

water also suffered the alteration of egg wrapping behavior, increasing egg exposure and vulnerability to environmental risks.

Key words: amphibians, ecotoxicology, fertilizers, acidification, development, behavior

VARIATION MULTILOCUS DNA MARKERS IN PARTHENOGENETIC ROCK LIZARDS *Darevskia unisexualis* (P)

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Caucasian rock lizards *Darevskia unisexualis* are truly parthenogenetic, all female meiotic diploid species of hybrid origin (parental species *D. nairensis* and *D. valentini*). Like the other parthenogenetic species of the genus *Darevskia*, *D. unisexualis* exhibit high level of fixed heterozygosity of allozyme loci, some degree of allozyme variation and low mtDNA sequence diversity. Existing as unisexual lineages parthenogenetic lizards characterized by some level of clonal diversity, arisen either by mutations, multiple hybridization events or some level of recombination, which might have occurred during evolution of the species.

Multilocus DNA fingerprinting was used to analyze the genetic variation of mini- and microsatellite DNA in parthenogenetic Caucasian rock lizard *Darevskia unisexualis*. DNA fingerprints obtained with the probe M13 were nearly identical in all populations examined (the average similarity index $S=0.992$). Fingerprints obtained with the probe $(GATA)_4$ varied ($S=0.862$). Polymorphic fragments were assumed to correspond to allelic variants of genetically unstable GATA loci.

The observation of enhanced intraspecific variation in *D. unisexualis* led us to study the inheritance of $(GATA)_n$ microsatellite fragments in lizard families consisting of the female and its parthenogenetic progeny. DNA fingerprint analysis of 25 parthenogenetic families of *D. unisexualis*, overall 84 siblings from six isolated populations of Armenia showed that mutant fingerprinting phenotypes of $(GATA)_n$ loci arisen with high frequency of 0.15 originating from both genetic and somatic mutations. M13 DNA fingerprints were invariable in mutant and normal families. In three families only germline mutations were identified. In these families all siblings mutated to three fingerprinting phenotypes that were abundant in the population sample. The data of our studies unambiguously demonstrate that genetic and clonal diversity observed in the populations of the parthenogenetic lizards arises by mutations of unstable microsatellite loci.

Key words: parthenogenetic lizard *Darevskia unisexualis*, genetic variation, DNA fingerprinting, mini- and microsatellites

ILLEGAL EXPORT OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILIANS FROM RUSSIAN FAR EAST TO COUNTRIES OF ASIA REGION – THE SITUATION AT PRESENT (O)

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On the territory of Russian Far East occurs big increasing of the number of Chinese traders, which begin to buy different natural resources illegally. Two species are subjected in greatest danger: *Rana dybowskii* and *Pelodiscus sinensis*. Also poachers take out Russia another species (*Bufo gargarizans*, *Gloydius ussuriensis* and etc.). At present there is extensive collecting of *Rana dybowskii* on all forest rivers of south,