

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Colombo (Sri Lanka), 23 May – 3 June 2019

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT OF APPENDICES I AND II

A. Proposal

To include *Calotes nigrilabris* and *Calotes pethiyagodai*, in Appendix I in accordance with Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev CoP17):

- I. *Calotes nigrilabris* meets Annex 1, criterion A (i), (v) as well as criterion B (i), (iii), (iv) and C (i), as a range-restricted species with small populations, which are highly fragmented; an observed decline in both habitat and number of individuals as well as their vulnerability to intrinsic and extrinsic factors are documented.
- II. *Calotes pethiyagodai* meets Annex 1, criterion A (i), (v) and criterion B (iii), (iv): it has small populations, is limited to an area of occupancy of less than 25 km², is seriously affected by habitat loss and highly vulnerable to intrinsic and extrinsic factors.

B. Proponent

Sri Lanka*:

C. Supporting statement

1. Taxonomy

1.1 Class: Reptilia

1.2 Order: Squamata

1.3 Family: Agamidae

Calotes nigrilabris (Peters 1860)

Calotes pethiyagodai (Amarasinghe et al. 2014)

1.4 Genus, species or subspecies, including author and year:

1.5 Scientific synonyms: *C. nigrilabris*: *Calotes (Bronchocele) nigrilabris* (Peters 1860)

C. nigrilabris: *Calotes rouxii* BLYTH (Smith 1935)

1.6 Common names: English:

* The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat (or the United Nations Environment Programme) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The responsibility for the contents of the document rests exclusively with its author.

<i>C. nigrilabris</i> :	Black-cheek lizard, Ceylon black-cheek lizard, Dark-lipped lizard
<i>C. pethiyagodai</i> :	Pethiyagoda's Crestless Lizard

1.7 Code numbers: None

2. Overview

This proposal is to list *Calotes nigrilabris* and *Calotes pethiyagodai* in Appendix I.

Both species are endemic to Sri Lanka and restricted to certain areas of the Central massif and the Knuckles region (Amarasinghe *et al.* 2011; Amarasinghe *et al.* 2014). Threatened by deforestation and poaching for the international trade, the populations of *C. nigrilabris* and *C. pethiyagodai* are highly threatened. Since 2012, *C. nigrilabris* has been classified as Endangered in the National Red List of Sri Lanka (MOE 2012). Due to its recent discovery in 2014, *C. pethiyagodai* is not yet listed in the National Red List of Sri Lanka but by its small area of occupancy would already meet criterion B2b (iii) of the global IUCN Red List (Amarasinghe *et al.* 2014). Neither species has been assessed by the global IUCN Red List.

The unique reptile fauna of Sri Lanka, which is strictly protected by the 'Seventh amendment to the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance (FFPO)' of Sri Lanka, is an attractive target for smugglers (e.g. Christie 2008, Hettige 2011, Rodrigo 2012). The FFPO completely prohibits the export of any Sri Lankan reptile species whether dead or alive. Their relative rarity in the wild and their limited availability in the international pet market render Sri Lankan agamids highly sought-after among collectors from Europe and the USA.

The high demand for rare reptiles from the international pet trade was highlighted by a request of a German delegation of traders requesting the legal export of endemic reptiles from Sri Lanka in 2010 (ZZF 2010). However, the export of Sri Lankan reptiles remains prohibited (Anon. 2010, Hettiarachchi 2010). However, an alarming abundance of adult Sri Lankan lizards have recently been showing up in the international pet trade market, including *C. nigrilabris* and *C. pethiyagodai* (Altherr 2014, Auliya *et al.* 2016).

Traders advertising *C. nigrilabris* and *C. pethiyagodai* have been mainly nationals of Germany, United Kingdom, Russia, Spain and Italy (see Annex), making Europe a principle destination. Both species are sold for prices of up to 1,000 USD per breeding pair. Such high prices make the illegal export of rare reptiles a lucrative business model.

Species such as these, with a low reproduction rate, with only two to four eggs per female and year, are particularly prone to over-exploitation (Krvavac *et al.* 2015). Due to their restricted range, their small populations, their habitat specialisation and their low reproductive output, *C. nigrilabris* and *C. pethiyagodai* are highly vulnerable to habitat loss and to over-collection. Although total numbers in trade are not very high, even moderate offtakes are of significant concern (Krvavac 2015).

Accordingly, Sri Lanka is of the opinion that the criteria outlined in Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1, criterion A (i) and (v), criterion B (i), (iii) and (iv) as well as criterion C (i) are met for *C. nigrilabris* and *C. pethiyagodai*. National conservation and protection measures seem to be insufficient to save these lizards from unlawful collections and smuggling to exotic pet markets in Europe and the USA. Therefore a listing in CITES Appendix I is necessary to involve import markets in enforcement of these two highly threatened and nationally strictly protected species.

3. Species characteristics

3.1 Distribution

Eleven out of Sri Lanka's 17 agamid species, including *C. nigrilabris* and *C. pethiyagodai*, live in the central and the Knuckles hills, which are located within the "wet zone" (Bahir & Surasinghe 2005; Amarasinghe *et al.* 2014).

