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主办: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 中国动物学会两栖爬行动物学分会 俄罗斯两栖爬行动物学会 亚洲两栖爬行动物学研究学会 中国野生动物保护协会科学技术委员会 承办: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 中国科学院成都生物研究所 俄罗斯科学院动物研究所 协办 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 科技部中国-克罗地亚生物多样性和生态系统服务“一带一路”联合实验室 中亚生态与环境研究中心 中国生物多样性监测与研究网络-两栖爬行动物专网 西藏生态安全屏障生态监测站网芒康站 	Hosts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chinese Herpetological Society A. M. Nikolsky Herpetological Society Asian Herpetological Society Science and Technology Commission of China Wildlife Conservation Association Organizers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chengdu Institute of Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences Co-organizers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> China-Croatia “Belt and Road” Joint Laboratory on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Research Center for Ecology and Environment of Central Asia China Biodiversity Observation Networks (Sino BON – Amphibian & Reptile) Mangkang Ecological Station of Tibet Ecological Safety Monitor Network
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6. Review of the genus *Gloydius* of the territory of the former USSR and Mongolia

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Abstract: Currently, the genus has 21 species which are distributed in many places of Asia, including Russia, China, Korea, Japan, and Nepal. Seven species of the genus are known from the territory of the former USSR and Mongolia: *Gloydius blomhoffii* (Boie, 1826), *G. caraganus* (Eichwald, 1831), *G. caucasicus* (Nikolsky, 1916), *G. halys* (Pallas, 1776), *G. intermedius* (Strauch, 1868), *G. rickmersi* Wagner, Tiutenko, Borkin et Simonov, 2015, *G. ussuriensis* (Emelianov, 1929). Over the past ten years, the concept of both the taxonomic status of a number of forms and their distribution has changed. Thus, the status of the subspecies *Gloydius halys caraganus* (Eichwald, 1831) *Gloydius halys caucasicus* (Nikolsky, 1916) elevated to full species rank (Wagner et al., 2016; Asadi et al., 2019), and two new forms were described from this territory: *G. rickmersi* and *Gloydius halys ubsumurensis* Kropachev et Orlov, 2017. In the north part of the Kunashir island, a population of the species *G. blomhoffii*, previously unknown for this island, was discovered (Orlov et al., 2014). New finds of *G. ussuriensis* in the Chita region and Mongolia significantly expanded knowledge about its distribution to the east (Orlov et al., 2014). The finds of *G. halys* in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) pushed the northern border of both this species and the entire complex almost to the permafrost border, which radically changes the concept of biology this complex of species and possibilities of adaptation to extreme environmental conditions (Orlov et al., 2018). In addition, the northernmost peripheral populations of East Asian snakes are of great interest in genetic, taxonomic, zoogeographical, ecological and conservation issues.