Anolis aeneus **System:** Terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Reptilia	Squamata	Polychrotidae

Common name bronze anole (English)

Synonym *Anolis gentilis* , Garman, 1887
Anolis roquet , var. *Cinereus* Garman, 1887
Anolis aeneus , Schwartz & Henderson, 1991
Anolis aeneus , Nicholson *et al.*, 2005

Similar species *Anolis trinitatis, Anolis wattsi*

Summary The bronze anole, *Anolis aeneus* is native to the Lesser Antilles and has been introduced and established on Trinidad since the early 1800's. Despite this, the negative ecological and economic effects of *A. aeneus* are not well known. It is regarded as 'invasive' on Trinidad in the broader sense of being able to expand its range and become abundant.

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Species Description
Anolis aeneus is a moderate sized anole which is grey or greyish brown and sometimes speckled; with males growing up to 77 mm long from snout to vent (Gorman *et al.*, 1978; Hailey *et al.*, 2009).

Notes
Introduced populations of *Anolis aeneus* on Trinidad were only recognised as a separate species from the also introduced St. Vincent's bush anole (see *A. trinitatis*) in the 1950's (Kenny and Quesnel, 1959; in Hailey *et al.*, 2009). Other introduced anole lizards on Trinidad include Watt's anole (see *A. wattsi*) and the Barbados anole (see *A. extremus*) the presence of which has not been reported since 1982 (Hailey *et al.*, 2009).

Habitat Description
Anolis aeneus can occupy a wide range of habitats including open areas (Hailey *et al.*, 2009), with substrates of mainly bushes and walls (White & Hailey, 2006).

General Impacts
Little is known about the negative ecological or economical impacts that *Anolis aeneus* may have (Hailey *et al.*, 2009). *A. aeneus* is known to be able to hybridise with other similar *Anolis* spp. such as the introduced *A. trinitatis* on Trinidad (Gorman *et al.*, 1971). However, while this and competition was once thought to have contributed to the decline of *A. trinitatis* it is now hypothesised that this is due to the requirement for well-vegetated habitat and the increase of urban development (Hailey *et al.*, 2009).

Pathway
Anolis aeneus is capable of being dispersed unintentionally with the transport of people or commodities with its arrival on Trinidad thought to be linked to the large migration of French plantation owners to the then Spanish colony of Trinidad following the Cedula of Population in 1783 (Hailey *et al.*, 2009).

Principal source:

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Review:

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ALIEN RANGE

[1] GUYANA

[1] TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

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9 references found for **Anolis aeneus**

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

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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.

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