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LYGOSOMA PUNCTATA (Spotted Supple Skink). **ENDOPARASITES.** *Lygosoma punctata* is a diurnal, fossorial skink that is widespread in Sri Lanka, India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan (Das and de Silva 2005. A Photographic Guide to Snakes and Other Reptiles of Sri Lanka. Ralph Curtis Publ., Sanibel Island, Florida. 144 pp.). To our knowledge, the only helminth recorded from *L. punctata* is the nematode, *Thelandros* sp. (Lakshmi et al. 1985. Ind. J. Helminthol. 2:115–125). The purpose of this note is to add the nematode *Parapharyngodon adamsoni* to the helminth list of *L. punctata*.

Two female *L. punctata* (SVL = 60 mm, Christopher C. Austin = CCA 2367 collected at Tapataya, Ampara District, Eastern Province [7.5996°N, 81.4272°E, WGS 84], elev. 20 m; and SVL = 49 mm, CCA = 2400 collected 2 km N central Puttalam, Puttalam District, North Western Province, Sri Lanka [8.0742°N, 79.7956°E, WGS 84], elev. 0 m) were examined for helminths. Lizards were sacrificed within 12 h of capture, preserved in 10% formalin, and stored in 70% ethanol. The digestive tract was removed, opened, and searched for helminths. The five nematodes found (CCA 2367 1 m, 2 f; CCA 2400 2 f) in their stomachs were removed, cleared in a drop of glycerol on a glass slide, cover-slipped, studied under a compound microscope, and identified as *Parapharyngodon adamsoni*. Nematodes were deposited in the United States National Parasite Collection, Bethesda, Maryland as (USNPC 101177). Lizards were deposited in the herpetology collection of the National Museum of Sri Lanka, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Parapharyngodon adamsoni was described from *Chalcidoceps thwaitesi*, *Nessia smithi* (currently *Nessia bipes*), and *N. burtoni* by Cruz and Daundasekera (1988. Ann. Parasitol. Hum. Comp. 63:439–447.). *Parapharyngodon adamsoni* is in the family Oxyuridae which has a direct life cycle with no intermediate host (Anderson 2000. Nematode Parasites of Vertebrates. Their Development and Transmission. CABI Publishing, Oxford, UK. 650 pp.). Infection likely occurs through ingestion of eggs. *Lygosoma punctata* represents a new host record for *P. adamsoni*.

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MESOSCINCUS MANAGUAE (Managua Skink). **ENDOPARASITES.** *Mesoscincus managuae* is known from southern Honduras to Costa Rica (Köhler 1999. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Nicaragua. A Distributional Checklist with Keys. Cour. Forsch.-Inst. Senckenburg, Frankfurt a. M. 213:1–121). To our knowledge, there are no reports of helminths from *M. managuae*. The purpose of this note is to establish an initial helminth list for *M. managuae*.

One female *M. managuae* from the herpetology collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM), Los Angeles, California collected in December 1964 in Nicaragua, Granada Department, near Isletas (11.7500°N, 85.3333°W, WGS84; elev. 10 m) was examined for endoparasites (LACM 37975; SVL = 85 mm). The body cavity was opened and the digestive tract examined under a dissecting microscope. Found in the large intestine were one fourth stage female and one male nematode which were cleared in a drop of glycerol on a glass slide, cover-slipped, and identified using a compound microscope as *Parapharyngodon alvarengai*. Nematodes were deposited in the United States National Parasite Collection, Beltsville, Maryland as *Parapharyngodon alvarengai* (USNPC 101743).

Parapharyngodon alvarengai was originally described from *Mabuya maculata* from Brazil (Freitas 1957. Mem. Institut. Oswaldo Cruz 55:21–45) and later reported in *Ameiva ameiva* (Vicente et al. 1993. Rev. Brasil. Zool. 10:19–168) and *Rhinella icterica* (Luque et al. 2005. Acta Parasitol. 50:215–220), both hosts from Brazil. It was also reported from the lizards *Anolis nebulosus*, *Phyllodactylus lanei*, and *Sceloporus nelsoni* collected in Mexico (Moravec et al. 1997. J. Helminthol. Soc. Washington 64:240–247; Mayén-Peña and Salgado Maldonado 1998. J. Helminthol. Soc. Washington 65:108–111). *Parapharyngodon alvarengai* is a member of the Oxyuridae, which do not utilize intermediate hosts (Anderson 2000. Nematode Parasites of Vertebrates: Their Development and Transmission, 2nd ed. CABI Publishing, Oxfordshire, UK. 650 pp.). Infection of *M. managuae* presumably occurred via exposure to *P. alvarengai* eggs in fecally contaminated substrate. *Mesoscincus managuae* represents a new host record for *P. alvarengai*. Nicaragua is a new locality record.

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PHRYNOSOMA ASIO (Giant Horned Lizard). **DIET.** *Phrynosoma asio* is the largest member of the genus, occurring along the Pacific Coastal forests of Colima, Mexico south to northern Guatemala (Baur and Montanucci 1998. Krötenechsen. Herpeton, Offenbach. 158 pp.; Sherbrooke 2003. Introduction to Horned Lizards. Univ. California Press, Berkeley. 178 pp.). Little is known of the natural history of *P. asio*, but previous reports on the diet of this species show that it is more of a generalist and less myrmecophagous than congeners (Lemos-Espinal et al. 2004.

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