces schneideri*)

( — *Natrix tessellata*; — *Coluber*  
*najadum*, — *ravergieri*, —  
*schmidti* — *Eirenis punctatolineatus*).

« »  
 37°

( )  
 — 12, — 13, — 10,  
 — 11, — 15

*Lacerta Eumeces* 8

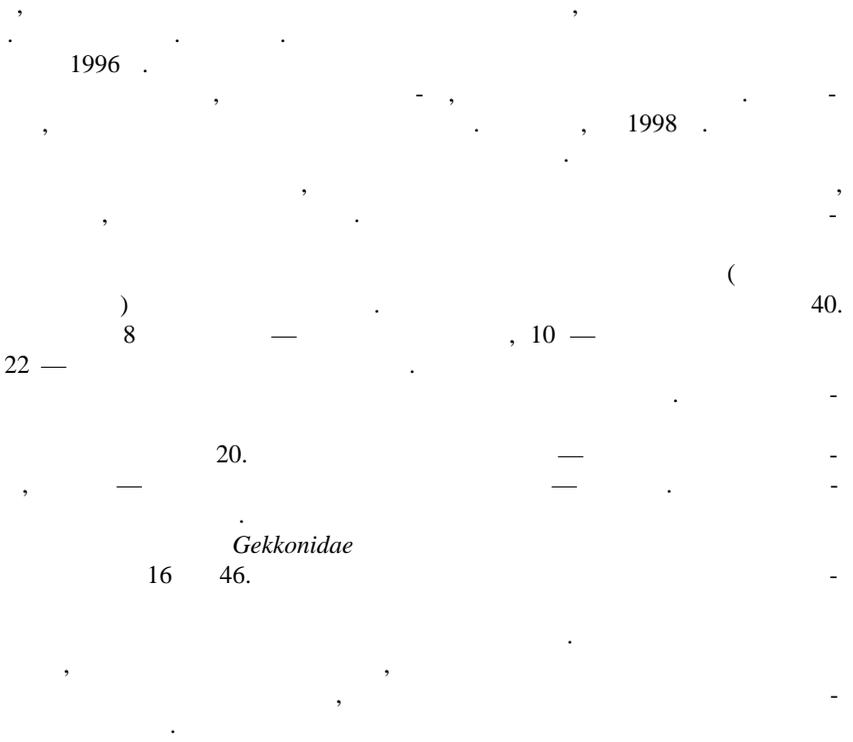
11,

(*Eirenis*) — 9 13; (*Natrix*)  
 (*Coluber*) — 7 12, - (*Natrix*)  
 (*Eirenis*) — 7 15.

(*CYRTOPODION CASPIUS*),

THE KARYOTYPE OF *CYRTOPODION CASPIUS* FROM ARMENIA. STEPAN IAN, I. E. AND MAKARIAN, A. K. (INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY, NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF ARMENIA, UL. SEVAKA, 7, YEREVAN 375014 ARMENIA). In 1998 we are found new population of *Cyrtopodion caspius* in Yerevan. The karyotypes of this species were described. The diploid number of these species chromosomes consists of 40 (18 M + 22 m). There were not found heteromorphic sex chromosomes in gecko. The karyotype of *Cyrtopodion caspius* distinguishes from karyotypes of tropical geckos by the number of chromosome and the most part of double-arm chromosomes.

(*Cyrtopodion caspius*)



Gekkonidae  
16 46.

(RANA TEMPORARIA) PH

THE PH-DEPENDENT MORTALITY OF RANA TEMPORARIA EGGS. SUROVA, G. S. (DEPARTMENT OF EVOLUTIONARY THEORY AND DARWINISM, FACULTY OF BIOLOGY, MOSCOW LOMONOSOV STATE UNIVERSITY, VOROBIOVY GORY, MOSCOW 119899 RUSSIA). The mortality of *Rana temporaria* eggs in 15 ponds with different acidity was studied (pH from 4.5 to 7.0) in two populations: near Moscow City and on Solovetskie Islands. I have found the pH-dependence of the mortality: the lower is pH, the greater is mortality ( $R = -0.96$ ). The clutches with initially low viability were often found: they die totally, independently on the type of pond, temperature, pH and number of clutches in spawning place. The mortality varies in different parts of the clutch in acid and neutral water: in the first case the clutches die in an external layer of aggregation adjoining to acid water, in the second in the central and the tow parts of aggregation.

et al., 1986). (Leuven  
(*Rana temporaria*) (pH)

4.2 7.2  
Freda, 1986; , 1990). ( .

, .  
-  
-

: ( )  
, 23 ( ).

pH = 4.5, 14  
—

( , pH = 4.5 - 7.0).  
6 — 1 1 7 ( )

pH,  
-

100  
( , , 1987).

48.3%, — 16.7 83.7%.

pH : R = -0.96 (t = 6.19, = 3, < 0.001)

pH = 4.3 - 4.5.  
( 1.9%) pH

5.0 6.0  
3.5% 30.7%.  
: 1 47

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-

pH.

; 2 — ( : 1 — pH, ; 3 —

**TESTUDINES**

**AN ARCHAIC TURTLE FROM THE MIDDLE JURASSIC OF MOSKOVSKAYA PROVINCE AND ITS POSITION IN BASAL RADIATION OF THE ORDER TESTUDINES.**  
SUKHANOV, V. B. (PALAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, PROFSOYUZNAYA UL., 123, MOSCOW 117321 RUSSIA). *Heckemchelysmmani* gen. et nov. (Heckerochelyidae fam. nov.) is latest representative of first turtle generation (6 genera from the Late Triassic — Middle Jurassic). Their basal radiation evolved with preservation of archaic characters in the skull (for example, opened interpterygoid suture). New form is more archaic than the early Jurassic *Kayentachelys*. Simultaneously, it has many derived features connected with the deep aquatic specialization (the shell with fontanelles, plastron ligamentously attached to carapax etc.), in particular. *Heckemchelys* seems to occupy a position as a sister group to *Kayentachelys* + *Casichelidia*.

: *Proganochelys* (Baur, 1887; Jeckel, 1915), *Proterochersis* (Fraas, 1913) *Palaeochersis* (Rougier et al., 1995) — (Gregory, 1946; Lee, 1997), (Gaffney, MacKenna, 1979; Gaffney, Meylan, 1988), (Reisz, Laurin, 1989, 1993) « » (Debraga, Rieppel, 1997) —

(*Pleurodira*, *Cryptodira*)  
(Gaffney et al., 1987; Gaffney, Kitching, 1994, 1995)

(*Pleurostemidae*, *Plesiochelyidae*, *Thalassemydidae*, *Xinjiangchelyidae*).

nov.)

(  
*Heckerochelys romani* g. et sp. nov. (*Heckerochelyidae* fam.  
— ( 50 )  
inframarginalia,  
epistemum . . .), ( )  
(Gaffney, 1990),  
(Gaffney et al., 1987).  
( )  
( )  
(Gaffney, Meylan, 1988),  
( )

(*Proganochelyidae*, *Proterochersidae*, *Australochelyidae*  
, *Heckerochelyidae* *Kaventachelyidae*).

*Platycheilus*

( — ) *Selmacryptodira* (  
) *Eupleurodira* (  
).  
*Proganochelys* , *quadratum*  
, *stapes*

*opisthonicum*

*Rhaptochelidia*,

*Australochelyidae*

«gigaorder» *Casichelydia*,  
(Gaffney, 1975), «megaorder *Cryptodira*\*  
( ) (Gaffney et al., 1987; Gaffney, Meylan, 1988)  
(Rougier et al., 1995).

*Cryptodira*, *Baenoidea* (*Cryptodira* '  
*Selmacryptodira* , *Eucryptodira*)•  
*Cryptodira Pleurodira*.

## (RANA RIDIBUNDA, R. LESSONAE, R. ESCULENTA)

( )

ON THE PROBLEM OF SPECIES DISTINCTION OF THE GREEN FROGS, RANA RIDIBUNDA, R. LESSONAE, R. ESCULENTA, IN UKRAINE. SURYADNAYA, N. N. (HERPETOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT AND ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OF TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS OF UKRAINE, UL. KARLA MARKSA, 19, MELITOPOL 72312 UKRAINE). The attempt of species distinction by tint peculiarities in different Ukrainian regions is undertaken. I used such peculiarities as: «spine fine», «back spot», «belly spot». Essential sexual differences in these characters in *R. esculenta* were found. Such differences are lower among such species as *R. ridibunda* and *R. lessonae*. Preliminary materials can be useful for further study of green frog species.

( , , 1968; , 1974; , 1977).

: (*R. ridibunda*) — 130 (67 , 65 ; .);  
 (*R. lessonae*) — 91 (36 , 55 ; , , .);  
 .); (*R. esculenta*) — 106 (51 , 55 ; .).

( ):  
 ): « (1),  
 (2), (3); «  
 » — ( 6 - 1 5 ) (4)  
 ( 2 — 5 ) (5) ,  
 (6) (7) ; «  
 » — (8) (9) ;  
 « » — (10) (11)

Statistica.

