

One egg hatched on 28 August, and a second egg hatched on 15 September, confirming species identification. Although the other eggs were not incubated, there are no other anole species present in the backyard, and *A. sagrei* is extremely abundant there. The only other small lizard species present is the gecko *Hemidactylus turcicus*, which has a larger, broader egg. Such commonness undoubtedly increases the frequency of communal nesting, as can the availability of suitable nest sites (Doody et al., *op. cit.*). However, conspecific attraction to eggs has been revealed in other small lizard species in the laboratory (e.g., Radder and Shine 2007. *J. Anim. Ecol.* 76:881–887; Paull 2010. Honours Thesis, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia), indicating that our communal nest and others may involve true social interactions. Laboratory trials should reveal whether mothers of this species are attracted to conspecific eggs.

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**ANOLIS SAGREI** (Brown Anole) and **LEIOCEPHALUS CARINATUS** (Northern Curlytail Lizard). **ECTOPARASITES**. Both *Anolis sagrei* and *Leiocephalus carinatus* are relatively small lizards that are indigenous to the Bahamas and Cuba. *Anolis sagrei* has also been introduced to several other islands and regions, especially in the Western Hemisphere, and *L. carinatus* has been introduced to Florida. Chiggers collected in the Bahamas have not previously been identified to species (Brennan 1967. *Stud. Fauna Curacao Carib. Islands* 24:146–156). In this note, we report two species of chiggers from the Bahamas, one species associated with *A. sagrei*, and the other with *L. carinatus*.

In connection with a study of the costs of reproduction in *A. sagrei*, larval chiggers were counted on reproductive males and females of this lizard at Regatta Point, Great Exuma in the Bahamas (23.50°N, 75.75°W) in 2013 by Reedy et al. (2016. *Biol. J. Linn. Soc.* 117:516–527). Chiggers were not identified during that study but voucher specimens (N = 6) were retained in vials containing 95% ethanol. These chiggers were later cleared in lactophenol, slide-mounted in Hoyer's medium, and ringed with glyptal (Walter and Krantz 2009. *A Manual of Acarology*, 3rd edition. Texas Tech University Press, Lubbock, Texas. 807 pp.). Examination of the slide-mounted chiggers using a high power-phase-contrast binocular BH-2 Olympus microscope (Olympus Corporation of the Americas, Center Valley, Pennsylvania) revealed that they belong to the genus *Eutrombicula*. Detailed examination of the gnathosoma, palpal claw, scutum shape, and scutum setation, identified them as *E. anguliscuta*. *Eutrombicula anguliscuta* was described in 2004 from Cuba based on collections from seven species of lizards (*Anolis bartschi* [West Cuban Anole], *A. chamaeleonides* [Short-Bearded Anole], *A. equestris* [Knight Anole], *A. sagrei*, *Leiocephalus cubensis* [Cuban Curlytail Lizard], *L. macropus* [Monte Verde Curlytail Lizard], and *L. stictigaster* [Cabo Corrientes Curlytail Lizard]) and two species of bats (*Nyctiellus lepidus* [Gervais's Funnel-eared Bat] and *Pteronotus macleayii* [MacLeay's Moustached Bat]) (Daniel and Stekolnikov 2004. *Folia Parasitol.* 51:359–366).

During June 2016, larval chiggers were observed parasitizing a population of *L. carinatus* on a small un-named island (23.4279°N, 75.8857°W) in the Bahamas. Many of these chiggers were attached inside skin invaginations, sometimes referred to

as “mite pockets” (Arnold 2008. *Biol. J. Linn. Soc.* 29:1–21) behind the ears on each side of the body (Fig. 1). Chiggers (N = 5) were stored in 95% ethanol and later cleared and slide-mounted, as described above. These specimens also belong to the genus *Eutrombicula* and were identified as *E. leiocephali*. This chigger was described in 2004 from Cuba where it was reported from three species of lizards (*L. carinatus*, *L. macropus*, and *L. raviceps* [Mountain Curlytail Lizard]) (Daniel and Stekolnikov, *op. cit.*).

Several faunal elements are shared between Cuba and the Bahamas (Matos-Maraví et al. 2014. *BMC Evol. Biol.* 14:199), including the lizard hosts and chiggers reported in this note from the Bahamas. Geologically, most of the Bahamian islands and Cays were repeatedly submerged during the past 0.5–4 million years and Cuba was fragmented into separate landmasses until ~6 million years ago. Therefore, a common origin of these lizards and chiggers on the same landmass during a previous ice age or a landbridge dispersal mechanism between the Bahamas and Cuba does not seem plausible. With respect to the two bat host species recorded for *E. anguliscuta* by Daniel and Stekolnikov (*op. cit.*), *N. lepidus* is endemic to Cuba and the Bahamas, whereas *P. macleayii* is endemic to Cuba and Jamaica (Simmons 2005. *In* Wilson and Reeder [eds.], *Mammal Species of the World: A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference*, 3rd edition, pp. 312–529. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland). Therefore, if *N. lepidus* still migrates or flies between Cuba and the Bahamas, this host could act as a link for transferring *E. anguliscuta* between these two island groups where both lizards and bats could be parasitized. Other mechanisms would be implicated for lizard dispersal between the Bahamas and Cuba.

Slide-mounted, voucher chigger specimens from this study are deposited in the Entomology Collection at Georgia Southern University, Statesboro, Georgia, USA (accession numbers: L3798 and L3799).

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**ASPIDOSCELIS SEXLINEATA SEXLINEATA** (Eastern Six-lined Racerunner). **PREDATION**. *Aspidoscelis sexlineata sexlineata* occurs throughout the southeastern U.S. in open dry habitats, especially sandhills, scrub, dunes, and disturbed sites (Gibbons et al. 2009. *Lizards and Crocodylians of the Southeast*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 235 pp.). Predators include salamanders (Camper 1986. *Herpetol. Rev.* 17:19), other lizards (Gibbons et al., *op. cit.*), and snakes (Halstead et al. 2008. *Copeia* 2008:897–908). Birds and mammals have been mentioned generally as potential predators, but specific details are lacking. I report here the first documented case of *Falco sparverius paulus* (Southeastern American Kestrel) preying on *A. sexlineata*.