

Identification Manual

Volume 5: Parts and Derivatives II

Originally compiled with the advice and guidance of the Identification Manual Committee



The CITES Identification Manual is a collection of data sheets designed to help identify various species of fauna and flora with drawings, photographs, maps and concise descriptions. The manual's sheets were published over a 29 year period, from 1980–2009. All sheets are provided as originally published, and, as such, no warranty of any kind is given as to the completeness or accuracy of their content. Identification materials are not available for every species, and may be absent particularly for species listed in the CITES Appendices after 2009.

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The manual contains materials available in the three working languages of the Convention (English, French and Spanish), but materials in French and Spanish are available for fewer taxa. Materials are provided in the language specified where possible, but where materials are not available in French and Spanish, they are instead provided in English.

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Tortoiseshell

Common names:
engl.: Tortoiseshell, Carey
esp.: Carey
fr.: Carey, Caret
de.: Schildpatt

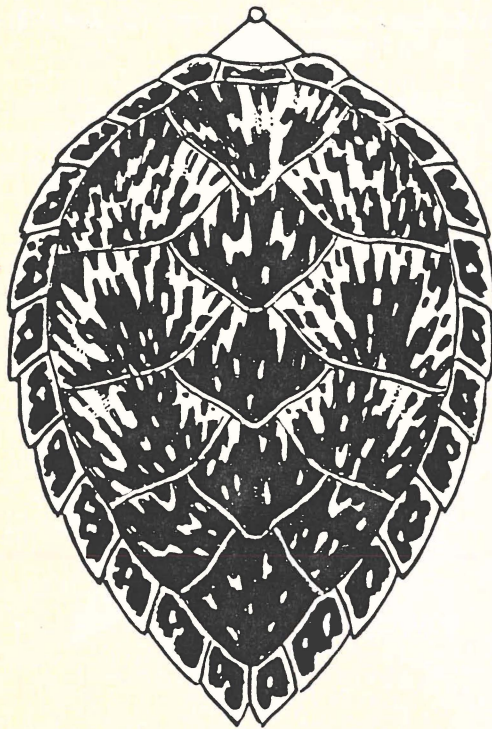
Definitions:

Tortoiseshells: The usually translucent shields of the hawksbill turtle, *Eretmochelys imbricata*, characterized by yellow marbling on a rich dark-brown background. When heated, these shields can be worked and subsequently polished.

Carey: The word carey is widely used for both the tortoiseshell and for the hawksbill turtle. From the Spanish or Malaysian term «Karah».

Cast-shell: The agglutinated block of tortoiseshell obtained by softening the bits and pieces of scrapings and powder in hot water and then subjecting them to strong pressure, which causes them to adhere. This new block can then be worked and molded in the same way as the original scute.

Run-shell: See cast-shell.



Characteristics:

Quality: Items made of *Eretmochelys imbricata* are usually heavier, because of the thicker laminae, than those manufactured from *Chelonia mydas*.

Colour: A wide ranging palette of amber and yellow, brown to reddish tones, sometimes even darkbrown to olive.
Under microscopic examination, the dark areas in true tortoiseshell are comprised of small dots of pigments, whereas in plastic substitutes the dark areas are formed from continuous swathes of pigment.

General information: True tortoiseshell has a specific gravity of 1.29 and a refractive index of 1.55.

Traditionally only the laminae of *Eretmochelys imbricata* (see sheet A-301.003.003.001) were used to produce traditional ornaments, symbolic figures, combs, bracelets, buttons, boxes and masks within the tropics.

Tortoiseshell from *Eretmochelys imbricata* from the Indo-Pacific area was traditionally of greater importance than that of the Caribbean. This was partly due to the fact that tortoiseshell from the Indian Ocean was held in high regard by the Chinese and other people of the Far East. Articles of tortoiseshell were used as gifts in pre-Christian times. The emperor Nero is said to have had a bathtub made of carey.

Large single shields were traditionally used as scoops, wedges or axes. Tortoiseshells were a commodity well known to the ancients.

The pressure on populations of *Eretmochelys imbricata* has caused widespread depletion of the species.

Adult sized specimens of *Eretmochelys imbricata* yield between three to five kilos of tortoiseshell.

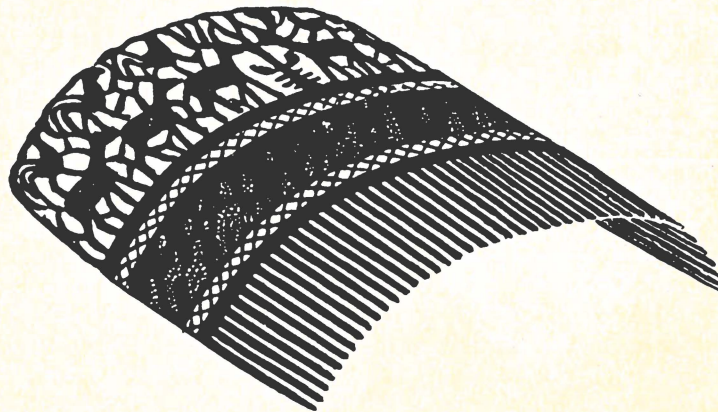
The shell of *Caretta caretta* (see sheet A-301.003.001.001) is thin, and passes only as a poor substitute for carey of *Eretmochelys imbricata*.

More recently, the laminae of *Chelonia mydas* (see sheet A-301.003.002.002) are also used.

The laminae of *Lepidochelys* sp. (see sheets A-301.003.004.001 and 002) were formerly also used in veneering and inlaying, mainly in the Philippines.

Trade:

In former times, the principal importing countries were India, China, Spain and Italy; currently Japan constitutes by far the most important importer. At the present time, not only is Japan importing tortoiseshell from many countries, but Japanese tourists purchase large numbers of stuffed young *Eretmochelys* as souvenirs.



A large variety of luxury items and trinkets are manufactured. The export and especially the tourist trade is interested in spectacle-frames, boxes for cigarettes or tobacco, and cosmetics, partly including mother-of-pearl or nacre, and/or enamel (see also p. 3).



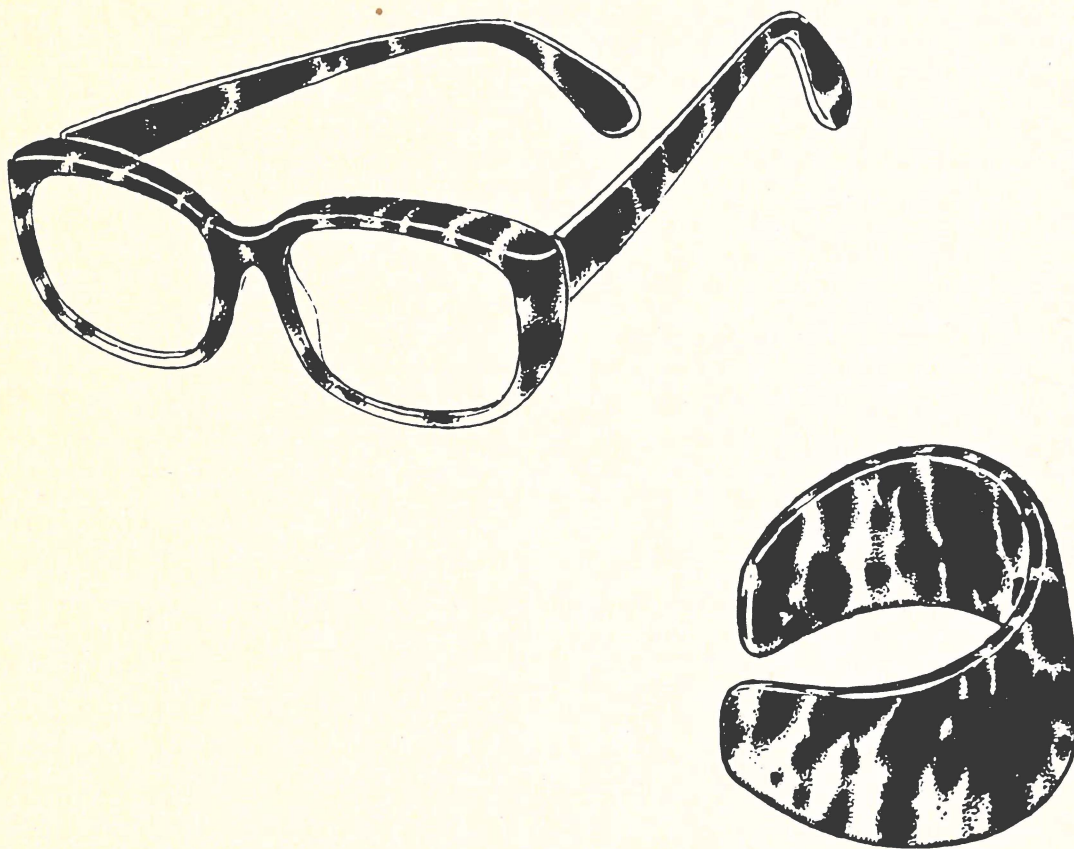
Tortoiseshell

Substitutes and imitations:

Imitations made from substitute materials have different specific gravity and refractive indices: casein 1.32–1.34/1.53–1.54; celloid 1.26/1.48; rhodoid 1.28/1.48; celluloid 1.38–1.42/1.49–1.50.

Another test is based on the application of heat: chips of tortoiseshell fuse to a black mass smelling of burning hair, whereas casein plastics char and smell of burnt milk.

A number of substitutes for genuine tortoiseshell have been used at various times. Most modern substitutes involve plastics.



Bibliography:

Pritchard, P.C.H. (1980). Encyclopedia of turtles, T.F.H., Hong Kong.

Pritchard, P.C.H. and Trebbau, P. (1984). The Turtles of Venezuela Soc. Study Amphibians Reptiles (ISBN 0-916984-11-7).



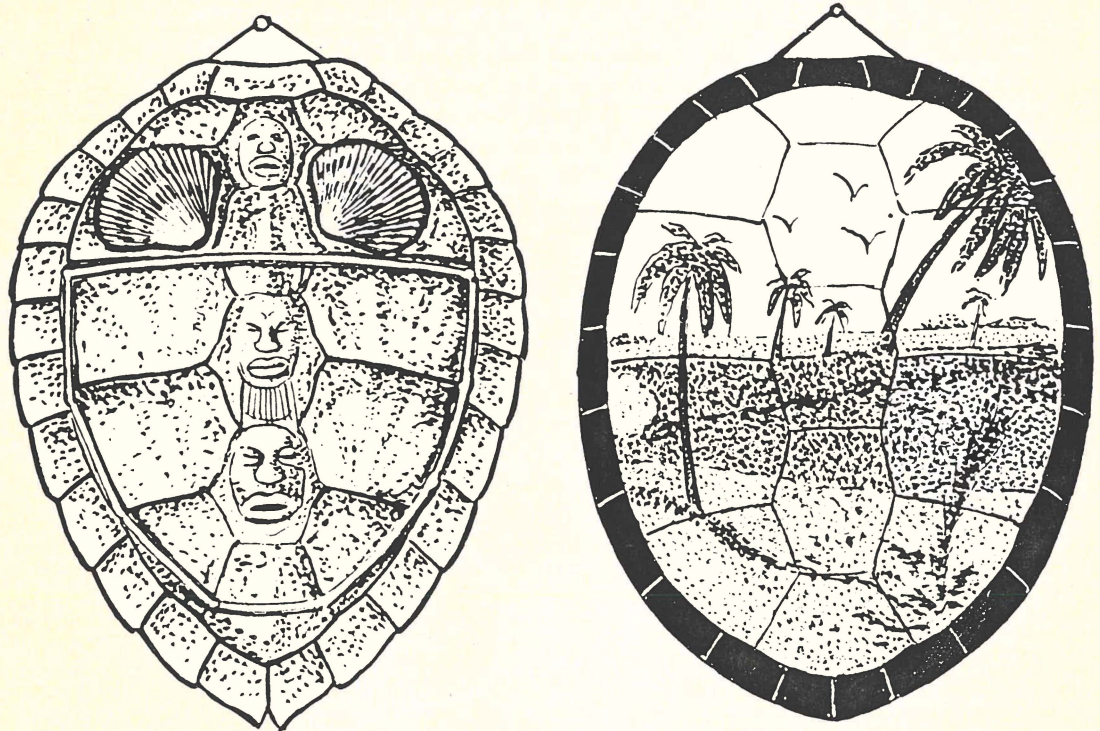
Tortoise Products

Common names:
engl.: Whole stuffed turtles, Tortoise taxidermy
esp.:
fr.:
de.: Schildkrötenobjekte, ausgestopfte Schildkröten

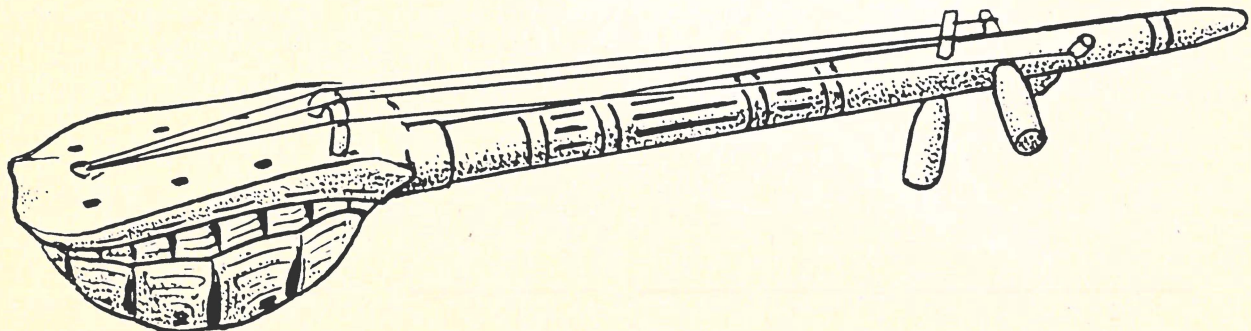
Definition: Objects made of cleaned-out or stuffed carapaces and plastrons of either land tortoises, aquatic turtles or marine-turtles, sometimes incorporating leather, wool, horn, bone, rubber, plastics, metal and wood.

Carapaces used in taxidermy work can usually be identified according to the species identification sheets.

Sometimes the horny shields are painted or dyed, making identification by the typical colour pattern impossible. In such cases the geographic origin of the goods can assist further.



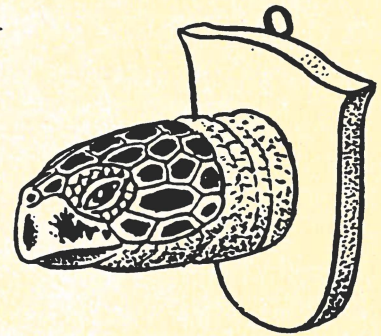
Traditionally tortoise-carapaces (entire shells) were used as sounding-boards for traditional music instruments, e.g. *Pelomedusa subrufa* (see sheet A-302.009.002.001), or *Pelusios* spp. (see sheet A-301.009.004.003 for *Pelusios castaneus*), *Testudo hermanni* (see sheet A-301.011.010.002), or *Testudo graeca* (see sheet A-301.011.003.011).



In southern Africa, the shells of different land tortoises were utilised to store food and medicine, e.g. *Psammobates* spp. (see sheets A-301.011.008.011 – 003), and *Geochelone pardalis* (see sheet A-301.011.003.011). In some African regions, demon-masks were manufactured using the carapaces of *Kinixys* spp. (see sheets A-301.011.006.011 – 003). Large and small shields, usually carapaces of all Testudinata only were widely used as scoops.

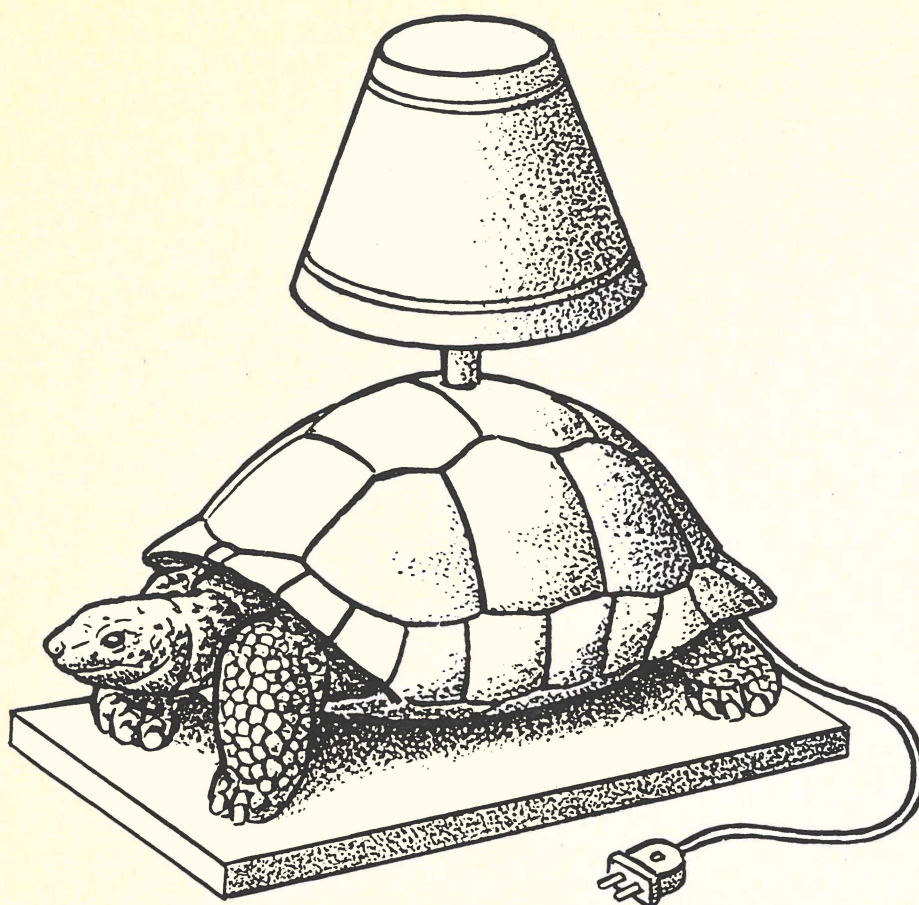
More recently, these objects are manufactured by an industry to supply the tourist and souvenir trade.

Cleaned out and varnished shells of all species of land tortoises, aquatic-turtles and marine-turtles became very popular as well as entire specimens stuffed or stuffed heads mounted on a board. Especially stuffed young *Eretmochelys imbricata* (see sheet A-301.003.003.001) are widely encountered within the souvenir trade. In the Mediterranean area they are replaced by *Caretta caretta* (see sheet A-301.003.001.001). In some other areas, the bony carapaces of marine turtles are painted with fantasy painting or with seashells. More recently, faked demon-masks incorporating carapaces of *Podocnemis expansa* (see sheet A-301.009.005.002) and plastic ornaments, cow- and goat-horns, armadillo-capaces, mammalian-teeth and pebbles set a high level of bad taste.





Tortoise Products



Bibliography:

CITES ID-Manual (1980-1985) vol. 3: Testudinata by R.E. Honegger and U. Woy.



Shark fins - Rhincodon typus

Common name:
engl.: Whale shark
esp.: Tiburon ballena, pez dama
fr.: Requin-baleine

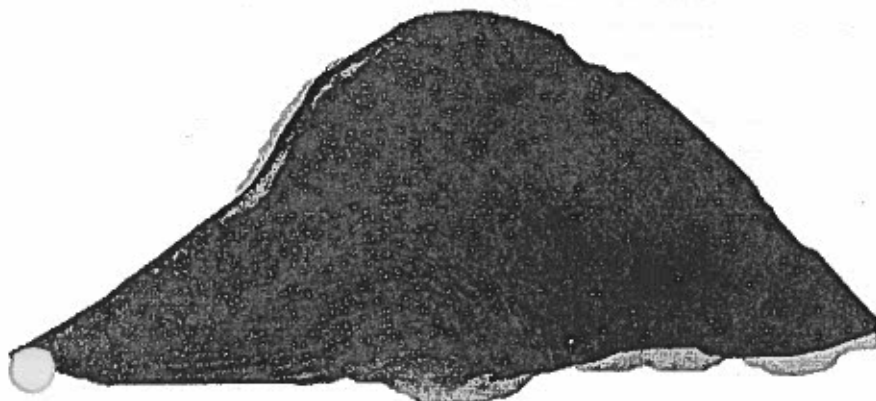
Scientific synonyms: *Rhiniodon typus* Smith, 1828.



1st Dorsal fin



Caudal fin



2nd Dorsal fin



Caudal fin- base

Trades products:

Traded products derived from whale sharks include fins, livers (liver oil), jaws, meat (fresh, frozen or salted for human consumption), stomach and intestines (for food), cartilage (used in health supplements), and skin (for leather products). While processed meat, oil and cartilage are almost impossible to identify without undertaking DNA testing in the laboratory, individual jaws, fins and fin sets can be identified more easily, especially where traded intact or only partly processed.

Fins:

Shark fins are among the world's most expensive fishery products. They are processed to yield shark fin needles, a tasteless gelatinous product used, with other ingredients, to prepare shark fin soup, particularly in the Asian markets. Almost every species of shark have commercially valuable fins. However, the value of these is dependant on factors such as colour, size, thickness and fin needle content.



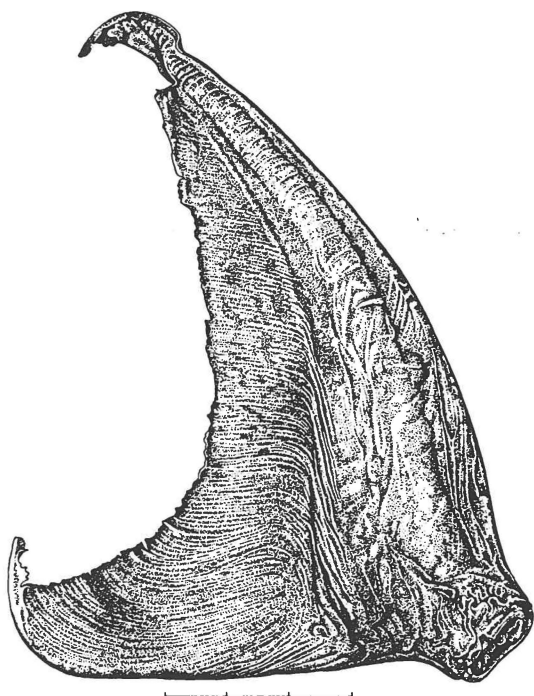
Shark fins - *Cetorhinus maximus*

Common names:

engl.: Basking Shark
esp.: Tiburón Peregrino
fr.: Requin-Pélerin
de.: Riesenhai
ital.: Squalo elefante

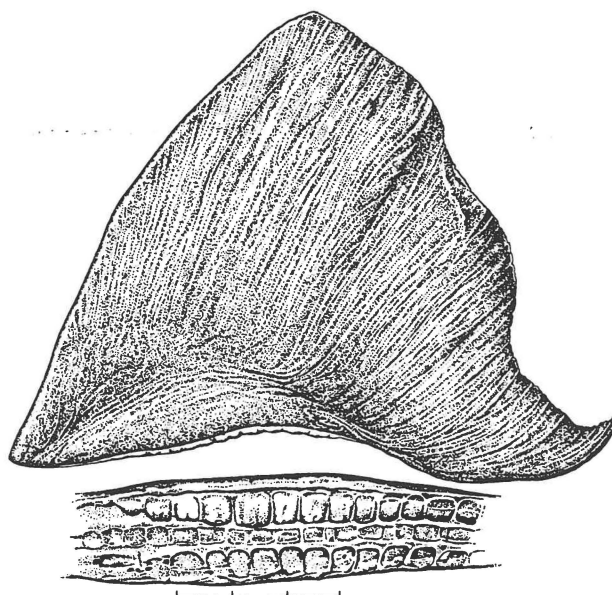
Scientific synonyms:

Halsydrus pontoppidani, *Tetroras angiova*, *Squalus gunnerianus*, *Squalus homianus*, *Squalus pelegrinus*, *Squalus peregrinus*, *Squalus (Cetorhinus) gunneri*, *Squalus (Cetorhinus) shavianus*, *Scoliophis atlanticus*, *Squalus isodus*, *Squalus rostratus*, *Squalus elephas*, *Squalus rashleighanus*, *Squalus rhinoceros*, *Squalus cetaceus*, *Polyprosopus macer*, *Cetorhinus blainvillei*, *Selachus pennantii*, *Cetorhinus maccoyi*, *Cetorhinus maximus forma infanuncula*, *Cetorhinus maximus normani*.



Caudal fin

(scale: 1 division = 10cm)



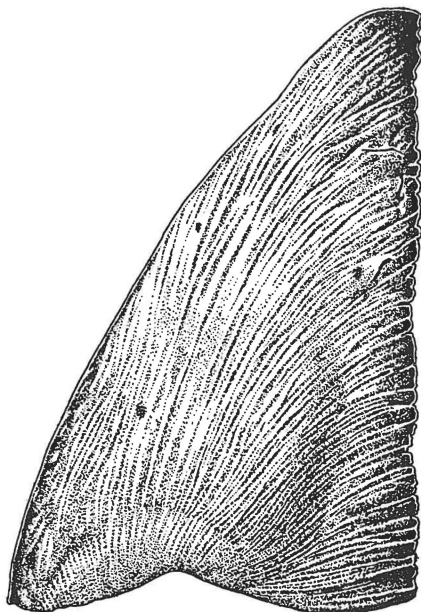
Dorsal fin (with detail of root)

Traded products:

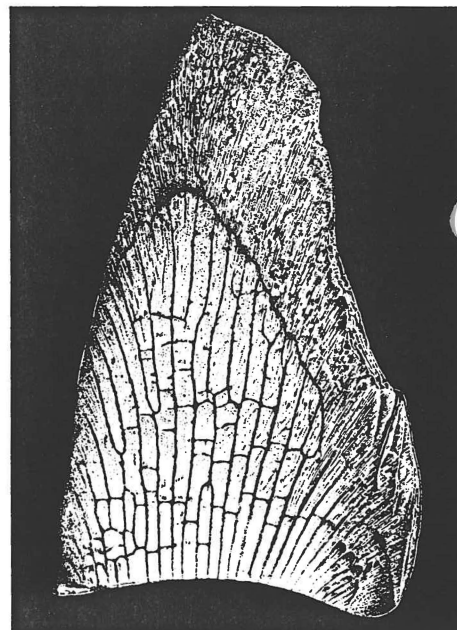
Traded products derived from basking sharks include meat (fresh, frozen or salted for human consumption, or rendered into fish meal), fins (frozen or dried), liver oil (this has a high squalene content and has been valuable for industrial use), cartilage (used as a health food), and possibly hide (for leather products). While processed meat, oil and cartilage are more difficult to identify without undertaking DNA testing in the laboratory, individual fins and fin sets can be identified more easily if traded intact or only partly processed.

Fins:

The fins of *C. maximus* are very large, with the maximum dimensions of pectoral and tail fins reaching 2 m in mature adults. They are generally pale grey with no distinctive pigmentation patterns, have pointed to rounded tips and their trailing edges may be slightly frayed. The tail fin is almost crescent-shaped, with a deep and characteristic sub-terminal notch near the top of the upper trailing edge and a well-developed terminal lobe. Maximum lengths of anterior margins of fins as follows: 1st dorsal – 1.5m (10-15% of total shark length); pectoral – 1.9m (15-19%); upper caudal lobe – 2m (20-23%); lower caudal lobe 1.2m (11-12%) (sources: L. Compagno, D. Simms). Dorsal fins may reach 1.25m in height from sharks of 6.5m length (source: K. Watterson, Basking Shark Society). The skeletal structure of the pectoral fins is also characteristic, although radiography is required to examine the fin cartilage in intact fins.



Pectoral fin



Radiograph of pectoral fin

Because large fins are more valuable when sold in fin sets, which are often for display and final preparation in restaurants, the fins taken from *C. maximus* are usually traded in a set of four: the tail fin, pair of large pectoral fins, and the first dorsal fin. The smaller second dorsal fin, pelvic (or ventral) fins and anal fin are of lower commercial value and may be sold as secondary or miscellaneous fins. Because their value partly depends on being sold as recognisable fins, *C. maximus* fins are most likely to enter trade intact (dried or frozen) or semi-prepared. In the latter case the skin, cartilaginous base plate and any remaining meat will be removed and the fin dried, but the fibres will be intact and the fin shape unaltered. The hard cartilage of the dorsal fins and the cartilaginous platelets between the two layers of fin needles may, very occasionally, also be removed.

Distribution:

Temperate and (in summer) boreal waters of continental and insular shelves, usually close to the coast. Rarely recorded from the Tropics.

Population:**Wild population:**

Although widely distributed, *C. maximus* are generally infrequently recorded except in a few apparently favoured coastal areas, where they are usually seen in relatively large numbers for only part of the year.

Trade:

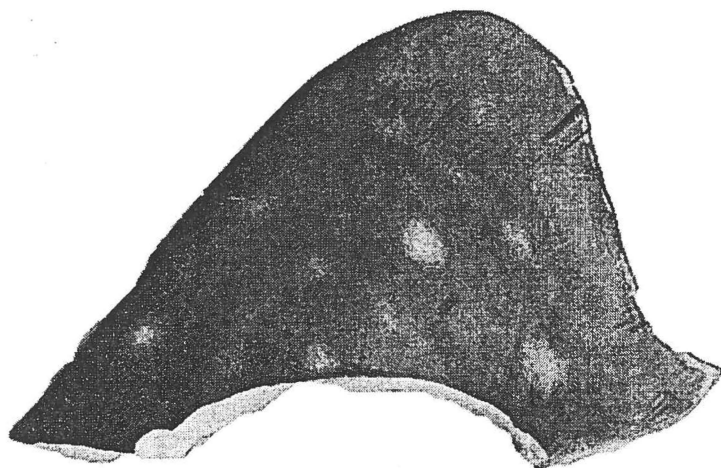
Most of the world trade in shark fins involves imports, exports and re-exports between China, Hong Kong and Singapore. Hong Kong Customs data record shark fin imports from 125 countries and re-exports to 75 countries during the period 1980-1995 (Rose 1996). Many of the fins entering Hong Kong are processed in China before being re-exported in processed form via Hong Kong. There is known to be some international trade from Norway to Singapore and Japan, and exports of sharks taken in by-catch in New Zealand and Europe also enter international trade.



Shark fins - Rhincodon typus

Common name: engl.: Whale shark
 esp. : Tiburon ballena, pez dama
 fr.: Requin-baleine

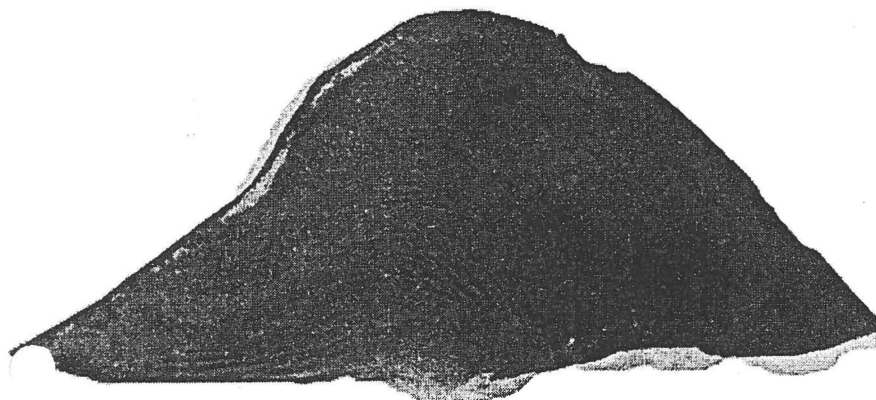
Scientific synonyms : *Rhiniodon typus* Smith, 1828.



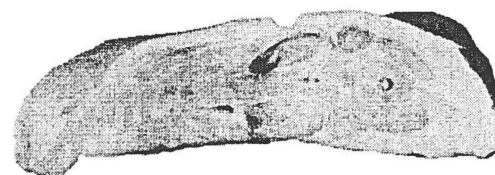
1st Dorsal fin



Caudal fin



2nd Dorsal fin



Caudal fin- base

Trades products:

Traded products derived from whale sharks include fins, livers (liver oil), jaws, meat (fresh, frozen or salted for human consumption), stomach and intestines (for food), cartilage (used in health supplements), and skin (for leather products). While processed meat, oil and cartilage are almost impossible to identify without undertaking DNA testing in the laboratory, individual jaws, fins and fin sets can be identified more easily, especially where traded intact or only partly processed.

Fins:

Shark fins are among the world's most expensive fishery products. They are processed to yield shark fin needles, a tasteless gelatinous product used, with other ingredients, to prepare shark fin soup, particularly in the Asian markets. Almost every species of shark have commercially valuable fins. However, the value of these is dependant on factors such as colour, size, thickness and fin needle content.

Shark fins are often graded individually according to size and colour (because of the difficulty involved to identify fins to species when imported dried). However, larger fins are worth more than smaller fins, and 'white' fins are generally worth more than 'black' fins because they have a higher needle content. Grading systems differ considerably between countries, and may also take into account water content, rehydration capacity, number and length of needles, degree of whiteness, presence of blemishes and the general quality of initial processing. Whale and basking shark fins tend to demand high prices in the marketplace because of their relatively large size.

Fins usually enter international trade for the first time intact (dried or frozen) with the skin on, or semi-prepared (with the skin, cartilaginous base plate and remaining meat removed but the fibres intact). Fin shape is unaltered by removal of the skin and base plate. Further preparation of fins may include the removal of the hard cartilage of the dorsal fins and the cartilaginous platelets between the two layers of fin needles before drying.

Fins are then processed to produce fin needles or fin nets. This is carried out by soaking and boiling to remove the gelatinous fin ray membrane and expand and expose the fin needles (which occur as a bundle in the centre of the fin). Fin needles may be further processed to sun-dried fin nets.

Although there has been limited research undertaken on whale shark fins, it appears that the skeletal structure of the pectoral fins is characteristic. However, radiography is required to examine the fin cartilage in intact fins.

With the exception of the anal and pelvic fins (which are small), the fins of whale sharks are large. The 1st dorsal and tail (caudal) fins reach to over one and a half (1.5) metres in height in mature adults. They are generally grey to grey-black in colour, with few white spots distributed randomly. Pectoral fins are generally a dark grey colour on the dorsal surface (again with spots although more concentrated at the leading edge) and are essentially white on the ventral surface. The anal and pelvic fins are essentially white in colour, although the latter has some evidence of white spots on a pale grey background.

The first dorsal fin becomes more triangular as the shark becomes larger, and is approximately triangular when the species reaches maturity (around 8m in males). The caudal fin is semi-lunate, with the upper lobe considerably larger than the lower lobe. The upper lobe has a small sub-terminal notch on the trailing edge near the top of the fin.

The dorsal fin on its own is easy to recognise as a whale shark, despite the size / maturity of the specimen, because of the white spots present. However, the 2nd dorsal fin sometimes lacks these spots in juveniles and would be more difficult to identify as that of a whale shark unless found in conjunction with the caudal, pectoral fin or 1st dorsal fin.

Distribution:

Whale sharks have a broad distribution in tropical and warm temperate seas, usually between latitudes 30°N and 35°S. They are known to inhabit both deep and shallow coastal waters and the lagoons of coral atolls and reefs.

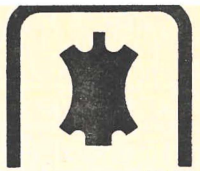
Population :

Wild population

This species is thought to prefer surface sea-water temperatures between 21 - 25°C. Sightings at NMP, however, are most common in water temperatures around 27°C. The sharks (regularly) appear at locations where seasonal food 'pulses' are known to occur. The predictable annual whale shark aggregation at NMP is closely linked with an increase in productivity of the region, associated with a mass coral spawn which occurs around March/April each year

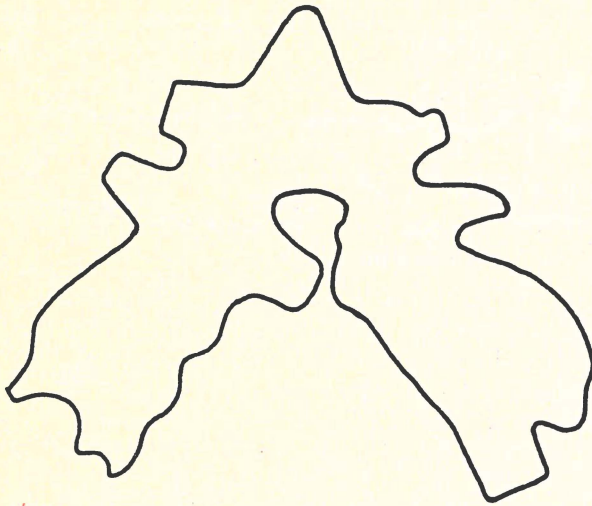
Trade:

Most of the world trade in shark fins involves imports, exports and re-exports between China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore. Hong Kong Customs data record shark fin imports from 125 countries and re-exports to 75 countries during the period 1980-1995 (Rose 1996). Many of the fins entering Hong Kong are processed in China before being re-exported in processed form via Hong Kong. There was extensive trade in whale shark fins exported from India and the Philippines to a lesser extent, although this has been reduced significantly since whale shark hunting was banned in both countries recently

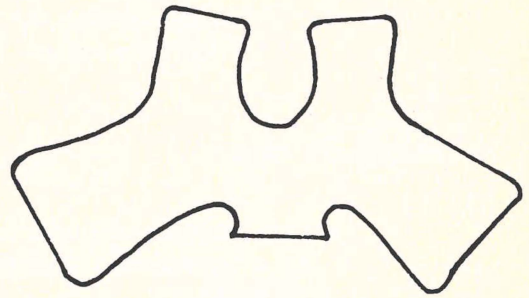


General Notes

The turtle skin most commonly used in leather work is the scaly area that covers the front flippers of marine turtles. In these species, the front flippers have a flattened shape. The tanned product, called the "set", starts with the skin of both flippers linked by the skin of the throat. The set is often dyed, making identification by specific colour variation impossible. Rather, it is by the shape and arrangement of the scales themselves that the species are identified.



Throat and front flipper



Tail and hind flipper

Dermochelyidae: This monotypical family includes the Leatherback turtle, *Dermochelys coriaca*, a large, cosmopolitan species, whose carapace can exceed 2 m in length. This species' oily skin is not used commercially.

Cheloniidae: This family includes the other six living species of marine turtle. The dorsal skin of the forearms is covered with scales of various shapes and sizes which, on first inspection, appear to fall into three groups. The first group consists of large, distal, quadrangular plates (A) which correspond to the long phalanges of the human hand. The second is made up of polygonal lozenge-shaped or hexagonal scales (B), typically wrinkled or raised in the centre on a skin; these scales run almost the entire length of the set on either side of the throat skin and correspond to the anterior part of the flipper, which can be likened to a leading edge. The third group includes four to six thick, scaly, elongated and roughly elliptical plates, which can have a truncated posterior edge (C). On an uncut turtle, these plates are located behind the elbow joint. We have numbered them C1, C2 ..., starting from the proximal plate.

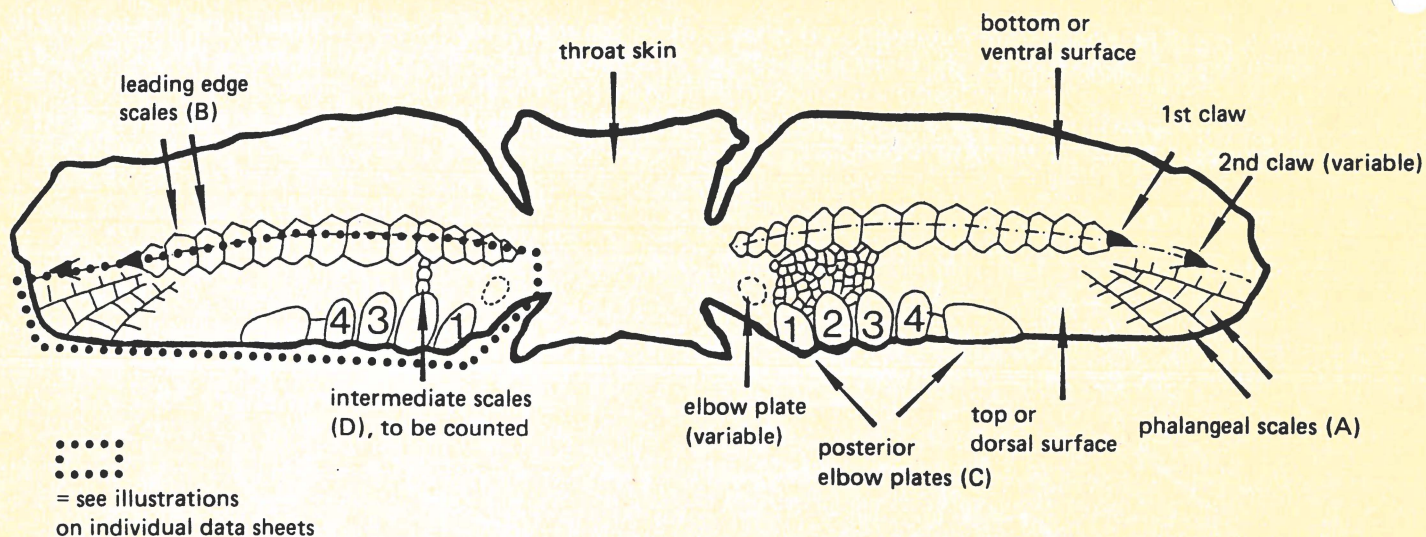
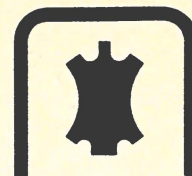


Diagram of a turtle skin as a commercially prepared set, showing the names of the characteristic scales.

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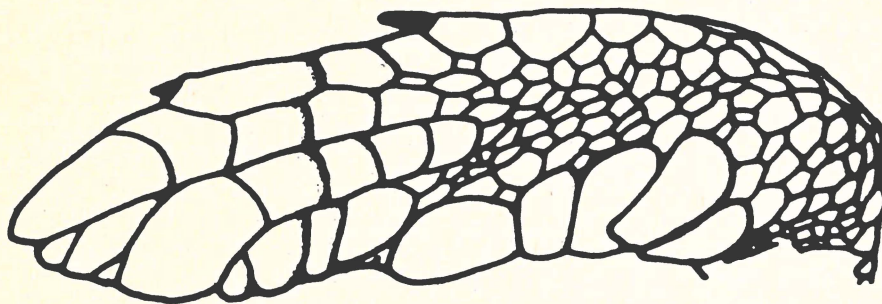
Caretta caretta

(Linnaeus, 1758)

Common names: engl.: Loggerhead
esp.: Cayuma, Tortuga boba
fr.: Caouanne, Coffre, Tortue à bahut, Cayuanne, Tortue caret
de.: Unechte Karettschildkröte
ital.: Tartaruga comune, Tartaruga caretta

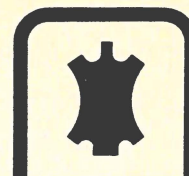
Scientific synonyms: *Thalassochelys caretta* Boulenger, 1889

Characteristics: The Loggerhead, a large, cosmopolitan turtle (80 to 110 cm), is not as commercially valuable as other species, though it is sometimes stuffed by taxidermists. Its flippers usually have two claws.



Distribution: Nesting recorded on beaches of tropical, subtropical and temperate seas (Atlantic, Indian, Mediterranean, Pacific).

Trade: 3743 skins recorded by CITES Parties from 1976 to 1983.



Chelonia depressa

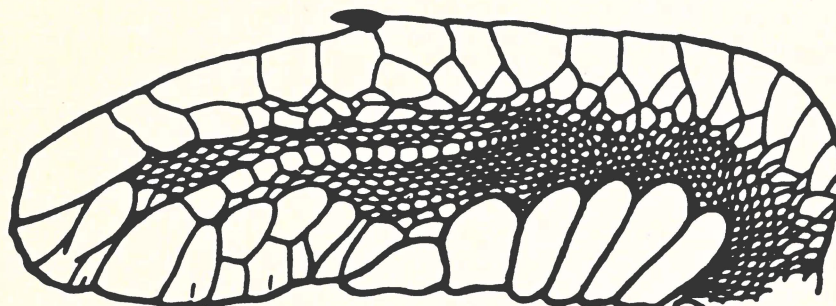
Garman, 1880

Common names:

engl.:	Flatback turtle
esp.:	Tortuga franca oriental
fr.:	Tortue franche du Pacifique
de.:	Australische Suppenschildkröte
ital.:	Tartaruga franca del Pacifico

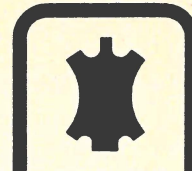
Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics: This small species (90 cm) is found only in the seas north and west of Australia. Its intermediate scales are regular and very small, making the middle of the flipper seem granular in texture. *C. depressa* is protected in Australia and therefore is not used commercially.



Distribution: Nesting only along the north and north-east coast of *Australia*.

Trade: 105 skins recorded by CITES Parties from 1976 to 1983.



Chelonia mydas

(Linnaeus, 1758)

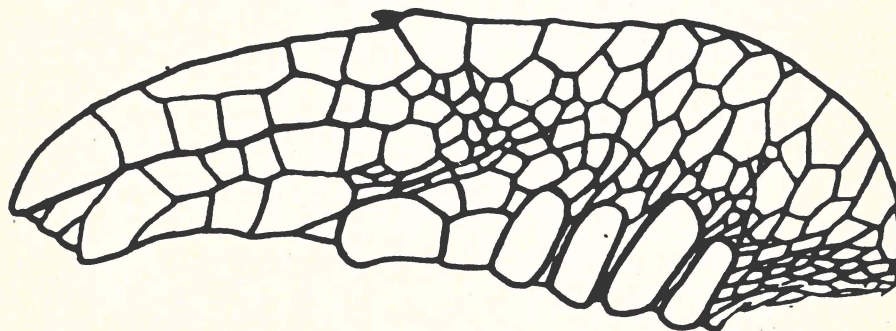
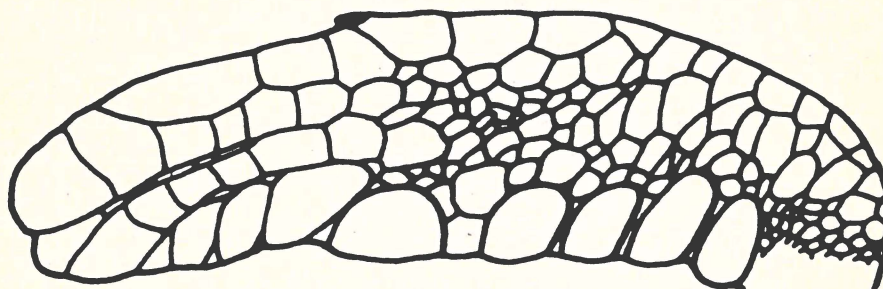
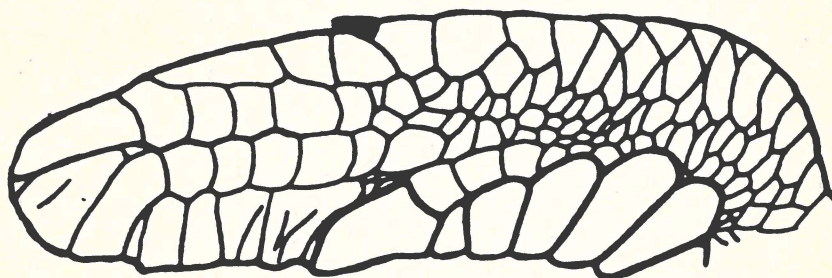
Common names:

engl.:	Green turtle
esp.:	Tortuga verde, Tortuga blanca
fr.:	Tortue verte, Tortue franche
de.:	Suppenschildkröte
ital.:	Tartaruga verde, Tartaruga franca

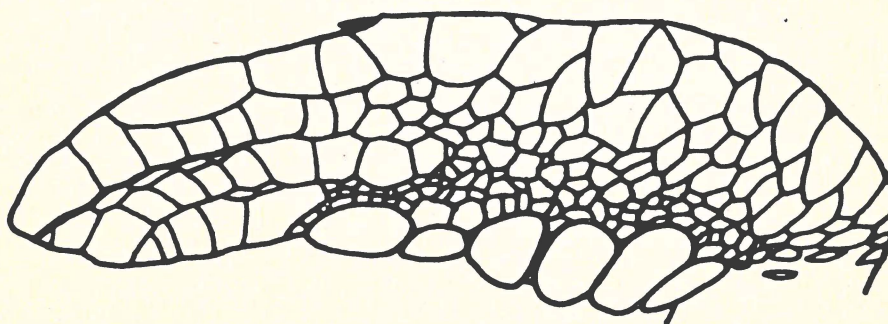
Scientific synonyms: *Chelone mydas* Boulenger, 1899

Characteristics: Large, cosmopolitan species (carapace 90 to 120 cm long). The Green turtle is used mainly for its meat, but feeder lots also market its skin. Some specimens in the eastern Pacific Ocean (*C. m. agassizii*) have one or two rows of small scales in front of their posterior elbow plates.

