

# **Contributing to the breeding phenology of a temperate nocturnal gecko**

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## Contributing to the breeding phenology of a temperate nocturnal gecko

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**Abstract.** This short descriptive note updates and summarises knowledge on the breeding phenology of the nocturnal Gekkota *Euleptes europaea*. A forty-year dataset covering the entire range of the species is provided. Between 1982 and 2024, a total of 39 populations were studied in 85 sampling sessions. Reproduction is seasonal, with gravid females appearing from early spring until mid-June when oviposition begins. Hatching occurs from mid-August to early October.

**Keywords.** ectotherm, *Euleptes europaea*, gravid, hatchling, Sphaerodactylidae, squamate

Understanding the natural history of species, particularly the timing of their life cycles, is critical in a warming world (Parmesan et al., 1999; Ibáñez et al., 2010; Forrest, 2016). Because temperate ecosystems are highly seasonal and reproduction is costly, animals are expected to invest in reproduction when both abiotic and biotic conditions are optimal (Brown and Shine, 2006). In squamates, developmental success is strongly related to temperature and, especially in oviparous species, to moisture. In temperate latitudes, temperature and relative hygrometry vary seasonally. As stated by Van Dyke (2015), the reproductive success of squamates is maximised when reproduction is initiated at the right time of the year. Seasonal variations in temperature and precipitation provide direct cues to environmental conditions favourable to reproduction, while photoperiod provides an indirect metric of season and should be correlated, at least in part, with seasonal changes in temperature and humidity. Accordingly, squamates appear to use all three as seasonal cues to reproduce (Van Dyke, 2015). The thermal constraints are particularly critical for strictly nocturnal ectotherms living in temperate regions, i.e. in thermal deficit for most of their annual activity period (Saint-Girons and Saint-Girons, 1956; Chukwuka, Monks, and Cree, 2023). Among the Gekkota, all kinds of reproductive strategies have been observed, even in sympatry, ranging from the continuous to the highly cyclical (Vitt, 1986; Righi, Nascimento, and Galdino, 2012)

The aim of this note is to assess whether the reproduction of a nocturnal gecko, *Euleptes europaea*, is seasonal, as it would be expected since females of most temperate reptile species reproduce during the warmest part of the year (Pianka and Vitt, 2003). However, given the efficient thermoregulatory abilities of this gecko (Delaugerre, 1984) and its desiccation-resistant hard-shelled eggs (Mourgue, 1910), one might expect reproductive activity to be less dependent on temperature and humidity, and spread over weeks or months, but still seasonal rather than continuous (Brown and Shine, 2006).

47 *E. europaea* is a strictly nocturnal, small-sized, Mediterranean gecko living mostly on  
48 islands. Along with suitable climatic conditions, the availability and the quality of retreat  
49 sites and egg laying sites (narrow rock cracks) are likely the key factor governing its  
50 presence and its abundance. It is no longer considered a pure rock specialist, as recent  
51 studies have shown it to be arboreal as well (Salvi et al., 2023; Deso et al., 2024). For  
52 comprehensive information on the natural history and the distribution of the study species,  
53 see Salvidio, Lanza, and Delaugerre (2010).

54 The current state of knowledge on the phenology of this species is based on Knoepffler  
55 (1973) studies carried out on the island of Port-Cros (Provence) in the 60s and on  
56 Delaugerre (1981) studies on Port-Cros in 1978 and 1979. On Port-Cros, mating takes  
57 place in March. Gravid females are observed from April to the end of July. Egg-laying  
58 begins in mid-May and continues until the end of June or July (two successive clutches).  
59 Hatching occurs 65-80 days after oviposition from late July to early October, a female  
60 usually lays a pair of eggs, hatchlings measure about 17 mm SVL.

