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First helminthological data on *Algyroides marchi* Valverde, 1958 (Sauria: Lacertidae)

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Since 1980 parasitological research on the Iberian reptiles increased notably, even though the short interval of time have passed follow that it does not know the helminth fauna of diverses species (LLUCH et al. 1987). This was the case with *Algyroides marchi* VALVERDE, 1958 (Sauria: Lacertidae), the present parasitological study being the first for this lizard.

103 specimens of *Algyroides marchi* from the Sierra de Alcaraz (Spain), were studied.

The techniques were those usually used in parasitology.

Results and discussion

Only three helminth species have been found in this preliminary study from *A. marchi*:

Digenea

Plagiorchis molini (LENT et FREITAS, 1940)

Nematoda

Skrjabinodon medinae (GARCÍA-CALVENTE, 1948)
Spauligodon sp.

Prevalences and mean intensities of infestation are showed in Table 1 and Figs 1 and 2.

These preliminary data show that the helminth community of *Algyroides marchi* differs quantitatively from helminth communities of other known lizards of the genus *Podarcis* which usually have 8-10 helminth species (ROCA et al. 1986a, 1986b, GARCÍA-ADELL & ROCA 1988, ROCA & FERRAGUT 1989), sometimes even 15 species when they are in insular conditions (ROCA & HORNERO 1991). On the contrary, helminth community of *A. marchi* is similar to other species, like *Acanthodactylus erythrurus* (SCHINZ, 1833), *Psammodromus algirus* (LINNAEUS, 1758) and *Psammodromus hispanicus* FITZINGER, 1826, with 2-3 parasitic species.

Table 1. Helminths of *A. marchi*, n = number of sampled hosts, n.p. = number of parasitized hosts, p= prevalence (np/n %), i= mean intensity

	n	n.p.	p (%)	i
Digenea				
Plagiorchis molini	103	1	1	3
Nematoda				
Skrjabinodon medinae	103	13	12.6	3.7
Spauligodon sp.	103	5	4.9	4.8

The helminth fauna of *A. marchi* clearly agree whith isolationist community model as proposed by HOLMES & PRICE (1986) and was observed by AHO (1990) for some reptilian groups.

On the other hand, the absence of larval forms of cestodes and nematodes in this lizard, forms we found in *P. algirus, P. hispanicus* or *A. erythrurus*, denotes the short or void importance of *A. marchi* as prey of carnivores those are definitive