Chelonia mydas mydas

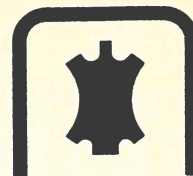


Chelonia mydas agassizii



Distribution: Nesting recorded on beaches of tropical and subtropical seas (Atlantic, Indian, Mediterranean, Pacific).

Trade: 109'173 skins, 12'815 sets skins and 81'667 kg skins recorded by CITES Parties from 1976 to 1983.



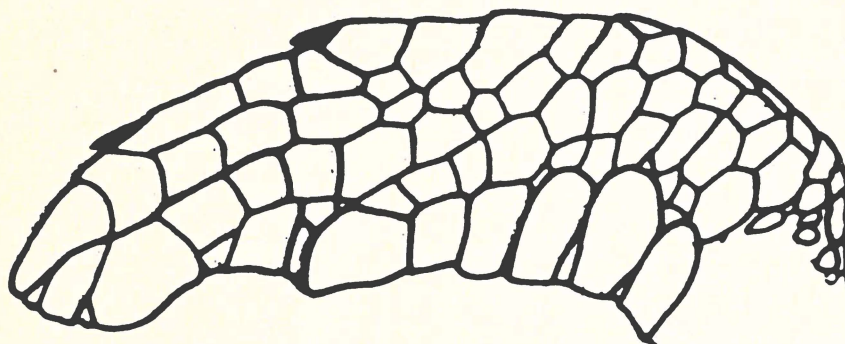
Eretmochelys imbricata

(Linnaeus, 1766)

Common names: engl.: Hawksbill
esp.: Carey
fr.: Tortue imbriquée, Caret
de.: Echte Karettschildkröte
ital.: Tartaruga embricata

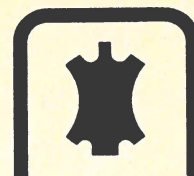
Scientific synonyms: *Chelone imbricata* Boulenger, 1889

Characteristics: The Hawksbill is another small species (65 to 90 cm), which though cosmopolitan, is confined to tropical waters. Each of its forearms usually has two claws, and the undifferentiated scales are large and polygonal. This endangered species is generally hunted for its carapace, but some young specimens are stuffed and sold to tourists.



Distribution: Nesting recorded at scattered localities on beaches of tropical and subtropical seas (Atlantic, Indian, Pacific.)

Trade: 2388 kg skins recorded by CITES Parties from 1976 to 1983.



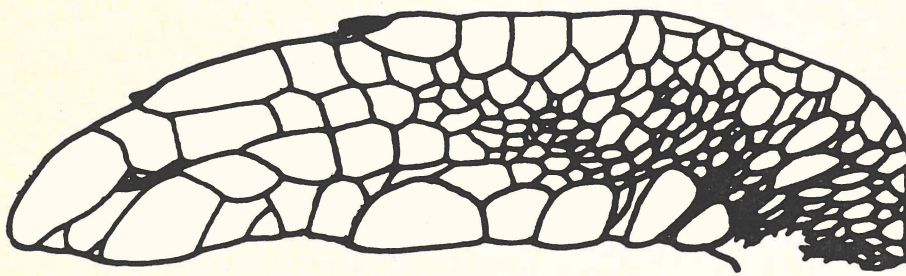
Lepidochelys kempii

(Garman, 1880)

Common names: engl.: Kemp's ridley, Atlantic ridley, Gulf ridley, Mexican ridley, Bastard turtle
esp.: Tortuga bastarda, Tortuga lora, Cotorra
fr.: Tortue bâtarde / Caret des Antilles/Gaguama
de.: Kemp's Bastardschildkröte
ital.: Caretta di Kemp

Scientific synonyms: *Lepidochelys olivacea kempii* (Garman, 1880)

Characteristics: Small species (60 to 70 cm), similar to the Hawksbill, but found in the Gulf of Mexico. In danger of extinction it is not used commercially. The oval plate described in the entry for *L. olivacea* is usually present.



Distribution: Single nesting site is in *Mexico* (Gulf of Mexico).

Trade: 1 skin recorded by CITES Parties from 1976 to 1983.



Lepidochelys olivacea

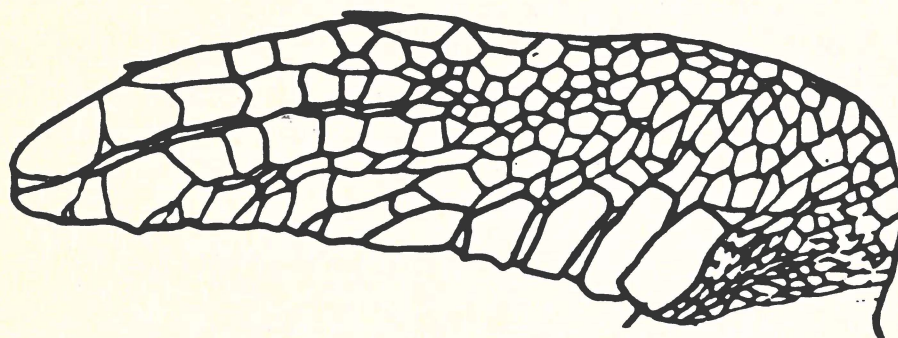
(Eschscholtz, 1829)

Common names:

engl.:	Olive ridley, Pacific ridley
esp.:	Tortuga olivacea, Tortuga golfina
fr.:	Tortue livâtre
de.:	Bastardschildkröte
ital.:	Tartaruga bastarda

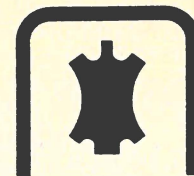
Scientific synonyms: *Chelonia olivacea* Eschscholtz, 1829

Characteristics: Small cosmopolitan species (55 to 75 cm) found in tropical ocean waters. Currently the most extensively exploited for its skin. The species has two claws on each flipper and some specimens have oval plates in front of C 1.



Distribution: Nesting recorded on beaches of tropical and subtropical seas (Atlantic, Indian, Pacific).

Trade: 3853 skins recorded by CITES Parties from 1976 to 1983.



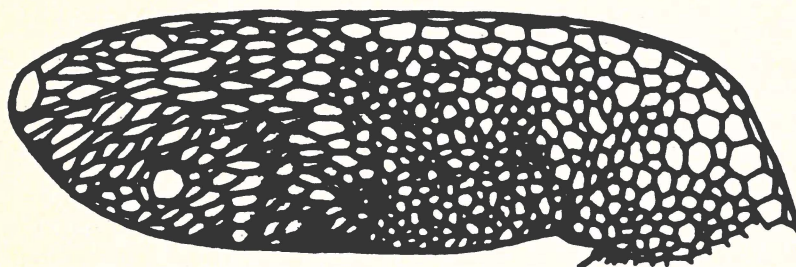
Dermochelys coriacea

(Linnaeus, 1766)

Common names: engl.: Leatherback, Leathery turtle, Trunkback turtle, Luth
esp.: Tinglada, Tortuga laud, Canal
fr.: Tortue luth, Batacle (French West Indies)
de.: Lederschildkröte
ital.: Tartaruga liuto, Dermochelide coriacea

Scientific synonyms: *Sparghis coriacea* Gray, 1831

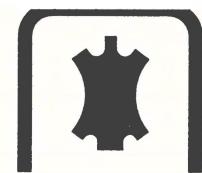
Characteristics: The skin of the adult's flipper is smooth and shows no trace of scales. Only the newly hatched have a distinct scaliness on the forearms, caused by the presence of small, quasi-uniform, polygonal scales that disappear quickly.



Scaly flipper of a newly hatched Leatherback

Distribution: Nesting recorded on beaches of tropical and subtropical seas (Atlantic, Indian, Pacific).

Trade: No trade in skins recorded by CITES Parties from 1976 to 1983.

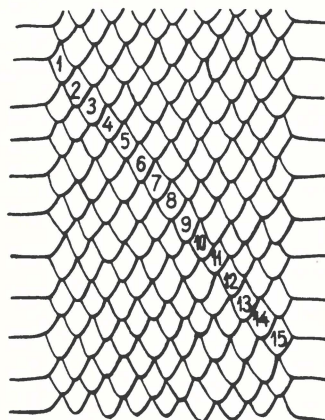
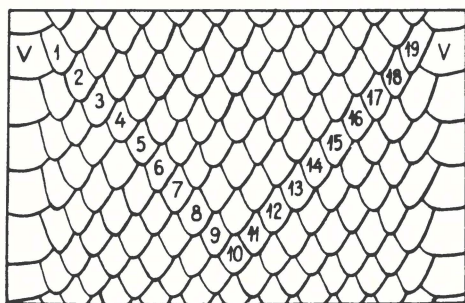


General Notes

1. Snake scales are generally differentiated into dorsal scales (small, quadrangular to elliptic) and into ventral scales (widened); differentiated ventral scales are lacking e.g. in some Hydrophiidae.
2. Shape of the individual dorsal scale is of importance for identification (quadrangular, elliptic, hexagonal etc.); size of the scales; presence or absence of keels or small spines (scales smooth or keeled); keels are of identical position on all scales (which is not the case with tanning folds); keels and spines may be very faint on tanned skins and visible only in slanting light.

*Naja**Boiga**Lapemis**Enhydryis**Vipera russellii*

3. Number of scale rows on the body; the scales may be counted either in a V-row or in an oblique row; indicated numbers of scales correspond to the number of scales in the central part (maximum).



Alphabetical List of Common and Trade Names



Snake skins and snake skin products are often traded under designations other than zoological terms. These common and trade names are sometimes confusing and misleading, sometimes they provide a certain identification aid.

Therefore, controlling officers should be familiar with common and trade names, but, as a matter of principle, *identification should always be based on scientific terms and physical examination of the goods concerned.*

The present list is intended to supply information and not to standardize or legalize commercial designations.

Languages taken into consideration are German (D), English (E), French (F), Italian (I), and Spanish (S). Brazilian or Guaraní names have been included for some South-American Species, and have been listed under the Spanish or trade (T) names.

Common / Trade Names	Languages	Scientific Names
Abgottschlange	D	Boa constrictor
Acrochorde de Java	F	Acrochordus javanicus
Acrocordo di Giava	I	Acrochordus javanicus
Aer-Schlange	T	Enhydris bocourti
Aer-Schlange	T	Homalopsis buccata
Aerwater Snake	T	Homalopsis buccata
Aerwater Snake	T	Enhydris bocourti
African Rock Python	E	Python sebae
African Serpent	T	Python sebae
Ampalagua	T	Boa constrictor
Amphibious Sea Snake	E	Laticauda spp.
Anaconda	E F I S	Eunectes murinus
Anaconda amarilla	S	Eunectes notaeus
Anaconda du Paraguay	F	Eunectes notaeus
Anaconda giallo	I	Eunectes notaeus
Anaconda jaune	F	Eunectes notaeus
Anaconda Serpent	T	Eunectes murinus
Anaconda Serpent	T	Eunectes notaeus
Anakonda	D	Eunectes murinus
Argentine Boa	E	Boa constrictor
Assala-Schlange	T	Python sebae
Ayerschlange	T	Ptyas mucosus
Blaugebänderte Ruderschlange	D	Hydrophis cyanocinctus
Blood Python	E	Python curtus
Blue-banded Sea Snake	E	Hydrophis cyanocinctus
Boa	T	Boa constrictor
Boa constricteur	F	Boa constrictor
Boa constrictor	E F S	Boa constrictor
Boa constrictore	I	Boa constrictor
Boa-Trugnatter	D	Homalopsis buccata
Bocourt's Water Snake	E	Enhydris bocourti
Bocourts Trugnatter	D	Enhydris bocourti
Brasilianische Glanznatter	D	Cyclagras gigas
Brillenschlange	D	Naja naja
Buntpython	D	Python curtus
Burmese Python	E	Python molurus bivittatus
Cascabel	E S	Crotalus durissus

Cascabel	S	Crotalus durissus
Cascavel	T	Crotalus durissus
Cascavelle	F	Crotalus durissus
Choury serpent	T	Enhydrius bocourti
Cobra	I T	Naja naja
Cobra de Antojos	S	Naja naja
Cobra de la India	S	Naja naja
Cobra indien	F	Naja naja
Couleuvre lisse du Brésil	F	Cyclagras gigas
Crotale des tropiques	F	Crotalus durissus
Culebra cancerbero de la Sonda	S	Cerberus rhynchops
Curiyu	T	Eunectes murinus
Curyú	S	Eunectes murinus
Curyú	S	Eunectes notaeus
Daboia	D T	Vipera russellii
Dhaman	D E F	Ptyas mucosus
Diamantpython	T	Python reticulatus
Diamantschlange	T	Python reticulatus
Diamond Python	T	Python reticulatus
Diamond Rattlesnake	T	Crotalus durissus
Diamond Serpent	T	Python reticulatus
Dog-faced Water Snake	E	Cerberus rhynchops
Duhol	T	Lapemis hardwickii
Dunkler Tigerpython	D	Python molurus bivittatus
Elaphe de l'Inde	F	Ptyas mucosus
Elephant's Trunk Snake	E	Acrochordus javanicus
Emperor Boa	E	Boa constrictor
Falsa cobra acuática	S	Cyclagras gigas
Falsche Kobra	T	Cyclagras gigas
False Cobra	E T	Cyclagras gigas
Faux cobra	F	Cyclagras gigas
Felsenpython	D	Python sebae
Gelbbäuchige Rattenschlange	D	Ptyas korros
Giboya Serpent	T	Boa constrictor
Gitterschlange	D	Python reticulatus
Grand serpent-ratier de l'Inde	F	Ptyas mucosus
Grosse Anakonda	D	Eunectes murinus
Hardwick's Sea Snake	E	Lapemis hardwickii
Heller Tigerpython	D	Python molurus molurus
Hieroglyphenschlange	D	Python sebae
Homalopside joufflu	F	Homalopsis buccata
Hundskopf-Wassertrugnatte	D	Cerberus rhynchops
Hydrophide à bandes bleues	F	Hydrophis cyanocinctus
Indian Cobra	E	Naja naja
Indian Python	E	Python molurus molurus
Indian Rat Snake	E	Ptyas mucosus
Indo-Chinese Rat Snake	E	Ptyas korros
Javanische Warzenschlange	D	Acrochordus javanicus
Juflu	S	Homalopsis buccata
Kaiserboa	D	Boa constrictor
Karung Serpent	T	Acrochordus javanicus
Kettenviper	D	Vipera russellii
King Cobra	T	Vipera russellii
Kobra	D	Naja naja
Königsschlange	D	Boa constrictor
Königsschlange	T	Boa constrictor
Kuriyú	S	Boa constrictor

Alphabetical List of Common and Trade Names



Kurzpython	D	Python curtus
Mboi	S	Eunectes notaeus
Mboi-chini	T	Crotalus durissus
Mboiry	T	Boa constrictor
Molurus	T	Python molurus bivittatus
Molurus Serpent	T	Python molurus bivittatus
Naja	F	Naja naja
Nakaniná	S	Cyclagras gigas
Netzpython	D	Python reticulatus
Omalopside boccato	I	Homalopsis buccata
Paraguay Anaconda	E	Eunectes notaeus
Paraguay-Anakonda	D	Eunectes notaeus
Petit serpent-ratier de l'Inde	F	Ptyas korros
Pitón de Burma	S	Python molurus bivittatus
Pitón de la India	S	Python molurus molurus
Pitón de Seba	S	Python sebae
Pitón jeroglífico	S	Python sebae
Pitón malayo	S	Python curtus
Pitón reticulado	S	Python reticulatus
Pitón tigrino	S	Python molurus molurus
Pitone corto	I	Python curtus
Pitone delle rocce	I	Python sebae
Pitone indiano	I	Python molurus bivittatus
Pitone indiano	I	Python molurus molurus
Pitone reticolato	I	Python reticulatus
Plattenschwanzseeschlange	D	Laticauda spp.
Plump-Seeschlange	D	Lapemis hardwickii
Puff-faced Water Snake	E	Homalopsis buccata
Python court	F	Python curtus
Python de Burma	F	Python molurus bivittatus
Python de Séba	F	Python sebae
Python indien	F	Python molurus bivittatus
Python indien	F	Python molurus molurus
Python malais	F	Python curtus
Python molure	F	Python molurus molurus
Python reticulé	F	Python reticulatus
Python tigre	F	Python molurus molurus
Rattennatter	D	Ptyas mucosus
Reticulated Python	E	Python reticulatus
Riesenglanznatter	D	Cyclagras gigas
Rock Python	E	Python molurus bivittatus
Rock Python	E	Python molurus molurus
Russel's Viper	E	Vipera russellii
Schauerklapperschlange	D	Crotalus durissus
Sea Snake	T	Laticauda spp.
Serpent à lunettes	F	Naja naja
Serpent marin à bandes bleues	F	Hydrophis cyanocinctus
Serpent marin à queue plate	F	Laticauda spp.
Serpente dagli occhiali	I	Naja naja
Serpente dei ratti	I	Ptyas mucosus
Serpente di mare dalla grande coda	I	Laticauda spp.
Serpente di mare dalle fasce azzurre	I	Hydrophis cyanocinctus
Serpiente acuática	S	Homalopsis buccata
Serpiente marina de cola ancha	S	Laticauda spp.
Serpiente tiburón de Java	S	Acrochordus javanicus

Short Python	E	Python curtus
Southern Anaconda	E	Eunectes notaeus
Succurry	T	Eunectes murinus
Sucurí	S	Eunectes murinus
Sucurry	T	Eunectes notaeus
Tic Polonga	T	Vipera russellii
Tiger Python	E	Python molurus molurus
Víbora de cascabel	S	Crotalus durissus
Víbora de Russell	S	Vipera russellii
Vipera di Russell	I	Vipera russellii
Vipère de Russell	F	Vipera russellii
Walo Walo	T	Laticauda spp.
Wasserschlange	T	Acrochordus javanicus
Wasserschlange	T	Cyclagras gigas
Water Snake	T	Cerberus rhynchops
Whipsnake	T	Ptyas korros
Whipsnake	T	Ptyas mucosus
Yagua	S	Eunectes notaeus
Yellow Anaconda	E	Eunectes notaeus



Acrochordus javanicus

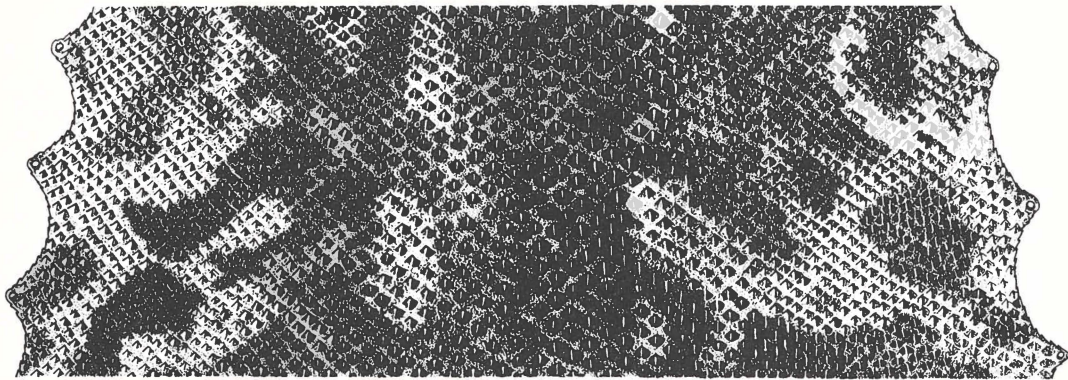
Hornstedt, 1787

Common names:
engl.: Elephant's Trunk Snake
esp.: Serpiente tiburón de Java
fr.: Acrochorde de Java
de.: Javanische Warzenschlange
ital.: Acrocordo di Giava

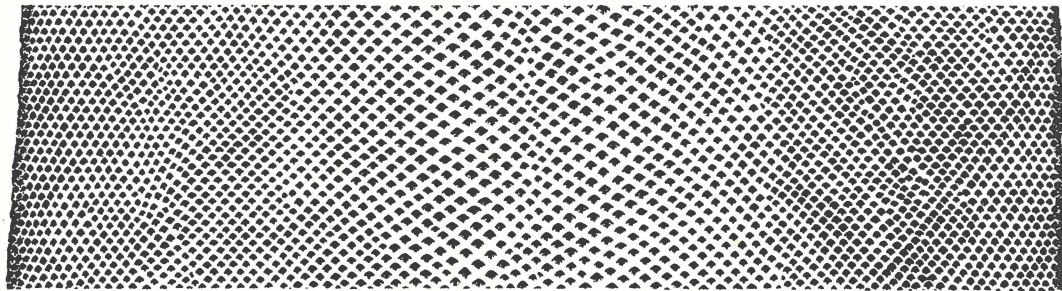
Trade names: Karung Serpent, Wasserschlange

Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics: Scales small, regular, without defined ventral scales; scales with a median keel and each side elevated into a smaller blunt keel; quadrangular, the central scales a little bigger; dark-brown marbled, laterally irregular spots and lines; 130–150 dorsal scales; appr. 29 scales per cm² (width of skin 15,5 cm); width of commercial skins 15–30 cm.



raw skin



finished skin

Distribution: Coasts of *Australia*: Queensland, *Indonesia*, *Kampuchea Dem.*, *Malaysia*, *Papua New Guinea*, *Philippines*, *Singapore*, *Thailand*, *Viet Nam*

Derivatives: Watch straps, shoes, small leather articles

Trade relevance: Swiss re-export, 1980: 11341 skins, 2041 watch straps, 1293 p. shoes

Similar species: *Acrochordus granulatus*

Bibliography: Fuchs, K. (1974) Die asiatischen Reptilhäute. *Das Leder* 25: 1–13
Taylor, E.H. (1965) The Serpents of Thailand and Adjacent Waters. *Univ. Kansas Science Bull.* 45: 609–1096



Boa constrictor

Linné, 1758

Common names: engl.: Boa constrictor, Emperor Boa, Argentine Boa
 esp.: Boa constrictor
 fr.: Boa constrictor, Boa constricteur
 de.: Abgottschlange, Kaiserboa, Königsschlange
 ital.: Boa costrittore
 guaraní: Kuriyú

Trade names: Ampalagua, Boa, Giboya Serpent, Königsschlange, Mboiry

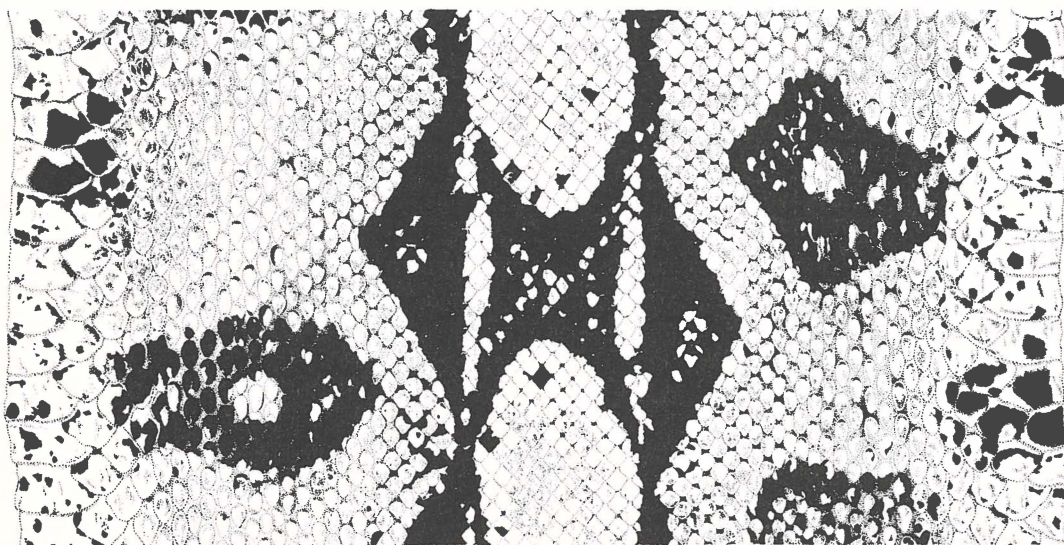
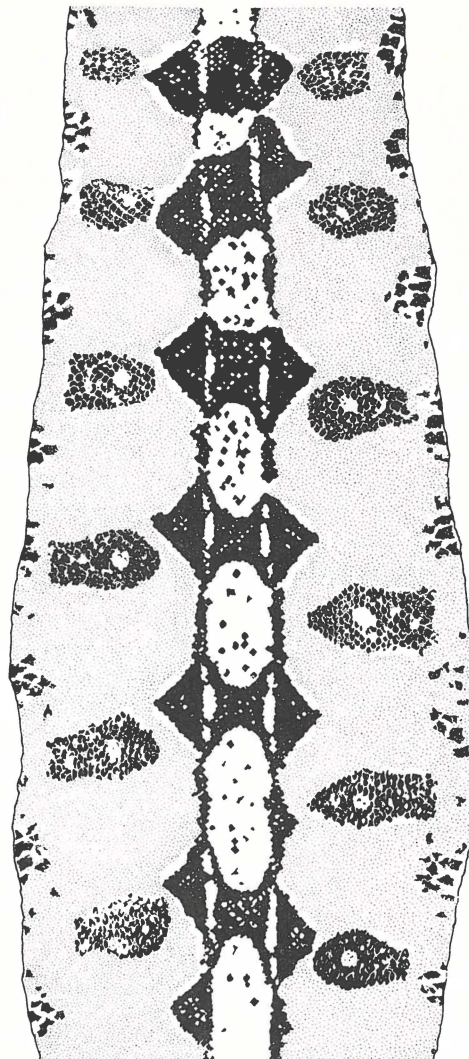
Scientific synonyms: *Constrictor constrictor*
 see also under distribution

Characteristics:

Normally a dorsal series of light oval spots. Between them more or less clearly saddle-shaped brown transverse bands (subspecies *imperator* and *constrictor*), or brown saddle-shaped dorsal spots (*ortonii*). On each side a lateral series of round dark spots with light center. Skins of subspecies *occidentalis* are normally dyed black or dark-brown, without colour pattern.

Scales smooth, dorsal scales quadrangular, the lateral ones slightly drop-shaped, the most lateral ones clearly bigger. The dark *occidentalis* has smaller scales than *imperator*.

Average length of dorsal scales on a 24 cm wide skin = 3,8 mm, on a 28 cm wide skin = 4,5 mm. Dorsal scale rows 61–79 (*imperator*), 64–87 (*occidentalis*), 81–95 (*constrictor*). Width of commercial skins 16–60 cm.

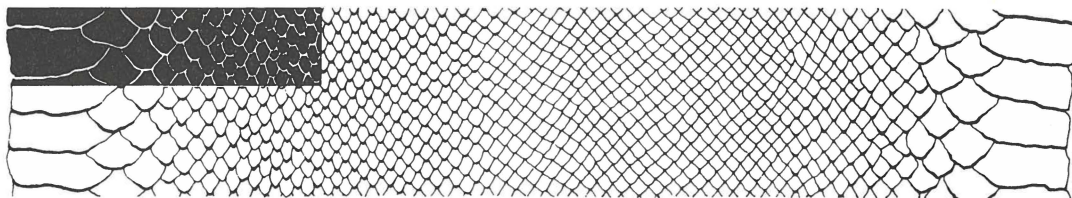


Distribution: *B.c. imperator*: Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru;
B.c. constrictor: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela;
B.c. amarali: Bolivia, Brazil;
B.c. occidentalis: Argentina, Paraguay
B.c. ortonii: Peru
B.c. nebulosa: Dominica
B.c. orophias: S. Lucia
B.c. sabogae: Saboga Island

Derivatives: Belts, clothes, handbags, shoes, small leather articles.

Trade: Total of skins reported by CITES Parties in 1978: 17401, in 1979: 33680
Main exporting countries: Argentina, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay
Main importing countries: FR Germany, Italy, Spain, United Kingdom, USA
Swiss import, 1976–1980: 430 skins; UK import, 1979: 7110 skins; FR Germany import, 1980: 1676 skins.

Intraspecific variation: see under Characteristics and Distribution



Boa constrictor occidentalis
scales of a dyed skin

Similar species: none

Bibliography: Fuchs, K.H. (1968) Systematische Übersicht über die in der Lederindustrie am meisten zur Verarbeitung kommenden Reptilhäute. Leder- und Häutemarkt 46 und 50: 12 pp.
Fuchs, K.H. (1971) Die südamerikanischen Reptilhäute. Das Leder 22: 197–213
Kundert, F. (1974) Fascination. Schlangen und Eidechsen. Spreitenbach
Stimson, A.F. (1969) Liste der rezenten Amphibien und Reptilien. Boidae. Das Tierreich 89: 49 pp.



Eunectes murinus

(Linné, 1758)

Common names:
engl.: Anaconda
esp.: Anaconda, Curyú, Sucurí
fr.: Anaconda
de.: Anakonda, Grosse Anakonda
ital.: Anaconda

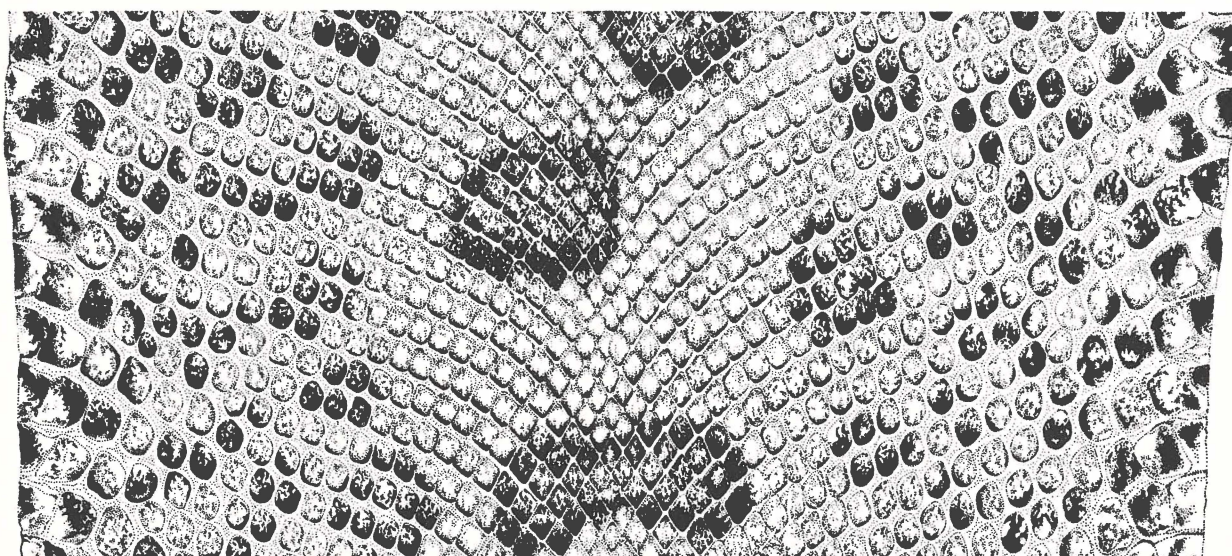
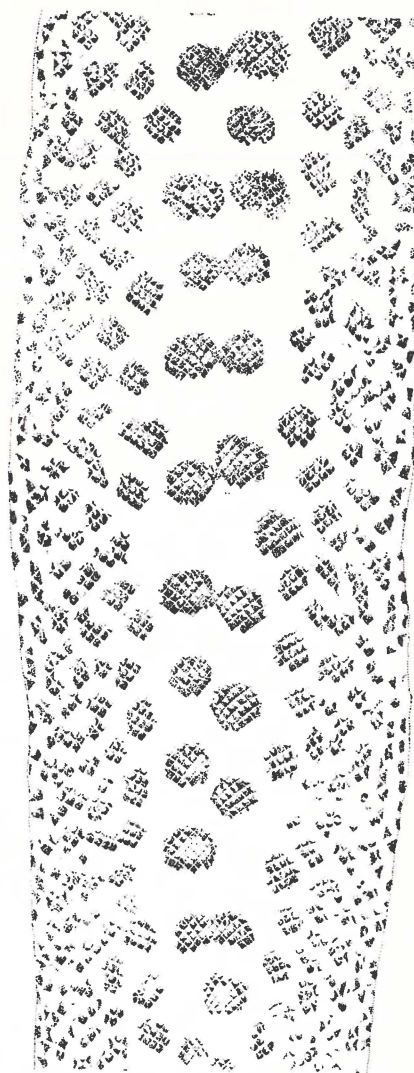
Trade names:
Anaconda Serpent
Curiyu
Succurry

Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics:

Two dorsal series of round black spots, mostly separated from each other and slightly transverse; scales smooth, the dorsal ones longer than wide, the lateral ones clearly bigger; scale rows curved towards middle of the skin; scale rows 56–63, ventrals 242–266; 3,5 to 4 scales per square cm (width of the skin 16 cm).

Width of commercial skins 24–85 cm.



-
- Distribution:** Two subspecies in South America:
Eunectes murinus gigas: Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad, Venezuela
Eunectes murinus murinus: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru
- Derivatives:** handbags, shoes, etc.
- Trade:** Total of skins reported by CITES Parties in 1978: 5070.
Swiss import, 1975–1980: 2352 skins; FR Germany import, 1980: 1 skin.
Main exporting country: Paraguay (!)
Main importing country: USA. Transit to European countries often via Netherlands.
- Intraspecific variation:** See under Distribution
- Similar species:** *Eunectes notaeus*, distinguishable by lower scale number and colour pattern.



Eunectes notaeus

- Bibliography:** Fuchs, K. (1971) Die südamerikanischen Reptilhäute. Das Leder 22: 197–213
Peters, J.A. & Orejas-Miranda, B. (1970) Catalogue of the Neotropical Squamata: Part I. Snakes. Washington.



Eunectes notaeus

Cope, 1862

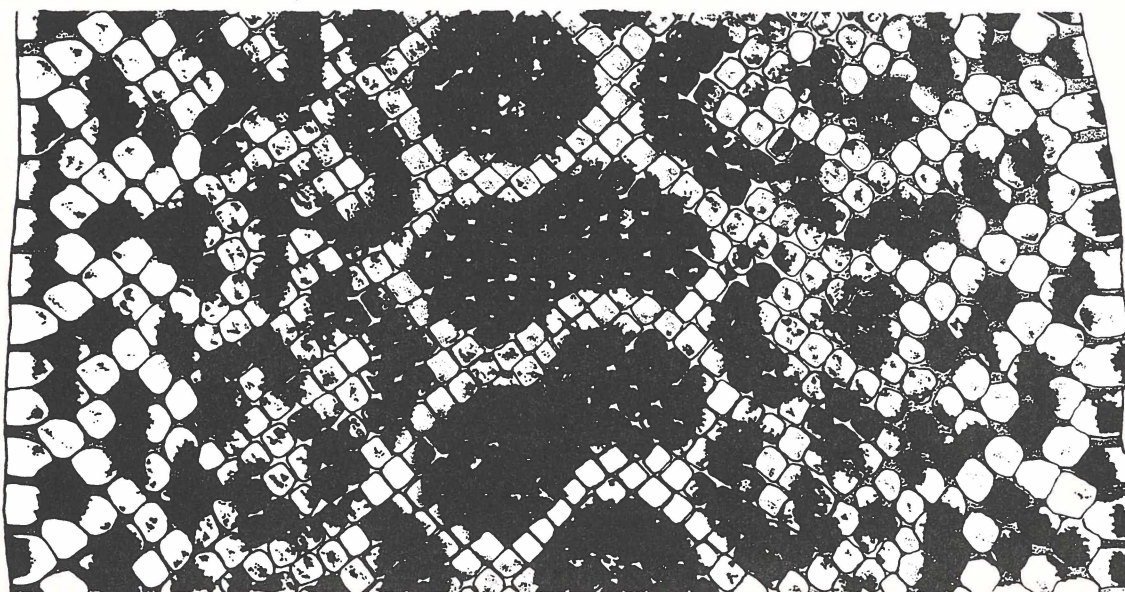
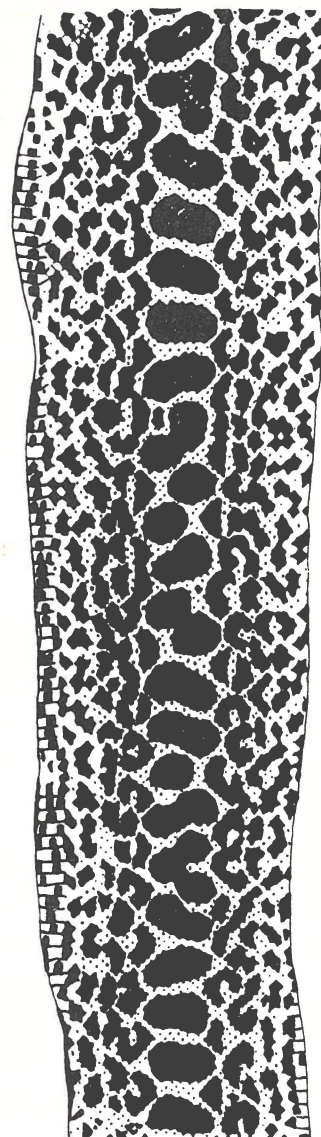
Common names: engl.: Paraguay Anaconda, Southern Anaconda, Yellow Anaconda
esp.: Anaconda amarilla, Curyú
fr.: Anaconda du Paraguay, Anaconda jaune
de.: Paraguay-Anakonda
ital.: Anaconda giallo
guarani: Mboi, Yagua

Trade names: Anaconda Serpent
Sucurry

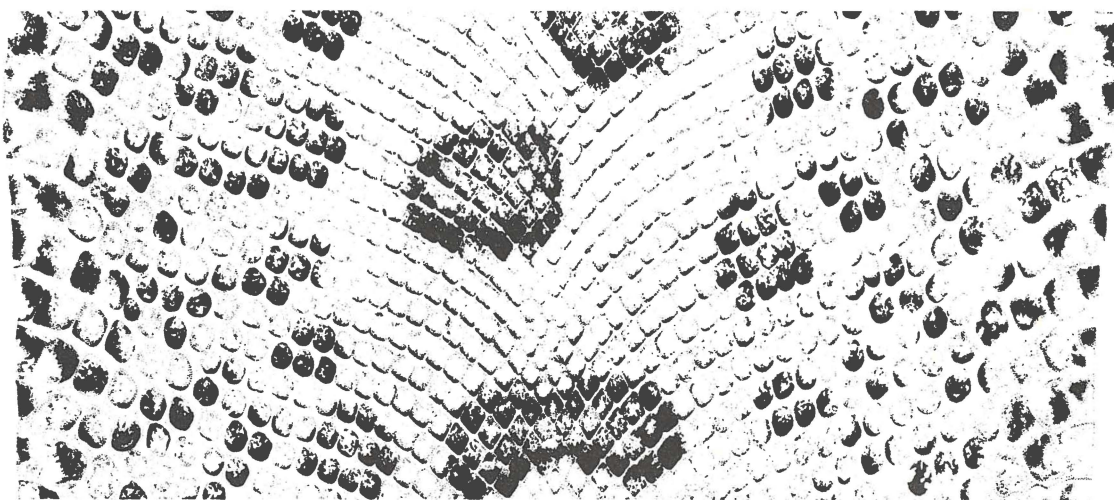
Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics:

Dorsal pattern with a single series of dark, mostly dumbbell-shaped blotches; scales tetragonal, smooth, approximately as long as wide, the most lateral ones (bordering the ventrals) not much bigger than those in the middle of the back; 40–50 scale-rows at midbody; approximately 240 ventrals. Width of commercial skins 15–34 cm



-
- Distribution:** *NE Argentina, Bolivia, W Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay*
- Derivatives:** Handbags, shoes, etc.
- Trade:** Total of skins reported by CITES Parties in 1978: 2188 and 11 shipments.
Swiss import, 1975–1980: 1476 skins.
Main exporting countries: Argentina, Paraguay.
Main importing country: USA. Transit to European countries often via Netherlands.
- Intraspecific variation:** none
- Similar species:** *Eunectes murinus*, distinguishable by different scale numbers and colour pattern



Eunectes murinus

- Bibliography:**
- Fuchs, K. (1968) Systematische Übersicht über die in der Lederindustrie am meisten zur Verarbeitung kommenden Reptilhäute. Leder- und Häutemarkt H. 46 und 50: 12 pp.
- Fuchs, K. (1974) Die südamerikanischen Reptilhäute. Das Leder 22: 197–213.
- Kundert, F. (1974) Fascination. Schlangen und Echsen. Spreitenbach.
- Peters, J.A. & Orejas-Miranda, B. (1970) Catalogue of the Neotropical Squamata: Part I. Snakes. Washington.



Python curtus

Schlegel, 1872

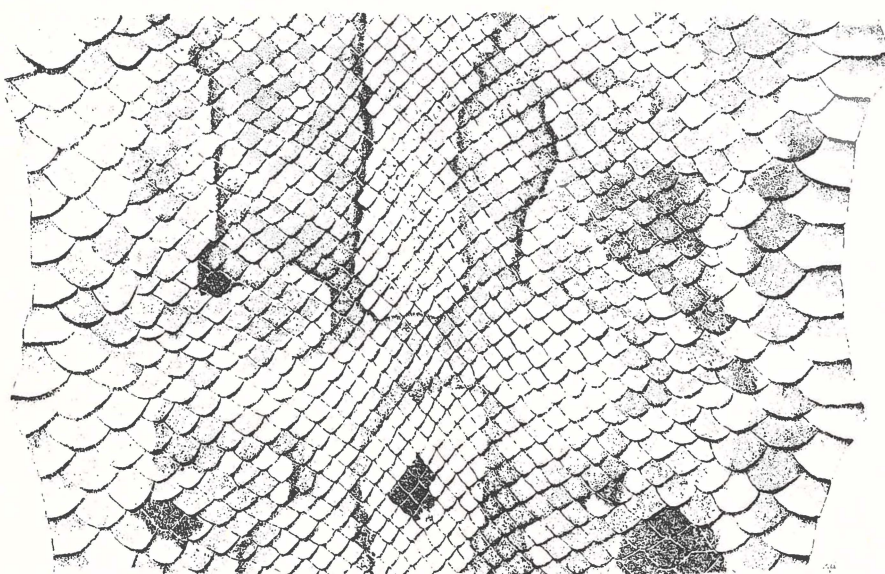
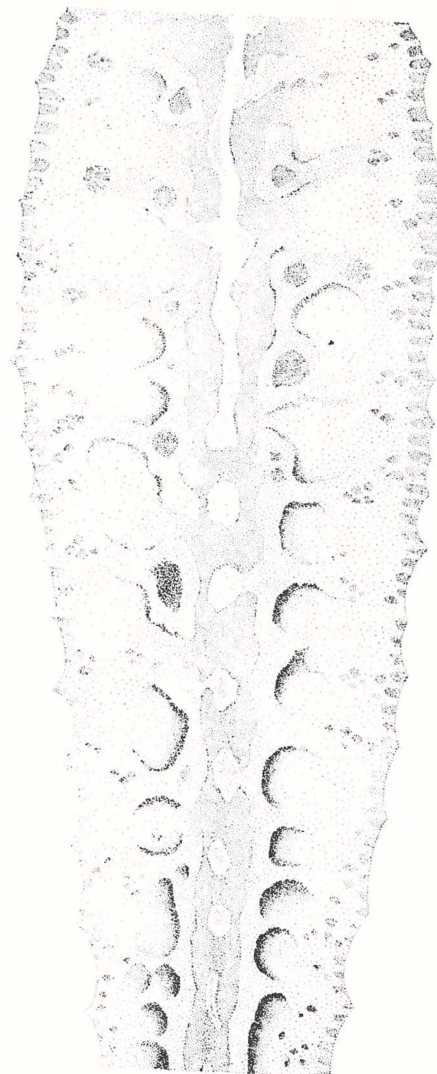
Common names: engl.: Blood Python, Short Python
 esp.: Pitón malayo
 fr.: Python court, Python malais
 de.: Buntpython, Kurzpython
 ital.: Pitone corto

Trade names: see common names

Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics:

Scales smooth, closely together, central scales as long as wide, increasing in size towards the sides, the last two rows clearly bigger and wider with round apex (wider than long, nearly transverse egg-shaped); in the middle of the skin a longitudinal series of light oval spots quite often confluent to a light band; on each side of it a series of grey, dark bordered spots or undulating lines; 53–57 dorsal scale rows, ventrals 160–175, length of skin up to 110 cm; width of commercial skins up to 27 cm; length of scales appr. 4 mm (central ones) to 10 mm (lateral ones).



-
- Distribution:** Three known subspecies distributed as follows:
Python curtus curtus Schlegel: *Indonesia*: W Sumatra
Python curtus breitensteini Steindachner: *Indonesia*: Borneo
Python curtus brongersmai Stull: *Indonesia*: Bangka, Sumatra; peninsular *Malaysia*
- Derivatives:**
- Trade:** Total of skins reported by CITES Parties in 1978: nil, in 1979: 1000
- Intraspecific variation:** Three subspecies have been described. See under Distribution.
- Similar species:** In size and number of dorsal scale rows similar to *Python regius* from Africa, but differs from this species in colour pattern, lower ventral count (160–175 resp. 196–207).
- Bibliography:** Stimson, A.F. (1969) Liste der rezenten Amphibien und Reptilien. Boidae. Das Tierreich 89: 49 pp.
Stull, O.G. (1938) Three new subspecies of the Family Boidae. Occ. Pap. Boston Nat. Hist. 8: 297–300



Python molurus bivittatus

Kuhl, 1820

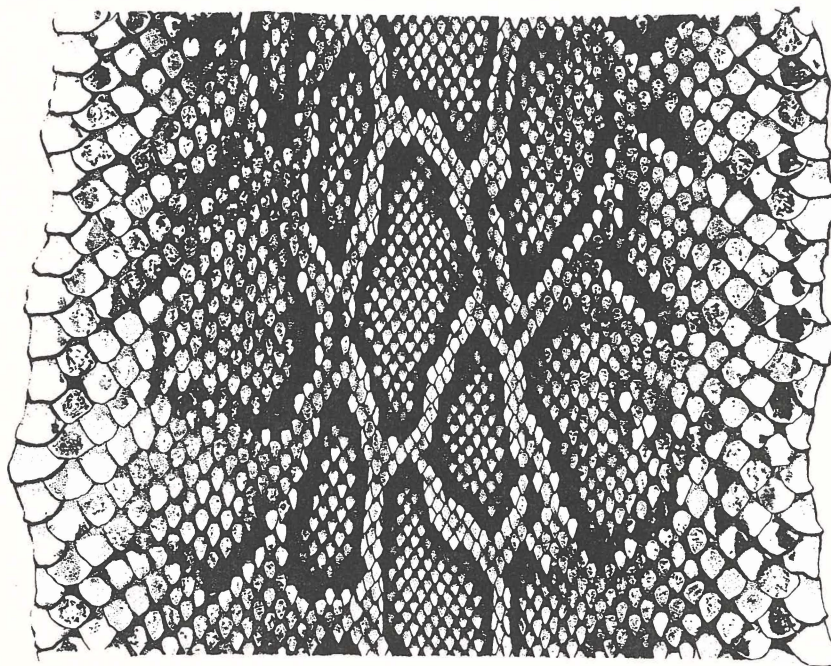
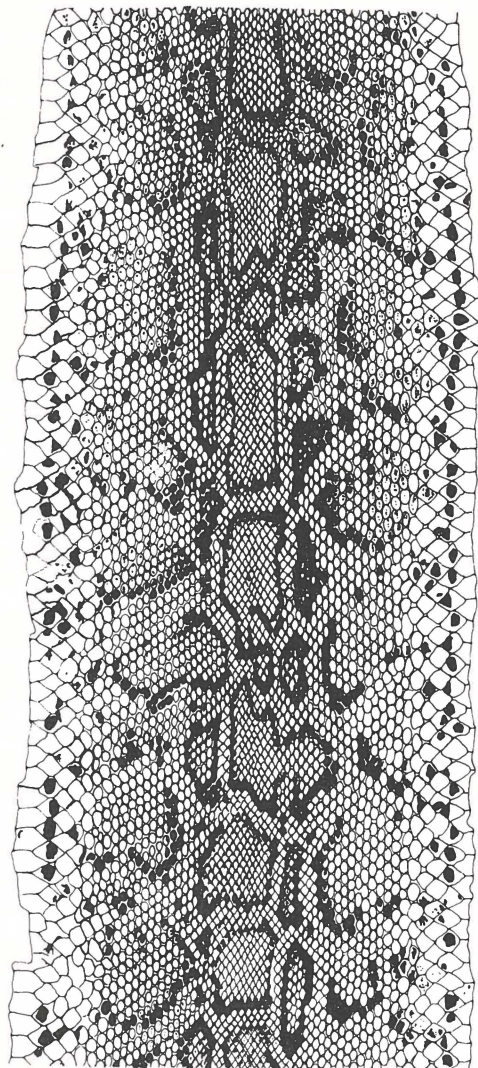
Common names: engl.: Burmese Python, Rock Python
esp.: Pitón de Burma
fr.: Python de Burma, Python indien
de.: Dunkler Tigerpython
ital.: Pitone indiano

Trade names: Molurus, Molurus Serpent

Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics:

Dorsal series of black-bordered quadrangular and somewhat elongated spots; on each side a series of smaller spots, their darker border well-marked only medially and posteriorly; the most lateral scales whitish, with black spots; central dorsal scales smooth, imbricated, nearly twice as long as wide; 2 or 3 lateral rows with bigger scales; scale rows 61–75 at middle of body, appr. 56 in the first third, 51 near anus; ventrals 245–270. Scales per cm² 16 (width of skin 13,5 cm) to 12 (width of skin 18 cm); total length of animal up to 6,5 m; width of commercial skins 18–35 cm.



