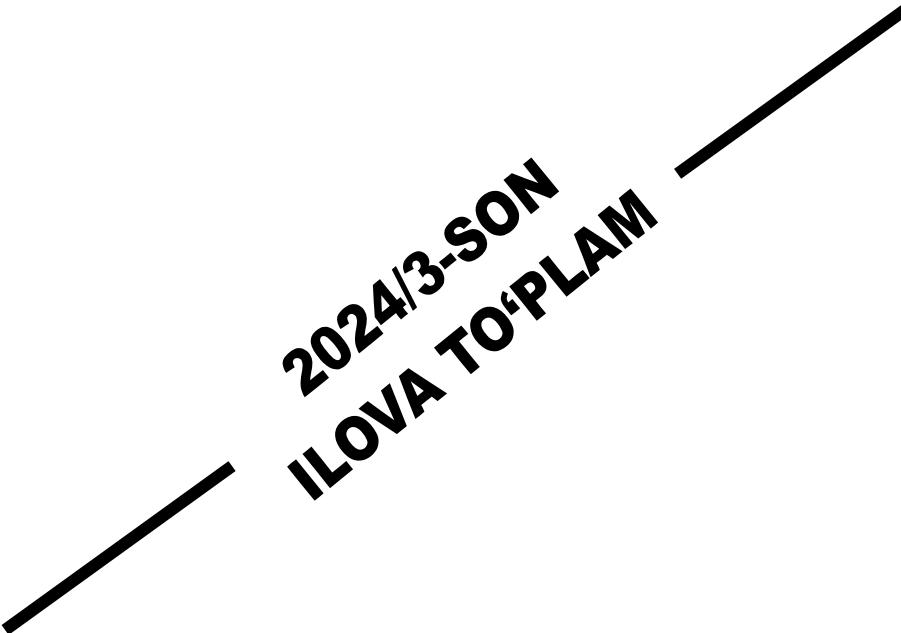


O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI  
OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI  
FARG'ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

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ILMIY  
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**O'ZBEKISTON GERPETOFANASINING TUR TARKIBI****ВИДОВОЙ СОСТАВ ГЕРПЕТОФАУНЫ УЗБЕКИСТАНА****THE CHECKLIST OF HERPETOFAUNA IN UZBEKISTAN**

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**Annotatsiya**

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy Osiyoning qurg'oqchil zonasiga kiradi. Mamlakatning beshdan to'rt qismi cho'l va yarim cho'l hududlardan iborat. Sharqdan va janubi-sharqdan ulkan tog' tizmalari bilan o'ralgan. Hududda gerpetofaunanning 16 oila 33 urug'ga mansub 65 turi mavjud. Ulardan suvda hamda quruqlikda yashovchilar (Amphibia) sinfiga 2 oila 2 urug'ga mansub 3 ta tur, sudralib yuruvchilar (Reptilia) sinfigan esa 14 oila 31 urug'ga oid 62 ta vakil ro'yxatga olingan. Ro'yxatda sudralib yuruvchilardan 1 ta toshbaqa, 41 ta kaltakesak va 20 ta valid ilon turlari mavjud.

Gerpetofaunaning oilalar kesimidagi bioxilma-xilligi quyidagicha: bufonidae (n=2); ranidae (n=1); testudinidae (n=1); anguidae (n=1); agamidae (n=14); gekkonidae (n=11); lacertidae (n=9); scincidae (n=4); sphaerodactylidae (n=1); varanidae (n=1); boidae (n=2); colubridae (n=11); elapidae (n=1); psammophiidae (n=1); typhlopidae (n=1); viperidae (n=4); Yuqoridagi natijalarga ko'ra, oilalar kesimida agamalar oilasi turlarga boyligi jihatidan ajralib turibdi.

**Аннотация**

Республика Узбекистан относится к засушливой зоне Центральной Азии. Четыре пятых страны занимают пустынные и полупустынные территории. С востока и юго-востока он окружен огромными горными хребтами. В регионе насчитывается 65 видов герпетофауны, принадлежащих к 16 семействам и 33 родам. Среди них зарегистрировано 3 вида, принадлежащих к 2 семействам и 2 родам, относящимся к классу водных и наземных (Amphibia), и 62 представителя, принадлежащих к 14 семействам и 31 роду, к классу пресмыкающихся (Reptilia). В список вошли 1 черепаха, 41 вид ящерицы и 20 видов змей.

