



Revista de Biología Tropical

ISSN: 0034-7744

rbt@cariari.ucr.ac.cr

Universidad de Costa Rica

Costa Rica

Adeoye, G.O.; Ogunbanwo, O.O.

Helminth parasites of the African lizard Agama agama (Squamata: Agamidae), in Lagos, Nigeria

Revista de Biología Tropical, vol. 55, núm. 2, junio, 2007, pp. 417-425

Universidad de Costa Rica

San Pedro de Montes de Oca, Costa Rica

Available in: <http://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=44955207>

- How to cite
- Complete issue
- More information about this article
- Journal's homepage in redalyc.org

redalyc.org

Scientific Information System

Network of Scientific Journals from Latin America, the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal

Non-profit academic project, developed under the open access initiative

Helminth parasites of the African lizard *Agama agama* (Squamata: Agamidae), in Lagos, Nigeria

Adeoye, G.O.¹ & O.O. Ogunbanwo²

¹ Department of Zoology, University of Lagos, Akoka, Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria; goa4567@yahoo.com

² Department of Zoology, University of Lagos, Akoka, Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria; godcatcher4@yahoo.com

Received 07-XII-2005.

Corrected 27-VI-2006.

Accepted 30-I-2007.

Abstract: *Agama agama*, the agamid rainbow lizard, has been reported to serve as transport and reservoir host to several protozoan and helminth parasites. We randomly sampled 310 specimens between May and July, 2005, at Oyingbo, Lagos, Nigeria (6°34'60" N-3°19'59" E and 6°34'60" N-3°19'59" E). They harboured four species of nematodes: *Strongyluris brevicaudata*, *Parapharyngodon awokoyai*, *Capillaria* sp. and *Oxyuris* sp.; one of Cestoda, *Oochoristica agamae*; one of Trematoda, *Mesocoelium monas*; and one of Pentastomida, *Raillietiella* sp. *Strongyluris brevicaudata* had the highest prevalence of infection (82.3 %), followed by *P. awokoyai* (74.5 %), *Raillietiella* (10.3 %), *Capillaria* sp. (8.4 %) and *O. agamae* (7.4 %). *M. monas* and *Oxyuris* sp. had low prevalences: 1.61 % each. *Raillietiella* sp. and *Capillaria* sp. can cause localized inflammation and intestinal infections in humans. The prevalence of infection was higher in larger adult lizards. Prevalence in males was 97.6 % (94.1 % in females). In four of the helminth species, intensity of infection was higher in male lizards. Parasite intensity was highest in the rectum, followed by the intestine ($p < 0.05$). Infection intensity was, to a large extent, dependent on the type of parasite, and age of lizard. During May, *P. awokoyai* had its highest mean intensities and prevalence. The prevalence and mean intensity of helminthes varied with the month of collection (both $p < 0.05$). For the three months studied, prevalence and mean intensity of *S. brevicaudata* were highest in June (July for the other species). Rev. Biol. Trop. 55 (2): 417-425. Epub 2007 June, 29.

Key words: intestinal helminthes, *Agama agama*, prevalence, intensity, Nigeria.

The agamid lizard *Agama agama* has been reported to serve as transport and reservoir host to several protozoan and helminth parasites (Wekhe and Olayinka 1999). In Nigeria, according to the investigations carried out by Babero and Okpala (1962), Akinboade (1981), and Wekhe and Olayinka (1999), *Eimeria* oocysts were the most prevalent (68.7 %) protozoan parasites, followed by *Plasmodium* and *Haemogregarina* species. About 22 % of wall geckos examined by Ameh and Ajayi (1996) were infected with gamonts of *Lecudina*, a gregarinid protozoan. *Lecudina* species were also recovered from the gut of termites found in the geckoes (Ameh and Ajayi 1996). Some of these parasites pose a risk to man, who can act as intermediate host. Man can be infected

with *Raillietiella* sp. by having their hands contaminated from the faeces or saliva of the reptile, and accidentally ingesting the eggs (Nash 2005). Handling faecal contaminated water, dishes, and other equipment may also result in accidental transmission. Usually, there are no clinical signs; however, some people may develop localized inflammation. The larvae can encyst in various tissues, causing abdominal pain, vomiting, constipation, diarrhea, and a tender abdomen. In isolated cases, septicemia may occur (Nash 2005). *Capillaria philippinensis* causes human intestinal capillariasis. However, the lack of information on most helminths parasitizing lizards in Africa prevent us to better understand the relationship between these parasites and their hosts in Africa and