C. nigrilabris is the only species of the genus *Calotes* that occurs in open grassland at high altitudes (Bahir & Surasinghe 2005). It can be found at an elevation above 1,400 m within the montane and submontane cloud forests of the Central Highlands and the Knuckles massif of Sri Lanka (Amarasinghe *et al.* 2011).

The populations of *C. pethiyagodai* are restricted to an area of occupancy of less than 25 km² and an extent of occurrences of less than 180 km² within the Knuckles massif, including the spotting sites Riverstone, Dotalugala, Gammaduwa, Kobonilagala, Rangala, Corbet's Gap and Thangappuwa near Corbet's Gap. This species occurs at elevations above 900 m up to ~1.500 m (Amarasinghe *et al.* 2014).

3.2 Habitat

C. nigrilabris mainly occurs in open grassland above 1,400 m elevation (Manamendra-Arachchi & Liyanage 1994; Bahir & Surasinghe 2005). This species prefers to rest on tree branches of specific plant species, including *Rhododendron sp.*, *Ulex sp.* and *Pteridium sp.* (Somaweera *et al.* 2012; Jayasekara *et al.* 2017). According to Somaweera *et al.* (2012) *C. nigrilabris* uses the *Ulex* bushes as a living space and to hide from their natural enemies.

Amarasinghe *et al.* (2014) observed a larger number of *C. pethiyagodai* in the ecological boundary region compared to dense forest. Within the preferred habitat of this agamid species grow many trees with a canopy height of around 8 m such as *Creteava religiosa*, *Phyllanthus indica*, *Sterculia foetida*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Dimocarpus longan*, *Palaquium hinmolpedda* and *Vitex altissima* species. Furthermore, *C. pethiyagodai* is sympatric with *Calotes cf. liolepis* (Amarasinghe *et al.* 2014), *Ceratophora tennentii* (Pethiyagoda & Manamendra-Arachchi 1998) and *Cophotis dumbara* (Manamendra-Arachchi *et al.* 2006; Samarawickrama *et al.* 2006).

3.3 Biological characteristics

The two agamid lizard species *C. nigrilabris* and *C. pethiyagodai* are largely arboreal and exhibit a high level of activity during daytime (Amarasinghe *et al.* 2011; Amarasinghe *et al.* 2014; Jayasekara *et al.* 2017).

Deraniyagala (1953) and Taylor (1953) both described the oviposition of *C. nigrilabris*. During the February–March period, females lay 2 to 4 eggs in a 30 mm to 40 mm big nest hole (Amarasinghe *et al.* 2011; Karunarathna *et al.* 2011). Egg deposition occurs during daytime and the nest hole is normally located in open areas with less canopy coverage. Hatchlings reach a size of about 30 mm. Based on the maturity stage structure, Jayasekara *et al.* (2017) assumed that *C. nigrilabris* has two breeding seasons; however this is not confirmed yet. *C. nigrilabris* shows a highly territorial behaviour, fighting on tree trunks located in open areas (Amarasinghe *et al.* 2011).

C. pethiyagodai can mainly be observed within its preferred height one to three m above the ground. Additionally, it can jump up to a distance of one meter (Amarasinghe *et al.* 2014). Amarasinghe *et al.* (2014) described the ovipositional behaviour of *C. pethiyagodai*.

3.4 Morphological characteristics

Both *C. nigrilabris* and *C. pethiyagodai* have a moderately large head with a concave forehead and an elongated snout (Amarasinghe *et al.* 2011; Amarasinghe *et al.* 2014). These species can be distinguished by their coloration, with *C. nigrilabris* having a darker body colour than the bright green coloured *C. pethiyagodai*. Furthermore, with a snout-vent length (SVL) of 99.8 mm male *C. nigrilabris* are larger than male *C. pethiyagodai*, which has a SVL of 91.8 mm (Amarasinghe *et al.* 2011; Amarasinghe *et al.* 2014).

C. nigrilabris shows sexual dimorphism resulting in morphometric differences (Somaweera & Somaweera 2009). The body of *C. nigrilabris* is laterally compressed with moderate limbs and a long and slender tail. The gular sac is poorly developed. Only the males of this species have a swelling at the tail base coloured dark olive or brown with darker-bordered light bands or spots. Both genders show four to six well-developed spines above the tympanum and the nuchal as well as the dorsal crests compose of 17 to 27 lanceolate spines, gradually diminishing in size. The crest of the females is lower and a mere ridge posteriorly. The body colour is green with whitish, black-edged, transverse bars or spots. The throat is greenish white and the head is marked with black. Upper lips and cheeks of males are usually marked with black streak. While the upper lips of females are separated from the eye by a white streak or with a pale bluish-green stripe from ear to shoulder. Sometimes this species shows reddish-brown vertebral brands. The colouration of juveniles is light green (Amarasinghe *et al.* 2011).