-
- Distribution:** *Brunei, Burma, S China People's Rep., incl. Hainan, Indonesia: Borneo, Celebes, Java, Sumbawa, Kampuchea Dem., Lao People's Dem. Rep., Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam*
- Derivatives:** Garments, shoes, handbags, etc.
- Trade:** Total of skins reported by CITES Parties in 1978: 5067, 21.176 mtrs. 616 kgs, and 1 shipment, and in 1979: 4197, 17.150 mtrs.; FR Germany import, 1980: 2000, 17.000 mtrs.; Swiss import, 1975–1980: 19
Main exporting countries: *Indonesia, Thailand, Viet Nam*, often via *Singapore*.
- Intraspecific variation:** *Python molurus molurus* (Linné, 1758), Appendix I
- engl.: Indian Python, Tiger Python, Rock Python
 esp.: Pitón de la India, Pitón tigrino
 fr.: Python indien, Python molure, Python tigre
 de.: Heller Tigerpython
 ital.: Pitone indiano
- Scientific synonym:** *Python molurus pimbura* (Sri Lanka)
- Characteristics:** Skins not distinguishable from the subspecies *bivittatus*.
- Distribution:** *Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka*
- Similar species:** *Python reticulatus*, distinguishable by colour pattern (see sheet L-305.004.019.008)
Python sebae, distinguishable by scale number and colour pattern (see sheet L-305.004.019.009)
- Bibliography:** Fuchs, K. (1968) Systematische Übersicht über die in der Lederindustrie am meisten zur Verarbeitung kommenden Reptilhäute. Leder- und Häutemarkt H.46 und 56: 12 pp.
Fuchs, K. (1974) Die asiatischen Reptilhäute. Das Leder 25: 1–13.
Smith, M.A. (1943) Reptilia and Amphibia, Vol. 3 – Serpentes. Fauna of British India, Ceylon and Burma. London.
-



Python reticulatus

(Schneider, 1801)

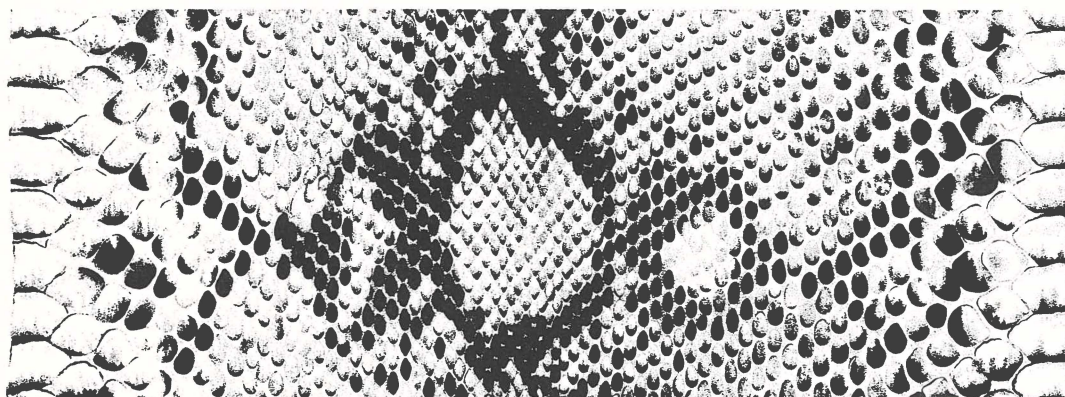
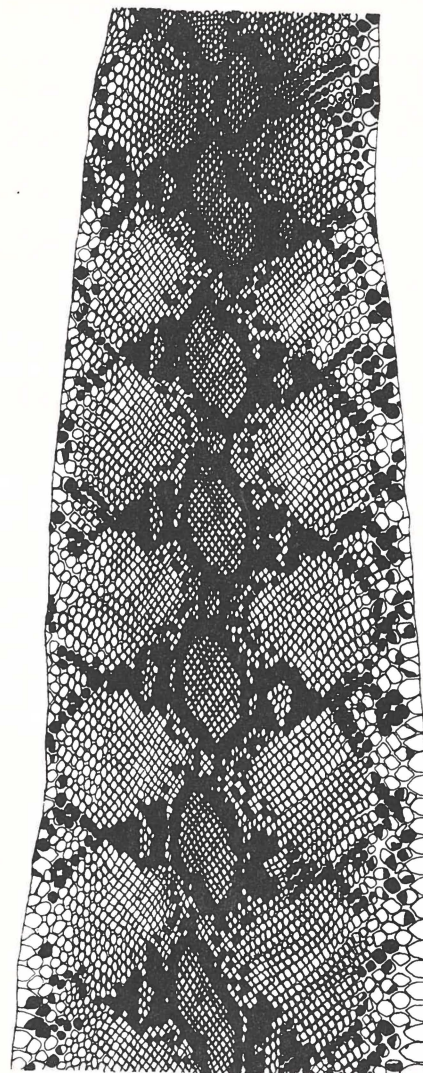
Common names: engl.: Reticulated Python
esp.: Pitón reticulado
fr.: Python réticulé
de.: Netzpython, Gitterschlange
ital.: Pitone reticolato

Trade names: Diamantpython, Diamantschlange
Diamond Python, Diamond Serpent

Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics:

Net-like colour pattern occupying half of the skin width; a dorsal series of black bordered rhombs or slightly S-shaped blotches, laterally of each blotch a clear spot; between them and the ventrals a cone-shaped pattern. Dorsal scales smooth, twice as long as wide, the lateral ones slightly drop-shaped, the scales bordering the ventrals bigger, wider than long. Dorsal scale rows 69–80 at middle of body, ventrals 297–332. Total length of animal up to 9 meters. Width of commercial skins 19–45 cm.



Distribution:	<i>Brunei, Burma, India:</i> Nicobar Islands; <i>Indonesia:</i> Borneo, Celebes, Flores, Java, Lombok, Moluccas, Natuna Islands, Sumba, Sumbawa, Tanimbar, Timor; <i>Kampuchea</i> Dem., <i>Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam</i> (but tanned also in other developing countries, e.g. <i>Paraguay</i>).
Derivatives:	Garments, shoes, handbags, small leather articles, belts
Trade:	Total of skins reported by CITES Parties in 1978: 43.428 and 27598 mtrs., in 1979: 124.078 and 20.980 mtrs. Swiss import, 1975–1980: 19.981 skins; FR Germany import, 1980: 12.210 and 55.914 mtrs. Main exporting countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand Main importing countries: France, FR Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, USA. Transit often via Netherlands.
Intraspecific variation:	
Similar species:	<i>Python sebae</i> (distinguishable by scale number and colour pattern, see sheet L-305.004.019.009) and <i>Python molurus</i> (distinguishable by colour pattern, see sheet L-305.004.019.006).
Bibliography:	Fuchs, K. (1968) Systematische Übersicht über die in der Lederindustrie am meisten zur Verarbeitung kommenden Reptilhäute. Leder- und Häutemarkt, H. 46 und 50: 12 pp. Fuchs, K. (1974) Die asiatischen Reptilhäute. Das Leder 25: 1–13. Kundert, F. (1974) Fascination Schlangen und Eidechsen. Spreitenbach. Taylor, E.H. (1965) The Serpents of Thailand and Adjacent Waters. Univ. Kansas Sc. Bull. 45: 609–1096



Python sebae

(Gmelin, 1789)

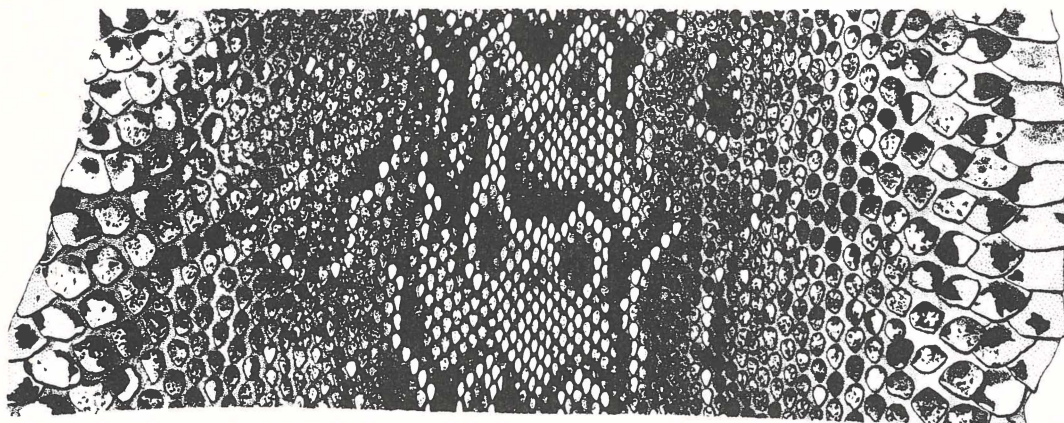
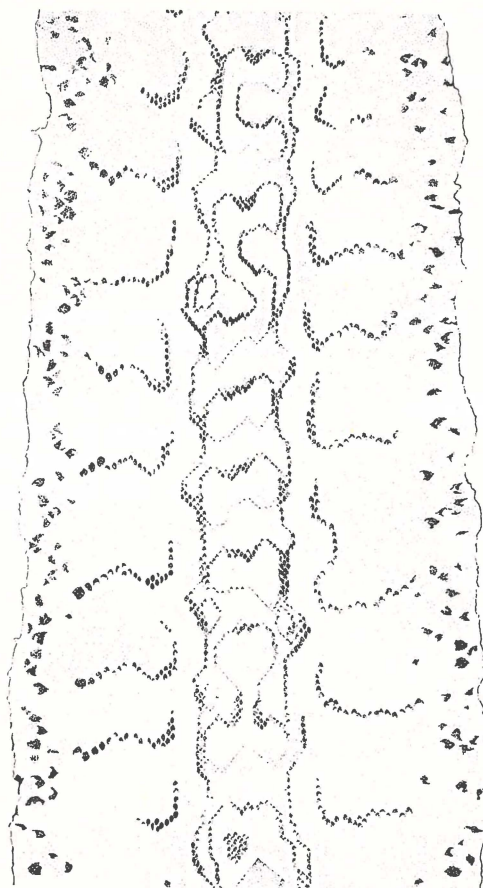
Common names: engl.: African Rock Python
esp.: Pitón de Seba, Piton jeroglífico
fr.: Python de Séba
de.: Felsenpython, Hieroglyphenschlange
ital.: Pitone delle Rocce

Trade names: African Serpent
Assala-Schlange

Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics:

Dorsal pattern consisting of a dark band including irregular light spots, covering 1/4 to 1/3 of the skin width (rarely a three-banded dorsal pattern, the median broader band with or without small whitish spots); on each side a series of irregular hieroglyphic-like marks, bordered on one side by whitish scales; dorsal scales slightly drop-shaped, smooth, approximately twice as long as wide; the lateral scales bigger, scales bordering the ventrals bis, wider than long; dorsal scales at middle of body 81–93, in the first third appr. 66, near anus 43; ventrals 269–293. Width of commercial skins 16–62 cm.



Distribution:	Subsaharan Africa, from <i>Senegal</i> to <i>Somalia</i> and South to <i>South Africa</i> .
Derivatives:	Most frequently imported as entire skins for decoration purposes. Handbags, shoes, belts.
Trade:	Unsignificant. Total of skins reported by CITES Parties in 1978: 15, 16, 25 mtrs., and 1 shipment, in 1979: 286 and 170 mtrs. Swiss import, 1976–1980: 24 skins, mainly household effects.
Intraspecific variation:	
Similar species:	<i>Python molurus</i> (see sheet L-305.004.019.006) and <i>Python reticulatus</i> (see sheet L-305.004.019.008), distinguishable by scale numbers and colour pattern.
Bibliography:	Fritz Simons, V.F.M. (1962) Snakes of Southern Africa. Cape Town. Fuchs, K. (1968) Systematische Übersicht über die in der Lederindustrie am meisten zur Verarbeitung kommenden Reptilhäute. Leder- und Häutemarkt H. 46 und 50: 12 pp. Fuchs, K. (1973) Die afrikanischen Reptilhäute. Das Leder 24: 29–40.



Cerberus rhynchops

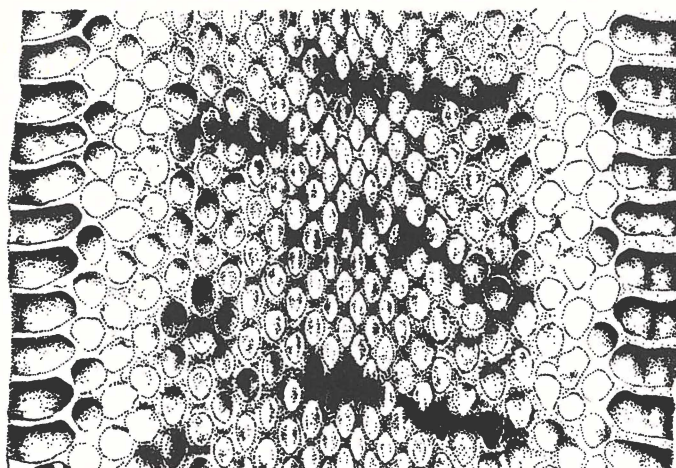
(Schneider, 1799)

Common names:
engl.: Dog-faced Water Snake
esp.: Culebra cancerbero de la Sonda
fr.:
de.: Hundskopf-Wassertrugnatte

Trade names: Water Snake

Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics: Central dorsal scales elliptic, the lateral ones bigger and wider, keeled (the keels occasionally very faint); numerous narrow transverse bands, quite irregular, laterally also some spots; scale rows 23–25, ventrals 131–159, width of the commercial skins 7–10 cm.



Distribution: Bangladesh, Burma, India, Kampuchea Dem., Lao People's Dem. Rep., Malaysia, Thailand, Viet Nam

Derivatives:

Trade: Swiss re-export, 1980: 2400 skins (from FR Germany to USA)

Intraspecific variation:

Similar species: *Natrix (Xenochrophis) piscator*, distinguishable by scale number.

Bibliography: Taylor, E.H. (1965) The Serpents of Thailand and Adjacent Waters. Univ. Kansas Science Bull. 45: 609–1096



Enhydris bocourti

(Jan, 1865)

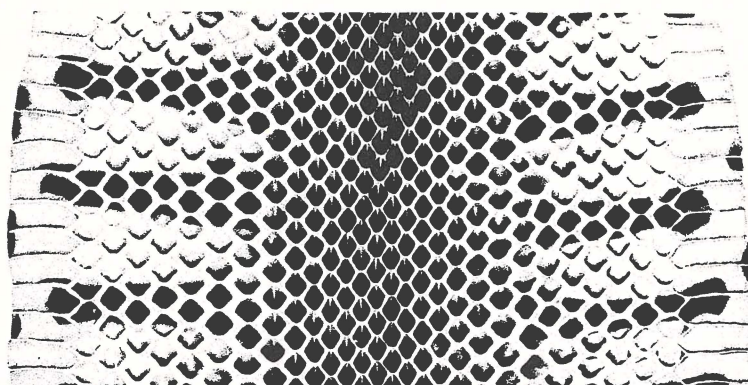
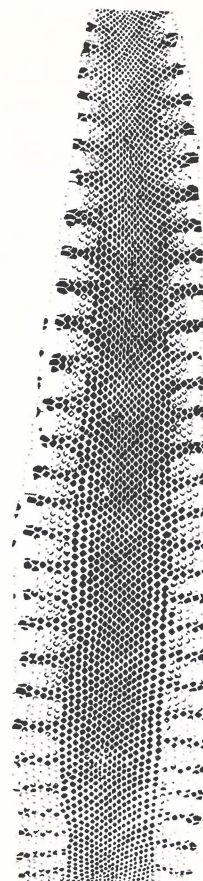
Common names: engl.: Bocourt's Water Snake
esp.:
fr.:
de.: Bocourts Trugnatter
ital.:

Trade names: Aer Schlange
Aerwater Snake
Choury Serpent

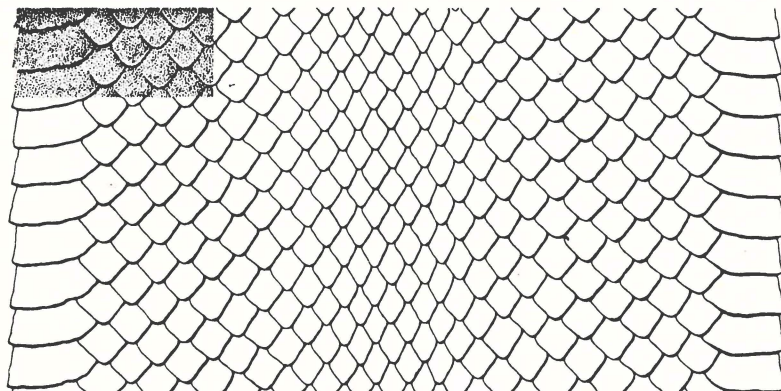
Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics:

Scales either separated or imbricated, quadrangular or slightly guttiform, smooth; lateral scales quadrangular; central part of skin dark (50 % of the width), here the dorsal scales with a small whitish streak, on dark-tanned skins these scales are clearly smaller than the surrounding ones; laterally regular small transverse brown bands; dorsal scale rows 27–29, ventrals 120–136; width of commercial skins appr. 12–14 cm.



natural
colour pattern



dyed skin

Distribution: *Kampuchea, Lao People's Dem. Rep., Malaysia, Thailand, Viet Nam*

Derivatives:

Trade relevance: Swiss re-export, 1980: nil

Similar species: Skins without colour pattern quite similar to some Hydrophiidae, but should be characterized by the combination of scale rows, central dorsal scales smaller and presence of well defined ventral scales.

Bibliography: Fuchs, K. (1974) Die asiatischen Reptilhäute. Das Leder 25: 1–13
Taylor, E.H. (1965) The Serpents of Thailand and Adjacent Waters. Univ. Kansas Science Bull. 45: 609–1096.



Homalopsis buccata

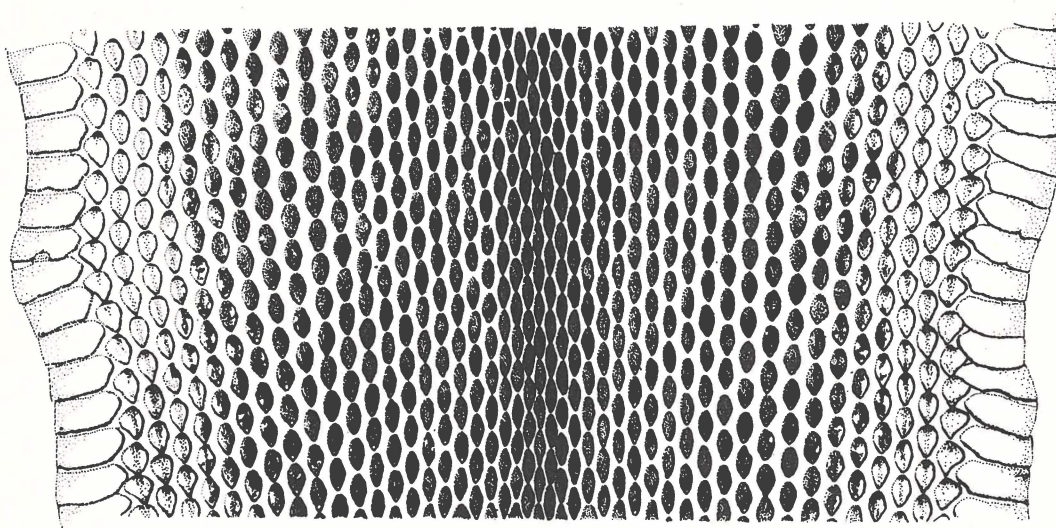
(Linné, 1758)

Common names:
engl.: Puff-faced Water Snake
esp.: Serpiente acuática, Juflu
fr.: Homalopside joufflu
de.: Boa-Trugnatter
ital.: Omalopside boccato

Trade names:
Aer-Schlange
Aerwater Snake

Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics: Scales small, in middle of skin small, elliptical and slightly lanceolate, more than twice as long as wide, the lateral ones drop-shaped; slightly separated; well defined ventrals; scales smooth only on the anterior part of the skin, keeled on the rest; scale rows 43–47, ventrals 154–180; dorsal brown blotches separated by lighter narrow bands. Width of commercial skins approximately 17 cm.



Distribution: Coasts of *Burma*, *Kampuchea* Dem., *Malaysia*, *Thailand*, Indo-Australian Archipelago

Derivatives:

Trade: Few data available. Swiss re-export, 1980: 86 skins (from Malaysia to FR Germany and Italy).

Intraspecific variation:

Similar species:

Bibliography: Taylor, E.H. (1965) The Serpents of Thailand and Adjacent Waters. Univ. Kansas Science Bull. 45: 609–1096



Cyclagras gigas

(Dum., Bibr. et Dum., 1854)

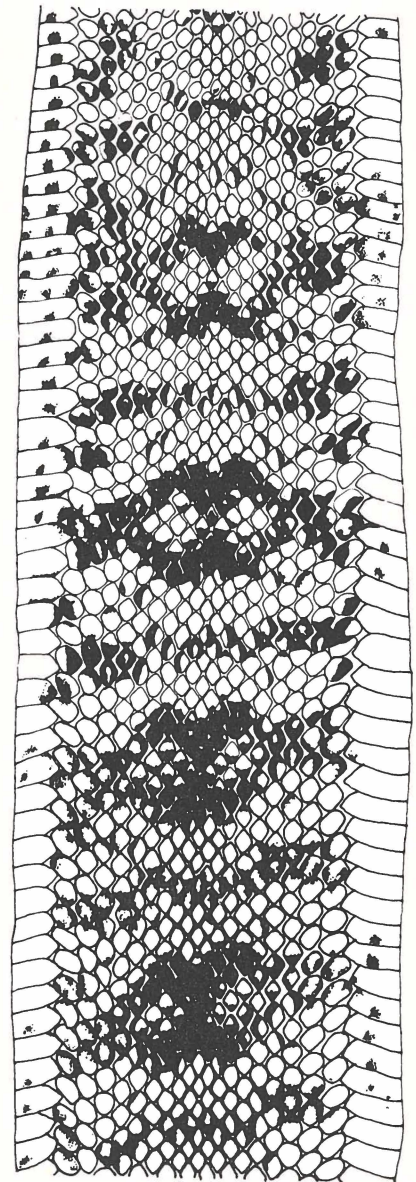
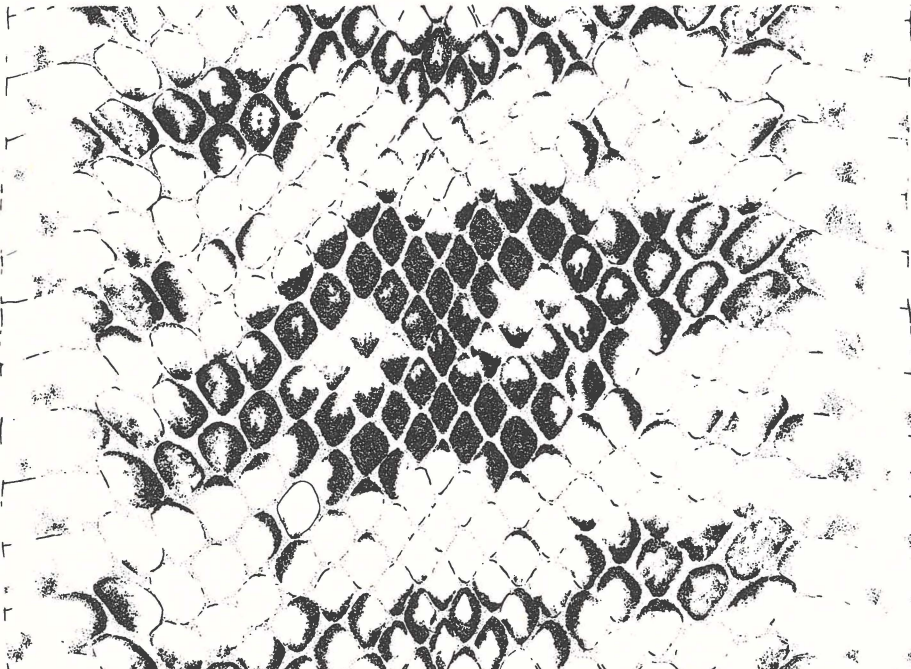
Common names: engl.: False Cobra
 esp.: Falsa cobra acuática
 fr.: Faux cobra, Couleuvre lisse du Brésil
 de.: Brasilianische Glanznatter,
 Riesenglanznatter
 guaraní: Nakaniná

Trade names: False Cobra
 Falsche Kobra
 Wasserschlange

Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics:

Circular or eight-like blotches with lighter center occupying nearly the whole width of the skin; between the blotches dark transverse bands; ventral scales on the first third of body with black lateral spots; 19 scale rows; dorsal scales clearly longer than wide; most lateral scale row with nearly ovoid, much bigger and transverse scales; all scales smooth; approximately 1 scale per square-centimeter (width of skin 16 cm). Width of commercial skins 15–30 cm. Total length of animal up to 250 cm.



Distribution: South America: N *Argentina*, E *Bolivia*, S *Brazil*, *Paraguay*

Derivatives:

Trade: Rather insignificant. Swiss import, 1975–1980: 2 skins.

Intraspecific variation: none

Similar species: none

Bibliography: Fuchs, K. (1971) Die südamerikanischen Reptilhäute. *Das Leder* 22: 197–213.
Peters, J.A. & Orejas-Miranda, B. (1970) *Catalogue of the Neotropical Squamata: Part I. Snakes.*
Washington.



Ptyas mucosus

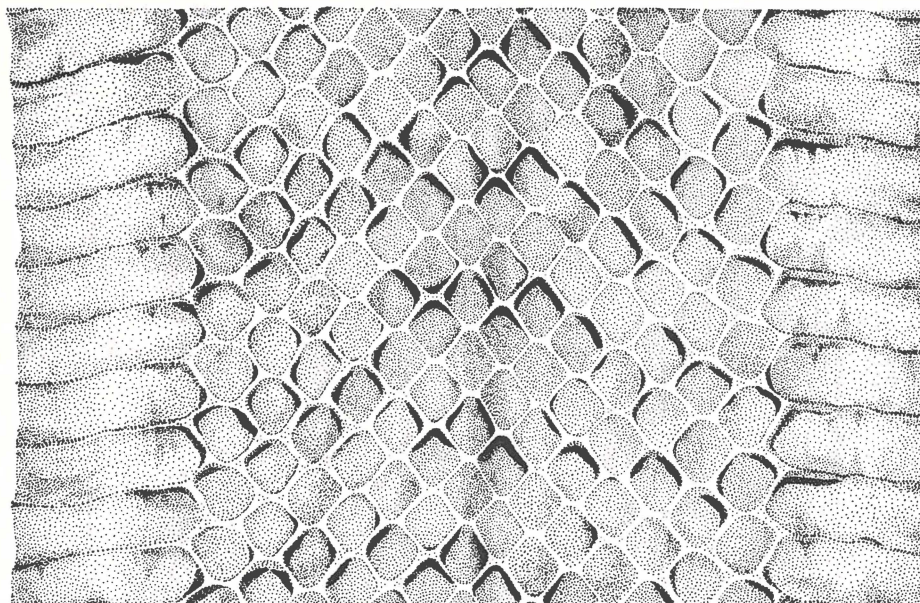
(Linné, 1758)

Common names: engl.: Indian Rat Snake, Dhaman
esp.:
fr.: Grand serpent-ratier de l'Inde, Elaphe de l'Inde, Dhaman
de.: Rattennatter, Dhaman
ital.: Serpente dei ratti

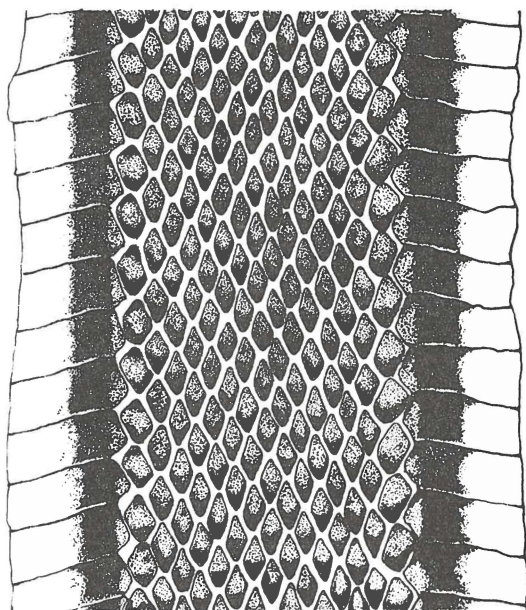
Trade names: Whipsnake
Ayerschlange

Scientific synonyms: *Zamensis mucosus*
Zaocys mucosus

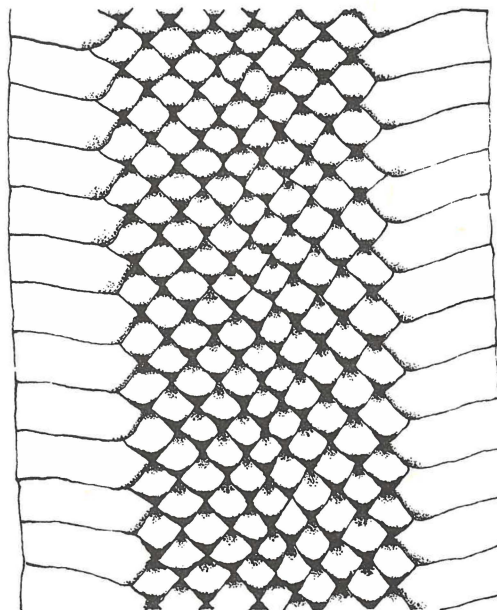
Characteristics: Scales squarish, on the most anterior parts of the skin slightly guttiform; lateral scales bordering the ventrals slightly bigger; central scales closely together, slightly separated laterally; scales smooth, but tanning folds may simulate keels; scales partly bordered with black, in the posterior third of the skin badly defined brown transverse bands. Scale rows 17 (16), ventrals 190–213; width of commercial skins 10–17 cm. Total length of the animal up to 240 cm.



- Distribution:** *Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, China People's Rep., India, Indonesia, Iran, Kampuchea Dem., Lao People's Dem. Rep., Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam*
- Derivatives:** Handbags, belts, small leather articles, coat linings etc.
- Trade:** Large quantities of *Ptyas* skins are traded, but only a few precise data are available. Swiss re-export 1980: 13.072 skins and 171 handbags.
- Similar species:** *Ptyas carinatus*, distinguishable by scale numbers and colour pattern
Ptyas korros (Schlegel, 1837), L-305.005.230.002
engl.: Indo-Chinese Rat Snake
fr.: Petit serpent-ratier de l'Inde
de.: Gelbbäuchige Rattenschlange
- Scientific synonyms:** *Zamensis korros*
- Characteristics:** On anterior half of skin the dorsal scales longer than wide, on posterior half nearly tetragonal; scales with small black spots; in anterior half the ventral scales laterally black, forming a black lateral stripe; scales smooth, in 15 rows, ventrals 160–187. Width of commercial skins 7–10 cm. Total length of the animal up to 200 cm.



anterior half



posterior half

- Bibliography:** Fuchs, K. (1974) Die asiatischen Reptilhäute. Das Leder 25: 1–13
Taylor, E.H. (1965) The Serpents of Thailand and Adjacent Waters. Univ. Kansas Science Bull. 45: 609–1096.



Naja naja

(Linné, 1758)

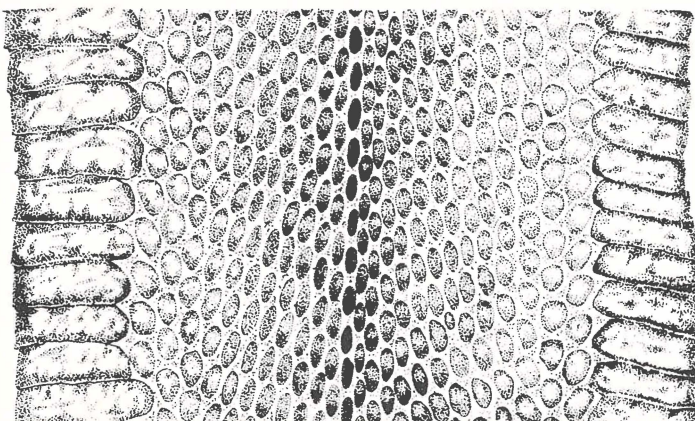
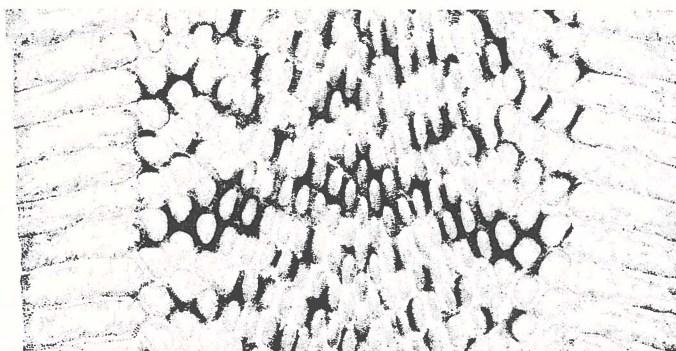
Common names: engl.: Indian Cobra
esp.: Cobra de anteojos, Cobra de la India
fr.: Cobra indien, Serpent à lunettes, Naja
de.: Kobra, Brillenschlange
ital.: Cobra, Serpente dagli occhiali

Trade names: Cobra

Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics:

Entire skins easily distinguishable by spectacled or monocled hood; scales smooth, the dorsal ones narrow, elliptical and quite close together; lateral scales slightly drop-shaped; some skins with indistinct grey transversal bands, the mark on the hood black; occasionally one or two scale rows darker, forming a narrow longitudinal dorsal stripe; scale rows 23–33 over the hood, 19–23 at middle of the body, 15–19 on the last third; ventrals 174–195. Width of commercial skins 10–17 cm.



Distribution:	<i>Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei, Burma, China People's Rep., India, Indonesia, Iran, Kampuchea Dem., Lao People's Dem. Rep., Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, USSR</i>
Derivatives:	Coat linings, belts, handbags, small leather articles. Stuffed specimens (Cobra fighting with mongoose).
Trade:	No data available, but often seen in trade.
Intrapsecific variation:	About 10 subspecies have been described.
Similar species:	Other <i>Naja</i> species, not distinguishable from skin parts only.
Bibliography:	Fuchs, K. (1968) Systematische Übersicht über die in der Lederindustrie am meisten zur Verarbeitung kommenden Reptilhäute. Leder- und Häutemarkt H. 46 und 50: 12 pp. Fuchs, K. (1974) Die asiatischen Reptilhäute. Das Leder 25: 1–13. Taylor, E.H. (1965) The Serpents of Thailand and Adjacent Waters. Univ. Kansas Science Bull. 45: 609–1096.



Hydrophis cyanocinctus

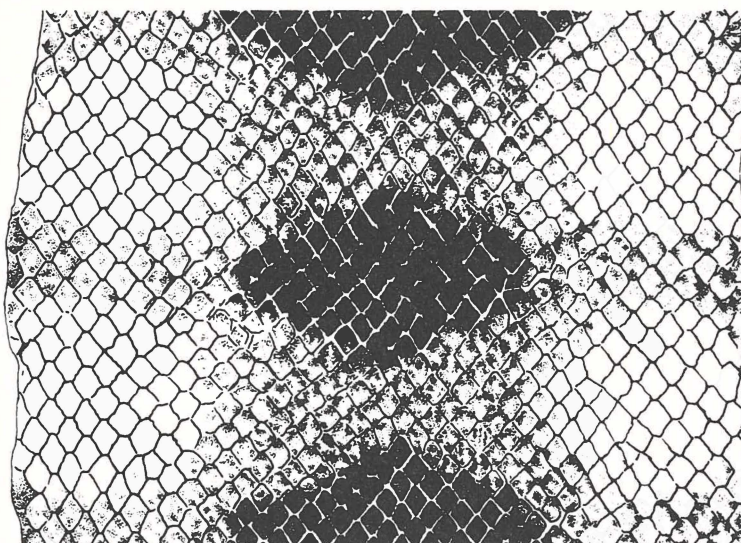
Daudin, 1803

Common names: engl.: Blue-banded Sea Snake
esp.:
fr.: Hydrophide à bandes bleues, Serpent marin à bandes bleues
de.: Blaugebänderte Ruderschlange
ital.: Serpente di mare dalle fasce azzurre

Trade names: none

Scientific synonyms: *Distira cyanocincta*

Characteristics: Scales not imbricate, not differentiated into dorsals and ventrals; rhombic; approximately 17 scale rows in the middle of the back keeled; scale rows 34 on the first third, 42 on the middle of the body, 37 on the last third; approximately 50 transverse dark bands, clearly widened in the middle of the back. Total length of the animal up to nearly 200 cm; width of the skin approximately 12 cm.



Hydrophis cyanocinctus

Distribution: Coasts from the Persian Gulf to Japan and in the Indo-Australian Archipelago.

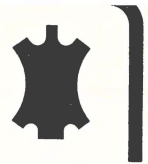
Derivatives:

Trade: No data available, but probably rather insignificant

Intraspecific variation: none

Similar species: The Genus *Hydrophis* includes 23 species.

Bibliography: Taylor, E.H. (1965) The Serpents of Thailand and Adjacent Waters. Univ. Kansas Science Bull. 45: 609–1096.



Lapemis hardwickii

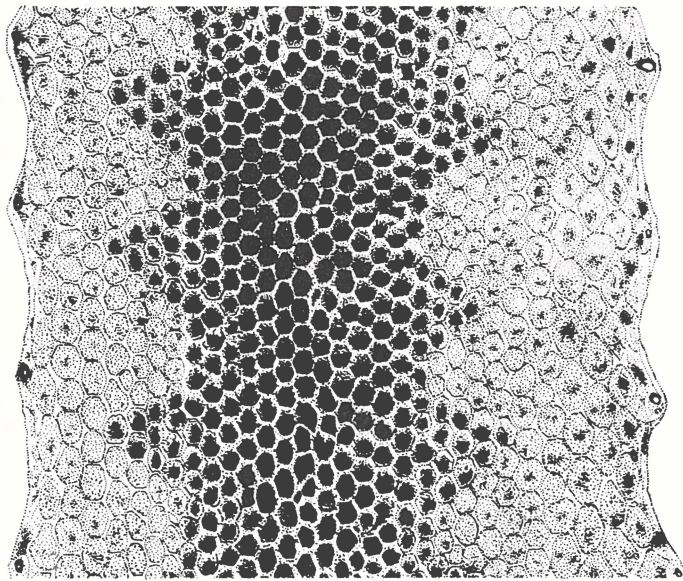
Gray, 1834

Common names: engl.: Hardwick's Sea Snake
esp.:
fr.:
de.: Plump-Seeschlange
ital.:

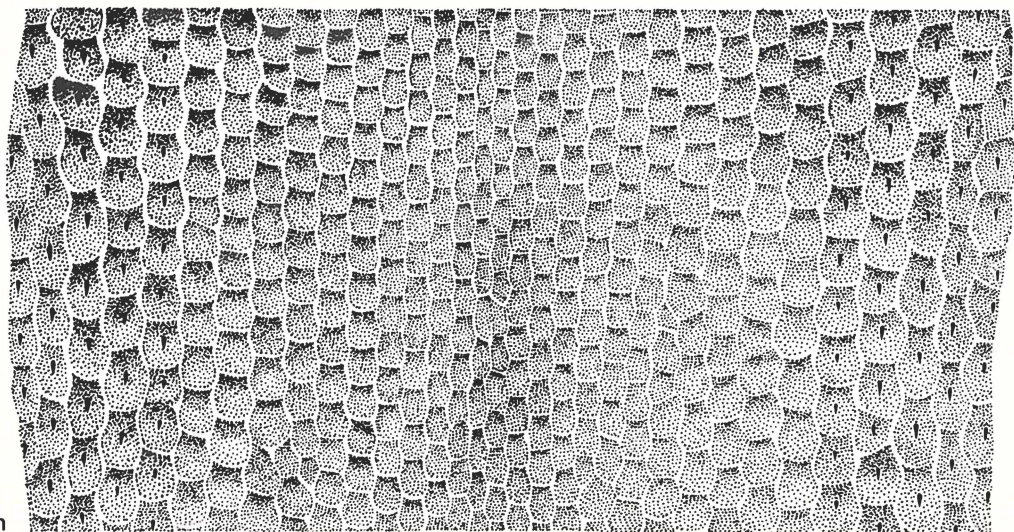
Trade names: Duhol

Scientific synonyms: *Enhydris hardwickii*

Characteristics: Scales not separated into dorsals and ventrals; dorsal scales squarish or hexagonal, smooth, only the lateral 3 or 4 rows with a short keel; broad dark transversal bands pointed laterally, separated or confluent; 23–41 scale rows, approximately 10 scales per cm² (width of the skin 12–13 cm); width of commercial skins approx. 9–14 cm.



raw *Lapemis* sp. skin



finished *Lapemis* sp. skin

Distribution: Pacific Ocean from S *Japan* to N *Australia*

Derivatives: e.g. watch straps

Trade: No data available, but probably rather insignificant.

Intraspecific variation: none

Similar species: *Lapemis curtus*

Bibliography: Taylor, E.H. (1965) Ther Serpents of Thailand and Adjacent Waters. Univ. Kansas Science Bull. 45: 609–1096



Laticauda spp.

Species: *Laticauda colubrina* Schneider, 1799
Laticauda semifasciata Reinwardt, 1837

Common names: engl.: Amphibious Sea Snake
esp.: Serpiente marina de cola ancha
fr.: Serpent marin à queue plate
de.: Plattschwanzseeschlange
ital.: Serpente di mare dalla grande coda

Trade names: Sea Snake
Walo walo

Scientific synonyms: *Platurus* spp.

Characteristics: Scales differentiated into dorsal and ventral scales, dorsal scales uniform in size, imbricate, smooth, apically slightly rounded, squarish. Colour pattern (if visible): 30–40 transversal bands, larger than the space between them. Scale rows 21–23 (25), ventrals 195–205 resp. 213–245.



Distribution: E Indian Ocean (*Laticauda colubrina*) and W Pacific Ocean (*Laticauda semifasciata*)

Derivatives:

Trade: No data available, but probably rather insignificant.

Intraspecific variation: *Laticauda semifasciata* includes 2 subspecies.

Similar species: The Genus *Laticauda* includes 4 species.

Bibliography: Fuchs, K. (1974) Die asiatischen Reptilhäute. Das Leder 25: 1–13
Smith, M. (1926) Monograph of the Sea Snakes (Hydrophiidae). Brit. Mus. London.



Crotalus durissus

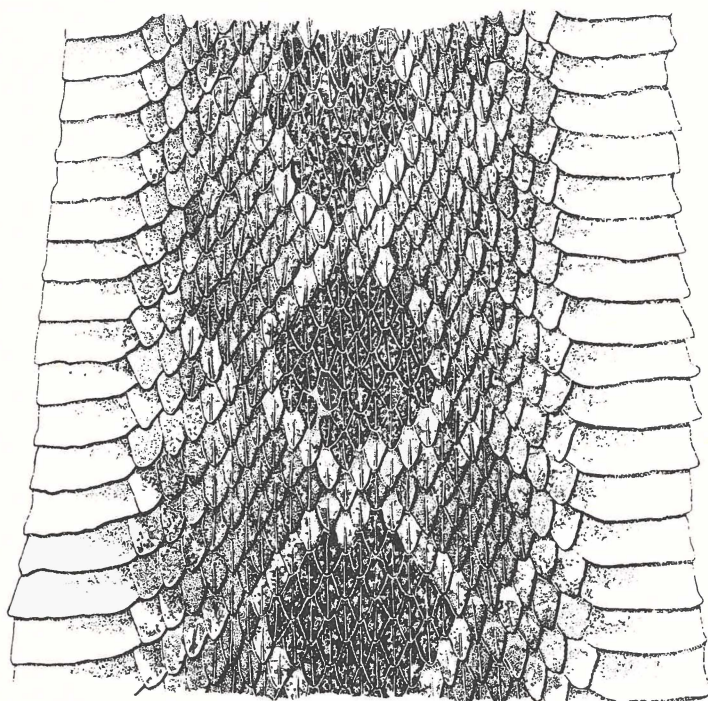
Linné, 1758

Common names: engl.: Cascabel
 esp.: Cascabel, Vibora de Cascabel
 fr.: Cascavelle, Crotale des tropiques
 de.: Schauerklapperschlange
 ital.:

Trade names: Cascavel
 Diamond Rattlesnake
 Mboi-Chini

Scientific synonyms: *Crotalus terrificus*

Characteristics: Scales clearly imbricate, drop-shaped or lanceolate, all scales except the 2 or 3 outer ones strongly keeled; 25 to 33 scale rows; a longitudinal diamond colour pattern, the whitish borders forming two overcrossing zigzag-lines; on posterior third of the skin the pattern less contrasted; five median dorsal scales a little smaller forming after glazing process a darker line; ground colour dark brown; 160–170 ventrals; length of skin up to 190 cm, width of commercial skins 14–23 cm; 1–2,5 scales/cm².



Distribution: Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Columbia, Costa Rica, Curaçao: Aruba Island, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela

Derivatives:

Trade: No data available, but probably insignificant.

Intraspecific variation: 6 subspecies have been described.

Similar species: Other *Crotalus* species.

Bibliography: Fuchs, K. (1971). Die südamerikanischen Schlangenhäute. Das Leder 22: 197–213
 Peters, J.A., B. Orejas-Miranda (1970). Catalogue of the Neotropical Squamata: Part I. Snakes. 347 pp., Washington.



