

## AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

### Other Proposals

#### A. PROPOSAL

Inclusion of *Callopiastes palluma* in Appendix II.

#### B. PROPONENT

The Republic of Chile.

#### C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

##### 1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Reptilia
12. Order: Squamata
13. Family: Teiidae
14. Species: *Callopiastes palluma*
141. Subspecies: *C. p. palluma* (Molina, 1782)  
*C. p. atacamensis* Donoso-Barros, 1960  
*C. p. manni* Donoso-Barros, 1960
15. Common Names: English:  
French:  
Spanish: *C. p. palluma* Iguana  
*C. p. atacamensis* Iguana de Atacama  
*C. p. manni* Iguana de Mann  
(*Sensu* Núñez y Jaksic, 1992)
16. Code Numbers:

##### 2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: This species has a vast distribution. To the North it has been reported from Papos in the Antofagasta region (Donoso-Barros, 1960 and 1966) to Codegua in the region of General Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins (Tamayo, 1991) and from sea level to an altitude of 2,800 m in El Salvador, Atacama region (H. Núñez pers. obs.) (See also Veloso and Navarro, 1988).

The species has three subspecies. The nominate subspecies occurs from Copiapó (Donoso-Barros, 1966) in the inside valleys to the South of Rancagua. *C. p. manni* lives in the Atacama and the Coquimbo region and *C. p. atacamensis* is restricted to the locality of Papos in the north of Chile (Antofagasta region). There is no clear distinction in the forms and this is more a cline in any case it appears clearly that the northern forms are much smaller. The nominate form may reach 50 cm from head to tail and is the largest lizard in the country. Its scales are flat and placed side by side. The design in the nominate

subspecies is of ocelated stains bordered by white on an orange background. The males are more corpulent than the females and have a strong red colouring on the throat.

22. Population: No estimates of the populations of these forms of lizards exist. The population levels were much higher in the central zone, in the prè-cordillera; at the present time the observations are restricted to two a day in the period of maximum activity (November). This is due to the high capture pressure to which the species was subjected to supply the pet trade, for the national market or for export.
23. Habitat: *Callopiastes* are animals that live in Mediterranean xerotic to mesotic zones, basically in bushy environments and/or with short vegetation; in the northern part of the range it is closely associated with streams and watercourses with sandy places where it lays between five and eight whitish eggs of about 2 cm diameter in its largest part.
24. Biology: Donoso-Barros (1960 and 1966) reports that there are insectivorous forms and predators of small lizards and snakes, adding that the form *C. p. atacamensis* includes in its diet amphipods and insects characteristic of patches of algae in the coastal zones. Other data described the species as a predator of small rodents, lizards and snakes, the main part of its diet being constituted of insects of the order Coleoptera and spiders (Castro *et al.* 1991). On the other hand, Fuentes (1976) reported that flowers were found in a large proportion of the stomachs he analyzed and Mellado (1982) documented predation activities on small rodents and even Simonetti and Yáñez (1984) described it as a scavenger.

Tamayo (1991) conducted a detailed study at the microscopic level of the digestive tracts. His conclusions indicated that *C. palluma* is a strict carnivore.

Other records of the biology report high body temperatures activity (Fuentes and Jaksic, 1979; Barahona and Núñez, 1981), escaping behaviour (Jaksic *et al.*, 1982) and efficiency as a predator (Medel *et al.*, 1988).

### 3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: Skins have been used for a type of local handycraft to make small purses, as well as wallets or bags. In the last few years, an impressive trade has taken place, which depleted the population. Part of the capture was traded locally, in the city of Santiago.
32. Legal International Trade: From March 1993, Hunting Law no. 4.601 has protected all species of reptiles occurring in Chile (99 species according to the last study undertaken: Núñez and Jaksic, 1992), therefore, there is no legal trade. However, the number of specimens of iguana autohized for export reached 50,253 in only eighth years (1985-March 1993); this reduced local populations or led them to extinction.

The flow of exports of specimens of reptiles from Chile to Europe and the United States from 1985 to March 1993 is described below using the official data of the Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero:

YEAR	SMALL LIZARDS	LIZARDS	IGUANAS	TURTLES	SNAKES	MATUASTOS	TOTAL
1985	2,385	782	376	0	5	0	3,548
1986	13,170	5,681	1,371	0	300	0	20,522
1987	47,041	12,088	4,317	10,000	400	0	73,846
1988	56,042	11,140	3,947	0	647	160	71,936
1989	116,129	9,735,	4,611	900	740	45	132,160

1990	283,818	28,239	5,936	0	861	0	318,854
1991	319,326	28,921	7,746	0	452	0	356,445
1992	512,778	79,916	18,112	0	35	589	611,430
1993	135,439	9,500	3,837	0	4	0	148,780
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,486,128</b>	<b>186,002</b>	<b>50,253</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>3,444</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>1,737,521</b>

33. Illegal Trade: There is a very small illegal trade in the streets of Santiago, which provides private individuals with pets.
34. Potential Trade Threats
341. Live Specimens:
342. Parts and Derivatives: There are no records on this particular point.
4. Protection Status
41. National: The regulation on hunting of Ley No. 4601, states in Article II that all Chilean species are protected for 20 years.
42. International:
43. Additional Protection Needs:
5. Information on Similar Species
- There is a species of the same genus in Peru: *C. flavipunctatus*.
6. Comments from Countries of Origin
- The species is endemic to Chile, the proponent.
7. Additional Remarks
8. References
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