C. pethiyagodai has a slender body with two to six black cross bands between the eyes; the gular pouch is missing. The forelimbs are moderately short while the hind limbs are relatively long both with elongate digits bearing sharp claws. The limbs show incomplete greenish brown or black cross bars. The species has one tubercle above the tympanum and a nuchal crest which continues with the dorsal crest and the rudimentary dorsal crest, consisting of 15 spines till the level of axilla. Males and females of *C. pethiyagodai* both have a swollen tail base which is coloured olive green. The brownish tail has eight to ten cream coloured or black cross bars. Females are smaller than males (SVL 80.8 mm). The dorsum is of bright green colour with eight "V" shaped light blue or black coloured markings. In the hind parts of the body the main colour can be bluish or light brown. While the throat can be coloured in bright yellow, yellowish green or sky blue, the venter is bright yellow or creamy white. The hatchlings are bright green with a brown tail (Amarasinghe *et al.* 2014).

3.5 Role of the species in its ecosystem

The two agamid lizard species *C. nigrilabris* and *C. pethiyagodai* are both insectivorous. While *C. nigrilabris* predaes on various insect species and earthworms (Das & De Silva 2005), *C. pethiyagodai* feeds on dragonflies, butterflies and moths (Amarasinghe *et al.* 2014). A number of studies have documented various predators of *C. nigrilabris*, including the Sri Lanka whistling thrush (*Myophonus blighi*), jungle crows (*Corvus macrorhynchos*), greater coucal (*Centropus sinensis*), and feral cats (*Felis catus*) (Warakagoda 1997; de Silva 2006; Karunarathna & Amarasinghe 2008).

4. Status and trends

4.1 Habitat trends

Undisturbed forest and grassland areas are some of the most important ecosystems for reptiles. Due to deforestation and agriculture, no continuous primary forest cover remains from sea level to over 2,500 m of the central hill range (Erdelen 2012). Demographic pressure led to a high fragmentation and destruction of large areas of Sri Lanka. At the end of the 19th century, more than 80% of the country was covered by forest; by 1950 only half the land area was forested. At the beginning of the 1990s forest cover was less than a quarter of the land area, and in 2007 only 17% forest coverage was recorded. Should this rate continue, less than 10% of forest cover will remain in Sri Lanka by 2030 (Kariyawasam and Rajapakse 2014).

4.2 Population size

A first estimate of the population size of *C. nigrilabris* was made by Erdelen (1988) with an average of 220 individuals per hectare. In 2007, the species *C. nigrilabris* was officially listed as Vulnerable in the national Red List (IUCN Sri Lanka and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources 2007). Due to various threats the national Red List of Sri Lanka reclassified the species as Endangered in 2012 (MOE 2012).

Described as a distinct species in 2014, Amarasinghe *et al.* (2014) immediately noted that *C. pethiyagodai* would meet criterion B2b (iii) of the global IUCN Red List and recommended classifying the species as Endangered on the global IUCN Red List.

4.3 Population structure

The populations of *C. nigrilabris* are highly fragmented (MOE 2012). According to Amarasinghe *et al.* (2011) the taxonomy of the isolated population of *C. nigrilabris* occurring in the Knuckles hills should be verified in the future. If this population represents a new species, the status of *C. nigrilabris* needs to be reassessed due to an even smaller population size.

4.4 Population trends

Erdelen (1988) described temporal fluctuations in population sizes, which were positively correlated with averages of monthly precipitation in the study areas. According to Karunarathna *et al.* (2011) the long-term population size of *C. nigrilabris* is declining. *C. pethiyagodai* occurs only in a small area, facing a decline of area of occupancy and extent of occurrence (Amarasinghe *et al.* 2014).

4.5 Geographic trends

No available information.

5. Threats

The two range-restricted species *C. nigrilabris* and *C. pethiyagodai* of the genus *Calotes* are facing many different and significant threats. Habitat destruction and fragmentation as well as pesticide use by local farms are the main problems (Amarasinghe *et al.* 2011; Amarasinghe *et al.* 2014). Sri Lanka has one of the highest rates of forest depletion and loss of wildlife habitats in South Asia (Dela 2009). Human activities such as under-planting of cardamom, clearance for tea cultivation and timber extraction destroyed large areas of tropical montane cloud forest within the wet zone (Kariyawasam 1991; Werner 2001; Bahir & Surasinghe 2005). Only about 5% of the original extent of the wet zone remains (Bahir & Surasinghe 2005). Due to a rapidly growing human population demographic pressure is steadily increasing and destruction of forest patches continues (Bahir & Surasinghe 2005).

Most of the endemic and threatened agamids are restricted to small highly fragmented patches within this area. Therefore, the population size of many agamids, including *C. nigrilabris* and *C. pethiyagodai*, is decreasing, and they are facing extinction risk (Bahir & Surasinghe 2005, Karunarathna *et al.* 2011; MOE 2012). Concurrently, these species are under increasing pressure by predators. The jungle crow (*Corvus macrorhynchos*) has been establishing large populations within the central hills and mainly feeds on *C. nigrilabris* (Karunarathna & Amarasinghe 2008; Somaweera *et al.* 2012). Road kill mortality is another threat for *C. nigrilabris* and *C. pethiyagodai* (Karunarathna *et al.* 2011; Amarasinghe *et al.* 2014).

