Volume 1 Number 8 1 December 1991

VaraNews

VaraNews is published by Varanix©, the Varanid Information eXchange, dedicated to the responsible captive care of monitor lizards through education and the open exchange of all information pertaining to Varanidae.

General Info

This is the last issue... of the first volume. (There were 8 issues in Volume 1 to bring us to the end of the year. Subsequent volumes will have 6 issues, volume 2 beginning with the February 1992 issue.) This is also the first issue in which memberships are up for renewal. If your mailing label indicates the last issue as Volume 1 Number 8, your renewal fees are due. No other notices will be sent.

The enclosed questionnaire is designed to bring you "closer" to other members of Varanix. A previous version of this questionnaire was sent to people who began receiving VaraNews from the beginning. This form is more focused and is aimed at building a membership roster which will be available to other members of Varanix. As noted on the form, one of its purposes is to allow inquiring varano-minds to contact those "in the know" for a given species. (New members often ask questions of the form: "Please send me all the info you have on *V. prasinus*?")

Even if you returned the previous questionnaire (still on file), you are requested to return this one as well. The reason for this "redundancy" is to insure only the information you desire to be published appear on the member list. A copy of the member list will be sent out with the next issue of VaraNews.

Legislation and You

Pending legislation governing the importation of exotic birds was reported in an article by Antje Mills entitled *Pet Trade vs. The Law: The Heat is On!*, which appeared in the November 1991 issue of Pet Product News.

The article reported on the Exotic Bird Conservation Act (EBCA H.R. 2541) which calls for the phasing out of imports for the pet trade over five years.

> *This bill allows continued imports for registered aviculturists and permits wild-caught bird imports for the pet trade coming only from approved ranching programs where the habitat, the birds and the local community benefit from controlled harvesting.*

The Wild Bird Conservation Act of 1991 (H.R. 2540) calls for an immediate ban on wild birds as pets. I-mports would be allowed for captive breeding only when the need for genetic diversity can be demonstrated.

The article goes on to state that 11 major airline carriers now refuse to transport birds because of "excessive mortality in the wild bird trade, the inability of foreign governments to properly regulate their wildlife resources, the necessity to protect wildlife in their natural habitats and substantial pressure from activist groups."

A New Jersey law, which takes effect in December, bans the trade and possession of wild-caught birds without a permit (except budgies, cockatiels and common canaries).

> *Permits for wild-caught imports will be limited to those breeders who can prove a need for genetic diversity. Pre-act captive-bred as well as wild-caught birds will be subject to a marking that differentiates legal and illegal birds as well.*

Below is an excerpt from a Herpnet message thread, authored by Don Bloomer, commenting on the same legislation:

> *On 4 June (1991), the Exotic Bird Conservation Act was introduced in the House of Representatives as H.R.2541 by Congressmen Studds and Beilenson. The same day, the bill was also introduced in the Senate as S.1218 as an amendment to the Lacey Act by Senators Baucus and Chafee. This is the bill supported by the Cooperative Working Group on Bird Trade. The CWGBT includes American Association of Zoological parks and Aquariums, National Audubon Society and the World Wildlife Fund among others. The same day, similar bills, H.R.2540 and S.1219, were introduced. These bills were supported by the Humane Society of the United States, Defenders of Wildlife and the Animal Welfare Institute. One of the main differences between the bills is that the CWGBT bill is a 5 year phaseout of imports of wild birds for sale as pets with gradually declining import quotas. The Animal Defenders bill is an immediate ban on pet imports.*

You can see that the CWGBT bill would allow pet bird breeders a little time to bring in new bloodlines, (if the birds were not endangered). The other bill would leave them high and dry. But the animal "rights" groups could not care less about private people that wish to own and breed non-domestic animals.

Will herps be the next thing Animal "Rights" groups try to ban? If you have worked at breeding exotic animals of any sort, you know that five years is not a very long time. If you want unrelated herps imported from the wild for your breeding, the time to get them is NOW. But, if you want pet herps, PLEASE, get them from a breeder.

Note 1: A "message thread" is the collection of questions and responses which typically begins with someone's question or comment on a particular topic: Sysops (system operators) will often save the more significant threads to a file which users are able to retrieve and read as an entity.

