

African Herp News

**Newsletter of the
Herpetological Association of Africa**



Number 53

APRIL 2011

HERPETOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF AFRICA

<http://www.wits.ac.za/haa>

FOUNDED 1965

The HAA is dedicated to the study and conservation of African reptiles and amphibians. Membership is open to anyone with an interest in the African herpetofauna. Members receive the Association's journal, *African Journal of Herpetology* (which publishes review papers, research articles, and short communications – subject to peer review) and *African Herp News*, the Newsletter (which includes short communications, natural history notes, geographical distribution notes, herpetological survey reports, venom and snakebite notes, book reviews, bibliographies, husbandry hints, announcements and news items).

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S NOTE

Articles shall be considered for publication provided that they are original and have not been published elsewhere. Articles will be submitted for peer review at the Editor's discretion. Authors are requested to submit manuscripts by e-mail in MS Word ' .doc' or ' .docx' format.

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COVER PHOTOGRAPH: *Chameleo namaquensis* from the Northern Cape Province, South Africa. Photograph by: Andre Coetzer. Canon EOS 30D (1/125, F20, ISO 400).

SCINCIDAE

Trachylepis acutilabris (Peters, 1862)

Wedge-snouted Skink

DIET

The diet of the Wedge-snouted Skink (*Trachylepis acutilabris*) is described by Branch (1998) and Alexander & Marais (2008) as including beetles, ant-lions, wasps, flies and grasshoppers caught in sandy habitats. The wedge-snout probably facilitates foraging in loose substrate (Alexander & Marais 2008).

On 26 January 2011, at 10h45 an adult *T. acutilabris* (approximately 60 mm SVL) was observed in the process of consuming a 10 to 20 mm solifuge (Order: Solifugae) on sandy substrate covered with leaf litter under *Acacia reficiens* shrubs, west of Karibib (21°59'14.4" S & 15°43'04.4"E) in western central Namibia. The skink grappled with the solifuge for at least 3 minutes, repeatedly dropping its prey, resuming the attack from another angle, whilst vigorously shaking and bashing the solifuge against the ground in an attempt to immobilize it. By the time I encountered this scenario the solifuge was not showing much resistance anymore and eventually succumbed to the attack, being consumed head first.

Although skinks are known to be generalist feeders, this sighting confirms solifuge as forming part of the diet of *T. acutilabris* in Namibia.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Johan Marais is thanked for confirming the identification of the skink based on the photograph provided.

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