also, possible hosts that can harbor species that potentially can infect man. The report of this study reveals different helminths parasitizing *A. agama* in Lagos, Nigeria.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area: Lagos is one of the fastest-growing cities in the world, and is located at 6°34'60" N-3°19'59" E and 6°34'60" N-3°19'59" E. Lagos is built on the mainland and the series of islands surrounding). Mean annual precipitation in Lagos is about 1 900 To Abbreviated?mm. Temperatures throughout Nigeria are generally high; diurnal variations are more pronounced than seasonal ones. Highest temperatures occur during the dry season; rains moderate afternoon highs during the wet season. Average highs and lows for Lagos are 31 °C and 23 °C in January and 28 °C and 23 °C in June. Mean temperatures recorded in Lagos for the months of May, June and July 2005, were 29 °C, 27 °C and 25 °C respectively (The Weather Underground Inc. 2006).

Collection and examination of samples:

Three-hundred-and-ten (124 males and 186 females) lizards were pithed, dissected and had internal organs liver, intestine, caecum, heart, lung and stomach and the general cavity analyzed for the presence of any helminth. The size, (Snout-Vent with the gut Length, SVL) of 100 of the 310 lizards was taken. The organs were excised into different petri-dishes containing reptilian saline. Parasites found in the various organs were identified, counted and preserved in Formal Acetic Acid (FAA) and absolute alcohol separately. Trematodes and cestodes were stained in Gower's Carmine for 45 min, washed in tap water, dehydrated through a graduated series of alcohol (50 %, 70 %, 90 %, 100 %), cleared in xylene, mounted in Canada Balsam, and examined under the microscope. Fixed specimens of nematodes and pentastomes were simply cleared in lactophenol before examination under a microscope. Results were analysed using the Chi-Square

Test to find out the significance of the different associations were observed. In the present study the use of ecological terms in parasitology follows Bush *et al.* (1997).

RESULTS

Of the 124 males and 186 females examined, 121 (97.6 %) and 175 (94.1 %) were respectively infected with helminth parasites. A total of seven helminth species were recovered from different organs in the lizard. The helminth parasites found included four species of nematodes: *Strongyluris brevicaudata* was found in 82.3 % of the lizards, *Parapharyngodon awokoyai* (74.5 %), *Oxyuris* sp. (1.6 %) and *Capillaria* sp. (8.4 %); one species of cestode, *Oochoristica agamae* (7.42 %); one species of trematode, *Mesocoelium monas* (1.6 %); and the pentastomids, *Raillietiella* sp. (10.3 %). Four out of the seven parasite species were found in the rectum. There were significant differences in the interactions between the parasite species and the organs in which they were found ($p < 0.05$). Overall parasite intensity was highest in the rectum, followed by the intestine. The highest number of worms found at once in the rectum was seventy-three (73), for only one species of parasite (*S. brevicaudata*). *Oxyuris* and *Capillaria* were both found in the stomach region and all the pentastomid species recovered were found in the lungs. Few worms were found in the lungs, but in one case, a total of 67 worms were found in the two lungs of a male lizard. The relationship between the intensity of infection and the organs infected was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). The trematode species were found in the liver and in the rectum. No parasite was found in the heart.

Three of the seven parasites found, *S. brevicaudata*, *Raillietiella* and *M. monas*, had their highest prevalence and intensities in lizards within the size range of 13.0 cm and 13.9 cm, as shown in Figures 1 and 2A, E and F. Highest intensity and prevalence of *Capillaria* were in lizards of SVL 12.0-12.9 cm, and 13.0-13.9 cm, respectively (Fig. 1C, 2C). In Figure

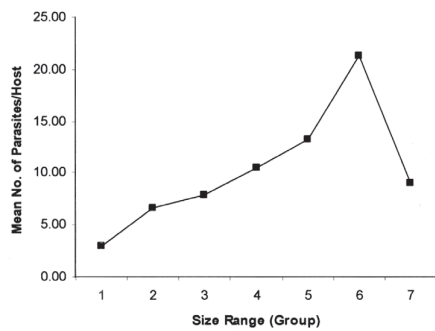


Fig. 1A. Mean Intensity of *S. brevicaudata* * Size.

