Supplementary Figure 1. The interaction between distance from the urban edge and relative abundance on the prevalence of Geckobia mites. Lines indicate Geckobia prevalence predicted from our model for different relative abundances including: the mean abundance of H. frenatus at our sites—yellow dashed line, low abundance (i.e., two standard deviations below the mean)—pink dotted line, and high abundance (i.e., two standard deviations above the mean)—solid line.

Supplementary Figure 2. A. The effect of season on the prevalence of Geckobia sp. infection and B. Waddycephalus infection in H. frenatus populations. The apparent absence of parasites between approximately Day 100 and Day 250 is not a real absence but rather because no parasite surveys were conducted during that period. No data were included in the model from this period. As well as C., patterns of juvenile recruitment in these populations (latter taken from Barnett et al. 2017).