Vipera russellii

(Shaw, 1797)

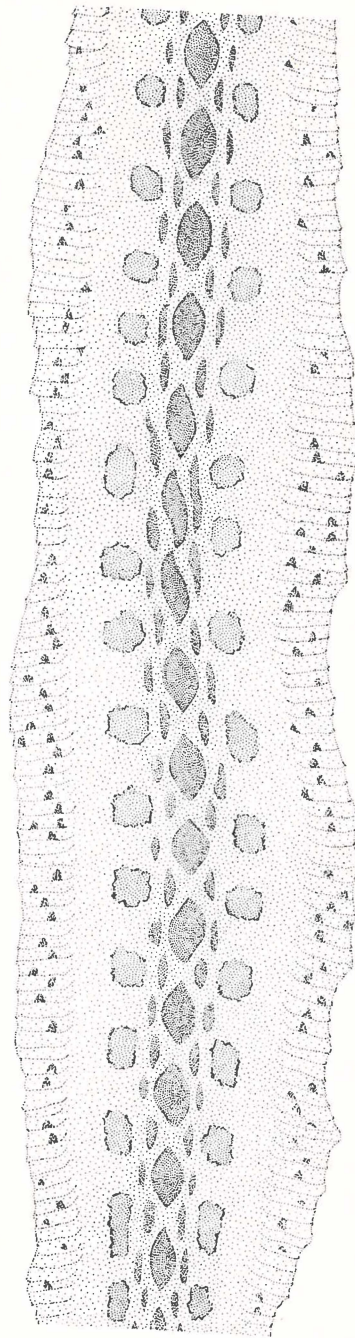
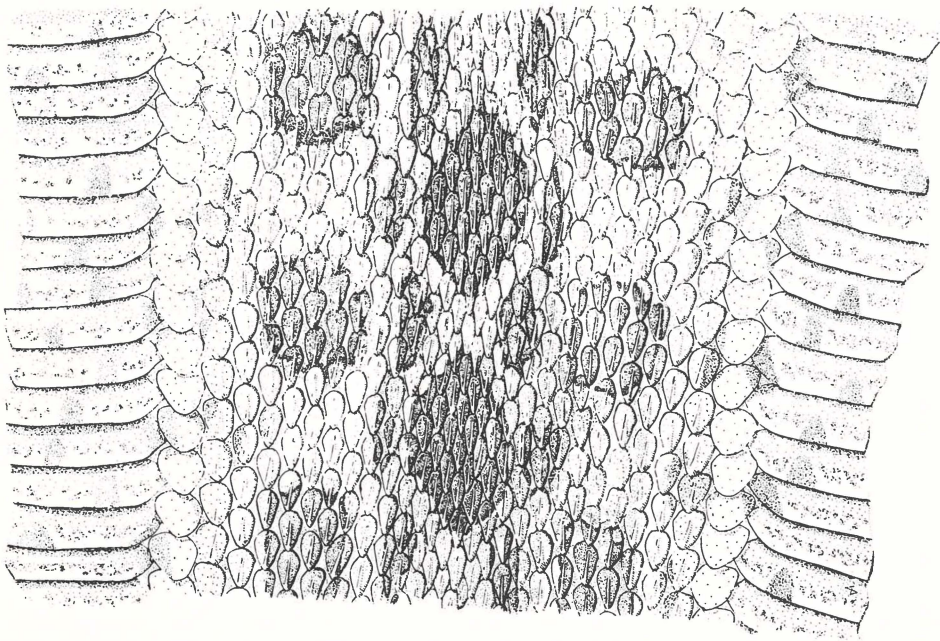
Common names: engl.: Russel's Viper
esp.: Vibora de Russell
fr.: Vipère de Russel
de.: Kettenviper, Daboia
ital.: Vipera di Russell

Trade names: King Cobra
Daboia
Tic Polonga

Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics:

Three longitudinal rows of oval black-bordered spots, occasionally they touch or fuse; a row of small spots between dorsal and lateral spots; scales with the exception of the most lateral ones strongly keeled; dorsal scales drop-shaped, scales bordering the ventrals nearly cordiform and bigger; scale rows 27–33, ventrals 149–180; 6,5 scales per cm² (width of skin 14 cm); width of commercial skin 10–17 cm; total length of the animal up to 150 cm.



Distribution: *Bangladesh, Burma, S China People's Rep., Indonesia: Comodo, Domblen, Endeh, Flores, Java, Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand*

Derivatives: Handbags etc.

Trade: Regularly in trade, but no precise data available.

Intraspecific variation: 4 subspecies have been described.

Similar species: none

Bibliography: Fuchs, K. (1968) Systematische Übersicht über die in der Lederindustrie am meisten zur Verarbeitung kommenden Reptilhäute. *Leder- und Häute*, H. 46 und 50: 12 pp.
Fuchs, K. (1974) Die asiatischen Reptilhäute. *Das Leder* 25: 1–13.
Taylor, E.H. (1965) The Serpents of Thailand and Adjacent Waters. *Univ. Kansas Science Bull.* 45: 609–1096.



General Notes

This chapter deals with the characteristics of the belly skin, including both flanks, and of the underface of the tail. This is the surface shown by many of the hides which enter trade.

With the exception of the flanks, the whole surface of the trunk and of the tail is covered by relatively small rectangular ventral scutes, arranged in more or less regular transversal and longitudinal rows (series).

These rows differ from the rows of dorsal scutes in that they are much smaller. One has to discern between the gular scutes and the ventral scutes on the belly and on the lower surface of the tail. The border between the gular scutes and the belly scutes is marked by a *collar* (see sheet A-306.000.000.001, figure 1 C, in volume 3) in nearly all species of crocodiles. This collar is defined as a transversal row consisting of distinctly enlarged scutes across the throat. It is completely lacking only in the true gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*), but it may be hard to discern in some other species or subspecies.

With exception of the alligators and caimans (family Alligatoridae), all crocodiles have pore-like sense organs near the hind margins of their ventral scutes (see figure 1). The function of these organs is not known. In most species, each scute shows only a single "pore", but some species show up to 4 of such structures on one scute, like the South-east Asian crocodile (*Crocodylus novaeguineae*). Differences in the degree of visibility of the "pores" may be useful in some cases to distinguish between related forms of crocodiles, as in the subspecies of the African slender-snouted crocodile (*Crocodylus cataphractus*).

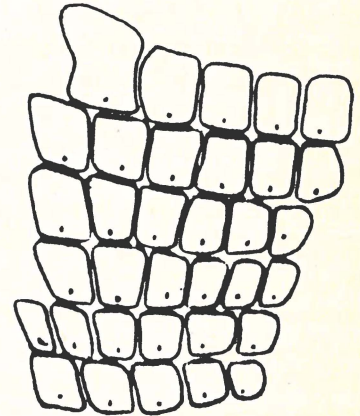


Figure 1
Pore-like sense organs

On the border between the surfaces of the belly and of the tail is situated, longitudinally, an elliptical area of small scutes, concentrically arranged and surrounding the vent. This field of scutes is referred to here as the *vent area*, and it plays an important role in counting the number of scute rows in front and behind it (see sheet A-306.000.000.001, figure 1 VA, in volume 3).

We have to count the number of *transversal rows* in the following way:

- a) gular scutes, from the 1st row in front of the collar forwards to the tip of the snout;
- b) ventral scutes, on the belly from the 1st row behind the collar backwards to the front margin of the vent area;
- c) caudal rows, from the rear of the vent area backwards to the tip of the tail.

The ventral scutes are arranged rather regularly in most crocodile species. There exist some species, however, in which the ventral scutes do not form regular transversal rows, especially on the hind part of the belly and on the surface of the tail.

The ventral scutes are arranged rather regularly in most crocodile species. There exist some species, however, in which the ventral scutes do not form regular transversal rows, especially on the hind part of the belly and on the surface of the tail behind its root. In such cases the halves of a transversal row do not meet in the midline (see figure 2).

In the swamp crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*) the halves of the transversal rows overlap each other and end on the opposite side (see sheet L-306.002.001.009). Similar irregularities may occur behind the base of the tail, especially in the Belize crocodile (*Crocodylus moreletii*) in which the transversal rows of ventral scutes on the belly and on the front part of the tail are arranged especially irregularly.

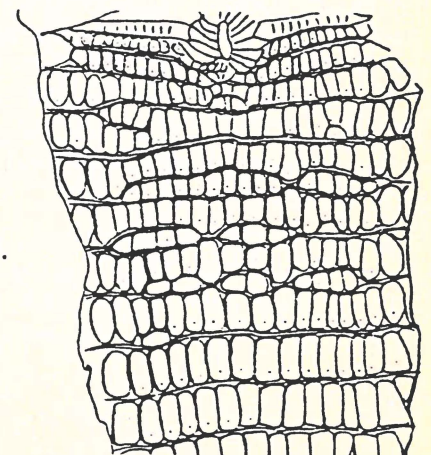


Figure 2
Incomplete transversal rows
on the tail of *Crocodylus moreletii*

The number of *transversal rows* of the belly scutes is to be counted from the 1st row behind the collar to the last row just in front of the vent area.

The number of *longitudinal rows* is expressed by the number of scutes arranged within the middlemost transversal row on the belly, i.e. in the row exactly between the rear of the upper arms and the front margin of the upper thighs.

Ossifications as defined in connection with the dorsal scutes (see volume 3), may exist also in the ventral scutes and in some large flank scales, but they are different in shape from the dorsal ossifications. On the lower surface a range exists from total ossification of the whole area of each scute through to a more or less complete absence of ossification.

In the caimans of the genera *Caiman*, *Melanosuchus* and *Paleosuchus* only, the whole area of each scute may be completely ossified, at least in very old specimens. The ventral ossifications of these caimans are two-pieced; each consists of a small anterior part and a large posterior part (figure 3). This is a typical characteristic by which it is easily possible to recognize the identity of a leather product as originating from this group of caimans. If ossifications exist at all, they are one-pieced in all other crocodiles, including in the true alligators, the nearest relatives of the caimans. There are considerable differences between the species and subspecies in this regard, so that these details play an important role in the identification of crocodile skins. We have to ascertain the relative size of the ossifications as well as the number of transversal rows of ventral scutes in which they occur.

The *flanks* of crocodiles are covered by comparatively small and imprecisely juxtaposed scales which are somewhat roundish in outline and more or less isolated from each other. Their general arrangement, the size, the degree of ossification and the presence or absence of keels may be of value for our purposes. Furthermore, we have to discern between large flank scales and minute ones, also called granular scales.

The large flank scales may be arranged in more or less regular longitudinal rows (= series), but many species or subspecies lack any regularity in this respect, and this is true also of the granular scales. The granular scales may form longitudinal series between the large scales. In other cases, however, they are scattered irregularly between them in such a manner to produce a criss-cross pattern of lines.

Keels may be present on the large flank scales of the outermost longitudinal rows, i.e. the rows situated towards the dorsal scutes. Differences in this respect may enable us to distinguish between geographical populations or subspecies of some species.

No less important is the number of the large flank scales arranged on both sides of the belly between the dorsal and ventral scutes within the middlemost transversal rows. Because of the rather irregular position of the scales it is not always very easy to count the exact number of the large flank scales within a row. It is recommended to count the scales of several transversal rows on both sides and to calculate the average number.

Also the flank scales may show ossifications, especially within the external rows, situated towards the dorsal scutes. In this case it may be of value to ascertain whether ossifications are present or not and to determine in which longitudinal row they occur.

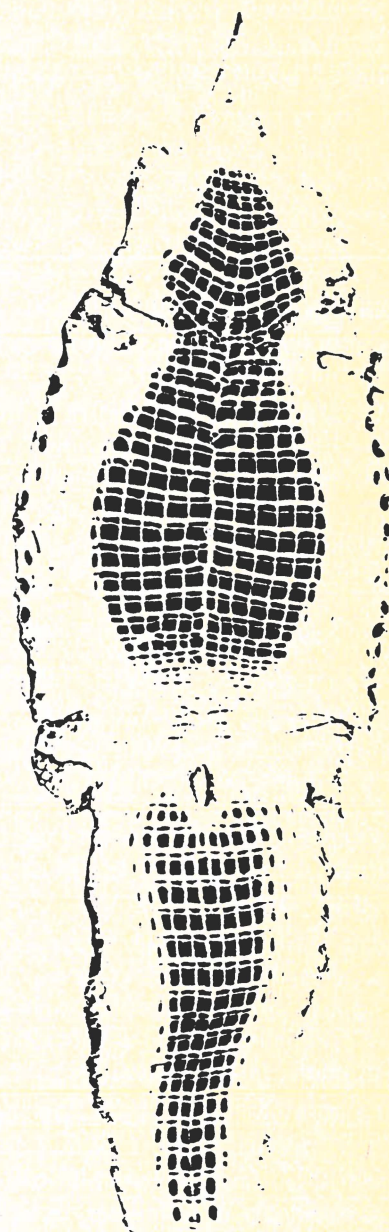


Figure 3:
Two-pieced ossifications in
the ventral scutes of the
caiman genera *Caiman*,
Melanosuchus and *Paleosuchus*

Identification Key to Crocodile Families (Leather)



- 1 No pore-like sense organs in front of the middle of the rear of ventral scutes:

Family Alligatoridae

Keys to genera and species:
see sheets L-306.001.000.001 and 002

- 1' Each ventral scute with 1 (up to 3) pore-like sense organ in front of the middle of the rear:

Family Crocodylidae, Family Gavialidae

→ 2

- 2 Gular scutes and ventral scutes separated by a collar formed by a transversal row of enlarged scutes:

Family Crocodylidae

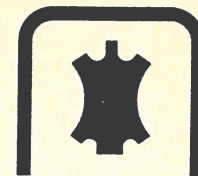
Keys to genera and species:
see sheets L-306.002.000.001 and 002

- 2' As a rule no collar of enlarged scutes between the gular scutes and the ventral scutes:

Family Gavialidae

One species only:
see sheet L-306.003.001.001

Identification Key to Crocodile Species (Leather)



The following keys lead directly to the species, according to their geographical distribution. The keys can be used only if the geographical origin of the specimens is certain. For the identification of complete specimens see also volume 3, sheet A-306.000.000.003.

A. AFRICA

- 1 Scutes of the throat and fore part of the belly remarkably ossified; ossifications locally nearly as large as the scutes themselves. — Ossifications of the scutes within the 4th to 11th transversal row behind the collar about as half as large as the scutes themselves. — 10 to 14 ventral scutes within the middlemost transversal row of belly scutes:
 - 1' Even the largest ossifications in the scutes of the throat and of the fore part of the belly not more than half as large as the scutes themselves. — 12 to 20 ventral scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly:

Crocodylus cataphractus, C. niloticus: → 2
 - 2 Ossifications in the scutes of the middle transversal rows of the belly may be half as large as the scutes themselves (in *C. c. cataphractus*). — 12 to 14 scutes in the middlemost transversal row of the belly. — Foremost transversal rows of ventral scutes (situated immediately behind the collar) running regularly across the midline of the belly:

Crocodylus cataphractus
 - 2' Ossifications in the scutes of the middle transversal rows of ventral scutes either smaller than the half of the scutes themselves or absent. — 14 to 20 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly. — In both subspecies showing ossifications (i. e.: *C. n. niloticus* and *C. n. suchus*), a wedgeshaped area of minute and irregularly arranged scales projecting from the middle part of the collar backwards between the foremost 5 or 6 transversal rows of ventral scutes:

Crocodylus niloticus

B. ASIA

- 1 Ventral scutes without pore-like sense organs near the middle of their rear. — Anterior 12 transversal rows of ventral scutes with conspicuous ossifications, locally occupying more than the half of the scute:

Alligator sinensis
- 1' Ventral scutes each with one (or more) pore-like sense organs in front of the rear, although not distinct in all scutes. — Ventral scutes without ossifications:

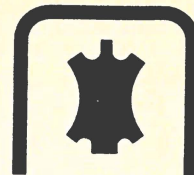
Crocodylus novaeguineae, C. palustris, C. porosus, C. siamensis, Tomistoma schlegelii, Gavialis gangeticus: → 2
- 2 All scutes on the throat and on the anterior part of the belly of equal size; generally no transversal row of enlarged scutes as a collar:

Gavialis gangeticus
- 2' A collar of enlarged scutes inserted between the transversal rows of gular scutes and ventral scutes:

Crocodylus novaeguineae, C. palustris, C. porosus, C. siamensis, Tomistoma schlegelii → 3

-
- 3 5 or less large flank scales arranged in a transversal row in the middle of the belly on both sides. — Large flank scales of all longitudinal series keeled:
C. palustris, *Tomistoma schlegelii*: → 4
- 3' At least 6 (up to 11) large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row of the belly. — Large flank scales only of the outermost 1 to 3 (4) longitudinal rows with keels:
Crocodylus novaeguineae, *C. porosus*, *C. siamensis*: → 5
- 4 22 to 24 transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area. — Not more than 12 to 14 ventral scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly. — Transversal rows of ventral scutes passing regularly across the midline of the belly: *Tomistoma schlegelii*
- 4' 28 to 32 transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area. — 18 to 20 ventral scutes arranged within the middlemost transversal row of the belly. — Transversal rows of ventral scutes do not pass regularly across the midline of the belly; both halves overlap there without to continue: *Crocodylus palustris*
- 5 "Supernumerary" oval scutes inserted between the regular transversal rows of ventral scutes, especially on the hind part of the belly and the fore part of the tail: *Crocodylus siamensis*
- 5' No "supernumerary" oval scutes between the regular transversal rows of ventral scutes:
Crocodylus novaeguineae, *C. porosus*: → 6
- 6 Granular scales inserted between the large flank scales, locally arranged in short longitudinal series. — Large flank scales ossified in old specimens: *Crocodylus novaeguineae*
- 6' No granular scales between the large flank scales. — Large flank scales without ossifications: *Crocodylus porosus*

Identification Key to Crocodile Species (Leather)



The following keys lead directly to the species, according to their geographical distribution. The keys can be used only if the geographical origin of the specimens is certain. For the identification of complete specimens see also volume 3, sheet A-306.000.000.003.

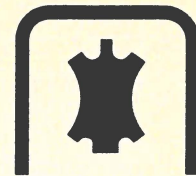
A. AFRICA

- 1 Scutes of the throat and fore part of the belly remarkably ossified; ossifications locally nearly as large as the scutes themselves. — Ossifications of the scutes within the 4th to 11th transversal row behind the collar about as half as large as the scutes themselves. — 10 to 14 ventral scutes within the middlemost transversal row of belly scutes: *Osteolaemus tetraspis*
- 1' Even the largest ossifications in the scutes of the throat and of the fore part of the belly not more than half as large as the scutes themselves. — 12 to 20 ventral scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly:
Crocodylus cataphractus, C. niloticus: → 2
- 2 Ossifications in the scutes of the middle transversal rows of the belly may be half as large as the scutes themselves (in *C. c. cataphractus*). — 12 to 14 scutes in the middlemost transversal row of the belly. — Foremost transversal rows of ventral scutes (situated immediately behind the collar) running regularly across the midline of the belly: *Crocodylus cataphractus*
- 2' Ossifications in the scutes of the middle transversal rows of ventral scutes either smaller than the half of the scutes themselves or absent. — 14 to 20 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly. — In both subspecies showing ossifications (i. e.: *C. n. niloticus* and *C. n. suchus*), a wedged shaped area of minute and irregularly arranged scales projecting from the middle part of the collar backwards between the foremost 5 or 6 transversal rows of ventral scutes: *Crocodylus niloticus*

B. ASIA

- 1 Ventral scutes without pore-like sense organs near the middle of their rear. — Anterior 12 transversal rows of ventral scutes with conspicuous ossifications, locally occupying more than the half of the scute: *Alligator sinensis*
- 1' Ventral scutes each with one (or more) pore-like sense organs in front of the rear, although not distinct in all scutes. — Ventral scutes without ossifications:
Crocodylus novaeguineae, C. palustris, C. porosus, C. siamensis, Tomistoma schlegelii, Gavialis gangeticus: → 2
- 2 All scutes on the throat and on the anterior part of the belly of equal size; generally no transversal row of enlarged scutes as a collar: *Gavialis gangeticus*
- 2' A collar of enlarged scutes inserted between the transversal rows of gular scutes and ventral scutes:
Crocodylus novaeguineae, C. palustris, C. porosus, C. siamensis, Tomistoma schlegelii → 3

-
- 3 5 or less large flank scales arranged in a transversal row in the middle of the belly on both sides. — Large flank scales of all longitudinal series keeled:
C. palustris, *Tomistoma schlegelii*: → 4
- 3' At least 6 (up to 11) large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row of the belly. — Large flank scales only of the outermost 1 to 3 (4) longitudinal rows with keels:
Crocodylus novaeguineae, *C. porosus*, *C. siamensis*: → 5
- 4 22 to 24 transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area. — Not more than 12 to 14 ventral scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly. — Transversal rows of ventral scutes passing regularly across the midline of the belly: *Tomistoma schlegelii*
- 4' 28 to 32 transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area. — 18 to 20 ventral scutes arranged within the middlemost transversal row of the belly. — Transversal rows of ventral scutes do not pass regularly across the midline of the belly; both halves overlap there without to continue: *Crocodylus palustris*
- 5 "Supernumerary" oval scutes inserted between the regular transversal rows of ventral scutes, especially on the hind part of the belly and the fore part of the tail: *Crocodylus siamensis*
- 5' No "supernumerary" oval scutes between the regular transversal rows of ventral scutes:
Crocodylus novaeguineae, *C. porosus*: → 6
- 6 Granular scales inserted between the large flank scales, locally arranged in short longitudinal series. — Large flank scales ossified in old specimens: *Crocodylus novaeguineae*
- 6' No granular scales between the large flank scales. — Large flank scales without ossifications: *Crocodylus porosus*
-



C. AUSTRALIA

- 1 Anterior ventral scutes with conspicuous ossifications in the centre. — 22 to 24 transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area. — 12 to 14 ventral scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly: *Crocodylus johnsoni*
- 1' Ventral scutes without ossifications. — At least 31 (up to 35) transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area. — 16 to 19 ventral scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly: *Crocodylus porosus*

D. AMERICA

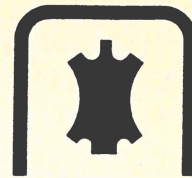
- 1 No pore-like sense organs in front of the rear of the ventral scutes. — Besides of *Alligator mississippiensis*, nearly all ventral scutes completely ossified:

Family Alligatoridae

Keys to genera and species see sheets
L-306.001.000.001 and 002

- 1' Pore-like sense organs in front of the rear of the ventral scutes, although not clearly visible in all scutes:
Crocodylus acutus, *C. intermedius*, *C. moreletii*, *C. rhombifer*: → 2
- 2 18 to 20 ventral scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
— Transversal rows of ventral scutes arranged very irregularly on the basis of the tail but interrupted in the midline: *Crocodylus moreletii*
- 2' 14 to 16 ventral scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
— Transversal rows of ventral scutes arranged regularly on the basis of the tail and passing without interruptions from one side to the other one:
Crocodylus acutus, *C. intermedius*, *C. rhombifer*: → 3
- 3 Locally some more or less irregular longitudinal series of granular scutes between the large flank scales: *Crocodylus intermedius*
- 3' No longitudinal series of granular scales between the large flank scales:
Crocodylus acutus, *C. rhombifer*: → 4
- 4 Flank scales without keels and without ossifications: *Crocodylus acutus*
- 4' Large flank scales of the external longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes) with strong keels and with ossifications: *Crocodylus rhombifer*

Identification Key to Alligatoridae Species (Leather)



Genus Alligator

- 1 Gular and pectoral scutes with conspicuous ossifications in their centres, locally occupying more than the half of the scute itself (ossifications always in one piece, in contrast to the caimans of the genera *Caiman*, *Melanosuchus* and *Paleosuchus*).
— Only 8 to 10 ventral scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly:
- 1' None or very small ossifications (in very old animals only) in the centres of the posterior gular scutes and of the pectoral scutes, occupying much less than a third of the scutes themselves. — 12 to 14 ventral scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly:

Alligator sinensis
(see sheet L-306.001.001.002)

Alligator mississippiensis
(see sheet L-306.001.001.001)

Genus Caiman

- 1 At the most 24 but usually less transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area. — Small granular scales on the flanks only locally arranged in short and more or less regular longitudinal series between the large flank scales:
- 1' At least 24 but usually more transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area. — Granular flank scales arranged in rather long and regular longitudinal rows between the large flank scales:

Caiman crocodilus
(see sheet L-306.001.002.001)

Caiman latirostris
(see sheet L-306.001.002.002)

Genus Melanosuchus

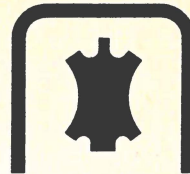
Only one species

Melanosuchus niger
(see sheet L-306.001.003.001)

Genus Paleosuchus

The belly skins of both species look alike.

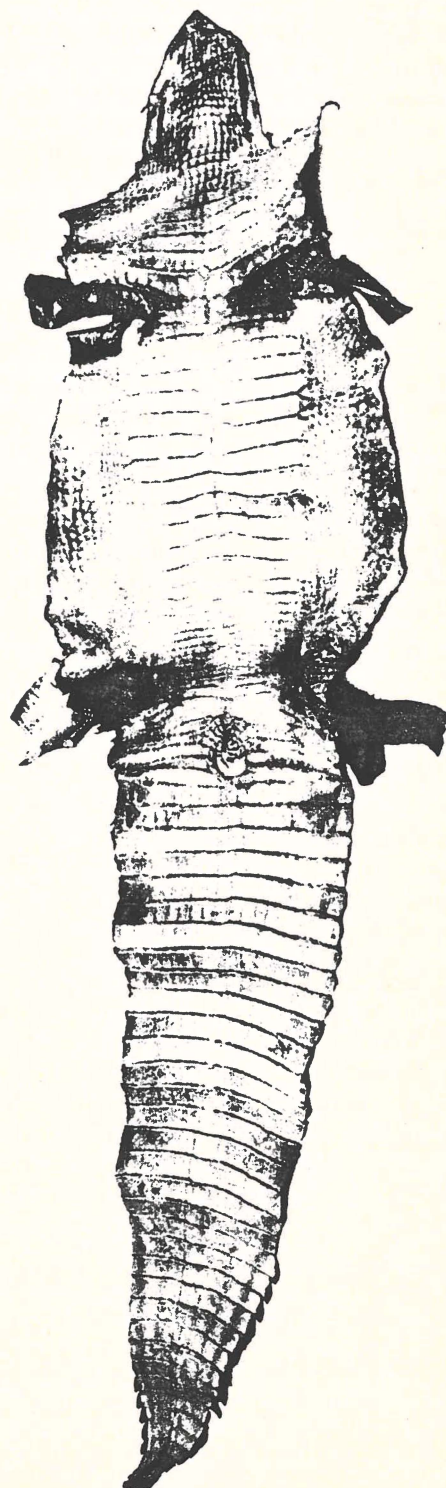
Paleosuchus spp.
(see sheet L-306.001.004.000)



Alligator mississippiensis

(Daudin, 1802)

Common names: engl.: American alligator, Florida alligator, 'gator,
Louisiana alligator, Mississippi alligator
 esp.: Aligator de América
 fr.: Alligator du Mississippi
 de.: Mississippi-Alligator, Hechtalligator
 ital.: Alligatore del Mississippi



Trade names: Alligator
Louisiana

Scientific synonyms: none of importance

Characteristics:

Ventral scutes: arranged rather regularly.
Collar: feeble to medium strong.
Pore-like sense organs: absent
Number of transversal rows: 29 to 34 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 12 to 14 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
Ossifications: if present at all, only in very old animals, existing in the 1st to 7th transversal row of gular scutes (in front of the collar), extremely small.

Flank scales: 9 to 11 large scales on each side within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
No keels.
Granular scales: not arranged in longitudinal series between the large scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large flank scales and the adjacent scutes 1:2,2 to 2,6.
No ossifications.

Trade: 28.199 Mississippi alligator skins exported by United States in 1981.
Main importing country: France

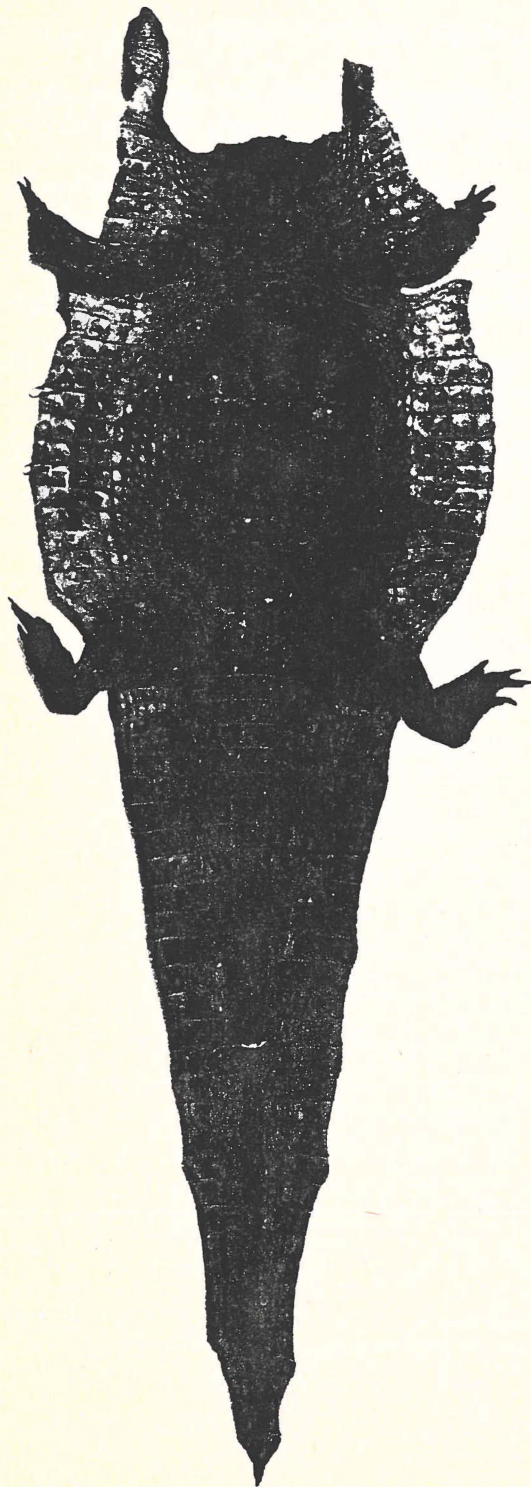
For other information see vol. 3, sheet A-306.001.001.001



Alligator sinensis

Fauvel, 1879

Common names: engl.: Chinese alligator
 esp.: Alligator de China
 fr.: Alligator de Chine
 de.: China-Alligator
 ital.: Alligatore della Cina



Trade names: none

Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics:

Ventral scutes: arranged rather regularly.
Collar: feeble to medium strong.
Pore-like sense organs: absent.
Number of transversal rows: 25 to 27, rarely 28, between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 8 to 10 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
Ossifications: remarkably strong, occupying more than half of the area of some scutes; existing in the 6th, rarely 7th, to 1st transversal row of gular scutes (in front of the collar), in the collar itself, and in the 1st to 12th, rarely 14th, transversal row behind the collar. On the tail none or very feeble ones.

Flank scales: 5 to 6 large scales on each side within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
Keels on the large scales within the external 3 longitudinal rows (situated towards the dorsal scutes), strongly developed.
Granular scales: locally arranged in more or less irregular longitudinal series between the large scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large flank scales and the adjacent ventral scutes 1:1,4 to 1,9 in the middle of the belly.
Weekly developed. Ossifications in the keeled large scales.

Trade: No trade in Chinese alligator skins recorded by CITES Parties in 1980 and 1981.

For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.001.001.002.



Caiman crocodilus

(Linnaeus, 1758)

Common names:
 engl.: Spectacled caiman
 esp.: Caimán
 fr.: Caiman à lunettes
 de.: Krokodilkaiman, Brillenkaiman
 ital.: Caimano

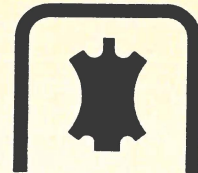
Trade names:
 (for all subspecies)
 Tinga

Caiman crocodilus apaporiensis = Appendix I
 — all other subspecies = Appendix II

Scientific synonyms: *Caiman sclerops* (Schneider, 1801)

Key to the subspecies:

- 1 Large flank scales without keels or only on those of the external longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes):
C. c. apaporiensis, *C. c. fuscus*: → 2
- 1' Large flank scales at least within the 2 outermost longitudinal rows distinctly keeled:
C. c. crocodilus, *C. c. matogrossiensis*, *C. c. paraguayensis*, *C. c. yacare*: → 3
- 2 In the middle of the trunk: a) only 12 ventral scutes within a transversal row, b) 3 large flank scales on each side within a transversal row, c) outermost ventral scutes at least about 1,7 times as large as the adjacent large flank scales. — Large flank scales without ossifications. — Small granular scales arranged rather regularly in longitudinal series between the large flank scales: *Caiman crocodilus apaporiensis*
- 2' In the middle of the trunk: a) 12 to 14 ventral scutes within a transversal row, b) 3 to 4 large flank scales on each side within a transversal row, c) external ventral scutes at the most 1,5 times as large as the adjacent large flank scales. — Large flank scales may be weakly keeled and ossified. — Granular scales forming only short and irregular longitudinal series between the large flank scales: *Caiman crocodilus fuscus*
- 3 In the middle of the trunk: a) only 10 ventral scutes within a transversal row, b) external ventral scutes at the most 1,3 times as large as the adjacent large flank scales. — Not more than 22 transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area: *Caiman crocodilus paraguayensis*
- 3' In the middle of the trunk: a) 12 to 14 ventral scutes within a transversal row, b) external ventral scutes at least 1,5 times or more than twice as large as the adjacent large flank scales. — 21 to 24 transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area:
C. c. crocodilus, *C. c. matogrossiensis*, *C. c. yacare*: → 4
- 4 All ventral scutes (from the rear of the collar on to the front of the vent area) with ossifications: *Caiman crocodilus matogrossiensis*
- 4' Conspicuous ossifications in the ventral scutes only within the 1st to 19th transversal row behind the collar:
C. c. crocodilus, *C. c. yacare*: → 5
- 5 External ventral scutes in the middle of the trunk less than twice as large as the adjacent large flank scales: *Caiman crocodilus crocodilus*
- 5' External ventral scutes in the middle of the trunk more than twice as large as the adjacent large flank scales: *Caiman crocodilus yacare*

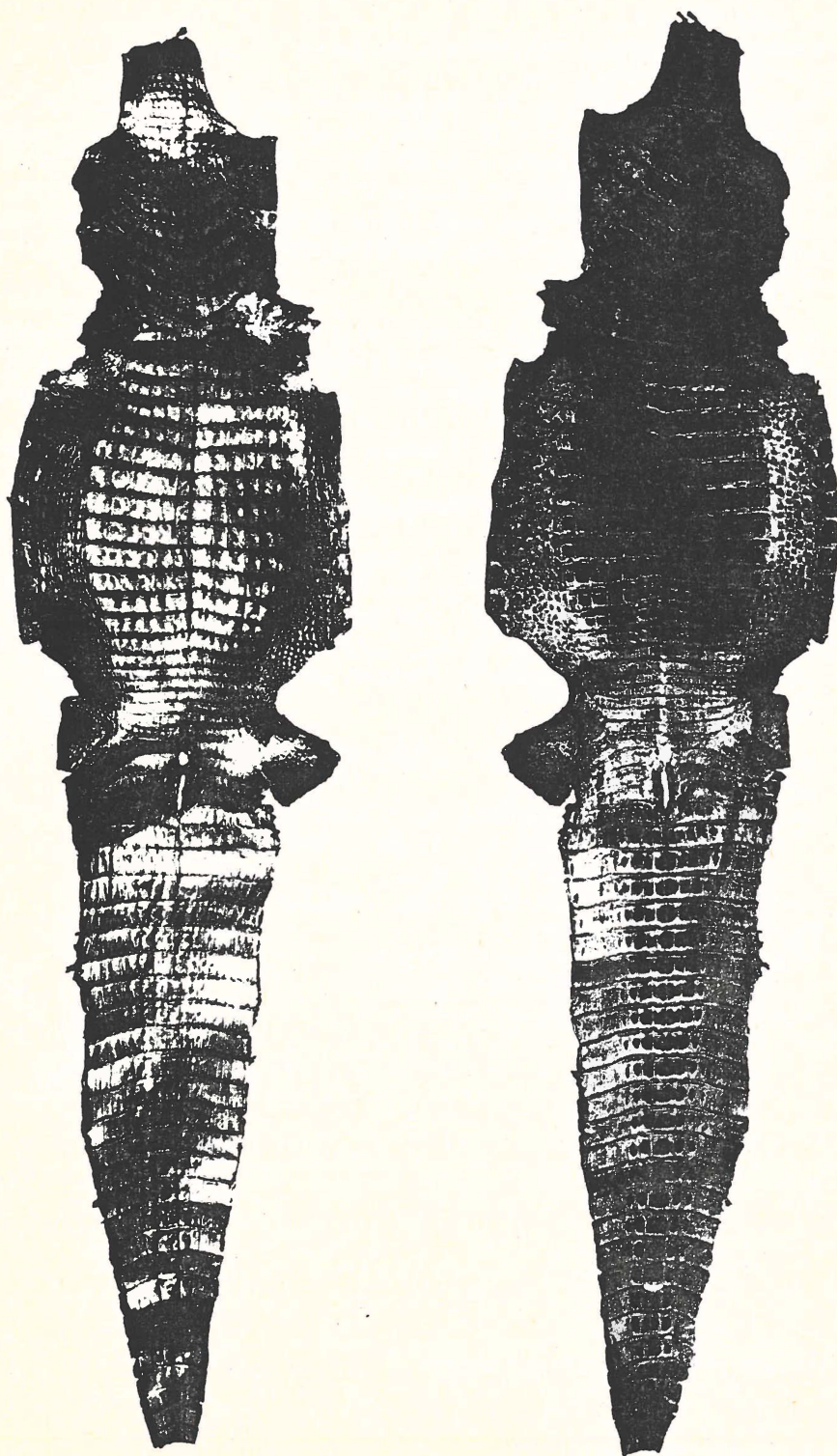


Caiman crocodilus crocodilus

(Linnaeus, 1758)

Common names:

eng.: Common crocodile caiman, Common spectacled caiman
esp./port.: Baba, Babilla, Cachirré, Caimán, Caimán blanco, Caimán do Brasil, Cascarudo, Cocodrilo, Jacaretinga, Lagarto, Lagarto blanco, Ocoroché, Yacaré blanco
fr.: Caiman à lunettes commun
de.: Gewöhnlicher Krokodilkaiman, Gewöhnlicher Brillenkaiman
ital.: Caimano

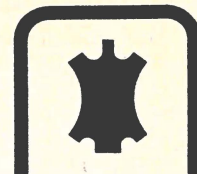


Trade names:	Tinga Yacaré blanco Babilla
Scientific synonyms:	<i>Caiman sclerops sclerops</i> (Schneider, 1801)
Characteristics:	Length up to 2,7 m, usually about 2 m.
Ventral scutes:	arranged regularly. Collar distinct in old animals, feeble in young ones. Pore-like sense organs absent. Number of transversal rows: 21 to 24 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area. Number of longitudinal rows: 12 to 14 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly. Ossifications strong in the 7th, rarely 8th, to 1st transversal row of gular scutes (in front of the collar), strong in the collar itself, strong in the 1st to 14th, rarely 15th, transversal row behind the collar, feeble to medium strong in the 16th to 18th transversal row. On the tail (behind the vent area) strong in the 1st to 20th row, diminishing in size in the subsequent rows towards the tip of the tail.
Flank scales:	3 to 4 large scales on each side within the middlemost transversal row of the belly. Feeble to medium strong keels on the outermost large scales (situated towards the dorsal scutes). Granular scales forming either some more or less long series between the large scales or a pattern of criss-crossing lines. Size ratio between the innermost large flank scales and the adjacent ventral scutes 1:1,6 to 1,9 in the middle of the belly. Ossifications strong in the large keeled scales.
Distribution:	N <i>Bolivia</i> , NW <i>Brazil</i> (Acre, Anapá, Amazonas, Goiás (?), Mato Grosso, Pará, Rio Branco, Rondônia, Roraima), E <i>Ecuador</i> , <i>French Guiana</i> , <i>Guyana</i> , NW <i>Paraguay</i> , NE <i>Peru</i> , <i>Suriname</i> , <i>Venezuela</i> , <i>Trinidad and Tobago</i> and presumably some other islands near the north coast of South America.
Trade:	Latin-American exports recorded in 1980/1981: Argentina*: 4'659/0 skins Bolivia: 146'437 skins, 1'501 sq. ft. skins/ 131'988 skins, 19'309 sides, 1'012 kgs. skins, 24'403 sq. ft. skins Colombia: 68'354 skins/58'399 skins, 1'363 kgs. skins Panama*: 51'157/0 skins Paraguay*: 212'275 skins/147'860 skins, 17'781 sides, 2'910 kgs. skins Heavy illegal trade from Brazil likely.



For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.001.002.001.

* The subspecies does not occur in this country.

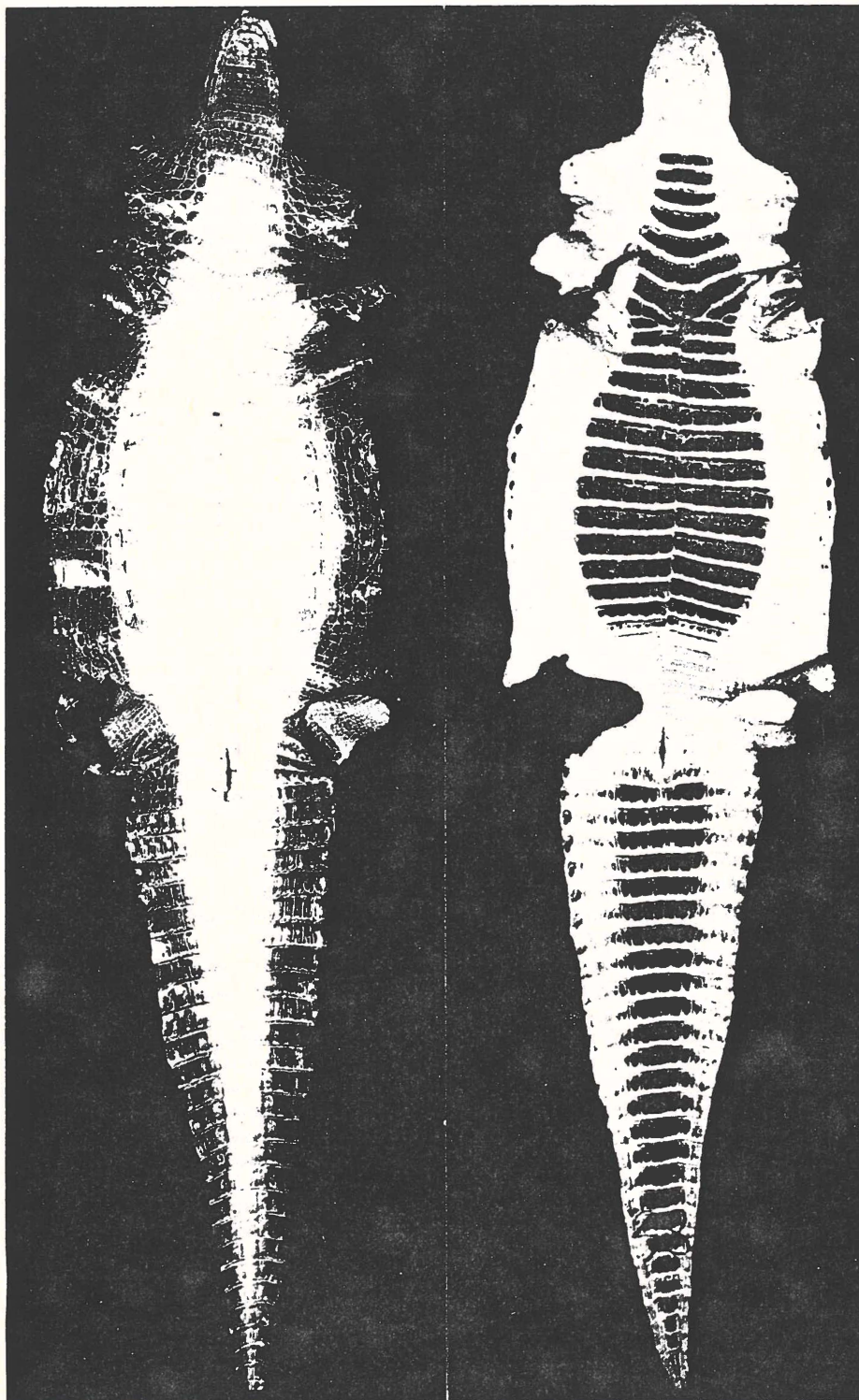


Caiman crocodilus apaporiensis

Medem, 1955

Common names:

engl.: Rio Apaporis crocodile caiman, Apaporis river caiman,
Rio Apaporis spectacled caiman
esp.: Caimán del Rio Apaporis
fr.: Caiman à lunettes du Rio Apaporis
de.: Rio Apaporis-Krokodilkaiman, Rio Apaporis-Brillenkaiman
ital.: Caimano del Rio Apaporis



Trade names: Tinga
Babilla

Scientific synonyms: *Caiman sclerops apaporiensis* Medem, 1955

Characteristics: Length up to 2,5 m usually about 2 m.

Ventral scutes: arranged regularly.
Collar distinct.
Pore-like sense organs absent.
Number of transversal rows: 21 to 24 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 12 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
Ossifications strong in the 7th to 1st transversal row of gular scutes (in front of the collar), in the collar itself, and in the 1st to 14th row behind it. Feeble to absent in the subsequent transversal rows. On the tail (behind the vent area) strong in the 1st to 22nd transversal row.

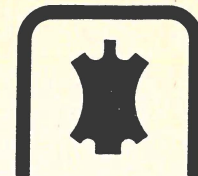
Flank scales: 3, rarely 4, large scales on each side within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
No or very indistinct keels on the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes).
Granular scales arranged in rather regular longitudinal rows between the large scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large flank scales and the adjacent ventral scutes 1:1,7 to 1,9 in the middle of the belly.
No ossifications.

Distribution: *Colombia* (Rio Apaporis, between the Jirijirimo and Puerto Yaviya falls)

Trade: No trade recorded by CITES Parties in 1980/1981.



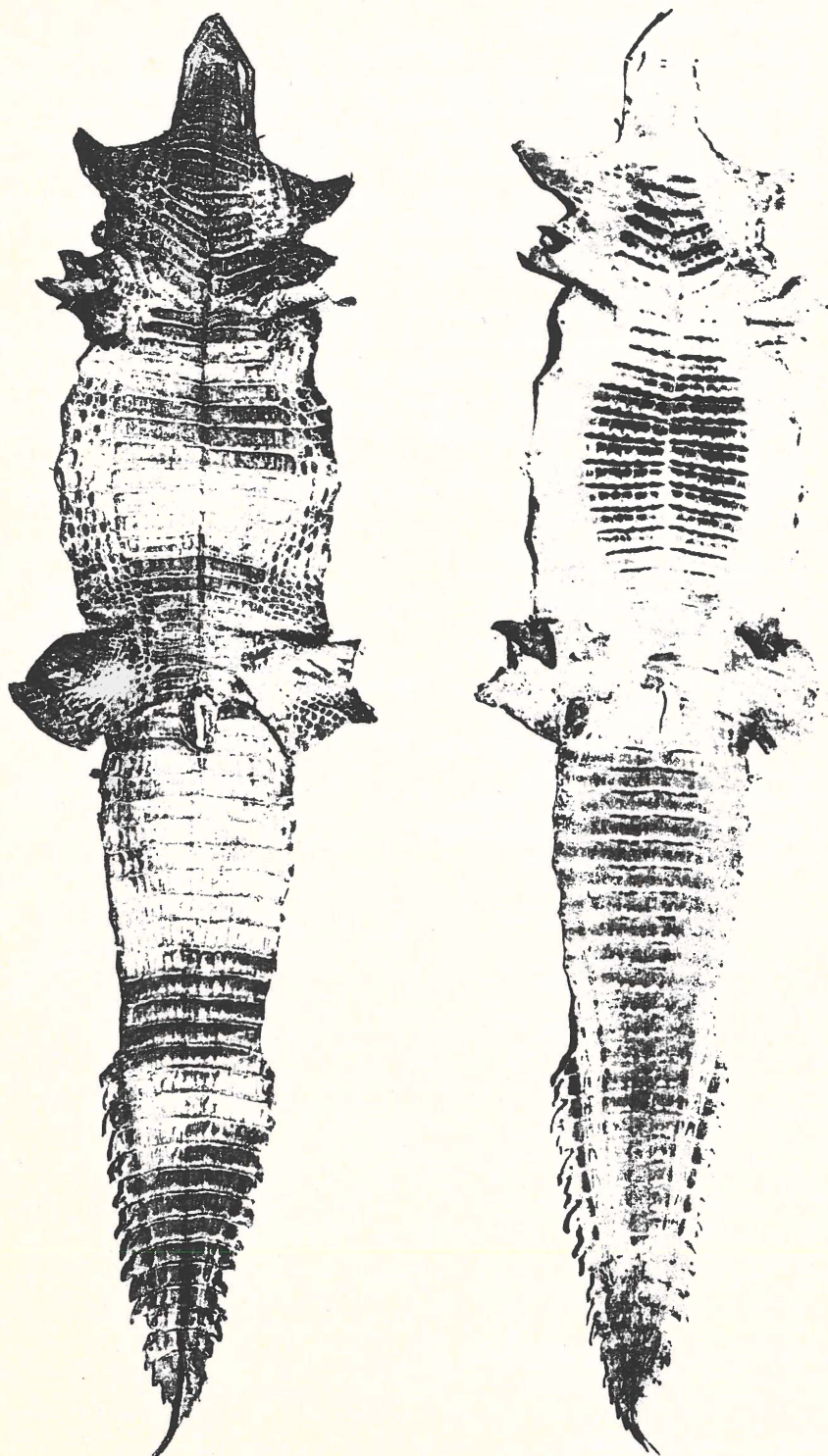
For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.001.002.001.