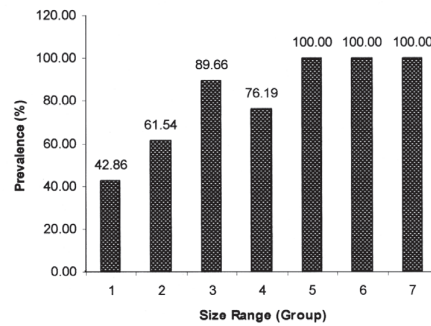


Fig. 2A. Prevalence of *S. brevicaudata* * Size.

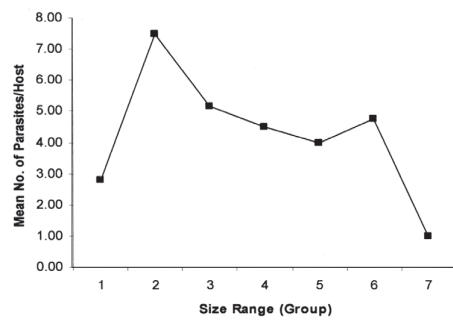


Fig. 1B. Mean Intensity of *P. awokoyai* * Size.

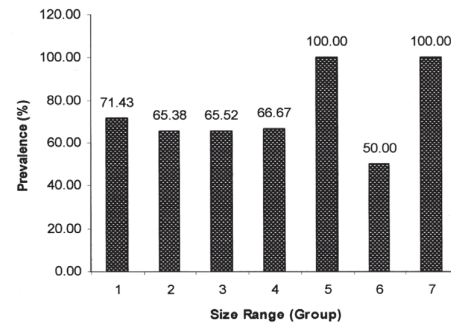


Fig. 2B. Prevalence of *P. awokoyai* * Size.

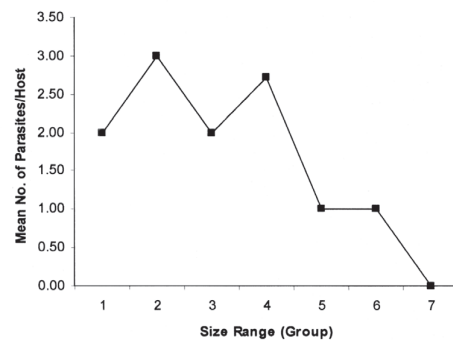


Fig. 1C. Mean Intensity of *Capillaria* * Size.

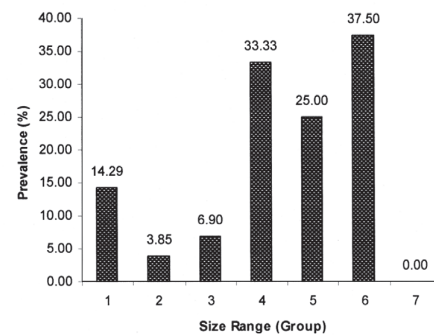


Fig. 2C. Prevalence of *Capillaria* * Size.

1B, the highest intensity of *P. awokoyai*, was recorded in lizards within size range of 12.0 cm and 12.9 cm. *O. agamae*, Figure 1D, had its peak intensity in both adult female and male lizards (9.0-9.9 cm and 13.0 -13.9 cm, respectively), and had its highest prevalence in younger lizards with SVL between 8.0-8.9 cm

(Fig. 2D). Similar mean intensity of *Oxyuris* was found in all the size ranges in which they occurred (Fig. 1G). Both *S. brevicaudata* and *P. awokoyai* had their highest prevalences in adult lizards within the size range of 12.0-14.9 cm (Fig. 2A, B). The relationship between parasite intensity and the lizard length was positive

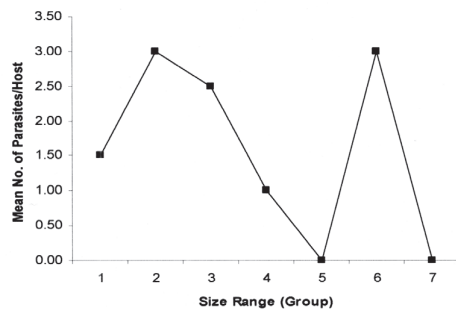


Fig. 1D. Mean Intensity of *O. agamiae* * Size.

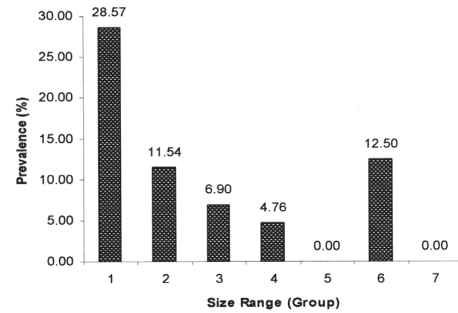


Fig. 2D. Prevalence of *O. agamiae* * Size.

