



FIG. 1. *Holbrookia subcaudalis* after being regurgitated by a *Thamnophis marcianus*. The *H. subcaudalis* was mostly undigested, suggesting a recent predation event.

To our knowledge this is the first recorded documentation of such an occurrence, thus confirming *T. marcianus* as a predator of *H. subcaudalis*.

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LIOLAEMUS DARWINII (Darwin's Tree Iguana). **KYPHOSCOLIOSIS**. Spinal malformations in lizards are more commonly reported from captive animals than in wild animals (Feltrin et al. 2009. *Herpetol. Rev.* 40:223; Avila et al. 2013. *Herpetol. Rev.* 44:144–145; Pérez-Delgadillo et al. 2015. *Rev. Mex. Biodiv.* 86:272–274). The lack of reports from wild animals may indicate that it is a rare event, or that spinal deformities cause high rates mortality and often goes unseen. Here we present a case of kyphoscoliosis, e.g., spinal malformations, in a wild caught *Liolaemus darwini* from Argentina.

On 16 February 2019 we collected an adult female *L. darwini* (26.9 g, 40.1 mm SVL) from a pitfall trap with a severe case of kyphoscoliosis (Fig. 1) from the Médanos Grandes area, Caucete Department, San Juan, Argentina (31.7046°S, 68.1612°W; WGS 84; 660 m elev.). This individual exhibited two curvatures in the



FIG. 1. Adult female *Liolaemus darwini* exhibiting kyphosis and scoliosis along the spine and tail.

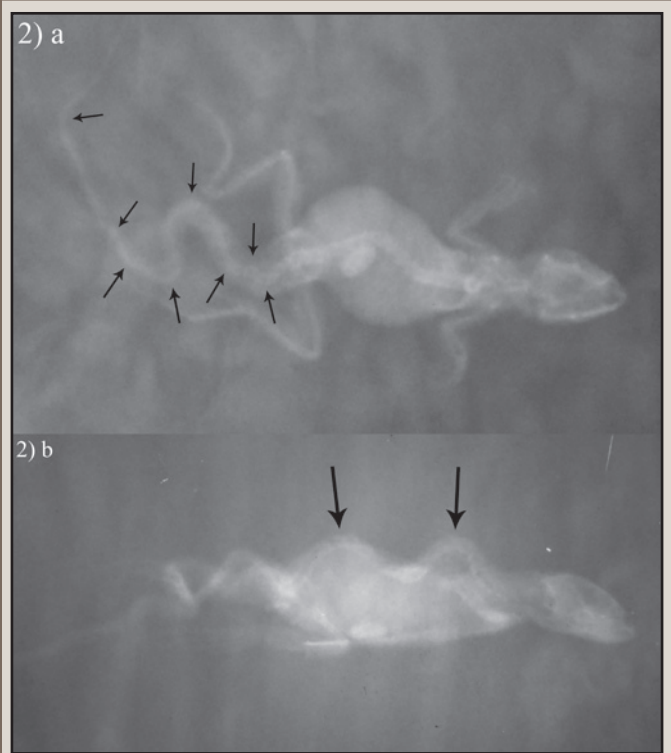


FIG. 2. X-ray image showing scoliosis (A) and kyphosis (B) of a female adult of *Liolaemus darwini*. Arrows indicate specific points of the malformations.

spine in the lateral and dorsoventral planes, one posteriorly just in front of the pelvis, as well as eight lateral curves, or scoliosis, in the tail (Fig. 2A), the other in the anterior dorsal region behind the scapulae (Fig. 2B). Before euthanizing the lizard, we tested its locomotor ability by forcing it to run. It was able to move and run without apparent problems, although the movements of the body and tail were more rigid than that of a normal individual.

To our knowledge this is the first reported case of kyphoscoliosis in adult *L. dawinii*, and despite the severity of kyphosis and scoliosis, this lizard survived to adulthood. Spinal malformations appear rare in *Liolaemus*, and *L. koslowskyi* is the only other species noted with such issues (Avila et al. 2013, *op. cit.*).

Permits were granted by the Secretaria de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable of San Juan Province (No 1300-003351-2018). The voucher specimen (UNSJ 4393) was deposited in the herpetological collection of Gabinete de Diversidad y Biología de Vertebrados del Árido of Universidad Nacional de San Juan.

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LIOLAEMUS HAUTHALI. ENDOPARASITES. *Liolaemus hauthali* is a recently described, medium-sized lizard that inhabits the Puna Province above 3000 m in La Rioja Province, Argentina (Abdala et al. 2021. Cuad. Herpetol. 35:5–34). Little is known about this species' natural history, including endoparasites, and here we provide the first records of helminth parasites for this species.

