

• During early February 2004 an old carcass of an adult female *P. t. verroxii* was collected by Nico Straus on 5 February 2004, on the farm Velloor approximately 80km south of Karasburg, Namibia (28°34'S, 19°11'E, 804m). Located inside the carapace were two eggs, one of which was broken. The size of the complete egg was 40x26mm. It is uncertain if the size of the egg could have resulted in the death of the individual. Clutches of 2 eggs each were also observed for *P. t. verroxii* in the vicinity of the Tiras Mountains in southwestern Namibia (Helmeringhausen area) where four nests, each containing a clutch of 2 eggs, were found after being excavated by mongooses during May 2003 (Schleicher pers.obs.).

From these observations it is clear that *P. t. verroxii* lay up to two eggs in Namibia with the egg size being slightly larger than previously recorded.

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REPTILIA : SAURIA

AGAMIDAE

Agama agama (Linnaeus, 1758)
Red-headed Rock Agama

NOCTURNAL ACTIVITY

On April 9, 2003 at 21h25, three of us (MB, SG and OSGP) observed a night-active adult female *Agama agama* in Tchibanga (02°55'05''S, 10°59'47''E), Mougoutsi Dpt, Nyanga Province, Gabon. The specimen (PEM R 5512, SVL 102 mm, total L 267 mm, 69 midbody scale rows) was in close proximity a neon light, three meters above the ground on the wall of a hotel-restaurant in the city center, in syntopy with a few *Hemidactylus mabouia* (voucher IRSNB 16658). Its stomach was full and contained insects of various orders (notably Coleoptera, Hymenoptera Formicidae and Orthoptera) and four small berries (about 6 mm diameter) with a proportionally big seed. This is the second record of nighttime activity by *A. agama*, the first being reported by Pauwels et al. (2003. Herp. Rev., 34, in press) from Mouila city in Ngounié Province, 115 km N of Tchibanga, along the same main road. The geographical restriction of this nocturnal activity by such a widely distributed species is remarkable, and a behavior as far as we know still recorded only from Gabon. Moreover, numerous citizens of Libreville explained to us that this species appeared in Libreville only at the end of the 1970s, and that it has since progressively invaded the interior of the country, inadvertently being translocated by vehicles. According to our informants, the species apparently arrived on

boats coming from western West Africa.

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CHAMAELEONIDAE

Chamaeleo dilepis
Flap-necked Chamaeleon

PREDATION

On 9th September 2002 an adult Little Banded Goshawk (*Accipiter badius*) was observed, catching and eating an adult Flap-necked Chameleon, *Chamaeleo dilepis*, at Bon Accord, on Plot 92 (25°38'S; 28°12'E 2528CA), near Bon-Accord Dam, north of Pretoria. The chameleon's total length was about 20-25cm. The chameleon was in a white stinkwood tree (*Celtis africana*) at 11:00, when the bird attacked it. The goshawk grasped the chameleon by the body with its claws. The chameleon then wrapped its tail around a branch, opened its mouth, made noises to try to intimidate the bird, and tried to bite the bird. After more than half an hour the bird succeeded in killing the chameleon. While killing the chameleon, the bird never let go of it and maintained balance with its wings. During the attack, the bird did not notice, or did not care about, the presence of humans. After it had killed the chameleon it only flew to the next tree when we approached it while it was eating.

According to the literature, about 70% of the diet of the Little Banded Goshawk consists of different species of lizards (W.R. Tarboton 1978, Breeding of the Little Banded Goshawk. *Ostrich* 49:132-143), but no mention was made of the Flap-necked Chameleon. In the standard literature mention is made of different enemies of this chameleon such as the Vine Snake (*Thelotornis capensis*), Spotted Bush Snake (*Philothamnus semivariatus*) and African Grey Hornbill (*Tockus nasutus*) (Pienaar, U.deV., Haacke W.D. & Jacobson. N.H.G., 1983. *The Reptiles of the Kruger National Park*. National