

Skinks of India

Why in News

Recently, the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) brought a study on skinks (a kind of lizard), titled Skinks of India.



Key Points

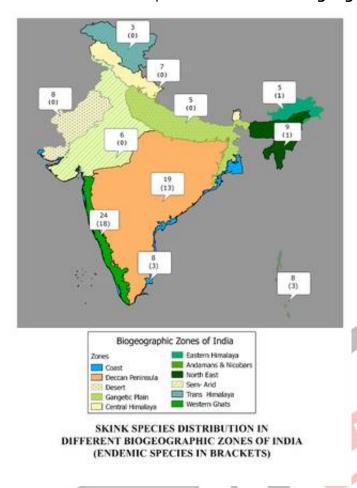
Skinks:

- With 1,602 species of skinks across the world, It is the largest family of lizards, having long bodies, relatively small or no legs, no pronounced neck and glossy scales.
- It is found around homes, garages, and open spaces such as sparks and school playgrounds, and around lakes.
- Skinks are non-venomous, highly alert, agile and fast moving and actively forage for a variety of insects and small invertebrates.
- They have a prominent role in maintaining ecosystems, however, not much is known about their breeding habits, and ecology because identification of the species can be confusing.
- In India **skinks are found in all kinds of habitats** in the country, from the Himalayas to the coasts and from dense forests to the deserts.

The Study:

• It gives a phylogenetic (evolutionary development) and bio-geographical analysis of

distribution of these species in all the 11 bio-geographic zones of India.



- India is home to less than 4% of the skinks across the globe. 62 species of skinks are found in India and about 57% of them (33 species) are endemic.
- India is home to 16 genera of skinks, four of which are endemic. The four genera of skinks are:
 - **Sepsophis:** Sepsophis punctatus is endemic to the northern part of Eastern Ghats
 - **Barkudia:** They are limbless skinks found in the hills and coastal plains of the eastern coast.
 - Barkudia insularis is believed to be found only in the Barkud Island in Chilka lake in Odisha.

the Vision

- Barkudia melanosticta is endemic to Visakhapatnam.
- Kaestlea: They are also known as **blue-tailed ground skinks** and are endemic to the Western Ghats.
- **Ristella:** They are also known as **Cat skinks** and endemic to the southern part of Western Ghats.

Zoological Survey of India

- The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), a subordinate organization of the **Ministry of Environment**, **Forest and Climate Change** was **established in 1916**.
- It is a national centre for **faunistic survey** and exploration of the resources leading to the **advancement of knowledge** on the exceptionally **rich faunal diversity of the country.**
- It has its **headquarters at Kolkata** and 16 regional stations located in different geographic locations of the country.

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