Since at least 2011, *C. nigrilabris* has been available in international pet trade, at prices as high as 1,000USD. Most advertisements have been for *C. nigrilabris* but offers for *C. pethiyagodai* were recently also recorded (see Annex). There is substantial evidence of trafficking in both species, and specimens in trade are very likely illegally sourced.

6. Utilization and trade

6.1 National utilization

None.

6.2 Legal trade

Some legal exports for commercial purposes took place from Sri Lanka until the mid 1980s (Somaweera *in litt.* 2013). Strict national legislation prohibits any capture, trade and exports. Nevertheless, only during the last few years, significant numbers of adult specimens have showed up in international trade (Altherr 2014; Krvavac 2015; Auliya *et al.* 2016).

6.3 Parts and derivatives in trade

Only live animals are known to be in trade.

6.4 Illegal trade

For several years, the advertisement of Sri Lankan agamids has been documented, particularly in the European pet market. Although it is impossible to rule out that these individuals are the offspring of specimens exported before national legislation became more restrictive, there is a substantial and growing body of evidence suggesting that a concerted effort is invested in their smuggling (eg. Somaweera 2014). In addition, it has been estimated that most of the recent trade is in illegally caught specimens or offspring of an illegally taken breeder stock (Auliya *et al.* 2016).

Targeting gravid females so that offspring can be later presented as “captive-bred” is a technique commonly practiced by reptile collectors (Smith 2011; Adams 2012; New Zealand 2013; Fullerton 2014; Auliya *et al.* 2016). In addition, genuinely captive-bred specimens of recently smuggled adult specimens would be a result of illegally acquired breeding stock.

Hettige (2011) stated: “Endemic and non endemic reptiles from Sri Lanka have been smuggled out of the country and auctioned in Germany.” Bahir (2015) and Krvavac (2015) noted the wide array of

individuals involved in poaching agamids from the wild: professional collectors, local villagers, scientists and 'tourists' acting as couriers for traders.

Europe: the first documented online advertisement was made in 2011 by a Russian trader, who offered for sale several Sri Lankan agamids, including *C. nigrilabris* (see Annex). Three years later, *C. nigrilabris* was offered by another Russian trader, who sent his stock list for "Hamm" Germany, one of the largest reptile trade shows worldwide (see Annex). Since then several online advertisements for this species have been recorded on European online platforms (eg. <http://www.terrarium.com/> ; www.markt.de) and in different Facebook groups (eg. "Rare reptiles classifieds - EUROPE"). The published prices in the adverts for the European pet trade market vary between 100€ and 250€ per animal. The majority of the offers are advertised by German traders, but traders from United Kingdom, Russia, Spain and Italy have also been documented. Although some traders declared their animals as "captive-bred", the high proportion of adult animals involved indicates illegal capture from the wild.

C. pethiyagodai was offered for the first time in November 2016 by a UK trader. While only discovered in 2014, some specimens are already sold as "captive-bred", which is unlikely due to their low reproduction rate and instead indicates the illegal collection of gravid females.

USA: Although the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Law Enforcement Management Information System does not document any trade in *Calotes* spp (LEMIS 2017), online trade has been observed. In 2015, a trader from the US offered two breeding pairs of *C. nigrilabris* for 1,000USD per pair, highlighting that these were the only specimens in North America. The first offer for *C. pethiyagodai* took place in 2017. The trader stated that he had imported the animals as "captive-bred" from Europe and was now selling one pair from his small group.

Refer to Annex for further information on the above examples.

6.5 Actual or potential trade impacts

The reptile fauna of Sri Lanka is mainly threatened by the consequences of habitat loss and fragmentation. A relatively new but potentially serious problem for their persistence in the wild is the international pet trade. Wild captures and the targeting of gravid females, high demand for exotic pets and high profit margins all put potentially highly significant pressure on wild populations of agamids such as *C. nigrilabris* and *C. pethiyagodai*. As *C. pethiyagodai* was only described in 2014, so far only *C. nigrilabris* has been listed in the National Red List of Sri Lanka, being classified as Endangered (MOE 2012, Amarasinghe *et al.* 2014). Due to its very small area of occupancy (less than 25 km²), *C. pethiyagodai* is highly vulnerable to over-exploitation. Offtakes of even small numbers, especially of mature or gravid females, may severely damage remaining populations, perhaps irreversibly (Krvavac 2015).

7. Legal instruments

7.1 National

Since 1993, all reptile species of Sri Lanka – except five highly venomous snakes – are protected by law, in accordance with the Section 30 of the 'Seventh amendment to the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance (FFPO) of Sri Lanka. This means that collection of these species, even outside of gazetted protected areas, is illegal.

In addition, Section 40 of the FFPO completely proscribes the export of any Sri Lankan reptile species whether dead or alive. Also, the export of eggs, skin or other body part of Sri Lankan reptiles is forbidden. Exemptions are only allowed for the promotion of scientific knowledge, and require a permit from the Director General of the Department of Wildlife Conservation. Section 40 is one component of the Customs Ordinance.