61 In this study, we use a 40-year dataset based on the survey of populations across most of  
62 the species range, from Tunisia in the south to Provence in the north-west (from 37.3° to  
63 43° north latitude), including the islands of Sardinia and Corsica (Table 1). The  
64 populations of Tuscany and Liguria were not part of the survey. Between 1982 and 2024, a  
65 total of 39 populations were studied in 85 sampling sessions (repeated sessions of some  
66 populations). Most of the populations studied are Mediterranean landbridge islets, with the  
67 exception of two from the continental island of Corsica and one from the 'large' island of  
68 Port-Cros. All of these localities are below 200 m above sea level, and 75% of them are  
69 below 50 m. All of the islets are uninhabited and often included in protected areas where  
70 access is prohibited. Although they are not subject to direct anthropogenic disturbance,  
71 they are affected by the effects of globalisation, such as climate change, rising sea level

and colonisation by alien species. Observations were carried out from early April to mid-October. Sampling sessions lasted from 1 to 6 nights per population. Active geckos were searched for using battery-powered lamps, starting one or two hours after dusk and continuing until dawn if necessary. Geckos were carefully caught by hand and temporarily stored in bags. Animals were gently held between thumb and forefinger under the anterior members until their posture was in extension, and then the snout-vent length (SVL) was measured to the nearest mm using a digital caliper.

Females were checked for gravidity by visual examination of the belly, the eggs -even smaller than 2 mm- being visible through the thin skin (Figure 1). After examination, geckos were later released in the area of the original sighting. In order to avoid double counting, when more than one night of prospection was planned, the animals were marked with non-toxic acrylic ink before being released. Gravidity was examined in 36 populations (68 sessions); censuses without females and those without examination of females for eggs were discarded [N = 2450 geckos, of which 729 adult females, of which 262 with visible eggs (Table S1)]. Limitation: It is possible that, just after the first egg-laying, very small eggs in formation may have gone unnoticed by some females.

The presence of newborn juveniles (Figure S1) with a SVL < 22 mm, i.e. aged less than 4-6 weeks (Delaugerre, 1981), was recorded together with the number of juveniles and subadults [N = 2276 geckos; 318 subadults, 487 juveniles of which 127 < 22 mm SVL ]. Populations without juvenile observations were discarded (Table S2). Limitation: at hatching, the newborns measure  $\approx 17$  mm SVL (weight  $\approx 0.25$  g). They grow rapidly in the first month (+ 4.5 mm) (Delaugerre, 1981; 2003). For this reason, we set the threshold at > 22 mm SVL, below which the young were considered to be only a few weeks old. Even if stature is highly variable from one microinsular population to another (Delaugerre and Cheylan, 1992; Delaugerre et al., 2019; Delaugerre and Corti, 2020), with tendencies

towards gigantism and - rarely - dwarfism, we believe that these variations have little effect on these early stages of growth, as hatching size appears to be invariable between populations (M. Delaunay pers. obs.). This statement might not be true for the dwarf population of Gargalu island.

So, to sum up; the two landmarks of reproduction in this study are: 1) observing the timing of egg-bearing females; the frequency of non-pregnant females marking the egg-laying period, and 2) measuring hatchlings in natural populations; the presence of newborns marking the hatching period.

Gravid females were observed from early April to early October. 258 females out of 439 (59%) were gravid between 2 April and 25 July, while 4 females out of 290 (1.4%) were gravid between 1 August and 14 October (Table S1, Figure 2)

All young age classes (sub-adults, juveniles and hatchlings under 22 mm SVL) were observed from early April to mid-October. From early April to the end of July, the juvenile class represented 18.7% of the population and hatchlings represented 9.9% of the juveniles, but only 3% if the Gargalu population is excluded from the analysis (N geckos 978, N juveniles 183, N hatchlings 18, N = 5 without Gargalu). From early August to mid-October, juveniles account for 23.7% of the population and hatchlings for 35.5% of the juveniles (N geckos 1298, N juveniles 307, N hatchlings 109); see Table S2 and Figure 3.