Caiman crocodilus fuscus

(Cope, 1868)

Common names:	engl.:	Northern crocodile caiman, Alligator, American caiman, Caiman, Dusky caiman, Magdalena caiman, Northern spectacled caiman
	esp.:	Caimán de América central
	fr.:	Caiman à lunettes septentrional
	de.:	Nördlicher Krokodilkaiman, Nördlicher Brillenkaiman
	ital.:	Caimano settentrionale



Trade names: Tinga, Cocodrilo, Jacaretinga, Lagarto chato, Lagarto de concha, Lagarto negro
Babilla

Scientific synonyms: *Caiman sclerops fuscus* (Cope, 1868)

Characteristics: Length up to 2 m, usually about 1,8 m.

Ventral scutes: arranged regularly.
Collar very feeble.
Pore-like sense organs absent.
Number of transversal rows: 20 to 24 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 12 to 14 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
Ossifications medium strong to strong in the 7th to 1st transversal row of gular scutes (in front of the collar), very feeble on the sides of the collar itself, absent in its middle, feeble on the sides of the 1st to 4th transversal row behind the collar, strong in the 5th to 13th transversal row, feeble to medium strong in the 14th to 18th transversal row, none or very feeble ones in the 19th to 24th transversal row. On the tail (behind the vent area) feeble in the 1st to 18th transversal row, much smaller than in *Caiman crocodilus apaporiensis*.

Flank scales: arranged in rather irregular longitudinal rows.
3 to 4 large scales on each side within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
Keels very feeble to absent in the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes).
Granular scales arranged in short and rather irregular longitudinal rows between the large scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large flank scales and the adjacent ventral scutes 1:1,4 to 1,6 in the middle of the belly.
Ossifications may be present in the outermost large scales (situated towards the dorsal scutes), but very feebly developed.

Distribution: Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador,
Guatemala, Honduras, S Mexico,
Nicaragua, Panama.

Trade: Latin-American exports recorded in 1980/1981:
Bolivia*: 1'488/0 skins
Colombia: 104'152/45'570 skins
Haiti*: 0/3'501 skins
Panama: 131'588/51'980 skins
Panama via Colombia: 0/76'421 skins
Paraguay*: 8'744/0 skins



For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.001.002.001.

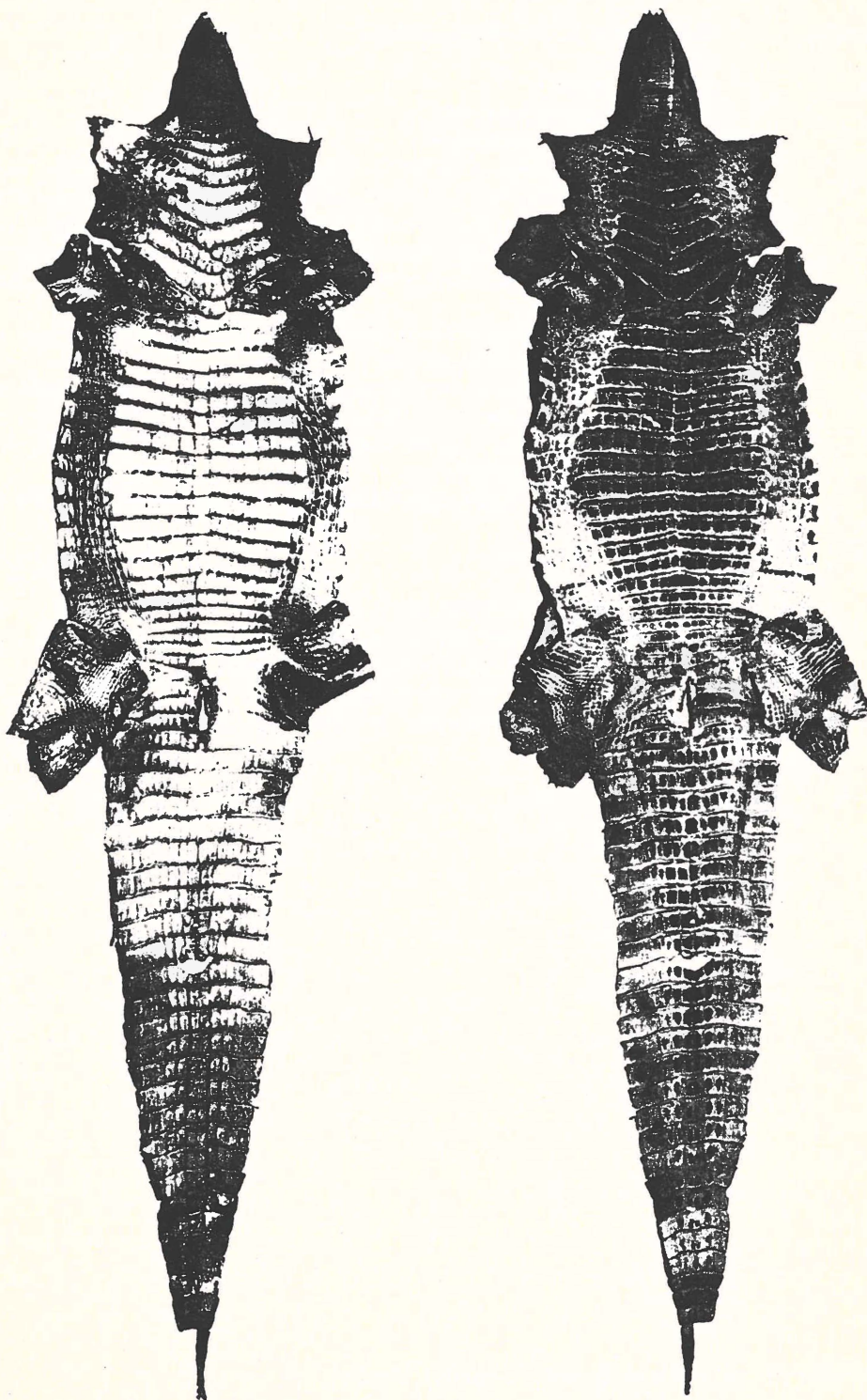
* The subspecies does not occur in this country.



Caiman crocodilus matogrossiensis Fuchs, 1974

Common names:

engl.: Mato Grosso crocodile caiman, Mato Grosso spectacled caiman, Brazil caiman
esp./port.: Caimán do Mato Grosso, Jacaretinga
fr.: Caiman du Mato Grosso
de.: Mato Grosso-Krokodilkaiman, Mato Grosso-Brillenkaiman
ital.: Caimano del Mato Grosso



-
- Trade names:** Tinga
Yacaré negro
Babilla
- Scientific synonyms:** *Caiman sclerops matogrossiensis* Fuchs, 1974
possibly identical with *Caiman crocodilus yacare* sensu
United States Endangered Species Act
- Characteristics:** Length up to 2,7 m, usually about 2 m.
- Ventral scutes:** arranged regularly.
Collar medium strong to strong.
Pore-like sense organs absent.
Number of transversal rows: 21 to 24 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 12 to 14 within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
Ossifications strong in the 10th, rarely 11th, to 1st transversal row of gular scutes (in front of the collar), strong in the collar itself, strong in the 1st to 24th transversal row behind the collar. On the tail: all transversal rows, from the vent area to the tip, strongly ossified.
- Flank scales:** arranged in rather irregular longitudinal rows. 3 to 4 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels on the large scales of the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes).
Granular scales arranged in irregular short longitudinal series between the large scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:1,5 to more than 2 in the middle of the belly.
Ossifications in the scales of the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes).
- Distribution:** S *Brazil* (Mato Grosso)
- Trade:** No trade recorded by CITES Parties in 1980 and 1981.
Note: legal export from Brazil is prohibited.
Illegal trade from other Latin American countries most probably under the species designation "Caiman crocodilus crocodilus" or "Caiman crocodilus yacare".



For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.001.002.001.

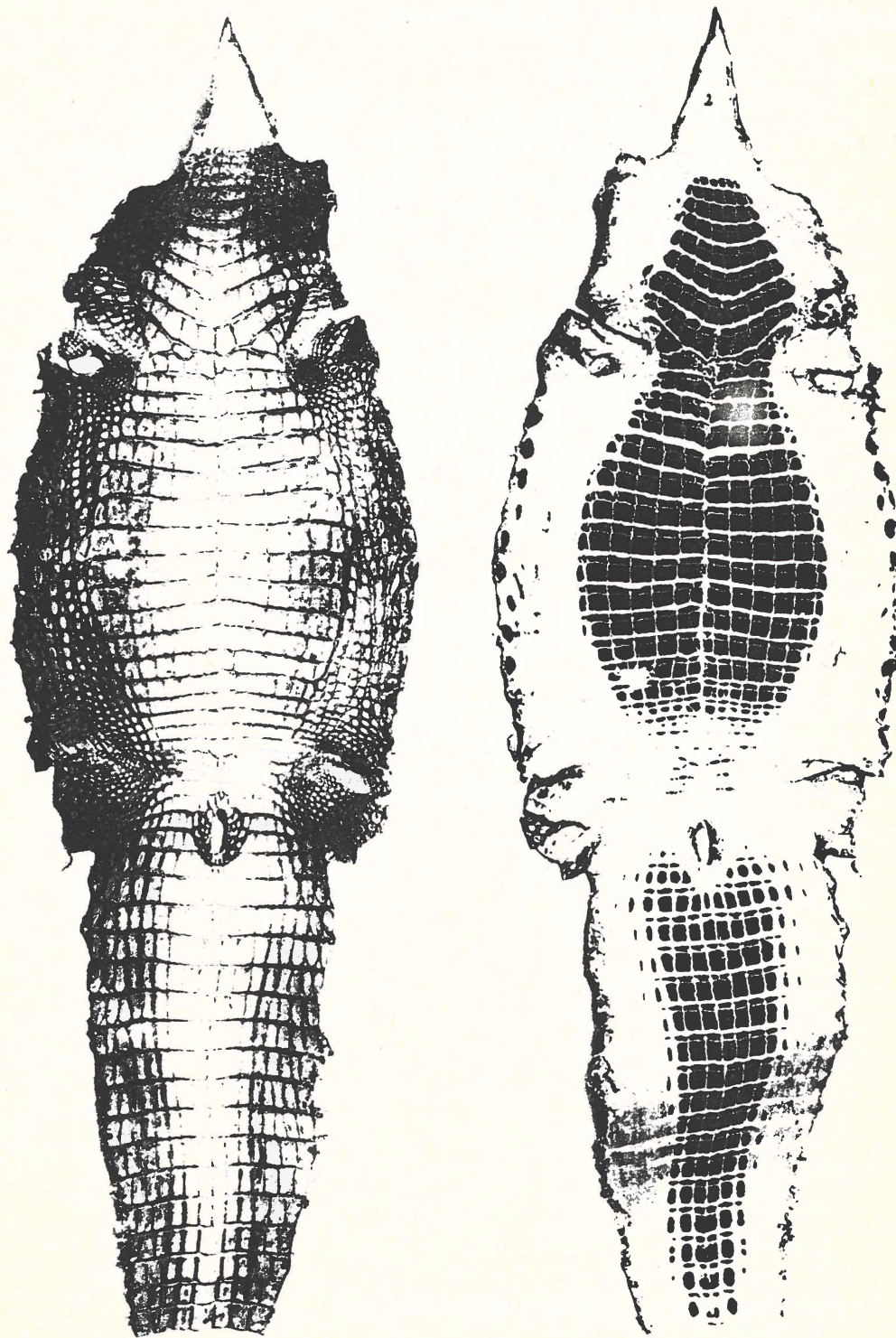


Caiman crocodilus paraguayensis

Fuchs, 1974

Common names:

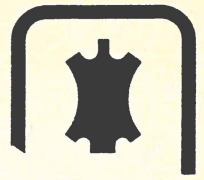
engl.: Gran Chaco crocodile caiman, Gran Chaco spectacled caiman
esp.: Caimán del Paraguay, Cascarudo, Jacaretinga
fr.: Caiman du Paraguay
de.: Gran Chaco-Krokodilkaiman, Gran Chaco-Brillenkaiman
ital.: Caimano del Paraguay



Trade names:	Tinga Yacaré Babilla
Scientific synonyms:	<i>Caiman sclerops paraguayensis</i> Fuchs, 1974 possibly identical with <i>Caiman crocodilus yacare</i> sensu United States Endangered Species Act
Characteristics:	Length up to 2,2 m, usually about 1,7 m.
Ventral scutes:	arranged regularly. Collar distinct. Pore-like sense organs absent. Number of transversal rows: 21 to 22 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area. Number of longitudinal rows: 10 within the middlemost transversal row of the belly. Ossifications strong in the 7th to 1st transversal row of gular scutes (in front of the collar), strong in the collar itself, strong in the 1st to 14th transversal row behind the collar, feeble in the 15th to 22nd transversal row. On the tail: strong in the 1st to 16th transversal row behind the vent area.
Flank scales:	arranged in rather regular longitudinal rows. 4 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly. Keels regularly on the large scales of both outermost longitudinal rows (situated towards the dorsal scutes), some keels scattered in the 3rd longitudinal row. Granular scales arranged in some irregular and short longitudinal rows between the large scales. Size ratio between the innermost large scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:1,2 to 1,3 in the middle of the belly. Ossifications in the large scales of the outermost longitudinal rows (situated towards the dorsal scutes).
Distribution:	Paraguay (W of the Rio Verde, Rio Monte Lindo, Rio Negro, Rio Confuso, Rio Pilcomayo)
Trade:	No trade recorded by CITES Parties in 1980 and 1981. Exports from Paraguay most probably under the species designation "Caiman crocodilus yacare".



For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.001.002.001.

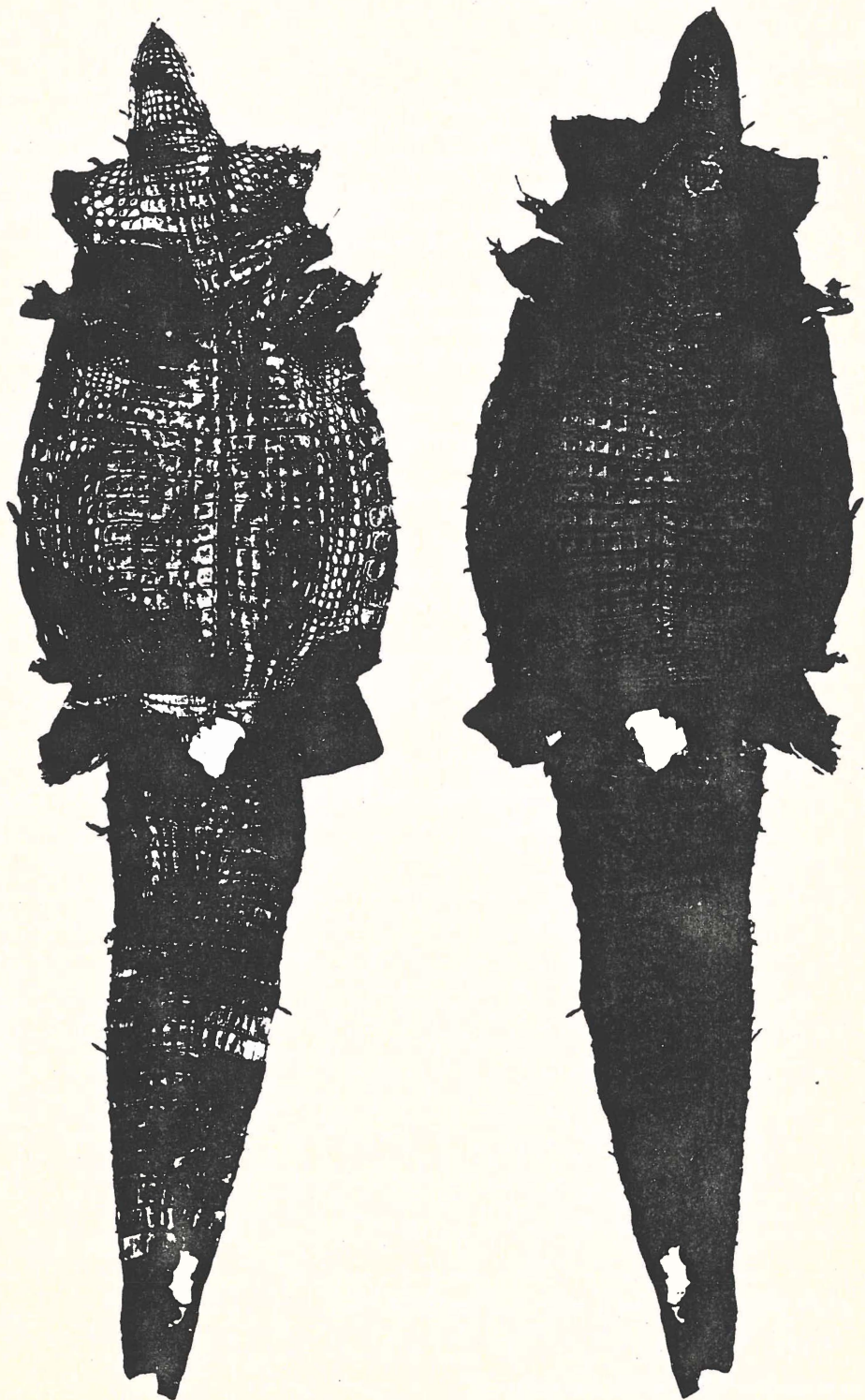


Caiman crocodilus yacare

(Daudin, 1802)

Common names:

engl.:	Southern crocodile caiman, Southern spectacled caiman, Red caiman
esp.:	Caimán del Paraguay, Cascarudo jacaretinga, Cascarudo
fr.:	Caiman du Paraguay
de.:	Südlicher Krokodilkaiman, Südlicher Brillenkaiman, Gefleckter Krokodilkaiman, Gefleckter Brillenkaiman, Parana-Krokodilkaiman, Parana-Brillenkaiman
ital.:	Caimano del Paraguay
guaraní:	Yacare-hú



Trade names:

Tinga
Yacaré negro
Babilla

Scientific synonyms: *Caiman sclerops yacare* (Daudin, 1802)

Characteristics:

See sheet A-306.001.002.001, but darker to nearly blackish on the upper surface. Youngsters distinguishable by 3 to 5 large black blotches on each side of the lower jaw. Length up to 2,5 m, usually about 1,8 m.

Ventral scutes:

arranged regularly.
Collar distinct.
Pore-like sense organs absent.
Number of transversal rows: 21 to 24 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 12 to 14 within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
Ossifications strong in the 9th to 1st transversal row of gular scutes (in front of the collar), strong in the collar itself, strong in the 1st to 19th transversal row behind the collar. On the tail: more or less strong in the 1st to 23rd transversal row behind the vent area.

Flank scales:

arranged in rather regular longitudinal rows.
4 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels very feeble on the large scales in the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes).
Granular scales scattered between the large scales and producing a pattern of criss-crossing lines.
Size ratio between the outermost large flank scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:2,1 to 2,4 in the middle of the belly.
Ossifications feeble, in the innermost large flank scales (situated towards the dorsal scutes).

Distribution:

NE *Argentina*, W and S *Brazil* (from Mato Grosso S to the Rio Paraguay and the mouth of the Rio Paraná), S *Paraguay*.

Trade:

Latin-American exports recorded in 1980/1981
Argentina: 11'285/36'874 skins
Brazil: 4/0 skins
Paraguay via Argentina: 4'833/6'327 skins and 28 kgs. skins
Paraguay: 0/74'487 skins, 33'159 sides, 11'057 kgs.
Ecuador*: 0/1 skin



For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.001.002.001

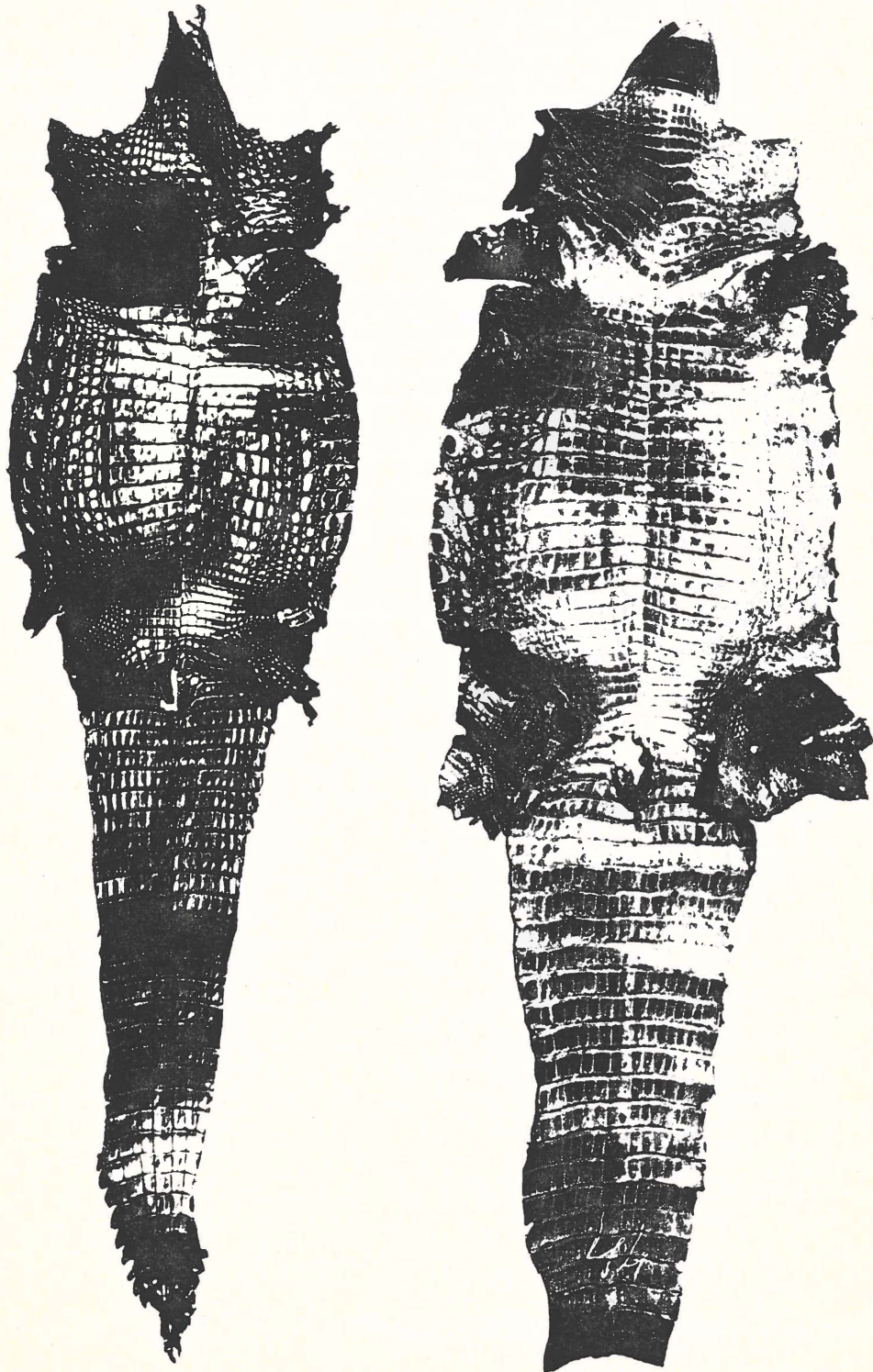
* The subspecies does not occur in this country.



Caiman latirostris

(Daudin, 1802)

Common names:	engl.:	Broad-snouted caiman, Broad-nosed caiman
	esp.:	Caimán hociquiancho, Yacaré de hocico ancho, Yacaré overo, Yacaré negro, Caimán negro, Lagarto negro
	fr.:	Caiman à museau élargi
	de.:	Breitschnauzenkaiman
	ital.:	Caimano



Trade names: Overo
Yacaré overo

Scientific synonyms: none relevant

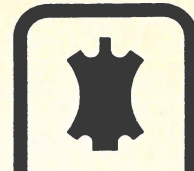
Characteristics:

Ventral scutes: arranged regularly.
Collar feeble, especially in young animals.
Pore-like sense organs absent.
Number of transversal rows: 24 to 28 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 10 to 14 within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
No ossifications in youngsters of a length of less than 1,2 m.
Ossifications in adults: medium strong in the 6th to 1st transversal row of gular scutes (in front of the collar), none or very weak ones in the collar itself, medium strong in the 1st to 16th transversal row behind the collar. On the tail (of at least halfgrown specimens) elliptical ossifications in the transversal rows from the vent area to the tip of the tail.

Flank scales: arranged in rather regular longitudinal rows.
3 to 4 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels on the large scales of the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes).
Granular scales arranged in rather regular longitudinal rows between the large scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large flank scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:1,1 to 1,5 in the middle of the belly.
Ossifications, if present at all, only in the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes) and developed very weakly.

Trade: Latin-American exports recorded in 1980 and 1981:
in 1980: nil; in 1981:
Colombia: 1'000 skins
Paraguay: 9'836 skins, 5'215 sides, 372 kgs. skins.

For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.001.002.002.

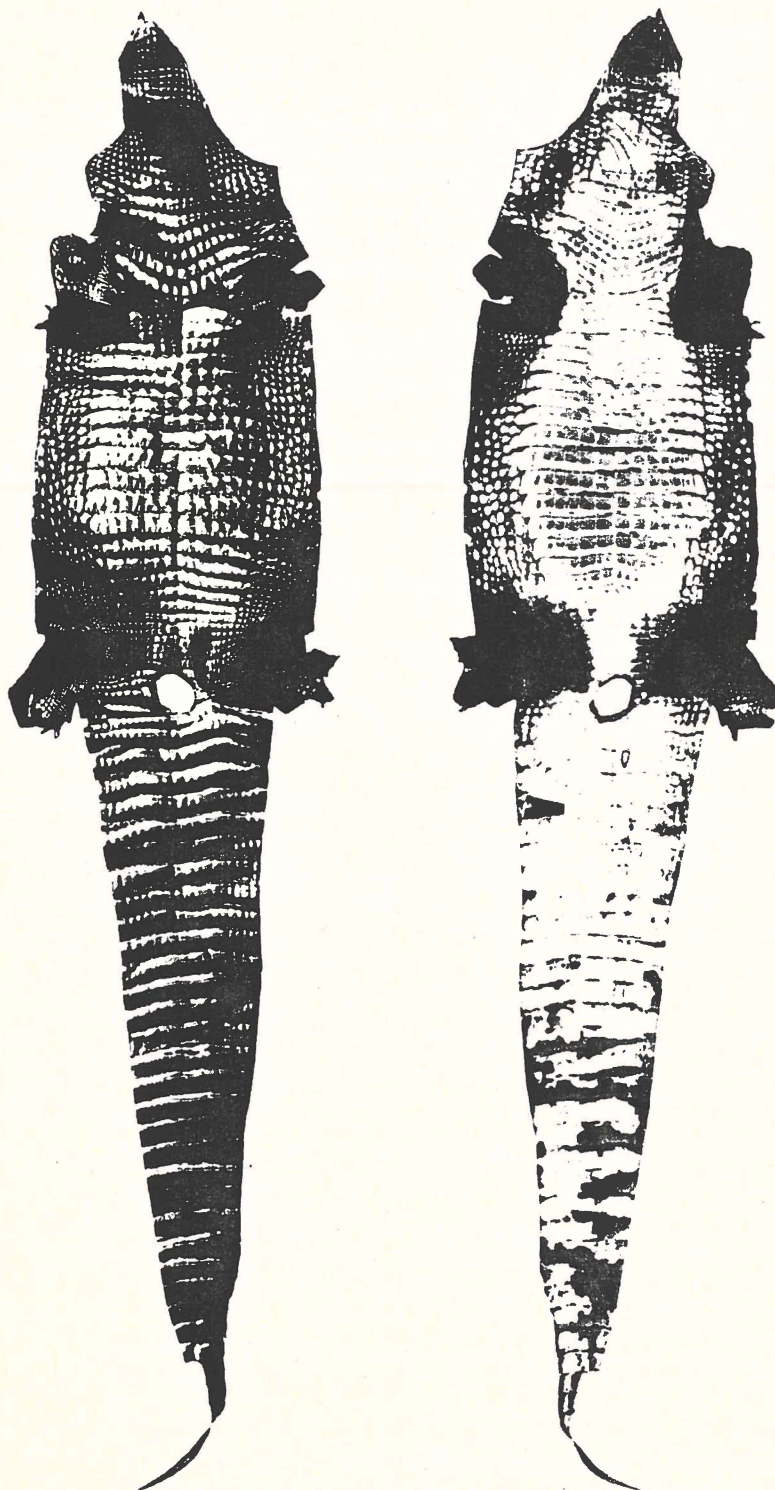


Melanosuchus niger

(Spix, 1825)

Common names:

engl.: Black caiman
esp.: Caiman negro, Yacaré assú, Lagarto negro
fr.: Caiman noir
de.: Mohrenkaiman
ital.: Melanosuco



Trade names: Assú
Asú
Açú

Scientific synonyms: none relevant

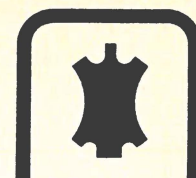
Characteristics:

Ventral scutes: arranged regulary.
Collar feeble.
Pore-like sense organs absent.
Number of transversal rows: 26 to 28 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 12 within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
Ossifications more or less strong in the 7th to 1st transversal row of gular scutes (in front of the collar), distinct in the collar itself, very strong in the 1st to 17th transversal row behind the collar, absent in the 21st to 28th transversal row. On the tail: in youngsters of a length of up to 1,3 m only the middlemost scutes of the transversal rows behind the vent area are slightly ossified.

Flank scales: arranged in rather regular longitudinal rows.
5 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels absent or very feeble on the large scales of the outermost longitudinal rows (situated towards the dorsal scutes).
Granular scales arranged in rather regular longitudinal rows between the rows of large scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large flank scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:2 in the middle of the belly.
No ossifications.

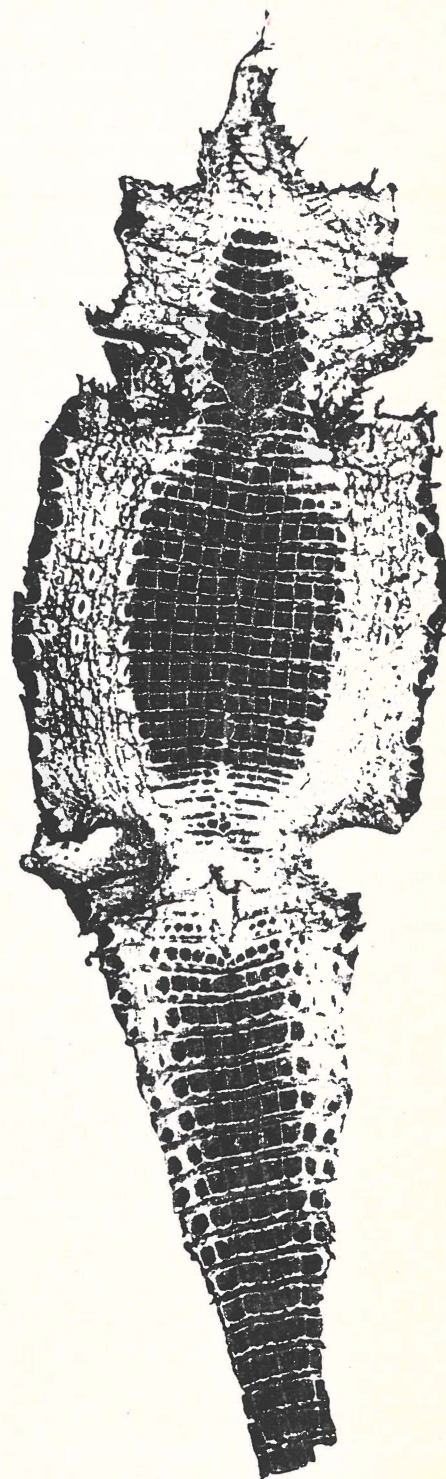
Trade: Latin-American exports recorded in 1980 and 1981:
in 1980: nil; in 1981:
Bolivia: 254 skins to United States.

For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.001.003.001



Paleosuchus spp.

Common names:	engl.:	Dwarf caiman, Smooth-fronted caiman
	esp.:	Yacaré coroa
	fr.:	Caiman à front lisse
	de.:	Glattstirnkaiman
	ital.:	Paleosuco



Trade names: Tinga

Scientific synonyms: none relevant

Characteristics:

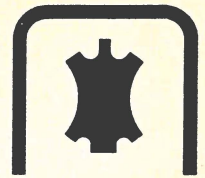
Ventral scutes: arranged regularly.
Collar extremely strong.
Pore-like sense organs absent.
Number of transversal rows: 17 to 19 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 10 to 12 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
Ossifications strong in the 5th, rarely 7th, to 1st transversal row of gular scutes (in front of the collar), very strong in the collar itself, strong in the 1st to 11th, rarely 14th, transversal row behind the collar, feeble in the 12th (15th) to 17th (19th) transversal row.
On the tail: strong from the 1st transversal row behind the vent area to the tip of the tail, with increasing strength.

Flank scales: arranged in rather irregular longitudinal rows.
3 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels on nearly all scales.
Granular scales keeled and arranged in some longitudinal rows between the large scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large flank scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:1 to 1,5 in the middle of the belly.
Ossifications as well in the large flank scales as in some small ones.

Trade: Latin-American exports recorded in 1980 and 1981:
in 1980: nil
in 1981:
Colombia: 15'231 *Paleosuchus palpebrosus* skins

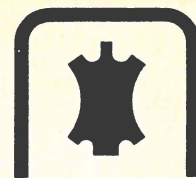
For other information see volume 3, sheets A-306.001.004.001 and 002.

Identification Key to Crocodylidae Genera (Leather)



- 1 Scutes of the gular region, of the collar and of the front part of the belly with strong and large ossifications, locally as large as the area of the scutes: *Osteolaemus*
- 1' Ossifications absent or occupying not more than a third of the area of the scutes:
Crocodylus, Tomistoma: → 2
- 2 4 to 5 large flank scales on each side within the middlemost transversal row of the belly, all large flank scales being more or less strongly keeled. — Granular scales arranged in irregular longitudinal series between the large flank scales. — No ossifications in the scutes of the throat and of the belly. — 22 to 24 transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area. — 12 to 14 ventral scutes arranged within the middlemost transversal row of the trunk. — Only if really all of these characteristics come true: *Tomistoma*
- 2' If not all of the characteristics quoted under "2" prove right: *Crocodylus*

Identification Key to Crocodylidae Species (Leather)



Genus *Crocodylus*

- 1 Scutes of the gular region, of the collar and of the anterior part of the belly with distinct and locally rather conspicuous ossifications:
C. cataphractus, *C. johnsoni*, *C. niloticus* (partly): → 2
- 1' Scutes of the ventral surface ossified either not at all or very feebly:
C. acutus, *C. intermedius*, *C. moreletii*, *C. niloticus* (partly),
C. novaeguineae, *C. palustris*, *C. porosus*, *C. rhombifer*, *C. siamensis*: → 4
- 2 Ossifications of ventral scutes not in front of the 5th or 6th transversal row behind the collar. — 14 or more ventral scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly:
(C. n. niloticus, C. n. suchus), partly: *Crocodylus niloticus*
(see sheet L-306.002.001.006)
- 2' Ossifications of ventral scutes from the 4th transversal row behind the collar onwards. — 12 to 14 ventral scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly:
C. cataphractus, *C. johnsoni*: → 3
- 3 Only the large flank scales within the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes) distinctly keeled and ossified: *Crocodylus johnsoni*
(see sheet L-306.002.001.004)
- 3' Large flank scales within two or more external rows with keels and ossifications: *Crocodylus cataphractus*
(see sheet L-306.002.001.002)
- 4 Ventral scutes of the 10 transversal rows behind the vent area distinctly smaller and arranged more irregularly than within the subsequent rows:
C. moreletii, *C. siamensis*: → 5
- 4' Ventral scutes within the transversal rows behind the vent area of nearly equal size and passing regularly across the surface:
C. acutus, *C. intermedius*, *C. niloticus* (partly), *C. novaeguineae*, *C. palustris*,
C. porosus, *C. rhombifer*: → 6
- 5 In the middlemost transversal row on the belly: a) 18 to 20 ventral scutes,
b) 6 to 7 large flank scales on each side. — Behind the vent area some irregular or incomplete transversal rows of ventral scutes, passing not regularly across the surface: *Crocodylus moreletii*
(see sheet L-306.002.001.005)
- 5' In the middlemost transversal row on the belly: a) 14 to 16 ventral scutes,
b) 8 to 10 large flank scales on each side. — Some "supernumerary" oval scutes scattered between the regular transversal rows of ventral scutes, especially on the posterior part of the belly and on the tail: *Crocodylus siamensis*
(see sheet L-306.002.001.011)
- 6 On the posterior part of the belly, both halves of the transversal rows of ventral scutes not meeting in the midline but overlapping another without to continue: *Crocodylus palustris*
(see sheet L-306.002.001.008)

-
- 6' Transversal rows of ventral scutes arranged rather regularly on the posterior part of the belly, at least not overlapping another:
C. acutus, *C. intermedius*, *C. niloticus* (partly), *C. novaeguineae*,
C. porosus, *C. rhombifer*: → 7
- 7 Large flank scales without keels:
C. acutus, *C. intermedius*: → 8
- 7' Large flank scales at least in the external longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes) with keels:
C. niloticus, *C. novaeguineae*, *C. porosus*, *C. rhombifer*: → 9
- 8 Large flank scales juxtaposed, no longitudinal series of granular scales between them. — 25 to 34 transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area. — 5 to 6 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row of the trunk:
Crocodylus acutus
(see sheet L-306.002.001.001)
- 8' Locally some short longitudinal series of granular scales between the large flank scales. — More than 28 transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area. — 3 to 5 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row of the trunk:
Crocodylus intermedius
(see sheet L-306.002.001.003)
- 9 Keels present only on the large flank scales of the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes):
Crocodylus niloticus (partly)
(see sheet L-306.002.001.006)
- 9' Keels present on the large flank scales of several longitudinal rows:
C. niloticus (partly), *C. novaeguineae*, *C. porosus*, *C. rhombifer*: → 10
- 10 Locally some more or less regular series of granular scales between the large flank scales:
C. niloticus (partly), *C. novaeguineae*: → 11
- 10' No longitudinal series of granular scales between the large flank scales:
C. porosus, *C. rhombifer*: → 12
- 11 Keels present on the large flank scales of the outermost 2 longitudinal rows (situated towards the dorsal scutes):
Crocodylus niloticus africanus
(see sheet L-306.002.001.006b)
- 11' Keels present on the large flank scales of the external 3 or 4 longitudinal rows:
Crocodylus novaeguineae
(see sheet L-306.002.001.007)
- 12 Flank scales without any ossification:
Crocodylus porosus
(see sheet L-306.002.001.009)
- 12' Flank scales with strong ossifications:
Crocodylus rhombifer
(see sheet L-306.002.001.010)

Genus *Osteolaemus*

Only one species:

Osteolaemus tetraspis
(see sheet L-306.002.002.001)

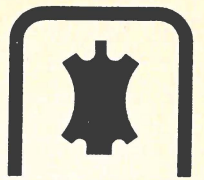
Genus *Tomistoma*

Only one species

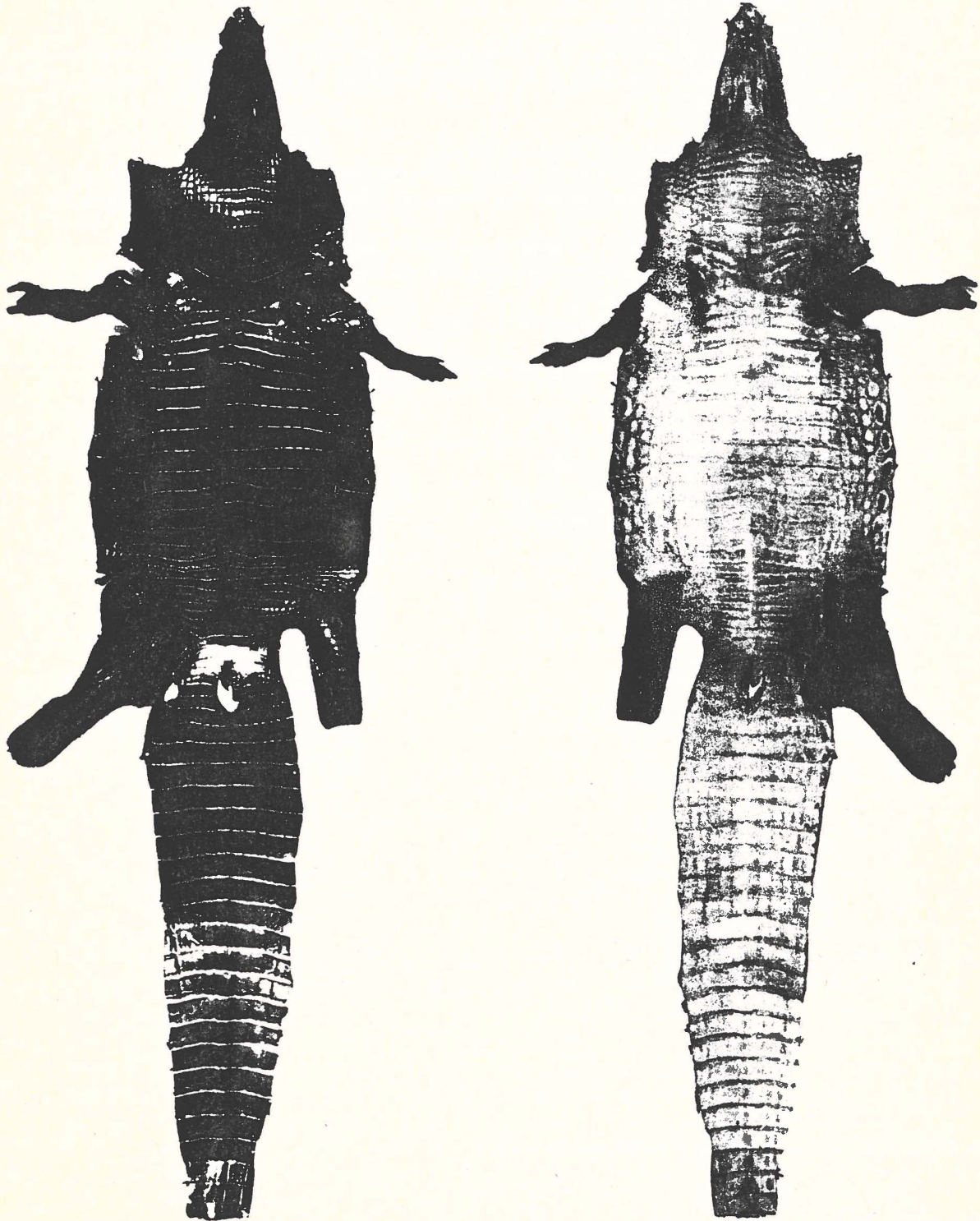
Tomistoma schlegelii
(see sheet L-306.002.003.001)

Crocodylus acutus

(Cuvier, 1807)



Common names:	engl.:	American crocodile, Caiman, Central American alligator, South American alligator
	esp.:	Caimán de aguja, Cocodrilo de río, Lagarto amarillo, Lagarto real
	fr.:	Crocodile américain, Crocodile à museau pointu
	de.:	Spitzkrokodil
	ital.:	Cocodrillo americano



Trade names: South American Alligator
Mittelamerikanisches Krokodil

Scientific synonyms: *Crocodylus americanus* Laurenti, 1768

Characteristics:

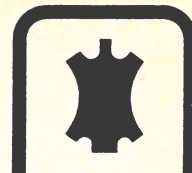
Ventral scutes: arranged regularly at least on the anterior part of the belly and on the tail.
Collar feeble to medium strong.
Pore-like sense organs clearly visible.
Number of transversal rows: 25 to 34 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 14 to 16, rarely 18, within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
No ossifications.

Flank scales: arranged rather regularly in longitudinal rows.
5 to 6 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels on some of the large scales in the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes).
No series of granular scales between the large flank scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large flank scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:1,7 to 2,2 in the middle of the belly.
Ossifications in some few large scales of the outermost longitudinal row, in very old animals only.

Trade: Latin-American exports recorded in 1980 and 1981:
Honduras: 2/0 skins
Mexico: 1/1 skin
Panama: 5'630/2'812 skins
Paraguay*: 29'210/2'991 skins
Re-exports recorded by other Parties:
9'197/4'360 skins

For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.002.001.001.

* The species does not occur in this country.