7.2 International

None.

8. Species management

8.1 Management measures

There are no listed management measures for this species.

8.2 Population monitoring

No known monitoring exists.

8.3 Control measures

8.3.1 International

None.

8.3.2 Domestic

Deliberate harm or collection from the wild of endemic reptile species is prohibited by law. Any *ex-situ* or *in-situ* activity affecting protected reptile species must be permitted by the Department of Wildlife Conservation. Furthermore, Sri Lanka does not grant ranching and breeding of reptile species (Somaweera 2013).

8.4 Captive breeding and artificial propagation

No captive breeding has been recorded for either *C. nigrilabris* or *C. pethiyagodai*. Amarasinghe *et al.* (2011) reported successful hatching of *C. nigrilabris* eggs in a captive setting, with subsequent release of the hatchlings.

8.5 Habitat conservation

The most significant international achievement of the last years was the recognition of the Central Highlands of Sri Lanka, including the Peak Wilderness Protected Area, the Horton Plains National Park and the Knuckles Conservation Forest, as a World Heritage Site (Erdelen 2012). At present, Sri Lanka has over 500 protected areas. Recently, the Wildlife Heritage Trust and the University of Peradeniya identified jointly over 90 key biodiversity areas in Sri Lanka. As stated in the relevant text of the World Heritage Committee (34 COM8B.9) decision: “the property includes the largest and least disturbed remaining areas of the submontane and montane rain forests of Sri Lanka, which are a global conservation priority on many accounts. They include areas of Sri Lankan montane rain forests considered as a super-hotspot within the Western Ghats and Sri Lanka biodiversity hotspot (Myers *et al.* 2000).” This new World Heritage Site is of outstanding importance to the long-term conservation of a significant segment of Sri Lanka’s herpetofauna and its fauna and flora in general (Erdelen 2012).

8.6 Safeguards

Not applicable.

9. Information on similar species

Currently, the genus *Calotes* consists of 26 species and 9 of them are represented in Sri Lanka, five of which are endemic to Sri Lanka.

C. nigrilabris is characterized by a row of continuous spines above the tympanum and the ventral scales being larger than the dorsal scales (Somaweera & Somaweera 2009; Amarasinghe *et al.* 2011; Amarasinghe *et al.* 2014).

C. pethiyagodai can be distinguished from the other agamids of this genus by the absence of the gular pouch and the supra-tympanic spines (Amarasinghe *et al.* 2014).

10. Consultations

United States of America and European Union.

11. Additional remarks

None.

12. References

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Online adverts for *Calotes nigrilabris* and *pethiyagodai* (selection, order from newest to oldest adverts)

<p>Advert at European online platform www.terrарistik.com by a German trader (Oct 2017), offering <i>C. nigrilabris</i></p> 	<p>Advert at European online platform www.terrарistik.com by a German trader (Sep 2017), offering <i>C. nigrilabris</i> for 350€/pair and <i>C. pethiyagodai</i> for 150€ each</p> 
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Advert at German online platform www.markt.de by a German trader (Aug 2017), offering *C. pethiyagodai*



<p>Advert at European online platform www.terrарistik.com by a German trader (Aug 2017), offering six <i>C. nigrilabris</i> for 300€/pair</p> 	<p>Advert at www.faunaclassifieds.com by a trader of unknown origin, offering <i>C. nigrilabris</i></p> 
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Facebook advert by a trader from UK (May 2017), offering Sri Lankan agamids, including *C. nigrilabris* for 300€/pair

 A [redacted]
25. Mai um 15:09


Special Sale for Hamm!!!
FREE
📍 Mampe, Sri Lanka

Special Sale for Hamm!!!
Cyrtodactylus (Geckoelle) yakhuna pair (only PM!!!) No time waster!
Salea horsefieldii CB 950,00 € pair
Sceloporus minor CB 800,00 € pair
Cophotis ceylanica young CB 600,00 € pair
Cophotis ceylanica adult CB 850,00 € pair
Lamprolepis (Darsia) smaragdina 0/0/2 90,00 € each maybe a pair
Calotes Calotes 250,00 € pair
Calotes nigrilabris 300,00 € pair
Ceratophora stoddarti 900,00 € pair
Ceratophora tennetii 1.150,00 € pair
Lyriocephalus scuttatus 1.500,00 € pair
Sitana ponticeriana 400,00 € pair

Advert at European online platform www.terrarium.com by a German trader (May 2017), offering *C. nigrilabris*

Biete Echsen K [redacted] 41470 Neuss 
Mo, 22. Mai 17 11:57

1.0.1 Calotes nigrilabris CB
1.1 Cophotis ceylanica CB17
1.1 Cophotis dumbara CB16
0.0.4 Pseudocalotes zieglerei CB16
0.3 Pseudocophotis kontumentis CB

ungeprüfter User 

Facebook advert by a trader from USA (March 2017), offering *C. pethiyagodai* for 1,000 USD/pair

 J [redacted] ▶ **Rare Reptiles Classifieds.**
24. März · 🌐

Pair, CB Calotes pethiyagodai - rare Sri Lankan agamid
1.000 \$
📍 Franklin, TN (37067)

This species was described recently in 2014, and is only known from a small range in the Sri Lankan central highlands region of Knuckles Massif. Elevation from this area is 3000 ft. plus...so its a cooler to warm species, not lowland tropical like most Calotes from Sri Lanka. They do great at room temperature with a basking light, in a vertical oriented enclosure. Temp ranges from 65 - 85F. I picked up a small group of CB's from a private breeder in [Europe](#) and am selling a single pair.