Биоразнообразие герпетофауны в разделе семейства следующее: bufonidae (n=2); ranidae (n=1); testudinidae (n=1); anguidae (n=1); agamidae (n=14); gekkonidae (n=11); lacertidae (n=9); scincidae (n=4); sphaerodactylidae (n=1); varanidae (n=1); boidae (n=2); colubridae (n=11); elapidae (n=1); psammophiidae (n=1); typhlopidae (n=1); viperidae (n=4); Так, семейство агамовых находится на первом месте по видовому богатству.

**Abstract**

The Republic of Uzbekistan belongs to the arid zone of Central Asia. Four-fifths of the country consists of desert and semi-desert areas. It is surrounded by huge mountain ranges from the east and southeast. There are 65 species of herpetofauna belonging to 16 families and 33 genera in the region. Among them, the class of amphibians includes 2 families, 2 genera and 3 species, and the class of reptiles includes 14 families, 31 genera and 62 species. The list includes 1 turtle, 41 lizards and 20 snake species.

Biodiversity of herpetofauna in the section of families is as follows: bufonidae (n=2); ranidae (n=1); testudinidae (n=1); anguidae (n=1); agamidae (n=14); Gekkonidae (n=11); lacertidae (n=9); scincidae (n=4); sphaerodactylidae (n=1); Varanidae (n=1); boidae (n=2); colubridae (n=11); elapidae (n=1); psammophiidae (n=1); Typhlopidae (n=1); viperidae (n=4); So, the agama family is in the first place in terms of species richness

**Kalit so'zlar:** gerpetofauna, amfibiyalar, reptiliyalar, tur, sistematika, O'zbekiston.

**Ключевые слова:** герпетофауна, амфибии, рептилии, виды, систематика, Узбекистан.

**Key words:** herpetofauna, amphibians, reptiles, species, systematics, Uzbekistan.

**KIRISH**

Markaziy Osiyo hududi o'ziga xos faunistik tarkibi bilan ajralib turadi. Hususan, Qozog'istonda gerpetofaunanning 62 valid turi mavjud bo'lib ulardan 11 tasi amfibiyalar sinfiga va 51 tasi reptiliyalar sinfiga mansub [3]. Afg'oniston hududida esa gerpetofaunanning 21 oila 58 urug'ga mansub 118 ta turi tarqalgan va bu turlardan 8 tasi mamlakat uchun endemik turlar hisoblanadi [11]. Turkmaniston gerpetofaunasida uchrovchi 80 turdan 3 tasi toshbaqlar, 27 tasi kaltakesaklar va 50 tasi ilonlar kenja turkumining vakillaridir [4]. Umuman olganda, Markaziy Osiyo faunistik mintaqasi mustaqil kelib chiqishga ega bo'lib, hududda 13 urug' va 5 oilaga mansub 43 turdag'i

kaltakesaklar yashashi isbotlangan. Ulardan 12 tasi (28%) endemik turlar ekanligi fikrimizning isbotidir [2]. Bu kabi faunistik tadqiqotlar dolzARB ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, bioxilma-xillikni saqlash va turlar muhofazasida muhim bo'lgan imiy yangiliklarni bizga taqdim etadi.

#### ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy Osiyoning qurg'oqchil zonasiga kiradi. Mamlakatning beshdan to'rt qismi cho'l va yarim cho'l hududlardan iborat bo'lib, mamlakatimiz gerpetoxilma-xilligi boshqa qo'shni davlatlardan qolishmaydi. O'zbekistonning gerpetofaunistik ro'yxati so'nggi 2006-2021 yillarda shakllantirilgan bo'lib unga ko'ra, respublikamiz hududida sudralib yuruvchilarning 14 oilaga mansub 57 turi va suvda hamda quruqlikda yashovchilarning 3 oilaga mansub 4 turi qayd etilgan [9]. Ammo xalqaro qidiruv bazalari ma'lumotlari tekshirilganda biz nomutanosiblikka duch keldik. Hususan, xalqaro sudralib yuruvchilar bazasi ([www.reptile-database.org](http://www.reptile-database.org)) ma'lumotlariga ko'ra O'zbekistonda sudralib yuruvchilarning 70 turi [17] ; xalqaro amfibiyalar qidiruv bazasi ([www.amphibia-web.org](http://www.amphibia-web.org)) ma'lumotlariga ko'ra O'zbekistonda amfibiyalarning 3 turi mavjud [14]. Shu o'rinda haqli bir savol tug'iladi : O'zbekiston gerpetofaunasida turlar soni qancha?