Crocodylus cataphractus

Cuvier, 1825

Common names:

engl.:	African slender-snouted crocodile, African gavial, African gharial, African long-nosed crocodile, Alligator, Loricata crocodile, Subwater crocodile
esp.:	Cocodrilo hociquifino africano
fr.:	Faux-gavial africain
de.:	Panzerkrokodil
ital.:	Cocodrillo catafratto

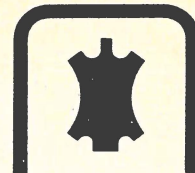
Trade names: Nigériquo corné

Scientific synonyms: none relevant

Key to the subspecies:

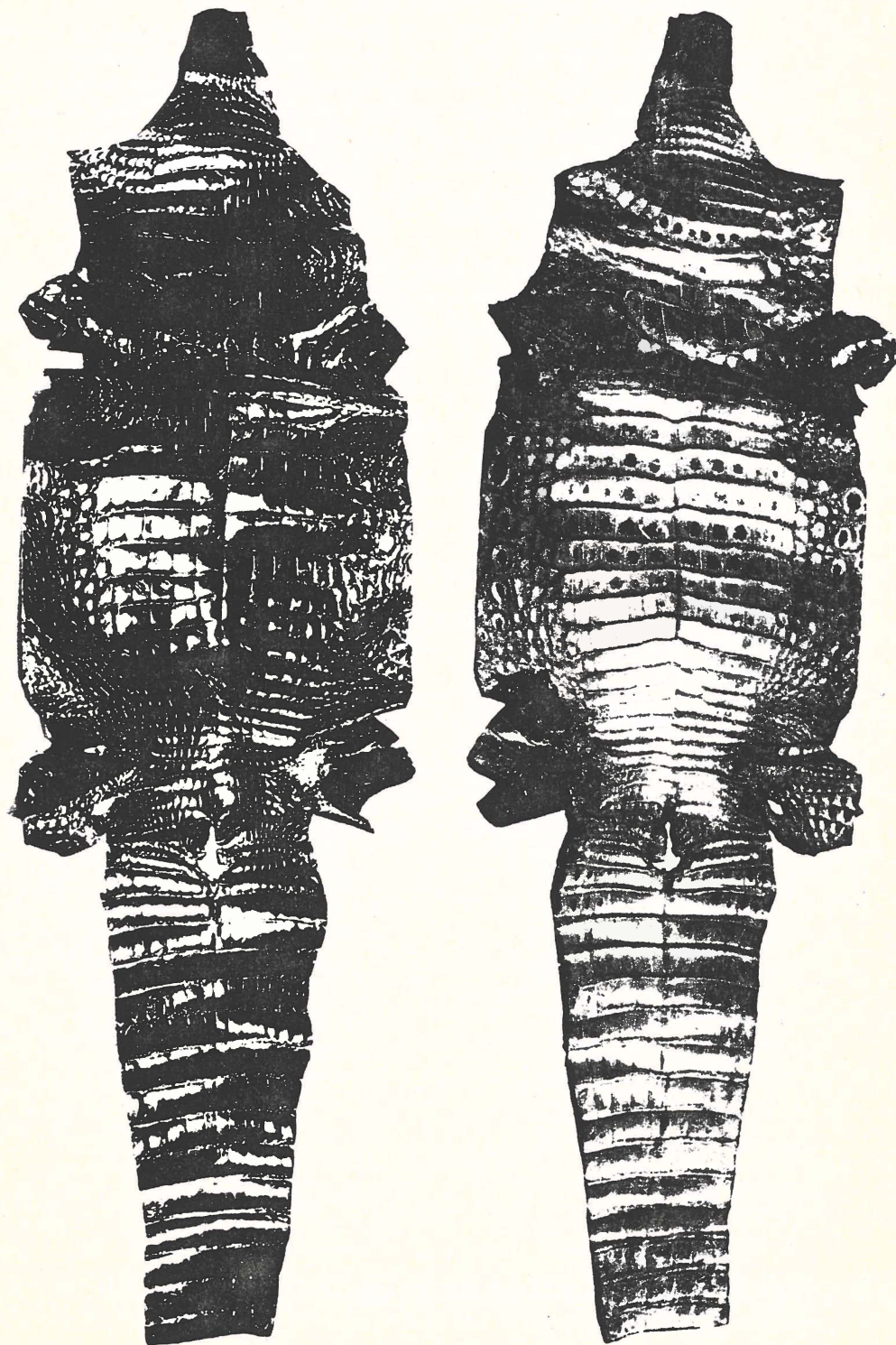
- 1 3 large flank scales on each side within the middlemost transversal row of the trunk.
Pore-like sense organs on the belly scutes indistinct.
Collar very strongly developed, its middlemost scutes enlarged.
21 to 24 transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar
and the front of the vent area: *Crocodylus cataphractus cataphractus*
- 1' 4 to 5 large flank scales on each side within the middlemost transversal row of the trunk.
Pore-like sense organs on the belly scutes distinct.
Collar feebly developed, its middle scutes not much larger than the adjacent ones.
24 to 27 transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar
and the front of the vent area: *Crocodylus cataphractus congicus*

Trade: Registered exports from Africa: in 1980: 2059 skins (Congo, Gabon), in 1981: nil.
Re-exports in 1980: 9197 skins, in 1981: 8420 skins. Main importing / re-exporting
countries: France, Italy.



Crocodylus cataphractus cataphractus

Common names:	engl.:	West African slender-snouted crocodile, West African long-nosed crocodile, West African gavial, West African gharial, West African alligator, West African loricata crocodile, West African subwater crocodile
	esp.:	Cocodrilo hociquifino de Africa occidental
	fr.:	Faux-gavial ouest-africain
	de.:	Westafrikanisches Panzerkrokodil
	ital.:	Cocodrillo catafratto dell'Africa occidentale



Trade names: Nigérique corné

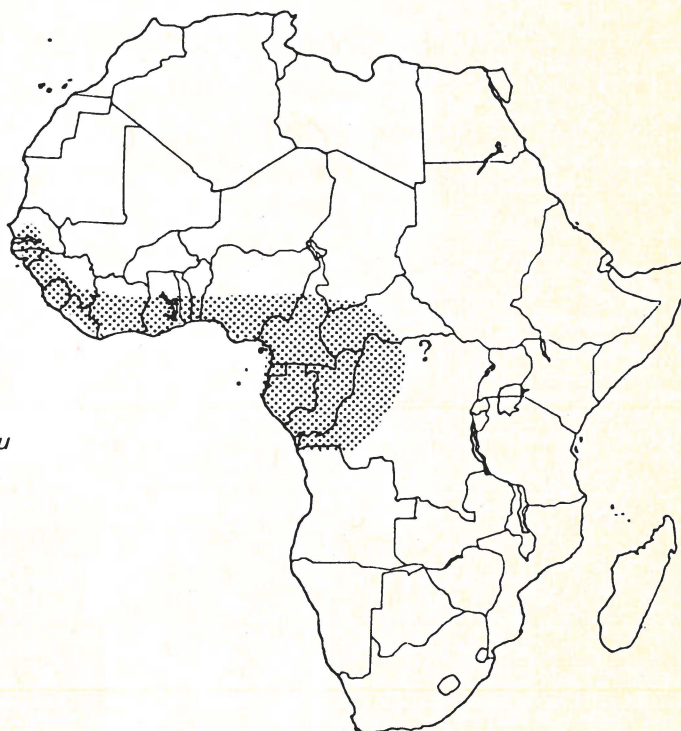
Scientific synonyms: none relevant

Characteristics:

Ventral scutes: arranged regularly, at least on the anterior part of the belly and on the tail.
Collar very strongly developed.
Pore-like sense organs very feebly developed.
Number of transversal rows: 21 to 24 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 12 to 14 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
Ossifications medium strong in the 5th, rarely 6th, to 1st transversal row of gular scutes (in front of the collar), very strong in the collar itself, absent or very feeble in the 1st to 3rd, rarely 5th, transversal row behind the collar, medium strong to strong in the 4th (6th) to 11th (13th) transversal row, absent in the 12th (14th) to 21st (24th) transversal row. On the tail: feeble to medium strong in the 1st to 6th, rarely 7th, transversal row behind the vent area and present only in the external 4 scutes on both sides.

Flank scales: arranged in rather irregular longitudinal rows.
3 large scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels feeble to medium strong, at least on the outermost large scales (situated towards the dorsal scutes).
Granular scales irregularly scattered between the large flank scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:1,4 to 1,6.
Ossifications rather strong in the large scales of the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes).

Distribution: NW Angola, S Benin, Cameroon
United Rep., Gabon, Gambia,
S Ghana, W Guinea, Guinea-Bissau
Guinea Equatorial, S Ivory Coast,
Liberia, S Nigeria, W Senegal,
Sierra Leone, S Togo

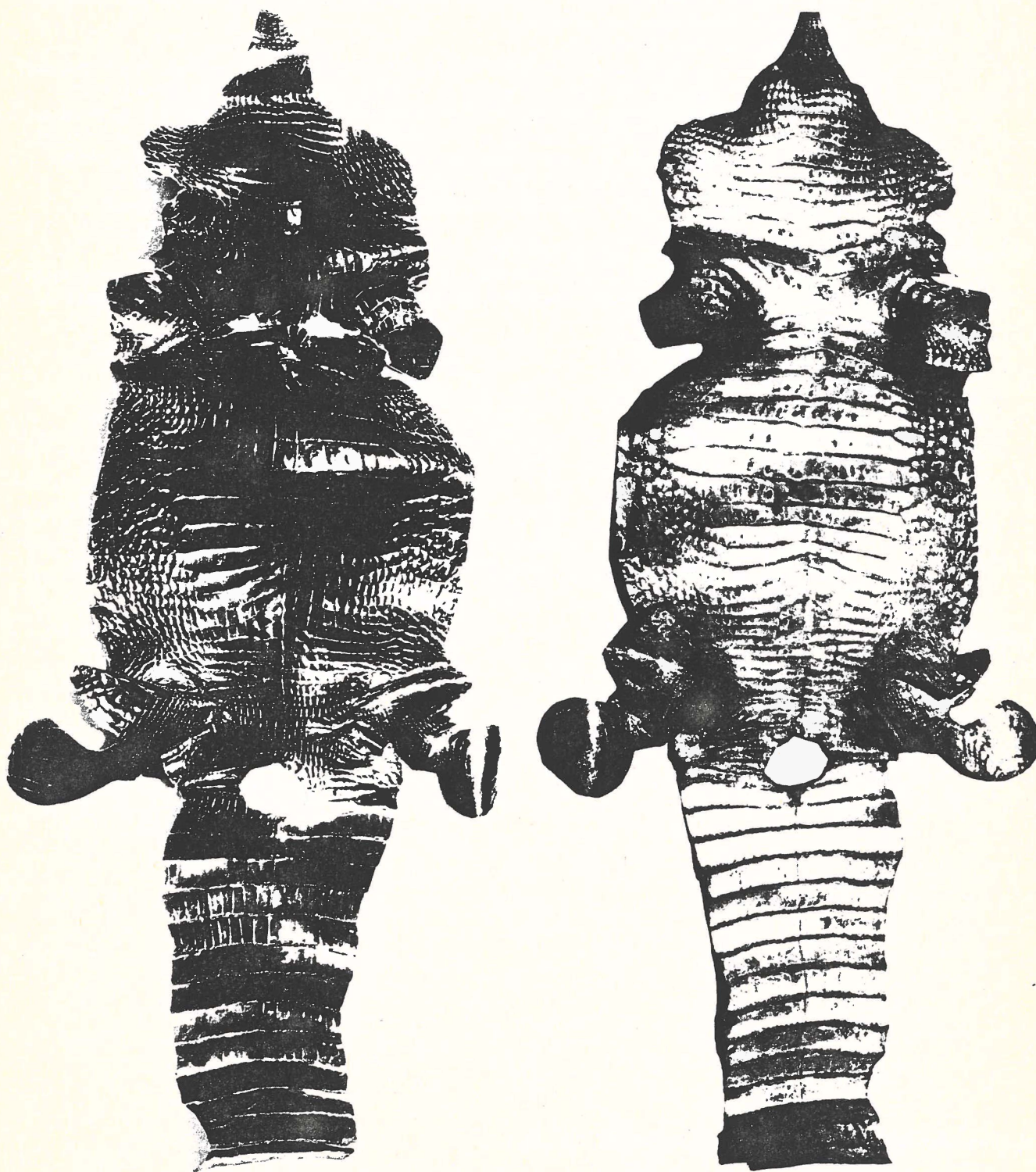


For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.002.001.002.



Crocodylus cataphractus congicus

Common names: engl.: Central-African slender-snouted crocodile, Central-African long-nosed crocodile
 esp.: Cocodrilo hociquifino de Africa central
 fr.: Faux-gavial d'Afrique centrale
 de.: Mittelafrikanisches Panzerkrokodil
 ital.: Coccodrillo catafratto dell'Africa centrale



Trade names: Nigériqué corné

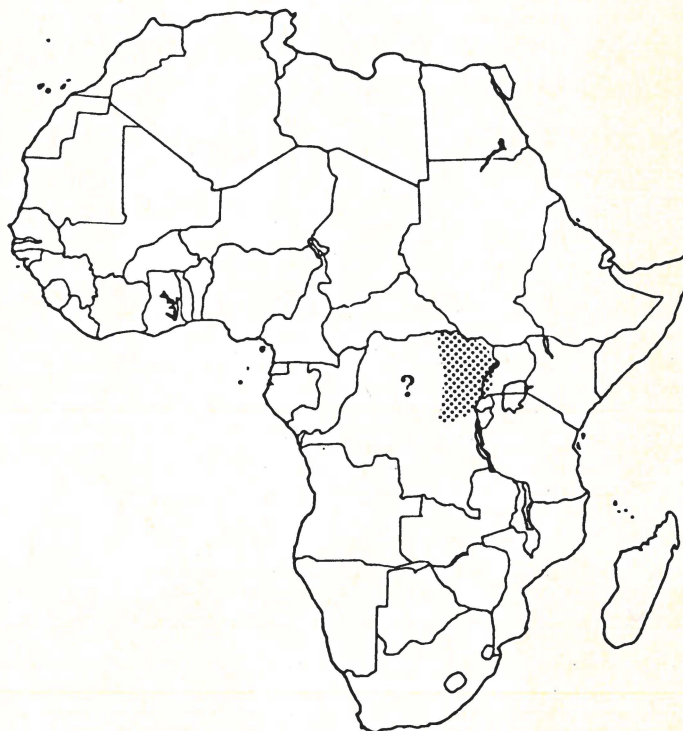
Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics:

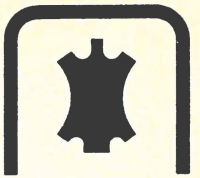
Ventral scutes: arranged regularly, at least on the anterior part of the belly and on the tail.
Collar medium strongly to strongly developed, but always less than in the West African subspecies (*Crocodylus cataphractus cataphractus*).
Pore-like sense organs clearly visible.
Number of transversal rows: 24 to 27 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 12 to 14 within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
Ossifications feeble to medium strong in the 7th, rarely 8th, to 1st transversal row of gular scutes (in front of the collar), feeble to medium strong in the collar itself, absent in the 1st to 4th, rarely 5th, transversal row behind the collar, feeble to medium strong in the 5th (6th) to 11th (12th) transversal row, absent from the 12th (13th) transversal row to the vent area. On the tail: medium strong in the middle of the 1st to 5th (6th) transversal row behind the vent area.

Flank scales: arranged in rather regular longitudinal rows.
4 to 5, rarely 6, large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels on the large scales in the outermost longitudinal rows (situated towards the dorsal scutes).
Granular scales irregularly scattered between the large flank scales. Size ratio between the innermost large flank scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:1,8 to 2,2 in the middle of the belly.
Ossifications feeble in the large scales of both outermost longitudinal rows (situated towards the dorsal scutes).

Distribution: Zaire, W Uganda



For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.002.001.002.

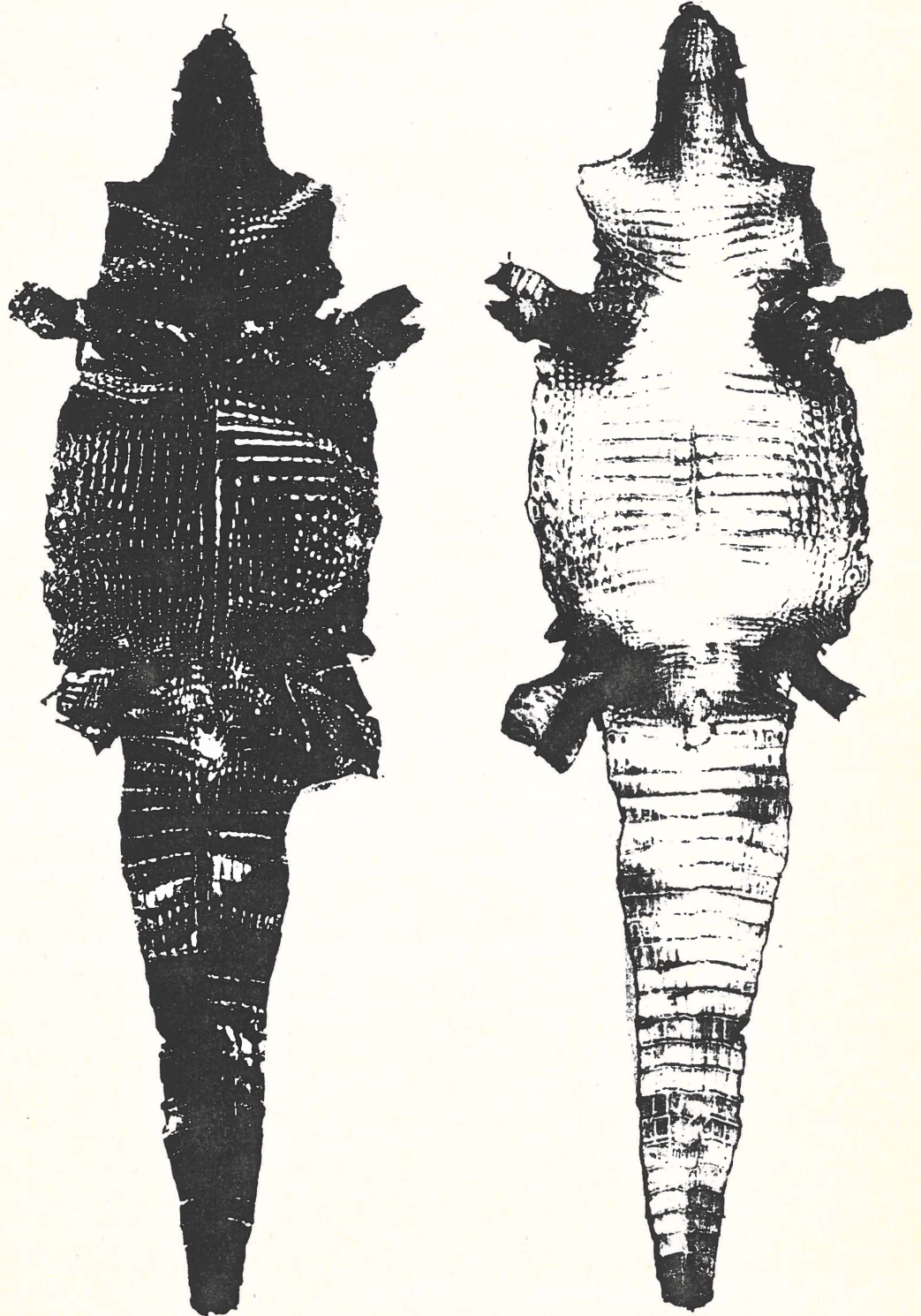


Crocodylus intermedius

Graves, 1819

Common names:

engl.: Orinoco crocodile, Colombian crocodile, Venezuela delta crocodile
esp.: Cocodrilo del Orinoco
fr.: Crocodile de l'Orénoque
de.: Orinoko-Krokodil
ital.: Coccodrillo intermedio

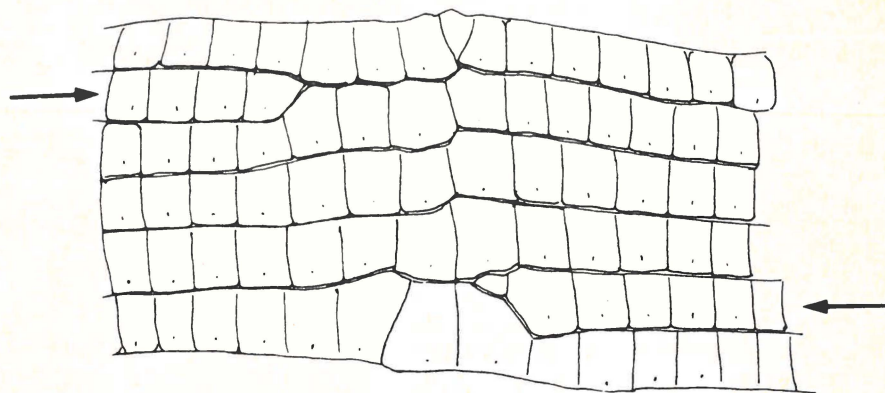


Trade names: Colombian alligator
Venezuelan (delta) alligator
Südamerikanisches Krokodil

Scientific synonyms: none relevant

Characteristics:

Ventral scutes: arranged regularly, at least on the anterior part of the belly and on the tail.
Collar feeble to medium strong.
Pore-like sense organs clearly visible.
Number of transversal rows: 25 to 28 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 14 to 16, rarely 18, scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
No ossifications.

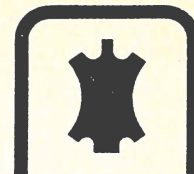


Irregularities on the
hind part of the belly

Flank scales: arranged rather regularly in longitudinal rows.
3 to 5 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels absent or very feebly developed in the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes).
Granular scales may form some short and irregular series between the large flank scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:1,6 to 2 in the middle of the belly.
Ossifications may exist in some large scales in the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes).

Trade: No trade in *Crocodylus intermedius* skins recorded by CITES Parties in 1980 and 1981.

For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.002.001.003.

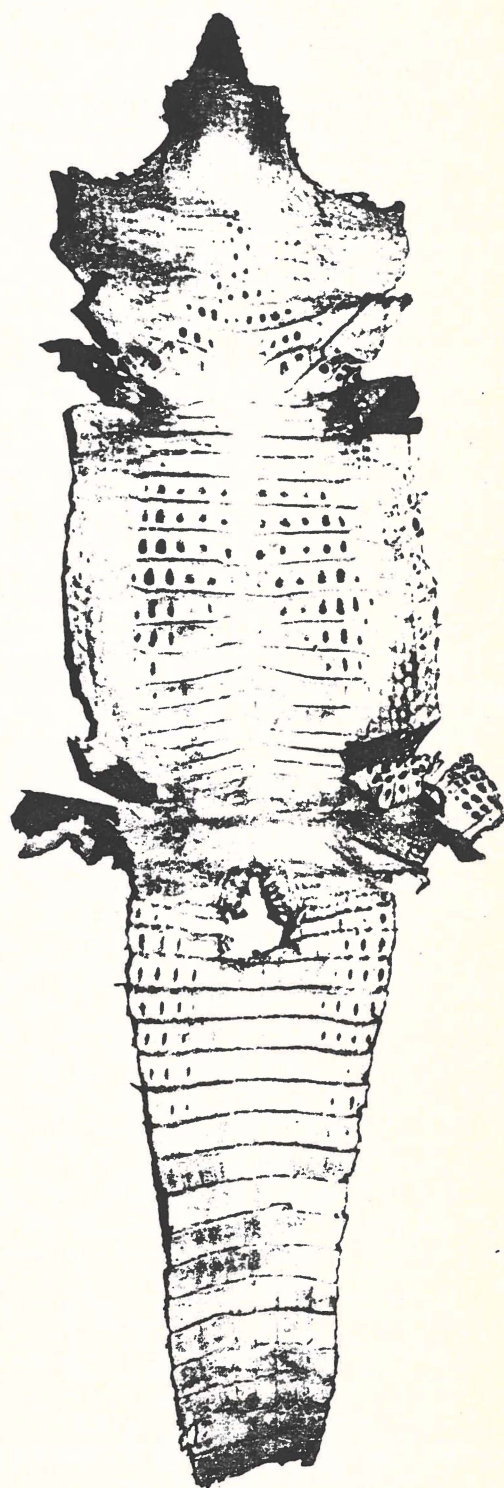
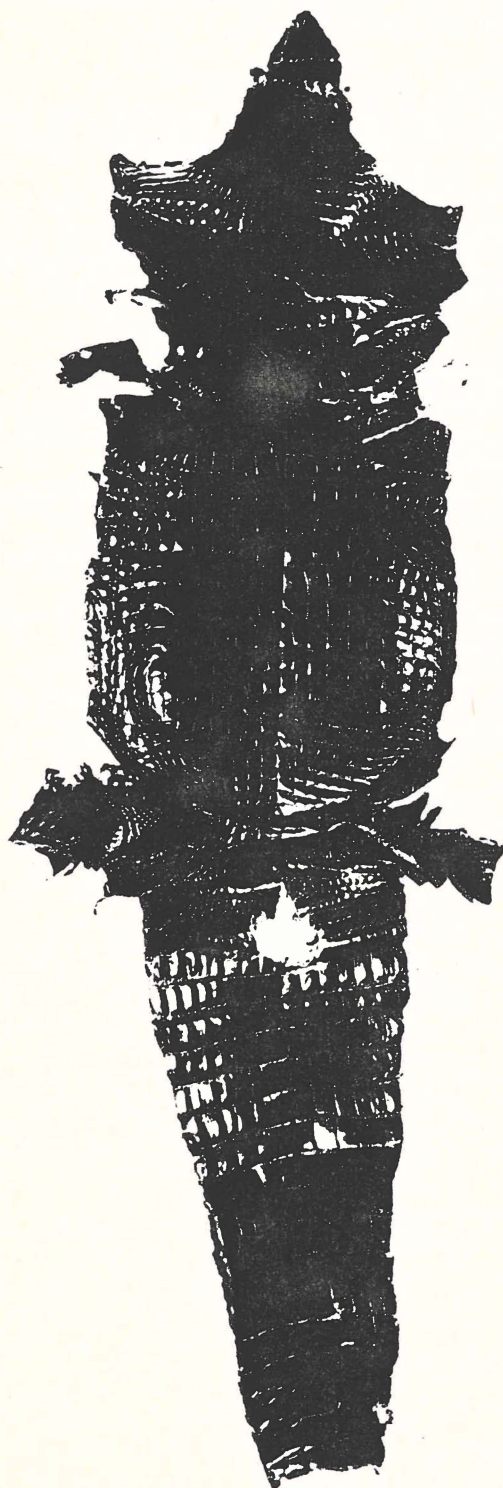


Crocodylus johnsoni

Kreffft, 1873

Common names:

engl.:	Australian crocodile, Australian freshwater crocodile, Johnston's crocodile
esp.:	Cocodrilo de Johnston
fr.:	Crocodile de Johnston
de.:	Australien-Krokodil
ital.:	Cocodrillo de Johnston



Trade names: Gavial spécial

Scientific synonyms: *Crocodylus johnstoni* (Gray, 1874)

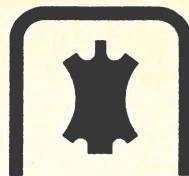
Characteristics:

Ventral scutes: arranged rather regularly, at least on the fore part of the belly and on the tail, somewhat irregularly on the hind part of the belly where not all transversal rows pass the midline (see illustration on sheet L-306.002.001.003).
Collar very strongly developed.
Pore-like sense organs clearly visible.
Number of transversal rows: 22 to 24 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 12 to 14 ventral scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
Ossifications feeble to medium strong from the 6th, rarely 8th, to 1st transversal row of gular scutes (in front of the collar), medium strong to strong in the collar itself, absent in the 1st to 3rd transversal row behind the collar, feeble in the 4th to 11th, rarely 12th, transversal row. On the tail: medium strong in the outermost 5 scutes on each side of the 1st to 7th, rarely 8th, transversal row behind the vent area.

Flank scales: arranged rather regularly in longitudinal series.
4 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels on the large scales of the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes) very strong. The other flank scales are more or less weakly keeled.
Granular scales may be arranged in some short and irregular longitudinal series between the large flank scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:1,5 to 1,9 in the middle of the belly.
Ossifications feebly developed in the largest flank scales of the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes).

Trade: No trade in *Crocodylus johnstoni* skins recorded by CITES Parties in 1980. In 1981 the re-export of 300 skins has been registered.

For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.002.001.004.

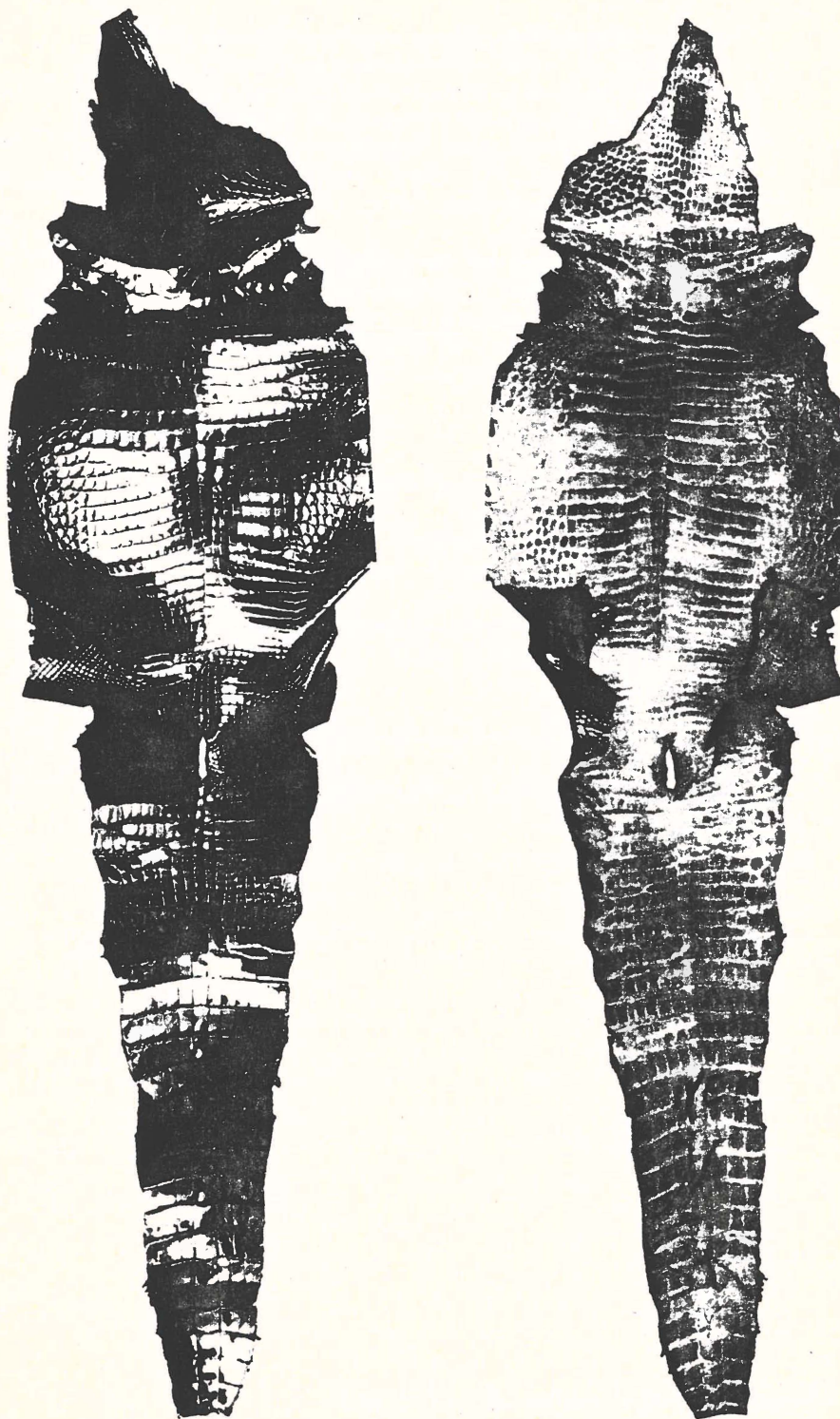


Crocodylus moreletii

Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1851

Common names:

engl.: Belize crocodile, Central American crocodile
esp.: Cocodrilo de Morelet
fr.: Crocodile de Morelet
de.: Beulenkrokodil, Belize-Krokodil
ital.: Coccodrillo de Morelet



Trade names: Mexican alligator
Soft belly
Mexiko-Krokodil

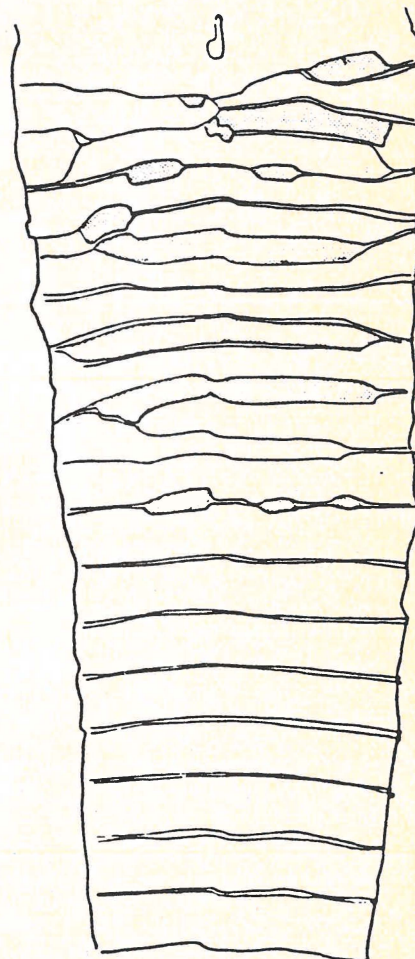
Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics:

Ventral scutes: arranged decidedly irregularly on the whole belly and on the fore part of the tail. Some lateral transversal rows do not pass continuously towards the midline but end anywhere. Other transversal rows are confined to the middle part of the ventral surface without reaching to the flanks. Some halves of transversal rows do not meet at the midline but end shunted against each other. Collar feeble to distinct. Pore-like sense organs very clearly visible. Number of transversal rows: 28 to 32 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area. Number of longitudinal rows: 18 to 20 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly. No ossifications.

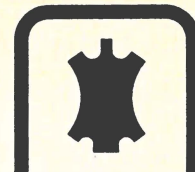
Flank scales: arranged irregularly. 6 to 7 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly. No keels or only very feeble ones. Granular scales not arranged in longitudinal series between the large flank scales. Size ratio between the innermost large scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:1,3 to 1,5. No ossifications.

Trade: Latin-American exports recorded in 1980 and 1981:
Mexico: 1/1 skin
No re-exports registered by other Parties.



Irregular transversal rows
on the fore part of the tail.

For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.002.001.005.



Crocodylus niloticus

Laurenti, 1768

Common names:

engl.:	Nile crocodile
esp.:	Cocodrilo del Nilo
fr.:	Crocodile du Nil
de.:	Nilkrokodil
ital.:	Cocodrillo del Nilo
kis.:	Mamba

Trade:

Croco afrique
Croco mada(gascar)
Croco Tanganyika
Nigérique non corné

Zimbabwe population = Appendix II –
all other populations = Appendix I

Scientific synonyms: none

Key to the subspecies:

- 1 Scutes of the ventral surface with rather conspicuous ossifications, distinctly marked on the inner surface in the region of the middle gular scutes in front of the collar, in the middle scutes of the collar itself, and in the 5th to 12th transversal row behind the collar:
 - C. n. niloticus, C. n. suchus → 2
- 1' Ossifications absent or hardly discernible:
 - C. n. africanus, C. n. chamses, C. n. cowiei, C. n. madagascariensis, C. n. pauciscutatus → 3
- 2 Ossifications strongly developed. — Small granular scales arranged locally in continuous longitudinal series between the large flank scales. — 24 to 26 transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area:

Crocodylus niloticus niloticus
- 2' Ossifications less strongly developed. — Small granular scales not arranged in continuous longitudinal series between the large flank scales. — 26 to 28 transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area:

Crocodylus niloticus suchus
- 3 5 to 7 large flank scales on each side within the middlemost transversal row of the trunk:
 - C. n. africanus, C. n. chamses → 4
- 3' 3 to 4 large flank scales on each side within the middlemost transversal row of the trunk:
 - C. n. cowiei, C. n. madagascariensis, C. n. pauciscutatus → 5
- 4 30 to 32 transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area. — 18 to 20 ventral scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly:

Crocodylus niloticus africanus
- 4' 25 to 27 transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area. — 14 to 16 ventral scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly:

Crocodylus niloticus chamses

- 5 25 to 26 transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area. — Small granular scales irregularly scattered between the large flank scales. — 3 (to 4) large flank scales on each side within the middlemost transversal row of the trunk:

Crocodylus niloticus pauciscutatus

- 5' 27 to 31 transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area. — Scarcely granular scales between the large flank scales. — (3) 4 large flank scales on each side within the middlemost transversal row of the trunk:

C. n. cowiei, *C. n. madagascariensis*

→ 6

- 6 27 to 29 transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area. — In the middle of the trunk within a transversal row: a) 16 to 18 ventral scutes, b) 4 large flank scales on each side:

Crocodylus niloticus cowiei

- 6' 28 to 31 transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area. — In the middle of the trunk within a transversal row: a) 14 to 16 ventral scutes, 3 to 4 large flank scales on each side:

Crocodylus niloticus madagascariensis

Trade: Registered exports from Africa: in 1980: 4'903 skins, mainly from Sudan and Somalia; in 1981 12'087 skins, including 10'304 from Nigeria. Re-exports: in 1980 18'250 skins; in 1981: min. 17'176 skins. In 1982 (data incomplete): 20 skins exported from Madagascar, 13'137 skins re-exported. Main importing/re-exporting countries: France, Italy, formerly also Switzerland (freeports).

For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.002.001.006.

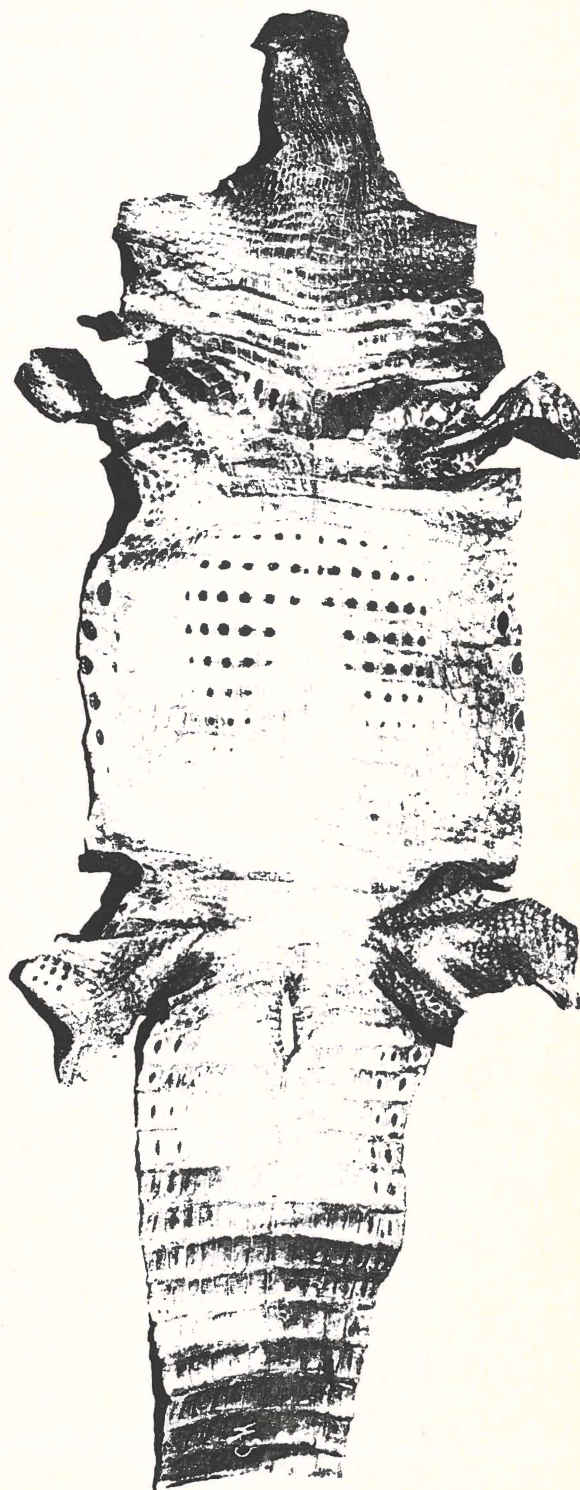
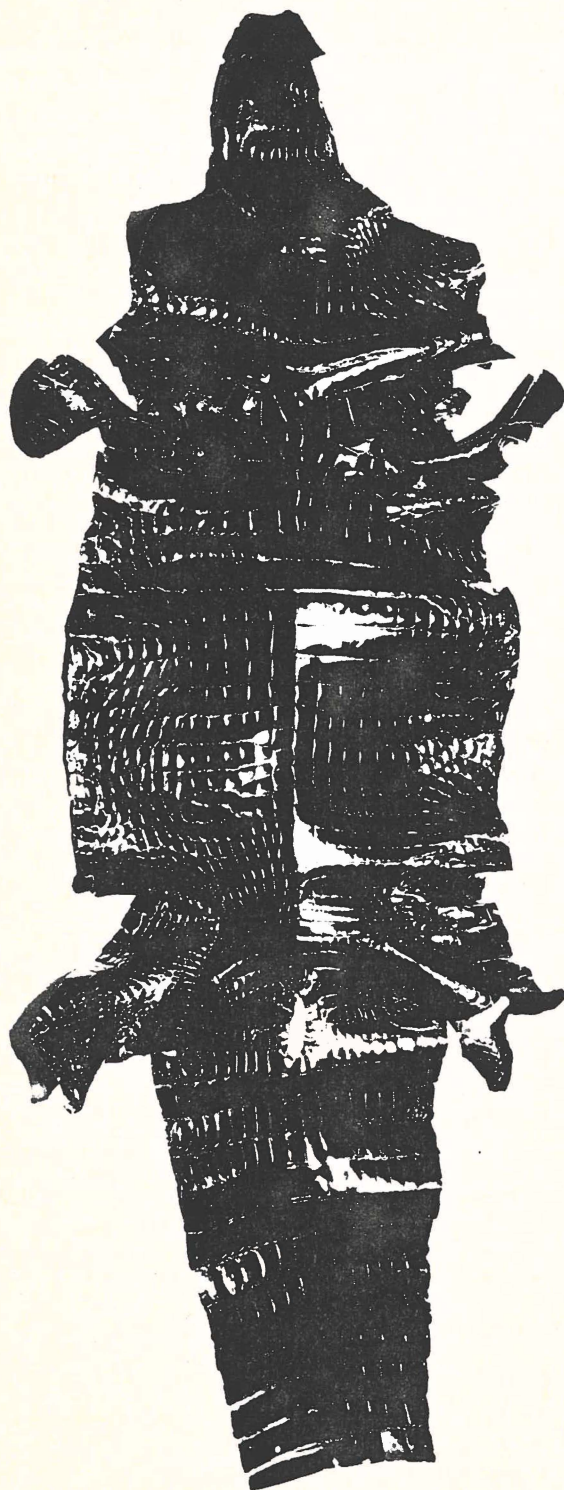


Crocodylus niloticus niloticus

Laurenti, 1768

Common names:

engl.:	Common Nile crocodile, Ethiopian crocodile, North-eastern Nile crocodile, Sudanese Nile crocodile
esp.:	
fr.:	
de.:	Nordöstliches Nilkrokodil
ital.:	



Trade names: Croco afrique

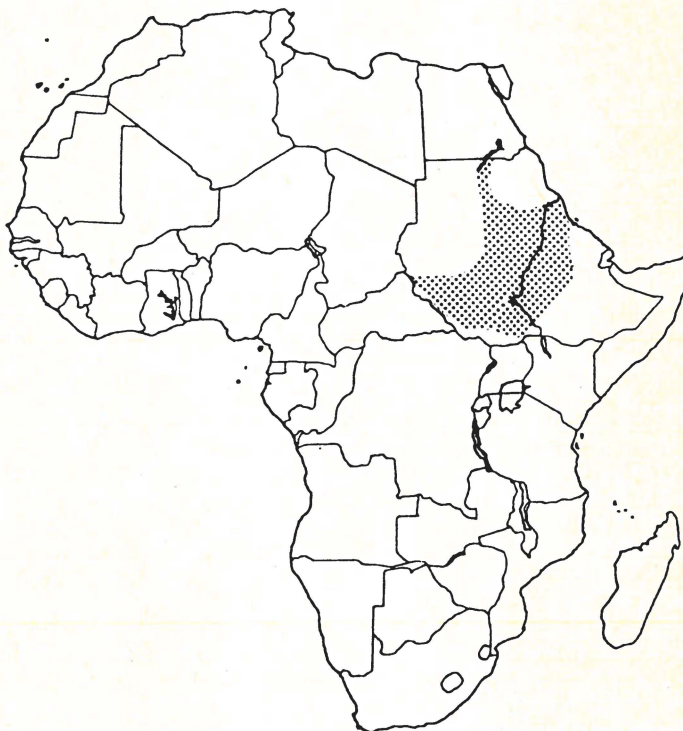
Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics: Length up to 8 m, usually about 4,5 m.

Ventral scutes: arranged regularly.
Collar strongly developed.
Pore-like sense organs clearly visible.
Number of transversal rows: 24 to 26 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 14 to 16 scutes within the middlemost transversal rows of the belly.
Ossifications feeble to medium strong in the 7th to 1st transversal row of gular scutes (in front of the collar), medium strong in the collar itself, absent in the 1st to 4th transversal row behind the collar, medium strong to strong in the 5th to 12th transversal row. On the tail feeble and confined to the external 2 (or 3) longitudinal rows on both sides.

Flank scales: arranged rather irregularly.
5 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels only on the large scales in the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes), strongly developed.
Granular scales arranged in short longitudinal series between the large flank scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large flank scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:1,4 to 1,7 at the middle of the belly.

Distribution: *Sudan, S of Khartoum
and W Ethiopia*



For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.002.001.006.

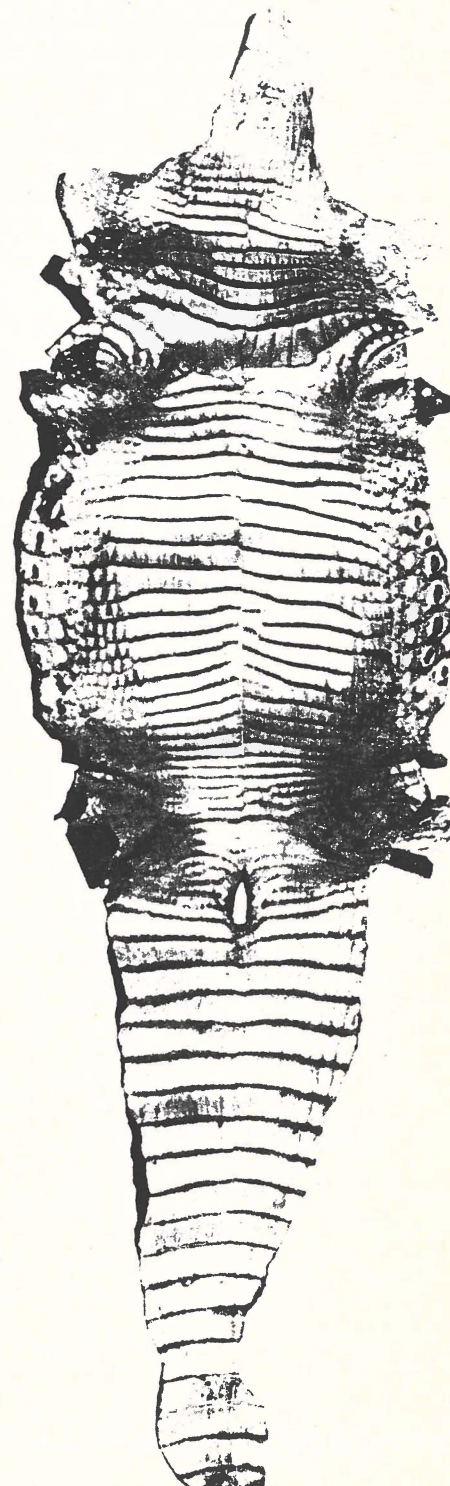


Crocodylus niloticus africanus

Laurenti, 1768

Common names:

engl.:	South-eastern Nile crocodile, East African crocodile
esp.:	
fr.:	
de.:	Südöstliches Nilkrokodil
ital.:	
kis.:	Mamba



Trade names: Croco Tanganyika

Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics: Length up to 6 m, usually about 3,8 m.

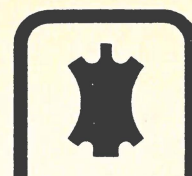
Ventral scutes: arranged rather regularly, at least on the fore part of the belly and on the tail.
Collar distinct.
Pore-like sense organs discernible.
Number of transversal rows: 30 to 32 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 18 to 20 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
No ossifications.

Flank scales: arranged in rather regular longitudinal rows.
5 to 7 flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels feebly to medium strongly developed on the large scutes in the external two longitudinal rows (situated towards the dorsal scutes). Granular scales locally arranged in rather irregular longitudinal rows. Size ratio between the innermost large scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:1,3 to 1,5 in the middle of the belly.
Ossifications of varying strength in the large scales of the outermost longitudinal rows (situated towards the dorsal scutes) in the middle of the belly.

