

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 = $73.0 \text{ mm} \pm 6.7 \text{ SD}$, 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, regressively 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 (tetrathyridia) identified as *Mesocestoides* sp. in the body cavity of LACM 39487 (prevalence [number infected of lizards/lizard sample $\times 100$] = 14%), one female nematode identified as *Thubunaea fitsimensi* 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 fitsimensi* (USNPC 101972), and *Spauligodon smithi* (USNPC 101971).

Mesocestoides is a cosmopolitan genus of cyclophyllidean cestodes with a unique larval form called the tetrathyridium. 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 fitsimensi* was described from *Ichnotropis squamulosa* from South Africa by Ortlepp (1931). *Thubunaea fitsimensi* 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. fitsimensi*.

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