O'zbekiston gerpetofaunasining tur tarkibini shakllantirish uchun olingan ma'lumotlarni o'zaro va shu jumladan, quyidagi manbaalar ma'lumotlariga solishtirdik:

a) Global Biodiversity Information Facility ([www.gbif.org](http://www.gbif.org)). Unga ko'ra, O'zbekiston gerpetofaunasi 69 turga ega (4 ta amfibiya, 65 ta sudralib yuruvchi) [16].

b) Xalqaro qizil kitob - International Union for the Conservation of Nature – IUCN. ([www.iucn-redlist.org](http://www.iucn-redlist.org)). Unga ko'ra, O'zbekiston gerpetofaunasi 65 turga ega (5 ta amfibiya, 60 ta sudralib yuruvchi) [15].

c) O'zbekiston Respublikasi qizil kitobi. Unga ko'ra, mamlaktimizda sudralib yuruvchilarning 21 turi muhofazaga molik turlar [13].

d) Distribution and conservation status of snakes (Reptilia:Ophidia) in Uzbekistan. Unga ko'ra, mamlaktimizda ilonlarning 20 turi mavjud [1].

Mamlakat miqyosida kichik hududlar kesimida o'tkazilgan gerpetofaunistik tadqiqotlar tur tarkibini aniqlash imkonini beradi. Hususan, Navoiy va Samarqand hududida 26 ta tur [10], Qashqadaryo viloyati hududida 37 ta tur [12], Janubiy-G'arbiy Qizilqum hududida 15 tur [7], G'arbiy Qizilqum hududida 17 tur [6] va Shimoliy-G'arbiy Qizilqumda 33 tur [5] tarqalganligi tadqiqotlar natijasida qayd etilgan bo'lsa, Farg'ona viloyatida 27 tur sudralib yuruvchilar mavjudligi tadqiqotlar natijasida aniqlangan [8].

Ma'lumotlarni o'zaro solishtirish va real empitik tadqiqotlar natijalariga ko'ra, ro'yxatdagi ba'zi turlar O'zbekiston hududida mavjud emasligi (*Ablepharus kitaibelii*, *Cyrtodactylus russelli*, *Eremias kopetdagica*, *Eremias multiocellata*, *Gloydius caraganus*, *Heremites auratus*, *Vipera anatolica*, *Vipera ursinii*) yoki ba'zi turlar ro'yxatdagi turlarning sinonim alternativi ekanligi (*Ablepharus alaicus*; *Eremias nikolskii* Nikolsky, 1905; *Eremias regeli* Nikolsky, 1905) ma'lum bo'ldi.

#### NATIJA VA MUHOKAMA

Tahlillar shuni ko'rsatdiki, hududda gerpetofaunanning 16 oila 33 urug'ga mansub 65 turi mavjud. Ulardan suvda hamda quruqlikda yashovchilar (Amphibia) sinfiga 2 oila 2 urug'ga mansub 3 ta tur, sudralib yuruvchilar (Reptilia) sinfigan esa 14 oila 31 urug'ga oid 62 ta vakil ro'yxatga olingan. Ro'yxatda sudralib yuruvchilardan 1 ta toshbaqa, 41 ta kaltakesak va 20 ta valid ilon turlari mavjud (1-jadval) .

**1-jadval**

#### O'zbekiston gerpetofaunasi ro'yxati

Amphibia Gray, 1825.	Turlar
<i>Bufo</i> idae Grey, 1825	1. <i>Markaziy Osiyo qurbaqasi</i> — <i>Bufo pewzowi</i> Bedriaga, 1898
Haqiqiy qurbaqalar oilasi	2. <i>Turon yashil qurbaqasi</i> — <i>B. turanensis</i> Hemmer, 1978
<i>Ranidae</i> Rafinesque , 1814	3. <i>Ko'l baqasi</i> — <i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i> Pallas, 1771
Baqalar oilasi	

Reptilia Laurenti, 1768.	Turlar
<i>Testudinidae</i> Batsch, 1788	1. <i>Markaziy Osiyo toshbaqasi</i> — <i>Testudo horsfieldi</i> Gray, 1844
Quruqlik toshbaqalari	