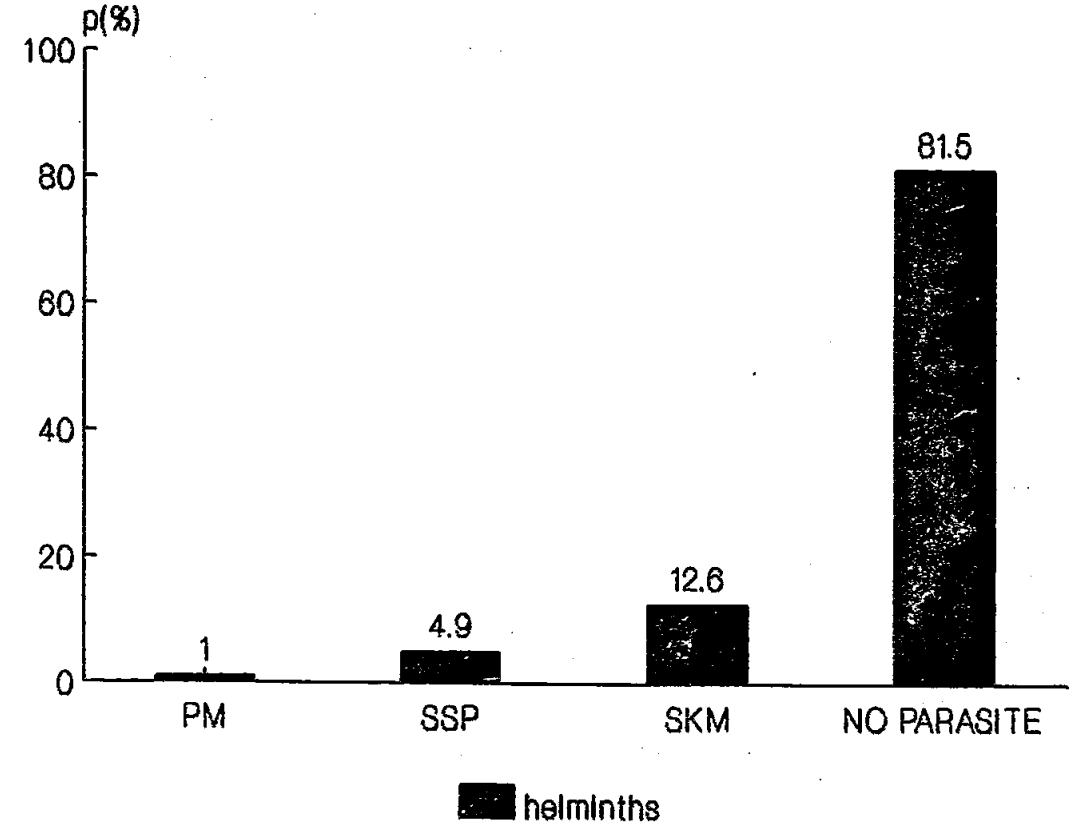

Fig. 1. Prevalences of helminths of *A. marchi*

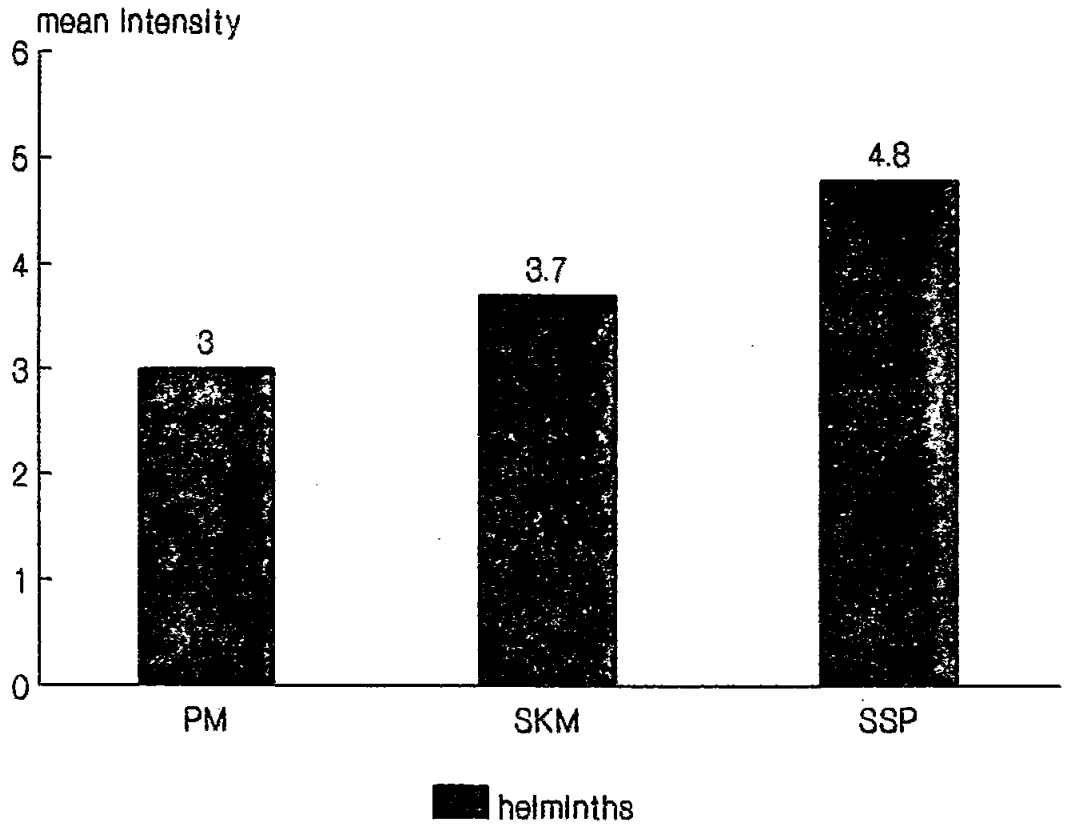

Fig. 2. Mean intensity of helminths of *A. marchi*

hosts of these species. In fact, *A. marchi* is in Sierra of Alcaraz probably a habitual prey of other reptiles.

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