

American Geckos

Check out these geckos native to America.

Text and photos by Dick Bartlett

If you enjoy seeing exotic herpetofauna but are not inclined to travel to distant countries, come to Florida. Here in South Florida, without expending much effort, you'll probably be able to find every size class of green iguana, or maybe you'll spot spiny-tailed iguanas, various anole species, curly-tailed lizards, brown basilisks or Burmese pythons.

The Indo-Pacific gecko (*Hemidactylus garnotii*) is a parthenogenic species that is found in parts of Florida and Georgia.

Then, of course, there are the exotic geckos. Feral tokay geckos (*Gekko gecko*), probably released on the erroneous assumption that they would eradicate the omnipresent roach population, are abundant in several areas of Florida (this gecko also occurs on the island of Oahu, Hawaii).

One night, my friend Walt Meshaka and I looked for the 10- to 13-inch geckos at a site near Miami International Airport and were rewarded by seeing dozens. We found communal egg depositories in tree hollows and behind shelter on buildings. The eggs (eggshells, actually - they had all hatched) numbered in the hundreds at some sites and in the dozens at others. Barring climatic intervention, the tokay gecko is now in Florida to stay.

Nor is the tokay the only gecko to be found in Florida. At least 17 of its relatives (some very distant) now also occur in the state. The tokay is the largest gecko found here, being approached in size only by the Madagascar giant day gecko, a relative newcomer. These two, and all other geckos of Florida and Hawaii, have lidless eyes and are members of the family Gekkonidae.

The Sphaerodactylines

One of the best ways to see geckos in the United States is to wander about on hot spring or early summer nights in warehouse complexes and residential neighborhoods from St. Petersburg and Tampa to Key West, playing the beam of a powerful flashlight on the walls. You could see a dozen or more species. This is not possible elsewhere in the United States, even in the Hawaiian Islands, the Pacific "epicenter" of alien gecko introductions.

The single exception to this alien gecko horde is the little brown Florida reef gecko (*Sphaerodactylus n. notatus*). This 2-inch-long dweller of leaf litter and tidal wrack, considered a native by most researchers, is most common on the southern tip of the peninsula and the Keys, but has been found sporadically as far north as West Palm Beach on the Caribbean coast of the state. Males are brown and patterned with a liberal peppering of darker spots; females have a striped head and a pair of light ocelli on the nape.

The reef gecko has two tiny relatives, both from the West Indies, that occur only on the Lower Keys. These are the ocellated gecko (*S. a. argus*) and the ashy gecko (*S. e. elegans*). The former is even darker than the reef gecko, but has an orangish tail and often a series of tiny, paired, light spots on the nape. The ocellated gecko seems to occur rarely, but this may be because it is easily mistaken for the other two species. The ashy gecko is a bit larger as an adult than the other two. Adults are a nondescript mottled brown on brown, but babies are green with black bands and a bright orange tail. These three Floridian geckos, along with the yellowhead gecko (*Gonatodes albogularis fuscus*), are contained in the subfamily Sphaerodactylinae (the remainder are in the subfamily Gekkoninae). Hatchling ashy geckos (*Sphaerodactylus e. elegans*) are brilliantly colored.

The various species lay a single hard-shelled egg per clutch, but have several clutches a year. The hatchlings are tiny, with reef and ocellated geckos resembling miniatures of the adults. Yellowhead gecko hatchlings are similar in color to the mottled brown female. The 3-inch-long yellowhead gecko was once known from a colony in Coconut Grove (now apparently extirpated) and on Key West. No examples from Key West have been seen in a decade or so. Yellowhead geckos are sexually dimorphic. Females are a mottled brown with a light collar, and males are greenish with a yellow-ochre head, which is brightest during the breeding season. None of the sphaerodactylines are known to vocalize.

Turks and House Geckos

About 50 years ago, I made the acquaintance of the first introduced gecko to colonize most of Florida. Back then it was called the Turkish or warty gecko. Today it is known as the Mediterranean gecko (*Hemidactylus t. turcicus*). This 41U2-inch-long gecko with big splayed toes and warty skin may now be seen in protected areas as far north as Kentucky,

through the Sun Belt and all the way to the Pacific Coast in California and Baja California. It is native to the Mediterranean region. Of the four species in this genus now in Florida, it has the roughest skin and is apt to be mistaken only for the Amerafrican house gecko (*H. mabouia*), a slightly larger species with fewer dorsal tubercles that has taken Florida by storm.

Only 10 years ago, *H. mabouia* was thought to be restricted to the Keys; today it is found to points north of Lake Okeechobee. The other two species of this genus, the Indo-Pacific gecko and the tropical house gecko (*H. garnotii* and *H. frenatus*, respectively) are smooth skinned. The Indo-Pacific gecko has a pretty orange to yellow venter, and the tropical house gecko is completely nondescript. The Indo-Pacific gecko, a parthenogenic species, is now found along both Florida coasts as far north as Jacksonville and the western Panhandle, and has been recently found in Georgia. The white-spotted gecko (*Tarentola annularis*) is a robust lizard that can reach lengths of 7 inches.

Although I knew that feral tropical house geckos were occasionally found on some warehouse complexes in Lee, Charlotte, Miami-Dade, Broward and Collier counties in Florida (it occurs also in Hawaii), both Walt and I were surprised to find it in reasonable numbers on a health department building in Key West (it was previously unknown in Monroe County). It has since spread to nearby areas.

Lookalikes and Flyers

On a few warehouses in Pinellas County, Florida, a house gecko lookalike has been present for decades, but it has not increased its range noticeably. This species is the Asiatic flat-tailed house gecko (*Cosymbotus platyurus*), another of the rather flattened grayish geckos with well-developed toe pads and laterally fringed tails. Its presence, like that of many other geckos, is attributed to the pet trade. Geckos are escape artists. Most of the species now present in Florida are relatively inexpensive, hence pets are not maintained under strict security.

Within the last couple years, Malaysian flying geckos (*Ptychozoon lionatum*) were found on and near the warehouse of a Broward County reptile dealer. This 5- or 6-inch-long, grayish gecko has broad lateral flanges of skin from chin to hind limbs and an interesting scalloped tail. During long sloping glides from tree to tree the flanges spread. Despite lacking bright colors, flying geckos are unique enough in appearance to have become a hobbyist favorite.

Wall and Bibron's Geckos

Three larger geckos, two referred to as wall geckos and the third as Bibron's gecko, are also now established in south and central Florida.

The two wall geckos are the Moorish gecko (*Tarentola mauritanica*) and the white-spotted gecko (*T. annularis*). Because of its rough scalation, the Moorish gecko (which is also established in San Diego County, California) is referred to as the crocodile gecko by many hobbyists. The white-spotted gecko derives its common name from four white tubercles on the shoulders. Like the Moorish gecko and the Bibron's gecko, the white-spotted gecko is robust in build and attains a length of about 7 inches.

Bibron's gecko (*Pachydactylus bibroni*) became established in the 1970s in a small area of Manatee County, Florida, after specimens were set loose in a small greenhouse for pest control. The geckos quickly spread to nearby houses, but apparently have not colonized more than an additional block or two in the last 30 years. Next Page>>