As this species is able to live above 1000-1500 m above sea level (Salvidio, Lanza, and Delaunay, 2010), our results only apply to the phenology of the coastal populations.

At sea level, the European leaf-toed gecko doesn't actually go into brumation, it just slows down its activity during the coldest periods. Most adults are inactive and frequently only juveniles are active at air and substrate temperatures below 10° or 5°C (author pers. obs.).

Mating takes place at the end of the winter and is facilitated by winter aggregations, which

can consist of one or more dozens of individuals, depending of the size and the quality of the retreat site (Delaugerre, 2003). Most females are gravid from April to mid-July. Gravid females are the exception in autumn. Some may retain their late clutch throughout the winter. As in the case of a female with fully-developed eggs, observed during nocturnal activity at the beginning of May 2021 in an alpine location of central Corsica (elevation of 1450 m asl, air temperature 3.7°C,) author pers. obs. The first hatchings take place at the beginning of August and most occur from mid-August to early October. The 100% of juveniles below 22 mm SVL observed on the Corsican island of Gargalu (Table S2) in the early days of April were most likely not hatchlings, but juveniles around 6 months old with very low growth, as Gargalu are dwarf sized (Delaugerre and Cheylan, 1992). This dataset confirms and refines what was previously published from the single population of Port-Cros. Most females are gravid in April; oviposition lasts from mid-May to the end of July and hatchlings appear from mid-August to early October. Growth appears to be constant for the first two years, then slows in the third year, when functional sexual maturity is reached in both sexes (Salvidio and Delaugerre, 2003). The timing of the reproduction is indeed seasonal, but it is spread out over several weeks. With the comprehensive data set provided here, further studies and meta-analysis will be able to investigate a change in the timing of reproduction in relation to variations in weather conditions (Marco and Pérez-Mellado, 1998) even night-time temperatures (Rutschmann et al., 2016), clinal variation or a seasonal shift induced by climate change (Parmesan et al., 1999; Henle et al., 2008; Beaumont et al., 2015; Ljungström, Wapstra, and Olsson, 2015).

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#### SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Tables S1 and S2 and Figure S1

dataset in files .csv on figshare DOI 10.6084/m9.figshare.28369607

[https://figshare.com/articles/dataset/Phenology\\_of\\_the\\_Mediterranean\\_Gekkota\\_i\\_Euleptes\\_europaea\\_i\\_/28369607](https://figshare.com/articles/dataset/Phenology_of_the_Mediterranean_Gekkota_i_Euleptes_europaea_i_/28369607)



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225

226 Captions

Figure 1 Gravid *Euleptes europaea* females; the two eggs are clearly visible through the dorsal (A) and ventral (B) skin (in a plastic bag). A: ©Julien Renet, Levant island, Provence; B: ©Michel-Jean Delaugerre, Bonifacio, Corsica.