Distribution: *Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania*



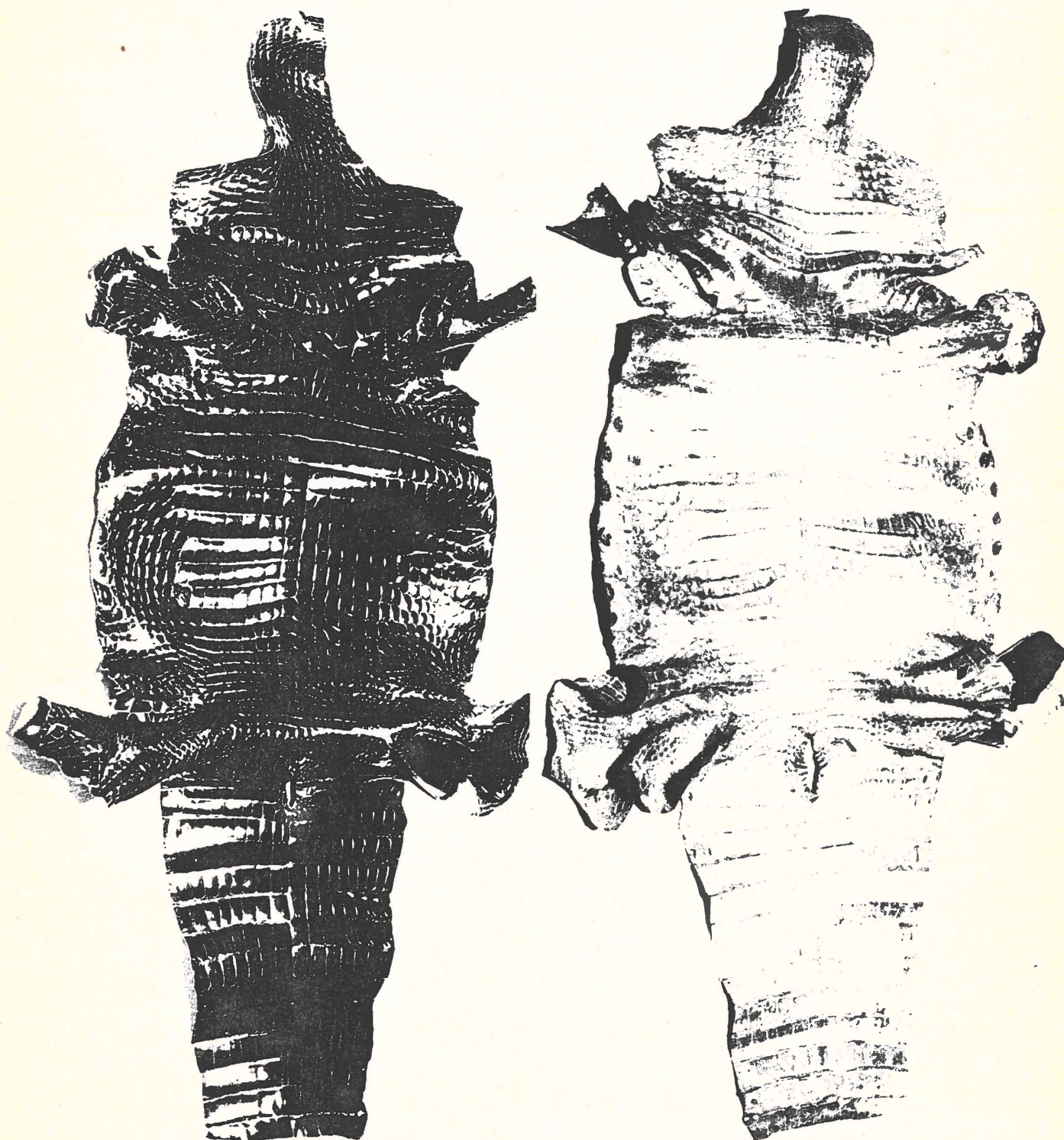
For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.002.001.006.



Crocodylus niloticus chamses

Bory, 1824

Common names: engl.: Western Nil crocodile, West African Nile crocodile
 esp.:
 fr.:
 de.: Westliches Nilkrokodil
 ital.:



Trade names: Croco afrique

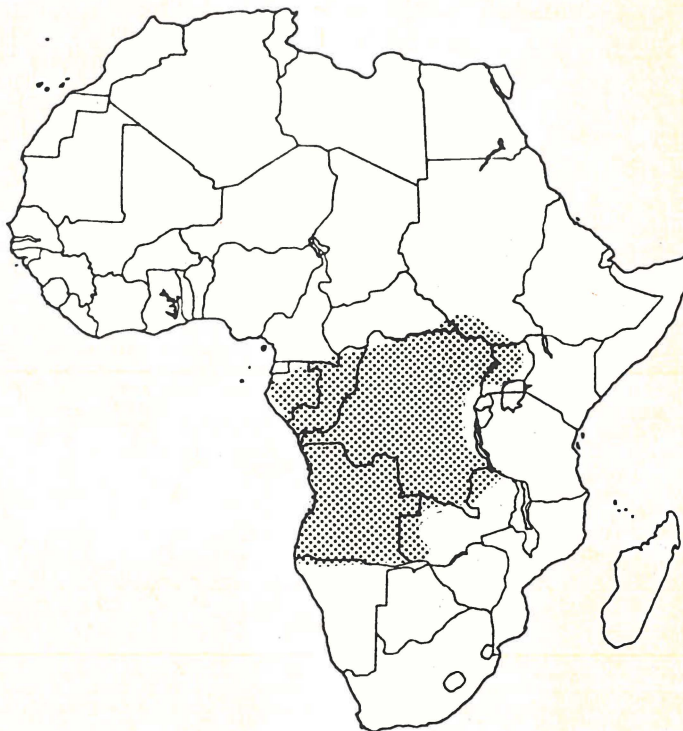
Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics: Length up to 7 m, usually about 4,5 m.

Ventral scutes: arranged rather regularly, at least on the fore part of the belly and on the tail, some irregularities existing on both sides of the belly.
Collar very distinct.
Pore-like sense organs clearly visible.
Number of transversal rows: 25 to 27 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 14 to 16 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
Ossifications, if existing at all, very feeble in the external scutes of the 7th and 8th, rarely 9th, transversal row behind the collar and in the 1st to 5th transversal row behind the vent area.

Flank scales: arranged rather regularly in longitudinal rows.
7 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels on the large scales of the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes).
Granular scales irregularly scattered between the large flank scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:1,1 to 1,7.
Ossifications very feebly developed and restricted to some large scales within the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes).

Distribution: Angola, Congo,
Gabon, N Namibia,
S Sudan, Uganda,
Zaire, N Zambia



For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.002.001.006.

Crocodylus niloticus cowiei

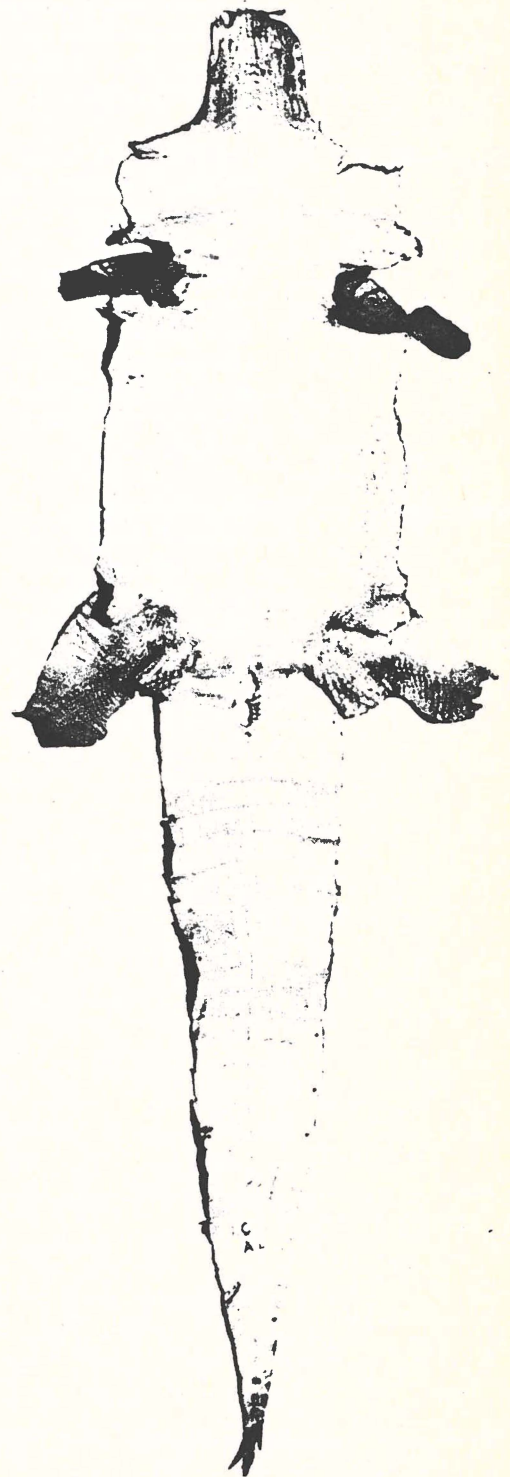
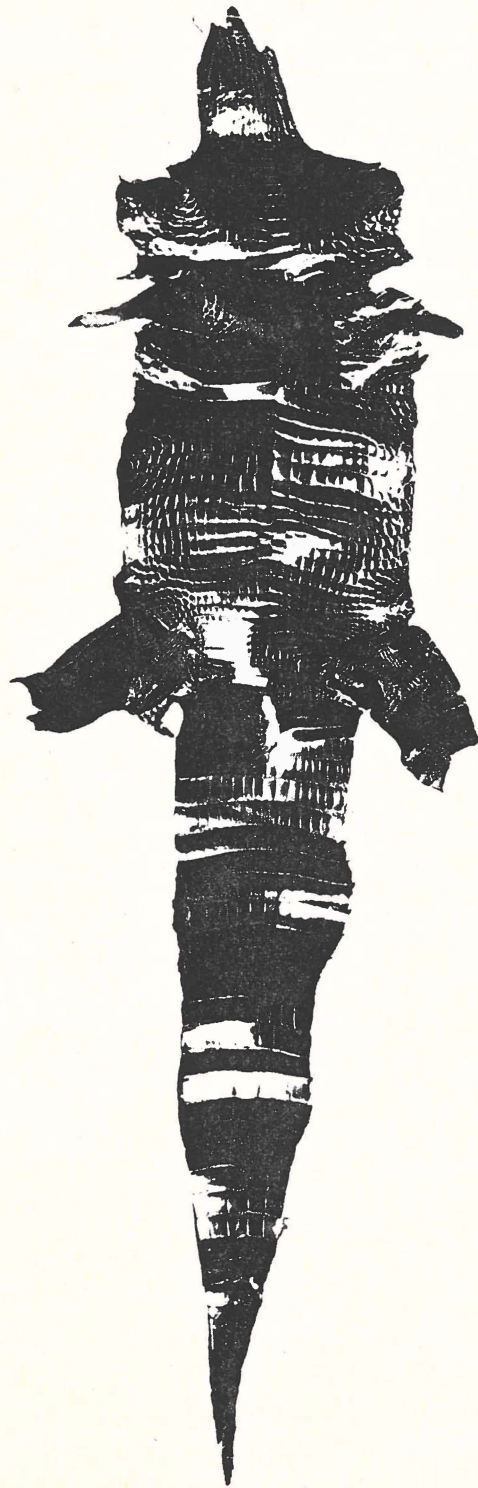
(Smith, 1937)



Common names:

engl.:	Southern Nile crocodile, South African crocodile
esp.:	
fr.:	
de.:	Südliches Nilkrokodil
ital.:	

Zimbabwe population = Appendix II –
all other populations = Appendix I



Trade names: Croco afrique

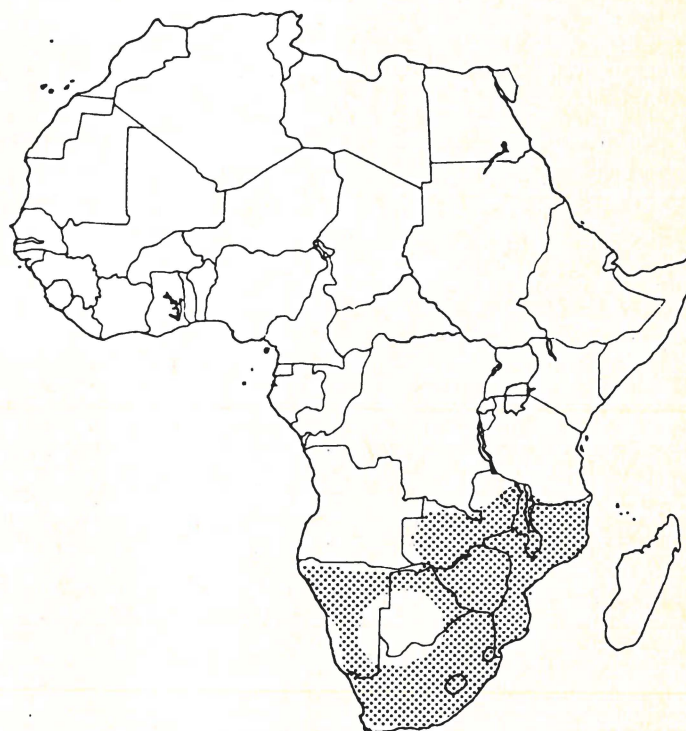
Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics: Length up to 6 m, usually about 3,5 m.

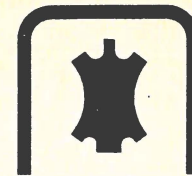
Ventral scutes: arranged rather regularly, at least on the fore part of the belly and on the tail.
Collar distinct.
Pore-like sense organs very clearly visible.
Number of transversal rows: 27 to 29 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 16 to 18 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
No ossifications.

Flank scales: arranged rather regularly in longitudinal rows.
4 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Very feeble keels on some large scales of the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes).
Granular scales scarcely existing, nowhere arranged in longitudinal rows between the large flank scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:1,6 to 1,8.
Ossifications, if existing at all, only very feebly developed and restricted to the large scales of the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes).

Distribution: *Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia (excl. the northern part), South Africa, S Zambia, Zimbabwe*

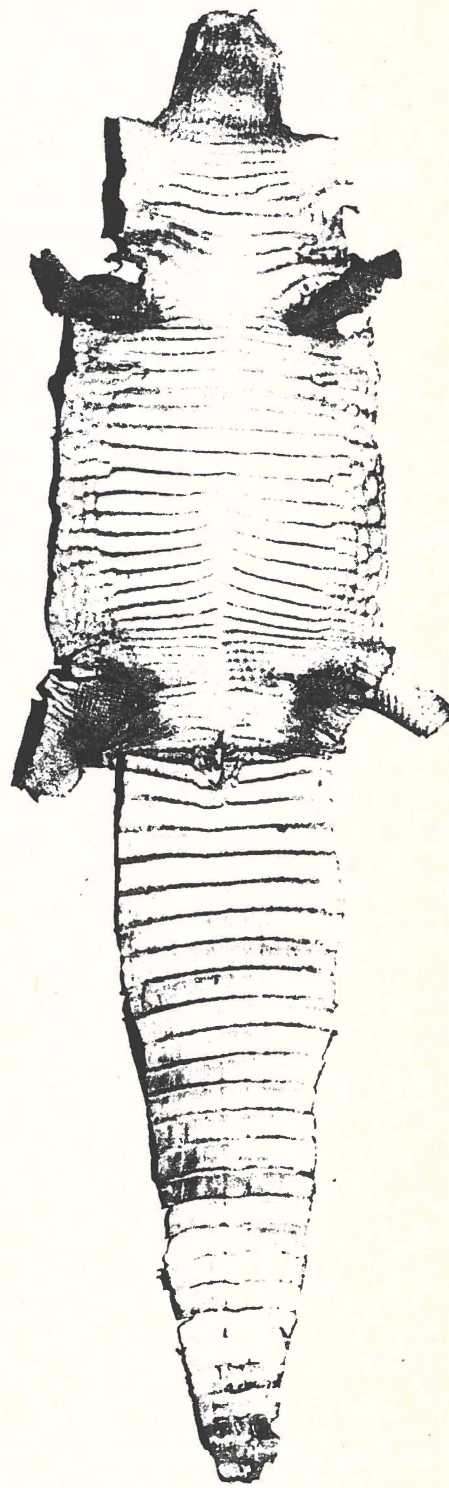
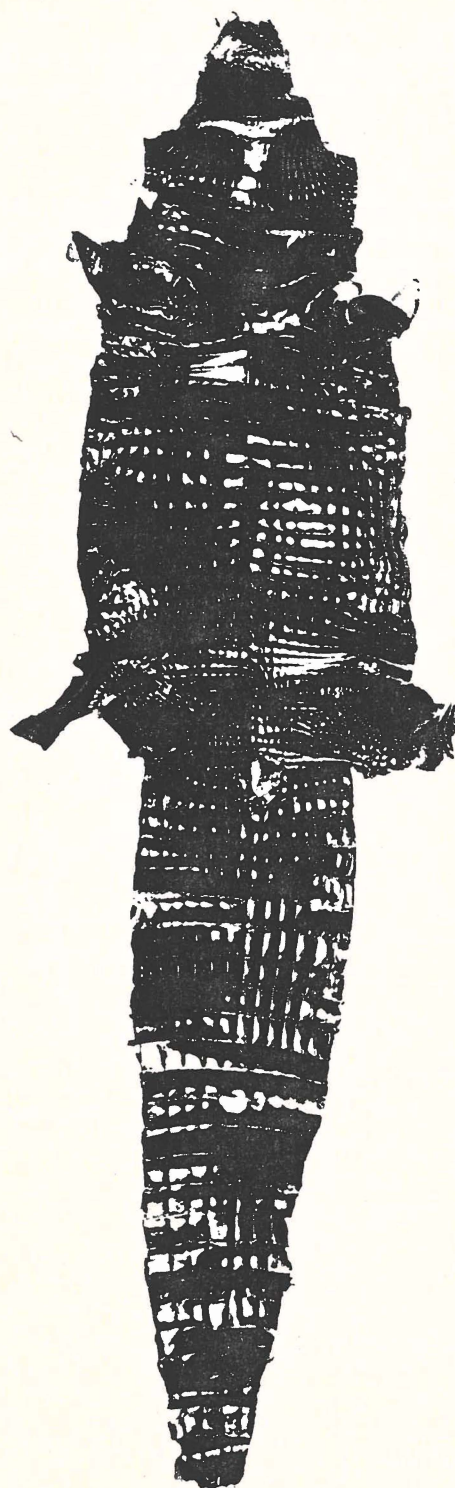


For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.002.001.006.



Crocodylus niloticus madagascariensis

Common names: engl.: Madagascan Nile crocodile, Madagascan alligator
 esp.:
 fr.:
 de.: Madagassisches Nilkrokodil
 ital.:



Trade names: Croco mada

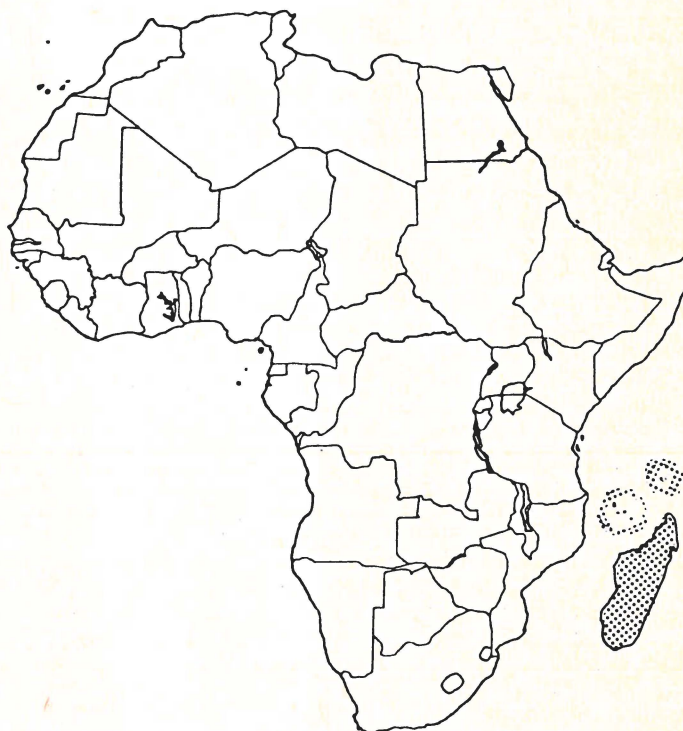
Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics: Length potentially up to 9 (or 10) m, usually about 4,5 m.

Ventral scutes: arranged regularly.
Collar distinct.
Pore-like sense organs clearly visible.
Number of transversal rows: 28 to 31 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 14 to 16 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
No ossifications.

Flank scales: arranged regularly in longitudinal rows.
3 to 4 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels only on the large scales in the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes).
Granular scales scarcely existing, nowhere arranged in longitudinal series between the large flank scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:1 to 1:1,4 in the middle of the belly.
Ossifications very feeble in the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes).

Distribution: Comoros,
Madagascar,
Seychelles



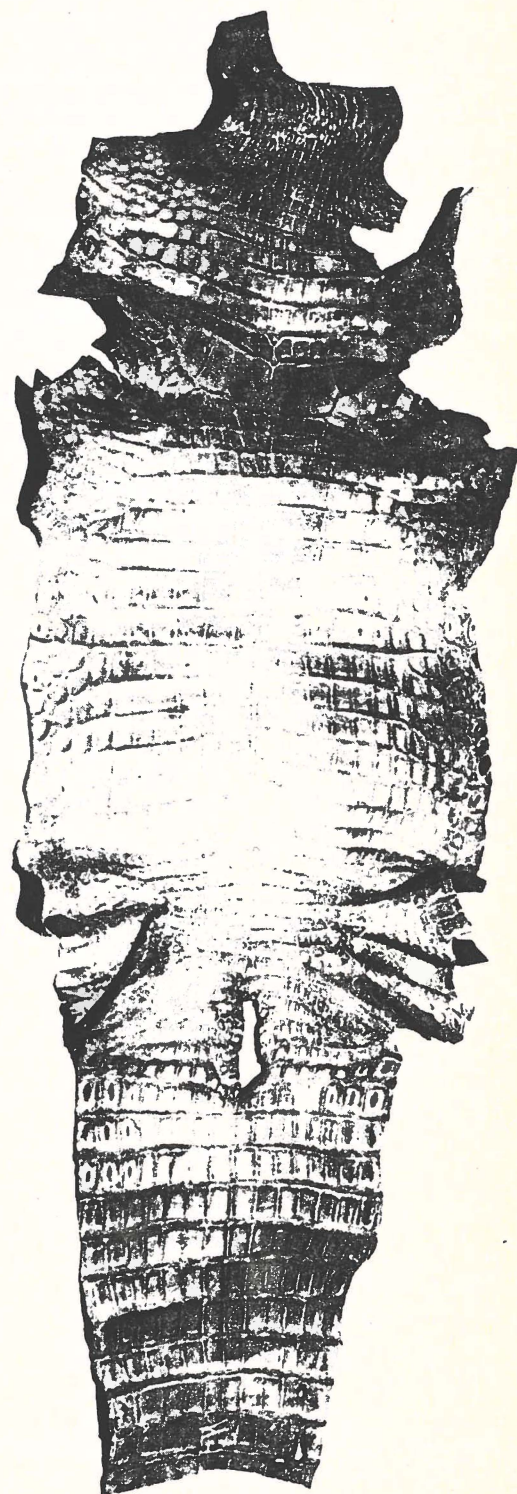
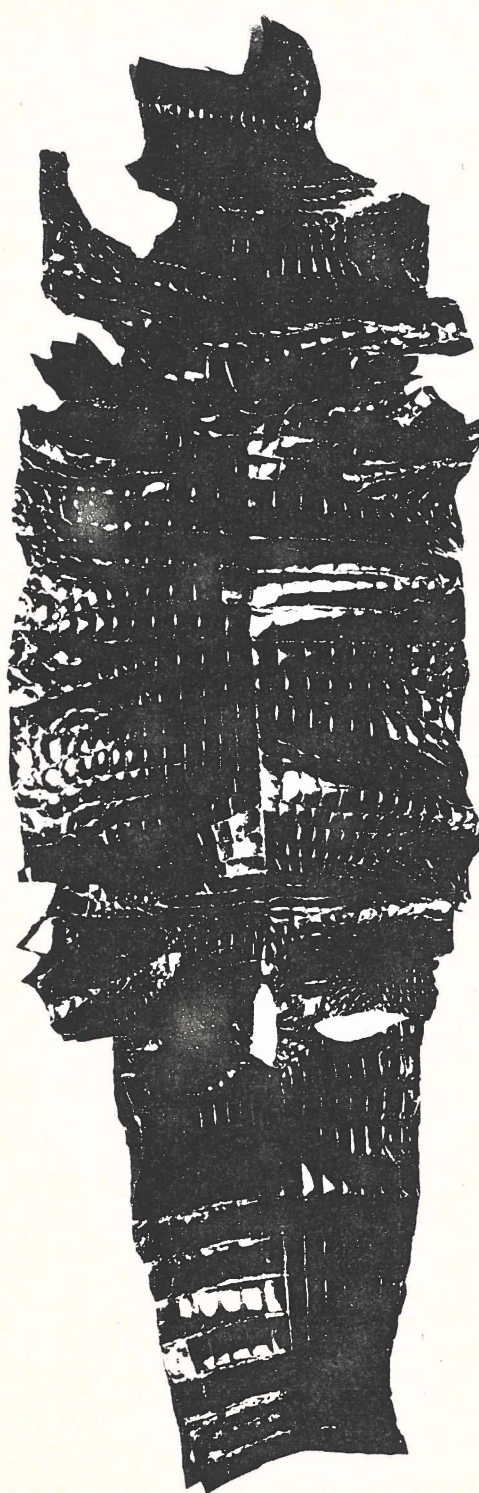
For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.002.001.006.



Crocodylus niloticus pauciscutatus

Common names:

engl.:	Kenya crocodile, Eastern Nile crocodile
esp.:	
fr.:	
de.:	Östliches Nilkrokodil
ital.:	
kis.:	Mamba



Trade names: none

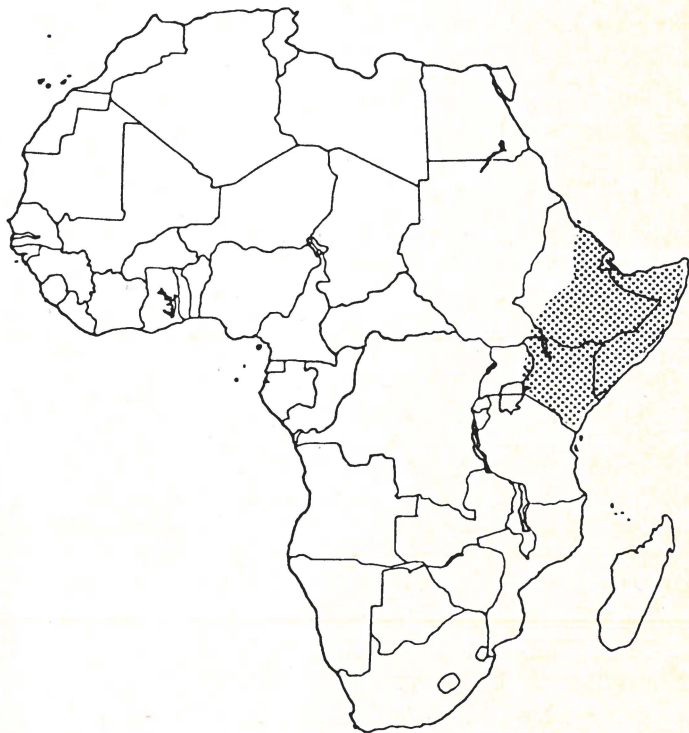
Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics: Length up to 5,8 m, usually about 4 m.

Ventral scutes: arranged regularly.
Collar strongly developed.
Pore-like sense organs clearly visible.
Number of transversal rows: 25 to 26 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 16 to 18 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
Ossifications feeble in the collar, absent in the 1st to 5th transversal row behind the collar, feeble to medium strong in the 6th to 9th transversal row. On the tail feeble and restricted to the external 3, rarely 4, scutes in the 1st to 9th transversal row behind the vent area.

Flank scales: arranged rather irregularly. 3 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels on the large scales of the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes).
Granular scales irregularly scattered between the large flank scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large scales and the adjacent belly scutes: 1:1,3 to 1,4 in the middle of the belly.
Ossifications feebly developed in the large scales of the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes).

Distribution: *Ethiopia* (excl. the W part), *Kenya*, *Somalia*



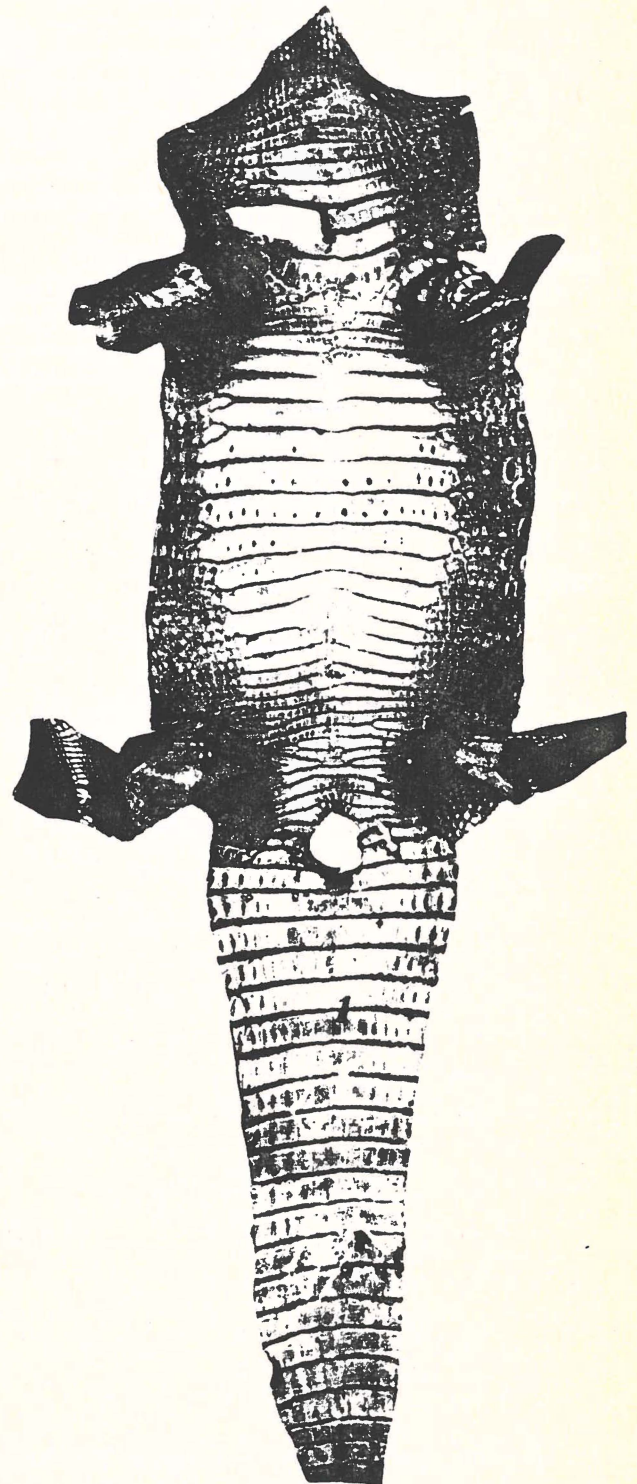
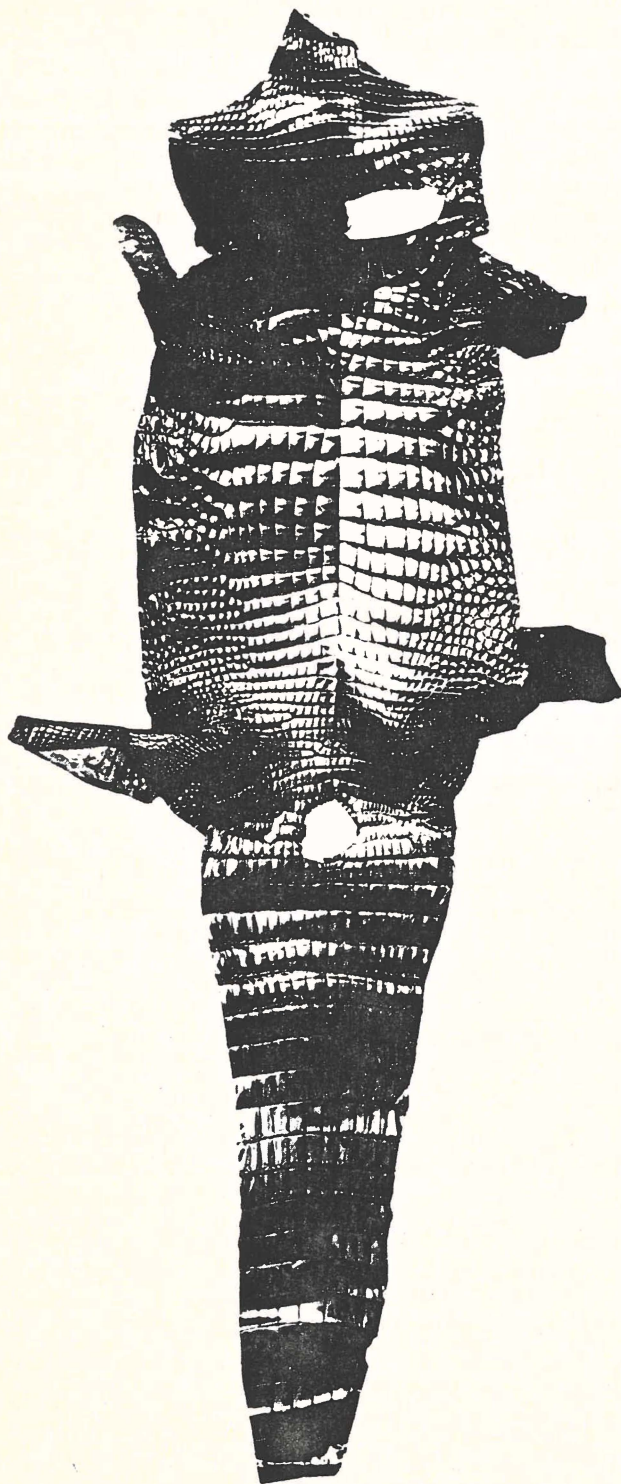
For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.002.001.006.



Crocodylus niloticus suchus

Geoffroy, 1807

Common names: engl.: Northwestern Nile crocodile, Central African Nile crocodile
 esp.:
 fr.:
 de.: Nordwestliches Nilkrokodil
 ital.:



Trade names: Nigérique non corné

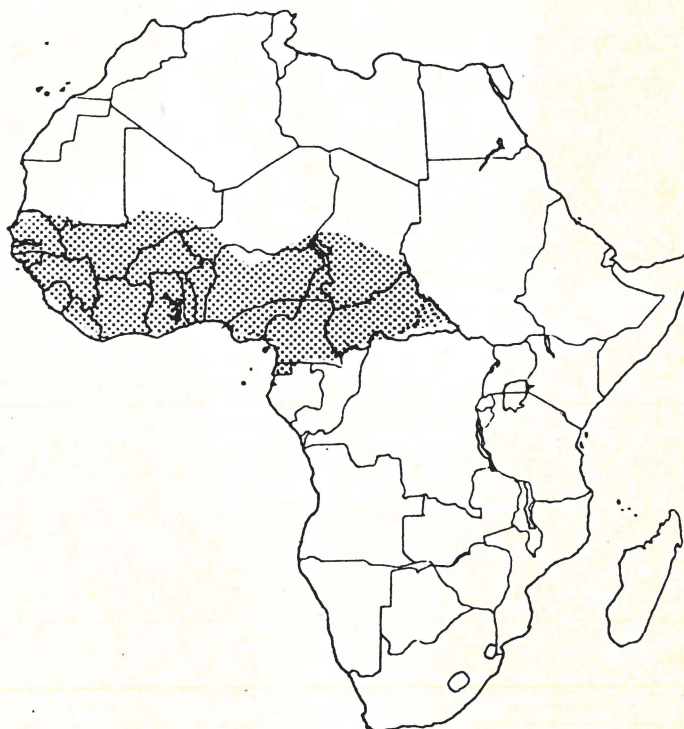
Scientific synonyms: none

Characteristics: Length up to 6 m, usually about 3,5 m.

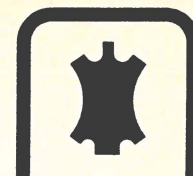
Ventral scutes: arranged regularly.
Collar more or less distinct.
Pore-like sense organs clearly visible.
Number of transversal rows: 26 to 28 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 14 to 19 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
Ossifications, if existing at all, feeble in the 3rd, rarely 4th, to 1st transversal row of gular scutes (in front of the collar), feeble in the collar itself, absent in the 1st to 5th transversal row behind the collar, feeble in the 6th, rarely 7th, to 12th transversal row. On the tail feeble and restricted to the external 5 scutes on both sides.

Flank scales: arranged rather irregularly.
4 to 5 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels more or less strongly, developed on all larger scales.
Granular scales scarcely existing, nowhere arranged in longitudinal rows.
Size ratio between the innermost large scales and the adjacent belly scutes: 1:1,6 to 1,8.
Ossifications, if present at all, only very feebly developed in some of the large scales.

Distribution: *Benin, Cameroon
United Rep.,
Central African Rep.,
Chad, Gambia,
Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-
Bissau, Guinea Equatorial,
Liberia, Mali, Niger,
Nigeria, Senegal,
Sierra Leone, Togo,
Upper Volta*



For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.002.001.006.



Crocodylus novaeguineae

Schmidt, 1928

Common names:

engl.: Southeast Asian crocodile, New Guinean crocodile (partly),
New Guinean freshwater crocodile (partly), Mindoro crocodile (partly),
Philippine crocodile (partly), Philippine freshwater crocodile (partly)
esp.: Cocodrilo de Nueva Guinea (partly), Cocodrilo de Mindoro (partly)
fr.: Crocodile de Nouvelle Guinée (partly), Crocodile de Mindoro (partly)
de.: Südostasien-Krokodil, Neuguinea-Krokodil (partly)
Mindoro-Krokodil (partly), Philippinen-Krokodil (partly)
ital.: Coccodrillo della Nuova Guinea (partly), Coccodrillo di Mindoro (partly)

Trade names:

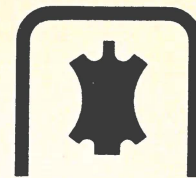
Singapore large scale
Singapour grandes écailles
Singapore grossschuppig

Scientific synonyms: *Crocodylus mindorensis* (= *C. n. mindorensis*)

Crocodylus novaeguineae novaeguineae = Appendix II
Crocodylus novaeguineae mindorensis = Appendix I

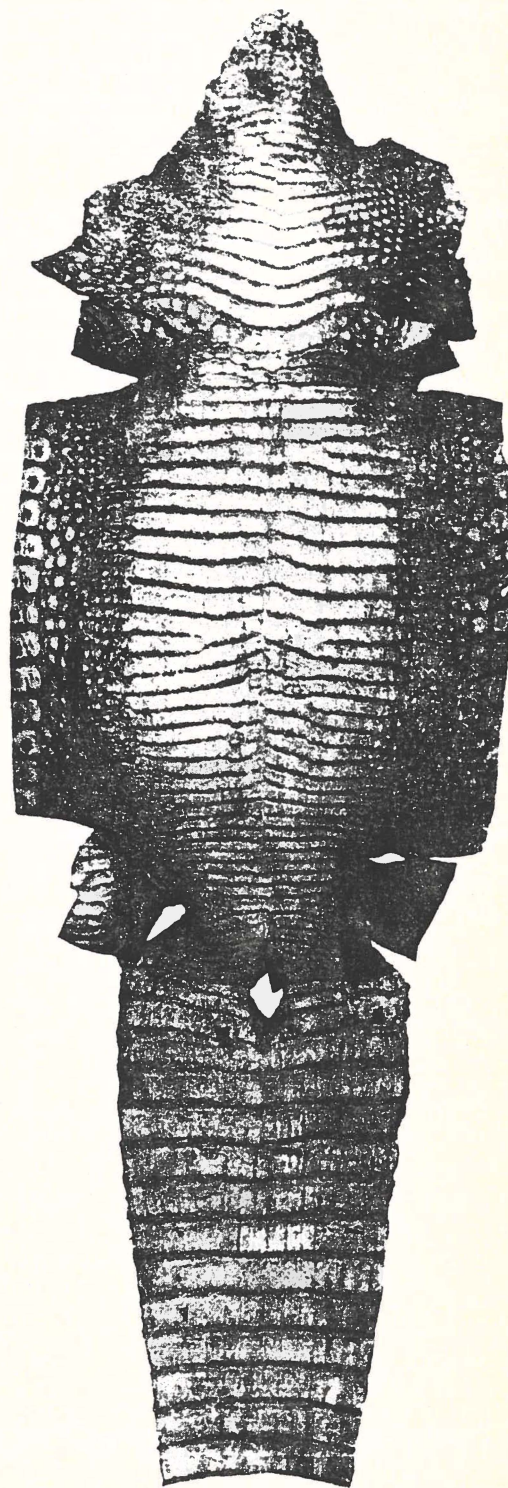
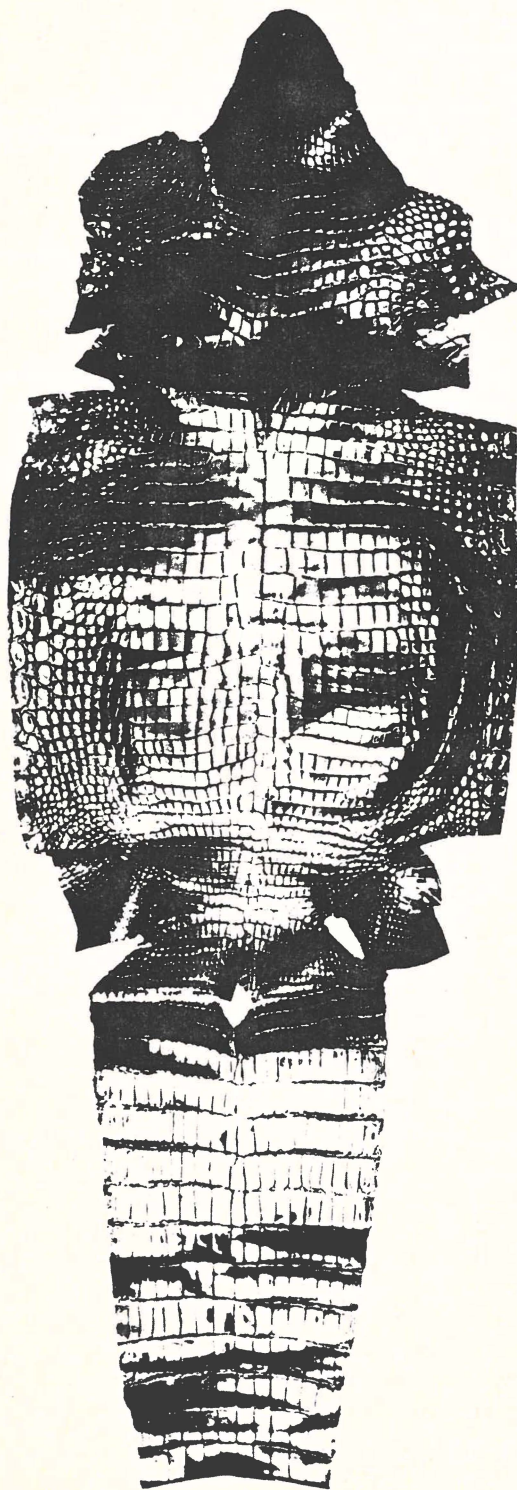
Key to the subspecies:

- Collar feebly to medium strongly developed.
Pore-like sense organs very distinct.
Number of transversal rows between the rear of the collar and the
front of the vent area: 24 to 32.
12 to 18 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly: *Crocodylus novaeguineae novaeguineae*
- Collar distinct.
Pore-like sense organs distinct, but less than in the nominate form.
Number of transversal rows between the rear of the collar and the
front of the vent area: 24 to 26.
12 to 14 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly: *Crocodylus novaeguineae mindorensis*



Crocodylus novaeguineae novaeguineae

Common names:	engl.:	New Guinean crocodile, New Guinean freshwater crocodile
	esp.:	Cocodrilo de Nueva Guinea
	fr.:	Crocodile de Nouvelle guinée
	de.:	Neuguinea-Krokodil
	ital.:	Cocodrillo della Nuova Guinea



Trade names: Singapore large scale
Singapour grandes écailles
Singapore grosschuppig

Scientific synonyms: none

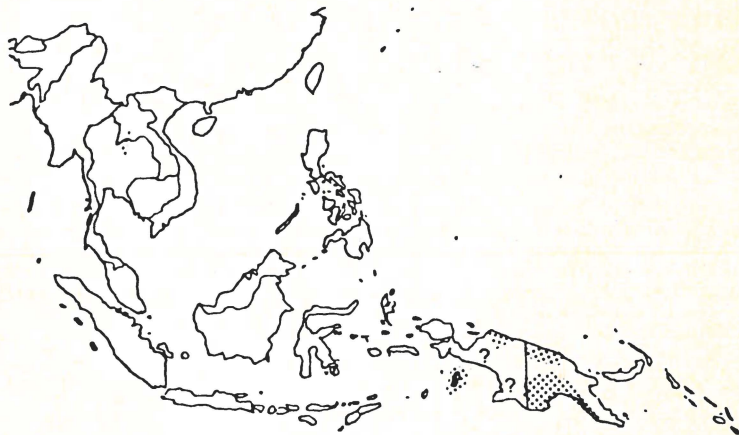
Characteristics: Length up to 5 m, usually about 2,9 m.

Ventral scutes: arranged regularly on the anterior half of the belly.
Collar feebly to medium strongly developed.
Pore-like sense organs very distinct, up to 4 in some scutes.
Number of transversal rows: 24 to 32 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 12 to 18 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
No ossifications.

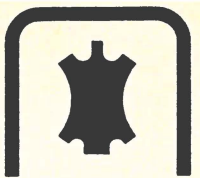
Flank scales: arranged rather regularly in longitudinal rows.
6 to 11 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly, the innermost ones (situated towards the belly scutes) much smaller than the outermost ones (situated towards the dorsal scales).
Keels on the large scales in the outermost 4 longitudinal rows.
Granular scales hardly existing, nowhere arranged in longitudinal series between the large flank scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:2 to 4,5 in the middle of the belly.
Ossifications very feebly developed in the large scales of the outermost 4 longitudinal rows (situated towards the dorsal scutes).

Distribution: *Indonesia* (Jrian Jaya),
Papua New Guinea
(freshwater)

Trade: Only two exported skins recorded by Papua New Guinea in 1980 and 1981 but re-exports of about 40'000 skins reported in the same years by other Parties.



