

trout fishing spot, and it is likely the lizard swallowed a hook negligently discarded. It is astonishing that such a large hook relative to the lizard's body size, ca. 39% of the lizards SVL, travelled throughout the digestive track without causing internal injury. We held all of the lizards in captivity for 15 d and released them at the original capture site after our experiment. During the 15 d in captivity this lizard fed normally, and its body mass increased to 3.25 g by the end of the experiment, suggesting no ill effects from the hook or its removal. To our knowledge this is the second described case of fishing hook ingestion by lizards; the first case was reported from two Komodo Dragons (*Varanus komodoensis*), and in both cases the lizards appeared to have no ill effects (Jessop et al. 2008. *Biawak* 2:121–123). Research and fieldwork were conducted under current permit (Arrête Préfectoral 2017-s-02).

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LACERTA STRIGATA (Caspian Green Lizard). MYIASIS. Myiasis is the parasitic infestation of the body of a live animal by fly larvae (i.e., maggots) which grow inside the host while feeding on its tissue. Although flies are most commonly attracted to open



FIG. 1. Myiasis on the hind limb of a *Lacerta strigata* (after fixation in alcohol) collected in Dagestan, Russia.

wounds and urine- or feces-soaked fur, some species can create an infestation on unbroken skin (Feener and Brown 1997. *Ann. Rev. Entomol.* 42:73–97), but in reptiles, this is a rare occurrence (Narváez et al. 2019. *Herpetol. Not.* 12:847–852).

On 17 July 2020, on the slope of Chonkatau Ridge, Dagestan, Russia (42.5438°N, 47.4266°E; WGS 84; 950 m elev.) we found an adult female *Lacerta strigata* (102 mm SVL) with a case of myiasis on its hindlimb localized near the femoral pores. The skin around the femoral pores was damaged, and we are unsure if the damage was from the larvae, secondary injury, or disease. The lizard was emaciated, moved slowly, and reacted poorly to human presence, and we caught the animal and fixed it in alcohol (Department of Zoology and Physiology Collection, Dagestan State University, uncataloged). We found 28 larvae from two different fly species in the wounds. Two larvae were in the Calliphoridae family and twenty-six larvae were in the Muscidae family. The larvae from the latter fly family appeared to be of two ages based from their length (mean total length = 4.1 ± 0.56 mm; range = 2.0–4.75 mm total length), indicating two clutches of eggs laid at different times. To our knowledge we are unaware of examples of the appearance of such myiasis in the skin of lizards.

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LAEMANCTUS SERRATUS (Serrated Casquehead Iguana). PREDATION. *Laemanctus serratus* is a moderately large arboreal lizard (up to 150 mm SVL) that occurs at low and moderate elevations from central Tamaulipas, south through Veracruz and Yucatán Peninsula, and from central Oaxaca in Mexico to northwestern Honduras (Campbell 1998. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Northern Guatemala, the Yucatán, and Belize.* University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma. 380 pp.; McCranie and Köhler 2004. *Cat. Am. Amphib. Rept.* 796:1–5). Predators on *L. serratus* are mainly unknown, but Thorstrom (2000. *J. Raptor Res.* 34:196–202) reported to *Laemanctus* spp., and other lizards in the diet of the Bared Forest-Falcon (*Micrastur ruficollis*) in Tikal National Park, Guatemala. Herein, I report on a raptor preying on a *L. serratus*.

At 1033 h on 13 June 2019, in Paso de Ovejas, Veracruz, Mexico (19.2872°N, 96.4310°W; WGS 84; 45 m elev.), near the Río Atliyac, a Gray Hawk (*Buteo plagiatus*) was observed preying on an adult *L. serratus* (Fig. 1). The Gray Hawk was first seen flying with an adult *L. serratus* in its talons and landed on a branch at ca. 10 m above the ground. At the time of the observation, the lizard was already dead, and the left side of its neck was partially eaten. After a few minutes the hawk flew away with the lizard. Gray Hawks are known to feed primarily on lizards, although snakes, mammals, birds, amphibians, and insects are also taken (Brown and Amadon 1989. *Eagles, Hawks and Falcons of the World.* Wellfleet Press, Seacaucus, New Jersey. 945 pp.; Bibles 1999. PhD. Dissertation, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona. 95 pp.; LaPorte et al. 2020. *Wildl. Manage.* 84:911–920). To my knowledge, this is the first report of a Gray Hawk preying on *L. serratus*.

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