ured 38 mm SVL (LACM 77641) and was collected between 31 October and 12 November 1972. All five females were collected between 31 October and 12 November 1972. The smallest reproductively active female, with two enlarged ovarian follicles (> 4 mm), measured 42 mm SVL (LACM 77648). One female was not undergoing yolk deposition, two females were undergoing early vitellogenesis, and one female contained one oviducal egg. The mean clutch size for two R. barnardi was 1.5 ± 0.71.

Two subadult R. barnardi measured 32 and 37 mm SVL, respectively. The gonads were extremely small and their sex could not be reliably determined.

While there are too few monthly samples to completely characterize the reproductive cycle of R. barnardi, my data have indicated an extended period of reproduction with sperm production in spring and autumn. Female R. barnardi produce eggs in spring and, according to Branch (1998, op. cit.), during autumn.

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LACERTIDAE

Adolfus jacksoni Boulenger, 1899

Jackson’s Forest Lizard

ENDOPARASITES

As part of an ongoing survey of endoparasites of African lizards, we established an initial helminth list for Adolfus jacksoni by examining seven specimens (six males, one female) (mean snout-vent length = 73.0 mm ± 6.7 SD, range = 61 – 80 mm) collected in February 1968, from Rakai District, Uganda, deposited in the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM 39487 – 39491, 39494, 39497). The lizards were opened by a mid-ventral incision. The digestive tract was removed, and the oesophagus, stomach, small and large intestines were examined for endoparasites using a dissecting microscope. The body cavity was also searched. Cestodes were cleared in xylol, regeressively stained in haematoxylin and mounted in Canada balsam. Nematodes were cleared in glycerol and coverslipped. All endoparasites were identified using a compound microscope. We found 51 larval cestodes (tetrahyridia) identified as Mesocestoides sp. in the body cavity of LACM 39487 (prevalence [number infected of lizards/lizard sample x 100] = 14%), one female nematode identified as Thubunaea fitzsimonsi in the small intestine of LACM 39487 (prevalence = 14%), and two nematodes identified as Spauligodon smithi in the large intestines of LACM 39491 and LACM 39494 (prevalence = 29%). Voucher specimens were deposited in the United States National Parasite Collection (USNPC), Beltsville, Maryland, USA, as Mesocestoides sp. (USNPC 101970), Thubunaea fitzsimonsi (USNPC 101972), and Spauligodon smithi (USNPC 101971).

Mesocestoides is a cosmopolitan genus of cyclophyllidean cestodes with a unique larval form called the tetrahyridium. Hosts are listed in Goldberg et al. (2005). Lizards are thought to be paratenic (transport hosts) with development to the adult stage occurring in a carnivore final host. Spauligodon smithi was described from the gecko Pachydactylus bibroni from Cape Province, South Africa by Bursey et al. (1997). Spauligodon smithi is an oxyurid nematode, a family which does not utilize intermediate hosts; infection occurs by accidental ingestion of eggs (Anderson, 2000). Thubunaea fitzsimonsi was described from Ichnotropis squamulosa from South Africa by Ortlepp (1931). Thubunaea fitzsimonsi is a physaloptid nematode, a family which utilizes insects as intermediate hosts; third stage larvae are acquired when infected insects are eaten (Anderson, 2000). Adolfus jacksoni represents a new host record for Mesocestoides sp., S. smithi and T. fitzsimonsi.

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