

Occurrence of Two Trematodes in Florida Anoles

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THE digenetic trematode *Alloglyptus crenshawi* (Macroderoididae) was described by Byrd (1950) from a series of 30 specimens taken from the small intestine of a single *Anolis carolinensis* collected in Baker County, Georgia. No additional collections of this parasite have been reported, to the best of our knowledge.

During autopsy of over 100 *Anolis carolinensis* from various Florida localities, three were found to be infected with *A. crenshawi*. Eight specimens in all were removed from the upper small intestines of lizards collected along the north shore of Redwater Lake, 4 mi. E of Hawthorne, Putnam County, Florida. An additional 23 anoles from this locality were uninfected. All were collected on a sandy ridge in a palmetto-live oak thicket within 50 feet of the shoreline. These trematodes agree closely with Byrd's description, but average somewhat smaller (2-3 mm) in length. All specimens contained numerous mature ova.

Examination of 15 gastro-intestinal tracts from *A. carolinensis*, including those of the infected lizards, revealed that ants and mosquitoes comprised 58 per cent of the ingested food items, followed by winged termites (21 per cent). The remainder of the food items included hymenopteran wings and two small snails, probably *Mesophix* sp. Spiders and lepidopteran larvae, commonly fed upon by anoles, were not found in these samples. Sellers (1971) reported that *Anolis carolinensis* serves as host to another trematode, *Urotrema wardi* Viqueras, 1940, in Florida. This species was previously known only from *Anolis porcatus* of Cuba. We too have encountered *Urotrema* in Florida anoles: six specimens were removed from an *A. carolinensis* collected at Hart Springs, Gilchrist County, Florida. While slight differences in measurement are present, these trematodes are probably best assigned to *U. wardi*, in the opinion of Dr. J. M. Kinsella, Department of Veterinary Science, University of Florida, who confirmed our identification of them.

The specimens have been accessioned into the collections of the Florida State Museum, to which institution we are indebted for support of our continuing studies upon the trematodes of Florida reptiles.

LITERATURE CITED

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Quart. Jour. Florida Acad. Sci. 35(4) 1972 (1974)



Franz, Richard and Telford, Sam R. 1974. "Occurrence of two trematodes in Florida anoles." *Quarterly journal of the Florida Academy of Sciences* 35, 163–164.

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