In October 2005 we collected five adult *L. hauthali*, three males (mean SVL = 76 mm) and two females (mean SVL = 65 mm), from the Vinchina Department, La Rioja Province, Argentina (28.50636°S, 68.81661°W; WGS 84; 3410 m elev.). We opened the body cavity with a mid-ventral incision and removed the digestive tract, including the esophagus, stomach, and intestines, and examined their contents with a dissecting microscope. Nematodes were removed and cleared in a drop of lactophenol, placed on a glass slide, and examined under a microscope for identification. We found a single nematode species, *Parapharyngodon riojensis*, which was identified by the presence of seven caudal papillae, an ovary that does not coil around the esophagus, oval eggs with a punctate thick shell, and an echinate anal lip in males—all characteristic of this species.

We found a total of 18 adult *P. riojensis* (15 males, 3 females) present in three (2 males, 1 female) of the five *L. hauthali*, for an infection prevalence of 60%. All of the *P. riojensis* were found in the lizards' large intestine ranging from 1–14 nematodes per infected lizard. To our knowledge this is the first endoparasite species reported in *L. hauthali*, although three other *Liolaemus* species in Argentina are known hosts of *P. riojensis*, including *L. buergeri* (Goldberg et al. 2004. Comp. Parasitol. 71:208–204), *L. parvus* (Castillo et al. 2020. Ann. Parasitol. 66:425–432), *L. terani* (Ramallo and Stazzonelli 2023. Herpetol. Rev. 54:300) and our record in *L. hauthali* is the fourth *Liolaemus* host for this nematode.

The lizard specimens are deposited in the Herpetology Collection, Fundación Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, Argentina (FML 17882–17885, 17887) and the nematode specimens were deposited in the Colección de Invertebrados (Sección Helmintos y Anélidos), Fundación Miguel Lillo, San Miguel de Tucumán, Tucumán, Argentina as *P. riojensis* (CH-N-FML 07826).

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LIOLAEMUS TERANI. ENDOPARASITES. *Liolaemus terani* is a recently described species with a range restricted to the Altoandina phytogeographic region in the Catamarca Province, Argentina (Abdala et al. 2021. Cuad. Herpetol. 35:5–34). We know of no previous published parasite records for *L. terani* and we record the first helminth parasites for this species.

In March 1987 we collected four *L. terani*, one male (59.99 mm SVL) and three females (mean SVL = 62 mm), from the Tinogasta Department, Catamarca Province, Argentina (26.91401°S, 68.12876°W; WGS 84; 4028 m elev.). The body cavity was opened by a mid-ventral incision, the digestive tract was removed, and we examined the esophagus, stomach, and intestines for helminths using a dissecting microscope. Nematodes were removed and cleared in a drop of lactophenol, placed on a glass slide, examined under a microscope, and identified as *Parapharyngodon riojensis*. The diagnosis was based on the presence of seven caudal papillae, an ovary that does not coil around the esophagus, oval eggs with a punctate thick shell, and an echinate anal lip in males.

We found 26 adult *P. riojensis* (25 females, 1 male) in the large intestine of all four *L. terani*, and the number of nematodes per lizard ranged from 1–9 (mean: 6.5). To our knowledge this is the first endoparasite species reported in *L. terani*, but at least two other *Liolaemus* species in Argentina (Goldberg et al. 2004. Comp. Parasitol. 71:208–204; Castillo et al. 2020. Ann. Parasitol. 66:425–432) and three species of *Phymaturus* (Ramallo et al. 2002. J. Parasitol. 88:979–982; Ramallo et al. 2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48:198; Castillo et al. 2020. Ann. Parasitol. 66:425–432) are known hosts.

The lizard specimens are deposited in the Herpetology Collection, Fundación Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, Argentina (females: FML 01913-4–01913-6; male: FML 01913-7); the nematode specimens were deposited in the Colección de Invertebrados (Sección Helmintos y Anélidos), Fundación Miguel Lillo, San Miguel de Tucumán, Tucumán, Argentina as *P. riojensis* (CH-N-FML: 07827).

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PLESTIODON EGREGIUS INSULARIS (Cedar Key Mole Skink). REPRODUCTION. *Plestiodon egregius insularis* is the largest of five described subspecies (Mount 1965. Bull. Florida St. Mus. Biol. Sci. 9:183–213) and is known from only nine small islands off the coast of Levy County, Florida, USA. The only documented clutch size for *P. e. insularis* contained five eggs (Mount 1963. Am. Midl. Nat. 70:356–385). For wild *P. egregius*, Mount (1963, *op. cit.*) reported 2–9 (mean = 4.8) eggs for 13 clutches, and Hamilton and Pollack (1958. Herpetologica 14:25–28) found two nests of *P. e. similis* in Georgia containing five eggs each. In captivity, wild-caught female *P. egregius* from Florida laid eggs from April to mid-June, and they attended the eggs until they hatched 31–51 d later (Mount 1963, *op. cit.*). Here we report on clutch sizes, including a new maximum clutch size, and developmental times of *P. e. insularis*.