

**DESCRIPTION OF INVASIVE EXOTIC REPTILE SPECIES
FROM THE LESSER ANTILLES**



Anolis roquet

(Bonnaterre, 1789)

Common name: Martinique anole, Martinique's anole, Savannah anole

Order : Squamata, Family : Dactyloidae

Description

Morphology. Medium-sized anole with a long, spatulate snout. The back colour varies from green to brown, including all variations between these colours. Some individuals also bear bluish and grey hues. The back is also covered with light dots superimposed on darker marks and spots. The ventral side is generally lighter, with light side stripes. The dewlap is usually bright yellow.

Standard body size (snout-vent length). males: 74 to 140 mm; females: 55 to 86 mm (Nicholson et al., 2012).

Sexual dimorphism. Only males have a dewlap.

Variations. Body colour and associated patterns vary greatly between the different populations within the species' native range (Thorpe et al., 2008; 2010).

The body colour of the same individual can vary from light to dark, depending on its physiological condition.

Possible confusion with other species. Confusion is possible with the phylogenetically close species, *Anolis extremus*, native to Barbados.

Distribution

Native. Martinique.

Introduced. One individual captured in Dominica (Sulton, 2020). However, to date, no established population has been identified on the island.



Biology and ecology

Habitat. *Anolis roquet* can cope with a great diversity of natural habitats, from xeric coastal environments to high humid highland forests (Thorpe et al., 2010; 2015).

Diet. Insectivore and frugivore (Bille, 2018).

Reproduction. The female lays a single egg every one or two weeks. Reproduction occurs throughout the year under favourable conditions (Clobert et al., 1998).

Behaviour. Males may extend their dewlap in order to defend their territory, or when looking for a breeding partner.

Impact and management of introduced populations

Impact. No impact study has been conducted.

Management. No targeted control measures has been established.

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