« »

*R. esculenta*. (1)  
 77.8% , — 49.1%, (2) — 2.8 14.5%,  
 (3) — 19.4 36.4%, ( *ridibunda*,  
*R. lessonae*) .  
 « -  
 » . . . . . *R. esculenta*  
 (4) 58.3% 29.1% , (5) —  
 16.7 40.0%, (6) — 5.6 1.8%, (7) — 19.4 29.1%,  
 « »  
 » *R. esculenta*, (10) 34.5%  
 75.0% , (11) — 65.5 25.0%,  
 . , *R. ridibunda*  
 (3), 58.5% -  
*R. lessonae* 18.9%, *R. esculenta* —  
 29.7%. (1)  
*R. esculenta* 60.4, *R. lessonae* — 76.7,  
*R. ridibunda* — 30.8%. (2)  
 (*R. ridibunda* — 11.5, *R. lessonae* — 4.7, *R. esculenta* — 9.9%).  
*R. ridibunda* (4) —  
 77.7%, (5), (6) (7) — 14.6, 1.5 6.2%, -  
*R. lessonae* (5) (5)  
 49.1, (7) — 39.6%. *R. esculenta* (4)  
 40.7% , (5) — 30.8, (7) — 25.3%.  
 (6) — 3.3%.  
*R. ridibunda*  
 (8) — 56.2, (9) — 43.8%;  
 (10) — 76.9%. *R. lessonae*  
 (9) — 97.2% (11) —  
 79.2%. *R. esculenta*  
 (8) (9) — 37.4 62.6%, (10)  
 (11) — 50.5 49.5%,

(LACERTIDAE)

COMPARATIVE DATA OF THE POPULATION ANALYSIS OF LACERTA FROM SOME AREAS OF THE DNIEPER FOREST STEPPE. SYTNIK, A. I. (DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, BIOLOGICAL FACULTY, SHEVCHENKO KIEV UNIVERSITY, VLADIMIRSKAYA UL., 60, KIEV 01017 UKRAINE). Density and structure of populations

of 3 species of lizards are briefly characterized. The connection of these parameters with types of habitats is noted. Long-term fluctuations of total density of populations and significant decline in their numbers during 5 years of monitoring were found. The subspecies of *L. agilis* new for the area of the left side bank of the Dnieper River in Kanevskii District was found.

<i>(L. vivipara)</i>	<i>(Lacerta agilis)</i>	<i>(L. viridis)</i>	-
( . . . )	, ,	. . .	-
-	,	,	-
.	,	-	-
.	.	-	-
( . . . - . . . )	)	-	-
( . . . )	,	.	-
.	,	.	-
,	,	,	-
.	-	,	-
,	.	,	-
4 — 6	100	5 — 9	1 — 3

100 , 2 - 5 8 - 9  
1

1996 , 1995 .  
( ) 30%.  
1997 . 10%, 1998 . — 9%.  
, 2000 . 50%. 1998 ..

( ) .  
1995 . ( 10% 1996 ..  
) , 2000 .  
20%.

*L. agilis chersonensis*,

— *L. a. exigua*.

**AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES OF KHABAROVSK TERRITORY AND THEIR CONSERVATION.** TAGIROVA, V. T. (DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, KHABAROVSK STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY, UL. KARLA MARKSA, 68, KHABAROVSK 680000 RUSSIA). There are 8 species of amphibians and 12 reptiles in Khabarovsk Territory. Abundant species are *Salamandrella keyserlingii*, *Rana dybowskii* and *R. amurensis*. They are distributed up to the Okhotskii District to the north. Moderately represented species live to the Tuguro-Chumikanskii District or the mouth of the Amur River: *Bufo gargarizans*, *Lacerta vivipara*, *Elaphe dione*, *Vipera sachalinensis* and *Agkistrodon saxatilis*. Some species living in valleys are distributed to Ulchskii District to the north: *Bufo raddei* and *Rana nigromaculata*. Some species live in broad-leaved forests and rarely found beyond them: *Hyla japonica*, *Elaphe schrenckii*, *E. rufodorsata* and *Agkistrodon blomhoffi*. Sporadic species, displaying patchy distribution, are *Bombina orientalis*, *Pelodiscus sinensis*, *Tachydromus amurensis*, *Amphiesma vibakari* and *Rhabdophis tigrina*. *Eumeces latiscutatus* is almost extinct species. Most of the species suffer acutely from the anthropological press and should be protected. Six of them are listed in the regional Red Data Book.

	(8)	(12)
	: 1 —	, —
	- (	— <i>Salamandrella</i>
<i>keyserlingii</i> ,		— <i>Rana amurensis</i>
<i>R. chensinensis</i> ); 2 —		,
	(	— <i>Bufo gargarizans</i> ,
— <i>Lacerta vivipara</i> ,		— <i>Elaphe dione</i> ,
<i>Vipera sachalinensis</i> ,		— <i>Agkistrodon saxatilis</i> '),
3 —		:
— <i>raddei</i> ,		— <i>R. nigromaculata</i> ', 4 —
	(	— <i>Hyla japonica</i> ,
— <i>Elaphe schrenckii</i>		<i>rufodorsata</i> ,
<i>Agkistrodon ussuriensis</i> ); 5 —		,
	(	— <i>Bombina orientalis</i> ,
	— <i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i> ,	—
<i>Tachydromus amurensis</i> ,		— <i>Amphiesma vibakari</i>
<i>Rhabdophis tigrinus</i> ); 6 —		(
— <i>Eumeces latiscutatus</i> ).		—

30

( , 1999).

; — ; -  
 : 1970- — 10 . , -  
 ( 6 — 8 . , -  
 ), , .  
 . , « , -  
 » ( ) -  
 ( , 1999).

30 ( , 1997). -

( , 1971). 1888 . -  
 . — ( ). -

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 , 1997), ( -  
 : ( -  
 ) 21, -

18  
 3226600 . -  
 6% . -

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 , 2 —  
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 ,, 3 —  
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 ( )

(MERTENSIELLA CAUCASICA)

?

DOES MERTENSIELLA CAUCASICA EXIST IN THE MOUNTAINS OF ?  
 TARTARASHVILI, R. V. (DZHAVAKHISHVILI TBILISI STATE UNIVERSITY, PR. CHAVCHAVADZE, 1, TBILISI 380028 GEORGIA). The most exhaustive list of Caucasian salamander findings is summarized in the monograph «Amphibians of Caucasus» (Tarkhnishvili, Gokhelashvili, 1998). This list should be supplemented with some new finding locations of this salamander on the territory of Turkey, from Western Georgia. It is widely adopted notion that Caucasian salamander does not live East from the Borjomi ravine. Earlier it was suggested that, in East Georgia, it may live in the Lagodekhi reserve, however it never was encountered there. Knoblauch (1905) has noted that Caucasian salamander was found also in \*some regions of Kakhetian Mountains, at the upper stream of the Alazani River». This part of Knoblauch's sentence never was paid much attention; therefore hope for finding this elusive amphibian in the upper stream of Alazani, although very weak, still is quite justified.

(Mertensiella caucasica)

— « » « ».  
 « »  
 .  
 ,  
 . caucasica, ,

(Tarkhnishvili, Gokhelashvili, 1998).

: - ( - ! ) ( : , 1905;  
 Bodenheimer, 1944) Suam-Dag . (Bodenheimer, 1944),  
 . ( , 1911),

( , 1997)  
 -  
 Yavuz Kemal -  
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 ( ).  
 : ( , - )  
 ( - ), ( - )  
 ,  
 (1918) : « , -  
 -  
 , (1911), .  
 -  
 ; ».  
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 (1905) , ( -  
 ) «  
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 ,  
 -  
 ,  
 -  
 ( — *Pelodytes*  
*caucasicus*, — *Bufo verrucosissimus*, — *Natrix*  
*megalcephala*)  
 ,  
 -  
 -  
 ( , 1978; ,  
 1987; , 1989; Tarkhnishvili, Gokhelashvili, 1999).  
 -  
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## (DAREVSKIA SAXICOLA)

RECENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE NOMINATIVE FORM OF DAREVSKIA SAXICOLA IN STAVROPOL REGION. TERTISHNIKOV, M. F.; GOROVAYA, V. I.; LIKHOVID, A. A., AND LAI PANOVA, O. N. (STAVROPOL STATE UNIVERSITY, UL. PUSHKINA, 1, STA VROPOL 355009 RUSSIA, likhovid@mail.ru). Modern data on the distribution of the nominative form of the rock lizard in the Central part of the North Caucasus are given. In our former reports (in press) we noted that the northern margins of its distribution in Stavropol Region are Kislovodskii District. Data on new localities are presented.

(Darevskia saxicola)

(Eversmann, 1834)

( )

— ( ), 1962; ( ), 1967; ( ), 1984; ( ), 1988).

— 60 ( ), 1998).

« »

1997

(1959)

(« »), (Darevsky, 1984).

2000

« ».

692 ( 10 ).

## PH

## (BUFO VIRIDIS)

3.

( )

INFLUENCE OF PH VARIATIONS ON THE OXYGEN UPTAKE IN THE BUFO VIRIDIS TADPOLES. TOKTAMYSSOVA, Z. S. (LABORATORY OF ECOTOXICOLOGY AND HYDROBIOLOGY, INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY, PR. AL-FARABI, 93, AKADEMGORODOK, ALMATY480060 KAZAKHSTAN). Oxygen consumption by the Green Toad (*Bufo viridis* complex) tadpoles (developmental stages 39 — 53) incubated at pH 4.5 — 8.5 was studied. The oxygen consumption depends on medium pH. A considerable change of oxygen consumption both at low and high pH takes place in tadpoles at the stages 45 — 47 and 49 — 50.

pH

*Bufo viridis* complex

39 - 53 ( , 1975).

pH 39 — 41 75% 4.0 8.5. (4.5 < pH > 8.5) 24 50% pH.

( ).

pH

pH 4.5 — 8.0

pH 39 — 44 5.8 — 6.0

pH = 4.5, 8.0

47 — 49

: pH = 4.5

8.0 —

45 — 47 ( pH = 4.5 40%) 49 — 50 ( 7%)

pH = 8.0 29 20%,

51 - 53

pH

pH

(RANA RIDIBUNDA)

3. .

( )

**ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF A POPULATION OF RANA RIDIBUNDA IN URBAN PARK ZONE. TOKTAMYSSOVA, Z. S. (LABORATORY OF ECOTOXICOLOGY AND HYDROBIOLOGY, INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY, PR. AL-FARABI, 93, AKADEMGORODOK, ALMATY480060 KAZAKHSTAN). Comparative analyses o/Rana**

ridibunda populations in a reservoir were conducted in 1997 and 2000. Morphophysiological and hematological indices, level of glutathion and content of heavy metals (Zn, Cd ana Pb) in liver and kidneys were studied. In the conditions of pollution the content of heavy metals in the frog organs increases, morphometric indices do not change but the concentration of hemoglobin, erythrocytes and the level glutathion are changed.

