

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

Other Proposals

A. PROPOSAL

Inclusion of *Chaetophractus nationi*, *C. vellerosus*, *C. villosus* and *Zaedyus pichiy* in Appendix II.

B. PROPONENT

The Republic of Chile.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Mammalia

12. Order: Xenarthra Cope, 1989

13. Family: *Dasypodidae* Bonaparte, 1853

14. Species:
Chaetophractus nationi (Thomas, 1894)
Chaetophractus vellerosus (Gray, 1865)
Chaetophractus villosus (Desmarest, 1804)
Zaedyus pichiy (Desmarest, 1804)

15. Common Names: English: *C. nationi*: Puna haired-armadillo, Andean hairy armadillo.
C. vellerosus: Small hairy armadillo, small screaming armadillo.
C. villosus: Patagonian haired-armadillo, larger hairy armadillo.
Z. pichiy: Pichi

French:
Spanish: *C. nationi*: Quirquincho peludo de la puna, Quirquincho o Armadillo de la puna, Quirquincho andino
C. vellerosus: Armadillo, Quirquincho chico, Piche llorón
C. villosus: Quirquincho peludo patagónico, Quirquincho grande
Z. pichiy: Piche, Armadillo chico.

16. Code Numbers:

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution:

Chaetophractus nationi: The distribution of this species is poorly known because it often has been confused with *Chaetophractus vellerosus*. It is found on the puna of Bolivia and in the altiplano of Chile and Peru (Cabrera, 1960; Mann, 1975; Tamayo and Frassinetti, 1980;

Redford and Eisenberg, 1991); and it might be found on the puna of Argentina. *C. nationi* has a size of about 50 cm, including the tail, and it is characterized by large ears.

C. vellerosus: It occurs in the Gran Chaco of Bolivia, in western Paraguay and in Argentina from Mendoza southwards and from the Province of Buenos Aires eastwards.

C. villosus: It occurs in the Chaco of Paraguay and Argentina (Mendoza, Córdoba, Santa Fé, southwards to the Province of Santa Cruz), in Chile (from the south of Bio-Bio to Patagonia). It reaches up to 70 cm and weighs between 1 and 7 kg. Its carapace is covered by long bristles which are more abundant on the flanks.

Z. pichiy: In Argentina: Provinces of Mendoza, San Luis and Buenos Aires, southwards to Río Santa Cruz. In Chile: it has been described as occurring in valleys of high altitude in the Cordillera of central Chile and in the Patagonian steppe, but in very low numbers.

22. Population: No reliable population estimates exist for any of these species. The Chilean populations are very scarce and with very low densities

23. Habitat:

C. nationi: Lives at high altitudes in areas with bushy vegetation. It accumulates layers of fat and hibernates. It is omnivorous, preferring insects and other invertebrates.

C. vellerosus: It occurs mainly in dry areas, from low to high altitudes; it does not occur on rocky soils, where the building of dens is impossible. It occurs in general in areas where the annual rainfalls are close to 200 to 600 mm; however, there is a population in the Province of Buenos Aires where the annual rainfall reaches 1,000 mm. The dens have a diameter of 8 to 15 cm, and are located in general at the bases of small trees. The average territory of each individual is 3.4 ha and the animal uses several dens. When it is not in its den, *C. vellerosus* occupies a large part of its time feeding. The diet of this species varies from place to place; in summer it eats more insects, in winter plants, in particular seeds of the desert tree *Prosopis*; as an omnivorous animal, it is also a scavenger.

Z. pichiy: It occurs in Argentina in the Provinces of Mendoza, San Luis and Buenos Aires, southwards to Río Santa Cruz; and in Chile in areas bordering Argentina, in the Provinces of Aysen, Magallanes and Ñuble.

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: In the whole range, their carapaces are used to make musical instruments (charangos) and embalmed animals (mounted skins) for the tourists. In some areas, they are used for food because of the pleasant taste of the meat, similar to that of chicken.

32. Legal International Trade: No reliable data. The trade in these species is known in all the areas of the altiplano.

33. Illegal Trade: The Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero of Chile, at its national and international ports and in markets in the cities of Arica and Iquique, confiscated in 1983: 16 stuffed *C. nationi* (mounted skins) and five carapaces of *C. nationi*. These confiscations were undertaken for health reasons, therefore, the inclusion of the species in CITES Appendix II is necessary.

34. Potential Trade Threats:

341. The trade in live animals is practically non-existent. The Chilean authorities have detected some cases of specimens being illegally maintained in captivity in the northern area of the country. In Argentina, the keeping and the trade in this species as a pet is much more common.

342. The trade in carapaces and stuffed specimens and the consumption of meat represent a present and future threat to the survival of these species over their whole range.

4. Protection Status

41. National: All the range States are Parties to CITES (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Peru) and have enacted laws and regulations to protect these species. Nevertheless, national and international trade exists in mounted skins and carapaces for musical instruments; this makes necessary the inclusion of all species of the genus in CITES Appendix II so as to render their protection more effective.

5. Information on Similar Species

The only species of armadillo listed in the CITES appendices are *Priodontes giganteus* (Appendix I), *Cabassous centralis* and *Cabassous tatouay* (Appendix III).

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

Letters accompanied by this proposal have been sent to the Management Authorities of the countries in the range of the genus to get their opinion (Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Peru).

7. Additional Remarks

8. References

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