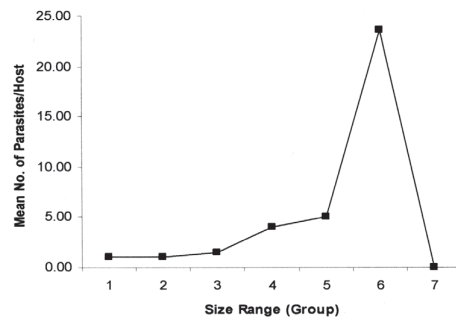


Fig. 1E. Mean Intensity of *Raillietiella* * Size.

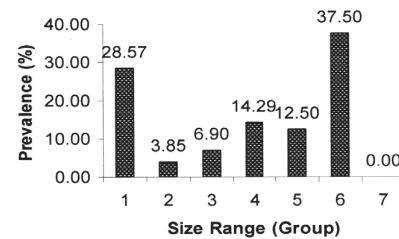


Fig. 2E. Prevalence of *Raillietiella* * Size.

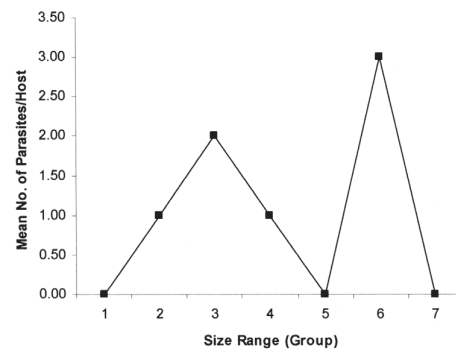


Fig. 1F. Mean Intensity of *M. monodi* * Size.

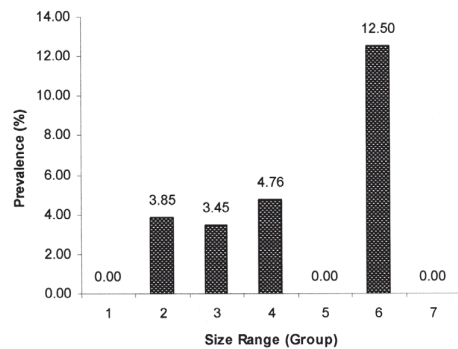


Fig. 2F. Prevalence of *M. monodi* * Size.

and significant ($p < 0.05$); the number of parasites increases with the body size of lizards. However, there was no significant difference between the length of lizards and the species of parasites found infecting the lizards ($p > 0.05$).

S. brevicaudata had the highest prevalence of infection in both male and female lizards

examined, 79.8 % and 78.5 % respectively (Fig. 3A). This was closely followed by *P. awokoyai* with 71.8 % in male lizards and 75.3 % in female lizards (Fig. 3A). Prevalence of *S. brevicaudata* and *P. awokoyai* were significantly higher in the lizards examined than those of other helminthes. Prevalence of *P. awokoyai*,

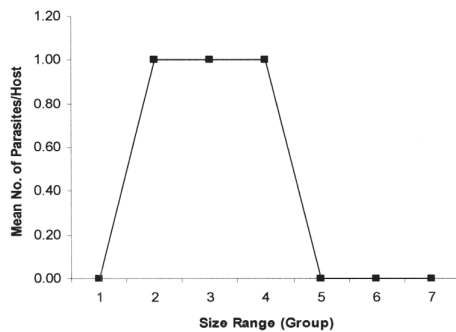


Fig. 1G. Mean Intensity of *Oxyuris* * Size.

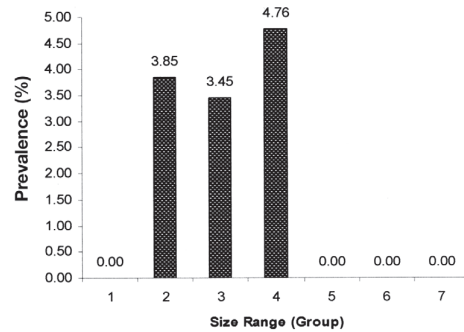


Fig. 2G. Prevalence of *Oxyuris* * Size.