Note 2: To those of you frequenting HerpNet (or any other electronic BBS), it would be most helpful if you could capture message threads of importance to VaraNews readers and mail them to Varanix for inclusion in this newsletter. Thread uploads can be mailed to me on Herpnet or on Compuserve (see page 2 for addresses). Please include the message headers (Date:, From:, To:, Subj:) in order to give proper credits.

The legislative issue as it affects varanophiles has been touched on in previous issues, the most notable being a report in VaraNews 1(5) on the San Diego County law, Section 44.0305, restricting the captive maintenance of larger reptiles, with monitors limited to those species that attain an adult weight of no more than ten (10) pounds and adult total length of three (3) feet or less.

This report prompted one reader to send in his thoughts on the problem. At the time Robert Sacha wrote in, similar legislation was pending in his state.

Anyone can now go into a pet shop and purchase any reptile, as long as they have the bucks to do so, including those that know nothing of the species they purchased. How many of these poor creatures die from the consequences of such a purchase? I'm all for the idea that as responsible owners of exotic pets, we should register our pets, but without the threat of having them taken from our custody. Anyone wanting to purchase a monitor, python, boa or any of the crocodilians should be required to provide information/proof that they know how to care for the animal. This might also keep down the number of unwanted reptiles that are "donated" to various zoological parks.

Robert went on to mention that the law pending in his city (and perhaps, state) was because someone was abusive to his animals, bringing unnecessary attention to large snakes in particular. In response to this letter, I asked Robert to follow-up with his

VaraNews is the newsletter of Varanix, the Varanid Information eXchange. Varanix was founded to promote responsible care of varanids in captivity through education and the open exchange of information.

A primary function of the eXchange is to build a collective knowledge base that will serve to improve our understanding of the family Varanidae. The goal of these efforts is to improve their chances of survival, both in captivity and in the wild.

Editorial submissions:

May be written, typed or in electronic form (preferred). Both PC and Mac diskettes are acceptable, in ASCII, MS Word, WordPerfect or RTF format.

Please indicate any special conditions of publication, such as withholding mention of name/organization or giving credit to a person or publication.

Back Issues:

To receive the issues listed below, send:
Number 0: $1, 1(1) thru 1(7): $1.50

Inquiries and Membership:

One-year membership in Varanix is:

- $10 US/year (USA)
- $12 US/year (foreign)

Members receive VaraNews, the newsletter of Varanix. VaraNews is published bi-monthly the beginning of every even-numbered month.

VaraNews is free to zoos upon request and to herp societies participating in a newsletter exchange program.

Address all inquiries & memberships to:

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Messages may also be left via computer & modem on:

- Herpetology Online Network - (215) 464-3562
  (Herp-Net is a US-based electronic forum which can be accessed at any modem speed. The caller pays only for the phone call. System operator: Mark Miller. Settings: N-8-1-F) Send mail to "Greg Naclerio"
- CompuServe - send mail to user ID: 71320,721

Specify "monitor" or "varanid" as the keyword/ subject

Editorial Review Board: Frank Braun
Mark Bayless

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There's much more to be said... and a whole lot more to be done. What are your thoughts?

SSAR Call for Papers

At the 1992 annual meeting of the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles in El Paso, Texas, the Regional Society Liaison Committee will be sponsoring a one-day conference on "Federal and State Wildlife Laws and Regulations and How They Affect Regional Herpetological Societies". At this time, the committee is issuing a call for papers for anyone wishing to speak on this topic. Topics addressed can be on any subject pertaining to the conference title and can be as formal or informal as the speaker desires. Papers will be limited to twenty (20) minutes in length. Complete audiovisual services will be available. Those wishing to present a paper should send title and a *brief* abstract no later than 15 December 1991 to: Eric M. Rundquist, Dept. of Herpetology, Sedgwick County Zoo, 5555 Zoo Blvd., Wichita, KS 67212; fax (316) 942-3781. Please let him know if you have any audiovisual needs and detail same. He will contact you after the conference schedule is established to notify you of the date, place and time for your paper.

Tips & Tricks

How are you dealing with the environmental necessities of captive care for your varanid? This is where your helpful hints on topics as food/feeding, heating, water systems, habitat design and maintenance will be shared with the readership.

Mark Miller, the sysop of Herpnet, had the following suggestions after reading the humidity control system described in VaraNews 1(7):2-3.