(Rana ridibunda),

( )

1997 2000

16

(L. / L. , Lt. / Sp. , L. / L. tym., F. / , D. / . int., L. / , / . int.).

(Zn), ( ), (Cd) ( ).

1997 2000

1997

Zn,

Cd

2000

Zn 2.6

a Cd 5.3

14

1997 2000

1997

2000

2000

1997

1997 2000

1.2 - 1.3

2000

. 2001. — .

1997 2000 .

. , 2000 .

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1997 .

2000 .

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2000 .

,

,

2000 .

,

{RANA TEMPORARIA}

(R. RIDIBUNDA)

COMPARATIVE ESTIMATION OF THE CONDITION OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENT BY STABILITY OF DEVELOPMENT OF RANA TEMPORARIA AND RANA RIDIBUNDA. USTYUZHANINA, O. A. AND STRELTSOV, A. B. (LABORATORY OF BIOINDICATION OF TSIOLKOUSKY KALUGA STATE PAEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY, UL. STEPANA RAZINA, 26, KALUGA 248023 RUSSIA). This work aims at estimation of quality of environment by the stability of development of sympatric brown and green frogs. The method was used earlier only for green frogs of the complex *Rana esculenta*. In analogy with green frogs (by Chubinishvili et al.), we applied this method for brown frogs. Brown and green frogs react similarly to anthropogenic changes by increase of the coefficient of asymmetry, i. e. by disturbance of homeostasis of development. The advantage of the use of brown frogs is that they are less attached to the large reservoirs.

( , 1981).

(*Rana ridibunda*)

(*R. temporaria*) ( )

*R. ridibunda*

, a *R. temporaria* —

( . 1).

( , , 1995).

I

1.  
(? *temporaria*)

(*R. ridibunda*)

( )

1		<i>R. ridibunda</i>	0.5464	2
1*		<i>R. temporaria</i>	0.4393	3
2		<i>R. ridibunda</i>	0.5918	3
2*		<i>R. temporaria</i>	0.4321	3
3	,500	<i>R. ridibunda</i>	0.738	5
3*		<i>R. temporaria</i>	0.519	5

*R. esculenta*

(, 1996).

(.2).

1 1\*

*R. ridibunda*

2.

0? *temporaria*)

(*R. ridibunda*)

3

2

	<i>R. temporaria</i>	<i>R. ridibunda</i>
1	0.35	0.50
2	0.35-0.40	0.50 - 0.55
3	0.40 - 0.45	0.55 - 0.60
4	0.45-0.50	0.60 - 0.65
5	0.50	0.65

(RANA RIDIBUNDA)

**BIOINDICATOR ESTIMATION OF QUALITY OF ENVIRONMENT IN FLOOD LANDS OF THE RIVERS OKA AND UGRA BY HOMEOSTASIS OF DEVELOPMENT OF RANA RIDIBUNDA.** USTYUZHANINA, O. A. AND STRELTSOV, I. B. (LABORATORY OF BIOINDICATION OF TSIOLKOUSKY KALUGA STAFF PAEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY, UL. STEP AN A RAZINA, 26, KALUGA 248023 RUSSIA). This work aims at the estimation of the territory of river floodlands by the homeostasis of development of the arsh Frog (*Rana ridibunda*). We analyzed 10 samples of *R. ridibunda*. 25 individuals each, collected in 1996 — 1999. The results indicated deterioration of quality of the environment inhabited by the amphibians as a result of influence of the anthropogenic factors. The existing opinion on the greater ecological cleanliness the Ugra River in comparison with the Oka River was not confirmed.

(*Rana ridibunda*).  
**1996 - 1999**

« ») — 10 ;

25

1.

3, -->'

6 -

( ) (5 ) \*

7 -

I

( )

(? . ridibunda).

1	1	0.55	2
2		0.56463	3
3		0.6115	4
4	200	0.59643	3
5	,16	0.60	3
6		0.5918	3
7	500	0.738	5
8	200	0.7323	5
9	,1	0.50000	1
10		0.5857	3

8

10

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9,

8

9

{

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( )

CREATION OF A LOW-TEMPERATURE COLLECTION OF VIABLE REPRODUCTIVE AND SOMATIC CELLS OF AMPHIBIANS. UTESHEV, V. K.; KAUROVA, S. A. AND GAKHOVA, E. N. (INSTITUTE OF CELL BIOPHYSICS, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, PUSHCHINO 142290 MOSKOVSKAYA PROVINCE, RUSSIA). In this review specific role for cryobiology technologies in the conservation of amphibian biodiversity have been identified. In addition to traditional means for saving endangered species (creation of nature preserve and captive breeding) genetic resource cryobanks are integral component of the total strategy on the conservation of biological diversity. Cryopreserved biological material can be savea without loss of viability for a long time, at  $-196^{\circ}\text{C}$ . This material can ultimately be valuable for animal production and reconstruction of disrupted populations. At present, amphibian genetic cryocollections are established in the Institute of Cell biophysics of RAS (Pusnchino). Methods have been developed for cryopreservation of amphibian spermatozoa and embryo cells. Now, there are cryopreserved viable embryo totipotent cells and sperm from four species of amphibians (*Rana temporaria*, *R. lessonae*, *R. arvalis*, *Bufo bufo*) in depository of the institute cryobank. Supported by the «Biological diversity» grant.

—196° ( )

40 - 50%

(*R. temporaria*)

— 196° )  
 : (R. temporaria), (R. arvalis)  
 (R. lessonae) , (Bufo / ).

(RANA TEMPORARIA)

ON THE INFLUENCE OF RECREATION ON A POPULATION OF RANA TEMPORARIA USHAKOV, V. A. (DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY, BIOLOGICAL FACULTY, LOBACHEVSKIY NIZHNY NOVGOROD STATE UNIVERSITY, PR. GAGARINA, 23, NIZHNY NOVGOROD 603600 RUSSIA).

(Rana temporaria),

1998 - 1999

1998 . 23

1999 . — 85

92

., 1977): L., F., ., D. f., D. ., . int.

Rana ( , 1978): Maculata ( ),

Hemimaculata (Hm), Burnsi ( ), Punctata ( ), Hemipunctata ( ), Striata (S), Rugosa (R).

1 —

, 2 —

, 3 —

4 —

, 5 —

. 2001. — .

6 — , 7 — , 8 —

, 9 — , 10 —

( ., 1996).

«Stadia».

0.05

(  
):

(1998 .): L. —  $54.28 \pm 0.97$ , F. —  $27.34 \pm 1.14$ .  
-  $30.47 \pm 0.92$ , D. f. -  $41.49 \pm 0.89$ , D. . -  $7.10 \pm 0.96$ , . int. -  $3.21 \pm 1.12$ ;

(1999 .): L. —  $57.37 \pm 0.91$ , F. —  $30.62 \pm 0.38$ ,  
-  $32.46 \pm 0.42$ , D. f. -  $45.52 \pm 0.59$ , D. . -  $7.75 \pm 0.47$ , . int. -  $3.25 \pm 0.26$ ;

(1999 .): L. —  $64.36 \pm 0.93$ , F. —  $33.87 \pm 0.67$ ,  
-  $34.63 \pm 0.56$ , D. f. -  $49.61 \pm 0.68$ , D. . -  $8.74 \pm 0.52$ , . int. -  $3.75 \pm 0.44$

( %) HmR

(16.30), BR (14.13), HpR HmHpR ( 13.40);

— PR (7.61), MR HpSR ( 6.52), HmSR PSR ( 5.44);

BSR (4.35), HmSR (3.26) MPR (2.17);

( 1.09).

1999 .

( 18.82), HpSR (16.47), PR (14.12);

BSR, HmHpR ( 4.71), PSR, MR ( 3.53), HmPR (2.35);

MPR, MHPsR, HmHpSR, HmSR ( 1.18).

(

) (

),

(1998 .): —  $5.47 \pm 0.25$ , —  $0.547 \pm 0.025$ , — **2**;

(1999 .): —  $4.47 \pm 0.13$ , —

$0.477 \pm 0.013$ , 1 ; (1999 .): —

$4.45 \pm 0.10$ , —  $0.445 \pm 0.010$ ), 1 .

1998 .

, 1999 .

(LACERTA AGILIS)

« » ( )

ON THE FACTORIAL STRUCTURE OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC DATA ON LACERTA AGILIS. USHAKOV, M. V. (GALICHYA CORA NATURE RESERVE, P. O. DONSKOE, ZADONSK/I DISTRICT, LIPETSKAYA PROVINCE 399240 RUSSIA). The correlation structure of 10 variables, which contain the data on censuses of the Sand Lizard (*Lacerta agilis*) in 12 habitats, the effective number of individuals and data on the thickness of a vegetation layer were analyzed by the method of the Principal Components. Two generalized factors have been revealed, which allowed us to make a conclusion that the sexual structure of the lizard's adult part of the population is probably regulated by different independent factors. It is supposed that the number of pubescent males defines reproductive success in a population and is determined by structural variability of habitats. The number of pubescent females is probably connected with trophic properties of habitats. The characteristic of a vegetation cover does not influence demographic parameters of the reptile.

