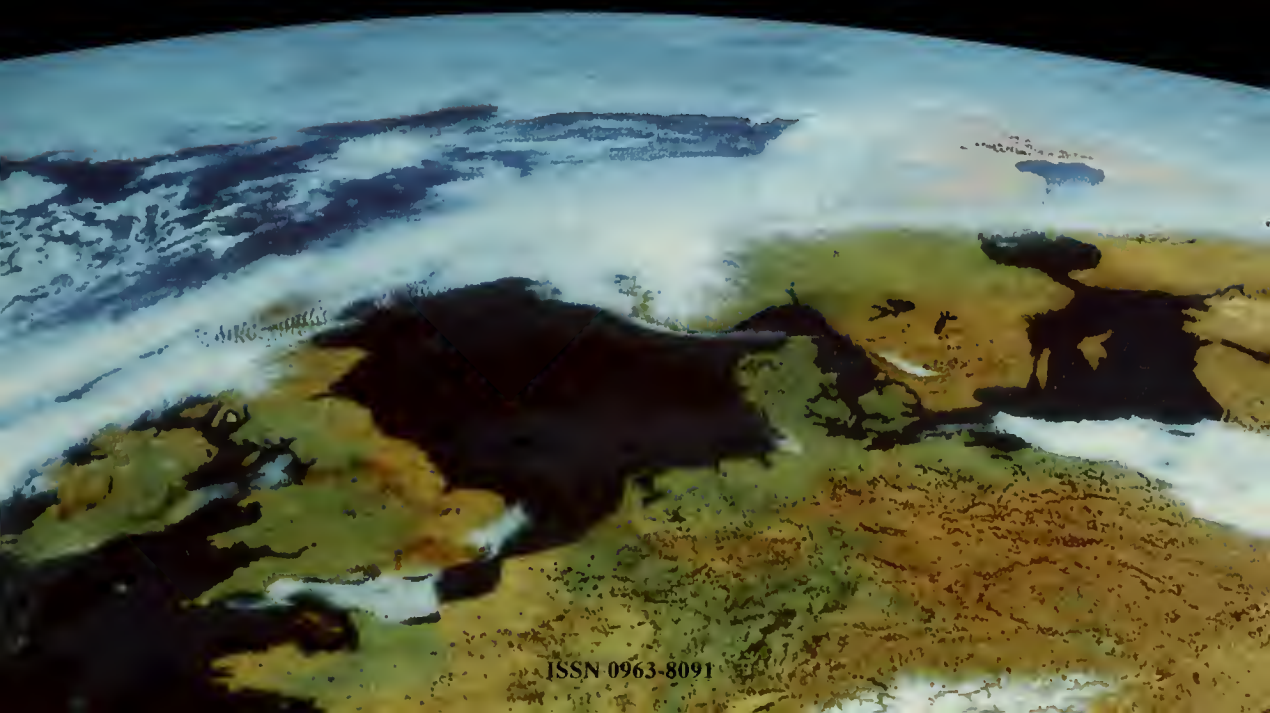


JNCC Report No. 291
**Checklist of herpetofauna
listed in the CITES appendices
and in EC Regulation 338/97**

JNCC REPORT







JNCC Report No. 291
**Checklist of herpetofauna
listed in the CITES appendices
and in EC Regulation 338/97**

**7th edition
1999**

compiled by the
**World Conservation Monitoring Centre,
219 Huntingdon Road, Cambridge CB3 0DL**



© JNCC 1999

The Joint Nature Conservation Committee is the body constituted by the Environmental Protection Act 1990 to be responsible for research and advice on nature conservation at both UK and international levels. It is a committee of the Countryside Council for Wales, English Nature and Scottish Natural Heritage, together with independent members and with representatives from the Countryside Commission and Northern Ireland. It is supported by specialist staff.

Published by: Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Copyright: 1999 Joint Nature Conservation Committee

ISBN: 1st edition published 1979 ISBN 0-86139-075-X
2nd edition published 1981 ISBN 0-86139-095-4
3rd edition published 1983 ISBN 0-86139-224-8
4th edition published 1988 ISBN 0-86139-465-8
5th edition published 1993 ISBN 1-873701-46-2
6th edition published 1995 ISSN 0963-8091
7th edition published 1999 ISSN 0963-8091

Citation: World Conservation Monitoring Centre (1999). Checklist of herpetofauna listed in the CITES Appendices and in EC Regulation 338/97. 7th Edition. *JNCC Reports*, No. 291.

Further copies of this report are available from:

CITES Unit
Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Monkstone House
City Road
Peterborough PE1 1JY
United Kingdom


Tel: +44 1733 562626
Fax: +44 1733 555948

Prepared under contract from the Joint Nature Conservation Committee by the **World Conservation Monitoring Centre**. The World Conservation Monitoring Centre, based in Cambridge, UK, is a joint venture between three partners in the World Conservation Strategy and its successor Caring for the Earth: IUCN – The World Conservation Union, UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme, and WWF – World Wide Fund for Nature. The Centre provides information services on the conservation and sustainable use of species and ecosystems and supports others in the development of their own information systems.