## BIOLOGIYA

## oilasi

Anguidae Gray, Urchuqlilar oilasi	1825	2. Sariqilon — <i>Pseudopus apodus</i> Pallas, 1775
Agamidae Gray, Agamalar oilasi	1827	3. <i>Paralaudakia bochariensis</i> Nikolskiy, 1897 4. <b>Kavkaz agamasi</b> — <i>P. caucasia</i> Eichwald, 1831 5. <b>Himolay agamasi</b> — <i>P. himalayana</i> Steindachner, 1867 6. <b>Turkiston agamasi</b> — <i>P. lehmanni</i> Nikolskiy, 1896 7. <b>Gajakdum to'garakboshi</b> — <i>Phrynocephalus guttatus</i> Gmelin, 1789 8. <b>Taqir to'garakbosh</b> — <i>Phrynocephalus helioscopus</i> Pallas, 1771 9. <b>Qum to'garakboshi</b> — <i>Ph. interscalularis</i> Lichtenstein, 1856 10. <b>Qizilquloq</b> — <i>Ph. mystaceus</i> Pallas, 1776 11. <b>Kaspiy to'garakboshi</b> — <i>Ph. raddei</i> Boettger, 1888 12. <b>Matrap to'garakboshi</b> — <i>Ph. reticulatus</i> Eichwald, 1831 13. <b>Xentog' to'garakboshi</b> — <i>Ph. rossikowi</i> Nikolskiy, 1898 14. <b>Shtraux to'garakboshi</b> — <i>Ph. strauchi</i> Nikolskiy, 1899 15. <b>Trapelus agilis</b> Oliver, 1807 16. <b>Cho'l agamasi</b> — <i>Trapelus sanguinolentus</i> Pallas, 1814
Gekkonidae Gray, Gekkonlar oilasi	1825	17. <b>Emiliya gekkonchasi</b> — <i>Alsophylax emilia</i> Nazarov et all, 2023 18. <b>Farg'ona gekkonchasi</b> — <i>A. ferganensis</i> Nazarov et all, 2023 19. <b>Silliq gekkoncha</b> — <i>Alsophylax laevis</i> Nikolsky, 1907 20. <b>Qalqonli gekkoncha</b> — <i>Alsophylax loricatus</i> Strauch, 1887 21. <b>Chiyildoq gekkoncha</b> — <i>Alsophylax pipiens</i> Pallas, 1827 22. <b>Taroq barmoqli gekkon</b> — <i>Crossobamon eversmanni</i> Wiegmann, 1834 23. <b>Bogdanov gekkoni</b> — <i>Tenuidactylus bogdanovi</i> Nazarov, 2013 24. <b>Kaspiy gekkoni</b> — <i>Tenuidactylus caspius</i> Eichwald, 1831 25. <b>Turkiston gekkoni</b> — <i>Tenuidactylus fedtschenkoi</i> Strauch, 1887 26. <b>Nikolskiy gekkoni</b> — <i>Tenuidactylus longipes</i> Nikolskiy, 1896 27. <b>Kulrang gekkon</b> — <i>Mediodactylus russowii</i> Strauch, 1887
Lacertidae Oppel, 1811 Asl kaltakesaklar oilasi		28. <b>Rang-barang kaltakesakcha</b> — <i>Eremias arguta</i> Pallas 1773 29. <b>To'r kaltakesakcha</b> — <i>Eremias grammica</i> Lichtenstein, 1823 30. <b>O'rtacha kaltakesakcha</b> — <i>Eremias intermedia</i> Strauch, 1876 31. <b>Chiziqli kaltakesakcha</b> — <i>Eremias lineolata</i> Nikolskiy, 1897 32. <b>Qorako'zchali kaltakesakcha</b> — <i>E. nigrocellata</i> Nikolskiy, 1896 33. <b>Nikolskiy kaltakesakchasi</b> — <i>Eremias nikolskii</i> Bedriaga, 1905 34. <b>Tojik kaltakesakchasi</b> — <i>Eremias regeli</i> Bedriaga, 1905 35. <b>Targ'il kaltakesakcha</b> — <i>Eremias scripta</i> Strauch, 1867 36. <b>Ildam kaltakesakcha</b> — <i>Eremias velox</i> Pallas, 1771
Scincidae Gray, 1825 Ssinklar oilasi		37. <b>Cho'l ilonquyrug'i</b> — <i>Ablepharus deserti</i> Strauch, 1868 38. <b>Osiyo ilonquyrug'i</b> — <i>Ablepharus pannonicus</i> Lixtenshteyn, 1823 39. <b>Oloy ilonquyrug'i</b> — <i>Asymblepharus alaicus</i> Elpatjevsky, 1901 40. <b>Uzun oyoqli ssink</b> — <i>Eumeces schneiderii</i> Daudin, 1802 41. <b>Ssink gekkoni</b> — <i>Teratoscincus scincus</i> Schlegel, 1858
Sphaerodactylidae Underwood, 1954		42. <b>Bo'z echkemar</b> — <i>Varanus griseus</i> Daudin, 1803
Varanidae Merrem, 1820 Echkemarlar oilasi		