1996 .  
 (*Lacerta agilis*). (N),  
 (N<sub>a</sub>): (N<sub>m</sub>) (N<sub>f</sub>) -  
 (N<sub>s</sub>).  
 (N<sub>e</sub>) — , 1982; , 1987. ( ) -  
 12 , ) -  
 , 91.6% -  
 ( , 1998). . 1. -  
 — N<sub>f</sub> N<sub>a</sub>. N<sub>s</sub>, N<sub>m</sub>, N<sub>i</sub> N<sub>e</sub> , -  
 , -  
 ( , 1981; , 1982; -  
 Edsman, 1986), (Olsson, 1986). -  
 —  
 (Edsman, 1986). N<sub>m</sub>, N<sub>i</sub>, N<sub>f</sub> -  
 ( *Lacerta vivipara*), -

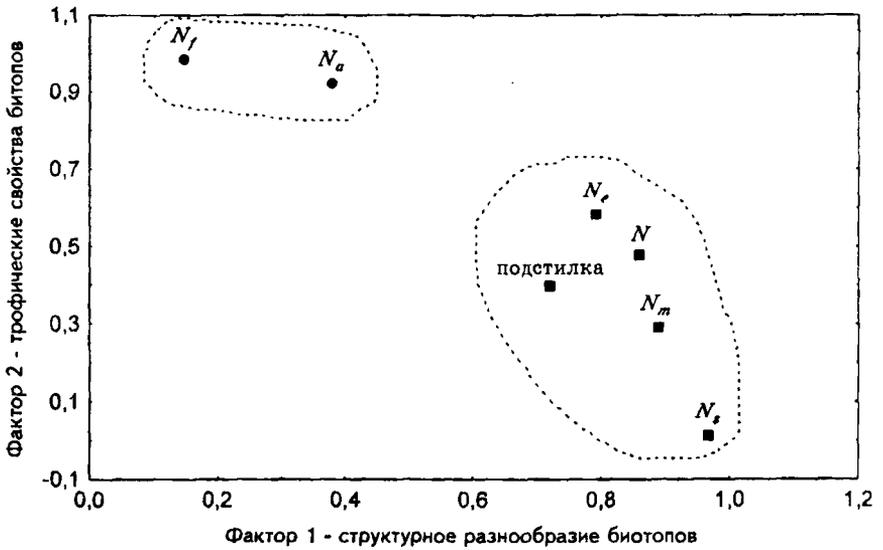
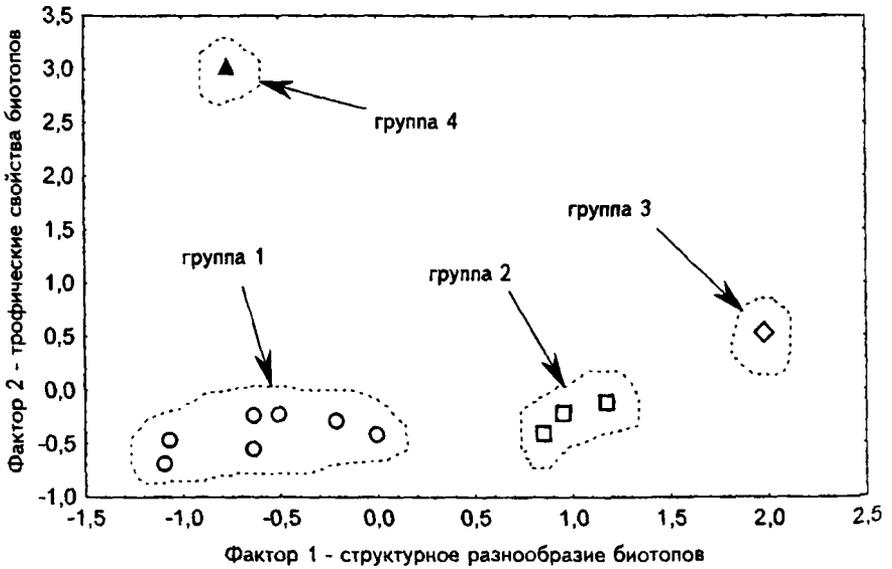


Рис. 1. Распределение переменных в плоскости обобщенных факторов для прыткой ящерицы.



(Khodadoost et al., 1987).

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 1).

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 1).

(Ferguson, Woolley, Bohlen, 1980) (Ballinger,  
 1981) Sceloporus,  
 (Shine, 1980). «

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2

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— 16.2 - 70.0 / ,  
 9.3 32.2 / , — 6.9 43.3 / .

4

«  
 »

12.4 / ,  
 (139.9 / )

(127.6 / )

(110.6 / ). 2 3,  
 ( — 112.1 151.8, —  
 233.9 / ), ( — 51.0 54.8,  
 — 86.5 / ) ( — 61.2 97.1,  
 — 147.5 / )

(  
 — 3.1 17.0, — 16.1 30.6, — 32.4 / ).

**(BUFO VIRIDIS COMPLEX)**

1, . . . 1

^

PHENETIC DESCRIPTION OF THE ROSTRAL PATTERN IN THE MEMBERS OF BUFO VIRIDIS COMPLEX. FOMIN, A. V. AND SHABANOV, D. A. (KHARKOV REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF POST-GRADUATE PAEDAGOGICAL EDUCATION AND MANAGEMENT, PUSHKINSKAYA UL., 24, KHARKOV61057 UKRAINE; DEPARTMENT

OF ZOOLOGY AND ANIMAL ECOLOGY. V. N. KARAZIN KHARKOV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, PL. SVOBODY, 4, KHARKOV 61077 UKRAINE). A system of phenetic description of the rostral pattern in toads is proposed for elucidation of the relationships between the close forms within *Bufo viridis* complex. This system is based on the analytical signs of the occurrence, location and correlation of separate patches. Three hundred and ninety seven specimens of *B. viridis* and *B. danatensis* from 20 populations have been described. The samples of *B. danatensis* have no general differences in the features of their rostral patterns from those of *B. viridis*.

(*Bufo viridis* complex) —

, .  
, , , . *danatensis*.

( . *viridis* complex)

, . *viridis* complex

, , . (1996)

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10 , 24 , 100 , 66 —

, *viridis* sensu stricta

*Bufo* . *viridis* complex. *Leptodactylidae*.

( , , ) . ( —

*danatensis* 20

397

*viridis*

Windows 5.773.

Statistica

*viridis*

*danatensis*

( )

AN EXPERIENCE OF APPLICATION OF HELMINTHOLOGICAL DATA TO THE STUDY OF REPTILE DISTRIBUTION. KHABIBULLIN, V. F. (DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, FACULTY OF BIOLOGY, BASHKIR STATE UNIVERSITY, UL. FRUNZE, 32, UFA 450074 BASHKORTOSTAN, RUSSIA). The larvae of nematode *Spiroxys contortus* (Rud., 1819) were found in the stomach of the sand lizard, *Lacerta agilis*, from the South Urals. The only probable definitive host for *S. contortus* in this region is the *Emys orbicularis*. Though there was no direct evidence for the existence of *E. orbicularis* in the locality studied, the assumption that the turtle inhabits adjacent areas was strongly supposed and was confirmed later. The possibilities and perspectives of application of helminthological data to the study of geographical distribution of reptiles are discussed.

(*Lacerta*

*agilis*)

( - )

*Spiruridae.* *Spiroxys contortus* (Rud., 1819)  
 — 12 — 22 ( — 17.0 ). ( = 22) 9.1%, -  
*S. contortus* (*Emys orbicularis*) ( -  
*caspiica* , — ( ). *L. agilis*. -  
 , , -  
 ( , 1976). -  
*L. agilis* , . . -  
*S. contortus* (1978), , , -  
 « , -  
 » ( . 23). , -  
 ( ) . , -  
 , , , . . . -  
*S. contortus* ( -  
 , 1972), ( -  
 , 1969). -  
 ( , 1976). -  
 ) 15 — 150 ( -  
 ( = 92) -  
*S. contortus* . -  
 , . *orbicularis* — -  
*S. contortus* , , (*L. agilis*), -  
 ( . *orbicularis*) -  
 ( , 2000). -  
 ( . *orbicularis* — , -  
 ). -  
 ( ) -  
 , , , ( -  
 , 1995) , ( -  
 ,

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( - )

*MODERN DIGITAL IMAGING TECHNIQUES: AN EXPERIENCE OF PRACTICAL USE IN ZOOLOGICAL RESEARCH. KHALIKOV, R. G. AND ORLOV, N. L. (DIVISION OF HERPETOLOGY, ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UNIVERSITETSKAYA NAB., 1, ST. PETERSBURG 199034 RUSSIA). We summarize our personal 2-years experience of practical use of different digital imaging techniques in herpetological research, carried out in the Department of Herpetology. The data on different ways of receiving high-quality digital images by using digital photo cameras (Nikon Coolpix 950), slide modules and film scanners (Agfa Arcus II and Nikon Cool Scan III), digital video camcorders (Canon DM-XMI) are presented. Some ways of storage of images and different aspects of using digital images for printing (Epson Ink Jet Photo printers), publishing, creating multimedia presentations and electronic publications are discussed.*

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1. (Nikon Coolpix 950).

2 — 3

( - )

)

« » :

2.

(Agfa Arcus II)

(Nikon CoolScan III),

35-

35-

3.

( Agfa Arcus II ) .  
2 — 4 ,  
( 10 - 15 ) .  
(Relisys Eclipse 1200U), . .

4.

(Canon DM-XM1).  
Mini DV

(3 CCD),

( 600 60 . )

DV-

30

Nikon CoolScan III 2700 dpi

25

(CD- )

700 Mb

40

TIFF,

JPEG)

1.

I

... ( ) Pensoft ( )

Epson Stylus Photo;  
Epson Stylus Photo 750

Epson

2.

( , Adobe Photoshop)

JPEG

3.

( , Microsoft PowerPoint).

« »

4.

**BOMBINA BOMBINA . VARIEGATA**

1, . . . 1<sup>2</sup>, . . . 2  
( - )  
( - )

*HYBRIDIZATION BETWEEN THE EIRE-BELLIED TOADS BOMBINA BOMBINA VARIEGATA IN THE UKRAINIAN TRANSCARPATHIANS. KHALTURIN, M. D.; ROSANOV, J. M.; ><sup>2</sup>LITVINCHUK, S. N. AND <sup>2</sup>BORKIN, L. I. (INSTITUTE OF CYTOLOGY, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, TIKHORETSKY PR., 4, ST. PETERSBURG 194064 RUSSIA, mkh@medport.ru; ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UNIVERSITETSKAYA NAB., 1, ST. PETERSBURG 199034 RUSSIA, slitvinchuk@yahoo.com). Nuclear DNA content in 516 specimens from 42 sites and five-six diagnostic allozyme markers in 300specimens from 33 sites from the Ukrainian Transcarpathians were studied. Dates of both methods were largely concordant. Hybrids were found in 9 sites. The quite narrow (1 - 5 km) hybrid zone occurs in the border between lowlands and mountains at the elevation of about 120 — 165 m.*

( )

(Mehely, 1892; Karaman, 1922, ).

