***GALLOTIA GALLOTI EISENTRAUTI* (Tenerife Lizard). CRANIAL ABNORMALITY.** Among morphological anomalies in lizards, the most commonly reported instances refer to abnormal caudal regenerations, such as bifurcations or trifurcations (Henle and Grimm-Seyfarth 2020. Salamandra 56:373–391; Barr et al. 2020. Biol. Rev. 95:1479–1496); however, there are some cases of tail-like appendage regeneration replacing a lost limb in iguanids (Pasachnik 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:600) and lacertids (Gkourtsouli-Antoniadou et al. 2017. Herpetol. Notes 10:233–234). Here we report a case of tail-like cranial malformation in the lacertid lizard *Gallotia galloti*, an endemic species of the western Canary Islands.

On 22 May 2022 at ca. 1800 h we observed a large adult male *G. galloti eisentrauti* in Icod de los Vinos, northern Tenerife (28.3824°N, 16.6992°W; WGS 84; 160 m elev.). This lizard was perched on a small rock, adjacent to a cultivated plot, with several other conspecific males, females and subadults nearby. We noticed a large horn-like structure, resembling a tail, protruding from the right side of its head posterior to the eye and just above the ear opening (Fig. 1), but were unable to capture the lizard for further inspection or measurement. We estimated the structure's length to be ca. 20% of the lizard's head height, segmentation was visible, and the rounded end resembled this species' typical tail tip.

To our knowledge this is the first reported limb-like abnormal appendage in *G. g. eisentrauti,* and the first such instance occurring on the head in lizards in general. We can only speculate about the possible origin of this cranial abnormality that might have been caused by a developmental anomaly, or by an abnormal wound healing, which this species seems especially vulnerable to. There are high rates of intraspecific aggression in *G. galloti* where males attack and bite each other's head (Huyghe et al. 2005. Funct. Ecol. 19:800–807). Filiform, tail-like regenerates with scale rings resembling a tail, similar to our observation, occur in extremely low but constant frequencies both in the wild and in experimental amputations (Alibardi 2017. J. Exp. Zool. B. 328B:493–514; Cortada et al. 2017. Turk J. Zool.

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FIG. 1. *Gallotia galloti eisentrauti* with a cranial tail-like outgrowth, observed at Icod de los Vinos, Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain.

41: 1069–1071). We argue that our observation represents an abnormal regenerative from a wound and the first observation of a cranial tail-like appendage in lizards.

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