

(Cooper et al. 2012. Behav. Ecol. 23:790–797). However, this pair was in copulating behavior a few meters from a frequently used mountain path, with several people walking past. Our observations seem to corroborate that the reproductive cycle of *I. cyreni* from the Sierra de Gredos population indeed takes place later than previously reported for this species elsewhere.

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KENTROPYX STRIATA (Striped Whiptail Lizard). PREDATION. Studies suggest that predation by spiders may be an important force in regulating the life history of neotropical herpetofauna, but detailed descriptions of predator-prey relationships are scarce (Martins 1993. Herpetol. Rev. 24:83–84; Folt and Lapinski 2017. J. Herpetol. 16:269–277). *Kentropyx striata* is a small teiid lizard (males: ca. 125 mm SVL; females: ca. 85 mm SVL) and inhabits areas of open formations (savanna formations) in a large part of cis-Andean South America, north of the Amazon



FIG. 1. *Theraphosa* cf. *blondi* holding *Kentropyx striata* in the jaws, at the Municipality of Oriximiná, Pará State, northern Brazil.



FIG. 2. Dorsal view of *Theraphosa* cf. *blondi* holding *Kentropyx striata* in the jaws, at the Municipality of Oriximiná, Pará State, northern Brazil.

River (Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, Brazil [Amapá, Pará, Roraima], and also Trinidad), as well as on the southern margin of the Amazon at its lower course (Ávila-Pires et al. 2017. South Am. J. Herpetol. 12:224–235). At 0930 h, on 7 March 2011 in the Municipality of Oriximiná, Pará State, Brazil (1.64614°S, 55.90683°W; WGS 84; 25 m elev.), we observed a *Theraphosa* cf. *blondi* (Goliath Bird Eater; Theraphosidae) capturing an individual of *K. striata* (Fig. 1). The predator struck the lizard and kept the prey fixed to the jaw for ca. 20 mins. The lizard died but the spider did not continue feeding, possibly due to our presence. The specimens were not collected (Fig. 2). To our knowledge, this is the first report of *K. striata* being preyed upon by *T. cf. blondi*.

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LIOLAEMUS FITZGERALDI (Fitzgerald's Tree Iguana). ENDO-PARASITES. A total of 158 species of the genus *Liolaemus* occur in Argentina (Abdala and Quinteros 2014. Cuad. Herpetol. 28:55–82). *Liolaemus fitzgeraldi* is distributed in Argentina and Chile (Acosta et al. 2017. Los Reptiles de San Juan. Editorial Brujas, Córdoba. 130 pp.). In Argentina, *L. fitzgeraldi* is distributed in San Juan and Mendoza provinces (Abdala et al. 2012. Cuad. Herpetol. 26:215–248). This small species is predominantly omnivorous and has a unimodal activity pattern (Acosta et al. 2017. *op. cit.*). According to the latest categorization of lizards of Argentina, it holds a status of insufficiently known (Abdala et al. 2012. *op. cit.*). The purpose of our note is to provide, for the first time, a record of *Parapharyngodon* sp. in *L. fitzgeraldi*.

Fourteen specimens of *L. fitzgeraldi* (seven juveniles: mean SVL = 24.1 ± 0.6 mm, range: 23–25 mm; seven adults: mean SVL = 51.7 ± 4 mm, range: 45–56 mm) were collected (by noosing) in January 2015 from Los Azules, Calingasta Department, Provinces of San Juan, Argentina. For each specimen, the body cavity was opened with a mid-ventral incision, the digestive tract was removed, and its contents examined for helminthes using a dissecting microscope. The nematodes found were stored in 70% ethanol. Nematode observation and identification was done using the diaphanization by lactophenol technique. Seven nematodes (6 females, 1 male) were isolated from the stomachs and identified as *Parapharyngodon* sp. The specimens were deposited in the parasitological collection of the Department of Biology, National University of San Juan (UNSPar253).

