

*umbriker* (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. ruiibali* (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 Rioja

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