I'm only aware of one breeder working with this species in [Europe](#) and nobody in the US. They are adapting well to captivity and have bold display behavior, aggressive feeders and great coloration. Prefer daily misting and should be kept basically like you would keep a panther chameleon.

Males have bright blue stripes and blue coloration on the head, and females are mostly bright green.

\$1000 shipped for the pair, to US.

Facebook advert by a trader from the UK (Dec 2016), offering *C. nigrilabris* and *C. pethiyagodai*

 J [redacted] ▶ **Rare Reptiles Classifieds - EUROPE**
3. Dezember 2016 · 🌐

(VERKAUFT) Various lizards available for Hamm with free delivery.
150 €
📍 Gosport

0.0.2 Calotes Calotes EU16 - Common Green Forest Lizards
0.0.1 Calotes Nigrilabris EU16 - Black Lipped Lizard
0.0.2 Calotes Pethiyagodai EU16 - Pethiyagoda Crestless Lizard
1.1 Ceratophora Stoddarti LTC - Rhino Horned Lizard
1.0 Ceratophora Stoddarti LTC - Rhino Horned Lizard
0.0.3 Hypsilurus Boydii UK16 - Boyds Forest Dragons

Send us a PM for more details.



Facebook advert by a trader from UK (Nov 2016), offering *C. nigrilabris* and *C. pethiyagodai*

26. November um 17:18

List of what we have available for December Hamm. Free delivery with deposit.
100 €
Gosport

- 1.1 Calotes Calotes LTC - Common Green Forest Lizards
- 0.0.2 Calotes Nigrilabris EUCB16 - Black Lipped Lizard
- 0.0.2 Calotes Pethiyagodai EUCB16 - Pethiyagoda Crestless Lizard
- 1.4 Ceratophora Stoddarti LTC - Rhino Horned Lizard
- 2.0 Ceratophora Stoddarti LTC - Rhino Horned Lizard
- 0.0.3 Hypsilurus Boydii UKCB16 - Boyds Forest Dragons

Send us a PM for more details.

Advert at European online platform www.terrarium.com by a German trader (Nov 2016), offering *C. pethiyagodai*

Biete Echsen S Dortmund
Di, 15. Nov 18 22:49

1,1 Calotes pethiyagodai, CB
0,0,2 Lynocephalus scutatus, CB

ungeprüfter User

Facebook advert by a German trader (Oct 2016), offering *C. nigrilabris*

Rare Reptiles Classifieds - EUROPE
30. Oktober 2016


Available for Hamm:
some unsexed Calotes nigrilabris

a few animals should be sexed for Hamm in December.

Advert at European online platform www.terrarium.com by an US trader (Sep 2016), offering several Sri Lankan agamids, including *C. nigrilabris*


Biete Echsen

G [redacted]

95926 Chico 

Di, 20. Sep 16 17:23

For sale CB: Calotes calotes, Calotes ceylonensis, Calotes
nigrilabris, Calotes liolepis, Calotes desilvai, Ceratophora
aspera, Ceratophora stoddartii, Ceratophora tennentii,
Cophotis ceylanica, Cophotis dumbara, Lyriocephalus
scutatus.

ungeprüfter User 

Announcement at www.faunaclassifieds.com by a trader from USA (Nov 2016) for several Sri Lankan agamids, including *C. nigrilabris*

06-11-2016, 02:52 PM

F [redacted]

SRI LANKA LIZARDS

This is a list and some pictures of the available lizards. I have the following captive bred lizards coming in within the next two weeks.

Common Green Forest Lizard (*Calotes calotes*).....COMING SOON
Painted-lipped Lizard (*Calotes ceylonensis*)
Black-lipped Lizard (*Calotes nigrilabris*).....COMING SOON
Morningside Lizard (*Calotes desilvai*)
Rough-horned Lizard (*Ceratophora aspera*)
Rhino Horned Lizard (*Ceratophora stoddartii*).....COMING SOON
Leaf-nosed Lizard (*Ceratophora tennentii*).....COMING SOON
Pygmy Lizard (*Cophotis ceylanica*)
Knuckles Pygmy Lizard (*Cophotis dumbara*).....COMING SOON
Hump-nosed Lizard (*Lyriocephalus scutatus*)

Facebook advert by a Spanish trader (May 2016), offering *C. nigrilabris*

 A [redacted] hat Exclusive reptiles Beitrag in der Gruppe „Rare Reptiles Classifieds - EUROPE“ geteilt.
28. Mai 2016 · 

 Exclusive reptiles
24. Mai 2016 · 

HAMM JUNE - ROW 4 (NO HOUTEN)

