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OPHISOPS ELEGANS (Snake-eyed Lizard). **ENDOPARASITES.** *Ophisops elegans* is a widely distributed lacertid in the Middle East occurring from the Bosphorus through Iran, south to the Sinai Peninsula and Red Sea Coast of Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, and the Transcaucasian republics where it is commonly found on stony plains and hillsides (Anderson 1999. The Lizards of Iran. SSAR Contrib. Herpetol. 15:1-442). We know of no published accounts of helminths from this lizard. The purpose of this note is to establish the initial helminth list for *O. elegans*.

Six *O. elegans* (mean SVL = 45.0 ± 3.3 SD, range = 42-49 mm) from The Islamic Republic of Iran, Khuzestan Province, Shalgahi (32.416667°N, 48.866667°E, WGS84, elev. 12 m) were examined for helminths from the herpetology collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ), Harvard University: (MCZ R-56694, 56695, 56697, 56699, 56705, 56737).

The body cavity was opened and the digestive tract was removed and examined under a dissecting microscope for helminths. Seven cestodes were found in the small intestines of four *O. elegans* (prevalence, number infected lizards/number examined lizards × 100 = 67%; mean intensity, average number helminths per infected lizard = 1.8 ± 0.96 SD, range: 1-3). Cestodes were regressively stained in hematoxylin and identified under a compound microscope as *Oochoristica tuberculata*. They were deposited in the invertebrate collection at MCZ as IZ-95760-95763.

Oochoristica tuberculata is widely distributed in the Old World and occurs in a variety of lizards and some snakes; distribution and hosts are summarized in Yildirimhan et al. (2006. Comp. Parasitol. 73:257-262). Although the life cycle of *O. tuberculata* is unknown, the congener *O. anolis* utilizes beetles as intermediate hosts (Conn 1985. J. Parasitol. 71:10-16). *Ophisops elegans* represents a new host record for *Oochoristica tuberculata*. The Islamic Republic of Iran is a new locality record.

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POTAMITES JURUAZENSIS (NCN). **ENDOPARASITES.** *Potamites juruazensis* (Gymnophthalmidae) is known from Acre Province, Brazil (Avila-Pires and Vitt 1998. Herpetologica 54:235-245) and Peru (Doan and Castoe 2005. Zool. J. Linn. Soc. 143:405-416). There are, to our knowledge, no reports of helminths from *P. juruazensis*. In this report we establish an initial helminth list for *P. juruazensis*.

Twenty *P. juruazensis* (9 females, 11 males), mean SVL = 40.3 mm ± 11.1 SD, range = 24-58 mm) from ca. 5 km N of Porto Walter (8.25861°S, 72.77694°W; WGS 84; elev. 198 m) Acre State, Brazil collected by LJV and Teresa C. Ávila-Pires and deposited in the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, Norman, Oklahoma as OMNH 36861-36880 were examined for endoparasites.

The body cavity was opened and the intestines removed and examined under a dissecting microscope. Because these specimens had previously been used in an ecological study (Vitt and Avila-Pires 1998. Copeia 1998:570-582), the stomachs were not available for examination. Ten nematodes were found in the small (N = 5) and large intestines (N = 5). They were cleared in glycerol on a microscope slide, studied under a compound microscope and identified as *Cosmocerca vrcibradici*, prevalence = number infected individuals/number individuals examined × 100 = 30%; mean intensity mean number parasites per infected lizard = 1.67 ± 0.52 SD, range = 1-2. Voucher specimens were deposited in the United States National Parasite Collection, Beltsville, Maryland as USNPC 103198.

Cosmocerca vrcibradici was described from the gymnophthalmids *Prionodactylus eigenmanni* and *P. oshaughnessyi* from Brazil and Ecuador (Bursey and Goldberg 2004. J. Parasitol. 90:140-145) and has subsequently been reported from *Uranoscodon superciliosus* from Brazil (Bursey et al. 2005. J. Parasitol. 91:1395-1398), *Norops fuscoauratus* from Brazil (Goldberg et al. 2006. Phyllomedusa 5:83-86), *Alopoglossus angulatus* and *A. atriventris* from Brazil and Ecuador (Goldberg et al. 2007. Herpetol. J. 17:269-272), and *Arthrosaura reticulata* from Ecuador (Goldberg et al. 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:349-350). The report of *C. vrcibradici* in *Chalcides ocellatus* from Egypt by Ibrahim and Soliman 2005 (Parasite 12:317-323) requires verification. *Potamites juruazensis* represents a new host record for *Cosmocerca vrcibradici*.

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