Infection prevalence was 14% with a mean intensity of 3.5 ± 0.7 (range: 3–4). Parasitic nematodes of the genus *Parapharyngodon* have a direct life cycle, where moisture plays an important role (Castillo et al. 2018. Ann. Parasitol. 64:83–88). Pharyngodonidae includes intestinal parasites of reptiles herbivorous and omnivorous (Anderson 2000. Nematode Parasites of Vertebrates: Their Development and Transmission. CABI Publishing, Oxon, U.K. 650 pp.). Previous reports of *Parapharyngodon* from Argentina have been documented. In Argentina, *Parapharyngodon* are parasites of lizards of the families Liolaemidae and Tropiduridae: *Phymaturus punae* (Ramallo et al. 2002. J. Parasitol. 88:979–982; Ramallo et al. 2016. Acta Parasitol. 61:461–465), *P. palluma* and *Liolaemus buergeri* (Goldberg et al. 2004. Comp. Parasitol. 71:208–204), *P. antofagastensis*, *P. zapalensis*, *L. rothi*, *L. boulengeri*, and *L.*

umbrifer (O'Grady and Dearing 2006. *Oecologia* 150:355–361), *P. williamsi* (Ramallo et al. 2016. *Acta Parasitol.* 61:461–465), *P. extrilidus* (Ramallo et al. 2017. *Herpetol. Rev.* 48:198; Castillo et al. 2018. *Ann. Parasitol.* 64:83–88), *L. ruibali* (Castillo et al. 2017. *Herpetol. Rev.* 48:651–652), *Tropidurus torquatus* (Lamas and Zaracho 2006. *Herpetol. Rev.* 37:4), and *T. etheridgei* (Cruz et al. 1998. *Herpetol. Nat. Hist.* 6:23–21).

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LIOLAEMUS GROSSEORUM. DIET. *Liolaemus grosseorum* is a member of the *boulengeri* group of *Liolaemus* and is an oviparous and insectivorous mid-sized lizard (max SVL = 55 mm; Etheridge 2001. *Cuad. Herpetol.* 15:3–15). It is distributed in four of Argentina's provinces: Mendoza, La Pampa, Neuquén, and Río Negro (Pérez et al. 2018. *Cuad. Herpetol.* 32:141–143). There are few studies on the ecology and natural history of this species, including its diet. Here we report *L. grosseorum* preying upon a scorpion, *Timogenes mapuche*. At 0900 h on 27 January 2019, during a sampling campaign in the Bajo de Añelo, Neuquén Province, Argentina (38.3481°S, 69.1031°W, WGS 84; 344 m elev.), we found an adult male *L. grosseorum* preying on a scorpion (52 mm long) for ca. 5 min, until he ate it completely (Fig. 1). Scorpions are usually nocturnal animals in the Monte landscapes and *L. grosseorum* is a diurnal, mostly sit and wait predator, therefore it is likely these encounters are rare.

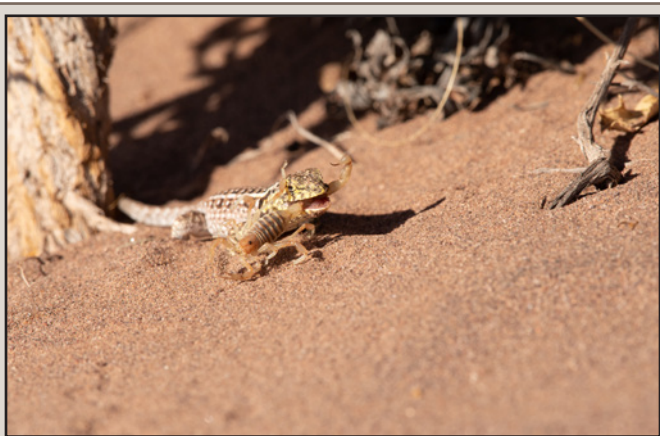


FIG. 1. *Liolaemus grosseorum* consuming *Timogenes mapuche* in Neuquén Province, Argentina.