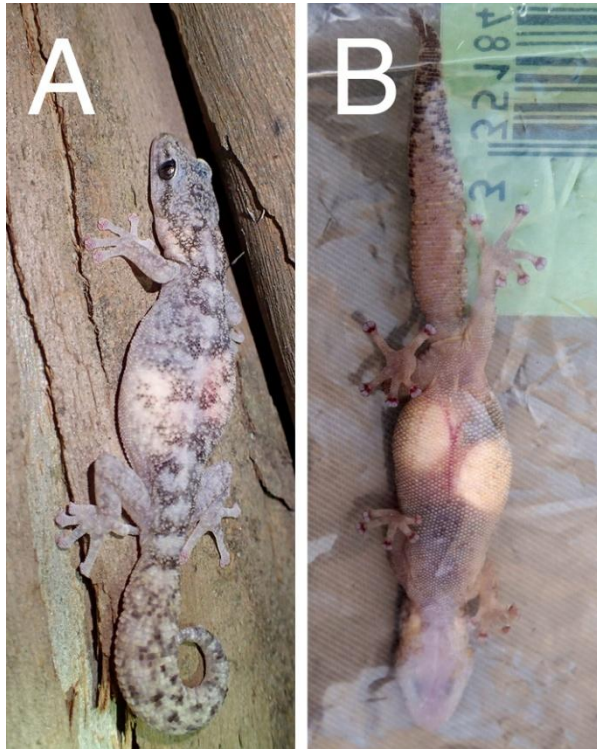


Figure 2 Annual cycle of gravidity in female *Euleptes europaea* :68 surveys between 1982 and 2024; in 36 coastal populations in Tunisia, Sardinia, Corsica and Provence. A