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IGUANA DELICATISSIMA (Lesser Antillean Iguana). ECTOPARASITISM. *Iguana delicatissima* is a large, long-lived (up to 25 yrs) herbivorous generalist inhabiting less than 10 main islands in the Lesser Antilles from Anguilla to Martinique. *Iguana delicatissima* is primarily arboreal except on extreme xeric islands with limited tree diversity. Its historic range has been reduced dramatically because of habitat loss, non-native predators and competitors, hunting, road mortality, and genetic introgression with *I. iguana*. Consequently, *I. delicatissima* is listed as Endangered by the IUCN – the World Conservation Union (IUCN 2010. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2010.4. <www.iucnredlist.org>. 13 June 2011).

Here we provide the first report of parasitism on *I. delicatissima* by the scale mite, *Hirstiella stamii* (Acariformes: Pterygosomatidae). To our knowledge, this is only the second ectoparasite (Kohls 1969. J. Med. Entomol. 6:439–442) reported for the species. From April to September 2009, and from April to June 2010, we captured and recorded body measurements from 906 sub-adult and adult *I. delicatissima* inhabiting the island of Dominica, West Indies. We also documented the presence of white, scale-like patches on the heads and dewlaps of 170 (18.8%) iguanas. Parasitized iguanas ranged in SVL from 16.3–36.3 cm (mean = 27.4, SD = 4.1), and body mass from 150–2050 g (mean = 928.3, SD = 347.5). Patches ranged in diameter from 2–10 mm and were located typically on the subocular, postocular, temporal, nasal, and/or canthal scales (Fig. 1). Patches also were located dorsally on the head in the region of the frontal, parietal, and/or interparietal scales. In five occurrences, patches were recorded on the dewlap. Voucher mite specimens are housed at the Museum of Biological Diversity, The Ohio State University with accession numbers OSAL0102567–70 (females), OSAL0102571 (male), and OSAL0102572–74 (larvae).

This is the first report of *I. delicatissima* parasitized by *H. stamii*. The mite was recorded previously from captive *I. iguana*

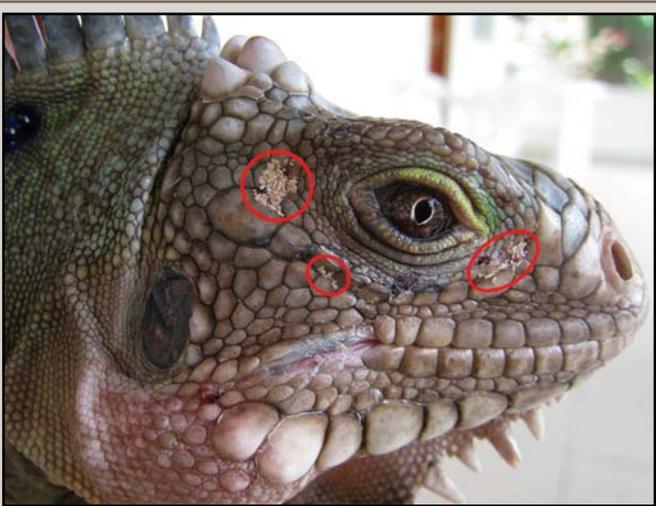


FIG. 1. Example of site attachment by the scale mite, *Hirstiella stamii*, on the head of *Iguana delicatissima* inhabiting the island of Dominica, West Indies. Patches circled in red.

at the Amsterdam Zoological Gardens in the Netherlands (Jack 1961. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 13:305–314) and from non-native, wild-caught *I. iguana* in Florida, United States (Corn et al. 2011. J. Med. Entomol. 48:94–100).

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IGUANA IGUANA (Green Iguana). PREDATION. Double-toothed Kites (*Harpagus bidentatus*) are known to eat lizards, including juvenile *Iguana iguana* (Greene et al. 1978. J. Herpetol. 12:169–176). Double-Toothed Kites often forage by following monkeys (Egler 1991. Wilson Bull. 103:510–512; Fontaine 1980. Auk 97:94–98), capturing prey that the monkeys have flushed out of the brush by their movements. We did not find any reports of these kites taking prey directly from primates.

On 13 June 2011 at 1110 h, we captured two hatchling iguanas on the south edge of Bohio Reach, Panama Canal, Barro Colorado Natural Monument, Panamá (9.191111°N, 79.846111°W). Hatchlings were <0.25 m off the ground and 0.5 m apart in a patch of Canal Grass (*Saccharum spontaneum*) ca. 0.5 m from the water's edge. Each of us held one hatchling as we processed them in our boat (ca. 3 m from site of capture). During processing, we observed a Double-toothed Kite swoop from a tree ca. 4 m from us, appearing to watch our activity. The kite was initially perched ca. 6 m in a tree and swooped to a branch 2 m off the ground, loudly rustling the leaves. Upon attempting to release the first iguana (72 mm SVL, 11.4 g) onto a rock 3 m from the grass, it ran back into the lap of BAW. Thereafter, BAW walked the iguana to the grass to release it, during which time the kite flew toward his hand, hitting his hand with its wing, and directly snatching the iguana with its talons in a quick motion. The kite flew into nearby trees and out of sight with the iguana in its talons.

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LANKASCINCUS FALLAX (Peters' Litter Skink). REPRODUCTION. *Lankascincus fallax* is a subfossorial skink endemic to Sri Lanka (Somaweera and Somaweera 2009. Lizards of Sri Lanka, A Colour Guide with Field Keys. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main. 303 pp.). The purpose of this note is to present information on the reproductive biology of *L. fallax*.

Thirty-one *L. fallax* (15 males, mean SVL = 39.3 mm ± 2.2 SD, range = 36–45 mm; 16 females, mean SVL = 39.1 mm ± 2.4 SD,