> *You might want to remind readers to either drill through the plywood and mount the wires outside the enclosure or use metal conduit to protect the wires from being damaged by the lizards. Also, the fan should be mounted outside with both a grate and a screen on the inside. As with all 120 vac wiring near water or large animals, it should go through a ground fault interrupter (GFI). One GFI can usually provide service to all electrical devices (lights, controllers, small heaters, pumps). They are usually well under $20 in all home supply centers or hardware stores. It's a low cost item that provides a great deal of safety for both the reptiles and their owners.*

Mark's comments underscore the importance of evaluating and questioning everything you read rather than simply accepting the printed (as well as spoken) word as gospel. In this case, the points Mark made were "obvious" to me since I was looking at the system when describing it and as such, I overlooked the importance of stressing the safety precautions required. Thanks to Mark for his critical eye.

Note: The system which was described is above and away from the water and out of reach of the animals. The fans do have a protective grate (which was not mentioned in the article), though some are open enough that an additional screen might be required in cases where an animal has access it.

Publications

This is where books, magazines, newsletter articles, etc. of interest to Varanix members will be discussed. Many people are looking for a source of good literature about varanids. If you know of any good publications, send in the title, author, publisher and publication date/issue. Comments on its focus and usefulness are most welcome.

DATZ Address

DATZ, Verlag Eugen Ulmer, Postfach 700561, W-7000 Stuttgart 70, Germany. [Several issues of the magazine were mentioned in VaraNews 1(7)].

Captive Husbandry: Herp Medicine

In *The Vivarium* 3(3):23-27, Kevin Wright, DVM authored an article on herpetological medicine entitled "Husbandry: An Essential Component of Diagnosing Disease in Reptiles and Amphibians." When diagnosing a sick animal, Dr. Wright begins by looking to the captive environment, stressing "a thorough review of the husbandry practices may reveal clues to the current condition of the animal." A guide to proper cage construction which provides a stress-free and easily maintained habitat follows the section on the importance of being familiar with an animal's origins (how else can the proper habitat be designed!). (Routine maintenance note: Disinfecting the cage on a regular basis with dilute chlorine bleach, 1:32 in water, is recommended.) Environmental requirements and the importance of observing each animal and its habits is stressed. "Careful monitoring of the defecatory habits of captive herptiles is essential to good husbandry practice".

Contact: AFH, P.O. Box 1131, Lakeside, CA 92040.

Pages 20 - 25 of the Sept/Oct 1991 issue of *Reptile & Amphibian Magazine* contain an article entitled: "Control and Treatment of the Enteric Parasites of Reptiles in Captivity" by Michael S. Bodri, VMD, MS. The article begins: "Reptiles new to a collection, especially a collection that maintains species from different parts of the world, should have a fecal examination as part of their initial physical workup." Dr. Bodri finishes the introduction with a description of how to accomplish this.

The article then touches on the captive environment parameters which cause animals in captivity, harboring the same parasites as those in the wild, to become sick whereas their wild brethren do not.

The ensuing discussion of protozoa, helminths and miscellaneous parasites is accompanied by 12 black & white plates of some of the little beasts. Treatment and dosages accompany each category.

Contact: Reptile & Amphibian Magazine, RD3, Box 3709, Pottsville, PA 17901.

Original Articles

Possible topics include, but are not limited to, any aspect of captive care, reports on captive breeding, personal experience, description of natural habitats, flora & fauna, legislation.

A Review of Some Soviet Literature Concerning the Grey Monitor Lizard, *Varanus griseus caspius* (EICHWALD)

by Daniel Bennett and Maria Shimanskaya

The grey monitor lizard, *Varanus griseus*, is one of the most widespread members of the family Varanidae. It is found in deserts from north Africa east through the Arabian peninsula, southern states of the USSR, eastern Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan and western India. Mertens (1954) recognized three sub-species: *V. griseus griseus* (DAUDIN) from the west, *V. g. caspius* (EICHWALD) from eastern Iran and the southern USSR and *V. g. koniecznyi* (MERTENS) from eastern parts of Afghanistan, Pakistan and western India. *V. g. caspius* is distinguished mainly by its compressed tail [round in cross section in *griseus* and only slightly compressed in *koniecznyi* (Mertens 1954)] and its greater size [up to 150 cm total length and over 3000 g in weight (Darevsky In Sokolov (ed) 1985)]. The Caspian monitor has a different pattern than its relatives; Mertens (1954) records 5 - 8 crossbands on the back and 13 - 19 bands on the tail, compared with 5 - 8 dorsal and 19 - 28 caudal stripes in the nominate race and 3 - 5 and 8 - 15, respectively, in *koniecznyi*.