The designations of geographical entities in this report, and the presentation of the material, do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of JNCC or WCMC concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Contents

Acknowledgements	i	AMPHIBIA	51
Introduction	i	CAUDATA	51
Explanatory notes	ii	Ambystomatidae	51
Introductory references	v	Cryptobranchidae	51
Taxonomic List		ANURA	51
		Bufonidae	51
		Dendrobatidae	52
		Microhylidae	57
		Myobatrachidae	57
		Ranidae	57
		INDEX	59
REPTILIA	1		
TESTUDINES	1		
Dermatemydidae	1		
Emydidae	1		
Testudinidae	2		
Cheloniidae	6		
Dermochelyidae	7		
Trionychidae	7		
Pelomedusidae	8		
Chelidae	9		
CROCODYLIA	10		
Alligatoridae	10		
Crocodylidae	11		
Gavialidae	12		
RHYNCHOCEPHALIA	12		
Sphenodontidae	12		
SAURIA	12		
Gekkonidae	12		
Agamidae	17		
Chamaeleonidae	18		
Iguanidae	26		
Lacertidae	28		
Cordylidae	28		
Teiidae	31		
Scincidae	32		
Xenosauridae	32		
Helodermatidae	32		
Varanidae	32		
SERPENTES	36		
Xenopeltidae	36		
Boidae	37		
Acrochordidae	44		
Colubridae	44		
Elapidae	46		
Hydrophiidae	47		
Viperidae	49		



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge

Acknowledgements

This checklist was compiled by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre under contract F76-01-214 from the Joint Nature Conservation Committee. The document was compiled by Brian Groombridge and Tim Inskipp and produced by Julie Reay and Gillian Warltier.

We are grateful to E.N. Arnold for advice and access to information resources in the Amphibian and Reptile section at The Natural History Museum (London), and thank Stephen Edwards, Chairman CITES Nomenclature Committee, for assistance.

Martin Sneyers is thanked for developing the database from which this checklist has been generated.

Vin Fleming and Alison Littlewood of the JNCC CITES Unit are thanked for providing advice and guidance throughout.

Introduction

In April 1991, the Nature Conservancy Council for England (English Nature), Countryside Council for Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage acting together through the Joint Nature Conservation Committee were appointed by the Secretary of State for the Environment as the United Kingdom's Scientific Authority for Animals under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). CITES regulates international trade in wild animals and plants and in products derived from them, to help to ensure their conservation on a world-wide scale.

The intention of this work is to provide a combined list of amphibian and reptile species included in the Appendices to CITES, the Annexes of the European Community (EC) Regulation 338/97, and to list their IUCN (World Conservation Union) conservation status category.

This revised edition incorporates additions and amendments to the CITES appendices up to and including those made at the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Zimbabwe in June 1997 (effective from 18 September 1997). The IUCN status categories given here are those current at the time of preparation, as represented in the *1996 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals* (IUCN, 1996).

For background material on the rationale of the IUCN threat categories, readers are referred to IUCN (1996), for background on the workings of CITES, recommended works are Favre (1989) and Wijnstekers (1992). For information by country on the diversity and status of amphibians, reptiles and other taxonomic groups, and for a general review of biodiversity, readers are referred to WCMC (1992) and WCMC (1994).

In a publication of this nature, it is inevitable that users will discover entries that need correcting or updating. The publishers would be grateful if their attention could be drawn to these entries and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre would be grateful to receive details of such changes so that they can be incorporated in the database from which this publication is derived.

Explanatory notes

Each species is typically represented by a block of text including scientific name (with alternatives), common names in the three official CITES languages (where available), geographic range, CITES Appendix, EC Regulation 338/97 Annex, and IUCN Red List category. Where a species has component populations or formal subspecies which are treated differently by CITES, the species entry is subdivided appropriately.

Scientific names

Nomenclature follows that used in the CITES Appendices for the forms appearing therein.

For each taxon listed, the scientific name and authority is given first, with alternative names given in parentheses on the following line. In the majority of cases these alternatives are the most frequent synonyms in current use. In a few cases, these are recently proposed taxonomic changes not yet in common use, and in others the scientific name in parentheses is that accepted by taxonomists, but not the name used in the CITES Appendices.

The sequence of families within orders also conforms to the CITES Appendices (thus the amphibian families are in alphabetical order while the reptile families follow a conventional systematic order). The genera and species are in alphabetical order within each family. The primary taxonomic source followed for most of the groups covered is given below; the numerous later changes and additions to these checklists are referenced separately in the relevant species entries.

Amphibians: (Frost, 1985 and Duellman, 1993) adopted by the CITES parties as the standard reference to amphibian nomenclature.

Testudines: Iverson (second edition, 1992).

Crocodylia and Rhynchocephalia: King and Burke

Boidae (Stimson, 1969; Sheplan and Schwartz, 1974; Underwood and Stimson, 1990).
Colubridae (several sources, see individual entries).
Elapidae and Viperidae (Klemmer, 1963; Leviton, 1968).

Common names

Common names and trade names appear below the scientific names; few of the listed taxa have regularly or universally used common names. In some cases, identical trade names appear to be used for different taxa.

Geographical range

After the scientific and common names of each taxon, the geographical range is given in terms of political units, listed in alphabetical order. In several cases, particularly where islands are concerned, further distribution details are given thus 'Indonesia: Sumatra'. When the name of a country is given as part of the range of a certain species, that species may not occur throughout the country and may even be of only peripheral occurrence.

A question mark '?' in parentheses has been used following a country to indicate that there is some uncertainty in the status of the species in that country.

A country where the species is known to be extinct is denoted by '(ex)', or by '(ex?)' where there is still a small possibility that the species survives.

'[int]' denotes a range state where the species has been introduced. '[re-int]' denotes a range state where the species has been re-introduced.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_12495