(Szymura, 1993).

(Horbulewicz, 1927, 1933; Stepanek, 1949; , , 1980; Pialek, Novotna, 1992).

. *variegata*

(Borkin et al., 1995; Khalturin et al., 1996; ., 2000).  
1988 .

1993 .

. *variegata*

5.6%.

. v. *variegata*

EST, EST D-5, G6PDH) — 300 516 42 ; (LDH, sMDH, 33 . ( = 0.86).

(37%), ( . — 46, . *variegata* — 17%). 1996 2000 .

. *variegata* . *variegata* (120 - 165 . . . .) 1 - 5 .

. . . . ( . . . . ) — . *variegata*. . . . . *variegata*, ( . . . . ) . ( . . . . ) .

— 0.20%). ( 100 ) « » . ( . . . . — 0.25, . *variegata*

. . . . ( . . . . ) ( . . . . ) . ( . . . . )

« » . ( . . . . ) 40% « » , , . . . .

. . . . « » . . . . « » .

. . . . . *variegata* « » , « » , « » ( . . . . ) « » ( . . . . ) .

DYNAMICS OF HABITAT DISTRIBUTION AND NUMBER OF BELARUSIAN AMPHIBIANS DURING AGRICULTURAL UTILIZATION OF DRAINED AREAS.

KHANDOGY, A. V. (DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, FACULTY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, TANK BELARUS STATE PAEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY, SOVETSKAYA UL., 18, MINSK 220809 BELARUS). The study was done in the basin of the Pripyat River. It aimed at identification of the taxonomic structure of balracho-complexes, dynamics of amphibian populations, as well as environmental flexibility of amphibians related to the use of drained areas agriculture.

1984 1998 . 28 , -  
 ( , , 1952; , 1985; , 1993). ,  
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 , , -  
 , , -  
 , , -  
 12 ( : — *Ratio, arvalis*, -  
 — *R. temporaria*, — *R. lessonae* — *R. ridibunda*; :  
 — *Bufo bufo*, — . *viridis* — . *calamita*; -  
 — , — *Hyla arborea*, -  
 — *Pelobates fuscus*\ : —  
*Triturus vulgaris* — . *crystatus*), —  
 , — 12 . -  
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(*Triturus vulgaris*)  
{*Pelobates fuscus*).

(1988, 1993)

( — ).  
5 — 6° 7 — 8°  
11 — 12°

(*RANA TEMPORARIA*)

( ).  
2 — 4  
(1 — 4° )  
13.3 8.0  
29.0.  
(15.8).  
(7.9).

ABOUT THE TIME OF BEGINNING OF ACTIVE FEEDING IN THE UR VAE OF *RANA TEMPORARIA*. KHMELEVSKAYA, N. V. (DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY AND VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY, FACULTY OF BIOLOGY, MOSCOW LOMONOSOV STATE UNIVERSITY, VOROBYOVY GORY, MOSCOW 117234 RUSSIA). In the tables of the normal development of *Rana temporaria*, N. V. Dabagian and L. A. Sleptsova (1975) indicate the time of the beginning of active feeding at the stage 34 after the opening of the mouth. According to our observations, no chemoreceptorily guided behaviour could be observed at the stages 31 — 36 (from hatching to the opening of anus and beginning of reduction of the sucker). The guts of the larvae are still filled with yolk and the mouth movements promote for the better ventilation of the outer gills. If the density of the larvae sharply increases, the number of these movements also reliably increases and the reduction of the outer gills is retarded in comparison with the control individuals. Active feeding and related chemoreceptory reactions were observed since the end of the stage 38 and the beginning of the stage 39.

Н. . . . . ( . : —  
, 1975, . 442 — 462)  
34,  
( 33)  
(!) 35,  
; 36  
, ; 37  
( 38 — ),  
39 — ;

(*Rana temporaria*)  
31 — 36 (

« »  
(10.5 ). 74.0 ( — 24.8 ).

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36 (

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 , 2 <sup>2/3</sup> , 37 38, , -  
 38 — 39. -  
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 ( 36 37 -  
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 , 3, 5, 9, 20 27 -  
 35 - 36, -  
 , -  
 0.10 - 0.20 35 - 36, 0.32 - 0.34 -  
 36 - 37, 38 - 39 0.90 — 1.37 ( -  
 !). -  
 « » 0.44 -  
 1.70, ( ) -  
 36 - 37. , -  
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 37 36, -  
 39. , -  
 , -

(LACERTA SAXICOLA)

1, . . . 2  
 ( )  
 ( )  
 HOME RANGE AND TERRITORY IN LACERTA SAXICOLA. TSELLARIUS, A. YU. AND TSELLARIUS, E. YU. (SEVERTSOV INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, LENINSKYPR., 33, MOSCOW 117071 RUSSIA; ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UNIVERSITETSKAYA NAB., 1, SANKT-PETERSBURG 199034 RUSSIA). The main factor, determining personal spacing of a lizard, is a striving for to keep itself dose to habitual shelter. The more animal moves off the shelter, the more alternates its behaviour. Especially it concerns agonistic and sexual behaviour. In particular, at the distance off a core area, the male sometimes

does not perceive the displays of a female, even the pose of «a denying the copulation». The dynamics of food abundance and thermal conditions lead to reorganization of structure of the home range, and, therefore, to reformation of social interrelations. There are significant differences between size and structure of home ranges of different individuals. It leads to the simultaneous existence of different styles of territoriality and different kinds of intersexual relations in population.

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1.5 — 2

( )

1989).

(*Lacerta saxicola*)

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1997 .

1998 .

1998 . « »

(*Varanus griseus*)

(LACERTA SAXICOLA)

1, . . . 2

( - )

( )

SUCCEEDING THE TERRITORY IN MALES LACERTA SAXICOLA.  
 TSELLARIUS, E. YU. AND <sup>2</sup>TSELLARIUS, A. YU. (ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UNIVERSITETSKAYA NAB., 1, SANKT-PETERSBURG 199034 RUSSIA; <sup>2</sup>SEVERTSOV INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, LENINSKYPR., 33, MOSCOW 117071 RUSSIA). Compact, partly isolated settlements of lizards were observed during 4 years. Several adult males snared the space of settlement among themselves. Suitability of home range is conditioned by suitable shelters and places for basking. A number of females, inhabited and visited the home range of a certain male, depends on the quality of its home range. Better area was occupied by the largest, strong and old male. During 3 years, a set of males was invariable. In spring of the 4th year, the dominant male vanished, probably, died. Other members of the settlement, however, continued to behave very carefully on his home range. As a result, the plot was occupied by young male, who had dwelt out of borders of settlement and had felt no «respect» for the late possessor of this plot.

1997 - 2000 гг.

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.)

(Lacerta saxicola).

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« »

15 .

20 ,

( — ) —

34 70 <sup>2</sup>.

8.5 17 <sup>2</sup>,

« »,

— « »),

250 <sup>2</sup> (

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 1997 .,  
 1999 . 2000 . 2000 .  
 1998 .  
 « » , 2000 .  
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 , 2000 .  
 ( , )  
 « »  
 , ,

(Stamps, 1977, 1983, 1990, 1992; Martins, 1994)

ON PROBLEM OF THE TURTLE SHELL IN THE CONTEXT OF MORPHOGENETIC DATA. G. O. CHEREPANOV (DEPARTMENT OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY, FACULTY BIOLOGICAL AND SOIL SCIENCES, ST. PETERSBURG STATE UNIVERSITY, UNIVERSITETSKAYA NAB., 7/9, ST. PETERSBURG 199034 RUSSIA). The concept that the turtle shell is built up as the fusion of the osteoderms with some elements of the internal skeleton is broadly accepted. However, this point of view is not confirmed by morphogenetic data. The neural and costal plates of the dorsal disc form as the outgrowths of the vertebrae and ribs on inside the dermis. Each plastral plates develop only from single primordium like the clavicles, interclavicle and gastralia in other reptiles. Most probably, Testudines progressed in a unique evolutionary direction. Their bony shell is mainly the result of modification and consolidation of internal skeletal elements but not the osteodermal shell. The real osteoderms develop only on the body margins as connection between the dorsal and the ventral discs.

(*Proganochelys*).

(Romer, 1968; Laurin, Peisz, 1995).

(Zangerl, 1969; Meylan, 1987; Lee, 1996).

(*Testudinidae*:

*Testudo graeca*, *Emydidae*: *Emys orbicularis*, *Trionychidae*: *Trionyx sinensis*)

( , 1984, 1988; Cherepanov, 1992, 1995, 1996, 1997).



PECULIARITIES IN THE DIFFERENTIATION OF PROTEIN SYSTEMS IN THE ONTOGENESIS OF CAUDATA AND ANURA. CHERNYSHOV, I. AND TRUWELLER, K. A. (LABORATORY OF DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY OF ANIMALS, DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE INVERTEBRATE ANATOMY, FACULTY OF BIOLOGY, MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY, VOROBYOVY GORY, MOSCOW 119899 RUSSIA). Some enzyme and protein systems in Caudata (*Pleurodeles waltl*, *Triturus cristatus* and *T. vulgaris*) and Anura (*Rana ridibunda*, *R. temporaria*, *R. arvalis* and *Xenopus laevis*) were studied using the method of vertical disc-electrophoresis in PAAG with standard histochemical staining. Eye, kidney and muscle seem to be the most different from all other tissues by the electrophoretic patterns of enzymes and general proteins. This was true for *X. laevis* and *P. waltl*. The least different were blood and skin. *P. waltl* has the lowest levels of difference by all tissues, as comparing with *X. laevis*. Other species showed intermediate differences. The coefficient of differences of ca. 0.39 was approximately equal for larval and adult stages in both Caudata and Anura.