total of 2462 individuals, including 729 females, of which 262 were gravid. Dotted line: moving average. Data from Tab S1

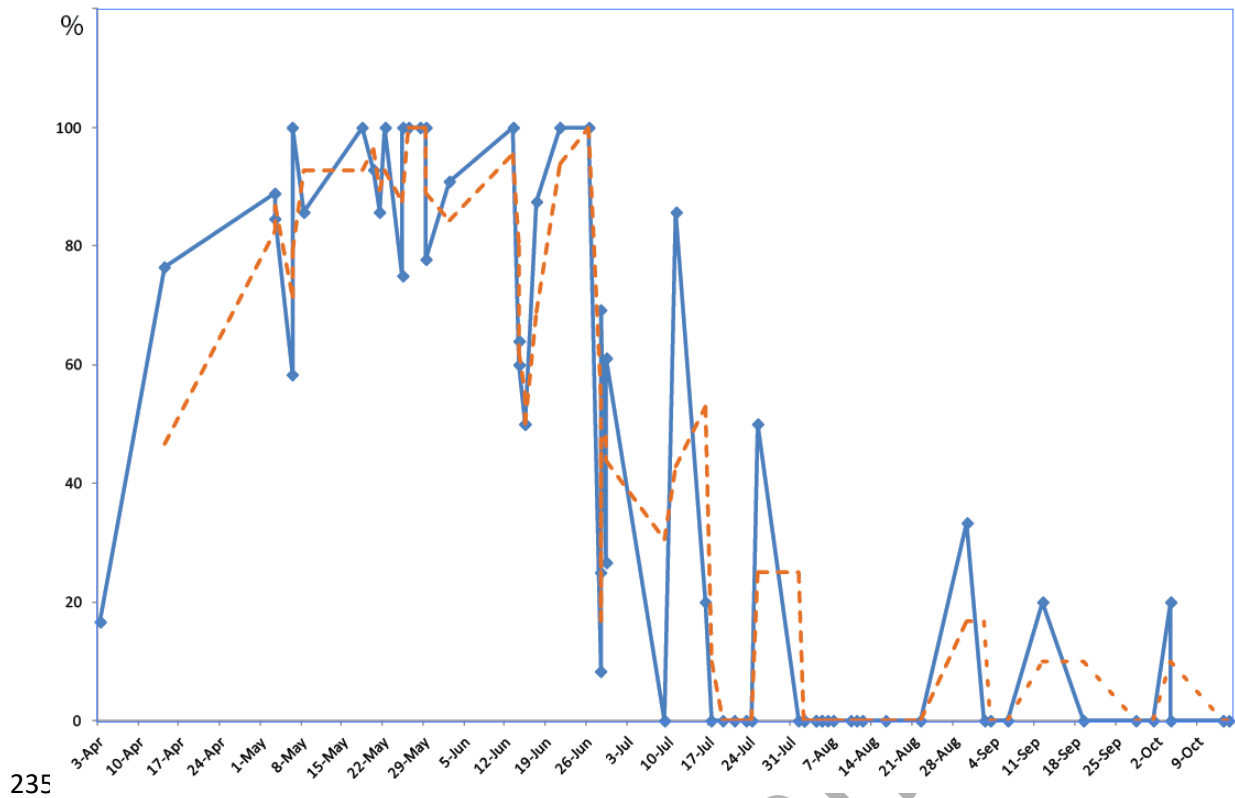
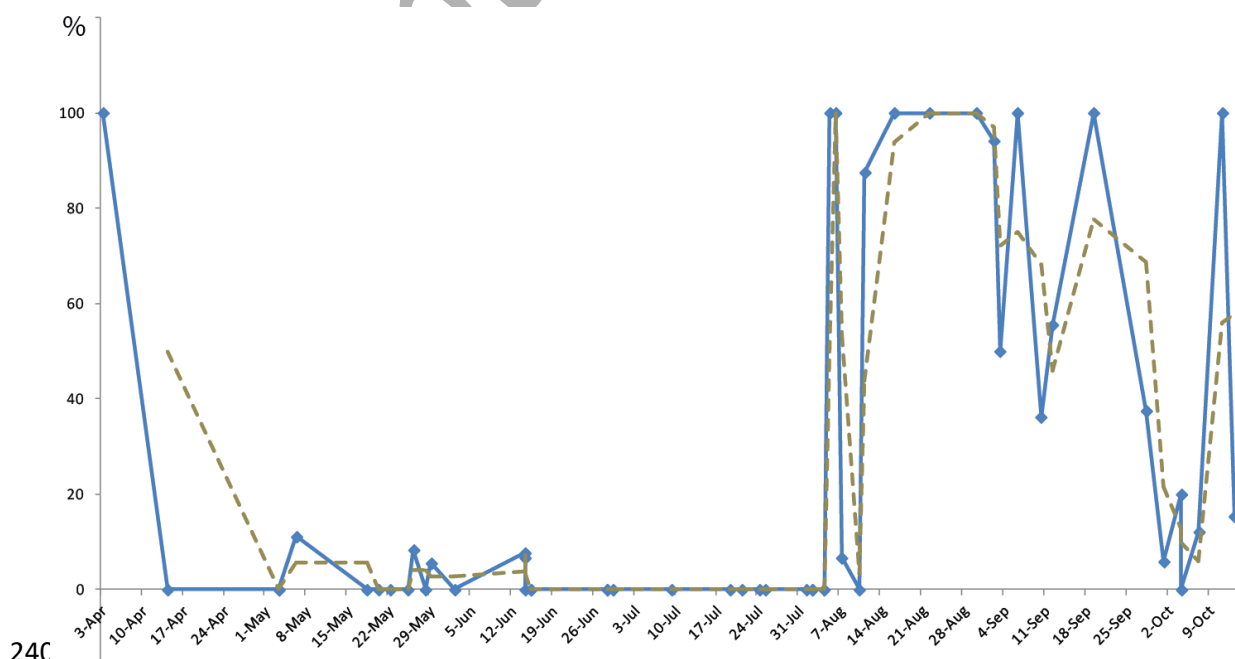


