

Kurzmittenlungen

Polymorphismus der Bauchfärbung evolutionärer Linien der Mauereidechse in Deutschland

ULRICH SCHULTE & JOSCHA BENINDE

Universität Trier, Biogeographie, Fachbereich VI, Universitätsring 15, D-54296 Trier
schulte@uni-trier.de, beninde@uni-trier.de

Ventral colour polymorphism of evolutionary lineages of the common wall lizard in Germany

Ventral colour polymorphism of 415 adult common wall lizards (*Podarcis muralis*) were examined within five introduced and one native population in Germany. All five examined evolutionary lineages of the species show a distinct ventral colour polymorphism. Ventral colours were lacking in both sexes of the Venetian lineage (*P. m. maculiventris*-Ost), which exhibited a marbled white pattern. Orange colours in combination with a black mottling can be found frequently in the Central Balkans lineage (*P. m. muralis*). Contrary, all other lineages (Eastern France, Western France and Southern Alps) feature three different colour morphs (white, yellow and orange) in different frequencies. Yellow to ochre bellies are typical for the Southern Alps lineage (*P. m. maculiventris*-West), whereas whitish morphs are most common in the Eastern France (*P. m. brongniardii*) and Western France lineages. We discuss different approaches that might explain ventral colour polymorphism in this species.

Key words: Reptilia, *Podarcis muralis*, colour polymorphism, evolutionary lineages.



Abb. 1: Farbmorphen: weißlich-cremefarben, gelblich-ockerfarben und orange-rötlich sowie Fleckung der Bauch- und Kehlseite unterschiedlicher Linien der Mauereidechse. 1: Ostfranzösische Linie (Wittlich), 2: Südalpen-Linie (Bramsche), 3 + 4: Zentral-Balkan-Linie (Ammelshain), 5: Venetien-Linie (Passau). Unter www.laurenti.de finden sich die Fotos in Farbe.

Ventral colour morphs: white-creme, yellow-ochre and orange-red, as well as colour pattern of throat and belly of different evolutionary lineages. 1: Eastern France lineage (Wittlich); 2: Southern Alps lineage (Bramsche); 3 + 4: Central Balkans lineage (Ammelshain); 5: Venetian lineage (Passau). See www.laurenti.de the photographs in colour.

Mögliche Ursachen einer Ausbreitung des Bergmolchs (*Ichthyosaura alpestris*) im Fläming (östlicher Teil des Zentralen Norddeutschen Tieflands)

JÜRGEN BERG

Waldsiedlung 5, D-06901 Kemberg, buero@plecotus.org

Possible reasons for an expansion of the Alpine newt (*Ichthyosaura alpestris*) in the Fläming (eastern part of the central north German lowland)

The Alpine newt (*Ichthyosaura alpestris*) reaches its northeastern range limit in Germany. Researches in 2009–2012 along the border between Brandenburg and Saxony-Anhalt (Fläming) showed much higher presence as hitherto known. I assume a dispersal to higher woodland due to increasing temperature and orographic precipitation in the last 15–25 years.

Key words: Amphibia, Alpine newt, expansion, northeastern Germany, climate change.

Wasserbüffel (*Bubalus arnee*) als Landschaftspfleger

ULRICH SIMMAT

Heinz Sielmann Stiftung, Vorwerk Wochowsee 1, D-15859 Storkow
u.simmat@sielmann-stiftung.de

Water buffalo (*Bubalus arnee*) as landscape manager

Since several years, water buffalos are kept more frequently and are used for landscape management measures especially in humid meadows in Germany. Such a project is carried out since 2011 in the nature reserve Groß Schauener Seenkette, County Oder-Spree, Brandenburg. First results suggest positive effects especially on plant species. Moreover occurring amphibian and reptile species likewise seem to react positive on the management of the meadows. Repeatedly water frogs have been observed foraging on wallowing water buffalos and hunting flies on them. This observation was confirmed from other buffalo projects.

Key words: Water buffalo, water frog, *Pelophylax* sp., wetlands, landscape management, amphibian conservation.

Bemerkungen zur Telemetrie bei heimischen Schlangen aus tierärztlicher Sicht

FRANK MITTENZWEI

Rosbacherstr. 1, D-63599 Biebergemünd-Bieber, frank.mittenzwei@web.de

Some remarks about the telemetry of native snakes from a veterinarian's point of view

In the meantime the use of radiotelemetry is a well-established method in applied herpetology. With the aid of this method numerous questions concerning the biology and ecology of different amphibian and reptile species can be answered. However, the realisation of telemetry projects which are subject to authorisation as animal experiments requires careful planning. Several aspects are presented subsequently.

Key words: Telemetry, native snakes, veterinarian point.