

Widespread giant African cobra revealed to be five distinct species

August 2 2018



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Cobras are among the most widely known venomous snakes, and yet a

new research paper has revealed that what was thought to be a single widespread cobra species, the forest cobra, is, in fact, made up of five separate species. Two of these species, the Black Forest Cobra and the West African Banded Cobra, are new to science and are first named in this paper.

Herpetologist Dr. Wolfgang Wüster of Bangor University's School of Natural Sciences, who led the multinational team commented:

"Forest cobras are among the largest [venomous snakes](#), reaching nearly three metres in length. They are widespread and common in many parts of Africa, and also commonly kept in zoos, research and private collections. The fact that such an iconic snake can contain five cryptic species hiding in plain sight shows how much more there is to be discovered about the natural world. Unfortunately, even as we are making these discoveries, individual species will be disappearing before we even know they exist."

Before the new species were discovered, forest cobras were not considered threatened. But some of these newly recognised species are found in much smaller areas and may be far less common, and much more at risk from forest loss or even bush meat hunting.

"The findings raise more questions about their status and the steps which need to be taken to safeguard their conservation," added Dr. Wolfgang Wüster.

Historically, naturalists relied on the visible differences between specimens to identify different species, but all forest cobras are fairly similar in appearance. Although variations in pattern and the numbers of some scales had been noted, due to their similarities to even the trained eye, correct identification of the five new species would have been nigh on impossible before the advent of DNA techniques.

"Our first indication that forest cobras aren't just a single species came when we sequenced the DNA of a few specimens that we thought were just different colour forms, and found enormous differences between them, far greater than between other cobra species," said Wolfgang Wüster.

Nicholas Casewell from the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine said: "These findings also have important implications for the treatment of snakebite. We know that venom composition can vary among snake species, and the finding that this widespread, medically-important, snake species is in fact five distinct species, means that more work needs to be done to ensure that antivenoms used to treat forest cobra snakebites are in fact compatible with all of these species."

More information: WOLFGANG WÜSTER et al. Integration of nuclear and mitochondrial gene sequences and morphology reveals unexpected diversity in the forest cobra (*Naja melanoleuca*) species complex in Central and West Africa (Serpentes: Elapidae), *Zootaxa* (2018). [DOI: 10.11646/zootaxa.4455.1.3](https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4455.1.3)

Provided by Bangor University

Citation: Widespread giant African cobra revealed to be five distinct species (2018, August 2) retrieved 27 January 2023 from <https://phys.org/news/2018-08-widespread-giant-african-cobra-revealed.html>

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