

Japanese Timber Imports

Relatively little has been published in the conservation press concerning the species of timber involved in trade and their countries of origin. Such data are often difficult to obtain since a large number of dealers are involved and they rarely divulge their sources, for commercial reasons. A recent paper, Browne (1980), which gives a list of Bark and Ambrosia Beetles collected at Japanese ports, also gives data on the tree species involved, together with the countries of origin, and the table below summarises this information.

Millettia stuhlmannii
Guibourtia ehie
Tieghemella africana
Tieghemella sp.
Pinus insularis
Dipterocarpus

Tanzania
 Ivory Coast
 Congo
 Cameroon
 Vietnam
 Cambodia
 Sumatra &
 Mentawai Is.
 Philippines

Tectona grandis
Agathis sp.

Thailand
 Borneo
 Moluccas
 Philippines
 Borneo
 Sumatra &
 Mentawai Is.

Agathis philippinensis
Santiria
Alstoria

Celebes
 Celebes
 Java

Diospyros
Red Chacata
Cyathea sp.
Pinus sp.
Intsia sp.
Pterocarpus

Mozambique
 Formosa
 Vietnam
 Thailand
 Sumatra
 Thailand
 Gabon
 Cameroon
 India

Dalbergia sp.
Shorea sp.

Philippines
 Borneo
 Moluccas
 Celebes
 Sumatra &
 Mentawai Is.
 Borneo

Nauclea sp.
Triplochiton scleroxylon
Antiaris africana
Copaifera

Ivory Coast
 Ghana
 Gabon

Paulownia
Anisoptera glabra
Rubber wood
Dyera
Pterocymbium
Carpinus betulus
Alnus
Pinus radiata

Cameroon
 China
 Cambodia
 Malaya
 Singapore
 Sumatra
 New Britain

Khaya
Copaifera

Iran
 Iran
 New Zealand
 Chile

Mimusops djave

Africa
 Africa
 Cameroon
 Gabon
 Africa

Anisoptera
Gardenia
Afromosja
Pinus merkusii

Ivory Coast
 Cameroon
 Congo
 Thailand
 Thailand
 Congo
 Sumatra &
 Mentawai Is.
 Java
 Mozambique
 Tanzania

Pometia
Diospyros
Palauquium
Cratozylon
Unident.

Borneo
 Celebes
 Celebes
 New Guinea
 Sumatra &
 Mentawai Is.
 Malaya
 Ceylon
 Solomon Is.
 New Guinea
 New Britain
 Borneo
 Liberia
 Formosa
 Cameroon
 Ivory Coast
 New Britain
 Solomon Is.

Reference: Browne, F.G. 1980, Bark Beetles and Ambrosia Beetles (Coleoptera, Scolytidae and Platypodidae) Intercepted at Japanese Ports, with descriptions of new species. Kontyu, Vol. 48, 370-389, 482-500.



Lizard Skin Smuggling Foiled

An attempt at smuggling lizard skin worth 1½ crore taka (approx. US\$558,000) out of Khulna District, Bangladesh has been foiled. The haul, stowed on a private ship, was detected (and apparently seized) by a duty officer on 11 January '82. It is believed that the Clearing Officer of the exporter - Wheat bran export - and some customs officials were involved. On 16 February '82, another 2,200 lizard skins were seized in the same area.

Source: Bull. Soc. for Conservation of Nature and Environment No. 5., 1982.

Zambia Bans Ivory and Rhino Horn Exports

On 23 January 1982, the Government of Zambia prohibited the hunting of elephant and rhinoceros under the National Parks and Wildlife Act (Elephant and Rhinoceros) Regulations 1982. The Regulations also revoked immediately all outstanding hunting licences and prohibited the non-governmental export of elephant ivory, except manufactured articles, and the import, export or possession of rhinoceros horn in any shape or form.

Sandal wood
Pterocarpus angolensis