

in a drop of glycerol on a glass slide. Nematodes were identified from these temporary mounts; all were from the large intestine. Lizards were deposited in the herpetological collection of the Centro Oriental de Ecosistemas y Biodiversidad (BIOECO) in Santiago de Cuba, Cuba.

The prevalence (number of infected individuals divided by number of individuals examined) of *S. cricosaurae* (86%, 18/21) in *C. typica* from La Mula was higher than that (80%, 8/10) in *C. typica* from Alegría de Pío, although not significantly different (Chi-square = 0.16, $P > 0.05$). Also, the mean intensity (mean number parasites per infected host) was higher (5.3 ± 6.7 SD, range 1–28) in *C. typica* from La Mula than that (3.3 ± 4.3 SD, range 1–13) in *C. typica* from Alegría de Pío, but there was no significant difference (t -test = 0.93, $P > 0.05$).

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ELGARIA KINGII NOBILIS (Arizona Alligator Lizard). **COLORATION.** On 28 June 1995, along Turkey Creek in the Gila Wilderness Area, Grant County, New Mexico, RDJ collected a nearly-patternless *Elgaria kingii* (Fig. 1). The specimen is an adult female, 91 mm SVL and 89 mm tail (regenerated). In life, the dorsal and ventral coloration was solid olive-gray (color 42 in Smithe 1975. Naturalist's Color Guide. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York) with occasional black flecking laterally. Coloration of the labial scales was normal with contrasting, alternating, black and white scales. This is the first *E. kingii* reported with such abnormal coloration. It is catalogued in the Museum of Southwestern Biology at the University of New Mexico (MSB 59639).



FIG. 1. Nearly patternless female *Elgaria kingii* from Grant Co., New Mexico.

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GALLOTIA CAESARIS (Hierro Canary Island Lizard). **UNUSUAL PREY.** Most lacertids are insectivorous, but there are notable exceptions in *Takydromus* spp. and some of the members of the genus *Gallotia*, which are herbivorous (Arnold 1989. Bull. Br. Mus. Nat. Hist. 55:209–257). These genera have a tricuspid/multicuspid dentition as an adaptation for feeding on plant material. In *Gallotia* spp. the adult diet consists predominantly of flowers, seeds, and fruits, except in *G. atlantica*, which is insectivorous (Molina 1991. Vieraea 20:1–9; Mateo and López-Jurado 1992. Biol. J. Linn. Soc. 46:39–48). However, the stomach contents of a specimen of *Gallotia caesaris* from El Hierro, Canary Island (SVL = 85 mm) included an undigested *Chalcides viridanus* (Scincidae) with a SVL of 57 mm. The presence of a skink as a prey item and its large size are very unusual not only for *Gallotia* spp., but for lacertids in general.

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HOLASPIS GUENTHERI LAEVIS (East African Fringe-tailed Forest Lizard). **REPRODUCTION.** Between October 1996 and March 1997, the Cologne Aquarium received 8 adult *Holaspis guentheri laevis* (5 males, 3 females). Locality data were given as Arusha, Tanzania, or Tanzania alone. Sex was determined by comparing the base of the tail (swollen in males) and femoral pores (better developed in males). Ventral body coloration was also found to be a sexually dimorphic character, with males having a bright orange belly; in females it is a faint gray-orange.

Initially, the lizards were housed in groups of multiple males and one female; however, males were soon found to be territorial and aggressive, and were subsequently housed in male/female pairs, or singly.

One pair produced a clutch of two eggs on 14 November 1996. After an incubation period of 54 days one egg hatched. Total length of the hatchling was 50 mm, SVL 25 mm, and mass 0.25 g. Coloration of the hatchling was identical to that of the adults, except for having a totally black ventral surface. Unfortunately, the specimen died one day after hatching. The same pair produced clutches consisting of one egg (on 22 December 1996 and 24 February 1997) and two eggs (5 April 1997). None of these eggs hatched. Clutches of two eggs in this species were reported by Dunger (1967. The Nigerian Field 32(2):117–131).

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IGUANA IGUANA (Green Iguana). **JUVENILE PREDATION.** Green iguanas have been reported to nest communally as a strategy to decrease predation by terrestrial vertebrates (Rand and Dugan 1983. Copeia 1983:705–711). Iguana nests may be preyed upon by several species (Rand and Robinson 1969. Herpetologica 25:172–174). Juveniles may suffer particularly high predation (Greene et al. 1978. J. Herpetol. 12:169–176.).

During the dry season (April–May) of 1988 the emergence of hatchlings in several breeding aggregations was documented at Hato Masaguaral, a cattle ranch in Guárico State, Venezuela (8°34'N, 67°35'W). While systematically patrolling the breeding