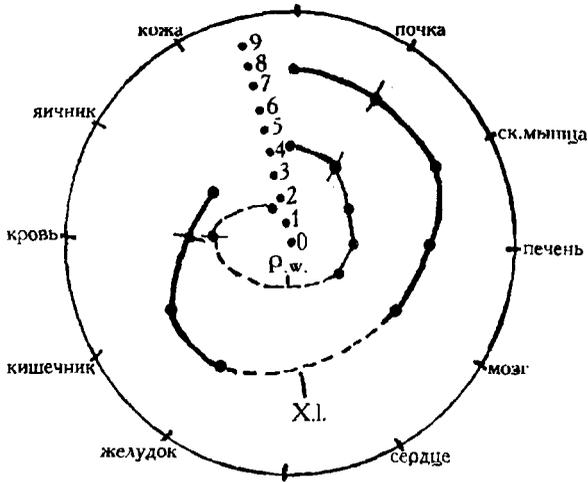
	<i>Caudata</i>
( <i>Pleurodeles waltl</i> , <i>Triturus cristatus</i> <i>T. vulgaris</i> )	<i>Anura</i> ( <i>Rana</i>
<i>ridibunda</i> , <i>R. temporaria</i> , <i>R. arvalis</i> <i>Xenopus laevis</i> ).	

(Coomassie G-250)

$$D = - \ln i = - \ln 2i / (2i + d),$$

i — , ad —  
*X. laevis* , *waltl* —

*Caudata* *Anura*.



*Pleurodeles waltl* (P.w.) ( ) *Xenopus laevis* ( .1.)  
 $(D \pm m_0 = -\ln(I \pm VI(1 - I)/n))$ .

( . . , .). , . *waltl*

( ), *Xenopus laevis*,

*Caudata* . *vulgaris*, 0.39.

(< 10)

( . . ).

(D)

( ),

( $M_D$  — ).

	( )		
	D		
	0.42 - 0.73	0.62	0.39
<i>Caudata</i>	0.17-0.38	0.29	0.39

PROTECTED REPTILE SPECIES FROM SANDS OF FERGANA. CHIKIN, YU. A. (INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY, UL. NIYAZOVA, 1, TASHKENT 700095 UZBEKISTAN). The data on records of lizards and snakes on the territory of the Yazyavan Desert Nature Monument, Uzbekistan, are discussed. Endemics reptile species living there: *Phrynocephalus trauchi*, *Teratoscincus scincus rustamovi*, *Eremias scripta pherganensis* and *Varanus griseus caspius* were included in the national and international Red Data Books. Measures for saving of this unique area, surrounded by agroecosystems, are proposed.

16

( — , — ), 11 ,  
 1983 . -  
 , ( 1 — Endangered): -  
 - (*Phrynocephalus trauchi*, *Ph. helioscopus*  
*saidalievi*), (*Alsophylax I. loricatus*),  
 (*Teratoscincus scincus rustamovi*) (*Eremias*  
*scripta pherganensis*), (*Varanus griseus caspius*),  
 2 — Vulnerable.

1991 . 3186 -  
 1994 . « -  
 » 1820.4 . -  
 , 1999 . -  
 ,  
 (*Eremias velox*) , (*Trapelus*  
*sanguinolentus*), -  
 , (*Eryx tataricus*), - (*Psammophis*  
*lineolatus*), (*Spalerosophis diadema*)  
 (*Natrix tessellata*).

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(6 — 8 . 30 ).

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6

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19:08

16:00

9:15

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(EREMIAS ARGUTA)

( )

MORPHOLOGICAL VARIABILITY IN EREMIAS ARGUTA FROM THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN KAZAKHSTAN. CHIRIKOVA, M. A. (DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, BIOLOGICAL FACULTY, AL-FARABI KAZAKH STATE UNIVERSITY, PR. AL-FARABI, 71, ALMATY 480078 KAZAKHSTAN). Data on the morphological variability of Eremias arguta in 169 specimens from 12 localities are given. Sexual dimorphism is revealed for three of 6 scale characters examined. Five scale characters show diene variability. Phenetic analysis permits to distinguish several discrete elements of white and black spots. The characters studied give a base to elucidate a subspecies status of the lizards from each locality.

( , 1974)

169 (Eremias arguta) 12  
: 1 — 80 ( = 18),  
2 — ( = 43), 3 — 74  
(n = 11), 4 — 15 ( = 17), 5 — 40  
( = 8), 6 — 10 ( = 7), 7 —  
( = 6), 8 — ( = 11), 9 — ( = 17), 10 —  
( = 6), 11 — ( = 11), 12 — 45 ( = 13).

( . )

( . ).

Statistic for Windows.

( . ),

( ) ,

9 - 10

( , ).



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NEW SPECIES OF FRESHWATER TURTLE FROM THE EOCENE DEPOSITIONS OF ZAISSAN HOLLOW. CHKHIKVADZE, V. M. (DAVITASHVILI INSTITUTE OF PALEOBIOLOGY, GEORGIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, NIAGVARSKAYA UL., 4, TBILISI 380008 GEORGIA). Description of a new species — *Graemys zevsi* sp. nov. (Family Bataguridae, sub-family Geoclemidinae) is presented from the «Treugolnik» location (Kalmakpai river), Zaisan hollow. East Kazakhstan. Middle Obailin sub-suite, Lower Eocene.

( . )

Grayemys

( , 1999). *Grayemys* —  
*Geoclemydinae*.

Emididae (*Geoclemys*, *Chinemys*, *Ocadia*, *Palaeochelys*),  
*Batagurinae* (sensu stricto).

( , 1963; , 1969; , 1983;  
, 1999).

*Grayemys zevsi* sp. nov.,

( ).

*Bataguridae**Geoclemydinae* Chkhikvadze 1970

: *Chinemys*, *Geoclemys*, *Grayemys*, *Malayemys*,  
*Mauremys*, *Ocadia*, *Palaeochelys*, *Siebenrokiella*, *Sacalia*.

*Geoclemydinae* (1983).*Grayemys* Chkhikvadze 1970 (= *Hokouchelys* Yeh 1974).

),

*G. crassa* *G. oweni*).: *G.* Chkhikvadze, 1970; *G. gigantea* Chkhikvadze, 1990;*G. minutissima* Chkhikvadze, 1990; *G. zevsi* sp. nov.; *G. bicarinata* (= *Emys bicarinata*Bell in Owen, 1849); *G. oweni* (= *Ocadia oweni* Lidekker, 1889); *G. crassa* (= *Emys crassus* Owen, 1849); *G. germanica* (= *Ocadia? germanica* Hummel, 1935);*G. chenshuensis* (= *Hokouchelys chenshuensis* Yeh, 1974).«*Chrysemys*» *testudiniformis* (= *Emys testudiniformis* Owen, 1842).*Grayemys*

(de Broin, 1977 - fig. 74, 75; pi. XVII, XVIII: fig. 5 - 8, 10; pi. XX: fig. 1, 2),

— (Yeh, 1963 — 90, pi. VI, fig. 5).

*Hokouchelys* (Chkhikvadze, 1984)  
*Grayemys*, ( , 1984;

*Grayemys zevsi* sp. nov.  
 — *Grayemys amoena* (part.) — , 1970, 1973.  
 — *Grayemys zevsi* (nom. nud.) — . 1995: 21; 1999: 260.  
 ( 7-1-69).  
 (1972, . XII, . 1).

25 - 30 : 1 —  
 (= , 2 —  
 , 3 —  
 , 4 —  
*G. zevsi*  
*G. zevsi*  
*G. zevsi* ( *G. minutissima* *G. gigantea* )  
*G. gigantea*  
 « » ( . )  
 ( )  
 ( )

NEW LOCALITIES OF THE LA NEOGENOUS TURTLES OF THE IORI RIVER VALLEY (EASTERN GEORGIA). CHKHIKVADZE, V. M. AND PETROV, V. A. (DAVITASHVILI INSTITUTE OF PALEOBIOLOGY, GEORGIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, NIAGVARSKAYA UL., 4, TBILISI 380008 GEORGIA). Several new locations of the fossil turtles, mammals, and fish have been found in Chatma, location of Chachuna, and

Kotsakhuri ridge (territory of Georgia, Iori river valley. East- and North-West from the well-known location of Eldari). Tsitel-Quda is located on the right bank of Iori River. Middle Sarmat, over the strong batch of low sands. Zeda-Qvishaqvebi, the same location. Upper Sarmat — Meotis, slightly lower than the strong layer of the sands. The two new locations are situated more Westward (right border of Iori valley). The first one is located near the Dalis-Mta Mountain. Early Pleistocene, Apsheron. This region is extremely pr.ive and significant for the studies of evolution of terrestrial and fresh-water eco-systems of Eastern Transcaucasus of the periods of Middle Sarmat— Early Apsheron. Here are present typical«shelves» offauna, which allows viewing this region as a biostratigraphic standard of continental fauna of Late Neogene of South- West Asia.

( , , )  
 (Tsitel-Quda)  
 : *Trionyx* sp., *Mauremys sarmatica*, *Melanochelys* sp., *Testudo burtschalfi*, *Hipparion* sp. ( ). *Mastodon* sensu lato, *Rhinocerotidae* gen. indet., *Microstonyx* sp., *Cervidae* gen. indot., (Zeda-Qvishaqvebi).  
 : *Mauremys* sp., cf. *Emys* sp. ( *Emydoidea* sp.). : *Mastodon* sensu lato, *Hipparion* sp.(c ), *Rhinocerotidae* gen. indet., *Microstonyx* sp., cf. *Eostylocerus*, *Gazel'a* sp ( Dalis-Mtha).  
 : *Emydidae* gen. indet., *Testudo* sp. (Kur-Babn).  
 ( , 1991).