Distribution

In the U.S.S.R., *V. g. caspius* occurs in the states of Turkmenistan, Tadzhikistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kirgiziya, as far north as 46°, as far east as 75° and west to the Caspian Sea (Makayev 1982). It is widespread throughout Turkmenistan to elevations up to 800 metres above sea level (Shammakov 1981).

Size

Maximum weights for males are given as 2850 g for males and 2700 g for females. Greatest snout-vent length 585 mm for males, 460 mm for females. Mean snout-vent lengths 442 mm for males, 402 mm for females. The smallest recorded was 125 mm SVL, weight 21 g (Shammakov 1981).

Densities

Most records of densities are expressed as frequencies of sightings per day. *V. griseus* is a common reptile in the Surhandarja Basin. Yadgarov (1968) records sightings of 4 - 5 specimens per 2 - 2.5 hour excursion around the clay desert of the Babatag Range, less than 3 - 4 specimens per excursion on the Aral Pajgambar Islands, but only one or two specimens per excursion on the plains of Sherabad, Karasu and near western Gissar (Kenguzar). Makayev (1982) records stable densities of 2 - 3 monitors per square kilometre in the sandy deserts of Turkmenistan, typically higher than in the clay deserts of the south east. Where rodent populations are dense, monitor density increases: 10 - 12 per km^2 on the edge of Karabil, close to the Murgab River and in the sandy desert of Karamet Nigiz (Tadzhikistan). 10.5 monitors per km^2 were recorded in Saihan Valley (Uzbekistan), while Zarhidgze (1981 In Makayev 1982) records 9 - 12 specimens per km^2 on the fixed sands of Sugunaksak. In river valleys: between 1 - 1.5 specimens per km^2 were recorded at Sumbar, Chandiz and Murgab (Turkmenistan) and Vahsh River (Tadzhikistan). Around Kara-Kala (Turkmenistan), 3 specimens per km^2 were found on sand, 5 specimens per km^2 on clay (Makayev 1982). Populations in the Fergana Valley and Golodnaya Steppe are said to have been greatly reduced as a result of economic development (Darevsky & Orlov 1988).

Habitat

V. g. caspius is found on stabilised and semi-stabilised sand and saltmarsh in the River Surhandarja Basin (Yadgarov 1968), near precipices on riverbanks, foothills and highland steppes and in some irrigated areas such as Geok-Tepe (Turkmenistan), where it occurs in cabbage fields (Shammakov 1981). Makayev found them mainly on plains of clay and sand and reports that they readily settle in foothills and on riverbanks, where they live in elevated burrows. (The Caspian monitor is a strong swimmer.) In agricultural areas, monitor habitats are often destroyed. *V. g. caspius* has been exterminated in Golodnaya and Dalversinskaya steppes where cotton plantations have been established (Bogdanov in Makayev 1982). When land is cleared for agriculture, monitor lizards often mass on the edges of fields to feed on the mammals which have been attracted by the new crops. In this case, *V. g. caspius* is concentrated in small areas making it very easy for people to find and kill them. Livestock farming, however, seems to have little effect on monitor populations (Makayev 1982).

Shelters

The Caspian monitor usually shelters in burrows which are often excavated by other animals (rodents, tortoise and birds) and enlarged by the lizards. They will also dig their own burrows in sand which can be as deep as 200 cm (Makayev 1982) and as long as 560 cm (Yadgarov 1968). They will also shelter in wattle and daub houses (Shammakov 1981). For a short description of a hibernation burrow in Kara Kum see Bennett (1990).

Diet

The following animals are recorded as being preyed upon by the Caspian monitor; *Agrionemys horsfieldi* (Horsfield's tortoise), *Ophisaurus apodus* (=Pseudopus apodus, glass lizard), beetles, *Meriones libycus* (Libyan jird) (Yadgarov 1968); caterpillars, *Echis carinatus* (saw-scaled viper, phoorsa), *Vipera libetina* (Levantine viper) and *Naja oxiana* (Rjumin 1968); grasshoppers, katydids, locusts, beetles (Coprinae, Burpestidae, Tenebrionidae), Lepidopterans (butterflies & moths), *Agama sanguinolenta* (=Trapelus sanguinolentus, steppe agama), *Phrynocephalus mystaceus* (toad-headed agama), *Eremias grammica* (reticulate racerunner), *Spermophilopsis leptodactylus* (long-clawed ground squirrel), *Rhombomys opimus* (great gerbil, giant day jird) (Shammakov 1981); *Teratoscincus scincus* (Makayev 1982); *Hemiechinus auritus* (long-eared hedgehog), birds, frogs, toads, freshwater crabs (Potamon), scorpions, ants, Solfugae, eggs of tortoise and birds, (including chicken eggs (Sokolov 1985), and other monitors (Makarov 1985).