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LIOLAEMUS OLONGASTA (Chelco Lizard). ENDOPARASITES. A total of 158 species of the genus *Liolaemus* occur in Argentina (Abdala and Quinteros 2014. *Cuad. Herpetol.* 28:55–82). In Argentina, *L. olongasta* is distributed in San Juan, Mendoza, and Río

provinces (Abdala et al. 2012. *Cuad. Herpetol.* 26:215–248). It is mainly insectivorous and has a unimodal activity pattern (Acosta et al. 2017. *Los Reptiles de San Juan*. Editorial Brujas, Córdoba. 130 pp.). It is currently categorized as a non-threatened species (Abdala et al. 2012. *Cuad. Herpetol.* 26:215–248). Here, we report on the helminth endoparasites in the gastrointestinal tracts of *L. olongasta* in Matagusanos, San Juan Province, Argentina.

In February 2017, three specimens of *L. olongasta* (adult males; mean SVL = 5.9 ± 0.17 cm, range: 5.7–6 mm; weight = 7.4 ± 0.37 g, range (7–7.7 g) were collected at Matagusanos, San Juan Province (31.24638°S, 68.62916°W; 910 m elev.). Phytogeographically, the area is included in the Monte. The stomach and intestines were longitudinally slit, and their contents were examined using a microscope. The dissection revealed one type of prey item and nematodes. The nematodes found were stored in 70% ethanol. Nematode observation and identification was done using the diaphanization by lactophenol technique. The specimens were deposited in the parasitological collection of the Department of Biology, National University of San Juan (UNSPar254). A dissection of the animal revealed recent ingesta that included one scorpion.

A total of two nematodes larvae of the genus *Physaloptera* were isolated from the stomachs of one adult specimen (infection prevalence = 33.3%, with a mean intensity of 2 and mean abundance of 0.66). Species of the genus *Physaloptera* occur in the stomach of a variety of terrestrial vertebrates (Goldberg and Bursley 1989. *J. Wildl. Dis.* 25:425–429). Larvae are common in amphibians and lizards (Anderson 2000. *Nematode Parasites of Vertebrates: Their Development and Transmission*. CABI Publishing, Oxon, U.K. 650 pp.). Currently, there are 100 *Physaloptera* described, including valid and inquirendae species, nine of these were described from reptiles (Pereira et al. 2012. *J. Parasitol.* 98: 1227–1235). In Argentina, *Physaloptera* has been reported the following reptiles: *Liolaemus quilmes*, *Liolaemus ornatus*, *Liolaemus alticolor* (Ramallo and Díaz 1998. *Bol. Chil. Parasitol.* 53:19–22), *Tropidurus etheridgei* (Cruz et al. 1998. *Herpetol. Nat. Hist.* 6:23–21), *Leiosaurus catamarcensis*, *Leiosaurus belli*, *Liolaemus neuquensis* (Goldberg et al. 2004. *Comp. Parasitol.* 71:208–214), *Liolaemus koslowskyi*, *Liolaemus darwini* (O'Grady and Dearing 2006. *Oecologia* 150:355–361), and *Xenodon merremi* (Lamas et al. 2016. *Facena* 32:59–67). *Physaloptera* sp. in *Liolaemus olongasta* is a new host record from Argentina.

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LYGISAURUS CURTUS. ENDOPARASITES. *Lygisaurus curtus* occurs throughout the Papuan Peninsula where it appears to frequent disturbed areas in rainforests from sea level to 1540 m in elevation (Kraus 2007. *J. Herpetol.* 41:410–423). There are, to our knowledge, no reports of helminths for *L. curtus*. In this note we establish the initial helminth list for this species.

Three adult *L. curtus* (mean SVL = 38.3 mm ± 1.5 SD, range: 37–40 mm) were collected by hand from Papua New Guinea, Northern Province, near Mt. Victory (9.22909°S, 149.13546°E; WGS 84; 229 m elev.) on 29 September 2010. They were deposited