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HYLA SQUIRELLA (Squirrel Treefrog). **REFUGIA.** Entomologists commonly use trap-nests to monitor cavity-nesting Hymenoptera. These trap-nests consist of 5 × 10 cm pine timber cut into 12-cm lengths. Five lengths are then stacked and strapped together. Each piece of timber is predrilled in each side to have either a 3.2, 4.8, 6.4, 7.9, or 12.7 mm diameter hole, 8 cm in depth. Thus, each trap-nest consisted of five pieces of wood containing 2 holes of each diameter. They are suspended with wire from tree trunks and branches. We set these wooden traps (N = 10) at Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park, Gainesville, Alachua Co., Florida, USA, from May 2003 to 25 Jan 2005. The habitat is a limestone sinkhole in mixed hardwood forest/pine flatwoods. On 25 Jan 2005, a juvenile *Hyla squirella* (SVL = 18.9 mm) had backed into an abandoned nest of a leafcutting bee, *Megachile xylocopoides* (Hymenoptera: Megachilidae), in a 12.7 mm diameter trap-nest. The abandoned nest which the frog inhabited was incomplete, consisting of 1–2 cells and was constructed from cut leaves lining the 12.7 mm diameter hole. The hylid died after capture; both the frog and the bee nest were deposited in the Herpetology Collection at the Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 143740). We observed other *H. squirella* (ca. 10 times) using trap-nests as refugia, perhaps hibernacula, at the same site during January and February of previous years. We removed all of these frogs from the traps and released them.

Hyla squirella are notorious for their nondiscriminatory habitat selection (Carr 1940. Univ. Florida Publ., Biol. Sci. Ser. 3[1]:1–118; Wright and Wright 1949. Handbook of Frogs and Toads of the United States and Canada. Third Ed. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York). Moreover, *H. squirella* typically are collected when they seek refuge in PVC pipe traps suspended from trees (Boughton et al. 2000. Am. Midl. Nat. 144:168–177; Bartareau 2004. Herpetol. Rev. 35:150–152; Muenz and Smith 2005. Herpetol. Rev. 36:75). This is the first instance of which we are aware of *H. squirella* utilizing the nests of megachilid bees as refugia, although we do not know if these hylids utilize naturally constructed megachilid nest cavities in woody vegetation. We recommend further investigation to determine the frequency, seasonality, and significance of this behavioral relationship with cavity nesting hymenoptera in natural situations.

These observations were made during a study of cavity-nesting hymenopterans in north-central Florida conducted by DS. This study was conducted under Permit 08170410 issued by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

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