

captive adult female Florida Box Turtle (*Terrapene bauri*: Butler et al. 2011. Biol. J. Linn. Soc. 102:889–901), I returned to see the skink grasping the strawberry, which was at least as large as his head, directly beneath the turtle's mouth. Upon observing me, he carried the berry 1 m to feed on it beneath an azalea bush on the opposite side of a chain link fence, where I observed him for 15 minutes. During feeding, he repeatedly jerked his head and upper body to remove bites of strawberry, which he swallowed. No animal life was present on the berry. When I moved to within 1 m, the skink carried the remaining berry 75 cm to another spot, where he finished swallowing it, including the top rosette of greenery.

Although many other skinks regularly include some plant food in their diets (Cooper and Vitt 2002. J. Zool., Lond. 257:487–517; Sazima et al. 2005. Biota Neotrop. 5:185–192), this may be only the second report of herbivory in the monophyletic clade of East Asian and North American skinks recognized as *Plestiodon* by Brandley et al. (2005. Syst. Biol. 54:373–390). Cooper and Vitt (*op. cit.*) mentioned that *P. laticeps* sometimes eats grapes and berries in the field but offered no supporting data. These observations are perhaps not surprising given the association of large body size with herbivory and omnivory in lizards (Cooper and Vitt, *ibid.*). *P. laticeps* is among the largest members of its clade. Thus, plant matter potentially may form a larger portion of its diet than traditionally realized. Whether it responds to plant chemicals, a trait generally typical of herbivorous but not insectivorous lizards (Cooper et al. 2000. J. Chem. Ecol. 26:1623–1634), would be especially noteworthy.

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PODARCIS HISPANICA (Iberian Wall Lizard). CAUDOPHAGY. On 23 February 2011 at 1320 h, while conducting field sampling in a rocky area close to Nava de Francia (Salamanca, Spain), we observed a male *Podarcis hispanica* eating the tail from a conspecific. We immediately started to video record this behavior for the next 1 min. and 32 sec. The video shows that the tail was extending about 17 mm out of the mouth of the lizard, and that the individual was trying to swallow it by rubbing the tail against the surface of a granite rock. The lizard moved forward ca. 40 cm and performed repeated movements during the whole process, probably to help in swallowing the tail: 1) The lizard rubbed the left side of the head against the rock 17 times and the right side four times. Of the left-side movements, 13 of them had an associated head rotation that made them more abrupt and vigorous; 2) the lizard made what appeared to be swallowing motions (raising the snout and pulling the head back) 23 times; 3) the lizard moved the head up and down on 7 occasions and side-to-side for at least 3 times (see Hews and Dickhaut 1989. Herpetol. Rev. 20:71 for a description of a similar movement); 4) the lizard opened and closed the mouth at least 12 times. The individual continued to bask in open sun, alternating between the described behaviors and returning to its basking position five separate times. The lizard kept its snout in contact with the rock for at least 45 sec., rubbing it on the substrate, and even might have used its right forelimb at least twice to facilitate ingestion of the tail.

We captured the lizard (47 mm SVL; 2 g) at 1342 h and it had swallowed almost the entire tail, with only 7 mm protruding

from the mouth, compared with more than 17 mm protrusion detected at the beginning of the process. The lizard had a non-regenerated tail that was 92 mm long. The tail consumed was 48 mm long, likely from an adult. The lizard was released to the field immediately after measurement.

The contents of several stomachs from mainland *Podarcis hispanica* have been analyzed (Pérez-Mellado 1983. Studia Oecologica 4:89–114; Pérez-Mellado 1998. Fauna Ibérica 10:258–272) and conspecific remains were absent. Hence, this is the first record of conspecific caudophagy by *Podarcis hispanica*.

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QUEDENFELDTIA TRACHYBLEPHARUS (Atlas Day Gecko). EN-DOPARASITES. *Quedenfeldtia trachyblepharus* is known from the Atlas Mountains of Morocco where it inhabits rock faces and boulders from 0–4000 m (Schleich et al. 1996. Amphibians and Reptiles of North Africa. Koeltz Sci. Publ., Koenigstein, Germany. 630 pp.). To our knowledge there are no helminths known from *Q. trachyblepharus*. The purpose of this note is to establish the initial helminth list for *Q. trachyblepharus*.

A sample of 69 *Q. trachyblepharis* (mean SVL = 38.7 mm \pm 3.5 SD, range = 31–46 mm) collected in May 1974 at Igrherm, Taroudant Province, Souss-Massa Draa Region, Morocco (30.06250°N, 8.40833°W, datum WGS 84; elev 1600–1700 m) was borrowed from the herpetology collection of the Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH) for coelomic helminth examination. The body cavity was opened and examined for helminths. Two *Q. trachyblepharus* (FMNH 197642, 197718) contained 22 and 49 macroscopically visible, oblong, whitish bodies ca. 1 mm in length. One (FMNH 197652) contained fragments of a cestode protruding from the broken small intestine. Helminths were regressively stained in hematoxylin, cleared in xylol, mounted on a glass slide, coverslipped, examined under a compound microscope and identified as larval cestodes, tetrathyridea of *Mesocestoides* sp. (FMNH 197642, 197718). Prevalence (number infected/number examined \times 100) was 3.0%. Mean intensity (mean number helminths per infected lizard \pm 1 SD) was 35.5 \pm 19.1). Found in FMNH 197652 were proglottids of an adult cestode consistent with *Oochoristica*. Voucher helminth specimens were deposited in FMNH.

Mesocestoides is a cosmopolitan genus with a unique larval form, the tetrathyridium; reptiles are common intermediate hosts in what is thought to be a three-host life cycle (Padgett and Boyce 2005. J. Helminthol. 79:67–73). A list of amphibian and reptile hosts for *Mesocestoides* spp. is in Goldberg et al. (2004. Comp. Parasitol. 71:49–60). Regarding the *Oochoristica* sp., the scolex was not present so species identification was not possible but ovary morphology was most similar to *O. chabaudi* described from *Chalcides mionecton* from Morocco by Dolfuss (1954. Arch. Inst. Pasteur Maroc. 4:654–714.). *Quedenfeldtia trachyblepharus* represents a new host record for *Mesocestoides* sp. and has not been previously reported for a species of *Oochoristica*.