

Size of Palustris

Neill (1971) ^{Palustris rethilis}
15' ^{sw - row} 13'

Engelberg (1959)

Jeraniyugale - 300 to 350 cm (12'-8")

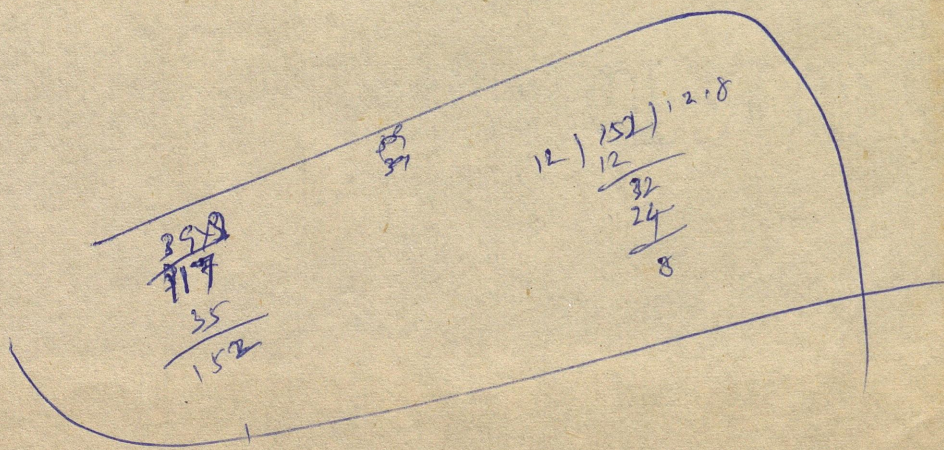
Böckinger (1945) - Pal - 15'

Ditmer (1933) - 16'

Günther ACLS (1864) (30') 15 to 20'
Common

Burton R.W (1955)

M. Greville - 17'



① Bibliography of crocodilians in Ross Allen's Library 1967 Silver Springs, Florida

Ref - Ross Allen's Reptile Institute
Silver Springs, Florida 32688

⑧ BRAZAITIS PETER (Dept. of Herpetology
New York Zoological Society
Bronx NY 10460)
- THE IDENTIFICATION OF LIVING CROCODILIANS

Ref - Zoologica (scientific contributions of the New York
Zoological Society)
vol - 58 Issue 3-4 Fall - winter (Page 59-95)
1973 Number 1-4

Identification

~~Crocodylus palustris palustris Lesson.~~

Synonymy - Migger, marsh crocodile, Indian Swamp Crocodile

Content - Crocodylus palustris is composed of two races
Crocodylus palustris palustris and Crocodylus palustris

kinetics

Size - Adults recorded up to 400cm, Average adult 200cm
to 300cm. Hatching approximately 27cm.

Coloration - Brown, yellow-brown, or olive brown, with dark
crossbands on the back and the tail. Dark vermiculations on
the sides of the body and tail barely enter the ventral
scales. Ventrals uniform white.

Conformation - Head and snout massive and rugose. Eyes
set low into the skull. Snout length 1.3 to 1.5 times the
width of it - the same. The dorsal scales are restricted
to the median dorsal region and do not extend down
onto the sides of the body. Two longitudinal rows of

five to six enlarged scales on each side of the body. The fingers are slightly webbed at the base. Ventral scales have follicle strands.

Scutellation

Post-occipitals: usually = single transverse row of 4 to 6 enlarged scales, separated equally at the midline, but otherwise in contact with each other.

Nuchals:

4 scales in a square, flanked by a scale on each side, forming a cluster, closely associated to but separated from the dorsals by two small scales.

Dorsals: 16 to 18 transverse rows of 4 to 6 scales. The majority of scale rows contain 4 scales.

Dorsal crest caudal whorls 18 to 19

Single crest caudal whorls: 16

Ventral collar: no distinct transverse series of enlarged scales.

Ventral scales: 26 to 32 transverse rows.

Subcaudals: uniform uninterrupted rings

Dentition: Fourth mandibular teeth exposed in an external notch on the sides of the upper jaw. Mandibular symphysis extends to the level of the fourth or fifth teeth.

All teeth are independently socketed

Femur: (4) 5 + 14
15.