Boidae Gray, 1825 Bo'g'ma ilonlar oilasi	43. Qum bo'g'ma ilonchasi — <i>Eryx miliaris</i> Pallas, 1773 44. Sharq bo'g'ma ilonchasi — <i>Eryx tataricus</i> Lichtenstein, 1823
Colubridae Oppel, 1811 Suvilonlar oilasi	45. Boyga — <i>Boiga trigonata</i> Schneider, 1802 46. Guldor chiporilon — <i>Elaphe dione</i> Pallas, 1773 47. Pallas chiporiloni — <i>Elaphe sauromates</i> Pallas, 1811 48. Xoldor chiporilon — <i>Hemorrhois nummifer</i> Reuss, 1834 49. Rang-barang chiporilon — <i>H. ravergeri</i> Menetries, 1832 50. Ko'ndalangyo'lli bo'ritish — <i>Lycodon striatus</i> Shaw, 1802 51. Afg'on litorinxi — <i>Lytorhynchus ridgewayi</i> Boulenger, 1887 52. Ko'ndalang yo'lli chiporilon — <i>Platyceps karelini</i> Brandt, 1838 53. Qizil chiziqli chiporilon — <i>Platyceps rhodorachis</i> Jan Flippi, 1863 54. Diadema chiporiloni — <i>Spalerosophis diadema</i> Schlegel, 1837 55. Suvilon — <i>Natrix tessellata</i> Laurenti, 1768 56. O'rta Osiyo kapcha iloni — <i>Naja oxiana</i> Eichwald, 1831
Elapidae Boie, 1827 Aspidlar oilasi	57. O'q ilon — <i>Psammophis lineolatus</i> Brandt, 1838
Psammophiidae Bourgeois, 1968 Qumilonlar oilasi	58. Ko'rilon — <i>Xerophylops vermicularis</i> Merrem, 1820
Typhlopidae Merrem, 1820 Ko'rilonlar oilasi	59. Qum charxiloni — <i>Echis carinatus</i> Schneider, 1801 60. Ko'Ivor ilon — <i>Macrovipera lebetinus</i> Linney, 1758 61. Dasht qora iloni — <i>Vipera renardi</i> Christoph, 1861 62. Bush iloni — <i>Gloydius halys</i> Pallas, 1776

Gerpetofaunaning oilalar kesimidagi bioxilma-xilligi quyidagicha: Bufonidae (n=2); Ranidae (n=1); Testudinidae (n=1); Anguidae (n=1); Agamidae (n=14); Gekkonidae (n=11); Lacertidae (n=9); Scincidae (n=4); Sphaerodactylidae (n=1); Varanidae (n=1); Boidae (n=2); colubridae (n=11); Elapidae (n=1); Psammophiidae (n=1); Typhlopidae (n=1); Viperidae (n=4); Yuqoridagi natijalarga ko'ra, oilalar kesimida agamalar oilasi turlarga boyligi jihatidan (21%) ajralib turibdi. Tur ro'yxatidan ma'lumki gerpetofaunaning 8 ta oilasi (Ranidae; Testudinidae; Anguidae; Sphaerodactylidae; Sphaerodactylidae; Varanidae; Elapidae; Psammophiidae; Typhlopidae) turlar soni eng kam, ya'ni bittadan turga ega va umumiy ulushda 2 % dan faunada o'rin egallamoqda (2-jadval).

Gerpetofaunaning urug'lar kesimidagi bioxilma-xilligi quyidagicha: *Bufo* (n=2); *Pelophylax* (n=1); *Testudo* (n=1); *Pseudopus* (n=1); *Paralaudakia* (n=4); *Phrynocephalus* (n=8); *Trachelocephalus* (n=2); *Alsophylax* (n=5); *Crossobamon* (n=1); *Tenuidactylus* (n=4); *Mediodactylus* (n=1); *Eremias* (n=9); *Ablepharus* (n=2); *Asymblepharus* (n=1); *Eumeces* (n=1); *Teratoscincus* (n=1); *Varanus* (n=1); *Eryx* (n=2); *Boiga* (n=1); *Elaphe* (n=2); *Hemorrhois* (n=2); *Lycodon* (n=1); *Lytorhynchus* (n=1); *Platyceps* (n=2); *Spalerosophis* (n=1); *Natrix* (n=1); *Naja* (n=1); *Psammophis* (n=1); *Xerophylops* (n=1); *Echis* (n=1); *Macrovipera* (n=1); *Vipera* (n=1); *Gloydius* (n=1); Yuqoridagi natijalarga ko'ra, oilalar kesimida *Eremias* (14%) va *Phrynocephalus* (12%) urug'lari turlarga boyligi jihatidan ajralib turibdi (2-jadval).