- 1.2 Pristidactylus araucanus Adults
- 0.0.2 Strophurus williamsii CB15
- 1.1 Rhacodactylus auriculatus Adults
- 3.0 Nephurus amyaee Adults
- 1.0 Nephurus deleani Adult
- 1.2 Anolis gemmosus Subadults
- 1.1 Calotes nigrilabris Breeding pair**
- 1.0 Phymaturus fuscus scutatus
- 2.2 Phymaturus tromen
- 1.1 Phymaturus aff. roigorum
- 1.1 Phymaturus delheyi / nevadoi
- 2.2 Corucia zebrata Isabel and Guadalcanal

Facebook advert by a Spanish trader (May 2016), offering *C. nigrilabris*

 [redacted] hat Exclusive reptiles Foto in der Gruppe „Rare Reptiles Classifieds - EUROPE“ geteilt.
25. Mai 2016 · 

HAMM JUNE - ROW 4 MAIN HALL

- 1.2 Pristidactylus araucanus Adults
- 0.0.2 Strophurus williamsii CB15
- 1.1 Rhacodactylus auriculatus Adults
- 3.0 Nephurus amyaee Adults
- 1.0 Nephurus deleani Adult
- 1.1 Calotes nigrilabris Breeding pair**
- 1.2 Phymaturus fuscus scutatus
- 2.2 Phymaturus tromen
- 1.1 Phymaturus aff. roigorum
- 1.1 Phymaturus delheyi / nevadoi
- 2.2 Corucia zebrata Isabel and Guadalcanal
- 1.1? Heloderma cinctum BLACK UTAH 2015 99 % pair
- 1.0 Heloderma horridum horridum Full adult
- 0.0.1 Varanus macraei CB15
- 0.0.15 Tiliqua gigas Juveniles

Facebook advert by a German trader (March 2016), offering *C. nigrilabris*

 M. [redacted] › Rare Reptiles Classifieds - EUROPE
3. März 2016 · 🌐

(VERKAUFT) Offer for Hamm or shipping

1 £

📍 Dortmund

- ☆ 3.3 Enyalius bilineatus subadult CB15 IIII
- 0.10 Lepidophyma flavimaculatum subadult-adult
(parthenogenetic females)
- 0.1 Phrynosoma asio
- 1.1 Xantusia bezyi
- 1.1 Corytophanes hernandezii
- 1.1 Gastropholis prasina
- 1.1 Hyspilurus godefroyii
- 2.2 Hyspilurus binotatus
- 1.1 Abronia graminea "blue eyes V"
- 1.1 Afrogecko porphyreus
- 1.1 Cnemaspis psychedelica
- 1.1 Cyrtodactylus tigroides
- 1.2.4 Goniurosaurus hainanensis cb14
- 1.0.6 Goniurosaurus kuroiwaie Northern form
- 0.0.4 Goniurosaurus luii CB15
- 0.0.2 Goniurosaurus orientalis CB15
- 0.0.1 Goniurosaurus yamashinae CB15
- 0.1.3 Pachydactylus geitje
- 2.0 Paroedura masobe adults
- 2.0 Acanthosaura catalinae
- 2.2 Calotes nigrilabris subadult-adult**
- 1.1 Ceratopristis stoddarti young adult
- 1.1 Cnemaspis psychedelica "adult breeder"

Announcement at www.faunaclassifieds.com by a trader from the USA (Sep 2015), offering *C. nigrilabris*

Calotes Nigralabris *VERY RARE*****

1.1 Calotes nigralabris from Sri Lanka Bonded pair. Should breed in the spring. Female is a younger animal and still growing. Very few in the U.S. and never bred here before. Be the first!

These are fantastic and beautiful animals with tons of personality. Set up is a 3x2x2 screen cage at the moment with a sun bulb and ficus tree, though you could set them up in glass or acrylic. Very easy to care for.

\$1000 shipped for the pair.

TRADES WELCOME FOR Odatria and Abronia.

Shipping via fedex priority overnight.

Attached Images



Facebook advert by a Russian trader (May 2015), offering *C. nigrilabris*

Rare Reptiles Classifieds.
27. Mai 2015

Some rare reptiles for sale, prices in euros:
 5.5.6 Cnemaspis psychedelica breeding adults 1000/pair, unsexed CB15 300 e each (5 adult pairs 3000)
 3.3.6 Cyrtodactylus sp. Hon Khoai, Vietnam (undescribed species) adult 200/pair, CB14 50 each
 0.0.5 Goniurosaurus toyamai CB14 - waiting for sex determination
 0.0.5 Pachydactylus rugosus CB15 150 each
 3.0 Paroedura masobe subadult-adult 100 e
 0.2 Phyllurus caudiannulatus CB14 700 e each
 1.1 Saltuarius kateae CB14 3000/pair
 1.1 Amphiglossus reticulatus adult 400/pair
 0.3 Acanthosaura nataliae adult 250 each (we also expect males soon, will be 300/pair)
2.4 Calotes nigrilabris adult and subadult 150 each
0.0.20 Calotes nigrilabris juv 100 each
 2.2 Ceratophora stoddartii juv-subadult 500/pair
 2.0 Cophotis ceylanica adult males 150 e
 4.4 Otocryptis wiegmanni adult and subadult 400/pair
 1.1 Boiga bamesii subadult 500/pair
 0.1 Hypnale hypnale adult 300

