

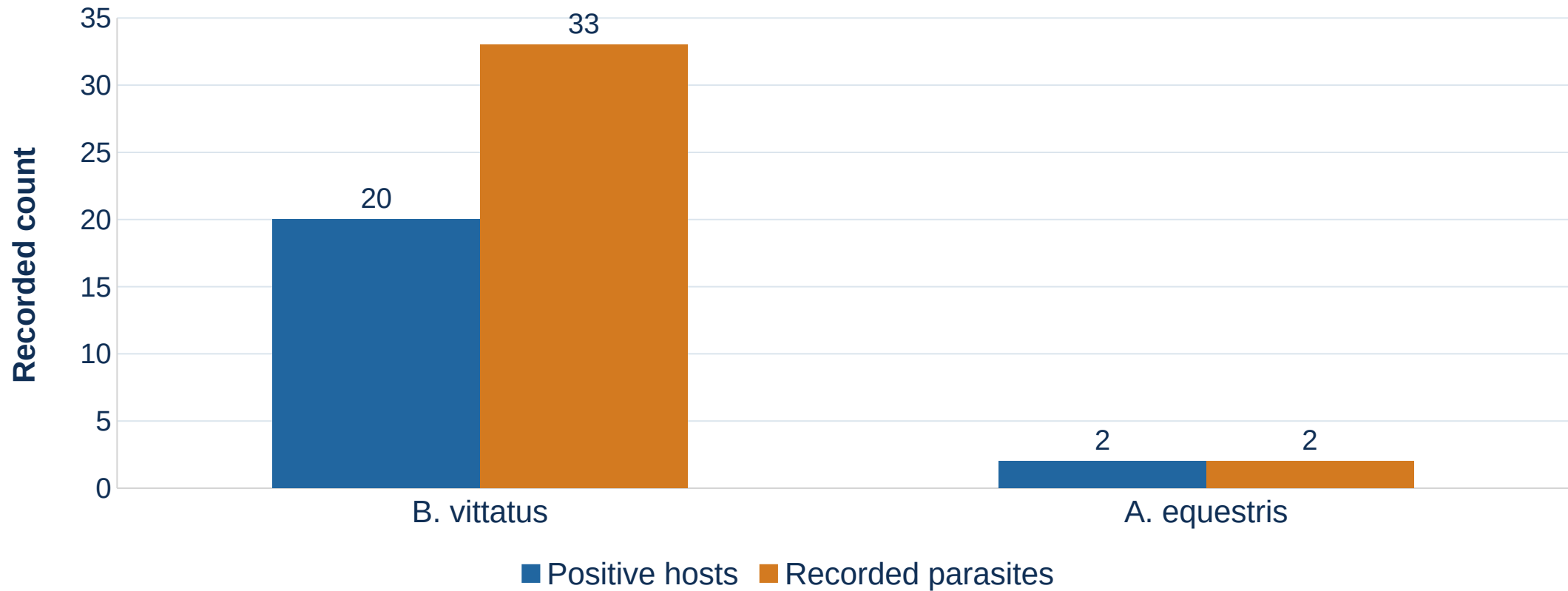


South Florida parasite records

Host associations, counts and comparative morphology

Society for Evolutionary Parasite Systematics

Composition of the positive lizard series



Dwyer, ESA presentation, supplied source. Twenty-two positive lizards and 35 parasites. The complete eligible examination denominator remains unavailable, so these are not prevalence estimates.

Host-count archive



Group	Rows	Positive rows	Recorded parasites
AgCo	28	16	178
NeFa	5	1	2

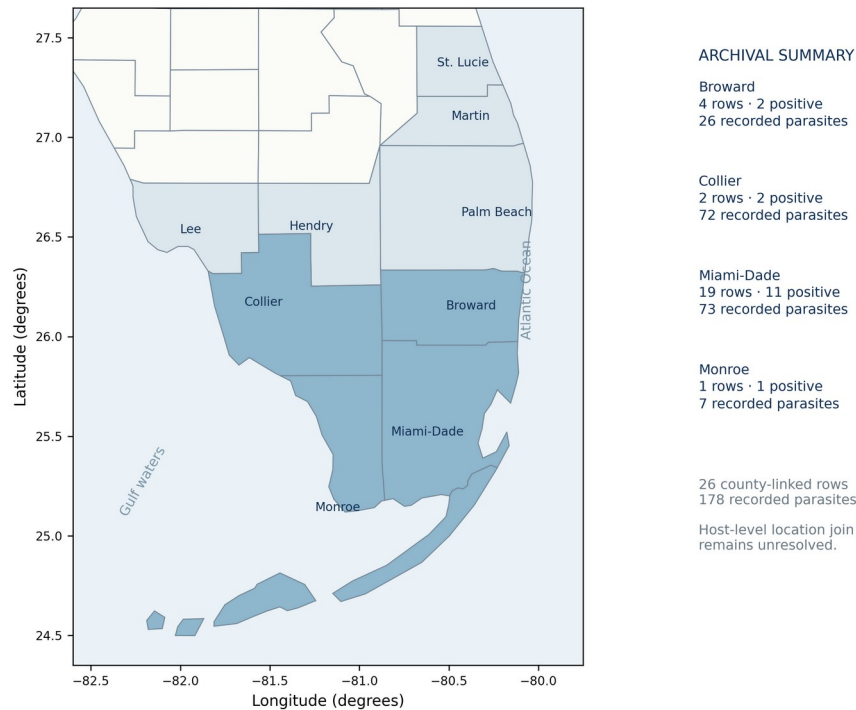
SEPS Everglades synthesis Appendix A. The positive fractions concern archival rows with unresolved examination eligibility. Taxon and organ allocations remain unresolved.

County context and record coverage



South Florida county context

Administrative geometry with explicit archival record coverage



County context only. Shading does not represent prevalence, transmission risk or a fitted geographic model.

SEPS:PRISM | M. R. Dwyer

U.S. Census Bureau 2025 boundaries

The separate county summary contains 26 rows and 178 recorded parasites.

A specimen-level join to the 28-row cottonmouth table remains unresolved.

County shading does not show infection risk.

Ecological inference needs linked examinations



Current findings

Two cottonmouth rows contribute 102 of 178 recorded parasites.

The positive lizard series describes host composition.

Published reference landmarks support a separate shape analysis.

Next scientific comparisons

Verify examination eligibility and effort.

Link parasite determinations to hosts and organs.

Test taxon-specific burden only after resolving the record joins.

Pentastome source totals reconcile



Host source label	Positive hosts	Recorded count
Basiliscus vittatus	20	33
Anolis equestris	2	2
Thamnophis sauritus	1	3

Necropsy master workbook, Sheet1 rows 2–195. The lizard subtotal matches the earlier 22-host, 35-organism series. Agreement does not establish individual specimen joins.