## 2-jadval

## O'zbekiston gerpetofaunasining urug'lar va oilalar kesimidagi taqsimoti

Oilalar	Urug'lar	Tur soni (Urug'lar)	Foiz (Urug'lar)	Tur soni (Oila)	Foiz (Oila)
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## BIOLOGIYA

		keimida)	kesimida)	kesimida)	kesimida)
<b>Bufonidae</b>	<i>Bufo</i>	2	3%	2	3%
<b>Ranidae</b>	<i>Pelophylax</i>	1	1.5%	1	1.5%
<b>Testudinidae</b>	<i>Testudo</i>	1	1.5%	1	1.5%
<b>Anguidae</b>	<i>Pseudopus</i>	1	1.5%	1	1.5%
<b>Agamidae</b>	<i>Paralaudakia</i>	4	6%	14	21%
	<i>Phrynocephalus</i>	8	12%		
	<i>Trapezus</i>	2	3%		
<b>Gekkonidae</b>	<i>Alsophylax</i>	5	8%	11	17%
	<i>Crossobamon</i>	1	1.5%		
	<i>Tenuidactylus</i>	4	6%		
	<i>Mediodactylus</i>	1	1.5%		
<b>Lacertidae</b>	<i>Eremias</i>	9	14%	9	14%
<b>Scincidae</b>	<i>Ablepharus</i>	2	3%	4	6%
	<i>Asymblepharus</i>	1	1.5%		
	<i>Eumeles</i>	1	1.5%		
<b>Sphaerodactylidae</b>	<i>Teratoscincus</i>	1	1.5%	1	1.5%
<b>Varanidae</b>	<i>Varanus</i>	1	1.5%	1	1.5%
<b>Boidae</b>	<i>Eryx</i>	2	3%	2	3%
<b>Colubridae</b>	<i>Boiga</i>	1	1.5%	11	16.5%
	<i>Elaphe</i>	2	3%		
	<i>Hemorrhois</i>	2	3%		
	<i>Lycodon</i>	1	1.5%		
	<i>Lytorhynchus</i>	1	1.5%		
	<i>Platyceps</i>	2	3%		
	<i>Spalerosophis</i>	1	1.5%		
	<i>Natrix</i>	1	1.5%		
<b>Elapidae</b>	<i>Naja</i>	1	1.5%	1	1.5%
<b>Psammophiidae</b>	<i>Psammophis</i>	1	1.5%	1	1.5%
<b>Typhlopidae</b>	<i>Xerophylops</i>	1	1.5%	1	1.5%
<b>Viperidae</b>	<i>Echis</i>	1	1.5%	4	6%
	<i>Macrovipera</i>	1	1.5%		
	<i>Vipera</i>	1	1.5%		
	<i>Gloydius</i>	1	1.5%		
<b>Umumiy</b>		65	100%	65	100%

## XULOSA

O'zbekiston gerpetofaunasini tahlil qilar ekanmiz, faunada amfibiyalar 5 % ( 3ta tur) va reptiliyalar 95 % (62 ta tur) ulushni o'z ichiga olishini aniqladik. Mamalakatimiz sudralib yuruvchilari orasida toshbaqalar faunasi turlar soni juda kam, bor yo'g'i bitta turdan (Markaziy Osiyo toshbaqasi) iborat bo'lib, faunaning 2 % ini tashkil etadi. Kaltakesaklar kenja turkumi 41 ta tur (63%) va ilonlar kenja turkumi 20 ta turni (31%) o'z ichiga olmoqda. Kaltakesaklar kenja turkumi oilalari orasida agamidae (agamalar) oilasi 14 tur bilan (21%) yetakchilik qilayotgan bo'lsa, ilonlar kenja turkumi oilalari orasida colubridae (suvilonlar) oialsiz 11 tur bilan (16.5) ajralib turibdi.

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