Figure 3 Occurrence of newborn juveniles of *Euleptes europaea* along the annual cycle: 53 surveys between 1984 and 2024; in 29 coastal populations in Tunisia, Sardinia, Corsica and Provence. 2276 individuals in total, including 487 juveniles, 127 of which < 22 mm in SVL. Dotted line: moving average. Data from Tab S2



241 **Table 1.** Populations of *Euleptes europaea* studied. All localities are Mediterranean islets  
242 except 3 (*italics*)

Geographic				
Region	population	coordinates	date	day/month
Corsica	Gargalu	42°22'12"N 8°32'22"E	2-3/04/1985	3/4
Corsica	Toro G	41°30'33"N 9°22'53"E	14/04/2005	14/4
Provence	<i>Port-Cros</i>	43°00'18"N 6°23'49"E	23-26/04/2001	23/4
Corsica	Locca	41°53'09"N 08°36'03"E	30/04/2010	30/4
Corsica	Cornuta	41°37'55"N 09°22'07"E	26/05/2017	26/5
Provence	Gabinière	42°59'18"N 6°23'43"E	25/05/2016	25/5
Tunisia	Gallo	37°33'28"N 8°57'21"E	3-6/05/2008	3/5
Corsica	Gargalu	42°22'12"N 8°32'22"E	18-19/05/2022	18/5
Corsica	Lavezzu	41°20'25"N 09°15'15"E	6-9/05/2024	6/5
Corsica	<i>Falaises de Bonifacio</i>	41°22'37"N 9°10'34"E	22/05/2020	22/5
Corsica	Mezzumare	41°52'38"N 08°35'34"E	28/05/2024	28/5
Corsica	Nord Pinarellu	41°40'22"N 9°23'40"E	25/05/2017	25/5
Sardegna	Piana Tavolara	40°53'18"N 9°39'04"E	03/05/2022	6/5
Sardegna	Porco	41°10'27"N 9°27'39"E	29/05/2012	3/5
Corsica	Porro	41°53'20"N 08°36'22"E	29/05/2014	29/5
Sardegna	Spargiotto	41°15'00"N 9°19'25"E	08/05/2014	29/5
Provence	St Féréol	43°30'22"N 7°03'28"E	20/05/2016	8/5
Provence	Tradelière	43°30'56"N 7°04'23"E	21/05/2016	20/5
Corsica	<i>Scandula</i>	42°22'06"N 8°34'19"E	06/05/1982	21/5
Corsica	Lavezzu	41°20'25"N 09°15'15"E	2-4/06/2021	2/6

Corsica	Lavezzu	41°20'25"N 09°15'15"E	2-4/06/2010	2/6
Sardegna	Piana Tavolara	40°53'18"N 9°39'04"E	04/06/2024	4/6
Sardegna	Reulino Tavolara	40°52'39"N 9°40'17"E	04/06/2024	4/6
Corsica	Sperdutu G	41°22'12"N 09°18'18"E	15/06/2011	15/6
Corsica	A Botte	41°56'32"N 8°35'22"E	21-28/06/2011	28/6
Corsica	Brocciu	42°38'46"N 8°55'56"E	29/06/2012	29/6
Corsica	Cala d'Alga	41°52'56"N 08°35'55"E	26/06/2017	26/6
Corsica	Porro	41°53'20"N 08°36'22"E	20/06/2011	20/6
Corsica	Gargalu	42°22'12"N 8°32'22"E	28-29/06/2022	28/6
Corsica	Giraglia	43°01'30"N 09°24'24"E	21/06/2020	21/6
Corsica	Lavezzu	41°20'25"N 09°15'15"E	14-17/06/2011	14/6
Corsica	Lavezzu	41°20'25"N 09°15'15"E	14-15/06/2012	14/6
Sardegna	Piana Tavolara	40°53'18"N 9°39'04"E	14/06/2022	14/6
Provence	Rascas	43°00'52"N 6°23'21"E	17-18/06/2008	17/6
Sardegna	Reulino Tavolara	40°52'39"N 9°40'17"E	13/06/2022	13/6
Corsica	Sperdutu g	41°22'12"N 09°18'18"E	15/06/2011	15/6
Sardegna	Toro	38°51'40"N 8°24'34"E	28/06/2015	28/6
Corsica	Giraglia	43°01'30"N 09°24'24"E	07/07/2014	7/7
Corsica	Vacca	41°33'23"N 09°23'14"E	09/07/2012	9/7
Sardegna	Reulino Tavolara	40°52'39"N 9°40'17"E	10/07/2024	10/7
Sardegna	Piana Tavolara	40°53'18"N 9°39'04"E	12/07/2024	12/7
Corsica	A Botte	41°56'32"N 8°35'22"E	15/07/2023	15/7
Corsica	Gargalu	42°22'12"N 8°32'22"E	16;28/07/1990	16/7
Corsica	Garganellu	42°21'55"N 08°32'23"E	17/07/1986	17/7
Corsica	Lavezzu	41°20'25"N 09°15'15"E	29/06-4/07/2020	29/6

