

New Records of Lizards Established on Oahu

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Iguanidae

Anolis sagrei Duméril & Bibron

New island record

This species has become established on Oahu in the Lanikai/Kailua area. Records from the State Department of Agriculture, Plant Quarantine Branch (PQ) and specimens in Bishop Museum (BPBM) indicate that it became established in the early 1990s. The first recorded capture of this species was in 1992 in Lanikai (BPBM). In 1993, specimens were collected at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel in Waikiki (BPBM). Between 1993 and 1995, PQ personnel have recorded several captures at different localities in Kailua and Lanikai.

We verified a thriving population in the Lanikai/Kailua area in October 1995. Large numbers of adults and juveniles were observed in 2 separate localities in bushes, hedges, and on fences. At a Kailua residence, over 20 individuals, mostly juveniles, were seen in 2 small (ca. 1 m²) area among ornamental rocks and potted plants. Many hatched egg shells were found in pots and under nearby hedges. Two unhatched eggs were found in the moist soil of potted plants. These were collected and kept on damp sphagnum moss to verify the species: the hatchlings were *A. sagrei*.

Anolis sagrei is native to a wide area that includes the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Little Cayman, Swan Island, and the Yucatan Peninsula (Ruibal 1964). Over the last 50 years it has succeeded in colonizing roughly 75% of the Florida peninsula (Lee 1992). Its common name is the Brown Anole.

Anolis equestris Merrem

New island record

This is another anole that appears to have become established on the Windward side of Oahu. We were unable to locate specimens in the field, but the documented occurrences give rather conclusive evidence that it has become established. Although a Department of Agriculture spokesperson is quoted in the *Honolulu Advertiser* as saying that a colony was established here in the mid-1980s (Wright 1995), our search of records and specimens at PQ, BPBM, and the Honolulu Zoo only uncovered documented captures between 1990 and 1995. Out of a total of 24 documented captures, 1 specimen was from Honolulu, the others were from Lanikai, Kailua, Kahaluu, and Waimanalo. Both adults and juveniles have been captured by or turned in to PQ personnel (D. Cravalho, pers. comm., 1995). One female being held temporarily in BPBM laid 2 eggs in its holding container. Yearly captures for at least the past 5 years plus the presence of juveniles and a gravid female are all strong evidence for an established population.

Anolis equestris is native to Cuba where its preferred habitat is high in the treetops of orchards, palm groves and trees along roads (Collette 1961). It is a large lizard (snout-vent to about 157 mm) with a varied diet, which includes other lizards, fruit, tree frogs, insects, and birds—nestlings and caged birds (Collette 1961, Ruibal 1964). Its common name is the Cuban Knight Anole.

Gekkonidae***Phelsuma guimbeaui* Mertens****New island record**

This is the second species of this genus to become established on Oahu. Walsh (1990) noted that *P. laticauda* had become established by the late 1970s. The first recorded capture of *P. guimbeaui* was in 1984 from Kailua (BPBM). The next recorded capture was not until 1992 (when the Honolulu Zoo's records show that several specimens were obtained from Kailua), and then again in 1994. We verified the presence of *P. guimbeaui* in the Kailua locality in November 1995. At least 3 individuals were seen using the top of a fence as a basking site and "freeway" connecting sections of a tall hedge. Although no direct evidence of breeding was found, the persistence of this species through at least a 10 year period despite active collecting by local children (according to area residents), and the successful breeding of the species at the Honolulu Zoo, are convincing evidence that it has become established in the area.

P. guimbeaui is native to the island of Mauritius where it lives in large colonies on huge forest trees (McKeown 1993). It is a very striking gecko, bright green with red-orange lines and spots running from head to tail. In the right light, the orange is almost neon in its intensity. Its common name is the Mauritius Forest Day Gecko.

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Fibropapillomas in Hawaiian Sea Turtles

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A circumtropical/subtropical panzootic of fibropapillomas has occurred in the last few years in green sea turtles, *Chelonia mydas* (Linnaeus) (Williams *et al.* 1994). The earliest records for fibropapillomas in the Pacific was in 1958 (Hendrickson 1958, Balazs