Records of cannibalism in free-living, unmolested monitors are extremely rare. Makarov (1985) reports an incident where a male *V. griseus* (46 cm SVL) was captured in the Gyaur district of Ashkabad, Turkmenistan and provoked into regurgitating its stomach contents, which included several new born *A. horsfieldi*, egg shells and a male *V. griseus* (30 cm SVL). The stomach of this monitor contained five newborn gerbils. Lacerated wounds on the body of the swallowed monitor, and the presence of fresh, undigested food in its stomach testified to the fact that it was killed and swallowed due to an aggressive contact (the two animals probably encountered each other in a gerbil colony).

Prey alters seasonally and varies with habitat. In southern Turkmenistan, young *A. horsfieldi*, large beetles, caterpillars and rodents are the main items of prey in April. In May, tortoise eggs are also eaten, whereas lizards are an uncommon prey item. In the Murgab basin, *V. libetina* is eaten by all adult monitors, although in other areas they are not eaten at all (Rjumin 1968). Yadgarov examined 46 monitor stomachs (of which 28 were empty) from the Surhandarja Basin. Of ten animals from the Babatag region, nine had fed exclusively on young *A. horsfieldi* (up to four in each stomach), the other had eaten an *O. apodus*. Seven from Aral Island, collected between 18 June and 19 August contained beetles, Solfugae and small mammals (rodents, including *M. libycus*, and hares) (Yadgarov 1968).

Shammakov examined 22 stomachs of Caspian monitors from various parts of Turkmenistan. Insects were the predominant prey by frequency (68%), of which Tenebrionid beetles were most common (40.9%), followed by Lepidopterans (18.2%), Acridoidae (9.1%), Tettigoniidae, Homopterans, Coprinae and Burpestridae (4.5% each). *A. horsfieldi* and *A. sanquinolenta* were the most common vertebrates (13.6%), followed by *R. opimus* (9.1%), *P. mystaceus*, *E. grammica* and *S. leptodactylus* (4.5% each). He also notes that toads, ten species of lizards, six species of snakes, six species of rodents and insectivorous mammals, and four species of birds and their eggs are also eaten (Shammakov 1981).

Makayev notes that the Caspian monitor will eat any animal it is able to catch. He found a *V. libetina*, total length circa 130 cm, in one stomach and a *T. scincus* in another. The gecko had probably been excavated by the monitor during the day. Plant remains were found in many stomachs, but were attributed to accidental ingestion (Makayev 1982).

Seasonal Behaviour

V. g. caspius usually emerges from hibernation in April, although specimens have been found on the surface as early as 13 March. Yadgarov found that they were active throughout the day until the end of May, emerging only in the cooler parts of the day in June and July. By late July, activity was restricted to very short periods in early morning and evening. They were rarely seen in August and September and were completely inactive by October (Yadgarov 1968). Shammakov found Caspian monitors active as early as 3 March near Kurtlinskoye Lake, north of Ashkabad. He found active animals at air temperatures between 17 C and 36 C, usually between April and early October. In May, the monitors spent as much as 12 hours a day above ground, with peaks of activity between 10h00 - 13h00 and 17h00 - 19h00. From June until August, they were active between 07h00 - 10h00 and 17h00 - 20h00 and in August and September only between 12h00 - 16h00. *V. griseus* emerges later and hibernates earlier than other lizards in Turkmenistan. Torpid animals were collected in late October from burrows 70 - 85 cm deep (Shammakov 1981).

Gorelov, Y.K. 1971. Izv. Akad. Nauk. Turkmen SSR (Biol). 6(1):75-76. Concerning the *V. griseus* saliva toxicity (with English summary).