Sardegna	Molarotto	40°52'27"N 9°46'42"E	11/07/2024	11/7
Corsica	Palazzinu	42°22'47"N 8°33'01"E	19-20/07/1985	19/7
Corsica	Porragia G	41°23'30"N 09°15'47"E	25/07/2024	25/7
Corsica	Porri	42°23'10"N 08°34'55"E	23-24/07/1983	23/7
Corsica	Porri	42°23'10"N 08°34'55"E	21/07/1986	21/7
Corsica	Toro G	41°30'33"N 9°22'53"E	24/07/2014	24/7
Corsica	Giraglia	43°01'30"N 09°24'24"E	02/08/2022	2/8
Corsica	Giraglia	43°01'30"N 09°24'24"E	07/08/2023	7/8
Corsica	A Botte	41°56'32"N 8°35'22"E	11/08/2022	11/8
Corsica	2 <sup>nd</sup> rock Toro P	41°30'30"N 9°22'47"E	05/08/1986	5/8
Tunisia	Fauchelle	37°29'39"N 8°52'43"E	30/08/2022	30/8
Corsica	Gargalu	42°22'12"N 8°32'22"E	10-11/08/2023	10/8
Corsica	Garganellu	42°21'55"N 08°32'23"E	12/08/2023	12/8
Corsica	Giraglia	43°01'30"N 09°24'24"E	5;9/08/2012	5/8
Corsica	Lavezzu	41°20'25"N 09°15'15"E	02/08/1986	2/8
Corsica	Mezzumare	41°52'38"N 08°35'34"E	16/08/2012	16/8
Corsica	Palazzu	42°22'49"N 8°32'47"E	22/08/1986	22/8
Corsica	Porragia G	41°23'30"N 09°15'47"E	06/08/1985	6/8
Corsica	Porragia P	41°23'35"N 09°15'52"E	01/08/1986	1/8
Corsica	Ruscana	41°41'00"N 09°24'07"E	07/08/1986	7/8
Corsica	Sperdutu G	41°22'12"N 09°18'18"E	04/08/1986	4/8
Corsica	Toro G	41°30'33"N 9°22'53"	04/08/1986	4/8
Corsica	Vacca	41°33'23"N 09°23'14"E	2-4/08/1985	2/8
Corsica	Giraglia	43°01'30"N 09°24'24"E	29/08/2015	29/8
Corsica	A Botte	41°56'32"N 8°35'22"E	3-6/09/2010	3/9

Sardegna	Carpa	41°17'15"N 9°21'45"E	06/09/2011	6/9
Corsica	Giraglia	43°01'30"N 09°24'24"E	12/09/2000	12/9
Corsica	Ruscana	41°41'00"N 09°24'07"E	10-13/09/2012	10/9
Tunisia	Gallina	37°33'07"N 8°56'56"E	19/09/2024	19/9
Corsica	Gargalu	42°22'12"N 8°32'22"E	28/09/2023	28/9
Provence	Rascas	43°00'52"N 6°23'21"E	02/09/1985	2/9
Provence	Gabinière	42°59'18"N 6°23'43"E	13/10/2003	13/10
Corsica	Gargalu	42°22'12"N 8°32'22"E	04/10/2022	4/10
Corsica	Giraglia	43°01'30"N 09°24'24"E	04/10/2014	4/10
Corsica	Giraglia	43°01'30"N 09°24'24"E	06/10/2012	6/10
Corsica	Garganellu	42°21'55"N 08°32'23"E	14/10/2024	14/10
Corsica	Sperdutu g	41°22'12"N 09°18'18"E	1-2/10/1984	1/10
Corsica	Garganellu	42°21'55"N 08°32'23"E	01/10/2022	11/10
Provence	Gabinière	42°59'18"N 6°23'43"E	13/10/2010	13/10
Corsica	Ruscana	41°41'00"N 09°24'07"E	7-11/10/2008	7/10