

EMBARGOED to Feb 7th, 2017: 7 am US East Coast Time / 12.00 GMT



Your Peers, Your Science

Academic Publishing is Evolving

PRESS RELEASE

A new species of gecko with massive scales and tear-away skin

Many lizards can drop their tails when grabbed, but one group of geckos has gone to particularly extreme lengths to escape predation. Fish-scale geckos in the genus *Geckolepis* have large scales that tear away with ease, leaving them free to escape whilst the predator is left with a mouth full of scales. Scientists have now described a new species (*Geckolepis megalepis*) that is the master of this art, possessing the largest scales of any gecko.

The skin of fish-scale geckos is specially adapted to tearing. The large scales are attached only by a relatively narrow region that tears with ease, and beneath them they have a pre-formed splitting zone within the skin itself. Together, these features make them especially good at escaping from predators. Although several other geckos are able to lose their skin like this if they are grasped really firmly, *Geckolepis* are apparently able to do it actively, and at the slightest touch. And while others might take a long time to regenerate their scales, fish-scale geckos can grow them back, scar-free, in a matter of weeks.

This remarkable (if somewhat gruesome) ability has made these geckos a serious challenge to the scientists who want to study them. Early researchers described how it was necessary to catch them with bundles of cotton wool, to avoid them losing almost all of their skin. Today, little has changed, and researchers try to catch them without touching them if possible, by luring them into plastic bags. But once they are caught, the challenges are not over; identifying and describing them is even harder.

“A study a few years ago showed that our understanding of the diversity of fish-scale geckos was totally inadequate,” says Mark D. Scherz, lead author of the new study and PhD student at the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich and Zoologische Staatssammlung München, “it showed us that there were actually about thirteen highly distinct genetic lineages in this genus, and not just the three or four species we thought existed. One of the divergent lineages they identified was immediately obvious as a new species, because it had such massive scales. But to name it, we had to find additional reliable characteristics that distinguish it from the other species.” A challenging task indeed: one of the main ways reptile species can be told apart is by their scale patterns, but these geckos lose their scales with such ease that the patterns are often lost by the time they reach adulthood. “You have to think a bit outside the box with *Geckolepis*. They’re a nightmare to identify. So we turned to micro-CT to get at their skeletons and search there for identifying features.” Micro-CT (micro-computed tomography) is essentially a 3D x-ray of an object. This method is allowing morphologists like Scherz to examine

the skeletons of animals without having to dissect them, opening up new approaches to quickly study the internal morphology of animals.

By looking at the skeletons of the geckos, the team was able to identify some features of the skull that distinguish their new species from all others. But they also found some surprises; a species named 150 years ago, *Geckolepis maculata*, was confirmed to be different from the genetic lineage that it had been thought to be. “This is just typical of *Geckolepis*. You think you have them sorted out, but then you get a result that turns your hypothesis on its head. We still have no idea what *Geckolepis maculata* really is—we are just getting more and more certain what it’s *not*.”

The new species, *Geckolepis megalepis*, which was described by researchers from the US, Germany, and Columbia in a paper published [today](#) in the open access journal PeerJ, is most remarkable because of its huge scales, which are by far the largest of any gecko. The researchers hypothesize that the larger scales tear more easily than smaller scales, because of their greater surface area relative to the attachment area, and larger friction surface. “What’s really remarkable though is that these scales—which are really dense and may even be bony, and must be quite energetically costly to produce—and the skin beneath them tear away with such ease, and can be regenerated quickly and without a scar,” says Scherz. The mechanism for regeneration, which is not well understood, could potentially have applications in human medicine, where regeneration research is already being informed by studies on salamander limbs and lizard tails.

###

Images:

Download the images at: <http://static.peerj.com/pressReleases/2017/02/media-scherz.zip> (50 Mb)



Title: *Geckolepis megalepis*

Text: The new fish-scale gecko, *Geckolepis megalepis*, has the largest body scales of all geckos. This nocturnal lizard was discovered in the 'tsingy' karst formations in northern Madagascar

Image credit: F. Glaw



Title: Denuded *Geckolepis megalepis*

Text: When grasped by a predator, fish-scale geckos lose not just their scales but also the skin underneath. This bizarre behavior is apparently very important in helping them escape.

Image credit: F. Glaw



Title: Stereoscopic renderings of the skull of the new species from micro-CT scans.

Text: To achieve the 3D effect, make sure the image is no larger than 10 cm wide and your head at least 30 cm from it, then relax and slowly cross your eyes.

Image credit: M. D. Scherz

###

EMBARGOED until Feb 7th 2016: 7 am EST; 12 midday GMT (i.e. the date of publication)

PDF of this Press Release: <http://static.peerj.com/pressReleases/2017/02/Press-Release-Scherz.pdf>

Link to the Press Preview of the Original Article (this link should only be used BEFORE the embargo ends): <http://static.peerj.com/press/previews/2017/02/2955.pdf> Note: this is an author proof and so may change slightly before publication.

Link to the Published Version of the article (quote this link in your story – the link will ONLY work after the embargo lifts): <https://peerj.com/articles/2955> your readers will be able to **freely** access this article at this URL.

Citation to the article: Scherz MD, Daza JD, Köhler J, Vences M, Glaw F. (2017) Off the scale: a new species of fish-scale gecko (Squamata: Gekkonidae: Geckolepis) with exceptionally large scales. PeerJ 5:e2955 <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.2955>

###

About:

PeerJ is an Open Access publisher of two peer-reviewed journals and a preprint server. PeerJ is based in San Diego, CA and the UK and can be accessed at <https://peerj.com/>. PeerJ's mission is to help the world efficiently publish its knowledge.

All works published in PeerJ are Open Access and published using a Creative Commons license (CC-BY 4.0). Everything is immediately available—to read, download, redistribute, include in databases and otherwise use—without cost to anyone, anywhere, subject only to the condition that the original authors and source are properly attributed.

PeerJ has an Editorial Board of over 1,400 respected academics, including 5 Nobel Laureates. PeerJ was the recipient of the 2013 ALPSP Award for Publishing Innovation.

PeerJ Media Resources (including logos) can be found at: <https://peerj.com/about/press/>

###

Media Contacts

For the authors: MSc. Mark D. Scherz, SNSB – Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Münchhausenstraße 21, 81247 München; Tel.: +49 89 8107 112 ; E-Mail: mark.scherz@gmail.com

Dr. Frank Glaw, SNSB – Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Münchhausenstraße 21, 81247 München; Tel.: +49 89 8107 114 ; E-Mail: frank.glaw@zsm.mwn.de

For PeerJ: email: press@peerj.com , <https://peerj.com/about/press/>

Note: If you would like to join the PeerJ Press Release list, sign up at: <http://bit.ly/PressList>