

DENOËL M. 2005. Optimality of feeding on land versus in water in juvenile Alpine newts (*Triturus alpestris veluchiensis*). Abstract - 13th Congress of Societas Europaea Herpetologica, Bonn (Germany), 27 September – 2 October 2005. Abstract book: 44.

The Snakes of Sulawesi
[ORAL PRESENTATION]

DE LANG, RUUD & GERNOT VOGEL

From the existing literature, museum specimens and field data an overview was produced of all currently known Sulawesi land snakes. Detailed species descriptions, keys and pictures of all species make quick identification possible.

The checklist of In den Bosch (1985) contained 55 species of Sulawesi land snakes. We consider 44 of these to inhabit Sulawesi with certainty, and added 8 species, bringing the total number of certain species to 52. Eleven species of In den Bosch's list and four added by us are of doubtful occurrence for Sulawesi, giving a total of 15 doubtful species.

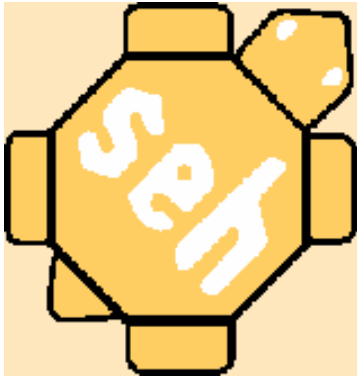
The taxonomy of species in several genera needs to be reviewed (e.g. *Enhydris*, *Rhabdophis*, *Cylindrophis*).

In order to determine which populations are threatened and in need of conservation, further surveys should be carried out. This should be done with priority for the following species, since it is our impression that they are relatively rare or (potential) victim of human activities: *Candoia carinata carinata*, *Candoia paulsoni tasmai*, *Boiga tanahjampeana*, *Elaphe flavolineata*, *Gonyosoma janseni*, *Ophiophagus hannah*, *Python molurus bivittatus*, *Python reticulatus*, *Trimeresurus fasciatus* and the red colour morph of *Tropidolaemus wagleri*.

Optimality of feeding on land versus in water
in juvenile Alpine newts (*Triturus alpestris veluchiensis*)
[POSTER]

DENOËL, MATHIEU

Most newts experience both terrestrial and aquatic environments during their adult life. A large number of studies explored the feeding habits in the aquatic habitat while very few focused on the terrestrial component and none compared the two systems within a single population. The aim of this study was to find out which foraging tactic is the most successful in terms of energy intake. To this end, I analysed the feeding habits of metamorphosed juveniles in the Alpine newt inhabiting a Greek alpine lake and its surrounding lands. The diet reflected the range of prey available in the two habitats, but invertebrates, which fell on the water surface, were also ingested by aquatic newts. These two lifestyles had different energy outcomes because the highest number of terrestrial invertebrates taken in the terrestrial habitat than in the aquatic one provided higher energy gains to terrestrial juveniles. However, different mortality rates between habitats (highest probability of freezing risk on high-elevated lands than in deep waters) and an expected lower energy intake on land when air temperature is low could explain the persistence of the aquatic foraging tactic in the population.



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COX, NEIL, CI/CABS -IUCN/SSC Biodiversity Assessment Initiative, c/o Center for Applied Biodiversity Science, Conservation International, 1919 M Street NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20036 - USA, n.cox@conservation.org

CRNOBRNJA-ISAILOVIĆ, JELKA, Institute for Biological Research, Despota Stefana 142, YU-11060 Belgrade - Serbia & Montenegro, jelka@ibiss.bg.ac.yu, olijela@eunet.yu

CROTTINI, ANGELICA, Via Provinciale n°6, I-24060 Bianzano, Bergamo - Italy, tiliquait@yahoo.it, angelica.crottini@yahoo.it

DALBECK, LUTZ, KARCH, Naturhistorisches Museum Bern, Bernastr. 15, CH-3005 Bern - Switzerland, l_dalbeck@yahoo.com

DAREVSKY, ILYA S., Department of Herpetology and Ornithology, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaya nab., 1, RUS-199034 St. Petersburg - Russia, lacerta@zin.ru

DE HAAN, CORNELIUS, 8, Route de St. Alban, Loiras, F-34700 Le Bosc - France, haanpsam@aol.com

DE HAAN, MARGUERITE (Accomp. Person), 8, Route de St. Alban, Loiras, F-34700 Le Bosc - France

DE LANG, RUUD, Grieglaan 8, NL-3055 TH Rotterdam - The Netherlands, delaroz@hetnet.nl

DENOËL, MATHIEU, Behavioral Unit, Inst. of Zoology, University of Liege, 22 Quai van Beneden, B-4020 Liège - Belgium, mathieu.denoel[@]ulg.ac.be

EBERT, JILL, Universität Bonn, Institut für Zoologie, Universität Bonn, Institut für Zoologie, jill.ebert@uni-bonn.de

EELHOOT, X., Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales (CSIC), Fonoteca Zoológica, Depto. De Biodiversidad y Biología Evolutiva, José Gutiérrez Abascal, 2, E-28006 Madrid - Spain, xeehouth@mncn.csic.es

ELEFTHERAKOS, KAROLOS, University of Athens, Department of Zoology, Marine Biology, Faculty of Biology, Panepistimioupolis, GR-15784 Athens - Greece, keleftherakos@yahoo.gr

ELMER, KATHRYN, Department of Biology, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6 - Canada, elmerk@biology.queensu.ca

EL MOUDEN, ELHASSAN, Université Cadi Ayyad, Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Laboratoire d'Ecologie Animale Terrestre, B.P. 2390, MA-40 000 Marrakech - Morocco, elmouden@ucam.ac.ma

ELRON, ELIDAD, Tel Aviv University, Department of Zoology, Faculty of Life Sciences, IL - Tel Aviv 69978 - Israel, eldad@post.tau.ac.il

EMBERT, DIRK, Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig, Bonn (ZFMK), priv.: Buntspechtweg 49, D-53123 Bonn - Germany, dirkembert@hotmail.com

FERRI, VINCENZO, Centro Studi Arcadia, Via dello Statuto 13, I-11016 Tarquinia VT - Italy, vincenf@tin.it

FICETOLA, FRANCESCO, Università degli Studi di Milano, Dip. Biologia, Università degli Studi di Milano, Dip. Biologia, francesco.ficetola@unimi.it

FRIEDEL, P., Physik Department TU München, D-85748 Garching bei München, pfriedel@ph.tum.de