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**(BUFO VIRIDIS)**

*MOSAIC VARIATION OF GREEN TOADS (BUFO VIRIDIS) WITHIN A HOMOGENEOUS GEOGRAPHICAL REGION. SHABANOV, D. A. (DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY AND ANIMAL ECOLOGY, KARAZIN KHARKOV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, PL. SVOBODY, 4, KHARKOV61077 UKRAINE). Individual variability of 254 Bufo v. viridis specimens in 10 samples taken from the eastern forest-steppe of Ukraine was studied. Samples were taken in relatively homogeneous territory. Negative correlation of phenetic distances between the samples with the geographical distances between sites of their collection was shown for most metric characters and many alternative characters. Any sample differs from neighboring samples more than from distant ones, which reflects a mosaic nature of toads characters within the studied region. It might be caused by intraspecific mechanisms, which supported the variability at supra-individual levels.*

254

(*Bufo viridis viridis*) 10  
: (10 , 25 ), (38 ),  
(20 ), (6 , ), (14 ),  
(10 , 24 ), « » (15 ),  
(16 ), (20 , 14 ), (6 , 24 )  
)

Statistica for Windows 5.0.

( , 1991).

CD ( , 1971),  
( , 1984).

55 ( ).

(BUFO BUFO)

( . VERRUCOSISSIMUS)

ON SPECIFIC STRUCTURES IN SUPRASCAPULAR GLANDS OF THE TOADS BUFO BUFO AND BUFO VERRUCOSISSIMUS. SHABANOVA, . V (DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY AND ANIMAL ECOLOGY, KARAZIN KHARKOV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, PL. SVOBODY, 4, KHARKOV 61077 UKRAINE). I studied suprascapular (parotid) glands of various toads from the Bufo bufo complex and the B. viridis complex. There are rounded corpuscles in the compact layer of the connective tissue of suprascapular glands together with granular and mucous skin glands. These corpuscles are 0.1 mm in diameter. The study of the development of these structures in the ontogenesis of B. bufo showed that they arose after the metamorphosis and formation of suprascapular glands between fibers of connective tissue. Bufo gargarisans and all studied specimens of B. viridis complex (B. viridis, B. raddei and B. danatensis) have no these structures. The function of these structures specific for B. bufo and Bufo verrucosissimus is still unknown.

complex) , (Bufo bufo complex) ( . viridis )

. . . . . *. viridis asiomontanus* — 27940, . . . . .  
 ( . . . , 68 ); . v. *turanensis* — . . . . . ( . . .  
 , 92 ); . . . . . ( . . . , 70 ); . *viridis* (?)  
 — . . . . . ( . . . , 85 ); . *gargarizans* — 26295, . . . . .  
 , . . . . . (juv, 48 ); . . . . . ( . . .  
 , 75 ); . *verrucosissimus* — N° 26301, . . . . . ( . . .  
 86 ); 14852, . . . . . ( . . . , 104 ); . *bufo*  
*bufo* — 26315, . . . . . ( . . . ) ( . . . , 70 ); . . . . .  
 . . . . . : 26314 ( . . . , 95 ), 26314 ( . . .  
 , 65 ), 26314 ( . . . , 58 ), 26314 Guv, 36 ), 26314 Guv,  
 29 ) 26314 Guv, 22 ); . *raddei* — . . . . . ( . . . ,  
 63 ); . *danatensis* — . . . . . ( . . . , 55 );  
 . *bufo* . *viridis* . . . . .

4-5

( . *bufo*) ( . *verrucosissimus*)

0.1

( . *gargarizans*)  
 ( . *viridis* complex).



reptiles were collected in 1985 – 1996. Totally 15 amphibian and 11 reptile species were found. Amphibian fauna is the richest in the Opolie region, the reptile fauna in the Dniester-Prut watershed. Abundance of species, their habitats and feeding are discussed.

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 1990 - 1992 . ( , , 1995)  
 ( ( ), , 1993).  
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 , 1989),  
 ( , 1962). -  
 . . (1967).  
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 , Triturus  
 montandoni (143 . 10<sup>2</sup> — . .  
 ), — , Rana arvalis (32 .  
 1 — . . -  
 , Lacerta agilis (125 .  
 1 — . . ).  
 (Triturus spp.)  
 , —  
 . ( bombina)  
 ( ( . variegata) —  
 : ,  
 ,  
 (Anguis fragilis)  
 , (L. vivipara) — ( -  
 ), (L. agilis, L. viridis) —  
 (Coronella austriaca),

	I	II	III		IV				V	V
			1	2	3	4	5	6		
<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>	-	-	-	+	-					
<i>Triturus monlandoni</i>	-	-	-	+						
<i>Trilurus alpestris</i>	-	-	-	+	-					
<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Bombina bombina</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Bombina variegata</i>	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-
<i>Hyla arborea</i>	+	+	+	+	*4*	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Pelobates fuscus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Bufo viridis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Bufo calamita</i>	-	+								
<i>Bufo bufo</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Rana ridibunda</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Rana lessonae</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Rana arvalis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Lacerta viridis</i>									+	+
<i>Lacerta agilis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Lacerta vivipara</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Natrix natrix</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Natrix tessellata</i>									+	+
<i>Elaphe longissima</i>									+	+
<i>Coronella austriaca</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Vipera berus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Vipera ursinii</i>									+	-
	18	19	18	22	18	18	18	22	23	23

: I — ; II — ; III —  
: 1 — , 2 — ; IV — ; 3 — , 4 —  
, 5 — , — ; VI —  
; V — ; VI —

**THE RED DATA BOOK OF SAMARSKAYA PROVINCE: AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES.** SHAPOSHNIKOV, V. M.; MAGDEEV, D. V; BAKIEV, A. G.; MALENYOV, A. L. AND FAIZULIN, A. I. (DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY. GENETICS AND ECOLOGY, BIOLOGICAL FACULTY, SAMARA STATE UNIVERSITY, UL. PAVLOVA, 1, SAMARA 443011 RUSSIA). *Three species of amphibians (Triturus cristatus', Bufo bufo, Rana temporaria) and 9 species of reptiles (Emys orbicularis, Eremias arguta, Lacerta vivipara, Natrix tessellata, Coronella austriaca, Elaphe dione, Vipera ursinii, V. berus, V. nikolskii) are recommended for inclusion in the Red Data Book Of Samarskaya Province.*

(1998) (1995), (1996)

« » «

»)

11 (

— *Triturus cristatus*, — *. vulgaris*, —

— *Bombina*, — *Pelobates fuscus*,

— *Bufo bufo*, — *. viridis*, — *Rana*

*ridibunda*, — *R. lessonae*, — *R. kl. esculenta*,

— *R. temporaria*, — *R. arvalis*)

12 ( — *Emys orbicularis*, —

— *Anguis fragilis*, — *Eremias arguta*, —

— *Lacerta agilis*, — *L. vivipara*, —

— *Natrix natrix*, — *N. tessellata*,

— *Coronella austriaca*, — *Elaphe dione*,

— *Vipera ursinii*, — *V. berus* —

— *V. nikolskii*).

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( , 1978; , 1982; , 1992,

1996; , 1999).

2000). — ( ,

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5 — :  
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 : — 2/0, — I/O, -  
 — 5/ , — 4/ , — 5/0, -  
 — 3/ , — 4/ , —  
 4/0, — 5/0. —

« » .

« » ( )

**GEOPHYSICAL ECOLOGY OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES. SHARYGIN, S. A. (SCIENTIFIC MUSEUM, NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CENTRE «NIKITSKYBOTANICAL GARDEN», UKRAINIAN ACADEMY OF AGRARIAN SCIENCES, POS. NIKITA (BOTANICHESKOE), LETTER-BOX 14, YALTA, CRIMEA 98648 UKRAINE). The influence of magnetic field of the Earth on amphibians and reptiles in the conditions of the Southern Coast of Crimea is discussed. Their behavioral reactions on the geomagnetic fluctuations are described. I recommend using the animal behavior for biological forecast of earthquakes.**

1/50000 (0.002%)

( . . . 0.2% )  
 = 4.5 ( — )  
 316 , = 8 ( ) — 32 , = 6.8 ( 1927 . ) — 1000 .

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*THE EVOLUTION OF THE CERVICAL VERTEBRAE IN APSIDOSPONDYL AMPHIBIANS AND THE EARLY TETRAPOD RADIATION. SHISHKIN, M. A. (PALEONTOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, PROFS YUZNA YA UL., 123, MOSCOW 117868 RUSSIA). In a number of basal tetrapod lineages the atlas — axis complex evolved independently. The apsidospondyl amphibians and early amniotes demonstrate the formation of the intracervical joint, which occupies different positions in temnospondyls, anthracosaurs and parareptiles. Additional distinctions of the temnospondyl pattern include the expansion of the atlantal neural arch base into the cotylar surface, and the absence of the atlantal ribs. In temnospondyls, the evolution of the atlas and axis toward the solid ossifications proceeded in various ways and showed a number of trends, which developed to a decreasing degree over the next following vertebrae. Marked predominance of the cervical neural arches over their respective centra and the loss or reduction of the parapophyses on the axis and subsequent elements, found in Eryops, could have provided a starting point for the condition attained in the regular vertebrae of the modern anurans.*

( , ),  
 ( , 2000).

et al., 1992). ( . Sumida

(, 1989).

« » ( ) ;  
: ( ) ;  
( ) ;

*Eryops*

3 — 4 ;

(*Trimerorhachis*, *Dvinosaurus*)

*Dvinosaurus*

*Dvinosaurus*

*Platyoposaurus*.

( ) . , *Eryops*,

*Eryops*

( ) « » (3 - 4 )

(Shishkin, Nikitin, 1997).

*Urodela*

*Apoda*

( « »).

*Triadobatrachus*

(Rage, Rocek, 1989).