Facebook advert by a trader from the USA (May 2015), offering *C. nigrilabris*

(VERKAUFT) 2.2 Calotes nigrilabris
 1.200 \$ - 9 Shipping included
2.2 CB subadult Calotes nigrilabris
 This is an ultra rare Calotes species from Sri Lanka. I know of no other specimens in North America currently.
 I have 2 young sexed pairs available.
 \$1,200 per pair shipped



Gefällt mir · Kommentieren 44 10

Advert at European online platform www.terrarium.com by a trader from Italy (Nov 2014), offering *C. nigrilabris*

Biete Echsen M [redacted] 80022 naples 
 Do, 06. Nov 14 21:01

Availables for Hamm show in December:

- 1.1 Lyriocephalus scutatus adult pair
- 1.1 Ceratophora stoddartii adult pair
- 2.3 Calotes calotes adult pairs
- 2.2 Calotes nigrilabris adult pairs**
- 1.1 Ceratophora tennentii adult pairs
- 2.2 Otocryptis wiegmanni adult pair

Only serious contact: matthew.rock@hotmail.it



ungeprüfter User 

PREMIUM Anzeige

Stock list from a Russian trader send in private email (Jun 2014), offering *C. nigrilabris*

Gesendet: Dienstag, 03. Juni 2014 um 15:57 Uhr

Von: "K [REDACTED]"

An: [REDACTED]

Betreff: Re: hamm and species list

Dear [REDACTED]

thanks for your interest. I offer 3 pairs cnemaspis and I will sell them for the best offer I get. At the moment I have a customer wishing to pay 1800 for all, so 600/pair. When you wish to pay more, they will be yours. I don't go to Hamm this time, but my friend will bring the preordered animals.

Geckos:

- 0.0.3 Aeluroscalabotes felinus CB13 80 each
- 0.1 Afrogecko porphyreus adult 100 euro
- 3.3 Cnemaspis psychedelica breeding adults for the best offer
- 2.0 Coleonyx elegans adult and juvenile 50/each
- 2.2 Cyrtodactylus sp. Hon Khoai, Vietnam (undescribed species) adult 600/pair
- 1.0 Dactylocnemis pacificus adult 1500 euro
- 2.5 Goniurosaurus hainanensis CB13 80/pair
- 2.9 Goniurosaurus kuroiwae Northern form CB13 180/pair
- 1.0 Goniurosaurus luii adult 50 euro
- 1.1 Goniurosaurus orientalis adult breeding pair 250/pair
- 1.1 Goniurosaurus orientalis CB13 180/pair
- 2.1 Goniurosaurus yamashinae adult 250/pair, single male 100
- 1.1 Naultinus elegans adult 3500/pair
- 1.0 Nephurus deleani adult 200 euro
- 0.1 Pachydactylus maculatus adult 150 euro
- 0.1 Rhacodactylus trachyrhynchus trachycephalus CB13 1000 euro
- 1.2 Thecadactylus oskrobapreinorum subadult 1500/pair or 2400/all
- 2.3 Uroplatus fimbriatus adult 500/pair, single female 300, younger animals also available
- 2.0 Uroplatus giganteus adult 500 each
- 1.2 Uroplatus lineatus adult 500/pair, single female 300
- 2.2 Uroplatus lineatus CB13 450/pair
- 1.1 Uroplatus pietschmanni CB13 600/pair
- 0.0.3 Uroplatus pietschmanni CB14 250 each
- 1.0 Uroplatus aff. sameiti MDA (undescribed species with exact locality) 800 euro
- 2.2 Uroplatus sikorae adult 300/pair
- 0.3 Woodworthia maculatus adult 1200 each

Skinks:

- 1.1 Amphiglossus reticulatus adult 350/pair
- 1.1 Egernia stokesii adult breeding pair 600 euro

Agamids:

- 1.2 Calotes nigrilabris adult breeding group 600 all
- 0.0.4 Calotes nigrilabris CB13 150 each
- 1.1 Goniurosaurus [REDACTED] 1000 euro
- 1.0 Leiolopis nuttata adult 150 euro

Advert from a Russian trader at the website <http://europe.bloombiz.com/> (Jan 2011), offering several agamids from Sri Lanka including *C. nigrilabris*

Trade Lead Description:

Dear importers,

I'm pleased to offer some rare agamids like

Lyriocephalus scutatus

Ceratophora stoddartii

Otocryptis nigristigma

Calotes calotes

Calotes nigrilabris

Please, contact me for more info, prices and photos.

Best regards,

M [REDACTED]

Type of Offer:	Offer to Sell
Quantity:	Wholesale
Packaging:	Not Specified
Price / Incoterms	Negotiable
Conditions:	

Posted from Russia - Moskva on 21 January, 2011
Last Modified on 22 January, 2011