Igolkin, V.A. 19??. Priorda Mosk. 9:95-96. The propagation of reptiles in captivity: The grey monitor. *

Makarov, A.N. 1985. Voprosy gerpetologii. Abstracts of 6th All-Union Herpetology Conference. Leningrad: 130. A case of cannibalism in the desert monitor (*V. griseus*).*

Makayev, V.M. 1982. Present condition and problems of conservation of the desert monitor *V. griseus*. Nauchniye Osnovi I Ratsionalnogo Ispolzovaniya Zhivotnogo Mira. Moscow. 1982: 36-42.*

Mertens, R. 1954. Senck. Biol. 35(5/6):353-357. Uber die Rassen des Wustenwarans (*V. griseus*). (in German).*

Rjumin, A.V. 1968 Herpetology of Middle Asia, Tashkent. 1968:28-31. The ecology of the desert monitor in southern Turkmenistan.*

Shammakov, S. 1981. Reptiles of Turkmenistan. Acad. Nauk. Turkmen SSR, Ashkabad. pp 312.*

Sokolov, V.E. (Ed.) 1985. Animal Life. Volume 5. Amphibians and Reptiles:246-247 Prosvesheniye, Moscow.

Sopiev, O., Makayev, V.M., Kudrjavstev, S.V. & Makarov, A.N. 1987. Izv. Akad. Nauk. Turkmen SSR. (Biol.) 87(1):78. A case of intoxification from the bite of *V. griseus*.*

Yadgarov, T.Y. 1968. Herpetology of Middle Asia, Tashkent. 1968:24-28. Information on the ecology of the desert monitor (*V. griseus*) in the River Surhandarja Basin.*

English translations of literature marked with an asterisk (*) are available free of charge. Please send two stamps from your country towards postage:

Daniel Bennett, 118 Sheffield Road, Glossop, SK13 8QU, U.K.

Ads / Notices

Reasonable-length line ads are free and should relate to the audience of this newsletter. Ads/notices will be included as space allows. Varanix is not responsible for the quality of merchandise advertised and reserves the right to refuse any ad deemed inappropriate. Consumers are encouraged to inform Varanix of their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with a product or service. Your comments will remain confidential.

§ PUBLICATIONS §

Write or call for a free booklist from the following vendors unless otherwise noted.

1991 Animal Directory of the U. S. A listing of 1200+ breeders/dealers of domestic & exotic animals, equipment & supplies. $19.95. Free ad listing w/ purchase. FAUNA CLASSIFIEDS, 555 Vista Rio Court, Woodbridge, CA 95258

Herpetology Books - Paul Gritis, 1731 W. Market #12, Bethehem, PA 18018 USA (215) 867-9723

Herpetological Booksellers, Goodwill Lane, Holbrook, NY 11741 USA. tel. (516) 585-6539, fax (516) 585-6115

§ ANACONDA to ZOOXANTHELLA §

To contact another member about other herps or ?, you are invited to leave a notice here.

Mark Bayless is working on a study of the African monitors *V. exanthematicus* and *V. albigularis*. The purpose of the study is to improve husbandry techniques. Mark Bayless, 1406 Holly St., Berkeley, CA 94703, or call (510) 527 3744

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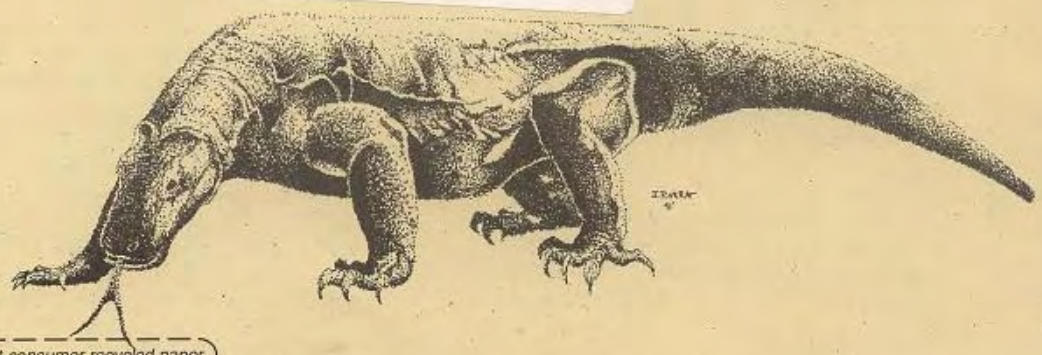

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