O. agamae, *M. monodi* and *Oxyuris* sp. were higher in the female lizard than in the male lizard (Fig. 3A). *S. brevicaudata*, *Raillietiella* sp., and *M. monas* had higher intensities of infection in males than in females, in contrast

to *P. awokoyai*, *Capillaria* sp. and *O. agamae* (Fig. 3B). Intensity of *Oxyuris* sp. infection was the same in both male and female lizards (Fig. 3B). There were no significant differences in the prevalence of individual parasites and the

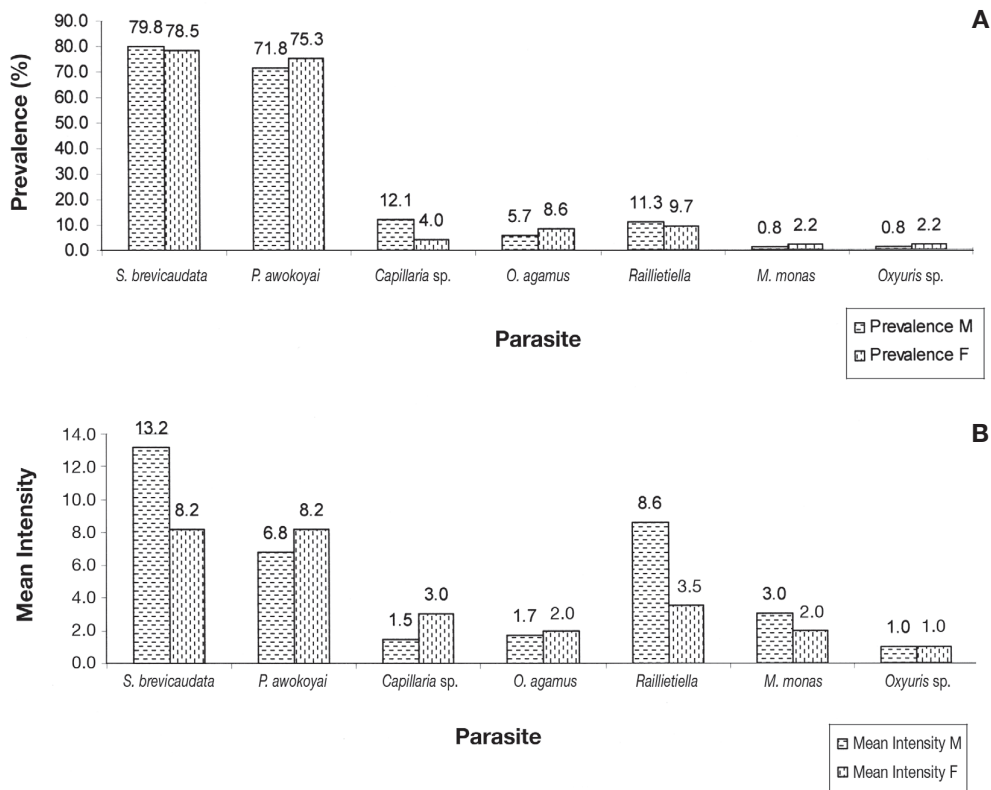


Fig. 3. A. Prevalence of infection in relation sex. B. Mean intensity of parasites in relation to sex.

sex of lizards examined ($p > 0.05$). However, there were significant differences in the overall intensity of parasites and the sex of lizards ($p < 0.05$).

S. brevicaudata and *P. awokoyai*, had highest prevalence and mean intensity in the three months of study. *M. monas* and *Oxyuris* sp. were generally found to have the lowest values for prevalence and mean intensity across the three months. Overall, the highest prevalence of infection by *S. brevicaudata*, *P. awokoyai* and *Raillietiella* sp. (92.0 %, 84.0 % and 15 % respectively) was observed in June; *Capillaria* sp. (15 %), *O. agamae* (9 %), *M. monas* (4 %) and *Oxyuris* sp. (3 %) in July, and no peak prevalence for any of the parasites in May. However, mean intensities of *Capillaria* sp. and *M. monodi* were highest in May, *S. brevicaudata* and *P. awokoyai* in June, *Raillietiella* sp. and *O. agamae* in July. *Oxyuris* had equal mean intensities in May and July. The prevalence and mean intensity of helminthes recovered from the lizards varied significantly with the month of collection (both $p < 0.05$).

DISCUSSION

Of the seven parasite species recovered, nematodes, especially *S. brevicaudata* and *P. awokoyai*, were the most prevalent. No acanthocephalan was discovered during the course of study. In an investigation of reptile species by Borkovcova and Kopriva (2005), of the twelve parasites found, nematodes occurred most often, followed by trematodes and cestodes; no acanthocephalans were also detected. High diversity in helminth infra-communities was shown to be due to the large size, wide-ranging plant diet and exposure to helminthes with direct life cycles (Martin and Rocha 2004). Helminth acquisition thus appears to be related with the diet of saurian reptiles (Sanchis *et al.* 2000).