Similar species: Crocodylus p. kimbula: Ventral

collar present; a single transverse series of enlarged scales. Crocodylus moreletti: Subcaudals interrupted by irregular groups of small scales. Dorsal collar dark olive green or black. Crocodylus porosus:

③

post-occipitals usually absent or one to four slightly enlarged separated scales: Five preorbital ridges extend well onto the snout from the anterior horns of the orbits.

Remarks: Inhabits swamps and rivers usually above tidal limits. Twenty or more eggs are deposited approximately 40 cm deep in holes dug in soft sand or gravel by the female at the beginning of the rainy season. The site chosen is usually beneath a fringe of brushwood above flood limits. The female attends the nest throughout the 90 day incubation period, and is said to liberate the young from the nest hatching. The diet consists of fish, birds and mammals.

Distribution: India and west Jalisco to the Brahmaputra of west Assam. A single report from Borneo is doubtful. Two specimens of questionable locality.

• "The Philippine" were examined (AMNH 4805 and AMNH 4806)

Comments: ~~Subspecies~~ - Subspecific morphological differences are subject to overlapping variations with the related subspecies. There are significant ecological differences in the life habits which should be further investigated.

References: Boulenger 1889. Devarajasek 1934
De Rooij 1915. Loveridge 1945. Moh 1945
Schmidt 1944. Smith 1928, 1931. Werner 1953
Werner and Mertens 1961. Werner 1933. Yoda 1968

Crocodylus palustris Kimbale Dermirigale

Synonyms: Muggen, Keyjan marsh crocodile, stream crocodile,
lake crocodile, albino crocodile (or color phase)
ale kimbale, hole kimbale, kulaha mubale

Content: Crocodylus palustris is composed of two races

C. palustris palustris and C. palustris kimbale.

Size - Adults 350 cm to 400 cm record is 557 cm

Average size about - 200 cm in recent times.

Hatchlings 25 cm to 27 cm

Coloration - as C. p. palustris

Confirmation: As in Crocodylus p. palustris

Scutellation: Post-occipitals: as in Crocodylus

p. palustris

Nuchals: as in Crocodylus p. palustris

Dorsals: 16 to 18 transverse rows of 4 to 6 scales.

The majority of transverse rows contain 6 scales.

Single crest - Caudal whorls: 16.

Ventral Collar - a single transverse row enlarged scales.

Ventral scales: 26 to 32 transverse rows.

Subcaudals - uniform uninterrupted rings.

Denticles - ~~uniform~~ ~~uninterrupted~~ rings

As C. p. palustris Formula $(9) 3 + 14$
15

Similar species C. p. palustris ventral collar absent.

Additional as C. h. palustris.

Remarks - Seldom inhabits rivers flowing at any speed. prefers sedimentary ponds, marshes and swamps, frequently enters saltwater lagoons, bregarians in habits known in Ceylon for its fossity, burrows with entrances and exits underwater are dug in sand banks in which animals aestivate during the dry season. The nest is dug in nearby sand or gravel in August to May. Eggs have been reported in Feb. April & May. Incubation takes about 50/60 days. The diet consists primarily of frogs, terrapins and mammals. Natives believe that copulation takes place in brookwood in March.

Distribution - lowland area and plain of Ceylon

Comment - A Croodylus delusivus

Ref - Deraniyagala, 1936, 1939. Wernuth 1953
Wernuth & Merton 1967.

Distribution of Muggers in W. Pakistan

General

"The center of its range is the Indian subcontinent: It occurs from the Dasht River on the Iran-Pakistan border to Assam and Burma, with a subspecies on Ceylon."

- Sherman A. Minton, Jr, and Madge Rutherford Minton In Giant Reptiles page 25 Charles Scribner's sons. New York 1973.

In Pakistan

Has river few miles west of Karachi forming the boundary between Lower Sind and the Baluchistan state of Las Bela. Had muggers during 1968 on the upper reaches.

Minton, S.A (1969) & (1973) → Giant Reptiles
Scribner's sons

ref - A Contribution to the Herpetology of western Pakistan
Bull of American Museum of Natural History 134: 72
Manitford Guy (1968).

C. Palustris distribution

1. Why limited in N.W. India only up to N. Iran.
 - Deserts - natural barriers
2. Why limited up to Terai foothills Nepal.
 - Himalayas forming natural barriers
3. Why limited in East up to Darrang dist. Assam.
 - Tropical rain forest and terrain (???)
4. South downlands & west
 - Inability to tolerate salt water ~~and~~ will be S.W. Corollary