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## Viper Geckos (*Teratolepis/Hemidactylus fasciata*) and (*Teratolepis/Hemidactylus albofasciatus*)

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### Intriguing Geckos Lost in Popularity

Viper geckos are a genus of small, terrestrial (or ground dwelling) geckos. They are nocturnal to crepuscular, seeking refuge during the day in burrows or rock crevices, and actively hunting or performing other behaviors during the dawn, dusk, and/or nighttime hours. The two recognized species include the Carrot Tailed Viper Gecko (*H. fasciata*), the more commonly seen and kept of the species, and the White Striped Viper Gecko (*H. albofasciatus*). Viper geckos are relatively small, terrestrial geckos with relatively large, thickened carrot or turnip shaped tails. They may range in ground color from grayish, light brown, or tan with five (5) rows of longitudinal bands or stripes broken up at intervals by white or lighter colored spots, blotches, or crossbands. The eyes are also relatively large as well. Formerly commonly seen and available in the herpetocultural hobby and industry, viper geckos have unfortunately seen a decline in prevalence due to lessened interest, importation restrictions, and other factors.

### Taxonomy

**Life:** All living, physical, and animate entities

**Domain:** Eukaryota

**Kingdom:** Animalia

**Phylum/Sub Phylum:** Chordata/Vertebrata

**Class:** Reptilia

**Order:** Squamata

**Suborder:** Lacertilia

**Infraorder:** Gekkota

**Family:** Gekkonidae

**Genus:** *Teratolepis/Hemidactylus*

**Species:** *Teratolepis/Hemidactylus fasciata* and *Teratolepis/Hemidactylus albofasciatus*\*

\*Taxonomy subject to change and revision.

### Lifespan and Longevity

If provided the proper care, viper geckos have the potential to attain longevity of 5 to 10 years or more.

### Distribution and Habitat

Viper geckos are indigenous to the dry, arid to semi-arid rocky deserts, grasslands, and

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scrublands of India and Pakistan of southern to southeastern Asia.

### **Conservation Status**

*H. fasciata* is IUCN Red List Least Concern (LC). *H. albofasciatus* is IUCN Vulnerable (VU).

### **Legal and Regulatory Status(\*Subject to Change)**

Consult with your local, municipal, and state ordinances and regulations for any ownership restrictions.

### **Experience Level Required**

Novice/Beginner to Intermediate/Moderate.

### **Size**

Viper geckos are fairly small geckos which range from 1 ½ to 3 ½ inches as adults.

### **Housing and Enclosure**

Housing must be sealed and escape proof. Hatchling viper geckos can be housed in a 5 to 10 gallon or similar sized terrarium or enclosure, while adults will require at least a 10 to 20 gallon long enclosure. These active, nocturnal to crepuscular geckos are primarily terrestrial, and floor space is more important than height. Provide a substrate that holds humidity reasonably well but is not readily ingestible such as cage liner or reptile carpets, play sand mixtures, crushed walnut shells, or natural bark substrates. Provide a hide box and artificial foliage, driftwood, rocks, or logs for ample basking and hiding opportunities. A humid hide can also be created for additional humidity. For moisture, provide a small bowl or dish of fresh water two to three times per week and mist once to twice weekly.

### **Temperature, Lighting, and Humidity**

Create a thermal gradient, or a warm side, in the cage/enclosure and consider that the ideal temperatures for viper geckos range from 75 to 80 degrees F on the cool side and 85 to 90 degrees F on the warm, basking side. Nighttime temperatures can be allowed to drop to around 70 to 75 degrees F. These geckos are primarily crepuscular to nocturnal and typically do not require overhead UVA/UVB or additional lighting, although providing it in moderated amounts can be greatly beneficial for their health, immune system, and overall wellness. For any supplemental heating that may be needed, use a low wattage incandescent or UVA/UVB bulb, radiant or ceramic heat emitter, or UTH (under tank heating element). More specific lighting, heating, and humidity product suggestions and recommendations that can best suit one's needs, as well as those of one's animals can be given as well.

### **Feeding, Diet, and Nutrition**

***Insectivorous***; In the wild, viper geckos are primarily insectivorous, meaning they eat insects and other invertebrates. In captivity, feed viper geckos a variety of appropriately sized, active and lively feeder insects such as crickets, roaches, mealworms, superworms, and waxworms. Feeder insects should be gut-loaded in order to increase their optimal nutritional value. Viper geckos also require additional calcium and vitamin D3 supplementation 1 to 2 times weekly or as otherwise directed for optimal health and development. This is in order to prevent Metabolic Bone Disease (MBD) and other growth and nutritional deficiencies. Their feeding frequency will depend on the age, size, and overall health of your animal. Use care as to not overfeed them, as obesity and other health related issues can become an issue. More specific dietary and supplementary product suggestions and recommendations that can best suit one's needs, as well

as those of one's animals can be given as well.

### **Handling**

Viper geckos are relatively small, fragile geckos, and handling them in excess should be avoided whenever not necessary. If they are handled, be sure to handle your gecko gently and deliberately, but do not drop or injure the animal. They may drop their tails if overly stressed or threatened. Do not grab your gecko by its tail or it may detach if they perceive you as a predator or threat. Many gecko species may also “bark” or emit other vocalizations when agitated or threatened as well. Allow them to walk in between or from hand to hand as a way of best handling them.

\*\*Also be sure to practice basic cleanliness and hygiene associated with proper husbandry after touching or handling any animals or animal enclosures to prevent the possibility of contracting salmonellosis or any other zoonotic pathogens\*\*

### **Contact**

Authored by Eric Roscoe. For any additional questions, comments, and/or concerns regarding this animal, group of animals, or this care sheet, please email and contact the Madison Area Herpetological Society at [info@madisonherps.org](mailto:info@madisonherps.org)

*Disclaimer: Note that the information provided in these, or any care sheets, are not intended to be all-exhaustive, and further research and care should always be sought and provided when it comes to any species one may prospectively be interested in. These care sheets are also not intended to serve as substitutes for professional veterinary medical care and husbandry should any animal require it. Always seek proper and professional veterinary care for any animal should the need arise, and be prepared ahead of time for any and all husbandry costs and expenses that may occur with any animal beyond the initial purchase. Any animal owned is ultimately a matter of personal/individual care and responsibility. MAHS cannot make any claims or guarantees regarding any information in this care sheet therein. This care sheet may be reprinted or redistributed only in its entirety, including any and all MAHS logos and disclaimers.*

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