According to the findings of this study, male lizards, being the more active sex, had a higher level of intensity of infection than female conspecifics. The difference was statistically

significant between intensity of infection and sex. The difference between prevalence in male lizards and female lizards was small. An insignificant difference between intensity and prevalence in sexes was recorded in a research conducted by Fadiel *et al.* 2005. An interesting report by Amo *et al.* (2005) stated that males and females seem to be similarly susceptible to parasite's infection, as the prevalence and intensity of infection were similar in both sexes. Similar studies in lizards (Uller and Olsson 2003) and other organisms have found that males are more susceptible to parasite's infection probably due to the immune suppressive effects of testosterone, at least during the reproductive period (Roberts *et al.* 2004). Early in the mating period, males maintain high levels of testosterone hormone (Tokarz *et al.* 1998), which makes them more aggressive, thus more able to obtain and maintain a territory. In pregnant females, the development of eggs requires a great amount of energy and metabolites, which could not be allocated to defense against parasites. Therefore, both sexes seem to invest more in reproduction than in defense against parasites (Amo *et al.* 2005).

The most infected organ, in this study, was found to be the rectum, harboring four species of parasites. This is due to the fact that endoparasites seek places in the host that provide maximum nutritional value to it. The rectum, filled with undigested food, serves as a convenient habitat for nematodes; blood-sucking pentastomids were found in the lungs, and the intestine was the organ of choice for cestodes which feed on digested food. Two species, *Capillaria* and *Oxyuris* were recovered from the stomach, being able to withstand the acidic condition and the digestive juices present. *S. brevicaudata* and *P. awokoyai* preferred the more alkaline condition of the intestine and the rectum. The lumen of the rectum is wider, thus a large number can survive inside it. Cestodes tend to block the already narrow intestine due to their length, thus reducing the carrying capacity of the intestine of the lizards; hence, low worm burden of cestodes. Statistical analysis showed that the difference between

number of parasites and organs of the lizards were significant. There was also significant difference between species found and the organ, showing that parasites are usually organ-specific. Therefore, the organ in which the parasite resides, aids in determining the intensity of infection. The difference between the number of parasites and the type of parasites was also statistically significant.

Size of lizard was used as a direct measurement of age. From these findings, lizards within the size range of 10.0 cm and 13.9 cm were the most parasitized. The minimum SVL for the infected lizards was 8.4 cm. There was significant difference between the SVL of lizards and the number of parasites, implying that the older the lizard host, and the higher intensity of infection. Mean intensity of infection, on the whole, was found to be highest in lizards with lengths within 9.0-9.9 cm and 13.0-13.9 cm, coinciding with the size of a majority of the adult females and males respectively. This agrees with the findings of Ribas *et al.* (1995) and Amo *et al.* (2005), where prevalence of infection by helminthes was positively correlated with the adult size of the lizards they studied. Adults were expected to be more infected because they occupy, more frequently, the more favorable places such as basking spots or refuges, and they interact more with other adults, exposing them to vectors and also because older lizards supposedly had more time/probability to get contact with the parasites, compared to youngs. On the other hand, younger ones are often limited to suboptimal areas by dominant older male lizards. Ribas *et al.* (1995) also showed that the total mass of nematodes increased significantly with lizard body size. Results also imply that there is no immunity to infection as they grow older. However, infection rate was not significantly influenced by host body size in an investigation of a partenogenetic whiptail lizard (*Cnemidophorus natio*) (Menezes *et al.* 2004). Generally, life span of lizards is between five to 20 years.

Significant differences were observed in the prevalence of infection in the three months of study (May-July 2005), in both sexes. There

