***OSTEOCEPHALUS TAURINUS* (Slender-legged Treefrog). ENDOPARASITES.** *Osteocephalus taurinus* is widely distributed in Brazil, Suriname, Guiana, and French Guiana (Lima et al. 2005. Guide to the Frogs of Reserva Adolpho Ducke, Central Amazonia. Atema Design Editorial, Manaus, Brazil. 168 pp.). In the Neotropical region, helminths reported parasitizing *Osteocephalus taurinus* are: *Ochoterenella vellardi*, *Physalopteroides venancioi*, *Polystoma naponensis*, *Kentropyxia hylae*, and *Parapharyngodon politoedi* (Campião et al. 2014. Zootaxa 3893:1–93; Feitosa et al. 2015. Syst. Parasitol. 92:251–259; Santos et al. 2018. J. Helminthol. :1–6; doi:10.1017/S0022149X18000093). In the present study, we provide a new host record for nematodes of the genus *Rhabdias*.

Three specimens of *O. taurinus* were collected in the Cancão Municipal Natural Park, on the right bank of the Amapari River, Serra do Navio municipality, Amapá, Brazil (0.90083°N, 52.01347°W; WGS 84), during a survey of amphibians and reptiles and their associated parasites conducted in March 2018 (collecting permit SISBIO/ICMBio #48102-2). We found one specimen of nematode infecting the lungs of one *O. taurinus*. The nematode was rinsed in saline and fixed in 70% hot ethanol. For morphological analysis, the nematode was cleared with Aman's lactophenol for light microscopic observation. The helminth collected in the lungs of *O. taurinus* is assigned to the genus *Rhabdias*, based on its morphology (presence of a body covered by a cuticular inflation, esophagus claviform, with a buccal capsule, intestines filled with a dark content), site of infection, and known parasitism in anurans. Neither the frog nor the nematode were deposited in a museum. This study presents the first report of these nematodes infecting frogs of the genus *Osteocephalus*.

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***PELOPHYLAX SHQIPERICUS* (Albanian Pool Frog). ENDOPARASITE.** *Pelophylax shqipericus* is a ranid frog distributed from Skadar Lake in Montenegro to coastal regions of central Albania (Speybroeck et al. 2016. Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Britain and Europe. Bloomsbury Natural, London, UK. 432 pp.). Little is known about its natural history and ecology (Uzzell and Crnobrnja-Isailovi 2009. http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/58715/0; 10 May 2018). In this note we report for the first time the occurrence of a helminth parasite in *P. shqipericus*. A parasitized frog was found among the 50 *P. shqipericus* individuals (males, females, and juveniles) sampled at a single locality: Nishaj (41.69°N, 19.59°E; WGS84), Lezhë district, northwestern Albania, on 26 April 2017. The frogs were assigned to the species on the basis of their morphological traits (Günther 1990. Die Wasserfrösche Europas. Die Neue Brehm-Bücherei, A. Ziemsen Verlag, Wittenberg Lutherstadt, Germany. 288 pp.; Plötner 2005. Die westpaläarktischen Wasserfrösche. Laurenti-Verlag, Bielefeld, Germany. 160 pp.).

A helminth was expelled from the cloaca of an adult *P. shqipericus* male during handling and was subsequently stored in 70% ethanol and shipped to CRB for identification. On the basis of its morphology (female; length 35 mm; body almost cylindrical, with slight widening toward anterior end; proboscis with 16 longitudinal rows of 5 hooks; eggs thin, fusiform, 0.13 mm in length, middle membrane of egg forming long, narrow protrusions at poles), the helminth was identified as *Acanthocephalus ranae* (Schrank, 1788) Lühe, 1911, Acanthocephala, Echinorhynchidae. The specimen is deposited in the Harold W. Manter Parasitology Laboratory, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA, as HWML 110367. *Acanthocephalus ranae* is a widely distributed species parasitizing the small and large intestines in European amphibians (Yildirimhan et al. 2006. Comp. Parasitol. 73:237–248), including water frogs (Günther 1990, *op. cit.*). *Pelopyhalax shqipericus* represents a new host for this parasite.

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***PHILAUTUS PETERSI* (Peters' Bush Frog). ENDOPARASITES.** *Philautus petersi* is an upland forest inhabiting species that occurs in central Peninsular Malaysia and is found throughout Borneo (Grismer 2011. Amphibians and Reptiles of the Seribuat Archipelago [Peninsular Malaysia]—A Field Guide. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main. 239 pp.). We know of no published reports of helminths in *P. petersi*. In our note we report the presence of one cestode and three species of Nematoda, thereby establishing the helminth list for this rhacophorid frog.

Eight *P. petersi* (mean SVL = 24.0 mm ± 6.8 SD, range = 17–36 mm) were collected by hand during 2004–2011 from Peninsular Malaysia and deposited in the herpetological collection (LSUHC) of La Sierra University, Riverside, California, USA and examined for helminths. By state, they were: Kedah (LSUHC 10475), Pahang (LSUHC 6124, 8363, 9104, 10250, 10663, 10698), Perak (LSUHC 9720). The frogs were euthanized by soaking in Tricaine Methanesulfonate, fixed in neutral-buffered 10% formalin, and stored in 70% ethanol. The body cavity was opened by a longitudinal incision and the digestive tract was removed and opened. The esophagus, stomach, and small and large intestine were examined for helminths under a dissecting microscope. Helminths were placed on a glass slide in a drop of lactophenol, a cover slip was added, and identification was made from these temporary wet mounts. Identifications of nematodes were made utilizing Anderson et al. (2009. Keys to the Nematode Parasites of Vertebrates, Archival Volume. CAB International, Wallingford, Oxfordshire. 463 pp.), Gibbons (2010. Keys to the Nematode Parasites of Vertebrates, Supplementary Volume. CAB International, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, UK. 416 pp.), and by comparisons to original descriptions. The cysticercoid was identified utilizing Roberts et al. (2013. Gerald D. Schmidt & Larry S. Roberts' Foundations of Parasitology, Ninth Edition. McGraw Hill, New York, New York. 670 pp.). Parasitology terms are according to Bush et al. (1997. J. Parasitol. 83:575–583).