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The present issue includes materials of modern state of some zoology problems. The reports are devoted to fauna, ecology, morphology, systematics, phylogeography of terrestrial vertebrates. Problems of exploitation and conservation of animal world, modern views on infection focus functioning and methods and traditions of zoology and ecology training are discussed.

For students and professors of biological colleges of universities and specialists concerning to problems of environmental management and conservation.

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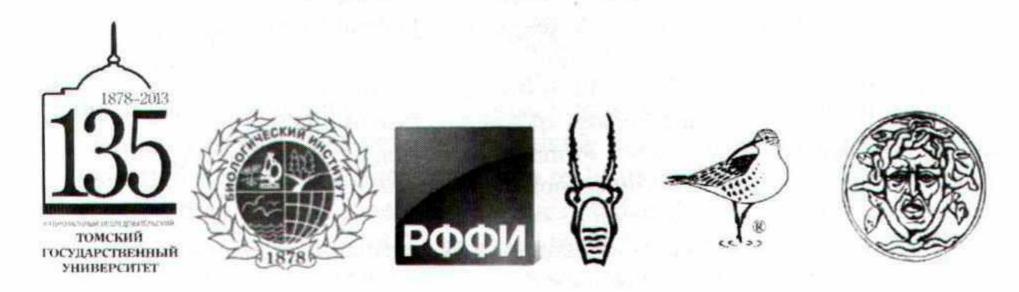
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Some aspects of hibernation of viviparous lizard Zootoca vivipara

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The information of hibernation of viviparous lizard in the North-Eastern Altai (Altaisky Nature Reserve) and at the south of Western Siberia (Tomsk and Kemerovo regions – TKR) at the period from 1973 to 2013 is done. Among 44 findings of hibernation refuges 34 (72.3 %) were found in autumn, 10 (27.7 %) – in spring, with more than 150 lizards found in all.

The hibernation period of lizards in Altaisky Nature Reserve lasted 178-182 days (from the second-third decade of September up to the third decade of April), in TKR - 202-218 days (from the first-second decade of September up to the third decade of April). The hibernation sites were found in anthropogenic and natural landscapes. In Altaisky Nature Reserve 25 (69.4 %, n = 36) hibernation refuges of lizards were found in the soil at a depth of 6-30 cm (kitchen and fruit gardens, plowed fields, cordons), under the boulders on the ground surface (13.9 %), in the stacks of firewood, mounds of earth along the outer walls, cellars, in a piles of hay, under the warmth-keeper cushions in beehives. In TKR in 6 cases (75 %, n = 8) the reptiles were found in the cultivated soil at a depth of 12-25 cm, in 8 cases - in the clay loam of dark coniferous forest edge at a depth of 40-50 cm and in the grass-cereal meadow near the cedar forest at a depth of 20 cm. The animals lay separately in groups of 2-40 individuals, coiled, circinate or in a form of ball. In spring on hibernations, 58 unevenaged individuals were found; 45 (77.6 %) of them were dead and had an intense light blue coloration of all the body or its ventral part. Dead individuals were found on the ground under the boulder, pile of planks, on the seedbed. The greatest death rate was registered for the young lizards: at 20.04.2011 in the village Yailu (Altaisky Nature Reserve) in the group of 40 dead lizards 39 were juveniles of the previous year 30-38 mm (L) long (M = 33.4 ± 0.38) and 1 adult lizard (L = 57 mm). In July - August at the meadows the lizards used the piles of hay as refuges, stayed there for the winter and died. The dry dead bodies of lizards occurred repeatedly in hay during its transportation and feeding to domestic animals.