was no significant difference in their mean intensities. This suggests that the amount of rainfall plays a role in determining the presence and number of parasite transmission stages or encysted forms (in parasites with a direct life cycle), or its vector (in parasites with an indirect life cycle), within the habitat of the host. The months of May, June and July fall within the wet season in Nigeria. The breeding season of *A. agama* is all year-round in rainforest belt, but in drier savanna regions, breeding season coincides with the rainy season (Harris 1964). During this study, the heaviest rain was experienced in the month of May, and the lowest in June. *Raillietiella* sp. was observed to have high intensity in May in both sexes, which reduced by June to increase again in July to its highest peak in males, but further reduced in the females. These differences in intensity could be explained by observing the structure of the egg, which is covered by two distinct transparent and inelastic membranes, 115 X 88 microns, making them weather-tolerant (Esslinger 1968). On the other hand, *P. awokoyai* had a steady decrease in mean intensity and prevalence across the three months. *S. brevicaudata* had its highest mean intensities in the month of July, and generally had relatively high mean intensity and prevalence across the three months. These parasites seem to have been better adapted to the seasons and are not affected by type of season. Eggs of *S. brevicaudata* are thick-shelled, containing embryos at deposition (Yamaguti 1961). In one study, the prevalence of a nematode, *Spauligodon hemidactylus* was significantly higher in the rainy season than in the dry season (Matsuo and Oku 2002). There were no monthly differences in the prevalence or intensity of infection in adults examined by Amo *et al.* (2005). They suggested that infections occurred early in the breeding season, when lizards were more active. The body condition of *Lacerta lepida* decreased during the mating period (that is, the wet season), reproductive activities led to a decrease in the body condition; however, intensity of infection did not affect the body condition of lizards (Amo *et al.* 2005).

We concluded that seven species of helminthes and prevalence was found to be higher in lizards with longer SVL, thus the older the lizard, the higher the level of infection. Findings also indicate that the species of parasite present determines the number of parasites found, which in turn determines the intensity of parasitic infection.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We appreciate the efforts of Dapo Kola Olowo, Lanre Ola and Nnamdi Amaeze, who assisted in the collection of the lizards. Special thanks also to A. Oworu for providing technical assistance.

RESUMEN

La lagartija *Agama agama* actúa como medio de transporte y hospedero para varios protozoos y helmintos parásitos. Capturamos 310 lagartijas, muestreadas aleatoriamente, entre mayo y julio 2005, en Oyingbo, Lagos, Nigeria (6°34'60" N-3°19'59" E y 6°34'60" N-3°19'59" E). Hallamos cuatro especies de nematodos: *Strongyluris brevicaudata*, *Parapharyngodon awokoyai*, *Capillaria* y *Oxyuris*; un cestodo intestinal, *Oochoeristica agamae*; un trematodo, *Mesocoelium monodi*; y un pentastómido, *Raillietiella*. *S. brevicaudata* tuvo la mayor prevalencia de infección (82.26 %), seguida por *P. awokoyai* (74.52 %), *Raillietiella* (10.32 %), *Capillaria* (8.38 %) y *O. agamae* (7.41 %). *M. monodi* y *Oxyuris* tuvieron baja prevalencia con 1.61 % cada uno. *Raillietiella* y *Capillaria* causan inflamación localizada e infección intestinal en humanos. La prevalencia de infección estuvo positivamente relacionada con el tamaño de las lagartijas adultas. Los machos tuvieron mayor prevalencia, con 97.58 % (hembras 94.09 %). La infección intestinal en los machos fue mayor para cuatro de las especies de helmintos. La intensidad parasitaria fue mayor en el recto, seguida por el intestino ($p < 0.05$). La intensidad de la infección fue dependiente del tipo de parásito y la edad de la lagartija. En mayo, *P. awokoyai* tuvo el mayor promedio de intensidad y prevalencia. La prevalencia y la intensidad promedio de *S. brevicaudata* fue mayor en junio (julio en las demás especies). La prevalencia y la intensidad variaron con el mes (ambos $p < 0.05$).

Palabras claves: helmintos intestinales, *Agama agama*, prevalencia, intensidad, Nigeria.

