Anolis distichus **System:** Terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Reptilia		Polychrotidae

Common name bark anole (English), Hispanolian gracile anole (English)

Synonym
Anolis distichoides , Rosen, 1911
Anolis dominicensis , Reinhardt & L�tken, 1863
Anolis distichus , Boulenger 1885: 33
Anolis distichus , Schwartz & Henderson 1991: 252
Anolis distichus , Nicholson *et al*. 2005
Anolis distichus distichoides , Rosen 1911
Anolis distichus distichoides , Schwartz & Henderson 1991
Anolis distichus , Conant & Collins 1991: 93
Anolis distichus , Cope 1861: 208
Anolis distichus dominicensis , Reinhardt and Lutken 1863

Similar species

Summary The bark anole, *Anolis distichus* is a small arboreal lizard which feeds on tiny insects on the bark surface of trees. Native to Great Bahama Island, it has been introduced to Little Bahama Island, Hispaniola Island (and surrounding islands) and south Florida. At present, the impacts of *A. distichus* are not well known.

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Species Description
Anolis distichus is a small lizard with a snout to vent length of up to 58 mm for males and 48 mm for females (Scwartz & Henderson, 1991). It has 0-2 scales between interparietal and supraorbital semicircles; 0-2 scales in contact with interparietal; 0-1 scales between supraorbital semicircles; 2-12 postmentals; 2-3 scales in lateral contact with postfrontals; preoccipital (perinterparietal) is variable (by population), more frequently present but sometimes absent (Schwartz & Henderson, 1991).
Snout scales are rectangular to subquadrate, generally paired with 1-14 azygous scales present; dorsal scales granular; ventral scales smooth and imbricate; supra-digial scales smooth; tail compressed, verticillate, 9 rows of scales/verticil, 5 enlarged scales/verticil middorsally (Scwartz & Henderson, 1991).
Some subspecies capable of green-brown metachrosis, dorsum is variable, ranging in colours including tans, grays, browns, yellows and greens and may included marbling within the listed colour types. Patterns may be longitudinally striate, at times with a rather bold, wide lateral stripe (continuation of a white labial stripe). Four dark dorsal chevrons are sometimes present. Also sometimes present but often absent is a basic head pattern consisting of a dark interocular bar and a dark occipital \"U\" or \"V\" (Scwartz & Henderson, 1991).
The underside of the tail is orange to yellow or yellowish green; dewlap is also variable ranging from yellows to reds including oranges sometimes being practically white (Schwartz & Henderson, 1991).

Notes
The following subspecies have been identified: *Anolis distichus distichus* Cope, 1861; *Anolis distichus aurifer* Schwartz, 1968; *Anolis distichus biminiensis* Oliver, 1948; *Anolis distichus dapsilis* Schwartz, 1968; *Anolis distichus distichoides* Rosen, 1911; *Anolis distichus dominicensis* Reinhardt & Lütken, 1863; *Anolis distichus favillarum* Schwartz, 1968; *Anolis distichus floridanus* Smith & McCauley, 1948; *Anolis distichus ignigularis* Mertens, 1939; *Anolis distichus juliae* Cochran, 1934; *Anolis distichus ocior* Schwartz, 1968; *Anolis distichus patruelis* Schwartz, 1968; *Anolis distichus properus* Schwartz, 1968; *Anolis distichus ravitergum* Schwartz, 1968; *Anolis distichus sejunctus* Schwartz, 1968; *Anolis distichus suppar* Schwartz, 1968; *Anolis distichus tostus* Schwartz, 1968; *Anolis distichus vinosus* Schwartz, 1968.\n

Habitat Description
Anolis distichus is a trunk anoline found on trees (Especially *Cocos*, *Lysiloma* and *Terminalia*), on fence posts, in open agricultural areas and in forest edges; mesic oases in otherwise xeric regions (Schwartz & Henderson, 1991).

Nutrition
Anolis distichus has been observed snapping tiny insects off the surface of bark; it is also capable of distinguishing and rejecting some potential prey items (Schwartz & Henderson, 1991).

Management Info
Monitoring: Sampling for non-native reptiles in Miami-Dade County parks including *Anolis distichus* was carried out by searching quadrats for reptiles by turning rocks, logs, and other debris; inspecting solution holes; raking through debris, soil, and rock rubble with a potato rake; and peeling loose bark off pine snags (Enge *et al.*, 2004).

Principal source:

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Review:

Pubblication date: 2010-07-07

ALIEN RANGE

[1] BAHAMAS

[1] UNITED STATES

BIBLIOGRAPHY
5 references found for **Anolis distichus**

Managment information
Horn, Scott; Hanula, James L. 2006. Burlap bands as a sampling technique for green anoles (*Anolis carolinensis*) and other reptiles commonly found on tree boles. Herpetological Review. 37(4). DEC 2006. 427-428
Summary: Available from: http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/ja/ja_horn011.pdf [Accessed 2 July 2010]
IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)., 2010. A Compilation of Information Sources for Conservation Managers.
Summary: This compilation of information sources can be sorted on keywords for example: Baits & Lures, Non Target Species, Eradication, Monitoring, Risk Assessment, Weeds, Herbicides etc. This compilation is at present in Excel format, this will be web-enabled as a searchable database shortly. This version of the database has been developed by the IUCN SSC ISSG as part of an Overseas Territories Environmental Programme funded project XOT603 in partnership with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment. The compilation is a work under progress, the ISSG will manage, maintain and enhance the database with current and newly published information, reports, journal articles etc.

General information

Enge, Kevin M.; Robson, Mark S.; Krysko, Kenneth L., 2004. Reptile surveys of pine rockland habitat in six MIAMI-DADE county parks. Florida Scientist. 67(3). Summer 2004. 194-204.
Summary: Available from: http://www.naherpetology.org/pdf_files/179.pdf [Accessed July 2 2010]
Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS), 2010. *Ctenonotus distichus* (Cope, 1861)
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Reptiles Database, 2010. *Anolis distichus* Cope, 1861
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