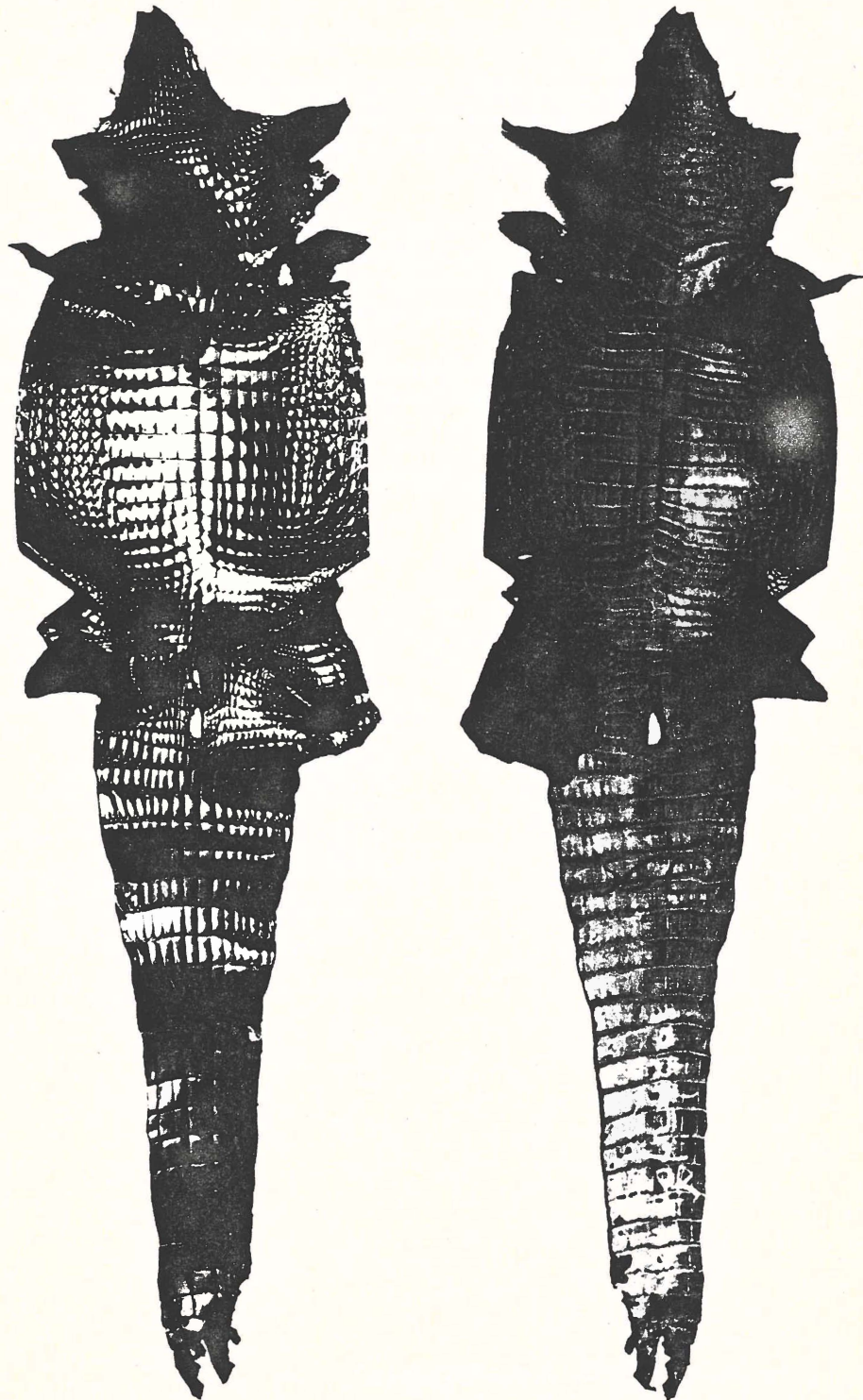
For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.002.001.007.



Crocodylus novaeguineae mindorensis

Common names:

engl.:	Mindoro crocodile, Philippine crocodile, Philippine freshwater crocodile
esp.:	Cocodrilo de Mindoro
fr.:	Crocodile de Mindoro
de.:	Mindoro-Krokodil, Philippinen-Krokodil
ital.:	Cocodrillo de Mindoro



Trade names: Singapore large scale
Singapour grandes écailles
Singapore grossschuppig

Scientific synonyms: *Crocodylus mindorensis* Schmidt, 1935

Characteristics: Length up to 3,1 m, usually about 1,9 m.

Ventral scutes: arranged regularly, at least on the fore part of the belly and on the tail.
Collar distinct.
Pore-like sense organs distinct, but less than in *Crocodylus novaeguineae novaeguineae*.
Number of transversal rows: 24 to 26 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 12 to 14 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
No ossifications.

Flank scales: arranged rather regularly in longitudinal rows.
6 to 8 large scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels on the large scales within the outermost 3 transversal rows (situated towards the dorsal scutes).
Granular scales scarcely existing, nowhere arranged in longitudinal series between the large flank scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:4 to 4,8.
Ossifications very feebly developed in the large scales within the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes).

Distribution: *Philippines* (Busuango, Jolo, Mindanao, Mindoro, Sulu archipelago)

Trade: No trade in Mindoro crocodile skins recorded by CITES Parties in 1980 and 1981.



For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.002.001.007.

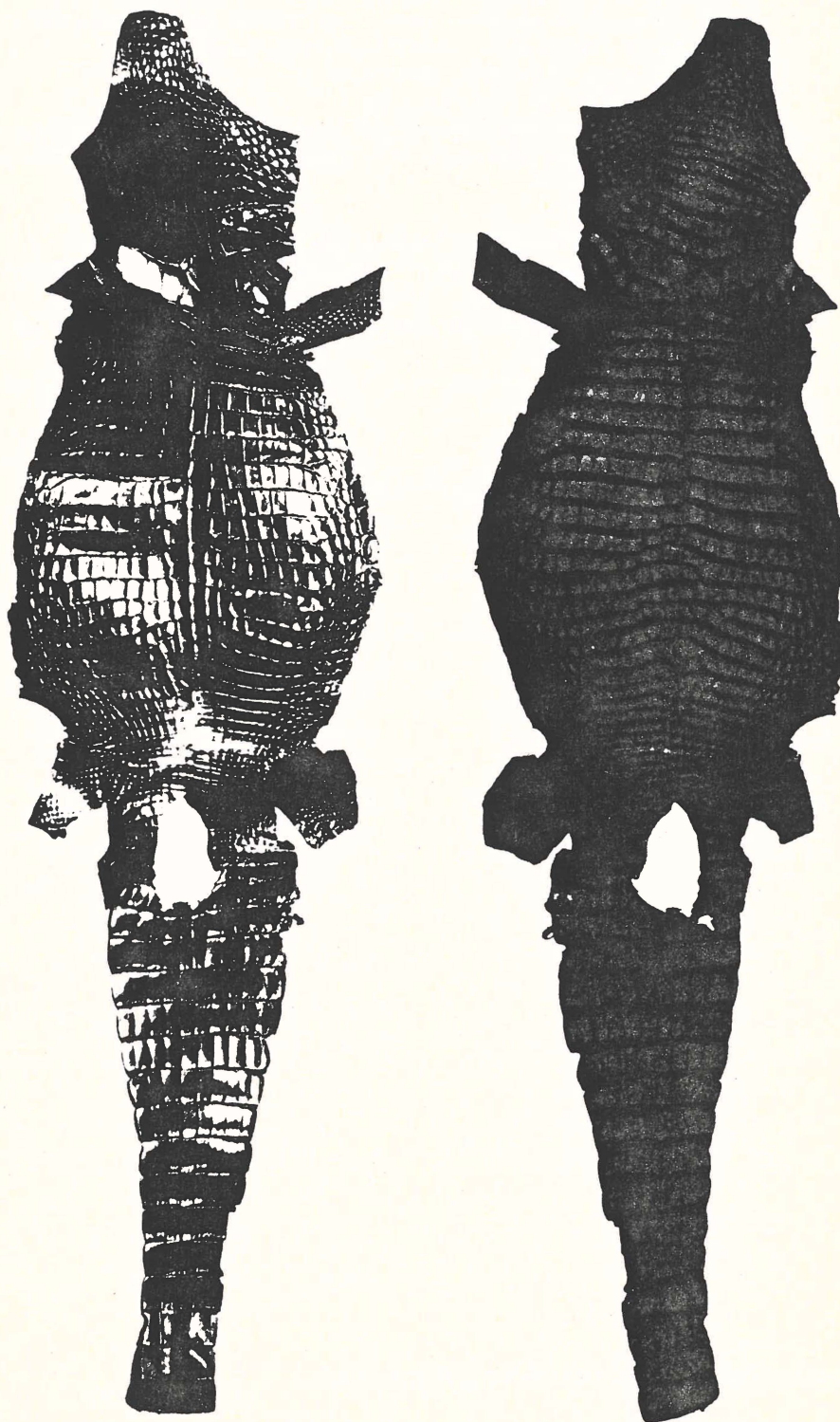


Crocodylus palustris

Lesson, 1831

Common names:

engl.: Swamp crocodile, Broad-snouted crocodile, Indian freshwater crocodile,
Marsh crocodile, Muggar, Mugger
esp.: Cocodrilo marismño
fr.: Crocodile à front large, Crocodile des marais
de.: Sumpfkrokodil
ital.: Coccodrillo palustre



Trade names: Muggar, Mugger, Makar
Ceylon alligator

Scientific synonyms: *Crocodylus palustris kimbula* Deraniyagala, 1936

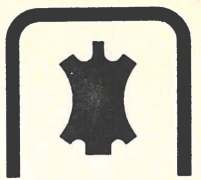
Characteristics:

Ventral scutes: arranged rather irregularly, especially on the hind part of the belly.
The halves of the transversal rows do not meet at the midline in each case, but end there or overlap.
On the tail the transversal rows are arranged regularly.
Collar more or less strongly developed.
Pore-like sense organs clearly visible.
Number of transversal rows: 28 to 32 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 18 to 20 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
No ossifications.

Flank scales: arranged rather regularly in longitudinal rows.
3 to 5 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels more or less distinct in all large scales.
Granular scales irregularly scattered between the large scales, nowhere arranged in continuous longitudinal series.
Size ratio between the innermost large scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:1,3 to 1,7 in the middle of the belly.
No ossifications.

Trade: Only 1 skins recorded by CITES Parties in 1980 and 1981.

For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.002.001.008.

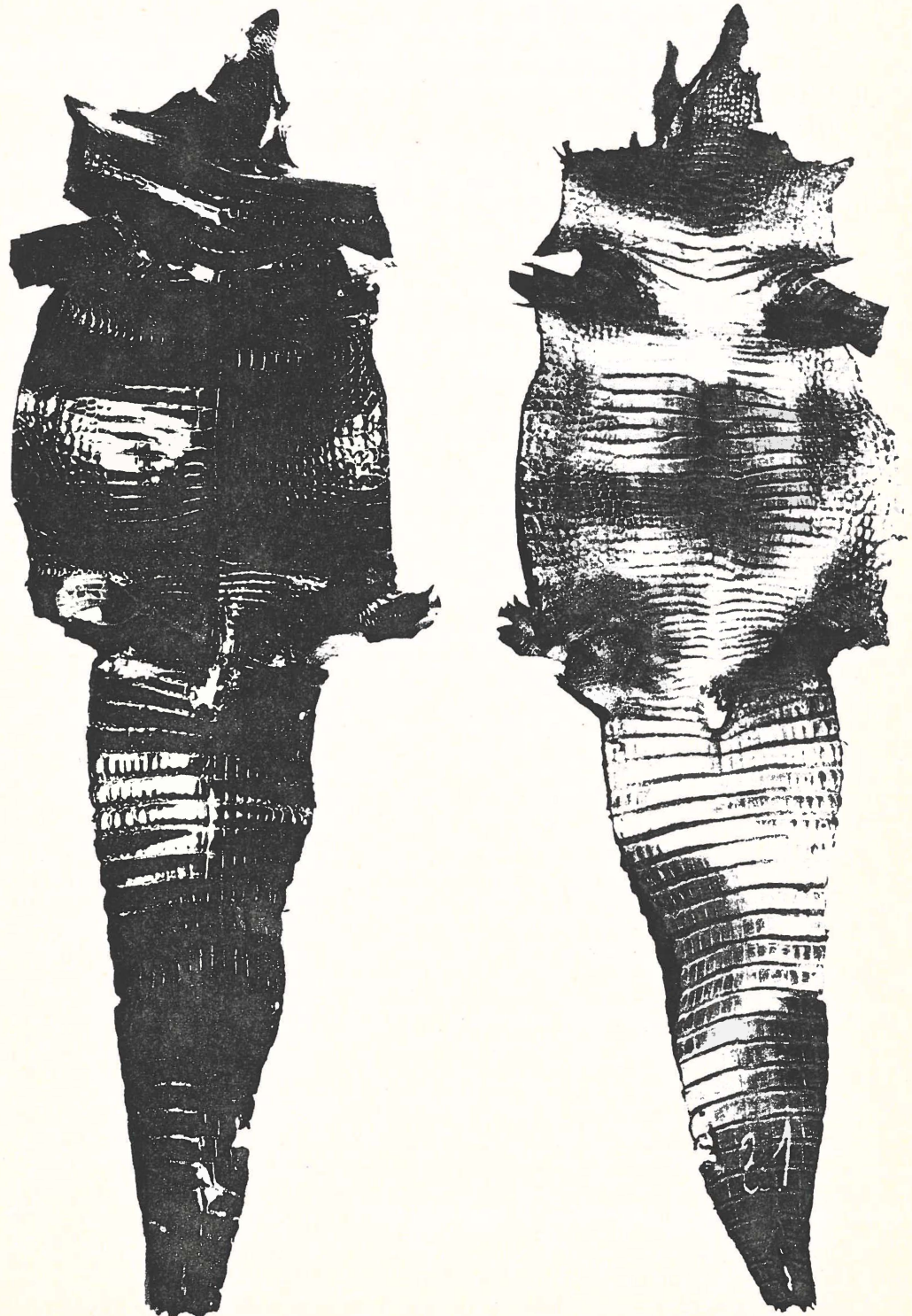


Crocodylus porosus

Schneider, 1801

Common names:	engl.:	Saltwater crocodile, Sawing crocodile, Sea-going crocodile, Subwater crocodile
	esp.:	Cocodrilo poroso
	fr.:	Crocodile marin
	de.:	Leistenkrokodil
	ital.:	Cocodrillo estuarino, Cocodrillo marino

Papua New Guinea population = Appendix II –
all other populations = Appendix I



Trade names: Singapore small scale (small grain)
Singapour petites écailles
Singapore kleinschuppig

Scientific synonyms: *Crocodylus biporcatus* Cuvier, 1807
Crocodylus porosus minikanna Deraniyagala, 1955

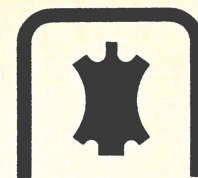
Characteristics:

Ventral scutes: arranged regularly, at least on the fore part of the belly and on the tail.
Collar feebly developed.
Pore-like sense organs clearly visible.
Number of transversal rows: 31 to 35 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 16 to 19 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
No ossifications.

Flank scales: arranged in rather irregular longitudinal rows, the innermost scales being not very different in shape and size from the adjacent belly scutes.
7 to 8 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels feebly developed on the scales of the outermost 3 longitudinal rows (situated towards the dorsal scutes).
Granular scales, if present at all, irregularly scattered between the large flank scales, nowhere arranged in longitudinal series.
Size ratio between the innermost large scales and the belly scutes 1:1,3 (outside) to 1:2 (inside) at the middle of the belly.
No ossifications.

Trade: Total of exports from countries of origin recorded by CITES Parties in 1980 and 1981 relatively low:
Australia: 35/0 skins
Indonesia: 0/200 skins
Papua New Guinea: 1/0 skins
Unk: 0/246 skins
Registered re-export, in contrast, rather high: at least 3'864 skins in 1980 and at least 7'724 skins in 1981.
Main importing / re-exporting country: France.

For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.002.001.011.

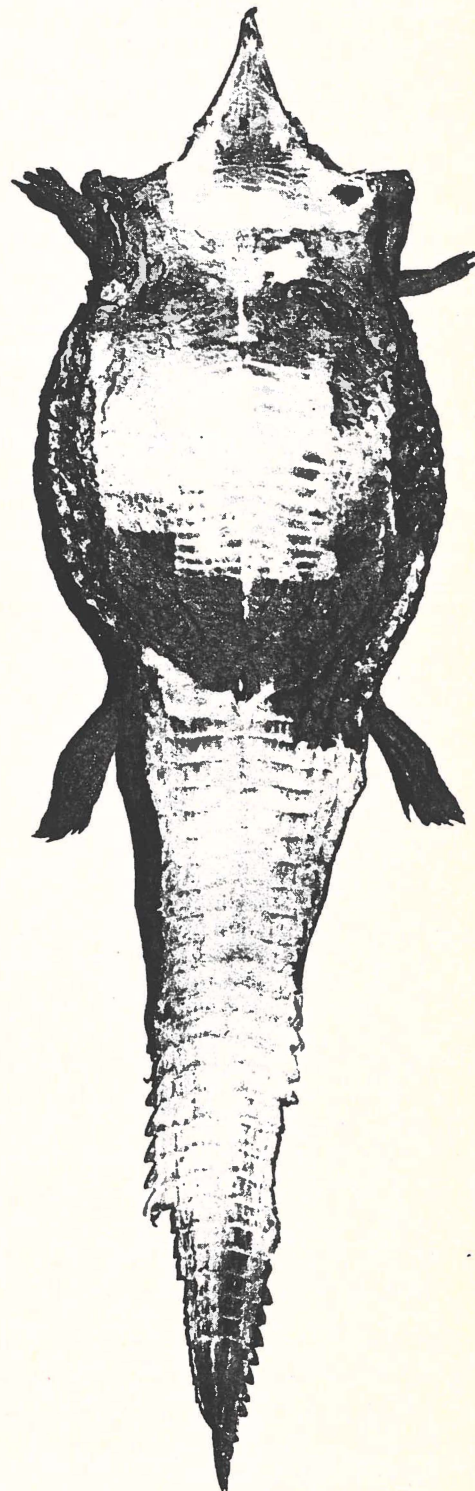
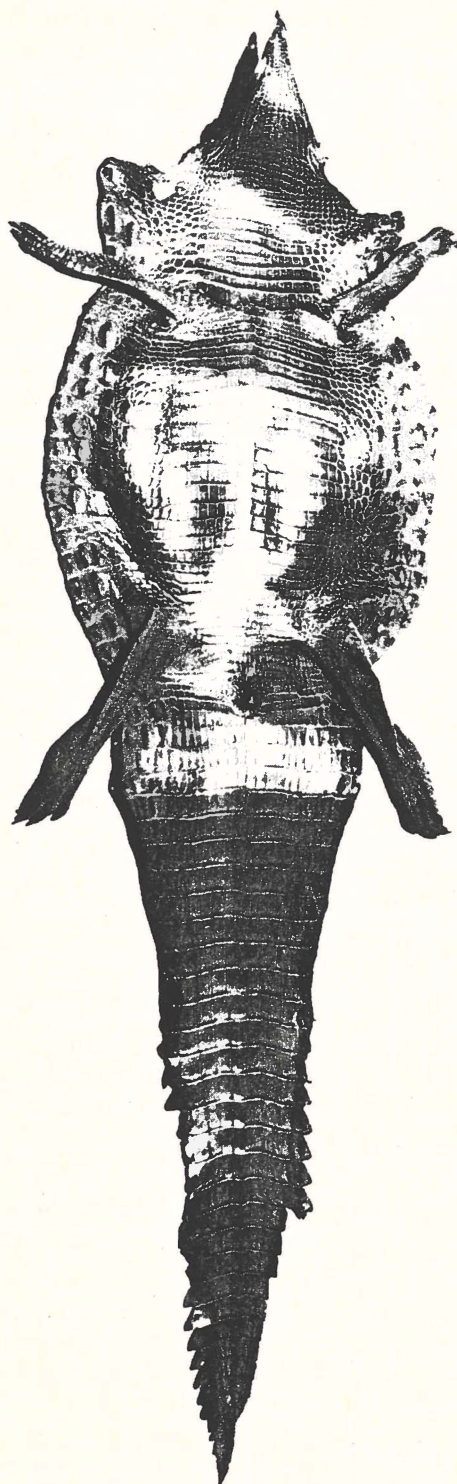


Crocodylus rhombifer

Cuvier, 1807

Common names:

engl.: Cuban crocodile
esp.: Cocodrilo de Cuba, Cocodrilo criollo, Cocodrilo legitimo, Cocodrilo perla
fr.: Crocodrile de Cuba, Crocodile rhombifère
de.: Kuba-Krokodil, Rautenkrokodil
ital.: Coccodrillo rombifero



Trade names: Cuba croco
Kuba-Kroko

Scientific synonyms: none

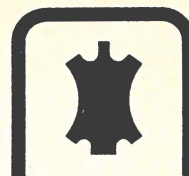
Characteristics:

Ventral scutes: arranged regularly.
Collar rather feebly developed.
Pore-like sense organs feebly to medium strongly developed.
Number of transversal rows: 29 to 31 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 14 to 16 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
No ossifications.

F flank scales: arranged more or less regularly in longitudinal series.
5 to 6 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels strongly developed on the large scales within the 1st and 2nd outermost transversal rows (situated towards the dorsal scutes).
No granular scales between the large flank scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:1,8 to 2,1.
No ossifications.

Trade: No trade in *Crocodylus rhombifer* skins recorded by CITES Parties in 1980 and 1981.

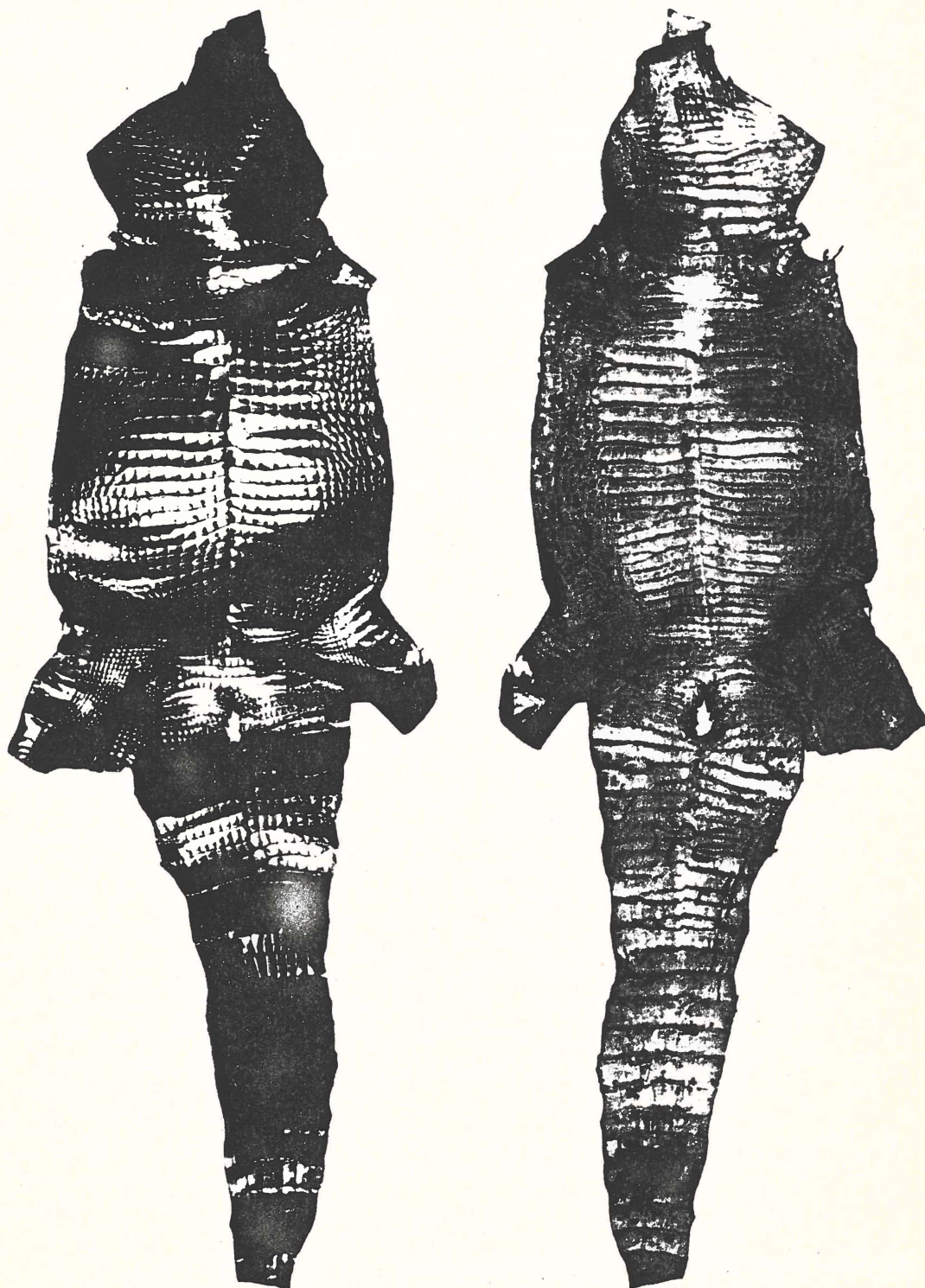
For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.002.001.010.



Crocodylus siamensis

Schneider, 1801

Common names:	engl.:	Siamese crocodile, Siamese freshwater crocodile
	esp.:	Cocodrilo del Siam
	fr.:	Crocodile du Siam
	de.:	Siam-Krokodil
	ital.:	Cocodrillo siamese



Trade names: Singapore small scale (small grain)
Singapour petites écailles
Singapore kleinschuppig

Scientific synonyms: none

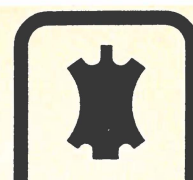
Characteristics:

Ventral scutes: arranged rather irregularly on the whole surface. The halves of many transversal rows do not meet at the midline but end before it, others are restricted to the middle of the belly without reaching to the flanks.
Collar feeble.
Pore-like sense organs more or less clearly visible.
Number of transversal rows: 30 to 34 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 14 to 16 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
No ossifications.

Flank scales: arranged rather regularly in longitudinal rows.
8 to 10 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels on the large scales of the outermost 2 or 3 longitudinal rows (situated towards the dorsal scutes).
Granular scales, if present at all, nowhere arranged in longitudinal series between the large flank scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:1,4 to 1,5.
No or only very feeble ossifications.

Trade: Exports recorded by CITES Parties in 1980 and 1981: 300 skins from Thailand. Re-exports: 2 skins.

For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.002.001.011.



Osteolaemus tetraspis

Cope, 1861

Common names:

engl.:	Dwarf crocodile, African caiman, African dwarf crocodile, Black crocodile, Bony crocodile, Broad-nosed crocodile, Rough-back crocodile
esp.:	Cocodrilo chico africano
fr.:	Crocodile cuirassé, Crocodile à front large, Crocodile nain
de.:	Stumpfkrokodil
ital.:	Cocodrillo croazzato

Trade names:

Cabinda
Croco Bénin
Pseudo-Cabinda

Scientific synonyms: none

Key to the Subspecies:

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | Within the middlemost transversal row of the trunk: a) 10 to 12 ventral scutes, b) 5 to 9 large flank scales on each side. — 25 to 29 transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area: | <i>Osteolaemus tetraspis tetraspis</i> |
| 1' | Within the middlemost transversal row of the trunk: a) 12 to 14 ventral scutes, b) 5 to 6 large flank scales on each side. — 22 to 24 transversal rows of ventral scutes between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area: | <i>Osteolaemus tetraspis osborni</i> |

Trade: No exports, but re-exports of 1'157 skins recorded by CITES Parties in 1980 and 1981. Origin of the skins involved: Congo, Mali. Importing/re-exporting countries: France, Italy, Spain.

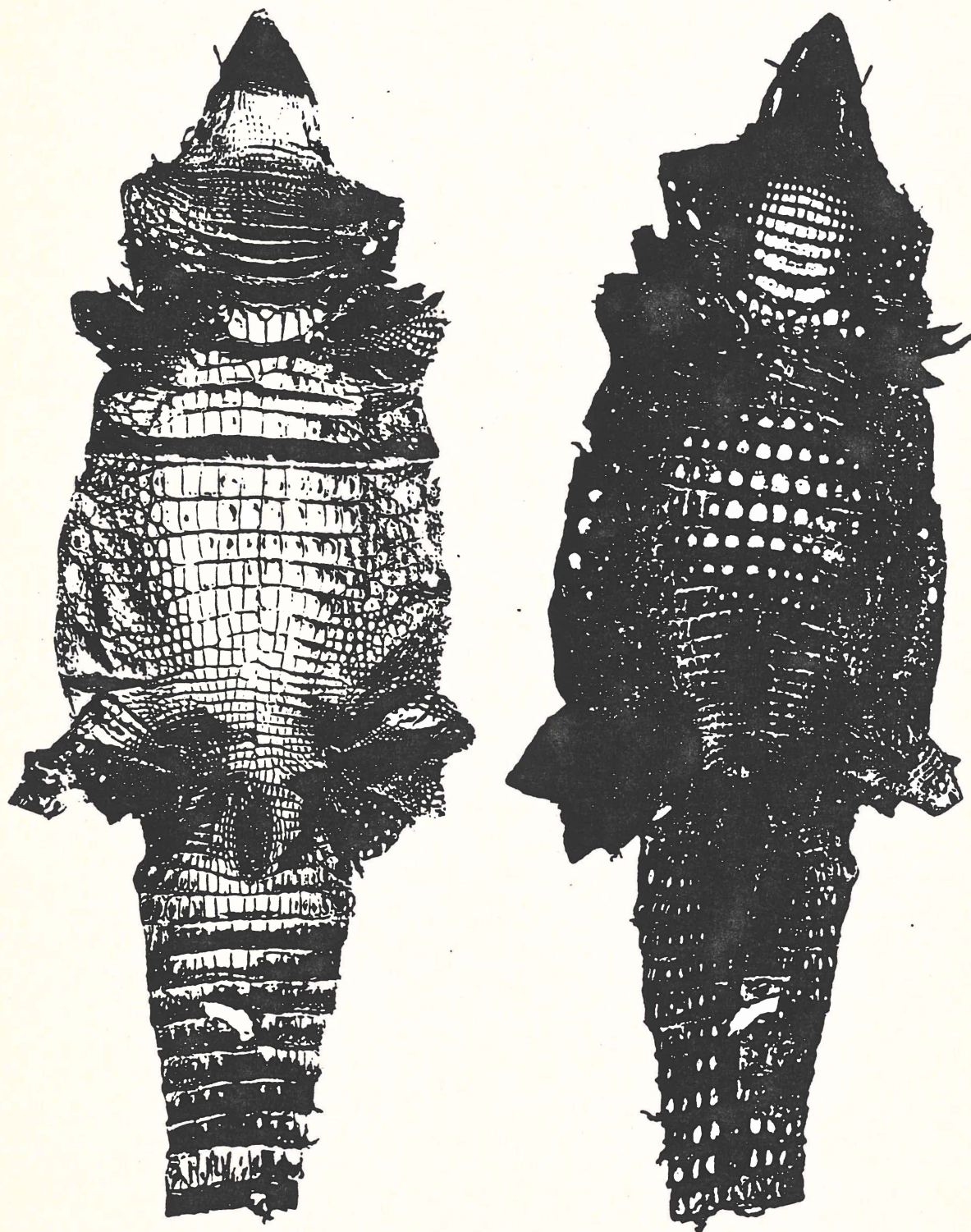
Osteolaemus tetraspis tetraspis

Cope, 1861



Common names:

engl.: West African dwarf crocodile
esp.: Cocodrilo chico de Africa occidental
fr.: Crocodile nain de l'Afrique occidentale
de.: Westafrikanisches Stumpfkrokodil
ital.: Coccodrillo corazzato dell'Africa occidentale

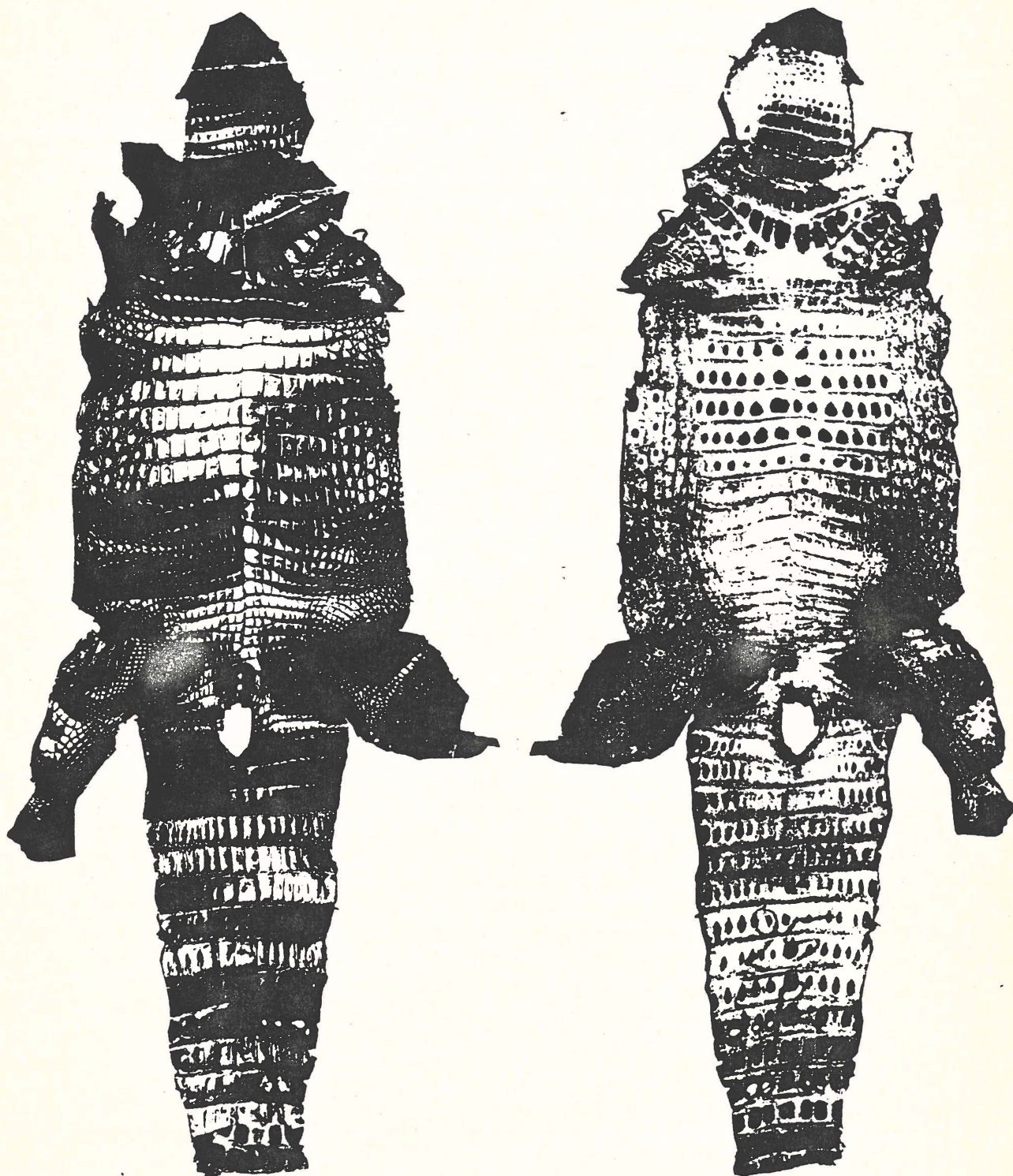




Osteolaemus tetraspis osborni

(Schmidt, 1919)

Common names:	engl.:	Central African dwarf crocodile, Congo dwarf crocodile, Osborn's dwarf crocodile
	esp.:	Cocodrilo chico de Africa central
	fr.:	Crocodile nain de l'Afrique centrale
	de.:	Mittelafrikanisches Stumpfkrokodil
	ital.:	Cocodrillo corazzato dell'Africa centrale



Trade names: Pseudo-Cabinda

Scientific synonyms: *Osteolepharon osborni* Schmidt, 1919

Characteristics:

Ventral scutes: arranged regularly on the anterior part of the belly and on the tail, rather irregularly on the posterior part of the belly.
Collar very strongly developed.
Pore-like sense organs clearly visible.
Number of transversal rows: 22 to 24 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 12 to 14 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
Ossifications locally very strong and occupying more than half of the area of some scutes, especially on the throat in front of the collar; very strong in the 5th to 1st transversal row of gular scutes (in front of the collar), very strong in the collar itself, feeble or absent in the 1st to 4th transversal row, absent in the following rows. On the tail: absent to medium strong in the 1st to 6th transversal row behind the vent area, strong from the 7th transversal row to the tip of the tail.

Flank scales: arranged in more or less longitudinal rows.
5 to 6 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels partly very strong, especially on the large scales in the outermost longitudinal rows (situated towards the dorsal scutes).
Granular scales arranged in rather irregular and short longitudinal series between the large flank scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:1,3 to 1,6 in the middle of the belly.
Ossifications more or less strong in the large scales, weak in some granular scales.

Distribution: NE Zaire



For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.002.002.001

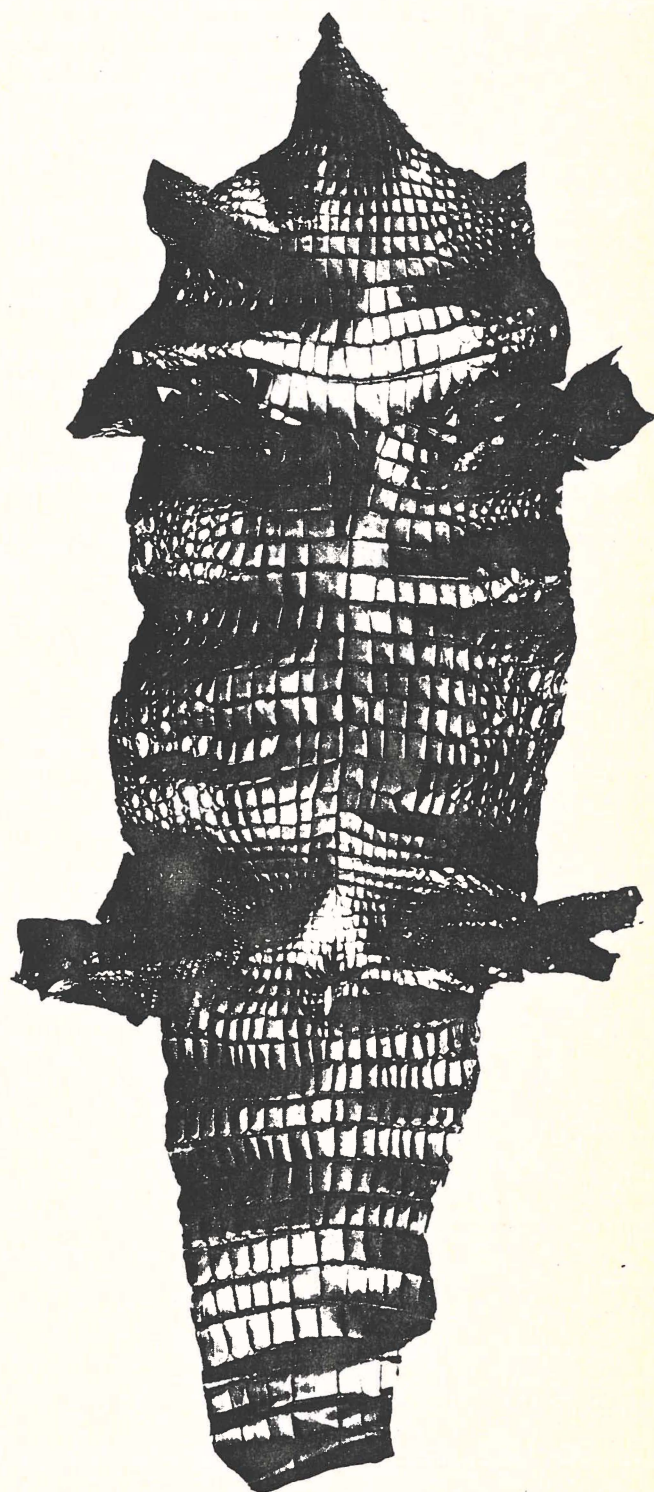
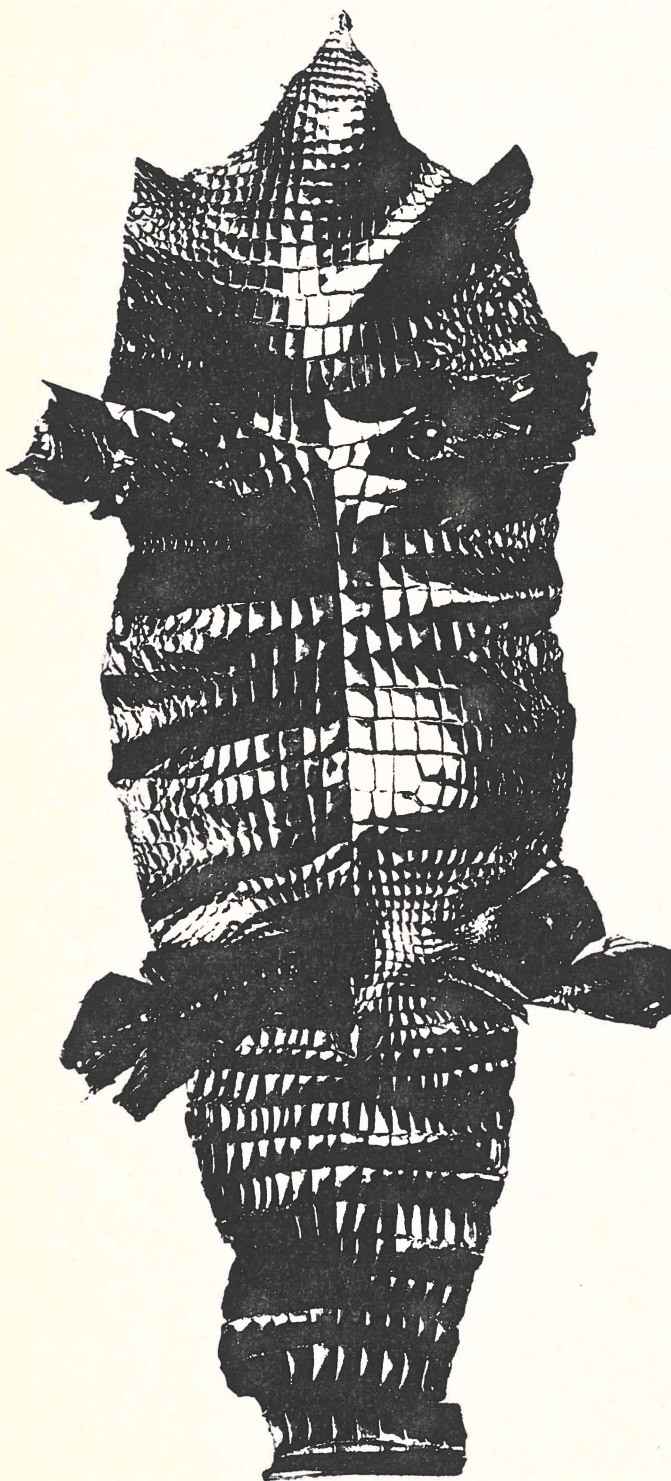


Tomistoma schlegelii

(Müller, 1838)

Common names:

engl.:	False gavial, False gharial, Malay gavial, Malay gharial, Malayan fish-crocodile
esp.:	Falso gavial malayo
fr.:	Faux-gavial malais
de.:	Sunda-Gavial, Sunda-Krokodil



Trade names: Gavial, Gharial
Malay Gavial, Malay Gharial

Scientific synonyms: none relevant

Characteristics:

Ventral scutes: arranged regularly, at least on the anterior part of the belly.
Collar strongly to very strongly developed.
Pore-like sense organs clearly visible.
Number of transversal rows: 22 to 24 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 12 to 14 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
No or only very weakly developed ossifications.

Flank scales: arranged in rather irregular longitudinal rows.
4 to 5 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Keels more or less strong on nearly all scales.
Granular scales arranged in irregular longitudinal series of which locally two or more are inserted between the large flank scales.
Size ratio between the innermost large scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:1,3 to 1,6.
Small elliptical ossifications in the large scales of the outermost longitudinal rows (situated towards the dorsal scutes).

Trade: No trade in Malay gavial skins recorded by CITES Parties in 1980 and 1981.

For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.002.003.001.

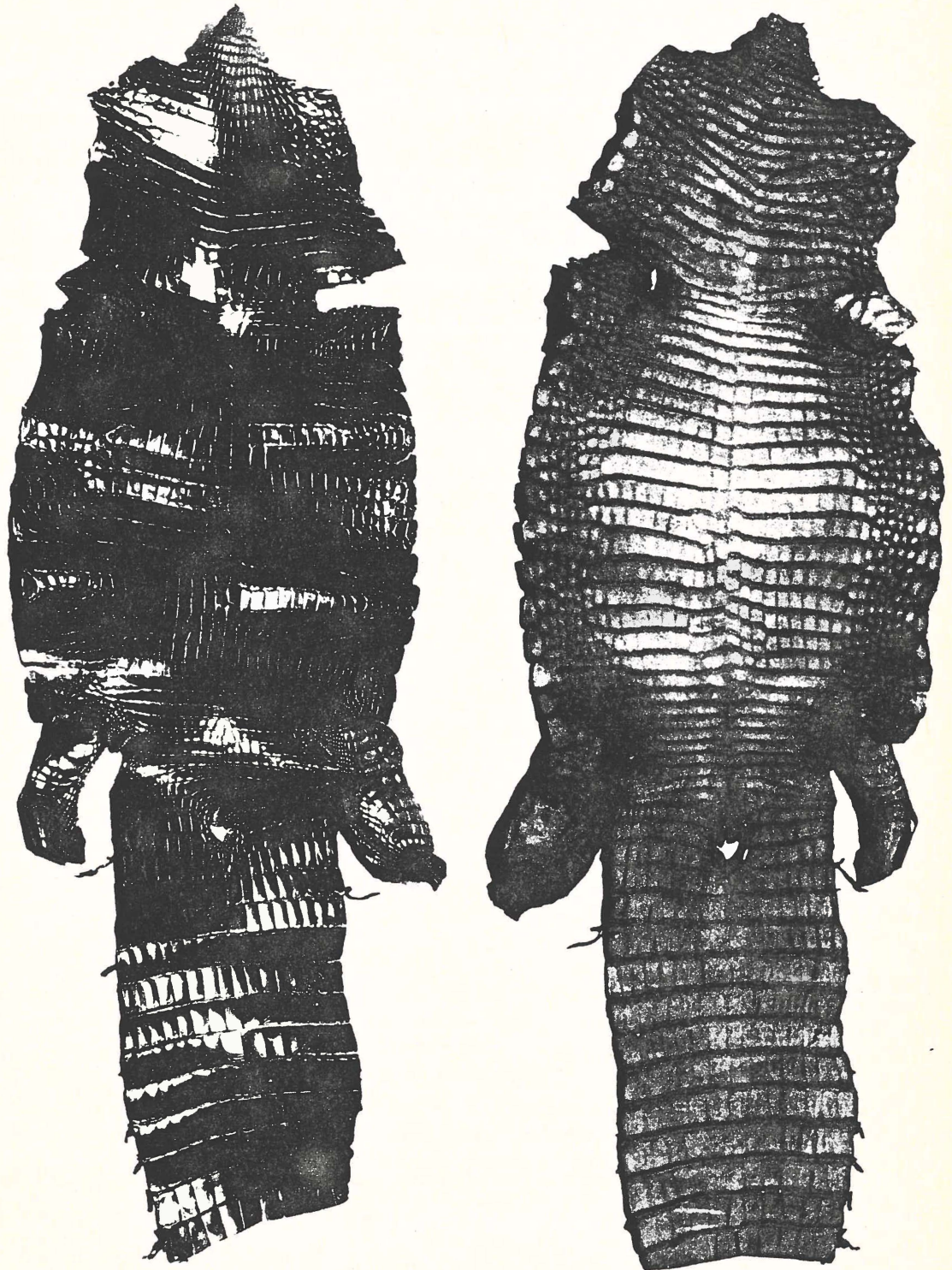


Gavialis gangeticus

(Gmelin, 1789)

Common names:

engl.: Gangetic gaval (garial, gharial), Indian gaval (garial, gharial),
True gaval (garial gharial)
esp.: Gaval del Ganges
fr.: Gaval du Gange, Gaval indien
de.: Ganges-Gaval, Schnabelkrokodil
ital.: Gaval



Trade names: Gharial
Indian Gavial

♂

Scientific synonyms: none relevant

Characteristics:

Ventral scutes: arranged regularly, at least on the anterior part of the belly and on the tail, shunted against each other in the midline of the posterior part of the belly.
Collar usually absent.
Pore-like sense organs clearly visible.
Number of transversal rows: 29 to 32 between the rear of the collar and the front of the vent area.
Number of longitudinal rows: 20 to 22 scutes within the middlemost transversal row of the belly.
No ossifications.

Flank scales: arranged rather regularly in longitudinal rows.
5 to 7 large flank scales within the middlemost transversal row on each side of the belly.
Feeble to medium strong keels on the large scales of the outermost longitudinal row (situated towards the dorsal scutes).
Granular scales irregularly scattered between the large flank scales, nowhere arranged in longitudinal series.
Size ratio between the innermost large scales and the adjacent belly scutes 1:1,7 to 2,1 in the middle of the belly.
No ossifications.

Trade: No trade in Indian gavial skins recorded by CITES Parties in 1980 and 1981.

For other information see volume 3, sheet A-306.003.001.001.