REFERENCES

- Akinboade, O.A. & O.O. Dipeolu. 1982. Studies on Parasites of African Snakes. *Zoonoses* 9: 87-89.
- Ameh, I.G. & J.A. Ajayi. 1996. A gregarinian parasite of the wall gecko. *Nigerian J. Parasitol.* 17: 121-123.
- Amo, L., J.A. Fargallo, J. Martinez-Padilla, Millán, P. López & J. Martin. 2005. Prevalence and intensity of blood and intestinal parasites in a field population of a Mediterranean lizard, *Lacerta lepida*. *Parasitol. Res.* 96: 413-417.
- Babero, B.B. & I. Okpala. 1962. Parasites of the Lizard, *Agama colonarum*, in Nigeria with description of new species. *Trans. Am. Micros. Soc.* 81: 61-62.
- Borkovcova, M. & J. Kopriva. 2005. Parasitic Helminthes of Reptiles (Reptilia) in South Moravia (Czech Republic). *Parasitol. Res.* 95: 77-78.
- Bush, A.O., K.D. Lafferty, J.M. Lotz, & A.W. Shostak. 1997. Parasitology meets ecology in its own terms: Margolis et al. revisited. *J. Parasitol.* 83: 575-583.
- Esslinger, J.H. 1968. Morphology of the Egg and Larva of *Raillietiella furcocerca* (Pentastomida) From A Colombian Snake (*Clelia clelia*). *J. Parasitol.* 54: 411-416.
- Fadiel, M.M., H.M.S. Ibrahim & G.A. Nair. 2005. Gastrointestinal Helminthes of the Lizard, *Chalcides ocellatus*, from Benghazi, Libya. *J. Helminthol.* 79: 35-39.
- Harris, V.A. 1964. The Life of the Rainbow Lizard. Hutchinson Tropical Monographs, London, England. 174 p.
- Martin, J.E. & V. Roca. 2004. Helminth Infracommunities of a Population of the Gran Canaria Giant Lizard, *Gallotia stehlini*. *J. Helminthol.* 78: 319-322.
- Matsuo, K. & Y. Oku. 2002. Endoparasites of the three species of House Geckoes in Lampung, Indonesia. *J. Helminthol.* 76: 53-57.
- Menezes, V.A., D. Vrcibradic, J.J. Vicente, G.F. Dutra & C.F.D. Rocha. 2004. Helminthes infecting the Parthenogenetic Whiptail Lizard, *Cnemidophorus natrix*, in a resting Habitat of Bahia State, Brazil. *J. Helminthol.* 78: 323-328.
- Olsen, O.W. 1974. Phylum Nematelminthes. Animal Parasites- Their Life Cycles and Ecology. University Park, Baltimore, Maryland, USA. 562 p.

- Ribas, S.C., C.F.D. Rocha, P.F. Teixeira-Filho & J. Vicente. 1995. Helminths (Nematoda) of the lizard *Cnemidophorus ocellifer* (Sauria: Teiidae): Assessing the effect of rainfall, Body size and sex in the nematode infection rates. *Cien. Cult.* 47: 88-91.
- Roberts, M.L., K. Buchanan & M. Evans. 2004. Testing the immunocompetence-handicap hypothesis: a review of evidence. *Animal Beh.* 68: 227-239.
- Sanchis, V., J. Roig, M. Carretero, V. Roca & G. Llorente. 2000. Host-parasite relationships of *Zootoca vivipara* (Sauria: Lacertidae) in the Pyrenees (North Spain). *Parasitol.* 47: 118-122.
- Tokarz, R.R., S. Mcmann, L. Seitz & H. John-Alder. 1998. Plasma corticosterone and testosterone levels during the annual reproductive cycle of male brown anoles (*Anolis sagrei*). *Physiol. Zool.* 71: 139-146.
- Uller, T. & M. Olsson. 2003. Prenatal exposure to testosterone increases ectoparasite susceptibility in the common lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*). *Proc. R. Soc. London.* 270: 1867-1870.
- Wardle R.A. & J. McLeod. 1968. The Zoology of Tapeworms. Hafner, New York, USA. 781 p.
- Webb, J.E., J. Wallwork & J. Elgood. 1976. Guide to Living Reptiles. Macmillan, London, England. 172 p.
- Webb, J.E., J. Wallwork & J. Elgood. 1978. Tardigrades and Pentastomids. Guide to Invertebrate Animals. Macmillan, London, England. 305 p.
- Wekhe, S. N. & F.O. Olayinka. 1999. The role of *Agama agama* in the transmission of coccidiosis in poultry. *Nigerian Vet. J.* 20: 34-36.
- Yamaguti, S. 1961. Nematode of Reptiles. *Systema Helminthum*, Volume 3. Interscience, New York, USA. 1261 p.

INTERNET REFERENCES

- Nash, H. 2005. **Pentastomes: Respiratory Parasites of Reptiles.** *Veterinary Services Department, Drs. Foster & Smith, city, country* (<http://www.peteducation.com/article.cfm?cls=17&cat=1831&articleid=2754>). *Downloaded: 1-XII-2006*
- The Weather Underground. 2006. Lagos Nigeria Forecast. *Incity, country.* (<http://www.wunderground.com/history/airport/DNMM/2005/MonthlyHistory.html>). *Downloaded: 1-XII-2006*