*Salientia* (*Czatkobatrachus*: Evans, Borsuk-Bialynicka, 1998).

(Panchen, Smithson, 1988).

OPHYSIOL GICAL SPECIFICITY OF ANURAN POPULATIONS IN ANTROPOGENIC LANDSCAPES. SHKLYAR, T. F. AND<sup>2</sup> VERSHININ, V. L. (DIVISION OF BIOPHYSICS, URAL GORKY STATE UNIVERSITY, UL. KUIBYSHEVA, 48-A, EKATERINBURG 620083 RUSSIA; <sup>2</sup>INSTITUTE OF PLANT AND ANIMAL ECOLOGY, URAL BRANCH OF RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UL. 8 MARTA, 202, EKATERINBURG 620144 RUSSIA). We made comparative studies of main parameters in contractive activity of myocard in brown frogs from city and natural populations. The myocard contractive function decreases under conditions of urbanization and pollution. As a result, we observed a phenomenon of compensatory hypertrophy of the myocard. This corresponds with an increase of relative mass of heart in amphibian populations from urbanized and polluted areas.

, 1990, 1999).

( , 1978, 1983).

(*Rana arvalis*,

*R. temporaria*)

( 1)

( 2).

, . . . ( 1981):  
 ( , , , , ), « — » ( (dP/dT<sub>max</sub>),  
 « — », ( ).  
 « »,

1990).

( 1 5 2+).

1 2. , , , 1  
 83.3 ± 6.3 / 2, 2 — 126.3 ± 15.3 / 2 ( < 0.05).

1  
 2: 2.7 ± 0.4 5.2 ± 1.1 ( < 0.05).

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1

: 1 — b = 183.4 ( = 0.6), 2 — b = 569.3 ( = 0.58).

1 , 2. 1

2.

« — »  
 1 — b = 8.27 ( = 0.83), 2 — b = 4.76 ( = 0.58).

2+ —

2 1 5

1 80.1 ± 16.5 ( 2 2+), 136.0 ± 33.8  
 ( 3 ), 267.0 ± 77.4 ( 4 ), 323.0 ± 94.4% ( 5 ) ( < 0.05).

2 — : 181.9 ± 16.5, 334.0 ± 37.5,  
 633.0 ± 93.4, 912.9 ± 98.0%.

1 2+.

(, 1990; , 1997).

(VIPERA NIKOLSKII)

ON THE CLARIFICATION OF THE SOUTHERN RANGE MARGIN IN VIPERA NIKOLSKII AT THE SOUTH-WEST OF RUSSIA. SHLYAKHTIN, G. V.; RUZANOVA, I. E.; LYUBUSHCHENKO, S. YU. AND ZAVIALOV, E. V. (DEPARTMENT OF MORPHOLOGY AND ECOLOGY OF ANIMALS, BIOLOGICAL FACULTY, SARATOV STATE UNIVERSITY, ASTRAKHANSKAYA, 83, SARATOV 410026 RUSSIA). The species distribution in the southwest of Russia is closely connected with the inundated and adjacent landscapes of the Don and Volga rivers and their tributaries. The recent range of *Vipera nikolskii* was considered to be limited by forest-steppe and adjacent landscapes, and its southern margin runs over the territories of Voronezh, Volgograd, Saratov, Samara and Orenburg provinces. However, present-day surveys revealed that the southern border of the range is located far northwards than supposed earlier. The border may pass from the boundary between Voronezhskaya and Belgorodskaya provinces at 50° N (to the north of the town of Boguchar) eastwards, across the northern territories of Volgogradskaya Province (to the north of Novogrigorievskaya Station of Ilovinskii District and Petrov Val in Kamyshinskii District), and approaches west of the Volga area in Saratovskaya Province. Then it runs far northwards along the Volga valley to the border of Samarskaya Province at 52° 50' N.

(*Vipera nikolskii*) —  
Viperidae,

(, 1986; , 1995, 1996; , 1997, 1998; , 1998; Nilson, Andren, 1997).

(Nilson, Andren, 1997).

*berus*

1995 — 2000 .,

( . ) .

1998;

, 1998;

, 1999).

( , , 1998)

« »

, 1989;

, 1996;

, 1998).

50° . .

49° 50' . .

( , 1996).

*V. nikolskii*

50

( . )

( . )

52° 50'



. 1.

			( - / - )
1	50		7/6
2	925		7/5
	5 ( )		4/4
4	5	« »	5/5
5	125 ( )		/

(*Rana temporaria*)

4 28.03.2000

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( 2051 )

3200

1356 1610

— *Bufo bufo* ( 1),

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720 - 734

1 2 02 15.05.2000

( *la arborea* )

(*Pelobates fuscus*). -

(*R. ridibun-*

*da, R. lessonae R. esculenta*), -

. 2.

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	1	2	3	4	5
1		0.75	0.57	0.71	0.43
2	0.75		0.38	0.50	0.43
3	0.57	0.38		0.80	0.75
4	0.71	0.50	0.80		0.60
5	0.43	0.43	0.75	0.60	

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arborea,  
R. esculenta.

*P.fuscus*,

(*TRITURUS VULGARIS*)  
(*. CRISTATUS*)

( )

SOME INFORMATION ABOUT BIOLOGY *TRITURUS VULGARIS* AND *T. CRISTATUS* IN BELARUS. JASIULIA, A. D. AND NOVITSKY, R. V (INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY, ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF BELARUS, AKADEMICHESKAYA UL., 27, MINSK 220072 BELARUS, NRAMPHI@MAIL.RU). The information about morphometry, peculiarities of breeding and preferences of reservoirs in a water phase are considered. The sex dimorphism for indexes L. / L. cd., P. a. / P. p., L. / Lt. c. is reliably absent. The crested newts prefer more deep reservoirs than common newts.

(*Triturus vulgaris*,

*. cristatus*) ,

( , 1985).

( 1 )

( = 239):

L. / L. cd. -  $0.96 \pm 0.058$  ( : 0.75 - 1.42), . . / . . -  $1.00 \pm 0.061$   
(lim: 0.76 - 1.19), L. / Lt. . —  $5.91 \pm 0.360$  (lim: 4.97 - 7.11); ( -  
, 1950; , 1991) —  $0.0041 \pm 0.0004$   
(lim: 0.0028 - 0.0065) -  $0.0045 \pm 0.0004$  (lim: 0.0026 - 0.0085).  
( = 63): L. / L. cd. —  $1.28 \pm 0.162$  (lim: 1.14 - 1.36),  
. . / . . -  $0.98 \pm 0.124$  (lim: 0.98 - 1.05), L. / Lt. . -  $6.74 \pm 0.85$  (lim: 5.80 - 7.03).

(  
) ( > 0.05).

50 199 ( $95.5 \pm 19.9$ , =23).  
(*Callitrichesp.*)

(*Galiumpalustre*).

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(199034, - , , .1).



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. . . . . — 13	. . . . . — 168
. . . . . — 15	. . . . . — 83
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. . . . . — 21	. . . . . — 26
. . . . . — 22, 341	. . . . . — 89, 91
. . . . . — 220	. . . . . — 92
. . . . . — 24	. . . . . — 94
. . . . . — 216	. . . . . — 96
. . . . . — 205	. . . . . — 98
. . . . . — 25	. . . . . — 100
. . . . . — 26	. . . . . — 101, 347
. . . . . — 29, 31	. . . . . — 105
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. . . . . — 44	. . . . . — 10
. . . . . — 46, 168, 312	. . . . . — 107
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. . . . . — 51	. . . . . — 112
. . . . . — 53	. . . . . — 168
. . . . . — 56, 184, 242, 276, 345	. . . . . — 18, 112
. . . . . — 112	. . . . . — 115
. . . . . — 57	. . . . . — 117, 119
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. . . . . — 58	. . . . . — 149
. . . . . — 239	. . . . . — 120
. . . . . — 165	. . . . . — 122
. . . . . — 61, 64	. . . . . — 124
. . . . . — 67	. . . . . — 167
. . . . . — 278	. . . . . — 207
. . . . . — 69	. . . . . — 127
. . . . . — 300	. . . . . — 127
. . . . . — 15	. . . . . — 128
. . . . . — 72, 293	. . . . . — 255
. . . . . — 22	. . . . . — 130
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. . . — 132	. . . — 164
. . . — 134	. . . — 231
. . . — 137, 224	. . . — 234
. . . — 139	. . . — 239
. . . — 142	. . . — 239
. . . — 119	. . . — 241
. . . — 145	. . . — 72
. . . — 147, 149	. . . — 242
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. . . — 154	. . . — 127
. . . — 157, 159	. . . — 243
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. . . — 163	. . . — 188, 247
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— 112	. . . — 168, 312
. . . — 165, 167	. . . — 249
. . . — 64	. . . — 249
. . . — 168, 263, 312	. . . — 347
. . . — 293	. . . — 64
. . . — 64	. . . — 251
. . . — 347	. . . — 254
. . . — 171, 174	. . . — 213
. . . — 341	X. . . — 53
. . . — 176, 180, 181	. . . — 255
. . . — 279	. . . — 257
. . . — 183	. . . — 259
. . . — 22, 341	. . . — 210
. . . — 184	. . . — 263
. . . — 185, 229	. . . — 261
. . . — 188	. . . — 165
. . . — 189	. . . — 265
. . . — 197	. . . — 268
. . . — 190	. . . — 64
. . . — 192	. . . — 270
. . . — 315	. . . — 272, 275
. . . — 112, 194, 196	. . . — 26
. . . — 197	. . . — 276
. . . — 64	. . . — 277
. . . — 15	. . . — 278, 279
. . . — 200	. . . — 128, 296, 298
. . . — 203, 351	3. . . — 180
. . . — 205	. . . — 255, 280
. . . — 207, 210	. . . — 285
. . . — 213, 216, 309	. . . — 282
. . . — 34	. . . — 286
. . . — 72	. . . — 101
. . . — 72	. . . — 189
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:  
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15.05.2001 .  
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